BETWEEN THE COVERS
RARE BOOKS
CATALOG 234: AMERICANA
Archive of Photographs by the Forensic Anthropologist Thomas Dale Stewart in Alaska

1927

$7500

A group of 97 photographs taken by Thomas Dale Stewart and his associates in Alaska while on an expedition to study the Cup’it Eskimos. Most are approximately 4” x 6”, many are captioned on the verso. Thomas Dale Stewart, a protégé of Aleš Hrdlicka, was one of the founders of modern forensic anthropology. He attended George Washington and Johns Hopkins, and began work for the Smithsonian Department of Anthropology in 1924. In 1927, he went to Alaska to work with Henry Collins, primarily on Nunivak Island, Nash Harbor, and Cape Etolin in the Bering Sea, some of the most isolated places in Alaska, to study and measure the people and make excavations in the area of the Nunivak Island Cup’it Eskimos, the first time anthropologists had studied the area in any detail. Their measurements of 180 living Eskimos, and 178 skulls was published by Hrdlicka. Stewart was later appointed Head Curator of the Department of Anthropology, and later Director of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History. He did important work on anthropometry, early man, and forensic anthropology, and later was the primary consultant to the FBI for forensic anthropology.

The breakdown of the photographs is as follows: 36 anthropological studies of living Eskimos, each captioned; 20 on the sites of the diggings showing skulls, campsite, etc.; 25 images of the general area of the diggings; 14 images of native peoples in general scenes, working and in their village; two walrus photos - one of a dead walrus, the other of an elaborately carved tusk. Other than the anthropological studies, most of the images are uncaptioned.

Also included is a postcard of the boat from Henry Collins to Stewart dated in 1929, presumably in the Bering Sea, “does this remind you of the smell of Akutan? We are waiting as usual here in Unalaska. Think I’ll climb Pyramid Mt. maybe tomorrow. Good luck with the Pueblo skulls. HBC.” Also included is a Typed Letter Signed addressed to Stewart in 1930 from Joseph Sweetman Ames, the President of Johns Hopkins, announcing Stewart has been named the “Franklin P. Mall Scholar in Anatomy.” This archive of photographs appears to be unpublished and not held in the National Anthropology Archive, and are an early and important source of Stewart and Collins’s work in Alaska. [BTC#394481]
A remarkable large inlaid wood standing picture frame made in 1938 by the French Canadian carpenter Oliver Rainville at Cohoes, New York with “1,690 pieces” of “rare kinds of wood, inlaid and natural finished.” The base of the frame measures 27” across and is 8” deep at the center; it supports two flanking Art Deco towers that measure 4½” square and 17” high. Mounted between the towers is a Christian Cross (measuring 16½” x 21½”) with a printed half-tone photograph of Father Coughlin mounted inside an oval glass frame. Rainville signed his name in the wood underneath the frame. There is a scratch above the word “Charity” and small stain at the top of the right tower, else fine overall.

An idiosyncratic and elaborate tribute made by Rainville, noted on a typed sheet of paper mounted on the back of the frame: “as a token of appreciation for [Coughlin’s] grand work for the laboring class.” The frame was designed to symbolize Father Coughlin’s “untiring zeal towards the cause of Christianity and Social Justice.” The towers are modeled after the Charity Crucifixion Tower built in 1931 at the National Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan. The zig-zag Art Deco Basilica was completed in 1936 with contributions Coughlin solicited from his radio listeners.

During the 1930s Coughlin broadcast his radio sermons from the tower, reaching a mass audience of up to 30 million listeners a week, thus making him an important national political figure. At the beginning of his radio career Coughlin supported Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal programs; but by 1934 he turned against Roosevelt, accusing him of colluding with ‘Jewish’ bankers. By the late 1930s Coughlin’s broadcasts were political and economic rather than religious: he openly supported some of the fascist polices of Mussolini and Hitler, and expressed isolationist, conspiratorial, and anti-Semitic views that resonated with many of his listeners. It was not until the outbreak of World War II in 1939 that the Roosevelt administration was able to shut
down his radio program and forbid the distribution of his newspaper *Social Justice* through the mail.

A detailed typed description of the frame is provided on a (5” x 7”) sheet of paper laminated onto the back of the Cross, quoted here in full:

"The purpose of this picture frame was to group around the picture of Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin some symbols of his untiring zeal towards the cause of Christianity and Social Justice.

First: The form of the frame is an imaginary plan of the splendid Shrine of the Little Flower of Royal Oak and its Tower, the realized dream of the Rev. Pastor. / Second: The Cross of Victory Symbolizing his tireless work to remove the cause of want in the midst of plenty, the land of communism. / Third: The Unearthed Cross, of the Cross of the Little Flower, symbolizing Christ’s immortality and suffering humanity.

The construction of this frame has required over three hundred hours of labor, it has been made all by hand, it contains 1,690 pieces of the following rare kinds of wood, inlaid and natural finished. / Black Walnut from N. America; White Holly, U.S.A.; Kingwood, Brazil; Mahogany, Africa; Veroba [?], S. America; Satinwood, West Indies; Vermillion, East Indies; Yomawood, East India; Ebony, France; Greenheart, S. America; Avooire, West Africa; White Birch from U.S.A. and Boxwood from Africa.

It has been made by Oliver Rainville of Cohoes, N.Y. during the year 1938. / A similar frame has been made by him and presented to Rev. Father Chas. E. Coughlin as a token of appreciation for his grand work for the laboring class."

A beautifully made historical and political artifact, with symbolic resonance made all the more telling in the modern age. [BTC#425776]
The first geological survey of Arkansas

3 (Arkansas)  
David Dale OWEN  
*First Report of a Geological Reconnoissance of Arkansas, made during the years 1857 and 1858*  
Little Rock: Johnson & Yerkes, State Printers 1858  
$500  

4 (Arizona)  
Erwin BAER  
*[Bird’s-eye View Photo]: Views in Arizona (captioned title): Whipple Barracks, Arizona in 1892*  
Prescott, Arizona: Erwin Baer (1892)  
$600  
Gelatin silver boudoir photograph mounted on a thick card imprinted on the verso with the name of photographer Erwin Baer and a list of 10 “Views in Arizona” (this one not listed among them). Image size approximately 8” x 5”. Tiny stain in bottom corner of mount with almost no effect on the image, a damp mark on the verso, and a few tiny foxed spots on the sky portion of the landscape, very good. Captioned in ink in a contemporary hand on verso: “Whipple Barracks, Arizona in 1892 - Thumb Butte on left.” The image taken from an overlook, shows a frontier fort, with several barracks, central buildings, parade grounds, officer’s quarters, stables, pasture, and cultivated crops. Presumably a scarce image. *OCLC* appears not to find anything from the “Views in Arizona” series. [BTC#421471]
5 (Aviation)
William H. Richardson
[Photo Album]: Stinson Flyers - Early Airplane Barnstorming Troupe
Atlantic City: June 21, 1919
$5500
Octavo. Measuring 7” x 9”. String-tied decorative paper wrappers. Contains 48 black and white or sepia toned gelatin silver photographs measuring 3½” x 5½”, with captions. Additionally included is a certificate issued to Richardson and signed by one of Stinson’s daredevil pilots attesting to his taking a 33-minute flight, with a newspaper article written by Richardson about the flight laid in. The album is good only with considerable edgewear, lacking the back cover, with near fine photographs.

A photo album compiled by William H. Richardson, a journalist and amateur historian who published a number of monographs about New Jersey. The photographs document Richardson’s arrival at the barnstorming event with his friend, W.C. Cobb. The photos show the men in flight jackets and leather helmets as well as Eddie Stinson and his pilots and crew. The album features Stinson’s seaplanes and ground aircraft and many in-flight scenes and bird’s-eye views of Atlantic City. The newspaper article and album label note that Richardson was the first civilian from Jersey City to take aerial photographs.

Stinson was an early Wright-trained aviator and served as a flight instructor for the U.S. Army during World War I. Following the war he started a barnstorming troupe and during one year earned over $100,000 as a stunt pilot. He set a world endurance record for flight in 1921, and eventually founded the Stinson Aircraft Company of Dayton and Detroit which produced a number of very popular aircraft. Stinson accumulated more than 16,000 hours of flight time - the most of any pilot in his lifetime - but he died in a 1932 airplane crash at Chicago.

A very pleasing collection of early aviation stunt pilots and aerial photos of New Jersey.
[BTC#408155]
6 Usher L. Burdick
*The Last Battle of the Sioux Nation*
Fargo, North Dakota / Stevens Point, Wis.: Published for U.L. Burdick, by Worzalla Publishing Co. 1929
$225
First edition. 12mo. 164pp., illustrations from photographs, some in color. Red-brown cloth gilt. Bottom of several page edges bumped and a little creased, a little rubbing on the cloth, a few light pencil notes, else near fine. *Inscribed* by the author: "Presented to F.M. Goodwin by Usher L. Burdick. 4/4/39." A nice copy of this account of Custer's Last Stand. [BTC#396899]

7 (California)
*Opinions of the Supreme Court of the State of California Rendered at Sacramento, at the July Term, 1855*
Sacramento: James Anthony & Co., Printers - Union Book and Job Office 1855
$700
First edition(?) Tall octavo. 32pp., paginated as issued p.33-64. Printed green wrappers. Lacking rear wrap, ink note, small chip, and some staining on front wrap, a good only copy. OCLC locates two copies (with only 24pp., and no publisher identified) both in California. [BTC#411615]

8 (California)
(United States Army Corps of Engineers)
[Two Volumes]: 1. *Examination and Survey of Sacramento River: from Sacramento to Red Bluff; and survey from Feather River to Chico Landing* [and] 2. *Flood Control: Sacramento and San Joaquin River Systems, California*
Washington: Government Printing Office 1911
$750
First edition. Two volumes. (62d Congress, 1st Session, 1911). 1. Portfolio (House Document No. 76): 19pp. (stapled) and 31 large folding maps (numbered 0-30). Complete as issued in cloth portfolio with cloth tie. Light soiling to the portfolio box and topedge of the folded maps, very good. 2. Octavo (House Document No. 81): 55pp., and 10 large folding maps and charts (numbered 1-10). Complete as issued in cloth, also very good. Each volume with shelf number on spine. Any library geeks? A topographical and engineering survey and report, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of War by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A handsome set, scarce in the trade. [BTC#381165]
9  (California)
[James Norman] BILES
[Original Poster Art Maquette]: “Dominion Over Palm and Pine”
[1901]
$1200

Original maquette for a large travel poster or broadside. 20½” x 27”.
Pen and ink and watercolor on thick paper with six areas left blank, presumably for the application of photographs. Signed “Biles” in ink in lower right. Light wear, very near fine. Travel poster advertising California attractions. The blank areas have been labeled in the appropriate blank spaces as: “Cactus Garden, Stanford University”;

“Date Palms, San Gabriel Mission”; “A Shasta Yellow Pine”; “The Cloister, Santa Clara College”; “A Mountain Giant”; and “Palms, State University Grounds.” Faint pencil notes in the blank areas - probably instructions to a printer, it doesn’t appear any images were affixed. [BTC#409072]
**Daily Journal for 1869 from a Ranch and Ferry in Lockeford, California**

(Lockeford, California) New York: Published Annually for the Trade 1865 [the “5” altered in ink to a “9”]

$7000

Small quarto. Measuring 7” x 8”. Commercially published blank journal with a “Calendar for 1865” printed on the front pastedown and a title page printed on the front free endpaper (recto). Bound in quarter sheep and marbled paper over boards with a printed paper label. Rubbing and wear at the extremities, very good, internally near fine. Handwritten in ink on the title page: “Rancho”; “D. J. Locke”; and with the numeral “5” in 1865 altered to read “1869.” The leaves are lined with each page representing three days of the year; almost all of the leaves in the journal have been utilized. Twelve leaves at the back of the journal are designated for cash accounts and bills payable, with only a few lines used.

This journal belonged to Dr. Dean Jewett Locke, a physician originally from New Hampshire. Locke came to California in 1850 and with two of his brothers purchased 360 acres, setting up Locke Ranch on the Mokelumne River. In 1859 they started the town of Lockeford on their land. In 1862 the steamer Pert was brought into the town’s port and the Mokelumne River Navigation Company was formed which helped emphasize the importance of the town.

The journal is set up with daily entries, each column divided with names of employees and what type of work they were doing that day. Entries are made in several hands, some messy but legible, others in beautiful penmanship. Employee names include Jo Stoker, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Rock, Mr. White, Albert Brown, Jo Spooner, Carter, and some Chinese including Lark Soong and Peng. Daily routines are noted with Mr. Plummer tending the store, Mr. Rock tending the ferry, Peng cooking, etc. Other tasks include ditching, plowing, digging potatoes, picking fruit, husking corn, and chopping wood. The store mentioned is almost certainly the general merchandise store run by Locke’s father, Luther Locke, which was often called the “White House.”

An historically fascinating journal, which sheds an interesting light on the activities of Chinese workers, Soong, Peng, Sarn, and Tengue, sometimes with the prefix “Ah” - similar but less formal than the designation “Mr.” An absorbing outlook on the development of California as documented by the daily labors of working men. [BTC#422831]
Julius T. BOYSEN
[Photo Album]: Yosemite
California: 1910
$1200
Oblong small quarto. Measuring 10" x 7". String-tied black paper wrappers. Contains 11 sepia-toned albumen print photographs measuring between 4" x 9" and 5" x 6½", with captions. Near fine album with some edgewear with fine photographs.

A photo album of images of Yosemite National Park captured by Julius T. Boysen, who began selling his images in 1898. Boysen at first entered into a partnership with Arthur Pillsbury, not yet the noted photographer he would later become. Unfortunately marital problems forced Pillsbury to abandon their Yosemite endeavor and he sold his shares in the business. Boysen stayed at Yosemite and proved himself an excellent photographer, though where he truly excelled was at developing and finishing. The photos here reflect that skill with beautiful shots of the national park that capture the waterfalls, El Capitan, and Glacier Pointe, among others. Handwritten captions are included under the photos and detail the height of cliffs and the names of the natural features. One photo shows a man doing a handstand on the edge of Glacier Point, posing wildly on the edge of this cliff was a very popular photo opportunity in the park. Laid in at the end of the album is a panoramic view of a waterfall in the park.

A modest but pleasing collection of Yosemite nature photography by a noted park photographer. [BTC#419658]
Gabriel MOULIN

[Photo Album]: Views of Oakland and Its Vicinity
San Francisco, California: Realty Union, First National Bank Building [1912]

$8000

Oblong quarto. Measuring 10¾” x 7¾”. Flexible leather titled on the front cover in gilt. Inside pastedown with stamp of “Gabriel Moulin, photo., S.F. Calif.” Contains 27 large linen backed gelatin silver photographs measuring 9¾” x 7½”, all but one captioned in the negative. An enterprising child has utilized the unprinted linen backs to scribble in pencil, now mostly erased but for some ghost scribbles, rear hinge partially detached, very good or better with the photographs at least near fine. The first couple of images are shots of the First National Bank Building, Realty Union, in Oakland, with the balance being street scenes in Oakland, and with single images from Emeryville, Berkeley, Alameda, Melrose, San Leandro, and Hayward, and which seems to exhibit a singular fascination with trolley or cable cars which are visible in several images.

Born in 1872, Moulin became an accomplished professional photographer before opening his own studio in 1909 and was one of the most prolific and accomplished photographers of San Francisco and the Bay Area. His sons followed him in the business and the studio continues to maintain an archive of Bay area images that spans more than a century. Despite being over a hundred years old, these images seem thoroughly modern and catch an immediacy seldom seen in view photographs.

OCLC locates a single digital version of a copy of this title, with no physical location, that contains 36 images. No images seem to have been removed from this copy, and it is certainly possible the album was given away in very limited numbers, and could have had differing amounts of images, depending on the photographer’s inventory on any given day. Rare. [BTC#425975]
14 (California)

H.G. PEELOR, artist

Large Cabinet Photograph of The Owens Electric Tower in San Jose, California
San Francisco: Elite Photographic Studio [circa 1880-1881]

$450

Large cabinet or boudoir photograph. Image size 5" x 8" on slightly larger card with studio back mark of Elite Photographic Studio. Photograph of an artist's illustration of the 237 foot tower looming over the streets of San Jose. Designed by J. Gash, the tower was designed and built in 1881. The back mark suggests that the studio won awards in 1879 and 1880, perhaps this card was issued before construction was completed. The tower collapsed in 1915, damaged by a storm. Reportedly French agents stole the plans for the tower and delivered them to Alexandre Gustave Eiffel where they were used to design the Eiffel Tower; in 1990 San Jose sued Paris for copyright infringement. Slight age-toning, small inoffensive crease at one corner, a little foxing, overall very good. A handsome boudoir card depicting a notable California landmark. [BTC#399578]
15 (California Photographer)  
Oliver LIPPINCOTT  
Glass Negative Box  
California: [circa 1900]  
$1200

A leather photographer's box measuring 13½" x 10½" x 6". Gold-colored metal hasps and lock. Tooled leather with floral designs and with “Cameo Mines” on the front of the box and “Pictures of Oliver Lippincott Los Angeles, California” stamped in gilt on the leather inside the lid. Very good with broken hasps, chips, and rubbing.

A box owned by California photographer Oliver Lippincott with his ownership information stamped on the inside of the lid. Lippincott's most famous photographs are from his journeys to Yosemite National Park. In 1900 he was the first person to drive his steam powered Locomobile through the park, and take photos of the park including a famous photo of his vehicle on Overhanging Rock. Lippincott's images helped to draw national attention to the park. This box was presumably used for glass negatives, possibly of the Cameo Mines in Colorado, as is tooled on to the front of the box.

A unique turn-of-the-century photography artifact. [BTC#425440]
16  (Canada, British Columbia)  
William Carew HAZLITT  
The Great Gold Fields of Cariboo; with an Authentic Description, Brought Down to the Latest Period, of British Columbia and Vancouver’s Island  
London: Routledge, Warne, & Routledge 1862  
$4000  

17  (Colorado)  
John R. KELSO and Etta Dunbar KELSO  
Government Analyzed  
Longmont, Colorado: (John R. Kelos) 1892  
$600  
First edition. Octavo. 519pp. Wood engraved author portrait. Brown cloth stamped and decorated in black and gilt. Boards a trifle rubbed, two leaves with corners folded (a printing flaw) still a fine copy. The author fell ill and died during the writing of this work and it was completed by his wife. Idiosyncratic work of political theory by a preacher, partisan guerilla soldier, Civil War veteran, and later a Missouri educator, politician, and Congressman who moved to California and later Colorado. He also wrote an important memoir of his war experiences. Uncommon. [BTC#424815]

18  (Cowboys)  
Will JAMES  
The Drifting Cowboy  
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 1926  
$675  
Apparent second printing, originally published in 1925. Quarto. Fine in price-clipped, very near fine dustwrapper with a couple of tiny nicks and tears. Inscribed by the author: “To Porter Welch from Will James III – ’26.” A lovely copy. [BTC#85786]
**19 (Carrier Addresses)**

[Archive]: Collection of Twelve Carrier’s Addresses from Salem, Massachusetts

Salem, Massachusetts: The Salem Gazette or Salem Register various dates - 1877-1913

$2800

A collection of 12 Carrier Addresses from two different Salem, Massachusetts newspapers. Various printers. Carrier Addresses were generally given by paperboys to their patrons as a New Year’s Greeting, usually comprising a poem or sentimental address. Probably the most famous are those done by Nathaniel Hawthorne for *The Salem Gazette*, albeit a generation or two earlier (in the 1830s) than our group. A nice group of a dozen, all from the same city. Format and condition as follows:

*The Salem Gazette:*

1. 1877. Large broadside. 9½” x 14”. Tears at the edges of a horizontal fold, very good.
2. 1880. Large broadside. 12” x 18”. Neat professional repairs at the folds, very good.
3. 1885. Octavo. One leaf folded to make four pages. Address with calendar on rear. Light wear, near fine.
4. 1886. Small broadside. 6⅓” x 11”. Chips in the margins, good only.
5. 1887. Tall, thin broadside. 6” x 15”. Neat professional repairs at the folds, very good.
6. 1889. Small broadside. 6” x 9½”. About fine.

*The Salem Register:*

8. 1877. Small broadside. 6” x 9½”. Printed in red. Near fine.
9. 1880. Small broadside. 6¾” x 11”. Nicks at the corners, very good.
10. 1886. Small broadside. 5½” x 12”. Chipping at the extremities, good.

Undesignated (but printed in Salem):

11. 1887. Small stiff card. 5” x 7”. Near fine.
12. 1913. Small octavo. One leaf folded to make four pages. Near fine. [BTC#390198]
Memoirs of an Unapologetic, Unreconstructed Confederate Slave-Owner

20 (Civil War Manuscript)
The Brown Raid and Stories of the War Between the States
[Cantonsville, Maryland: By Late Major of Artillery, C[onfederate]. S[tates]. A[rmy. circa 1910]
$4600

Blue-ribbon typescript on ledger-size paper, typed versos only. [4], 1-157pp. Some wear on top and edges of some sheets, but very legible; with occasional manuscript corrections, by both the author, and probably by an editor.

Partially published, partially unpublished memoirs by Ranson, who lived near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, where he had a small farm operated with the help of a small group of slaves - all but one who left him after the Civil War. Besides recounting the activities of the abolitionist John Brown and the military activities that took place at Harper's Ferry, Ranson also writes, quite vividly and with many anecdotes, about his service in the Army of Northern Virginia, including his capture and incarceration at the beginning of the War, his experiences as a paroled officer, and then his experiences back in the Army, concluding as an artillery officer attached to General Robert E. Lee. A good portion of the work covers Ranson's military service in Virginia during 1864-65.


Portions of the text were also printed as “General Lee as I Knew Him” in Harper's Magazine, Feb. 1911. pp. 327-336; and “Dick,” in Harper's Magazine, July 1911. pp. 300-302. [Ranson also published an article

However, a comparison between this typescript and the published articles show that portions of the original work were not included in the various articles - and there are two instances where there is text in an article but is not part of the continuously paginated memoirs, suggesting that Ranson provided more information to the editors as requested. But the editors also censored some of his work, especially almost half of this piece about Dick, an account of his relationship with his most loyal slave - written in the vocabulary of an antebellum slave owner, but which reveals much on the master-slave relationship. We also note that half of this last Sewanee Review piece, on Reconstruction, was not published.

Historians haven't made full use of this work. In his biography of General Wadsworth, Wayne Mahood wrote, “Little is known about Ranson, who was an adjutant to Lieutenant Colonel John Pegram, attained the rank of major, and signed the parole at Appomattox.” This typescript fills in many of the blanks. Ranson's comments and observations about John Brown were studied in Terrible Swift Sword: The Legacy of John Brown, with Ransom's writings presented as a representative example of the “white Southern argument in defense of slavery and later in defense of segregation.”

Ranson's complete typescript, heretofore unknown, is certainly worthy of further inspection and research. [BTC#404975]
Confidential

Grand Rapids, Feb 4th, 1870

Hon. E. R. Hoar,
Attorney Genl.

Sir,

Senator Chandler has sent me a copy of Mr. Black's letter of Jan. 18th to you in which he quotes from your remarks before Supreme Court on death of Mr. E. M. Stanton. My relation to Mr. Stanton ran pecuniary. We were at different times charged with public duty that seemed vital to the existence of the Government, and while our efforts to some extent were made in concert & entanglements personal, we remained almost entire strangers to the day of his recent and greatly to be lamented death. I served on the Com. of Ways & Means all the time he was in California despite the most strenuous efforts ever attempted. Appropriations to Camp on his work had to be made to all communication to the Com. Even full covering the ground & yet Confidential I came to know him well but had not seen him even down to the time he went into Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. And now command a series of efforts most strenuous, very intimate that lasted through two long peaceful months so peaceful indeed that even now at this late day when the Republic is
Civil War Treason?

William A. HOWARD

Letter from Michigan House Republican William A. Howard to Attorney General Ebenezer Hoar discussing allegations of treason made against Edwin M. Stanton when Stanton was serving in President Buchanan's Cabinet

Grand Rapids, Michigan: 1870

$7500

Grand Rapids, February 7th, 1870. Marked confidential. Quarto. Seven holograph sheets written on the rectos only, affixed with a small brass fastener. Docketed in manuscript on the center section of the last page. Two original horizontal fold lines, some tearing at the left corner around the fastener (with the last sheet detached), the first sheet is partially split about two inches along one fold, very good.

An historically important letter written by Michigan House Republican William Alanson Howard to U.S. Attorney General Ebenezer Hoar, to refute allegations of treason made by Jeremiah Black against Edwin M. Stanton, when Stanton was serving as Attorney General in President Buchanan's Cabinet.

In the letter, Howard describes his secret communications with Stanton that took place during the crucial two-month transition period (January-February 1861) after Abraham Lincoln's election victory in 1860 and his inauguration on 4 March 1861. He explains the reasons why their communications were conducted in this way, and that while Stanton's actions were peculiar and secretive, they were in no way treasonous.

Ebenezer Hoar had been appointed U.S. Attorney General in 1869 by Ulysses Grant, and was the first Attorney General to head the newly created Department of Justice in July, 1870. Howard wrote this letter to Hoar to refute Black's allegations, made after Stanton's sudden death in December 1869. Black had served in Buchanan's cabinet as Attorney General (1857-60), and Secretary of State (1860-61).

When Jeremiah Black's allegations were made public, excerpts from what must have been a variant copy of this letter were first published by Henry Wilson in The Atlantic Monthly (October, 1870). It thus appears likely that this holograph letter is the original letter sent to Attorney General Hoar. In the following excerpts from the letter, Howard describes the unusual circumstances of his communications with Stanton:

“My relations to Mr. Stanton were peculiar. We were at different times charged with Public duties that seemed vital to the existence of the Government … I served on the Com. of Ways & Means all the time he was in California defeating the most stupendous frauds ever attempted. Appropriations to carry on his work had to be made & all communications to the Com[mittee]. … And now commenced a series of efforts most strange, very intimate, that lasted through two long fearful months So fearful indeed that even now at this late day & when the Republic is safe I shudder to think of …”

Howard then describes how the secret communications took place, with Stanton's lawyer Peter H. Watson, who later became Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War, serving as Stanton's liaison in Washington:

“… queries could be answered promptly, if the questions were placed in a sealed envelope & without being addressed the envelopes were dropped into a tin box, that was said to hang out near the front door of a certain house on 'F' Street. I did not know who lived in the house and never enquired. I do not know that any box hung out there. I never went to see. But I do know I many times sent enquiries and always got answers with great promptness conveying information of vital importance and that must have come from within the 'Temple.' I afterwards was told that a man by the name of ‘Watson’ lived in the house on F Street. He was afterwards Asst. Sec’y of War …”

A fascinating and historically important original letter containing previously unpublished source material. [BTC#393182]
Ernest COULTER

[Archive]: Civilian Conservation Corps Metal Footlocker and Ephemera

Washington State
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Quinault, Washington: 1941

$7500

Olive drab metal footlocker owned by CCC member Ernest Coulter measuring 30” x 16” x 12”. Handpainted on the lid is his name and hometown of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his destination, Quinault, Washington, plus a stylized profile portrait of a Native American in full headdress. Painted on the front edge, on either side of the lock, is “Aberdeen” and “Hoquiam” and the number “76” (twice). A bit of rust on the metal, the handles, hinges, and latches are intact, with the front lock bent. Two pennants are tacked to the inside of the lid: a blue and yellow CCC pennant with the logo of the CCC Company 2360 at the left; a red, yellow, and white pennant for Hoquiam, with a similarly stylized portrait, in profile, of a Native American. Included in the main body of the trunk are two green uniform-style shirts, with double front pockets with flaps and shoulder straps, a small day pack with the imprint of “Frontier Camping Equipment” on the flap, and a box with a few other pieces of memorabilia. A removable tray in the top of the trunk, sectioned into three compartments, contains parts of his kit, plus papers, 15 photos, 100 negatives, and other items.

Ernest Coulter (1923-2012) was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, but moved to Pittsburgh with his family at an early age. He had completed one year of high school, and his occupation was listed as “stockboy” when he joined the CCC in early 1941, at the age of 17. He was sent first to Camp Oronoco for conditioning, and then on to Camp Quinault near Hoquiam, Washington with Company 2360. This CCC company was composed of some 180 junior enrollees, primarily from Pennsylvania. According to his discharge papers Coulter served from January 18 to June 4, 1941 doing “park improvement (saw & ax),” in the newly established (1938) Olympic National Park. National Park Service history states: “Of all the projects undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Olympic National Park, perhaps none has more
historical significance and present conspicuous visual impact than the main administration buildings at the Park headquarters in Port Angeles, Washington. It was only with extensive utilization of CCC labor, combined with large sums of money funneled to the Park through two other New Deal economic relief programs, that the establishment of the Park headquarters was assured."

Coulter served with the CCC from January until June 1941. He returned to Pittsburgh, but with the United States’ entrance into World War II, he joined the Army. Papers in this footlocker indicate he served at Camp Butner in North Carolina, as a private, on guard duty with the Medical Department from March to September 1943. He was honorably discharged on September 28, his discharge papers are included here. He later applied for disability for an unspecified injury to his hands. Besides his discharge papers, which list his character as “excellent,” the footlocker contains a copy of his enlistment record, a copy of the Liberty Overseas edition of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegram, Vol. 33, No. 107, from November 1943 [12 pp.]; and a printed brochure, Zolar’s Individual Horoscope and Lucky Guide, [NY: 1943] for Coulter’s birth date. Post war material includes Coulter’s Selective Service System / Occupation Certificate and his release from military service; eight pay stubs from the U.S. Rubber Company (1947); application for a disability pension (denied); miscellaneous postcards, a small (unused) address book, etc.

The CCC, created in 1933, was known as Franklin Roosevelt’s “forest army.” It drew recruits from the relief rolls and employed them in conservation and forestry jobs in support of the National Park Service and other public works projects. Originally, CCC recruits were given two sets of clothes, a blue denim work outfit and a repurposed World War I style Army olive drab uniform for dress. According to National Park Service history, when Franklin Roosevelt visited a camp near Warm Springs, he was surprised by the poor quality of the uniforms and asked the Department of the Navy to design a special CCC uniform. These were in widespread use by 1939. As the country recovered from the depression and began to gear up for military defense, enrollment in the CCC decreased. In mid-1942, Congress voted to disband it.

An interesting group of images, printed material and artifacts that document the odyssey on one young American man from the CCC to the Army and beyond. A detailed list is available. [BTC#408270]
(Education)
(William Chauncey Fowler and Charles C. Fowler)
A Collection of Programs, Broadsides, and related Ephemera from Amherst, Middlebury, and other New England Colleges, 1819-43
[New England]: (1819-43)
$3500

A collection of 25 pieces of printed ephemera (programs and folded broadsides) and with related newspaper clippings, tipped onto the leaves of a printed book: Laws of Vermont Vol. III (1807-16). Octavo, about 300 pages, bound in contemporary sheep over boards. One board is lacking, the other is detached, else overall very good, with only a few pieces of slightly protruding ephemera frayed along the exposed outer edges, and some modest scattered foxing.

The collection consists of material retained by William C. Fowler of Connecticut. A graduate of Yale College (1816), Fowler was professor of chemistry at Middlebury College in Vermont, and later of rhetoric and oratory at Amherst College in Massachusetts. In 1825 he married Harriet Webster, the daughter of lexicographer Noah Webster. He served as co-editor of a revised edition of Webster’s Dictionary published in 1845, and was a leading figure in American educational circles throughout his career.

The volume is signed on the front fly leaf by his son (Charles Chauncey Fowler, grandson of Noah Webster). Most of the material dates from 1837-43, during William C. Fowler’s professorships at Middlebury and Amherst. Included are two Middlebury commencement programs from 1837 and 1838, both of which include an “Ode” printed as a separate broadside insert. Among the 14 pieces from Amherst are three folded “Anniversary Commencement” broadsides (from 1840, 1842, and 1843) each announcing in thick display type the exercises scheduled to take place during the week, together with five commencement programs and various other programs dating from 1837-43. Also included are two earlier commencement programs from Yale (1819) and Williams College (1829), several contemporary newspaper reports, and three other folded broadsides. These include a broadside from 1834: “In Memory of Charles R. Webster,” 1840 (printed for the American Education Society), and from 1842 (printed at Bowdoin College).

All 25 pieces (plus three additional duplicate copies) are scarce: 12 items are not found in OCLC, and among the other pieces most are only known in only one copy located at either Amherst or the American Antiquarian Society. A detailed list is available.

[BTC#415645]
AMHERST COLLEGE.

1840.

EXERCISES ON THE WEEK OF THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY COMMENCEMENT.

MONDAY.—Prize Speaking, at the Village Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY.—At 2 o'clock, P. M., Address in the Village Church, before the Literary Societies, by James Humphreys Esq., of New York City. Poem by H. W. Rockwell, Esq., of Utica, N. Y. Procession of the Students to be formed in front of the Chapel at 11 o'clock. The Orator and Poet, with the Corporation, Faculty and other gentlemen, will join the Procession at the Amherst House. Ladies admitted to the Church at 1 o'clock. Address to the Society of Inquiry, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Ct.

WEDNESDAY.—The Procession will form at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the College Chapel. The Exercises will begin at precisely 9 1/2 o'clock.

Order of Procession.
1. Students of the College.
2. Trustees and Faculty.
3. Clergymen and other Professional Gentlemen, and the Alumni of this and other Colleges.

The Galleries will be reserved for the ladies, who will be admitted, without gentlemen, after 8 o'clock.

The 4 slips on each side of the middle aisle, next the Stage, will be reserved for the Graduating Class; the remaining slips of the aisle to be reserved for the Procession in the order in which they enter.

It is hoped that Children will not attend, as the room is wanted for other persons.

August, 1840.
24 **(Dakota Territories)**

Proceedings of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the Territory of Dakota

Sioux Falls [or] Huron, Dakota Territory [or] South Dakota: Published by Order of the Grand Commandery / Printed at the Office of the Sioux Falls Leader [or] The Dakota Huronite Banner Job Printing House 1884-1894

$850

Thick octavo. Eleven annual issues of the *Proceedings* bound in. Various paginations. Illustrated. Black cloth gilt. All wrappers bound in. Call number on spine, old library stamp on title page of first annual issue, slight trimming of a few issues, else internally fine. All of the elaborately printed (often glazed) wrappers are bound in and in fine condition. North and South Dakota both became states in 1889, thus some variations in titles and publication information. The meetings were held in various locations: Sioux Falls, Huron, Yankton, Deadwood, Watertown, Aberdeen, Mitchell, etc. OCLC locates only a handful of runs, of various lengths. [BTC#405167]

25 **(Emigration)**

F. MISSLER


$450

Printed canvas with sewn leather binder. Measuring 7” x 4¼” when closed, with two interior pockets. The exterior of the pockets also have printed advertising for Missler’s various other offices. A bit of rubbing and wear, very good or better with no damage. Friedrich Missler (1858-1922) was the founder in 1881 of a German travel agency that specialized in passage for emigrants to the United States, using North German Lloyd Lines, which mostly used Hoboken as its home port in America. Missler had many European offices outside of its headquarters in Bremen and also served Poland and the Slavic countries. Missler was one of the most important and prolific “forwarders” of emigrants to America. [BTC#423732]
From our Yearly Meeting held at Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, from the 22d Day of the Ninth Month, to the 28th of the same (inclusive) 1759.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends belonging to the said Yearly Meeting:

Dearly beloved friends and brethren,

Nan awful Sense of the Wisdom and Goodness of the Lord our God, whose tender Mercies have long been continued to us in this Land, We affectionately labour you with sincere and fervent Devires, that we may reverently regard the Dispensations of his Providence and improve under them.

The Empire and Kingdom of the Earth are Subject to his Almighty Power; He is the God of the Spirits of all Flesh, and deals with his People according to that Wisdom, the Depth whereof is to us unsearchable: We in these Provinces may say, He hath, as a gracious and tender Parent, dealt bountifully with us, even from the Days of our Fathers: It was He who strengthened them to labour and the Difficulties attending the Improvement of a Wilderness and made way for them in the Hearts of the Nations, so that by them they were comforted in Times of Want and Distress: It was by the gracious Influences of his Holy Spirit, that they were disposed to work Righteousness and Walk uprightly one towards another and towards the Nations, and in Life and Conversation to manifest the Excellency of the Principles and Doctrines of the Christian Religion, and thereby they retained their Eternity and Friendship: Whilist they were labouring for the Necessaries of Life, many of them were fervently engaged to promote Piety and Virtue in the Earth and educate their Children in the Fear of the Lord.

If we carefully consider the peaceable Measures pursued in the first Settlement of the Land, and that Freedom from the Deflations of War, which for a long Time we enjoyed, we shall find our selves under strong Obligations to the Almighty, who, when the Earth is so generally polluted with Wickedness, gave us a Being in a Part so familiarly favorable, and in which the glad Tidings of the Gospel of Christ have so freely published, that we may justly say to the Philistines, "What shall we render unto the Lord for all his Benefits?"

Our own real God and the Good of our Posterity in some Measure depends on the Part we act, and it nearly concerns us to try our Foundations imperially. Such are the different Rewards of the just and unjust in a future State, that to attend diligently to the Duties of the Spirit of Christ, to devote ourselves to his Service and engage fervently in his Cause, during our short Stay in this World, is a choice well becoming a free intelligent Creature; we shall thus clearly see and consider that the dealings of God with Mankind in a national Capacity, as recorded in holy Writ, do sufficiently evidence the Truth of that saying, "It is as Righteousness which exalts a Nation," and by! He doeth not at all things suddenly

The EPISTLE from the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia.

26 (French and Indian War)

From our Yearly Meeting held at Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, from the 22d Day of the Ninth Month, to the 28th of the same (inclusive) 1759

[Philadelphia: William Bradford, Jr. ?] 1759

$25,000


A scarce, Colonial-era Quaker Meeting Epistle on the “Calamities” suffered by Friends and fellow Subjects during the French and Indian War, most likely printed by William Bradford, Jr. in Philadelphia. An historically important report dating from the height of the French and Indian War (1754-63). It states: “In former Wars between the English and other Nations, since the Settlement of our Provinces, the Calamities attending them have fallen chiefly on other Places, but now of late they have reached our Borders; many of our fellow Subjects have suffered on and near our Frontiers, some have been slain in Battle, some killed in their Houses, and some in their Fields, some wounded and left in great Misery, and others separated from their Wives and little Children, who have been carried Captives among the Indians.” Ascribed to the press of Benjamin Franklin and D. Hall by Evans and Hildeburn, Miller rejects the ascription and suggests that William Bradford Jr. may have been the printer. A well-preserved, untrimmed copy.

Evans 8350; Hildeburn, Pennsylvania 1627; Miller, Franklin B84; ESTC W12278. [BTC#423205]
27  George Bird GRINNELL

The Cheyenne Indians: Their History and Ways of Life
New Haven: Yale University Press 1923
$275

28  (Hawaii)

A.R. GURREY, Jr.

Photographic Image of Hawaii
Honolulu, T.H.: A.R. Gurrey, Jr. [circa 1910]
$2000
Photograph of a Hawaiian beach scene by Gurrey. Silver gelatin print. Measuring 3¼" x 5½". Gurrey’s small embossed stamp on the edge of the image. Small chip in one corner, not affecting image, possibly detached from an album. Near fine. A beautiful Hawaiian image with palm trees in the foreground overlooking the beach and the sea. A.R. Gurrey was a photographer and surfer. His 1914 book The Surf Riders of Hawaii is considered the first important book on the subject. That work consisted of only six leaves that contained seven of his silver gelatin photographs, some quite small, with minimal text. A copy of the book sold in 2011 at auction for $37,500. Original Gurrey images with his embossed stamp are uncommon. [BTC#368348]
29  John JANSEN
Diary of the Daily Life of a Pennsylvania Agriculturist in the Early 1800s
Athens, Pennsylvania: 1822-1823
$800
16mo. Measuring 3¾” x 6”. Quarter brown leather with marbled paper boards and leather catches. 48pp. Approximately 3,500 handwritten words. Portions of the marbled paper eroded with age-toning and bumped corners, good or better.

A farmer’s daily diary from 1822 through 1823 in Athens, Pennsylvania. The farmer, John Jansen, worked tending apple orchards, growing potato crops, and raising and caring for a wide array of traditional farm animals. Each entry documents Jansen’s daily routine pruning the orchard trees, “grinding” the apples to make hard cider, or dealing with the farm animals. Jansen kept a record of what he sells and buys and to whom, in most cases other farmers trading wheat or animals. On a few occasions, Jansen writes about, “being drunk at home,” or consuming too much cider, as seemed common during the early 1800s when alcoholic production was on the rise. Added some time later are handwritten ink descriptions of the diary’s contents, “Diary of father of Marion Jansen,” with the woman’s birth date and location.

A reasonably representational daily account of a farmer from Pennsylvania in the early 1820s.
[BTC#426124]

30  (Lewis & Clark Expedition)
Philadelphia: Published and Sold by Moses Thomas 1815
$475

Volume five only. Six monthly issues (January-June) bound in one volume. Octavo. pp. [2], 1-523, [1]. With an engraved title page for the volume at the front (featuring a vignette after Charles Leslie), and a letterpress title page and index bound in between the May and June issues. Bound in contemporary calf, gilt spine with title label. Lacking the engraved frontispiece plates issued with certain monthly issues, front joint is partially split, else very good with moderate scattered foxing. Contains the first important review of the “Biddle-Allen” edition of the History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark…, prepared directly from the Lewis and Clark journals by Nicholas Biddle and Paul Allen. The review (signed in type: “B.”), was published in two installments: in the February and March numbers (p. 129-149 and 210-234). [BTC#350887]
Dillon Henry MAPOTHER

Manuscript Diary of Dillon Henry Mapother, Cartographer and Printer, documenting his field work in Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; and Louisville, Kentucky from July 1, 1855 to February 9, 1856

$18,000

Octavo. 280pp. Spine rebacked in modern period-style quarter calf with original marbled papercovered boards and ruled blank leaves. Some wear at the edges of the boards, text block detached and several pages loose, but all of the near-daily entries are present, else very good overall. Housed in a modern cloth clamshell case with a leather spine label titled in gilt.

An extensive diary and journal written by Dillon Henry Mapother, an Irish-born American cartographer and printer. Signed and dated on the front fly leaf (“Dillon H. Mapother / Columbus, Ohio / Sunday, July 1st 1855”). The diary consists of approximately 58,000 words, spanning a seven-month period beginning about five years after his arrival in the United States from Ireland.

Born in 1832, Mapother had earned a degree in civil engineering before his immigration to America in 1850. He settled in Louisville, Kentucky where he established a successful surveying and printing business in partnership with Henry Hart: Hart & Mapother, Civil Engineers and Lithographers. The diary begins when Mapother is on the road, in residence at the American Hotel in Columbus, Ohio, where he is at work surveying the city for a map to be published by his firm. He also travels to Chicago to work on another map, and then returns to Louisville. Being a single young man, Mapother describes both his work and various social engagements and experiences, including meetings with young ladies and occasional “romps” in the cellar of the Hotel. He also comments on the important events of the day, including a vivid description of some violent riots instigated by the anti-immigrant Know-Nothing party.

Beginning his account on 1 July 1855, Mapother describes his days at work drawing and surveying, as he makes his way block by block through the streets of Columbus, and his evenings socializing with colleagues and local acquaintances, playing cards, chess, or billiards. He often receives proofs of other maps-in-process from his partner Hart to check and correct, including, among others: proof copies of maps of Covington and Louisville, Kentucky, and of Nashville, Tennessee. He is present in the streets of Columbus on July 4th when a large group of German immigrants from the Turner Society was assaulted by a mob of Know-Nothings, resulting in one death and numerous injuries:

“Returning up High St. we saw a large crowd at the American and learned that the Dutch whom we saw pass just as we started had on returning round Front St. to High, were attacked with stones at corner of [Town?] Street and had fired on the assailants killing one man & wounding others and on going to the Drug Store where the worst wounded had been taken we saw them carry him out dead then going up to the American we stood and heard the speakers in various knots and one man who had seen Foster shot & he said he had seen him throw 2 stones altho others said he did not. There is no knowing the truth in the present excitement. The Marshall and police are out after the Turners and have arrested 16 already. Will was there when some of the firing took place but saw nothing of the man shot … An excited crowd has just passed and there's no knowing whether it will end here for tonight. I hope this state of affairs will lead to nothing worse. The Know Nothings are to blame for it all; if that society had never been started none of this would have taken place.”

Two months later the violence reached a head in an incident between immigrants and the Know-Nothings that Mapother describes in his diary on August 7: “Dreadful news from Louisville this morning when I opened the paper. More Know Nothingism. 2 Irishman hung & several killed on both sides.” As a young Irish immigrant himself, he was clearly distressed by the news. History reports “Bloody Monday,” as August 6 became known, actually resulted in 22 deaths and scores of people injured.
Mapother continues with his work about the city, delineating the area around the State Penitentiary, the “Deaf & Dumb Asylum,” and “Dutchtown.” In the evenings, he and his friends Jim (a local clerk and fellow resident at the American Hotel) and John Joyce (a hardware dealer at the firm of Kilbourne, Kuhns & Co.), share ale and oysters at the local drinking establishments and spend their time discussing life, books, and politics. Early in the diary, Dillon makes a pledge to give up alcohol and tobacco for a year, and briefly switches to lemonade when gathering with his friends. But his resolve gives way after only a few weeks. He also mentions meetings with young ladies and occasional “romps” in the cellar, when the candlelight is blown out, though not all of his advances were met with enthusiasm.

After Henry Hart arrives from Louisville, the two men met with the famous Columbus architect Nathan Kelley, then at work on the new State Capital, to discuss how to represent the future building on the map. Hart and Mapother also approach prominent people in town, offering to put their houses or businesses on the map in return for orders:

“Kelsey took us over just as I met Riley and introduced us to the Governor who would not subscribe for any maps until the new State House was finished, this was a little of a damper but Kelsey had said he’d take 2 or 3 copies which was good for a beginning and just after coming out we met Kelsey again who pointed out Sullivan at the door of the American and we pitched one to him. He said he would put on a view of his house and give him 6 copies for $100, he said he would follow us up to Grahams office & did so after a few minutes and finally agreed to pay the sum we asked … .” The final version of the Columbus map, published in 1856, included multiple views of the prominent buildings in the city. By August 30th they had accumulated 102 subscribers for the map.

The firm was also charged with creating two new views of the city: “After supper loafed awhile with Jim Joyce and at 7 went down to the meeting of the Committee on the map to which we were summoned by Mr. Hume. At about 8 they were all assembled and not long deliberation was required to order the recommendation of having 25 copies and 2 views subscribed for by the city.” Mapother continues to add to the plats of the city and adding a sketch of the Esther Institute (a boarding school for girls) before returning to Louisville in late September. There he negotiates with Robyn Co. to print 2000 lithographic copies of the map for $75.

By mid-November, Mapother is in Chicago at work on another map. He visits the Court House where he discovers “on comparing the plots with those Gray & Ben had put on the map I found they all needed comparison & correction … .” In Chicago he visits the theater, makes several friends, and negotiates with local tradesmen: “[S]topped in at Burley’s to buy a piece of India rubber and as Mr. Burley happened to serve me himself I thought I’d ask him how many of the new edition he would want and after some conversation he asked me to write Hart and ask him how much he would sell the edition of 100 for and also how much he would sell the whole thing for, stones copyright and all.” Unable to make a deal with Burley, Mapother says: “I went and saw D.B. Cook in the hopes of selling the edition to him but he said he had now more work on hand than he could get along with … .” By late December, he returns to Louisville where he spends his time making revisions to various maps, going to the opera with friends, and negotiating for contracts with the city council.

Of incidental interest, Dillon Mapother is the great-great grandfather of the actor Tom Cruise (who was born Thomas Cruise Mapother IV), by way of Dillon Mapother’s marriage to Mary Pauline Russell Cruise in 1858.

Throughout the diary, Mapother provides detailed descriptions of his map making and business skills, and presents a vivid picture of his life as a recent immigrant to America. Neatly and densely written throughout, Mapother gives a compelling account of his formative period as a rising cartographer in the Midwest. A cartographer’s diary of this length and detail are rare. [BTC#403984]
32  (Native American)
Edwin EARLE
Hopi Kachinas
New York: J. J. Augustin (1938)
$275

33  (Native American)
George Bird GRINNELL
Pawnee: Hero Stories and Folk-Tales with Notes on The Origin, Customs and Character of The Pawnee People
New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company 1889
$300
First edition. 417pp. Dark green cloth, gilt-stamped on front and spine. Hinges cracked, glue residue on front pastedown, initials neatly penned on rear fly, spine ends and corners lightly worn, thus good only. Grinnell was editor of Forest and Stream magazine from 1876 to 1911, he was an anthropologist and early conservationist who focused mainly on the Native American Plains tribes and the preservation of the Buffalo. [BTC#382012]

34  (Native American)
Mrs. Marie L. McLAUGHLIN
Myths and Legends of the Sioux
Bismarck, N.D.: Bismarck Tribune Company 1916
$600
First edition. Octavo. 200pp. Frontispiece portrait, illustrations. Neat owner's name on the front fly, a little bumping at the extremities of the rear board, else very near fine in very good or better dustwrapper with modest dampstaining along the rear spine fold. A handsome copy and uncommon in jacket. The author was one-quarter Sioux. [BTC#398953]
William MORGAN

Holograph Testimonial by Morgan refusing to pay for his Indian Indentured Servant Peter Mason’s debt to Whaling Captain James Claghorn, 1742

$3000

Small handwritten document Signed by William Morgan and witnessed by Elsa Woodward[?] dated in 1742 and measuring 7½” x 2¾”. Small stain in margin affecting a few letters, else near fine: “These may inform all whom it may concern that Peter Mason an Indian man was my servant by indentor when he went to voyage a whaling with Capt. John Cleghorn in which voyage he gave a note to said Cleghorn and the note at sometime after was sent to me to pay but I refused to pay it by indenture as witness my hand this twenty-third day of December 1742.”

According to Alexander Starbuck in his History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876, Cleghorn was the second captain on Martha’s Vineyard to attempt deep sea whaling, after Joseph Chase: “The year succeeding Chase’s immigration [1739] James Cleghorn purchased a small sloop of 40 tons called the Leopard and fitted her for the business. Two or three years experience served to give him a distaste for it and he sold out and retired from the contest with a loss of about $500 a large sum for those days.”

Interesting artifact of a Native American Whaler. [BTC#415932]

D’Arcy McNICKLE

They Came Here First: The Epic of the American Indian

Philadelphia and New York: J.B. Lippincott Company (1949)

$225

First edition. Owner’s small, neat name on front fly, else fine in a nice, near fine dustwrapper with a small chip at the corner of the crown. [BTC#317489]
37  (Native American)
Gladys A. REICHARD
Navajo Shepherd and Weaver
New York: J.J. Augustin (1936)
$250
First edition. Small quarto. 222pp. Ownership signature of W.S. (Sid) Stallings of the University of New Mexico Anthropology Laboratory, fine lacking the dustwrapper. Sid Stallings was a pioneer in dendroarchaeological research, helping to develop the system of dating trees by ring chronology. A very nice copy. [BTC#67183]

38  (Native American)
Virginia More ROEDIGER
Ceremonial Costumes of the Pueblo Indians
Berkeley: University of California 1941
$450
First edition. Quarto. Large bookplate from the Dolph Judd collection of Western Americana (consisting of a lovely gelatin silver print photograph) else fine in fine dustwrapper. [BTC#53235]

39  (Native American)
Mary C. WHEELWRIGHT, recorded by
Hail Chant and Water Chant
Santa Fe: Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art 1946
$750
40  (Nautical)
[Photo Album]: USS Alliance in Lisbon and Algiers
[Circa 1902]
$1250
Small oblong octavo. Measuring 5½” x 5½”. Blue cloth over stiff paper boards with “Kodak” stamped in black on the front board. Contains 26 sepia-toned gelatin silver photographs most measuring 3” x 3”, with captions. Very good album with short tears and worn corners with near fine photographs. A photo album kept by an American sailor serving aboard the USS Alliance around 1902 on a trip that documents stops in Lisbon, Algiers, and later Barbados. One of several men pictured on deck in a photo is identified in a caption as “Captain Comly.” Commander Samuel P. Comly of Woodbury, New Jersey retired from active service in 1911 as a Rear Admiral. He served aboard the ship for several years alongside Lieutenant William C. Davidson and Navigator Chester M. Knepper, both also identified in the album along with the captain.

The album opens with a photo on the front pastedown of a group of sailors onboard their vessel. Other photos show the sailors working onboard the ship: one with a sextant (“shooting the sun”), on the rigging looking down from the upper mast, and of men reefing the sails. In Lisbon there are photos of the city, various statues and squares, and an image of two old women seated on the ground in traditional clothing. Later photos show the vessel docked in Algiers with an image of a man on deck in robes (“a Moor, Algiers”) and another of a sailor posing with “Moorish women” walking nearby. There is also a single photo showing a street scene in Barbados taken from a window above the crowds of locals.

A modest but interesting collection of turn of the century naval photography. [BTC#416197]
36 • BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS

41 (New Jersey)
Ned ATKINS
The Accident on the West Jersey Railroad: A Recitation
(Philadelphia): A.W. Auner, Song Publisher & Printer [circa 1880]
$150
Presumed first edition. Measuring 4¾” x 7¾”. Slight age-toning, very near fine. 32 line poetry recitation or song sheet commemorating a horrific railroad accident that occurred at Mays Landing on a trip from Camden to Atlantic City, killing 26 and injuring scores of others. OCLC locates a single copy, attributing the date to the 1860s, but as the accident occurred on August 11, 1880, we’re skeptical of that attribution. [BTC#425741]

42 (New Jersey)
John D. ALDEN
[Map]: Battles, Skirmishes, and other events in New Jersey in 1775 to 1783 ... Compiled by J.D. Alden of the Sons of the American Revolution Jan. 1, 1945
[John D. Allen] 1945
$3000
Large folded map. Measuring 35” x 54”. Researched and drawn by John D. Alden, Historian of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Blue line map printed in dark blue and purple, with all rivers, bays, and other bodies of water hand-colored in blue. Modest toning to the back of one panel, a few scattered small tears at some folds, very good or better.

The true first edition of this historically important map. It was later revised using Alden’s research files in 1965 and 1973, and published for the Bicentennial as Battles and Skirmishes of the American Revolution in New Jersey (by the New Jersey State Bureau of Archives and History, and Bureau of Geology and Topography). Described by The Star-Ledger columnist and author Mark Di Iorno as “an extraordinary piece of New Jersey history documentation,” the map is as true to colonial New Jersey as possible, noting the old road system, settlements and towns, and including both the Revolutionary War encounters between British and American forces, and skirmishes between American Revolutionaries and Americans who remained loyal to the king. It also lists several sea battles off the New Jersey coast and in the Delaware Bay. In 2007 Alden’s map was digitized by students for an Advanced Geomatics project at Rutgers University: “Utilizing the Alden map, an extensive GIS database was developed by digitizing over 700 locations including all major battles, known skirmishes, and places of interest.”

The scarce original blue line edition, with the bodies of water hand-colored. OCLC locates one copy at Princeton University. We know of only one other copy at The Morristown and Morris Township Library. Ionno, A Guide to New Jersey’s Revolutionary War Trail (p. 203). [BTC#408940]
[Broadside]: The Wonderful Ox President, Will be exhibited in Chatham-Street, opposite the Jail
Chatham-Street [Bowery, Manhattan: circa 1815-20]
$3500

Broadside advertisement. Quarto. Measuring 9¼” x 11¼”. Scattered foxing and light old folds, very good or better. An unrecorded and possibly unique broadside advertisement printed on an untrimmed sheet of handmade wove paper, circa 1815-20, for a sideshow exhibit on Chatham-Street (the original name of present day Park Row), when it was part of the Bowery in New York City.

An early sideshow advertisement for the 4000-lb. “Ox President,” bred by Joseph Hough, a farmer from Springfield in Burlington County, New Jersey. According to Burlington County Tax records from 1811, Hough owned a 207 acre farm with 32 householders. Perhaps in competition with other sideshow curiosity attractions that showcased an exotic elephant or lion imported from abroad, this broadside includes two paragraphs of additional billing, advertising the curious attachment of “this noble animal, to which the world can produce no equal,” to his Mother. A full transcription follows:

"The Wonderful Ox President, Will be exhibited in Chatham-Street, opposite the Jail. This noble animal, to which the world can produce no equal, was reared by Joseph Hough, Esq. of Springfield, Burlington County, West Jersey, and is now eight years old, and weighs rising / 4000 lbs.

The President has never been separated from his mother, he was allowed to suck until he left off himself. The attachment between the Mother and Son is so strong, that it was found impossible to separate them, and consequently they were both sold together. It is said that they always traversed their pasture in company, and if the mother indicated a desire to go to any particular field, the Son would break down, without ceremony, any fence that impeded her progress.

They were always fed together, and the Son evinced the greatest fear lest he should prevent his mother getting a sufficient portion of the food. He would push it towards her, and sometimes even stop eating himself until she was satisfied.

The above Animal can be seen at all hours. Admittance 12 1-2 Cents. Children half price."

An attractive, unrecorded New York City broadside. [BTC#424919]
Unpublished manuscript. Folio. Measuring 7¾” x 12½”. [I-II], 154pp. A total of 156 handwritten leaves (on the rectos) in a contemporary leather folder with the ownership signature and New York City address of J.O. Voute written in ink on a leather flap. Laid-in are nine folded documents (circa 1840-1871) relating to the founding and early history of the Brooklyn City Guard and its affiliations over time with different New York State Regiments. Small later owner's label on the inside back board, the first leaf (Preface) is toned and chipped with the loss of several words at the bottom edge, modest chipping to the last leaf with loss of a few words along the foredge, and a small strip torn from the fifth leaf (held in place with a pin), else overall very good.

An historically important unpublished manuscript history of the Brooklyn City Guard, popularly known as “Company G” in New York’s 13th Regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War. Written by Oscar Voute, a son of German immigrants who joined the Guard in 1862, it contains his corrections and emendations, along with a few light pencil emendations in a later hand, and is for the most part easily legible. It covers the history of the Guard from its origins and early years when it was a fashionable independent military unit, up through its affiliation with the 38th N.Y. Artillery Regiment (a.k.a. the Jefferson Volunteers), and subsequent affiliation with the 13th N.Y. Regiment, and continuing on through the Civil War and post-war period through 1876. During the Civil War Voute advanced in rank from corporal to lieutenant. For 20 years thereafter (until April, 1872) he served as Secretary of its Veteran's Association. His two-page Preface is dated June 11, 1877.

Of particular interest is Voute's account of funeral ceremonies conducted in Brooklyn for soldiers killed in the Mexican War of 1847, and the Civil War period, to which he devotes 43 pages covering the years 1861-1863, when the Guard served as “a flank light artillery company of the 13th Regiment.” Voute writes that the 13th was “the first of the city regiments to leave for the seat of war,” and that “Company G had the honor of the first action … to first exchange shots with the enemy.” He goes on to describe the Company’s expedition in Chesapeake Bay in pursuit of “the Point Smith Light Ship which had been taken from her moorings by the rebels,” and how “after sailing down the bay about 100 miles,” they were ambushed and fired upon by “a squad of Lancaster Guards [of Virginia].” Other highlights include Voute’s account of the Gettysburg Campaign in Pennsylvania “the reason for the third calling out of the militia,” during which the Guard was called back to New York City to help maintain order after the outbreak of the Draft Riots in July, 1863.

Accompanying the manuscript are several related documents.

1. [MS copies]. Six sheets (paged 1, 3-7). Copies of “Papers belonging to the Company of Artillery … of the 38th Regiment N.Y. State Artillery.” Included are official General, Brigade, and Regimental Orders (dating from 1813 and 1836-1840) pertaining to the organization of various New York State artillery units that evolved into the formation of the Brooklyn City Guard.

2. [MS Memorandum]. Quarto. 2pp. Memo of Organization of Brooklyn City Guard, July 11, 1844. Signed by James N. Olney, the first Captain of the Guard.

3. [MS]. Folio. 1p. New York: July 11, 1844. Brigade orders completing the organization of the Brooklyn City Guard and transferring them to the 38th Regiment of the State.

4. [MS]. Folio. 2pp. A list of the original officers of the unit (Captains, 1st and 2d Lieutenants: 1843-1871).

We have given scant attention to the full contents of the manuscript, and suspect a great deal of information that might otherwise have been lost is therein contained. [BTC#394005]
45 (North Dakota Railroad)
Joseph KINDELAN
The Trackman’s Helper
A Pocket Companion For the Track Foremen Generally. It Treats on More than 300 Different Subjects Relating to Track Work with Rules, Tables and Illustrations. As a Book of Reference for Section Foremen is Superior to any Book heretofore Published
Mitchell, Dakota: Joseph Kindelan, Roadmaster / (The Mitchell Printing Co. 1888)
$750
First edition. Small octavo. 299; plus 5pp. ads. Red paper gilt over boards. Advertising label and small bookstore label, both on the front pastedown, small scrape on the spine, probably from a removed label. modest rubbing, a nice, very good copy. OCLC locates about ten copies of the Dakota edition. [BTC#397048]

46 (North Dakota, Cuisine)
Fargo Cook Book
Fargo, N.D.: Knight Printing Co. / Ladies’ Aid Society, First Baptist Church 1905
$450
First edition. Small octavo. 86, [2]pp. includes many advertisements for Fargo businesses. Quarter canvas and gray paper wrappers printed in blue and green. Both pencil and ink notes in the text, adding or amending recipes, chip from bottom corner of rear wrap, some moderate stains in the text, one leaf repaired with tape, a well-worn, good only copy. OCLC locates four copies. [BTC#417715]

47 (Ohio)
(F.M. WOOD)
The New Jersey Church; Miami Presbytery, Ohio
Cincinnati: Elm Street Printing Company 1868
$500
First edition. 16mo. pp. [2], 112. With two letterpress title pages printed in red and black. Illustrated with an albumen photograph of the church mounted as the frontispiece. Publisher’s dark green cloth stamped in gold on the front board and spine. Contemporary ownership name in pencil: “J. Wilson Johnston, Cincinnati, Jany. 1869.” Ex-library copy with a bookplate on the pastedown, small spine label, and four ink stamps (a withdrawn stamp on top of the ownership stamp) on the second title page and one text page, else a bright, near fine copy. An interesting volume issued to celebrate the semi-centennial of the church, founded in Carlisle, Ohio by Presbyterians from New Jersey. [BTC#82831]
(Oregon)

[Cover title]: Escaped Prisoners Wanted by Oregon State Penitentiary Salem, Oregon (1923)
Salem, Oregon: Oregon State Penitentiary [1923-1924]

$950

Printed wrappers, bradbound at the top. Approximately 4” x 7”. The year (“1923”) on front wrap is neatly overstamped with a black bar, probably by the publisher. Unpaginated (and presumably subject to revision as prisoners were caught). Each page is printed rectos only on coated paper, each with two mugshots of a single escaped prisoner with his record and the offer of a $50 reward. We did not attempt to paginate the booklet but the Oregon State Penitentiary must have been relatively porous, with perhaps 100 escaped prisoners represented. Most escaped in 1923 or before, but a few in the beginning of the book seem to have escaped in 1924. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#414138]
vehicles present in the images plowing, cutting, threshing, or harvesting. These are captioned in the negative in white ink. Prominent Oklahoma City entrepreneur John W. McDaniel’s personal photo album of his agency and products. We generally tend not to rouse ourselves to wax too poetic about commercial product photographs, but the images that are set in the fields are aesthetically magnificent and do exactly what great photographs are supposed to do - evoke a sense of imagined nostalgia for a bygone era, especially for eras in which one never lived. We could find no mention of other copies. A terrific album. [BTC#425976]
(Henry Lafayette PELOUZE)

Archive of Correspondence recommending H.L. Pelouze to Three Different Presidents to be Appointed as Postmaster of Richmond, Virginia

Richmond: 1869-1889

$3500

An interesting archive of 37 letters, mostly written in pursuit of securing the position of Postmaster of the City of Richmond for Henry L. Pelouze, owner of H.L. Pelouze & Sons Type Foundry (formerly The Richmond Type Foundry). Old folds, a few tears, and a small chip affecting one word.

Pelouze, born in New York City into a family of type founders, started The Richmond Type Foundry in 1859, in order to enlarge his New York City business. However when war was declared Pelouze was not able to get through the lines until 1862. While he was in Richmond he was imprisoned for some time in Libby Prison as a Northern sympathizer, but later, through the intercession of the proprietors of The Richmond Whig and the influence of Gen. Harry Pelouze, adjutant under General Grant, he was paroled and engaged in typefounding, a service the Confederacy was sorely lacking. He later changed the name of the business to the Henry L. Pelouze & Son Foundry when his son Edward Craige Pelouze joined as a junior partner.

Pelouze was nominated for Congress from the Richmond district in the campaign which elected Garfield to the Presidency. In the interests
of party unity he was induced to withdraw in favor of John S. Wise, the representative of what was known as the Mahone wing. In some sources he was described as brusque, something that can be found in some of the correspondence here. Additionally, in at least one source, it is recorded that Pelouze turned down the office of Postmaster of Richmond, something that seems highly unlikely in light of the efforts made here to secure the position for him under three different Presidents. The archive consists of:

A. 14 Autograph Letters Signed (one is incomplete, plus one telegram transcribed onto Executive Mansion telegraph stationary) from various prominent Richmond business men to three different presidents - James A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Benjamin Harrison - between 1877-1889 recommending Pelouze. Also includes four Executive Mansion envelopes noting the letters as forwarded to the Postmaster General.

Each of the letters is from a prominent citizen with some docketed by the Post Office Department Appointment Office. Presumably at some point the entire file was given to Pelouze. Among those recommending Pelouze are W.L. Cook of the New York & Richmond Granite Quarry; F.J. Arnold of the Northern Immigration and Colonizing Association of Virginia; Patrick Keenan, publisher of the Catholic Visitor of Richmond; publisher B.F. Johnson, Hon. R.W. Hughes; J.H. Derbyshire of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company; H.W. Rountree of Rountree & McGinness Trunks, Bags and Valises; George A. Ainslie of the Richmond Chamber of Congress, and others.

B. Two Autograph Letters Signed from Pelouze to Garfield (presumably retained copies). The first is sent to Garfield as President Elect, sending: "...this piece of Virginia pen knife whittling [not present] from one who has hoped to aid your administration as the Republican Representative from this District, but consented to withdraw on almost the eve of the election at the earnest request of the National Republican Committee... " The second letter, written to Garfield as President acknowledges a letter from Garfield and suggests that Dr. Gilmer, the present Postmaster of Richmond sabotaged Pelouze’s attempt to be elected to the House, and that President Hayes had acknowledged that he had made a mistake in appointing Gilmer, thus suggesting, somewhat vindictively, that Pelouze wished to supplant Gilmer.

in pursuit of the same goal (a couple of the letters are earlier, one in 1869 recommends Pelouze generally for a position in the government). One of the letters is from General Wyatt M. Elliott publisher of The Richmond Whig, another is from Alex Vanderburgh of Vanderburgh, Wells & Co. Printers’ Purchasing Depot, and another from Congressman George D. Wise, former Confederate officer, and longtime Commonwealth’s Attorney of the city of Richmond.

D. Two letters to Pelouze suggesting ways to get the job including using influence on the President. One from O.H. Russell suggests: “The first thing to do, is for you to get Jorgensen and Dezendorf to see the President, Lay the whole case before him, tell him why you were withdrawn, and ask him not take action upon Gilmer, until [?], Wickham and myself can be heard…”

E. Two letters to Pelouze on unrelated business matters.

F. Two letters from Pelouze (presumably retained copies) that seem to show a less politic side of the businessman: one to a Mr. Stevens, a local storeowner, wishing to cease all contact. The second is a much more interesting letter to his wife Jennie in 1879, apparently after she had left without warning for a three week vacation using the household money, much to Pelouze’s aggrieved and strongly stated consternation: “One thing more that you talk about your rights to my money. Any of my children can claim just the same rights and demand what they think is their due - but both you and them better wait until I die before claiming any as your dues for as long as I live I shall claim full control of whatever means my industry and abilities have given me - In conclusion I subscribe myself as ever your loving Husband. Henry.”

G. One letter regarding Pelouze’s estate (1898) in which Jennie does indeed claim Pelouze’s estate! An interesting file of correspondence of an aggressive office seeker in post-War Richmond. [BTC#413789]
**Presentation copy from the library of James Moon**

(Philadelphia)  
**John William Gerar De BRAHM**  
*Time An Apparition of Eternity*  
Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson, Jun. No. 30, Fourth-Street, Near the College 1791  
$4500


A very scarce Presentation Copy *Signed* by the German mapmaker and mystic William De Brahm. In 1754 he was appointed by the British Surveyor General for the colony of Georgia. He went on to become a prolific cartographer throughout the Southern Colonies in the late 18th Century, and also worked as an engineer. He drew up the plans for the New Bermuda settlement in Florida, and his contact with the Overhill Cherokee and other Native Americans led him to view European colonialism as a sin that would ultimately bring destruction to the world.

By the 1780s he settled in Philadelphia and wrote on cosmography and the end of time, inspired by the German mystic Jacob Boehme and the Quakers, and where he met James Moon, a prominent Philadelphia Quaker who played a leading role in the Quaker campaign against slavery in the 18th Century. OCLC locates eight copies, plus one copy in the Library of Thomas Jefferson, none that appear to have a presentation leaf. Evans 23319; ESTC W29549. [BTC#427262]

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53  
(Photography)  
**Matthew BRADY**  
*Half Plate Portrait Daguerreotype of a Young Man*  
New York: Brady’s Gallery [circa 1848]  
$2200

Half plate daguerreotype of a young man. Approximately 5” x 6”. Patterned leather case with image in an oval mat and the name of “Brady’s Gallery, Broadway, New York” cut into the plush red velvet or felt facing the image. Spine of the case neatly restored and with a little rubbing, button catch present and working, some tarnish spots on the gold mat, two tiny spots and faint evidence of careful cleaning on the image. Overall very good or better, the image is just about fine.

A well-dressed but unidentified young man in a suit with cravat, watch fob, and a neat goatish beard stares intently into the camera; his shirt bears subtle pale blue hand-tinting. Both the subject’s dress and the plain oval mat with sandy finish seem to indicate a date of the mid-1840s, while the braided preserver or border pushes the estimated date to around 1848 or 1849 (and we can’t help wondering if this was a keepsake left behind by an aspiring 49er, although we have no evidence of that). Brady opened his New York Gallery in 1844 and continued it at this address until 1853. Brady was the most popular photographer in America in the mid-19th Century. While his daguerreotypes are not really rare, half plate or larger images are very scarce. This is an attractive and intense image. [BTC#426946]
(Revolutionary War)
Samuel HUNTINGTON
Revolutionary War Autograph Pay Order
Signed by Samuel Huntington as President of the Continental Congress to Jesse Brown
$1800

Approximately 8" x 6½". Laid paper with one deckled edge and a partial watermark. Old folds, a little soiling, and a very faint spot to the left of the signature, but nice and near fine.

Huntington writes: "Mr. Treasurer Lawrence is requested to send me by Mr. Brown on his next return to Philadelphia the one hundred pounds specie mentioned in my last letter: if not already forwarded. Sam'l. Huntington." Undated but endorsed on the verso by Jesse Brown: "Hartford March 6, 1781 Rec'd. of Pay Table Comte. an order on Treasurer for one hundred pounds in lawful silver money. Order was in [?] of Excellency Samuel Huntington Esq. and for which he is to account. Recev by Me - Jesse Brown."

Huntington was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Continental Congress from 1779-1781, and the Governor of Connecticut from 1786-1796. Jesse Brown was an Continental Army post rider with a route between Philadelphia and Hartford. In one instance he was taken captive by Royalists at a public house between Fairfield and Norwalk, but later gained his freedom. Huntington correspondence isn’t rare, but his documents signed as President of the Continental Congress are desirable and less commonly found. [BTC#413456]

(Revolutionary War)
Dr. Jonathan KNIGHT
Promissory note from the State of Connecticut to a Surgeon's Mate during the Revolutionary War
$450

Partially printed promissory note dated 1 June 1782, made out to Dr. Jonathan Knight, and Signed by Connecticut State Treasurer John Lawrence. Approximately 8" x 4¼". Edges a little irregular, small tears, circular cancellation, about very good. Docketed on the verso with accounts of several interest payments and signed by six others. Dr. Jonathan Knight served as a Surgeon's Mate in the 4th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Army from 1777-1782, and accompanied Washington in 1778 to Valley Forge.

Knight's son, also Dr. Jonathan Knight, was an American physician and a founding professor of the Yale Medical School. He was president of the convention which formed the American Medical Association. The Knight Hospital in New Haven, (now the Yale–New Haven Hospital), was named in his honor. [BTC#415890]
56  (Revolutionary War)  
**Captain William JUDD**  
**Holograph Parole Signed of Captain William Judd, Captain of HMS Antelope, captured by the Connecticut Navy during the Revolutionary War October 14, 1777**  
Lebanon, (Connecticut): 1777  
$2000

One folio leaf of laid paper written on the recto only. Measuring 7¾” x 13½”. A couple of spots of foxing otherwise bright, supple, and fine. A parole letter Signed by Captain William Judd and witnessed by Elisha Williams and John Alden. Captain Judd of HM Frigate Antelope was returning home to England on the armed HM Packet Ship Weymouth, departing from Jamaica bound for London, when the ship was captured by the Connecticut navy ship Oliver Cromwell, off the Azores on 28 July 1777. A prize crew brought the Weymouth to Kennebec River, Massachusetts (now Maine). It was eventually armed as Massachusetts privateer ship Hancock. The captured British seamen were transported to Connecticut to await exchange. This document states: “I, William Judd Esq late Captain of the Antelope being made prisoner of war while passenger on board the Weymouth, do declare upon my honour that I will not do anything injurious to the United States of America by writing, speaking or otherwise; nor give any Intelligence to the Commander in Chief of the British Forces…. ” In exchange Judd had the freedom of the town of Lebanon but could “…not depart therefrom, without permission obtained therefor from his Excellency the Governor of Said State.” A very nice and uncommon example of a Revolutionary War parole document. [BTC#413454]

57  Mr. Roux de ROCHELLE  
**Historia de los Estados-Unidos de America**  
Barcelona: Imprenta del Guardia Nacional 1841  
$300

Col. Elizur TALLCOTT

Holograph Document to Captain Benjamin Wright of the Fourth Company, Sixth Regiment of the Colony of Connecticut Militia about the Election of a New Lieutenant, June 12th, 1776

$2200

Handwritten document or letter on laid paper Signed by Col. Tallcott. Approximately 9” x 8”.

Slightly irregular margins, small tears and folds, else near fine. Tallcot tells Captain Wright: “Your Lieutenant having made application to me to be dismist from his said office…[I] therefore… order and direct you to cause Legal Warning to be given to all the officers and soldiers belong to said and all others allowed to vote in the choice of Commission officers to meet… lead them to choice of a Lieutn. and such other officers as shall be found… Given under my hand in Glastonbury, [Connecticut] the 12th Day of June A.D. 1776.”

On the verso is a note dated 19 June 1776 from Captain Wright in Weathersfield reporting to the two houses of the Connecticut Assembly that Solomon Buckley has been chosen Lieutenant. The choice was been ratified below this note and Signed by Titus Hosmer for the Lower House, and by George Wyllys for the Upper House.

Elizur Tallcott was Colonel of the Sixth Regiment during 1775-1776, in 1776 he would have been 67 and relatively aged by military standards.

Captain Benjamin Wright later served as a lieutenant directly under George Washington. His son, also named Benjamin Wright, is considered the Father of American Civil Engineering, and was the Chief Engineer of the building of the Erie Canal and was responsible for many of the earliest American railroads.

Titus Hosmer was a Connecticut delegate to the Continental Congress and signed the Articles of Confederation.

George Wyllys served as Connecticut Secretary of State, something of a sinecure for the Wyllys family, a Wyllys family member served as Connecticut Secretary of State for 96 consecutive years!

Interesting primary source documentation of the widespread practice of electing officers. Presumably in late June the colonies were anxious to have their militias fully staffed with officers. [BTC#415963]

J. Calvin SMITH


New York: Published by J.H. Colton 1840

$850

Second edition (first edition was 1839). 12mo. 180pp. Large folding map. Brown cloth gilt. Scattered foxing, modest loss at the crown, a nice very good or a little better copy. The large folding map has a few small tears at a couple of the folds, but is otherwise nice with the color bright. Howes S615. [BTC#414135]
(San Francisco Fire, Business)
Burnt Clay Products in Fire and Earthquake: “The Truth Hurts No Sound, Reliable Material”
Los Angeles: Brick Construction Association [1907]
$500
First edition. Cover by “Grant.” Oblong octavo. [100]pp. String-bound with illustrated wrappers and yapped edges. Good with a few scattered splash marks and moderate wear to the yapped edges with bumps, creases, and tears, includes a few affecting the first and last few pages in addition to the wraps. A promotional brochure by the Brick Construction Association refuting claims that brick is an inferior construction material to concrete and steel. In evidence are several government reports and more than 70 pictures from the San Francisco fire as well as a half dozen from the Hotel Bixby disaster in Long Beach on November 9, 1906. OCLC locates nine copies total and only three of this first edition. [BTC#375992]

(Statue of Liberty)
Bartholdi Souvenir: A Sketch of the Colossal Statue Presented by France to the United States
New York: Farrand & Everell 1886
$800
First edition. Small quarto. [38]pp. Illustrated. Folding map of New York and the Harbor. Illustrated brown paper wrappers. Printed in sepia. Spine largely perished, front wrap barely attached onto the text block, small chips and tears at the margins of both the wrappers and text pages, a good only example of a fragile and uncommon souvenir, published the year the statue was dedicated, and quite likely issued for the dedication of the monument. Scarce. [BTC#424119]
62 (Texas)

[Photographs]: Turn of the Century West Texas Professional Portrait Photography

Texas: [circa 1900s]

$1250

A collection of 54 cabinet cards black and white or sepia toned photographs measuring between 2” x 2” and 5½” x 4”.

Some photographs have slight abrasions and fading thus very good with all other photographs being fine, mounted on near fine card stock with tiny tears or edgewear.

An archive of photographs from the Western parts of Texas featuring portraits from the early 20th Century. Some of the portraits are taken in Hillsboro, Sonora, Snyder, and Waxahachie in Texas (and with one each from Alabama and New Jersey). The photographs are mounted on regular or decorative card stock with the photographer’s stamp on the verso, which include “Rawls” and “Al Blanchard,” who was the treasurer of the Photo Association of Texas in the 1920s. The photographs are well shot by professional photographers featuring posed portraits. A peculiar table can be seen in some of the photographs suggesting they were taken by the same photographer, as well as an interesting photograph of a man holding a gun out to the camera by its barrel, possibly having to do with a crime committed. The photographs also show the fashions of the time with women in long bustle gowns and men in full suits. Some photographs have the names of the people pictured, captioned on the front or printed on the verso, “Ada Pearle Sims,” “Uncle Billie Nelson,” “E.W. Pool,” and more. Some of the captioned names could benefit from further research.

Aesthetically pleasing and well-shot portrait photography from turn of the century in Texas. [BTC#424471]
63  (Texas)
Chas. B. LOFTIN, D.C.
Reflexology Charts
Texas Chiropractic College
San Pedro Park, San Antonio, Texas
San Antonio: Charles B. Loftin, D.C. 1944
$1800
Large charts, metal ring-bound along the top edge. Approximately 22” x 32”. Title leaf and 24 mostly illustrated charts (irregularly paginated and possibly missing p.[17], but we believe rather that it is complete - Loftin seemed lackadaisical about numbering the charts, with several unnumbered and possibly out of order). Illustrations by Loftin are mostly at least partially colored by hand, almost certainly by the artist. Corners a bit worn, a small tear on the first leaf, a small crease on another but overall very good or better. Title leaf has 29 photographic vignettes from the campus and school. One of the oldest chiropractic colleges in the country, the school moved to Pasadena, Texas in 1965. Presumably this was prepared for classes there and is likely very uncommon. OCLC locates three or four copies of a booklet by Loftin, but no copies of this chart. [BTC#423012]
(Texas, Photography)

[Archive]: Kodak No. 2 Images of Texas and Mexico

Texas and Mexico: 1889

$1200

A collection of 26 mounted Kodak No. 2s measuring 4" x 5", with captions on the verso. Slight waviness with some spotting else near fine or better. A small archive of Kodak images depicting travel in the southern United States and Mexico in 1889. The majority of the photos are taken in Texas and Mexico with a few from other states including Arkansas. Images from Mexico show locals in the town square with children, farm animals, and men in large hats. One of these photos shows a young Mexican man with a goat which reads, “the pride of the village.” Other images show a bullfighting arena, horseback riding, and landscape photography of the area. A young girl is shown playing with new puppies and other photos show women casually spending time on a large front porch. Another photo shows a group posed on a boat.

A nice collection of early Kodaks No. 2s featuring images from Texas and Mexico. [BTC#424303]
Herman Landon VAILL

[Archive]: The Herman Vaill Archive: A Life in Notebooks and Letters (1816 - 1870)
(Litchfield, Connecticut: 1816-1870)
$36,000

An extensive archive consisting of 28 diaries; 67 day books and ledger notebooks; and over 260 letters and related ephemera that document the life of Herman Vaill, a protégé of Lyman Beecher, who was the teacher and mentor to the abolitionist John Brown, and a lifelong missionary and pastor. The collection spans a 50-year period from 1816-70, beginning when Vaill was teaching in Georgia and active in the revivals of the 1820s, and through the time when he was later engaged in missionary work and pastoring throughout Connecticut and Upstate New York. The collection includes three 40-page manuscript “text books” of Vaill’s early theological writings, and over 150 letters written to his wife Flora Gold dating from 1818-47: all are densely written in Vaill’s very legible hand. The text books are in original printed wrappers, in good or better condition with scattered stains; most of the letters are very good overall; the diaries and notebooks are housed in a contemporary wooden box covered in hand-painted paper, as found, overall very good or better, with chipping and some stains to the box.

Born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1794, Vaill grew up under the tutelage of Dr. Lyman Beecher and first served as an instructor at Morris Academy, where John Brown was one of his pupils. (John Brown wrote to his old teacher from his Virginia prison cell just days before his execution). Vaill’s other claim to fame and historical importance, was his intimate involvement in the controversy surrounding the betrothal in 1825 of his wife’s sister, Harriett Gold, to Elias Boudinot, a prominent leader of the Cherokee Nation, who attended the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Connecticut, where Vaill was an assistant instructor. Vaill had also been personally involved in the controversy caused by the marriage of John Ridge (Boudinot’s cousin) to another local white woman, Sarah Northup, in 1824. The diaries contain many entries relating to Ridge and Boudinot in particular (and to Boudinot’s son Cornelius), and several entries relating to John Brown and his wife just
before Brown’s execution in 1859. Also included are several references to Lyman Beecher, for whom Vaill served as a substitute preacher, and to other notable men and women of Connecticut, including the families of Col. Benjamin and Eleanor Gold of Cornwall. Vaill married into the Gold family in 1823 and was regarded as a full family member, until being banned from their house for his vocal opposition to Harriet’s marriage, but was later reconciled.

The collection also documents Vaill’s involvement in the Temperance and Abolitionist movements when he and his family were living in Seneca Falls, New York in 1840-48. He attended several anti-slavery meetings and conventions both in Connecticut and New York, and a series of anti-slavery lectures delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton at Seneca Falls in 1842. There is at least one reference in the diaries to Vaill’s correspondence with Dexter Bloomer, editor of the Seneca County Courier, the husband of Amelia Jenks Bloomer, the great women’s rights and temperance advocate. Amelia wrote for the Water Bucket a temperance newspaper started by the Ladies’ Temperance Society of Seneca Falls in 1842. Vaill was especially active with the Temperance Society of Seneca Falls (and other temperance groups at Waterloo, Newark, and at other nearby towns where he often preached) and must have worked closely with both Amelia and Dexter Bloomer. Another entry references Vaill’s correspondence with James Blakeslee (before he became known as the Old Soldier of Mormonism) and records a donation of $100 that he made to Blakeslee, a considerable sum at the time.

Throughout his entire career Vaill meticulously records the names of his correspondents (letters received and written); and “Notices” of his daily activities, including meetings, social, and professional engagements, etc.; notes on sermons, teaching, and lecture subjects; together with important family related events, births, marriages, and deaths. Also peppered throughout the diaries are references to his many fishing trips to Tyler pond (near Goshen) and elsewhere, and tallies of several hundred trout and other fish caught. The last entry was written just five days before his death in 1870: “December 21 and 22, Memorial Day Today of Pilgrims 1870-1620 = 250.” In the day books and ledgers, Vaill maintained meticulous accounts covering all aspects of his finances. He records all of his expenses and receipts for goods and professional services, and lists the titles of books and almanacs purchased and sold. Also included are lists of names and addresses, and notes relating to colleagues, friends, and family.

A remarkable collection that provides a full picture of this notable man from Connecticut. A detailed finding aid is available. [BTC#419627]
66  (Western Americana)  
[Photo Album]: Winslow, Arizona and other Arizona locations
Winslow, Arizona, etc.: 1915-1921
$5000
Oblong folio. Measuring 11¾" x 7¼". Limp leather wallet-style binding with snaps. Contains 246 gelatin silver prints inserted into corner mounts. Most photos measure between 2” x 5¼” and 3” x 5¼”. A fair amount are captioned either in ink on the photo or on small neatly cut sheets of white paper pasted on. Album is good or better: soundly bound but the leather of the backstrip and its overlapping fold at the foredge are perished; internally fine, photos are fine.

An exceptionally talented amateur photographer created this album of remarkably crisp images, creating a visual feast of Arizona in the early 20th Century. The photographer appears to be from Winslow and there are numerous street and birds-eye views of the town around 1920, showing many buildings, signage, and the local populace. Other Winslow shots include parades, uniformed school children performing calisthenics, and a six-shot series of when the circus came to town. The album also includes leisure activities, with camping trips, images of hunting and fishing, and breathtaking views of “The Badlands” and the George Hubbard ranch.

Also present are a few shots in Phoenix at the Capitol building, some on the campus of the University of Arizona, and an excellent shot of Shriners crowding a street in downtown Tucson. Additionally shown are a street scene in Springerville and another showing billowing smoke escaping the stacks of a Flagstaff lumber mill.

Seventeen images show action at football games, the players fitted with leather helmets. About half of these show Native American players in a game between the Santa Fe Ice Plant Apprentices and the Leupp Indian School. There’s also a series of images devoted to “Navajo Country” that includes a picture of a hogan as well as one shot of Navajos moving their camp by mule-drawn carriages. Near the end of the album is a seven photo series devoted to the 1920 Winslow rodeo with photos captioned “Indian Poney Race” and “Navajo's Ready For Chicken Pull.”

An extraordinary album, creating an immersive view of Arizona’s majesty and Old West charm. [BTC#415597]
(Western Americana)
[Photo Album]: Gold Mines, Gold Dredges, and the West
Salt Lake City and other locations: [circa 1910] $2200
Oblong octavo. String-tied flexible leather. Lacking front board, thus good, some fading on some of the images internally very good. Contains 170 gelatin silver sepia-toned images. Various sizes, a few have been trimmed to make "vignettes" of individuals, most are some variation of 4½" x 2¾". A small number have obvious fallen out or been removed. A few images have captions. An album kept by what appears to be a Western family, possibly from Salt Lake City, showing a mix of family images and images from both ranches and gold mining. Several mining dredges are shown, as well as scenes of miners and farmers. A few shots of the Alamo are shown as well as a few images, probably from California, where men with rifles are shown among the giant redwoods. A modest but pleasing group of images. [BTC#413432]
(Western Americana)

[Loose Photographs]: Early Kodaks Western United States
Colorado, Illinois, Wyoming: 1889

$1800

A collection of 63 mounted Kodak No. 1s measuring between 4¼" x 5¼", with captions. Slight waviness on the mounts with some foxing thus very good or better.

A small archive of Kodak No. 1s following a family's 1889 travels in the western United States. The images show stops in Illinois, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado most of which are captioned on the mounts. In Illinois they visited Chicago where they spent time at the zoo with images of various animals on display. One photo shows a Chicago city street and another shows “Chicago from the lake.” The majority of the images are from a trip to Yellowstone National Park and Colorado Springs. These photos show hot springs, geysers, waterfalls, mountains, stagecoaches, and rivers from the area. One photo shows two women laying under a tree captioned, “the sister states – Dakota, Montana, Wyoming August 21st 1889.” A photo from Montana shows the porch of a general store with a caption that reads, “Mountain Lion Livingston, Montana” and shows a “pet” mountain lion chained to the porch. Other images show train tracks “through the Bad Lands,” the Great Salt Lake in Utah, “Indians” in Utah, and various landscape scenes from their travels.

A wonderful collection of early Kodak photography detailing travels in the western United States in 1889. [BTC#424147]
Western Binding

69  (Western Americana)
James H. PERKINS
Annals of the West: Embracing a Concise Account of Principal Events, which have occurred in the Western States and Territories, from the discovery of the Mississippi Valley to the year Eighteen Hundred Fifty

Saint Louis: James R. Albrach 1850
$400
Second edition, revised and enlarged by J.M. Peck. 808pp. Unusual contemporary binding of quarter sheep and leather with red morocco spine label gilt. Rubbed and worn, slight loss at top of front board, a light tidemark in the top margins of the text, still a serviceable and tight very good copy. On the front pastedown is the small paper ticket of a St. Louis binder: “W.T. Knapp’s Book Bindery, ‘Republican Office’ St. Louis.” Howes P231
[BTC#291642]

70  (Western Americana)
W.F.A. ZIMMERMAN
Kalifornien och Guldfebern
Guldgräfvarnes, Mormonernas och Indianernas Seder och Bruk, antecknade under en Resa i Vestra Nordamerika
Stockholm: C H. Fahlstedts Verlag (1862)
$400
[BTC#397557]

71  (Western Americana)
Robert M. UTLEY and Arrell M. GIBSON
WHA Newsletter (Western History Association), 22 issues (1965-1975)
(Falls Church, Virginia / Washington, D.C. / Norman, Oklahoma / Logan, Utah: Western History Association / Utah State University 1965-1975)
$250
Quarterly and irregularly issued newsletter. Illustrated. Stapled printed wrappers. A complete run of the first 22 issues: the preliminary issue from November 1965 and numbers 1-21 (February 1966 - April 1975). Edited by Robert Utley and Arrell M. Gibson, the newsletter published the activities, news, and gossip of the association and its members. The newsletter is still in print today. A scarce consecutive run of all issues issued from 1965-1975, in fine condition. [BTC#387054]
72  **(Western Art)**

**Frank GETLEIN**

*Harry Jackson: Monograph - Catalogue*

New York: Kennedy Galleries 1969

$750

First edition. Full calf gilt. 98 pp., illustrated from mounted photographs; three fold-out plates. Fine in fine slipcase, and original cardboard shipping box. One of 300 deluxe copies, *Signed* by Jackson, and with a *Signed* etching in a sleeve on the front pastedown. [BTC#285780]

73  **(Western Travel)**

**Gardner Stilson TURRILL**

*A Tale of the Yellowstone or In a Wagon Through Western Wyoming and Wonderland*

Jefferson, Iowa: G.S. Turrill Publishing Co. 1901

$450

“The Gun That Won the West”

(Winchester Rifles)
(Charles T. HAVEN, George R. WATROUS, Harold F. WILLIAMSON, and Others)
[Manuscripts, Drafts, and Related Material]: Winchester Company Arms and Ammunition Archive
[New Haven, Connecticut: 1940-1966]
$7500

A unique archive of Winchester company manuscripts, typescripts and other in-house publications, including file or “control copies” and mimeographed documents for internal company use only, most likely compiled by Thomas E. Hall, Curator of the Winchester Gun Museum and author of books about Winchester arms.

The collection includes a complete unpublished typescript by Charles T. Haven: *History of the Winchester Repeating Rifle and the Other Arms and Ammunition*; an early draft typescript of Harold Williamson's *Winchester: The Gun That Won the West*; and several draft typescripts of George R. Watrous’s *Winchester Rifles and Shotguns* (later published as *The History of Winchester Firearms* in multiple editions), including the publisher's mock-up with original photographs of the illustrated second edition.

The collection features several other in-house typescripts of works by Watrous (historical and contemporary surveys of Winchester rifles, shotguns, and ammunition), along with miscellaneous related files.

The collection also includes a splendid copy of a privately printed 1912 quarto volume documenting the life of Everett Hosmer Barney, who made his fortune as a Civil War arms producer and later developed clamp-on ice skates and roller skates (“The Man who put America on Ice Skates”).

Most of the material in the collection was deaccessioned from the Winchester company library or belonged to company employees. All items are bound in the original custom made bindings, in very good or better condition. A detailed list is available. [BTC#399260]
Report of the Committee of Investigation in Relation to the Charges preferred by Wm. K. Wilson, against Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit
Madison [Wisconsin]: Brown & Carpenter, Printers 1853
$400
First edition. Octavo. Stitched wrappers. 22pp. Owner name on the front wrap (“O.F. Bartlett”), a small chip and a little foxing on the front wrap, a very good or better copy. Charges in the case against Hubbell, Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice (1848-1853) and Chief Justice (1851) who was the only Wisconsin judge to face an impeachment trial. In the highly publicized trial, Hubbell was accused of accepting bribes and hearing cases in circuit court in which he had financial interests. Although Hubbell was acquitted, he resigned from the court. Scarce. OCLC locates a single copy (Wisconsin Historical Society). [BTC#293493]

Harry L. HOPKINS
Handbook of Procedures for State and District Works Progress Administrations
Washington, D.C.: Works Progress Administration 1937
$650
Revised edition, April 15, 1937. Quarto. Approximately 350pp. Clasp bound in plain manilla wrapper with front wrapper bound in and mimeograph sheets. Soiling to the wrap, lacking paper label on front wrap, and pencil notations in the text, very good and internal near fine. A working copy of the revised edition for state and district WPA projects divided into 18 chapters. A foreword by WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins states: “the procedures contained herein, as well as those issues as Operating Procedures, will supersede similar instructions issued in Handbooks of Procedures Letter Nos. 1 through 39.” OCLC locates nine copies of this edition. [BTC#143639]
GLACIER POINT
3265 FT.