

BETWEEN THE COVERS

RARE BOOKS

CATALOG 227: WORLD WAR I



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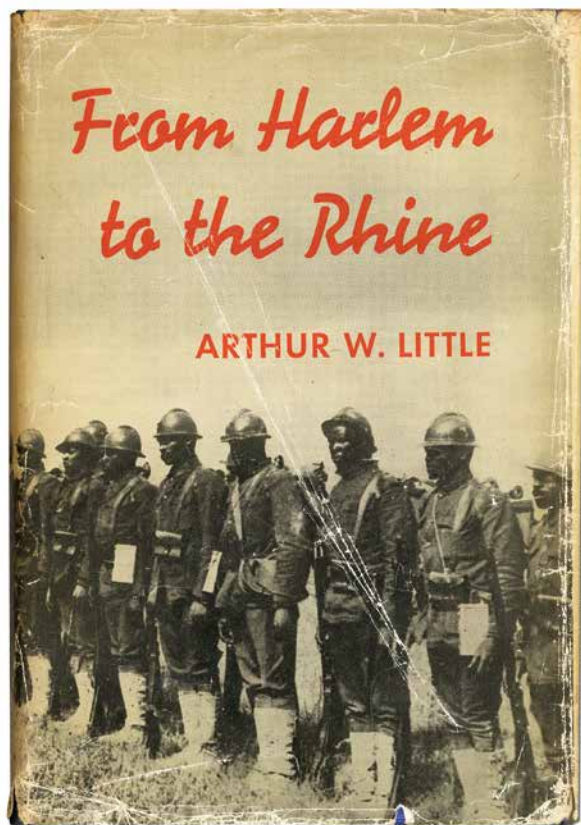
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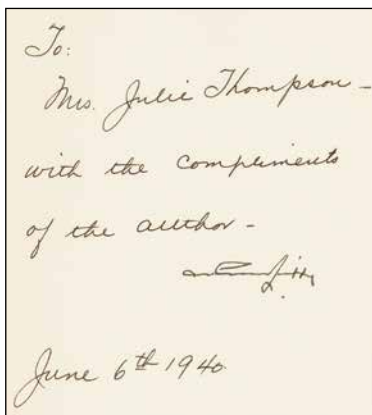


**1 (African-American)
 Arthur W. LITTLE**

From Harlem to the Rhine: The Story of New York's Colored Volunteers

New York: Covici-Friede (1936)

\$275



First edition. Octavo. 382pp. Illustrated. Corners a little bumped, near fine in about very good dustwrapper with some rubbing, creasing, small tears and an internal repair. Nicely **Inscribed** by the author on the half-title employing most of the page. A history of the famous all-black 15th Regiment during The Great War, written by one of its officers. **[BTC#418891]**

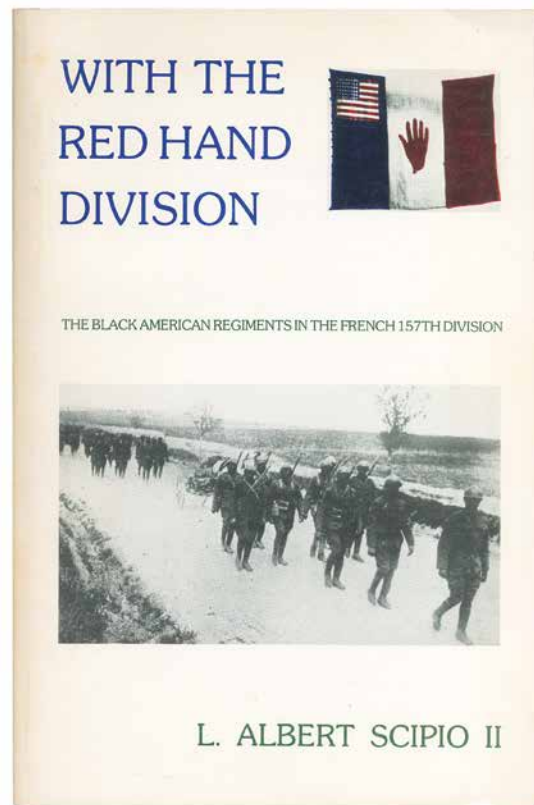
**2 (African-Americana)
 L. Albert SCIPIO, II**

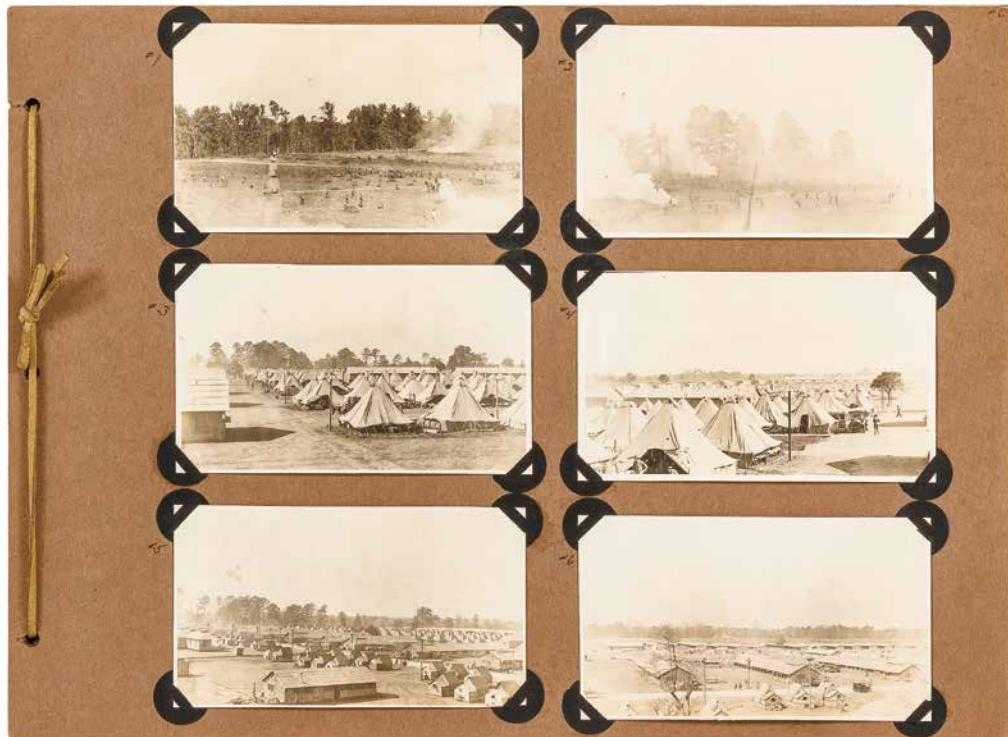
With the Red Hand Division

(Silver Spring, Maryland: Roman Publications 1985)

\$250

First edition. Paperback original. Tall octavo. 175pp. Just about fine in illustrated wrappers. Nicely **Inscribed** by the author. Account by a black author of the black American Regiments in the French 157th Division in World War I. **[BTC#419286]**





3 (Alabama)

[Photo Album]: Camp Sheridan

Montgomery, Alabama: [circa 1917]

\$2500

Oblong folio. Measuring 15" x 11". String tied pages lacking the boards with 150 sepia-toned or black and white photographs measuring between 1½" x 3½" and 3" x 5½", with captions on the verso of the images. Pages have some edgewear and a few removed images thus very good with near fine photographs.

A photo album kept by a soldier training at Camp Sheridan near Montgomery, Alabama during World War I. The soldier was part of the 37th "Buckeye" Division, Battery "B" and captured life, training, and sports at the camp. Each photo is numbered and a corresponding caption is written on the verso, one of which reads, "you learn many trades in the army;" and another reads, "kitchen police." Men are seen washing dishes at makeshift outdoor facilities, during inspections, and doing calisthenics. A

photo captioned "on the march" shows a man wearing a gas mask. Other images include trenches, lines of horses, and artillery. The company went to a nearby town which is labeled "Coon Town" in the captions where the compiler photographed a young African-American boy. He also captured photos of men playing football, boxing, and pole vaulting for health, as well as to pass the time. The 37th Division was raised from the Ohio National guard and departed training camp for France to serve at the Meuse-Argonne Front. A decorated unit, they were the first American Division to be given the honor to start an offensive, and served as part of the 147th U.S. Infantry.

A wonderful collection of WWI-era photographs that show the training of a decorated unit through the lens of a better than average amateur photographer. [BTC#421005]



4 (Aviation) Karl LOESCH

Correspondence from a 15-Year Old Soldier

Miami, Florida and Maumee, Ohio:
1918

\$2000

Group of 14 Autograph Letters
Signed with original postal covers.
About 2500 words total. 13 letters
in ink holograph, written by the
same subject; with one other from a
different soldier. Original envelopes
with some mild wear, toning. One
letter with some marginal tearing.
The grammar of the author is fair
only, handwriting generally legible.
Very good overall.

A revealing primary account of
World War I aviation and military
service experience written by Karl
Albert Loesch of the First Marine
Aviation Corps, written between
July and December 1918, from
a temporary wartime Naval Air
Field located near Miami, Florida
to two of his sisters in Maumee,
Ohio. Ancestral records state his
birth date as September 18, 1902,
making Loesch a remarkably young
15 years of age during most of
this correspondence, suggesting
that he almost certainly lied on his
enlistment forms. A prolific number
of boys under the age of 18 served in
European forces during the War and
there was some confusion as to the
age of eligibility for American soldiers
with many aged 16 or 17 allowed to
serve with their parents' consent.

The 13 letters contain poor grammar
and spelling (likely due to Loesch's
age and education) with frequent

run-on sentences, misspellings, etc., but still the sentiments and scenes are typically well-described views of general base life, new soldiers shipping in and out, etc... and are highlighted by accounts of a few harrowing aviation accidents and scenes: "We had a little excitement this morning a machine fell in front of the chow hall he was just making a turn to get into the wind and he struck a little rough spot in the air and not having enough speed he side slipped to the ground stuck upon one wing and turned over sideways onto the other and upside down I was about 200 feet from him when he fell ... no one was hurt but it was surely wrecked one fellow was knocked unconscious for an hour a wire hit the top of his helmet he fell from about 50 ft." (July 15, 1918). In another letter he reports: "just as he was taking off the motor started to miss he couldn't stop as he would hit the cannal[sic] bank so he set it so the landing gear struck the bank and was torn off the machine went over upon its back into the canal upside down all that could be seen was the tip of each wing and a piece of the tail sticking out the pilot got out and was diving around after the gunner. he was still in the rear cock-pit he was in when we got there he was in for about 6 minutes the pilot dove and was gone for about 1 1/2 minutes and unbuckled and brought him up we could just see his helmet when the other fellows got there and got him out and put him on the tail..." (July 20, 1918). "There is a fellow came in here from the front he was over the trenches 9 months he is a ministers son you ought to see him ... his wings are 10 feet off the ground and banking at 45 degrees they all run when he makes a landing ... he had a cadet in and was showing him stunts he flew up side down over the camp over to the everglades about 3 miles if he keep on with this crazy stuff there won't any body ride with him he has half of the fliers sick and in the hospital he says he turns the machine up side down so the fellows can vomit[sic] without getting the plane all dirty ..." (July 31, 1918).

A captivating written account of fledgling American military aviation of the World War I era and domestic Wartime operations in South Florida, all from the viewpoint of an uncommonly young soldier. [BTC#422510]



5 (Aviation)

[Archive]: German Aviation

Germany: [circa 1915]

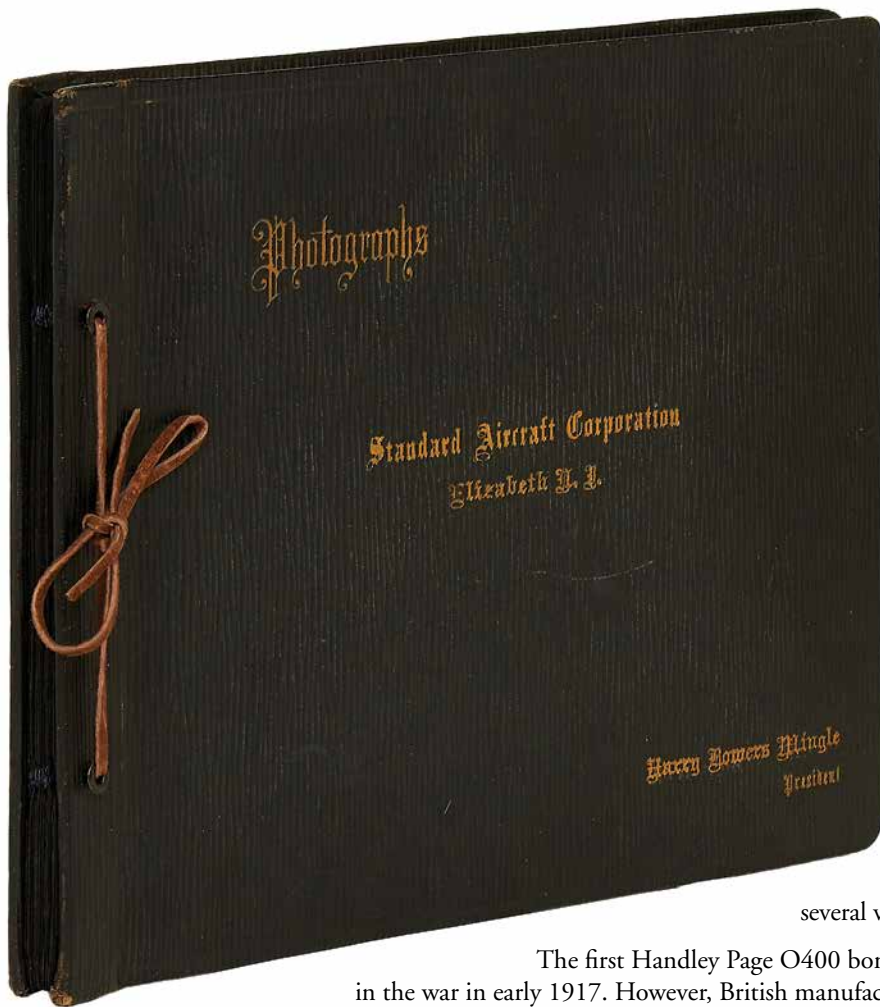
\$2500

A collection of 54 silver gelatin photographs, many are real photo postcards, all measuring around 3½" x 5½" with some captions in German on the versos. Slight edgewear and curling thus very good.

An archive of photographs compiled by a German pilot during World War I. The photos show various aviation scenes ranging from aerial images, airplanes being repaired, and pilots and mechanics posing in front of various aircrafts including Tauves, Fokkers, Halberstadts, Albatroses, Hansa-Brandenburgs, and others. Other images feature wrecks of planes - burnt up frames and a nosedive crash - and a zeppelin in flight. WWI was the first time airplanes had been used in combat both as fighting craft and specific airborne tasks from reconnaissance to bombing.

An unusually diverse number of images of a group of young pilots and early aircraft that would eventually evolve into the German Luftwaffe of World War II. [BTC#423065]





6 (Aviation) (Harry Bowers MINGLE)

[Photo Album]: Inaugural Flight of the First Handley Page Bomber Built in the United States, "The Langley"

Elizabeth, New Jersey: Standard Aircraft Corporation 1918
\$5500

Large oblong quarto. Approximately 13" x 10¼". Rawhide-tied cloth over flexible boards, with "Photographs. Standard Aircraft Corporation. Elizabeth, N.J. Harry Bowers Mingle, President" in gilt on front board. Contains 48 large glossy sepia-toned gelatin silver images, measuring between 5½" x 3¾" and 9¾" x 7¾", one or two to the page, each image with a neatly typed caption beneath. A few small and negligible chips at the corners of a few leaves, small flaws in the negatives (mostly on images of the plane in motion), but the album and images are uniformly near fine or better.

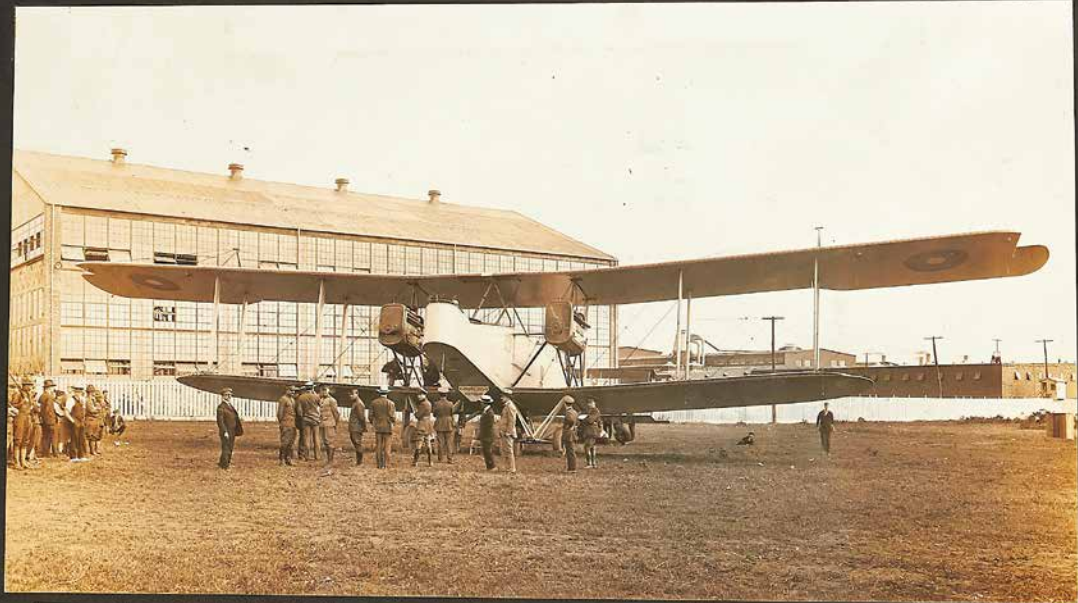
An excellent World War I aviation album presumably prepared in very small numbers and possibly unique. Pencil editing in the captions that might indicate that this was to be produced as a printed promotional brochure by the publicity department of the Standard Aircraft Corporation in New Jersey. The images include the Langley in its hanger, being prepared for the commissioning ceremony, the workers who built the Langley, Mingle inspecting the aircraft, Mrs. Mingle christening the aircraft, the grandstands, the first Aero Band of Plainfield performing at the event, the commissioning ceremony, as well as several views of the actual maiden flight: takeoff, in-flight, and landing.

The first Handley Page O400 bomber with folding wings, built by the British, was first deployed in the war in early 1917. However, British manufacturing capacity was limited to about 400 aircraft before the Armistice so Standard Aircraft in New Jersey was licensed to build an additional 106 of the bombers for the Army Air Corps before the end of the war. Splendid visual documentation of a major milestone in American aviation. Photographic representations of large bombers from the period are very uncommon, and this is a splendid example. [BTC#410438]



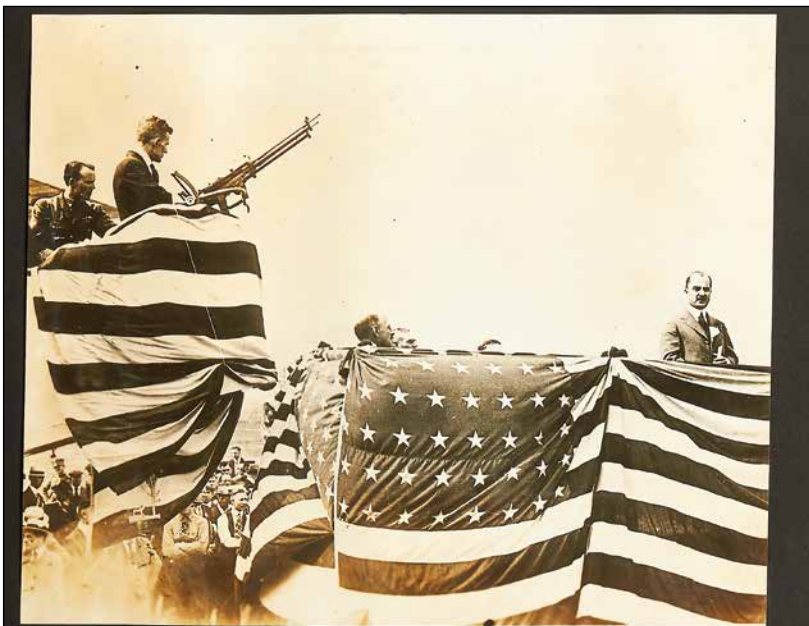
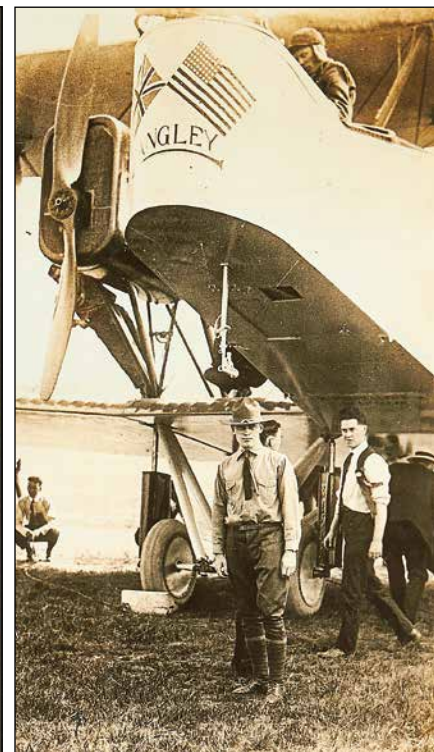
No. 1360. ~~Standard Aircraft Corporation~~ First Handley Page airplane built in the U.S.
FRONT VIEW.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., ELIZABETH, N.J.
Saturday July sixth, 1918.

Elizabeth July sixth, 1918



No. 1368. "THE LANGLEY". First Handley Page Airplane built in the U.S. EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP. ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY. Saturday July sixth 1918.



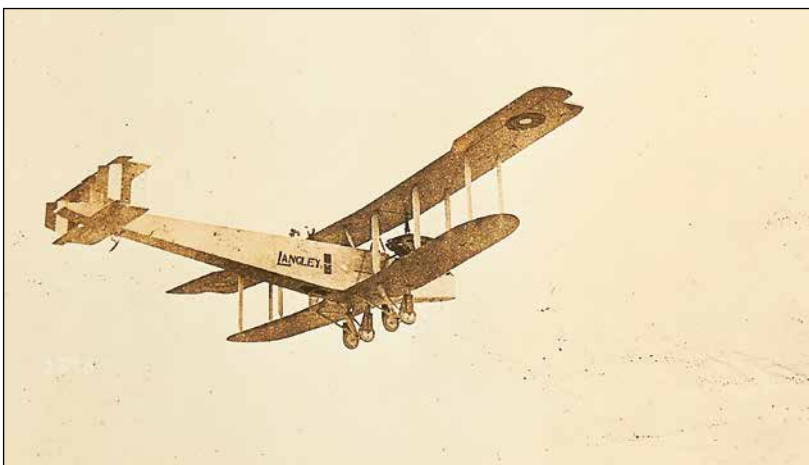
No. 1372. "THE LANGLEY". First Handley Page Airplane built in the U.S. MR. HARRY HOWERS MINGLE, PRESIDENT STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP. PRESIDING AT LAUNCHING OF THE AIRCRAFT

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP. ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY. Saturday July sixth, 1918.



No. 1376. "THE LANGLEY". First Handley Page Airplane built in the U.S. MRS. H. W. MINGLE WHO CHOSE THE LANGLEY.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP. ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY. Saturday July sixth, 1918.





Nearly Nine Feet Long!

7 (Aviation, Texas)

[Panoramic Photograph]: *American Aviation at Brooks Field in San Antonio, Texas*

[San Antonio, Texas: Brooks Field 1918]

\$6000

Panoramic gelatin silver photograph. Approximately 107" x 11½" or 1¾ Giese*. Some amateurish tape reinforcement at the margins that doesn't encroach in any significant way on the image and a few light stains in the margins. The image is currently tacked at the margins onto a board (as we received it), but would have to be removed for shipping. Overall good or a bit better. Some hand captioning. Because of the great scope of the panorama the subjects at the furthest extremes of the image appear smaller with a bit of a fisheye effect.

A breathtaking World War I panoramic image of an American aviation base. The image displays over a dozen aircraft hangars, approximately 50 biplanes, and hundreds of pilots, air crews, maintenance staff, ground officers, civilian instructors, a field band, and officers in formation. Among the officers central to the image are "Commanding Officer Colonel Pratt," "Major General S.D. Holbroke," and "Officer in Charge of Flying Major Walton." Additionally in the formation are captioned "Capt. Sully (R.F.C.)" and "Lt. Delores (French Ace)." Another group of men not in uniform is captioned "Walter Johnson and Civilian Instructors," and "R.M. Aviators." Also designated is "Lt. C. U. Miller #19," perhaps the owner of the image. The captioned has also noted the "Ambulance Ship (latest design) in #10 hanger."

Of particular interest is Commanding Officer Colonel (later Major General) Henry Conger Pratt, the only person in American military history to command both an air force wing and an army division. Pratt took command of the base in February 1918, but by the first week of October he was sent to Europe when the Meuse-Argonne Offensive was underway, thus dating this image to sometime between February and September 1918. Most of the other officers designated in the image are identifiable; a few of them less so - presumably the captions utilized some imprecise spelling.

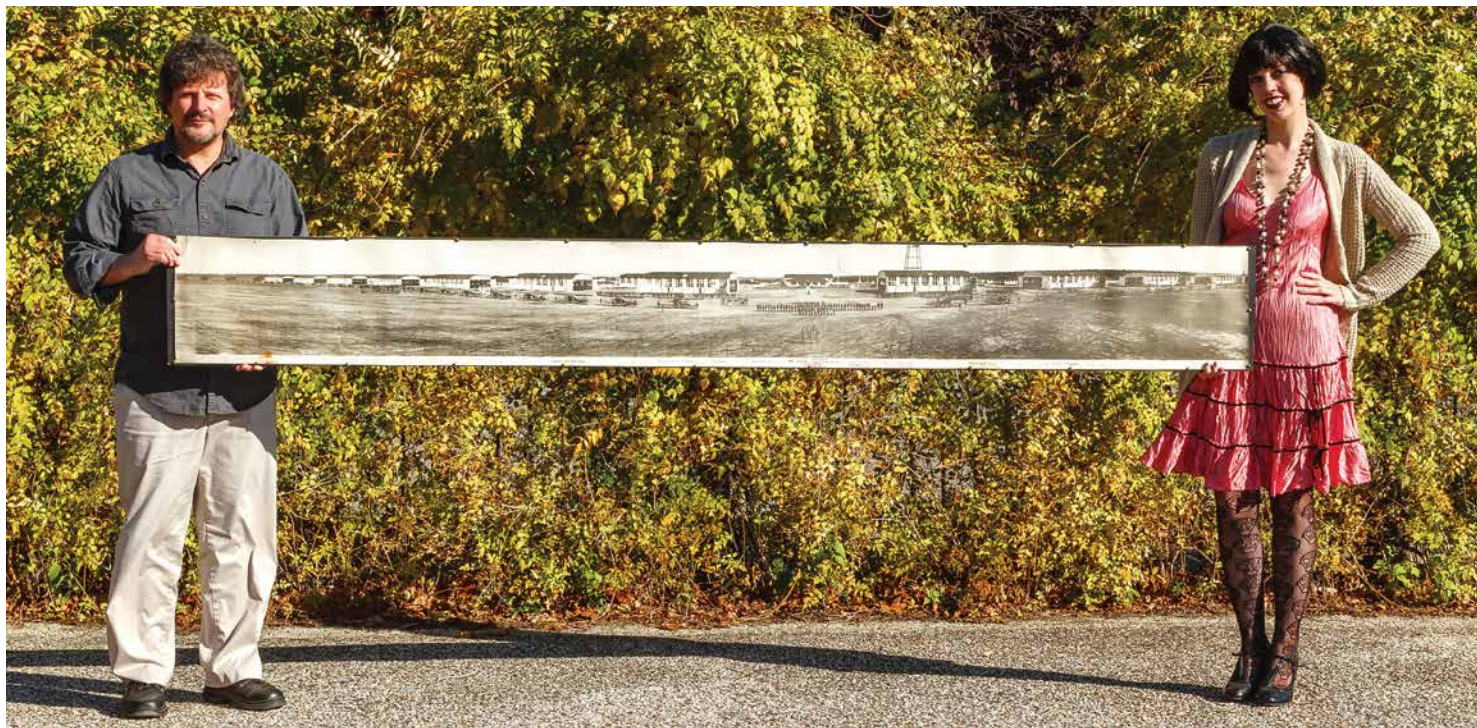
A breathtaking aviation panorama, we've certainly never seen a larger WWI image. [\[BTC#420557\]](#)



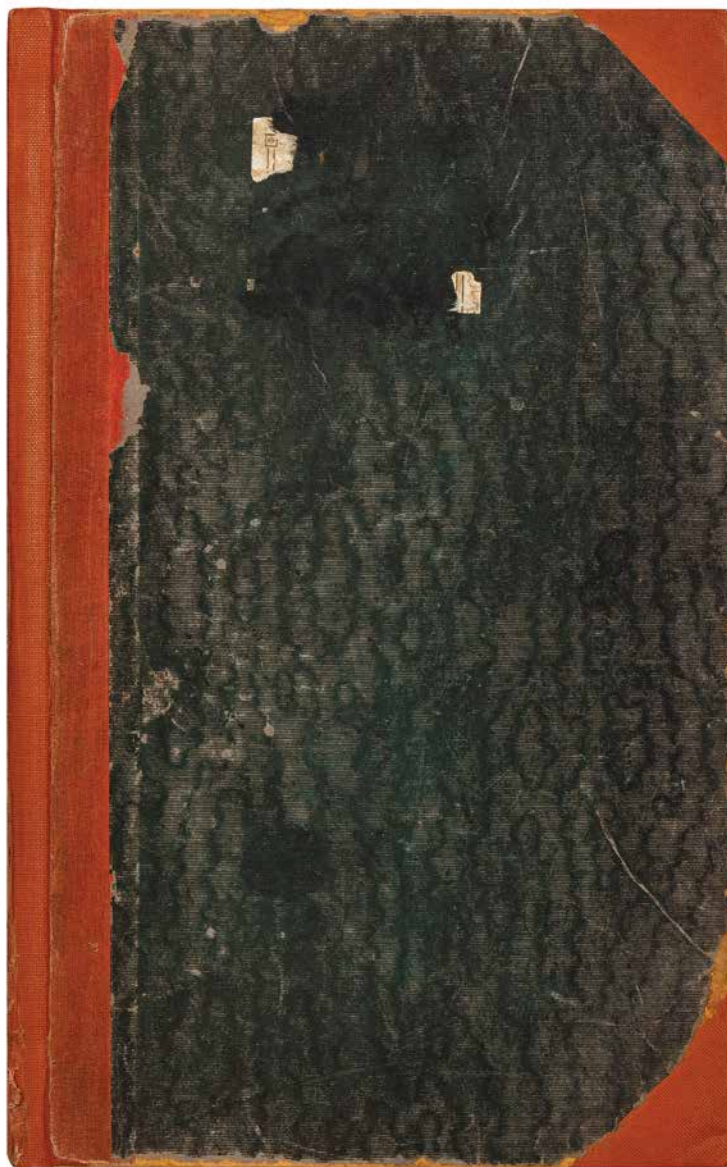
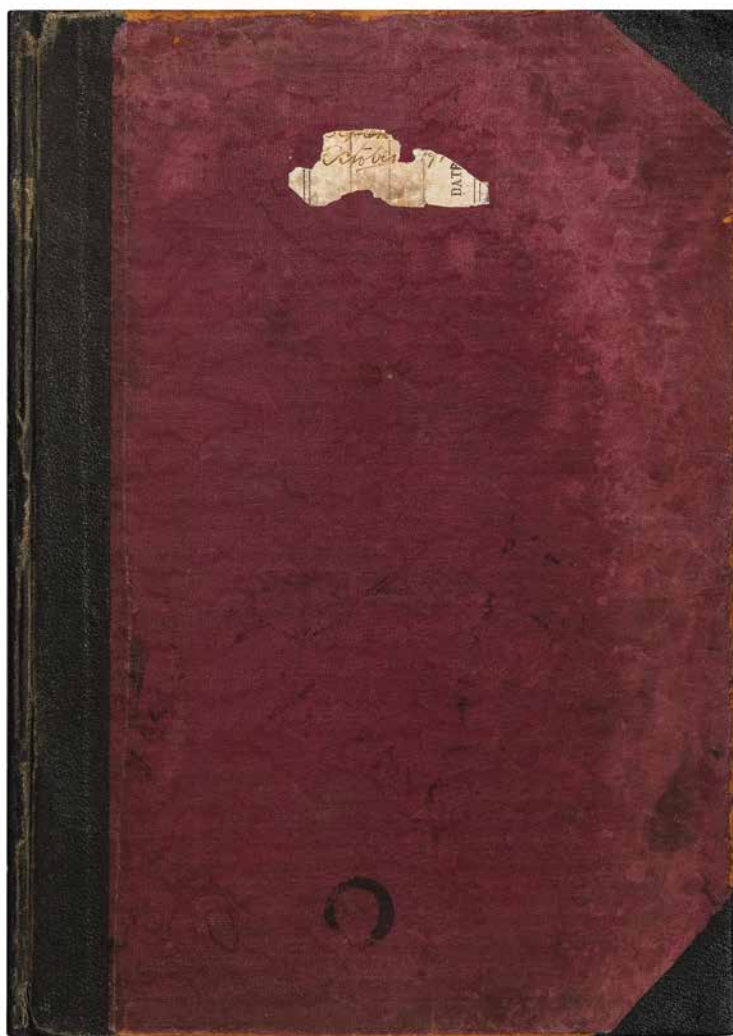
Shops (Aerial design) Mechanics and Entailed men Field Band Ground Officers Major General SD. Halbrooke Piper Walker Officer in charge of flying Colonel Frost Gunnery Officer



Ground Officers SD. Halbrooke Piper Walker Officer in charge of flying Colonel Frost Gunnery Officer Capt. Tully (M.C.) Lt. G. H. ... Major General Gunnery Officer Flying Officers (M.C. Numbers) Capt. ...



* The Giese (Gē-Za) is a unit of measurement used by BTC to describe objects of unusual size, such as oversized photographs, posters, banners, and very long pieces of string. The term's inspiration comes from cataloguer Ken Geise (above left) and his remarkable ability to stand still while being photographed next to various objects in any effort to provide scale. We acknowledge that the Giese - which equates to about 7 ½ spans or just shy of 4 standard cubits (but not Mesopotamian cubits) - is a vague and poorly defined unit of measurement that is subject to the whims of Ken's footwear choice and the height of his moppish hair as it relates to the relative humidity on any given day, we nevertheless suggest it as a new industry-wide standard.



8 Gerald "Jack" BEADLE

Extensive Manuscript Diaries and Photo Album of a British Expatriate in Oregon who returned to England to join the Gloucestershire Regiment as a sniper at Gallipoli and later in the Middle East
\$20,000

Two volumes. Folios. Cloth. Both volumes in a commercially manufactured blank book of ruled sheets. Nicely illustrated with photographs and a few documents and drawings. One volume rebacked. Wear and some stains and label remnants on the boards, very good, internally mostly near fine or better with the exception of a few small stains. The two volumes totaling approximately 550 pages and 250,000 words.

Two voluminous, detailed, and easily readable manuscript diaries of a man's young life in the merchant navy, as an itinerant laborer and ultimately smallholder in Oregon, then at the outbreak of World War I, his enlistment into the Gloucestershire Regiment and service as a sniper for the 7th Battalion at Gallipoli. Following this, he records further action and detailed movement across the Mesopotamian campaign, specifically Basra, Suez, the Wadi River, and a stint on camel transport through Iraq. Demobilized to Baku in Azerbaijan after peace is officially declared, there is a fascinating insight into the post-conflict situation in the Middle East with descriptions of harsh military policing, capital punishment and the movements and treatment of Armenian and Syrian refugees. Finally back home, we see a young man desperately struggle to integrate back into civilian society, and suffering from depression and shell shock (likely PTSD).

The first volume (approximately 200pp.; or roughly 80,000 words) details the writer's early work life and his experiences in combat in WWI. Apprenticed at the tender age of 15 on the British barque *Galena*, Gerald 'Jack' Beadle of Southampton begins his diary with salty tales of the merchant navy. Carrying mineral cargoes like saltpetre and coal, he found his sea-legs via Callao,



Newcastle, New South Wales, Talcahuano and various other key ports on the early 20th Century trade routes. The action is lively and it is clearly a dangerous life; within two weeks of departing from Barry Docks, a mate he joined up with, Victor Cooke, falls from the rigging overboard and is killed. The entries are peppered with rough seafaring anecdotes, like at Newcastle, NSW how “the last time Capt Chisholm was there he was master of a ship called Black Braise, he shot two of the crew, which cost him 700£ to get out of, two Dagoes I think,” and how the crew “sold most of their clothes for pocket money” in Montevideo.

Following the *Galena's* shipwreck off the Columbia Bar, Beadle and his lifelong friend Billy Marshall decide they'd had enough of the sea and skip out after three-and-a-half of their four-years indentures. A local dairy farmer aids and feeds them as they evade capture by the sheriff and their captain, living hobo-style in the woods. They then work off their debt on the dairy farm and begin a bucolic period of itinerant farm work and picking fruit in and around Astoria in Clatsop County, Oregon. Beadle and Marshall slowly pay off the purchase of a plot of land in the small town, with an intermission of six months between October 1909 and April 1910 in which they work as crew members on the Glasgow Tramp Steamer *Earl of Douglas*.

Just before leaving Portland, Beadle buys a camera (most likely a Brownie), and the trip and subsequent years of adventure are well-illustrated with the photographs he takes of his shipmates and surroundings. Notable images include one of the Chinese cook who “would persist in having his alarm clock + bottles + boxes + things [in the picture with him]. I thought I'd get a good meal for this photo of him, but owing to having missed out his feet, he was quite upset. I got no feed.” In Belfast docks he sees the *Olympic* and *Titanic* under construction before making a brief visit home to Southampton.

He returns to Clatsop in 1910, traveling cross country on the Pacific Railroad. Initially he stays again with dairy farmer Frank Wilkinson, but finds that his friendship with Frank's daughter Marjorie has developed into uncomfortable feelings: “The reason I left Frank was because I got so abominably fond of Marjorie, + not at all in a sisterly manner ... Marjorie being 15 + I 22 I chucked my job up to get out of the way, otherwise I should have gone stone crazy.” The Brownie prints they took of one another in this period are particularly evocative: “Marjorie + I both had cameras + took a good many photos, developing them in a darkroom, which was perfect agony.”

Beadle and Marshall move into a shack they've built on their plot of land and start cultivating cranberries whilst continuing to work for Wilkinson and other farmers in the town. Beadle takes winter jobs on lumber steamers, traveling between California and Alaska to service the canneries in Chignik Bay. There are a dozen good photographs from Alaska in 1913, including pictures of other ships, crew life, and one of indigenous canoes. The summer of 1913 in Clatsop saw the town join together to build a dance hall, which friends donated money and labor towards. The rest of that year was spent enjoying the small town social life, and the ongoing perils of his feelings for Marjorie.

As news of the outbreak of war reached him in 1914, Beadle shipped home on the *Olympic*, which he had seen in construction four years earlier, and there is another nice group of photographs from that journey. He tried his luck at the Scotland Yard Recruiting Office with a letter (loosely inserted

in duplicate) stating that “I have returned home to take any part I can in the War and believe that my experience would enable me to be very useful in a Flying Corps either Afloat or Ashore.” A later note in Beadle's hand adds “they suggested the Navy. I said I had already been to sea so would try the Army.”



September 1914



Group of passengers on the Olympic + myself

He enlists in the 19th Hussars (glad not to have been made an officer "being terribly self-conscious + lacking in the smallest degree of self-confidence") and on August 16, 1915 he and "A draft of 100 men left Gravesend to join the 7th Gloucestershire who in his words had "made an attack shortly before we joined them, going over the top 1,050 or 1,100 strong + coming back about 200." Beadle describes how he maintained these diary entries in the trenches on the back of the checks in his check book. These entries are then copied up into this ledger during the period in 1919 after demobilization when he has returned to his parents' house, with additional comments separated from original entries with an asterisk. In only his second entry dated 7th September 1915 he records the death of a comrade: "Rafferty was killed this morning. Shrapnel in the back of the head." Beadle volunteers as a sniper, but notes that he erased this detail from the original check book diary in case he was captured by the Turks.

The Gallipoli entries are as harsh as would be expected from any record of that campaign, but specifically give an insight into intimate conditions affecting privates in the trenches. Lice and dysentery are primary complaints, as is the unfair treatment from commanding officers, which is at times harsh to the point of homicidal. However the instability of the mud trenches themselves in the encroaching winter is the real harrowing read: "On Nov 26th we had a terrible rain fall after dark, filled the trenches up to the top. Our Battalion which was 500 strong, two days after was 65. We snipers drew no rations for 5 days. But scavenged food out of swamped dugouts and trenches. It was hell absolutely. People who have not seen cannot imagine. After rain of two hours heavy frost followed. Men died + were drowned in the trenches."

After three months of moving between the firing line ("I've been handed over a pair



of wire cutters for cutting barbed wire entanglements”) and the support trenches (“we only shifted back 300 yards into some more trenches, for a rest, as they call it”), all the while suffering terribly from dysentery, Beadle was evacuated to Suvla Bay and spent Christmas Day 1915 on Lemnos Island, reporting sick with frostbitten feet. There is a fine snapshot from this time of Beadle and his comrade Norton Crockett taken “outside our dugout at Suvla Bay, Crockett cleaning his revolver, myself cleaning my rifle.”

January sees him through Alexandria and Port Said where “we paraded + drill + did everything that a soldier does when he’s having a so called rest,” before being garrisoned on the east bank of the Suez Canal in order to conduct patrols. By 16th February however he’d mobilized from Port Said to the Persian Gulf, in particular Basra. Conditions in Iraq sound desperately unpleasant with fever, thirst, heat (120 in the shade), and flies being the main complaint, as well as a very poor relationship with his Commanding Officer Younghusband: “Washing our equipment was another of the many useless orders given in the army which make life a misery. It’s alright in the barracks, but on active service altogether out of the question. The cursing that Younghusband got, was sincere and from every man’s soul. I myself called him a bastard + fervently called to Christ he would get killed.” (This “curse came true” when Younghusband was indeed killed in the next skirmish).

His next movement is to the Wadi River, where he comments that the heat, mosquitoes, and septic sores almost drove him to insanity. By December he is headed up the Tigris with a bad case of diarrhea and on a ration of just a pint of water per man per day: “Dead tired (dia) bad. Would willingly lay down and die quietly.” He spends his birthday on the firing line and then is on the move constantly to Baghdad, Kerna, and finally Basra. Thirst is still a daily trial and April 1st he receives “7 days No 2 Field Punishment, for drinking unchlorinated water.”

July 1917 he has his first leave since arriving in Gallipoli, spending a month in Belgaum, India. He then returns to Hamedan, Iraq where he comes face to face with hordes of refugees dislocated by the conflict, although he seems to have little sympathy for their plight: “27 August 1918 ... disarming refugees as they come down. Pressing all able

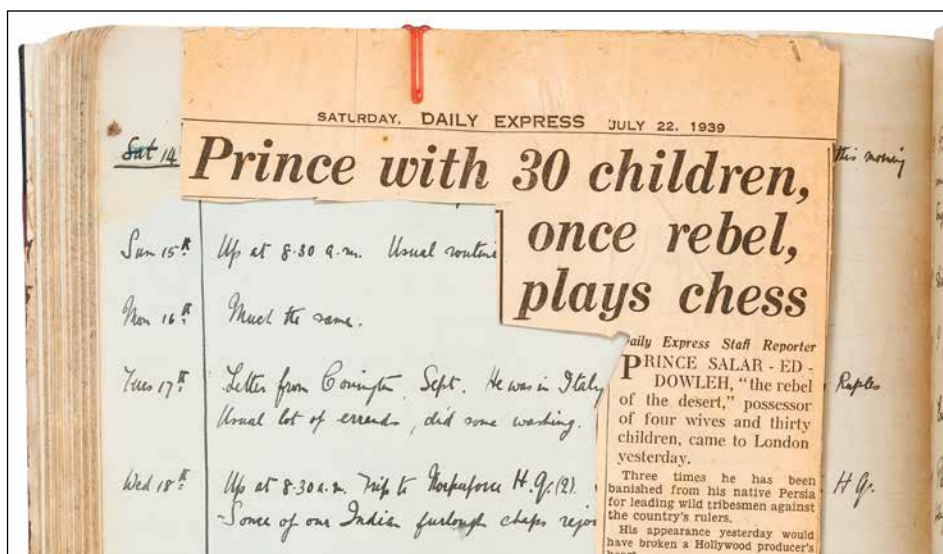
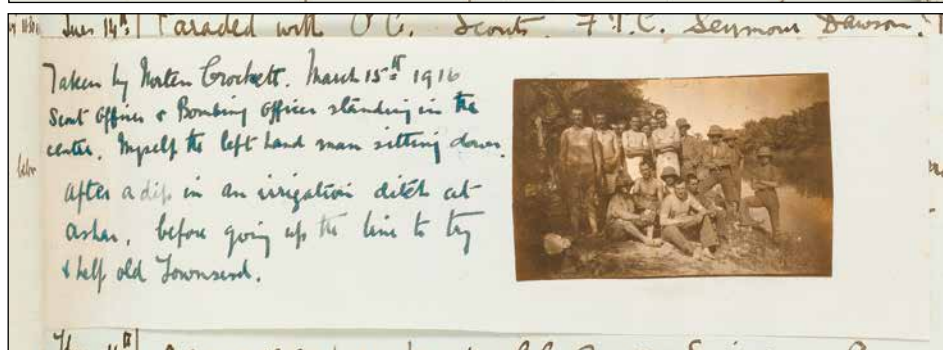
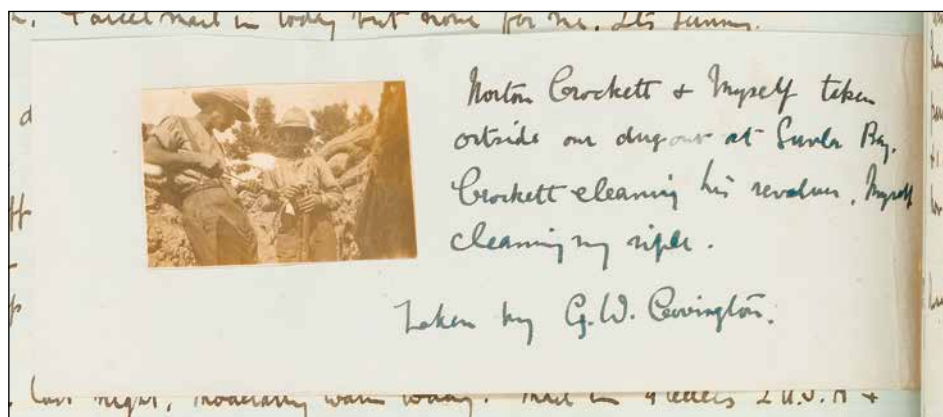
bodied men into the army, don’t know what army! Carrying dead out of hospital, dying like flies. Most have trecked 19-25 days before getting here. Armenians + Syrians, lots are lazy + won’t help themselves. Small pox here. Dysentery + other diseases worse. Have to drive them with sticks to get vaccinated.” Following this he is put on camel transport, and is either marching or riding camels great distances daily until peace is declared.

The official end of the war does not mean home for Beadle however, as he is transferred to Baku in Azerbaijan to enforce the peace. This is perhaps the most interesting section of all, as it shows the volatility of this nation in its early infancy, only just separated from the Russian Empire. It’s more than the exhausted Beadle can take however, and his previously hinted at prejudices and attitudes truly shine through in this period, finding very little compassion for those native peoples on either side: “5 Dec ‘18 ... Some people wish the Turks to take this place again, they massacred somewhere between 20,000 + 30,000 Armenians last time they took it.” 11 December ‘18 “We have one man in the clink who owns the largest hotel in the town + also a lot of property besides. An Armenian, Capt in Russian Army. Slaughtered 300 Persians. Think he will be shot.” This thread continues: 13 December ‘18 “Saw two men hung + one shot at noon. Some

party say they won’t tolerate capital punishment + say the way things are being done is how we would govern our negroes in the African Colonies. I could have hung those two men better myself.”

Then extraordinarily Beadle spends some months guarding two Persian Princes, who are being held as political prisoners. From an inserted clipping it seems highly likely that they were Abulfath’ Mirza Salar-ed-Dowleh and one of his brothers. He doesn’t think much of the princes and their demands, and predominantly ridicules their sensibilities and eccentric habits “the prince has a mania for pulling the WC plug.”

Finally, in February/March 1919 he sails out via Constantinople and Salonika, and after a further crowded and unpleasant lorry journey, he is deloused and returned home. Rather than a joyful homecoming however, upon arrival, he discovers that his brother George has died of pneumonia in Germany, and he sinks into a deep depression. During this period he



scarcely leaves the house, and occupies his time with copying up this ledger of diary entries from his wartime notebooks (now presumed lost). He pines to return to America and corresponds with Billy Marshall regularly, and his father and grandfather try to lend him money to buy into the barge industry, but his nerves and confidence are shot, and he declares that "I'd rather go over the top any day than go round making inquiries how to do things." The first volume of his diaries ends October 5th 1919 with the sentence "Wonder if I'll ever feel contented again anywhere."



The second volume (approximately 350pp.; or roughly 170,000 words) begins after nine years have elapsed, where we find Beadle a settled and pensive man. He did indeed enter the barge industry, and writes much of this and of the sea in general. His father had recently committed suicide, and this return to diary writing feels both like an attempt to come to terms with that event and an exercise in more general introspection and literary refinement (he has ambitions both to poetry and playwriting). He has never married, but maintains correspondence with Marjorie, who has had two unhappy marriages and of whose son there is a photograph tipped-in. In his words: "I love + admire women, but were it possible I should not inflict myself upon the most unselfish female born." Although set at an entirely different pace to the constant action and movement of the first volume, this revisiting of old ground is potentially rich in psychological insight into the aftereffects of conflict induced Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

A dense and wonderfully illuminating and insightful journal and photo album covering important events in the WWI, far superior to most other examples of its type. [BTC#422942]

December 1928

Sunday 30

It is now the evening of this day, and after a period of nine years and two months I have almost suddenly decided to continue with a Chronicle of my life's happenings; My last entry was made on October 12th 1919; ~~with~~ ^{with} the idea to continue this writing I fixed the New Year January 1st 1928 as the date of commencement, but having quite recently learnt the value of trying to overcome the habit of procrastination I have straight way started this evening; It is not over difficult for me to overcome the whole writing is concerned as I have discovered intense joy in writing. I do not mean the action of writing itself, but in the moving + fitting of words together to form the ideas which you wish to put on paper; Some sentences come along like music other jar me badly, but I believe I improve as I go along, tho my spelling is ever causing me to use the dictionary, this if it must be done; I have no shame on this score so long as the word is phonetically correct, even this is sometimes not the case;

I must ^{make note of} ~~now write~~ my present means of a living. This is as it was, over nine years ago, I am a bargee still nor have I prospered from this source at all, I am Skipper + Owner of my old packet the "Lord Kitchener", + still as before I keep saying I ought to give up this occupation.

I have worked mightily hard on her, + have had some distressingly hard times, + lean periods, but I have had some enjoyable time + above all some hellish lonely times, which seemed to me useless agony, but which after all I find have ~~taught me the~~ taught me how to think, the most profound



9 William Cheney BROWN, Jr.

[Correspondence]: War Department Chief of Staff's Letters and Ephemera

Hartford, Connecticut / Cambridge, Massachusetts: 1902-1918

\$2800

A collection of 71 letters written between William Cheney Brown, Jr. and his family members between 1902 and 1918. Brown served as a War Department Chief of Staff in Washington, DC during World War I. Most letters are near fine, some have very light tidemarks. Also included are postcards, dried plants, and a small piece of animal hide.

Correspondence to and from William Cheney Brown, Jr. and his family members living in Hartford, Connecticut before and during WWI. During his service Brown was War Department Chief of the Embarkation Service. Most of the letters center on Brown's time towards the end of the war. He writes to his parents, his younger sister Rachel, and his wife Mary, usually about his advancement in the War Department or about how much he misses them: "It won't be long...Don't grow up too fast without me." Brown focuses on his uncertainty about the end of the war stating, "What do you think of this peace business? Man woke me up this morning reading the headline that Germany has acceded to any demand." Often these letters continue with Brown's worry about the war not actually ending or a compromise being unreachable. In 1918 he writes home to his father about a possibility for a peace treaty: "I was actually shocked – perhaps more than usual...I could scarcely believe it."

Brown's earlier letters are from his time at Harvard University. He entered law school and was president of the *Harvard Law Review* while there. Brown completed his degree in 1917 before entering the service. He was a former president of Harvard's literary magazine *The Crimson*, in which some of his submitted poems are included in these letters. Brown also traded dried flowers with his mother and younger sister Rachel by sending small envelopes to each other.

An obituary from the time states that Brown died on January 21st 1919 in Washington DC at the age of 27. While the cause of his death is unclear, it was likely due to complications from the Spanish Flu.

An interesting collection of correspondence to and from a promising young man during WWI, who died young before fully achieving that promise.

[BTC#417811]

10 Peter J BROGGI

Memory Book U.S. Army Company G, 29th

France: [circa 1917-1918]

\$1400

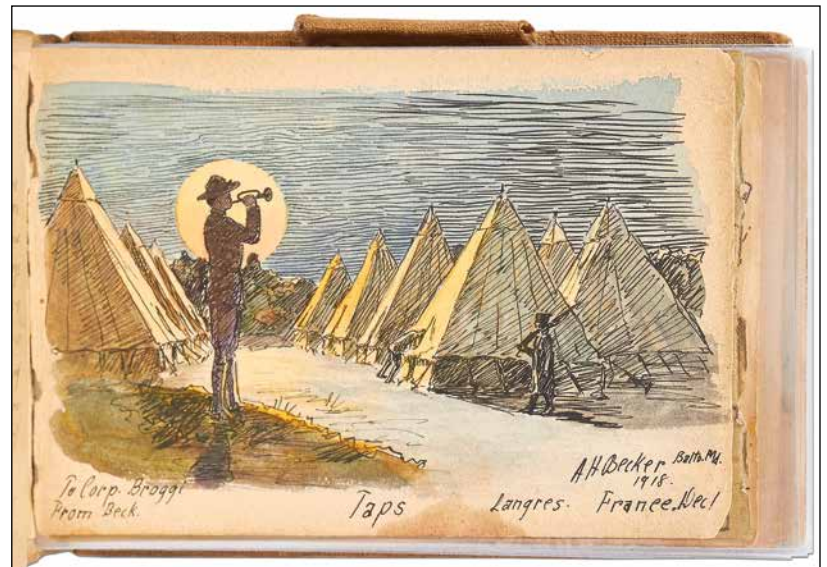
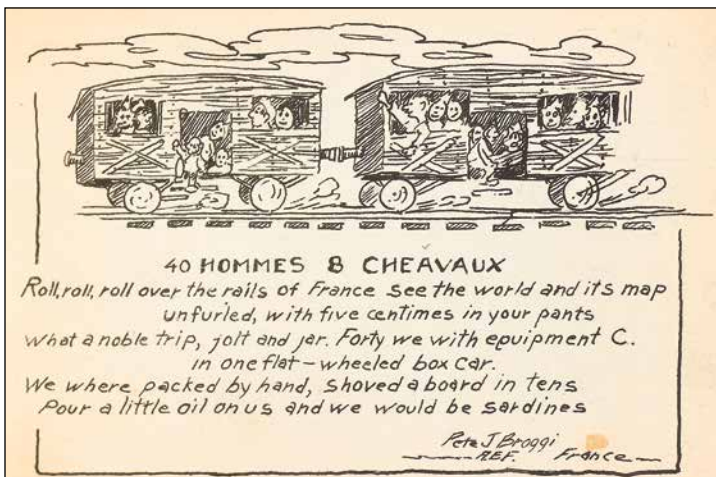
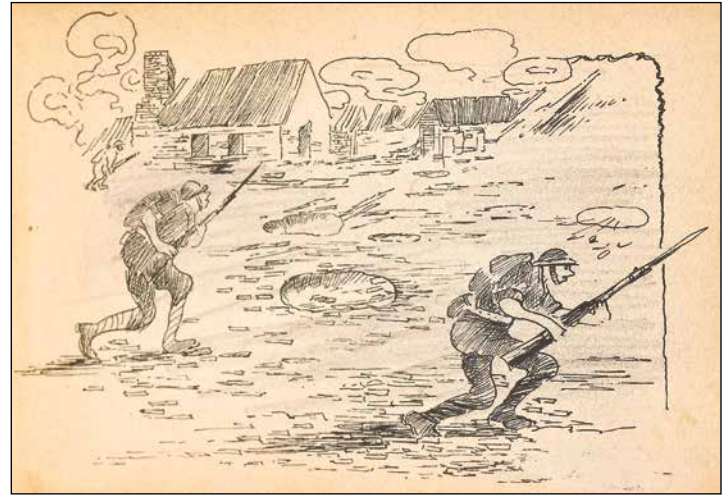
Small 12mo. Measuring 5½" x 4". Tan cloth over stiff paper boards with a handwritten title. Contains 19 pages of drawings and poetry. Some detached pages thus a good only album with near fine contents.

A memory book kept by Peter J. Broggi while serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in Langres, France during World War I. Broggi was part of the U.S. Army Company G, 29th Engineers and kept this small autograph book during his time abroad. Included are several watercolor and ink drawings as well as poems written by Broggi and his fellow soldiers. Many of the illustrations are well-composed pieces depicting the French countryside, cartoons about the war, and portraits of friends. The poems are usually about army life including one entitled "40 Hommes 8 Cheavaux" about the train ride to a camp which reads, "roll, roll, roll over the rails of France see the world and its map unfurled, with five centimes in your pants." One card included here features a short note Broggi wrote to his sweetheart May back at home. The card was drawn by Broggi as a Valentine because he couldn't find a commercially printed one saying "way up here valentines are unknown."



The 29th Engineer Battalion was mustered in September of 1917. Broggi seems to have been part of a unit that drew maps and worked on topographic problems, which explains the artistic inclinations seen in the album. According to the U.S. Army's records, "the regiment performed survey and map reproduction throughout the European Theatre ..." and "took an active part in the defense of the Toul sector and the Meuse-Argonne offensive."

A wonderful collection of art and poetry by soldiers fighting during WWI. [BTC#421239]

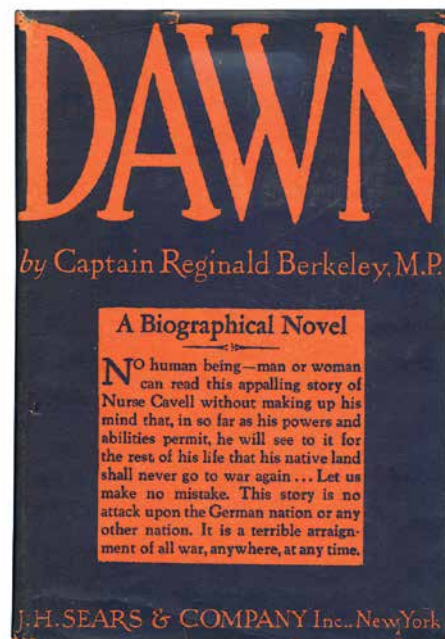
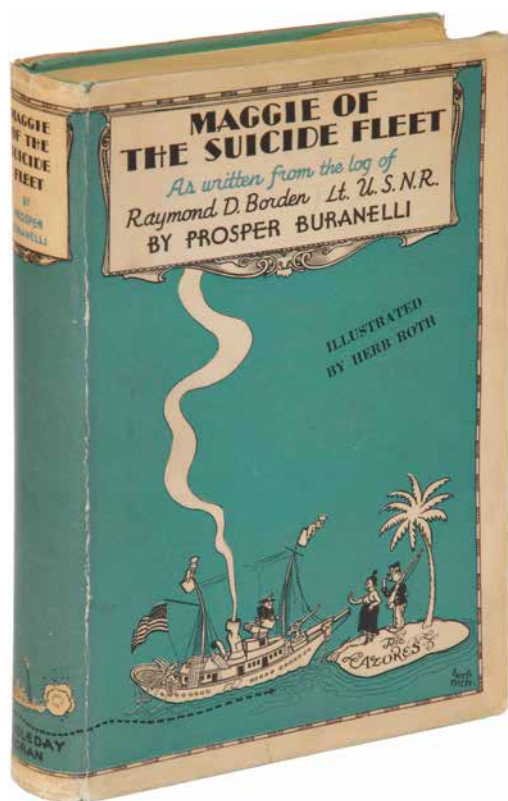


11 Captain Reginald BERKELEY*Dawn: A Biographical Novel of Edith Cavell*

New York: J.H. Sears (1928)

\$250

First American edition. Fine in just about fine dustwrapper with some tiny nicks and tears and with a George Bernard Shaw blurb. Biographical novel about Cavell, a World War I British nurse executed by the Germans for helping POWs escape, novelized by Berkeley from his play and his screen-story for the 1928 silent film of the same name. Little remembered now, the film was understandably controversial in its time and was suppressed in some markets, and consequently a blockbuster in others. Cavell is memorialized today with a statue just off of Trafalgar Square. [BTC#94878]

**Inscribed to “Maggie”****12 Prosper BURANELLI***Maggie of the Suicide Fleet*

As written from the log of Raymond D. Borden, Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.

Garden City: Doubleday, Doran & Co. 1930

\$500

First edition. Illustrated by Herb Roth. Bookstore label on the front pastedown, else fine in very near fine, price-clipped dustwrapper. The story of the pleasure yacht owned by Isaac Emerson, the “Bromo-Seltzer King,” who turned it over to the American submarine patrol fleet during World War I, manned it with farmers, and set out to protect the coast, resulting in various misadventures. Nicely Inscribed to Emerson’s wife, Margaret, the namesake of the yacht, by the illustrator Herb Roth, with a drawing of a sailor: “To Margaret Emerson from the Coxswain who illustrated Borden’s Diary and one of the few survivors of the ‘Maggie’.” Herb Roth.” [BTC#98485]

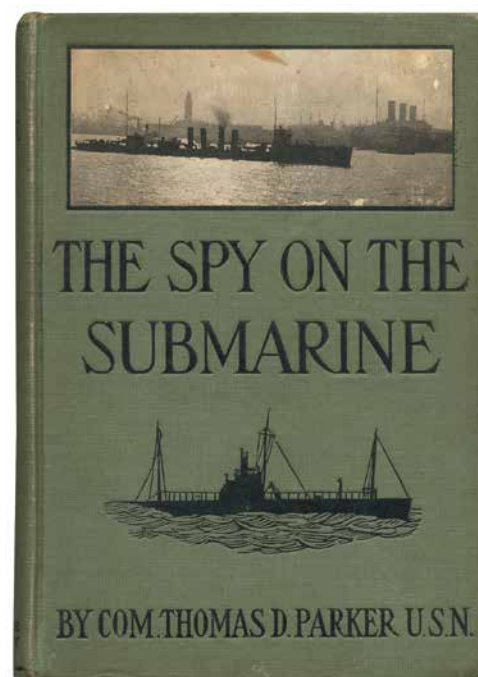
13 (Children)**Com. Thomas D. PARKER***The Spy on the Submarine or Over and Under the Sea*

Boston: W.A. Wilde (1918)

\$100

First edition. Octavo. Green cloth decorated in black and with an applied photographic illustration of a submarine. Owner name front endpaper, some rubbing and soiling on the boards, about very good.

Wartime novel for boys about spies on submarines. [BTC#420144]



14 Herbert Davies CHALKE

[Manuscript]: "How Wireless Went to War: Some Recollections of 1st A.M. 17840, R.F.C. 1916-1918"

England: [circa 1955 - 1983]

\$4000

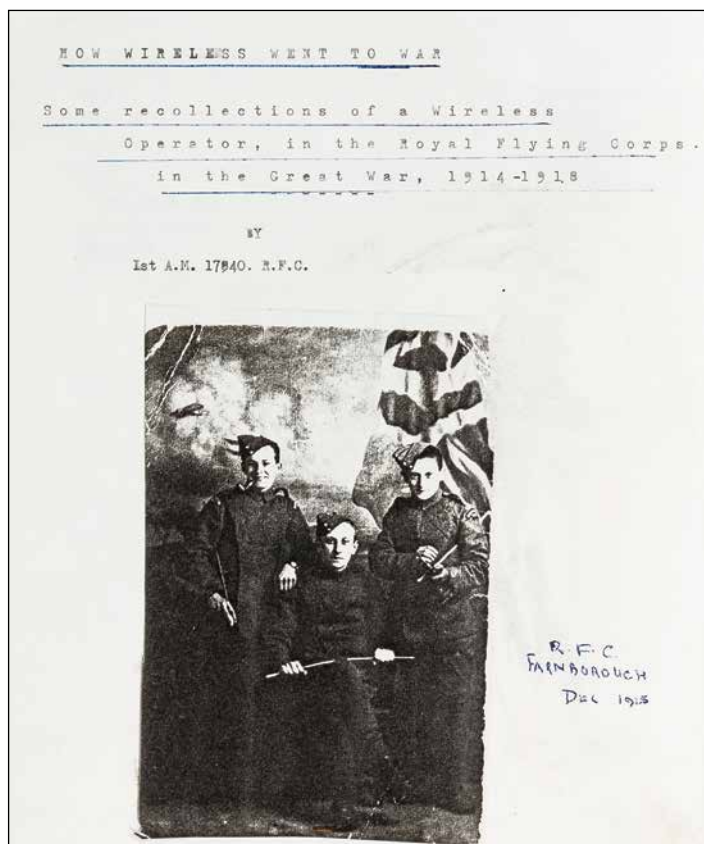
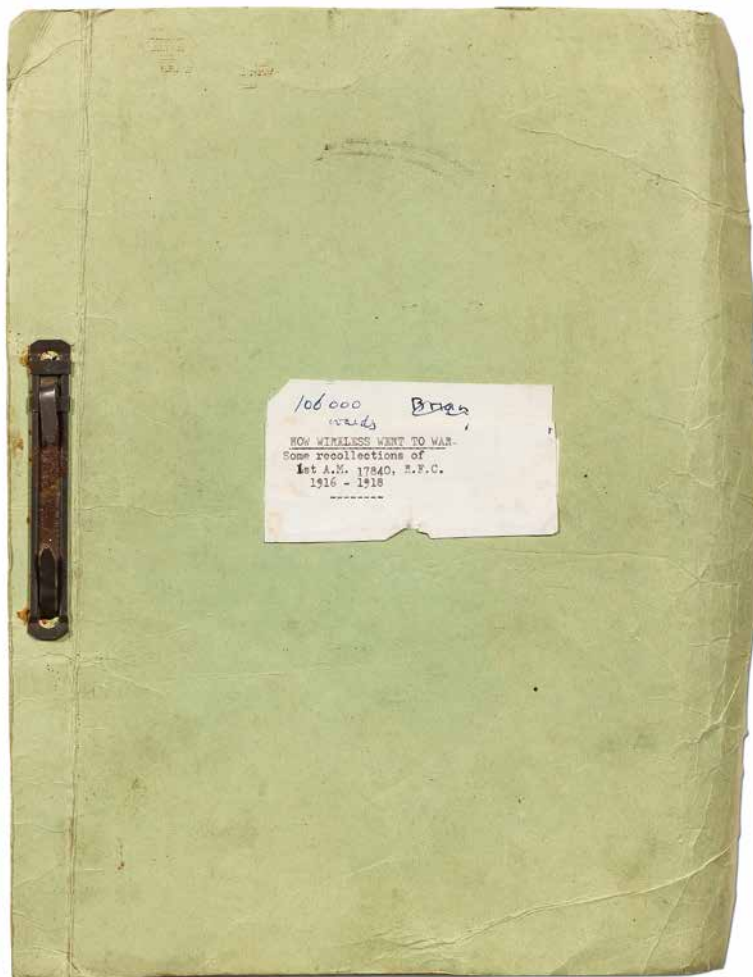
Quarto. Photo-mechanically reproduced sheets prong and clasp bound in green wrappers. Contains roughly 106,000 words typed over 267 pages with hand edits in blue ink throughout. Very good or better with some edgewear, creasing, and small tears.

A manuscript for an unpublished book entitled *How Wireless Went to War: Some Recollections of 1st A.M. 17840, R.F.C. 1916-1918* compiled and written by Herbert Davies Chalke. It appears Chalke began working on it around 1955 but with additional laid in material and edits dated up until 1983 when he eventually died. The manuscript is split into two parts, his experiences in the war as a wireless operator, and his postwar life in the medical profession. The war-era writing includes combat as well as the daily life of the soldier illustrated with photocopied photographs and images. He writes in the introduction: "this memoir has been written at the suggestion of Mr. Peter H. Liddle, the Senior Lecturer in History and the Head of Archives at the Sunderland Polytechnic, whose initiative has resulted in the setting up and the development of the Archives of the Great War." He continues, "I had hoped that by doing so I would put on record the contribution made by the wireless operators of the Royal Flying Corps and the R.A.F. attached to the artillery, to the success of our arms in France and Belgium between 1914 and 1918. Here was an opportunity to say something – even belatedly – about the efforts of a small group of servicemen to which war historians seemed to have paid too little attention."

Chalke was underage for enlisting when the war broke out but writes about his eagerness to join which included wearing an armband that "signified that [he] would enlist when the time came." During this time he volunteered at the recruiting office which involved preparing recruit files and helping them get to the train station. He went on to attend medical school, all the while waiting until he was able to enlist "before the war was over." Once he was able to enlist he discusses his training and drilling stating that "discipline" was the key lesson to be learned. Most of the day the wireless operators were drilled on Morse code with time off for potato peeling, drills, and marching. After training, his unit was sent to France, then Belgium and Algeria, and he details the trip over seven pages. When they weren't fighting the men cautiously explored the area between the Somme and Ypres, passed the time in camp singing songs such as "Lili Marlene" and "Tipperary," as well as hymns, all in an effort to boost morale. His account discusses the wireless, relationships with other soldiers, and a close call with mustard gas. He ends this section writing, "in the years that followed there were many things to think about besides the war of 1914-18, but now and then something would happen which revived memories and turned one's thoughts back, bringing with them almost forgotten pictures of certain scenes and events."

The second half of the manuscript discusses Chalke's life between the wars. According to the London archives, "he worked as a Medical Officer of Health (MOH) in North Wales, Dorset, Hampstead and Camberwell from 1930-1963, and was in charge of the 1933 investigation into tuberculosis in South Wales." This section discusses his time in Wales including interesting cases and interactions with the local people. During World War II Chalke "served in the Royal Army Medical Corps as Assistant Director of Medical Services to the Allied Forces in North Africa, and Senior Hygiene Officer in Italy." Following the war he returned to his post in Wales until he retired in 1963. During his retirement he devoted his time to studying alcoholism and "was one of the founders and the first editor of *The Bulletin of Alcoholism*. Additionally laid in are three letters, two from Chalke's literary agent and the editor of *The Practitioner*, and another to Chalke's wife sending condolences after his death.

An in depth account of a young doctor's time as a wireless operator with the Flying Corps as well as his post war career as a doctor. [BTC#418050]



SHARON, CONNECTICUT

JULY 4TH  **HOME DAY**
1918

GRAND PARADE AND PAGEANT

Starting from Drill Grounds at 1.30 P. M., consisting of Veterans, John M. Gregory G. A. R. Post No. 59 of Sharon, Parents, Etc. of Men in the Service, in Automobiles, Visiting Companies of the State Guard of Connecticut from Salisbury, Cornwall, Etc., Company L, 11th Separate Battalion, State Guard, of Sharon

CORNWALL CORNET BAND

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Red Cross Chapter of Sharon, Fraternal Societies, Sharon Fire Department, and other Orders representing Fraternal Societies and Orders

Many Floats Historical and Allegorical Scenes and many other Features too numerous to mention

Review of Parade from steps of Town Hall at 2 P. M.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES

By **WILLIAM B. COLEY, M. D.** and **CHARLES GILMORE KERLEY, M. D.**
of New York City, and **HON. ARTHUR M. WAITT** of Sharon

SINGING OF PATRIOTIC SONGS BY CHORUS

Military Maneuvers  **SHAM BATTLE**

By Company L, 11th Separate Battalion, Connecticut State Guard, of Sharon
ON THE VILLAGE GREEN AT 3 P. M.

The ladies' committee will serve **ICE-CREAM, SANDWICHES, SOFT DRINKS, ETC.** during the afternoon
+ PROCEEDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SHARON RED CROSS +

All Come and Bring the Family
Get a Patriotic Inspiration for your Duty as an American

Litchfield is the County town,
Canaan is quite sandy,
Cornwall is a rocky town,
But Sharon is the dandy.

Van D. Harvey, Quality Printing, Millerton, N. Y.

15 (Connecticut)

[Broadside]: Sharon, Connecticut. July 4th Home Day 1918 Grand Parade and Pageant... Cornwall Cornet Band... Military Maneuvers and Sham Battle

Millerton, N.Y.: Van D. Harvey, Quality Printing 1918

\$2500

Large decorated poster on paper. Measuring 24" x 38". Printed in black and red. Old folds and some wrinkling at the creases, small tears, not quite very good but a remarkable survivor nonetheless. Because of the large size and fairly thin paper, preservation would seem to be unlikely. Aside from the many other listed attractions are floats, fraternal and other societies, ice cream, sandwiches, speeches, sham battles and the like, the poster concludes with this poetic effort:

"Litchfield is the County town,
Canaan is quite sandy,
Cornwall is a rocky town,
But Sharon is the dandy."

OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#414081]

16 (Czech)

[Photo Album]: Czech Soldiers in World War I

[Circa 1916]

\$500

Octavo. Measuring 9" x 6". String-tied paper album. Contains 17 sepia toned or black and white albumen photographs measuring between 1½" x 2½" and 3½" x 4½", with captions in Czech. Very good album with detached pages, lacking the front and rear wrappers with near fine photographs.

A modest but interesting photo album kept by a Czech soldier on the Russian Front during the First World War. The photos show soldiers posed in uniform, ruins of cities, and civilian refugees fleeing their war-torn towns. One of the photos is captioned, "funeral on the Russian Front," and shows a crowd gathered around a grave site while the coffin is being lowered. Another image of an abandoned trench reads, "here we gave up." Crowds of refugees are seen in two photos with the caption, "evacuation." Crumbling bridges and other structures are photographed in some of the later pictures as well as men on horseback and an official speaking to a line of uniformed men. The Czech soldiers formed their legions voluntarily during the war in hopes that helping the Allies would ensure independence for Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary.

A nice collection of WWI photography depicting the Russian Front from the Czech perspective. [BTC#417896]



17 (Dentistry)
George M. KINER

Diary of a First World War Dentist who Served on the Front Lines in France

\$1800

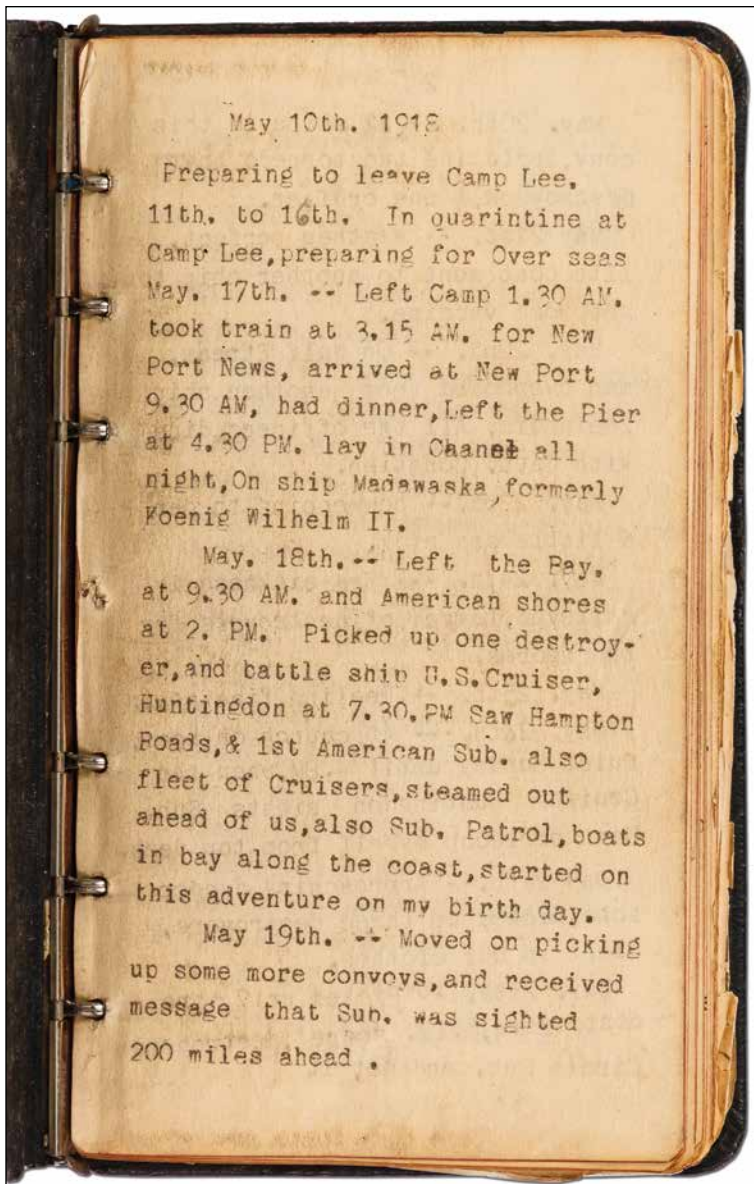
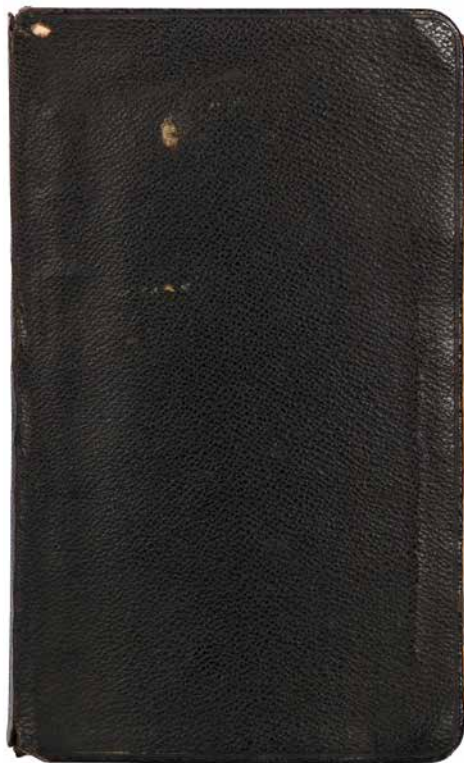
12mo. Black buckram diary contains 61 typed pages of daily memories in a 4" x 7" six-ring notebook. The diary entries are followed by more than 70 small black-and-white gelatin silver photographs that are numbered on the top left corner to correspond with typed captions. A lengthy newspaper clipping recounting the history of Kiner's unit is pasted on 50 sheets at the end of the diary. Very near fine.

The first-hand account of George M. Kiner (1892–1975), a dentist with the U.S. Army's 80th Division, who spent time on the front lines in France providing more medical care than dental assistance. Along with his daily memories, his diary includes pages of captioned photographs from his training at Camp Lee in Virginia and from his service overseas.

The typed diary begins as Kiner leaves Camp Lee and boards the ship *Madawaska*, formerly the *Koenig Wilhelm II*, in Newport News, departing American shores on May 18, 1918: "Started this adventure on my birthday." Kiner lived in Derry, Pennsylvania and was a dental student at the University of Pittsburgh when he applied for the Dental Reserve Corps rather than be drafted.

Kiner's wartime experiences are filled with close brushes with the enemy. He writes about one of the first on May 29: "Sub. brings message of seeing oil and wreckage on surface of water. This is most dangerous part of zone, Bay of Biscay." The next day, he notes that while they were off the coast of Belle Isle: "Ran into nest of subs. All ships fire, four periscopes seen. Destroyers report getting one.

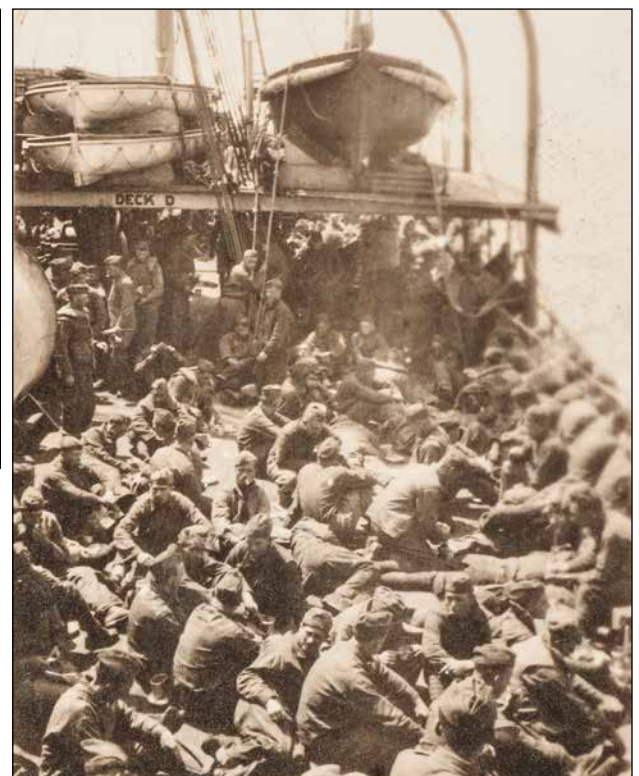
Four airships overhead, sight shore, greeted with cheers. Think we are out of danger and put away life belts, 6 p.m. ship fires at supposed sub & scramble for life belts. Lay in river all night with lights burning."



May. 30th. -- Decoration Day, services on boat, weather fine, 3 PM. off Belle Isle, water smooth, Ran into nest of Subs. All ships fire, four periscops seen, Destroyers report getting one, Four air ships overhead sight shore, greeted with cheers, Think we are out of danger, & put away life belts, 6PM. ship fires at supposed Sub. & scramble for life belts. Lay in river all night with lights burning.

After Kiner's ship docked in western France, he traveled through Calais, then hiked six miles to Deveres and Menneville, where he met up with a battalion and worked on clearing up focal infections. On June 30 there was an air raid on a neighboring town and he was ordered to move himself and all necessary equipment to the next dental station. Soon he was on the move again and his frustration builds as he is having trouble getting his dental equipment moved to his next destination, Lorres. On July 23, he writes, "Saw doctor and had fine supper. The doctor said that 60 percent of his sick calls would be eliminated if it was possible to have teeth treated."

Throughout the next several months, Kiner is constantly on the move and learns of the death of several friends and members of his battalion. On September 27 and 28th, he writes about coming under heavy gunfire: "Up all night with wounded who kept coming in all the time, had small place in field, but very little shelter for patients and open to view, was about 500 yards from Muse River. Word came that I would be relieved,



but canceled.” On November 1, sending in his monthly report, he records: “Unable to do dental work under these conditions we have had to work under. During the last two months, the 2nd and 3rd lost quite a few men at Avencourt by machine gun fire.”

Kiner continues to move with the troops but later in the month appears to be moving away from the front lines. He takes advantage of the calmer times and tours the French countryside. Finally, on June 10, 1919, he leaves for the U.S. aboard the *Agamemnon* from Brest. He was able to spend July 4, 1919 at home. An interesting and well-written illustrated account of a dentist at the Front. [BTC#422756]

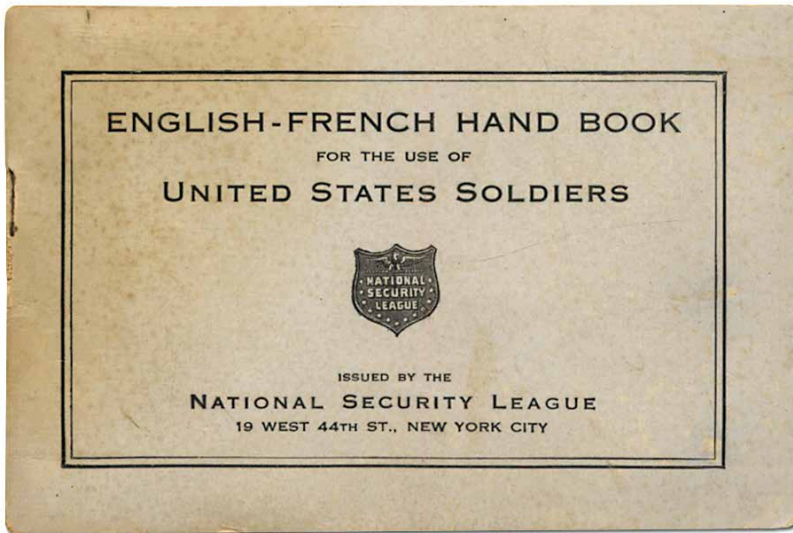
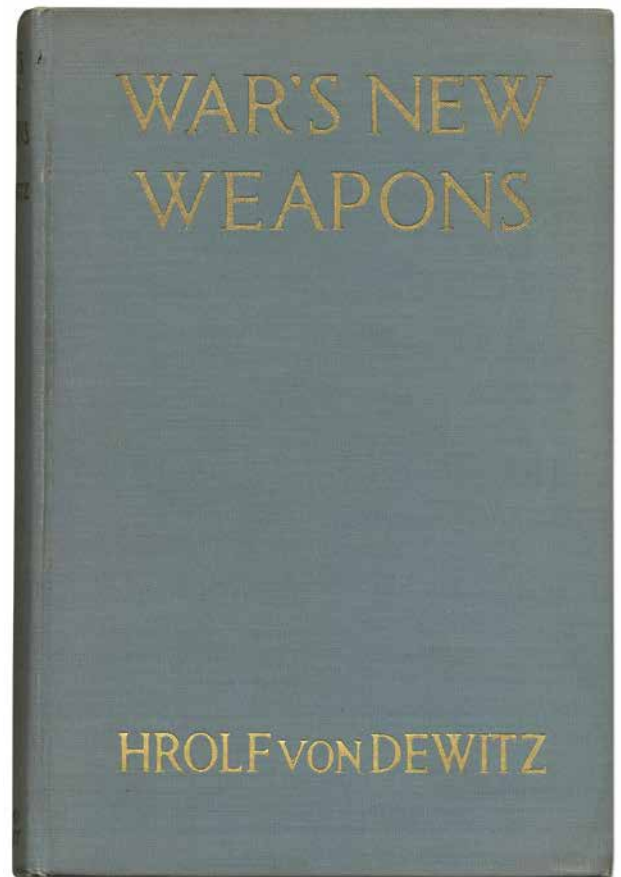
18 **Baron Hrolf von DEWITZ**

War's New Weapons: An Expert Analysis in Plain Language of the Weapons and Methods Used in the Present Great War
New York: Dodd, Mead and Company 1915

\$225

First edition. Octavo. 295pp. Illustrated from photographs. Blue cloth titled in gilt. A trifle foxed on the endpapers, very good or better lacking the dustwrapper.

[BTC#420145]

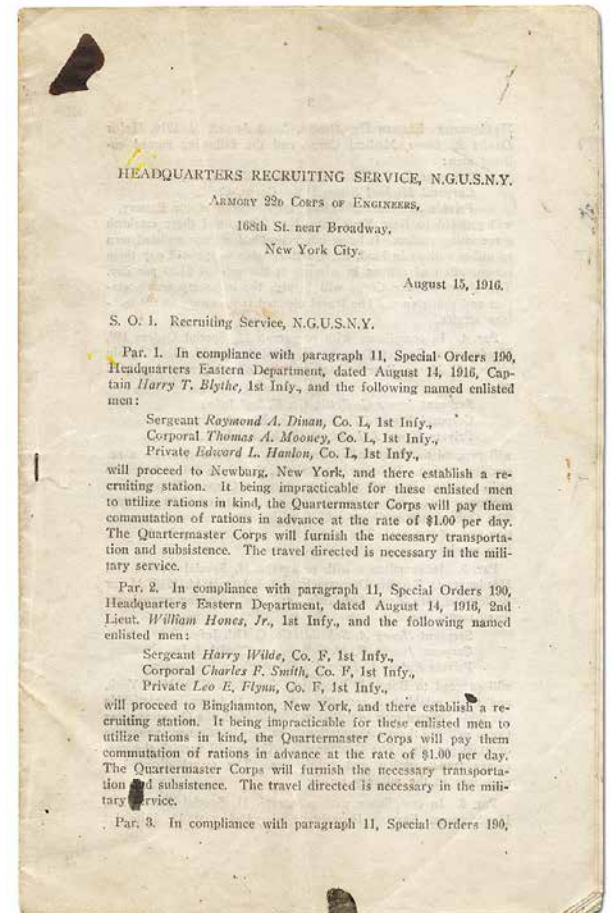
19 **(Charles Alfred DOWNER, Adolphe COHN, and Auguste GEORGE)**

English-French Hand Book for the Use of United States Soldiers

New York: National Security League (1917)

\$75

First edition. Oblong 12mo. 64pp. Stapled printed gray wrappers. Modest erosion at the spine, but still holding, dampstain at the top of the first several leaves, a good or better copy. [BTC#409732]

20 **(John F. FAIRCHILD)**

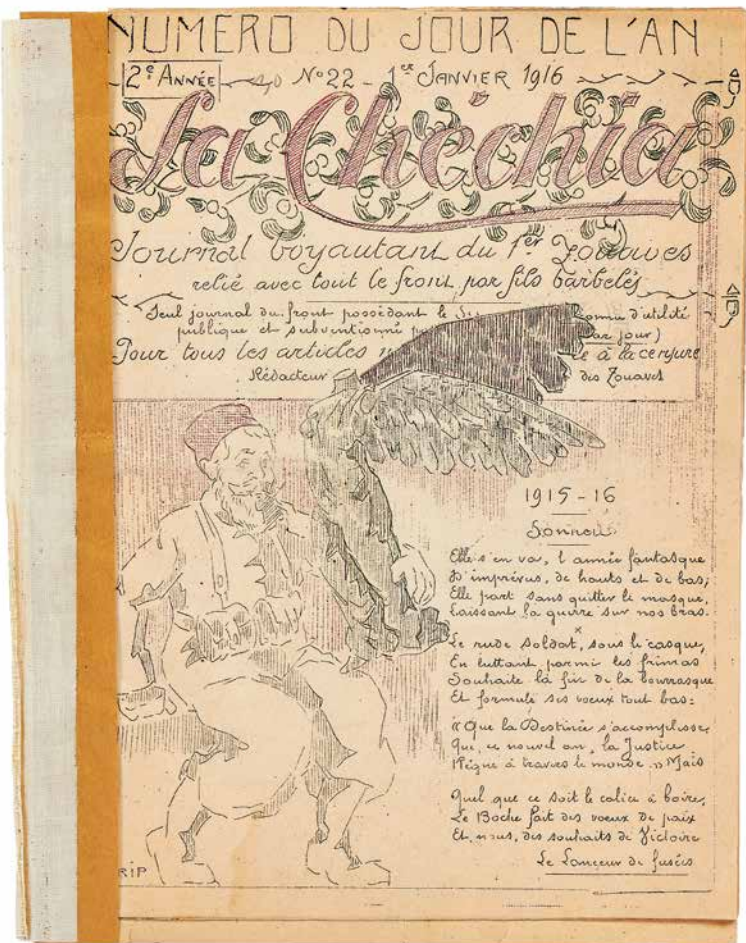
[Caption Title]: *Headquarters Recruiting Service, N.G.U.S.N.Y. Armory 22d Corps of Engineers...*

New York: Recruiting Service, N.G.U.S.N.Y. 1916

\$125

Small octavo. Stapled self-wrappers. 12pp. Two vertical creases, soiling, some ink spots on the wrappers, a good copy. Detailed report on establishing a recruiting station in New York in anticipation of U.S. participation in World War I. OCLC locates no copies.

[BTC#410586]



21 (France)

[French Mimeograph Magazine]: La Chechia
 Winter 1916

France: 1916

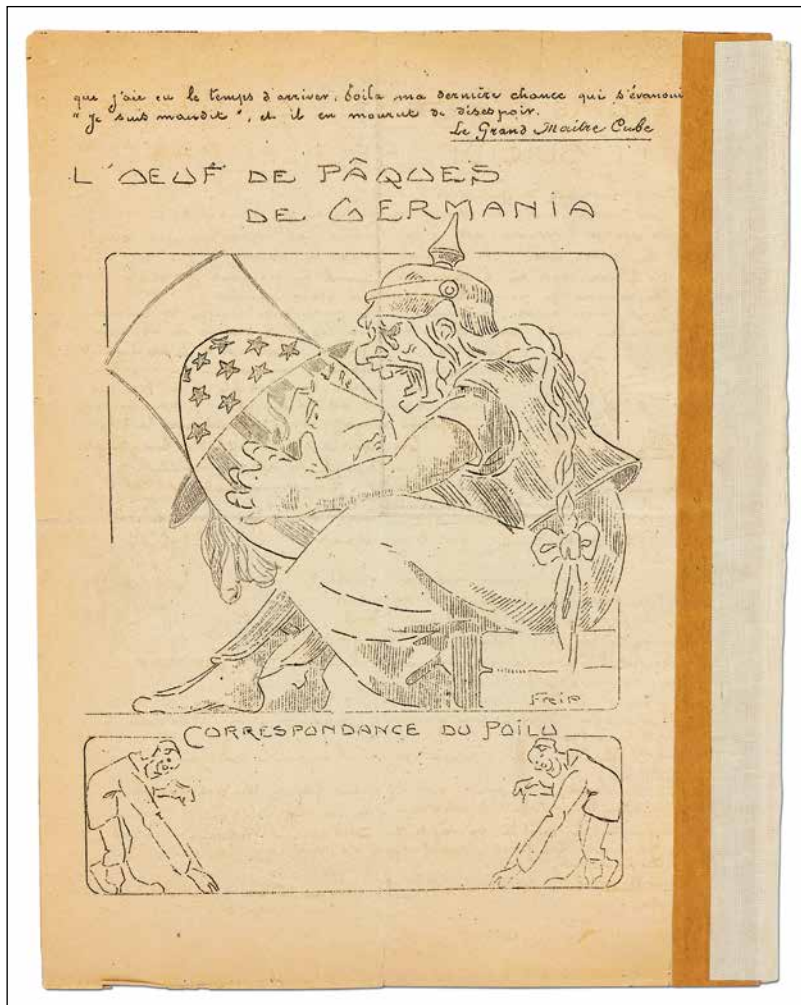
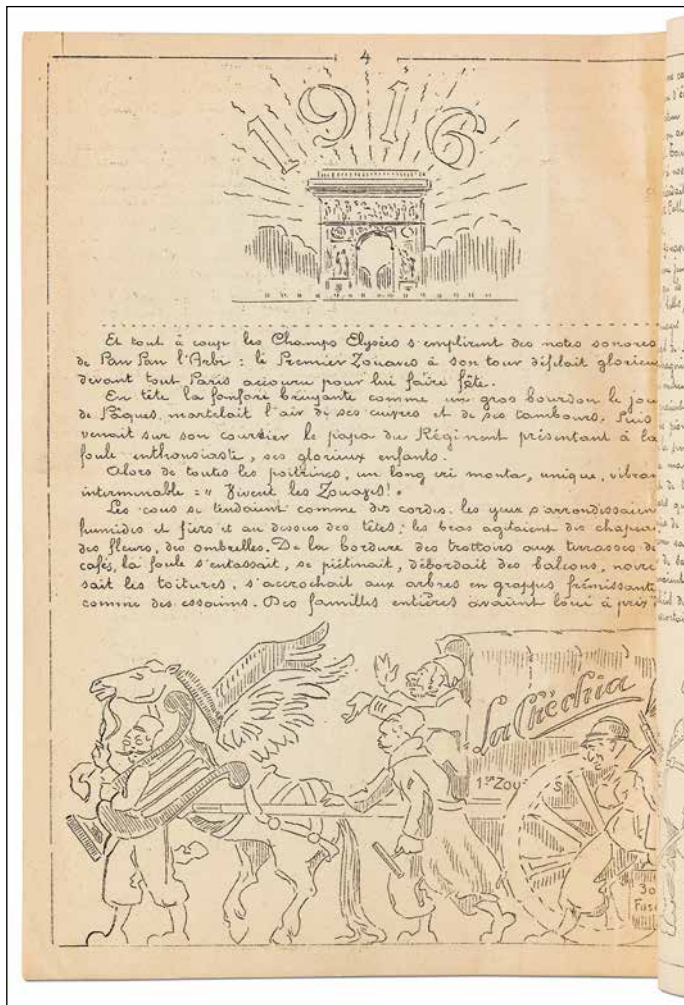
\$500

Quarto. Measuring 8½" x 11". 12pp. Illustrated mimeographed pages printed in red and black ink. Text in French. Year 2, Number 22 printed January 1st, 1916 during World War I. Near fine with a few tiny tears on the last page and the spine reinforced.

The title of the mimeograph is based on the Maghreb brimless cap with a tassel and straight sides, a type of fez worn by French North African regiments in various colors. There is an illustration of a man wearing a chechia holding the statue of Winged Victory on the front cover. The text emphasizes that the journal is produced by mimeograph at the front, "connected with all the frocks by barbed wire."

There are several poems and short stories with illustrated line drawings around them, the main topic being about the war. Roughly translated it reads: "The borrowing of victory, To reject the monster in his hell, Of this bandit who desolates it, To liberate France, it takes more than iron, And everyone hastened to pay his abolishment." A political cartoon on the last page that shows a grotesque version of a German soldier holding a large egg with stars and stripes, resembling Uncle Sam with "German Easter Egg," written above.

An interesting and scarce World War I French mimeographed magazine. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#417334]



22 (France)

[Photo Album]: An American in France

France: 1918

\$1600

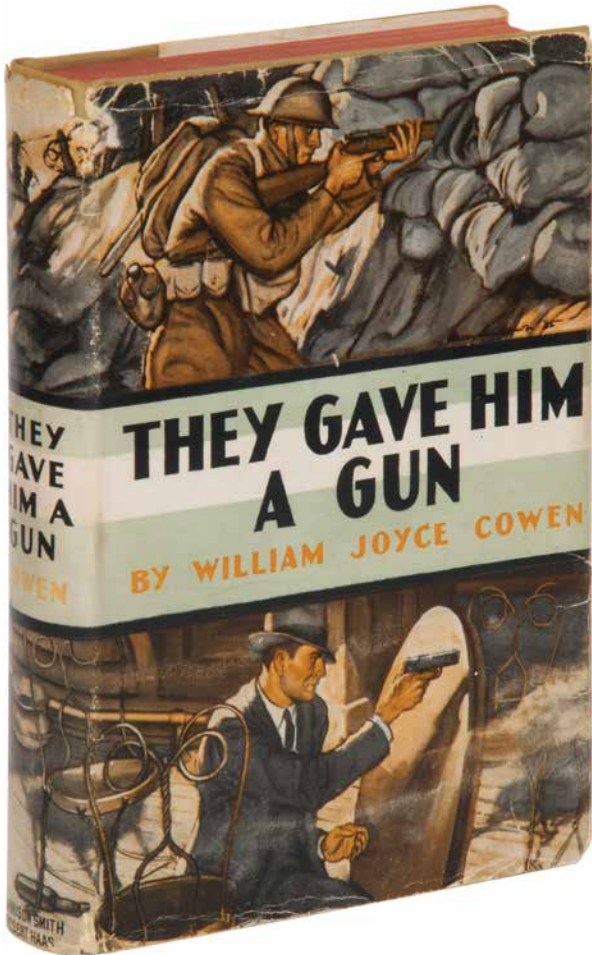


Stapled gray wrappers. Measuring 6" x 9½". A collection of 84 black and white or sepia toned photographs affixed to stiff gray paper measuring between 1¾" x 2¾" and 3¼" x 4¼", some with printed captions. Photographs are near fine with slight waviness in a very good album with tape remnants on the front wrapper, a detached signature, and slight curling. A homemade photo album kept by an American soldier (possibly an aviator) stationed in France at the end of World War I. Interspersed throughout are commercial real photo post card photographs of the battlefields, as well as original snapshots of the war. The photos show the end of the war with trenches filled with bones and dead Calvary horses, weary troops, and demolished towns. The professional photos have captions printed along the bottom edge of them noting, "wiring (barbed) communication trench," "German machine guns after the fight," and "French trench mortars in action." It is possible the compiler was part of the Air

Corps as the original snapshot photograph has a significant number of airplane shots, as well as some taken looking out of a plane, and others of a young man in full pilot's uniform posing next to and in a cockpit. There are numerous photos of wrecked planes and one curious image of a dead horse in a tree. A modest, but arresting album of an American's tour of duty in France. [BTC#395717]



Inscribed To His Daughter



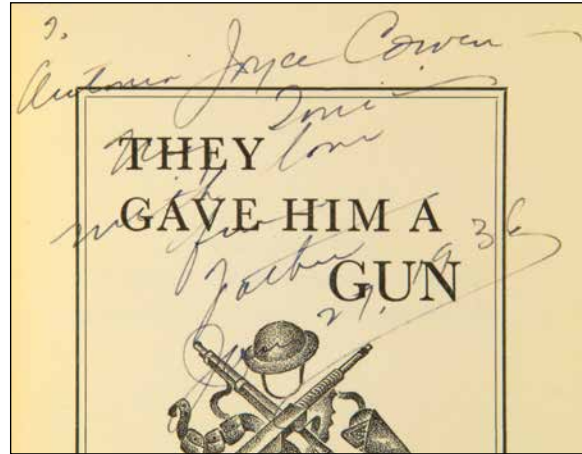
23 (Gangster Fiction) William Joyce COWEN

They Gave Him a Gun

New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas 1936

\$1500

First edition. Fine in a very attractive, very good plus dustwrapper with small nicks at the corners. Nicely Inscribed by the author to his daughter: "To Antonia Joyce Cowen, My Toni – With love from Father Jan. 27, 1936." Hardboiled novel about a man who learns to kill in World War I, and utilizes his skills in civilian life. Vivid jacket art juxtaposing the protagonist as trench soldier, and then as a Prohibition-era gangster. Basis for the 1937 gangster film directed by W.S. Van Dyke and featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George, and Franchot Tone. [BTC#97568]



24 (Greeting Card)

[Printed Caption Title]: "Tenting To-Night Under the Red White and Blue and Ready to Go Over the Top for You"

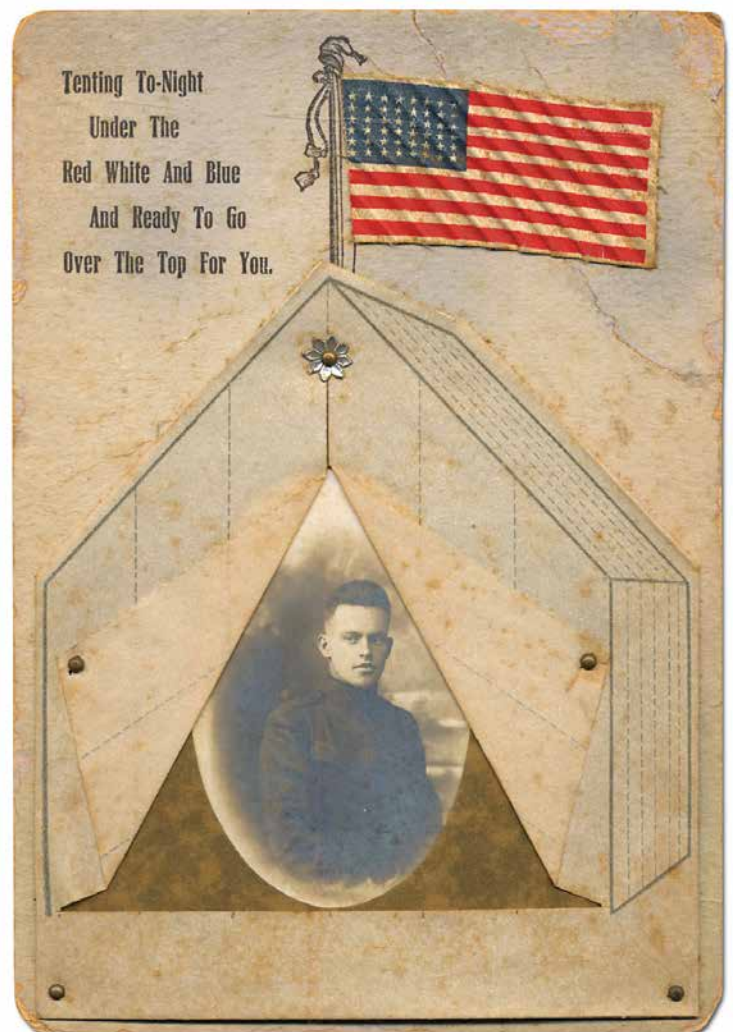
[No place: no publisher circa 1918]

\$400

Printed card in the shape of a tent with printed flagpole with applied silk American flag, and silver gelatin photographic portrait of an American dough boy (signed on rear "From C. McDonald when at Fort Slocum, N.Y.").

Measuring 6½" x 9½". Modest crack that has been repaired at an early date on the verso, and some moderate foxing on the mat, very good. An attractive and compelling artifact, a greeting card sent from a soldier leaving for overseas.

[BTC#409711]





25 John GROTH

[Original Art]: *All Quiet on the Western Front*

1969

\$25,000

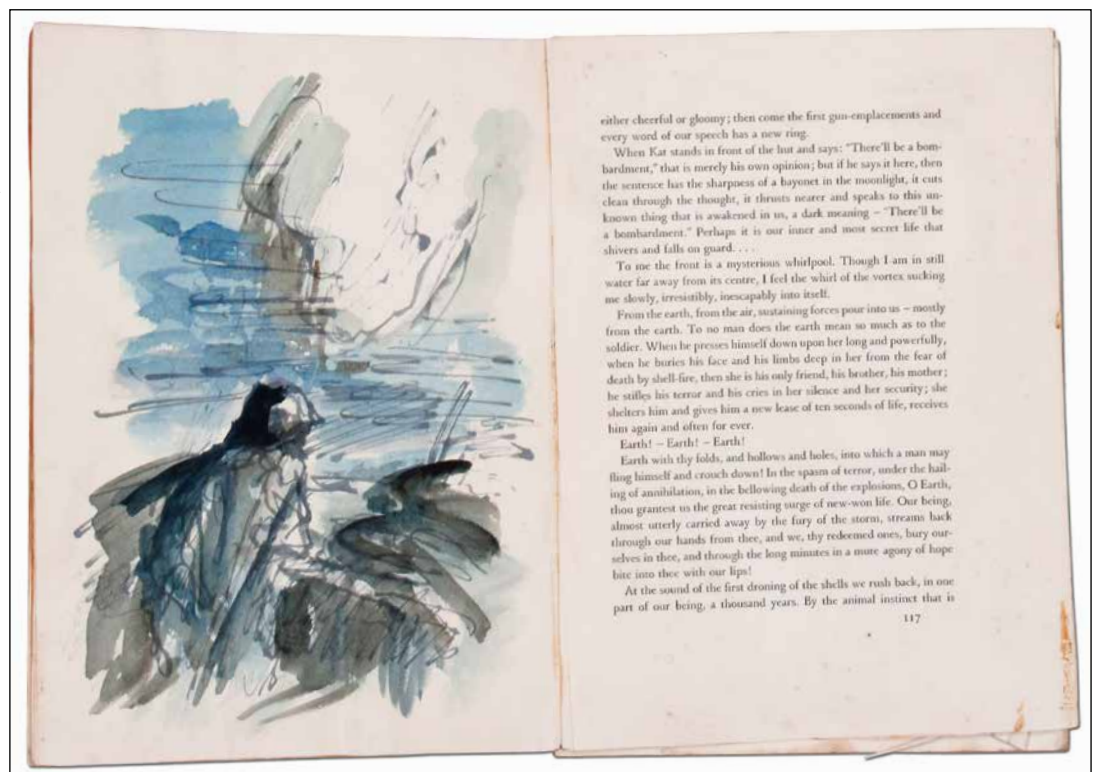
A remarkable collection consisting of the complete original artwork from John Groth's celebrated 1969 illustrated edition of *All Quiet on the Western Front* commissioned by the Limited Editions Club. Groth was known for his depictions of the downtrodden of the 1930s, and earned an international reputation as an artist-correspondent during World War II (as was well in Korea and Vietnam), drawing battlefield scenes from sketches and photographs made on site. Ernest Hemingway, who traveled with him in France and Germany (and wrote the introduction to Groth's wartime book *Studio: Europe*), said of his drawings: "... if John would have made them from any closer up front he would have had to have sat in the Krauts' laps."



All Quiet on the Western Front is considered his best illustrated book. It was commissioned by the Limited Editions Club in the late 1960s and was designed by Joseph Blumenthal at the Spiral Press. Groth's artwork includes over 100 large pen & ink drawings and 24 large watercolor paintings (all measuring about 22" x 28"), and two large color paintings (each measuring 30" x 40"). Also included are about 50 smaller pen & ink drawings, his working dummy (illustrated with original watercolor sketches), and his hand annotated paperback copy of the book.

Born in Chicago in 1908, Groth studied with Todros Geller and George Grosz at the Art Institute of Chicago. Working as a WPA artist, he was discovered by Arnold Gingrich, founding editor of *Esquire* magazine, who made him the magazine's art director. During the 1930s he drew the ragged and poor of Chicago and New York City, and traveled to Mexico, Russia, and Spain, sketching pictures of peasants, soldiers, and bulls. After WWII, he continued to travel widely, publishing his travel diaries and accompanying artworks, and maintaining his reputation as one of America's best illustrators of books and magazines.

A wonderful archive of Groth's most versatile and striking artistic endeavor. A detailed list is available. [\[BTC#400654\]](#)



either cheerful or gloomy; then come the first gun-emplacements and every word of our speech has a new ring.

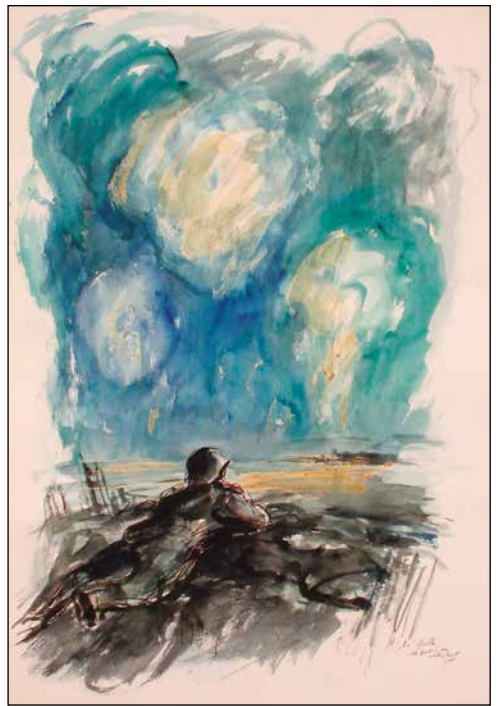
When Kat stands in front of the hut and says: "There'll be a bombardment," that is merely his own opinion; but if he says it here, then the sentence has the sharpness of a bayonet in the moonlight, it cuts clean through the thought, it thrusts nearer and speaks to this unknown thing that is awakened in us, a dark meaning - "There'll be a bombardment." Perhaps it is our inner and most secret life that shivers and falls on guard...

To me the front is a mysterious whirlpool. Though I am in still water far away from its centre, I feel the whirl of the vortex sucking me slowly, irresistibly, inescapably into itself.

From the earth, from the air, sustaining forces pour into us - mostly from the earth. To no man does the earth mean so much as to the soldier. When he presses himself down upon her long and powerfully, when he buries his face and his limbs deep in her from the fear of death by shell-fire, then she is his only friend, his brother, his mother; she stifles his terror and his cries in her silence and her security; she shelters him and gives him a new lease of ten seconds of life, receives him again and often for ever.

Earth! - Earth! - Earth!
Earth with thy folds, and hollows and holes, into which a man may fling himself and crouch down! In the spasm of terror, under the hail of annihilation, in the howling death of the explosions, O Earth, thou grantest us the great resisting surge of new-won life. Our being, almost utterly carried away by the fury of the storm, streams back through our hands from thee, and we, thy redeemed ones, bury ourselves in thee, and through the long minutes in a more agony of hope bite into thee with our lips!

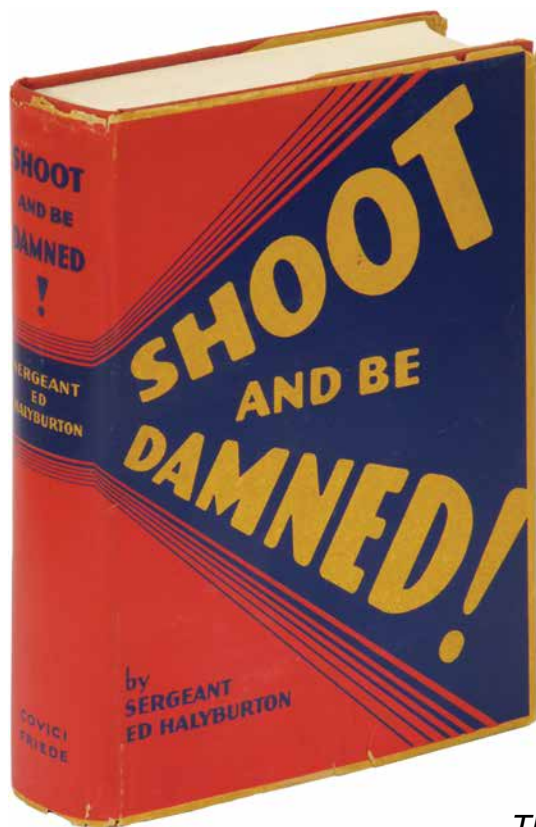
At the sound of the first droning of the shells we rush back, in one part of our being, a thousand years. By the animal instinct that is











26 Sergeant Ed HALYBURTON

Shoot and Be Damned!

New York: Covici-Friede (1932)

\$650

First edition. Fine in near fine dustwrapper with a couple of small nicks and tears. Account of the author's experiences as a prisoner of war in World War I. Scarce, especially in jacket.

[BTC#278195]

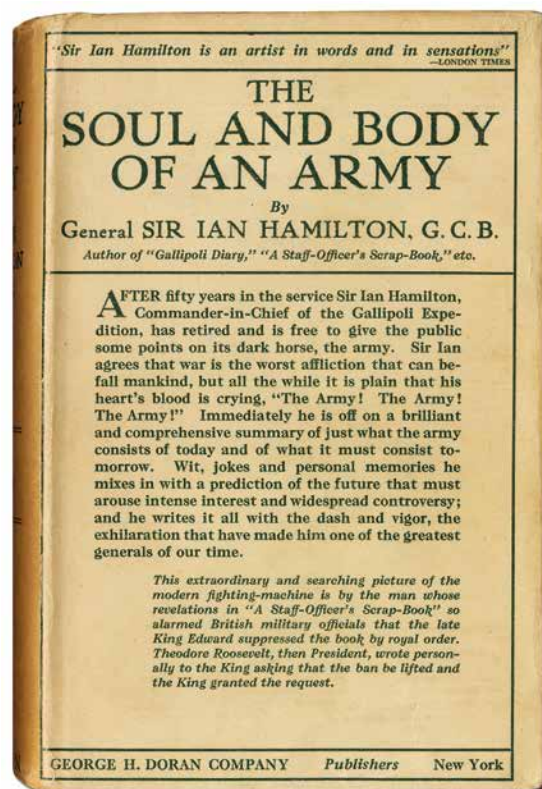
27 General Sir Ian HAMILTON

The Soul and Body of an Army

New York: George H. Doran Company 1921

\$225

First American edition (from English sheets). Tall octavo. 303pp. Maroon cloth boards with gilt spine titles. Fine in very nice near fine dustwrapper. Memoir of an important commander and his life during World War I. [BTC#415067]



28 (Homefront)

[Broadside]: The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang Archbishop of York in a remarkable interview in The New York Sunday Herald Says England is heartened by America's entrance into the war...

New York: The New York Herald [1917]

\$300

Small broadside. Measuring 8½" x 11¾". Old neat folds and a slight bit of age-toning, near fine. Cheaply printed broadside or flyer promoting a newspaper story about the American entry into the World War I. Ephemeral piece. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#413984]



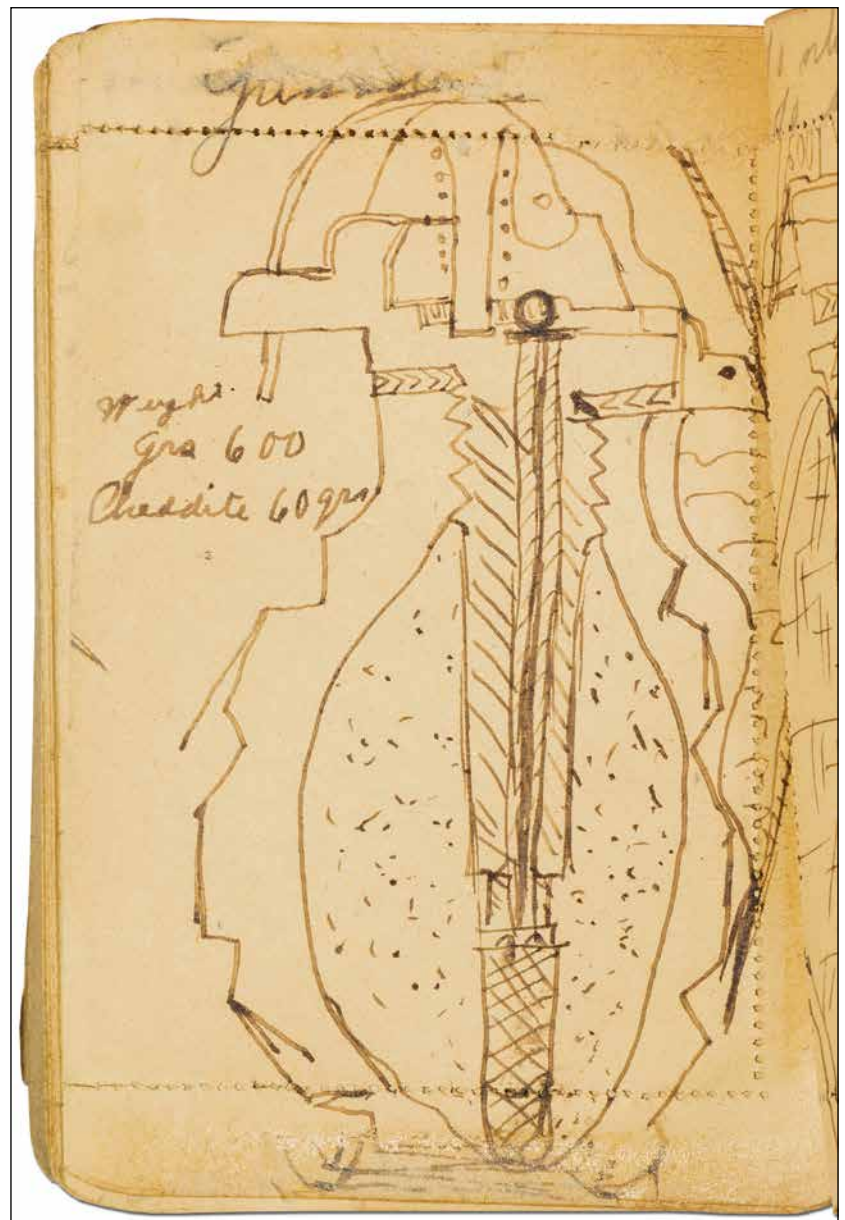
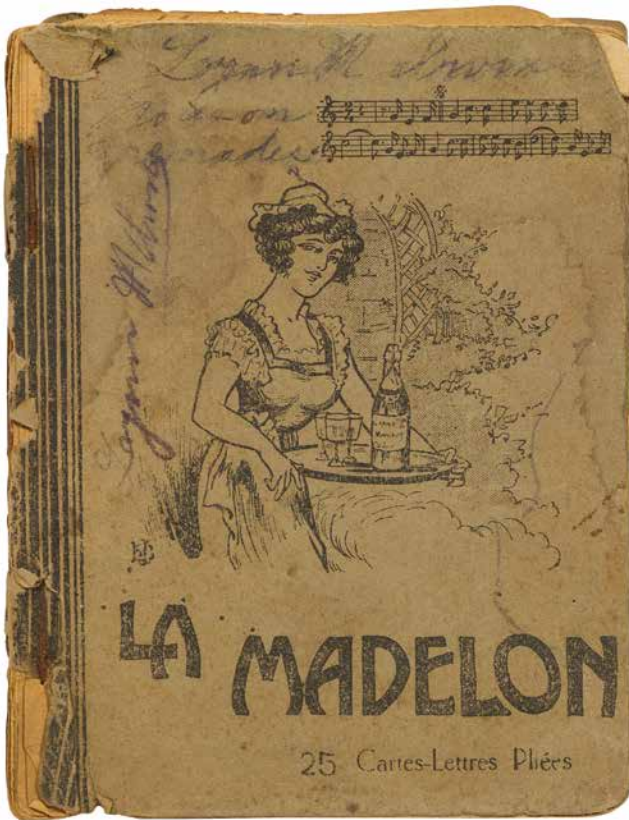
29 **Lynn M. IRVINE****American Soldier's Manuscript Notes on French Hand Grenades**

1918

\$1000

Small stapled volume (cover title: "La Madelon. 25 Cartes-Lettres Pliees") of removable blank letter-writing paper on adhesive perforated stubs which has been used by an American soldier as a notebook devoted to the operation and construction of French-issued hand grenades in World War I. Well-worn, a few leaves loose or detached, the perforations slightly detached in places, chips on the wrappers, stapled oxidized, fair only, but fascinating, cohesive, and pleasing. Inside front cover has the owner's name of Lynn M. Irvine, as well as the names of three other American soldiers and a note that "Vathimenil is the place where we went to school." The notebook bears a couple of different dates in August, 1918. Vathimenil is in Northeastern France, and must have been very close to the front lines. The volume contains several pages of pencil notes about hand grenades, and of the most interest are six or seven relatively crude technical drawings of the grenades. The rear cover bears a self-portrait of the author studying a little book with pictures of hand grenades. The notebook also bears a few personal notes by Irvine about the towns where he was billeted and money that he received in April, 1918. Irvine (1889-1952) was a lawyer from Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Military records show that he was gassed and wounded ("Slightly") during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in September of 1918.

[BTC#414080]



31 (London)

[Broadside]: Souvenir In Loving Memory of the Men, Women and Children Killed in The London Air Raid on Wednesday, June 13th, 1917

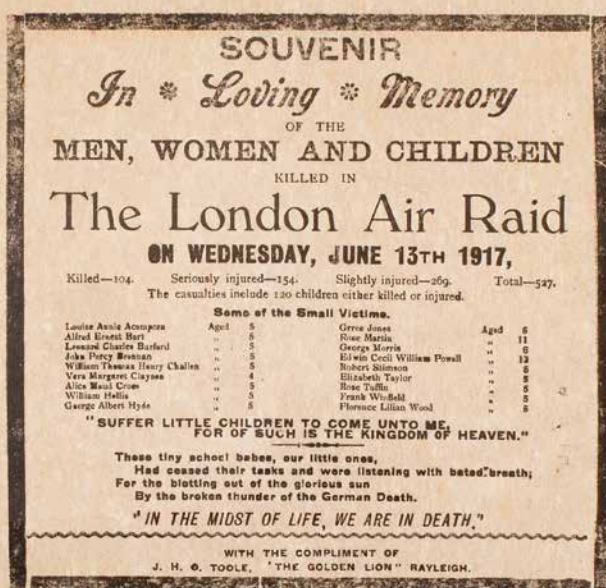
London: S. Burgess 1917

\$350

Souvenir broadside or napkin.

Approximately 14" x 13½" Printed in black, pink and blue on thin Japanese paper or tissue. Contemporarily mounted on salmon-colored cardstock. Small tears and faint bleed through from glue used in mounting, else very near fine. A commemoration, "With the Compliment of J. H. O. Toole, 'The Golden Lion' Rayleigh," of the first daylight air raid of London, and the most effective German air raid of the War, which among other targets, landed three direct hits on Liverpool Street Station. According to this broadside 104 were killed, and 527 injured in total, but in reality the numbers were greater. This broadside lists the names and ages of a score of small children who were killed in the raid. Souvenir napkins survive to some degree, but seldom in nice condition, because of the thin material and because they were usually stored folded. We acquired a few napkins where the owner had the forethought to mount them, probably almost immediately.

[BTC#413913]



Printer, S. Burgess, 5, York Place, Strand, London, W

32 (Massachusetts)

[Photograph]: The Newburyport, [Massachusetts] "Forty & Eight" Naval Unit departing for France in July, 1917, after the Declaration of War

[Newburyport: 1917]

\$200

Mounted gelatin silver photograph. Image is 6¾" x 4¾" and mounted on a larger photographer's mount. Corners slightly rubbed, else very near fine. Image of several dozen sailors gathered in a town square, with an officer and a civilian (with an American flag) facing them, and several men in the background who have climbed a telegraph or telephone pole to view the proceedings. The title from a bookseller's description, and while likely essentially correct, the 40 & 8 (a WWI veterans' group) wasn't founded until 1920. Therein lies a mystery. [BTC#409721]



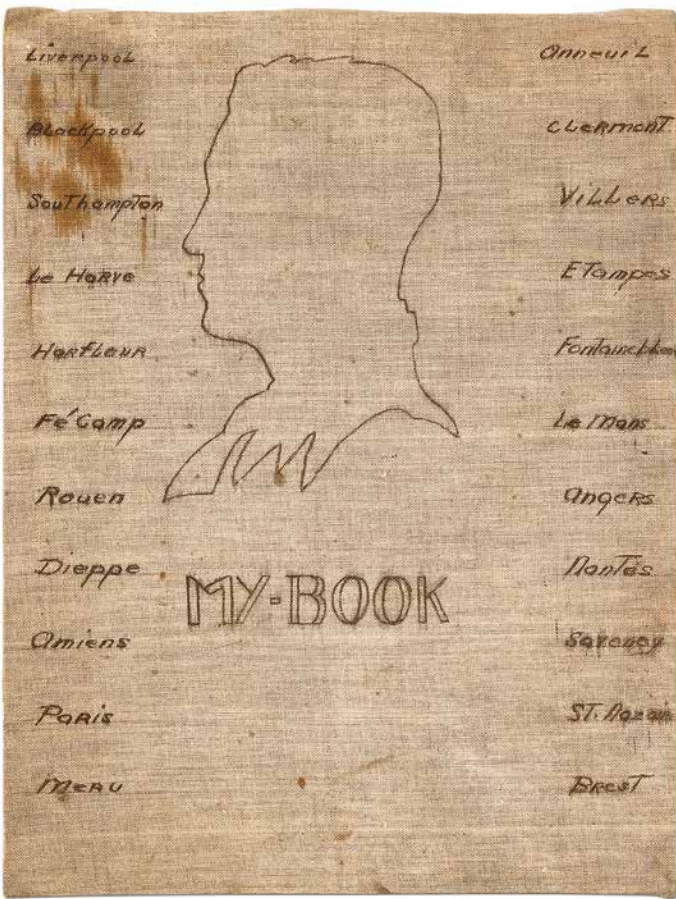
Not for the Squeamish

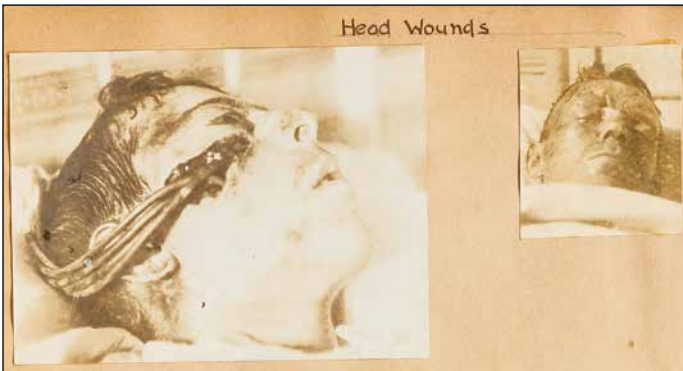
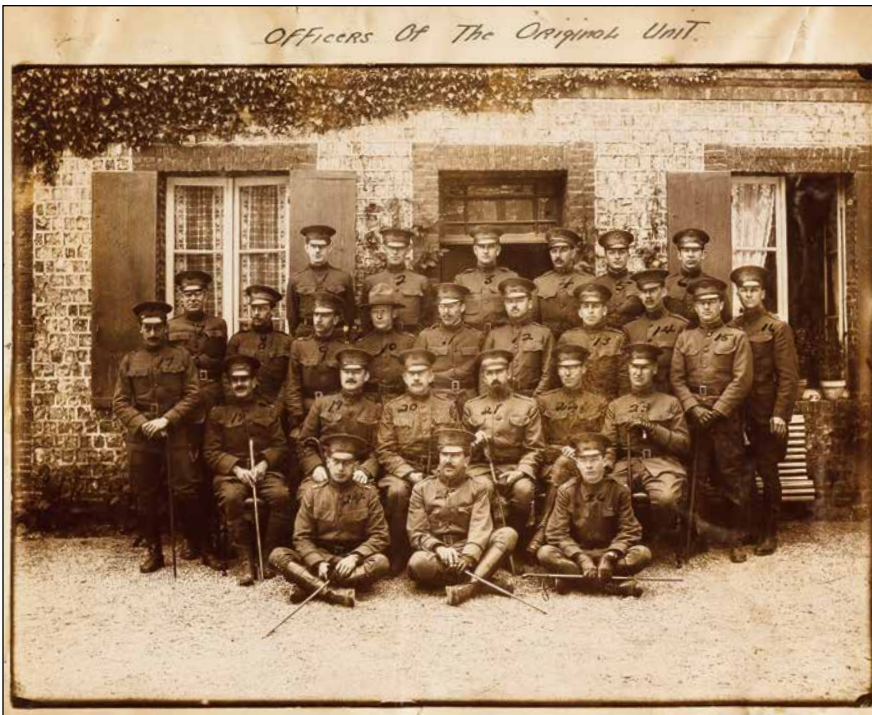
33 (Medical Corps)
James TERWILLIGER

[Scrapbook and Photo Album]: Medical Corps Army Reserve
 England, France: 1917-1919
\$3000

Oblong quarto. Measuring 9½" x 12". Gray cloth over stiff paper boards with "My Book" handwritten with a drawing on the front board. Contains 74 black and white or sepia toned gelatin silver photographs along with various ephemera. Album good only with loose pages, chips, and tears; internal photographs are generally near fine.

A scrapbook kept by an American soldier, Private First Class James Terwilliger, while serving with the Ambulance Corps through the Army Reserve in England during World War I. The album begins in the spring of 1917 when Terwilliger's company landed in Liverpool on May 23 and headed towards Blackpool. A newspaper article present here reads, "shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon, the second unit, representing the No. 2 Base Hospital also arrived at Talbot road Station. This was an ambulance corps from the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, consisting of 150 enlisted men." Following this Terwilliger includes photographs of the welcoming British which featured parades of men and "British Tommies." He called their welcome a "triumphal entrance" and seemed pleased with the attitudes of the English towards the Americans. The unit would eventually head to France and take charge of British Field hospitals on that front. A large group photo captioned "Officers of the Original Unit" shows a group of uniformed men posed, some with swagger sticks, and each labeled with his name. While stationed abroad the Americans also took time to celebrate their Independence Day, here Terwilliger includes photographs and a clipping that reads, "British Front in France, July 4 – American hospital units attached to the British army and in charge of six great general field hospitals, celebrated the Fourth of July."



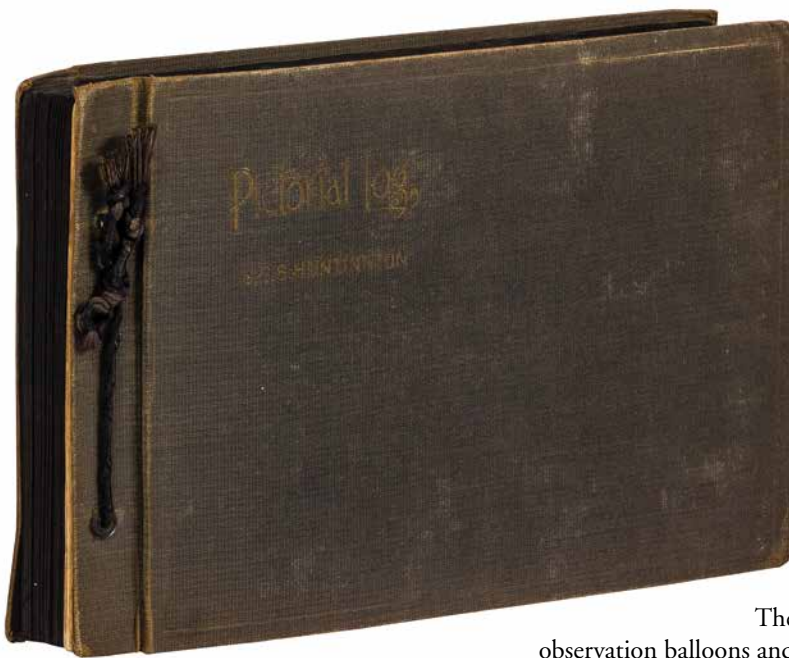


Candid photos show men carrying a stretcher, scenes from local towns, and a shot of the Duke of Connaught talking to an officer.

Numerous photos show men on stretchers arriving on trains and being taken away by the ambulances. One of these shows a long line of wounded surrounded by soldiers with the caption, "evacuating to England." A newspaper clipping with the headline "Finds Reports of Dissension False" discusses how German rumors of British and American medical officers not getting along are "false." Terwilliger includes foreign money, ticket stubs, military documents, and pictorial postcards representing his time abroad. One page also features "bread tickets" from France and Germany. While on furlough he stayed at YMCA clubs and various hotels and affixed receipts and cards from the places he stayed onto the pages of his scrapbook. Also included are Terwilliger's pay records and his service record. The album continues through 1919 and shows hospital records of casualties and photographs of various wounds which are captioned, i.e. "head wounds," etc. The album ends with a drawing of an eagle carrying an American flag under which is a banner that reads, "1917 James M. Terwilliger No. 2 U.S. Army Reserve France." The company left France in spring of 1919 and Terwilliger was honorably discharged later that year.

An extensive look at an American's service in The Great War. [BTC#414098]





34 (Naval)

[Photo Album]: U.S.S. Huntington

France: 1917-1919

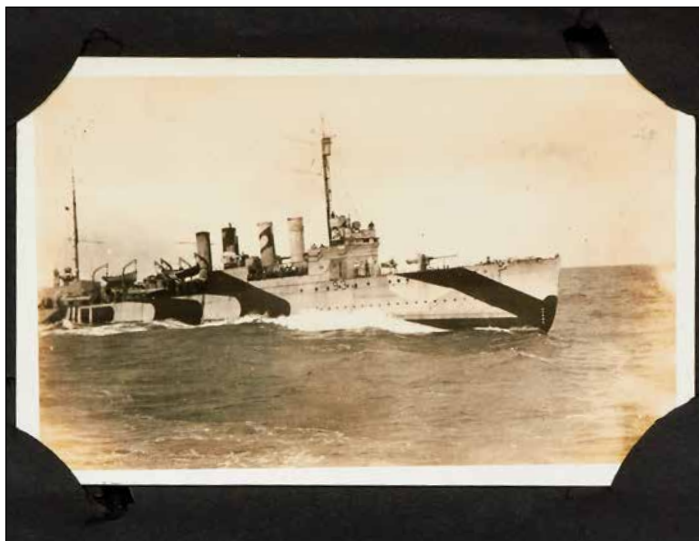
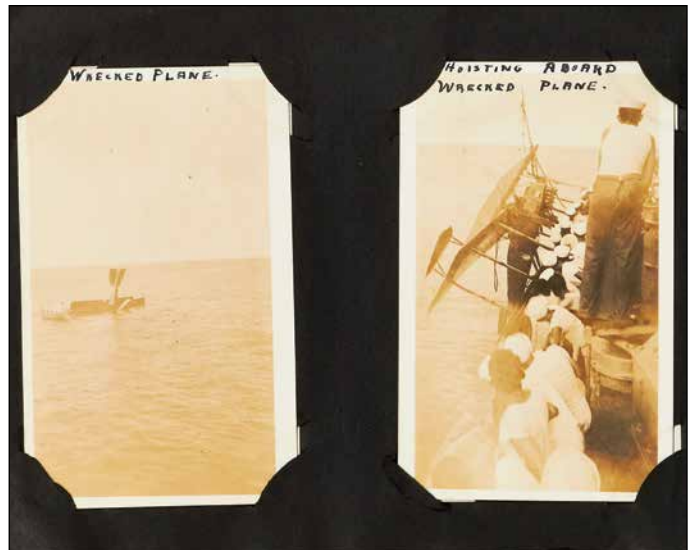
\$1250

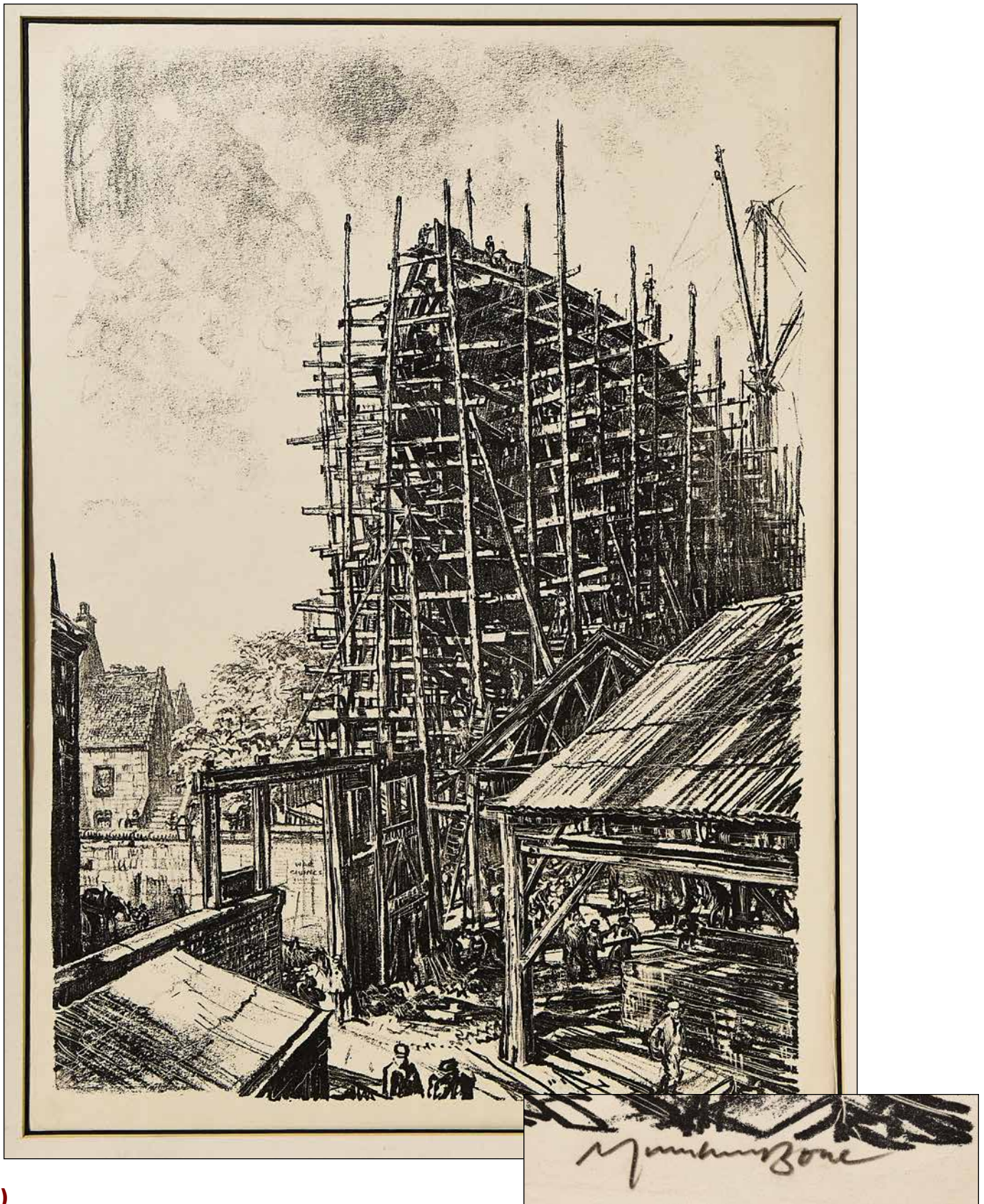
Oblong small quarto. Measuring 11" x 7". String-tied olive green cloth over paper boards with "Pictorial Log U.S.S. Huntington" stamped on the front board. A photo album containing 159 sepia toned photographs, many of them real photo postcards, most measuring 3½" x 5½", some with captions. A very good album with worn edges and fading with near fine or better photographs.

A photo album kept by a sailor on the U.S.S. *Huntington* during the last year of World War I beginning in 1917. The album begins with an eight-page handwritten log giving a brief account of the activities on the ship including maintenance off the coast of Norfolk after returning from France which involved coaling and refreshing the paint before setting off for New York and eventually on to England. The photos show the *Huntington* as well as other vessels that the crew encountered on their journey across the Atlantic including a "Jap destroyer."

The *Huntington* was one of the first ships to experiment with the use of observation balloons and seaplanes. There are photos of various seaplanes "launched from the *Huntington*" and with a couple captioned "hoisting aboard a wrecked plane," as well as of a crew on a rescue mission to a larger vessel. A shipfitter on board, Patrick McGunigal, was the first person to earn a Medal of Honor during WWI after he rescued a comrade from a balloon crash. The ship docked at Brest, France, which was used during the war as a rest camp for sailors to recuperate after the long voyage to the continent. There are a few photos of ships sporting "dazzle camouflage," which worked "not by offering concealment but by making it difficult to estimate a target's range, speed and heading." The album continues until 1919 with photos of the Panama Canal and Saint Augustine, Florida.

An extensive collection of photos showing an American sailor's tour of duty during WWI. [BTC#399434]





35 (Naval)
Muirhead BONE

[Original Lithograph]: "Building a Liner at Greenock" (1917-18)

[Glasgow, Scotland]: [1917-18]

\$700

Original lithograph printed in black (approximately 14¼" x 20¼") on wove paper with full margins (15¾" x 24"). A fine copy, Signed by Muirhead Bone. A distinguished Scottish artist, Bone was nicknamed the "London Piranesi" for his ability to depict vast and complex construction sites, cathedrals, and shipyards. On the outbreak of the First World War, the War Propaganda Bureau recruited him in May 1916 as Britain's first official war artist. After completing a series of drawings on the Western Front (including the Battle of the Somme) Bone returned to London to document the war effort. A fine example from his First World War scenes of shipbuilding yards. [BTC#398808]

36 (Navy)

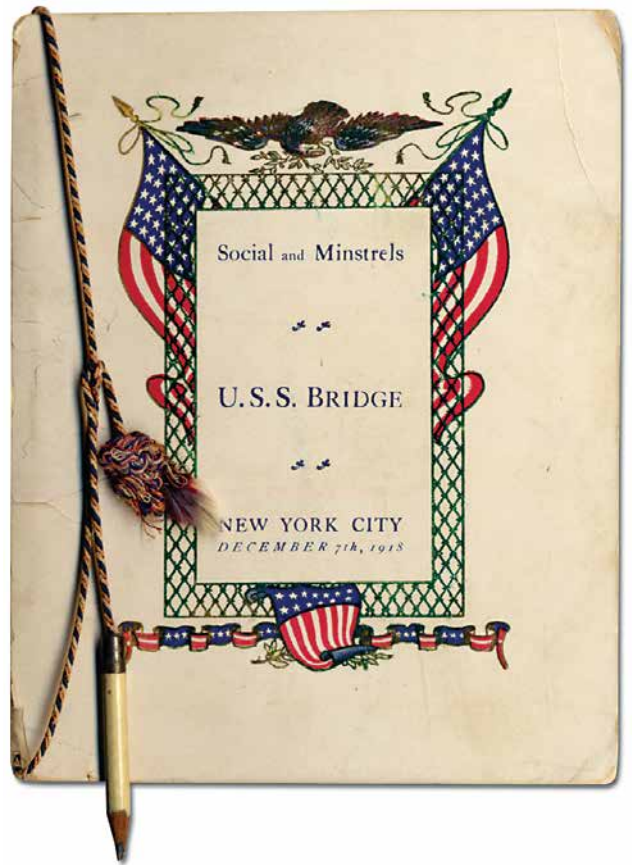
*[Program and Dance Card]: Social and Minstrels
U.S.S. Bridge
New York City
December 7th, 1918*

New York: 1918

\$125

Small folio. [4]pp. Silk-tied, patriotically embossed stiff wrappers, with attached pencil.

Photographic illustration of the ship on the rear wrap. Small tears and wear at the spine ends from the cord, very good or better. Attractive program and dance card for a minstrel show and dance held in New York City less than a month after the end of the War. The Chairman of the Committee for the dance was publisher John W. Luce. The U.S.S. *Bridge* was the lead ship of its class in the U.S. Navy, a stores ship that made four Transatlantic voyages during the War, and then served in the Pacific throughout the entire Second World War. Ironically, she was damaged by a mine after World War II while on the way to Japan for occupation duty. A handsomely produced program.

[BTC#409775]**37 (New York)****Col. Sydney GRANT***Autographed Photograph***\$40**

Photograph of Grant in military uniform. Measuring 7" x 10".

Very near fine. Signed below the image. Grant was a high ranking officer of the troops guarding the coast of Brooklyn during WWI.

[BTC#373865]

**38 (New Hampshire)***M.H.S. Oracle*

May 1917

Manchester, N.H.: Manchester High School 1917

\$150

Vol. XIV, No. 7. Tall octavo, 28, [4]pp. Stapled illustrated wrappers. Slight rubbing, a little age-toning on the pages, near fine. High School magazine with World War I cover and articles on the war. Uncommon. [BTC#410577]

39 (Oxford)

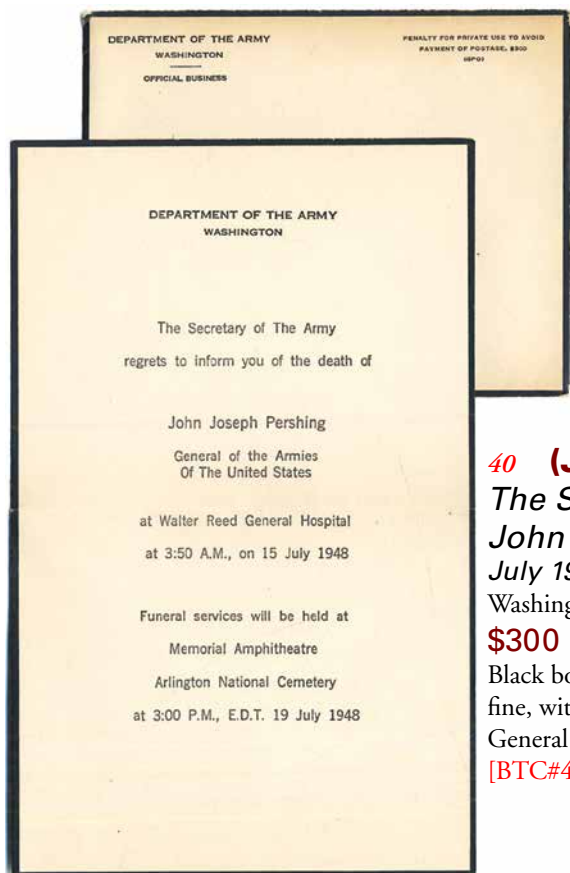
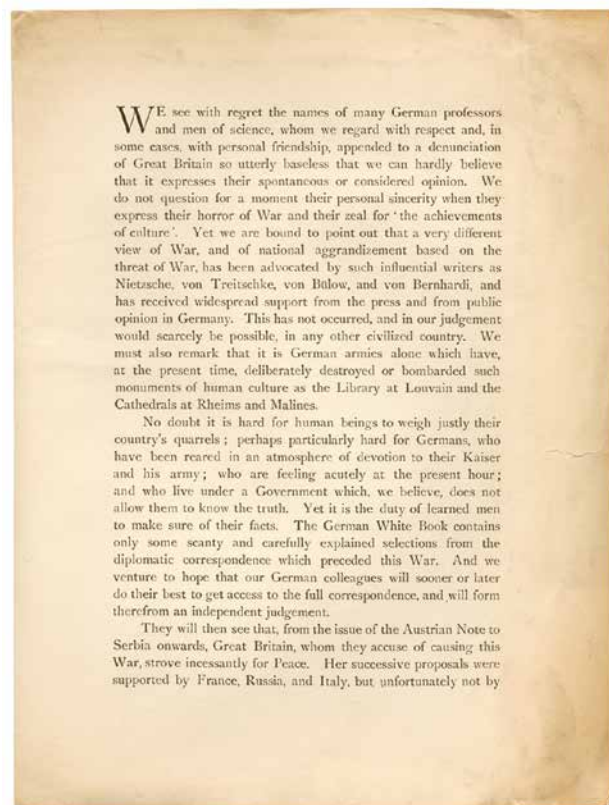
[Caption Title]: We see with regret the names of many German professors and men of science,

whom we regard with respect and, in some cases with personal friendship, appended to a denunciation of Great Britain so utterly baseless...

Oxford: Horace Hart M.A. Printer to the University [1914]

\$300

Small quarto. 8pp. Self-wrappers. Some modest age-toning and soiling, short vertical tear, about very good. Open letter denouncing the German invasion of Belgium signed in print by many Oxford professors including A.C. Bradley, W.M. Flinders Petrie, Arthur Quiller-Couch, William Osler, Gilbert Murray, Edward Elgar, and dozens of others. We can find no other copies. [BTC#410578]

**40 (John J. PERSHING)**

The Secretary of the Army regrets to inform you of the death of John Joseph Pershing... at Walter Reed General Hospital at 3:50 A.M., on 15 July 1948...

Washington: Department of the Army 1948

\$300

Black bordered printed stiff card folded to make four pages. Folded as intended to be mailed else fine, with original black bordered envelope (unmailed). Death announcement for the Commanding General of the A.E.F., which also gives funeral information. Uncommon. Unlocated by OCLC.

[BTC#409846]



41 (Peace)

[Photographic Archive]: Armistice Parade Photographs

Paris, France: 1918

\$1400

A collection of 40 loose photographs on double-weight stock, in the original paper folder from the photographic studio, John Daniell & Sons of New York City. Folder is good only with chips, tears, and rubbing; the photographs are fine. An archive of photographs from Armistice Day in Paris in 1918 taken by an American onlooker. The photographs are taken on the route just beyond the Arch de Triomphe with it in the background of many of the photos. There are throngs of people gathered to watch the troops march by with a focus on American troops. One photo shows the American Hospital Service car and another shows a waving American flag. There are troops on foot with rifles as well as mounted troops and men in military cars and vehicles. Armistice Day is now known as Remembrance Day in France and is still celebrated. On the 11th of November 1918 the streets were full of people and the *Daily Mirror* wrote at the time "processions of soldiers and muniton girls arm in arm were everywhere."

A wonderful collection of original photographs taken from the crowd on Paris' Armistice Day. [BTC#410850]

42 (Poetry)

William Peterfield TRENT

[Manuscript]: "The Twilight of the Manikins: Verses Written during the Great War"

New York: Feb. 1915- Feb. 1919 [with later corrections and manuscript emendations]

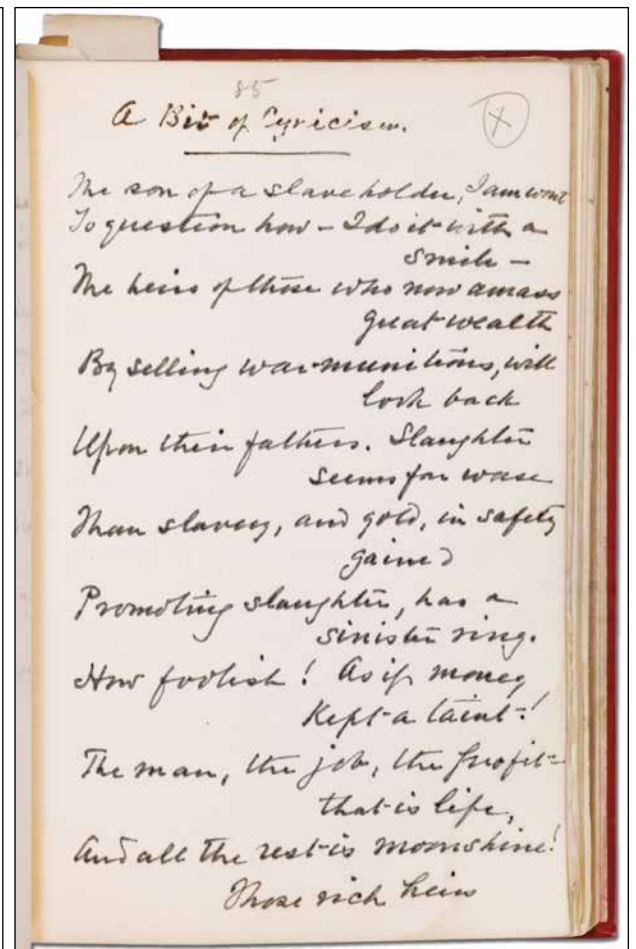
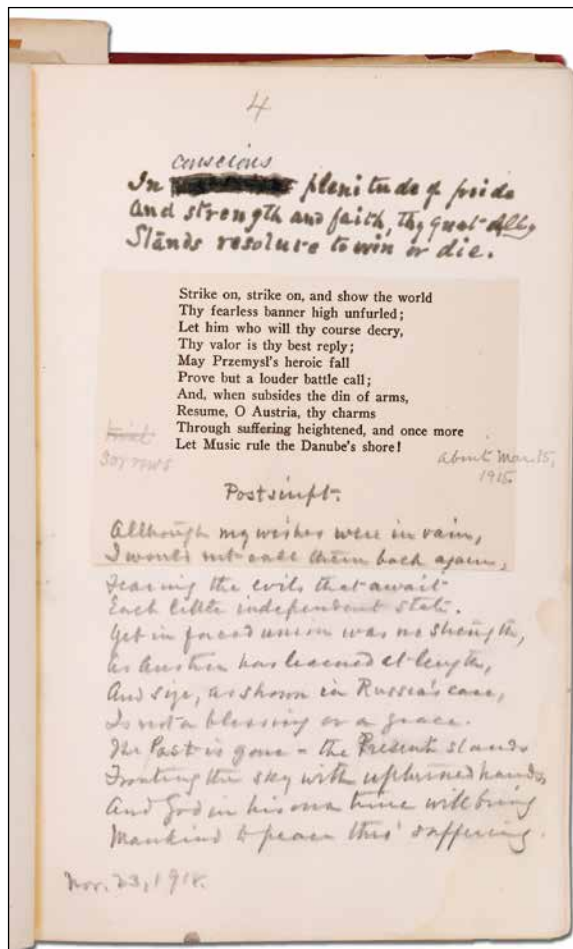
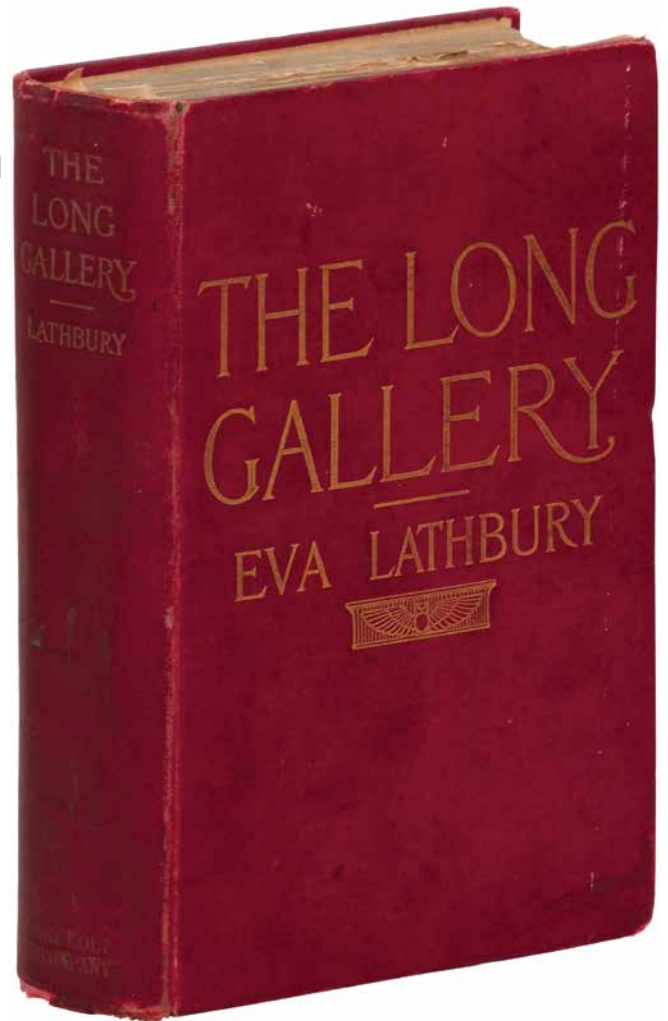
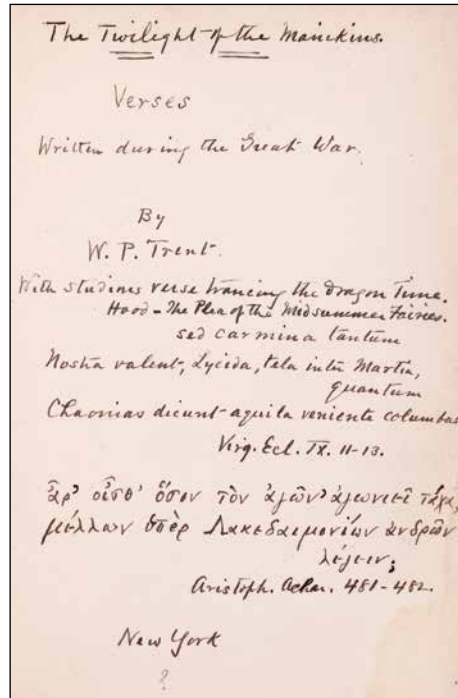
\$6500

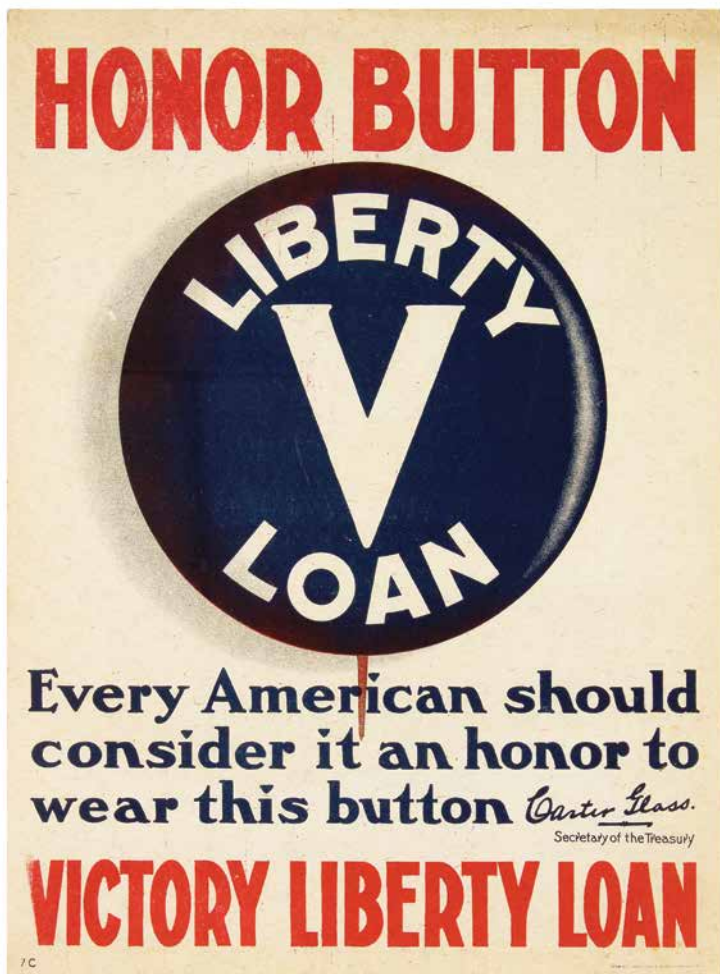
Octavo. Red cloth. Over 200 pages of manuscript war poetry written in a publisher's "dummy" volume (that is, a bound volume issued with only blank pages, the book title "The Long Gallery" by Eva Lathbury and publisher Henry Holt stamped on the cloth). Trent hand-numbered the 208 pages of poetry, the verses almost entirely in holograph (a few printed pieces probably published in literary journals pasted in and amended). The volume shows a great deal of work with portions cut and pasted in with later holograph corrections, edits, and occasionally dated, etc.

Trent was born in Richmond in 1862 of distinguished Virginia ancestry, the son of a surgeon in the Confederate Army. In 1880 he began studying at the University of Virginia where he became the editor of the Virginia University Magazine. He did post-graduate study at Johns Hopkins University, after which he accepted an offer to teach at The University of the South at Sewanee and where he became a professor of English and the acting professor of history from 1888 until 1900, and from 1893 was dean of the academic department. He founded and edited *The Sewanee Review* (now the longest continuously published literary quarterly in the U.S.). He also created the Sewanee Historical Society at the University of the South. He edited the Cambridge History of American Literature, and published many books on literary historical subjects, many Southern, including William Gilmore Simms and Robert E. Lee.

Trent published five of the earliest poems represented here from 1915 in *The Fatherland* and *The Texas Review*, but otherwise this voluminous collection of intelligent literary poetry devoted to the cataclysmic conflict appears to be unpublished.

[BTC#385436]



**43 (Poster)**

[Broadside]: Honor Button. Liberty V Loan
Every American should consider it an honor to wear this button.

New York: Heywood, Strrser & Voight, Litho. [1918?]

\$400

Illustrated broadside on cardstock. Measuring 10½" x 14". Printed in blue and red. Modest age-toning and slight bumping at the corners, very good or better. A poster for war bonds with a quote by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. *OCLC* locates no copies. [BTC#413991]

44 (Poster)

[Broadside]: W.S.S. Enlistment Rally
Town Hall, Cornwall... Speakers: Mrs. A.E.S. Taylor of
Norfolk, Mr. John F. Addis of New Milford
(Cornwall, Connecticut: 1918)

\$400

Broadside. Measuring 12½" x 19". Old folds and a couple of small tears, a little age-toning or very small stains, else near fine. Poster for War Saving Stamps. *OCLC* locates no copies. [BTC#413985]

45 (Poster)

[Broadside]:

*Buy W.S.S. War Savings Stamps
Issued by the United States Government.*

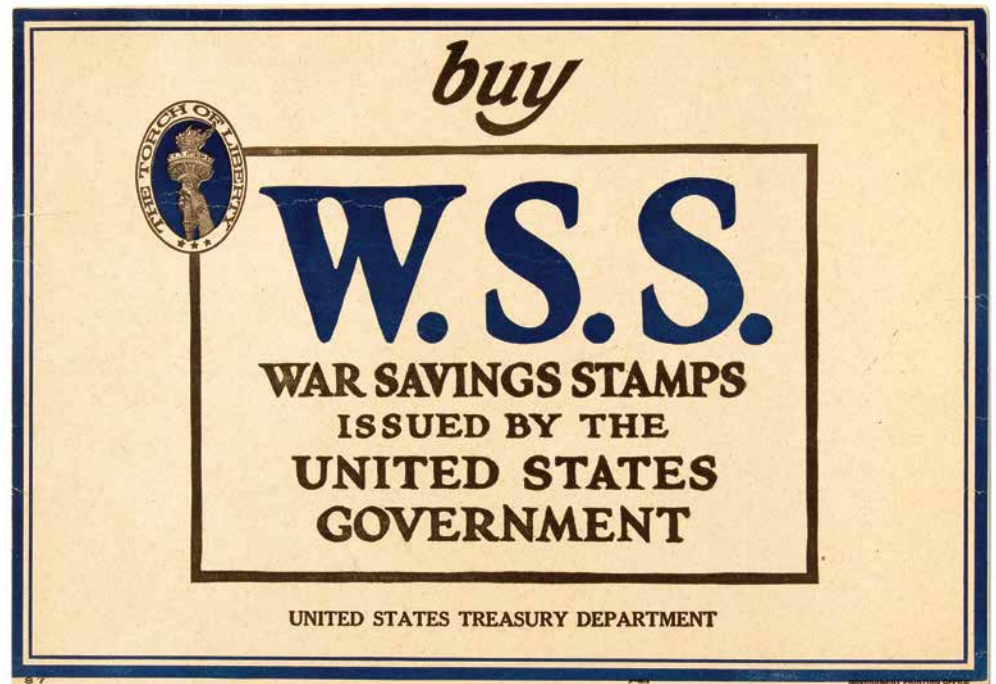
United States Treasury Department

[Washington, D.C.]: Government Printing Office

[1918?]

\$300

Broadside on cardstock. Measuring 13" x 9½".
Printed in blue and black. Modest age-toning and
small crease at one corner, near fine. *OCLC* locates
one copy. [BTC#413992]

**46 (Poster)****Jeanne FALOURNAUX**[WWI Poster]: *Français Économisez Le Gaz*

[France Save Gas]

Paris: Union Française, Comité National de Prévoyance et
d'Économies [1918]

\$600

Poster. Measuring 14" x 21¾". Color lithograph on very thin
paper. The poster is affixed onto thin black cardstock. Old folds,
chips in the upper margins affecting no printing, else very good.
A handsome image of a dim gaslight. [BTC#420445]

HARTFORD EVENING POST, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917



Why is it necessary to eat less Meat and less Wheat Bread?

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION asks you to get behind our soldiers, sailors and Allies by sending them now the most food possible in the least shipping space. Every man, woman and child in America can help by eating less wheat, beef, pork, fats and sugar, more of other plentiful foods which cannot be shipped, and by avoiding waste.

What the food situation is

THE men of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy and Belgium are fighting; they are not on the farms. The food production of these countries, our Allies, has therefore been greatly reduced. Even before the war it was much less than the amount consumed. The difference was supplied by the United States, Canada and other countries, including Russia, Roumania, South America, India and Australia.

This difference is now greater than ever, and, at the same time, food can no longer be obtained from most of the outside countries.

Therefore our Allies depend on North America for food as they have never depended before, and they ask us for it with a right which they have never had before. For today they are our companions in a great war against a common enemy. For the present it is they who are doing the fighting, the suffering, the dying—in our war.

One million of the finest young men in the United States will soon be fighting side by side with the millions of brave soldiers of France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Russia.

Millions of the men, women and children of the United States cannot go abroad and fight the enemy face to face. But they can fight by helping the fighters fight.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO EAT LESS WHEAT BREAD

France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium must now import sixty per cent. of their breadstuffs instead of the forty per cent. they imported before the war.

America must supply the greater part of this need. To send them the least that they can live on we must increase our export of wheat from 83,000,000 bushels to 220,000,000 bushels.

We cannot send them corn because they have not enough mills to grind it. We cannot send them corn meal because it spoils in shipping. The oats, rye, barley, etc., that we send will not support them unless mixed with wheat. **WE MUST SEND THEM MORE WHEAT,** and to do this **WE MUST EAT LESS WHEAT BREAD.**

WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO EAT LESS MEAT

Because of the lack of fodder and the increased need of meat to feed the soldiers and war workers, France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium have on hand today 33,000,000 less head of stock than they had before the war. Their herds are still decreasing in spite of the fact that we are now sending them three times as much meat as we did before the war. We must send them more meat this year than ever before.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO EAT LESS FATS

The chief source of fats for eating is in dairy products. We are able to produce no more of these now than before the war. Yet last year we sent our Allies three times as much butter and ten times as much condensed milk as we used to send them. Because their milk cows are still decreasing we must send even more butter and condensed milk this year. Because their Hogs are decreasing we must send them more lard.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO EAT LESS SUGAR

Before the war France, Italy and Belgium raised all their own sugar. Great Britain bought sugar from Germany.

Now France, Italy and Belgium cannot raise much sugar because their men are fighting, and Great Britain cannot buy sugar where she used to buy it.

All must now get sugar where we get it, and there is not enough to go around unless we save.

How you can help

EAT LESS WHEAT BREAD

Have at least one meal a day without wheat bread. Use instead corn, oat, rye, barley, or mixed cereal breads.

Eat less cake and pastry.

Order wheat bread from your baker at least 24 hours in advance so that he will not bake too much. Cut the loaf of wheat bread on the table. Use all stale wheat bread for toast or cooking.

If every person in America consumes four pounds of wheat flour a week instead of five, we can ship the 220,000,000 bushels which our soldiers and our Allies must have.

EAT LESS MEAT

Eat fish and other sea food, poultry and rabbits, instead of beef, mutton and pork. Fish, chicken, etc., cannot be shipped in compact form like meat, and are more perishable.

Do not use either beef, mutton, or pork more than once a day, and then serve smaller portions. Use all left-over meat cold or in made dishes. Use more soups. Use beans; they have nearly the same food value as meat.

Remember that no grain or other human food was used to feed the fish that gives you nourishment. Save the products of the land.

EAT LESS FATS

Use no butter in cooking except left-overs that would otherwise go to waste. Cook with olive or cottonseed oil instead. Save lard by eating less fried foods.

Try to use up all left-over fats in cooking, but if there is some you cannot use save it carefully, make scrubbing soap out of it, or sell it to the soap maker.

If every person in America saves one-third of an ounce of animal fat a day we can ship enough for our soldiers, sailors and Allies.

EAT LESS SUGAR

Cut down on candy and sweet drinks. Eat half as much sweets as before and you are still eating more than the Englishman or Frenchman gets.

Use honey, maple sirup and corn sirup on the breakfast table instead of sugar.

Serve cake without frosting or icing. Eat plenty of fruit.

If every person in America saves an ounce of sugar a day our soldiers, sailors and Allies will be provided for.

BURN LESS COAL

The railroads cannot carry coal to you and also handle military supplies in the quickest way. Help by burning less coal.

Coal supplies power for electric light and steam heat. Turn off both when you don't need them.

If you can get wood, use it instead of coal.

Eat plenty, wisely, without waste, and help win the war

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

No. 7

Washington, D. C.

47 (Poster)

[Broadside]: *Why is it necessary to eat less Meat and less Wheat Bread?*

Hartford, [Connecticut] / Washington, D.C.: Hartford Evening Post / United States Food Administration November 19, 1917

\$650

Broadside on newsprint paper. Measuring 18¼" x 24". Text printed in black on newsprint. Age-toning and old folds, else fine. A fragile broadside of which few likely survived. Apparently issued as an extra by the newspaper reproducing a government poster. OCLC locates approximately eight copies; none mention the Hartford imprint. [BTC#414047]



48 (Poster)

FG.C. (Fred G. Cooper)

[Broadside]: Save a Loaf a Week. Help Win the War

New York: The W.F. Powers Co. Litho. [1917?]

\$850

Illustrated broadside on paper. Measuring 21" x 29". Printed in black and red. Art by Fred G. Cooper. Old folds, small tears and nicks at the folds, else near fine. A nice copy of an uncommon poster. [\[BTC#414014\]](#)



LINCOLN said

“With malice toward none;
with charity for all;.....
let us strive on to finish
the work we are in;...to bind
up the nation’s wounds;...
to do all which may achieve
and cherish a just and
lasting peace.”



Save food for world relief

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

49 (Poster)

[Broadside]: *Lincoln said "With malice toward none; ... Save Food for World Relief*
[Washington, D.C.]: United States Food Administration [1918?]

\$800

Broadside. Approximately 20" x 29". Printed in blue, red, gray, and pink with a portrait of Lincoln. Old folds, else fine. Uncommon. [BTC#413989]

New England's Liberty Loan Record

Liberty Loans	New England's Quota	Amount Subscribed	Per cent of Quota	Over-subscribed	Number of Subscribers	Average Subscriptn
First	300,000,000.	332,447,600.	111%	11%	970,791	\$343.
Second	300,000,000.	476,950,050.	159%	59%	746,641	\$639.
Third	250,000,000.	354,537,250.	142%	42%	952,455	\$372.
Fourth	500,000,000.	632,101,250.	126%	26%	1,647,634	\$384.
"Victory"	375,000,000.					

A record—so far—to be proud of.

**Come on, New England,
We must see it through—our soldiers did.
Let's finish the job right.**

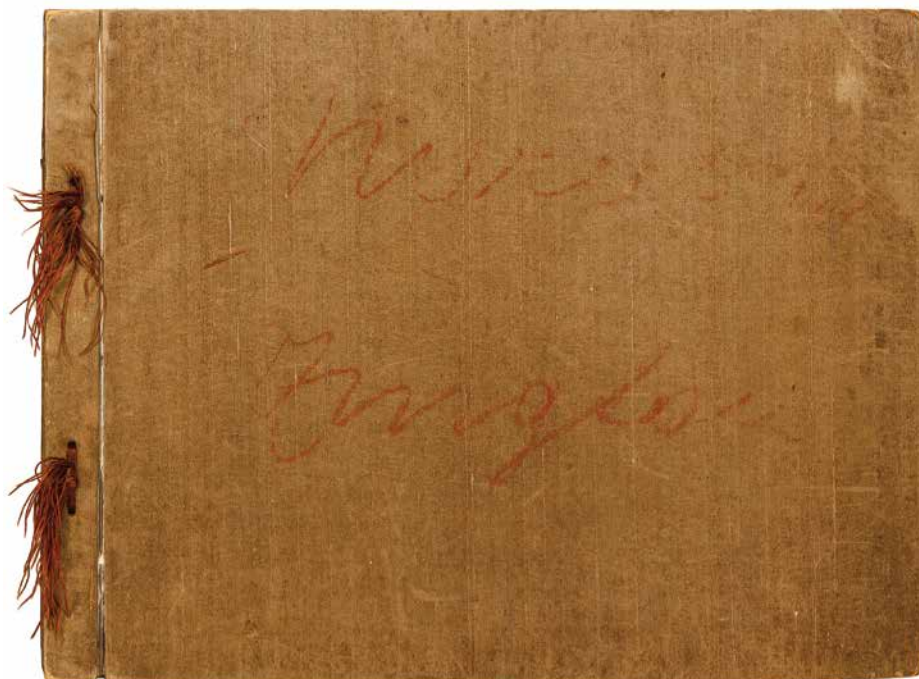
50 (Poster)

[Broadside]: *New England's Liberty Loan Record ... A record - so far - to be proud of*

[No place: no publisher 1918?]

\$650

Broadside. Approximately 27" x 22". Printed in blue and red. Old folds, one tiny stain, else about fine. Includes chart of how much was subscribed in previous Liberty Loan campaigns. OCLC locates only a digital copy. [BTC#413988]



51 (German POWs in Japan)

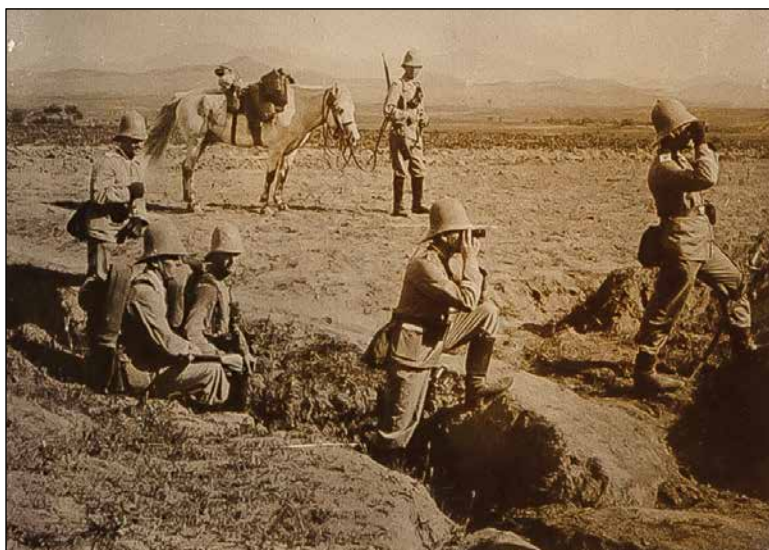
[Photo Album]: *German Marine Prisoners of War in a Japanese Prison Camp in Kureme, Japan*

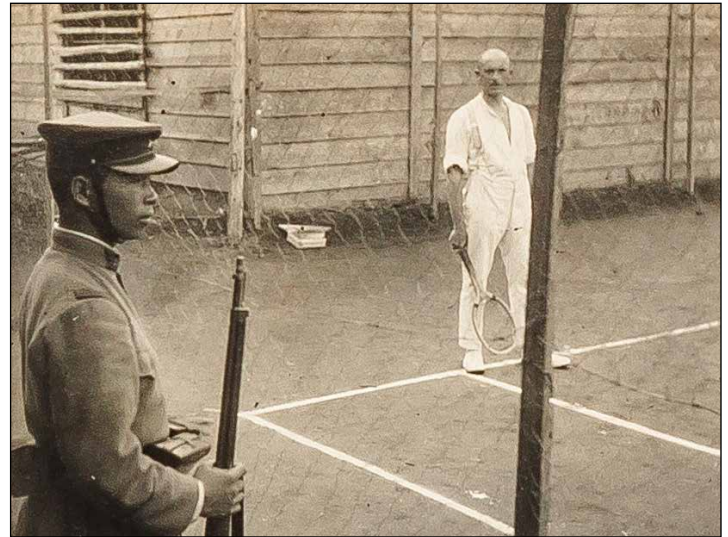
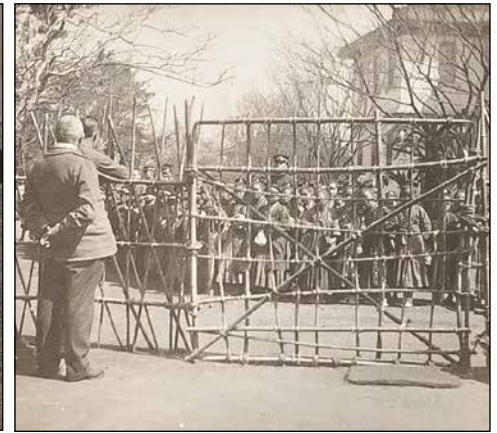
Tsingtao, China and Kureme Camp, Japan: 1914-1919
\$8000

Oblong quarto. Cloth over flexible boards with silk ties. 359 gelatin silver photographs. Various sizes, a very few may be commercial images, but the album consists almost entirely of snapshots. Some fading on some images, but overall nice and near fine. Most page separated by glassine leaves. Mostly uncaptioned, a few images have notes in the negative or printed captions in the case of the commercial images. One exception is an 11" x 8" image of a ship dated in 1919 attached inside the front cover, which we suspect was the ship that the compiler hoped to take back to Germany.

From 1897 until 1914 Germany occupied the Shandong Peninsula in China, including the city of Tsingtao. The principle German military presence in the city was the 1st Kompanie, III. Seebataillon. After a two month naval blockade, the Germans, who were greatly outnumbered and running short of ammunition, surrendered to a combined force of Japanese and British after the Siege of Tsintao, which lasted a little more than a week in November 1914. Several thousand German Marines were sent to 12 POW camps in Japan. The compiler of this album was sent to Kurume Camp in Fukuoka Prefecture, where he probably remained until 1920 when the troops were repatriated.

The album begins with a few images of the German presence in Tsingtao including both domestic and military activities, but after a couple of pages quickly gives way to a few dozen images of the Siege itself, including German troops in trenches and advanced positions, barbed wire spread over a narrow river, scenes inside a hospital with nurses treating wounded Marines, troops manning artillery, and damage in the city. These are followed by images of damaged artillery, a grounded and destroyed cruiser, captured troops (including one of Japanese officers posing with beheaded prisoners),





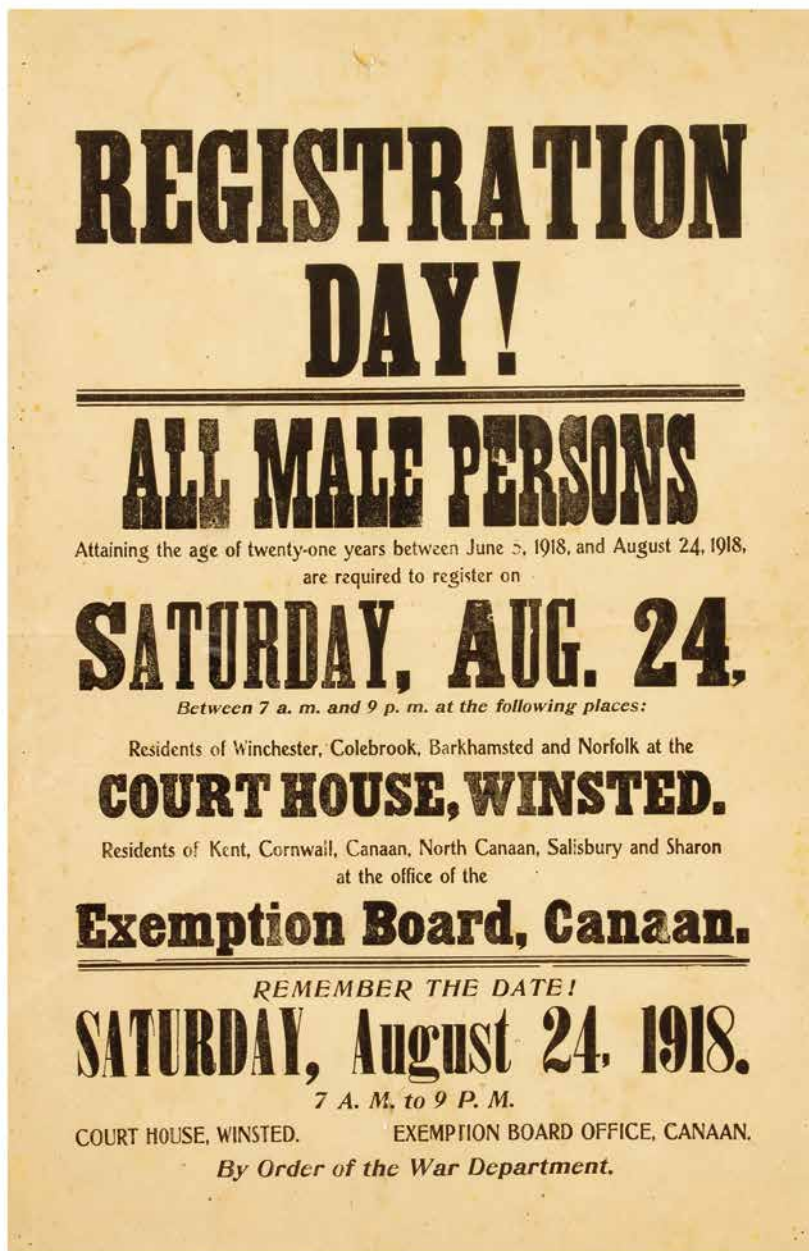
More than half of the album is devoted to photos of the Germans in Kurume Camp with both interior and exterior shots, as well as the layout of the Camp. There are various reports both that the German prisoners were treated well and with respect and others that said that they were tormented by their captors. However, the evidence in this album seems to indicate that the Germans, at least outwardly, received humane treatment.

There are many images of the well-kept camp and the barracks, both inside and out, as well as of the local Japanese population and of Japanese officers dressed either in uniform or informally. Prisoners are shown carrying water, tending the grounds and livestock, digging graves and participating in burial ceremonies, parading in uniform, exercising, posed with a bicycle, bathing in a lake, performing in theatrical performances, and feats of acrobatics, A couple of images show mustachioed Germans in regulation whites playing tennis under the watchful eye of a Japanese guard. The last several pages, presumably after the Armistice but before repatriation, seem a little more relaxed with trips to the countryside, and images of a European nurse and clergyman.



A generous assortment of images taken in a Japanese prison camp in WWI. Very uncommon. [BTC#422707]

The Draft



52 (Recruitment)

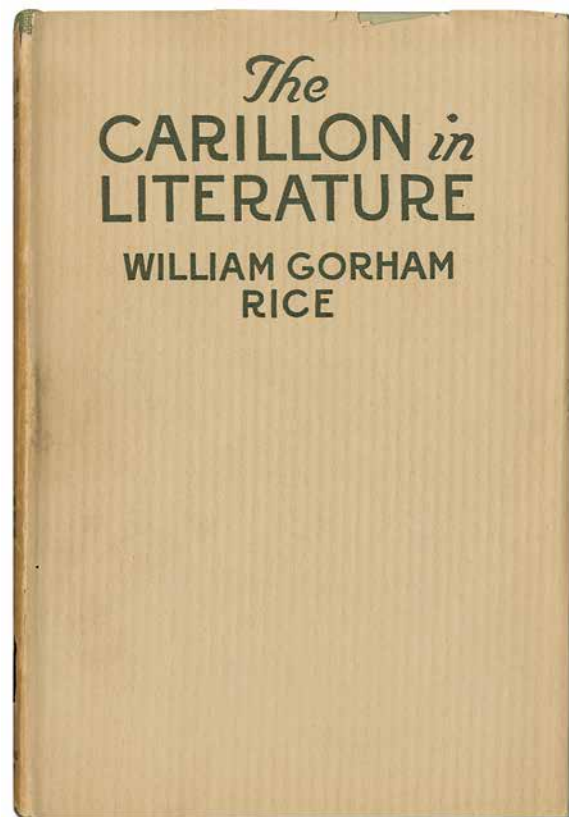
[Broadside]: Registration Day! All Male Persons Attaining the age of twenty-one years between June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918, are required to register...

Winsted and Canaan, Connecticut: By Order of the War Department 1918

\$500

Broadside printed on newsprint. Measuring 12" x 18¼". Old folds, tack hole at top, modest age-toning, very good or better. Cheaply printed and ephemeral poster requiring all qualified men to register for the draft for several communities in Connecticut: Winchester, Colebrook, Barkhamsted, Norfolk, Kent, Cornwall, Canaan, North Canaan, Salisbury, and Sharon. Rare. *OCLC* locates no copies.

[BTC#413983]



53 (Relief Efforts)

William Gorham RICE

The Carillon in Literature: A Collection from Various Authors with Some Notes on the Carillon Art
New York: John Lane 1916

\$250

First edition. Octavo. Quarter cloth and papercovered boards, applied printed paper label.

Fine in very good dustwrapper with a chip near the bottom of the spine and some spine toning. One of 200 Signed copies sold only for the Belgian and French Relief Funds.

Curiously the notice about the Relief Funds appears only on the jacket. Very scarce in jacket.

[BTC#409821]

**54 (Ship Board Printing)
Dr. P.G. SKILLERN, Jr.**

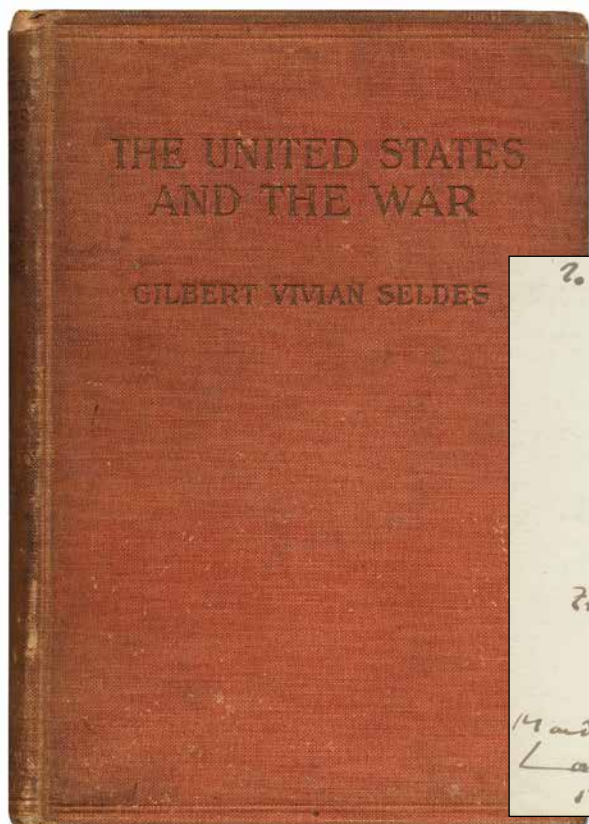
The Orizaba Abaziro

Nos. 2, 5, 6

At Sea: U.S.S. Orizaba December 4, 7, and 8, 1918

\$800

Three loose issues of this shipboard newsletter. Horizontal folds with small tears at the ends, very good. All three issues are a single sheet; the first are broadsides utilizing a single side of each sheet, the last is double sided. A newsletter edited and probably largely written by Dr. Skillern for the U.S.S. *Orizaba*, which was transporting a large number of journalists traveling to France as members of the United States Press Delegation to the Peace Conference, and which included Herbert Bayard Swope, Ralph Pulitzer, W.E.B. Du Bois ("The Crisis"), Abraham Cahan ("Jewish Daily Forward"), S.S. McClure, and other notables, most of whom reportedly gave speeches or programs on the ship. Issue number 2 prints a wireless message to the journalists on the *Orizaba* from President Woodrow Wilson. Issue No. 6 uses the second page to provide lists of the officers and journalists on the ship. Although *OCLC* locates some electronic resources for the newspaper, they locate only a single physical issue (of number 1, at Williams). [BTC#422314]



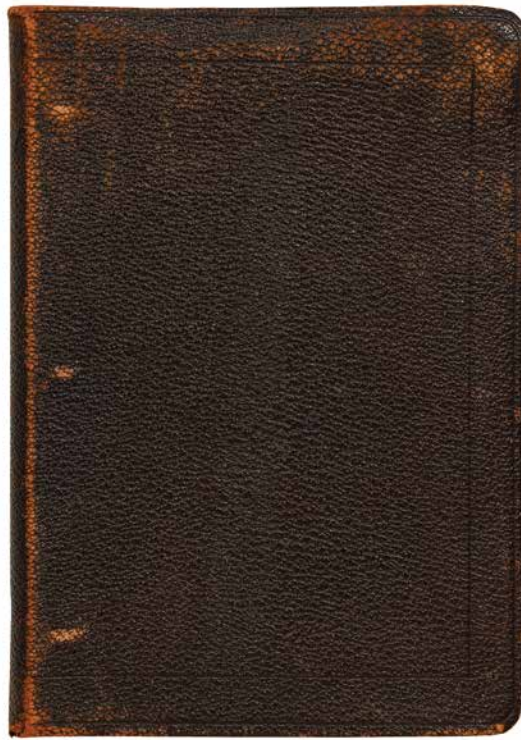
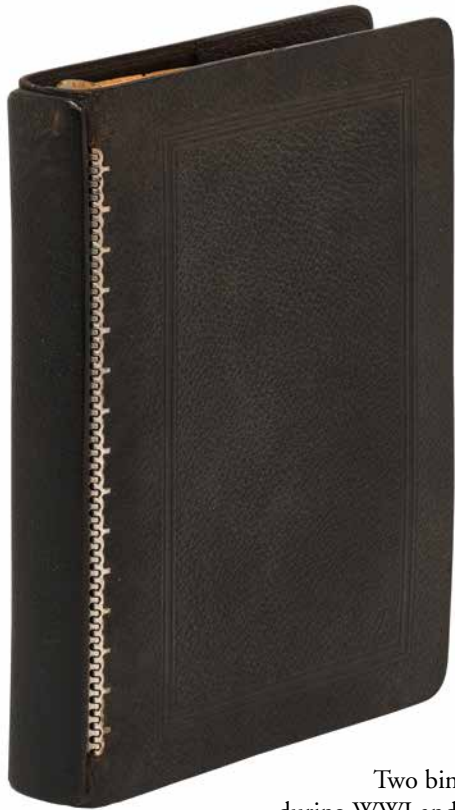
To Dad
in memory of
Maude Vale
1917
and many other
things and plans
and for things past
and to come.
From
"The Author"
Maude Vale -
London
1 April 17

**55 Gilbert Vivian SELDES
*The United States and the War***

London: George Allen & Unwin (1917)

\$600

First edition. Small octavo. 148pp. Quite soiled, cloth worn away at the spine ends, a sound, good copy lacking the dustwrapper. Inscribed by the author to his father: "To Dad in memory of Maude Vale 1917 and many other things and plans and for things past and to come from 'The Author' Maude Vale, London 1 April 17." Book about the War by a leading American journalist. Seldes's father George Seldes was the founder of the Utopian colony of Alliance, New Jersey, was a Russian Jewish immigrant who was philosophically and fiercely radical, a trait he passed along to both Gilbert and his brother George, Jr., who was also a famed journalist and author. A very scarce title. [BTC#421306]



56 Vera L. SAWYER

[Archive]: Transcribed Letters from Nurses and Soldiers in World War I and Travel Letters from Various Places in Asia

Boston, Massachusetts / London / Paris / Tokyo / Osaka / Shanghai / Honolulu: 1915-1928

\$2800

Woman's typed transcribed copies of letters she received from her friends during World War I, and later from her roommate who was traveling to various locations in Asia in 1928. Two octavo volumes. 118pp., and 222pp. Approximately 147,000 typed words. First album is a black leather ring-binder and the second is a brown leather ring-binder. The brown ring-binder has light wear on the leather with rubbing and small tears on the spine else near fine. Both binders are internally near fine with readable typed entries. With three gelatin silver sepia-toned photographs measuring between 3" x 2" and 5½" x 3½", 162 original and intact postage stamps measuring between 1½" x 1" and 3" x 2", and 75 postcards measuring between 3½" x 2½" and 5½" x 3½".

Two binders containing retained letters typed by Vera L. Sawyer focusing on her letters from friends in the war during WWI and her roommate, Henrietta A. Kilbourn's letters from her trip to Japan in 1928. The album containing the

WWI letters is sorted by correspondent and features a small description page with the person's name and what they were doing in the war, for example: "Mable Noyes (Nurse, Harvard Surgical Unit from June 1915 until end of war.)" Included among them are: Bernard Scanlan, an artillery lieutenant; Florence Hayford, an American Red Cross secretary for the YMCA; Frank Sammis M.D.; and others. The letters are written between 1915 and 1919 and mostly discuss subjects such as the stresses of war, especially the impact of seeing people wounded and dead or not having enough funds or space to help them in the infirmaries. A large chunk of the letters are from Florence Hayford detailing her experiences in London and Paris in 1918: "You certainly have to use your imagination to realize the war is so close, came so close to this city...I couldn't realize it so

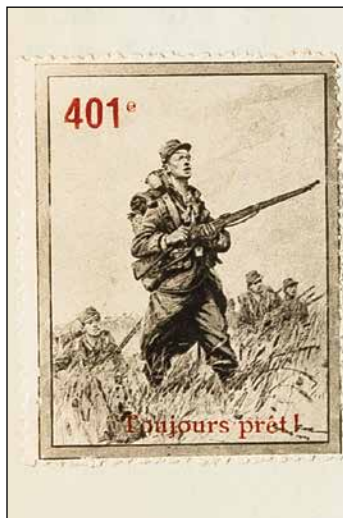
German air-planes and guns, and looks very splendid.

Taking it all in all tho, you certainly have to use your imagination to realize the war is so close, came so close to this city. And yet I have seen the results of the bombing such a short time ago. It would certainly have given the whole world occasion to mourn if Paris had ever fallen in German hands. I couldn't realize it so keenly before.

In England I felt quite all right in my uniform.

keenly before." The letters also express missing Sawyer and her roommate: "I miss you tucking me in...Much love as always." Affixed to several pages are original World War I military stamps still intact and in fine condition.

The stamps are colorful and some feature gilt decorations. Most of the illustrations on the stamps feature soldiers fighting, flags, angels of war, weapons, and other military motifs.



would appeal to me. Just at present I am secretary to the Chief of Artillery, A.E.F., a Major General and I am not being overworked at present.

I am just now staying with Capt. Arthur Walker a most peculiar and interesting sort of chap - he is a Harvard man and wrote up under a fictitious name an article for the Cambridge Chronicle, a rough copy of which I "have stole" and am enclosing herewith.

With my best kind of kind regards to all, including the boys, I am as always,
B.P.S.

Three dainty maids served us and when it came to cooking the Sukiaki each tended the grill or a grill.

Our menu was

1. Tea with a little seaweed to give it flavor!
2. Rice Sake (only a little!)
3. Raw egg - broken up.
4. Sukiaki, small pieces of suet, thin diagonally sliced onion, bamboo shoots, mushrooms, "beans" (something like macaroni but isn't) celery, sugar, water, very thin slices of beef, Japanese sauce, all cooked together. This was put on your lovely green saucer, you took your chop sticks, dipped a piece in the egg, then ate it.
5. Bowls of rice. Then you ate some more sukiaki on rice.
6. Pickles (bamboo shoots and chopped vegetables) I didn't like this.
7. Fruit.
8. Hot towel.
9. Tea (without seaweed)

Dishes were lovely soft green color All of them are small. Serving stands were red lacquer, lovely.

From here we went to the theatre - about that in my next.

Received your letter of the 22nd in care of Mr. Sato; looking for your next one. So happy to get it.

Love,
H.

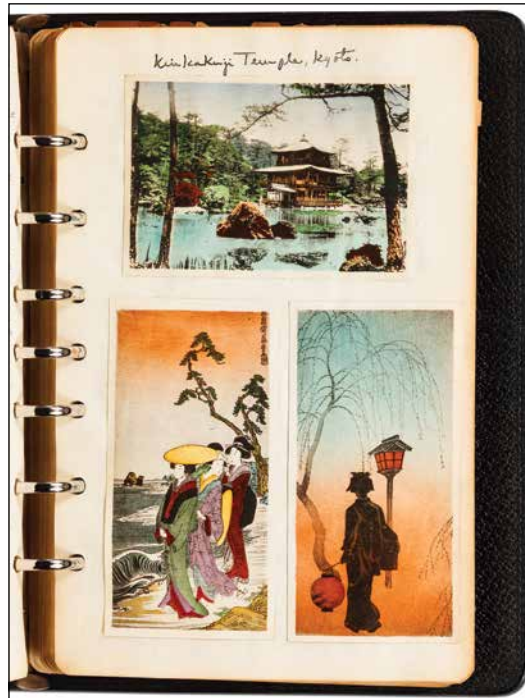


These lovely cherry trees are everywhere along the outlying streets, on the hills and in the gardens. There are the very light pink to the deep rose pink kind. The bright colored kimonos make the street seem very interesting. The children are the gayest - and so many are so cute - just little dolls.

Yasukuni shrine at Kusan. (Great Tokyo) 社 靖 國 靖 段 九 (京 東 大)

The second album contains letters from Henrietta A. Kilbourn who at the time was traveling to various locations in Asia from Boston, Massachusetts between April 1st 1928 to June 26th 1928. Kilbourn was Sawyer's roommate and from the letters, seemed to be a close and intimate friend: "Hear you are doing your hair differently too, you're a cute one, you little monkey you. Next thing I know, it will be bobbed!" Kilbourn goes into great detail about the different foods she eats: "Sukiaki, small pieces of suet, thin diagonally sliced onion, bamboo shoots, mushrooms, 'beans' (something like macaroni but isn't) celery, sugar, water, very thin slices of beef... This was put on your lovely green saucer, you took your chop sticks, dipped a piece in the egg, then eat it." She also describes the various locations she visits in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Shanghai, and Honolulu, expressing the beauty of the trees and particularly focusing on the flowers she finds. The postcards are beautifully illustrated depictions of Japanese women dancing, cherry blossoms, and birds. There are also a few hand painted postcards of different temples and lakes.

An extensive collection of letters to a young woman from her friends during WWI and later from her roommate traveling to Japan in 1928. [BTC#417335]

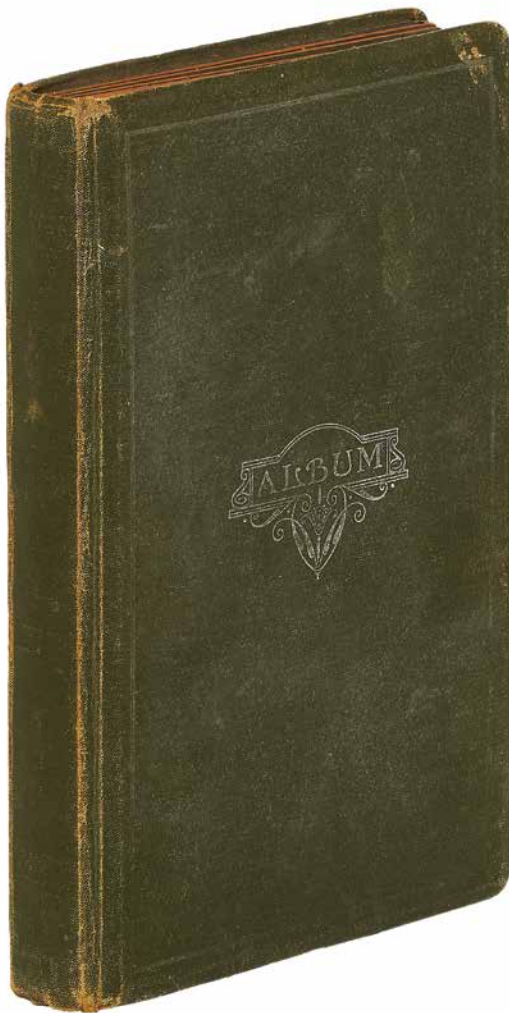


Give my love to everyone. Here's lots for you.

Yours

Flossie

I miss you to tuck me in nights! Special love to Aunt Anna & your Ma.



57 (South Africa)

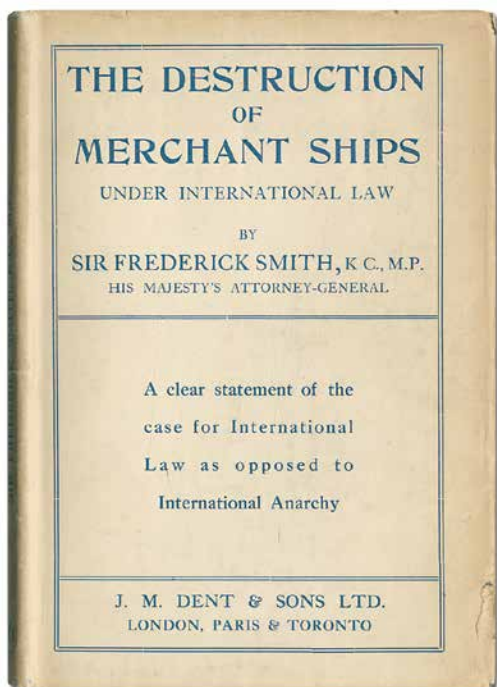
[Photo Album]: Black Colonial Troops Training in South Africa in WWI

Sphere / Ottosdal, South Africa: 1916 - August, 1918

\$1500

Small quarto. Green cloth with "Album" in white on front board. Boards a bit worn, front hinge a little tender, very good, photographs near fine. Contains 39 gelatin silver photographs, both sepia and silver-toned. The images measure about 4" x 3¼" and are housed in slots provided in the album. A few of the images have captions. The first image is of a British officer, captioned "Self, 1916." The rest of the album is almost entirely devoted to black colonial soldiers training in South Africa, probably at Ottosdal. There are three additional penciled captions labeled "Sphere, Aug. 1918." We think "Sphere" refers to Klerksdorp spheres, which are 3-billion-year-old geological oddities which are mined in Klerksdorp, in the area adjoining Ottosdal. The images show black soldiers practicing marksmanship with rifles and machine guns, in various military formations, and undergoing inspections, often with either the compiler or other British officers observing. One image shows a horse being hoisted aloft by the means of a crane, a few others show the surrounding camp with native women and children in evidence. While modest in number this is a splendid album of well-composed subject specific images of colonial troops in training. Albums of this sort are uncommon. [\[BTC#416683\]](#)





58 Sir Frederick SMITH

The Destruction of Merchant Ships Under International Law

London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd. 1917

\$100

First edition. Near fine in very good dustwrapper with a modest chip at the front flap fold. According to the front cover: "A clear statement of the case for International Law as opposed to International Anarchy." Scarce in jacket. [BTC#403997]

59 Laurette TAYLOR

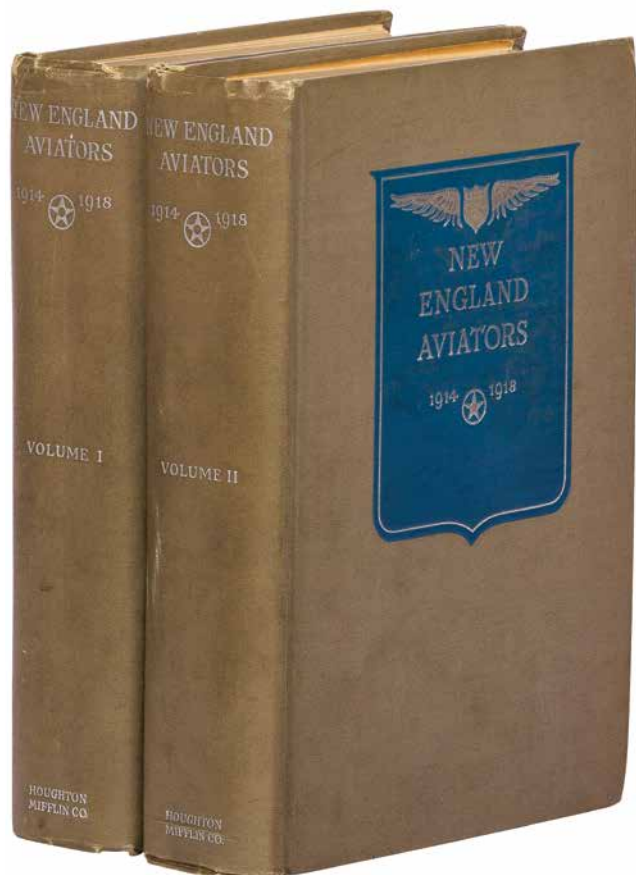
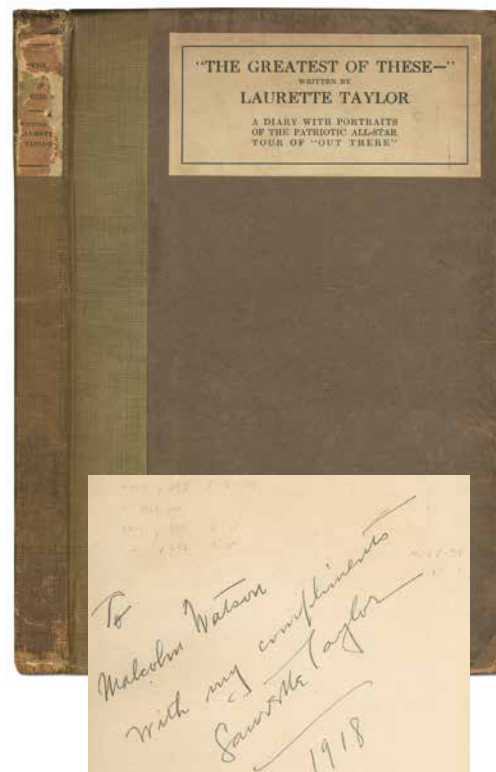
"The Greatest of These"

A Diary with Portraits of the Patriotic All-Star Tour of "Out There"

New York: George H. Doran (1918)

\$750

First edition. Tall octavo. 61pp. Illustrated. Quarter cloth and papercovered boards with printed paper labels. Spine label chipped, front hinge neatly restored, split at the top of the rear top joint, a good only copy. Inscribed by Taylor: "To Malcolm Watson with my compliments, Laurette Taylor 1918." Account of a tour to raise money during WWI by the important stage and silent film actress whose legend and influence far exceed her modern name recognition. Her late career reemergence in Tennessee Williams's *The Glass Menagerie* in 1944 won her the New York Drama Critics Award for Best Actress. [BTC#420022]



60 Caroline TICKNOR, edited and compiled by
New England Aviators: 1914-1918: Their Portraits and Their Records: In Two Volumes

Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company 1919

\$500

First editions. Two volumes. Introduction by A. Lawrence Lowell. Quartos. 472pp., 480pp. Illustrated from black and white portraits. Gray cloth stamped in blue and silver. Volume one has a small dampstain on bottom corners of a few pages, small dampstains on cloth, volume two has rear hinge repaired, spine darkened, a very good set. One of 1000 copies printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the publishing committee of the New England aviators. Portraits and capsule biographies of a group of World War I New England aviators. [BTC#416722]

A Soldier

Reprinted from "THE NATION"
of October 21st, 1916

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED MEDICALLY UNFIT.

Name and Regt. Number } *R.H. Lawney TR/32173*

Name and Address } *Apply at your local Post Office*

LONDON WAR PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

Replies to be addressed to the Secretary.

Local Sub-Committee for ST. PANCRAS (A)

The Baths,
Prince of Wales Road,
Kentish Town, N.W.

If you are requiring advice, work or other assistance, please call here any Monday, Wednesday or Friday between 10.30 and 12.30. Kindly bring this card with you.

IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 IS "YES" —

(a) What is the name of your Branch, (if any) _____

(b) What is your membership number (see inside cover of your Insurance Book) _____

IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 IS "NO" —

4. Were deductions for National Health Insurance made from your Navy or Army Pay? *Yes*

IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 4 IS "NO" —

5. Is your total income over £100 a year? *Yes*

N.B. — It will assist the provision of suitable medical treatment in your case if you will state below the nature of the disablement for which you were invalided from the Forces.

6. Nature of Disablement: *Abdominal wound.*

Signature: *R.H. Lawney* Date: *30.1.18*

Regional Branch: *Manchester* No. *22 in 04*

Address: *29 Pond's Lane Hill View*

PART C — For use by Committee

No. of Med. Cert. _____ Date of Issue _____

POST CARD.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

The Officer i/c *Infantry* Records.

HALF PENNY STAMP.

NEW FELLOW OF BALLIOL.

Mr. Richard Henry Lawney, M.A., was elected on Saturday a Fellow of Balliol under the statute enabling the college to make special election of persons to perform definite literary, scientific, or educational work.

Mr. Lawney, who is the son of Mr. C.H.P., a distinguished Rugbyman and was a member of Balliol from 1889 to 1908. He has an amount of educational, economic, and and, in particular, was from 1909 to 1911 under the Oxford Tutorial Classes & his publications are "The Agrarian Sixteenth Century" and "Studies in the History of the Sixteenth Century". He was a private, and after a service in the Manchester was wounded on the Somme in July.

Notices of forthcoming marriages are inserted at the rate of 10s. per line.

11003 - 3.B.A.B.
Richard H. Lawney
29/1/18 Regt. Manchester

— 3114 200,000 7/16 HWV(1472) H16/1303

REF/12/9/361

R BADGE awarded to *R.H. Lawney*

REGIMENTAL

PROVISION

195,000 9/17 J.F. Op. 188

UM for Mr. *R.H. Lawney*

*267 Manchester Rd
Droyloden
Wm. M.P.
Jan 9/17*

Dear Dick,

Very many thanks for the book which I received a day or two ago. History is a subject that I have a fascination for, being that it is a true record of the progress of the world.

Last Monday evening, when other chaps & myself had tea in the mess with Capt. Greenwood who left our batt, to take a post on Divisional Staff, do you remember him?

A book of Allowance Forms for the payment of 9/9 a week has been despatched to the Post Office at *141 Highgate Rd. N.W.5* to-day. A Certificate of Identity to enable you to obtain payment is enclosed herewith.

The first payment is made up as follows:—

£ 23.1.18 - 12.0.0
+ 11.0.0
= 34.1.18

GRANDMUM for Mr. *R.H. Lawney*

A book of Allowance Forms for the payment of 10/3 a week has been despatched to the Post Office at *141 Highgate Rd. N.W.5* to-day. A Certificate of Identity to enable you to obtain payment is enclosed herewith.

The first payment is made up as follows:—

15.12.16 to 16.1.17
17.1.17 to 30.1.17

£ 11.1.17

£ 11.1.17

£ 22.2.17

No. *721/173* Sgt. *R.H. Lawney*

Enclosed please find the balance of Gratuity due to me.

No. 3 Ammunition

Each man will load with 10 rounds from boxes in own trunk. One round in the breast, safety catch applied.

Objective:

The Company will not have considerable I intend, each platoon will cover its own platoon post in Fritz Trench, will make a post between the right of the Coy & the junction of Fritz

16 General Hoop
Set Report
6-7-10.

Lois m^r Lawney

Sergeant Lawney has been admitted here with honors & cheer or otherwise. Slopes to be able to tell you he is better in a day or two's time

UNDELIVERED RETURN TO—
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
HOUGHTON ST. ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

Military Service, 1916.

(1) Letters from A. J. T. and friends

(2) Official forms & correspondence

Professor R.H. Lawney,
215 Manchester Square,
London W.C.1

except the encyclopaedia of things all round, but the reconstruction we be of benefit to everybody and not to a chosen few.

I am in the near future going out on the broad highway as representative of my firm not to sell the plum & apple, and apricot and marmalade of the 1915 & 16 quality but really decent goods. (Voluntary)

By the way you used to be

61 Henry Richard TAWNEY

[Archive]: British Historian Serving in World War I

England, France: 1914-1919

\$2200

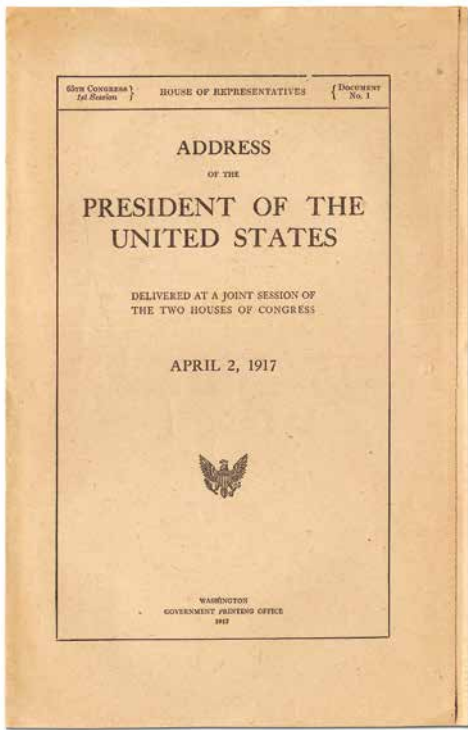
An archive of eight letters, 24 documents, 30 pages of notes, and other ephemera connected with British historian Richard Henry Tawney's World War I service. All items are very good or better with short tears and age-toning.

After getting married in 1909 to Jeanette Beveridge, Tawney moved to Manchester where he completed his first volume of social history, *The Agrarian Problem in the Sixteenth Century* published in 1912. When the war broke out Tawney enlisted and served as a Sergeant in the Manchester Regiment, turning down a commission "due to his political beliefs." The papers here include military memos, notes, letters, and other ephemera from about this time. Included in these papers are a collection of 24 pages of notes by Tawney headed, "The Attack, Orders for B Company." These notes were probably used when writing *The Attack* which was published in the *Westminster Gazette* in August 1916. One page reads: "each man will carry two bombs, one in each lower pocket of his tunic. They are not to be used unless absolutely necessary." These pages discuss everything from attacks, written and drawn in diagrams, what to do with wounded, and how "corrupt" men will be treated. A drawing of the battlefield is also included here, hand drawn in pencil detailing the information in the attack notes.

Also included are long letters from several comrade-in-arms. A letter from 1918 from a Sapper, W. Woolley, writes to the "Sgt" and discusses mutual soldier friends and a recent time they spent together: "I'm pleased to say my leg is much stronger now than it was 12 months ago...I'm not the same man I used to be, but still none of us are that came back." During the Battle of the Somme Tawney was badly injured on the first day and according to historian Gareth Dale, Tawney "had to lie in no man's land for 30 hours until a medical officer evacuated him." Additionally present are official letters from the hospital in France dated July 10, 1916 contacting his wife stating that he is "seriously ill from gunshot wounds, chest and abdomen." A letter from July 19th states that Tawney has been "removed from 'seriously ill' list." He was then transferred to the reserves and his papers for the reserves and his disability pension are present. Woolley writes to Tawney that "the pension they have given you is scandalous. I hope it has been raised by now, it is nothing in proportion to your injuries, I'm sure." He continues, "I'm sorry you were left so long on the reserves before being discharged." Additional material from the War Pensions Committee, the Home guard, and the Training Reserve Branch are included.

Tawney spent 1918 writing what would become the report, *Christianity and Industrial Problems*. The war, he claimed, "heightened his sense of urgency for meaningful social, economic and political change." He spent the war and the immediate years after his discharge "grappling with the nature of original sin," writing: "The goodness we have reached is a house built on piles driven into black slime and always slipping down into it unless we are building night and day." After the war he was a lecturer at the London School of Economics and eventually he helped found the Economic History Society with Sir William Ashley. He was also a "Christian social activist" whose religious beliefs influenced his desire for reforms to health and education, among other social issues.

A collection of papers from an important figure in British social reform during his time in the Great War which shaped many of his beliefs going forward into his academic career. [BTC#414127]



62 Woodrow WILSON

Address of the President of the United States Delivered at a Joint Session of the Two Houses of Congress April 2, 1917

Washington: Government Printing Office 1917

\$450

First separate edition. Large octavo. 8pp. Printed self-wrappers. Newsprint paper is toned but supple, near fine. Wilson's request for a Declaration of War against Germany. [BTC#414603]

63 Woodrow WILSON

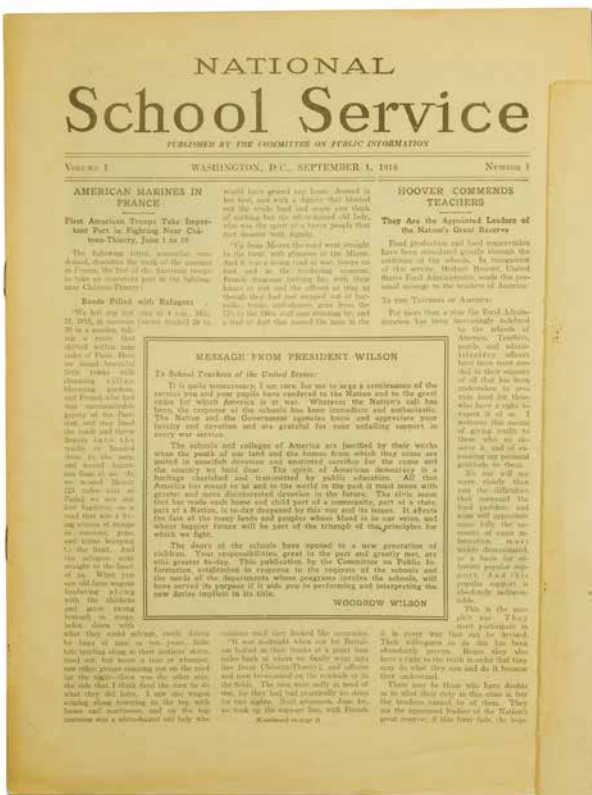
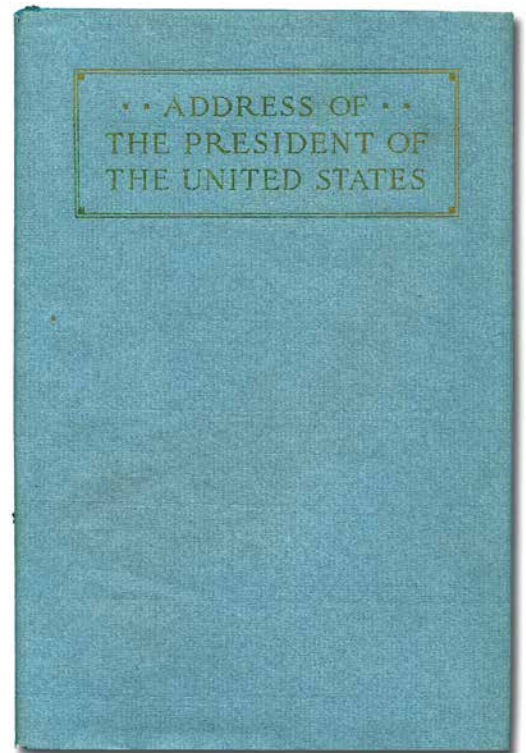
Address of the President of The United States Woodrow Wilson Delivered at a Joint Session of the Two Houses of Congress April 2, 1917

Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Company 1917

\$350

First hardcover edition. Papercovered boards. Owner's name, a tiny tear and a little foxing, both on the title page, still very near fine in an attractive, very good dustwrapper with some small holes and a faint stain on the spine. Wilson's charge to the Congress to declare war on the German Empire. Very attractively printed, and exceptionally scarce in jacket.

[BTC#86361]



NATIONAL School Service JUNIOR FOUR MINUTE MEN LIBERTY LOAN NUMBER PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

VOLUME I WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1918 NUMBER 2

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A SUBMARINE SINKING

How I Felt in the Torpedoed-American Submarine and the Hospitality of British Jack-Tars

It has been my fate, such by a mischance, to suffer an unusual bombardment of facts by the great language great of the fishermen off the coast of the British Isles. I spent the time on the water with that feeling, as the vessel was being struck by the torpedoes, and I had gone to be struck down in the evening.

HOME SERVICE HELPS FIGHTING MORALE

The Red Cross Appeals to Teachers to Organize in Aiding Families of Men in Service

It is our latest pleasure to have been called upon to make a contribution to the efforts of the Red Cross in the effort to aid the families of our fighting men. We are sure that the Red Cross will be able to do this, and we are sure that the Red Cross will be able to do this, and we are sure that the Red Cross will be able to do this.

SECRETARY MEADODO ASKS CHILDRENS HELP

To the Boys and Girls of America

Every little girl and every little boy and every big girl and every big boy in the United States can help their Government in this great war, and help our noble men and brothers who are fighting this war for us, by saving their money and lending every cent of it to the Government. The Government gives you a book, or an obligation to pay the money back to fall with interest. I want all of you to save to the limit and lend to the Government to the limit of your ability. I want you to save to the limit, little boys, in so much as to be the boys of their mothers and fathers, and I want you to save to the limit, little girls, in so much as to be the girls of their mothers and fathers. I want you to save to the limit, little boys, in so much as to be the boys of their mothers and fathers, and I want you to save to the limit, little girls, in so much as to be the girls of their mothers and fathers.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

To the Schools of the United States

It is my pleasure to say to you, for we are in a great crisis, that the schools are the heart of our country. The schools are the heart of our country, and we are in a great crisis. The schools are the heart of our country, and we are in a great crisis. The schools are the heart of our country, and we are in a great crisis.

HOOPER COMMENTS TEACHERS

They Are the Appointed Leaders of the Nation's Great Future

Food production and food distribution have been considered greatly through the efforts of the schools. In the opinion of the Honorable Charles Hooper, United States Food Administrator, such the personal message to the teachers of America. To the Teachers of America: For more than a year the Food Administrator has been personally selected by the Honorable Charles Hooper, United States Food Administrator, such the personal message to the teachers of America. To the Teachers of America: For more than a year the Food Administrator has been personally selected by the Honorable Charles Hooper, United States Food Administrator, such the personal message to the teachers of America.

64 (Woodrow WILSON)

National School Service Volume I, Nos. 1-2

Washington, D.C.: Published by the Committee on Public Information 1918

\$300

Two issues. Quartos. 16; 16pp. Illustrated from photographs. Stapled self-wrappers. Very slight wear, about fine. First two issues of this journal aimed at teachers during WWI. The first issue prints a letter from Woodrow Wilson to American school teachers. The periodical ran into the mid-1919. [BTC#414053]

65 (Women, Nurse)

[Archive]: World War I Remembrance Album

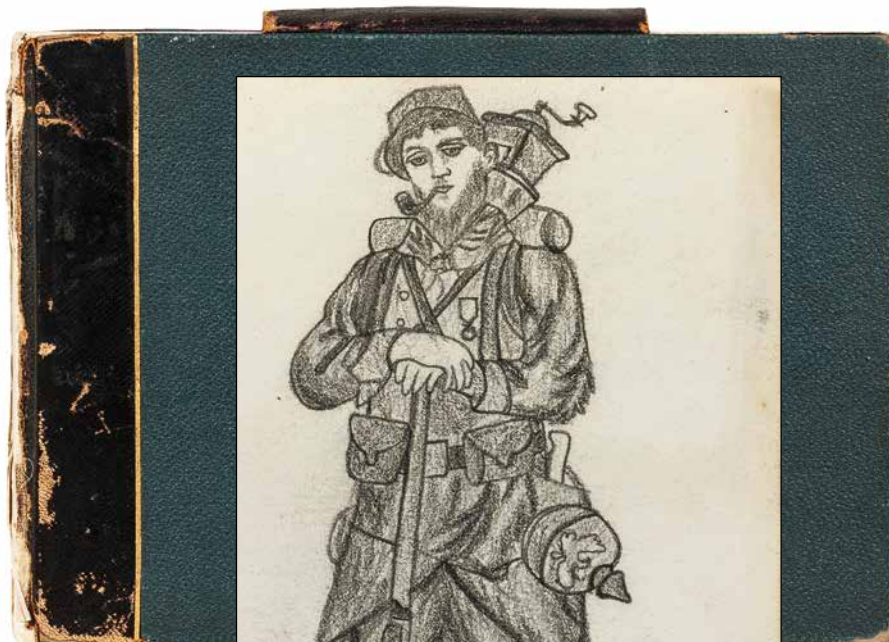
France: 1915

\$1250

Oblong small quarto. Measuring 10" x 7". Blue cloth over boards with black leather spine. Good only with detached but present front board and lacking the spine with near fine pages. Text in French.

A sketch book written over 31 pages used as a remembrance album by a French nurse during World War I. The album includes drawings and watercolors by soldiers depicting men, landscapes, and political symbols from the war. The first drawing is entitled "Poilu (1911-1915)," which was an informal term used to refer to the French infantrymen during the war which translated to "hairy one" because they often wore beards. Following this is a handwritten poem written in French dated September 1915 signed by Marcel Millois who was the artist of the first drawing. Other soldiers' costumes are represented in watercolors including a sword wielding Russian. Another page shows a collection of flags representing the Allied countries involved in the war. Other pages include an account of a battle dated October 1915. Many of the soldiers write long passages discussing their experiences during the war, all in French.

A nice collection of entries and drawings detailing a French perspective during the First World War. [BTC#415764]



Poilu (1911-1915) Marcel Millois



M^e Martin Blessi à Crauy le 9 janvier 1915

— Souvenir d'un blessi Normand? Calvados —
 — Heuilly le 4 Octobre 1915 —
 — Reconnaissance éternelle —
 — Vive l'Amérique —
 — Et ces Enfants. —

— André, Joseph. 36^e d'Infanterie (Caen. Calvados) —
 Pauvre Blessi. Regarde, elle arrive,
 Bien délaissé. Prenis espoir, Kullé sois
 Sur la terre rouge Car elle va passer
 Et cherche la terre rouge. Ça plait, et ton cœur bisi
 Pauvre Blessi



Detail from item #57