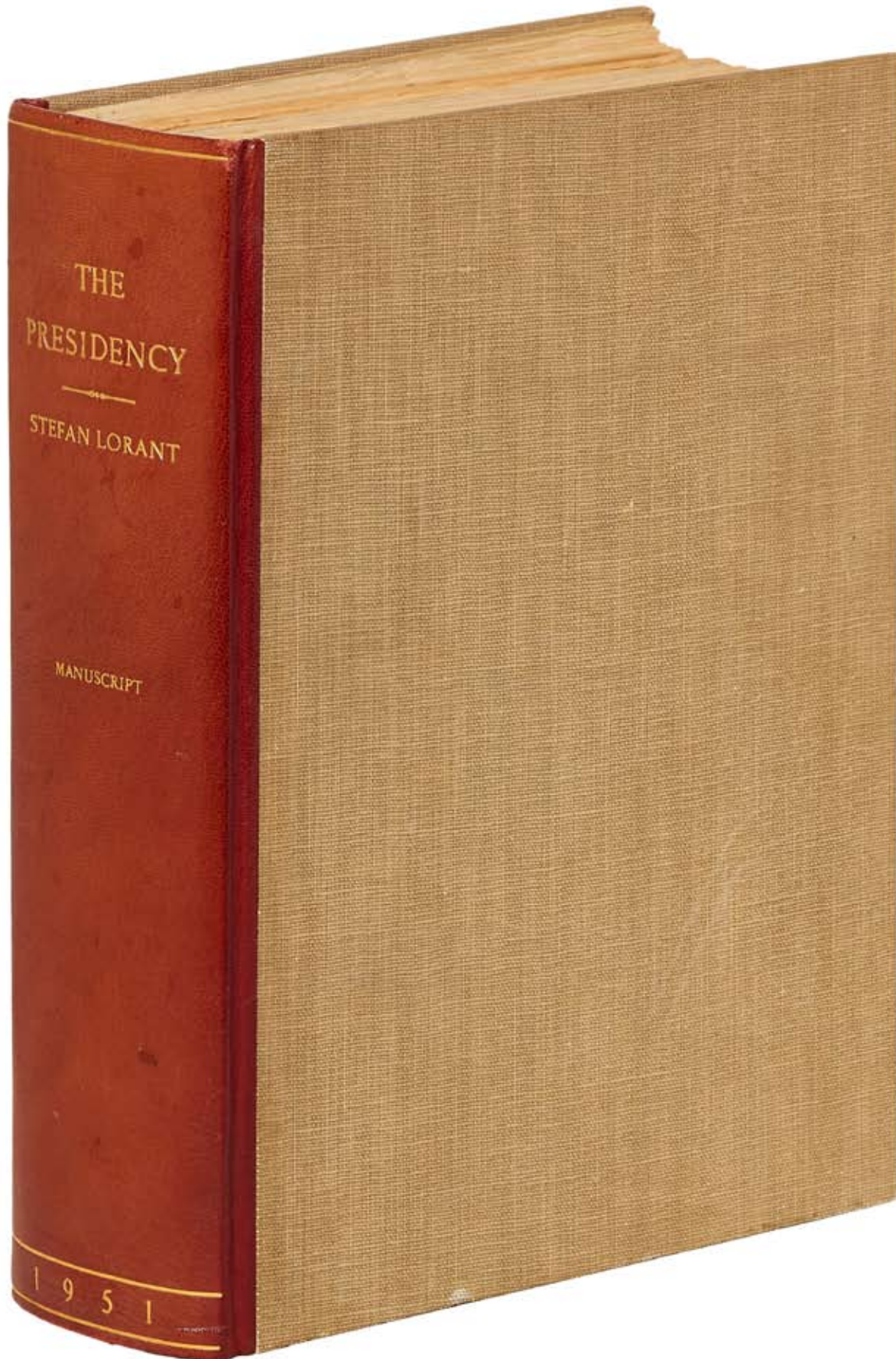


BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS

112 Nicholson Rd, Gloucester City, NJ 08030 (856) 456-8008 betweenthecovers.com

[Original manuscript]: The Presidency
1951

\$5000



Typed complete manuscript. [603]pp. typed rectos only (with some handwritten notes on some versos). Large thick quarto. Typed leaves (mostly ribbon copy) bound in near contemporary brown quarter morocco gilt and gray linen over boards. A little rubbing and age-toning on the boards, small stains and wear on the leaves from author's use still well-preserved and about fine. Very heavily revised in the hand of the author on nearly every page, as well as with some printer's directions in a separate hand.

~~To much emphasis on
Federalists, Party line had
out 1/5 had been. What in
I have Southern is down to
Southern - esp N Eng.~~

~~Profession was held out because
from same State as Washington~~

Published in 1951 by Macmillan as *The Presidency* the book gives reasonably extensive biographies and accounts of the Presidencies of each of them through Truman. Less well-known today, Lorant was an important Hungarian-born journalist, photographer, filmmaker, and author who had success in Germany as a filmmaker, fled Germany for England after he had been arrested by Hitler, where he co-founded *Picture Post*, and then later immigrated to the U.S. (where he consulted Henry Luce on his creation of *Life Magazine* (which emulated *Picture Post*), wrote several important biographies, and befriended luminaries as diverse as the Kennedys, Marlene Dietrich, Churchill, and Marilyn Monroe. A pleasing and well-preserved manuscript of an important and magisterial joint biography of F.D.R. that nicely displays the author's scholarship and intensive creative process. Unique. [BTC#403499]

THE CREATION OF THE OFFICE

30pt
#353
line cut in int
at 10/11
noon 17 1/2 pages
ride and
wash proof
3
galleys
Fair
8/13

Horner
set heading

"On Monday the 14th of May. A.D. 1787. and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America, at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia--in virtue of appointments from their respective States, sundry Deputies to the foederal-Convention appeared." So begins the Journal of the Federal Convention. But on that day, as Madison noted, there were not enough deputies assembled "for revising the federal system of Government." The meeting was therefore postponed until Friday, May 25th, when George Washington was elected unanimously to preside over the convention. He declared, when conducted to the chair, "that as he never had been in such a situation, he felt himself embarrassed; that he hoped his errors, as they would be unintentional, would be excused."

After a few days passed in discussing rules, on May 29th the Convention was ready to begin in earnest. *Forty delegates from ten States were present.* A thirty-four-year-old Edmund Randolph, governor of Virginia and chairman of the Virginia delegation, "opened the main business," submitting a set of resolutions, drafted by Madison and carefully discussed by the seven Virginia delegates. These resolutions--which during the debates became known as the Virginia Plan--advocated a *strong* national government composed of three independent depart-

Max Farrand, ed., The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1911, 1, 5-6.

~~Here the two houses could~~
~~but the two branches of government, unlike those of New~~
~~Hampshire, did not reach an agreement.~~ ^{Thus} The votes of the
state were lost; and New York ~~State~~ did not vote in the
first Presidential election.

in the states where popular elections were held ~~no~~
~~excitement marked the voting for the electors.~~ ^{did not cause much excitement}
^{only few} people ^{went to polls.} ~~came out to vote.~~ ^{As} great political issues were
not at stake. ^{parties were not clearly defined yet} The opponents of the Federalists were in
such ^{numbers} small ^{minority} that in many cases they did not
even put up candidates. ^{(showed their disagreement with the Federalists by} They ~~simply stayed away from the~~
~~polls.~~ ^{simply by not voting.}

On the first Wednesday in February, 1789, ten states
presented sixty-nine electors, ^{in New York City.} Two electors from Maryland
did not appear: one stayed at home with the gout, the
other was held up because of ice in the rivers. Two
Virginia electors remained at home ^{as well.}

Each of the sixty-nine electors was ready ^{to cast his vote for} ~~to elect~~
George Washington, ~~to the Presidency.~~ But they had to
^{choose} ~~vote for~~ two persons. The first had to have the majority
of all votes to become President; the second had to have
the highest number of votes to become Vice-President.

For the second place ^{they were} ~~the Federalists had a number~~
~~of candidates.~~ ^{Jefferson was ruled out because he was from the same state as Washington} They thought of nominating General Henry
Knox, but he, like Washington, was a soldier; they can-
vassed Samuel Adams, but he had many enemies because of
his early critical attitude against the Constitution;
they talked of putting forward Governor John Hancock's
name, but Massachusetts needed his services. Alexander
Hamilton, the best-known Federalist, could not run; he
was still under thirty-five. ^{In the end} ~~The best available candi-~~

In the Federalist search
for some one who
would make the new
States.

was ratified, the population of the Southern States was about equal to that of the North. Now, thirty years later, the population of the North had grown to 5,144,000, ^(and that) of the South, to only 4,372,000. Thus the North had 123 Representatives against the slave States' (89). It was ^{natural} understandable that the South should fight against ^{a further} strengthening the already politically superior North; ^{thus} the Southern States were unanimous in their protest against the Tallmadge amendment.

^{my} The House ~~adopted~~ ^{was adopted} the amendment, but ^{it was} the Senate defeated ~~it~~. Soon after, Congress adjourned. When the next Congress met, the district of Maine, with the approval of Massachusetts, applied for statehood, ^{and this admitted} the possibility of a compromise, ^{could} was given. Maine ^{could} was to be admitted as a free State, ^{while} at the same time Missouri ^{could} was to join as a slave State, ^{the Union} thus ^{without} upsetting the balance in the Senate between North and South, ^{was} would not be upset. The Missouri Enabling Act, ^{is popularly known as the Missouri Compromise} which Monroe signed on ^{one of its noteworthy provisions said that} March 6, 1820, ^{was signed} declared that: "In all territory ceded by France to the United States . . . which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes latitude, not included within the limits of the state. . . slavery. . . shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited."

During the controversies over slavery, tariff, and internal revenue, ^{kept his opinions to himself. He was well liked,} Monroe remained silent. ^{and} He had the unified ^{and} support ^{of} the whole country. It was the "era of good feeling"; ^{the war over, business was excellent, prosperity unbounded.} the country lived through an unprecedented boom of prosperity. The political harmony was ^{such} so without discord that, when a Congressional caucus met, the Republicans extended an invitation to all members of Congress who might care to attend. ^{less than fifty} Only about forty ^{appeared,} Congressmen ^{and they resolved} made an appearance, too few to act. The caucus resolved, not to name the

After Van Buren's nomination became known, there was dissatisfaction with it in some parts of the country.

~~Van Buren's candidacy did not go unchallenged~~ The legislature of Tennessee--Jackson's own state--~~did not~~ even consider the Little Magician; in his stead it proposed ~~of the President named~~ Senator Hugh L. White, ~~for the Presidency~~. Jackson was enraged, at the affront. On the day the legislature met, every representative from Tennessee received three copies of the Washington Globe which contained vituperative attacks on White. They were sent under the President's frank and were addressed in Jackson's own handwriting. But the Tennessee legislators would not yield; even with the copies of the Globe before them, they would not rally behind Van Buren.

The Whig newspapers ~~were furious~~ vociferously attacked the "Van Buren convention"; they called it a substitute for the extinct caucus and ridiculed it as a gathering of officeholders. Perhaps there was some envy behind these attacks; the Whigs too would have loved to call a convention and nominate one candidate. But their ~~party~~ group was uncohesive; ~~consisting of~~ it consisted of many different factions holding different political creeds, ~~and the~~ and the leaders of the party knew that the various factions could ~~not~~ neither agree on political principles, ~~nor could they agree on~~ on the choice of a candidate. ~~Thus no~~ Whig national convention was called. The party ~~did not call a national convention~~ they tried to fight a number of ~~against~~ Van Buren with ~~different~~ sectional candidates.

The names of five favorite sons were put forward: William Henry Harrison's seemed to be the most popular, with support from all parts of the country; ~~the candidate~~ from the Ohio legislature came the nomination of Judge John McLean; the Whigs of Massachusetts were behind Daniel Webster; Tennessee was for Judge Hugh Lawson White; South Carolina for Senator Willie P. Mangum with John Tyler as his running mate.

Let every honest fellow, unless he's a son-of-a-gun,

Awakes tramped through the cities to the tunes of brass bands. No more "waving the bloody shirt," no more exploitation of sectional animosity. But there was still enough boasting and singing for the candidates. The Republicans chanted:

"Let every honest fellow from Maine to Oregon,
~~Let every honest fellow, unless he's a son-of-a-gun,~~
Let every honest fellow be sure and vote for
Benjamin Harrison."

Both major candidates commanded the respect of the country. Both of them had served one term in the White House, and both of them were known as personally honest. Harrison was an uninspiring, Cleveland a forceful candidate. Of course Harrison was in a more difficult position than Cleveland. He had to defend the deeds of the Republican Congress--the high tariff, the lavish appropriations for pensions--and he had to find reasons for the extravagant way in which the nation's money was spent.

Cleveland remained at his home at Buzzard's Bay, suffering not only from the gout, but "from an excess of medicine rather than the lack of it." From his retreat he wrote hundreds of letters, keeping in touch with party bosses and asking for their support.

~~A number of politicians found an excuse to visit him.~~

Not far from Cleveland's home Lizzie Borden murdered her father and step-mother and a host of politicians travelled to Fall River to see the scene of the crime and pay their respects to Cleveland, all during the

~~same week-end.~~ And Mr Harrison ~~was~~ was keeping away from the crowd, mourning his ~~late~~ wife's death.

Insert lines

act center notes out-
ligment