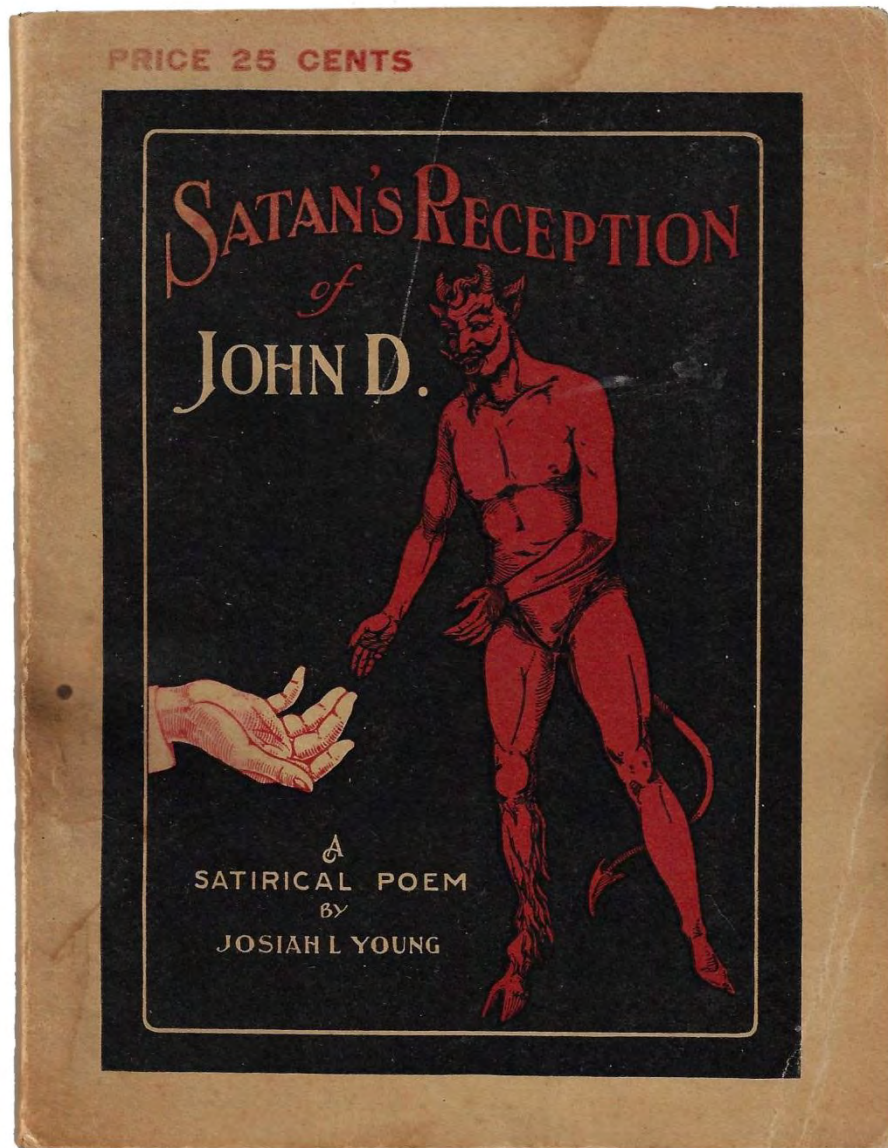


# Walkabout! Books

## CATALOGUE FIVE



Item 85: A scathing indictment of John D. Rockefeller, 1907.

BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS,  
ARCHIVES, EPHEMERA



Elizabeth Svendsen, Member ABAA, IOBA, ILAB

Telephone: 949-588-6055 E-mail: [books@walkaboutbooks.net](mailto:books@walkaboutbooks.net)

25401 Cabot Road, Suite 115, Laguna Hills, CA 92653

Website: [www.walkaboutbooks.net](http://www.walkaboutbooks.net)

#### TERMS AND USEFUL INFORMATION

All items are guaranteed as described and returnable within two weeks of receipt for any reason, provided they remain in the condition in which they were sent. Please notify us in advance of any return. Items are subject to prior sale and may be reserved by telephone or email, or ordered directly through our secure website (click on the "Catalogues" link at the top of the home page). The website is updated frequently, but there is a chance an item appearing there may already have sold, in which case you will be notified promptly.

We accept Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, PayPal, and checks drawn on a U.S. bank. Institutions and those known to us will be billed upon request, with payment due within 30 days. California residents will be charged sales tax (7.5%). Standard domestic shipping is included. Expedited and international orders will be charged at cost.

Additional images: At least one photograph of every item in this catalogue can be seen on our website, and multiple images are available for many items. To view all images, use the "Catalogues" link at the top of the home page, click "View Online" to navigate to your item, and then click "more info" at the bottom of the listing next to the price.

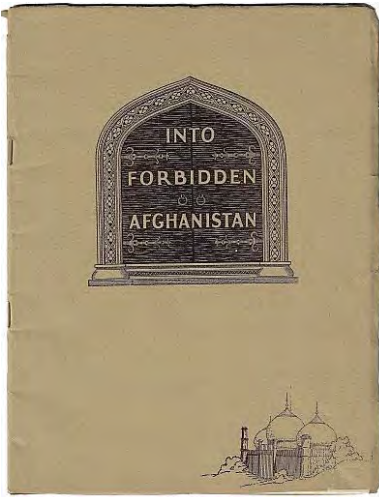
#### Selective Index

(only subjects found in more than one section of the catalogue)

Agriculture: 7, 8, 10, 18, 25, 95, 106-108, 118  
Automotive: 1, 11, 15-17, 43, 97, 99  
California: 21-28, 62, 98, 116  
Chicago: 47, 48, 80, 101  
Children: 24, 57, 91, 96  
Engineering/Construction: 13, 20, 28, 64  
Immigration: 50, 102  
Labor: 28, 47, 48, 50, 61, 101  
Manuscripts: 31, 32, 53, 54, 69  
Maps: 4, 11, 14, 25, 56, 71, 72  
Medicine: 44, 53, 62, 82, 83  
Newspapers/Periodicals: 3, 9, 23, 29, 46, 53, 73, 105  
Native Americans: 52, 65, 119  
Philadelphia: 42, 74-76, 81, 100  
South America: 6, 19, 30  
Travel: 1, 11, 12, 60, 69, 99, 111  
Women: 17, 33, 34, 36, 43, 68, 85, 113-115  
World War I: 28, 45, 117-119

**1. [AFGHANISTAN] [AUTO TRAVEL].** *Into Forbidden Afghanistan, Peshawar to Kabul and Back by Buick.* New York: General Motors Export Co., [1924]. 6.5 x 8.75 inches, 30 pp, original stapled wrappers, with a map and many illustrations from photographs. Owner's signature at bottom of title page, edgewear and a few short tears to wrappers; very good. **\$450**

A lively account of Lowell Thomas's journey through Afghanistan in a six-cylinder Buick specially outfitted to carry racks of photographic equipment and extra gasoline. On the final page, Thomas is quoted as declaring the Buick's performance "one hundred percent perfect" throughout "one of the most remarkable feats of endurance ever accomplished by any motor car." That said, the uncredited author is not overly concerned with the car (although there is a point where the vehicle is "wrenched, twisted, and shaken until it seemed it must break in two"), instead focusing on the more colorful details of Afghan life and scenery and the dangers encountered by travelers unprotected from "natives with accurate rifle-aim and sensitive trigger fingers," who are "a bloodthirsty lot." The party traveled over the Khyber Pass (then under British control), into Afghanistan, where they had been granted special permission by the Amir to make a documentary film. They visited Dekka, Jellalabad, and Kabul, and each place is described in some detail, as is their visit to the royal palace. They see "water-carriers, fakirs, hook-nosed money-lenders, coffee-sipping merchants," and "wild tribesmen from every corner of Central Asia" who, although savage, had "a proud bearing and a self-respecting independence." There are descriptions of exotic food and clothing, sandstorms, punishing heat, and perilous roads. The "pathetically secluded lives" and inferior treatment of women are noted with disapproval. Western prejudices notwithstanding, this is a very readable and interesting narrative. We locate just one copy in OCLC, at the Revs Institute in Florida.



**2. [ALASKA].** *Archive of 50 Photographs of and by Father Bernard Hubbard, "The Glacier Priest."* Fifty original black and white photographs, ranging in size from 4 x 5 inches to 8 x 12 inches, the majority ca. 8 x 10. Hubbard is in 37 of the images, the rest show landscapes and people encountered on his expeditions, and we presume these were taken by him. Many are publicity photos with typed captions (some quite detailed) affixed to the back; others have handwritten captions. Nearly all date from the 1920s and 1930s. Several have been used for publication and trimmed or touched up for that purpose. **\$500**

Bernard R. Hubbard was a Jesuit priest, explorer, photographer, and lecturer who did much to familiarize Americans with the beauty of the Alaska and the lives of the region's native peoples. Born in San Francisco in 1888, Hubbard studied at several West Coast colleges and universities before heading to Austria, where he was ordained as a priest and became so enamored of the mountains that his fellow theology students dubbed him the "Glacier Priest," a sobriquet he would adopt proudly for the rest of his days. Though his day job was head of the Department of Geology at Santa Clara University, for nearly 30 years Hubbard conducted annual summer expeditions to Alaska and the Arctic. He funded this work, and also supported Catholic missions in Alaska, by touring the country delivering lectures illustrated with his own photos and film to enthusiastic audiences. Although Hubbard's expeditions had scientific and anthropologic goals, scholars have generally pronounced them to be of little scientific consequence. But Hubbard had charm, showmanship, and photographic talent on his side. According to historian Mary Jane Miller (*Screening Culture*, p. 115), "Hubbard became a household name after his experiences and photographs were published in the *Saturday Evening Post* in 1932. By 1937, he was the highest paid lecturer in the United States." The photos in this archive capture a man who clearly enjoyed the spotlight and valued being seen as both a rugged outdoorsman and a man of God. We see him scaling rock walls, cooking over a campfire, and posing with sled dogs and ice axes, while other images show him dressed in full vestments, saying mass in remote valleys in the Aleutian Islands. There are images of the glaciers and volcanoes he explored, but also of the "Christ of the Bering Sea," a bronze statue purchased by Hubbard and erected on King's Island. As a whole, this collection nicely captures the public persona of a man whose sense of adventure and ability to share his enthusiasm combined bring the American public a new appreciation of the Alaskan wilderness.







**3. [ALASKA, GOLD RUSH]. Three Issues of the Short-Lived *Dyea Trail* Newspaper, 1898.** Dyea, AK: Trail Printing Company, 1898. Volume 1, Numbers. 3, 7, and 8. Each 8 pp, 11 x 15 inches, with horizontal fold at center. Light toning, a few chips and short tears to the margins; very good.

**\$750**

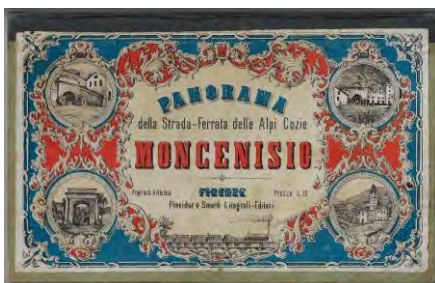
The *Dyea Trail* was founded on January 12, 1898, by George T. Ulmer, whose brother, Charles, published several newspapers in Washington State. As one of the salt water ports closest to the Klondike, Dyea was abuzz with activity at the time, with thousands of stampederers landing there to pick up the Chilkoot Trail to the gold fields. The weekly *Dyea*

*Trail* carried almost exclusively local news and reports of developments in other parts of the Pacific Northwest that would be of interest to miners. These three issues include a graphic account of the town's first serious fire, a report on Chilkoot Trail conditions and their effect on the cost of getting to the Yukon, details of new regulations on the importation of merchandise to the Klondike, and an article on the anticipated arrival of 500 Norwegian reindeer that were to carry relief supplies to starving miners in Dawson. Shorter entries note the arrival of steamships, eviction of claim jumpers, opening of new businesses, social club meetings, etc. Each issue also carries dozens of advertisements for local real estate, restaurants, saloons, hotels, banks, pack trains, outfitters, and more. Despite this abundance of advertisers, Ulmer apparently found the newspaper business unsustainable, for it was not long before he had loaded up his press and moved to Juneau. The exact date of the paper's demise is uncertain, but in a February 1899 issue of the trade journal *Printer's Ink*, it was declared "now dead." Dyea itself would all but disappear within another year, after the opening of the White Pass & Yukon Route Railway made Skagway the starting point for nearly all trips to the gold fields.

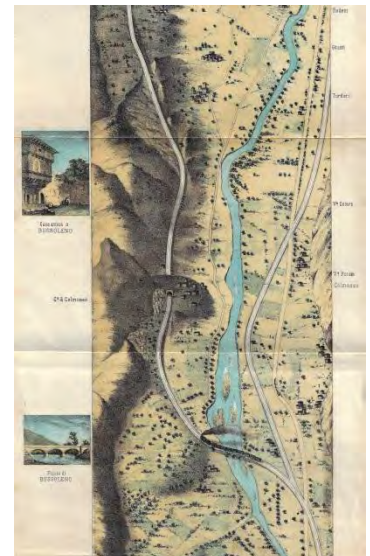
**4. [ALPS] *Panorama della Strada-Ferrata delle Alpi Cozie Moncenisio*.** Firenze: Pineider e Smorti Litografi-Editori. Undated, but ca. 1872. Accordion-folded, color-lithographed map in 29 panels, unfolding to an impressive 14 feet, 8 inches (450 cm) in length. Folded into cloth-backed boards (6.5 x 10.25 inches, oblong), with mounted paper labels printed in red and blue. Lithographed view of Susa on front pastedown and Torino on rear. Light rubbing to boards, occasional very light foxing; very good.

**\$500**

This lovely panoramic map follows the 64-mile railroad route between Modene, France and Turin, Italy via the Fréjus Rail Tunnel, which runs 8.5 miles and opened to traffic in September 1871. The



rear cover features an illustration of two men working a pneumatic drilling machine—a recent technical innovation that made it possible to complete the tunnel in 14 years, rather than 25, as originally planned. The map shows details of topography as the railroad winds its way through the mountains, loosely following the path of the Dora Riparia River. Along the margins are 25 small lithographed views of villages, train stations, bridges, and sights along the route.



**5. [ALPS]. Group of Early Stereoviews of the Alps by French Photographer Adolphe Braun.** Twelve views, each with original printed label on the back. Undated, but likely 1860s. All with light to moderate foxing; good.

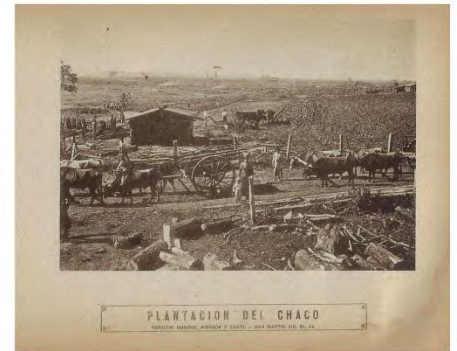
**\$150**

Adolphe Braun (1812-1877) was an influential French photographer who pioneered Alpine photography. His "perilous expeditions in the high mountains produced large-format landscapes of the Swiss Alps that appealed to the scientific community and tourists alike. These images document a natural landscape undergoing rapid change as a result of industrialization and a changing climate. To this day, they remain some of the most striking pictures ever taken of Alpine scenery" (Münchener Stadtmuseum). This group of views includes three shots of climbers or hikers (one including a woman, another with a landscape painter at work), one of an alpine hotel, and one of a hikers' hut, where less prosperous climbers would have stayed. The others show a variety of aspects of the alpine landscape, primarily in Switzerland.

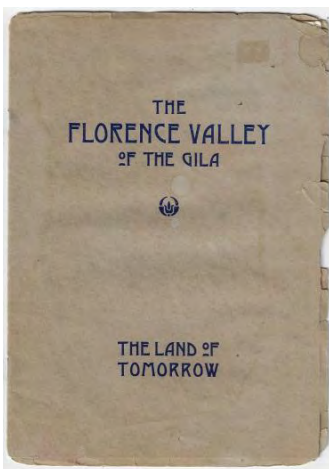


**6. [ARGENTINA] [Arrufana, Garrido, Ortiz]. 1895 *Obsequio de la Casa*.** [Buenos Aires, Argentina]: Arrufana, Garrido, Ortiz & Cia., 1895. 4.75 x 7 inches, oblong. Unpaginated, but 40 leaves, with 39 photographic images on the rectos and 36 advertisements printed in cyan on the versos. Pebbled red cloth stamped in blind, titles in blind and gilt on the upper board. Boards, corners, and edges quite rubbed and worn with loss to the gilt, rear hinge starting, and a little damp-staining to the page edges internally. Nonetheless, good and sound. **\$250**

Arrufana, Garrido, Ortiz was an importer with offices in Buenos Aires throughout the 1890s. This company give-away (the cover title translates as "compliments of the house") features images of Argentina and other South American locales, from the august municipal buildings and broad boulevards of Buenos Aires to bridges, ports, railroads, factories, marketplaces, mule packs, bathing spots, washer women, plantations, historical ruins, mountain ranges, rock formations, waterfalls, and more. The advertisers include an array of manufacturers and purveyors of goods and services, most based in Buenos Aires. The advertisements themselves were printed using a variety of typefaces, decorative borders, and flourishes, as well as what appear to be both stock and custom wood engravings.



**7. [ARIZONA, LAND PROMOTION]. *The Florence Valley of the Gila, the Land of Tomorrow*.** [Florence, AZ]: Florence Chamber of Commerce. Undated, c. 1925. [16] pp, with many b/w illustrations from photographs. Chipping and short tears to wrappers, old dampstain affecting wrappers and last two leaves, text otherwise clean. **\$150**



This scarce pamphlet promotes the benefits coming to the Florence Valley (along the Gila River in central Arizona) from the San Carlos Irrigation Project. According to the *Historic American Engineering Record*, "the San Carlos Irrigation Project is historically significant for creating an integrated irrigation system to serve both Indian and non-Indian lands along the Gila River. Prior to project construction, irrigation of area lands was piecemeal and non-Indian agricultural development above the Gila River Indian Reservation depleted water supplies for native communities. Native communities and people suffered increased water shortages as non-Indian settlements grew along the river above Pima lands during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The passage of the San Carlos Act on June 7, 1924 culminated years of studies and efforts to develop water storage on the Gila River and restore water to Pima Indian communities." While this booklet does note proudly that "Indians and Whites will share equally," its main emphasis, not surprisingly, is on attracting new settlement to Florence, the largest city within the Project's boundaries. Extolling Pinal County as a "storehouse of riches," it describes existing agricultural enterprises and natural resources, a school "as fine as the west offers," and sunshine and pure air with curative powers "known from coast to coast." Land values "will never be so low again," and "the time to buy is NOW!"

**8. [ARIZONA, LAND PROMOTION]. *Your Home in the West. An Honest Telling of Farming Opportunities in Coconino County, Arizona, The Land of Desire for the Man With Small Capital*.** Coconino County Immigration Commissioner and Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce. Undated, ca. 1930. Single sheet, 8.5 x 14 inches, folding into a four-panel brochure with text and illustrations from photographs on both sides. Light handling wear; very good. **\$50**

Promotional brochure for what was then, and still is, the second-largest county in the United States, covering more than 18,000 square miles in north central Arizona. Although admitting that "big scale farming has not made a success in this country" and that crop production in the region is limited by "the lack of moisture and the shortness of the growing season," the writer nonetheless encourages the small farmer who can't afford anything better to give it a try. Your crops may fail, by the climate is good for your health and you can visit the Grand Canyon!





9. [ARIZONA, NEWSPAPER]. *Tempe Daily News, Tuesday, January 5, 1897*. Tempe, AZ: The News Publishing Company, 1897. Volume VI, No. 156. 7.5 x 11.5 inches, 4 pp. Old folding creases, some splitting at intersections; good. **\$50**



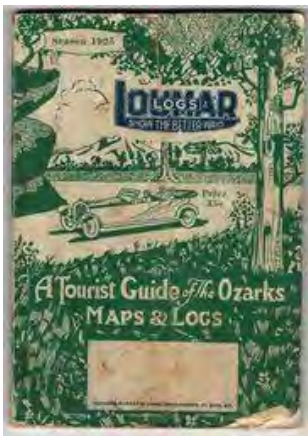
An early issue of this afternoon daily, which was founded in 1887, when the town had a population of 400, and published through 1943. It carried both national and local news and local advertising. This issue reports on the progress of a train robbery investigation, failing banks in Minnesota, a coal miners' strike in Wheeling, West Virginia and another likely in Ouray, Colorado, and a "lion-hunting party," preparing to "operate on the ranges in the neighborhood of Silver King where the depredations of these animals is very great. Stockmen say that it is almost impossible to raise a colt in this section." Classified ads seek information on stray cattle, give notice that "any person found unlawfully handling any stock bearing my brand will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law," and offer a variety of services, including veterinary surgeon and dentist, dressmaking "at eastern prices," bicycle rental, and a "guaranteed tobacco habit cure." One-hundred sixty acres of land under the Tempe Canal are offered for \$750.

10. [ARKANSAS]. *Arkansas, Home of the Peach, Strawberry and Vine*. Printed by the Compton Litho. Company, St. Louis. Trade card, 3 1/4 x 5 1/8 inches. Undated, but 1880s. Some light rubbing to image, one tiny corner crease; very good. **\$75**

This uncommon and attractive card invites inquiries "for full and complete information touching on the products of Arkansas, her climate, soil, timber, mineral lands, etc." It was issued by two land agents of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway (which ran between St. Louis and Texarkana) and may have been distributed at any one of several expositions where the State of Arkansas proudly exhibited its agricultural bounty in the 1880s. The Boston Public Library holds a slight variant on this card that specifically directs interested parties to the Arkansas Exhibit at the New Orleans Centennial Exposition of 1884. Railroads were essential to the economic recovery of the post-Civil War South. Seeking to increase the amount of traffic they carried, the railroads actively promoted diversification in agriculture, encouraging people to come to Arkansas and grow new crops—among them the luscious fruits shown on this card.



11. [ARKANSAS]. *A Tourist Guide of the Ozarks, Season 1925*. Fort Smith, AR: Loumar Service Syndicate, 1925. 5.25 x 7.5 inches, 150 pp + [8] page advertising insert, with ca. 15 detail maps in the text and a folding map (17 x 17 inches) tipped in at the front showing all itineraries described in the book. Illustrated wrappers, lightly soiled and creased, with some small chips; internally very good. One copy located in OCLC, in the Central Arkansas Library System. **\$200**



Although the motto on the front cover, "Loumar Logs Show the Better Ways" suggests a series, this appears to have been the one and only publication of the Loumar Service Syndicate. That's a shame, because this is a fine little guide. It offers mile-by-mile driving instructions (e.g., "Road forks. Take left fork down grade. Right fork leads to State Sanatorium for Tubercular Patients" or "CAUTION: Start down mountain. Narrow, winding road—sound horn for blind curves. DRIVE CAREFULLY. Note view of Paris in distance in the North") for more than 35 automobile driving routes, primarily in Arkansas, but also in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. For each town along a route, the guide offers handy facts (demographics, climate, scenery, points of interest), notes service stations, and recommends restaurants and lodging when available. These descriptions, as well as the display advertising, make this an invaluable source of information about long-forgotten businesses in dozens of tiny towns throughout the region.

12. [ASIA]. *Photograph Album of Travels in the Far East in the 1930s*. Clothbound album with leather spine and corners, 12 x 16 inches (oblong), containing 168 photographs and 19 postcards mounted on both sides of 26 thick cardstock leaves. Most images are 4 x 6 inches and black and white; approximately 15% are smaller, and of these 14 are hand colored. Most are captioned in the negative in English. Album spine partially re-covered in cloth tape, corners rubbed. Binding sound, pages and images clean. Very good. **\$2,500**

An uncommonly nice collection of sharp, well-composed images showing the local people, villages, shops and markets, urban and rural landscapes, architecture, and shrines and temples, monuments of Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Java, Bali, China, Korea, and Japan. Scenes of devastation in the Zhabei neighborhood of Shanghai date the album to the 1930s, and most likely to shortly after the second Sino-Japanese War (1937). The majority (104) of the images appear to be by a single skilled photographer—probably one who traveled with a cruise ship, documenting the sights along the way and selling images to passengers at the end. Additional uncaptioned images from a few locations (Angkor Wat, Peking) indicate the traveler who assembled the album purchased some commercial photographs locally as well. Among the many interesting sights captured are



street scenes and Chinese residences in Malacca; Singapore's harbor and Chinatown; canals and boat traffic in Saigon and Bangkok, a bird vendor in Java; temples, small towns, and ritual dancing in Bali; the harbor, streets, and bombed out areas of Shanghai; the bustling streets of Seoul; street vendors in Peking; the Forbidden City; a Chinese funeral procession; and street scenes, shops, gardens, and shrines in Miyajima, Kyoto, Nara, and Nikko, Japan. The final pages of the album include a birds-eye view of Honolulu and street scenes in Honolulu and Havana. We have found no published or digital examples of any of the images taken by the primary photographer represented here. Please refer to our website for a larger selection of sample images.







**13. [ATLANTIC CITY]. *Archive of Photographs Documenting Renovation and Design Work on Steel Pier, One of Atlantic City's Most Popular Entertainment Destinations, in 1926.*** Fred Hess & Son; Atlantic Foto Service, et al., [1926]. 45 black and white photographs, of which 35 are ca. 8 x 10 inches, the remainder snapshot-sized. Many are linen-backed and nearly all in very good condition or better, a few with creasing or small chips. Thirteen negatives are also included. Most photos are credited in the negative to one of two prominent Atlantic City photography studios—Fred Hess & Son and Atlantic Foto Service. **\$850**

the 1880s to construct long piers extending off the Boardwalk, where visitors could stroll, dine, and enjoy games, rides, concerts, shows, and other amusements. The greatest of these was Steel Pier, which was constructed in 1898 and at various times dubbed “An Amusement City at Sea,” “A Vacation in Itself,” and “The Showplace of the Nation.” After fire damaged the pier in 1924, a local real estate investor and showman named Frank Gravatt purchased the structure and set about renovating it and adding new attractions. He expanded the exhibit space at the pier’s entrance to 20,000 square feet and leased it to General Motors, who used it to showcase their latest models—which were still enough of a novelty to draw large crowds when the exhibit opened in 1926. The images in this archive document the extensive renovation of Steel Pier in progress, showing workmen, equipment, and different stages of the job (both exterior and interior) over a two-month period. There are also photos of the installed General Motors Exhibit, the

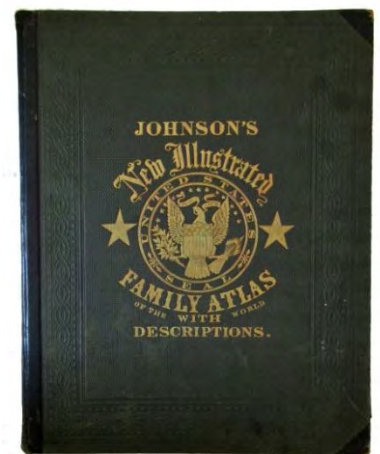


pier at night, and crowds on the pier and beach after the renovations were completed. The majority of the images are stamped on the back with the name of Philadelphia architect William F.B. Koelle, who was commissioned to build “The Home of the Century” – a model home filled with state-of-the art appliances and furnishings—on the Pier in 1936. Although we have not found any published report of Koelle having been involved in the 1926 renovations, this collection suggests that may have been the case. Koelle had a well-documented interest in the automobile industry, and there are three photos in this archive of drawings signed by Koelle that show slightly different concepts for signage on the General Motors Exhibit and other businesses along the pier. Koelle also operated as a general contractor and may have done so for this job. In any case, the collection offers valuable visual documentation of the history of this important American tourist destination.

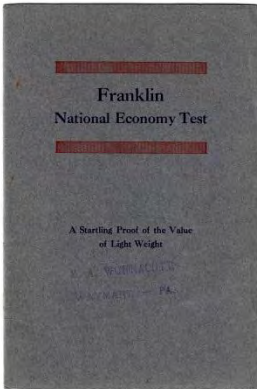


**14. [ATLAS]. *Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas of the World, with Physical Geography, and with Descriptions Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, Including the Latest Federal Census, A Geographical Index, and a Chronological History of the Civil War in America.*** New York: Johnson and Ward, 1866. Folio (ca. 14.5 x 18.5 inches), 131 pp (text +, 105 maps and plates (complete)). Original green cloth with leather spine and corners, gilt lettering and seal of the United States, marbled endpapers. Light rubbing to extremities, old tape repairs to title page, two maps (Ohio and Pennsylvania) split at centerfold, otherwise an uncommonly nice copy, with bright hand coloring throughout. **\$1,500**

First published in 1860, Johnson’s Family Atlas was revised repeatedly as the growth of the railroads and the exploration and settlement of the West made updated maps a necessity. This post-Civil War edition includes the “Map of the Vicinity of Richmond and Peninsular Campaign in Virginia.” The double-page “New Map of the State of Texas” shows county development to the eastern border of the panhandle, with the vast western portion of the state divided only into the regions of Presidio, El Paso, and Bexar. Nebraska, Dakota Territory, Idaho, and Montana are shown on one double-page map, with Idaho taking up much of what is now western Wyoming and all of western Nebraska labeled as “Mauvaises Terres or Bad Lands covered with stunted grass.” The entire continents of South America, Africa, and Australia receive just one double-page map each. European countries are shown individually, and Asia is covered by six maps (an overview of the continent; Palestine; Turkey and the Middle East; India—with Burma, Laos, and Siam; China; and Japan).







**15. [AUTOMOTIVE] [Franklin Automobile Company]. *Franklin National Economy Test. Ninety-four Cars Average 32.8 Miles on One Gallon of Gasoline. A National Proof of Franklin Economy.*** Syracuse, NY: Franklin Automobile Company, 1914. Approximately 6 x 9 inches, 16 pp, with half-tone illustrations in the text. Stapled wrappers. But for a previous owner's ink stamp in purple ink on both the upper wrap and title page, the pamphlet is fine, clean, and bright. Not found in OCLC. **\$175**

An early study of fuel economy, using "certified tests, all runs on the same day, different cars, different drivers, different weather and road conditions." On May 1, 1914, the Franklin Automobile Company dispatched 94 Franklin Six-Thirties from dealerships across the U.S. and Canada—each with exactly one gallon of gas in its tank—to be driven until the tank was empty, with the aim of going as far as possible. The distance traveled was then measured, telegraphed back to headquarters, and tallied. Captured herein are extracts from local news reports, technical details of both the vehicles and the testing regimen, and verbatim excerpts from a number of the rather breathless reports. Also included are the result of each run, including the city, dealer name, distance traveled, and the weather ("warm and fair in Southern California," "twelve inches of snow in the upper peninsula of Michigan"). The Milwaukee dealership brought home the win with a startling 51.2 mpg, but even the average of 31.2 mpg was considered a rousing success, setting "a new high mark in efficiency and economy" and offering "proof positive of the...real worth of the Franklin Car."

**16. [AUTOMOTIVE] [COLD WAR]. Small Archive Documenting the Ford-USSR Technical Exchange Forum of 1971.** [Dearborn, MI]: Ford Motor Company, 1971. Two three-ring binders made for participants in the Forum (with titles printed in English and Russian), containing a total of 121 professional black and white photographs ranging in size from 3.5 x 4 inches to 5.75 x 7.75 inches, as well as some related ephemera: menus from dinners at Ford Headquarters and at the Washington Hilton (where the Russians were served blinis with caviar and sour cream), a White House visitor's pass, a miniature Soviet flag, a one-ruble note, and a bilingual program for the forum. All in very good condition or better. **\$750**



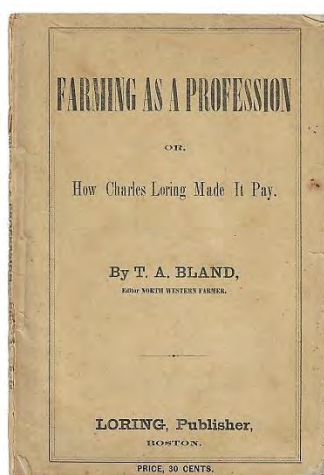
In November 1971, the Ford Motor Company hosted a delegation of eleven Russian engineers and government officials for a ten-day exchange of technical information about automobile design and production. The program included visits to Ford engineering, manufacturing, and assembly facilities in Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky; a trip to the Detroit Auto Show; and a two-day sightseeing excursion to Washington, D.C. The previous year, Henry Ford II had visited Russia at the request of the Soviet Ministry of Science and Technology. The Soviets presented Ford with a proposal to build an enormous truck factory there. Ford gave the project serious consideration, but reluctantly bowed out when pressured by the American government. U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird argued against the project on the grounds that the new trucks would find their way to North Vietnam. But the Soviets believed there was a more strategic motive—that the U.S. was trying to keep them in a state of perpetual economic underdevelopment. This was probably true, and the U.S. also would have been concerned that a large fleet of new and better trucks would strengthen the Soviet military. Nonetheless, Ford maintained an interest in doing business with the Soviet Union, hoping to be part of any trade that developed between East and West.

Knowing that their interactions with the Soviets were perceived by many as unpatriotic or even dangerous, Ford issued no press releases about their technical exchange forum and flew their visitors to Washington on a private plane to avoid press attention. The Detroit News—possibly the only newspaper to get the scoop—reported that "Ford tried to avoid any publicity on the visit out of fear of some embarrassing demonstrations." Due to this circumspection, relatively little information is available about this unusual Cold War-era visit. This archive helps to fill in some of the long-forgotten details. Photos show each stage of the visit, including various meetings, seminars, and receptions; tours and demonstrations at the Livonia Transmission Plant, Reliability Testing Laboratory, Ohio Turbine Plant, Cleveland Engine Plant, Woodhaven Stamping Plant, Kentucky Truck Plant, and other Ford facilities; and visits to the Henry Ford Museum, Detroit Auto Show, and the White House, Smithsonian, Capitol Building, etc.

Although the Ford Company was hesitant to publicize their continuing exchange of information with the Soviets, they surely had the support least some faction of the Nixon Administration; without it, the visit would not have happened—and they certainly would not have brought the Russians to the White House. In this respect, the material in this archive offers important documentation of the beginning of "Détente"—a period of improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union that would emerge more fully the following year, when President Nixon visited Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow and the first SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) treaty was signed.

**17. [AUTOMOTIVE] [WOMEN].** *From the Diary of Betty Capes.* Columbus, OH: Columbus Buggy Co.. Undated, but likely 1912. 3.5 x 6.25 inches, [12] pp., in original stapled wrappers. Ink stamp of Pastre's Auto Garage, Brooklyn, on front cover, one gathering loose from staples; very good. Not found in OCLC. **\$125**

The Columbus Buggy Company began producing electric automobiles in 1903. Promoting their vehicles as quieter and easier to handle than those of their competitors in Detroit, the company made a concerted effort to target female drivers. This advertising booklet takes the form of a fictional diary, in which nineteen-year-old Betty takes a trip to visit her cousin Jane, who "always provides such good fun!" and just happens to own a Columbus electric coupe. The girls have the kind of fun girls do (shopping and dining out with other girls), and all the while Betty is increasingly taken with the ease of auto travel ("It's such a dear and jolly good time it provides—the convenience—the real luxury of it all!). And what a lucky girl she turns out to be. Her birthday soon comes and she is given her very own Columbus Electric Model 1230 Four-Passenger Coupe! This model is illustrated at the end of the booklet, as are several others, identified by their model names, but also as "Jane's Coupe," "Miriam's Runabout" and "Barbara Lewis' Car." Alas, the fun was over soon enough, as the Columbus Buggy Company went bankrupt and was out of business by 1915.



**18. Bland, T.A.** *Farming as a Profession or, How Charles Loring Made it Pay.* Boston: Loring, 1870. First Edition. 87 pp, in original printed wrappers. Light soiling, a few small chips; very good. **\$150**

A didactic novel meant to inspire young men to choose farming as a career. The story follows the lives of two new Harvard graduates, Charley, who returns to his country roots to be a farmer, and Fred, who comes from a wealthy family and becomes a lawyer. Fred advises Charley not to "bury your brilliant talents in a corn-field or a compost heap" and urges him to study law and pursue a political career. Five years later, however, we find Fred alone and barely making a living, while Charley has married his high school sweetheart and become a respected pillar of his community. The lesson is that returning to the land of his birth gives Charley "a framework to bind together family and work, personal happiness and communal stability. Living outside such a context, on the other hand, was a recipe for personal and ultimately financial failure" (Johnson, *Countryside in the Age of the Modern State*, p. 25). Bland, a Quaker who had served as a medical doctor in the Union Army, published *The Northwestern Farmer* ("a superb magazine of rural life devoted to agriculture, horticulture, rural economy, home improvement, and family reading," according to an ad at the end of this book) and later became head of the National Indian Defence Association.

**19. [BRAZIL] [LOGGING] [DEFORESTATION].** *Paraná Pine, An Album of 33 Original Photos of the Logging, Sawmill, and Shipping Operations of M. Lepper & Cia., in Santa Catarina, Brazil.* Joinville, Santa Catarina, Brasil: Foto Mario Prugner. Undated; likely 1960s. Oblong photo album, 7.5 x 11 inches, flexible green vinyl with titles stamped in gilt on the upper board; with 33 original photographs mounted to both sides of 17 thick cardstock leaves, interleaved throughout with patterned tissue guards. Each photo has a printed caption. The first tissue guard is creased and chipped, the terminal leaf shows a few minor spots of soiling and dampstaining, else about fine.

**\$600**

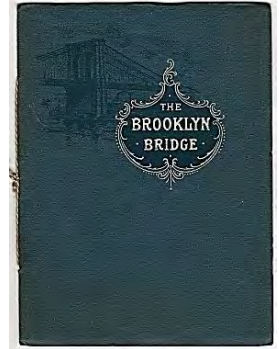
Since the sixteenth century, the Paraná pine (*Araucaria angustifolia*) has been prized as Brazil's "most important timber tree." But technical advances in commercial logging and milling, combined with encroaching agriculture and non-native timber plantations, led to the loss of 97% of the tree's native habitat in just three tree generations in the twentieth century. Those advances are in full display in the comprehensive photo essay in this album, which is captioned in English and clearly intended as a marketing appeal to American and European consumers and investors. Company pride shines through in every photo, from the views of the soaring and majestic forests to the felled "giants" and beyond. We follow the logging, milling, transport, and shipping process from forest floor to saw mill to tanker ship. The equipment and facilities are modern, spotless, and ferociously efficient.





**20. [BROOKLYN BRIDGE]. *An Illustrated Description of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, Built Under the Direction of W.A. Roebling, Chief Engineer.*** Trenton, NJ: John A. Roebling's Sons Company, [1899]. 4 5/8 x 6 1/4 inches, [19] pp, with 12 illustrations from photographs. Original pictorial string-tied wrappers. Some offsetting to two pages, else fine. **\$150**

This scarce promotional booklet details how the "the greatest piece of engineering of modern times" was designed and constructed, provides physical specifications and statistics about its use (45,542,627 passengers "carried over by rail" in 1897 alone), and also describes the Roebling plant in Trenton, which at that time occupied 36 buildings on 20 acres and employed 2,500 people.

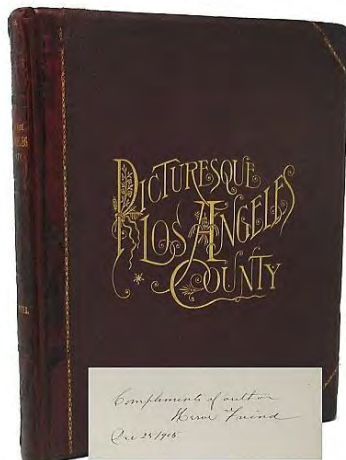


**21. [CALIFORNIA] *The California, San Francisco.*** [San Francisco]: ca. 1891. 7 x 11 inches (oblong), [54] pp, with 25 full-page, half-tone photographic illustrations. Original string-tied embossed wrappers with ties replaced; mild toning to wraps, else fine. **\$350**

Rare promotional book for a luxury hotel destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. The California opened for business in 1890 under the management of experienced hotelier A.F. Kinzler, billing itself as "unquestionably the most beautifully and luxuriously furnished hotel in America" and the first on the West Coast to compare favorably to the grand hotels of New York. The interior of the eight-story stone structure was entirely paneled in a variety of polished woods. It included a first-class restaurant with tiled floor and mirrored walls, music room with frescoed dome, gentleman's reading room with Moorish arches, billiard room, wine room, smoking room, and ladies' conservatory, "where tropical plants and rare flowers abound." Notwithstanding its claim to be "positively fire-proof," the California burned to the ground in the aftermath of the earthquake. This well-illustrated booklet offers valuable documentation of the hotel's interior, as well as a birds-eye view of the city with the hotel at the center. The text gives details about its planning and construction, and there are also many interesting advertisements, particularly for luxury goods and wine and spirits. One copy found in OCLC, at the Bancroft.

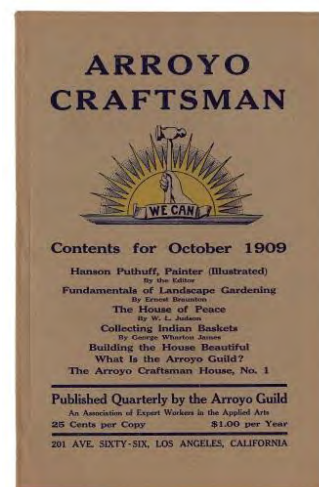
**22. [CALIFORNIA] Friend, Herve. *Picturesque Los Angeles County, California, Illustrative and Descriptive* [SIGNED].** Chicago: American Photogravure Company, 1887. First Edition. 10 x 12 inches, with 22 pages of text and 65 tissue-guarded photogravures of scenes in and around Los Angeles. In original three-quarter leather and pebbled cloth, re-backed with most of original spine laid down. Some of the original spine leather is darkened, giving a mottled appearance, but gilt lettering remains bright; interior clean. Very good or better. **\$2,000**

This beautifully produced album is a standout among the many volumes produced in the late nineteenth century to promote tourism and settlement in Southern California. As Michael Dawson explains in his essays in *LA's Early Moderns* (p. 228), Herve Friend "produced some of the first artistic photographs at a time when much contemporary photography was perfunctory at best, with little or no thought given to composition the interplay of light and shadow or overall aesthetic impact." In addition to Los Angeles scenes, there are views from Santa Monica, Catalina Island, Long Beach, San Pedro, San Gabriel, Pasadena, San Juan Capistrano, and elsewhere, showing streets, ranches, missions, hotels, beaches, canyons, and other natural features. This copy is signed on the front flyleaf "Compliments of author Herve Friend, Dec. 25, 1905." Cowan, p. 397; Rocq 3247



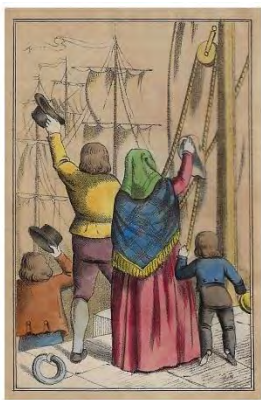
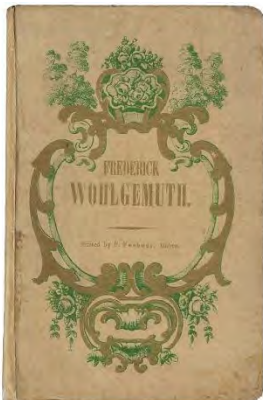
**23. [CALIFORNIA, ARTS & CRAFTS MOVEMENT] James, George Wharton (Editor). *Arroyo Craftsman, Volume 1, Number 1*.** Los Angeles: Arroyo Guild Press, 1909. First and only issue published. pp. 67, XV, [i] (ads) + illustrations. Two tiny tears to wrappers; still a fine copy. **\$500**

The *Arroyo Craftsman* was intended as to serve as the mouthpiece of the Arroyo Guild, a loose association of Los Angeles-area artisans founded by James and artist William Lees Judson. As James explains here, members of the Guild "will plan your home whether it be a palace or a bungalow; they will design its every detail; the stained glass, the wall and ceiling decorations, the carpets, the furniture...and all will be done with that rational, systematic harmony which comes of experience and expert knowledge. All these things are made by the craftsmen of the Guild with their own hands, in their own workshops, or under the personal direction of their own designers." The Guild also included landscape architects, printers and book binders, and makers of ceramic tiles, baskets, pottery, jewelry, etc. Although *Arroyo Craftsman* folded after just one issue (probably because the "Guild" lacked any real organization), as historian Kevin Starr explains, it remains important for "its expression of the Arroyan ideal: the spiritualization of daily life through an aestheticism tied to crafts and local materials.... Southern California, James asserted, was destined to become the great center of aesthetic expression in America. In that rise to aesthetic prominence, no art would be more important than the art of domestic living" (*Inventing the Dream*, pp. 111-112).



**24. [CALIFORNIA, GOLD RUSH] [JUVENILE LITERATURE] Dietrich, Dr.; Wray, Leopold (Translator). *The German Emigrants, or, Frederick Wohlgenuth's Voyage to California*.** Guben: F. Fechner, n.d., but circa 1850s. 4.5 x 6.75 inches, pp. [2], 39, with hand-colored frontis and seven additional hand-colored plates. Original paper-covered boards printed in gilt and green, boards rubbed and a bit faded, paper cracked at the lower rear joint, text pages (but not illustrations) with old dampstaining; good. **\$400**

This Gold Rush-era children's book recounts a trip around the Horn with plenty of derring-do along the way (shipwrecked slave ships, daring rescue attempts, stops in romantic ports of call), culminating in wealth, health, and happiness for all in the Land of Gold.



Although frequently cataloged as proceeding from the pen of Clara de Chatelain, who wrote frequently under the pseudonym of Leopold Wray, it appears that the translator here was a Leopold Wray in his very own right, and not a figment of Mrs. de Chatelain's imagination. (Not only does translating German not appear to have been one of de Chatelain's numerous talents, several early bibliographies list the work straightforwardly as Dr. Dietrich's, and we find evidence of another work from the German translated by Wray). Kurutz (194) writes: "This illustrated juvenile book tells the story of Fred and his family and their adventures on the voyage to California. His father joined the American Emigration Company in 1851. Much of the plot centers around the slave trade. The last three chapters cover California, including the aftermath of a lynching and an attempted robbery. In the last chapter, Fred hands a miner a divining rod and gold is discovered." See also Cowan p. 169.

**25. [CALIFORNIA, LAND PROMOTION]. *Chowchilla Ranch California*.** San Francisco: United States Farm Land Co., [1912]. Single sheet, 18 x 24 inches, folded to form a 4 x 9-inch brochure, with cover image of a bucolic farming scene printed in full color. On one side of the sheet are twelve panels of text and b/w images from photographs. On the verso is a three-color map of California showing the location of United States Farm Land Co. holdings, as well as two smaller plat maps, one of the Chowchilla Ranch, and the other of the City of Chowchilla. Some archival reinforcements, small losses at intersections; good. Two copies located in OCLC (Yale, CHS). **\$275**

The United States Farm Land Company was founded in 1910 by Orlando Alison Robertson, an experienced land speculator from Minnesota. Robertson purchased the Chowchilla Ranch—a 108,000-acre tract located in the San Joaquin Valley—in 1912, and promptly had it surveyed and divided into tracts for sale to farmers, preserving the northeast corner of the property as a town site. After creating 300 miles of roads, installing a town water system, and building a large hotel, Robertson launched an aggressive marketing campaign. This brochure assures prospective farmers that they "need have no concerns whatever about an abundant supply of water" (groundwater being close to the surface and electricity readily available) and shows off the agricultural bounty of the valley, which produces peaches, apricots, grapes, olives, citrus fruits, almonds, and berries, as well as a steady crop of alfalfa to support the feeding of hogs, cattle, and horses. Robertson set October 15, 1912 as grand opening day for his colonization project. According to the City of Chowchilla website, "some 4,000 people responded to the invitation to look over the new land, see the rodeo and partake of the free barbecue lunch," and many of them became buyers.

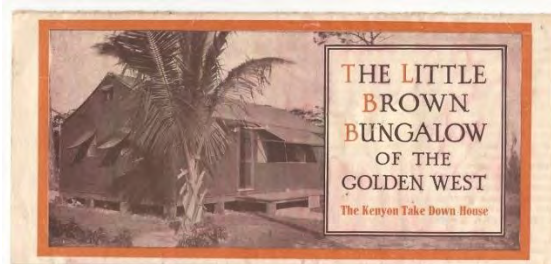




**26. [CALIFORNIA, MANUFACTURED HOUSES].** *The Little Brown Bungalow of the Golden West, The Kenyon Take Down House.* Waukesha, WI: R.L. Kenyon Company, [1913]. Single sheet, 14.5 x 16 inches, folded to 4 x 8.5 inches, with text and illustrations from photographs on both sides. Light dampstain throughout; good. One copy located in OCLC, at UC Davis.

**\$100**

Aimed specifically at a California audience, this brochure promotes the Kenyon Company's portable canvas houses, which they offer for use not only as hunting and fishing camps, but also as "a permanent year-round home for use in sunny California." Models ranged in size from one 7' x 9' room (\$72) to a five-room house measuring 540 square feet (\$375). The illustrations show houses in situ in Sacramento, Santa Rosa, San Francisco, San Rafael, and Fresno, captioned by warm testimonials from their owners—though none actually seem to have been persuaded to use their Little Brown Bungalow as a truly permanent residence.



**27. [CALIFORNIA, MINING].** *The Tragedy of Mariposa Grant. A Human Interest Story of the Rise, Fall, and Dawning Rehabilitation of an Empire of Marvelous Riches.* San Francisco: Mariposa Grant, Inc.. Undated, c. 1915. [12] pp, with illustrations from photographs, map. Old library blindstamp and ink accession number on front cover, otherwise unmarked, with old folding creases. Good.

**\$200**

Scarce investment prospectus for gold mining and farming property in Mariposa County, California. The new owners, identified only as "Mariposa Grant, Incorporated," denounce their predecessors—dating back to John Charles Fremont, who purchased the land in 1847—for failing to mine the land with proper equipment and skill and generally mismanaging its rich resources and economic potential. The history and production record of the existing mines on the 44,000-acre grant are described in detail, and a list of well-known mining engineers (J. Ross Browne, Josiah Whitney, Clarence King, and others) are said to have "declared in signed reports that the ore bodies of this mountain range of gold-speckled rock [are] inexhaustible." Now, under proper management, the Mariposa Grant will be returned within a few years "to the position of honor as the premier producer of the 'Mother Lode' of California." 6 copies located in OCLC, most at public libraries.



**28. [CALIFORNIA, SHIP-BUILDING] [WORLD WAR I].** *Collection of Photographs Documenting Ship Construction at the Port of Los Angeles by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 1918.* Nineteen original black and white photographs measuring ca. 4 x 5 inches. Fifteen are stamped "Chief Inspector, U.S.S.B.E.F.C. Jul 24 1918" on the back; the other five were probably taken by an L.A. Examiner photographer (based on notes on the envelope in which they were found). All in very good condition or better.

**\$300**

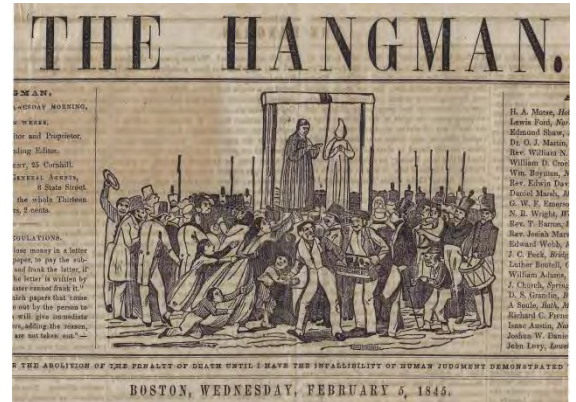
The Emergency Fleet Corporation (EFC) was established by the United States Shipping Board in April 16, 1917, less than two weeks after the U.S. entered World War I. Its purpose was to construct, maintain, and operate merchant ships to meet the needs of national defense and foreign and domestic commerce. Under contract for the EFC, the Western Pipe and Steel Company constructed a shipbuilding yard at Terminal Island in Long Beach Harbor. According to the Los Angeles Conservancy, by May 1918, "the company held government contracts for the delivery of 20 ships, with total expenditures of \$30 million and a projected 5,000 employees. The launch of the first ship, the West Carnifax, only six months later broke four world records for yard construction and delivery time. Representatives from the federal government visited the shipyard to personally laud the achievement. In a speech at the occasion, the yard manager said, 'We believe that we have done our share in showing the nation just what Los Angeles enthusiasm and enterprise can do, and we can get behind the nation, no matter what our talk. Shipbuilding came to Los Angeles as a war measure, but it has come to stay, for Los Angeles is a world port from now on.'" These images offer vivid documentation of both that enterprise and the enthusiasm, with many shots of men laboring at various stages of the shipbuilding process, as well as one of a great crowd of workers waving their hats in the air—quite possibly in celebration of a newly completed vessel.



**29. [CAPITAL PUNISHMENT]. *The Hangman, Volume I, Number 6, February 5, 1845.*** Boston: Charles Spear, 1845. Newsprint bifolium (separated at centerfold), 12 x 17.25, pp. [4], printed recto and verso with text and two wood-engraved illustrations. Disbound from a larger volume, large chip missing to upper inner corner of both sheets, resulting small loss of text; fair to good overall. Reasonably well represented institutionally, but scarce in commerce.

**\$150**

Although a relatively minor figure among New England social reformers, Universalist minister Charles Spear was the foremost opponent of the death penalty. He was convinced that all men could be reformed, and that execution cut them off unreformed and unrepentant. In 1844, he published *Essays on the Punishment of Death*, and in 1845 he launched *The Hangman* and helped found the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment (MSACP). By May 1845 *The Hangman* claimed more than 2,000 subscribers and a circulation of 5,000. Nonetheless, Spear's complete focus on "showing the entire inutility of the gallows" failed to retain a large enough audience to keep *The Hangman* afloat, and in 1846 he changed its name to *The Prisoner's Friend* and expanded its scope to prison reform in general. This early issue includes excerpts from debates held at the convention of the MSACP, including commentary by Hosea Ballou and Wendell Phillips; an eyewitness report on a recent execution in New York State; Spear's account of his visit to "the cell of a murderer" in New Hampshire; and a list of upcoming executions in Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. It also carries ads for other publications on capital punishment, as well for as the *Water-Cure Journal* and a Thomsonian Infirmary and Botanic Medicine Store in Boston.



**30. [CHILE] [Kennecott Copper Company]. Collection of Photographs of an American Copper Mining Operation in Chile.** 1913-1916. 29 b/w photographs, each 7 x 9-1/2 inches, in sleeves in a modern binder, many captioned and dated in the negative, a handful with typed captions on the verso. Four photos have been removed from an album, and have paper backing still adhering; one photo is mounted to heavier cardstock, the rest are printed on standard photographic paper of varying weights. Large chip to one photograph, the rest about fine.

**\$900**

El Teniente, one of the largest and oldest copper mines in South America, is cradled in the Chilean highlands, surrounded on all sides by the high peaks of the Andes. The mine was run with various degrees of success from its opening ca. 1819 until 1889, when flooding and lack of funds left it totally inoperable. Faced with seeking outside investment or abandoning the mine to the wilderness, the Chileans turned to the United States, which could supply both capital and more efficient technology for copper extraction. In 1910, after a series of takeovers, El Teniente came under the control of the Guggenheim family—first under the name of the Braden Copper Company, and then as the Kennecott Copper Company. By the middle of World War I, production had increased fourfold, and by the end of the war the mine employed more than 5,000 workers.

The photos here, taken between 1913 and 1916, document the period during which the mine was transformed from a small,



undercapitalized, domestically owned operation to a large industrial enterprise under foreign control. Many of the photographs were taken from a vantage point high above the mining complex. In them we see new roads, housing, railroad tracks, trains winding along steep grades and through narrow passes, and mining facilities. There are new mills, crushers, flotation units, and an aerial tramway. But we also see the devastating effect of snow slides following a series of massive storms in 1914-15. In every image, both man and machine are overshadowed by the sheer size and majesty of the surrounding mountains. It's hard not to be struck by the audacity required to attempt a foothold on this landscape, to aspire to taming it and extracting its core. Though the odds seem insurmountable, generations of miners have persisted and prevailed. Purchased by the Chilean government in 1967, El Teniente remains in operation today.



**31. [CIVIL WAR]. *Small Archive of Letters to a Soldier in the 15th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 1864-1865.*** Six complete letters and one partial letter, totaling 15 easily legible pages on lined paper measuring 4.75 x 7.75 inches; approximately 3,000 words in all. Fine condition.

**\$350**

Born and raised in New York State, Harlow Linzel Erskine (1837-1913) married and moved to Iowa to seek his fortune in 1856, at the age of 19. Drafted into the Union Army, he became a private in Company I of the 15th Iowa Infantry Regiment on February 29, 1864. These letters—three from his mother, two from his father, and one complete and one partial letter from his brother—speak eloquently of the deep anxiety and uncertainty experienced by soldiers' family members as they waited for news. They write of their fears ("it is over two months since you wrote, we have been to the post office several times for a letter and I begin to think the Rebels have got you") and of the hardships experienced by Harlow's wife, Julia, who has "suffered much since you left her" alone to care for their two small sons. Ernest Erskine scolds his son for being too reticent in his letters: You should have stated why you are in the hospital, the state of your health; no reserve now will suit us. We have had a world of trouble about you and now that you can write tell us all the Company, Regiment, Brigade Division and Corps, so that when we read the movement of Sherman's army we can know where you are....I hope you will live to see the conclusion of the war and not be disabled or broken down, or taken prisoner. I know that is asking much." Mother Marinda Erskine does not hesitate to lay on the guilt, telling her son to "just think of your Pa and I poor old cripples here alone, must work sick or well, the chores must be done." The solution, of course, is for him to "write us as often as you can," for "when I have been sick three days to get a letter from you I get up go to work. It is better than a quart of medicine."



**32. [CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS] [FIRE FIGHTING] [WYOMING]. Letter from A Young Man Fighting a Forest Fire at a Wyoming CCC Camp, 1935.** Five-page handwritten letter on unlined paper (6.25 x 10.5 inches), dated July 30, 1935. Folding creases, all else very good. Accompanied by original mailing envelope.

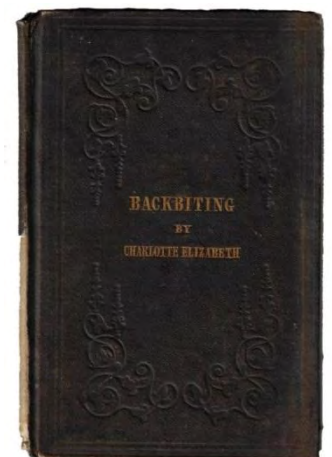
**\$50**

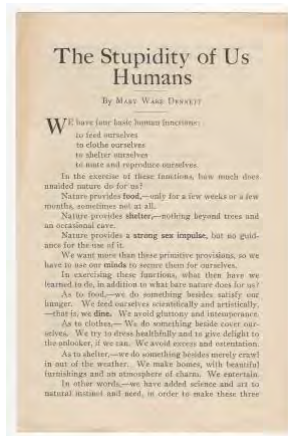
Robert Bassell writes to his parents from CCC Camp Fremont in Pinedale, Wyoming. Bassell describes how he was among the first to volunteer for duty when a forest fire broke out in the mountains above the camp. After hiking nine miles up a mountain on little food and little sleep, he found himself in serious peril, writing "I and another boy were patrolling on the fire line when the crown fire started on us. We had to run from the fire and then I found that I was trapped. Was I scared. Don't ask. To our good fortune, two rangers, who were circling the fire, saw our plight and got us out. I had to run through a sheet of flame about four feet high. I got singed and burnt." In addition to his dramatic description of fighting the fire, Bassell makes brief mention of his other work activities, and of the Camp's educational programming. Camp Fremont opened in 1933 and attracted young men from New York, California, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Wyoming. In addition to fighting fires, they worked on insect control and stream improvement and built telephone and electrical lines, drift fences, campgrounds, and ranger stations.

**33. [CIVILITY] [Tonna], Charlotte Elizabeth. *Backbiting*.** New York: John S. Taylor, 1842. First Edition. 4 x 6 inches, 46 pp, original brown ribbed blindstamped cloth boards, titles stamped in gilt on upper board. Chips out at the spine tips, lacking the lower half of the spine cloth, foxing to the endpapers and lightly throughout, but a sound, good copy.

**\$100**

Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna (1790-1846) was a popular Protestant pamphleteer and novelist who promoted both women's rights and civility (no mean feat in either her time or ours). *Backbiting*, as she maintained in essays appearing in the *New York Observer and Chronicle* (April 1842) and the *Weekly Messenger* (May 1842), "explains itself better than most words do. It gives you the idea of one who comes behind another and inflicts a wound, from which he cannot defend himself because the approach of the enemy is unseen, and he may also hide himself before the injured party can turn round. Thus the sufferer feels the effect of the wound without being able to discover how, or from what quarter, or with what assistance the wound is given." This book, which seems to be aimed at a juvenile audience, features a young lady instructing her younger sister and cousin of their duty—as both friends and Christians—to refrain from gossiping behind one another's backs, or speaking ill of someone who is not present to defend herself. It was popular enough in its own time that it was reissued in not one but two posthumous collections, but there are today only seven copies listed in OCLC, in varying states (with and without publisher's ads, or bound together with another work). This copy, without ads, would appear to be an early, if not the earliest, issue.





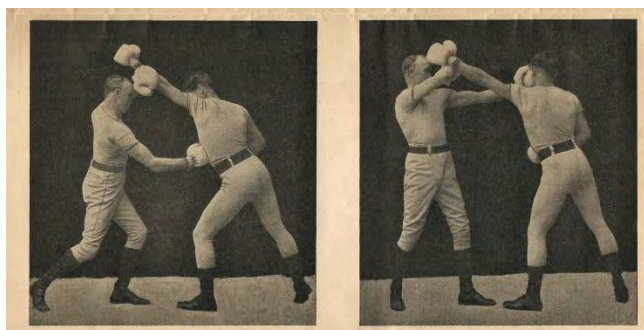
**34. [CONTRACEPTION] Dennett, Mary Ware. *The Stupidity of Us Humans*.** New York: Voluntary Parenthood League. Undated, ca. 1920. 4 pp, size, self- wrappers. Two short tears mended with archival tape, one mild crease; very good. 4 copies located in OCLC.

**\$100**

Social reformer Mary Ware Dennett (1872-1947) founded the Voluntary Parenthood League in 1919. The organization's main goal was to change the Comstock Laws so information about birth control would not be deemed obscene and could legally be distributed by mail. In this pamphlet, Dennett argues that just as humans eat for pleasure as well as from necessity, and just as they chose stylish clothes rather than the simplest thing that will keep them warm, so there are "similar emotional, mental, moral, and spiritual values to be derived from this function [sexual relations]." Getting "the Birth Control question straightened out," she argues, "is the first imperative step.... It will open the way for all the rest. And presently it will be as natural to apply science and art to sex relations as it is now to the matters of food, clothes, and shelter."

**35. [CORRESPONDENCE COURSE, BOXING]. Mailer/Prospectus for the Marshall Stillman Method of Teaching Boxing and Self-Defense.** New York: Marshall Stillman Association, n.d., but ca. 1920s. Single sheet, 9 x 20 inches + additional flap for folding and mailing, printed on both sides with text and halftone illustrations of boxing and self-defense techniques. Hand-addressed, soiling and creasing at one edge, slit into which the flap would have been inserted prior to mailing (as issued); very good.

**\$150**



A "10-day free trial" prospectus for a mail order course in the Marshall Stillman method of boxing, jiu-jitsu, and other forms of self-defense. Don't believe boxing can be taught by mail? Read the endorsements here and give it a try: "Practice the lessons faithfully for ten days, and then if you do not feel that you can learn boxing and self-defense by this original method, return the course to us. Should you decide to keep the course, send us \$5 in complete payment. That's fair enough, isn't it? You can't lose." Stillman's history is noteworthy in several respects: Millionaires Alpheu Geer and Hiram Mallinson developed the Marshall Stillman method (named for two of Geer's grandparents) in the early 1900s as a prison reform effort; they saw physical activity and sport as

a positive influence in combatting recidivism. In 1919, they brought in the obstreperous Lou Ingber to manage the gymnasium; shortly thereafter another nearby gym lost a large portion of its Jewish membership due to anti-semitic policies, and those boxers found a welcoming home at the Marshall Stillman Athletic Club. "Stillman's Gym" rapidly became one of the best-known boxing gyms in the country, with Joe Louis, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, and Rocky Graziano among its alumni, and Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis, Buddy Hackett, and Tony Bennett frequently in attendance as spectators. It remained a household name until 1959, when Ingber (an inveterate innovator and self-promoter who had long-since purchased the gym outright and legally changed his surname to "Stillman") sold up and retired—a decision he regretted, later telling a reporter that it was "the worst thing he had ever done, as it left him with nobody to talk to, and nobody to abuse."

**36. [CORRESPONDENCE COURSE, FASHION] Picken, Mary Brooks. *Woman's Institute Fashion Service, Fall & Winter 1920-1921, Prepared for the Exclusive Use of the Woman's Institute Course in Dressmaking and Designing*.** Scranton, PA: Woman's Institute of Domestic Arts & Sciences, 1920. 9 x 12 inches, [44] pp, stapled wrappers with embossed lettering. Light soiling and spot of abrasion to front cover, else about fine. Two-page typed form letter on Woman's Institute letterhead laid in.

**\$100**

The Woman's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences was a correspondence school founded in 1916 by fashion and sewing expert Mary Brooks Picken, who hoped to make "a practical knowledge of the domestic arts and sciences available to every woman or girl, wherever she may live." Lessons were mailed to students, who had to take a test and/or submit samples of completed work to pass. At the school's peak popularity in the 1920s, there were nearly 300,000 women enrolled. Every student who took Dressmaking received *Fashion Service*, a semi-annual magazine intended to supplement coursework with advice and instruction on the latest styles. This issue includes illustrations and directions for constructing nine lovely examples of twenties dress styles, as well as a coat and a cape.





**37. [CORRESPONDENCE COURSE, SELF-IMPROVEMENT] [PYRAMID SCHEMES].** *From Disease, Poverty and Drudgery to Health, Wealth, Power and Success: Read the Within Pages and Know about the Great Work of the Mystic Success Club.* New York: Magazine of Mysteries, n.d, but ca. 1906. 8.75 x 13 inches, [16] pp, stapled wrappers. Text on most pages in four columns of absurdly small type. Creased where it has been folded into quarters, with some soiling, dampstaining, and minor chipping at the center fold of the first two leaves, rear wrap with some creasing, else clean and unmarked. **\$100**

Part self-help program, part pyramid scheme, the Mystic Success Club was the brainchild of New Thought leader Helen Van Anderson and Hubert A. Knight, publisher of *Three Weeks Training in Clairvoyance* and other pamphlets offering instruction in arcane skills. Promising adherents the ability to achieve "health, vigor, force, and tremendous psychic mental powers" they asked only that you pay \$1 to subscribe to their monthly *Magazine of Mysteries* and get three friends to do the same. Once your four dollars arrived, you were a life member of the Mystic Success Club and could expect to receive four booklets that would allow you to "control and direct all the great forces of the universe, especially the unseen forces, for good of yourself and others." This circular lays out the process in some detail, but it is primarily composed of purported testimonials from "Brothers" and "Sisters" across the United States who proclaim their delight with the benefits of Club membership. As cons go, the Mystic "Success" Club appears itself to have achieved only middling success at best. A correspondent writes to a 1905 issue of *Life: A Monthly Magazine of Christian Metaphysics*: "I wish to say through your valuable, true, honest journal, that I know by both experience and a thorough investigation that 'The Mystic Success Club' of New York, so vigorously advertised by *The New York Magazine of Mysteries*, is a base humbug, a graft and a fraud. I would advise all of your readers to NOT JOIN." The *Magazine* is held by five institutions, and a single copy of one of the Club's booklets (the *Second Degree*) is held in one, but of this circular no copy is recorded.

**38. [CYCLING, MAINE].** *Collection of Glass Plate Negatives of Cyclists and Racing in Oxford County, Maine at the Height of the American Bicycle Craze.* Twenty-three glass plate negatives measuring 4 x 5 inches. Occasional scratches or spotting, but very good overall. **\$3,250**



Although the bicycle had been around for several decades by the 1890s, technological innovations in the late nineteenth century that made bikes lighter, faster, and easier to ride led to a new burst of enthusiasm for cycling among the American public. People of all ages and social classes purchased bicycles and took to the streets and country lanes, sparking a movement to improve the quality of roads. Monthly magazines began publishing long articles about bicycle tours, newspapers added regular columns on the sport and filled their pages with ads for bicycles and accessories, doctors discussed the health risks and benefits, women's skirts got shorter to facilitate riding (much to the dismay of some), and hundreds of new cycling clubs organized races and outings. One such club was the South Paris Wheel Club in Oxford County, Maine.

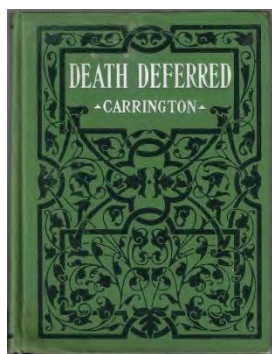
This collection of rare images documents the activities of the South Paris Wheel Club on the Fourth of July, 1892. As part of a larger Independence Day celebration that also included a baseball game, the Wheel Club sponsored both a "Grand Cycling Tournament" and "Grand Bicycle Parade." Fourteen of the photos were taken at the Oxford County Fairgrounds, and most of these capture the tournament in progress—showing groups of racers assembling at the starting line and then on the move, as spectators line the rails and officials look down from their stand above the tracks. Most appear to be straightforward races, but one unique view shows a man on a high-wheeled unicycle clearing an obstacle—either as part of an obstacle course or a trick-riding display. Also taken at the fairgrounds are shots of the bustling crowd and small groups of men and women enjoying the day. The rest of the images were taken in what appears to be a small downtown (presumably South Paris). These include shots of a large gathering of men with their bicycles—most likely assembled in preparation for the bicycle parade, and including some high wheels—as well as arresting portraits of individual men and boys posing with their rides.



We do not have definitive identification of the photographer, but a strong candidate is a young woman named Minnie Libby (1863-1947), who lived in the town of Norway, just a mile down the road from the fairgrounds. Miss Libby (as she would come to be known professionally) was the daughter of a successful Norway carriage-maker who recognized her artistic ability, sent her to study at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and in 1886 helped finance the professional photography studio she would run for the next six decades. Although she was primarily a portrait photographer, Miss Libby was also known to roam the countryside (in pants!) taking shots of the local landscape, and we do know she photographed the Oxford County Fair for several years during the first decade of the twentieth century. If this is indeed the photography of Minnie Libby, the photos in this collection would represent some of her earliest work. Given her proximity, documented interest in activity at the fairgrounds, and the small number of photographers who would have been operating in this rural county, she seems a likely bet—but for now it remains a question for further research.



**39. [DEATH AND MOURNING] Carrington, Hereward. *Death Deferred: How to Live Long and Happily, Defer Death, and Lose All Fear of It*.** Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company, 1912. First Edition. 6 x 4.5 inches, pp. 225, 12 (ads). Original decorative green cloth; boards rubbed, with some loss to the spine titling, a spot of damp-staining to the upper corner the text block, endpapers a bit age-toned, with the bookseller's stamp of "E.M. Burbeck, Stationers, San Diego, Cal." on the front pastedown. Very good. **\$125**



Hereward Carrington (1880-1958) is today remembered primarily for his many books on spiritualism, parapsychology, mediums, and magic. In his own time he was best known for his investigations into, and exposure of, a number of famous practitioners of the spiritual arts. Despite his skepticism regarding specific practitioners, he himself never relinquished his belief in the hereafter, nor in the ability of the dead to make themselves known to the living. Perhaps it was only natural, then, that he was as interested in the health and well-being of the corporeal self as that of the soul; in any event, he authored more than a dozen books on the subject of diet, exercise, sleep hygiene, and other self-care regimens, espousing fruitarianism, fasting, hydrating, the "no-breakfast" plan, fresh mountain air, sunbathing, and salt rubs, among much else. In this, one of his earliest self-help works, he tackles strategies for increasing longevity, the physical process of death, and ways to overcome the fear of dying. The goal, he writes, is to "...leave life at this age, just as one leaves a banquet, thanking the host, and departing." Oddly scarce:

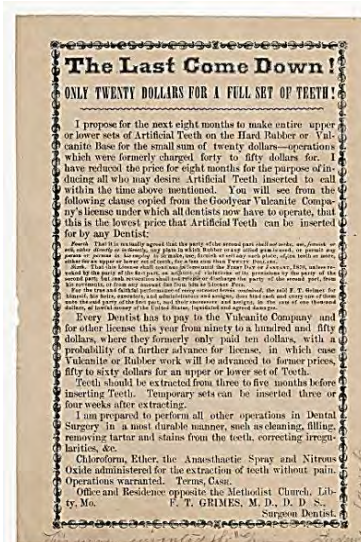
Of this first edition, issued by Penn Publishing, OCLC locates five copies; of the 1922 reissue by Dodd, Mead, only another ten.

**40. [DEATH AND MOURNING] Davis, Rev. L.D. *The Child in Heaven, or, Thoughts on the State of the Early Dead*.** Syracuse: E.H. Babcock & Co., 1853. First and only edition. 12mo, 148 pp, in publisher's blind-stamped plum cloth. Wood-engraved vignette of a family scene on title page. Inscribed on the front pastedown "Mrs. Clement Dale, the Author L.D. Davis a Cousin of my Mama." Some staining to boards, internals clean; very good. Four copies located in OCLC. **\$150**

A typical but uncommon example of nineteenth century sentimental mourning literature. Reverend Davis, a Methodist minister, reflects on the frailty of mankind and the particular heartbreak of losing a child. He offers comfort to the bereaved through scriptural evidence that a deceased child goes to a better place and will be reunited with loved ones in eternity.

**41. [DENTISTRY] Grimes, F.T. *The Last Come Down! Only Twenty Dollars for a Full Set of Teeth!*** [Liberty, Missouri]. Undated, 1880s. Small broadside, 6 1/4 x 9 3/8 inches, printed with ca. 350 words surrounded by an ornamental border. Fine. **\$150**

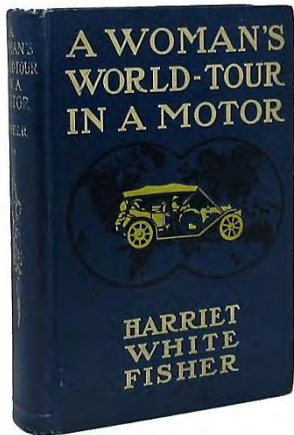
The industrious Dr. Grimes was editor of the periodical *Dental Brief* (published in St. Louis beginning in 1882) and seller of dental alloys, cement, rubber solder, and various dental tools and equipment. Here he offers "to make entire upper or lower sets of Artificial Teeth on the Hard Rubber or Vulcanized Base for the small sum of twenty dollars." After demonstrating how low his prices are by quoting the terms of his license from the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, he offers a timeline for the work: "teeth should be extracted from three to five months before inserting Teeth. Temporary sets can be inserted three or four weeks after extracting. He concludes "I am prepared to perform all other operations in Dental Surgery in a most durable manner, such as cleaning, filling, removing tartar and stains from the teeth, correcting irregularities, &c. Chloroform, ether, the Anaesthetic Spray and Nitrous Oxide administered for the extraction of teeth without pain. Operations warranted. Terms, Cash."





**42. [FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS] *The Land We Live In. Centennial Art Gallery 1776-1876.*** Philadelphia: L.A. Godey, 1876. 6.5 x 10 inches, unpaginated (ca. 60 pp), in original illustrated wrappers, with ads on endpapers and back cover. Wrappers have chipping and short tears to the edges, internals fine. **\$125**

A scarce centennial souvenir produced by the publisher of *Godey's Lady's Book*, containing 24 steel-engraved plates, the first eight of which show the buildings and grounds of the Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia. The remainder illustrate historic scenes of a patriotic nature, including the Battles of Concord and Trenton; Fort Duquesne; the Tomb of Washington; Faneuil Hall; and Heroic Women of the Revolution. Each of the patriotic plates is accompanied by explanatory text on the facing page. One copy located in OCLC (NYPL).

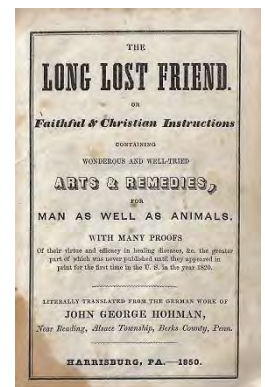


**43. Fisher, Harriet White. *A Woman's World-Tour in Motor.*** Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1911. First Edition. 360 pp, with illustrations from photographs. Publisher's pictorial cloth binding; no dust jacket. Edges rubbed, hinges starting, some mild foxing; about very good. **\$300**

Harriet White Fisher was the first woman to complete a round-the-world trip by automobile (to the extent possible). An accomplished businesswoman, she took over management of the Eagle Anvil Works in Trenton, New Jersey after her husband's death and became the only female member of the National Manufacturers Association. She described this journey of 1909-10 as "the trip of a woman who had grown a little weary of the details of a useful but somewhat heavy business, and sought recreation under India's burning sun, in Ceylon, China, Japan, in many places where no motor-car had ever taken man or woman before." Her adventure attracted hundreds of excited spectators in cities around the world and was the subject of dozens of contemporary newspaper articles.

**44. [FOLK MEDICINE] [PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH] Hohman, George John [Johann Georg]. *The Long Lost Friend, or, Faithful & Christian Instructions Containing Wonderous and Well-tried Arts & Remedies, For Man as well as Animals. With Many Proofs of their Virtue and Efficacy in Healing Diseases, &c.*** Harrisburg: 1850. 4.25 x 6.25 inches, 72 pp, in original cloth-backed marbled boards. Boards heavily worn, with some loss of the outer paper; triangular stain extending from lower gutter throughout (ca. 1.5 inches high, not affecting legibility); a good, sound copy, with early ownership signature of a Levi Wismer. **\$350**

Early English-language edition of this classic work of Pennsylvania Dutch folk magic and medicine, first published in German as *Der lange verborgene Freund* in 1820, with a short appendix of "valuable recipes not in the original work of Hohman, added by the publishers." Hohman was a German-American printer, bookseller, and compiler of local herbal remedies, rituals, and healing spells and charms. This work includes recipes for medicinal folk cures for people and livestock, as well as instructions for making talismans and performing spells that invoke divine assistance (usually from Jesus Christ or from the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost). There are methods for preventing poaching, compelling a thief to return stolen goods, protecting oneself from weapons, extinguishing fire without water, protecting cattle against witchcraft, making a judge favor your case in court, and other useful skills. The book went through at least 18 editions and is still in print today. We locate 6 copies of this edition in OCLC.



**45. [GEORGIA, WORLD WAR I] Losey, North H. *Evacuation Hospital Camp, Camp Greenleaf, GA. Oct 1918.*** Original panoramic photograph, 8 x 40 inches. Captioned in the negative with the title, photographer's signature, and image number (740). A few annotations in ink indicate various points of reference (mostly numbers that must have been matched to a key no longer present), one 1/4" tear; very good. Unmounted and unbacked, stored rolled. **\$200**

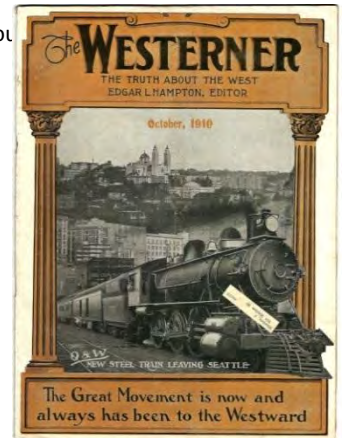
A rare image documenting the appearance and layout of the camp where thousands of medical personnel were trained to work in ambulance companies and evacuation and field hospitals during World War I. Camp Greenleaf was created at Chickamauga National Battlefield Park in May 1917 under a program that used National Park and Battlefield land for military training installations. In only 18 months of operation, the camp trained 6,640 officers and 31,138 enlisted men. During this period 37 evacuation hospitals were staffed and equipped, with most departing camp for the front. This image shows rows of buildings as far as the eye can see, interspersed with some tents and even a row of cots where it appears men have been sleeping out in the open. The camp would be decommissioned two months after Chattanooga-based photographer North H. Losey visited. We have located records of several other panoramic photographs taken at Camp Greenleaf (most of groups of officers), but no other examples of this image.



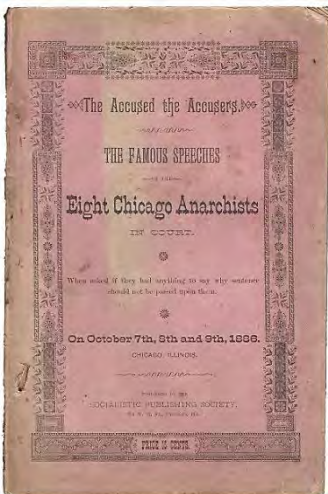
Item 45.

**46. Hampton, Edgar L. *The Westerner, The Truth About the West*, October 1910.** Earlington, WA: The Westerner Company, 1910. 8.5 x 11.5 inches, 40 pp, illustrated wrappers. Halftone illustrations throughout. Small ownership label on front cover, two leaves with creasing and pale stains; very good. **\$125**

In a 1911 advertising trade publication, *The Westerner's* founder and editor, Edgar Lloyd Hampton (1872-1951), boasted that his monthly magazine had 80,000 paid subscribers in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California, and sold an additional 7,000 copies on the newsstands. He attributed his success to a dedicated focus on topics of regional interest. This issue carries articles on a livestock exhibition in Portland, the attractions of land in British Columbia, and the growing seaport of Florence, Oregon, as well as briefer congratulatory notices of happenings in Los Angeles (San Pedro Harbor nearly completed), Walla Walla (old fort grounds are being converted to a plum orchard), and other cities. Given the relative scarcity of surviving copies of *The Westerner*, we suspect Hampton's circulation numbers were inflated. But advertisers seem to have been convinced, as the magazine contains a profusion of ads—for orchard lands, dairy farms, investment opportunities, hotels, automobiles, farming implements, books, patent medicines, correspondence courses, etc. *The Westerner* ceased publication in 1915, when Hampton took his promotional talents to Southern California.



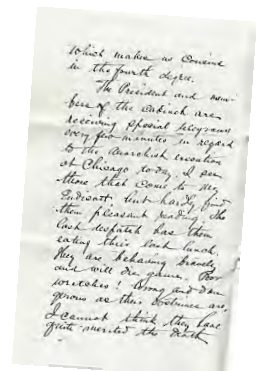
**47. [HAYMARKET RIOT] *The Accused the Accusers. The Famous Speeches of the Eight Chicago Anarchists in Court*.** Chicago: Socialistic Publishing Society, 1886. First Edition. 188 pp, in original printed pink wrappers. Light soiling and uneven sunning to wraps, small loss to backstrip, clean, with just a few small spots of foxing. Very good. **\$1,000**



An important pamphlet containing speeches of the eight Chicago anarchists tried for their involvement in the Haymarket Riot of May 4, 1886. The Haymarket Riot (also called the Haymarket Affair or Massacre) was a violent confrontation between Chicago police and labor protesters that became a symbol of the international struggle for workers' rights. It began as a peaceful rally in support of the eight-hour work day, but havoc ensued after an unknown person threw a dynamite bomb into the crowd. Police responded with uncoordinated gunfire that resulted in the deaths of seven police officers and at least four civilians; dozens of others were wounded. Amid the anti-labor panic that followed, August Spies, Michel Schwab, Oscar Neebe, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, George Engel, Samuel Fielden, and Albert R. Parsons were arrested, tried, and sentenced to death, despite the fact that several were not present at the May 4 event, and their alleged involvement was never proved. Ultimately, four of the men were executed, one hanged himself in jail, and three were granted clemency by the Governor of Illinois in 1893, after a review of the case revealed a biased judge and jury and fabricated evidence.

**48. [HAYMARKET RIOT]. *Letter Written by a War Department Clerk on the Day the Haymarket Anarchists Were Executed*.** [Washington, DC]: [1887]. Autograph letter signed from George W. Titcomb to his cousin, November 11, 1887, on United States War Department letterhead. 4pp, 4.75 x 7.5 inches, with original stamped and postmarked envelope. Fine but for an ink smear on the final page. **\$150**

Titcomb worked in the office of Secretary of War William Endicott, where he witnessed the Cleveland administration's close monitoring of events in Chicago on the day the Haymarket rioters were executed. He writes: *The President and members of the Cabinet are receiving special telegrams every few minutes in regard to the anarchist execution at Chicago today. I see those that come to Mr. Endicott, but hardly find them pleasant reading. The last despatch has them eating their last lunch. They are behaving bravely and will die game. Poor wretches! Wrong and dangerous as their doctrines are, I cannot think they have quite merited the Death Penalty. I fear their ignorant followers will only regard them as martyrs and that anarchy in the land will increase rather than diminish, through this execution.*





**49. [IDAHO, MINING]. Photographs of the Mining Town of Burke, Idaho, Before and After a Devastating Fire in 1923.** Three original 8" x 10" black and white photographs, one captioned in the negative "Burke, Idaho 1923." Photographer unknown. Very good. **\$125**

Burke, Idaho was first settled in 1884, after significant deposits of lead and silver were found in the area. The town became famous for being built in such a narrow valley that its main hotel had railroad tracks, a street, and a stream passing through the lobby. The precarious setting left the town vulnerable to natural disasters, one of the worst of which was a fire that broke out on July 23, 1923. According to a local newspaper, the fire was caused by a spark from a locomotive, and "over fifty business houses of Burke's main street were destroyed and practically all of the residences are gone. Four hundred and forty miners were forced to flee to the depths of the Hecla lead and silver mine. A high wind rendered dynamite ineffectual. All of the mine company's buildings on the surface were destroyed. The damage is estimated at a million. Six hundred people are homeless." These striking photographs, one taken shortly before the fire and two in the immediate aftermath, show tremendous devastation. But there was still silver to be had, so the town was rebuilt—this time with most buildings set further back from the railroad tracks. The silver was finally mined out in the 1970s, and today Burke is a ghost town.



**50. [IMMIGRATION] [LABOR]. Amerikanska Emigrant Kompaniet Transit Agreement.** New York/Hartford, Conn.: American Emigrant Co., n.d., but ca. 1880s. 10-6/16 x 8-3/16" bifolium, [4] pp. printed recto and verso with text and engraved illustrations. Previously folded, with creasing and a few tiny chips out at the folds, else fine. The agreement has been filled out in ink and dated May 31, 1883. **\$350**

Beginning in the mid-1860s, in response to the sudden perceived need for "white labor" throughout the Union, territories, and the "exhausted and devastated" South, the American Emigrant Company served as a clearinghouse for employers and prospective employees. "Farmers, Manufacturers, Railroad and Mining Companies, and large employers of labor of every class" were encouraged to submit their needs, and, for a

fee, the Company would endeavor to fulfill them. In their 1865 charter, the Company was explicit: "Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales" would provide the gene pool, and, having matched the abilities of workers to employers, the Company would provide seed-money to the worker to be put toward their passage to America (at no risk to the Company, those funds having been previously deposited with the Company by the prospective employer, to be repaid at a later date by the worker, in labor or in cash). Here we have such a transit agreement, in Swedish, with the heading *Nybygget Svea* (New Sweden). It has been filled out by hand by "Kapten R.] E. Jeanson, Agent," billet number 160883, fronting one John Olson \$9 to be used for transit from the Scandinavian port of his choice to New York, and thence to Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. Permitted transatlantic fares (\$28 for an adult, \$14 for a child under the age of 12, and \$3 for babies under the age of 1) have been specified. What occupation or position Mr. Olson will be expected to fulfill in Susquehanna has not. The four-page document functions as a promotional piece as well as a binding legal contract, hinting as it does at a new-world paradise—with illustrations of cattle drinking from a stream on a prosperous Iowa farm, and of the American Emigrant Company's own bustling New York offices on Lower Broadway. An illuminating artifact of post-Civil War immigration, racial, and labor history.



RIGHT: Details from item 60, Randolph Marcy's practical guide for overland travelers, showing how to swim your horse across a river, and how to transport and injured man.



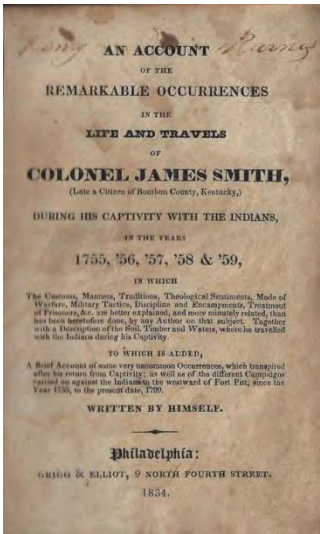
**51. [INDIA, INDEPENDENCE] [POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY] Pratap, Mahendra (Raja). *World Cooperative. Formerly: "World Federation."* 1929-1933. Continuation of "*World Army.*" March—April, Vol. 1. No. 2.** Canton, China: World Cooperative, [1934]. 10.5 x 15 inches, [4] pp, newsprint bifolium printed in two columns. Light soiling and rubbing, a little creasing at the folds, library stamp dated "Apr 19 1934" and another stating "sample," very good or better overall. Undated, but internal evidence confirms a publication date of March/April of 1934.

\$400

Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh (1886-1979) was an Indian social reformer and freedom fighter who flirted with Marxism, but ultimately embraced "Panchayati Raj," a decentralized, representational political system based on local autonomy. Although born to wealth and privilege, he was committed from a young age to resistance against British rule and to the establishment of an independent India. In 1909, he left the subcontinent, donating the bulk of his estate for a residential technical school for workers. He spent the next several years traveling, honing the ideas which would form the basis for his later collectivist philosophy. In 1915, he established the first Provisional Government of India (as a government-in-exile) in Afghanistan, gaining backing and support of a number of world leaders, among them Lenin and Kaiser Wilhelm. In 1923, the British Raj enacted the "Mahendra Pratap Estate Act," stripping him of his remaining estate; by 1925 he had become such a thorn in the British Empire's side that he was forced to flee to the safety of Japan with a bounty on his head. There he continued to write, envisioning a utopian system "doing away with the unequal institutions of the past and creating a sort of world federation where all humanity would be united and everyone would be the same."

Under continuous threat of harassment by the British, Pratap moved frequently until the end of the second World War, taking up residence in China, Afghanistan, the Philippines, the United States, and (most often) Japan. During this time he published regularly and was in contact with Gandhi and other important figures in the Indian independence movement. Although Pratap's ideas were not universally lauded, they drew the attention of political leaders and thinkers worldwide and earned him a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1932.

This rare issue of *World Cooperative* provides a window into Pratap's philosophy as it existed between the World Wars. Among the topics explored are the difference between the World Cooperative and communism; the structure of his proposed World Army and World Federation; the dangers of dictatorship; Hitler and the establishment of a new home for the Jews; the "Holy figure of Ghandi;" and the state of affairs in India, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, China, and Siam. Pratap also provides a summary of his past two months of travel in China, which has included visits to Tsinan, Tsingtao, Dairen, and Amoy. A fascinating and scarce document. Not found in OCLC.



**52. [INDIAN CAPTIVITY]. *An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Colonel James Smith (Late a Citizen of Bourbon County, Kentucky) During his Captivity with the Indians, in the Years 1755, '56, '57, '58 & '59.*** Philadelphia: Gregg & Elliot, 1834. 3.5 x 5.5 inches, pp xi, 13-162, in original printed paper boards with black leather spine. Boards darkened, stained, and worn at the corners, front joint partially cracked, but otherwise sound. Ownership signature of Henry Barnes dated 1840 on several pages. Moderate foxing throughout; good.

\$600

Born in Pennsylvania in 1737, James Smith was captured by Delaware Indians at the age of 18, brought to Fort Duquesne and turned over to the French, and ultimately adopted by a Mohawk family. He traveled with them through the Old Northwest for four years, finally escaping and returning to western Pennsylvania to take up farming. He also became an active military campaigner, serving in the 1760s as commander of the "Black Boys," a self-appointed group of irregulars that opposed British policy toward the Indians and sought to protect white settlements in the region. "In 1764 he joined Henry Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians as a lieutenant. With a group of comrades he explored eastern Kentucky and Tennessee in 1766 and 1767, being among the first Europeans to enter that part of the world" (ANB). In the 1790s, he settled in Kentucky, where he served for several years as a legislator in the General Assembly. This account of

his captivity ordeal was first published by John Bradford in Lexington in 1799. Our copy is a reprint of the 1831 second edition. All early printings are scarce. Howes (S-606) describes the content as the "dynamic activities of an inveterate frontiersman on the borders of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, including a captivity among the Indians from 1755 to 1759. One of the imperial books on the early Ohio valley." Field (p. 367) says "Colonel Smith was himself the type of the chivalric, brave, and generous frontiersman, of which class Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton were famous examples. He possessed the advantage of an intellect cultivated in the rude border schools, it is true, yet not ill cultivated in such places as heroes were not seldom bred." Ayer 267; Sabin 82765.





**53. [INSANE ASYLUM]. Fascinating Archive Documenting the Production of a Patient-Published Newspaper at the New York City Asylum for the Insane, 1882-1883.** An archive of galley proofs and mock-ups (some with manuscript corrections), manuscript articles (40 pp), and subscription requests for Volume I, Number 1 of *The Moon*, as well as two detailed letters related to the paper's content and production, two letters and several newspaper clippings on a related controversy over treatment of patients at the Asylum, and additional ephemera from the Asylum's director. Nearly all material in very good condition or better; itemized list available on request.

**\$3,750**

The February, 1883 issue of *Printers' Circular and Stationers' and Publishers' Gazette* reported with interest that the residents of the New York City Asylum for the Insane had begun to publish a newspaper. Although they acknowledged that several other asylums had done the same ("as a means of diverting the diseased minds of unfortunate inmates"), the editors felt this one deserved special notice. While similar publications had been "sugar-coated" and kept the source of the publication a secret, this one did not. Its masthead bore an attractive wood engraving of the asylum, and its name, *The Moon*, served only to draw attention to the "lunatic" status of its contributors. Moreover, "it is a well printed sheet, the presence of a large number of practical printers in the asylum ensuring good typographic work."

*The Moon* was the brain-child of Dr. Alexander Macdonald (1845-1906), a Toronto-born psychiatrist who had earned both medical and law degrees at NYU and quickly risen through the ranks working in New York City public hospitals. In 1875, he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, and there he set to work making changes to both hospital management and living conditions for patients. He had substandard and uncomfortable furniture replaced, ordered better and healthier food, abolished manual restraints, and increased funding for patient enrichment programs—one of which was to be the publication of a newspaper. The archive includes two 1882 letters to Macdonald from Thomas D. Maitland, a patient who had worked as a professional stenographer, and whom Macdonald seems to have tasked with developing *The Moon's* editorial content. Maitland assures Macdonald he is up to the task and details his own ambitious ideas for the paper, among them reporting on "any remarkable cures effected, and every improvement and success achieved, comparing such cases with those of a similar character in the history and reports of other institutions" and "items of interest of all the outside charities in the city and state." He also articulates an interesting reason for being transparent about the publication's origin:

*In consonance with an idea which you are represented as having expressed to some of the reporters of the large dailies, it will be a good feature of the paper to keep up the notion of editorial insanity. This will afford an immense leverage on our side when criticizing the outside world through lunatic glasses, and under this cover of the editorial sanctum very sharp double entendres can be perpetrated with impunity and laughed at, which if uttered from a solemn standpoint would be offensive.*

To the best of our knowledge, the first (and only) issue of *The Moon* was never actually completed, despite Dr. Macdonald having given several interviews to publicize the forthcoming publication, resulting in subscription requests from around the country. Some form of advance issue was evidently sent out for review, but we have located no holdings of that, or of any issue of *The Moon*. The reason for the project's failure may lie in a controversy that hit the press in late 1882, after a patient claimed in court that he had been held captive in the asylum despite being sane, while MacDonald argued strenuously that he was a danger to society. The patient won his release, and the case had a significant negative effect on public perception of the Asylum and its leadership. Shortly afterward, Thomas Maitland made a similar claim, and he, too, was released. The loss of his leadership may have been the reason *The Moon* never reached fruition, but we can only speculate. The materials gathered here indicate that the paper reached a late stage of production, and that several other patients were hard at work on it –as evidenced by the typesetting work and articles written in several different hands.

The tone of *The Moon* is generally witty and self-deprecating. In one column, the editors demand that correspondents who are not regular inmates of Insane Asylums must accompany their communications with satisfactory proof of their insanity, unless such proofs are manifest in the communications themselves. No further evidence will be required from correspondents forwarding poetry. Another item notes that new signs have been erected on the border between the Asylum grounds and the Homeopathic Hospital next door, reading *No patients allowed to leave these grounds*. "It is said," reports *The Moon*, "that through a mistake in measurement the boards were not made sufficiently large. The word 'alive' had to be, consequently, omitted at the end of the notice."

With a combination of facetious commentary and serious journalistic intent, the extant content (both printed and manuscript) of *The Moon* includes an explanation of the subscription terms and planned publication schedule (monthly, on the date of the full moon), a history of asylum journalism, an article on the moon's effect on animal behavior, a (critical) review of a book by an inmate of a another asylum, an explanation of the paper's title, and descriptions of the Asylum's print shop, theatrical program, and workshops.

Collectively, the materials in this archive offer rare insight into the thoughts and creative talents of asylum patients and will inform future research on asylum journalism and the debate over institutionalization and quality of care for the mentally ill in the nineteenth century.

**54. [INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE] Rockwell, Reuben. *Small Archive of Letters from a Federal Tax Assessor to a Subordinate, 1870-71.*** Seven signed manuscript letters on United States Internal Revenue letterhead, each is on a single sheet, ranging in length from approximately 50 to 100 words. Old folding creases, minor spotting; very good.

**\$250**

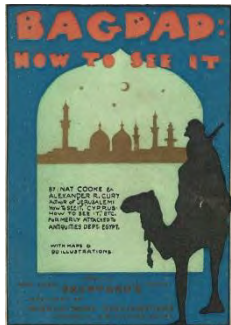
The Internal Revenue Service was created in 1862, when an income tax was enacted to help fund the Civil War. The Revenue Act of 1870 allowed the income tax to expire, but taxes on certain luxury goods remained in place, and a small staff of men was charged with collecting them. Here, Reuben Rockwell, Tax Assessor for the 4th District based out of Colebrook, Connecticut, writes to George Pierpont, a tax collector under his supervision based in Watertown. On August 15, 1870, he requests a report on "the quantity of leaf tobacco, also stems, scraps, clippings, &c." purchased and sold by "all cigar manufacturers in this district between January 1, 1869 and the present, adding that in future this information should be provided monthly. In another letter, Rockwell instructs Pierpont to provide forms for all distillers to record their "numbers and capacity," and wonders "why there should be so much difference in the distillers about running their stills. Some in Oct made 9 boilings in 24 hours, while others with about the same sized stills made but 4. I suppose some make better brandy than others." On the question of tax exemption of "bequests made to institutions of literary, educational, or charitable character" Rockwell writes that a "bequest made by Isaac Skinner to the Congregational Society of Harwinton and the American Missionary Association might possibly be construed to be of that kind, although I don't think a Congregational Society would be included, and the Missionary Society may not be. I don't know its particular object. Please write me tomorrow your views." Together, an interesting peek into the daily work of some of the first employees of the IRS.





**55. [IOWA, LAND SPECULATION] Talbot, D.H. *Abandoned or Relinquished Homestead Claims Wanted...I Also Wish to Purchase Soldiers' Additional Homesteads...For Sale, Certificates of Deposit.*** Sioux City, Iowa: 1881. Broadside, 7.75 x 9.75 inches. Old folding creases, else fine. Not found in OCLC. **\$100**

An artifact of the profitable schemes of eccentric Sioux City businessman Daniel Hector Talbot (1850-1911), who made his fortune buying and selling abandoned homesteads and unwanted claims. He used his some of his real estate profits to purchase a large farm outside the city, where he raised elk, bison, bears, wolves, and monkeys and conducted breeding experiments. A passionate amateur naturalist, he also financed and participated in several scientific collecting expeditions, including trips to Yellowstone, the Gulf Coast of Texas, and Labrador. In 1893, he donated 7,000 bird specimens, a 4,000-volume library, and an important collection of Cochiti pottery and other Southwestern artifacts to the University of Iowa.



**56. [IRAQ] Cooke, Nat; Cury, Alexander. *Bagdad: How to See It.*** Cairo: World Wide Publications. Undated, but pagination matches that of the first edition, dated as 1930 in OCLC. 224 pp, with numerous photographic illustrations and 3 maps (2 folding). Edgeworn, ownership signature on front cover, some loss to lower spine, tape repair inside front cover. Internally sound and clean; good or better. **\$200**

A scarce and well written tourist guide to Baghdad in the inter-war years, also including itineraries for excursions to other parts of Iraq and Persia. Illustrations show street scenes, architecture, and archaeological excavations and artifacts, and there are ads for hotels, bookshops, shipping companies, steamer and rail lines, and auto transport (for passengers and goods) to Damascus, Beirut, and Tehran. One of the authors, Alexander Cury (apparently an Anglicization of Khoori), was the author of similar guides to Cairo, Luxor, Jerusalem, and Cyprus.

**57. [KANSAS, EDUCATION]. Photographic Archive Documenting Industrial Training in Coffeyville, Kansas, Schools, ca. 1915.** Twenty-seven black and white photographs, all but one measuring ca. 7.5 x 9.5 inches (including white borders). All have paper remnants on the back from having been glued in an album. Fifteen have brief captions in pencil on the back. Two are credited "Photo by Falk" on the negative, the rest uncredited, but professional, and likely by the same photographer. Five have some damage (chips torn off), the rest are in very good condition. **\$800**



In 1907, the National Education Association declared "We believe that the time is rapidly approaching when both industrial and commercial education should be introduced into all schools and made to harmonize with the occupations of the community....We believe that it is the duty of the state not only to qualify its children to be good citizens, but also as far as possible to be useful members of their community." This statement reflected an ongoing movement in American education to ensure that students were prepared for work in a rapidly industrializing society. By 1914, the State of Kansas had incorporated an "Industrial Training" section into the standardized *Course of Study for Graded Schools Having Nine Month Terms* published by the State Board of Education. It included curricula for every grade level "designed to train the constructive imagination...to prepare more directly for

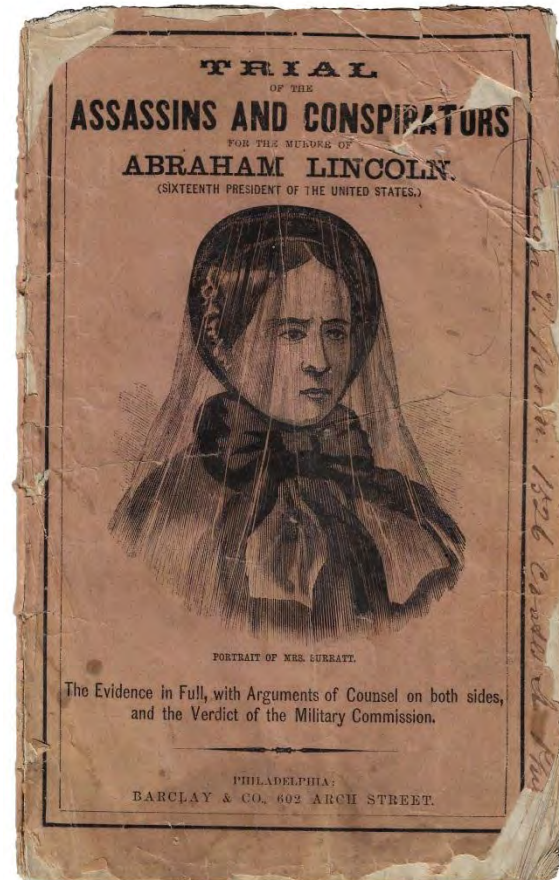
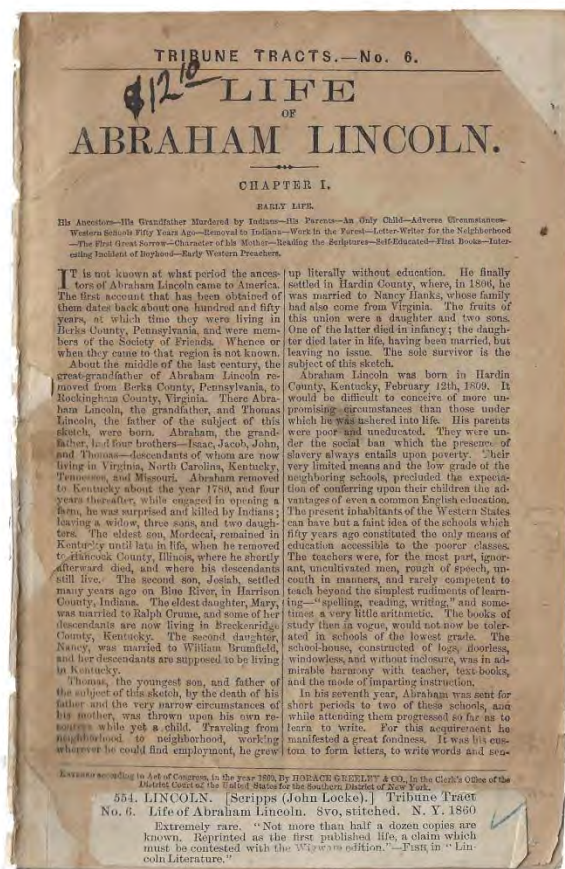
industrial efficiency...and to assist the pupil in determining for what trade or other pursuit he is best adapted." Not only would such courses increase manual dexterity and the ability to plan, but they would also "give the reticent an opportunity for expression" and "cultivate a spirit of independence." This engaging series of photographs documents such instruction in action in the small southeastern Kansas city of Coffeyville. The images show many different classrooms, with students ranging in age from early elementary school through high school. Younger students are shown engaged in sewing (girls), weaving (co-ed), clay modeling (co-ed), reed basketry (boys), raffia basketry (boys), and cardboard construction (boys). Older students practice woodworking (boys); pattern-making, sewing, and cooking (girls); and attend classes in chemistry and agriculture (co-ed). Also of note—and perhaps worthy of further investigation—is that the two high school photographs showing co-ed classes also show African American students in class with white students, although Coffeyville did not officially have integrated schools at this time. Nine of the photos are not of industrial training, but clearly belong with the group. These show groups of older students, including shots of the Latin Club and Shakespeare Club, chapel attendance in the high school auditorium, normal training class (teacher training), and students involved in YMCA and YWCA activities.



**58. [LINCOLN] Scripps, John Locke. *Tribune Tracts No. 6*.** New York: Horace Greeley & Co., 1860. 32 pp, printed in double columns. Original self-wrappers. Front wrap has some restoration, an old price written in ink, and an old bookseller's description affixed to the bottom margin. Internally clean and sound; housed in a custom cloth clamshell case.

**\$650**

An early Lincoln campaign biography, described by Howes (S-247a) as "the most authentic" of the many accounts of Lincoln's life produced during the 1860 and 1864 campaigns. Published simultaneously by the *Chicago Press and Tribune* and in this New York edition, Scripps' work was based in part on an autobiographical sketch written by Lincoln. It also included additional details Lincoln provided only reluctantly, after telling Scripps that his life could be condensed into a single sentence from Gray's Elegy: "'The short and simple annals of the poor.' That's my life, and that's all you or anyone else can make of it." According to Horrocks (*Lincoln's Campaign Biographies*, p. 54), "Although he informed Lincoln that he had added 'nothing that I was not fully authorized to put into it,' Scripps freely embellished Lincoln's manuscript, adding details concerning his ancestors, parents, and religious upbringing that the candidate chose to omit." Lincoln may have been displeased with this, but the public was not, and the pamphlet sold very well. Monaghan 79.



**59. [LINCOLN ASSASSINATION] *Trial of the Assassins and Conspirators for the Murder of Abraham Lincoln, and the Attempted Assassination of Vice-President Johnson and the Whole Cabinet....*** Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., [1865]. Title continues: The Most Intensely Interesting Trial on Record. Containing the Evidence in Full, with Arguments of Counsel on Both Sides, and the Verdict of the Military Commission. Correct Likenesses and Graphic History of all the Assassins, Conspirators, and Other Persons Connected with their Arrest and Trial. Octavo, pp. 21-102, in original pink wrappers illustrated with a portrait of Mary Surratt. The wrappers are heavily chipped, both wrappers have archival tape repairs on the inside, the front wrapper has an early ownership signature along the right margin, and about 1/4 of the back wrapper is missing. The frontispiece is also missing a large chip and is detached and laid in. Otherwise the contents are complete and clean. Good.

**\$600**

A scarce early publication of excerpts from the trial of David E. Herold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel A. Mudd before a military commission in Washington, DC. In addition to the frontispiece, there are 11 full-page illustrations, including views of the courtroom and the Arsenal Building (where the trial was held), portraits of the accused, a map showing where John Wilkes Booth was killed and David Herold was captured, another showing the area around Ford's Theatre, and a portrait of "Jeff. Davis in his Wife's Clothes"—the latter based on the rumor spread by Union generals that the Confederate president was disguised in a dress when captured. Howes L-343.



**60. Marcy, Randolph. *The Prairie Traveler, A Hand-Book for Overland Expeditions*.** New York: Harper and Brothers, 1859. First Edition. pp xiii, 340, with illustrations, folding map. Original brown cloth with blind-stamped decoration, re-backed with spine laid down, spine lettering dulled. Very good. **\$500**

This practical guide for overland travelers to California and other western destinations was a nineteenth-century bestseller. Marcy provides advice on selection of route, preparation of a wagon, supplies and packing, finding and purifying water, fording rivers, herding and guarding pack animals, making fires and smoke signals, drying meat, dealing with friendly and hostile Indians, and pretty much everything else a traveler might need to know. Howes M-279.

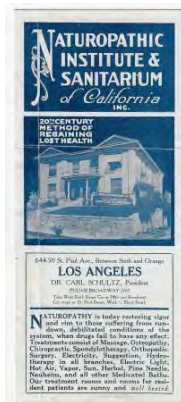
**61. [MASSACHUSETTS] *Compliments of Jay B. Reynolds, Orange, Mass., May 1st, 1891 [Souvenir View Book of Orange, Massachusetts]*.** Gardner, MA: Art Publishing Company, 1891. Cover titled simply "Souvenir." 5.25 x 7 inches, bound in paper wrappers patterned to simulate leather, tied with a shoelace, and with an illustration of a shoe on the front wrapper. **\$125**

Unpaginated. 23 leaves, including text and 16 leaves of plates. Light general handling wear; very good. A combination of souvenir view book and business promotional for Orange, Massachusetts, this booklet includes the typical images of public buildings and institutions and text giving local history and touting the quality of the schools, churches, library etc. It also highlights six of the town's major employers: the New Home Sewing Machine Company, Rodney Hunt Machine Company, Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company, Orange Furniture Company, Leavitt Machine Company, and Jay B. Reynolds Shoe Factory. Each of these receives a full page of text followed by one or two plates showing the Company's bustling grounds and its officers. Reynolds offers an enthusiastic endorsement of the character and products of his fellow manufacturers and explains that his own shoe-making factory "was built by the citizens of Orange" for him after his "business at Brockton had been ruined by the unreasonable demands of the Knights of Labor." Here in business-friendly Orange, he received free rent for five years, and exemption from taxation for ten.



**62. [MEDICINE, NATUROPATHY] [Schultz, Dr. Carl]. *Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium of California Inc. 20th Century Method of Regaining Lost Health*.** Los Angeles: Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium of California, Inc., n.d., but ca. 1920. Tri-fold pamphlet formed from a single sheet, 3.75 x 8.5 inches when folded, printed on both sides in blue on white semi-gloss paper. Creasing and light rubbing; good or better. **\$90**

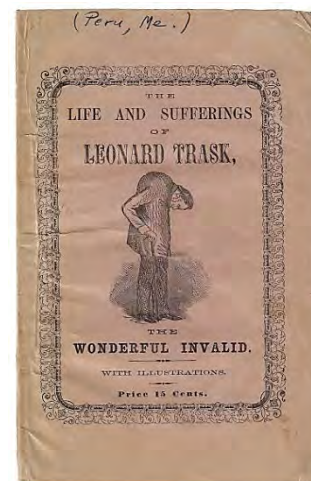
Dr. Carl Schulz (1839-1935), the "Father of Naturopathy in California," emigrated to the United States and began practicing medicine in California in 1885. He wrote and led the fight for passage of the first law to license naturopathic doctors in the United States, enacted in 1907. Along with his brother Dr. Edward Schultz, he founded the Association of Naturopaths of California (ANC), and established the second school in the United States to educate physicians under the name "naturopathy." He served from 1905 until his death as President of the Naturopathic Institute & Sanitarium and the Naturopathic College of California. This scarce brochure promotes the Sanitarium, which was located on St. Paul Avenue between Sixth and Orange in Los Angeles. There patients could receive the benefits of "the healing power of nature" through diet, fresh air, hydrotherapy, electric light baths, massage, and chiropractic adjustment. Each of these offerings is described here, as are the qualifications of Dr. Schultz and the "spotlessly clean, homelike, and attractive" appearance of the facilities. To keep it that way, they politely declined to serve to those with "contagious and obnoxious diseases."



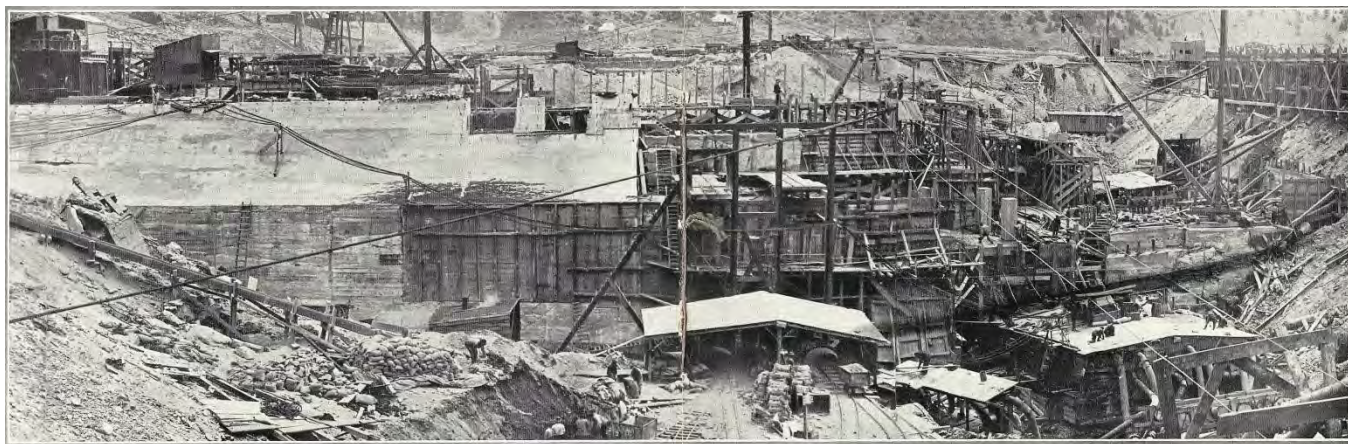
**63. [MENDICANT LITERATURE] Trask, Leonard. *A Brief Historical Sketch of the Life and Sufferings of Leonard Trask, The Wonderful Invalid*.** Portland, ME: David Tucker, 1858. First Edition. 48 pp, 4.5 x 7.5 inches, in original salmon wrappers illustrated with wood engraving of the unfortunate Mr. Trask. "Peru, ME." in ink on front wrapper, otherwise clean. Very good.

**\$200**

Leonard Trask (1806-1861) fell from his horse while in his twenties, seriously injuring his neck and spine. He continued to work as a farm hand until his spine began to bow, eventually leaving him with his chin permanently tucked into his chest. After two more accidents that disabled him still further, Trask was unable to work. Having a wife and seven children to support, he earned what he could by capitalizing on his status as a medical curiosity. In the introduction to this book, he offers the work up "to a generous and candid public, with full confidence that it will be met with a kind reception at the hands of his more fortunate fellow-citizens—whose liberal patronage he respectfully solicits, and whose favors will command his gratitude and thanks." Despite his visits to nearly two dozen doctors, Trask remained undiagnosed at the time of his death. His condition has since been identified as *ankylosing spondylitis*.



**64. [MONTANA, ENGINEERING] *The Hauserlake Dam, An Account of its Construction*.** Boston: Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, [1911]. First Edition. 7" x 9", oblong. 19 pp, in stapled wrappers illustrated with an image of the spillway. Moderate general handling wear, one staple loosening; very good. **\$125**



AT THE CLOSE OF APRIL, 1910, 32,000 YARDS OF CONCRETE, OR 70 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL YARDAGE BELOW RIVER LEVEL, HAD BEEN PLACED. LOOKING UPSTREAM.  
PUMPING SCOWS IN LOWER RIGHT-HAND CORNER WITH FLUME ABOVE

Stone & Webster Engineering was hired by the United Missouri River Power Company to construct a new hydroelectric dam on the Missouri River just north of Helena, Montana to replace one that had catastrophically failed in 1908, only a year after it was completed. The eight text pages in this book provide a readable explanation of the causes of the first dam's failure, the engineering challenges posed in constructing the new dam (which including digging out hundreds of tons of steel and concrete rubble from the first one), and how these were addressed to produce the structure that began operation on May 20, 1911 and is still in use today. This is followed by twelve captioned illustrations from photographs, including a double-page panorama showing the old dam, the construction process, and the new dam in operation. 6 copies located in OCLC.

**65. [MUSIC] [NATIVE AMERICANS] Troyer, Carlos; Lummis, Charles. *Apache Chief Geronimo's Own Medicine Song*.** San Francisco: Henry Grobe, 1917. Sheet music. 10.5 x 13.5 inches, 5 pp. Old dampstaining, abrasion to upper corner and margin of the front wrapper; good. **\$150**

An example of the Indianist movement in American classical music, this composition was based on a text and melody transcribed by ethnomusicologist Natalie Curtis (in *The Indians Book*, 1907). San Francisco composer Carlos Troyer added a piano accompaniment he described as a "drum imitation." The cover reproduces an 1886 C.S. Fly photograph of Geronimo on



the warpath owned by Charles Lummis, who supplied a short introductory essay titled "Geronimo, The Apache Prophet." Also printed on the cover is the dedication, "To Mrs. Rita Breeze of Los Angeles, California." Breeze was a librettist who collaborated with Troyer on several projects. Sarber 283. 4 copies located in OCLC.

**66. [NEBRASKA] *Pictorial Kearney, Nebraska*.** Kearny, NE: John A. Stryker. Undated, ca. 1920. 48 pp, 6 x 9 inches, oblong, in original string-tied wrappers, with oval cut-out window on front cover revealing color landscape below. Light soiling and edgewear to wraps, lower corner of last three leaves clipped; very good. **\$125**

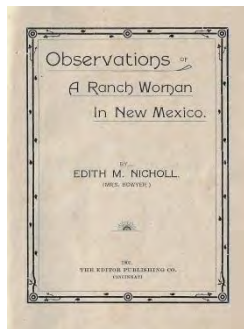
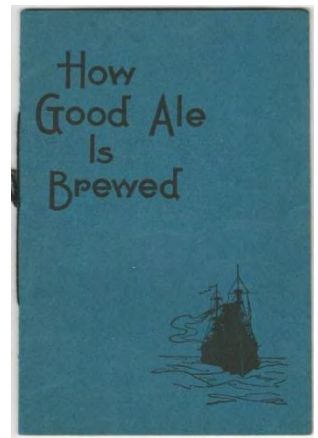


Scarce promotional view book, containing one page of text highlighting the various features of this "thriving city of 10,000 cultured, happy, industrious people," which offers a range of shopping and recreation activities, inexpensive power, and a climate that is somehow both "mild and bracing." The rest of the book is entirely half-tone views of businesses, street scenes, parks, residences, farms and ranches, churches, schools, and other public institutions. John Stryker, the publisher, was a local photographer (and penmanship instructor), and most of the images are credited either to him or another Kearney photographer, Alfred T. Anderson.



**67. NEW HAMPSHIRE] [BREWERIANA] *How Good Ale is Brewed*.** Portsmouth, NH: Frank Jones Brewery, [1902]. 5.5 x 8 inches, 25 pp, with 30 b/w illustrations from photographs, one page with color reproductions of the company's bottle labels. String-tied wrappers. Very minor dampstain to lower corner, otherwise clean, with light handling wear; very good. **\$125**

The Frank Jones Brewery was opened by Portsmouth businessman (and future U.S. Congressman) Frank Jones in 1858. By the 1880s, the brewery was producing 150,000 barrels a year, making it the largest ale brewer in the United States, and one of Portsmouth's major employers. The company continued to grow, adding malthouses, barrel rooms, and a bottle shop in the 1890s. This booklet describes the brewing and bottling processes in some detail, and illustrations show many aspects of the facilities and processes (water-works, mash-tun, cooler, fermenting tuns, cooper's shop, cask-washing room, refrigeration machinery, grain-transport wagons, bottling and corking, etc.). It also includes a lengthy list of the brewery's agents in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York. Three copies located in OCLC.

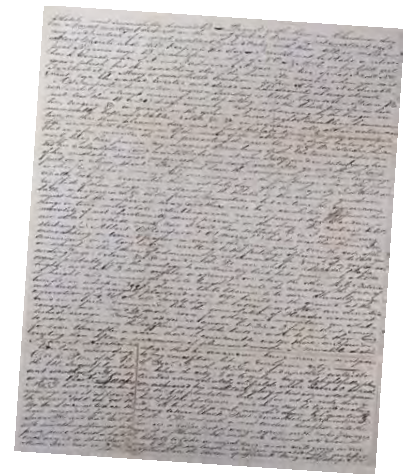


**68. [NEW MEXICO] [WOMEN] Nicholl, Edith M. *Observations of a Ranch Woman in New Mexico*.** Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company, 1901. First Edition. 260 pp. in original green cloth binding with gilt titles. Period ink gift inscription to front flyleaf. The gilt titles on the front board are somewhat faded, with a bit of wear to the corners and tips; otherwise very good. **\$450**

Edith Nicholl (b. 1853) was an Englishwoman from a wealthy family who arrived in New Mexico's Mesilla Valley in 1896. Originally a health seeker, she stayed on to run a small ranch, where she grew apples and alfalfa and wrote books. She produced several romance novels set in the U.S.-Mexican borderlands, but this book—which is notably racist and anti-Mexican—was her greatest critical and commercial success. Adams, Six-Guns 1610, Howes N141.

**69. [NEW ORLEANS] Lengthy Manuscript Letter Describing a Young Man's Visit to New Orleans, Including his Journey from Natchez via the Mississippi and then Onward to Savannah by Sea, 1829.** Autograph letter signed, to Baltimore merchant Abel Webb from his son (first name uncertain), dated January 28, 1829. Bifolium, 7.75 x 9.75 inches, 3.5 pages of text and address in a small but legible hand, about 2,250 words in all. In delicate condition: a few old tape repairs; splits at several folds causing sections to be detached from one another, but all matching up and complete except for a few small sections of loss, totaling about 12 words lacking. **\$300**

An interesting and detailed letter, in which the young Mr. Webb recounts his travels in the American South in 1828 and 1829—a journey he describes as "the best school I've ever been placed in." His story begins in Natchez, Mississippi, where he sought, but failed to find, short-term employment. Happy enough to depart, for he "disliked the place," he boarded the steamship *Walk in the Water* and traveled downriver to New Orleans, arriving at "the immense mart of commerce" on December 13, 1828. Much of the letter is dedicated to description of New Orleans, which seems to impress and outrage him in equal measure. He is delighted by the quality and price of his hotel ("having the most accommodating publicans I ever had and being more moderate than any private boarding house half as good") and enjoys good food and company (primarily of people he knows from Baltimore). But he is greatly disturbed by the general failure to observe the Sabbath. On any given Sunday, one may see steamboats loading and unloading, wagons transporting cargo, and even people singing and dancing (including "congoes dancing by the banjon") on the green. There are also "gambling houses innumerable, billiard tables, rolets &c, &c, in profusion" operating on the Sabbath, and many Americans engaging in the French practice of "attending the theatre on this evening, quadron balls, masquerades, &c." He visits a cemetery, where he is disturbed by the burial arrangements necessitated by the high water table, as well as a sign, "revolting to the feelings of humanity, to tell you on which is the terms for admission of internment in fr. & eng. of a corpse according to age, color &c." Also of interest is the description of a visit to a sugar plantation "situated immediately on the fields where General or rather now Pres't Jackson achieved his military glory," where he and his companions are served warm syrup from a coffee pot and allowed to carry home all the sugar cane they can carry. Webb carefully packs three pieces in his trunk to bring home for his family, noting that it "is redly striped" and "termed the ribbon cane, and who knows but it was nourished by the blood of Englishmen." The remainder of the letter describes his rough voyage to Savannah by sea and provides news of friends and acquaintances he encountered there. Abner Webb, a native of Connecticut, had settled in Georgia in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and his son notes that he was born there. Alas, though we have found records pertaining to all of his younger siblings (born after a move to Baltimore), details on the writer himself remain elusive.



**70. [NORTH CAROLINA] [LOGGING] [AFRICAN AMERICANS].** Pair of Original Photographs of African-American Laborers Employed at a Lumber Company in the Post-Reconstruction South. Two boudoir cabinet cards (5 x 8 inches), both about fine. **\$275**

These photos by itinerant North Carolina photographer J.J. Burnett (1854-1919) show African-American workers and operations of the Richardson Lumber Company in Whiteville, NC, ca. 1890. Both images include company trains, with one showing a mill or storage yard and the other showing an engine pulling cars loaded with large cut logs. The company was owned by Captain V.V. Richardson, who served in the 18th Regiment of the Confederate Army and after the war became a United States Marshal. By 1890, his mill was primarily cutting cypress lumber and shingles and, according to a local newspaper, employed 50-60 men.



**71. [OHIO] Kilbourn, John. *The Ohio Gazetteer; or Topographical Dictionary, Describing the Several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Rivers, Lakes, Springs, Mines, &c., in the State of Ohio; Alphabetically Arranged.*** Columbus: J. Kilbourn, 1819. Sixth edition, improved. 12mo, 176 pp, in contemporary full calf with gilt rules on spine. With two folding maps (Map of Ohio, 1819; Map of Ross County, 1819) and a folding plan (Plat of Columbus as Incorporated, June 3, 1818), 21 smaller county maps in the text. Clumsy amateur repair to verso of Ohio map, boards scuffed, moderate foxing throughout, otherwise unmarked, binding sound. Good. **\$950**

An early edition of this popular work, which was first published in 1816 and offered detailed information for those considering a move to Ohio. As Kilbourn wrote in the Preface, the state was "rapidly rising into importance," and people from the East were eager to hear the facts "respecting its extent, soil, climate, navigableness of its rivers, the relative fertility, population, healthiness, and advantages and disadvantages of different districts and sections of the country." The book may have been revised more often than necessary in an effort to boost sales, but this edition is notable as the first to include the individual county maps. It also incorporates "a great number of alterations" necessitated by the creation of eight new counties in 1818-19. Howes K-129, Sabin 37730, Morgan 1139; Thomson 672.

**72. [PANAMA CANAL] Baxter, W.M., Jr. *The Panama Canal, A Brief and Simple Description of the Essential Features* [with] *General Map of the Panama Canal.*** Booklet and map issued concurrently (or nearly so), both by Baxter. Booklet: Printed in the Canal Zone by ICC Press, 1912. 36 pp, in original wrappers, which show moderate general wear. Name and remainder of bookplate on inside cover, contents clean; very good. Lithographed map: Printed by Rand Avery Supply Co., Boston. 13 x 34 inches, accordion folded into paper-covered boards (4.5 x 13 inches when folded). Printed in three colors. Edgewear to boards, map fine. Map is undated, but is advertised in a 1913 edition of the booklet.

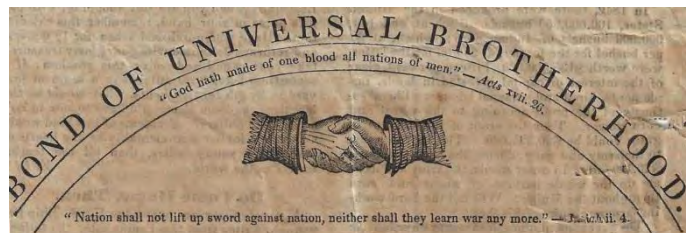
**\$350**

William Mitchell Baxter started work as the official guide of the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1911. Fifteen thousand tourists visited the canal that year, most on ships from New York or New Orleans. Those who chose to ride the sightseeing train were treated to a lecture by Baxter, who was known to complain about how much misinformation about the canal filled the heads of his listeners. This booklet, which he probably hoped would counteract this problem, lays out the facts about the route of the canal, the history of French work on the project and the sale to the United States, the relocation of the Panama railroad, the construction and specifications of the Gatun Dam and the Culebra Cut, and the number, capacity, and operation of the locks. The map shows the route of the old French canal; the old and new routes of the railroad; and the location of locks, dam, diversion channels, and other features along the final route. Both items are scarce.





**\$100**



**74. [PHILADELPHIA]. *Camac Baths*.** Philadelphia. Undated, but ca. 1930s. 11 x 14" broadside printed in green and black ink on recto only, verso coated with water-activated adhesive; mild toning and a few tiny chips at edges, else fine. Extant in at least one private collection, but unrecorded by OCLC. **\$350**

**\$350**

# CAMAC BATHS

CAMAC at WALNUT STREET  
Between 12th and 13th Streets  
PHILADELPHIA

Gym Course  
Turkish Bath  
Russian Bath  
Sun Ray  
Alcohol Rub  
**Over-night Sleep**

ALL FOR **\$1.00**

Electric Cabinet Baths  
Colonic Irrigation

*Open for Women*  
Daily 9 A. M. - 12 P. M.  
Saturdays 9 A. M. - 8 P. M.

*Open for Men*  
DAY AND NIGHT  
PRIVATE ROOMS

**PARKING at FOGEL'S GARAGE, 245 S. 12th STREET**

customer like a cut of beef and expertly cracked every joint." The poster we have here offers many of these services, and also (for men only) private rooms, "day and night." The Camac Baths survived until the mid-1980s, having been open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for decades. (In a 1982 interview, the founder's son Eddie Lucker declared, "Christmas, Yom Kippur, New Year's Eve, Pearl Harbor, we're open!"). The building was sold and repurposed as the 12th Street Gym, which continued the tradition of *shvitzing* for another 30 years before closing its doors forever on January 31, 2018.



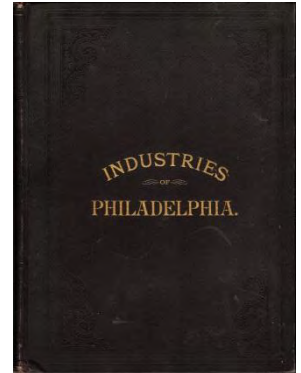
Since we have a little extra room on this page, we'll treat you to some nice nineteenth-century color advertisements. The one on the left appears in **Item 21**. The one on the right is found in **Item 112**.



**75. [PHILADELPHIA]. *Pennsylvania Historical Review, Gazetteer, Post-Office, Express, and Telegraph Guide. City of Philadelphia. Leading Merchants and Manufacturers.*** New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago: Historical Publishing Company, 1886. 9.25 x 12 inches, pp [iv] 33-292, in original blind-stamped black cloth with gilt lettering reading "Industries of Pennsylvania" on upper board. Light rubbing to corners; rear board is dampstained, but interior is untouched, clean and sound. Very good.

**\$400**

A fantastic resource for the commercial history of Philadelphia, containing more than 1,400 entries (all at least 100 words, most considerably more) for the city's merchants, manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, retailers, professional services, etc. Each listing provides the address, history, primary personnel, and scope of activity for each business, occasionally accompanied by an illustration of the premises or products produced by company. The introductory text provides a "historical and descriptive review" of industries, commerce, and trade in Pennsylvania and includes attractive illustrations from engravings; maps; and a complete list of post, express, and telegraph offices in the state. A similar guide was published for Pittsburgh in the same year. Eleven copies located in OCLC; scarce in commerce.



**76. [PHILADELPHIA, JEWISH COMMUNITY]. *Pannonia Souvenir for the Benefit of the Home for Hebrew Orphans.*** Philadelphia: Lilienfeld Bros. Steam Power Printers, [1902]. 36 pp, with 3 illustrations from photographs, many ads. Original stapled wrappers have chipping and internal tape repairs and are detached from text block; internals very good. Not found in OCLC.

**\$125**



HOME FOR HEBREW ORPHANS, TENTH AND BAINBRIDGE STREETS.

The Pannonia Beneficial Organization was founded in 1896 through the merger of three existing Jewish benevolent societies, all of which had been formed between 1882 and 1894—a period during which thousands of Russian Jewish immigrants settled in Philadelphia. The Home for Jewish Orphans, located at the corner of Tenth and Bainbridge Streets, was one of Pannonia's first projects. This pamphlet offers a brief history of the organization, lists its officers and board members and those of the Young Men's Hebrew Union and Women's Auxiliary, and urges "every Jewish heart in Philadelphia" to "rejoice over the colossal achievement of the Jewish community in the founding, in so short a space of time, of an institution which shelters its fatherless and motherless children." The publication appears to have served its fundraising purpose well, as it carries advertisements from more than 75 local businesses.

**77. [POLITICS]. *The Excursion of the Bought Nominations. The Large Balloon "Union League," will start immediately. The Balloon is managed by the Old Hunkers in the Ring.*** n.p., n.d.: ca. 1869-70. Small broadside, 4.5 x 8.5 inches. Faint foxing (primarily to the verso), minor creasing; near fine.

**\$250**

Admittedly, this undated, uncredited broadside is a bit of a puzzle. The "Old Hunkers"—depicted here as managing the balloon "Union League"—were the more conservative of two factions of the Democratic Party in New York State during the 1840s. According to John Farmer's *Americanisms Old and New* (1889), "the Hunkers themselves clung to the homestead or old principles, but unkind critics insisted that it meant clinging to a large hunk of the spoils of office." Although the original Hunkers were long gone by the time the Union Leagues formed in the early 1860s, *hunkerism* remained in use to describe politicians who toed the party line, clinging tightly to the rewards they received in return. Union Leagues were elite clubs established during the Civil War to promote loyalty to the Union. Members were generally wealthy men who supported the Republican Party and donated money to organizations supporting the war effort. After the war, Union League leaders were accused of using their political weight to promote members to positions from which they could line their own pockets. Although the manipulation of the Union League (Republican, 1860s) by the Old Hunkers (Democratic, 1840s) depicted on this broadside is at first hard to fathom, it seems likely that the reference to the Hunkers here is simply shorthand for a certain kind of political patronage. But what specific circumstances provoked this cartoon—whose nominations were being bought by whom—remains to be discovered. Not recorded in OCLC, but we are aware of two other extant examples.





**78. [POLITICS] *James G. Blaine, Twenty Second President of the United States, Presented by the Toledo Blade.*** Shober & Carqueville Lith. Co, Chicago, [1884]. Lithographed poster, 19 x 14 inches. Chipping and tears to edges (not affecting image), some with repairs on the verso; some staining to lower right corner, otherwise clean. Good. **\$275**

A rare poster erroneously crediting former U.S. Senator and Secretary of State James G. Blaine with victory over Grover Cleveland in the 1884 Presidential election. The *Blade's* mistake is understandable. The popular vote was very close, with 48.3% for Blaine and 48.8% for Cleveland, whose campaign had been rocked by a sex scandal, and who was the first Democrat to win the Presidency after the Civil War. Long before hanging chads, Cleveland's biographer Allan Nevins wrote that "only once or twice in our political history has victory or defeat hung on so delicate a hair, for the change of 600 votes in a single state would have reversed the verdict." This poster is apparently unrecorded; presumably most copies were destroyed.



**79. [POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT]. *The Carrington Illustrated Entertainment and Popular Matinees. Washington and His Successors. The Popular Illustrated Historic Novelty, "America."*** Np, nd, but likely 1892. 7 x 9 inches, [4] pp, front wrapper illustrated with a portrait of George Washington in a "frame" composed of small portraits of all the succeeding Presidents through Benjamin Harrison. Illustration design credited to E.M. Beckerman, copyright by the Nonpareil Publishing Co., both of Chicago. Folding creases, chips and short tears, "Monday Evening" in pencil on front wrapper. Good. Not recorded in OCLC. **\$75**



According to a February 1892 notice in the *Logansport [Indiana] Reporter*, A.R. Carrington offered a series of six "Illustrated Entertainments," in which he presented "more than 300 colored scenes and crayon sketches thrown upon canvas by a powerful stereo-sciopicon" (i.e., magic lantern). This particular program offered a whirlwind illustrated survey of the first hundred years of American history, covering "literary, social, and religious advancements; commercial, financial and political uses and abuses; the labor and race problems; the educational and common school question, and a general summary of the most stirring and thrilling events in the nation's history." This was accompanied by stirring patriotic speeches by Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, Grover Cleveland, James Garfield, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, James G. Blaine, and Benjamin Harrison. We found little information about A.R. Carrington himself, but someone of that name was billed as a "champion drum soloist" in the 1870s and appeared on the New York vaudeville scene in the first decade of the twentieth century.

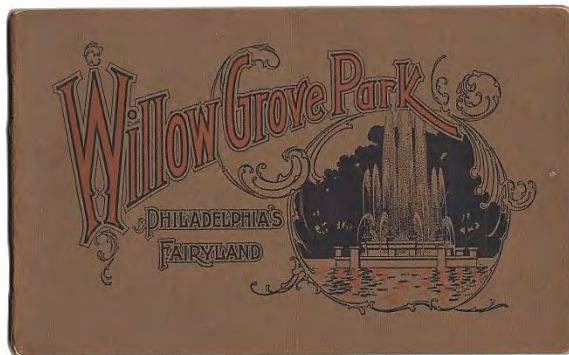
**80. [POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, CHICAGO]. *A Collection of Tickets to Dances and Related Social Events held in Chicago, 1911-1921.*** Eleven tickets, each printed on colored cardstock, with information about the event on the front and song lyrics (and, in a few cases, local ads) on the back, some with small illustrations or decorative borders. Most include ticket prices and the names of bands or orchestras. Size ranges from 2.75 x 4.75 inches to 3.5 x 5.5 inches. A few with corners broken off, one with creasing, but very good overall. **\$175**

These tickets are artifacts of what the Encyclopedia of Chicago History describes as an "explosion of popular culture" experienced by Chicagoans between 1900 and 1920. Amusements such as movies, music, vaudeville, cabarets, and dance halls "redefined success to include pleasure and consumption, and as mixed-sex institutions they also created new ways for men and women to court, establishing greater equality for women in leisure activities." Dances—especially those sponsored by local clubs associated with Chicago's many ethnic enclaves—were seen as a socially acceptable and safe place for young men and women to mingle. Many of the tickets in this group were issued by organizations now long forgotten. In 1911, the Irving Pleasure and Athletic Society held its "Fourth Grand Ball and Hard Time Party," and the Bohemia Lion Athletic and Benevolent Association held a moonlight picnic at Pilsen Park Pavilion. In 1913, the Radomesler Unterstuetzungs Verein (a German benevolent club) sponsored a dance at the Lessing Club House, and the Employees Aid Society of United Dairy Co. held its first dance at the West Side Auditorium. By 1920, you could hear "music supreme and jazzy by Nelson's Famous Jazzcopators." Each ticket offers enticing clues about the social life of a particular group or neighborhood, and collectively they document popular musical tastes in the years leading up to the Jazz Age.



**81. [POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, PHILADELPHIA]. *Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia's Fairyland*.** NP: [1905]. 5 x 8 inches, oblong. [40] pp, in pictorial stapled wrappers. Many b/w illustrations from photographs, including a double-page panorama at the center. Light handling wear, mild vertical crease; very good. **\$200**

Willow Grove Park, which opened in 1896, was a genteel version of an amusement park, developed by the People's Traction Company of Philadelphia to encourage trolley ridership to the end of the line. Billed here as "the finest summer resort in the world," the Park offered peaceful spots for picnicking, strolling, and boating, pavilions for concerts and dancing, and amusements "of a character pleasing to the most refined tastes," which included a tame roller coaster (the "Mountain Scenic Railway"), two carousels, an interactive anthracite coal mining exhibit, and the "Sir Hiram Maxim Captive Flying-Machine." The latter was 100 feet high and boasted "ten great extending arms from which are extended ten 'airships' in which the passengers take their novel flight," suspended from long steel cables. The Park became nationally famous for the concerts in its music pavilion, particularly after John Philip Sousa and his band started playing annual concerts there in 1901. This well-illustrated booklet provides the summer's line-up (which also featured the Herbert's Orchestra, Conway's Ithaca Band, the United States Indian Band, and Damrosch's Orchestra) and describes each of the Park's attractions. New in 1905 was the Willowgraph Theater, which offered visitors "an unprecedented exhibition of moving life pictures, including an entirely new assortment of comic, magic, mystic views and trick film novelties," and "the longest continuous moving picture entertainment ever given in the United States, employing for this purpose three thousand feet of film." Although this title was apparently issued annually between 1903 and 1910, we located only 7 copies of any edition in OCLC..



**Sir Hiram Maxim Captive Flying-Machine** Willow Grove Park will introduce for the season of 1905 the Sir Hiram Maxim Captive Flying-Machine, and the patrons will be accorded the privilege of the first opportunity in America to indulge in the delights of this newest and most notable product of the genius of the Edison of England—Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun and other celebrated mechanical achievements.

The first of these "flying machines" was erected at Earl's Court, London, only last May. It attracted wide attention, not only by reason of the fame of its inventor, but also because of its novel character as an amusement enterprise. So pronounced was its immediate success that another machine was put up at the Crystal Palace, London, later in the summer, and it made as great a sensation as the first.

Briefly described, the Sir Hiram Maxim Captive Flying-Machine consists of a central structure, 100 feet high, with ten great extending arms from which are suspended ten "airships," in



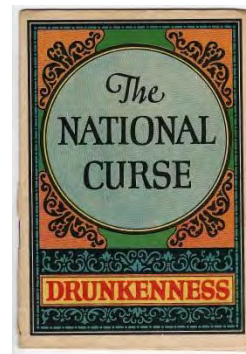
Captive Flying-Machine

**82. [QUACKERY]. Small Archive of Ephemera Relating to the Stevens Medical Institute and Chemical Company of Baltimore, ca. 1905.** A group of 8 pieces of printed ephemera: one flier, one broadside, one pamphlet, an order form, a 3 x 5.5" insert, two mailing envelopes, and a typed mimeographed letter printed on Stevens Medical Institute letterhead. Aside from the used envelope and the typed letter, which is creased at the folds, all items are clean and bright; near fine. **\$100**

This material appears to have been part of a multifaceted direct-mail campaign by the Stevens Medical Institute, one of countless fly-by-night quack operations peddling cures for whatever might ail you in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The "medicines" offered here were hawked under the same names — and often with the exact same verbiage — by dozens of outlets across the United States. They included "Cutol" (anti-septic, antimicrobial, soothing, healing, purifying, strengthening, for all Cutaneous Diseases, and Mucous Membrane troubles, of the Rectum, Vagina and Os-Uteri, for Exzema, Herpes, Erythema, Nettle Rash, Ring Worms, Itch, Pimples, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Fever Blisters, Etc.! — no woman's toilet is complete without it!) and "Vir-Leo Skin Food," which promised to not only remove wrinkles, lines, and blemishes" but also to "increase the measurement of the bust from four to six inches!" Another boasted the ability to correct bowel issues and backaches with the same pill. The Stevens Institute itself appears to have left no trace—which was undoubtedly by design.

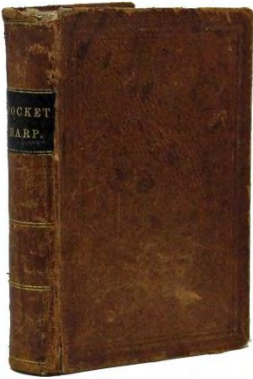
**83. [QUACKERY] [ALCOHOLISM] [Haines, Dr. James Wilkins]. *The National Curse: Drunkenness*** [cover title]. ***Dr. Haines' Golden Treatment for the Liquor Habit*** [running title]. [Cincinnati, Ohio]: [Golden Specific Company], n.d., but early 1920s. Stapled pamphlet, 4 x 5.75 inches, 24 pp., with chromolithographed wraps and full-page chromolithographed illustrations throughout. Rear wrap partially detached, with a small scrape and a tiny chip, but very good overall. **\$100**

Haines (1849-1893) was a physician, educator, and sometime Quaker minister best known for this, his "cure" for alcoholism. The powder—consisting ostensibly of bichloride of gold, but actually composed of milk sugar, starch, capsicum, and trace amounts of ipecac—was marketed primarily to women, who were encouraged to clandestinely slip it into coffee cups to effectuate a painless cure upon their unsuspecting menfolk. The graphic and grisly color images (healthy vs. unhealthy stomachs, livers, kidneys, eyes, brains, and noses) culminate in a pair of family portraits, one happy (smiling, well-kempt, upwardly mobile), the other dour (listless, slatternly, sinking into despair), which provide an extra turn of the screw to the unhappy housewife or mother wavering at the point of sale. Undated, but testimonials at the rear of the pamphlet are dated as late as 1921, providing evidence that the American Medical Association's 1917 denunciation of the treatment as "a cruel humbug" had done little to curb the Golden Specific Company's marketing activities. OCLC locates one copy only, at Yale.





**84. [RELIGION, MILLERITES/ADVENTISTS]. *Hymns of the Advent Harp: Designed for Believers in the Speedy Coming of Christ. Pocket Edition.*** Boston: J.V. Himes, 1850. 3.25 x 5.25 inches, pp iv, 331, [12] (index of first lines). Contemporary calf binding with black spine label. Chip to head of spine, rubbing to extremities, one signature partially sprung; very good. **\$150**



Compiler Joshua Vaughn Himes (1805-1895) was a dedicated social reformer, publisher, and promoter of the teachings of millennialist preacher William Miller. After meeting Miller in 1839, Himes became convinced of the imminent return of Christ, and in 1840 he began publishing the first Millerite newspaper, *The Signs of the Times*. He organized camp meetings and conferences, published hundreds of Millerite pamphlets (including the first Millerite prophetic chart), and organized a lecture tour for himself and Miller. With Josiah Litch, he published the first Adventist hymnal, *Millennial Musings*, in 1841. After the "Great Disappointment" (when Christ failed to return in 1844), he worked to guide the movement forward. Reflecting one of the inevitable schisms of that period, *Hymns of the Advent Harp*, which first appeared in a larger-sized edition in 1849, was published specifically for those who persisted in keeping the Sunday (rather than Saturday) Sabbath. According to the Preface, this pocket edition "retains all the pieces that have been considered valuable [and] replaces many pieces that have been seldom sung, with new pieces that have never appeared in any other collection." Seven copies of this edition located in OCLC.

**85. [RELIGION] [WOMEN] Mills, Mary Russell. *The Art of Living.*** Los Angeles: The Fellowship Publishing Co., n.d., but ca. 1906. 4.5 x 5.75 inches, pp. [1-4], 9-126, [1], in original gray cloth boards with titles stamped in gilt on upper board. Table of Contents written neatly by hand at p. [4]. Boards soiled; offsetting to front endpapers from a tipped-in typed biographical note, with similar toning at pp. 84-85 from another laid-in typed note; good. Three copies located in OCLC. **\$125**

Mary Russell Mills was born in Minneapolis in 1859, married at age 20, and bore six children. Her husband, Benjamin Fay Mills, served as a Congregationalist minister in Minnesota, New York, and Vermont, before taking up his own style of itinerant evangelism, using the revival platform to engage Christians in social reforms. In 1904, Benjamin and Mary Mills together established the Los Angeles Fellowship, which aspired to transcend sectarian affiliations. Encouraging its members to always *ask What is the loving thing to do?*, the Fellowship was engaged in community life and dedicated to helping the needy. Mary, who was ordained a minister in 1905, here delves into some of the theological and philosophical foundations of the organization, with discussion of the nature of love and faith, the "good of evil" ("we know all good things by contrasts. We see beauty, we feel comfort, we are led into the choices of wisdom, by strongly defined contrasts"), and the progress of the soul into "highest consciousness" and unity with the Eternal. The couple later went on to establish another branch of the Fellowship in Chicago.

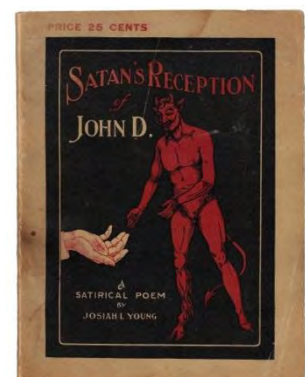
**86. [ROCKEFELLER] Young, Josiah L. *Satan's Reception of John D.*** New York: Knapp Press, 1907. Only edition. 5 x 6.5 inches, in original illustrated wrappers. 54 pp, printed rectos only. Some old dampstaining visible on wrappers and page margins, else very good. **\$500**

A scathing indictment of John D. Rockefeller, delivered in the form of a poem running 54 pages and some 1,070 lines. The author—about whom, alas, we know nothing—envisions the newly deceased Rockefeller (who actually still had a decade to live) strolling up to St. Peter with a cadre of lawyers in tow to argue his case. When St. Peter is unimpressed, Rockefeller starts to list his good deeds:

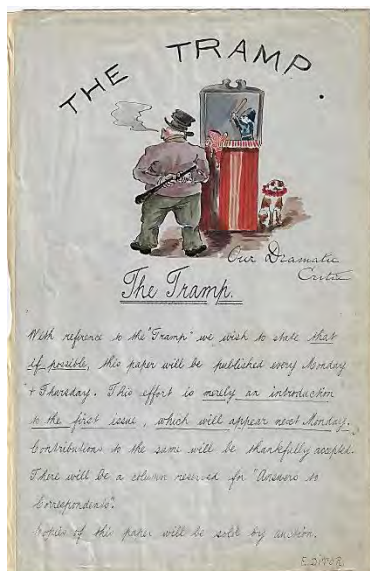
*On Earth I gave millions to religion  
So claim a favorable decision  
To aid my fellows my soul was yearning  
I made donation to seats of learning  
Although countless moneys I have hoarded  
I trust my private gifts you've recorded.*

But St. Peter, who apparently follows the earthly press, remains unmoved:

*We know your earthly history very well  
As we have read the record by Tarbell...  
Your charities were not above reproach  
And very near to business lines approach  
Ten millions to some charity you sent  
Then raised the price of oil one-half percent  
So profit came with every donation  
Beside the plaudits of a great nation  
Your charities were tainted by deceit...  
And carried on your advertising sheet.*



The more Rockefeller pleads his case, the more details of his selfish motivations are revealed by St. Peter. At last, realizing the Pearly Gates will not be opening, Rockefeller is forced to make his way to "Satan's dark abode," where he is welcomed with open arms. A rare item, about which little (if anything) seems to have been written. We locate one copy in OCLC, at the New York Public Library.



**87. [SHIPBOARD NEWSPAPER] Prospectus for *The Tramp*.** 1903. Bifolium, 8 x 12.5 inches, [4] pp, lithographed handwritten text with hand-colored illustrations on 3 pp and a b/w illustration on the fourth. Very good, a little soiled, with a later full-height reinforcing paper hinge at the spine, the paper of the hinge itself chipped, but without loss to the original paper or infringement upon the original text. **\$375**

Shipboard newspapers date at least to the early 19th century, but came into their own on the ships of the California gold rush (examples included titles such as *The Emigrant*, *The Petrel*, and *The Flying Fish*) and, perhaps most famously, on several polar expeditions. In some instances, these ephemeral publications contained useful information about onboard activities and shore leaves; others were more fanciful, existing mainly to combat boredom, maintain morale, and distract from the discomforts of sea travel. They were often short-lived, curtailed not only by the length of the voyage, but by the difficulty of their production. *The Tramp* is a prime example of the genre, handwritten, lithographed, and then nicely embellished with large hand-colored illustrations. It is a prospectus only, "merely an introduction to the first issue," which, we are told, "will appear next Monday. Contributions to the same will be thankfully received" and "copies will be sold by auction." In the pages that follow we are treated to the details of a hotly contested bridge tournament; edified about previously unknown Creatures of the Deep; and informed that a concert has taken place, but "unfortunately the music critic is prejudiced, and we are unable to publish his article." What ship *The Tramp* was produced on and where it was

headed are uncertain, but we do have some clues. A lightly penciled note on the bottom of the first page reads "Sardinia April 1903." The text on page 2 indicates that the ship departed Bombay on April 11th and arrived in Aden on the 17th. A standard route at the time would have been Bombay-Aden-Suez-Sardinia-London, so this may have been a passenger vessel sailing that route. It could also have been the S.S. Sardinia, a troop transport ship used by the British Navy at the end of the Second Boer War. As we have a catalogue to complete, we leave it to the next owner to figure out.

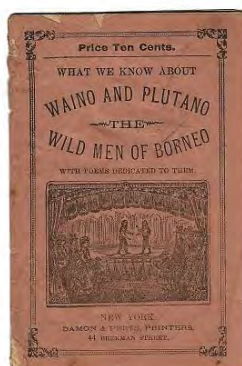
**88. [SIDESHOW]. *Biographical Sketch of Serpentina, the Serpent Lady*.** n.d., but ca. 1920s. 5.5 x 8 inches, [4] pp, with a photographic illustration on each page. Faint folding creases, 1/4-inch chip out at the foot of the spine, else very good. **\$250**

A souvenir pitch book for Serpentina, "the Eighth Wonder of the World, the Despair of Doctors, the Puzzle of Scientists," whose career on the vaudeville and carnival circuit spanned several decades, beginning around 1920 in Oakland, California. According to Mark Hartzman's *American Sideshow*, by the 1930s Serpentina was appearing with the Travelling Mammoth Marine Hippodrome Show, and in the 1940s at Coney Island, where "her snakelike flexibility was demonstrated by tying her limbs in knots." When she wasn't being turned into a pretzel, Serpentina was presented as the "sensational siren of the seven seas," a living mermaid, or "Sea Tiny," with scales on her "boneless" legs. Her actual condition, identified in this biographical sketch as "arrested ossification," was most likely some form of *osteogenesis imperfecta*, a disease in which a lack of collagen in the connective tissues leads to severely weakened bones. The pamphlet in hand appears to have been reproduced at various points in her career, the only variation being in the age assigned to her. Here we are told she is 22 years old; there is at least one other version in which her age is given as 38, and likely others were issued. However, OCLC lists only one institutional holding, at McGill, with a publication date of 1938. Ours would appear to date from some time in the 1920s.



**89. [SIDESHOW]. *What We Know About Waino and Plutano, The Wild Men of Borneo, With Poems Dedicated to Them*.** New York: Damon & Peets. Undated sideshow pitch book, c. 1880. 3 x 4.5 inches, 16 pp, original illustrated wrappers. One full-page illustration and 2 within the text. A few small chips; very good. **\$475**

Waino and Plutano (also called Plutanor) were a pair of exceptionally strong dwarf brothers from Ohio named Hiram and Barney, born c. 1825 and 1827. They were each 40 inches tall and weighed about 45 pounds, yet they could perform feats of great strength such as lifting heavy weights and wrestling with audience members on stage. Discovered and subsequently promoted by a traveling showman in 1852, the brothers were renamed and given a sensational backstory in which they were wild savages captured in Borneo after a great struggle with armed sailors. They were exhibited at state fairs across the United States in the 1860s, and they later toured with William C. Coup's circus. They joined P.T. Barnum's traveling exhibitions around 1880 and went on to earn more than \$200,000 over the next two decades. This scarce pitch book describes the isolated "negritos" of Borneo ("yellowish in color and undersized"), the wild "monkey antics" of the brothers when they first reached America, their amazing strength, and their travels and gradual domestication.





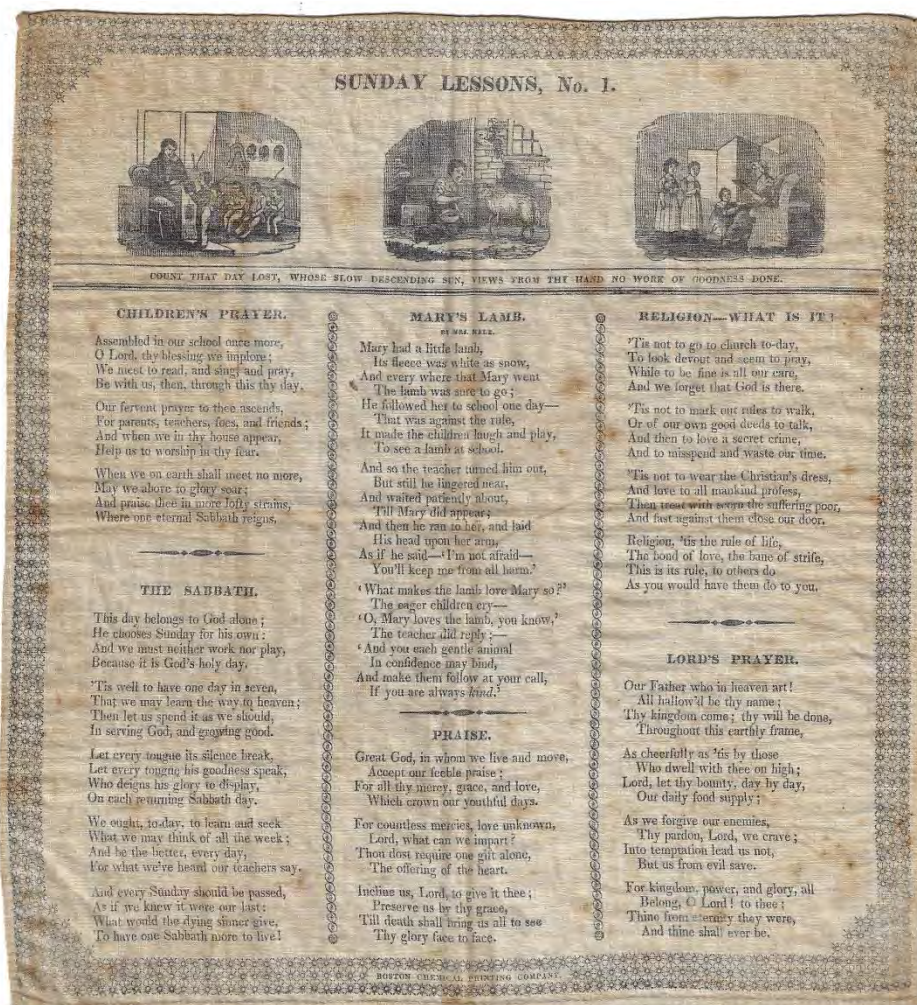


**90. [SOUTH DAKOTA].** *South Dakota, The Sunshine State, Offers You a Homestead for as Little As \$1 Per Acre and 20 Years to Pay.* Pierre, SD: South Dakota Rural Credit Board. Undated, but 1930s. Four-panel brochure, 3.5 x 8.5 inches when folded. Fine. **\$75**

Feeling like a cog in the machine or a slave to industry? South Dakota is the answer! This 1930s promotional piece seeks "real men and women" to settle on the state's homestead lands. "If you are dissatisfied with your lot in life, if you are tired of the worries and uncertainties of city life, if you are at present farming high priced land or paying a high rental, if you have only become a cog in the machine....here is offered a golden opportunity to build a future as you would like to have it."

**91. *Sunday Lessons No. 1* [Early Appearance of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," Printed on Cloth].** Boston: Boston Chemical Printing Company. Undated, but ca. 1835. Handkerchief printed in black on white cotton. 10.25 x 11.25 inches. Text in three columns, decorative border, small illustration at the head of each column. A very good example, with some scattered foxing. **\$3,000**

Technological developments of the early nineteenth century made printed textiles available in greater quantity and at a lower price than ever before. Not only were textile companies offering new printed fabrics, but traditional publishers of books, pamphlets, broadsides, etc., began printing some items on cloth. As Diane Affleck of the American Textile History Museum explains, "Textile prints produced by paper printers usually combined text with images or other decorative elements to create a publication which, like a broadside, was self-contained and printed on a single sheet, in this case, fabric instead of paper. Some prints had no purpose other than as a keepsake or souvenir, while others functioned, at least in theory, as handkerchiefs. The subjects of the textiles were generally commemorative, persuasive, or instructional" (*Textiles in New England II*, p. 195). This handkerchief, which falls into the "instructional" category, was one of several produced for children by the Boston Chemical Printing Company. It is of particular note for including "Mary's Lamb," the poem which would come to be beloved by generations of schoolchildren and known by its first line, "Mary had a little lamb." Although the poem's authorship would later become the subject of heated debate, it was first published by American writer and editor Sarah Josepha Hale in 1830, and it is credited to her here. Collins (*Threads of History* 229) puts the date of the handkerchief as ca. 1850 (and this is repeated in some catalogue entries), but the Boston Chemical Printing Company appears to have been active only between 1834 (when it was incorporated) and about 1840, so an earlier date is more likely.





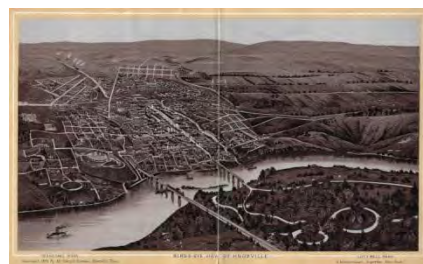
**92. [TELEGRAPHY] [ANTITRUST]. *Eight Men and a Trust. Letters from Other Men who are Getting Relief from the Oppression of a Corporation.*** New York & Washington, D.C.: Telepost Company, n.d. (but ca. 1910). [20] pp, 6.5 x 8.25 inches (folding to 3.25 x 8.25 inches), in stapled wrappers printed in black and red, illustrated with photographic portraits. A little soiling at the creases, staining at the bottom edge of the front wrap; very good. One copy located in OCLC, at Yale. **\$150**

A relic of the early telephony/telegraphy wars. By the turn of the 20th century Bell (American Telephone & Telegraph) was ascendant in the telephone sphere, and "The Telegraph Combination" (Western Union combined with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies) dominated the realm of telegraphy. Enter the small, scrappy, independent telephone companies trying to eke out a corner of the market for themselves. One of these was Telepost, a company possessing superior technology allowing for far faster and far cheaper telegraphic transmissions.

Based on the inventions of American electrical engineer Patrick B. Delany, their automatic telegraph system was capable of transmitting and recording 3000 words a minute over a single wire. The company made a brave stand, with an impressive marketing campaign in the pages of *Popular Mechanics*, the *Journal of Telephony*, and other journals both high-brow and low. This little pamphlet bravely sallies forth, offering short biographies of its accomplished and highly respectable trustees, providing glowing testimonials to the speed and economy of their services, anointing Telepost "The People's Telegraph," and declaring "The Combination cannot get the Telepost Company." Alas, despite its bravado, Telepost could not beat the big boys, and by the late 'teens, Western Union had gobbled it up whole.

**93. [TENNESSEE]. *Souvenir of Knoxville, Tenn.*** 4.75 x 6 inches, 16 panels of photolithographic views, accordion-folded into brown cloth boards decorated in gilt. Edgewear, two sets of facing panels with a small spot of abrasion where the pages stuck together, otherwise very good. **\$125**

Uncommon view book, dating from a time when Knoxville's population was only a little over 40,000. Includes a double-page bird's eye view of the city; street scenes, small inset views of individual churches, schools, hotels, residences, and office buildings; University of Tennessee campus; Island Home Park, Knox Business College; Knoxville Iron Company, and more. A single page of text on the rear pastedown includes the eyebrow-raising assertion that "possibly no city in the world is more cosmopolitan than Knoxville." Lest any potential visitor be unsettled by this promise of pluralism, they are quickly reassured that "there is no Southern city with so small a percentage of colored population. Our colored people are, as a rule, industrious, self-respecting, good citizens."



**94. [TEXAS]. *Collection of Large-Format Photographs Documenting the Interior of a Wealthy Home in San Antonio, ca. 1898.*** Thirteen black and white photographs, 7.5 x 9.5 inches, mounted on boards measuring 12 x 14 inches, each with a brief penciled caption on the back. Mounts are chipped at the edges; some images show some light soiling, rubbing, or staining. Good to very good overall.. **\$400**



This photographic tour of the interior of a furnished home in San Antonio offers excellent documentation of Texas material culture at the turn of the twentieth century. The house is identified on the back of one image as "511 South Pressa [i.e., Presa] St. San Antonio Texas. 1897 or 98." The photographs provide views of the reception hall, dining room, living room, library, and three different bedrooms (captioned as "Ethel's," "Father's," and "Mother's"). Each room exhibits different patterns of carpeting and wallpaper, a gas chandelier, and a variety of art and decorative objects. A Frederic Remington painting hangs on one wall of the living room, which is also graced with a grand piano, ornately carved furniture, and at least one other painting of the American West. The library

boasts an enormous glass-fronted bookcase filled with finely bound volumes, a tiger-skin rug (complete with head), and other hunting trophies. Ethel (a teenager?) has tacked photos and drawings to her walls and hung a gauzy fabric embroidered with the word "Dixie" above her bed. Only Mother's Room has an occupant (presumably Mother herself), and she is seated at a desk facing side-on to the camera with her forehead resting on her hand. Maybe it's just a pose, but it's hard to imagine not being tired out by the weight of the enormous amount of fabric in her bustled dress.





**95. [TEXAS]. Promotional Photographs of Farmland, Ranchland, and Orchards in 1920s South Texas.** [McAllen, Texas]: [Eskildsen Studio]. Undated, but 1920s. Group of ten b/w photographs, 5 x 7 inches, each captioned in the negative by hand and credited "Eskildsen," and with "DK" added in pencil on the verso of each. About fine, with the occasional faint finger-smudge. **\$350**



The Lower Rio Grande Valley extends 100 miles north and west from the mouth of the river near Brownsville on the Gulf of Mexico through Mercedes, Weslaco, Progreso, Hidalgo, Llano Grande, McAllen, San Juan, and Rio Grande City. The completion of irrigation projects in the late nineteenth century and of the St. Louis, Brownsville, and Mexico Railway in 1904 led to a period of explosive growth in the region over the next two decades. According to The Handbook of Texas Online, "In Hidalgo County, land that had been selling for twenty-five cents an acre in 1903... was selling for fifty dollars an acre in 1906 and for as much as \$300 an acre by 1910." Cattle ranching continued to thrive, but successful marketing efforts by land companies and the railroad brought an influx of farmers, who settled down to grow citrus trees, grapes, cabbage, tomatoes, and other crops. The 10 photographs here, commercially produced by the Eskildsen Studio of McAllen, Texas, perfectly showcase the boomtown flavor of the Valley in the 1920s. They show bountiful fields of cabbage, alfalfa, and onions (and in one case, the African-American laborers who made it all possible), a grapefruit tree bent to the ground under the weight of its abundant fruit, fields of grass-fed pigs and dairy cattle, a newly built farmhouse captioned "New Eden," and—perhaps most importantly—a major irrigation canal. Taken together, this small archive provides an edifying glimpse into the energy and optimism of pre-Depression South Texas.

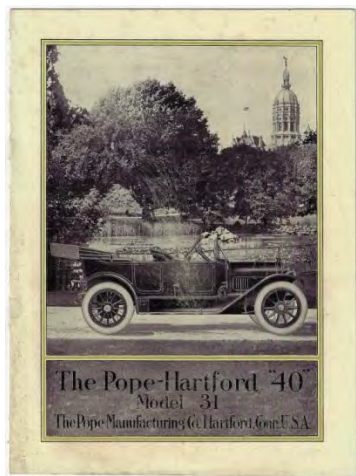
**96. [TOYS]. Miriam's and Lydia's Sunday School Class.** Original mounted photograph of a large assembly of dolls and other toys, captioned in pencil on the back in an adult hand, "Miriams and Lydias Sunday School Class." Images measures 4 5/8 x 6 5/8 inches. Mount measures approximately 8 x 10 inches. Chip missing from one corner of mount, otherwise very good. Undated, but after 1912 (when the first Kewpie dolls were sold). **\$100**

A charming image documenting the prized possessions of two little girls. The photo shows at least 25 dolls in a wide range of sizes and types—many having a very bad hair day—all seated together on a sofa awaiting their lessons. More dolls, several stuffed animals, and a few other toys made of wood, tin, or cast iron occupy the foreground.



**97. [TRADE CATALOGUE] The Pope-Hartford "40" Model 31.** Hartford, CT: Pope Manufacturing Co., [1913]. 8.75 x 11.75 inches, [7] pp, in illustrated stapled wrappers. Some scratching and light soiling to front wrap, internals clean. Very good. Not located in OCLC. **\$200**

Boston businessman Alfred Pope saw his first bicycle at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Enchanted by the invention, he studied the manufacturing process and was soon producing bicycles from a plant in Hartford, Connecticut and championing the development of better roads to ride them on. By the 1890s, the Pope Manufacturing Company was making about 250,000 bicycles a year. But Pope recognized that the automobile was the way of the future. "In 1896, he founded the Columbia Electric Vehicle Co. in Hartford and, a year later, demonstrated the world's first public production model electric-powered car. His production of 2,092 cars (some gas-powered) in 1899 accounted for nearly half the automobiles made in the United States" (connecticuthistory.org). This catalogue advertises five different styles (Touring, Roadster, Phaeton, Limousine, Coupe) of the company's 1913 Model 31, a gas-powered vehicle with a powerful engine said to embody "all of those features thus-far perfected and deemed essential to a perfect motor car." Prices ranged from \$2,250-\$3,750. Today, a restored Model 31 will set you back about \$200,000.

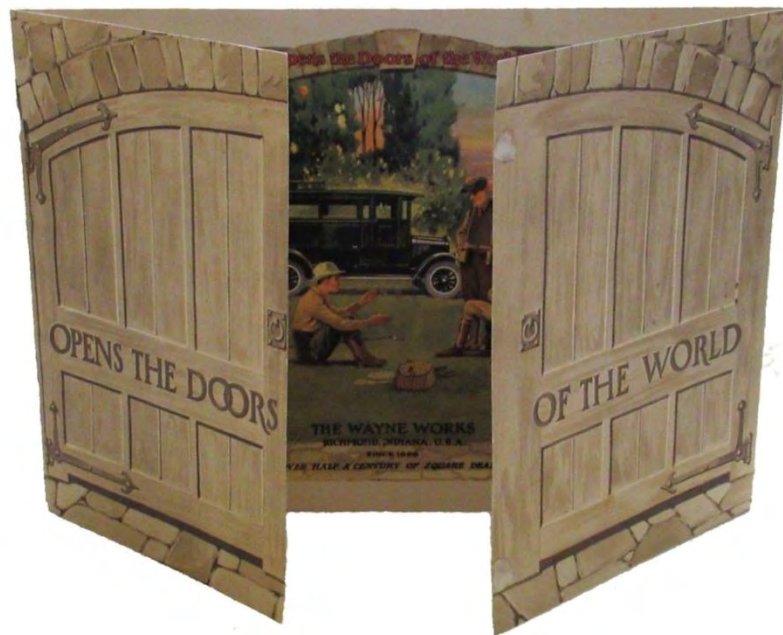


**98. [TRADE CATALOGUE]. Davis Hardwood Company, A Select Line of Hardwood Lumber, Ship Timbers, Etc. Price List, July 1st, 1922.** San Francisco: David Hardwood Company, 1922. 3.75 x 7.75 inches, 32 pp, stapled wrappers. Not located in OCLC. One corner with a small crease; about fine. **\$85**

A nicely illustrated catalogue for this San Francisco company, whose owner, William Davis, traveled up and down the Pacific Coast to peddle his wares and was dubbed "the Philippine Mahogany King" (yes, really). A handsome lithograph graces the cover, and photographic illustrations inside show the plant, workers, and methods of transporting the lumber, as well as finished products (paneled walls and doors, a Pierce Arrow auto body made with 8 different woods) and an exhibit then on view at the Panama Pacific Exposition. Prices are given for more than 15 species (from Australian ironbark to walnut), along with brief information about the uses of each.

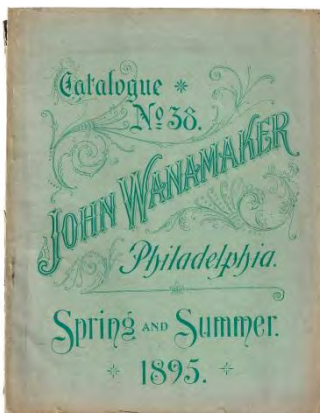


99. [TRADE CATALOGUE]. *Opens the Doors of the World: The Wayne Touring Home. A Lifetime Through Ticket of Health and Happiness*. Richmond, IN: The Wayne Works, [1923]. 7.5 x 10.5 inches, 31 pp, in wrappers illustrated to resemble carriage-house garage doors, opening at the center to reveal the full-color title page featuring an image of a Wayne Touring Home and some happy campers. Accompanied by a price list, cover letter, and original illustrated mailing envelope. Minor abrasion to wraps at two spots where the “doors” were glued shut, else fine. Not located in OCLC. **\$600**



Scarce and delightful (to those who like to wander) trade catalogue for an early motor home. Manufactured in Richmond, Indiana, Wayne Touring Homes were “constructed and fitted out to provide the same living conveniences to travelers as afforded by modern permanent homes.” They came in lengths of 11 to 19 feet and could accommodate up to six adults in the larger models. As with today’s RVs, customers could pick and choose from a range of furnishings and equipment, including cabinets, tables, seating, beds, overhead racks, stoves, refrigerator, etc., as well as smaller items such as tableware, cookware, bedding, and lanterns—all of which are illustrated and described in this catalogue.

For the man who might wonder why he should bother with a whole extra home, a compelling pitch is given. Once you own a Wayne Touring Home, “Time is of no importance. The weather is no obstacle...Your wife and children, too, are refreshed...with every road open to your passage, your vacation is spent where you want it. When you tire of a place, you’re not tied there. Move on!...You can’t be robbed by grasping hotel keepers. You don’t need to put up with vile accommodations.... Don’t tie up money in the expense a cottage becomes... Don’t have your neighbors spoil the value of your property.... Go where the fishing is!... Rest yourself from your labors. Get real rest, the kind that only a clean, outdoor life brings. Do you want to change your residence? Sell out and go in your traveling home. Look over the county as you go. Try out the new work, the new place. If you don’t like it, move on. The world is yours.” Who could resist?



100. [TRADE CATALOGUE] *Catalogue No. 38. John Wanamaker Philadelphia. Spring and Summer 1895*. Philadelphia: John Wanamaker, [1895]. 8.5 x 10.75 inches, 156 pp, in original light green wrappers. Black and white illustrations throughout, one double-page spread in color. Some toning around the edges, a few small chips; very good, with original order forms and a sample of Wanamaker Irish Linen paper bound in. **\$100**

A fully illustrated and comprehensive mail-order catalogue from Philadelphia’s first department store. Includes the latest styles of clothing for women, men, girls, and boys; undergarments of every variety; hats and ribbons; boots and shoes; fabrics, buttons, and trimmings; household linens; soaps and perfumes; hairbrushes and combs; dressing cases and luggage; lamps; bird cages; carpets and floor coverings; wallpaper; curtains; pocket watches; gold pens and pencils; gold and silver thimbles; eyeglasses, opera glasses, and lorgnettes; microscopes and stereoscopes; art supplies; penknives, scissors and razors; silverware, pots, and pans; clocks; refrigerators and other “housekeeping helps;” toys, games and sporting goods (sadly, these are not illustrated); and myriad other items to catch the eye and open the pocketbook.



**101. [TRADE CATALOGUE] [LABOR] Marshall Field & Company. *Building Field Quality Merchandise, A Description, with Illustrations, of the Textile Manufacturing of Marshall Field & Company at Spray, North Carolina; Draper, North Carolina; Leaksville, North Carolina; Fieldale, Virginia.*** Chicago and New York: Marshall Field & Company, 1921. 10.75 x 15.5 inches, extensively illustrated from photographs. Original brown wrappers with lettering stamped in gilt, red and gilt insignia. Light edgewear, bump to upper corner, minor damage to head of spine; very good. **\$350**



A lavish promotional book aimed at retailers and intended to reinforce the notion that Marshall Field's supplied only finest quality merchandise: "goods designed and built to give a maximum of service — goods representing the fullest possible measure of value — goods which will secure and insure the full confidence of your community." This is accomplished through a detailed presentation of the company's textile manufacturing and quality control processes. Each of the company's North Carolina and Virginia textile mills is shown in all its glory, with photographs of rows of gleaming machinery used to weave, card, spin, and knit a variety of fabrics; piles of finished textiles; and shots of focused

workers carefully inspecting the materials for defects. In a textbook show of industrial paternalism, the book also reassures customers that the flow of goods should continue uninterrupted, as the company provides its workforce with benefits that make them content, and thus efficient. The text describes educational facilities, "a staff of trained nurses" who safeguard the health and hygiene of the workers, and athletic, musical, and other recreational activities. There images of company-owned bungalows "leased to the employees at modest rentals," and "other views which show how Marshall Field & Company provide for the welfare of their textile operatives," including bowling alleys, a billiard room, a company baseball team, and even a "Girls' Mandolin Club."

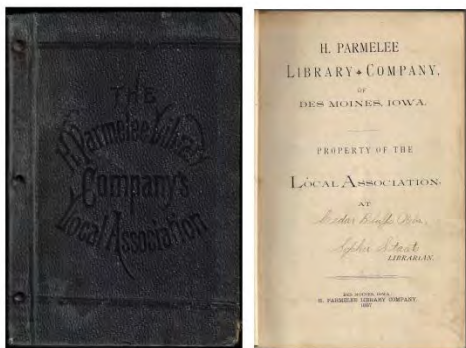


**102. [TRADE PUBLICATION] [IMMIGRATION] Clark, Frances Elliott. *The Victrola in Americanization.*** Camden, NJ: Victor Talking Machine Company, 1920. 5 x 7.25 inches, 38 pp, with halftone photographic illustrations. Soiling and some loss to front wrapper, one signature loose from staples; good. 4 copies located in OCLC. **\$65**

This promotional booklet for the Victor Talking Machine Company argues for the use of music to help recent immigrants assimilate into American society. The author was hired in 1911 to head Victor's new educational department, which aimed to develop music appreciation among the American public generally. Here she asserts that "a great movement is now sweeping the country to bring securely into the fold of American citizenry our adopted brothers from other lands — to make firm and lasting ties that bind them to their new homeland." Traditional American music can forge those bonds, for "nothing is more unifying and democratic than the group singing of old familiar and patriotic songs." The book delves into the history of American popular music and dance and includes suggested songs. Victor record numbers are conveniently provided next to each reference, so the newly appreciative public may listen for themselves.



**103. [TRAVELING LIBRARY] Ayer, I. Winslow. *Parmelee Library Company Edition of Life in the Wilds of America and Wonders of the West in and Beyond the Bounds of Civilization.*** Grand Rapids and Des Moines: The Central Publishing Co. and H. Parmelee Library Company, 1880, 1887. Two volumes, 5.25 x 7 inches, in flexible black cloth boards with library name stamped in blind, patterned endpapers; bound with metal rivets. The original 1880 title page and text have been specially bound with an additional title page from the Parmelee Library Company (dated 1887) and advertisements (for corsets, dress stays, and a variety of patent medicines and medical devices) not present in the original edition. Boards worn, cloth frayed or soiled in spots, spine labels lacking, but internally quite sound; a good set. **\$200**



Founded in 1882, the H. Parmelee Library Company of Des Moines, Iowa aimed to provide "a thoroughly equipped and permanent library in every town and hamlet in America." Paid subscriptions entitled the residents of a town or members of a club to the use of a rotating selection of 1000 volumes. These were divided into sections of 50 volumes each that were distributed to 20 different towns and exchanged at the end of three months. The extra title page on Volume II of this particular set has been filled out to indicate its use by an association in Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska. Regarding the text, Adams (*Six-Guns* 98) says it "contains some minor material on road agents and the vigilantes of Montana," while Graff (121) says "the author's accounts of his own adventures are almost wholly imaginary."

**104. [TUNISIA] [DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER]. *Two Photograph Albums of Scenes of Tunisia, Made on the Occasion of U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Visit in 1959.***

Two albums (quarter-leather, 8.75 x 12 inches), containing a total of 63 professional black and white photographs, most 7 x 10 inches. Each album has a printed title page ("Welcome to Tunisia" and "Economic Cooperation in Tunisia") followed by photographs tipped in one to a page (rectos only). The "Welcome" album has a printed list of captions at the end. Some rubbing to spines, three leaves loose and laid in, just a few images with creasing or chipping to the edges; very good.

**\$1,500**

In December 1959, President Dwight D. Eisenhower embarked on an eleven-nation "Flight to Peace" goodwill tour, travelling 22,000 miles by air in 19 days. The tour took the President to Rome, Ankara, Karachi, Kabul, New Delhi, Tehran, Athens, Tunis, Madrid, and Casablanca. These albums commemorate the stop in Tunisia and were likely sent to members of his party upon their return to the U.S. There are shots of Eisenhower, Richard and Pat Nixon, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, and other officials greeting crowds, touring a farm and a factory, and looking generally delighted as they discuss matters of diplomacy. Many of the images highlight aspects of Tunisian history and tradition, architecture, culture, agriculture, and industrial and commercial development. We see fisherman working their nets, laborers picking cotton, a tannery, a demonstration of the Tunisian national dance, women in traditional dress, men playing drums and riding camels, artisans at work carving plaster and weaving mats, mosques and Roman ruins. But we also see a city street bustling with auto traffic, a modern food-processing plant, construction work on a large infrastructure project, well-drilling apparatus, and other signs that Tunisia is a forward-thinking, developing nation. By most accounts, Eisenhower's tour was a success. According to biographer P.G. Boyle, it "not only made Eisenhower re-assess the value of personal diplomacy, but it also convinced him to a greater extent of the need to assist Third-World countries." Tunisia had been receiving aid from the U.S. since 1957, and no doubt officials were keen to demonstrate that progress was being made, and the flow of aid should continue. We find no examples of these albums recorded in OCLC.





**105. [UTAH] Donan, P. *The Uthnian*, November 7, 1896.** Salt Lake City: The Uthnian Publishing Company, 1896. Volume 1, Number 21. 9 x 12 inches, 16 pp, stapled binding. Front wrapper partially detached from staples, light soiling, a few short tears. Very good.

**\$250**

A single issue of this short-lived weekly, edited by the eccentric journalist and political firebrand Pat Donan. Historian Philip D. Jordan, in one of the few academic articles about Donan, described him as "a fire-breathing and psychotic unreconstructed rebel" and "elusive fugitive from history" about whom little is known, although his "madcap adventures appeared frequently in the public press and his pamphlets were read by thousands." A native of Mississippi, Donan is believed to have served in the Confederate Army before becoming a prolific writer, editor, and publisher. In the 1870s, he edited publications in St. Joseph, Missouri (*The Vindicator*); Lexington, Missouri (*The Caucasian*); Raleigh, North Carolina (*The Sentinel*); and Bentonville, Arkansas (*The Advance*). In the 1880s, he headed west to Dakota Territory, where he edited the *Black Hills Pioneer* and became an ardent booster of the West, publishing promotional pamphlets—some commissioned by railroads—on Dakota, Utah, eastern Oregon, the Columbia River area, British Columbia, and Alaska. *The Uthnian*, which was founded by Donan and published for less than a year, is characterized by an odd combination of political grandstanding ("One year of McKinley and Markhanna goldbuggery in full swing will do more to open the eyes of an asinine people than forty years of stump-spouting and campaign writing"; "Grover Cleveland is the assassin of democracy") and land promotion. In this issue, the first three pages are devoted to a spirited defense of William Jennings Bryan and bimetallism. This is followed by a detailed, photographically illustrated article on the Tintic mining district (south of Salt Lake City), a discussion of Utah farming prospects, a half-page of real estate listings for houses and farms in Salt Lake and Provo, and advertisements for Utah mines and mining stocks, railroads, and a variety of Salt Lake businesses. The back page offers a "Ready Reference to Reliable Firms of Salt Lake City," and the front cover features an image of "A Type of Utah Young Womanhood. Miss Queenie Ferguson, Daughter of Mrs. Ellen B. Ferguson, the only lady delegate in the Democratic National Convention at Chicago." OCLC locates only one physical holding of *The Uthnian*, in Germany.



**106. [VERMONT, LAND PROMOTION]. *Vermont Farms for Summer Homes and Opportunities Offered for Investment in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Minerals*.** Woodstock, VT: State Board of Agriculture, [1905]. 8 x 11 inches, oblong, in original pictorial wrappers. 99 pp, with dozens of illustrations from photographs. Light soiling and chipping to wraps, foxing to first two leaves, else very good.

**\$100**

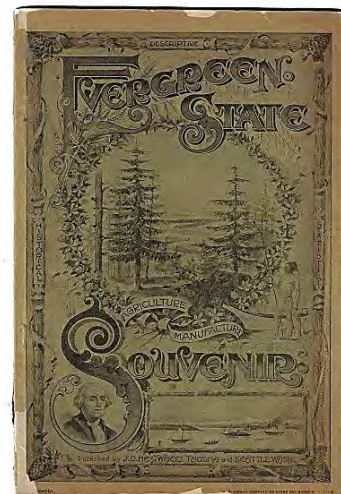


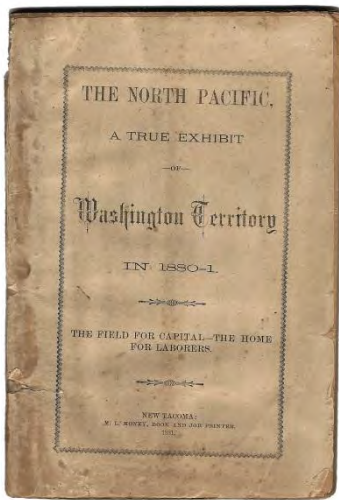
An attractive promotional that works hard to demonstrate that "Vermont offers opportunity for almost every human endeavor" before providing the prospective settler with more than 50 pages of listings of farms for sale. The listings are divided by county, and each includes a paragraph of description noting selling points (modern barns and farm equipment, mountain views, orchards, timber, etc.) and the address and asking price. \$1,500 could buy you a 160-acre farm with a 12-room house, two barns, trout brooks, and maple, pear, plum, and apple trees.

**107. [WASHINGTON] *The Evergreen State Souvenir, Containing a Review of the Resources, Wealth, Varied Industries and Commercial Advantages of the State of Washington*.** Tacoma and Seattle; Chicago: J.O. Hestwood and W.B. Conkey, 1893. First and only edition. 64 pp, with many illustrations, including a map of the state and a bird's-eye view of Fairhaven and Billingham Bay on Puget Sound. Original illustrated wrappers are brittle and heavily chipped; internals very good.

**\$250**

Published for distribution at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, this is a highly detailed promotional work describing the state's natural resources, agricultural productivity and potential, climate, waterways, financial and educational institutions, pleasure and health resorts, etc. Individual sections are dedicated to fruit growing, lumbering, and fisheries, and to many different municipalities, including Tacoma, Everett, Fairhaven, Snohomish, Chehalis, Olympia, Pullman, Ocosta, and Port Angeles. Despite the claim of a print run of 100,000 on the title page, this book is quite scarce. We find no copies in the trade, none at auction in the past 40 years, and just 8 copies in OCLC, of which 4 are in the United States.





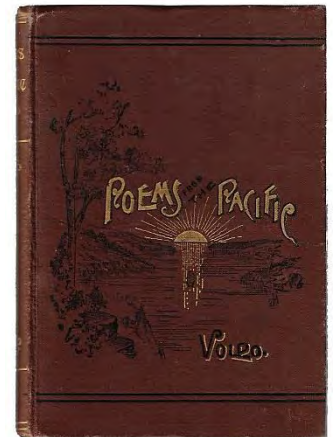
**108. [WASHINGTON] *The North Pacific, A True Exhibit of Washington Territory in 1880-1. The Field for Capital — The Home for Laborers.*** New Tacoma: M. L. Money, Book and Job Printers, 1881. Early reissue (or second state) of the first edition, with the title page and text matching that of the first edition, but the front cover giving a publication date of 1881 instead of 1880 and "1880-1" substituted for "1880" in the title. 6 x 4 inches, 88 pp. Printed wraps are soiled and somewhat edgeworn, closed tear mended with tape on the inside of the rear wrapper, pages tanned, some pages unopened and others opened roughly, but a good, sound copy nonetheless. **\$400**

A digest of descriptive information and statistics about climate, topography, principle industries, agricultural prospects, natural resources, transportation, and other useful information for prospective settlers of Washington Territory. The anonymous compilers acknowledge having "appropriated data from every reliable source" (including works by Elwood Evans, future Governor of the Territory, and Randolph Foster Radebaugh, publisher of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger* and *Tacoma Daily Tribune*) and note that "our purpose has not been to produce a literary work, but to present a true exhibit of Washington Territory, as seen by intelligent, disinterested, and reliable men." Fourteen copies of the original issue are to be found in OCLC, but only 4 with the added 1881 wrapper, as found here. Streeter 3272, Smith 7358 (1880 issue).

**109. [WASHINGTON] Voldo, Venier. *Poems from the Pacific, The West's Reply to England's Laureate.*** San Francisco: The Bancroft Company, 1888. First Edition. 172 pp, in original cloth, decorated in gilt and black, publisher's review slip tipped in. Moderate edgewear, faint cup ring on front cover; very good.

**\$150**

Voldo was a traveling agent of the Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony, a utopian community established in Port Angeles, Washington in 1887, and served as one of the editors of the Colony newspaper, *Model Commonwealth*. In the preface to this collection of his poetry, he describes his work as a response to Tennyson's poem "Locksley Hall," which he reads as a condemnation of the modern world and a longing for a pastoral, pre-industrialized existence. Voldo, in contrast, sees civilization progressing toward "larger liberty, higher achievement, supreamer happiness," via several different paths: "philanthropy, with love's lamp searching out the haunts of the wretched; legislation, seeking to be humane and just, protecting the weak, enlightening the dark, uplifting the oppressed; politics, exalting and expanding civilization; letters, reaching after hope, and strength, and joy; science, discovering the unity and completion of the race." OCLC locates no copies in Pacific Northwest institutions.



**110. [WILDLIFE CONSERVATION] Garretson, Martin S. Signed Letter and Position Statement from the Secretary of the American Bison Society on the Destruction of Wildlife Habitat in the West.** Typed letter signed (two pages, the first on American Bison Society letterhead, dated November 22, 1921) and one-page typed statement, signed. All three pages with holes at upper left corner from removed staples, one with a tear at the same spot, one with a paper clip rust mark; otherwise very good.

**\$300**

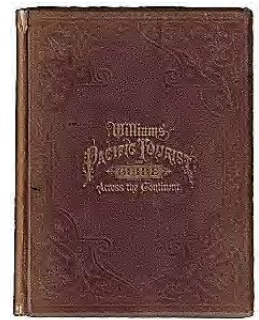


One of the first environmental protection organizations in the United States, the American Bison Society was founded in 1904 by a group of sportsmen and conservationists—among them Theodore Roosevelt and William S. Hornaday—to help raise public awareness of bison and save them from extinction. Here the Society's secretary, Martin S. Garretson, writes to its president, Edmund Seymour, urging that the recent death of Joseph Bengoechea, "the one time 'sheep king' of Idaho" be used as an occasion to alert the public to the destruction caused by sheep farming in the West. Clearly unconcerned about speaking ill of the dead, Garretson suggests sarcastically that those erecting a monument to Bengoechea add a plaque "on one side having in relief a figure of a Basque sheepman killing antelope, bearing the title 'We do as we please and defy the law,' and on the other side representing several million acres of ruined country, with the caption 'THE PUBLIC BE DAMMED'[sic]." In a statement

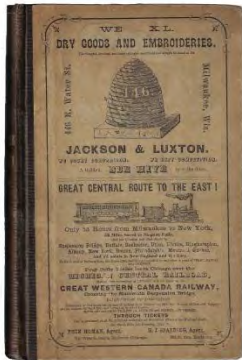
apparently written for the press, Garretson describes a region between Mountain Home, Idaho and Elko, Nevada that was "once covered with bunch grass waist high" that is "now ruined beyond reclamation for any purpose." Not only have the sheep ranchers allowed their flocks to over-graze, but they "deliberately slaughtered every antelope, deer, sage grouse, and all other wild life that formerly inhabited this region, rendering it practically a desert of sage brush inhabited by lizards and horned toads." Such efforts by the American Bison Society to raise awareness of the ill effects of habitat destruction (and other human activities) ultimately saved the majestic animal from extinction.



**111. Williams, Henry T. *The Pacific Tourist. Williams' Illustrated Trans-Continental Guide of Travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean*.** New York: Henry T. Williams, 1876. First Edition. 7 x 9.25 inches, pp [viii], 6-293, [4] (statistical tables), [6] (ads). Publisher's plum cloth with beveled edges, title stamped in gilt on upper board. Corners rubbed through, some fraying to spine ends and light sunning to spine and edges, internally quite sound and clean, with the early ownership signature of "Hettie Zimmerman, Petaluma, Sonora County, Cal" on the front pastedown and flyleaf, and ink stamp of "Barkalow Bros. U.P.R.R. Gen'l News Agents" on front free endpaper. Very good. **\$200**



The first of many editions of this standard guide for railroad travelers, which provides (as the seemingly endless title continues) "full descriptions of...all pleasure resorts and places of most noted scenery in the far west, also of all cities, towns, villages, U.S. forts, springs, lakes, mountains, routes of summer travel, best locations for hunting, fishing sporting and enjoyment, with all needful information for the pleasure traveler, miner settler and business man" (there's more, but we'll spare you). The guide is indeed detailed, with useful tidbits of information on attractions and settlements small and large across the West. It is nicely illustrated with scenic engravings after work by Thomas Moran and others and includes a 16-page article by F.V. Hayden on Yellowstone.



**112. [WISCONSIN]. 1856-57 Milwaukee City Directory and Business Advertiser, Containing Local and General Statistics, with a New Map of the City.** Milwaukee: Daily Wisconsin Print, 1856. 4.5 x 7 inches, pp [8], 472, in original cloth-backed illustrated boards. Title page and two pages of ads are printed in four colors. Light rubbing to edges, old historical society stamp on title page, otherwise unmarked; near fine. **\$450**

According to the Preface, this pioneer directory was printed under less than ideal circumstances. Only a small supply of type was available, "so that each particular form of the book had to be set up, printed and distributed" before the next one could be started. Despite the title, this copy has no map, nor did the only one we located in auction records. OCLC records on the few institutional holdings are vague, but none clearly indicates a map is present, and it may well have never been printed and/or bound in. Eberstadt (114: 833) describes the book as "a very credible volume, with a remarkable title-page containing ten different styles of type and almost as many varieties of colored inks. The hundreds of transportation, travel and commercial advertisements are also of much interest." A 40-page "Local & General Statistics" section at the end offers details on the city's banks, insurance companies, railroads, plank roads, government, schools, fire department, churches, literary institutions, Masonic lodges, benevolent institutions, and newspapers.

**113. [WOMEN] [American Woman's League]. *Final Certificate of Active Membership in Founder's Chapter, The American Woman's League*.** University City, Missouri: American Woman's League, 1910. Single sheet, 8.5 x 11 inches, with decorative border, affixed red seal blindstamped "June 11, 1910." Filled out for one Cora B. Cramer of Monterey, California. Horizontal creasing, staple holes at the upper left corner, original receipt detached from lower edge (not present), else about fine. **\$100**

Enterprising publisher Edward Gardner Lewis established the American Woman's League—an organization that promoted educational cultural and business opportunities for women—in University City, Missouri in 1907. To drum up business—and also because he had a genuine interest in women's rights and other social reforms—Lewis offered free membership in the League to any woman who sold \$52 worth of subscriptions to his various magazines, which included *Woman's Magazine* and *Woman's Farm Journal*. Supported by these sales, the League offered women a variety of social and educational opportunities and included a correspondence school, savings bank, and service organizations that provided for the homeless and for orphans. Benefits were available to all paid members at no cost. By 1910, there were reportedly 700 chapters and approximately 100,000 members. Each member would have been awarded a certificate like this one, which features photographs of League Chapter Houses in Edwardsville, Illinois and Lebanon, Missouri and the Woman's Magazine Building and Press Annex and Woman's National Daily Building, both in University City. Despite the numbers apparently issued, few of these certificates appear to have survived.

**114. [WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE] [WORLD WAR I] Catt, Carrie Chapman. *An Address to the Congress of the United States*.** New York: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, [1917]. 9 x 6 inches, chromolithographed stapled wraps, 26 pp. A little chipping and rubbing, dampstain the spine both externally and internally, rear wrap creased. Good only, but sound, and the cover color is bright. **\$150**

Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947) was a prominent leader in the movement for women's suffrage. Gifted as both an organizer and a public speaker, she traveled the country for more than a decade, giving lectures and helping local suffrage organizations to work together and grow. In 1915, she became President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, a position she held until successful passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. She delivered the address in this pamphlet on several occasions during speaking tours, but never actually before Congress. The main portion of the argument is devoted to the inevitability of female suffrage, and it essentially exhorts members of Congress to put themselves on the right side of history. She goes on to address the need for a federal rather than a state-by-state solution. She concludes by addressing three common objections: 1) that war-time is no time for

domestic political squabbles; 2) that Congress does not have the authority to act; and 3) that states' rights would be violated by a Congressional act. The final five pages contain statements from a variety of luminaries on the subject of "Women's War Service in Britain," attesting to the indispensable nature of women's contributions to the war effort.

115. [WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE] [CATT, CARRIE CHAPMAN]. *Planks from the Suffrage Platform as Stated by Mrs. C.C. Catt*. Raleigh: Capital Printing Co., n.d. (but ca. 1920). Broadside, 8.5 x 12 inches. Short closed tear at top edge, faint creasing, but very good overall. **\$175**

An anti-suffrage, anti-integration, anti-pacifism screed against Catt using her own words (lifted out of context) against her. The specter of women at the ballot box is only the harbinger of even greater horrors to come: the intermingling of the races; a "world-wide revolt" against recognized laws and customs; the "defamation" of flag and country; and the relegation of the Constitution to a mere torn-up "scrap of paper." Undated, but the latest excerpt cited is from the January 8, 1920 edition of the Richmond Times-Dispatch; the Nineteenth Amendment, granting women the right to vote, was ratified later that year.



**116. [WOOLWORTH'S, MERCHANDISING]. Collection of 13 Original Photographs of Depression-Era F.W. Woolworth's Storefronts and Displays, Most in California.** Thirteen glossy black and white photographs, ranging from 5 x 7 to 8 x 10 inches; 7 with "Santa Paula, Calif." stamped on the verso, 1 with "1029 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal." stamped on the verso, 1 with "Anaheim, Cal." and "Spears Studio, 222 W. Center Street, Anaheim, Calif." stamped on the verso and "SPEARS" blindstamped on the recto, 1 with "Frank Palmer, Quincy Mass." stamped in the border on the recto, 1 with "Harding Studio" stamped on the verso, and 2 without identification. Fine. **\$750**

On September 16, 1922, an advertisement in the *Saturday Evening Post* related the following anecdote: "In 1879, F.W. Woolworth set forth to do a new thing—to give values for five and ten cents as had never been given before. He knew that values alone will not build a business; the goods must be so displayed that people can see them. After his first little store in Lancaster, Pa., had grown into a great countrywide enterprise, Mr. Woolworth was asked the reasons for the success of the Woolworth Stores. 'Our windows,' was one of the reasons he gave." From the very beginning, the signature Woolworth windows were the company's only form of advertising. They featured standardized lighting (GE's "Edison Mazda Lamps," visible in a number of the photographs here) and sumptuous and enticing displays, the style of which had been codified by the turn of the century by Samuel Knox, an early partner. The photographs in this collection provide many examples: Every window calls out for noses to be pressed up against it, every display beckons the viewer inside, and every counter is piled high, as far as the eye can see. The displays can be elaborate (note the nascent Santa Paula airport models—ca. 1930—in two of the photos, and the Toyland, Christmas, and Easter displays in several others) or whimsical (a window filled with railroad cars and 'aeroplanes'), but even the more mundane (sewing supplies, stationary, dry goods, toiletries) seem voluptuous and welcoming.

Despite the wide variety of stock, the merchandising is remarkable for its consistency. Virtually every item is accompanied with its own little price sign, a constant visual reminder that this treasure can be yours, for only a nickel or a dime. That pricing structure held for a full fifty years. Throughout the 1910s and '20s, the familiar "Nothing in this store over 10¢!" banner hung in every

Woolworth store. That would change, however, after the crash of 1929. That year, a 15¢ line was added to the lower-priced items, and in 1932 the upper limit was raised again to 20¢. Then, on November 13, 1935, the final blow: as later related by the *Saturday Evening Post*, "The five-and-ten, as an American institution, came to a quiet end. The occasion was a meeting of the board of directors of the F. W. Woolworth Co. The action they took was designed to engineer the company into merchandising more profitably than the price-restricted field of five-and-ten. On that fateful day, the board voted that the selling-price limit of twenty cents on merchandise be discontinued." Although Woolworth would stay in business for another fifty years, the five-and-dime era truly had come to an end.





**117. [WORLD WAR I]. *Do You Want to Know [How] the Yanks are Treating Germans?*** Aix-les-Bains, France: Imp. P. Jacques, [1918]. Paper folder illustrated with a drawing of Uncle Sam, 4 x 5.5 inches, containing six unused postcards. Light chipping and perhaps minor trimming to folder, one postcard with a small smudge; very good. **\$60**

A scarce souvenir folder of "humorous" postcards, each with a cartoon showing one American soldier and one German who has been captured, strangled, leashed, or—in the most gruesome one—blown to bits, by the American. On the back of the folder is printed "The sojourn of the American Expeditionary Forces in France remains deeply graven on the hearts of the people of the city of Aix-les-Bains." Army orders required giving soldiers a week's leave every four months, and Americans in France were sent to Aix, where they were put up in hotels, fed well, and entertained. Since the U.S. Army spent large sums to give its men this much-needed morale boost, the people of Aix were likely quite happy to have them.



**118. [WORLD WAR I] [AGRICULTURE]. *Starvation Stares Us in the Face on Account of the Red War.*** Broadside, 8 x 11.5 inches, on tanned 118. newsprint. No publication information given, but 1917. Old folding creases, bottom two inches a bit rumpled, two small repairs to the verso; very good. **\$125**



On April 15, 1917 — two weeks after the United States officially entered the Great War — President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation urging all Americans to do their part to increase production of the many things necessary to support the war effort, among them: "abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also ... to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe." He singled out Southern farmers, urging them to put patriotism before profit and grow food crops instead of the more lucrative cotton. "The variety of their crops," he concluded, "will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty." Following Wilson's directive, this apparently unrecorded broadside invites the public to a mass meeting where speakers from the State College of Agriculture and the U.S.D.A. will "assist in organizing the community" to combat a world food shortage. We have been unable to determine with certainty which state this is from, but believe it to be either North Carolina or Georgia (the two southern states that had a State College of Agriculture at the time).

**119. [WORLD WAR I, NATIVE AMERICANS] [PATERNALISM]. *The American Indian in the World War.*** [Washington]: Department of the Interior, 1927. Office of Indian Affairs Bulletin 15. 4 pp, self wrappers. Fine copy. **\$85**

Contains brief accounts of acts of heroism and bravery by some of the 12,000 Native Americans who served in World War I. In addition, the author notes, "not only did the Indian boys do their full duty during the World War, but the World War had its own effect on the Indians." An Indian school superintendent in California writes that "I have found that the Indian young man was greatly bettered through his work in the Army." A report "from an Oklahoma reservation" puts it more bluntly: "One Cheyenne, typical, no-account, reservation Indian with long hair went to France, was wounded, gassed, and shell-shocked. Was returned, honorably discharged. He reported to the agency office square shouldered, level-eyed, courteous, self-reliant, and talked intelligently. A wonderful transformation, and caused by contact with the outside world. He is at work."

**120. [WORLD WAR II, CIVILIAN DEFENSE]. *Incendiary Bomb Control.*** Portland, OR: Portland Fire Bureau and Civilian Defense Council, 1942. Small broadside, 6 x 9.5 inches, with old folding creases, light handling wear. Very good. **\$50**

World War II civilian defense leaflet educating citizens on "the equipment needed to handle an incendiary bomb if an aerial incendiary attack should be made upon Portland." Apparently, a garden hose or bucket of sand was all that was needed, and the authorities trusted the public to take care of things, ordering: "DON'T call the Fire Department unless the fire from the bomb gets out of your control" and "DON'T fear incendiary bombs. They CAN BE CONTROLLED without danger to yourself" (if you just follow these instructions).





Detail of a "Sea Sarpint" from Item 87, *The Tramp*, a 1903 shipboard newspaper with hand-colored illustrations.