
A group of material related to the Naval Air Station Lakehurst including annuals, on-base newspapers, calendars, and guide books. Quarto annuals with dark blue boards and gilt covers for the years 1953, 1957, and 1960. These are accompanied by three consecutive issues of the base newspaper *(The Airship)* from 1957, two wrappered NAS Lakehurst guide books for 1966 and 1971, five comb-bound calendars of American Airships for 1976, and 1978-1981, and a second edition of *Airship Operation World War II: 7 December 1941 to September 1945*. Overall near fine with some light rubbing and wear. The material appears to have been collected by Stewart J. Hyland, a civilian worker on the base, who appears in each of the three annuals; his ownership name appears in one as well. Also present are some scattered newspaper clippings related to Lakehurst and photocopies of articles about airships. Though Lakehurst is best known as the site of the infamous Hindenburg disaster, it has been in continuous use since its construction in 1916 and remains the largest naval aviation center in the Northeast.

A detailed list is available upon request. [BTC#407726]
(Art). Alfred FRUEH. **Fifteen Hand-Colored Holiday Cards with Art by Legendary New Yorker Artist Al Frueh.** 1921-1950. $3000

Fifteen different hand-colored holiday cards by artist Al Frueh, dates range from 1921 thru 1950, with most from the 1920s and 30s. Various sizes and formats, from small cards to broadsides that have been folded to be mailed. Paper on verso of some are a bit skinned from having been mounted in an album, but all are otherwise very good or better. Several have been mailed, all addressed to the Bode family. Each of the cards appears to be a woodcut print with hand-coloring by Frueh. Subjects range from traditional holiday themes: stockings hung from the mantelpiece, wreaths, angels, etc. to more topical subjects such as a play on the WPA logo (“G&A Frueh: We Do Our Stuff”), Hitler and Mussolini (for 1937; “Heilee, Hello from Al Hitler and Giuliette Mussolini”), Frueh and his wife are pictured as monkeys picking bugs off of each other (for 1925, the year of the Scopes Monkey Trial), and in 1922 an image of Santa Claus pictured in a Klan outfit from “The Frueh Klux Klan.” The Ohio-born Frueh was an artist and caricaturist who was a contributor to the inaugural issue of *The New Yorker*, and drew the cover for the second issue. He remained on the staff for more than half of a century. His specialty was the Broadway and entertainment scene and he was the direct precursor to caricaturist and Broadway chronicler Al Hirschfeld. A particularly pleasing group of holiday cards by a unique and amusing artist. [BTC#400347]
A collection of 62 bound volumes consisting of 59 volumes of the *Daily National Intelligencer* (published daily except Sunday); and 3 volumes of the *National Intelligencer* (triweekly edition). A large, incomplete set of Washington D.C.'s most important newspaper. Owned and edited by Joseph Gales, Jr., in partnership with his brother-in-law William W. Seaton, the *Intelligencer* provided the nation with accurate and detailed reports of governmental activities (including debates and speeches, President's messages, proclamations, etc.), along with daily articles, reports, editorials, etc., on the most important events and issues of the day. According to the *New York Times* (reporting on an incident during the War of 1812): “… so powerful was its influence that when Gen. Ross, in command of the British troops, entered the capital after the unfortunate affair of Bladensburgh, his first inquiry was not for the Capitol, the President's house, or the departments, but for the *National Intelligencer* office, and it was the first establishment demolished, causing a short cessation in its regular publication.”

Primarily a political newspaper, the *Intelligencer* served as the voice of the Madison, Monroe, and J. Quincy Adams administrations, and it continued to serve as the voice of the Federal Government until the election of Andrew Jackson, when the newspaper switched to the Whig party. It was printed in 4 pages (typically five columns to the page). Most other newspapers from throughout the country took their coverage of national politics and government directly from the *Intelligencer*. The collection includes several special reports and speeches issued as supplements, and an Extra sheet printing James Madison’s President’s Message on the threat to the Nation during the War of 1812. Also included is the first newspaper printing of the Monroe Doctrine (December 3, 1823), and the first appearance of Robert Owen’s *Discourses on a New System of Society*.

The volumes contain a near complete run of daily issues published from 1 January 1813 (Vol. 1, No. 1) up through the end of December, 1820 (a total of 17 volumes, lacking only about a dozen single issues); followed by 34 nonconsecutive volumes of daily issues dating from 1 January 1821 through the end of June 1864 (each individual volume contains about six months of daily issues); and a complete run of daily issues published from 1 January 1865 up through the end of December, 1868 (a total of 8 volumes). Also included is a 3-volume complete run of the triweekly edition published from 7 January, 1858 up though the end of December, 1860. The collection lacks the years 1850-57, and 1861.

All 62 volumes are bound in contemporary half-leather and marbled paper over boards, ranging in size from 13” x 20” to 22” x 27” (as the newspaper was issued in multiple larger formats over this 55-year period). The daily issues are bound chronologically in unnumbered volumes with varying time spans (about six months).

Ex-library with small printed bookplates and/or manuscript presentations on the front pastedowns. Several volumes also include binder's tickets. Wear to the leather spines and board edges, most volumes with tears to the spine backs and detached or partially detached boards, a few volumes with intermittent damage to one or two issues at the front or back, overall good or better. The first 47 volumes (spanning the years from 1813-49) bear the gift presentation of William Canby, a prominent Delaware Quaker and friend of Thomas Jefferson. Most of the daily issues from this period have his son’s name (James Canby) as the subscriber’s name written in manuscript on each daily issue.

An historically important and very rare survival, providing contemporary, day-by-day accounts of the nation's most important news and events.

A detailed list of the issues is available upon request. [BTC#413639]
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his Private Secretary, the following MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim your attention. Ought we not then to adopt every measure which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 2, 1823.
CONSPIRACY AND MURDER.

THE PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. SEWARD.

THE ASSASSINS NOT ARRESTED, BUT BELIEVED TO BE KNOWN.

President Lincoln and wife, together with other friends, last evening visited Ford's Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. It was announced in the newspapers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman, instead, took the late train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, bearing a long dagger in his right hand, and...

WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

THE TRAGEDY OF LAST NIGHT.

Our heart stands almost still as we take our pen to speak of the tragedy of last night. We have no words at command by which to express anything that we feel. Before this paper shall go to press, the fact may reach us that the President has been assassinated! We already know enough to be...
4  (Art). Imre SEBOK and Gyorgy SZÁNTÓ. Original Hungarian Pin-up Girl Sketchbook. [Budapest: circa 1940?]. $1500
Oblong stapled self-wrappers. Light stain on front wrap, near fine. Fourteen erotic pin-up pencil drawings by Imre Sebok and György Szántó. Six images by Sebok, and eight by Szántó, each signed by the artists, several of them captioned. Created around 1940. Sebok (1906–1980) was a Hungarian painter, graphic artist, book illustrator, and one of the first acknowledged Hungarian comic artists. Beautifully drawn pin-up girls.

[BTC#412424]

Constitution: Quarto. 34 leaves mimeographed rectos only. Stapled mimeographed wrappers. A little age-toning on wrappers and a couple of names and phone numbers on front wrap and on the verso of one leaf, else near fine. Transcript: Quarto. 27 leaves mimeographed rectos only. Stapled mimeographed wrappers. Slight age-toning near fine. The first item is the Constitution of the Continental League, a proposed third Major League Baseball League, and the second is a radio interview with Branch Rickey, who was to be its commissioner. The Continental League was an attempt by William Shea, through the creation of a third major league, to bring a second team to New York after the Dodgers and Giants went West as well as to bring baseball to other cities that wanted a team. The League was disbanded in 1961 without playing a single game, but the attempt resulted in four new franchises being added to the existing leagues in cities that had planned to field Continental League teams: the New York Mets, Anaheim Angels, Houston Colt .45s, and the Minnesota Twins. Shea Stadium, home of the Mets, was named after William Shea. Printed paper dealing with the stillborn League is exceptionally uncommon. [BTC#408230]
6 (Children). Tony PALAZZO. [Mock-up with Original Art]: Look Ma - I’m Drawing!
Hastings on Hudson, New York: The Author [circa 1960]. $4500
Original artist’s mock-up or maquette. 40 pages, each page hand-drawn, inked, and lettered by Palazzo. Edges of the leaves taped together by the creator to form pages. Modest wear from handling, mylar applied by Palazzo taped and repaired, but nice and overall very good or better. Tony Palazzo (1905-1970) studied at Columbia and NYU and worked as art director for various magazines. In the 1940s, he began illustrating children’s and young adult books. Mr. Palazzo received a Caldecott Honor Award in 1947 for *Timothy Turtle* (written by Al Graham). In 1949, he started to write children’s books himself. He illustrated and/or wrote and illustrated over 65 books for children and young adults. A charming primer for children on how to draw. Never published, and presumably unique. [BTC#411903]
An account of the fighting between Chinese and Japanese armies in Jehol during March 1933 together with comments thereon, by G.J. Yorke.

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It is springtime. The sun is shining down on Nan Tien Men, the South Gate of Heaven, which crowns the pilgrim road on Mount T'ai in Shantung. Five thousand feet below winds the Huang ho, the Yellow River. But one cannot follow it for far as a dust haze hags over the grey-brown plain speckled here and there with green. Through it in the distance one can make out the tops of the Shantung and Chihli mills. Sitting in front of the South Gate of Heaven is a beggar smoking his pipe, and a blind fiddler is playing because the sun shines, and the stirring of insects is due. A stream of pilgrims climb up and down the steep flight of stairs below. Peasant women - one was eighty-eight - hobble up on bound feet pulling on the chain which is placed for their aid, whilst the rich are carried by two bearers in a chair. A village delegation has just passed - some dozen peasants whose leader carries a flag to show which village they represent. Small bells are sewn on the flag and they jingle as he climbs.

T'ien shan is one of the sights of the world. It rises five thousand feet above the plain, and the pilgrim road climbs straight up the mountain side. Every few hundred yards inscriptions cut in the rock, in the hard writing of emperors poet, and statesmen, give the pilgrim an excuse to rest in order to read them. Above the Arch of Ascent to the Fairies the last five hundred steps mount steeply straight up the Dragon Jorse to the South Gate of Heaven or the Tower which Touches upon Space - a red, two-storied archway with a roof of golden yellow tiles and bells hanging from the eaves.

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$3600

Complete. 95 mimeographed pages bound at the top by two steel brads. Pages are toned, but supple. Some foxing on the first and last few leaves; heaviest on the blank cover. The brads have some rust. An exceptionally detailed and well-written account of the military battles in Jehol between Japan and China that took place in 1933, four years before the official start of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

This appears to be the only firsthand account of the fighting by a Westerner. The campaign, known as Changchen Kangzhan ("The Defense of the Great Wall") in Chinese, lasted for five months from early January to the end of May. During the campaign, Japanese forces overwhelmed China's National Revolutionary Army and captured the Inner Mongolian province of Jehol (Rehe) which they then incorporated into the puppet state of Manchukuo, extending Manchukuo's border to the Great Wall. The truce forced China to acknowledge the loss of Rehe, accept the independence of Manchukuo, and demilitarize a 100 kilometer wide zone south of the Great Wall.

Gerald Yorke was a famed English cricketer who may have been commissioned as a major in the British intelligence service. He was a member of Aleister Crowley's inner circle of magic and served as Crowley's personal representative to the Dalai Lama. Yorke also traveled as a special correspondent for Reuters throughout China in ways described as "eccentric to the point of lunacy" often in the company of an "ex-bandit" and "watched Far Eastern History being made . . . at uncomfortably close quarters," according to The Spectator, January 10, 1936. During this period, Yorke probably also worked as an agent for the gigantic, Chinese-based British conglomerate, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

Scarce. OCLC locates no copies, although there is a copy at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), and two copies (once held in the Matheson Chairman's strongroom) located at the Cambridge University Library. Thus this is apparently the fourth known copy.

[BTC#405712]
An archive pertaining primarily to a Santa Claus promotion in the 1940s revolving around the classic photo pose of children with Santa. Included are 21 photos measuring between 4½” x 5½” and 8” x 10” as well as an informational packet and a map of the United States that shows the cities using the promotion. All items are near fine or better.

The photos were provided to department stores by Kiddie Kandids out of St. Louis, Missouri and came with a folder entitled Operation Santa Claus 1948 with an intricate 13-page explanation of how the experience worked. The packet begins with a “who, what, when, where, and how much” for the store to look through. The who and what sections explain that “all the kiddies that come to see Santa at Christmas time will have a natural unposed record of their visit in a good candid flash photograph.” It goes on to say “a picture will be taken of every child that visits Santa and the parent will be given the opportunity to purchase it.” The photos are to be taken between October and December because they are “of Christmas rather than for Christmas” and thus need to be completed before the holiday itself. Each photo will be 5” x 7” and come with a matching Christmas folder at “one photo for $1, three for $2, or six for $3.” The company emphasizes the need for a hidden camera throughout the literature because their goal is to truly capture the magic of meeting Santa through a candid photo. “The camera will be concealed in a stand. The child approaches by steps, ramp, or passage-way on the opposite side of Santa from the camera (see diagram). As the youngster visits with him, a candid, unposed picture is snapped and the child leaves by exit ramp at the opposite end of the stage or enclosure.” The end of the packet includes a diagram for setting up the photo station and ideas for advertising along with a laid in list of the studio’s personnel across the country.

Included in the material are various examples of previous photos with Santa as well as the photo folders from 1940. The photos show little boys and girls smiling and talking to Santa as well as some with just Santa surrounded by Christmas trees. A few of the photos are hand colored, one of these shows a little blonde girl in a green jacket on Santa’s lap excited to tell him her Christmas wishes. The folders are in greens and reds and read, “Look who’s here!” and “Merry Christmas.” Also included is a negative for an advertisement for the May Company’s Santa promotion in Baltimore. Another advertisement is included for Rike’s Toyland which reads, “Don’t miss Santa in toy wonderland.” The company attempted the same concept with a Pilgrim woman, trying to promote a similar idea for Thanksgiving. Ten photos laid in show children sitting with a Pilgrim as well as photos of the woman by herself in costume. That promotion seems not to have been a success.

An interesting collection of holiday promotional material focused on Santa Claus photos. [BTC#410800]

Three volumes. Folios. Quarter-bound in contemporary leather and marbled paper over boards. Each volume with Haynes ownership signature and address in ink: “Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri / Scientia est Potentia,” and the journal with a bookseller's ink stamp: “Mack & Bro. Dealers in Books and Stationery, Sedalia, Missouri.” Wear to the boards and leather spine backs, one scrapbook ledger with both boards detached, else overall good or better.

Three related volumes by Andrew J. Haynes, in which he sets forth his critical views on Negro suffrage, radical Republicans, the standing of women, and other political and social issues relating to the 1868 Presidential election and other controversial Reconstruction era policies. The main journal volume consists of approximately 196 manuscript pages of Haynes's writings and notes, most dating from 1866-72, and include a few earlier and later entries. The two accompanying scrapbooks consist of about 100 and 75 pages respectively, most with newspaper articles pasted on both sides of each sheet. Some articles have manuscript notes by Haynes; both of the scrapbook ledgers were also used by Haynes to write letter drafts and keep financial accounts from the 1860s through the early 1880s. Most of the articles are contemporary Reconstruction related political speeches and commentaries, including, for example, George William Curtis's speech on “Woman Suffrage” at the New York Constitutional Convention. Although not much is known about Haynes, he was about 20 in 1868 (as noted below), and he is recorded on the Union regimental roster of the 49th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company F, at age 17.

Haynes opens the main journal volume with a series of handwritten articles addressed to the “Editors, Telegraph” which he signs using the pseudonym of the famous 18th Century anonymous polemicist: “Junius.” The articles date from 1868, written prior to the November election, when Haynes was about 20. In the first: “A View of the Situation; The Presidential Campaign – Negro Suffrage,” Haynes admits that he is not “an eligible voter, on account of minority of age,” yet he is compelled to speak out publicly against “those that have engulfed our country with discussions of so pernicious a nature – so destructive to individual freedom and civil rights ….” In this and two other signed articles he attacks the Freedmen’s Bureau, the radical Republicans, and Congress in particular for enacting laws that are “tending to destroy … the hereditary rights of a large portion of the lawful voter of our states ….” And he makes the case in support of the Democratic ticket of Seymour and Blair against Grant and Colfax:

"If they [Grant and Colfax] are elected, they and Congress will transfer to the negro the rights that white men only should enjoy, your rights as jurors, legislators and electors, and declare you ineligible. But the time
would come, when the perfidy and heartlessness of those Jacobins would be exposed to the public gaze, and then – the tocsin would sound – war! war!! Impotent and affected advocates of the principals of Radicalism may ask: How do we know these measures would bring war? The answer is very easily given. The people of this nation are too intelligent and noble to submit to such an aggression by their ex-slaves; consequently they would suppress the aforesaid privileges, and there inevitability would follow war, bloody and exterminative.

He also writes at length about the status of women in American society and women's suffrage. In his third article: “Woman – What she is and Her Destiny” he makes the case that “woman is the nobler” sex; and that “She it is that has shaped, strengthened and caused to be developed those master minds” of the Western canon. Also included in the journal are two orations (dating from 1866 and 1869), that Haynes “delivered at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.,” and several other writings and notes on various topics, including a “Dissertation on the Study of the Law” dating from when he entered law school in 1867.

An historically important and rare primary resource representing the views of many who nearly defeated Ulysses Grant in the Nation’s first presidential election after the Civil War. [BTC#409012]
Hotchkiss family papers consisting of letters, documents, photographs, and associated ephemera spanning three lineal generations: Henry Hotchkiss (1801-71), Henry Lucius Hotchkiss (1842-1930), and Henry Stuart Hotchkiss (1878-1947). Descended from Samuel Hotchkiss, who settled in New Haven in 1641, all three men were prominent in the manufacturing and financial interests of their native city, serving as corporate leaders of the L. Candee and United States Rubber companies, and associated financial institutions. The bulk of the material centers on the family home at 576 Chapel Street, New Haven, of Henry and his son Henry Lucius Hotchkiss, who succeeded his father as president of the Candee Rubber Company in 1871. The collection includes over 700 family letters and over 200 business-related letters; over 100 family and business-related documents, over 150 cabinet cards, many platinum and gelatin silver prints, along with hundreds of snapshots; two diaries; and associated manuscripts and ephemera. There is some scattered spotting and fading to the cabinet card photographs, along with some chips and bumps to the mounts, scattered short tears and creasing to some of the letters and documents, overall very good.

Several of the photographs and ephemera date from the schooldays of Henry Lucius and Henry Stuart (at the S.A. Thomas’ School and Yale University); and the collection includes many letters by all three men written to their mothers, wives, and other family members, and to business associates from throughout their careers. Henry Hotchkiss first entered into partnership with L. Candee in 1843 to manufacture rubber boots and shoes under the Goodyear patent: he became one of the foremost manufactures of Connecticut, and also served as president of the New Haven County Bank for 21 years. Not long after Henry Lucius took over the firm, the entire plant was destroyed by fire in 1877. He rebuilt the plant on a much larger scale and later merged the L. Candee Company with other rubber corporations, forming the United States Rubber Company in 1892. At its height the Candee Rubber Company employed nearly 2,000 workers. Henry Lucius
also served as president of the Union Trust Company of New Haven, and oversaw the consolidation of the Union & New Haven Trust Company. His son Henry Stuart graduated from the Yale Scientific School in 1900, served as Lt. Colonel in the Air Service during World War I, thereafter becoming vice president of the L. Candee Company, president of United States Rubber Plantations and the Cambridge Rubber Company, and director of the Union & New Haven Trust Company. Many of the snapshots in the archive document both Hotchkiss's trips abroad to rubber plantations (and other sites) in Brazil, Southeast Asia (Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula), and elsewhere.

Approximately half (or more) of the material in the archive relates to the wives of all three men: Elizabeth D. Prescott (a descendant of the John Prescott family of Boston); Jane Trowbridge (great-granddaughter of Noah Webster); and Elizabeth W. Washington (from the Washington family of Wessyngton Plantation in Tennessee). Most of the family letters are addressed to them, from all three Hotchkiss men and others. For example, among the letters dating from the Civil War period are several from Henry Lucius to this mother (Elizabeth Prescott) written when he was traveling in the Washington area and meeting with various friends serving in Connecticut regiments. He also tells of his visit in 1865 to Freedman's Village “a settlement of Contrabands” in Virginia. Also included are letters and documents from friends and members of the Prescott and Trowbridge families dating back to the early 1800s, and approximately 200 letters from friends and members of the Washington family to Betty W. Hotchkiss dating from the 1940s through the early 1950s.

The correspondence from several relatives and friends further documents the day-to-day life of this close-knit family during the rise and heyday of rubber manufacturing in New Haven, which was for many years one of the city's largest and most important industries.

A detailed list of the archive is available upon request. [BTC#412432]

A collection of 53 letters from 1913 to 1929 written to Lawrence Eddy, a metallurgist from Connecticut, while he was working at various mining sites. These letters are written by family members, friends, and his fiancée and later wife, Doane Loveland Peirce. All letters are near fine, some envelopes have small chips else very good, accompanied by 53 sepia and black and white gelatin silver photographs ranging in size between 3½” x 2½” and 5½” x 3″. The photographs are fine.

Eddy was born March 18th, 1892 in Canaan, Connecticut where he lived for most of his life before moving to Alaska to pursue a carrier as a Metallurgical Engineer. He was the Mill Superintendent of the Kennecott Copper Corporation’s plant in Kennecott, Alaska before going back home in 1919 to be the general superintendent of the Charcoal Iron Furnaces and Chemical Plant of the Barnum Richardson Company in Canaan. Several of the photos, apparently taken by Eddy, are of the mill in Alaska showing the dams, cranes, and workers. One photo shows him smiling with a group of men after a long day on the job. During this time, he received love letters from Peirce; “dearest if you were only here you’d be hugged and kissed til I am afraid you couldn’t breathe.” Signing off as his “little girl” or “Bee Wee” each letter expresses how much Peirce hated to be without him, “I have decided that is the best and only sensible way to get along, as long as you’re not here, so I intend to think of you as little as possible from now on.” In 1918, Eddy was a part of the World War I draft, “if you should have to go you’d have to marry me first, so I could go down and take care of you if you get shotted,” a light-hearted message at the end of one of Peirce’s letters. After the war, he returned home to Connecticut and married Peirce.

Eddy's parents and his brother, Allerton Eddy, also wrote to him inquiring after his activities and reporting their own travels. The letters from his parents mostly describe their travels to Los Angeles and Honolulu, apologizing to him about being unable to visit, “we appreciate what you and Doane have written about stopping to visit you, but it doesn’t seem meritable this time - much as we want to see you all.” The letters from his brother Allerton are sent from his residence in Utah and are written to Eddy’s parents; and then presumably they were then forwarded on to Lawrence Eddy. “Having just scraped the mud out of my hair, and had a bath and shave, and put on my new shirt, I can now write a letter without getting finger prints all over the paper.” Allerton then proceeds to describe his work day on the oil rigs in Cisco (which in the last few decades has become an abandoned town).

While the majority of the letters are affectionately written from family members, there are a few unpleasant letters from friends. One letter from an “Elizabeth,” is of particular interest, stating her views on the war from a feminist viewpoint, “I was not surprised that you feel as you do about it, I haven’t found a boy yet that agreed with me. It is the women and older men that I have talked to who think that war is too big a price to pay for almost anything... As for its being, ‘born in a man to fight’, as you say, perhaps that is so, but most people are trying to control the lower instincts that characterized the cave men, and are trying to go on and up to a higher kind of life.” Another from an old friend, “Lawrence, if you care anything about our friendship of long standing, and wish to keep it alive at all, for goodness sake write me about something... For old friendship’s sake be as honest with me as I have been with you, and believe me as always.”

Apparently Eddy was a student of his profession, publishing an article on “Ammonia Leaching of Copper Ores,” that was published in the 107th volume of The Engineering and Mining Journal in 1919.

A substantial correspondence to a working metallurgist, and an interesting look back on the life of man and his strong connection with his family during the decades of 1910-1930. [BTC#402689]

Quarto. 55pp. Bradbound maroon folder measuring 9” x 11½” with a paper label on the front wrapper. Contains 25 black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 3” x 4½” and 8” x 10” with captions. Very good ex-seminary library with usual library markings including a pocket on the rear cover with some small tears on the edges of the wrappers with near fine photographs and pages.

A manuscript account of the visit of the Frank C. Laubach Literacy Party to the Hagen tribe of Oglebeng, New Guinea, May 1949, written by his son Dr. Robert S. Laubach. The manuscript opens with a large photo of Dr. Frank C. Laubach teaching a class in New Guinea (credited to The Literacy Conference at the Lutheran Mission, Lae, New Guinea, April, 1949) with a caption that reads: “Say ‘ah,’ Dr. Frank C. Laubach shows the Hagen chief how the letter ‘a’ looks like a man with his mouth open saying ‘ah.’” Laubach then describes the trip to New Guinea, his father’s teaching methods, and the “natives” themselves. “Essential clothing consisted of a bark belt, kag, over which were looped two nets, each a foot wide. Made of woven bark fiber, these nets, mbadi, hung in a double fold down the front to well below the knees. In the rear were simply stuck fresh branches of the cordyline tree, pokle kuyu, their long leaves providing ample covering.” The teachers “thoroughly tested” their methods, the “each one teach one” approach, on the chiefs of the tribes so that after they picked up the skill they could teach other members of the tribe. The tribe welcomed the missionaries and included them in tribal rituals and events. Throughout the album Laubach includes photos of the tribe with captions explaining dancing and clothing choices. One caption reads, “at the ‘sing-sing’ at Oglebeng, 585 dancers like these were counted…pig grease makes their skin shiny.”

He writes of the women saying, “personal adornment is accomplished for women with shells and paint. The men exercise a priority in the use of the scarce vegetable dyes, leaving what is left to the women. The men or women usually paint one another’s faces, as there are few imported mirrors, though they may paint themselves from their reflection in a quiet pool of water.” He discusses their favorite food: sweet potatoes, community life, and ways to protect the tribe in the future. The final page of photos shows elderly men with children, pigs, which were important animals to the tribe, and dances. The manuscript ends with an appendix to explain word usage, pronunciation, and spelling.

Frank Laubach was a missionary who was trained at the Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. He also was considered a “mystic” by some and they referred to him as “the Apostle to the Illiterates.” Shortly after the mission detailed in this account he began the Laubach Literacy project in 1955, which helped 150,000 Americans read annually and grew to involve 34 countries. His son, Dr. “Bob” Laubach was considered a “pioneer in adult literacy education” and worked with his father until the 1970s when Frank died. After that Bob wrote extensively on the subject of literacy and his father, and continued to teach. Together both Laubachs are credited with “teaching more than 100 million adults to read and write in more than 200 languages.”

An interesting look at an important figure in literacy education and their visit with a small tribe. [BTC#412456]

Bound manuscript. Large octavo. ff. [1 (title)], 1-175 + 97 inserted sheets with mounted photographs, maps, and one pen and ink drawing. The original manuscript of Captain Charon’s memoir (published in 1906) of the second French military expedition into Madagascar that ended with the capture of Antananarivo, the capital city, in September 1895, and the establishment of a French protectorate over the entire island. The manuscript consists of a title page, 175 typescript sheets (printed rectos only) with manuscript emendations in ink and colored pencil, and 97 inserted sheets each with one or two mounted photographs per page with typed captions (a total of 111 photographs). Also included are three additional photographs of the author: one laid-in, and two mounted in the text as vignettes. Also laid-in are two contemporary autograph letters and a single autograph card addressed to Charon. The manuscript is bound in contemporary blue cloth and marbled paper over boards, marbled endpapers. Housed in a signed olive green morocco chemise and a signed olive green morocco slipcase.

An historically important manuscript documenting Charon’s wartime experiences serving as a veterinary physician in a special unit (il appartenait à l’avant-garde) with the 15th Corps under the command of General Metzinger during the Second Franco-Hova War. Both Britain and France had sought to seize control over the island of Madagascar, which was rich in resources and strategically important as a sea passage to India. The ruling Merina Kingdom of Madagascar was able to repel several French incursions on coastal cities. However, after the death of Queen Ranavalona I the French were able to negotiate concessions (The Lambert Charter) which provided the eventual pretext for France’s first invasion in 1883 (The First Franco-Hova War), followed by a second invasion in 1895 to bring it into the French colonial empire. The manuscript consists of 20 chapters: beginning with Charon’s departure from Algeria and passage through the Suez Canal to the port city of Majunga on the West Coast of Madagascar, arriving 7 March 1895. The bulk of the memoir provides a detailed account of Charon’s inland march with General Duchesne’s French infantry from Majunga on the West Coast of Madagascar, arriving 7 March 1895. The bulk of the memoir provides a detailed account of Charon’s inland march with General Duchesne’s French infantry from Majunga to Antananarivo.

The photographs include images taken at the beginning of Charon’s departure from Algeria (La rade de Philippeville) and numerous images of all of the principle stages of the expedition, including soldiers on the move through the bush, crossing rivers and plains; skirmishes against the Hova (a class within the Merina social structure) and Malagasy sharpshooters; soldiers performing chores at various camps; the routing of equipment and food on barges and convoys, the burial of an officer; the interrogation of a prisoner; etc. Also included are photos of maps of the area traversed, a few images of Charon, and several images in and around Antananarivo (presumably taken after the successful French assault in the last week of September): including the palace of the Prime Minister and the Queen, images of Malagasy peoples, neighborhoods and streets of the capital. Charon’s main account ends in 1896, upon the arrival of the new Resident General of France. Appended at the back is an index of principal Malagasy words. After the conquest, Charon himself appears to have been transferred to Toamasina [Tamatave] on the east coast.

Laid-in is a formal ALS: “Note de Service” signed by Captain Redier of the 15th corps d’armée (dated February 8, 1895); a second ALS signed by Commander...
Pillard regarding Charon's passage on a steamer to Madagascar (March 3, 1895); and an autograph business card from (Philippe) “Le Duc d’Orléans” to Mr. Paul Charon, of the veterinary staff of the 34th Artillery in Angouleme (dated Brussels, February 15, 1914), thanking him for sending his book on Madagascar.

A remarkable, eyewitness account of the second French military intervention in Madagascar that overthrew the ruling monarchy of the Merina Kingdom, and of the establishment of the French Protectorate. The original annotated manuscript (dated “1895-1898” on the spine and “1903” on the title page), precedes the published book by three years. [BTC#410907]
Ohio. [Photo Album]: Ohio State University Marching Band. Ohio: 1938. $1600

Oblong octavo. Measuring 5½" x 8". String-tied black leather over flexible paper boards. Contains 114 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs most measuring 4" x 5". Very good with slight edgewear and curling on the front board with near fine photographs.

A photo album depicting the Ohio State University Marching Band during the 1938 football season under the direction of Professor E.J. Weigel. The album opens with a photo of the conductor with the 1938 schedule printed over it. The photos show uniformed members of the band individually posed for portraits as well as overhead shots of the band on the field in various formations. They are seen in rehearsal and during performances. One photo shows the Trojan Horse formation and another shows the band spelling out “Ohio.” There are also numerous photos of the band in transit to football games in New York and Chicago with images of the men in train cars playing cards, mending their uniforms, and checking their equipment. There are blackboard talks and portraits of the director as well as the “strutting drum major.” Band members are also pictured at university functions and dining at banquets. Included are three candid photographs of Bing Crosby and George Raft along with members of the band in a New York City radio station. The Ohio State University Marching Band was perhaps the largest all-brass and percussion band in the country. Started in 1878 as a 12 piece fife-and-drum corps, the band grew into a 100 member marching band by the 1920s, playing for all university military and athletic events. They referred to themselves as “the best damn band in the land.”

An extensive collection of photography detailing an important university marching band’s 1938 season. [BTC#407712]
Original painting of a New York City street scene, created utilizing pencil, ruler and acrylic paint. Image size 18” x 21½”, glazed and framed.

The architectural style rendering is of three low-rise buildings (all apparently residential, one with a ground floor commercial space), a carefully gridded sidewalk with a few pedestrians, and brightly colored cars and taxis in the street, all under a bright blue sky with puffy white clouds. This painting displays the label of K.S. Art on the verso, one of the galleries which has represented Murray.

From a review of Murray’s work by New York Times writer Ken Johnson in 2002: “Murray, who is autistic, personalizes architecture as he obsessively draws buildings window by window. His patience in working the geometric elements is interestingly contrasted by the quick brushwork of the clouds, trees, and people. Murray rolls and folds his pieces to fit into his backpack for transportation and storage. This working process with numerous re-workings gives the wrinkled paper an almost sculptural presence…”

Chris Murray is also the subject of his brother’s film Dad’s in Heaven with Nixon, about the family’s struggles to cope with Chris’ autism, his mother’s efforts to help and protect him, and his father’s economic reversals and early death. In an article Marcia Yerman wrote about the film in the Huffington Post in 2010: “After the loss of his father, Chris began painting. He started portraying New York City buildings in drawings, using a ruler and pencils. “The buildings are big,” he says.

His brother notes, “It’s always a beautiful day in your paintings.” In 1999, Gloria Vanderbilt saw one of his works at a friend’s home. Through her introduction to a gallery [K.S. Art], Murray has been exhibiting his art. Hist art is represented in private and public collections. [BTC#408789]
A very large, wide ranging collection of over 400 vernacular photographs, snapshots, and portraits of people reading or depicted with an open book or other reading material in hand or in close proximity. The collection was assembled by a private collector inspired by André Kertész On Reading, a series of photographs of people caught in the act of reading, taken by Kertész in Hungary, France, and the United States over a 50-year period. Likewise the photographs in this collection are of everyday people reading, absorbed by a book, newspaper, magazine, or letter. Most appear blissfully unaware they are being photographed: individuals, boys and girls, men and women, couples, and groups, all transported, fleetingly removed from life as we know it.

The photographs in the collection span an 80-year period from the 1860s through the 1940s and a few from the early 1950s, and practically all were taken in the United States. Among the earliest are a few daguerreotypes, an ambrotype, about 20 tintypes, and nearly 50 cartes de visite. Most of these are informal portraits of women and girls, either reading or looking up from an open book in hand or on a table. There are also over 100 cabinet cards on studio or plain mounts dating from the 1870s-90s; and over 50 real photo postcard dating from the first two decades of the 20th Century. Among these about half are of women and girls, about a quarter are of men and boys, and about a quarter are of mixed couples and families. Among the later photographs are about 50 platinum and collodion prints (1890s-1920s); about 70 platinum or gelatin silver prints (circa 1900-1920s); and about 60 platinum or gelatin silver prints dating from the 1930s-40s. These are snapshots and informal portraits in small and medium size formats, including a few larger size prints; they include both mounted and loose prints, and two in frames. Interspersed throughout the entire collection are a few dozen photographs (mostly albumen prints) with some toning or fading to the images, along with a few dozen that have been partly trimmed or show signs of having been removed from an album or portfolio (usually a few short tears to the edges or corners); overall most are very good or better.
A remarkable collection of images showing everyday people in the act of reading or engaged in various playful juxtapositions with books and other reading material. The private collector who created this collection clearly was motivated by André Kertész lifelong motto: “You don’t see the people you photograph, you feel them.” He must also have shared Kertész love of readers, because theirs was a “universal pleasure” that transcends race, class, sex and age.

[BTC#410706]
**Inscriptions by Mussolini, Bruno Walter, and others**

17 **Tibor PAUL.** *Tibor Paul’s Guestbook.* (Budapest): 1936–1944.

Large quarto. [160]pp. Original green cross-grain morocco with gilt ornament and title on front panel. Fore edge gilt. 32 inscribed pages with over a hundred inscriptions of musicians, artists, and politicians. Spine rubbed at tail and head, overall in fine condition. The private guestbook bears inscriptions by the chief musicians and conductors of the time, artists, intellects, and major European politicians.

Tibor Paul (1909–1973) was a Hungarian-Australian conductor, studied piano and woodwind at the Budapest Music Academy under Zoltán Kodály. He was the founder of the Budapest Concert Orchestra in 1930. When the Communist took power in Hungary 1948 he left the country for Switzerland and soon after he migrated to Australia. He conducted in most major cities around world.

Included among the inscriptions are those of Italian politicians Benito Mussolini and Galeazzo Ciano, the conductors and musicians Bruno Walter, Erich Kleiber, Nikolai Malko, Franz and Emma von Hoesslin, Karl Krueger, Hans Weisbach, Hans-Joachim Koellreutter, and Fritz Busch beside numerous other Hungarian musicians, conductors, artists, and directors including János Ferencsik, Viktor Lánya, and László Béthegyi. An interesting group of signatures from a number of notable 20th Century European conductors and musicians. [BTC#412623]
Tabloid folios. Newsprint self-wrappers; two issues with flexidics, as issued. Overall near fine with light general wear; the first two issues folded from being mailed and the debut issue with some staining to the upper edge of the cover. The complete 14-issue run of Bruce Kalberg’s legendarily subversive music magazine that covered the L.A. punk scene from 1978-1985. Each issue of the run is full of interviews and articles on important punk bands and illustrated with Kalberg’s own edgy photographs or with transgressive collages of pornographic images and autopsy photos. Among the bands featured in the pages of NO Magazine are The Go-Go’s, X, Germs, Descendants, T.S.O.L. The Mau-Mau’s, The Cramps, Circle Jerks, Minutemen, The Bangs (later The Bangle), Dream Syndicate, Meat Puppets, Black Flag, and Social Distortion. The magazine also included interviews with film directors such as David Lynch, Penelope Spheeris, and Tobe Hooper, and contributions from then-emerging artists Raymond Pettibon, Gary Panter, Fred Tomaselli, Mark Gash, Ray Zone, Georganne Deen, Peter Chung, and Bill Barminski. A rarely seen complete collection of this important and influential L.A. punk magazine. OCLC locates nine records but not all are complete runs. [BTC#408052]
Approximately 80 typescripts consisting of retained letters, a few Autograph Letters Signed, and a few carbon copy manuscripts. Condition is generally very good, but with several letters heavily toned and brittle; about half are two-hole punched. About 90% of the material is from October-December 1914.

Norman York from Mart, Texas was the 16-year-old assistant chief of “The Invincibles Interstate Troop of Corresponding Scouts” a Boy Scouts of America spinoff created by George M. Holt, a Scoutmaster in Kansas City, Missouri. The group was a highly structured pen-pal club that boasted members in 40 states and several countries. Each scout was required to write a certain number of letters a month and this archive documents the exceptional amount of work young Norman York put forth to keep things going. He wrote numerous letters monthly, sharing interests, dreams, thoughts about girls, and most of all, the joy and promotion of scouting, all in a hurried and innocent style that often lacked any pretense to punctuation and spelling. In December 1914, he wrote a scout in England: “I know that your country is at war at present and hope them all the success that I can. We are bothers to each other and can not lay down in time of need can we. Old England is going to clean Germanys plow alright and clean it good. My oppinion of this war is that Germany will get licked off the map the entire Empire”.

Norman took his job seriously, with a fair amount of letters complaining to scouts that they were not fulfilling their duties. The group even had special Boy Scout letterhead created.

The Boy Scout never officially recognized the Invincibles despite at least one mention of their existence in a 1914 issue of Boys’ Life. Two letters show that the Boy Scout’s final ruling likely occurred in early 1916 and there’s nothing in the archive that suggests the Invincibles continued past this point.

An interesting collection giving voice to the spirit of the early BSA and documenting a mostly forgotten subgroup. [BTC#410728]
An archive of 80 letters written between 1952 to 1956 from Bernard Schlegel to his parents while studying to be a priest at the Pontifical North American College in Vatican City. Also included are two exam essays, a disbound notebook used as a diary, and prayer cards. Most of the envelopes are present, and all items are very good or better with small tears from opening.

A collection of letters written by Bern Schlegel while studying at the Pontifical North American College in Vatican City in the 1950s. Roughly 100 years after its inception, Schlegel studied at the Rome institute started by Pope Pius IX as a way to include American seminary students in the “unique lessons to be learned in Rome.” Schlegel began his studies in the fall of 1952 right before his 22nd birthday and writes “although the studies will be difficult, the Sem here is quite a bit different from Darlington. There are not as many restrictions and everyone is on his own quite a lot. We go out much more than the fellows at Darlington [Seton Hall University] and out here at the Villa there are 2, 3, and 4 fellows in a room.” He continues, “we received our new outfits complete with knickers and Roman hat…we were in a procession in a nearby town and then went to the Papal Villa to get the Holy Father’s blessing.” He closes his first letter saying he’s entering into a week of silence. Another letter from his first year discusses the class he’s taking and the intense nature of his studies.

“Without a doubt the vacation is over…The teachers are the best men in their fields but the matter, and especially the Latin lectures, make for rough sailing. It’s quite an experience listening to Latin lectures for 4 hours a day and trying to get something out of them. The things we are learning are absolutely essential to a priest so that makes it much more important than anything studied previously.”

Of the population of the college he refers to it as “the United Nations, only not so many arguments.” Many of the men Schlegel studied with were American and there was a significant interest in the outcome of the 1952 U.S. presidential election. An informal poll of students had Adlai E. Stevenson as the favorite. In one letter he writes about attending a mass celebrated by members of the Ethiopian college. “The Ethiopian, who are African Negros, are of the Oriental Rite so their mass is a little different from ours. Also they distribute Holy Communion under both species, that is, under the form of both bread and wine.” In a letter from 1953 Schgel writes of a fellow seminarian, “about Father Norton, the man who was ordained here in Rome on the same day as the fellows from our college and who is that father of 14 children, which such cases are rare, he is not the first to be both a father of a family and a Father. After his wife died it was possible for him, with permission of the Church, to be ordained.” Later he discusses “big doings” in Rome including the “meeting of the Cardinals of the Church from all over the world. This meeting, on consistency, which is not held too often and which has the power to elect the Pope is sort of the Senate of the church.”

When they weren’t studying, Schlegel and his fellow students took advantage of being in Europe and traveled to various countries. One of these trips included visiting Verona, Venice, Salzburg, Munich, Heidelberg, Luxemburg, Paris, and Milan, among other cities over the course of the summer holiday. He is also very interested in American sports and often requests clippings for Seton Hall and the “New York Knickerbockers,” as well as football and baseball news. Once back at his studies he continues with silent prayer weeks, welcoming new students, and is appointed sacristan which he described as “housekeeper of the chapel.” In a letter from December 1953 he writes, “today is one of the top days of the year at the college. It is ordination day – the day on which all the dreams, all the colors, all the hopes of 30 men in 4th Theology are fulfilled.” By 1954 he received Tonsure which “is a symbolic ceremony (not a sacrament) by which the Church sets apart a man from the ranks of the laity, and includes him in the ranks of the clergy. In the eyes of the Church it is the first official step towards the Priesthood.” He continues to say that “it makes a man a cleric and so officially accepts him as a candidate for the priesthood.” The ceremony included a haircut which symbolized what the man was willing to give up for the Church and receiving their surplice or tunic.

By the summer of 1955 Schlegel was at the end of his training. He writes, “as of last Sunday July 17, I am Rev. Mr. B. Schlegel. Our class was ordained to the subdiaconate and 6 members of it were ordained to the priesthood. We had been on silent retreat for the previous week in preparation. The ceremony was held at the Church of the Twelve Apostles in Rome…It was a great thrill – the biggest for me since I’ve been here. And its effects are so permanent – now and henceforth I’m pledged to recite the Divine Office each day (which takes me about 1½ hrs now), and am dedicated to the service of God and the Church in the unmarried state forever. Please pray that I may be always faithful to this dedication – it is only with God’s grace that it is possible to live up to it.” Winter of 1955 saw Schlegel’s ordination ceremony. As the day approached he wrote his parents, “I am deeply grateful to God for calling me to His Priesthood. And I am very grateful to you, Mother and Dad, for the many sacrifices you have made to help me get this close to the goal… And what do I offer in return? In one week with God’s grace, I will be a priest. Every day of my life as I go to God’s altar you will be remembered in the sacred mystery of the Mass.” A letter dated December 27, 1955 reads, “I’ve been a priest now 10 days, celebrating mass each morning. It is so difficult to put into words what it has meant… I always wind up simply thanking God for His Goodness to me.”

Schlegel stayed through the summer of 1956 before heading back to the United States by ship to New York. His letters at this time talk about his wrapping things up at school and discussing plans for a graduation dinner once he returns. “In 10 days I’ll be home at “207.” It’s a great thought. I passed the final exams successfully and then spent the last week or so packing.” After returning to the United States Reverend Schlegel taught at high schools in New Jersey including Archbishop Walsh High School in his hometown of Irvington, New Jersey.

An interesting archive detailing a young man’s spiritual journey and travels through Europe in the 1950s. [BTC#407160]
Abraham W. SKIDMORE, Jr. A Complete Diary of My Work while a Member of the New York Police Department from August 17, 1896, to, and including August 29, 1898. $3200

Folio. 152 numbered and lined, else blank pages. Disbound with boards present, some modest staining in the text not marring any text, overall about very good. Detailed handwritten diary of Patrolman Abraham W. Skidmore, Jr. Skidmore provides a legible and reasonably thorough account of his activities for each day, usually comprising of between three and five days to a folio page, but on occasion taking a page or more on particularly eventful days. Also laid in are relevant clippings or other material referring to arrests or cases he was involved in (calling him “William Skidmore”). The clippings are usually tipped in at the relevant places, thus not obscuring the text. Skidmore begins at the first entry addressing his application to the Department to its Superintendent Theodore Roosevelt (here referred to as “President Theodore Roosevelt” suggesting that this was compiled by Skidmore sometime around or after 1901). He relates the (rather rapid) process of becoming a police officer, including an interview with Roosevelt. After he is given probationary status he leads a lively life - catching thieves, arresting various immigrants (often Irish) for fighting, public drunkenness, and other offenses. He was often called upon to intervene in domestic disputes, hustled off frequently to fires, catches runaway horses and horse-pulled wagons, accompanied prisoners to jail or the work house, and otherwise proved an effective officer. He was not however, afraid to acknowledge his shortcomings, recounting being reprimanded for a violation of the state liquor tax law, and with a small newspaper clipping noting the reprimand.

Born in Canarsie, Brooklyn, Skidmore (1872 - 1958) remained in the NYPD for at least a quarter of a century. Apparently he was effective, because in 1925 he became the first Chief of Police (and later Commissioner) of the Nassau County Police Department. By the time of his retirement in 1945, that Department had grown from 55 to 650 officers.

What must certainly be an uncommon and detailed personal account of a police officer in New York City at the end of the 19th Century. [BTC#407878]
William A. Smith.
Correspondence and Related Material of an early FBI Agent.

$4500

An archive of 53 letters from G-Man William A. Smith to his girlfriend between 1931 and 1938 while he was working with the newly formed FBI. Included with these letters are two 8” x 10” black and white gelatin silver photographs. One is of Smith and one is of J. Edgar Hoover who has Inscribed the photo to Smith in 1936. The photographs are fine. All letters are very good or better with original envelopes with occasional contemporary notes written in red ink and small tears from opening.

A collection of 53 handwritten letters from FBI agent William A. Smith to his then girlfriend and later wife Miriam Earls, beginning only seven years after the founding of the agency. The letters begin while Smith is attending law school at George Washington University during which time he was recruited by the agency and continued his studies. The probationary period and schooling he underwent was intense and written about extensively in his letters and include his early days in the field from 1931 and 1932. In one letter he writes, “we had to do some some investigative work here last week and as a result of the manner in which they did it, 5 men were asked to resign so one can never tell just when he will be booted out.”

Later, after relocating to Pittsburgh to study with the agency he writes, “I was thoroughly disgusted with the job. A load of new rules were laid down which means harder work and more discipline as well as a lot of new ways of checking up on us and our work so that the slightest slip we catch the devil.”

He spends some time in Kansas working in the field. In one letter from 1932 he writes, “It’s all a part of the game and I’m beginning to feel as though I’m more a part of the Bureau - when you’re out on the road you really get to use your own intuition more than when you’re in the office.” He continues, “we keep getting more work in our office each day - the number of cases assigned to me has now increased to about 35. However, I’m getting more or less a kick out of it and it keeps getting more interesting right along.”

In an early letter Smith discusses his favorite Supreme Court Justice, Oliver Wendall Holmes, in the year he stepped down from his position. In one letter he writes that Holmes “liked going to burlesque shows” which Smith found endearing and was thankful that such a great man indulged in “common tastes.” A theme throughout the letters is that he’s unsure of his position and yet feels that he should be grateful because of the government cutbacks many are facing. He continually mentions that even when the work is good and interesting his “lifelong ambition” is to be a lawyer. He also feels guilty he makes a decent living while “lawyers in Chicago and the midwest are having trouble paying their rent.”

He mentions a few cases by name including the Charles Bischoff case, the Lindbergh kidnapping, and references the director, J. Edgar Hoover. “The Lindburgh case makes things a little heavier since everything clears through our division.” After Kansas he spends time in Washington, DC before being assigned cases in San Francisco and later Michigan. He offers insights into the various stake-outs and into the interviews he conducts in prisons. From Michigan he writes, “Thursday morning I met another agent, Robert Amis, and he had just been in Chicago and returned with instructions for the two of us to come up here for a little undercover investigation.” In another letter he continues discussing the case saying, “we’re sitting up in our hotel room ‘shadowing’ a place about a block from here hoping to see a certain individual drive up.”

He also writes of his goal to marry Miriam and their honeymoon plans. In one letter he tells her “…these transfers of married men seem rather heartless at times.” He continues, “It’s out of the question to get two weeks off to marry. The fact that the Director himself is not married may account somewhat for the seemingly unsympathetic attitude. (This is heresy. Don’t let anyone know that I’ve written it.).” Smith, though new at his job, speaks of his access to Hoover in more than a few of the letters. As the years progress he has gained confidence and enjoys the different assignments he gets as a field officer including lecturing at an FBI training school in Alabama. Present here and of note is a warm 14 line Typed Letter Signed dated October 1935 from Melvin H. Purvis, Jr. on his stationary recalling a wonderful dinner with Smith and Miriam. This letter was written three months after Purvis resigned from the FBI purportedly due to Hoover’s jealousy over Purvis’ fame in capturing and killing John Dillinger, Pretty Boy Floyd, and Baby Face Nelson.

An interesting archive which paints a fulsome picture of what life was like for a young agent and his wife during the genesis of a fabled police organization. [BTC#407363]

$2000

Oblong folio. Full green morocco with “España-Estados Unidos. Los Escolares de la Provincia de Salamanca al Estado Norteamericano de Pennsylvania, Ayuda Social Americana 1955-1957” in gilt on front board. Silk ribbon marker with filigree silver and blue enamel fob or charm at the end. The book houses 29 leaves illustrated rectos only, each of which is elaborately lettered, engrossed, and illustrated by hand, with additional applied elements, including 74 photographs, about equally divided between commercial and snapshot images (with a few postcard images). Fine. Presented to a Pennsylvania educational charitable society in thanks for educational aid given to students in the Spanish province of Salamanca. The album serves as a travelogue of Salamanca with most of the commercial images illustrating local landmarks and locations, and with a roughly equal number of snapshots of children learning and engaging in other activities at school. The illustrations include hand-drawn maps, handwritten music, various elaborate borders and vignettes. Laid in is a letter of presentation in Spanish from the National Ministry of Education. A beautifully prepared, illustrated and bound presentation album. [BTC#409168]
NOTICIA HISTÓRICA

LA CIUDAD DE SALAMANCA (230.000 HAB.) ES CÉLEBRE POR SU TRADICIÓN DE ARTE Y CULTURA. EL CONJUNTO DE SUS TORRES, CIPRIOS Y PALACIOS LA DAN UN ASPECTO MILITAR.

LOS TESTIMONIOS CIERTOS QUE SE TIENEN DE LA HISTORIA DE ESTA CIUDAD DIBUJAN TIEMPOS DE LA VENIDA DE LOS ROMANOS A ESPAÑA. DE ESTA ÉPOCA ES EL GRAN PUEY DE SANTO Tomás, SOBRE EL RÍO TORMES QUE SE HALLA EN EL ALTO DE LA CIUDAD. POSTERIORM E, EN EL SIGLO XV, SE CONSTRUYÓ LA CATEDRAL, EN EL QUE SE HACE NOTABLE LA CIUDAD CON LA CATEDRAL, Y AL FREnte, LA GRAN TORRE DE LA CATEDRAL.

La Plaza Mayor, redondeada con las columnas de la que fue el centro del viejo Salamanca, es el lugar más notable de la ciudad. En ella se encuentra la iglesia de la Compañía de Jesús, que fue construida en el siglo XVI. La plaza está también decorada con fuentes y esculturas, entre ellas la de la Virgen de la Salud, patrona de la ciudad.

La historia de Salamanca está escrita en sus monumentos y edificios. Desde la Catedral de la Vera Cruz, construida en el siglo XIII, hasta el Palacio de la Gasca, sede del gobierno en el siglo XVI, cada edificio cuenta una historia.

En los años posteriores, la ciudad sufrió varios incendios y guerras, pero siempre se recuperó y se reconstruyó. En el siglo XVIII, la ciudad fue el centro de la instrucción y el aprendizaje, y la Universidad de Salamanca se convirtió en uno de los centros más importantes del mundo hispánico.

La ciudad de Salamanca es un testimonio de la rica historia y cultura de España, y su belleza y majestuosidad la hacen un destino imposible de dejar.

VIDA RELIGIOSA

Nuestra Señora de las Nieves

La festividad de Nuestra Señora de las Nieves es una de las más importantes de la ciudad. En el festival, que se celebra cada año el 8 de diciembre, se realizan procesiones, danzas y música, y la ciudad se viste de gala con sus mejores casas y trajes.

La ciudad de Salamanca es una joya de la arquitectura renacentista, y su belleza y majestuosidad la hacen un destino imposible de dejar. En sus calles y plazas se puede sentir el ritmo y la esencia de la vida española, y en sus monumentos y edificios se puede leer la historia de un país que ha sabido enriquecerse con la riqueza de sus hermanas.

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An archive of two elaborate scrapbooks with more than 60 original photographs, original design sketches and watercolors, and numerous pieces of ephemera, documenting the theatre career of William Parsons — an accomplished professional active in costume design, make-up, stage management, and acting — covering his time in Australia and Los Angeles from about 1927 to 1936. Along with a third album of personal family photographs.

Three albums, description as follows:

1. Quarto. Cloth. Album containing 27 original photographs, eight photo negatives (seven on film, one on glass), three original drawings, and various clippings mounted to rectos and versos of 31 leaves. Album with moderate wear, leaves worn about edges, occasional flaking. Contents overall about very good.


3. The third album present is less germane to the subject, containing approximately 120 family photographs from circa-1900 into the 1920’s. This album about very good.

The first album details Parsons’ 1927-1930 work as an actor, stage manager, and set, scenery and costume designer on dozens of Australian productions, including several staged by the drama league of the Workers’ Educational Association (WEA), including a 1928 adaptation of Dandy Dick Whittington, for which original production sketches and photographs of masks used in the performance are included.

Parsons’ specialty appears to have been stage masks and complicated theatrical make-up, and these materials constitute the single greatest proportion of the contents. Parsons was careful to document his work in this arena, and together these albums represent a rich primary source on the art of theatrical masks. Highlights among the process materials include a particularly striking original watercolor sketch of a rabbit mask opposite two stage photographs of a February 1930 production of The Cradle Song. The second volume contains material relating to dozens of additional productions, primarily in the Los Angeles area where Parsons continued his work, adding stage director to his list of theatre...
trades. Also contains compelling material relating to a July 1933 marionette production of Oscar Wilde’s *The Importance of Being Earnest*, as well as a minstrel show, each staged by Cardell Bishop who went on to author several important American opera histories.

Other than brief mentions in cast and crew lists, little reference can be found to Parsons or his work. Nevertheless, the materials here represent a rich primary glimpse into myriad aspects of early theatre production work in Los Angeles and Australia. [BTC#412713]

An archive of 136 letters from Raymond Galindo to his parents while serving with the Navy in the immediate post-War War II-era beginning at the end of 1945. The letters include most of the envelopes. All items are near fine or better with small tears from opening and modest age toning.

A collection of letters written by Staten Island, New York native Raymond Galindo to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Romani while stationed with the Navy at the end of World War II, eventually serving on the command ship USS Taconic (AGC 17). The letters were written between 1945 and 1949 and include two photographs. Galindo’s letters discuss his early days with the Navy including training at Camp Peary, Virginia and working in the kitchen. He was set to graduate boot camp in December of 1945 and spent the early days of 1946 at the Navy Planning Department in Virginia before heading to fleet training in Maine during the summer. “Well here I am in Maine and Monday we start going to school, and believe me here is where you find out that you are in the navy, tough, you don’t get no liberty unless you show yourself a passing mark and you only get it once a week.” In another letter he talks about the process of school and Navy training: “They are really strict here and I mean strict, so I just have to play ball with them in order to graduate from here and you know that when I get out I will be a petty officer and that’s why I have to stay on the ball from here on.” At Fleet training he took up radio operating and was enrolled in radio operator’s school. He writes of his radio operator classes in a letter from July of 1946; “things here are getting really tough and I never had to study so much in all my life it looks like I won’t get by as it’s pretty hard. All ready two of the fellows that came up with us have been drop out the only thing that is keeping me here is that I knew the code before I came here.”

October 1946 saw a graduated Galindo begin his service aboard the USS Taconic. “Well today being my first day on board this ship I think it is going to be pretty nice and in a couple of weeks or maybe a month I will get my rate as they have to find out what I can do and how much I have learned in radio.”

In 1947 he spent time involved with a variety of operations. The Taconic “served alternately as flagship of the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force and of Amphibious Groups 2 and 4” as well as participating in “amphibious warfare exercises” throughout her tour of duty with the Atlantic Fleet. During this time Galindo was up for petty officer third class and was studying and being tested when not on duty. While on an operation he writes, “all we have out here is nothing but the ocean surrounding our ship and the ships that are here with us.” After spending nearly two years in and out of Norfolk, Virginia, Galindo was thinking about putting in for a transfer in early 1948 claiming that he “hated this town more than any in the world.” In the end he stayed with the ship and by the summer of 1949 he was preparing to leave the Navy. By this point he had married a sweetheart from New York named Phyllis who continued to live in New York, seeing Galindo when he could get away, and they had a baby girl. In July of 1949 while waiting out his last days with the Navy he writes, I have two more weeks to do on here before I will leave for the separation center. When I get over there I’m going to have a tougher examination to get out than what I did when I came into the Navy, however if they find that something is wrong with me they will keep me in until I’m alright to go home.”

An interesting narrative of a Navy petty officer’s career between World War II and Korea detailing life on board a ship, homesickness, and leave. [BTC#407281]

1. First edition. Foreword by Beverley Nichols. Spine a little cocked and some light foxing on the boards, very good in very good dustwrapper with spine-toning, and small nicks at the spine ends. Jacket art by Macadam. First novel by this author. His previous personal memoir, A Tenement in Soho, or Two Flights Up, which was published with a foreword by John Oxenham, was well-received, and described his family, who lived above Berwick Market, and their enormously difficult life struggling with poverty and disease. The son of a dustman, the author, his mother, and two of his siblings suffered from progressive muscular atrophy. George (as well as his mother and two other siblings) were confined to the flat, and later, encouraged by Erica Oxenham, he took a correspondence course. Remarkably, he found love, marrying a woman whom he met through correspondence in 1943, agreeing to marry before they had ever met. He died in 1952 in his late 40s.

This autobiographical novel continues the saga from his first book, about a group of working class families living in Crow Court, seemingly substituting for the author’s Westminster home. Critically well-received (some compared his dark resentment to Denton Welch), but financially unremunerative, this was his last book. He was the subject of a 1970 biography George Thomas of Soho by Dame Felicitas Corrigan, with an Introduction by Sir Alec Guinness.

2. Accompanied by the original handwritten manuscript. [3], [1] (publisher’s typed blurbs from Vita Sackville-West, James Agate, and others), 544 numbered leaves written on rectos only. Small tears and nicks at the extremities, overall very good or better. Old auction flag (from 1997) present. Author’s handwritten manuscript showing substantial corrections - deletions, emendations, and additions, also with handwritten title page (with author’s address listed) and author’s note. The publisher apparently used the original manuscript for editing and perhaps also as the setting copy, hence the presence of the page of typed blurbs, and the manuscript shows light traces of penciled copy editors marks.

A fully executed and handwritten manuscript for a fascinating if forgotten novel that is probably worthy of more study. [BTC#410016]
First Complete Appearance of The Time Machine


Modern critics describe it as an early modernist ‘little magazine’ in mid-Victorian clothing. A sampling of its content includes The Solution by Henry James, and The World’s Desire by H. Rider Haggard and Andrew Lang. Also included are four stories by Kenneth Grahame (later published in The Golden Age and Dream Days), three more stories by Wells, poems by Alfred Tennyson, Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Paul Verlaine, and poems and stories by W.B. Yeats.

The magazine under Grove and Henley also published multiple contributions by several leading women writers, including: Vernon Lee [Violet Page], Olive Schreiner, Ellen Terry, Katharine Tynan, and Sarah Grand; along with multiple essays and reviews by Thomas Hardy, Henry James, Edmund Gosse, George Saintsbury, Walter Pater, and others. Starting in February 1897 the magazine also serialized a revised version of What Maisie Knew by Henry James, in direct competition with the version that had commenced publication just two weeks earlier in The Chap Book. And all throughout 1897 Henley published seven color woodcut portraits by the avant-garde artist William Nicholson (all folded plates): “a gallery representative of the most unique and influential personalities of our time.”
Sir Herbert Stephen, one of the magazine's co-owners, blamed *The New Review's* eventual demise in 1897 on Henley's stridently avant-garde literary tastes, and for the publication of a story in which the seduction of a housemaid was described too explicitly.

A scarce complete set of this important literary journal which was at the forefront of the radical transformation of British literary culture during the 1890s. *Edel and Lawrence*, A49 and D480 (Henry James); *Hammond*, p. 46 (H.G. Wells); *McDonald*, p. 49 (*British Literary Culture and Publishing Practice, 1880-1914*).

A detailed list of notable contributions is available upon request.  
[BTC#409755]
A collection of 72 books and much related correspondence. Almost all of the books are Inscribed by their authors to Sylvester L. Vigilante, Head of the American History Room located in Room 300 at the New York Public Library, where he apparently provided dozens of authors with invaluable research and support for their writing. Overall very good or better with some sunning and general wear including scattered chips, tears and rubbing, some lacking dust jackets.

Vigilante, who coauthored with his wife Edna Vigilante the nonfiction children’s book, *We Were There at the Opening of the Erie Canal* (1958), had a magisterial depth of knowledge of American history, particularly of the frontier West, as is evidenced in the books in the collection in both the printed acknowledgments, in the written personalized inscriptions in the books, and in the accompanying correspondence. Vigilante started at the NYPL in the early part of the last century (there exists a *New York Times* article from 1909 mentioning him as a young assistant who discovered a theft...
from the library), and retired more than 50 years later in the early 1960s. Apparently as much as he was appreciated for his research help, he was also cherished for his company and friendship: many of the letters urge him to visit, to dine, or to drink with the various authors. While he corresponded widely with authors nationwide, he apparently was the center of the circle of Western authors who lived on the East Coast and haunted Room 300. He was chosen the first “Sheriff” (or chairman) of the “New York branch (or “Corral”) of The Westerners,” a nationwide group of Western history aficionados that still exists today.

The books, in many cases accompanied by letters, include a wide range of authors from Western novelist and historians to children’s book writers, folklorists, poets, and satirists. Among the more notable writers represented in this collection are Western author and screenwriter, Homer Croy; Newbery Award-winning children’s author Jean Lee Latham; playwright and African-American activist Shirley Graham [du Bois]; New Yorker contributor and literary critic, Will Cuppy; novelist and biographer, Mari Sandoz; “the vagabond poet” Harry Kemp; folklorist, Benjamin A. Botkins; and historian, Stewart H. Holbrook.

A very interesting and illuminating example of the utility of libraries and the importance of librarians in preserving documentation that fosters culture and which in turn is synthesized into books.

An extensive list is available upon request. [BTC#384510]
A series of eight pen and ink and watercolor drawings by Charles D. Cilley, an American sergeant with the 52nd Armored Infantry Division, depicting his wartime experience at a German P.O.W. camp after his capture during the Battle of the Bulge. All eight drawings are on paper sheets measuring about 12” x 9½”. Scattered old tape stains on the back edges, near fine.

Though not numbered or captioned, the eight drawings chronicle the main events after Cilley’s capture in December 1944, beginning with a drawing of an endless column of American GIs snaking its way through a cold winter landscape under a starry night. A second drawing shows prisoners being transported in railroad boxcars (one of which is marked “Deutschland Reichseisenbahn” or “German Railroad”): they are shown taking a break while under guard, high up in a mountainous area on a clear day. Cilley and thousands of other American prisoners were sent to Stalag XIIA, a “notoriously bad” P.O.W. camp located in Diez, a small village on the Lahn river near Limburg, Germany. It was initially set up to serve as a transit camp, where newly captured prisoners were interrogated before being sent on to other better organized P.O.W. camps deeper inside of Germany. However, by the end of the war Stalag XIIA served both as a transit hub and makeshift permanent residence for prisoners captured on both the Eastern and Western Fronts, including many British and Russian soldiers, as well as Indian soldiers captured in North Africa. Cilley remained at Stalag XIIA until it was liberated by troops of the American 9th Armored Division in April 1945.

Five drawings depict life at the camp. In mid-December American prisoners from the Battle of the Bulge began to arrive. According to contemporary accounts: “rations per man were reduced to a tenth of a loaf, followed by coffee, then a soup at lunch time, and either a potato soup or three jacket potatoes for supper.” Cilley shows the newly arrived American prisoners on various work details, both preparing and carrying large pails of soup, and lined up to receive it. He accurately depicts the main barracks emblazoned with the letters “POW” on its roof, along with a column of prisoners carrying soup, sacks of potatoes, and a few loaves of bread in front of a newly posted sign: “Amerikaner Küche” (American food). He also depicts prisoners at leisure inside of a barrack furnished with wooden bunks, tables, and a stove; and outside a barracks washing clothes.

A final intriguing drawing shows prisoners working on railroad tracks and rail cars that had been bombed. On December 23/24, the allies bombed the Limburg/Diez rail yard near Stalag XIIA, not knowing that the boxcars on the tracks were filled with allied P.O.W.’s in transit; and the camp itself was also hit when flares were blown off course into the camp. Cilley’s drawing depicts the prisoners at work on the tracks alongside damaged boxcars, with the village of Dietz (presumably) in the background. Included with the drawings is a letter of provenance written by Cilley’s son, who notes that Cilley had developed severe pneumonia while at the camp and “only survived” thanks to the intervention of the German doctor in charge, who successfully drew the fluid from out of his lungs. Also included is a copy of a 52nd AIB Newsletter from December 1948 that was written entirely by Cilley (20 typed pages) for veterans of the unit.

A remarkable set of accomplished drawings, done either while Cilley was still at the camp or very soon after he was liberated in April 1945. [BTC#403216]
An archive of 110 photographs, six diaries, two business cards, a fuel ration book, and a page of notes all housed in a small leather makeup case kept by a soldier electrician's wife during World War II. All items very good with curled edges on the photographs and some small tears and age toning.

An archive of ephemera kept by an electrician, Arthur Charles Payne, serving with the British Liberation Army between 1943 and 1946. All the items were kept by his wife, “Kay (Kathleen),” after being sent the diaries and photos once they were completed and kept in a leather makeup case. The diaries begin in 1943 and are small daily “note-a-day” style books discussing the day to day of Payne's life in the army. Some of the diaries are dedicated to his wife and all of them request they be returned to his wife if found. Payne began his training at Bovington Camp in January of 1943 learning to repair tanks. The camp was used beginning in 1937 as a training facility for driving and maintenance. These entries discuss his early training as well as leaves taken, phone calls with Kay, and his daily life at the camp. A typical entry reads, “Practical test this morning. Disposal lecture 49.4%. 3rd class electrics recommended 2nd. Packing for my departure.” An entry from March 1943 simply reads, “making arrangements for wedding” when he married Kay in London and they took a short honeymoon before he returned to his duties. The second diary continues into 1944 with similar entries discussing crashed planes, trips to the “pictures,” and his work. A charming entry on September 5th reads, “Kathleen's birthday, my darling wife. Wherever I may be on this day I shall be thinking of her, loving her more and more – happy birthday. Many happy returns of the day my pet – I love you dearly.” He was assigned to overseas duty in mid-1944 and the diary ends then with a note reading, “handing this diary over to my wife for safe keeping. If anything should happen to me all I have is her. I hope nothing will. I love her dearly, she is so sweet. May I come back for her sake. Love her, she does work too hard though, God bless her.”

A diary stamped “Agenda 1944” is hand titled “Souvenir of Watteren, Belgium British Liberation Army June 22nd 1944 to ---- West Yorkshire Regt 269 Forward Special Delivery Squadron.” He begins, “our first sighting of France, smoldering buildings, some explosions from the shore, huge masses of ships on either side down the coast a little way battleships, bombarding shore batteries.” Later he writes, “saw our first Jerry plane, heavy ack ack.” Later he writes, “a dog fight overhead & ack ack fire, Jerry got away.” Many of the entries discuss crashes, overhead dogfights, and the ever present ack ack fire. When he wasn't busy with the war he used his leisure time to go to the movies, write home, and play cards with other soldiers. Payne was in Belgium for the liberation and stayed through the rest of year and into 1945. Once the war was over Payne participated in the British Army of the Rhine which was involved in operations in occupied Germany. Most of the photographs featured here are from his time in Germany after the war which show uniformed men with Army equipment, refugees, and captured enemy equipment. Almost every photo is captioned in detail on the verso. Also included is a photograph of Kay encase in plastic with a dried four leaf clover, a lucky charm used by Payne during his tour of duty.

An interesting collection of diaries and photographs detailing a British soldier's time during World War II. [BTC#414070]

Two small quartos volumes. Bound typed manuscripts with hand-painted cloth covers and pictorial endpapers. A Soldier’s Experience at Home and Abroad, 1943-1945. 324pp. with three added maps and tipped-in letter; For Gentlemen Only, 1945-1947 variously paginated [approximately 300pp], with a few holograph text illustrations. Mild external wear, else fine. The first volume is Signed by Spotz.

A pair of substantial, elaborately produced, and highly unusual handmade books, reflecting the experiences, preoccupations, and humor of an enlisted serviceman in World War II. Created by Robert F. “Bob” Spotz, an Army quartermaster who saw service in the 347th Quartermaster Battalion in Accra, Gold Coast (now Ghana) and the 4152 Quartermaster Battalion in North Africa. Spotz mustered out of the Army in 1945 as a Staff Sergeant; genealogical websites provide no further details on his life or post-army career, but we do find a 1998 death notice for a “Robert F. Spotz” at Sun City Center, Florida.

The first title provides a meticulous, almost day-by-day manuscript recollection of the author’s wartime service, beginning with basic training in Virginia and ending with quartermaster duty in Italy and North Africa. Spotz is less concerned with recording the larger events of the war than with conveying a realistic picture of what daily life was like for a rank-and-file enlisted man, and he accomplishes this in an artless, vernacular style: despite frequent misspellings and grammatical errors the manuscript is deeply engaging and unquestionably authentic. Of added interest is a letter, tipped into the manuscript following the final page of text, addressed to Spotz by one “Benjamin Ansah-Okrofi” of Accra (then Gold Coast, now Ghana), who is identified by context as a civilian typist assigned to Spotz’s unit who produced the typed manuscript of this memoir. In the letter, dated 1947, Mr. Ansah-Okrofi recounts these recently past events and complains that, since the Army’s departure, life has been reduced to mere subsistence for residents of Accra.

The second manuscript is a rather eccentric compendium of racy, and at times pornographic materials, including jokes, one-liners, short-stories, and doggerel verse gathered by Spotz from around the globe during his years of military service. In his foreword Spotz states, “The following fictitious stories and poems were compiled by me in the United States, Italy, North-Africa and on the Equator at the Gold Coast. There is very little doubt that you have ever read or heard any of the stories in this book. Many were given to me that were written in a foreign language, which of course had to first be translated for me […] read at your own risk and happy reading to you all….” Though the foreword is dated 1943-45, the pagination is not continuous and the text includes several additions that were obviously made later (with one insertion dated as late as 1978!) suggesting the manuscript may have been the lifelong project of a connoisseur of racy stories.

Together, a significant manuscript journal of the times during World War Two, paired with a remarkable work of amateur anthologizing, each housed in an exceptional hand-painted vernacular binding.

$6500

[BTC#404624]
Tabloid newsletters. Total of 50 issues published between June 1942 and August 1944, composed of 25 unique issues and 25 duplicates or variant issues (a complete list is available). The first six issues are typescript originals but the rest are mimeographed, all on 8½” x 14” sheets of paper. Issues ranging in size from two to five pages and 16 issues have a tipped-in or stapled gelatin silver photograph on the front cover; issue Vol. XII, No. 12 features three different images. Mild toning overall, some old folds, light overall edgewear, very good. Many of the issues are stapled, with some evidence of re-stapling.

The Carlisle Indian was a newsletter for members of The Carlisle Club of East Flatbush, Brooklyn, a Jewish youth organization founded in 1931 as a vehicle to promote social and athletic activities with an emphasis on educational development and cultural awareness. The group followed an anti-war philosophy and held peace rallies against the war raging in Europe but the attack on Pearl Harbor changed their minds with most enlisting in the war effort.

The newsletter, edited by Eli Drapkin (1918-2006) while stationed at Camp Shelby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was a means to keep up with friends dispersed across the globe. Later, his wife Ruth assumed the role of editor; a photograph of Ruth and Eli appears on the front of Vol. XIII, No. 3 issue. We suspect these copies were owned by the Drapkins due to what appears to be the mock-up of one issue, as well as the number of duplicate issues and hand corrections found in scattered copies. Most of the news is assembled into several recurring columns which are accompanied by reports of holiday gift drives and others club activities. Beginning in early 1943, the newsletter included a Letter of the Month:

- “I visited the historic section of London that was so ruthlessly bombed by the Nazis in December of 1940. It really brought a lump to my heart and a tear or two to my eyes, when I actually saw the handiwork of men turned beasts. While in London, I had the pleasure of going through a real air-raid and heard the ack-acks, the drone of airplanes, and all the trimmings that go with it.” –Irving Koslofsky, England
- “I got in the way of some flying shrapnel and stopped it with my shoulder. Lucky for me I was properly dressed and that it didn’t penetrate very deep! For all that tumult I was awarded the ‘Order of the Purple Heart’ and along with my buddies, received the good conduct medal and the Combat Inf. Badge. But here is the best news! My company was awarded the President’s Citation for bravery and gallantry in the battle of Attu for holding down a certain hill and completely wiping out those stinking Japs!” –Michael Anselmi, Marshall Islands
- “We arrived in France after having been en route from England for about 4 days. We started out on a Liberty ship, and although we had air superiority and the Germans very, very, very scared, you can hardly blame us for keeping our eyes peeled. After we crossed the channel, we transferred onto an ICF, with our jeeps and all, and were relieved when we set foot on terra firma. We were still able to see evidence of the terrible fight our boys went through to get a foothold on that beach. I cursed the Nazis under my breath as we saw those pill boxes with concrete walls six feet thick. Imagine living in a hole like that for four years, waiting for an invasion.” –Joe Sefekar, France

A compelling wartime publications revolving around the lives of Brooklyn natives in World War Two. A scarce, and possibly unique collection of documents. OCLC locates no holdings. [BTC#407728]
A small collection of material dealing with a primarily Japanese-American military unit in World War II, consisting of two books and related enclosures.

1. The Story of 442nd Combat Team Composed of 442nd Infantry Regiment, 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, 232nd Combat Engineer Company. Italy-France-Italy. [No place]: Information Education Section, MTOUSA [circa 1945]. Octavo. 43, [1]pp., illustrated with maps (including one large folding map), and photographs. Printed blue paper wrappers. A few ink notes in the margins, light vertical crease, very good.

2. The 442nd Combat Team Presents The Album 1943. Edited by Staff Sgt. Larry Mizuno. Atlanta: Albert Love Enterprises [circa 1943]. Quarto. [110]pp., heavily illustrated from photographs. Dark blue printed paper over boards. Boards rubbed, with some erosion at the crown, about very good. A yearbook style account of the units training at Camp Selby, Mississippi. Inscribed by Private Masi Okumara, 442nd Infantry: “Dear Mrs. Duff, I’m sending you this pictorial album of my outfit with heartfelt appreciation of your interest and warm understanding. I only wish there were more people like you. Trusting you will circulate this among your friends. I remain, Sincerely yours, Masi Okumara.” Tipped-in are four gelatin-silver photographs of Masi, including one signed by him. Tipped on the next page is the unit’s hexagonal shoulder patch with embroidered illustration of a hand holding a torch.

After the attacks on Pearl Harbor, a backlash against Japanese-Americans resulted in President Roosevelt issuing Executive Order 9066 resulting in the internment of most Japanese-American citizens. By 1943 some restrictions were lifted allowing young Japanese-Americans to enter the military. According to the brief history given here: “The 442nd Combat Team... was activated on January 28, 1943, at Camp Selby, Mississippi. Its full complement was achieved in April.” Their motto was “Go For Broke.” The 442nd served in Italy and France from May 1944 until the end of the War. In an issue of “Stars and Stripes” published shortly after the War’s end, Bill Mauldin described the 442nd: “No combat unit in the Army could exceed [them] in loyalty, hard work, courage and sacrifice. Hardly a man among them hasn’t been decorated at least twice, and their casualty lists were appalling... A lot of us in Italy used to scratch our heads and wonder how we would feel if we were wearing the uniform of a country that mistreated out families. Most of us came to the conclusion that we would be pretty damn sulky about it, and we marveled at those guys who didn’t sulk... and showed more character and guts per man than any 10 of the rest of us... We were proud to be wearing the same uniform.” In recognition of their gallantry, General George C. Marshall said: “They were superb! That word correctly describes it: superb! They took terrific casualties. They showed rare courage and tremendous fighting spirit. Not too much can be said of the performance of these battalions in Europe and everybody wanted them...” [BTC#402929]

Elaborate scrollwork folk art display which houses photographs of seven American serviceman, presumably all members of the same family, who served in the military during World War II or the Vietnam War. While the servicemen are not identified, the dates of their individual service are written in ballpoint ink on the sides of each image (four during WWII and three from the early stages of the Vietnam War, with the last date being 1966). The patriotic motif encompasses several hand cut elements: an American eagle, several American flags, the motto “God Bless America,” and an American patriotic shield or crest, amongst which are seven separate spaces, each containing a photograph of an American serviceman in uniform. All of these elements have been affixed to an elaborately scroll-sawed background piece, which in turn has been affixed to burlap in a homemade shadow box-type frame that has been glazed. It is not clear whether this is a memorial piece or just commemorates the service of various family members. A few small breaks on the scrolled wood background, a couple of the photos show some exposure to light, but overall stable and very good or better. A fascinating patriotic artifact encompassing two generations of American military men.

[BTC#406084]