

BETWEEN THE COVERS

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— Catalog 255: —

AMERICANA

BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS CATALOG 255: AMERICANA

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Cover image from Item #29. © 2022 Between the Covers Rare Books, Inc.



1 (Business)

Partially Printed Blacksmith's Checkbook

[No place: 1890s]

\$350

Quarter cloth and oblong marbled paper over boards. Measuring 11" x 3 3/4". Partially printed checks attached to perforated stubs, each check with a handsome wood engraved vignette of a blacksmith. Some offsetting on front board, small cracks on the rear board, first check a bit age-toned, very good. Presumably of generic design, no personal name appears on the checks. Approximately 40 unused checks, with stubs remaining for perhaps 20 more that were used. Most of the stubs are blank, but a few are dated between 1894 and 1897, with a couple at the end dated 1910. No evidence of the owner, but there is some indication the checks were written to people in New York. [BTC#410799]





2 (Boy Scouts) Norman ROCKWELL

[Poster and Calendar]: *Boys Scouts of America: All Together*

St. Paul, Minnesota: Brown and Bigelow (1946)

\$950

Large color poster with attached calendar. Measuring 22" x 45". Thin metal strip attached at top with thin card hangers as issued. A couple of tiny tears at the extremities, still a very near fine example. The top of the poster is dominated by a large Rockwell illustration of Boy Scouts at the peak of a hill, with one helping another Scout holding a spaniel to complete the ascent. The bottom has a 12-page calendar for 1947 affixed with staples, which is complete and unused. A very attractive illustration in remarkably nice condition. [BTC#416765]



3 (California)

[Photo Album]: Kodak Photographs of California

California: 1900s

\$4000

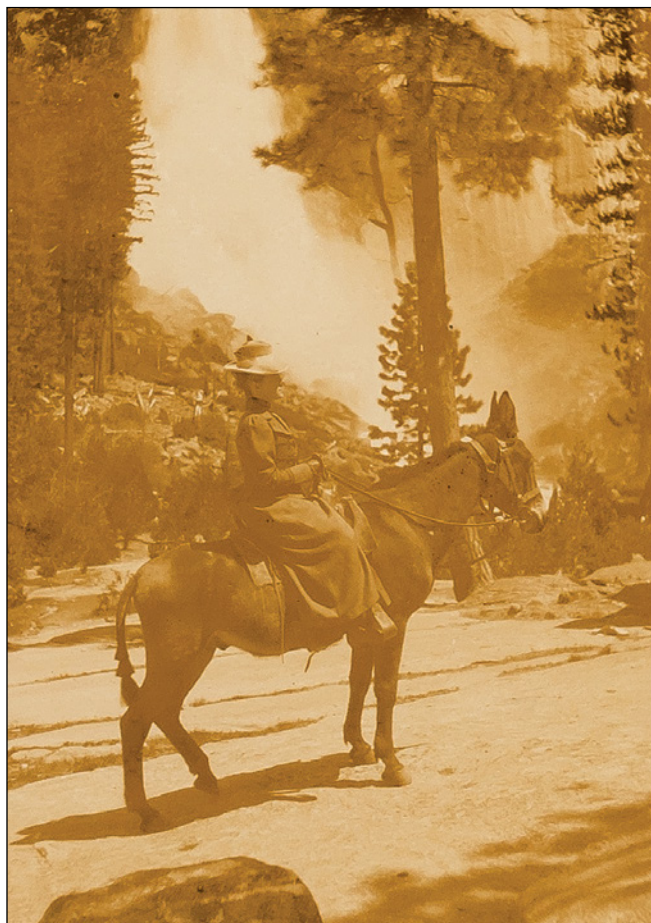
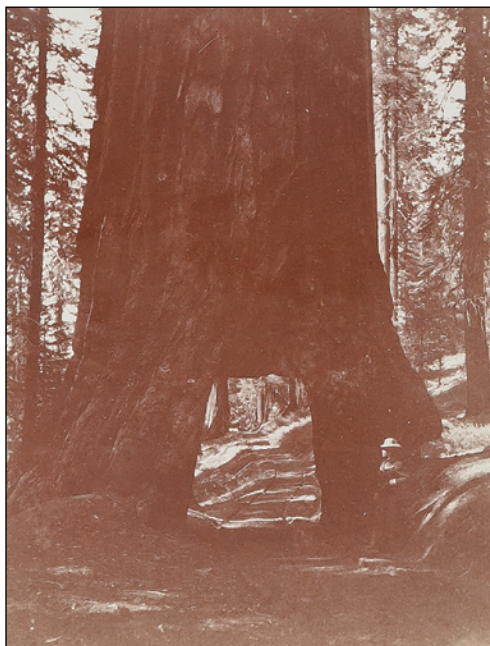
Oblong quarto. Measuring 12" x 10". String-tied black cloth over stiff paper boards with "Kodak" stamped in gilt on the front board. Contains 141 sepia-toned or black and white Kodak prints measuring between 2" x 2" and 4" x 5", with captions. Near fine album with near fine photographs.

An album of Kodak photographs taken during a trip to California and Colorado in the early 1900s. All the photos are housed in a Kodak specific album with space to caption the subject underneath each image. It is clear that the photographer had an eye for design. The album opens with photos from Catalina Island including ships off the shore, golfing, and a stage coach on Mountain Drive. The party toured Southern California visiting Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and other places before heading north to San Francisco and San Rafael. They explored the coast and countryside, photographing the

Santa Barbara Mission, the Ojai Valley, and the Monterey Coast, among other highlights. They visited Stanford University, the Lick Observatory, and various hotels including the Hotel Del Monte. During the next leg of their trip they toured Yosemite, photographing Bridal Veil Falls, Glacier Point, and El Capitan. One of the photos is captioned, "rainbow on Bridal Veil Falls;" another reads "J on gallant steed" and shows a woman posed with a horse. The final pages show images of Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, Utah including a photo captioned "Chinatown" and another of Pike's Peak.

A pleasing collection of turn-of-the-century Kodak photography. [BTC#423662]







4 (California)

[Photo Album]: Turn-of-the-Century California

California: 1900 - 1902

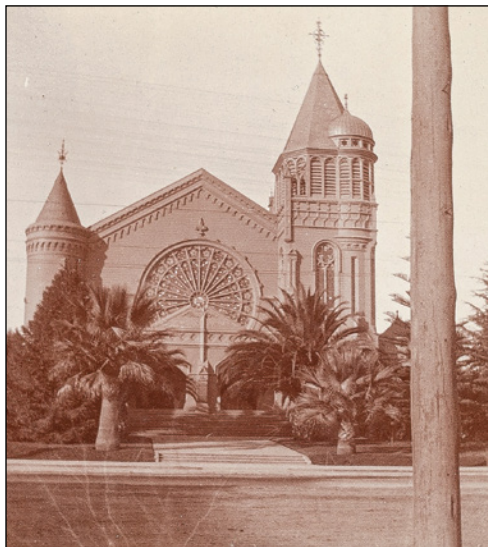
\$2500

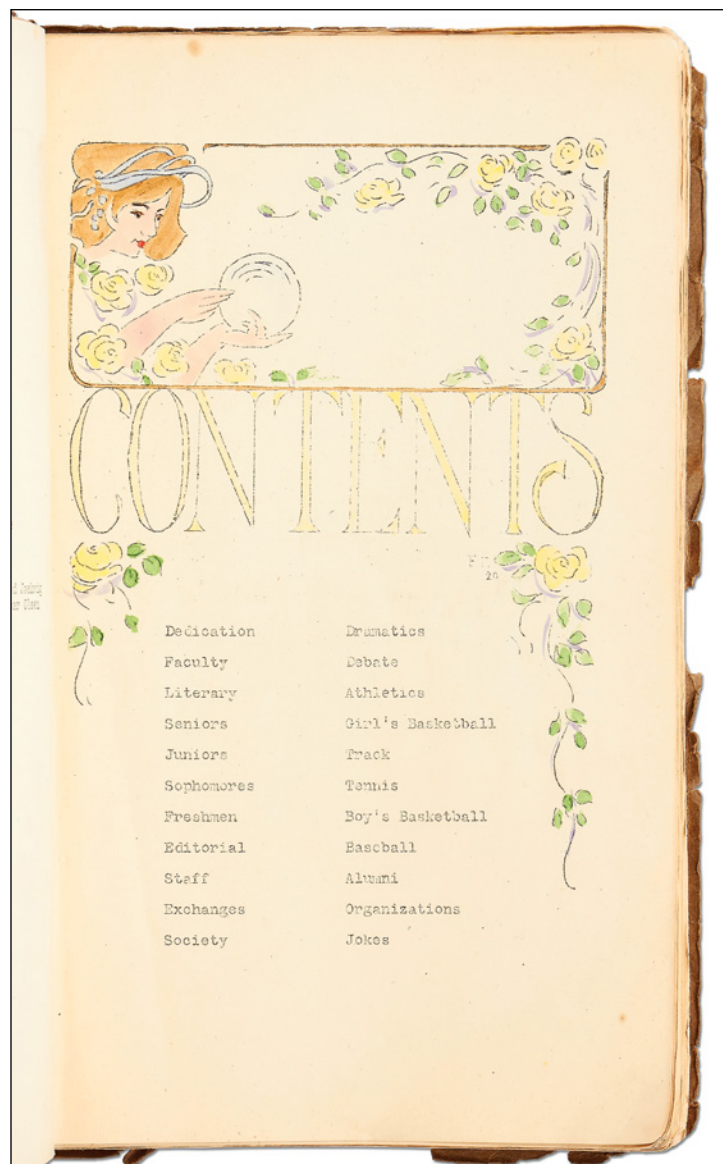
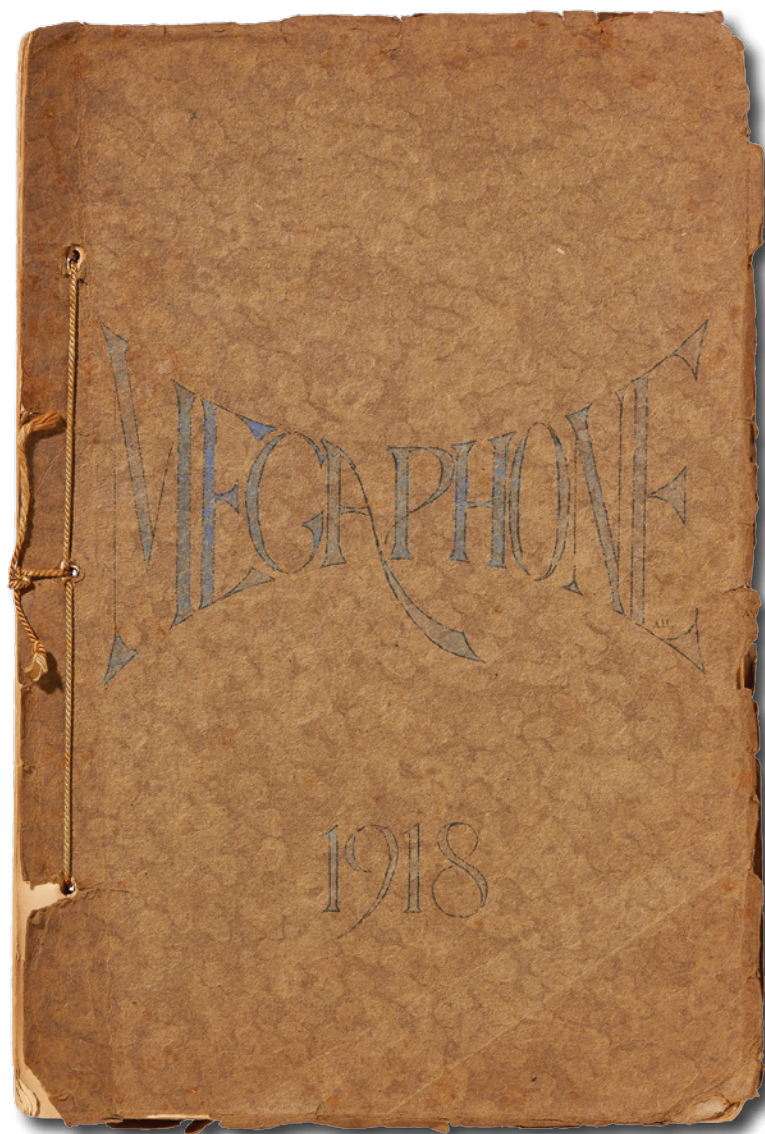
Oblong small quarto. Measuring 9" x 6½". Textured brown leather over stiff paper boards. Contains 50 sepia-toned albumen photographs measuring between 3½" x 3½" and 4½" x 7½", some with captions. Very good album with some fading on the boards, rubbing, and edgewear; photos mostly fine with a touch of fading to a few.

A photo album compiled of various places in Southern California. Many of the photos show tourist attractions and family scenes taken between 1900 and 1902. Throughout the album there are views of churches, beaches, hotels, and local farms; one shows an ostrich farm in Los Angeles. They photographed the 1902 "Rose Tournament" featuring images of the decorated floats, people parading on flower covered bicycles, and hansom cabs. Two photos show the battleship USS *Wyoming* including one of the crew returning to the ship in a rowboat. Another page shows

workers at an oil rig. The party also visited missions in the area including San Jaun Capistrano and San Gabriel. Additionally included are professional souvenir photographs featuring seals on a beach, Catalina Island, Devil's Gate, a view of the city of San Diego, the Echo Mountain House, and a group of Native Americans in a village with a caption in the negative which reads, "Cheyenne Indian Village."

A nice collection of turn-of-the-century photographs of Southern California. [BTC#444288]





5 (California)

The Megaphone: Thirteenth Annual Publication of the Students of Fortuna High School for the Year 1918

Fortuna, California: Art and printing by the Art and Commercial Classes, Fortuna High School 1918

\$850

First edition. Folio. Hand-colored illustrations. Mimeograph leaves string-tied into printed paper wrappers. Some chips and tears on the yapped edges of the wrappers, very good. Yearbook for a small (senior class of about 20 students) town in Northern California with beautifully accomplished illustrations by the students. Contains short fiction, poems, class histories, etc., and signatures of many of the students on designated pages. An exceptionally well-designed yearbook. Rare. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#415767]





ON THE MARCH



6 (Civil War)
F.O.C. DARLEY

[Original Print]: On the March to the Sea

Hartford, Ct.: Published by L. Stebbins (1868)

\$850

Large steel engraving mounted on board (44¾" x 30"). Drawn by F.O.C. Darley and engraved by A.H. Ritchie. With a vignette portrait of General Sherman below the image. Signed in the plate by Darley in the lower right corner. Three tiny nicks on the left side of the image of the American flag, a few small patches of light foxing at the bottom margin and bottom right corner of the image, the back of the board is toned, very good.



TO THE SEA.

A dramatic Civil War scene from Union General William Tecumseh Sherman's notorious campaign across Georgia in November and December, 1864, depicting the pillaging and destruction of countryside near the Atlantic coast. A Union officer on horseback surveys the horizon as Union soldiers destroy a railroad track, cut down a telegraph pole, burn homesteads, and fire upon retreating Confederate soldiers. Freed slaves assist the soldiers or flee, including an African-American family shown prominently in the foreground escaping over the railroad tracks. A monumental and moving image by Darley, one of America's best illustrators of the 19th Century. [BTC#451697]



7 (Civil War) J.R.T.

[Original Drawing]: The Great Naval Battle at Hampton Road's, Va. March 8th 1862. Iron Clads. Drawn by J.R.T. March 12th 1862.

Philadelphia: Charles De Silver 1856

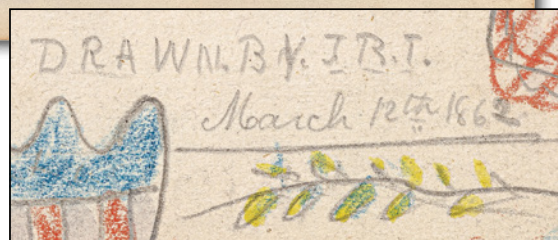
\$9500

Original drawing. Approximately 13¾" x 17¾". The drawing, in black, blue, and red colored pencil, watercolor, and gouache, unidentified but almost certainly youthful and **Signed** "J.R.T." Composed on the back of page 37 of a late 1850s edition of *Mitchell's School Atlas* which depicts: "A New Map of the State of California, The Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah & New Mexico. Published by Charles De Silver. 1856." Detached at the left margin with minimal damage, near fine.

The drawing shows the USS *Minnesota* in the foreground, with a burning ship (probably the USS *Congress*) in full flame in the background, and with the USS ironclad *Monitor* approaching the Confederate ironclad ship *Virginia* (as it had been renamed, from the captured USS *Merrimack*) as the Confederate ironclad fires upon another ship in the upper center of the page.

In the battle, the C.S.S. *Virginia*, (made by adding metal cladding to the capture *Merrimack*), attempted to break the Union blockade at Hampton Roads, succeeding in destroying the USS *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and running the USS *Minnesota* aground. However, darkness caused her to withdraw before she could finish the *Minnesota*. Returning the next day, she was greeted by the newly arrived Union ironclad *Monitor*, which protected the *Minnesota* and fought the *Virginia* to a draw, forcing her to withdraw.

The battle, which revolutionized naval warfare, took place over two days and ended in a stalemate. It's likely the young artist made the drawing relying on newspaper accounts and not from personal observation, and in the process of composing this drawing conflated the action of both days into a single engagement in the drawing. Despite the naive nature of the drawing, a contemporary and in many ways compelling depiction of a landmark naval battle, and a central legend of American Civil War naval lore. [BTC#457942]



8 (Civil War)

Harvey RODGERS, 54th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry Zouaves

Civil War Letter written by a Union Soldier after the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, two weeks before His Death at the Battle of Atlanta in July, 1864

(Atlanta, Georgia: July 7, 1864)

\$2000

Autograph Letter Signed. Folio. 4pp. Partial splitting at the edges of one vertical and two horizontal folds, about very good. An historically important long and detailed letter, written in the field by Union soldier Harvey Rodgers just two weeks before he was killed at the Battle of Atlanta on July 22, 1864.

the rest of your friends. I hope had a good opportunity I ought to right a letter
all soon again so Goodby
Yours respectfully
Harvey Rodgers.

Rodgers was mustered into service in 1861 as a Corporal in the 54th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry Zouaves, Company A, commanded by 1st Lt. Judson McCoy (referred to as "Jud" in the letter). In the letter, written to his "Friend John" on four easily legible folio pages, Rodgers describes Confederate and Union Army maneuvers and skirmishes immediately after the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain (fought from June 19 – July 2, 1864), during the lead-up to the Battle of Atlanta, which began on July 21st:

"... Well John I have stood the campaign well this Spring ... We have whipped the rebel army out finely ... that is, we have drove them so far South that Atlanta can be seen from our lines ... I suppose you have heard about our making a charge on the 27th June ... I do not wish to be in anymore such places ... we lay in camp until the 2nd of July when our Division moved ... very near due south of the [Kennesaw] mountain. That night Jud with our Company was on picket. We heard the cars very plain but did not think they [the rebel army] were evacuating the mountain and falling back ... Next morning ... We did not move forward until two o'clock when we advanced our lines two miles finding a small force of Cavalry in our front which we routed by charging them. The Regt. lost 1 killed 14 wounded ..."

He describes a second skirmish on July 4th, at which his Company fought in support of the Union army's 16th Corps to advance Union lines, and continues:

"... On the 5th we were moved back again and brought further around on the right where we now lay. Our front lines are two miles further on. The rebels have a line of works between them and the [Chattahoochee] river ... I expect we will have a pretty hard time before we get there and a hard time to cross the river ..."

Camp 52nd O.V.I. in the field
July 7th 1864

Friend John:

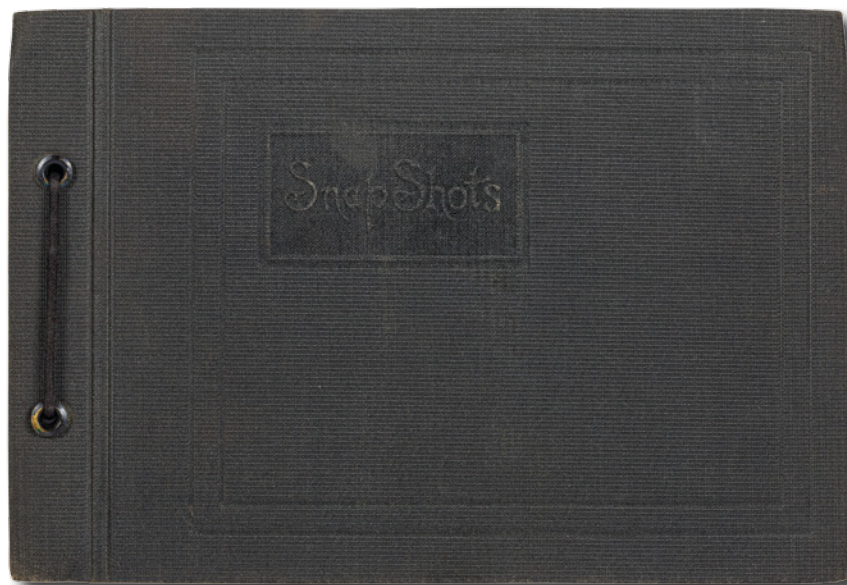
We have been laying quiet for a couple of days in camp, after having drove the Rebels to the Chattahoochee River, and. I thought as some one. As I am square with all my correspondents I concluded to write one to you thinking you would like to have a brief history of our operations the past few days. Well John I have stood the campaign well this Spring with the exception of a few weeks past that I was somewhat under the weather but am better now and begin to feel all right again. We have whipped the rebel army out finely during this campaign, that is, we have drove them down so far South that Atlanta can be seen from our lines at the present time. They keep fighting us yet but are afraid to try us openly and stay behind their works untill they are flanked out of them and have to retreat. We have drove the enemy out of six different lines of works or strongholds, during the campaign besides advancing over a hundred miles into their territory. They are now supposed to be crossing the river as fast as possible our lines are within 3 miles of the river and they have works

The Battle of Atlanta commenced on July 21, 1864. Both Harvey Rodgers and Union Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson were killed during the battle, on July 22nd. Rodgers' letter thus ends poignantly:

"Well John my time is fast rolling around now and I begin to think I will soon get home again. Only two months and 8 days more ... Still in that short time there are many dangers to undergo. I may be called on to go into several more charges. Perhaps of some one not to come out alive ... There has not more than half a dozen days passed since the 10th of May but what we have been under the sound of artillery. The troops appear to be pretty well worn out and wish for the campaign to close, yet they all want to get into Atlanta first ..."

A compelling and ultimately heartbreaking eye witness account of General Sherman's Atlanta campaign during the summer of 1864.

Longer extracts from the letter are available. [\[BTC#438776\]](#)



9 (Colorado)

[Photo Album]: *Colorado Homesteaders*

Colorado: 1922-1924

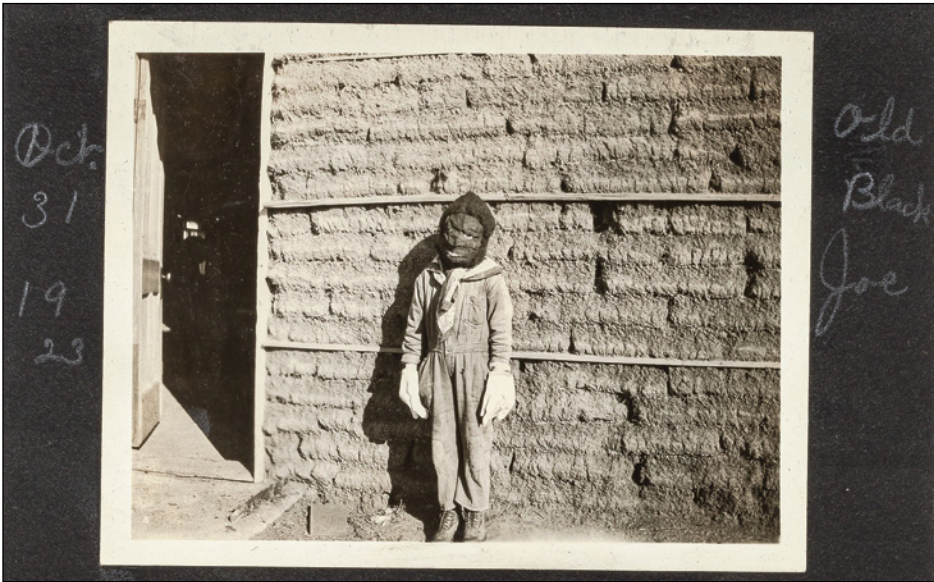
\$2500

Oblong octavo. Approximately 9" x 6½". String-tied cloth over flexible boards with "Snap Shots" stamped in blind on front board. Approximately 125 gelatin silver images, mostly measuring 3½" x 4½", captioned in white album ink. A handful of images have been removed, boards and images otherwise near fine. Not mounted strictly chronologically but many dated between 1922 and 1924. Presentation card laid in: "Luella Detrick Congratulations Mr. & Mrs. O.W. Beach."

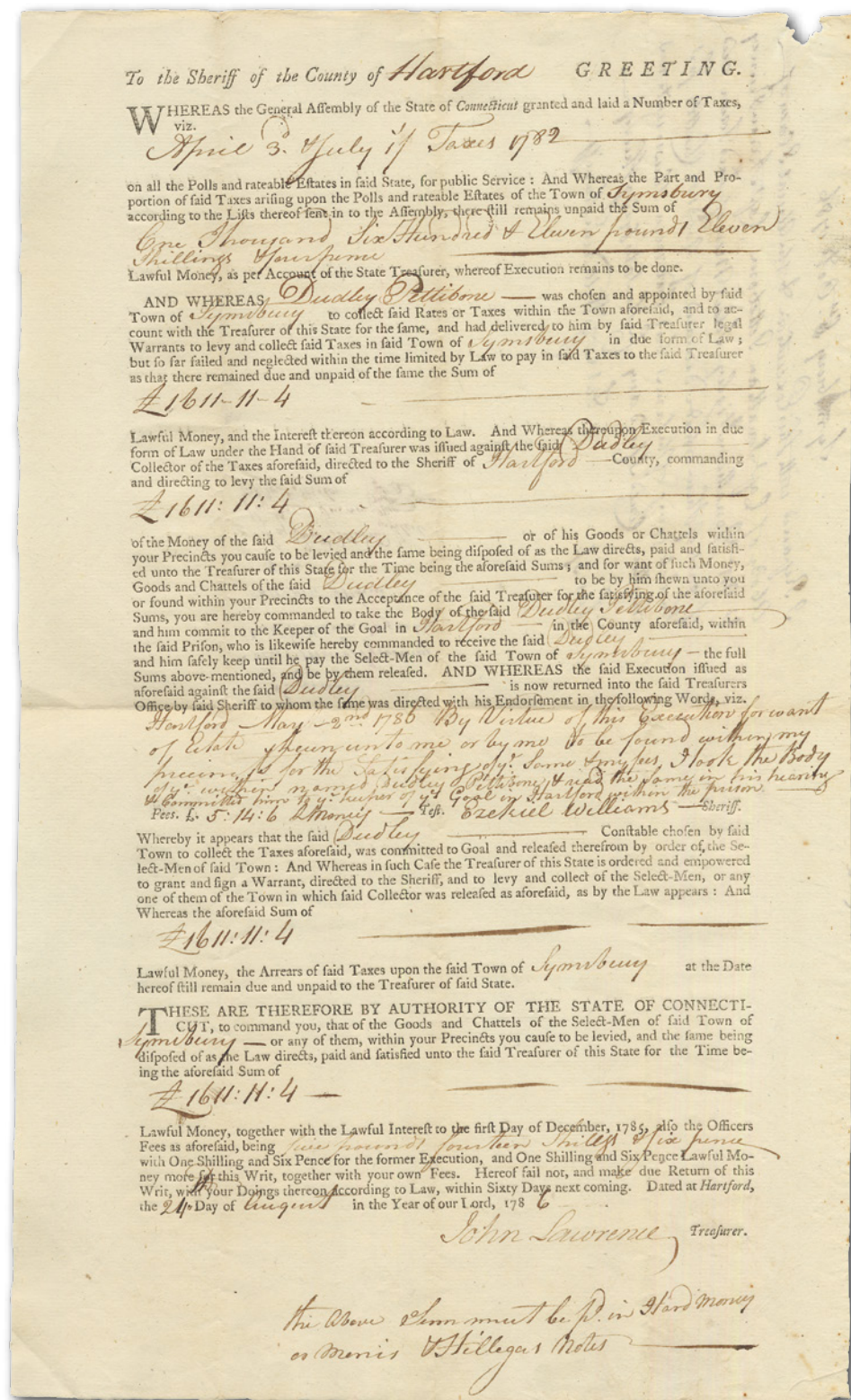
Most of the images are of young Colorado homesteaders, their family, and their friends. Designated locations include Denver, Colorado Springs, Hugo, Julesburg, Fruita, and a few in Utah. Some names are included: Daddy Kreisinger, Ruth Beery, the Switzers, Mrs. Lily, and the Walkers. Several of the images are taken before a primitive turf house and others in an equally

simple wooden structure. Images include people with cars and simple trucks, haying in a field, a woman on horseback, several of Halloween with a few images of "Black Joe" (a child in a blackface mask and costume) and other children in costumes, a picnic, swimming at a pond, a couple of a man peeling potatoes, a picture of young female twins, another of two young women passionately kissing (labeled "Practicing"), and several family groups. A nice collection of images of young homesteaders making their way in 1920s Colorado. [BTC#444570]





Arresting the Tax Collector



10 (Connecticut)
John LAWRENCE

Partially Printed Document Arresting the Symsbury, Connecticut Tax Collector
\$1200

Partially printed folio document dated 1786 and signed by Treasurer of the State of Connecticut John Lawrence. Measuring 9¼" x 15½". Old folds, small chip in one margin, near fine. A demand to the Sheriff of Hartford, Ezekiel Williams to arrest Dudley Pettibone, the tax collector of the town of Symsbury, and obtain from him and deliver the taxes collected by him, some £1600, for the first and second quarters of 1782. Williams was empowered to obtain from Pettibone goods and chattel to that amount. Williams duly arrested Pettibone and delivered him to jail but released him after he discerned he couldn't collect the money. Failing to recover the money, Williams then turned his attention to the town's selectmen: Capt. Jonathan Pettibone, Capt. Aaron Pinney, and Jonathan Higley. Sheriff Williams has written out his actions in each case. [BTC#415894]

II (Dartmouth) Henry W. TEWKSBURY

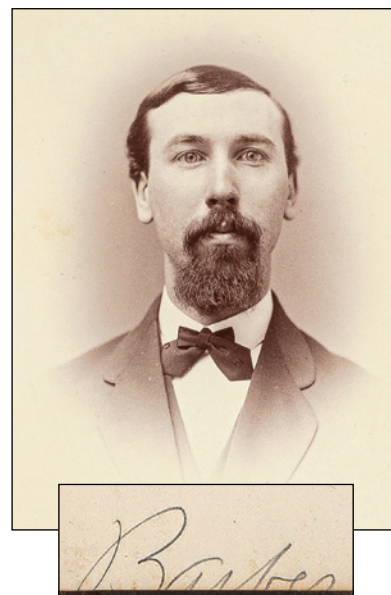
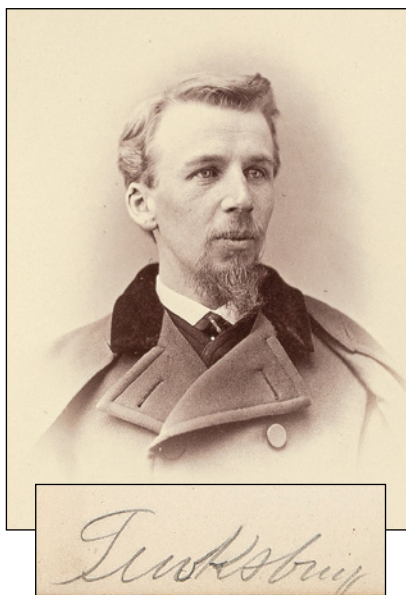
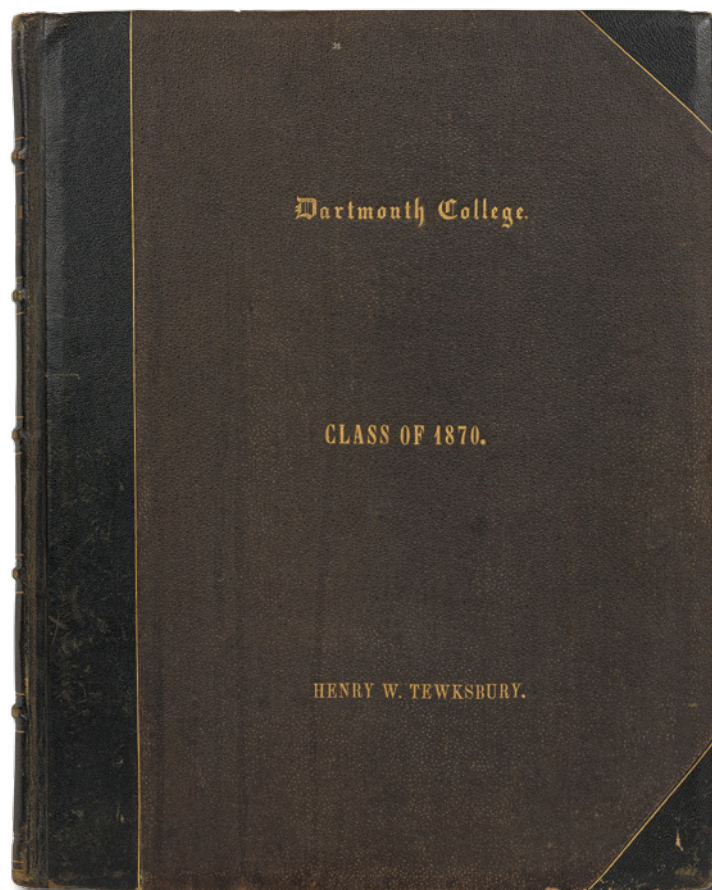
Dartmouth College Yearbook Photograph Album, Class of 1870

[Hanover, New Hampshire]: 1870

\$2000

Quarto. Measuring 11" x 14". Bound in quarter black morocco and pebbled cloth over boards, gilt spine with raised bands, front cover lettered in gilt, all edges gilt. Compiled by Henry W. Tewksbury, a member of the graduating class, with his name stamped on the front cover and his bookplate on the front pastedown. Contains 55 albumen prints neatly mounted on the rectos of 55 thick card leaves. Light wear at the edges of the boards, light toning, very good.

An attractive Dartmouth College senior "class book" album with photographs most likely made by George K. Warren, credited as the first photographer to specialize in graduating-class photography. Known for the "high quality and strength of his portraits" Warren made all of the photographs for Dartmouth's first yearbook album in 1858 and thereafter kept a virtual monopoly on Ivy League and elite college yearbook photography for more than twelve years. Every yearbook is unique, having been compiled and bound for a particular graduating student. According to one of Warren's contemporary price lists, class portraits were 20 cents each, views and groups were 30 cents each.



This album commissioned by Tewksbury contains 51 portraits of senior class members in alphabetical order (Abbott to Worcester, with each surname written in pencil at the bottom edge of the leaf); two campus views; one group portrait of 13 students, members of the Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity; and one group portrait of the entire class of 1870. Laid in are five loose albumen portraits mounted on paper: Dartmouth Presidents Asa D. Smith and Samuel C. Bartlett; professors Edwin D. Sanborn and Henry E. Parker; and one unidentified student. There is also a later tintype portrait of a student laid in next to his albumen portrait; three loose pieces of printed ephemera: a printed 1868 program: "Exercises at the Burial of Mathematics"; and two broadsheets relating to the 20th class anniversary. Tipped-in among the student portraits are 13 printed obituary notices dating through the 1890s.

Henry Tewksbury, a successful lawyer and popular lecturer, suspended his practice in 1883 in order to tour the country. Severely injured in the 1887 West Hartford (Vermont) railway bridge disaster, Tewksbury recovered and was able to attend the class of 1870 20th anniversary celebration in 1890. Other notable figures pictured in the album include the remarkable character Theodore Barber, a university professor and book collector (and mentor to Andrew Mellon); and senior class President Francis Brown, a distinguished philologist and theologian, and Trustee of Dartmouth. A handsomely bound volume containing many fine portraits by or attributed to Warren. [BTC#456298]

An Unpublished Doctoral Thesis

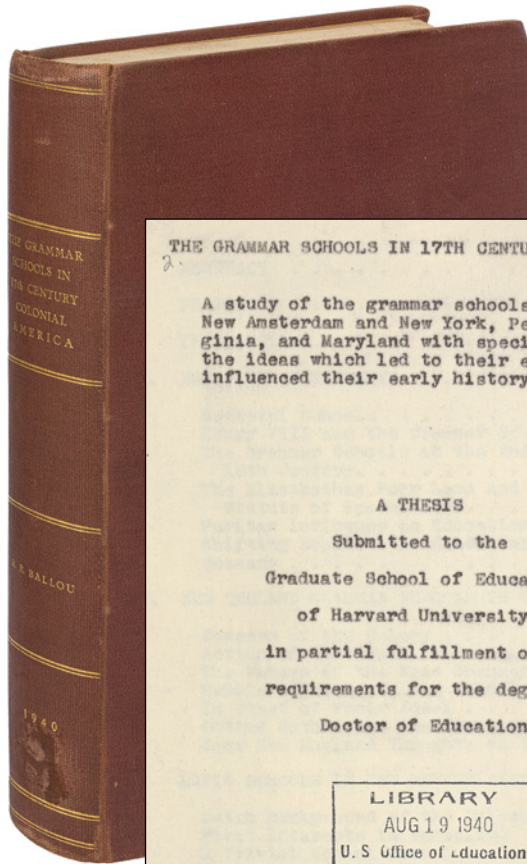
12 (Education)

Richard Boyd BALLOU

The Grammar Schools in 17th Century Colonial America

(Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Author) April 15, 1940

\$750



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN 17TH CENTURY COLONIAL AMERICA

A study of the grammar schools in New England, New Amsterdam and New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland with special reference to the ideas which led to their establishment and influenced their early history.

A THESIS

Submitted to the
Graduate School of Education
of Harvard University
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Education

LIBRARY
AUG 19 1940
U. S. Office of Education

April 15, 1940
Richard Boyd Ballou

Typescript of unpublished doctoral thesis. Thick quarto. 433 [1] ff., printed rectos only. Ruled paper typescript bound into maroon buckram with spine gilt. Ex-Department of the Interior, Office of Education Library with their bookplate, card envelope, and a few markings. Binding with some wear, corners gently bent, very good or better.

Ballou's thesis for a Doctorate in Education at Harvard, dated April 15, 1940. "A study of the grammar schools in New England, New Amsterdam and New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland with special reference to the ideas which led to their establishment and influenced their early history." The thesis begins by tracing the schools' European antecedents.

According to the biography printed in the thesis, Ballou received an A.B. from Amherst in 1931 and an Ed.M. from Harvard in 1937. Between receiving his master's and PhD, he held teaching positions at Harvard, Smith College, and Mount Holyoke College. In 1949, Ballou became director of The Ethical Culture School, a Manhattan private school. J. Robert Oppenheimer, educated there, spoke at his inauguration. In 1953, the Beacon Press published Ballou's *The Individual and the State: The Modern Challenge to Education*. Ballou's work appears to have never been published, and copies are rare. OCLC locates two physical copies, both at Harvard.

An unpublished work on America's earliest grammar schools.

[BTC#454116]

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It would, of course, be possible to argue that in its early years the Plymouth Colony lacked the economic basis for the support of an extensive school system. However, in the view of the lack of documentary evidence of their desire for grammar schools, it is more reasonable to conclude that the Pilgrims did not place as great a premium on grammar schools as the Puritans of the Bay Colony. The eventual establishment of Latin schools in Plymouth suggests the possibility that the Pilgrims, influenced by the Puritan example, came to appreciate the value of such institutions. Having come to this realization, the Pilgrims incorporated the traditional emphasis on literature and education as the basis of social and political welfare and on general literacy as an indispensable prerequisite for a knowledge of the scriptures. However, the contrast between the action of the two colonies in founding Latin schools suggests the importance of the articulate system of thought which motivated the Puritan efforts along educational lines.

Oct. 26. 1815.
 on condition that the Board of Jefferson College
 do not see proper to accede to the proposals that
 may be made from the Board of Washington & that
 there should be a unanimity of views & countenance of
 exertions in supporting the interest of Jefferson College
 I will agree to continue in my present office till
 means may be put into operation for rendering this
 Institution respectable. If however, the proposals from
 Washington be such as to seem the preponderance & prior-
 ity to the Board & Faculty of Jefferson College, my opin-
 ion would be that they ought to be acceded to, & my con-
 duct shall be regulated accordingly.

20th April 1812. Mr Wylie was sent for, & being notified
 of his election accepted the office. Ordered that Mr Wylie
 shall have the same salary that D Dunlap has when he resigned
 which was \$533.33. he paying his under teachers out of it.

13 (Education) (Andrew WYLIE)

Holograph Document Unsigned concerning the potential merger of Jefferson College with Washington College, and giving Andrew Wylie a raise, 1815

\$2500

Small leaf of laid paper. Measuring 7½" x 6". Old folds with small tear and creases at the corners, near very good. A statement about negotiations to merge the two colleges in western Pennsylvania. In 1811 Andrew Wylie became the president of Jefferson College. He led the effort to affect the merger and when it proved controversial, he resigned from Jefferson College in 1816 to become president of Washington College. Wylie resigned his presidency of Washington in 1828, over a theological dispute, eventually becoming the first president of Indiana College (now Indiana University) in 1829.

This unsigned document dated Oct. 26, 1815, but likely in the hand of Wylie and almost certainly in his voice, states: "On condition that the Board of Jefferson College do not see proper to accede to the proposals that may be made by the Board of Washington & that there should be a unanimity of views & considerations of exertions in supporting

the interest of Jefferson College I will agree to continue in my present office till means may be put into operation for rendering the institution respectable. If however the proposals from Washington be such as to seem the preponderance & priority to the Board & Faculty of Jefferson College, my opinion would be that they ought to be acceded to, & my conduct shall be regulated accordingly." After this is appended a paragraph which was probably a sweetener for the increasingly disgruntled Wylie:

"20th April 1812, Mr. Wylie was sent for, & being notified of his election accepted the office. Ordered that Mr. Wylie shall have the same salary that D[r]. Dunlap had when he resigned which was \$533.33, he paying his under teachers out of it."

An interesting document showing Wylie's migration from one institution to another. [BTC#415880]



14 (Florida)

[Photo Album]: Florida and Travel Scenes

Orlando, Florida: [circa 1880]

\$3500

Oblong quarto. Measuring 12½" x 9½". Tan stiff paper boards. Contains 45 sepia-toned albumen photographs measuring between 3" x 5" and 8" x 9½", with captions. Good only album lacking the boards with some chips on the edges with very good photographs.

A photo album containing photographs mostly in Florida, circa 1880s. The photographs are mostly large and well-composed landscapes of sites around Florida with some captions in the negative and additional handwritten captions. The images show families on their front porches and outdoors with names and occupations of their servants written below. The first family is the Brownrigg family pictured on the porch of their home dubbed "the fort." The photographs feature all sides of the home with captions setting the scene. Following this are

images of the residence of "A. Norton Taylor, Esq. Orlando, Fla. 1880." The Florida images show landscape scenes, a local church in Orlando, and a moss-covered tree by Econlockhatchee Creek. Another photo shows a serene view of Lake Maggiore, Florida. Interspersed throughout these Florida images are roughly 10 photographs from other travels to British Columbia and England.

An attractive collection of photography with an emphasis on the area around Orlando, Florida in the 1880s. [BTC#444075]



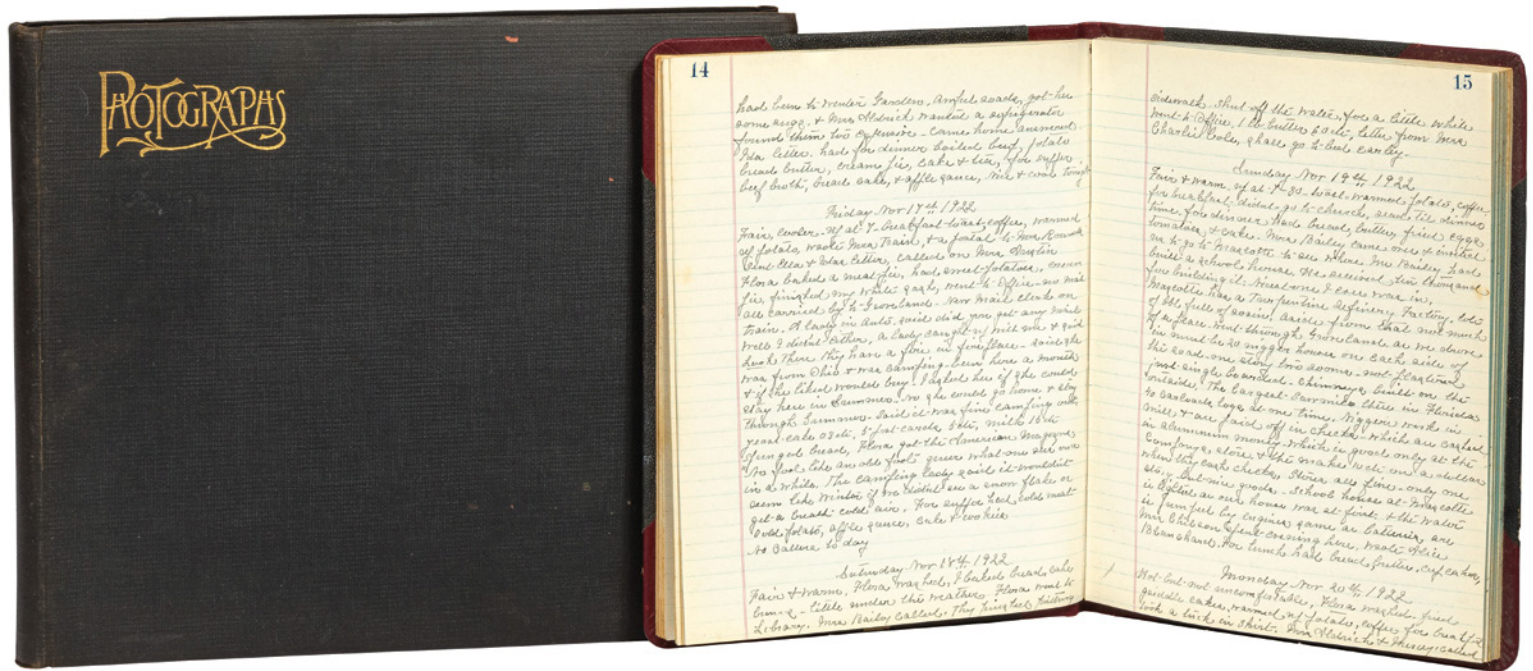
South & Eastern side of house. It is not of twisting design but
hidden by buggy. All the front of house where groups
are is Bermuda Grass -

FLORIDA : BROWNRIGG FAMILY



Cecil Brownrigg Kathleen B. Walter B. Charlotte (Nata-Taylor) (MAID)
 (married Hudson) (GOVERNESS) (sister of my grandfather)
 (Ada Way) married to Capt. Charles Brownrigg R.N.
Cousin B. J. O'S Harry B. Blanche B. Winifred B. (GARDENER) }
 (married Edgar Biersen) 7 Children





15 (Florida) Mae SEWARD

[Photo Album and Diary]: *Comfortable and Inexpensive living in Florida*

Wallingford, Connecticut and Clermont, Florida: 1922-1923

\$3600

A manuscript diary and an album of photographs, both compiled by Mae Seward while on a vacation in 1922-1923, with daily entries from October 23, 1922, when Ms. Seward left her home in Wallingford, Connecticut by train, through April 25, 1923, when she returned to Connecticut.

Diary. Small quarto. Half leather and cloth over boards. 90 pages containing approximately 17,500 words (not including 10 pages of detailed accounting of expenses for the trip). About fine.

Photo album. Oblong folio. Cloth over flexible boards. Contains 28 photographs, each 6¼" x 8¼" (with one 3¼" x 4"), mostly uncaptioned, all picturing Florida orange groves or other agricultural land, some showing workers, several on horseback. Album about fine; some photos a little faded and a few creased, very good.

Ms. Seward made detailed entries in her diary for most days during her winter sojourn in Florida, primarily spent in Clermont, about 25 miles west of Orlando, describing accommodations, the ingredients of each daily meal, and activities including dressing, cleaning, running errands, shopping, visiting with acquaintances, visiting nearby towns, sightseeing, etc. Along the way she makes natural history notes, listing plants, trees, and birds; remarks on the weather appear often and sightings of African-Americans, referred to with a derogatory word, describing them at work and leisure. A few excerpts:

Nov. 19th, 1922: "Mrs. Bailey came over & invited us to go to Mascotte to see where Mr. Bailey had built a school house ... Mascotte has a Turpentine Refinery Factory ... went through Groveland as we drove in, must be 20 n---- houses on each side of the road, one story, two rooms, just single boarded, chimneys built on the outside. The largest sawmill there in Florida, 40 car-loads logs at one time n---- work in mill & are paid off in checks which are cashed in aluminum money, good only at the company's store & they make 10 cts on a dollar when they cash checks."

Dec. 2, 1922: A visit to the Black side of town: "one good looking church & one not so good, very good school house, would sit 62 scholars, good store, two nice pails for water, floors & windows clean & much better school house than where I used to go to school. No one need ask me for money for black schools for they don't need it. Most of the women were down at the lake washing. They have a galvanized wash tub with a fire under it where they boil their clothes, a colony washing together and they seem to enjoy it."

A detailed accounting at the end of the diary shows that Ms. Seward spent a total of \$260 for her six-month stay in Florida: \$94 for a round-trip train ticket, \$22 for Pullman charges, \$5 for her trunk's shipping, \$90 to rent her cottage, \$11 for "incidentals," and \$38 for board.

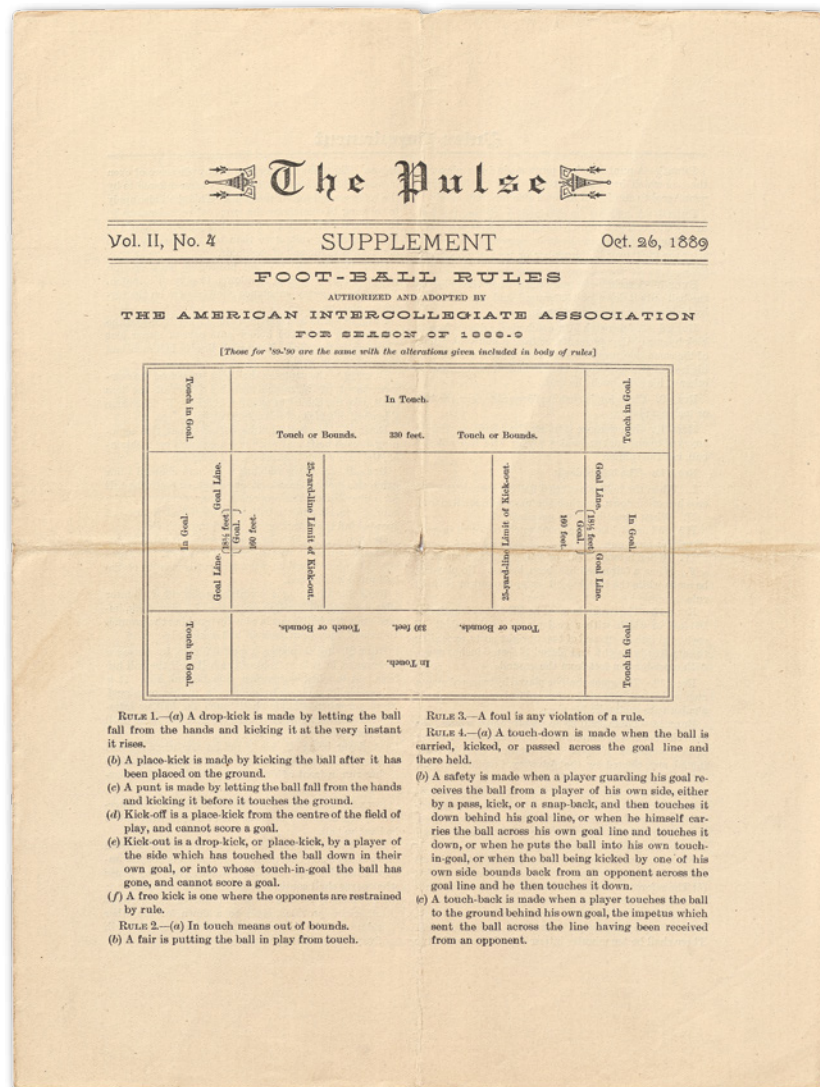
Overview of a woman's half-year sojourn in the Sunshine State. [BTC#407470]





Saturday Dec 16th 1922
 Fair & hot, Flora up early - ate breakfast, & she went
 up street, & went to Packing house. & Defol & billed our
 Oranges. Leaf bread 10 cts dried beef 38 cts, jelly
 20 cts. Mr Stewart, Roselle jelly made from a
 flower. Mr Drury brought our mail - letter from Elsie
 Flora had one from Mrs Saunders, & Vera Cray.
 also Herald, brochet all afternoon - went out & got a
 few Pine needles, Mrs Stuart invited us to go & get
 some miscellous tomorrow said L. would take our

First Football Rules Published West of the Mississippi



16 (Football) [Walter Camp]

"Foot-Ball Rules authorized and adopted by The American Intercollegiate Association for the Season of 1888-9" [in] *The Pulse*. Vol. II, No. 4 Supplement Oct. 26, 1889

Grinnell, Iowa: The Pulse 1889

\$4000

Single leaf folded to make four pages, issued as a Supplement to *The Pulse* measuring approximately 8½" x 11". Some storage folds with four pinholes where they intersect. Mostly clean with very light toning on the last page. The article begins with a diagram identifying the various sections of a football field, which is followed by a verbatim copy of The American Intercollegiate Associations' football rules developed by Walter Camp. A short addendum follows the rules titled, "Alterations Agreed to by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton." *The Pulse* was the school newspaper for Iowa College (today Grinnell College).

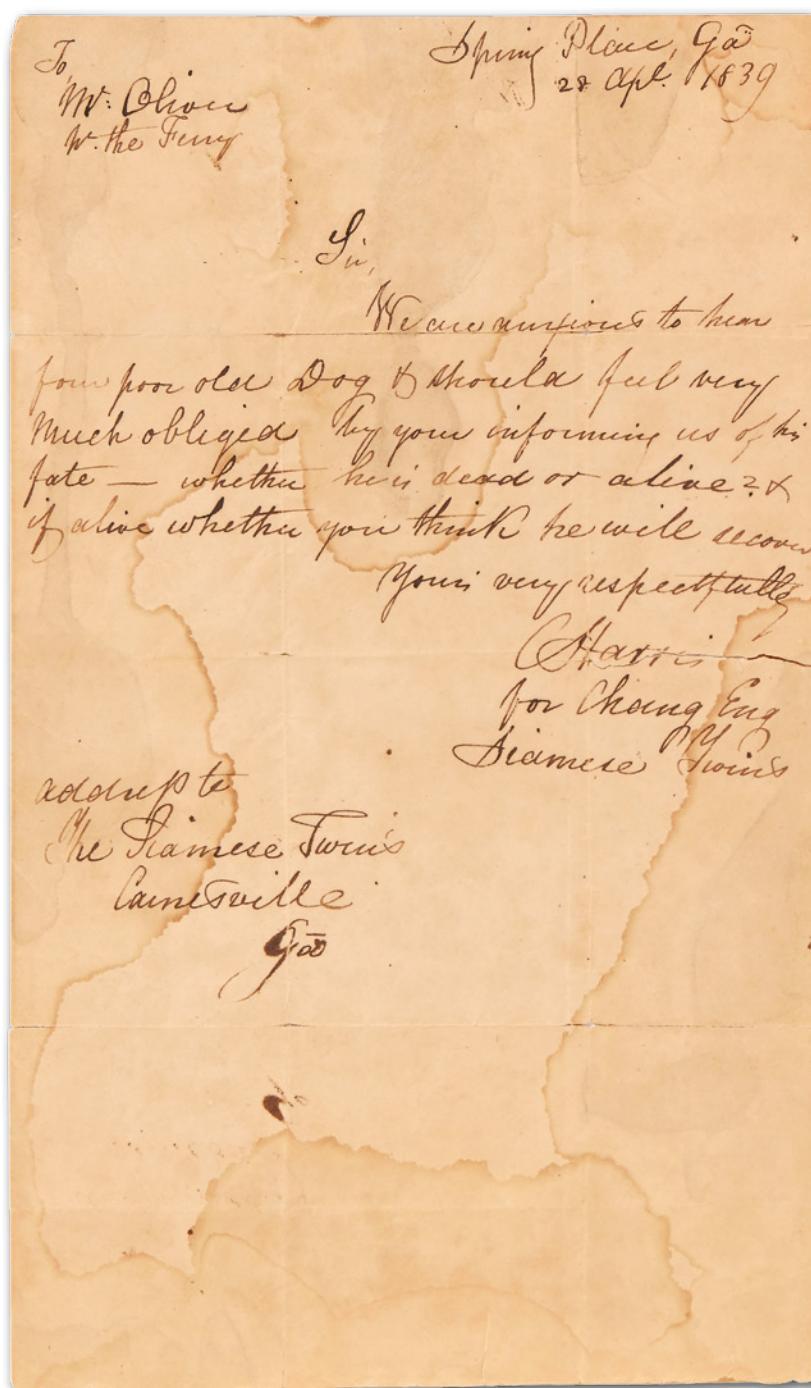
In late September of 1889, students at the State University of Iowa (today the University of Iowa) decided to form a football team and issue a challenge to other schools in the state. Only Iowa College accepted, and the teams agreed to play at Grinnell on November 16th. While nobody on the State University of Iowa Hawkeyes had previously played football, two members of the Iowa College Pioneers had been on teams back east. Undoubtedly, this supplement was published in *The Pulse* as football fever gripped Iowa College as its team prepared to take on the state university.

The game, which the *Los Angeles Times* (September 3, 1889) identified as the first ever to be played west of the Mississippi River, was a rout; the Pioneers beat the Hawkeyes 24-0.

These 1888-1889 rules already reflect many of the changes proposed by Camp, a former captain of the Yale team and "the father of American football." Scrimmages, snaps, 11-man teams, etc. are all included, however games still included two 45-minute halves; there was no requirement to move the ball five yards in three downs to keep possession; forward passes were not allowed, and field goals scored five points. The rules also reflect an early attempt to bring the game's violence under control. Hacking, throttling, butting, tripping, and punching were forbidden; so were shoes with "projecting nails" or "iron plates."

A true rarity. As of this listing nothing related to the first football game west of the Mississippi is for sale in the trade, has been sold at auction (per Rare Book Hub), or resides in an institutional collection (per OCLC). Only one run of the paper is held by Cornell, although OCLC records do not reflect that the Cornell example contains this supplement. [BTC#449668]

A Conjoined Twins' Best Friend



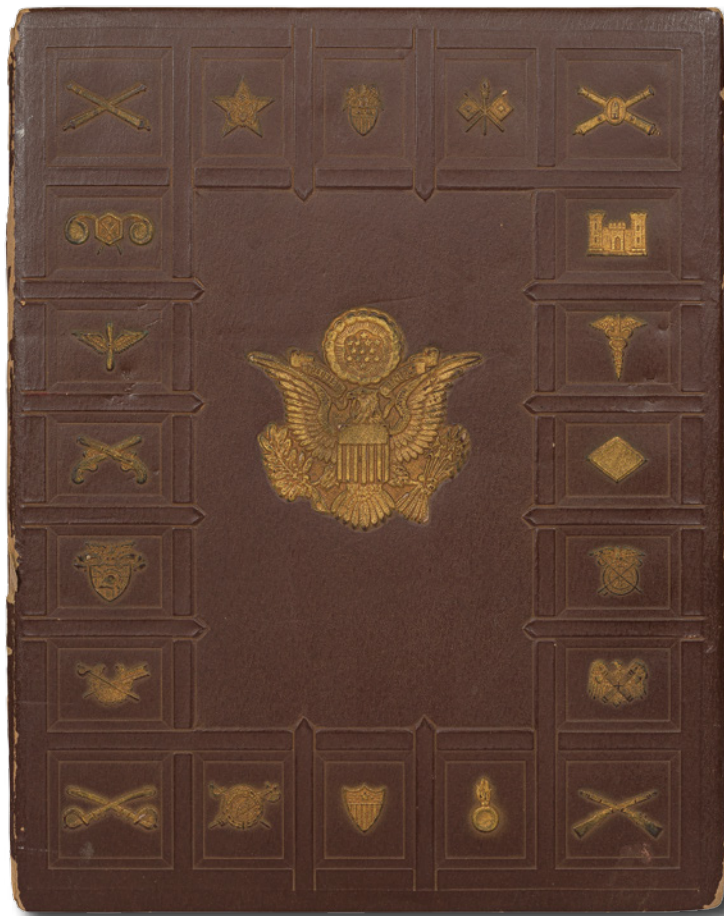
17 (Georgia, Circus) Chang and Eng BUNKER

Secretarial Letter from the Famous Conjoined Twins inquiring after their Dog

Spring Place, Georgia / New Echota, Georgia: 28 April 1839

\$3000

One-page secretarial letter, folded for self-mailing, to William Oliver of Elberton, Georgia from "Chang and Eng Siamese Twins," dated April 28, 1839. Dampstains, folds and small tears professionally strengthened, overall good. The twins inquire after the health of their dog: "Sir, We are anxious to hear of our poor old Dog & should feel very much obliged by your informing us of his fate — whether he is dead or alive & if alive whether you think he will recover. Yours very respectfully, C. Harris for Chang & Eng Siamese Twins." Born in 1811 in what is now Thailand, the twins came to America in 1829 and caused such a sensation that "Siamese" became the popular term for all conjoined twins. Although they left their home country essentially enslaved to a British promoter, the twins were astute businessmen and were able to get the better of P.T. Barnum and to manage their own careers so that, by 1839, the year of this letter, the twins became U.S. citizens, purchased 1000 acres of farm land in South Carolina, and went into semi-retirement. In 1843 they married sisters from a nearby town and took the surname Bunker. They eventually fathered 21 children and toured occasionally until their deaths in 1874. Literature about the twins abounds, but primary documents relating to their lives, particularly their personal lives, are quite scarce. [BTC#75297]



18 (Japanese Internment) "Nanette"

[Photo Album]: Poston War Relocation Center

Arizona: [circa 1943]

\$6500

Quarto. Measuring 9" x 12". Brown leatherette over stiff paper boards with gilt decorations. Contains 205 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between ½" x ½" and 5" x 7", some with captions. Good only album with detached but present front board, some removed photographs, and edgewear with near fine photographs.

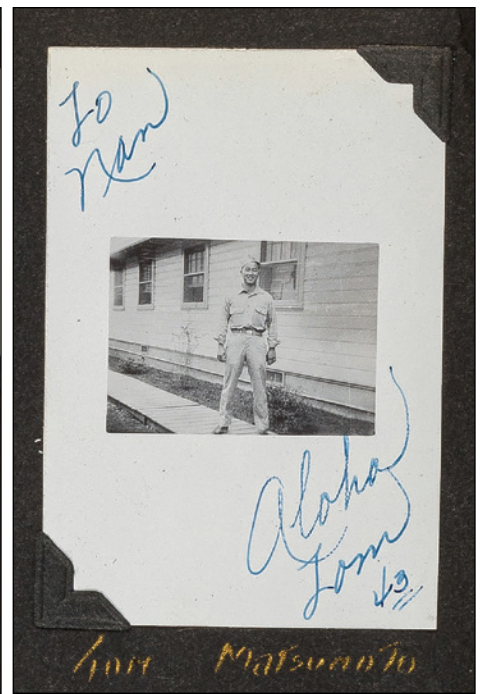
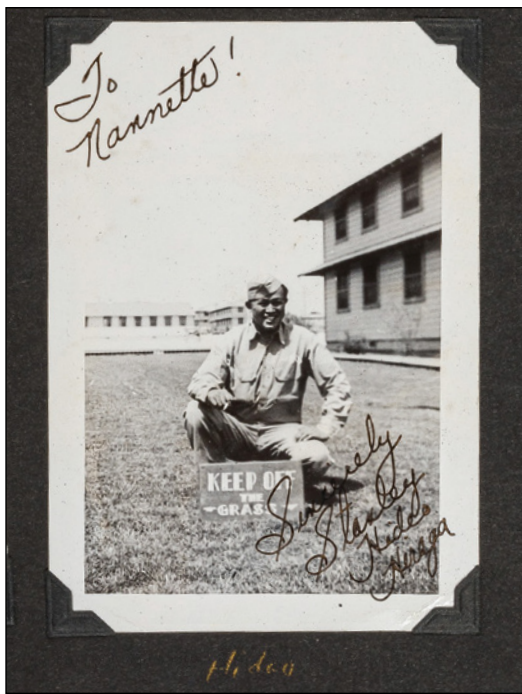
A photo album compiled by a woman named Nanette who was detained at the Poston War Relocation Center in Arizona during World War II. Many of the images include portraits of family and friends with notes and well wishes to "Nan" and her sister "Toshiko." One photo captioned "me" shows Nan in a pretty flower print dress smiling for the camera with the camp barracks in the background. Another shows her parents posed in the same spot. Families at the camp are photographed with new babies, by the wooden barracks, and at the "Rainbow Mart" at the camp. Nan also features portraits of friends serving in the war including Nisei soldiers and women working in war offices. Some of the images are sent from soldiers serving overseas and show them posed at their tents, in uniform, and with rifles drawn. One section features a group of women at Poston dressed in traditional kimonos; another shows a female graduate in a cap and gown.

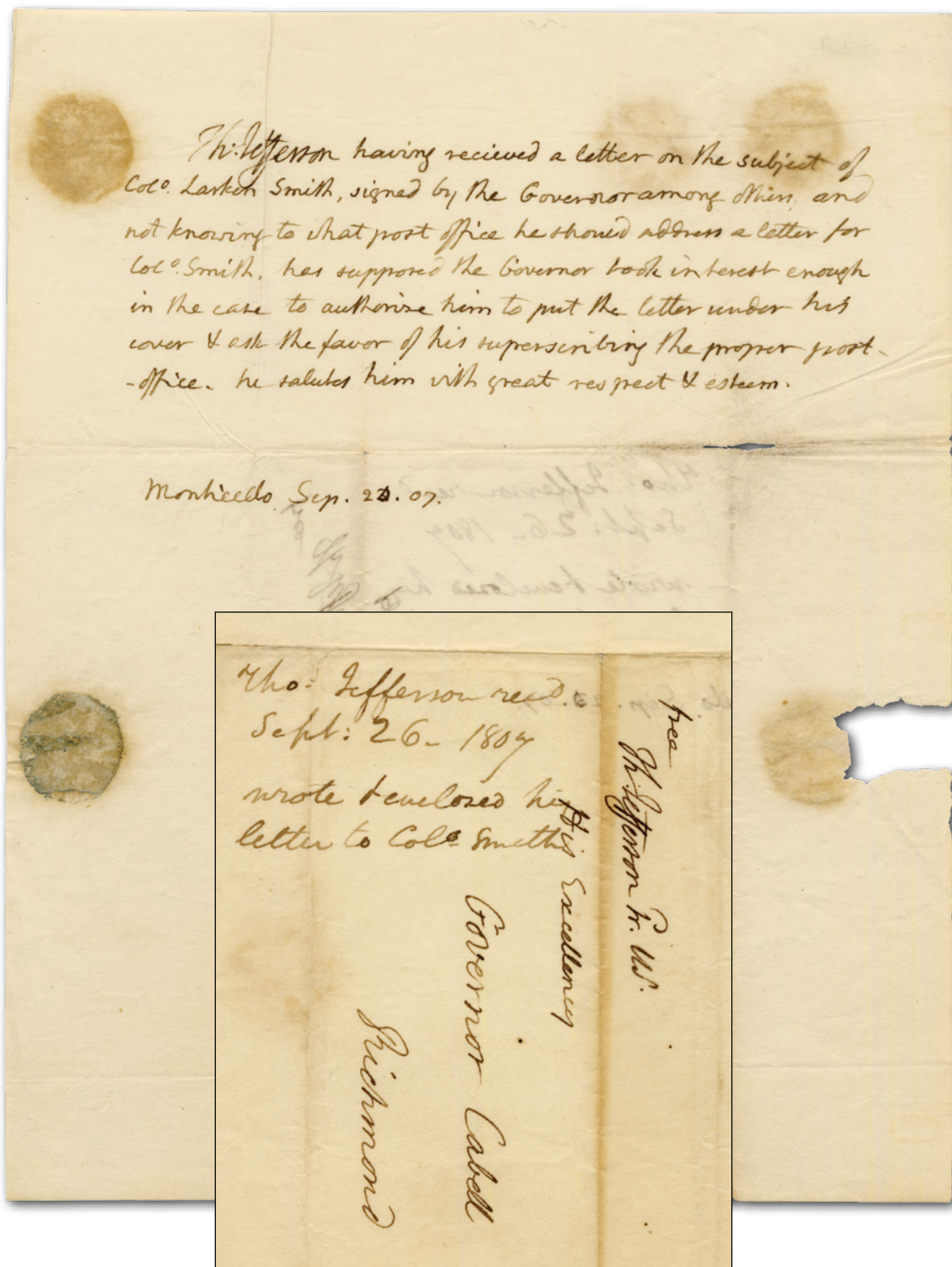
Poston was built in 1942 on the site of the Colorado River Indian Reservation and was the largest of the 10 internment camps, holding at its peak over 17,000 people. The population was largely Japanese-Americans from Southern California. According to historian Jeffrey F. Burton: "Life at Poston for the Japanese internees was difficult from the start ... Because of

hurried construction and lacking supplies at Poston, living conditions for internees were barely suitable." The detainees had to cope with extreme heat, lack of supplies, and rampant illness including an outbreak of tuberculosis.

An interesting album depicting a young woman's life at Poston Relocation Center during World War II. [BTC#447360]







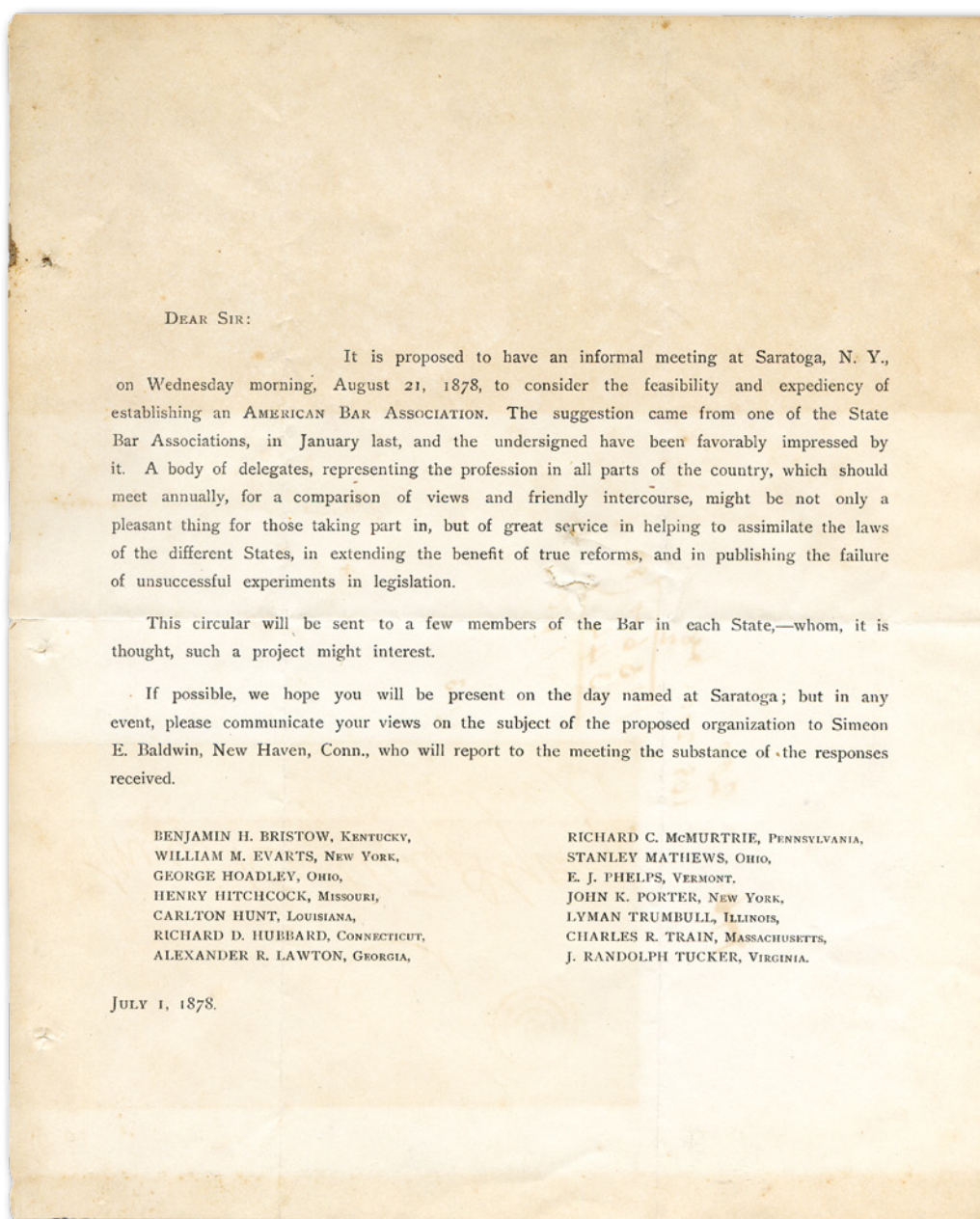
19 Thomas JEFFERSON

Autograph Letter Signed from President Thomas Jefferson to Virginia Governor William Henry Cabell
(Monticello, Virginia): 1807

\$22,500

One quarto sheet. Monticello: September 26, 1807. Third person Autograph Letter **Signed** by Jefferson in the body of the letter and again on the verso above the address: "free. Th. Jefferson Pr. US.", authorizing free postal delivery. Old light fold lines, one slight separation along a horizontal fold, one small tear from where the original wax seal was opened, very good. A fine handwritten letter dating from Jefferson's second term as president, sent to "His Excellency Governor Cabell, Richmond." Cabell, a Jeffersonian Republican, was a presidential elector for Thomas Jefferson in 1800 and 1804, and served the legal maximum of three consecutive one-year terms as governor of Virginia, from 1805 to 1808. In the letter, written by Jefferson in the third person as was his custom for this type of formal correspondence, Jefferson refers to an enclosed "letter on the subject of Col. Larkin Smith" (not present) and authorizes Cabell "to put the letter under his cover & ask the favor of his superscribing the proper post office." A nice association between two important Virginians with two autograph signatures of Jefferson. [BTC#393420]

Foundation Document of the American Bar Association



20 (Law)

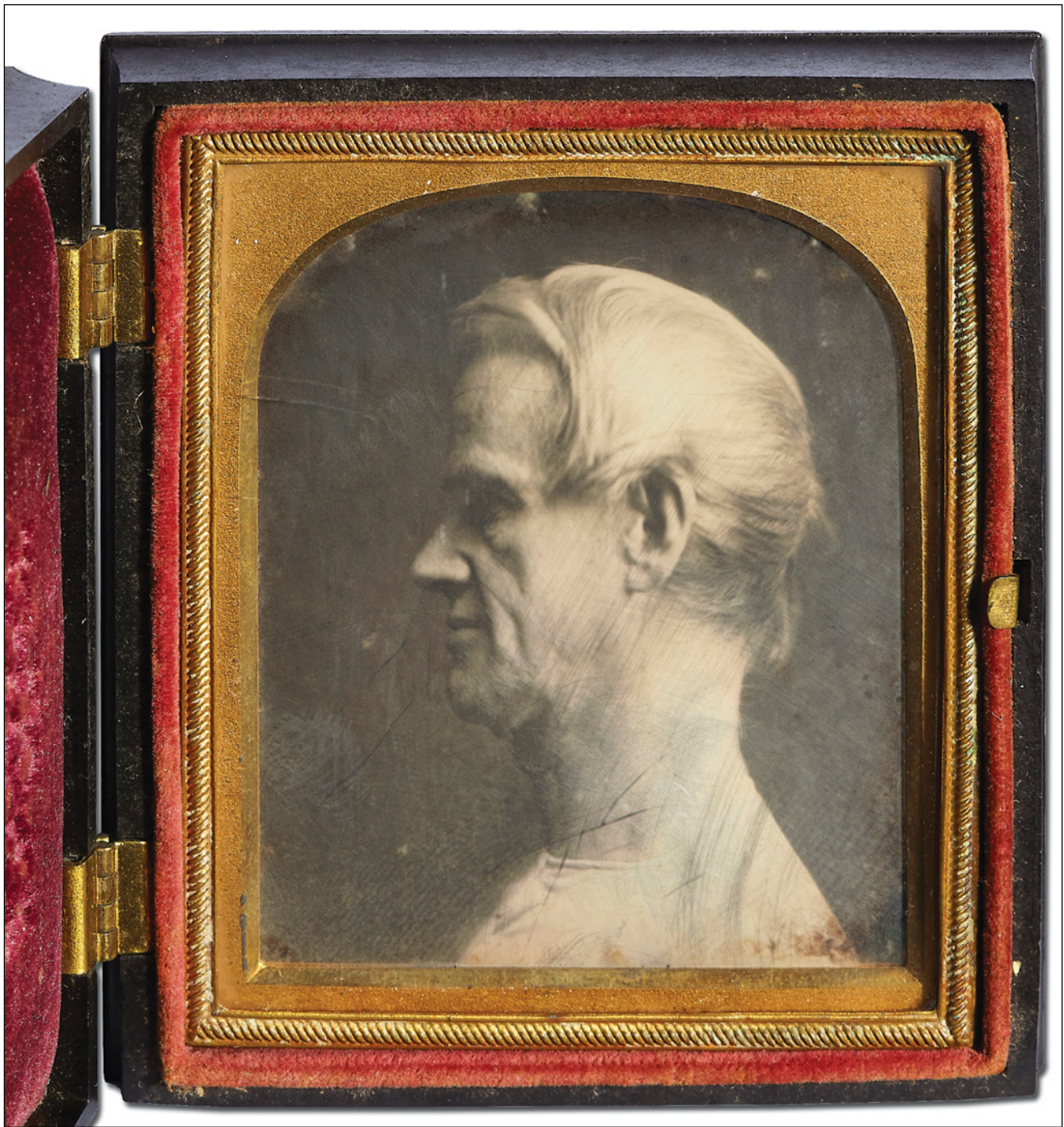
[Circular Broadside]: Dear Sir: It is proposed to have an informal meeting at Saratoga, N.Y., on Wednesday morning, August 21, 1878, to consider the feasibility and expediency of establishing an American Bar Association

[New Haven, Conn.]: Simeon E. Baldwin (and others) 1878

\$9500

First edition. Single small printed quarto leaf (approximately 8½" x 10"). Old inoffensive folds, a small tear, slight age-toning, a very good or better example. Archival dry-mounted and matted, easily removable. The circular letter that was the foundation document of the American Bar Association, proposing a meeting suggested by a state bar association, to found an American Bar Association. Three paragraphs, followed by two columns of 14 names, signed in type. According to the ABA website: "The ABA was founded on August 21, 1878, in Saratoga Springs, New York, by 100 lawyers from 21 states. The legal profession as we know it today barely existed at that time. Lawyers were generally sole practitioners who trained under a system of apprenticeship. There was no national code of ethics; there was no national organization to serve as a forum for discussion of the increasingly intricate issues involved in legal practice." Among the

14 lawyers whose names are printed within this circular the following are especially notable: Benjamin H. Bristow, first Solicitor General of the United States; William Maxwell Evarts, statesman and the first president of the New York Bar Association; Stanley Matthews, Supreme Court Justice; Lyman Trumbull, Illinois jurist and politician; and John Randolph Tucker, Virginia Attorney General and legal scholar. The scarcity of this circular is no doubt made evident by the following statement within the letter: "This circular will be sent to a few members of the Bar in each State, whom, it is thought, such a project might interest." A rare surviving example of the circular letter that resulted in American lawyers organizing themselves into a profession rather than a loosely aligned trade. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#302086]



21 **Horace MANN**

Previously Undiscovered Quarter Plate Daguerreotype Portrait of Horace Mann, along with a Small Photographic Archive of his Family

[Circa 1850]

\$120,000

A remarkable group of 10 portraits of Horace Mann and his family, featuring a unique, and previously undiscovered, cased quarter plate daguerreotype of Mann, the great architect of the American system of popular education. The photos were preserved by the Mann family, and all are housed in a circa 1950 cardboard box with the typed ownership label of Horace Mann, III (Mann's grandson) of Southwest Harbor, Maine. The box has some internal repair and chipping. The photos are overall very good with general wear and light spotting to two; the daguerreotype has a few scratches at neck level, and a couple of mild abrasions, but else near fine.

As near as we can determine there are three other known daguerreotypes of Mann: by Jesse Harrison Whitehurst (circa 1846-1852, Massachusetts Historical Society); by Southworth and Hawes (circa 1850, Metropolitan Museum of Art); and by Matthew Brady (circa 1849, Library of Congress - badly tarnished). Daguerreotypes are by their nature unique images.

The accompanying portraits show Mann's wife, Mary Peabody; his sister, Lydia B. Mann; several images of Mann himself; and his three sons: Horace Mann, Jr. (a promising young botanist who studied and traveled with Henry David Thoreau, dying unmarried at age 24), George Combe Mann, and Benjamin Pickman Mann.



Mann was a towering figure in the history of 19th Century America. *The Atlantic* magazine, in their list of the “100 Most Influential Figures in American History,” ranked Mann 56th, right before Robert E. Lee. Mann’s wife, Mary Peabody Mann, one of the remarkable Peabody sisters, was a lifelong collaborator in educational reform with both her husband and with her sister Elizabeth Peabody, and was part of the important circle of New England intellectuals that included her brother-in-law Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Alcotts, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and William Henry Channing.

Horace Mann established the basic tenets of the modern public education system through his leadership of the Common School Movement. While the Movement began in Mann’s home state of Massachusetts, it quickly spread throughout the country. The Movement was based around Mann’s principles of education, among them: the education of all children regardless of their background; education’s importance in maintaining a free society; schools controlled, maintained, and funded by the public; and employment of professional teachers. While these guiding tenants outraged many at the time, they spread rapidly and were universally adopted. Today they remain the foundation on which the American education system is built.

An important collection of images of and from the Mann family featuring a remarkably fine image and previously unknown daguerreotype of a towering American historical figure. [\[BTC#398335\]](#)



22 (Massachusetts, Military)

[Composite Photograph]: *Charlestown City Guard*

Washington, D.C., March 4, 1857 [The Inaugural Parade of President James Buchanan]

Washington, D.C.: 1857

\$12,000

Poster-size composite photograph (13" x 20") consisting of 72 images on two albumen prints mounted side-by-side on one single sheet of card stock, with captions stamped in gold on mounted glossy black paper strips. The edges of all four margins have been partly trimmed, else near fine with modest toning.

A large composite of portraits of every member of the Charlestown City Guard dating from their march in the inaugural parade of President James Buchanan on March 4, 1857. There are 68 portraits of the soldiers in their distinctive uniforms and two in civilian clothes. Also included are obverse and reverse images of the Washington Medal.

The City Guard was organized in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1850 and became Company H of the 5th Massachusetts Infantry during the Civil War. A scarce image of the entire Company taken to commemorate their participation at James Buchanan's inauguration, the first inauguration ceremony known to have been photographed. [BTC#438568]

23 (Michigan)
Tillie WELCKER

*Family Carte de Visite Album including the Founders of the
 Stroh's Brewery in Detroit*

Detroit and vicinity: 1879

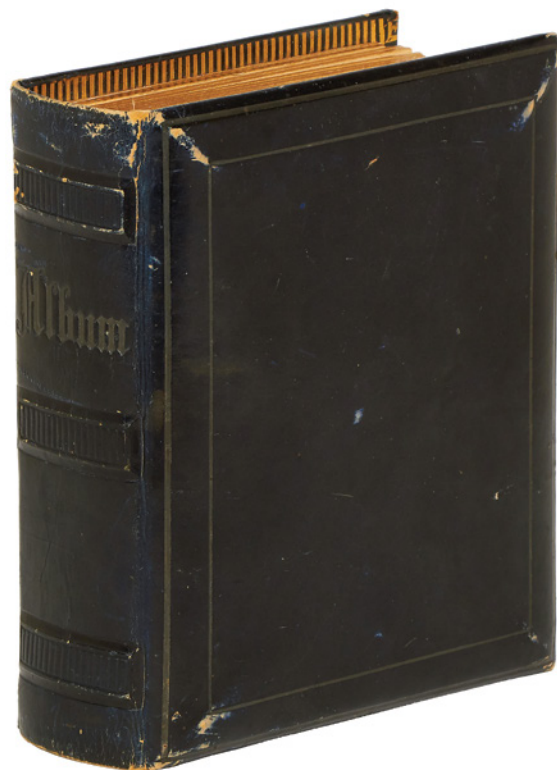
\$2500

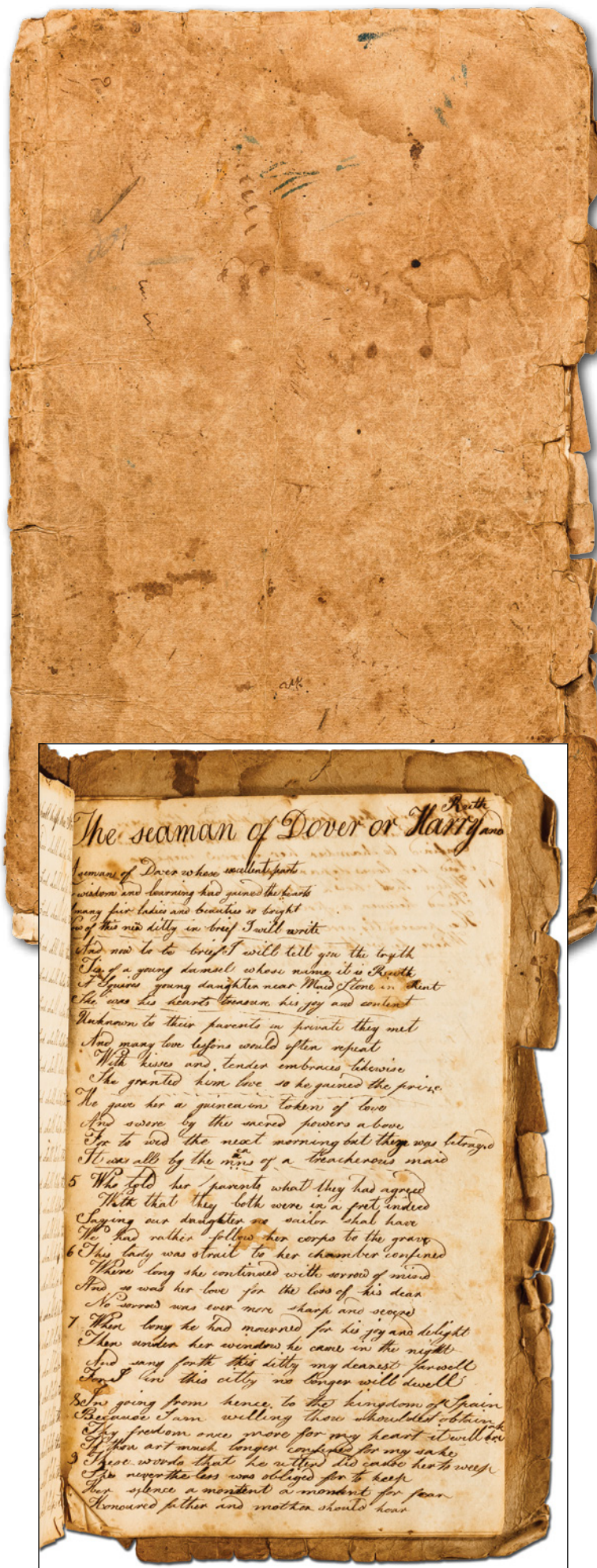
Thick 12mo. Full beveled black morocco boards with "Album" in blind on the spine and thick gilt edged leaves with slots on each side for photographs. A few leaves a little loose, a couple of slots torn and repaired with small pieces of tape, else near fine. Contains 40 albumen carte de visite portraits and three tin types, almost all with backmarks of Detroit or vicinity photographers. Most of the portraits have been identified, in pencil or in ink (at a later date). Near the beginning of the album there is an ink note that Winifred Hight, Tillie's daughter, made the identifications near the beginning of the album. Additionally, there is an engraved wedding invitation tipped in on the rear endpaper announcing Tillie Welcker's wedding to Will E. Hight in 1883.

Inscription inside front board, presumably in the recipient's hand: "A Merry Christmas from my dear Uncle. Dec. 25th / '79. Tillie Welcker." All or most of the portraits are from the extended family of Tillie Welcker, including several of the Stroh family, notably two of Bernhard Stroh, Tillie's uncle and the founder of the Stroh Brewery, two of her Aunt Clotilda Welcker Stroh (Stroh's second wife and from whom Tillie was a namesake), portraits of Bernhard's two sons, Bernhard Stroh, Jr. and Julius Stroh (respectively the second and third presidents of the brewing company), and of Barney Stroh, presumably a grandson of Bernhard's. Additionally enclosed are portraits of members of the Welcker family, and of the Hight, Conley, Meyer (or Myer, and some other variants), and Ferris families.

It seems likely that this expensive album came to Tillie as a present from one of her wealthy Stroh Uncles - whether from Bernhard, or one of his two sons, is not clear. Bernhard Stroh immigrated to the U.S. and established his brewery in 1850. It eventually became one of the largest breweries in the country. Additional study would likely pinpoint the relationships between the extended families, almost exclusively from the Detroit area.

[BTC#413726]





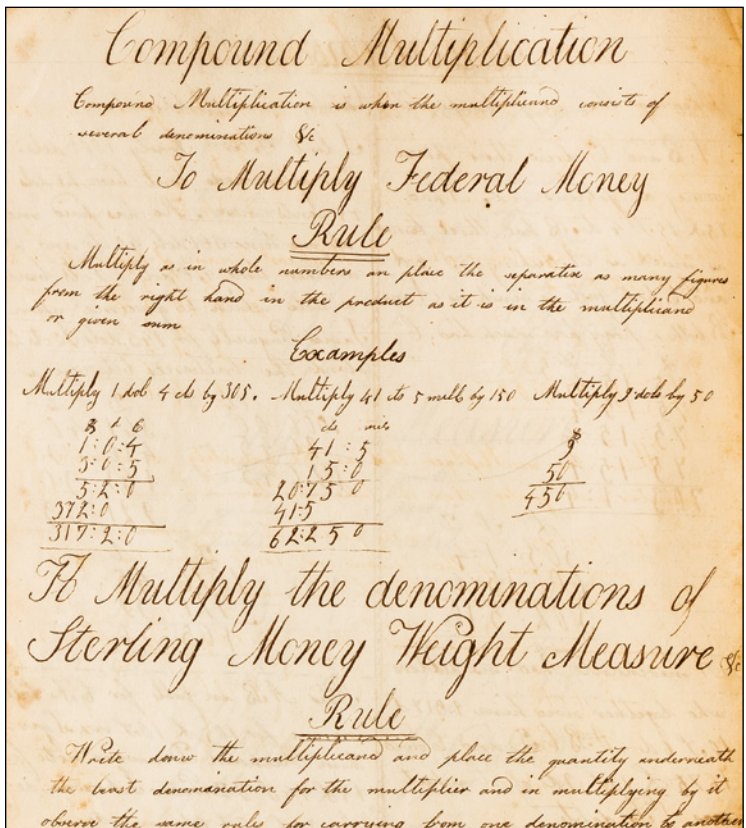
24 (Music)

Mary AVERY and Stanton HEWITT**An Early American Ciphering Book: Mathematics, a Poem, and Nine Folk Ballads and Songs in Manuscript**
(Stonington, Connecticut): [circa 1820-41]**\$2700**

Folio. Bound in thick plain paper wrapper. The wrapper is stained with short tears at the edges, two or three leaves from the front have been removed, modest overall foxing, good. A curious ciphering book, the first half of which consists of various questions, rules, examples, tables, etc., relating to general mathematics and weights and measures (pp. [1-43]); and a second half which consists of a poem by Seba Smith: "Youth and Old Age, an Allegory", and nine English and American folk ballads (pp. [44-70]). Six of the songs were widely circulated at the time and have since been collected by the American Antiquarian Society as part of its Isaiah Thomas Broadside Ballads Project. These include: "A Dialogue between Death and a Lady," "The mournful Tragedy of Rosanna," "Jemmy and Nancy," "The Indian Philosopher," "The Orphan Boy," and "Exile of Erin."

There is also a long, eclectic version of the English ballad, "The seaman of Dover" which is titled in the ciphering book as "The seaman of Dover or Harry and Ruth." This version varies considerably from the known printed versions collected at Broadside Ballads Online from the Bodleian Libraries. Also included are two other obscure songs: "The Poor Man" and "Dull Cares," both of which are little known even in oral tradition. There are notable variations between the manuscript texts of several ballads recorded here and the various known printed versions.

The book has the contemporary ownership signature of Mary Avery written three times in ink on the back wrap, and once on a text page in pencil along the gutter. It is signed again on the back wrap by both Avery and Stanton Hewitt, Jr. They lived in North Stonington, Connecticut and were married in 1820. A unique ciphering book that documents both how basic mathematics was taught, and how popular ballads and songs were circulated, during the early 19th Century. [BTC#417176]



Friends
 Moudham Oct 20th 1803.

you know that I now live under the care
 of the Missionary Society in order to gain knowledge
 for your good, in which Mr. Holmes first laid the
 foundation. — In short time that I have lived
 under this good society I have already found the ben-
 efit of the use of learning. — It is a good thing to know
 how and what to do. — There is a vast number of the
 white people who have been ruined & cheated out of
 all their property which was by not knowing how and
 disitute of knowledge. —

you my friends all know how you have been
 cheated by the white People by not knowing how to
 manage things right and want of learning. —
 I hope your chiefs & warriors will not let your
 Children grow up in Ignorance as you now
 have a good opportunity to send them to school.

Chiefs — your Fathers that are Chiefs of the
 Buffalo Creek Indians I hope you are all sat-
 isfied within your selves that I am in good hands
 to get knowledge for your good. — The Missionary
 Society is none to be the wisest and best men in
 the United States therefore it is worth our while to hear
 and do their sayings. — As you Chiefs know more
 knowledge than your Warriors I hope you will counsel
 them in the way that the Missionary Society wish, that is

25 (Native American)

John JOHNSON

[Letter]: Buffalo Creek Indian Writing about the New York Missionary Society

New York: October 20, 1803

\$3000

Autograph Letter Signed by John Johnson to the New York Missionary Society. One leaf folded to make four pages. Measuring 8" x 10". Spotting on the page edge, small chips and tears, and folds from mailing, thus good.

A retained copy of a letter written by "a young Indian Son" of the Buffalo Creek Indians, Signed John Johnson, to his fellow tribesman discussing the teachings of the New York Missionary Society in 1803. The letter begins "friends" and discusses that he "lives under the Missionary Society in order to gain knowledge for your [the Buffalo Creek Indians] good, in which Mr. Holmes first laid the foundation." He continues, "you my friends all know how you have been cheated by the White People by not knowing how to manage things right...I hope you chiefs and warriors will not let your children grow up in ignorance as you now have a good opportunity to send them to school." He praises the society as "the wisest and best men in the United States" and concludes "therefore it is worth our while to hear and do their sayings." The final two pages of the letter describe Christian religious teachings and attempt to persuade the "chiefs and warriors" to follow the missionary's ways which include following "Christ's teachings" and abstaining from alcohol.

An interesting letter detailing the teachings of the New York Missionary Society to local Native Americans. [BTC#432252]

Copy of a Letter from
 a young Indian Son
 to Capt Johnson —

“We could see nothing under heaven but when the lightening flashed and we could see seas running as high as our main yard, and all was dark again ... it is a sublime scene and terrible, but not to me”



A professionally trained engineer and seaman, Alexander records the position of the ship, its various courses, directions of the wind, the trimming of sails, and weather conditions. He also includes daily “remarks” on the activities of the crew (beating to quarters, repairing sails and rigging, cleaning chores, the provisioning of water, beef and vegetables, whiskey, oranges and limes, etc.); unusual or notable events; the *Constellation*’s frequent contacts with merchantmen of multiple nations; and their collaboration with other American warships in the West Indies Squadron.

Notable events include the temporary grounding of the *Constellation* on the Isle of Pines (Isla de la Juventud) off Cuba’s southern coast; the arrival of Commodore Lewis Warrington on the USS *Hornet* (later replaced by Commodore Ridgely, who made the *Constellation* his flagship); and the sighting of “strange sails,” including on one occasion having beat to quarters for armed action.

Also notable are Alexander’s accounts of the *Constellation*’s contacts with British and Spanish warships, and with numerous merchantmen vessels (mostly American or Spanish), several of which they inspected. Throughout the cruise the *Constellation* returns to Pensacola (for refitting, delivering ill crew members to hospital, etc.) and collaborates with other American ships at or near Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, and the Isle of Pines. In January 1827 Captain Woolsey launched two expeditions against suspected pirate hideouts among the Keys lying off the northern coast of Cuba.

26 (Nautical, Naval)

William H. ALEXANDER; (Melancthon Taylor Woolsey and Charles Ridgely)

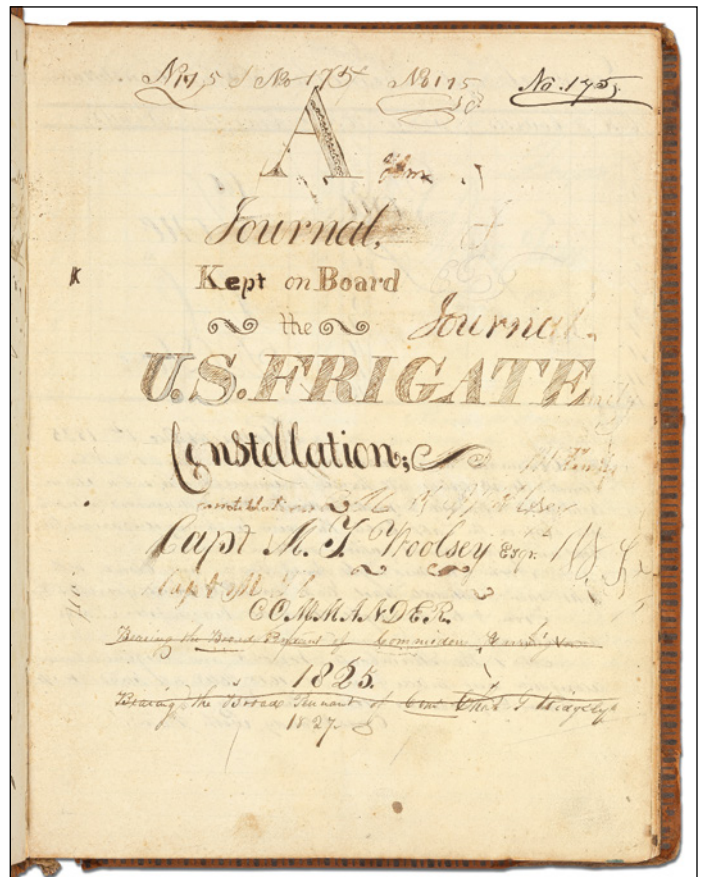
“A Journal, Kept on Board the U.S. Frigate Constellation” together with Two Holograph Letters by Midshipman William Alexander, while Fighting Piracy in the West Indies, 1825-27

(West Indies: 1825-27)

\$15,000

Commercial ledger book. Quarto (8½" x 11"). 264 pages in manuscript, written in ink on the rectos and versos. Contemporary textured calf over boards, marbled endpapers, dark red titling label stamped in gold on spine: “Journal” and on front board: “W.H. Alexander | U.S. Navy.” The calf is worn, front joint is partially split, very good, with later scattered jottings by Alexander’s daughter Emily (1842-43) and some of her penmanship exercises on about 20 pages at the back of the volume. Laid in are two holograph letters from 1826, written by Alexander from the U.S. Naval base at Pensacola, Florida. Housed in a handsome cloth clamshell box with a gilt-stamped leather titling label on the spine.

A detailed naval journal kept by Midshipman William Alexander during his 18 month cruise aboard the 38-gun frigate USS *Constellation* under the command of Captain M.T. Woolsey (December, 1825-February, 1827) and Commodore Charles Ridgely (February-May, 1827). A young man from Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, Alexander’s journal documents the entirety of the cruise in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico for the suppression of piracy. Departing from Norfolk, Virginia, the *Constellation* joined up with the West Indies Squadron and patrolled mostly along the northern and southern coast of Cuba, in areas which had been notorious for harboring pirate hideouts, especially among the island’s northern keys.



Journal kept on board the U.S. Ship Constellation

H	W	Barometer	Winds	H	W	Barometer	Winds
1	4	30.6, 30.6	N.E.	1	4	30.6, 30.6	N.E.
2	3	30.6	N.E.	2	3	30.6	N.E.
3	3	30.6, 30.6	Variable	3	3	30.6, 30.6	Variable
4	3	30.6	"	4	3	30.6	"
5	3	30.6	"	5	3	30.6	"
6	3	30.6	"	6	3	30.6	"
7	3	30.6	"	7	3	30.6	"
8	3	30.6	"	8	3	30.6	"
9	3	30.6	"	9	3	30.6	"
10	3	30.6	"	10	3	30.6	"
11	3	30.6	"	11	3	30.6	"
12	3	30.6	"	12	3	30.6	"

Remarks Feb. 23. 1826.

Commenced with light winds and pleasant weather. At 2:30 bent and furled the fore top gallant sail hoisted up the fore top gallant mast and set up the rigging. At 7:30 set the fore top gallant sail aloft and expressed.

Middle part light variable winds and pleasant weather. At 8:15 set the fore top gallant sail hoisted the fore top mast stay sail.

Latter part light breezes and pleasant weather at the mainmast, fore, and top gallant sails. At 8:20 set the fore top gallant sail hoisted the fore top mast stay sail. From 8:30 to 10:00 moderate breezes and pleasant.

Lat. Obs. 21° 5' N
Lat. Calc. 21° 6' N
Longitude 82° 57' W

M. T. Wooler Esq. Commander

H	W	Barometer	Winds	H	W	Barometer	Winds
1	3	30.6, 30.6	East	1	3	30.6, 30.6	East
2	3	30.6	North	2	3	30.6	North
3	3	30.6	North	3	3	30.6	North
4	3	30.6	North	4	3	30.6	North
5	3	30.6	North	5	3	30.6	North
6	3	30.6	North	6	3	30.6	North
7	3	30.6	North	7	3	30.6	North
8	3	30.6	North	8	3	30.6	North
9	3	30.6	North	9	3	30.6	North
10	3	30.6	North	10	3	30.6	North
11	3	30.6	North	11	3	30.6	North
12	3	30.6	North	12	3	30.6	North

Remarks Feb. 24. 1826.

Commenced with moderate breezes from the E. and pleasant. At 12:30 discovered land ahead. At 1:30 discovered a sail on the starboard. Made sail and stood away to speak the stranger. Saw two Spanish frigates. At 1:45 stood for the Spanish frigate. A gun and brought her to. Sent a boat on board the frigate to be the Spanish frigate. Discovered from Sagua Grande de Matanzas, being the Capt. on board with his papers. At 5:45 filed away, the southwest point of the island of Pinar bearing for compass North distant 7 miles.

Middle part calm & clear pleasant weather.

Latter part light winds & pleasant. At 8:45 discovered a sail which proved to be an American schooner sent a boat on board. At 8:45 filled away and set the courses. At 9:30 set the middle and top gallant staysails and main top gallant. During the night at 10 discovered a sail ahead.

Lat. Obs. 21° 21' N
Lat. Calc. 21° 10' N
Longitude 84° 7' W

Latter part fresh breezes and pleasant weather turned the reef out of the top sails and wore ship to the S. by W. Discovered a sail on the weather bow. Made all sail, dispatched the shark in pursuit of the sail. At 8:45 made the land a head. The shark returned after having spoke a Danish Brig from St. Bartholomew bound to Sa Guira. Set the sky sails & Royal. During the night. Ends pleasant. Shark in company.

Temperature of air 81°

Course — 80° W. Diff. Lat. — 1° 55' —
Distance — 107 m. Diff. Long. 91 miles
Lat. Obs. 10° 59' N. Departure 53 miles
Lat. Calc. 10° 44' N. Variation
Long. in 65° 59' 1/2 point E. of

In February when Commodore Ridgley took command of the *Constellation*, the ship went to St. Thomas to meet up with the USS *Shark* "which arrived from the coast of Africa," returned to Cuba, and then on to Pensacola, where Alexander's account ends in May 1827. At the request of his mother, he left the navy and returned to Wilkes Barre.

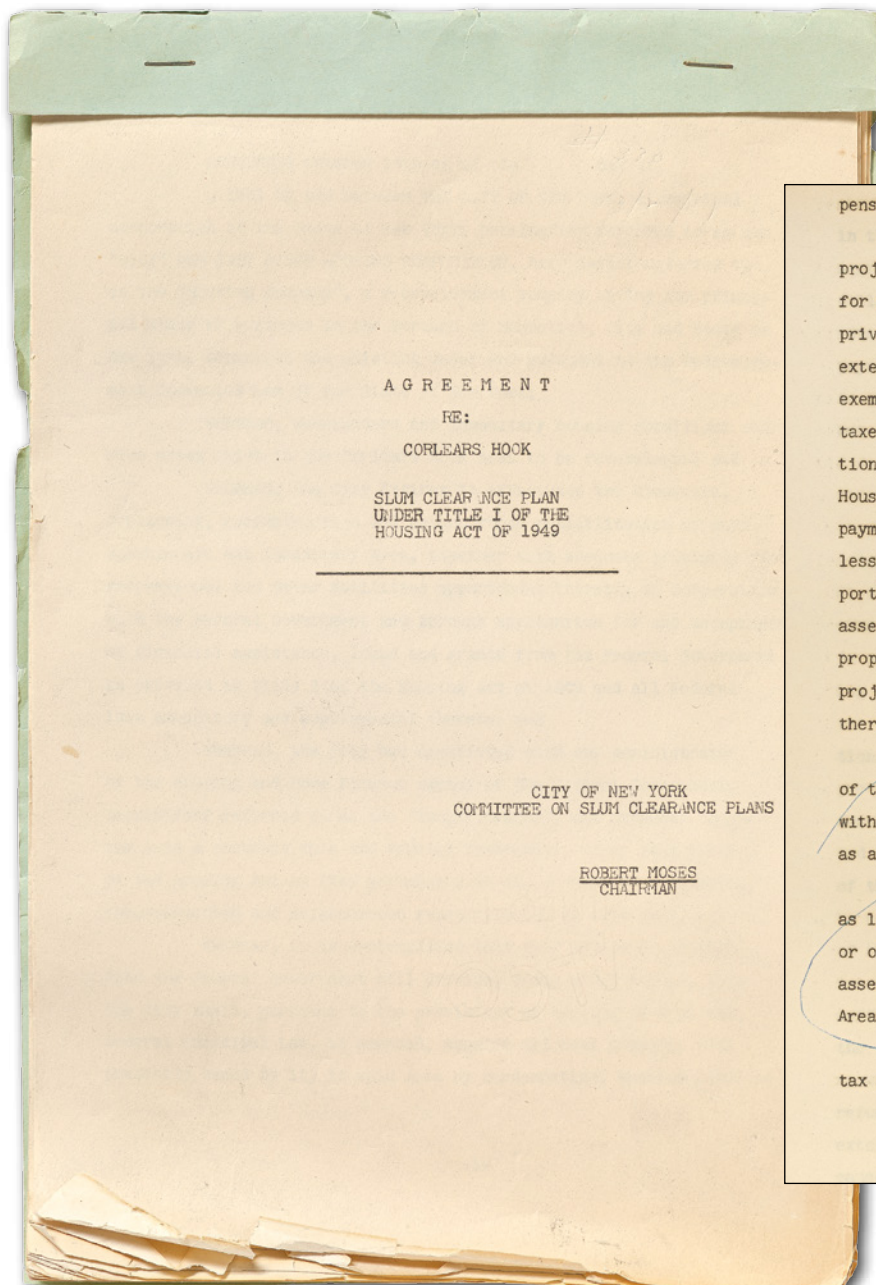
Throughout the journal Alexander records the *Constellation's* frequent contacts with several of America's most important naval officers and warships of the day. A remarkable and historically important firsthand account of the United States' expanding naval activities and projection of its military power after the War of 1812. Short extracts from the journal and both letters are available. [BTC#445470]

United States Ship Constellation
Pensacola 24th Dec 30th 1822

My Dear Friend Alexander

I have been thinking of writing to you for some time but was waiting to receive an answer to some of the many letters which I have already written to you. I do not know what might have been the result of your not answering my letters, but I suppose that you either were too busy or felt no inclination to keep up a correspondence with my own. My dear fellow that I am a very poor correspondent but still I may be able to afford you some little fund of information respecting that part of the country of which I am now a resident. I hope now that you will think of your friend Bill and write me a long letter and tell all about the state of affairs in Wilkes Barre. I do not forget it, for I have not received any letters from that place since I left N. York.

We have had a very pleasant cruise of it so far & the sun is in hopes that the remainder may prove as pleasant as the beginning. This is a very healthy place at present, however long it may last I am not able to say just now. It will continue so.



AGREEMENT

RE:

CORLEARS HOOK

SLUM CLEARANCE PLAN
UNDER TITLE I OF THE
HOUSING ACT OF 1949CITY OF NEW YORK
COMMITTEE ON SLUM CLEARANCE PLANSROBERT MOSES
CHAIRMAN

pense budget of the City.

All real property within the Area comprising the said four projects, excepting public streets in use as such, shall be assessed for tax purposes in the same manner and on the same basis as other privately owned property in the City of New York. Except as to the extent that it shall be exempted from the payment of taxes by the exemption hereinabove granted, the Housing Company shall pay full taxes for each fiscal year or part thereof upon the assessed valuation of such real property from the time of its acquisition by the Housing Company; provided, however, that in no event shall any such payment made in any fiscal year after such time of acquisition be less than an amount, or as to any portion of a fiscal year a proportionate part of an amount, equal to the product of the total assessed valuation, as of the date of this Agreement, of the real property, both land and improvements, acquired for the said four projects multiplied by the tax rate for such fiscal year or portion thereof.

It is contemplated that after the date of actual completion of the last of said four projects to be completed, all real property within the Area comprising the said four projects will be assessed as a single unit so long as said property remains in single ownership.

Nothing contained in this paragraph 407 shall be construed as limiting the right of the Housing Company to resort to certiorari or other appropriate proceedings for the purpose of reducing the assessed valuation of any or all of the real property within the said Area. *Should be taken out*

408. The Housing Company agrees that during the period of tax exemption provided in paragraph 407 of this Article it shall not

-18-

27 (New York) Robert MOSES

Agreement Re: Corlears Hook

Slum Clearance Plan Under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949

New York: Committee on Slum Clearance Plans 1951

\$4500

Folio sheets stapled along the top edge. 37, iv pp. Mimeographed on rectos only, with a brief holograph emendation on page 18. Chipping to bottom half inch of first two sheets, and some creasing on the following pages, not affecting text, very good.

A fugitive document from the machinations behind the first slum clearance plan by Robert Moses, part of his scheme to rid the city of the poor and the pedestrian. Under the Title I act, municipalities were allowed to remake urban areas by using eminent domain and create new developments with private investment. Moses first set his sights on the historic neighborhood of Corlears Hook in the Lower East Side, and in the first of the numerous forced relocations over which Moses presided, almost 20 acres of tenements were cleared at a cost to the city government of almost \$6 million.

As this contract shows, the city then transferred the land to a development corporation, East River Housing Corporation, for the comparatively measly sum of \$1,049,240 creating a nearly \$5 million deficit. In a single, incredible annotation, this document further unveils the complicated financial goings-on: it suggests the removal of a clause about a proposed valuation of the properties after development, perhaps to muddy even more the waters around just how much money private investors would make. Though the annotation is brief, it appears consistent with Moses' hand.

A rare and unlikely survivor given the speed and privacy of this transaction, and perhaps unique. [\[BTC#443799\]](#)

28 (New York)

Walter SMITH, Jr.**Two Manuscript Journals
kept by a New York City
Fireman, 1851-58**

New York City: (1851-58)

\$3500

Set of two manuscript journals kept by Walter Smith, Jr., a volunteer fireman with Eagle Hose Company No. 1 stationed at 156 Madison Street in lower Manhattan near the East River. The journals provide a detailed record of numerous fires that Smith and his crew of 17 men responded to in the three fire districts (6th, 7th, and 8th) from lower Manhattan to the Battery, spanning the period from when he first joined the Company in December, 1851 through December, 1858. Also included are entries that document Company meetings and the election of officers, the annual parade and other notable events. Both journals are bound in pig skin over flexible card covers, with staining, good overall.

Of particular historical interest is the frequent occurrence of fire alarms in all three districts, including adjoining neighborhoods and ships docked along the East River. Smith records the date, time, and location of the fire, the equipment employed to fight it, and other notable facts, including fatalities:

May 8, 1852: "Half past 4 am Alarm in 7th district | fire in Catherine near Cherry St. | we had the first water on | there was five lives lost in the building: two women, two boys and a girl | a mother and three children burnt up."

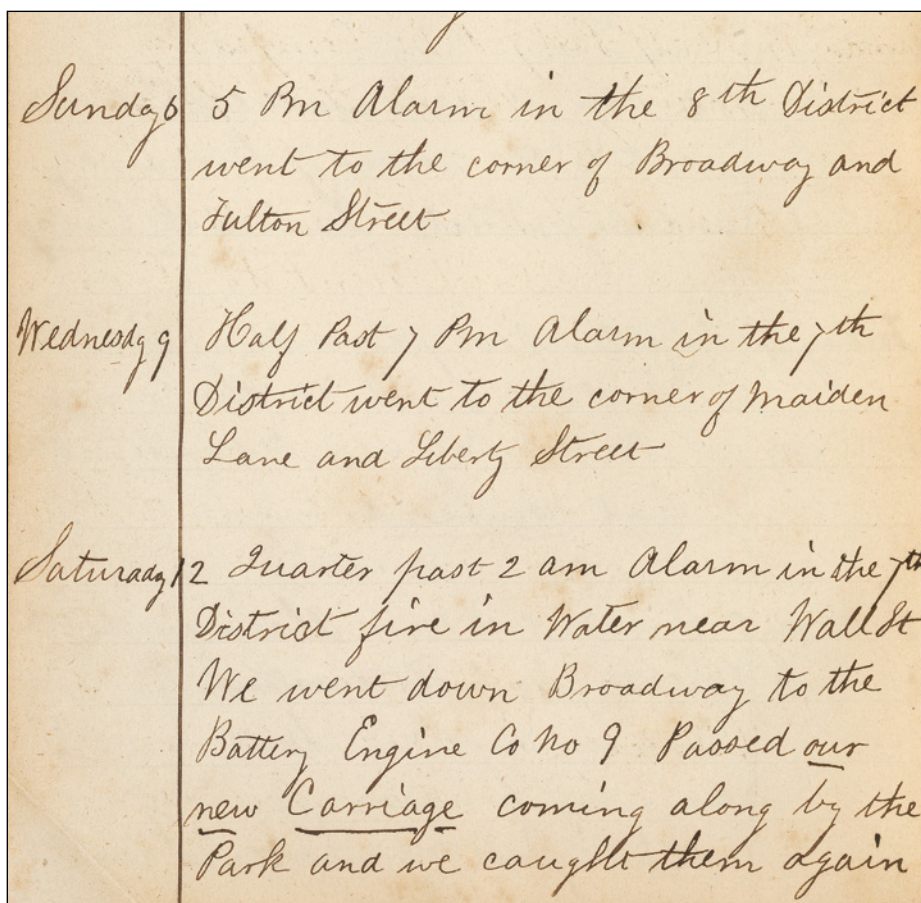
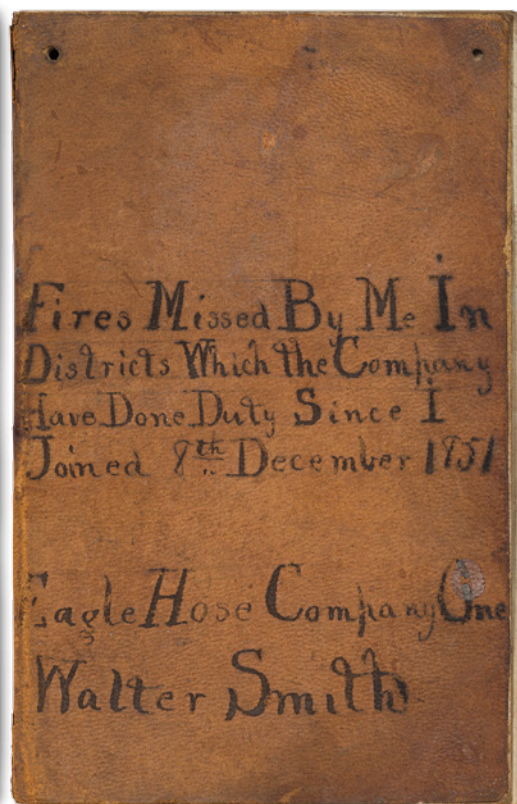
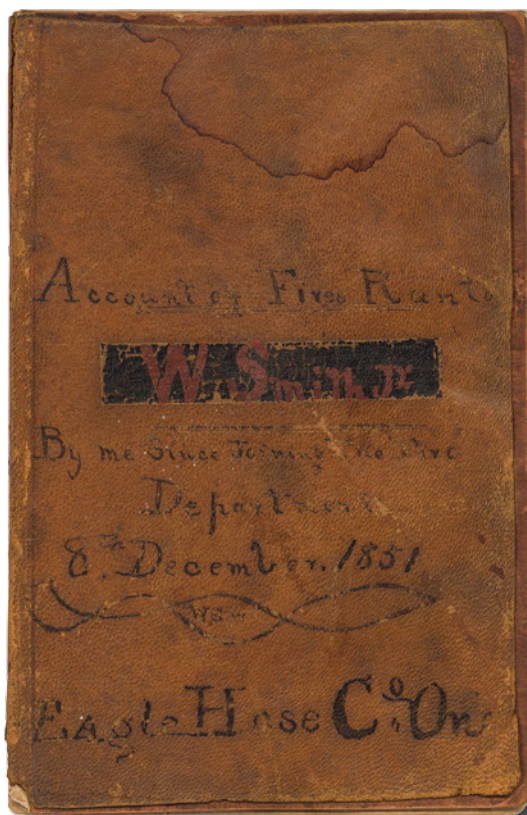
And the destruction of notable buildings, including Harper's Book Bindery in December, 1853, and the tremendous fire in January 1854 that "consumed the Lafarge Hotel and Metropolitan Hall ... Three General Alarms in one month a thing never known before since the Fire Department was organized."

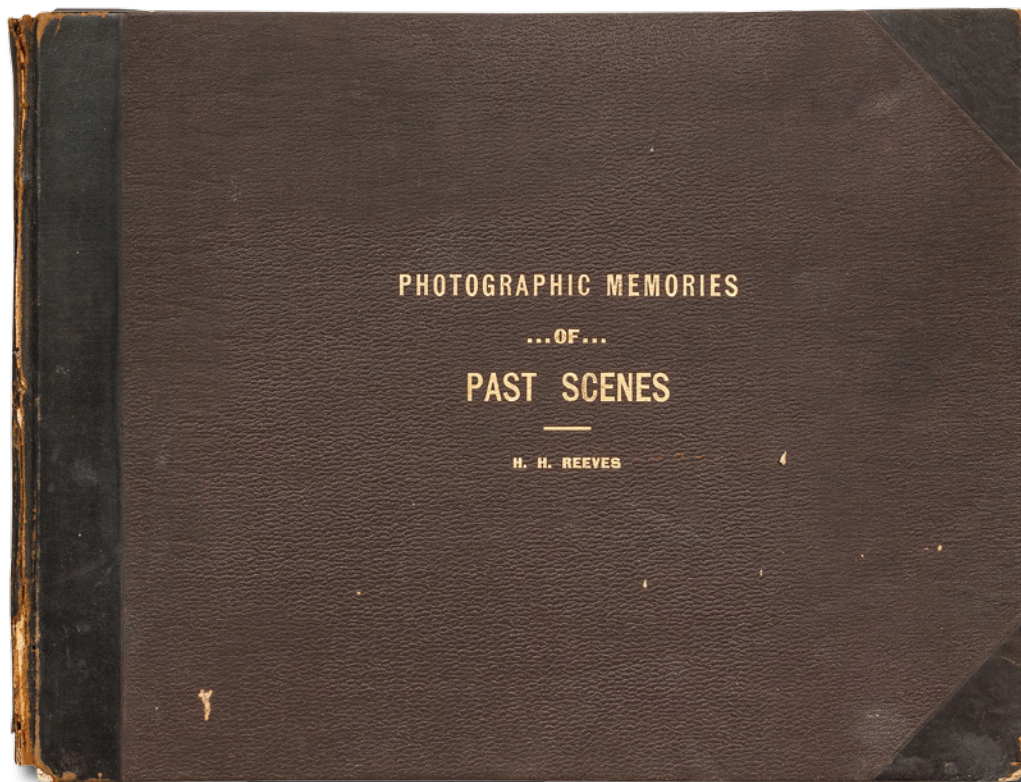
Smith distinguished himself early in the Company: his "account of fires run to" far outnumber "fires missed by me." He served as treasurer and secretary, in 1853 he acted as assistant foreman on several runs, was elected Assistant Foreman in 1856 and Foreman of the Company in December, 1856. He refers often to the new Carriage acquired by the Company in September, 1852:

November 12, 1853. "... Alarm in the 7th District | fire in Water [St.] near Wall St. | We went down Broadway to the Battery Engine Co. No. 9. Passed our new Carriage coming along by the Park and we caught them again and went down side and side | the head of our rope was once by theirs. I and three others were a bunking in the house. I had the head rope all the way down | thus ends the prettiest race I ever seen between two Companies."

The second journal: "Fires missed by me in Districts which the Company have done duty ..." consists primarily of short entries that record the date, time, and location of the fire, some also including the reason why he missed the run.

An uncommon primary source journal, written just a few years before the City of New York's volunteer fire department was abolished in 1865 and replaced by the Metropolitan Fire Department. A list of selected extracts is available. [BTC#440289]





29 (Ohio)

H.H. REEVES

[Photo Album]: Photographic Memories of Past Scenes Brooklyn, Ohio and the Ohio Canal

Cleveland, Ohio and vicinity: [circa 1894]

\$4400

Oblong quarto. Measuring 14" x 10½". Half calf and cloth with "Photographic Memories of Past Scenes / H.H. Reeves" in gilt on front board. Rear board stained, not affecting any images, the leather is eroded, mostly at the spine, very good. One image exhibits a few finger smudges in the upper margin, but overall the images are near fine or better. Contains 19 large gelatin silver images each approximately 9¼" x 7" or larger. Each image neatly and clearly captioned on the mount. This was noted Cleveland photographer Henry H. Reeves' own photo album. The album of beautifully composed images are largely taken of Cleveland and Brooklyn, Ohio and other rural suburbs of Cleveland. Includes

wonderful landscapes and images of the first bridge built over the Ohio and Erie Canal, other wooden bridges near the Canal, a view of smokestacks in Cleveland taken from Four Mile Lock, a bend of the Cuyahoga River, several images of the Reeves family homestead in Brooklyn, a family scene on a porch with two little girls with dolls and an older woman playing a guitar, a wagon carrying friends including "Mr. Harmon of Kirtland, Lake Co., O. on front seat was one of the delegates that nominated Abe Lincoln," a wonderful image of a young boy with a camera captioned: "Looking North from South line fence down canal tents in distance, along line of new R.R.," and two images of the Reeves family monument at Riverside Cemetery in Brooklyn.

Reeves (1844-1916) was a lifelong professional photographer, identified as such in every census we could find, and beginning as early as 1865 (a photograph of Lincoln's funeral train, not present here), has been attributed to him. He apparently never married. Wonderfully composed and evocative images by a very talented professional photographer. [BTC#417349]





The first bridge built at farm on the Ches. Canal



Looking East down head to town

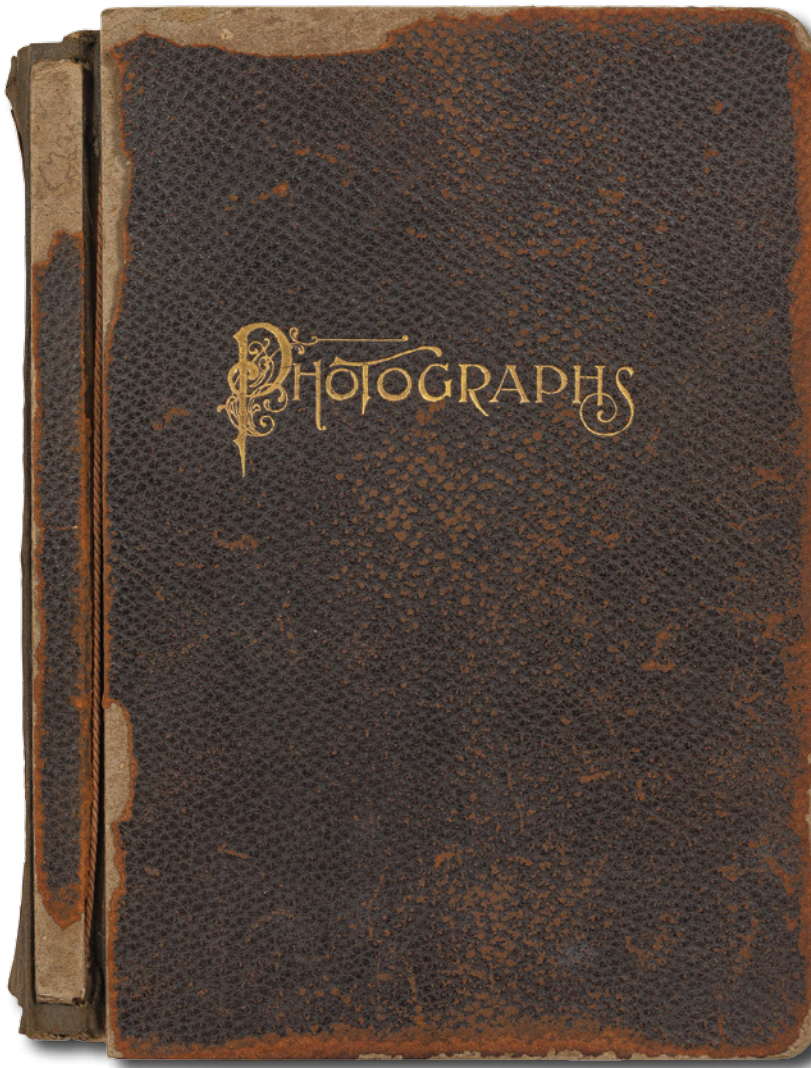


Looking up the hill to farm from road to meadow



*Looking North from South line fence down canal
Tents in distance, along line of new R.R.*





30 (Pennsylvania)

Lieutenant J.A.G. CAMPBELL

[Photo Album]: Pennsylvania Family and Spanish American War

Pennsylvania, New Jersey: 1898 - 1905

\$3500

Quarto. Measuring 8½" x 11". Brown leather over stiff paper boards with gilt titles. Contains 186 sepia-toned or black and white silver gelatin photographs measuring between 3" x 4" and 8" x 10", with captions in pencil. Good only album with worn edges, rubbing, and tears with very good or better photographs.

A photo album following the Campbell family of Pennsylvania beginning in 1898 and continuing through 1905. The early pages show the family and their homelife in the suburbs of Philadelphia with images of Ridley Creek, the Delaware River, and their family home. A photo of a ship on the Delaware reads, "The Noble Delaware." One section shows a trip to the Philadelphia Zoo with images of a small child perched on a donkey. The family is also photographed vacationing at a New Jersey shore town. Later images show portraits of family and friends, and travel including a trip to New Orleans.

A large section of the album features photographs related to the Spanish American War. The compiler's father, John Campbell, was one of the soldiers depicted and young children are seen visiting him at various camps. The photos show troops with the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania stationed in Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania. One image shows a soldier on horseback with the caption, "Col. J.A.G. Campbell 1898;" another reads, "Col. Shenton, Col. T.E. Clyde, Lieut. Eyre, Mr. Randle, and Col. Campbell Mount Gretna, Pa 1898." A photo of men standing by a tented encampment reads, "drilling the 'rookies.'" A newspaper clipping discusses the duties of the "Second," reading, "While not at the front, the Second had an unusually responsible and at the time

to the men onerous and irksome duty thrust upon them... On account of the destruction of several large gunpowder plants through the connivance of friends and sympathizers of Spain, the National Government decided to place a very strong guard over all the large concerns of this character in the country that were working under contract and filling rush orders for the Army and Navy Departments."

There are also images of troops at a camp in Penns Grove, New Jersey standing for morning inspection, in the mess tent, marching, at inspection, taking part in a peace parade, and breaking camp. One photo shows a group of men standing besides a tent with a caption labeling them as "prisoners," while another shows the camp from the Delaware River.

A nice collection of photographs depicting a Pennsylvania family and troops at a homefront camp during the Spanish American War. [\[BTC#447355\]](#)





“Your one hundred per cent support in the mountains of North Carolina means more to me than carrying Vermont.”



31 Franklin Delano ROOSEVELT Marvin H. “Mac” McIntyre

[Archive]: A Collection of Inscribed Books, Correspondence, and Ephemera Related to FDR and his Friend and Personal Assistant, Marvin H. “Mac” McIntyre

Washington, D.C.: 1920-1943

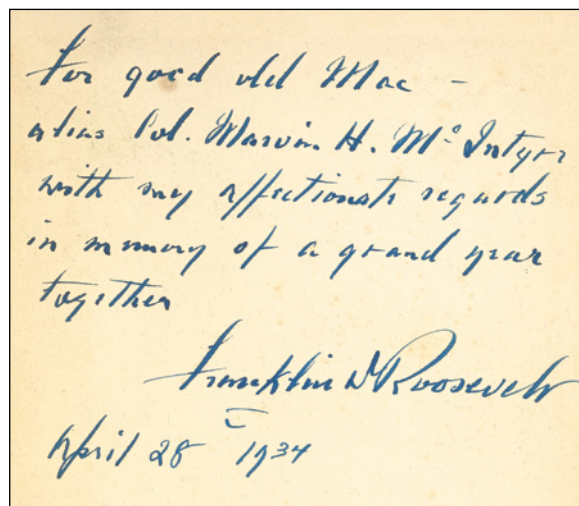
\$250,000

A remarkable collection of letters and limited edition books from Franklin Delano Roosevelt to his longtime friend and personal secretary, Marvin H. “Mac” McIntyre. The collection includes 10 Inscribed books (each issued in an edition of 100 copies or less), a large, early Inscribed portrait, nine Typed or Autograph Letters Signed, and several additional items related to their long friendship and professional relationship. The collection is overall near fine; see below for detailed descriptions.

McIntyre (1878-1943) was born in Kentucky and studied at Vanderbilt. While working as Special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels he befriended then-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. McIntyre went on to work for Roosevelt’s 1920 vice presidential campaign. This collection includes a striking 1920 portrait of Roosevelt warmly Inscribed: “For the only Mc [sic], in memory of our work together, past present, and to come. Franklin D. Roosevelt. August 3, 1920.”

McIntyre remained in Washington during Roosevelt’s subsequent tenure as governor of New York, but as Roosevelt’s 1932 campaign gained steam he tapped Mac to be his press officer.

Upon taking office in March 1933, Roosevelt appointed McIntyre as his appointments secretary, essentially putting him as close to the president as Missy LeHand or Grace Tully. McIntyre was away from the White House from 1938-1941 due to illness, but returned to his post in 1941. McIntyre died in December 1943, in the middle of Roosevelt’s third term.



McIntyre had several titles over the years: assistant secretary in charge of appointments, traveling secretary, appointments secretary, and correspondence secretary, and it is clear that the two men were close. In addition to warmly Inscribed copies of Roosevelt’s cruise logs and famed Christmas books (including the highly sought-after *Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill*), the correspondence, some of it written during McIntyre’s convalescence in North Carolina, shows Roosevelt’s esteem for the man. In 1938 he writes: “I am often touched, but seldom have I been so touched as by your letter to Miss Le Hand. It was one of a very small number of letters which occasionally she shows to me.

Both of us were dissolved in tears. Your one hundred per cent support in the mountains of North Carolina means more to me than carrying Vermont.”

The letters, four Autograph Letters Signed and five Typed Letters Signed, which span the years 1933-1942, are brief and very cordial catch-ups. FDR writes of his confidential travel plans, a fishing expedition, and thanks him for a Christmas gift. One letter was sent from the London Economic Conference sometime in July 1933, and another is a Signed copy of a letter of thanks that FDR sent to the Dean of Atlanta Law School, who was conferring an honorary doctorate on McIntyre. All of the letters save one are in their original envelopes; the envelopes show light wear, the letters, aside from a single original fold, are fine. Also included are four notes Initialed by Roosevelt and five typed carbons of letters from FDR to McIntyre (likely made by the family), the originals not present here.

Another testament to their friendship is that several items were gifted to McIntyre's widow after her husband's death. Roosevelt Inscribes his 1943 Christmas book to her: "For Dodie McIntyre - This was on the list for good old Mac, and I want you to have it in his memory. Franklin D. Roosevelt." He would also send her an Inscribed copy of the following year's Christmas book, his last. Also included is a holiday letter written by FDR's long-time Press Secretary Stephen T. Early to McIntyre's widow Dodie five years after his passing: "I treasure your friendship as one of my most satisfying possessions." Dodie was also invited to the White House for a 1966 presentation of a portrait of Eleanor Roosevelt to the White House collection; this invitation is also included.

A remarkable collection of rare and desirable Roosevelt publications, warmly Inscribed, and letters and related material, the fruit of a longtime personal and professional relationship.

Complete list:

1. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *On Our Way*. New York: John Day Company, 1934. First edition. 300pp. Limited presentation issue, bound in blue buckram with beveled edges, without dust jacket. Spine toned and light binding wear, very good or better. One of 35 copies specially bound for presentation. Inscribed to McIntyre on the front free endpaper: "For Good old Mac - alias Col. Marvin H. McIntyre with my affectionate regards in memory of a grand year together. Franklin D. Roosevelt, April 28th, 1934." The "grand year" Roosevelt refers to is the first full year of his administration.

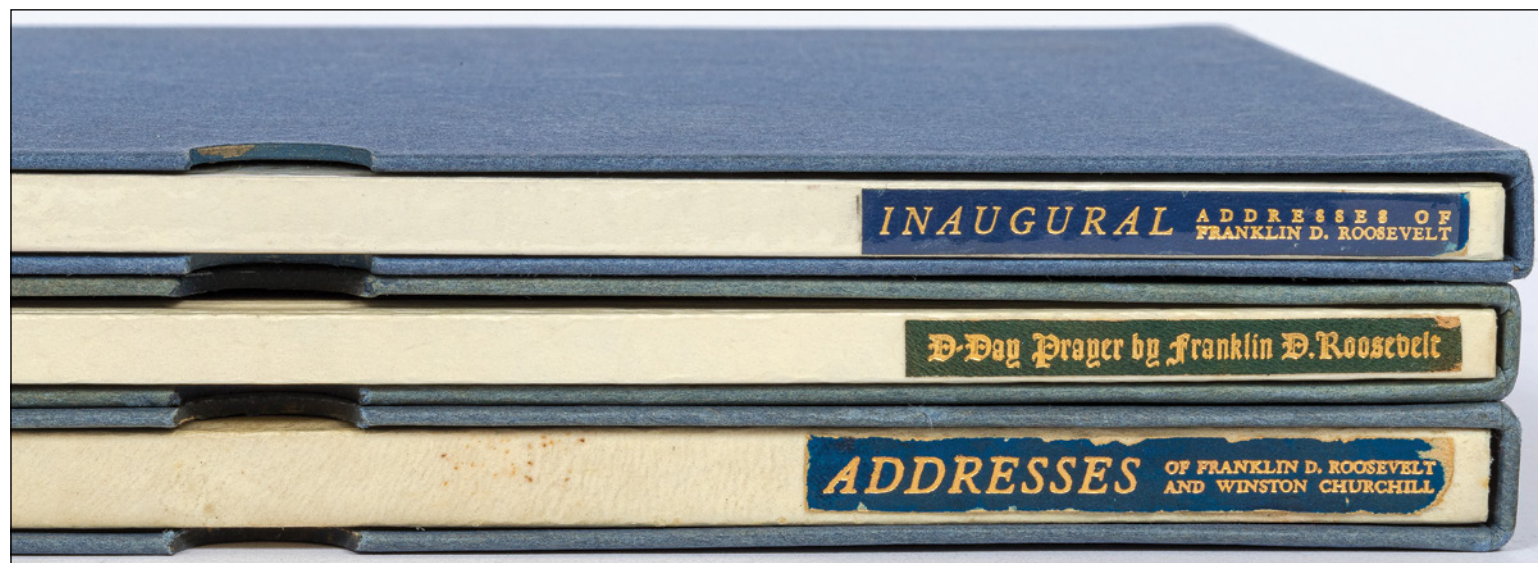
This book is well-known for its typos and minor factual errors, which Roosevelt himself caught soon after the first printing. Roosevelt has crossed out the word "party" on p. x and written "property" in its place. (This copy also has the cancel leaf at pp. 15-16, as per Halter.)

2. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Chautauqua, N.Y. August 14, 1936*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, [1936]). Slim octavo. Xv pp. Fine in papercovered boards with paper spine label. A handsome copy, Inscribed by Roosevelt to McIntyre: "For Marvin H. McIntyre, with the affectionate regards of Franklin D. Roosevelt." Roosevelt has also written a limitation on the front pastedown: "No. 11 of 50 copies / FDR." The second of FDR's Christmas books.

3. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States, from July 19, 1940 to January 20, 1941*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1941). Tall octavo. 114pp. Vellum and marbled papercovered boards. About fine with just a bit of edgewear, with none of the usual foxing on the vellum spine. Lacking the slipcase. Copy 28 of 75 copies, numbered and Initialed by FDR on the limitation page; this copy additionally Inscribed to McIntyre: "For Marvin with a Happy Christmas. Franklin D. Roosevelt." Roosevelt's seventh Christmas book.

4. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Log of the Cruise of President Franklin D. Roosevelt Aboard the Schooner Yacht Sewanna to Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 14 July 1936 - 28 July 1936*. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937). Slim small quarto. 18 [1] pp. Illustrated with a portrait of the *Sewanna* and a folding map in the rear. Fine in blue cloth with a gilt anchor on the cover. One of an unstated, but certainly small limitation. Inscribed to McIntyre on the front fly: "For Marvin H. McIntyre, with my affectionate regards. Franklin D. Roosevelt." (McIntyre is the first person listed in the manifest of the "Presidential party.")

5. [a second copy] ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Log of the Cruise of President Franklin D. Roosevelt aboard the Schooner Yacht Sewanna to Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 14 July 1936 - 28 July 1936*. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937). This copy also fine, Inscribed by FDR on the front fly: "For Marvin H. McIntyre, in memory of his fond seamanship, inside and out. Franklin D. Roosevelt."



6. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Veto Message On The Adjusted Compensation Act, 1935. Address of the President Of The United States in The House Of Representatives. Delivered May 22, 1935.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1935. Slim small quarto. Navy cloth gilt. Modest rubbing on the boards, first couple of leaves with a faint paperclip mark, near fine. Inscribed to McIntyre on the front fly: "For

Mac, with my affectionate regards. Franklin D. Roosevelt," and Signed again by Roosevelt at the end of the speech (this signature has bled a little). (N.B. See also the Signed copy of an affidavit related to the January 1935 veto of this bill, also included.)

A speech articulating Roosevelt's reasons for vetoing a bill that would provide early payment of bonuses to WWI veterans. Congress overrode the veto in January 1936. Though not marked as such, one of about 50 copies which Roosevelt signed and presented to his close friends, colleagues, and family around Christmas, 1935. The first of his Christmas books.

7. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.* (Washington, D.C.: The White House [Government Printing Office], 1942). Small quarto. 56 [2] pp. Illustrated with a large fold-out facsimile of the "Declaration by United Nations" pledging cooperation in combating the members of the Tripartite Pact. Vellum and marbled papercovered boards with morocco spine label. Vellum a bit foxed and the spine label worn at the edges, a couple of small abrasions on the rear board, very good or better. Lacking the glassine dust jacket in a very good slipcase with a couple of small stains and a faint dampstain at one corner. Copy 29 of 100 copies printed, this copy Inscribed to McIntyre on the front fly: "For Marvin H. McIntyre, with the affectionate regards of his old friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Christmastide 1942."

Probably the most sought-after of Roosevelt's Christmas books, and one of his last, containing some of his most affecting and significant speeches. Among these are the "Day of Infamy" speech; a declaration of war against Japan; his January 6, 1942 State of the Union address; and Churchill's December 26, 1941 address to the U.S. Congress.

8. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *D-Day Prayer: By Franklin D. Roosevelt from the White House, June 6, 1944, Here printed for his friends at Christmastide 1944.* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944). Slim small quarto. Vellum and marbled papercovered boards with morocco spine label, nicely printed in black and red. A fine copy with most of the cover panel and upper flap of the fragile glassine dust jacket, in the slipcase gently bumped at one corner. Number 23 of 100 copies printed, Inscribed to McIntyre's widow Dodie (he had died in December 1943): "For Mrs. Marvin H. McIntyre at Christmastide 1944. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The last of Roosevelt's Christmas books, featuring a prayer given by Roosevelt on national radio on the evening of June 6, 1944, several hours after the surprise attack on the beaches of Normandy took place.

9. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Inaugural Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.* Washington: The White House (Government Printing Office), 1943. Slim small quarto. Fine in a fine example of the fragile glassine dust jacket and fine slipcase. A beautiful copy. Copy 27 of 100 copies printed. With a heartfelt Inscription to McIntyre's widow: "For Dodie McIntyre – This was on the list for good old Mac, and I want you to have it in his memory. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

10. ROOSEVELT, Franklin D. *Log of the Cruise of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Gulf of Mexico. 29 April – 11 May, 1937.* [Likely Washington], 1937. Quarto. [35] ff., mimeographed rectos only. Illustrated on the first and last pages, and with a cover illustration that appears to be done by hand. Clothbacked card wrappers. Wrappers with a bit of light staining otherwise fine. Inscribed on the title page to McIntyre,

who was among the president's small convoy on the land-side legs of the voyage: "Marvin H. McIntyre, from Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The most informal and ephemeral of Roosevelt's cruise logs, which were produced in small numbers and given as gifts and ornaments to the small group of his sailing partners, and close friends and family.

It is possible that only 15-20 copies of this log were produced. (N.B. Halter [Appendix A, p.191], describes only the contents. We have seen this log in one alternate binding; these may have been bound up on a somewhat ad-hoc basis.) [Stern's copy; he says 10-12 produced?]

11. CLINEDINST, Barnett McFee. [Photograph]: Portrait of Roosevelt. Gelatin silver print. Image measuring 6" x 9" on a 10" x 13½" sheet, housed with tissue guard in a folder with the photographer's name printed on the cover. The image is just a bit silvered, with two small circular matte areas near the bottom margin (old fingerprints?) else fine. Tissue guard with a couple of tears and folder with some edgewear including short splits at the spine ends, very good. Warmly Inscribed to McIntyre: "For the only Mc, in memory of our work together, past present, and to come. Franklin D. Roosevelt. August 3, 1920."

A handsome, rather early photograph of Franklin D. Roosevelt, made in 1920, the year he ran for vice president on the ticket with Ohio Governor James M. Cox, and at the tail end of his service as assistant secretary of the Navy. McIntyre at this time was helping manage Roosevelt's day-to-day schedule during the grueling campaign. Photographer Barnett McFee Clinedinst served as White House photographer under three presidents (McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft).

Additional material in this archive includes: a photostat of an affidavit related to FDR's veto of the bill to provide early payment of bonuses to WWI veterans, Signed "OK. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Jan 24 - 1936" affirms that Stephen T. Early gave the bill back unpassed to Micael J. McDermott (foresworn) on January 24, 1935; a copy of FDR secretary of agriculture Henry Wallace's *New Frontiers*, warmly Inscribed by Wallace to McIntyre; a ticket for the "President's Stand" for the 1933 inauguration and a car pass; *Program for the State Visit of Their Britannic Majesties* (1939); *Development of United States Foreign Policy: Addresses and Messages of Franklin D. Roosevelt* (1942), bound and titled in gilt, with McIntyre's name on the cover; *Transcript of the Cornerstone Ceremony of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library, Inc. at Hyde Park, New York* (1939; one of 1,000 copies); two copies of the limited de luxe edition of the *Roosevelt-Garner Official Inaugural Program* stamped with McIntyre's name and Signed by the Chairman of the General Inaugural Committee; an invitation to and program for the 1941 Inauguration, with a White House gate card and invitation to a post-Inauguration luncheon at the White House (addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Warren); a gelatin silver sheet with a group photo and a picture of Roosevelt with writer, actor, and broadcaster Lowell Thomas, Signed by Thomas. [BTC#530199]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1938.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1939

Friday Noon

Dear Douglas:

I am very happy to know of the
of the Atlanta Law School in proposing to
a Degree on Marvin McIntyre. He richly
deserves this fine recognition, and I am es-
pecially happy that it comes from the Atlanta
School.

I am confident that we can
arrange for him to be with you on
Friday.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin Roosevelt

Hamilton Douglas,
Law School,
1400 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.,
Asheville,
N.C.

Dear Mac:

I have been a very long time getting around
to this note to you but I think you realize things
have been fairly busy these past weeks.

It was grand to have your newsy letter and
I am delighted that everything is going so well.

I fear the Western trip will have to be put
off until next year as it is very difficult right
now for me to be away more than a day or two from
Washington. I am greatly disappointed as I had
looked forward to seeing you and having a nice visit.

Congress will be back this Thursday and I
am hoping that they will take up the Neutrality Bill
and adjourn before very long.

We miss you much and everyone here is delight-
ed to know that you are coming along so well. Keep up
the good work!

Affectionately,

Franklin Roosevelt

Honorable M. H. McIntyre,
102 Macon Avenue,
Asheville,
North Carolina.

merely to quiet
and incidentally
from the truth!
if you don't
London cables - as
for a week - but
must come from

because will not "burst"
or that our people
work hard to keep it
going.

FMR



Honorable M. H. McIntyre,
102 Macon Avenue,
Asheville, North Carolina.

You can tell the boys I may have
McIntyre in tent candidate for

Personal from FMR

Hon. Marvin N. McIntyre

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1940

Dear Mac:-

I love the Christmas gift which you
and Dodie sent me. I am having it put in
a glass case. Thank you both ever so much.

I was sorry to hear that you had an
upset and we all are so pleased to hear
that you are safely over the hump. We all
miss you. Do continue to take very good
care of yourself and come back soon.

As ever,

Franklin Roosevelt

Honorable M. H. McIntyre,
102 Macon Avenue,
Asheville,
North Carolina.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONCoco Island
Aug 1.

Dear Mac -

All pass well on board - except
that Pa got a coldfish today - the
only one & he is asking to succeed
Presley as General of the boys -
We miss you much - I hope it
you have a screamingly funny time
over fireworks!! How do you
miss who wins!

he says

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

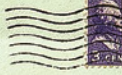
Nov 27 40

Dear Mac -

Over so many happy
returns! Wish you were
here with us - miss you
a lot - Be very good &
I know this little upset
is just a flack & you'll
soon be on deck again.

Affectionately
Franklin Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE



THE WHITE HOUSE

Personal

Hon. M. H. McIntyre

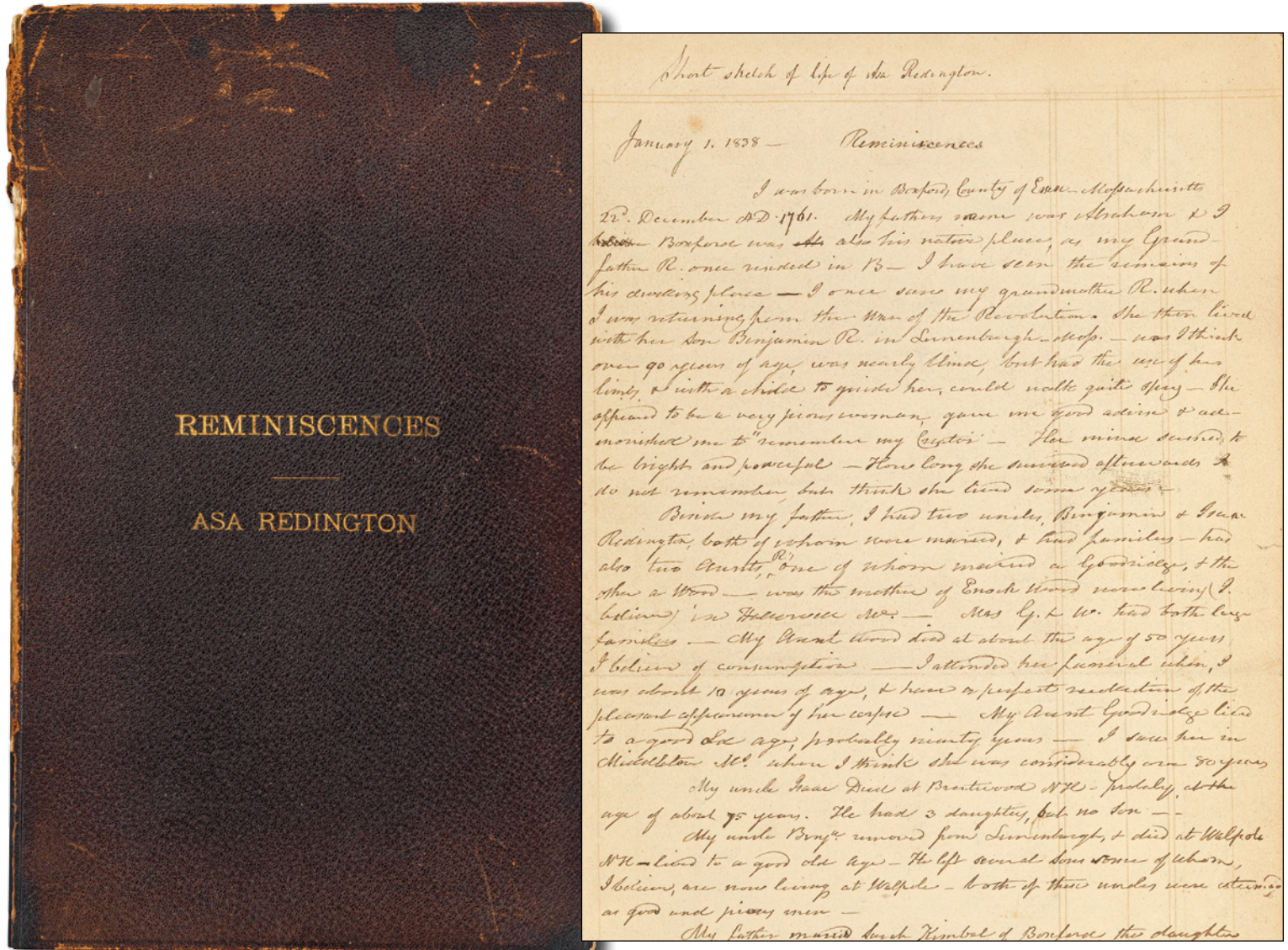
The White House
Washington

Honorable M. H. McIntyre,
102 Macon Avenue,
Asheville,
North Carolina.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mac

“A cannon ball struck the ground a few feet behind me, & threw up a column of earth, with such force against me as to completely prostrate my face to the earth ... I heard the men sing out ‘that fellow is dead’ ...”
(Battle of Rhode Island, August 1778)



32 (Revolutionary War)

Asa REDINGTON

[Manuscript]: “Reminiscences” of Five Years in the 1st New Hampshire Regiment during the Revolutionary War: from the Battle of Rhode Island in 1778 to the Siege of Yorktown, and Serving as a member of General George Washington’s Honor Guard in 1783. (Waterville, Maine: 1838-40)

\$24,000

Folio. Measuring 8" x 12¼". 23 manuscript pages by Asa Redington (almost certainly in his own hand, but possibly dictated) written at his home in Waterville, Maine in 1838, including additional autobiographical notes dating up through 1840. Bound in later textured leather over flexible card covers, title stamped in gold on front cover, floral patterned endpapers, all edges gilt. Bookplate of Alfred Poett Redington, Asa Redington's great grandson, on front pastedown. The fore-edge and bottom margin have a few final manuscript lines and catchwords that are partially shaved, not affecting legibility. Both covers are detached, else very good, with a tear at

the bottom of the final manuscript leaf neatly stitched. Laid in is a large folded blueprint genealogical chart: “Descendants of Abraham Redington of Boxford, Massachusetts.”

Asa Redington's remarkable, lively account of his experiences as a soldier in the 1st New Hampshire Regiment during the Revolutionary War, including a summary account of his post-war life in Maine. The manuscript is titled at the head of the first page: “Short sketch of life of Asa Redington, January 1, 1838 – Reminiscences,” and includes two final

pages of additional “Notes and Memoranda” dating from August, 1838 – August, 1840. Redington died on March 31, 1845 in Waterville, Maine, as noted in a later autograph note by Alfred Poett Redington.

The manuscript provides a full account of Redington’s life after the death of his father at the age of eight, with detailed accounts of his battlefield experiences at the Battle of Rhode Island (1778), the Battle of King’s Bridge (1781), and the Siege of Yorktown, where he fought in Alexander Hamilton’s battalion of light infantry on the night of Hamilton’s famous attack on the British battery ‘Redoubt No. 10.’

Raised by relatives and compelled to scrape by at an early age as a yeoman farmer on the farm of an Uncle in Wilton, New Hampshire, in June of 1778 Redington joined Colonel Peabody’s Regiment in New Hampshire, the first of three enlistments, which fought under the Army of Providence commanded by General John Sullivan. He was studying war at Providence College when orders came to attack British occupation forces at Newport on Aquidneck Island. He gives a detailed account of the entire campaign: from setting up siege encampments and the initial naval engagement between the French and British fleets; the withdrawal of the French fleet (which compelled the Americans to abandon the siege), and the devastating British attack on retreating American forces:

“Early in the morning the British on Quaker Hill had got their Cannon to bear upon us, & opened a heavy fire, & their shot fell thickly about us & did considerable execution. Lieut. Dearborn belonging to my company had his head carried away by a cannon ball & fell down dead at my feet – and a young man a mess mate of mine by the name of Hastings had his leg carried away by one of these missiles of destruction – Orders were soon given for the Regt. to leave the ground & retire to the main body of the Army, in doing which, we had to ascend a long piece of rising ground in plain view of the enemies battery, which poured upon us a destructive fire until we passed over the high ground & descended into a valley – Small parties were then sent back to take off the dead & wounded ... While marching up the ascending ground a cannon ball struck the ground a few feet behind me, & threw up a column of earth, with such force against me as to completely prostrate my face to the earth – & I hardly knew for a moment whether I was dead or alive. I heard the men sing out “that fellow is dead.” I however soon convinced them of their error”

That night, “the Americans silently removed their artillery & stores & passed them over Howland ferry, & by day light the next morning the Army had left the Island”

During his second and third enlistments the Regiment was deployed along the Hudson River under the command of Col. Alexander Scammell, who was later killed at Yorktown, unmourned by Redington and his fellow soldiers, who suffered under his “severe discipline.” Redington describes scouting parties that frequently involved intense military action, the passage down the Hudson River to the outskirts of British occupied “York Island” (Manhattan) and to the site of his second major military engagement at the Battle of King’s Bridge in July, 1781. This action, which involved Washington’s main army, also resulted in an American retreat at which Redington again nearly lost his life:

“We moved down the [Hudson] River to near Dobbs Ferry when we landed under the side of a mountain on the Jersey side of the River ... About 9 o’clock in the evening we again embarked ... and landed about 2 o’clock in the morning of 3 July ... about 2 ½ miles above Kings bridge and apparently undiscovered ... We then took up the line of march ... and proceeded toward K. bridge where the enemy had a strong post ... it was about half way between day [break] and sun rising. In a few minutes after we were thus posted, a body of the B. Cavalry came dashing along the road, and were immediately fired upon, some of whom were shot down and left dead in the road ...

“The enemy soon began to muster on York Island, both infantry & Cavalry. I could see their arms glistening in the sun in many places on the high lands ... By this time we were joined by Col. Sprout’s Regt. of about 400 men, making on the whole 900 men ... At about 8 o’clock in the morning the enemy let down their Bridge and a large body of Infantry and Cavalry advanced upon us and a severe action ensued. The Americans were commanded by Gen. Lincoln – we were overpowered by numbers and retreated ... getting however, behind double walls, & keeping up a fire upon them, retarding their advance – We were kept in close order to prevent the Cavalry from charging upon us, whom we most dreaded.

“The dead & wounded were mostly left on the ground, to the mercy of the enemy ... I expected to have been killed, wounded, or made prisoner on that fearful day ... After retreating about a mile hard driven by the enemy, to our great joy a large body of French Cavalry hove in sight, and immediately after the front of the main army under Washington appeared. On the discovery of this large force, the enemy gave up the pursuit”

Redington then describes the Regiment’s subsequent long march from New Jersey to Annapolis, Maryland, and then south to Yorktown, Virginia. At Yorktown his regiment is set to work digging “intrenchments.” Shelling was heavy from both sides during the three-week siege:

“About the 4th I was one of the intrenching party that marched onto the ground about 9 o’clock in the evening ... we ... began digging where we found a line of split white pine strips stretching along the ground, marking out the line to intrench. Our men formed in line ... and began ‘to break ground’. Not a single word was spoken ... The soil was light & sandy and we worked like heroes till morning light – Had by this time thrown up a mound of earth towards the enemy perhaps a ½ mile in length – digging a trench perhaps 4 feet deep & 8 feet wide ... During the night they [the British] threw up many sky rockets, which burst high up in the air ... to see if they could discover any intruders ... About sun rising a fresh party came to relieve us, & we were permitted to take some sleep in the rear of our works. I went back a few rods, laid down on the grass, and spread my blanket over me – In a few minutes, a cannon ball passed directly over me, & like a gust of wind threw the blanket off me, the ball being itself in the ground some few rods beyond me”

Redington also gives a detailed account of the death of Scammell, and Hamilton’s attack on Redoubt no. 10:

“The enemy had 2 redoubts some distance in advance of the main batteries & with their cannon & shells considerably annoyed the Allies, & orders were given to storm them in the night. The one nearest the French line was assigned to them, and the other to the Americans, under the command of [Lt.] Col. Hamilton ... I was with Hamilton’s party & entered the works with them. The enemy had only time to make one fire which did but little execution (only 8 men I think were killed) before the works were carried ... We were not permitted to load a musket, but depended wholly on the bayonet”

After the climatic British surrender at Yorktown, Redington marched north, and became ill with smallpox. While he was recovering at an infirmary in Princeton, New Jersey, he was put under the care of General Washington’s personal physician. After his recovery, Redington continued his service in the Continental Army throughout New Jersey and New York, including Saratoga, Lake George, and between West Point and Washington’s Headquarters at Princeton, where he served the remainder of his time in Washington’s Honor Guard.

An outstanding, historically important manuscript by a remarkable Revolutionary War soldier. Additional extracts from the manuscript are available. [BTC#440311]

Three Different Mid-19th Century Manuscripts



33 (Rhode Island)

(Rev. William Hague; Capt. John ROCKETT; Charles B. GREATREX)

[Blank Book containing Three Manuscripts]: A Rhode Island Baptist Diary (1837-39); A Midshipman's Transatlantic Journal on board the Packet Ship Burgundy (1841); and a Boisterous Sailor's Yarn: "The Duel" [circa 1842]

(Providence, Rhode Island: 1837-42)

\$4800

Blank book. Oblong octavo. Measuring 8¼" x 3¾". Half-bound in dark red morocco and paste-paper over boards, gilt spine. Bookbinder's letterpress label tipped-in on the front free endpaper: "Manufactured at the Providence Blank Book Manufactory, 16 Westminster Street, Sign of the Imperial Ledger, where Blank, Account, and Record Books may be had, or ruled to any particular pattern, and bound on an improved plan for strength and utility, by T. H. Burnton, Bookbinder and Stationer" Rubbing and modest wear at the edges of the boards, toning on the endpapers, else near fine.

An attractive, handmade American blank book bound at Providence, Rhode Island, circa 1830 or earlier, containing three separate manuscripts. The first is a diary consisting of 69 manuscript pages in ink, kept by a parishioner of the First Baptist Church of Providence from June 1837 – September 1839; the second is a midshipman's journal consisting of 52 manuscript pages in pencil, kept on board the packet ship *Burgundy* during the ship's Atlantic crossing from New York City to Le Havre, France between March 25 and May 11, 1841. Also included is a sailor's "yarn" entitled "The Duel," consisting of six manuscript pages in ink. It relates the tale of a duel between one "Jack Pepper – Mid. of the Ourang-outang" and "Mr. Bang, the senior gunner." A longer version of the poem, written by Charles Greatrex, was first published in 1842.

The parishioner's diary provides a record of sermons, lectures, and the writer's personal reflections, as well as of meetings and other events at the First Baptist Church in America, founded in 1638 by Roger Williams in Providence. The diary begins on June 25, 1837, the day when the "Rev. William Hague commenced his Pastoral charge" over the church. The writer is a highly intelligent American minister on par with William Hague, who was by all accounts a powerful transcendentalist pastor and the author of several books of theology and history. The diary contains

several references to Hague and other prominent figures, including both Grimke sisters, Sarah and Angelina, who were invited to lecture on "the sin of Slavery" in April, 1838. The diary covers nearly the entire period of Hague's ministry at Providence through September, 1839.

The midshipman's journal chronicles one of the last voyages of the *Burgundy* under the command of the English Captain John Rockett. The *Burgundy* was a French merchantman used primarily for the transatlantic passage of European emigrants to the United States. It commences on March 25, 1841 at New York Harbor "... laying off the Battery | 12 o'clock Steamer came with passengers. Took us in tow as far as the Quarantine ground | dropped anchor for the night ... March 26 ... Captain came on board, got under weigh | beat down as far as Sandy Hook. Shifted our course east"

During the voyage they run into a severe storm near the western islands on April 4: "... Wind S.W. blowing a gale ... raining hard | took two reefs in the spanker | double reefed the mizzen topsail ... a gale | broke the jaws of main topgallant yard ... called all hands to reef topsails ... (O Scissors -- ain't this fun. Who wouldn't sell a farm and go to sea)" They dock at Le Havre on April 18 and layover until May 9, 1841, when the ship is ready to commence its transatlantic passage back to New York with an unusually high number of emigrants and other passengers: "23 passengers in the cabin, and 283 in the steerage."

There appear to be two separate owner's names written in faint but illegible pencil on the back endleaves: the first name is signed "Providence" and the other includes a street address in Paris: "No. 171 Rue Mouffetard, Quartier St. Marcel." A splendid early American blank book containing two intriguing manuscript journals and an associated sailor's doggerel. Additional excerpts are available upon request. [\[BTC#445930\]](#)

Wednesday June 25 Mr Laque's discourse this evening was upon the church;
 God's design in the establishment of visible church on earth; what one
 line should be in order that God may acknowledge us as members
 of his ~~visible~~ church spiritual and triumphant: Let Unto him be glory
 in the church, by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end Amen.
 As the church are witnesses for the truth, how necessary to maintain a consistent
 Christian character that we may be as living epistles, known and read of
 men. a profitable exhortation this, worthy of constant remembrance:

Reflections. After listening to such a discourse as this, directed to me, as
 a professed disciple of Christ, how can I excuse myself if I do not heed
 its truth, and seek in remembrance of it, to have my life more holy than
 it ever yet has been. Oh that fruit may abound in my future life to the glory of God,
 Amen.

to the gates run a line ashore. Move
 up the anchor and heaved into the dock
 furled over sails made her fast. Turned
 in just as the clock struck eleven

O Scissors I am very ^{sleepy}

Sunday May 9th 1841

12 O Clock heaved in our fasts, and took steam
 to tow us out. 23 passengers in the cabin.
 and 283 in the stowage. off the pier head
 set topsails, spunked. steam took us about

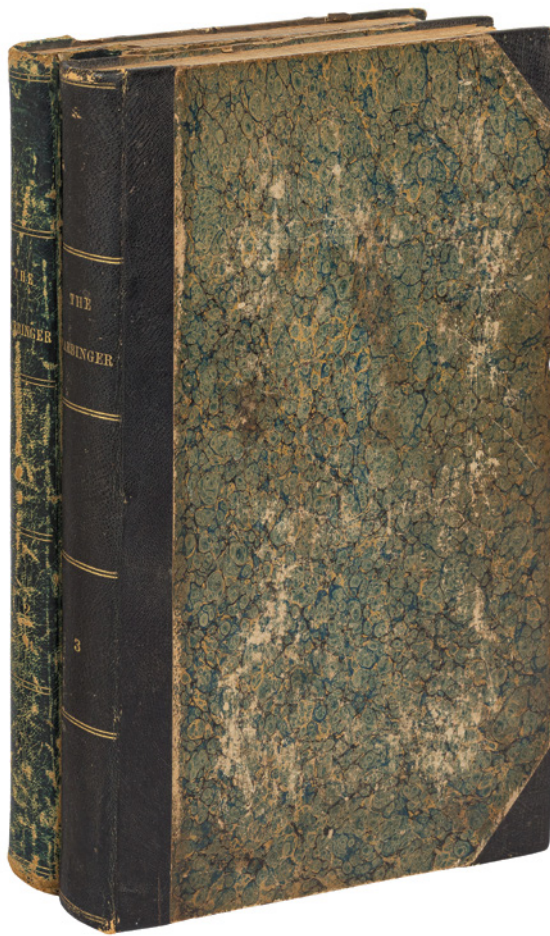
The Duel

Well, sing my pigtail! hews a rum condemn
 Sink me if I can fathom this ee yarn
 Hew, Jack, my boy, just ^{the} hanc overhaul
 As you're a scholar, this ee Widdie's scrawl.
 Want half up to this quill-driving tack,
 It takes a British dailor flat aback.

Well, messmates, listen—hang astern a bit—
 A precious dockymint—this ee is it—
 Jack Kipper, Woid of the Oodang-Cutang,
 Respectfully requests that Mr Bang

Continue on the next page

Published and Printed at Brook Farm



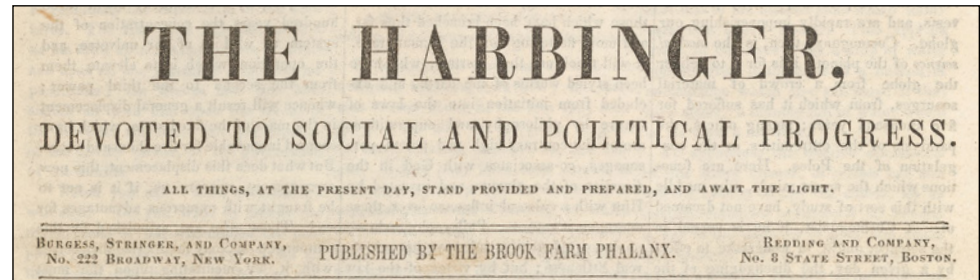
34 (Utopian)

George RIPLEY, Charles H. DANA, John S. DWIGHT, Albert BRISBANE, Marx Edgeworth LAZARUS

The Harbinger, devoted to Social and Political Progress
Vol. II [and] Vol. III, 1845-46

Published by the Brook Farm Phalanx. New York: Burgess, Stringer, and Company. Boston: Redding and Company 1846

\$6500



Two volumes. Quartos. Measuring 8¼" x 11¼". Both volumes are complete with 26 weekly issues. Vol. II: pp. iv, 412 (December 13, 1845 – June 6, 1846); Vol. III: pp. iv, 412 (June 13, 1846 – December 5, 1846). Bound in contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards, gilt spines, edges lightly sprinkled. Contemporary ownership signature of "W.B. Brown" on the front free endpaper of each volume.

Both volumes are in very good condition with overall rubbing and some scuffing on the spine of vol. II, scattered foxing, and two early stitched repairs: on the lower corner of one leaf in vol. II (pp. 201-202), and diagonally across one leaf in vol. III (pp. 399-400).

Two well-preserved volumes of George Ripley's pioneering and important radical magazine. Published and printed at the utopian Brook Farm community in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, the magazine was well ahead of its time, particularly in its advocacy of women's rights, and featured in its pages many of the country's best critical and literary figures.

As noted in a recent exhibition at Yale University, America and the Utopian Dream, the Brook Farm community was founded by George and Sophia Ripley in 1841 and "began as a product of the transcendentalist movement and a showplace for Christian socialism. The commune had more than 120 members at its highest point," including a young Nathaniel Hawthorne, "and was widely regarded as an intellectual center. After four years of existence, however, the members changed its purpose to that of a Fourierist phalanx. When the headquarters of Fourierism moved from New York City to Brook Farm in 1845, the Fourierist Magazine, the *Phalanx*, was renamed the *Harbinger* to be published on the Brook Farm printing press."

The *Harbinger* received the full-time attention of Ripley and his associates Charles A. Dana and John S. Dwight. Dana later achieved celebrity as editor of the *New York Sun*, and Dwight went on to become one of the earliest and foremost music critics in the United States. The magazine offered an alternative to transcendentalists who admired Emerson's romantic perfectionism but rejected his belief in renovation through individualism and self-culture. The contributors to the *Harbinger* instead emphasized social reform and cooperation which would elevate the individual while benefiting the entire community; the magazine quickly became the most important "Associationist" journal in America.

Also included among the many notable contributors in addition to Ripley, Dana, and Dwight, are Albert Brisbane, who first introduced the theories of Charles Fourier in the United States; William H. Channing, a key figure in the early years of the woman's rights movement; and M.E. Lazarus, an important American individualist anarchist who advocated for free love.

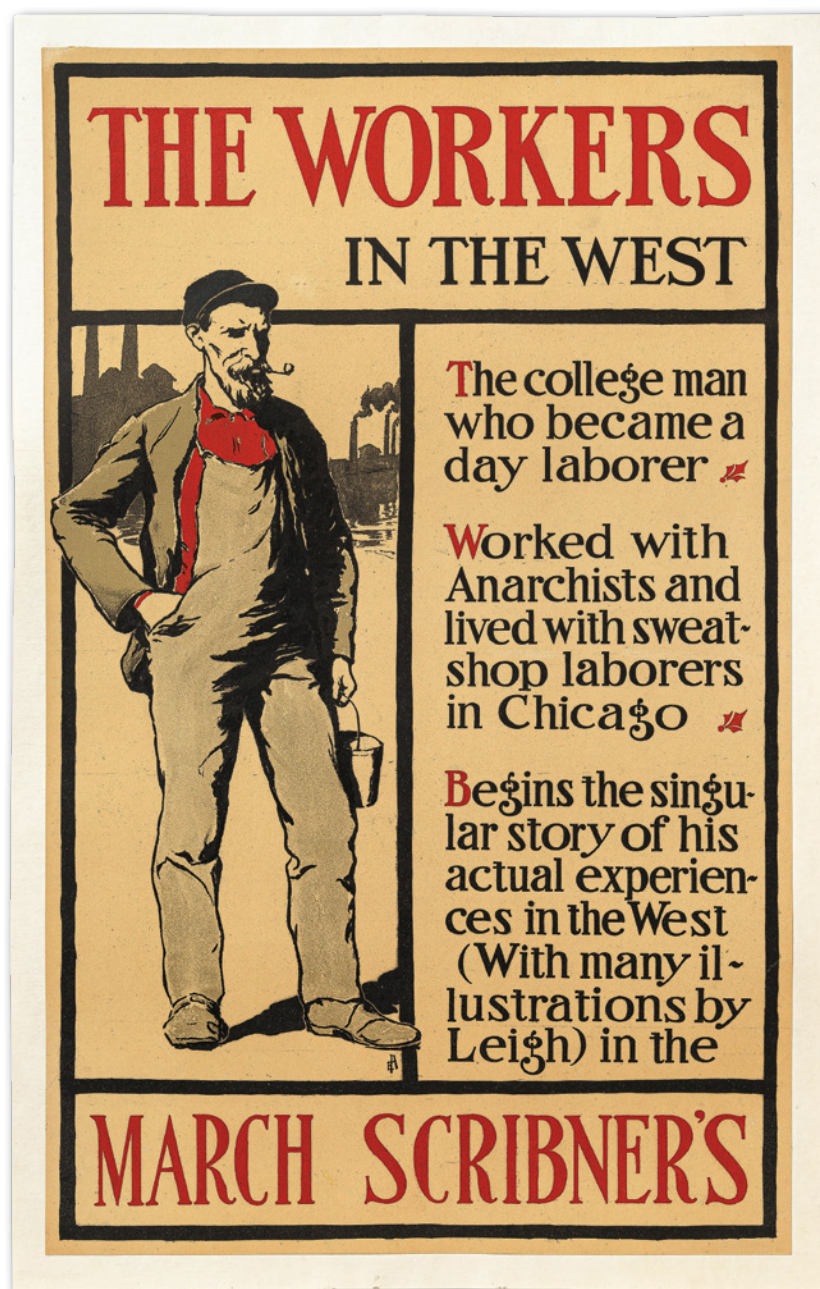
The original owner of both volumes, "W.B. Brown" was related to John Stillman Brown, a Unitarian minister and member of Brook Farm who acted as instructor in Theosophical and Practical Agriculture. J.S. Brown was the husband of Mary Ripley, George Ripley's cousin. Volume three has two additional small owner's signatures written in light pencil on the outer margin of p. 70: "Mary G. Brown"; and p. 68: "E.H. Brown."

An attractive, scarce set of two consecutive volumes in the original bindings. [BTC#450418]

DR. CHANNING.

INFLUENCE OF ASSOCIATION ON WOMAN.

The Associative system has found some of its most devoted advocates among the intelligent and earnest-minded women who have been won to its principles by a perception of the benefits it would confer upon their own sex, in particular, as well as of the general prospects which it held forth for the advancement of Humanity. It is true, indeed, that within the retired sphere of domestic life, many women are almost shut out from a view of the grosser evils inflicted on the present order of society, and it requires some exercise of the imagination to gain a lively idea of the enormities with which their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, are obliged to come in contact in the usual course of their daily business. They may listen with a feeling of incredulity to the representations of reformers, and wonder why such a noise should be made about errors and sufferings, which have never been brought vividly home to their own experience. But this



35 (Western Americana)

Walter A. WYCKOFF

[Broadside]: *The Workers in the West*

[New York]: Scribner's [1898]

\$1200

Broadside or poster. Measuring 13½" x 21¾", professionally backed on linen measuring 15" x 23". Fine. Lithographed poster advertising the March, 1898, issue of *Scribner's Magazine*.

The magazine featured the first in an important series of articles by Walter A. Wyckoff, a young Princeton graduate (and later sociology professor) who spent 18 months traveling from Connecticut to California living only on the wages he earned as a laborer, and "learning, by experience, what it is to look for work and fail to find it; to renew the search under the spur of hunger and cold, and of the animal instinct of self-preservation until any employment, no matter how low in the scale of work ... appears to you the very Kingdom of Heaven."

Starting in 1891, Wyckoff "passed through lumber camps in Pennsylvania and vast farmlands in the Midwest. He worked in the industrial world of Chicago's factories, on the crews at the site of the 1893 Columbian Exposition. He observed mining camps of Colorado and finally reached

the Pacific in early 1893." (Driver, *A Place Among Original Investigators: Walter Wyckoff, Alfred Pierce, and Me*).

Wyckoff then turned his notes on his travels into two books: *The Workers, an Experiment in Reality: The East* (1897) and *The Workers, an Experiment in Reality: The West* (published in parts in *Scribner's* before coming out as a book later in 1898), which brought him national recognition as an investigator of labor and class. The first article in the *Scribner's* series on the West, for which this poster was made, describes the hardships of working class life in Chicago in the winter of 1891-92.

The poster illustration is signed with the monogram "EA." The Melbert Cary Collection of Graphic Arts at the University of Rochester, which holds the only copy of the poster listed in *OCLC*, credits it to Edwin Austin Abbey, which we cannot confirm. A striking graphic image representing Wyckoff's work, which occupy a central place among the books on casual laborers. [BTC#449666]



36 (Western Americana, Photography)

Real Photo Post Cards from Leadville, Colorado

Leadville, Colorado: B.C. Gray [circa 1913-1915]

\$1100

A collection of 20 original gelatin silver photographs on real photo post card backs. Measuring 5½" x 3½" each with the back mark of photographer B.C. Gray. Most are captioned and dated on the verso, mostly dated in 1913, with one dated in 1915. All of the images seem to be of Leadville and the vicinity and include people presumably from the same family, mostly women, at various locations: in a barnyard (one shows three females with two burros), in front of a log cabin, a couple of a little boy in front of a primitive storefront with a wooden sidewalk, another shows a group of young women posed on a large rock, captioned "Law's Lake Aug. 3, 1913 Young Ladies Sodality." A handsome group of images. [BTC#416461]

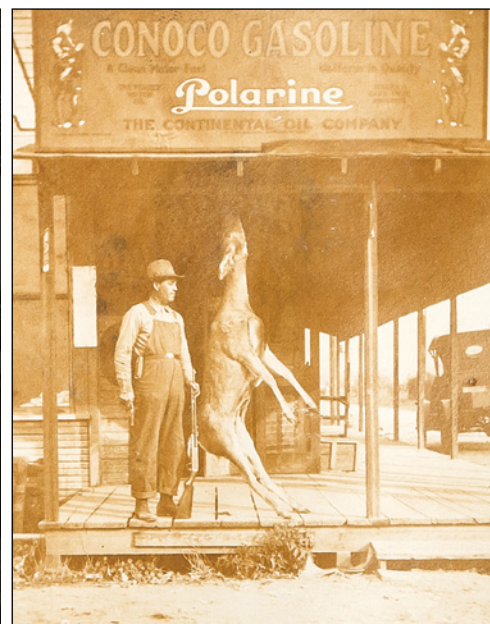
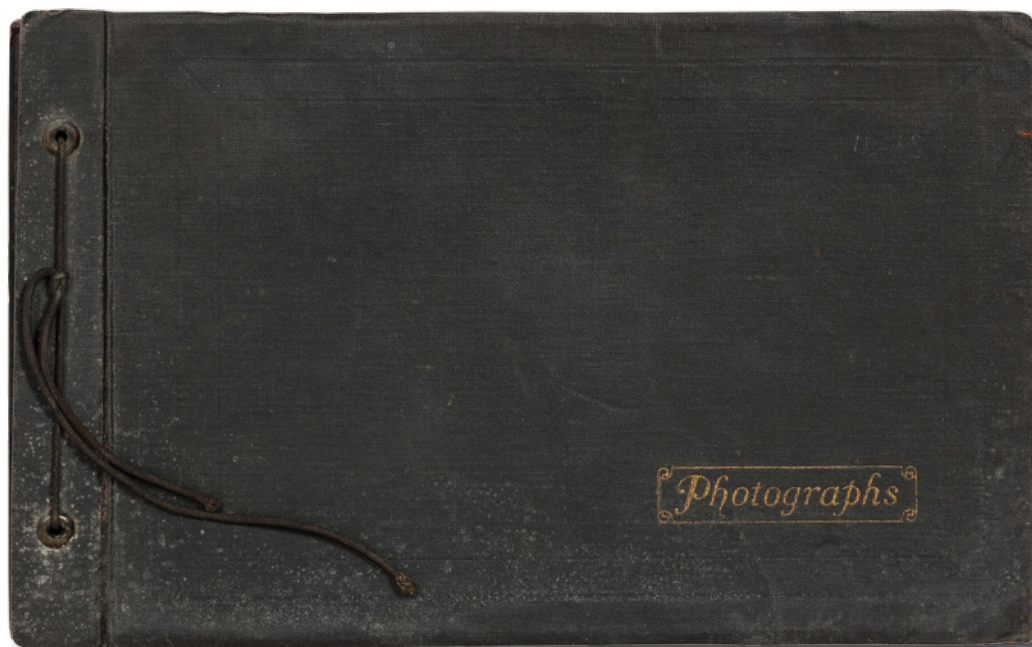
37 (Western Americana, Photography)

[Photo Album]: *Hunting and Outdoor Life in Idaho*

Idaho: [circa 1915-1920]

\$1800

Oblong quarto. Flexible black cloth with "Photographs" in gilt on front wrap. Some staining on the front wrap, some images mounted too close to the margin and creased, and in a few cases torn on the edges, overall very good. 159 mounted gelatin silver images, with 10 additional images laid in to make a total of 169 images. Various sizes, with 4½" x 2¾" predominating. Only a few captions visible on the versos (two of Carmel-by-the-Sea, California). The vast amount (and probably all but the two in Carmel) are outdoors images set in Idaho. A few larger images are backmarked by a Boise photographer and images of a car that is in several images display an Idaho license plate. The images include several of men and women shooting, posing with fish and of fishing streams, dead deer and other animals (one of a deer hanging from the porch of a Conoco gas station, another of deer strapped to the running board of a car), stretched hides, images of horses and sheep (including a woman riding a sheep and a large image of a flock), camping and tents, a mine shed and mining camp, cabins and small farms, woods, and someone peering out of an outhouse. A nice geographically and subject specific photo album, with women well-represented. [BTC#413779]





38 (Western Interest)

[Photo Album]: *Western Travel and Silent Film Production*

California, Washington, Arizona, Nevada: 1914-1921

\$3500

Oblong quarto. Measuring 12" x 7". String-tied brown leather over stiff paper boards. Contains 350 sepia-toned or black and white silver gelatin photographs measuring between 1½" x 2" and 3½" x 5", with captions. Very good album with worn edges and rubbing with near fine photographs.

A photo album compiled by a California family in the 1920s. The album is not in chronological order and begins with images from around a family home with pictures of children playing, dogs, portraits, and gatherings. One photo shows a young girl riding a muzzled bear at a fairground. Following this are photos from a trip to Arizona

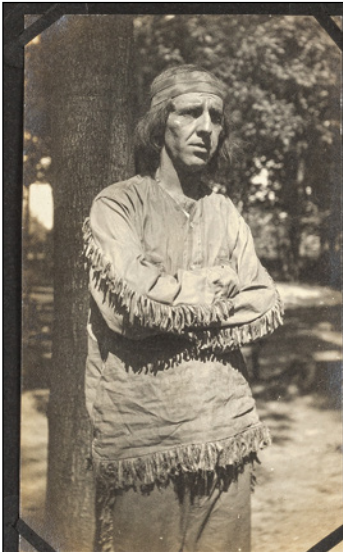
where they posed in the desert by Saguaro cacti. One caption reads, "Prudence and Babe out for a spin" under a photo of two girls in a horse-drawn cart; another shows a cattle ranch. There are also photos of homesteads in the area including one with a group of African-American posed in the distance. They continue their travels to Washington state, Oregon, and Nevada where they camped, visited the Columbia and Skipinon rivers, and photographed waterfalls and dams. Towards the end of the album is a large image of a train on fire and another shows the result of an earthquake. Of note is a 1921 trip to Coarsegold, California which included a visit to an active set for a silent film. Many of these photos feature cameramen getting shots of a western scene. One of the family may have been involved with film; there are numerous photographs of a man in costume including as a Native American. Another shows a young girl in a tutu smiling at a man who appears to be a clown.

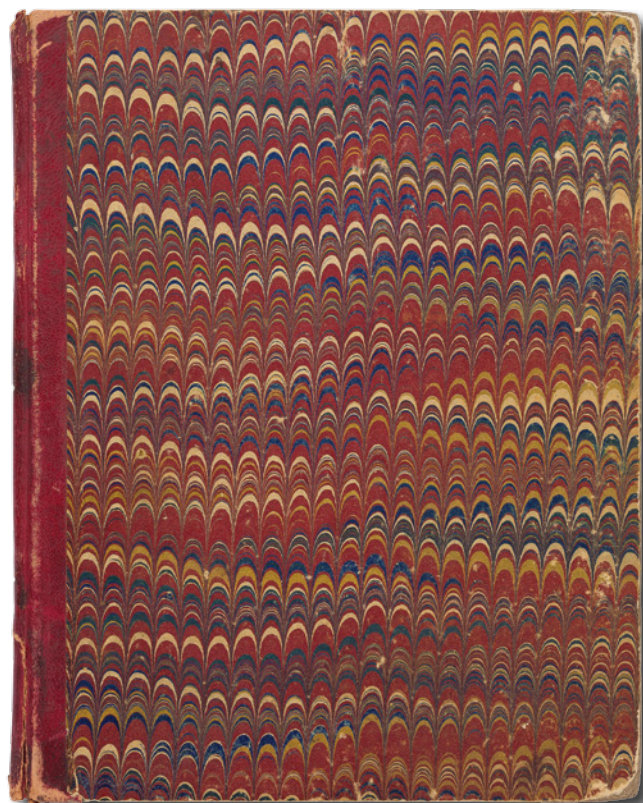
An extensive photo album of western travel with shots from some aspects of 1920s show business. [BTC#448494]





Williams Home-stead





39 (Women, Baseball)

William GOLDBECK and Anna Mary FREEMAN

Diary and Commonplace Book of William F. Goldbeck, with Holograph Poems by Anna Mary Freeman, 1873-74

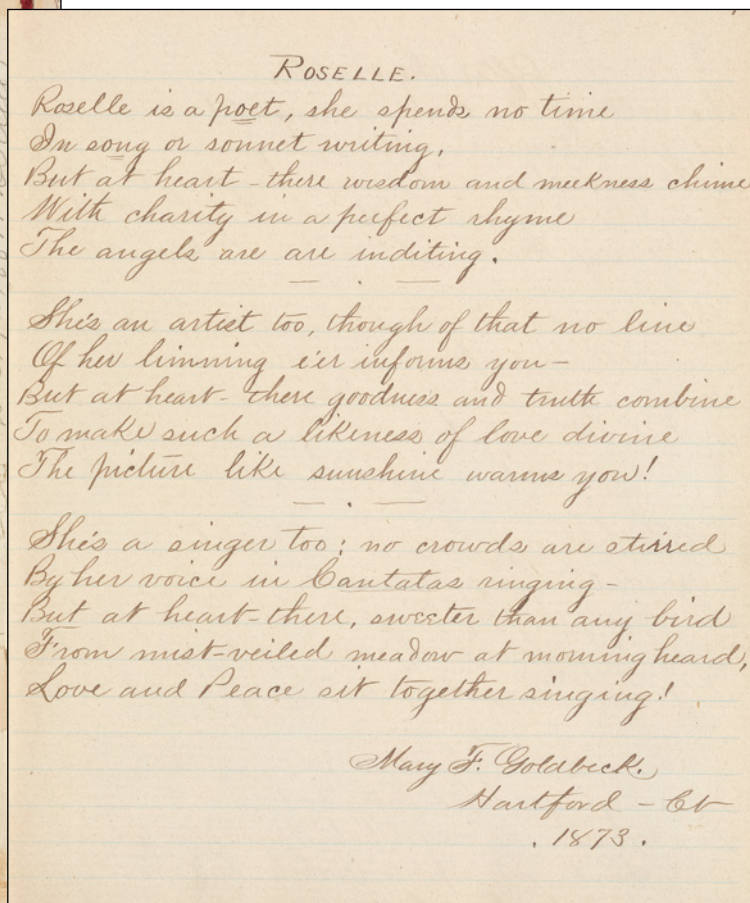
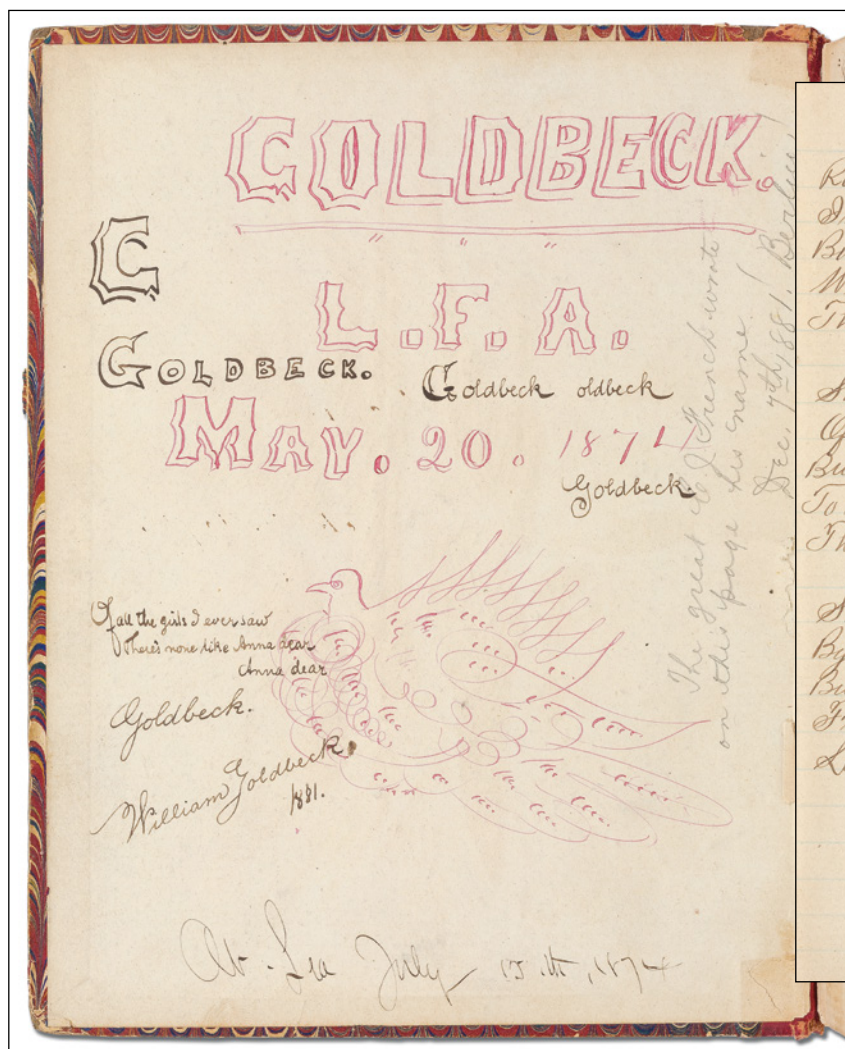
(Hartford, Connecticut; Lake Forest, Illinois: 1873-74)

\$8000

Square octavo notebook (6" x 8"). Consists of 136 pages numbered in manuscript with over 100 pages of manuscript entries: including nine poems by Anna Mary Freeman together with diary entries and sketches by her son William. Bound in quarter red morocco and marbled paper over boards, gilt spine, edges marbled. Rubbing and wear to the edges of the boards, the front free endpaper (a manuscript title page) is detached, both hinges are split with the stitches still holding firm, very good.

An important notebook originally owned by Mary F. Goldbeck (Anna Mary Freeman): "a genius in water-color miniatures," and a leading figure among the women poets associated with the bohemian scene in antebellum New York. The first ten pages contain eight holograph poems Signed or initialed by Mary F. Goldbeck, and one other poem: "The Jessamine Tree," which appears to be in the hand of her son William. All nine are her final revised versions, written in 1873. Included are final revised versions of "Night-Song" (first published in *The Crayon* in 1858), and "The Jessamine Tree" (first composed circa 1857 in a manuscript at the Boston Public Library titled: "Lines on seeing some Jessamine Flowers").

After Freeman's death in February 1874, the volume was passed on to her son, who used it as a diary and commonplace book while he was a student at Lake Forest Academy near Chicago (March – June, 1874), and traveling to Berlin and Prussia (August, 1874). Of particular interest among his diary entries and notes are numerous references to a baseball club he helped organize at the academy: the "Lake Forest Boys," and to contemporary baseball games played by the Chicago White Stockings, including one game that he attended in Chicago with his father Robert Goldbeck (an eminent pianist, composer, and founder of The Chicago Musical College).



Night Song.

Not the mornings - bright eyed mornings,
That with melody and mirth,
As children wake their mothers,
Come to wake the sleeping Earth.

Not the noons - the Bride like noon-tides,
That languishingly lie
On faint and breathless trances
Heath the days impassioned eye.

Not the Evenings - nun-like evenings,
Passing dreamily and slow,
With their mist-veils falling round them,
Telling dew-beads as they go -

But the nights - the Queenly midnights,
Pour life's richest wine for me
From the star-gu'd Heavenly chalice,
And my soul drinks royally!

Mary F. Goldbeck.

Lake Forest Boys.

Names.	pos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.
Binkins.	P.	X	X			X	X			X	0	5
Hodges.	P.	0		0		0				0	4	0
Jones.	3 rd B.	0		0		0		0		0	5	0
Wells.	C.F.	0	X	0			X	0			2	2
Stone.	S.S.		X		X		X	0			1	3
Spencer.	R.F.		0		0		X		0		3	1
White.	2 nd B.				0		X		X		1	2
Lee.	L.F.						0		0		2	0
Warren.	C.		0		0		0		0		4	0
Total =		0	2	0	1	0	4	0	1		2	8

Forest Grounds May 23, 1874

Among the poems only the first "Roselle" is dated: "Harford, Ct. / 1873." All nine poems are Signed and presumably are final revised versions of earlier poems or new poems written in 1873. Interspersed throughout the rest of the volume (pp. 11-136) are William's diary entries and several pages of notes, tables, and sketches relating to the "Young American Base Ball Club" organized by William and a fellow classmate on May 25, 1874. He refers to the team (the "Lake Foresters" and "Lake Forest Boys"), and their baseball games throughout the course of his entries from May-June, including several games with a rival team, the "Highland Parks," or "Highland Park Boys." He also records the names of his teammates, the club rules, and draws sketches of their positions on the field.

A remarkable and historically important primary source that documents the Goldbeck family, and includes unpublished and final revised versions of Anna Mary Freeman's poetical works.

A list of the nine poems, including a full transcription of "Night Song," and a few extracts from the diary entries is available. [BTC#438589]

6

The Jessamine Tree (continued)

Bide the bright air refoice;
Once more my Mother is looking at me
From our own bostage door,
Shaded so sweetly o'er,
By the cool green of the Jessamine tree.

Stay, lovely vision! stay!
Ah me! - it fades away -
Or, for my tears, I no longer can see!
Where are you, brother?
And you darling Mother?
Sleeping - not now neath the Jessamine tree!

Starry-eyed Jessamine!
These little flowers of thine,
Shining so sweetly the green leaves among,
Dear Recollections brought,
But with such sadness fraught,
That I have sobbed, when I meant to have sung
Mary F. Goldbeck.



YOUNG AMERICA B.B.C.

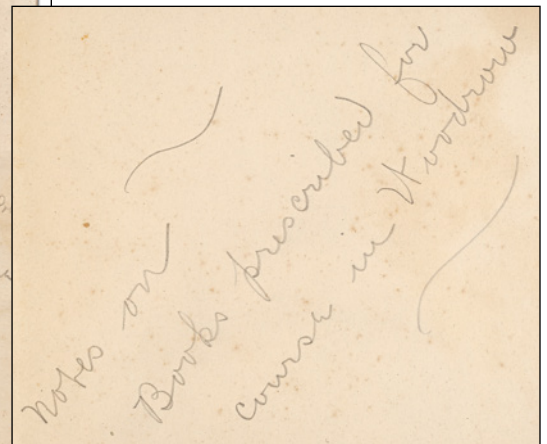
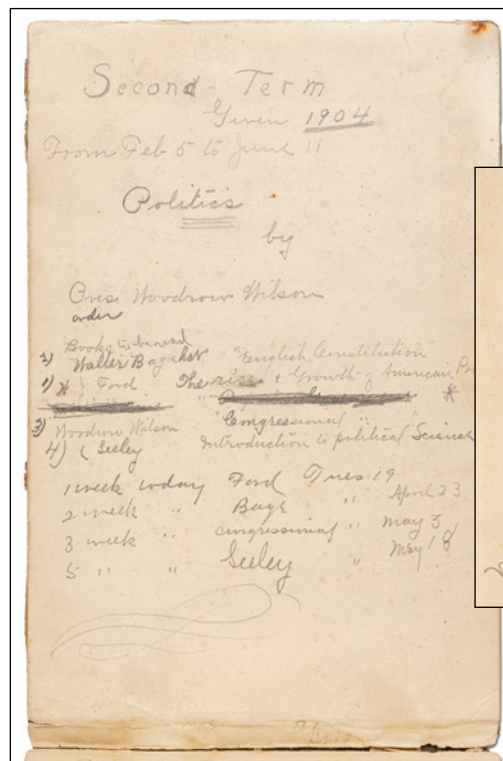
CAPTAIN
G. R. PARRISH.

Positions.	Names.
CATCHER. =	Fred Pan Amragon. J. Moore.
PITCHER. =	Frank Brownell.
SHORT-STOP. =	Fred Richardson.
1ST. BASE. =	E. B. Rice. Chas. French.
2ND. BASE. =	Chas. French. T. W. Heermans.
3RD. BASE. =	Thos. W. Heermans. Geo. Parrish.
CENTRE P.D. =	Wm. Goldbeck.
LEFT P.D. =	E. B. Rice
RIGHT P.D. =	W. Clark

Signed Geo. R. Parrish.
Captain.

Club organized by W. Goldbeck and Jos. Moore
on the 25th day of May, 1874.

1874.  1874.
Y.A.  Y.A.



40 (Woodrow Wilson) FW. MULLEN

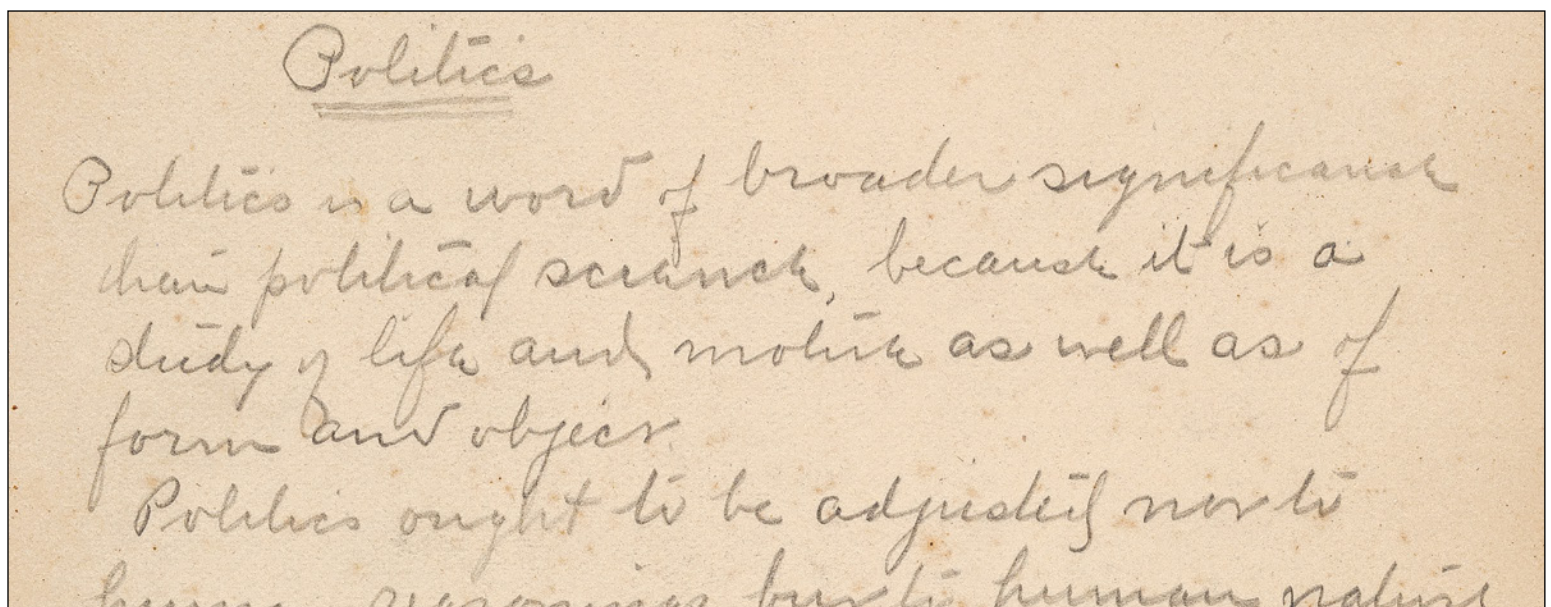
[Notebook]: Seat 151. Jus[tice]. & Politics. Class of 1905. Prof. Woodrow Wilson

Princeton: 1904

\$3000

Octavo. Unprinted notebook. Top-bound in quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards with partially printed label on front board, filled in with ink and pencil by Mullen. Some erosion on the marbled paper, hinge a little tender but holding, about very good, internally very good or better. Frank W. Mullen, from the Princeton Class of 1905, notes on the inside of the front board that the course was conducted during Second Term between February 5 to June 11, 1904, and was conducted by "Pres. Woodrow Wilson" (while president of the university) and notes various books consulted for the course, including one by Wilson. The notebook contains 29 pages (written rectos only) of copious and closely written pencil notes on each of Wilson's lectures. If the book is flipped over, the first page states: "Notes on books prescribed for course in Woodrow" and is followed by another five pages of penciled notes on the books assigned to the course. Additionally laid in is a page torn from the volume, with notes on what seems to have been an assignment for the course. A diligent note-taker, Mullen's notebook contains what we roughly estimate to be 8,500 - 9,000 words.

Mullen surfaces in various Princeton alumni reports. In a 1947 edition he reported himself as comptroller for Kronfeld Clothiers in New York, a chain of men's clothing stores. A real-time reporting of Wilson's lectures on politics, before Wilson had actually put his theories into practice and thus presumably uncommon. [BTC#439292]





41 (World War II)

World War II-Era Entertainment Photographs in Washington, DC

1940s

\$300

Five loose stiff leaves measuring 13" x 11" removed from a perished photo album. A collection of 36 black and white photographs most measuring 3" x 4½", with captions. All photos are about fine affixed to stiff gray paper. Five pages from a variety of shows and activities dated between 1940 and 1947, the first of which is a dog show in Virginia in April 1940. A series of candid photos from 1941 shows the "Boogy-Woogy Orchestra and Show" performing at the Capital complete with dancers, singers, and comedians. A 1943 "Third War Bond show of Army equipment" entitled "Back the Attack" shows African-American soldiers raising barrage balloons and a commander's car from World War I (so labeled) and a military plane on display on the grounds of the Washington Monument. Another page shows a performance by Guy Lombardo and his orchestra in 1945 depicting Lombardo conducting musicians as well as a photo of a trumpet duet including a female musician. A final sheet shows a performance of "We Love A Lassie" starring Julie Harris at the National Theatre in Washington, DC A modest collection of 1940s snapshot photography depicting an array of entertainment available in Washington, DC around the time of the Second World War. [BTC#397781]





42 (World War II, Hawaii)

[Photo Album]: Military Police in Hawaii

Hawaii: [circa 1940s]

\$3000

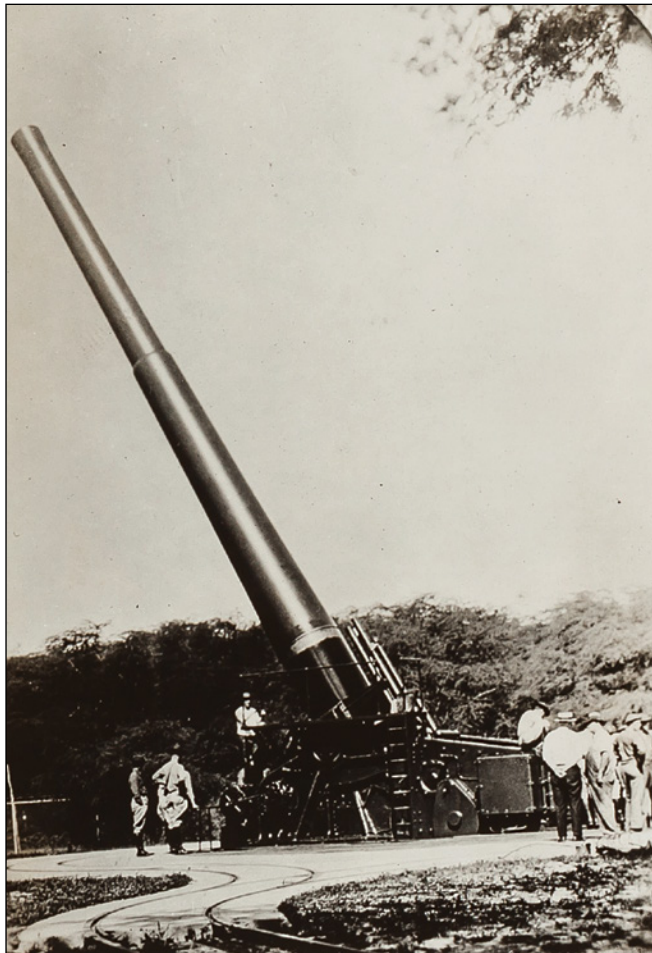
Oblong quarto. Measuring 13" x 10". Screw bound brown leatherette over stiff paper boards with gilt decorations. Contains 270 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 2" x 2" and 5" x 7", some with captions. Very good album with worn edges, tears, and rubbing with near fine photographs.

A photo album kept by a military police officer and photographer during the Second World War stationed at Fort Shafter. The photographs are better than average quality and it appears that he was either a military photographer at the time or working on skills art while serving. He photographed local Hawaiians in traditional dress featuring hula dancers, long boats, and fisherman. Many of the images are of girls in traditional hula skirts posed on beaches, a few include hand coloring. Some of these photos are posed and appear to be pin-up in nature, one of which is a girl in a hula skirt lounging on a palm tree trunk with a ukulele. He also photographed the landscapes

of the island showing the shore, waterfalls, volcanoes, and mountains. Other photos show beach-goers on towels in the sand and surfers catching waves.

Along with photos of civilians and locals he photographed the military base and fellow MPs. In exceptional shots he captures marching lines of soldiers, artillery, horses, airplanes, and military vehicles. He also took portrait style photos of fellow soldiers posed in their MP uniforms, on motorcycles, and some in their beach patrol uniforms. One page shows a few men posed with their out-stretched arms holding a gun pointed off camera. A panorama of the men is shown with them posed in lines in front of rows of palm trees. There are action shots of men using large artillery, search lights, and on board ships. The MP's leisure time is featured throughout the album showing them posed with girls, boxing, and going to see movies at the barracks. The final page of the album has four photos of a young woman posed in a bathing suit and dresses, possibly a girlfriend or a model.

An extensive collection of better than average soldier photography taken during a tour of duty in Hawaii during World War II. [BTC#417618]







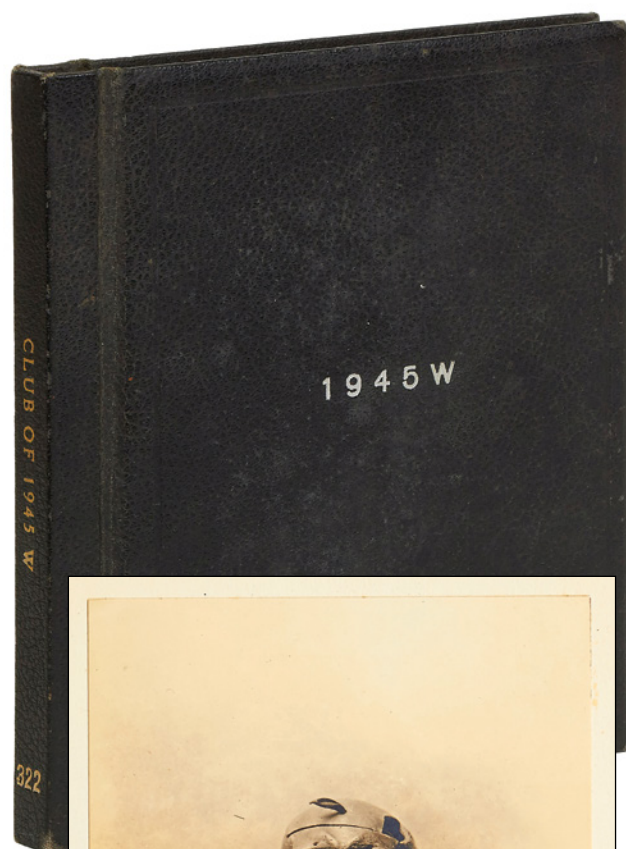
44 (Yale)

1945 Skull & Bones Yearbook

[New Haven]: 1945

\$2500

Photo album. Large octavo. Full black buckram with date "1945W" stamped in silver on the front board; "Class of 1945 W" and the number "322" stamped on the spine "322" on the rear board, mild edgewear, near fine. The album contains 10 mounted gelatin silver photographs of members, each one Signed; an additional unsigned photograph of an older unidentified African-American, presumably a servant; plus four additional images (a skull and bones, the entrance to the club, etc). Not inconsistent with the time, most of the members are pictured in military uniforms. Skull and Bones is the oldest of Yale's secret societies and the most determinedly secretive; as such, it has long been an inspiration for speculation and imagination. A fascinating album from Yale's Skull and Bones society, comprising real photos of members with their signatures, as well as photos of the club and related images and iconography. Undoubtedly produced in small numbers for members only, these "yearbooks" are understandably scarce and (literally) put a face on this notoriously secretive club. Skull and Bones has counted as members many of the most powerful men in the country - from Presidents and Supreme Court Justices to writers and athletes. [BTC#401882]



RYMES.

GARDNER.

STONE.

LORING.

LITTLE.

ROBINSON.

WHITTIER.

MORSS.

DREW.

LAWYARD.

HUNT.

HATCH.

DELAND.

GOFF.

ENSLIN.

WATSON.

RAND.

BILLINGS.

BANKS.

RAMSAY.

FOSTER.

ROGERS.

NORTON.

BOYD.

WASHINGTON MEDAL.

PEIRCE.

WILSON.

LAWWELL.

BECKFORD.

SHATTUCK.

WORCESTER.

CLARK.

PORTER.

BRADBURY.

BROWN.

BARSTOW.

KETTELL.

CASWELL.

WILLIAMS.

LINDSEY.

BEDDOE.

WRIGHT.

QUINCY.

RICHARDS.

ALLEN.

BIRD.

CUSHING.

BRINTNALL.

Detail from item #22