

BETWEEN THE COVERS

RARE BOOKS

**eCATALOG 10:
AMERICANA**



BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS eCATALOG 10: AMERICANA

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Terms of Sale: Images are not to scale. Dimensions of items, including artwork, are given width first. All items are returnable within 10 days if returned in the same condition as sent. Orders may be reserved by telephone, fax, or email. All items subject to prior sale. Payment should accompany order if you are unknown to us. Customers known to us will be invoiced with payment due in 30 days. Payment schedule may be adjusted for larger purchases. Institutions will be billed to meet their requirements. We accept checks, Visa, Mastercard, American Express, Discover, and PayPal.

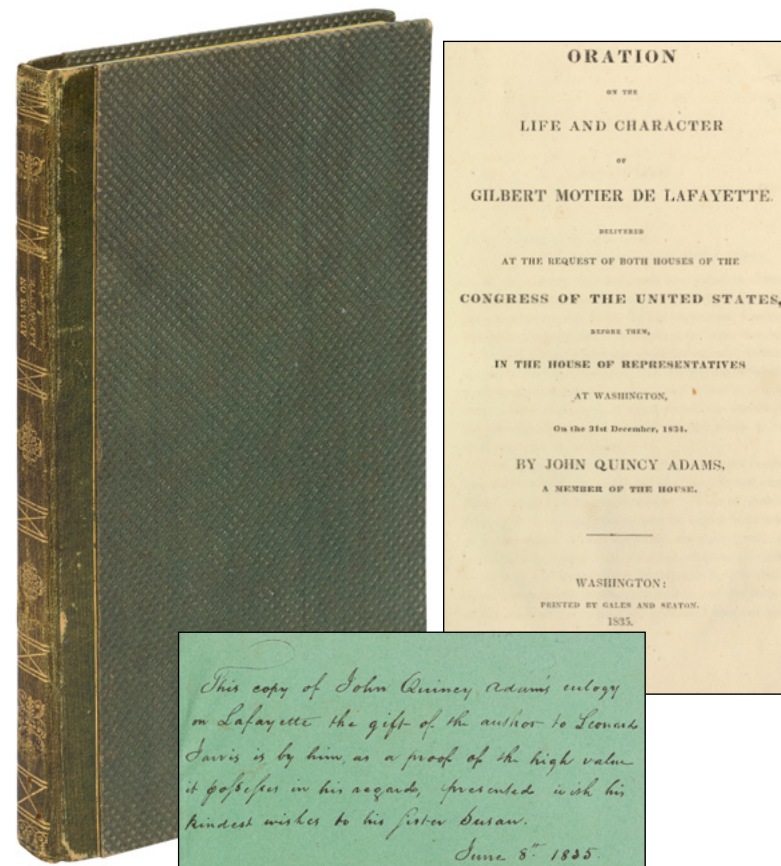
Gift certificates available.

Free domestic shipping on all items ordered from this catalog. Expedited and overseas orders will be sent at cost. All items insured. NJ residents will be charged current NJ sales tax. Member ABAA, ILAB. *Cover image taken from item #15.*

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1 John Quincy ADAMS

Oration on the Life and Character of Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, Delivered at the Request of Both Houses of the Congress of the United States... on the 31st December, 1834

Washington, D.C.: Gales and Seaton 1835

\$2000

First edition, thick paper issue in quarter morocco presentation binding. Tall octavo. 94pp. Contemporary quarter green morocco elaborately decorated in gilt on the spine. A little rubbing along the spine and corners of the cloth, a nice and sound near fine copy. The former President's eulogy delivered to Congress on the last day of 1834. Two issues of this work were published, on regular or thick paper, with the thick paper copies usually bound in full morocco for presentation by Adams. This copy is a curious variant with the flat morocco spine very similar to other presentation copies, but with a contemporary diamond patterned cloth.

Presentation inscription in a contemporary hand, but not that of Adams: "This copy of John Quincy Adams' eulogy on Lafayette the gift of the author to Leonard Jarvis is by him, as a proof of the high value it possesses in his regards, presented with his kindest wishes to his sister Susan. June 8th 1835."

Jarvis (1781-1854) was a member of the House of Representatives from Maine between 1829 - 1837. *American Imprints* 29946; Sabin 295. [BTC#429667]



2 (African-Americana)

[Certificate]: Issued to Henry Allen for his contribution for the American Bible Union to give the Sacred Scriptures to the Freedmen of America

June, 1874

New York: Manhattan Engraving Co. 1874

\$900

Engraved certificate. Measuring 7½" x 4¾". Illustrated with vignette depicting a white woman in a white gown (representing liberty), freeing the shackles of a formerly enslaved black man who is kneeling on the ground. Engraved text with ornamental border, completed in manuscript: "This is to Certify, That Henry Allen has collected for the American Bible Union 1.50 to give the Sacred Scriptures to the Freedmen of America. June 1874 32 Gt. Jones St. New York." Creased twice (where once folded), with short closed tears at the margin edges of the vertical fold, very good. An attractive, finely engraved certificate, documenting Reconstruction-era efforts by the American Bible Union to provide bibles to freed slaves. An uncommon, ephemeral item. OCLC locates only one copy. [BTC#500210]

3 (African-Americana)

Le Roy F. GILLEAD

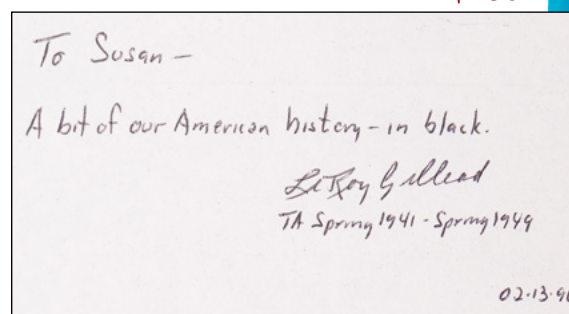
The Tuskegee Experiment and Tuskegee Airmen 1939 - 1949:

Establishing America's Black Air Force for WW II

San Francisco: Le Roy F. Gillead 1994

\$250

First edition. Octavo. 33, [3]pp. Stapled printed blue wrappers. Fine. Inscribed by the author, with his dates of service with the Airmen: "To Susan - A bit of our American history - in black. Le Roy Gillead. TA Spring 1941 - Spring 1949. 02-13-96." Self-published overview of the Airmen, and the various phases, development, and resistance to the unit. Gillead served first as a mechanic, then as a navigator-bombardier, and finally in a support role. [BTC#436433]

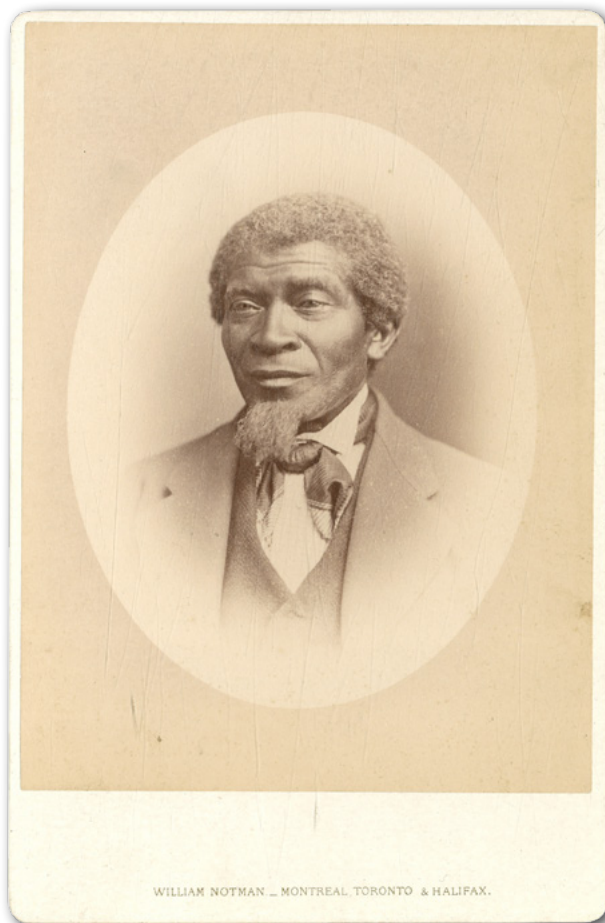


THE TUSKEGEE EXPERIMENT AND TUSKEGEE AIRMEN 1939 - 1949

ESTABLISHING AMERICA'S BLACK AIR FORCE FOR WW II

Kennedy Field, Union Springs, Alabama
Moton Field, Tuskegee, Alabama
Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, Alabama
Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Michigan
Oscoda Field, Oscoda, Michigan
Walterboro AAF, Walterboro, South Carolina
Mediterranean Theatre of Operations' Bases
Godman Field, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Atterbury Field, Columbus, Indiana
Freeman Field, Seymour, Indiana
Lockbourne AB, Columbus, Ohio

By Tuskegee Airman Le ROY F. GILLEAD



4 (African-Americana, Yale University)

Three Cabinet Card Photographs of the African-American Staff of Yale University, 1872, including a Group Photograph of the "College Sweeps" [New Haven]. Montreal, Toronto and Halifax: William Notman Company [1872]

\$3000

Three albumen cabinet cards measuring 4" x 5¼" on larger thick card mounts with the William Notman company information on both verso and recto. Fine, with the lightest fading at margins, quite well preserved.

A fine trio of cabinet cards showing the African-American staff of Yale University from the series of photographs taken by the William Notman firm for the 1872 yearbook. Included are a vignette portrait of an unidentified staff member with a goatee, a portrait of an unidentified vendor standing with a basket alongside him, and a group portrait of the African-American custodial staff at the university, who were known as the "College Sweeps." This group included Carter Wright, the son of an A.M.E. minister, and George T. Livingston, who had served in the 29th Connecticut Infantry during the war and who was also active in Republican politics. The William Notman firm was responsible for the entire class yearbook in 1872 despite being based in Montreal, opening seasonal branches near Harvard and Yale to take advantage of the affluent student populations. These images are not held in the McCord Collection. [BTC#553284]

5 (Baseball)
[Henry CHADWICK]

[Broadsheet]: Base Ball Bulletin - Extra
Great Tournament at Washington.

Excelsior of Brooklyn vs. National of Washington
Excelsior of Brooklyn vs. Union of Washington. Full Particulars by a Special Reporter

1866

\$65,000

A double-sided 6000+ word report of a trip by the Excelsior Baseball Team of Brooklyn, New York to play the National and Union teams of Washington, DC on September 29 and 30, 1866, almost certainly written by Henry Chadwick, the Hall of Fame sports writer known as the Father of Baseball. Broadsheet. Measuring 9" x 18½". Printed in two columns on both sides with box scores for each of the two games printed in the text, listing players from the three teams, including both individual and team scoring. Very good with horizontal and vertical creases from being folded, nicks at the folds and some offsetting from an ink note at the bottom edge ("give this to Jack").

The broadsheet begins with an account of the Excelsior's journey from New York, through Baltimore, to their arrival at Willard's Hotel in Washington, and a day of sightseeing at Mount Vernon, before beginning an account of the games played over the next two days. The featured game between the Excelsiors and the Nationals consists of a highly detailed inning by inning account that occupies roughly half of the contents of this broadsheet. The high scoring, back-and-forth game ended in dramatic fashion with the Excelsiors pulling ahead in the bottom of the 9th inning for a 33 to 28 victory over the Nationals in front of a crowd of more than 6,000 spectators, including President Andrew Johnson. The recap is followed by a box score of the game (a still relatively new format created by Chadwick just a few years before) and a four-paragraph analysis of each player's performance.

THE GAME.

Parker went to the bat, and waited till Asa got warmed to his work, letting seven balls pass before he struck a foul to Norton, who pocketed it "jest as nat'ral." Smith, after a hot foul, sent one just into 2d B., where Flanley took it neatly, and the short went home. Berthrong followed with a foul to Norton, which was of course bagged. This was pretty rough for the "Champions of the South," for they hardly calculated on "going to Chicago" first innings.

Mitchell opened for Excelsior, by having two balls called Williams, then missing two strikes, and finally sending two fouls to Berthrong, neither of which were held. Finally he got his first, and then his second, by a loose throw from "Berty." Clyne followed with a cracker to R. F. that gave him his second and brought Mitchell home. Norton retired

Base Ball Bulletin - Extra.

GREAT TOURNAMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Excelsior of Brooklyn vs. National of Washington.

Excelsior of Brooklyn vs. Union of Washington.

FULL PARTICULARS BY A SPECIAL REPORTER.

The great event of the Base Ball season—the tournament on the National ground—commenced on Tuesday. On Sunday last, the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, passed through Baltimore, at daylight, to the number of about sixty, and with a suite of sundry representatives of other Clubs.

At the Washington Depot they were taken prisoners by the committee of the National Club, and conducted to Willard's. After remaining there an hour, they started, with the other guests of the Club, in omnibuses for Georgetown, where they took a tug and steamed up to the "Great Falls of the Potomac," passing the day in a picnic, and—let us hope—in suitable religious contemplation.

On Monday a delightful excursion to Mount Vernon varied the great contest of the day. By 10 o'clock the lobby at Willard's was full, and crowds of Base Ball men, of this and other cities, were on hand. About 11 the Muffins of the Excelsior and National repaired to the grounds, and a contest was the result, the like of which has not been witnessed heretofore. However badly the Excelsior may play, their entertainers managed to outdo them, and after a severe struggle—of which the most notable point was the wheeling of a man in a barrel from 1st to 2d base—the Nationals were declared victors, they making only 20 runs, while the New Yorkers could not help scoring 36. At 2 P. M. the first game repaired to the grounds—where deep and the umpire were taken in a group by the photographer. The game commenced before a concourse of some six thousand persons, of whom nearly one-third were ladies. President Johnson was also on the ground in his carriage. Too much credit cannot be given the National Club, not only for their general admirable order and arrangement of their grounds, but for the vast assemblage was not only kept in perfect order, but in great comfort also.

There was little doubt of the result of the game, but if the Nationals could make a close fight against their celebrated antagonists, it was longer enough.

THE GAME.

Parker went to the bat, and waited till Asa got warmed to his work, letting seven balls pass before he struck a foul to Norton, who pocketed it "jest as nat'ral." Smith, after a hot foul, sent one just into 2d B., where Flanley took it neatly, and the short went home. Berthrong followed with a foul to Norton, which was of course bagged. This was pretty rough for the "Champions of the South," for they hardly calculated on "going to Chicago" first innings.

Mitchell opened for Excelsior, by having two balls called Williams, then missing two strikes, and finally sending two fouls to Berthrong, neither of which were held. Finally he got his first, and then his second, by a loose throw from "Berty." Clyne followed with a cracker to R. F. that gave him his second and brought Mitchell home. Norton retired on an easy fly to Williams, when Fletcher, after two fouls, made his base on three strikes. Berthrong, being sick both at the catch and throw. Leggett next retired on a beautifully caught foul by Fox, and Whiting next went under at 1st by a close throw of Williams. Clyne meantime running in, and making the score 3 to 0.

Williams opened second innings, but Flanley's beautiful sliding cut him off at first. Fox followed with one of his peculiar ones, that passed both pitcher and second base like a rocket. Hodges followed, and came to grief at first. Flanley again going in for blood. McLean, then got to first by a hot one, and made his second on a passed ball. Studley then got to second on a hot one to L. F. McLean making his third. Both these got in on passed balls. Randall going out on first after three strikes. Scoring 3 runs for National. Brainerd then made his first on a good hit to R. F., and made his second on a passed ball. Flanley then retired on a hand badly hurt by a ground ball, and went to S. S. Fox coming to C. and Smith taking 3d R. Elmendorf then retired from 1st B. by a throw which S. S. after which McLean sent a beauty to 2d B., and nobody was there, he afterwards making his 2d B. on a passed ball. Brainerd meantime scored just in time as Clyne went out on a pretzel taken fly to Parker. The New Yorkers scoring only one run.

Parker opened third innings by a hit to Leggett, whose bad throw to 1st gave him the base. Smith then made a tremendous long foul to R. F., but the fielder held it neatly. Berthrong would not be warned, but sent a fly towards 2d B., when of course Flanley took it without any hesitation, but he had throw to 1st gave Parker his 2d. Williams followed with a ball to R. F. that gave him his 1st and brought Parker home, when Fox went out by a beautiful fly to C. F., leaving Williams on 2d—one run scored.

More changes were then made by Nationals—McLean coming to C. Fox to 2d, and Smith to C. F. Norton opened with a fly to Studley, who held it nicely. Fletcher got to 2d by a red hot one to R. F., when McLean took a beauty out of a foul on the fly from Leggett's bat. Whiting sent one right into Hodges, but the latter's bad snuff gave him his 1st and Fletcher his 3d. Brainerd next sent a whopper to R. F., making his 3d and bringing in Fletcher and Whiting. Flanley then did this good service for him—though badly hurt by a thunderbolt from Williams—his runner making a close 2d on it, here he was left, however, by Elmendorf giving McLean a foul, and the side going out for the second time—leaving the score—National 4, Excelsior 7.

It now looked badly for the National, but they are a great "catching up" club. So the Excelsior met them again. Hodges giving a fly to the ineffectual 2d B. McLean sending a fly foul to 3d B., which was held there. Studley reaching his 2d by a hot hit to C. F., but being left there by 1st base man capturing a fly from Randall.

Not to be outdone in this friendly courtesy, the Excelsiors now issued a circular. Parker took a stinging from Norton's bat; McLean took a beautiful foul from Clyne's; Norton got to 1st by a ball to C. F., and afterwards to 2d by passed balls, but there stuck Fox taking a beautiful fly at 3d from Fletcher. The score now standing 7 to 4.

There is a long inning in almost every game, and the Nationals now went in for their's, scoring 12 runs, principally by bad throwing, and a decided merit of a beautiful fly by Elmendorf, in L. F. The batting in this inning, too, was a decided improvement; and a fall of Leggett's after a fly helped somewhat. The Excelsior now meant business, and scored 5 runs; Smith mulling a ball from Leggett, on which he made his 1st, getting home on a stinger to L. F. by Whiting, that gave the latter his 3d. Brainerd next got out on 1st B. Flanley, Elmendorf and Mitchell scored. Clyne got to 2d, but there stuck Williams taking a fly from Norton and Fletcher going out on three strikes—leaving the score—National 16, Excelsior 12.

The interest was now intense. The Nationals boys closing the fifth inning 4 runs ahead of their skillful opponents, surprising even their most sanguine friends, and giving fair hopes of their winning, unless the Excelsiors could get in a long inning or keep their score well down.

The latter seemed to realize this fully, and "Joe" put his whole soul into the work, ably seconded by Flanley and the whole nine doing their level best.

McLean opened with a tremendous long fly to C. F., but it went into Elmendorf's hands, and there it was. Studley followed with a low fly to Leggett, but it was too close a thing for Joe not to hold it, so Studley went back. Randall followed in the one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, 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The game had been so beautifully brought to this point, it seemed a pity for the hard-fighting Washingtonians to lose it. Leggett went to the bat with one run to win, and everything depending on him, in the midst of a look almost painful. He waited coolly for a good one, and sending a cracker to R. E. and made his base, and finally, by an over-throw of Fox to 2d, scored as Williams' pitcher, and the game was over. Flanley and Elmendorf also scored before the side went out, leaving the score—Excelsior 13, National 28.

The score is as follows:

NATIONAL	O. R.	EXCELSIOR	O. R.
Parker, 2 B.....	1	Mitchell, 3 B.....	2
Smith, S. S.....	3	Clyne, C. F.....	5
Berthrong, C.....	4	Norton, C.....	4
Williams, P.....	4	Fletcher, R. F.....	4
Fox, 3 B.....	2	Leggett, S. S.....	3
Hodges, 1 B.....	5	Whiting, 1 B.....	1
McLean, C. F.....	3	Brainard, P.....	3
Studley, L. F.....	2	Flanley, 2 B.....	2
Randall, R. F.....	4	Elmendorf, L. F.....	3

NATIONAL.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
EXCELSIOR.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Umpire—Mr. Alliger, of Atlantic Club, of Jamaica, L. I.
Scorers—Messrs. Munson and Holt.

Fly-Balls Caught—Clyne, 1; Fletcher, 1; Leggett, 1; Whiting, 1; Flanley, 5; Elmendorf, 2--Excelsior, 11. Parker, 3; Smith, 1; Williams, 2; McLean, 2; Studley, 4; Randall, 1--National, 13.
Foul-bounds Caught—Mitchell, 1; Berthrong, 1; Norton, 2; McLean, 1; Williams, 1; Flanley, 1; Fox, 2; McLean, 4.
Out on Bases—National, 9; Excelsior, 6.
Out on First Bases—Fletcher, of Excelsior.
Left on Bases—Parker, 1; Studley, 1; Williams, 1; Hodges, 1; Flanley, 1--National, 4; Flanley, 1; Norton, 1; Clyne, 1; Whiting, 1--Excelsior, 4.
Runs by Base—Leggett.

Passed Bases—National, 4; Excelsior, 4.
Runs by Base—Leggett.

Time of Game—Three hours and ten minutes.

Thus ended the most intensely interesting game ever played heretofore; and harring one or two loose plays on each side, the fielding was as good as any ever made in the country. Of the Nationals, though the whole nine played brilliantly, except perhaps Randall in R. F. (though he afterwards redeemed himself), and Hodges on 1st, R. Studley, McLean and Parker did the best fielding. Williams, pitching as well as so well and fully as with a usual, and Berthrong, notwithstanding a bad start, made quite hold his own both at the bat, catcher and in the field. McLean as C. deserves special praise for quickness and care. Fox played admirably on his base and at the bat, but he is no catcher, and his changes there are always disastrous; as Fletcher, too, he is very weak. On the whole, the Nationals never played better, and had Berthrong not been hurt and no changes made, the score might have been even closer, creditable as it was.

Comment on the Excelsiors is needless. They always play well. Norton, as C., is a king pin—in rubber and steel springs don't equal him; and in Baseball, we find a pitcher whose combined swiftness and regularity makes him peculiarly dangerous. His fielding too is excellent. The out field was beautifully managed, each man doing his duty admirably. Perhaps Flanley's base was best filled, though it was hard to be more sure than Whiting, but the former's coolness in judging balls far off his base, and his savage batting even after being knocked clean out of time by a terrible pitch from Williams, made him the line of the evening, and he never came to the scratch without a round from the crowd.

Joe Leggett played short and captained the nine in style mightily hard to last; but we think years and his serious accident have taken the least bit of "ginger" out of him. In batting, the Excelsiors hardly equalled their fielding, and but for his, and a little protest in the fifth inning, the game would have been up to their very best work.

Mr. Alliger, of the Atlantic Club of Jamaica, was named the umpire, and given him. His decisions were prompt, just and strictly impartial throughout, and though in one or two cases, so very close as to leave no room for objection, bystanders could have doubted that he was all right. Every ball player knows that the umpire's position is the most difficult position to fill, and to do so as Mr. Alliger did, speaks as much for his heart as for his head.

At the close of the game, the Excelsiors were entertained in a splendid banquet at Waldorf, at which visitors and local representatives of town clubs, to the number of near two hundred, "had a good time" till near morning.

GAME OF THE JUNIOR CLUBS.

Early on Wednesday morning the visitors and the ground were turned over to the care of the Union Club, and preparations were made for the game of the afternoon between them and the Excelsiors.

Monday quite a spirited contest came off between the Junior National and the Junior Excelsior—albeit the latter nine possesses among its members some remarkably well-grown "boys." This game showed some admirable fielding, and was a very close and spirited struggle, resulting in the victory of the Excelsiors by a score of 19 to 11.

It was specially notable for the pitching of the Base Ball fraternity here, the young pitcher of the Excelsiors Mr. Cummings, a pupil of Joe's, of whom that veteran may well be proud, as he promises to be one of the lights of the game after a little more of that precious training. After a lunch at their hotel, the Excelsiors then came down at half-past two for

THE GAME OF THE UNION.

A close contest was hardly to be expected here, and though a respectable audience assembled there was not the same jam as the day before. The whole Excelsior nine appeared except Elmendorf, whose place at L. F. was taken by Cummings. At the first, but Mitchell scored a home run for Excelsiors, being followed by three others before the side went out for two pretty dry by Urell from Leggett and Brainard, and a close play of Whiting's for 1st R.

Urell pitched for Union, going out on a fly to Mitchell—Sylvester caving in for ditto to R. F., and Wood scoring one run before Mitchell captured Quantrell on the fly.

Obtaining somewhat to the Union, fielding which on the whole was far better than they looked for, the Excelsiors sent them a round O. for second inning, themselves scoring two runs. A well taken fly by Urell from Flanley's bat was the Union's only notable play in this inning—for which they were paid by an admirable run out of Pearson by Flanley and Whiting.

In third inning the Union's fielded admirably, while the Excelsiors let up and threw very widely—letting their opponents make four runs, while their own scoring only showed in addition of one.

That there was no doubt of the final result the play of the New Yorkers showed from the first—they went in for heavy hitting on the fourth inning, piling up eight runs and keeping the Union down to two—both of which were due to loose playing off his base by Whiting and untidily throws to Brainard, who filled it. An admirable play of Flanley's to home base, where Norton did a big thing in the catch, and touch line, was the star play of this inning, in which Captain Joe let up on an easy fly, and Mitchell got mighty grouchy in the fingers.

Urell made a beautiful double play for the Union, taking a fly at 2d, and putting it rolled into 1st, just in time. Still his club could only show a total of 7 to Excelsior's 19—and the boat was now dead sure, and looking much like a double.

The losers still played pluckily, and showed no let up in their fielding. L. F. taking a crowder from Clyne's bat, and Cassidy and Urell, getting Joe in trouble between 2d and 3d, where he finally came to grief—the Excelsior scoring five runs, and going in put their opponents out for 9—leaving the score 29 to 7.

This was an ugly-looking score to fight on, but the Washingtonians went at it well, and notwithstanding tremendous hitting, kept the runs down to 5. Pearson taking a splendid foul from Leggett's bat, Sylvester grabbing a long and whizzing fly from Flanley, and Quantrell capturing Mitchell in the air.

The Excelsiors went in to show how badly they could play—throwing wretchedly, and Leggett making three doings at short and miffing at easy toss to second. This loose fielding gave the Union 4 more runs, before Brainard and Clyne came to their senses and got handsome flies at P. and C. P.

In the 7th inning the Excelsior only scored two runs by efficient fielding of the Union, and on coming in changed their positions—Cummings came to P.—Leggett to C.—and too L. F. and Brainard to S. S. Singular to say these changes did no harm and the Union only scored one run—leaving them 12 to Excelsior's 27.

It now began to grow dark and clouds of dust whirled over the grounds. The result of the game was perfectly sure. No club could close a gap of 19 on the Excelsiors in the one inning for which daylight was left. So both clubs went in for tremendous hitting and ditto miffing in the end. In the 8th inning the Excelsior scored 13 runs and the Union 11.

The Excelsiors went to the bat for the home stretch and made 9 runs—three of them home—before they went out, but it was now dark and raining, and the Umpire and the game on the 8th inning, the score standing 40 to 23.

We append the score:

EXCELSIOR	O. R.	UNION	O. R.
Mitchell, 3 B.....	2	Clyne, C. F.....	5
Clyne, C. F.....	5	Norton, C.....	4
Fletcher, R. F.....	4	Fletcher, R. F.....	4
Norton, C.....	4	Leggett, S. S.....	3
Fletcher, R. F.....	4	Whiting, 1 B.....	1
Leggett, S. S.....	3	Brainard, P.....	3
Whiting, 1 B.....	1	Flanley, 2 B.....	2
Brainard, P.....	3	Elmendorf, L. F.....	3
Flanley, 2 B.....	2		
Elmendorf, L. F.....	3		

EXCELSIOR.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
UNION.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Umpire—Mr. Williams, of Washington.
Scorers—Messrs. Munson and Holt.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

On the whole this game was hardly of much interest, coming after yesterday's. The Excelsiors fielded badly, and scored hardly up to the proper interest to make them play. Still they batted well—scoring no less than nine home runs, against the by no means contemptible fielding of the Washington boys. Cummings, as pitcher, was their new point. He pitched a clean, regular and swift ball, and his pitching to base was accurate and quick. His fielding in the left was quick but not sure, but considering that his play was contrasted with a star line, we think he will make an All player.

The fielding of the Union was good beyond expectation. Urell was always on hand about 2d B. and the field, and has no less than five flies to his credit. The R. F. too, was well filled by Pearson, his solistatops and quick throwing much to keep down the score. Wood, as C., played steadily but his throwing to 3d was weak and fly judged. Babcock on 1st, and Sylvester in L. F., both did well, but Bustimento certainly is the most novel style of pitcher we remember to have seen. Perfectly sure at the bat—he hit and he pitched—rarely catching a ball thrown him, and pitching so irregularly that three bases were given, it is a wonder he ever got into any nine. His lack in that regard is remarkable, for in no sooner made a face for the Yankee than he went down to ruin the Union. The batting of the Union was good, those home standing in their credit.

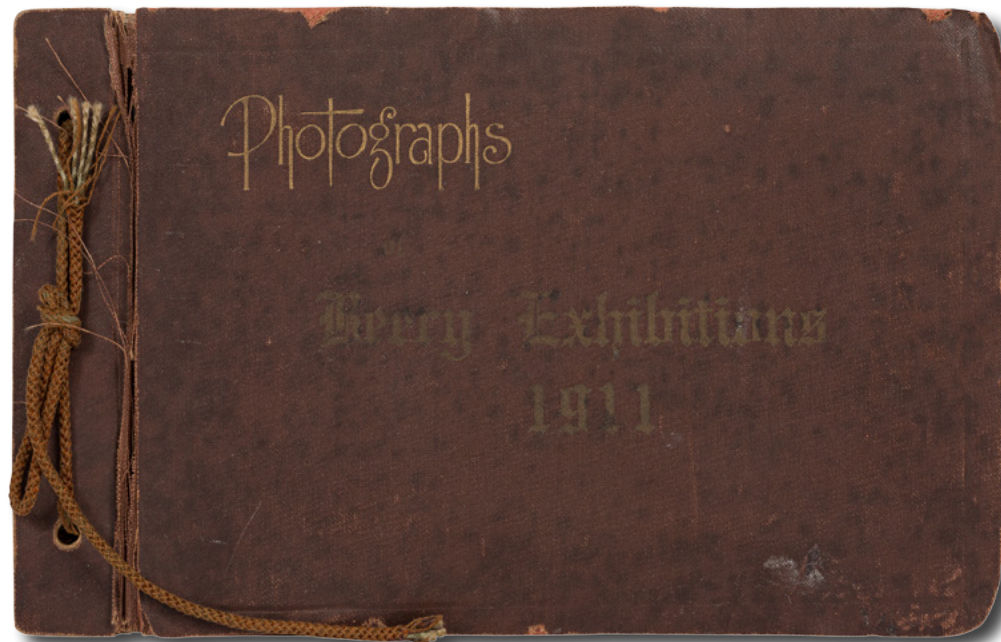
Mr. Williams umpired the game honestly and promptly, and barring two bad decisions on outs, (one of them running Fletcher's clean across at first base during Urell's hitting, and another on a fly to second base, which he called a strike), gave satisfaction. This game marks the tournament for the present, as the Excelsior start for Baltimore at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

The remainder of the broadsheet recounts the next day's lopsided Excelsior victory over the Union of Washington 40 to 23, with pitching duties handled by the rookie hurler and future Hall of Famer, Candy Cumming. Cumming, the creator of the curveball, took over pitching duties for the Excelsiors from Asa Brainard, who threw for the victory the previous day. Cumming had also pitched a game for the Excelsior Junior Club earlier the same day, which presaged his feat of becoming the first pitcher to finish two complete professional games in a day, which he would achieve in a double-header 10 years later against the Cincinnati Reds in 1876.

The broadsheet is unsigned but the writing style and attention to detail point inevitably to Chadwick as the author. He was already widely known as a baseball journalist for newspapers such as the *New York Clipper*, and had served as editor of *The Beadle Dime Base-Ball Player*, published in 1860. If that wasn't enough, strong evidence of Chadwick's involvement in this notable game can be found in a photo (not present) of the Excelsior and National teams taken the morning of their game which includes Chadwick and is documented in the broadsheet: "At 2 P.M. the first nines repaired to the grounds, where they and the umpire were taken in a group by the photographer." The image shows Chadwick kneeling on the ground in the center between both teams and their manager. (Two copies of this image appear to exist, one sold by Robert Edward Auctions back in 2011 for more than \$21,000, the other is in Chadwick's own scrapbook at the New York Public Library.)

Baseball broadsheets from the mid-19th Century, like unassisted triple plays, are exceedingly rare. We know of one earlier broadsheet for an 1859 baseball game between Amherst and Williams College but have not seen or heard of another, and don't expect to. An exceptionally important early baseball broadsheet and likely unique. [BTC#462487]

NATIONAL.	O. R.	EXCELSIOR.	O. R.
Parker, 2 B.....	1 5	Mitchell, 3 B.....	2 5
Smith, S. S.....	3 4	Clyne, C. F.....	5 2
Berthrong, C.....	3 4	Norton, C.....	4 3
Williams, P.....	4 2	Fletcher, R. F.....	4 2
Fox, 3 B.....	2 4	Leggett, S. S.....	3 4
Hodges, 1 B.....	5 1	Whiting, 1 B.....	1 5
McLean, C. F.....	3 3	Brainard, P.....	3 4
Studley, L. F.....	2 3	Flanley, 2 B.....	2 4
Randall, R. F.....	4 2	Elmendorf, L. F.....	3 4
	27 28		27 33
NATIONAL.....	0 3 1 0 12 0 6 0 6 = 28		
EXCELSIOR.....	3 1 3 0 5 8 3 5 5 = 33		
UMPIRE—Mr. Alliger, of Atlantic Club, of Jamaica, L. I.			
SCORERS—Messrs. Munson and Holt.			
Fly-Balls Caught—Clyne, 1; Fletcher, 1; Leggett, 1; Whiting, 1; Flanley, 5; Elmendorf, 2--Excelsior, 11. Parker, 3; Smith, 1; Williams, 2; McLean, 2; Studley, 4; Randall, 1--National, 13.			
Fly-fouls Caught—Mitchell, 1; Norton, 2; McLean, 1; Berthrong, 1.			
Foul-bounds Caught—Norton, 2; Fletcher, 1; Whiting, 1; Fox, 2; McLean, 3.			
Out on Bases—National, 9; Excelsior, 6.			



6 Jesse BEERY

[Photo Album]: Images of Jesse Beery's Wild West Rodeo Exhibitions and Horse Training in Pleasant Hill, Ohio, 1911

(Pleasant Hill, Ohio: 1911)

\$5500

Oblong octavo. Measuring 8" x 5". String-tied cloth album, with "Beery Exhibitions 1911" stamped on front cover. Contains 52 gelatin silver prints, each measuring 3½" x 5½", neatly mounted on the rectos and versos of thick gray paper leaves. Most are captioned in the photograph with white lettering. Front joint partly split, light fraying at the edges, cover lettering is faded, very good.

A well-compiled collection of Professor Beery's Wild West exhibitions: subduing thoroughbred stallions (including the "Wells Outlaw" horse from Iowa), colt training, throwing a bad horse, bronco busting, riding a buckner, etc., all performed at his hometown in Pleasant Hill, Ohio. Also included are portraits of Beery and his assistant Roy Coppock, together with images of a large group of students for horse training, a few local street scenes, and a group portrait of both Beery's student baseball team and the Pleasant Hill baseball team.

Beery (1861-1945) was a celebrated American horse trainer from Pleasant Hill, whose training methods were popularized through his book *Prof. Beery's Mail Course in Horsemanship* (1908). He also invented an improved horse bit, known as the "Beery Bit" or "Four-in-One Bit."

A remarkable album of photographs from Beery's hometown, featuring many spirited and striking images of his rodeo show and horse training methods. [BTC#549640]





French Creek Jan 1st 1855
 Dear wife
 I take this opportunity to ~~inform~~
 write you a few lines.
 I am well at present and hope you
 are enjoying the same blessing.
 I received a letter from you a short
 time ago and was very glad to hear
 from you it was the first letter
 that I have had from you this summer.
 I am very lonesome up here this winter.
 I wish I was at home with you then
 I could enjoy myself, I am thinking
 of home all the time it is hard
 time here this winter it rains about
 every day the
 and we cannot
 I do not expect
 this winter, and
 for we cannot
 the ground. I
 your folks are
 with them now
 I am sorry
 it is so silly, we must
 but we have all got to die.

7 (California)

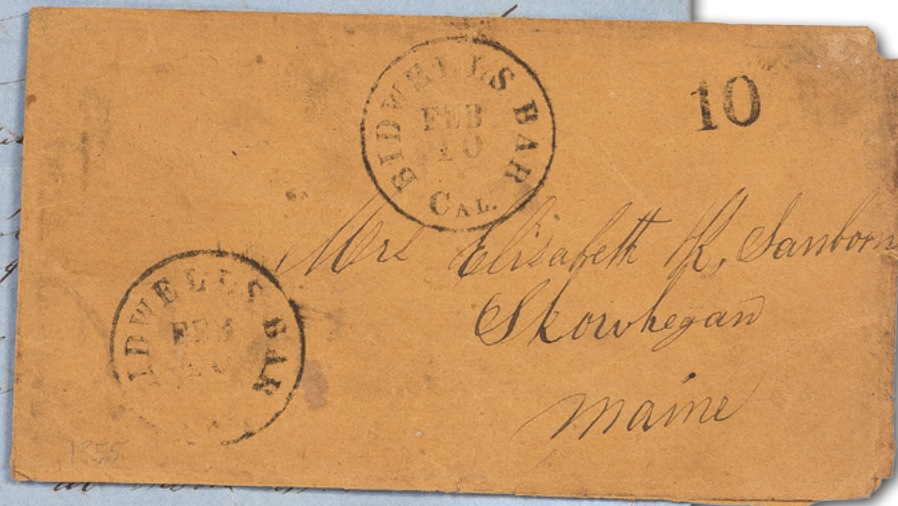
An 1855 Gold Rush Letter from Bidwell's Bar, California
 (Bidwell's Bar, California: 1855)

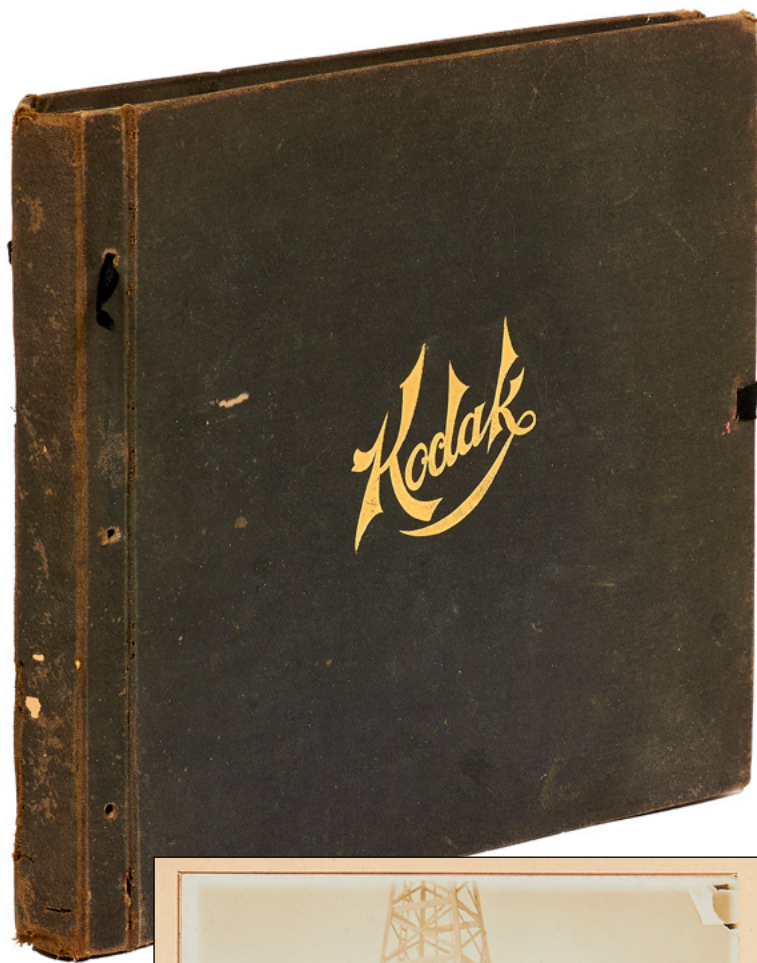
\$3500

Autograph Letter Signed. Quarto. 4pp. French Creek, January 1, 1855; with the original mailing envelope postmarked "Bidwells Bar, Cal." Light original folds, near fine. A long, detailed letter by a homesick man prospecting for gold on French Creek near Bidwell's Bar, one of the first gold mining sites in California. Written to his wife Elisabeth Sanborn in Skowhegan, Maine, the letter is both moving and informative: he gives an account of the hard, rainy winter and relates how other miners are faring: "I am very lonesome up here this winter ... it rains about every day, the water is very high and we cannot work our claims. I do not expect to make much money this winter ... Fowler has had better luck than I. A man who gets his \$60 or 70 per month and steady employment at that is the man who makes the money ... Oh Elisabeth you don't know how I long for your company. I have not seen a woman this summer nor have spoken to but one since I have been in Cal ..."

He then tells of another man who "is doing well but he is not mining, he is keeping store or rather a Grog shop. He sells a great deal of liquor and makes a great profit ... all I buy of him is provisions ... It is a very bad place here on the account of liquor. I do not think that there is half of a dozen men on this creek but what drink and gambol – about one week ago there were four men shot about half a mile below here but it did not kill them ... the man that shot them was taken and bound in rope. The next day the miners were called together to decide what to do with him. They formed a court, choosed 12 men to decide the case. I was one of the 12 but they did not proceed with the case. They thought best to send him to B[idwell's] Bar, probably will get his just dues ..."

Gold found at Bidwell's Bar brought thousands of prospectors to the Oroville area in Butte County, California. By 1853, the camp had attracted enough miners to warrant a post office, and mining reached its peak in 1856. By the end of 1856, the gold had disappeared and the *San Francisco Bulletin* called it "Another Deserted Village." An informative, well-written letter dating from the heyday of the camp in 1855, rich in content. [BTC#550809]





8 (California)

[Photo Album]: Early Kodak Album of California

California: [circa 1900]

\$1800

Quarto. Measuring 9" x 9". String-tied black cloth covered boards with "Kodak" stamped in gilt on the front board. A collection of 65 sepia-toned Kodak photographs with some captions. All photos are 3½" x 3½". Lacking some of the ribbon that binds the boards to the pages, slight bowing and edgewear, else very good with some photographs a bit faded from age. The album begins in Parkfield, Monterey County, California at an oil well with images of workers posing for a group photo and with others in a horse-drawn wagon. Other subjects include the San Miguel Mission, women posing on the grounds in what appears to be late Victorian dress, and an unnamed parade which includes a contingent of the Chinese Order of Masons. Pictured throughout the album are various California institutions such as the campuses of The University of California, California State University, and the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute at Berkeley (now the California School for the Blind). There are various images around Golden Gate Park including the conservatory, museum building, and the lake on Strawberry Hill. A nice collection of turn-of-the-century California images. [BTC#393025]



SUBJECT. *Oil well near Parkfield,
Monterey Co.*



SUBJECT. _____



PHOTOGRAPHS.



SUBJECT,



SUBJECT,



SUBJECT,

Chinese order of masons in procession



SUBJECT,



SUBJECT, *Mechanics Building
University Calif.*



SUBJECT, *Girls room
Hearst Hall*

9 (California)

Frederick T. HOUGHTON

An 1856 Holograph Letter by California Pioneer
and Gold Rush Miner Frederick Houghton,
written at Angel's Camp in Calaveras County

Angel's Camp, California: 1856

\$2500

Autograph Letter **Signed**. Quarto. 4pp. Angel's Camp, California, April 1, 1856. Light original folds, near fine. A long, detailed letter written by Frederick Houghton to his father Samuel (prominent in the Whig party of Massachusetts), in which he gives a description of his experiences in mining and politics, offering the reader a sense of the daily life of an Anglo-American pioneer in California.

Houghton begins the letter with an explanation as to why he hasn't made a fortune since his arrival to California in 1849: "I am still mining in a small camp called Albany-Flat situated about two miles from the Post Office which is situated in Angel's Camp, Calaveras County ... I have had several streaks of bad luck since my last arrival in California by placing too much confidence in some of my debtors, and have suffered a total loss of some \$1,000 in cash" He then relays a current scheme to improve his financial situation, but worries that it may not do him any good: "For when a man owes me and is hard up, I prefer to lose the debt, rather than distress him on account of it. Such has been the cause of my failure in making and retaining a fortune in California for the last 7 years"

He also gives his views on an important upcoming election between "the Know Nothings & Phalanxers" and makes disparaging remarks about Mexicans, abolitionists, and the Irish. He writes: "Politics will run very high here at the next election, principally between the Know Nothings & Phalanxers. I shall unite my fortunes with the Know Nothings as we have no Whig party here. The Greasers are a detestable race, and the Irish who for the last three years have had quite too much official connexion with the state government, now try in company with a few renegade americans, to ride over us rough-shod. Some of the abolitionists are trying to organize their party here but I don't think it will amount to much. J. Neely Johnson our present Governor was a sound Whig of the old school, he was chosen by the K.N.'s ... in fact the whole Whig party went with the K.N.'s and I think if they follow suit in every state ... by the time the presidential election takes place, we shall be the only national party in existence"

Born at Sterling, Massachusetts (1825), Houghton sailed for California via Panama, and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1849. He began mining at the big bar on the Mokelumne River, and was later employed as pilot for Captain Sutter on the first steamer on the San Joaquin River. An interesting letter by one of California's early gold rush settlers who later became one of the first members of the Board of Supervisors for Tuolumne County and operated a hotel and store at Tims Springs.

See also: *Autobiography and Reminiscence of Frederick T. Houghton* (The Society of California Pioneers Collection of Autobiographies and Reminiscences of Early Pioneers). [BTC#548736]

Angel's Camp Cal. April 1st 56
Dear Father
by Lizzies letter which I recd.
yesterday I learned you had not received
my reply to your last letter, which
I wrote and mailed soon after the recpt.
of your letter. It is very strange such
irregularities occur in the transmission of
mail. I am still mining in a
small camp called Albany-Flat
situated about two miles from the
Post Office which is situated in Angels
Camp Calaveras County California where
you will please direct your letters.
I have had several streaks of bad
luck since my last arrival in California
by placing too much confidence in some
of my debtors, and have suffered a total
loss of some \$1000, - in cash besides a loss of
my time ever since I have been here.
To-day I stand bound by a note in this
country for the sum of \$266, - principal
interest (total) fifteen days from date I
shall have arrived almost at the age
of discretion and methinks I will try
and profit by it as this capital to start

Eye Witness Account of "The Battle of the Crater" and Much More

10 (Civil War)

James A. LITCHFIELD

Civil War Correspondence and Diaries of Lieut James Litchfield, 40th Massachusetts Infantry, 1862-65

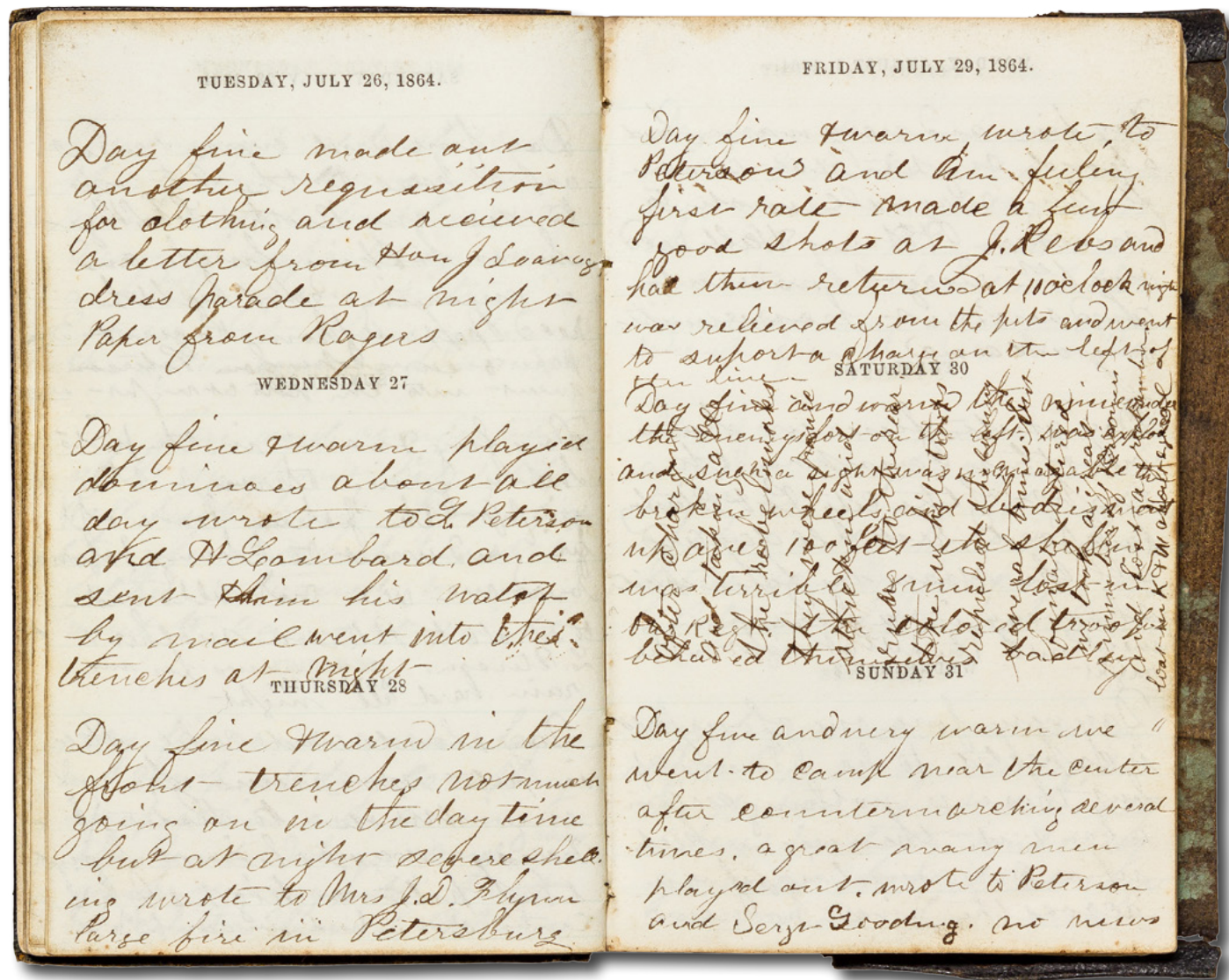
(Virginia; South Carolina; Florida): 1862-65

\$22,000

A fascinating and detailed correspondence written by James A. Litchfield to a personal friend in Boston and to his parents and sisters in their hometown of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, together with Litchfield's two wartime diaries from 1863-64. Litchfield served in Company F of the 40th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, enlisting as a Private in August, 1862, promoted to 1st Sergeant in September, and mustering out as 1st Lieutenant in command of the Company. During his service Litchfield participated in several major battles and campaigns, including the siege of Fort Sumter and fall of Fort Wagner in Charleston harbor; the Battle of Olustee near Jacksonville, Florida; the horrific Battle of the Crater during the siege of Petersburg; and in numerous skirmishes throughout Virginia during the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign. Here, for example, is but one of his many vivid descriptions of being under bombardment, or caught up in the thick of battle: "... the enemy's musket balls come over into our camp and the other evening one went through my shelter tent and passed me not six inches from me and went into a man's groin. The ball cannot be extracted and the wound will probably prove fatal."

The letters and diaries also document Litchfield's battlefield contacts with the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (the famous African-American regiment), and other "Colored Regiments." The 54th had played an important combat role in several engagements at Charleston harbor and at the Battle of Olustee in Florida. In a letter from September 11, 1863, Litchfield praises "the Colored Regiments" participating in the siege of Fort Sumter and Fort Wagner; and a diary entry written just after the Battle of Olustee on February 20, 1864, indicates that Litchfield knew and was friendly with an African-American soldier Enoch Saunders, serving in the 54th. Also of particular historical importance are Litchfield's impassioned and highly critical comments of the Black soldiers that participated in the Battle of the Crater on July 30, 1864.





The correspondence consists of 34 letters comprising a total of 125 pages, all but one letter written by Litchfield. Most of the letters consist of four pages, a few are shorter or longer, ranging from one to seven pages. The letters are mostly easily legible, all but one are written ink. Each of the diaries consist of 365 daily entries, used in full in manuscript by Litchfield and are also mostly easily legible, written in ink and pencil. The first letter dates from September, 1862 and the first diary commences on 1 January, 1863, both with Litchfield in camp in Arlington, Virginia, drilling, digging rifle pits, etc., and playing "base ball against the 22 Conn." By mid-April, 1863 "the whole Division [is] on the move" to Norfolk and Suffolk, where Litchfield's Regiment participates in several skirmishes with Confederate forces: [Friday, 1 May:] "... was out at Battery Ondoga

building platform for 32 lb. guns ... skirmish outside | 52 of our men killed and wounded | we took 110 prisoners." Much of May through July is taken up with marches "pretty much all over the Peninsula" and skirmishing. In a letter from August 5th he writes:

"The Rebel guerrillas and bushwackers as they are called are a perfect torment to our army for every few days we loose two or three wagons that get behind the train | and the same with the men | when we march we most always have men fall out from fatigue | and not having ambulances enough they get taken by Moseley's guerrillas | one man has been taken out of our Company but he was retaken by our scouts ..."

The number of battlefield engagements increases dramatically during the months of August and September during the Union siege of Charleston, South Carolina: [12 August:] "... passed Morris Island in morning in view of Fort Sumter and the Church spires of Charleston ... [15 August:] ... our Brigade went to Morris Island | in evening into the trenches | Rebel shells burst all around above and by us | one struck in bank over my head and covered a number of us completely | Purdy wounded." Here is how he describes the fighting and the fall of Fort Wagner in his letters:

[Morris Island, August 27:] "...we have been in the trenches before Wagner three or four times and have had some men killed and wounded, but I have not been touched yet although the Rebels fire shells and solid shot from their works in James Island ... the 24th Regiment Mass Vol. made a charge on Fort Wagner last night while they were relieving their guard and took 72 prisoners. The dead, wounded and dying are about us all the time but we have to keep a good look out for sharp shooters. Our Mortar fleet and Monitors are lying a short distance from here and our own guns and the guns of the enemy are firing all the time ... I am acting Orderly now"

[Folly Island, September 4:] "... I can say now that I have smelt powder and felt the pressure of the air as the huge one hundred pound shells passed by and the whistling of the mini rifle balls from the sharpshooters has also come familiar. I have also seen some horrible sights"

[Folly Island, September 11:] "... the shells of our batteries went about twenty feet over our heads and such a noise and the recoil and report ... would jar the whole island. Had it not been for the splinter proofs there would [have] been a great many wounded or killed ... At one time in front of me 2 men were killed and one lost his legs ... after Wagner fell Battery Gregg [Fort Gregg] could stand it no longer and so she caved in, and by this time the whole of Morris Island came in our possession ... You would be surprised to see with what energy the Colored Regiments work here. They are respectful and obedient and that is more than I can say of our white Regts."

It is worth noting that Litchfield is likely referring in particular to the 54th Massachusetts "Colored Regiment" famous for their July 18 assault on Fort Wagner. After the fall of Fort Wagner there is a gap in the correspondence (but covered in the diaries) until March 15, 1864, with Litchfield in camp near Jacksonville, Florida, about one month after the Union defeat at the Battle of Olustee on 20 February. The battle itself, and his meeting with Enoch Saunders of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, is described by Litchfield in his diary:

[20 February, 1864:] "Marched at 7 o'clock to within 12 miles of Lake City [Florida] where we meet the Rebels and fought nearly four hours and were repulsed with heavy loss of men & horses | the fight was terrible | fell back to Barbour at night. [21 February:] ... the Rebels in pursuit | they outnumbered us three to one | stopped in Baldwin all night | our whole force gone to Jacksonville and the light Brigade cover the retreat."

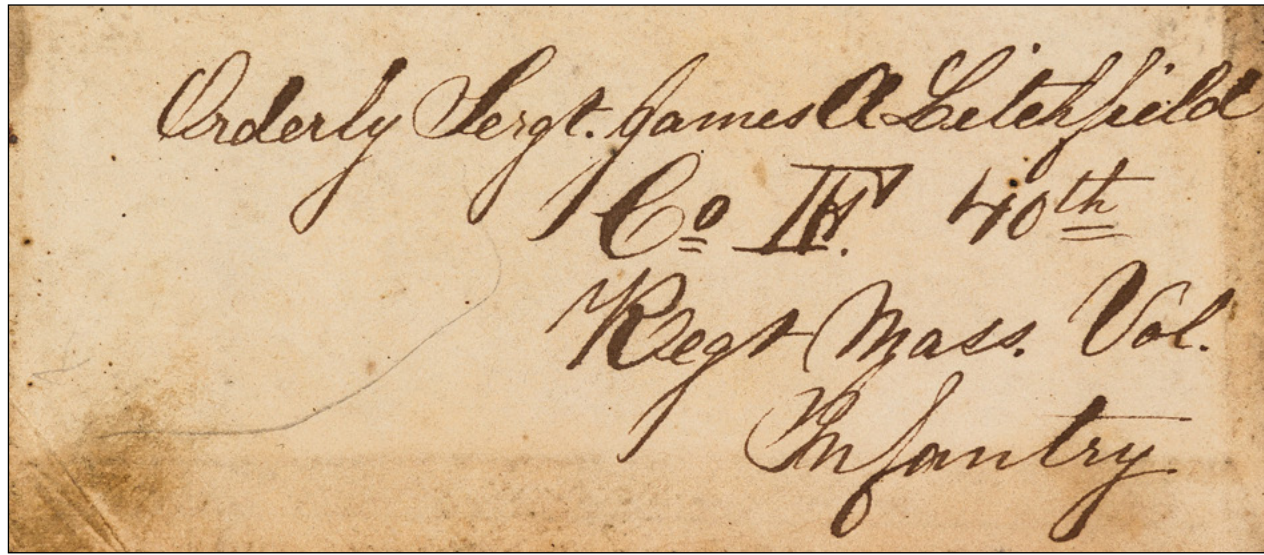
The 54th, which had been held in reserve at the beginning of the battle, joined the fight when the Union lines began to crumble, and slowed the rebel advance long enough to allow the Union troops to retreat. Safely back in Jacksonville, on 7 March Litchfield "visited the 54 Mass Colored and saw Enoch Saunders | social chat with him | Co. went on Picket at 4 o'clock P.M." (Sanders is documented by Moebs as an African-American laborer from Cambridgeport, who enlisted in the 54th as a Private with Company A). In the aftermath of the defeat at Olustee, Litchfield writes to his parents: "I am all right and hope I remain so ... The enemy have their Videttes in sight of ours and we occasionally have a skirmish ... we are likely to move soon and probably shall have to fight our way"

40th Mass Vol Aug 18th
Near Petersburg Va 1864

Dear Father & Mother

Although I wrote to you a few days ago I will write again now as I have something of interest to relate

There has been no general engagement since I wrote until last night and then only with artillery the enemy opened their batteries across the Appomattox River at one o'clock upon a new fort which we are erecting on this side, they had not fired many shots before they had as much as they could attend to, our batteries opened with a will and our guns being superior to theirs and of a heavier calibre they could



Orderly Sergt. James A. Litchfield
Co. II. 40th
Regt Mass. Vol.
Infantry

Litchfield's following nine letters from 1864 describe in detail his regiment's numerous engagements in Virginia with the Army of the Potomac throughout the Richmond-Petersburg campaign. These include the costly, unsuccessful assault on Fort Darling south of Richmond in May, and the even more horrific Battle of the Crater during the siege of Petersburg: Litchfield was in the front line of trenches facing the Confederate fort (Elliott's Salient) underneath which Union forces had dug a mine and filled it with 320 kegs of gunpowder. On July 30, 1864 Union forces exploded the mine, successfully opening a gap in the Confederate defenses of Petersburg, whereupon a specially trained division of United States Colored Troops (USCT) under Gen. Edward Ferrero lead the ensuing assault. However, things deteriorated rapidly for the Union attackers, as several untrained units charged into the crater (instead of going around it), and Ferrero's men went in to help them. In the confusion the Confederates quickly recovered and routed the attackers: hundreds of Union soldiers, including many of Ferrero's Black soldiers, were killed in a "turkey shoot" inside the crater.

Both in his diary and a long letter written to his parents the next day, Litchfield put the blame on the black troopers which, as he writes in his diary: "After charging and taking all the rebel works they were panic stricken and run to the rear ... the white troops repulsed the Johnny several times but finally retired" Of particular importance, in the letter to his parents, Litchfield writes that "we" – Union soldiers, fired on the Black troops. Here is a long extract from this letter:

[Camp 40th Mass. Vol., near Petersburg, Va., August 1, 1864:] "... On the 29th of July at ten o'clock at night we were relieved from the front line of trenches on the extreme right of our line at Appomattox River and marched ... to support a charge which was to be made by the Ninth Corps ... at day break the signal gun was fired and the train of powder which led to the mine underneath the enemy's fort which was about [700?] yards in our front. The ground began to roll like the waves of the ocean, and the sound was like distant thunder. The whole fort was blown into fragments and went up heavenward over one hundred feet – broken guns and gun carriages, timber, and pieces of the body, arms, legs, and everything pertaining to garrisoning a fort ... Just as soon as the explosion took place 80 of our cannon opened all at once and such a tremendous thundering I never heard, at the same time our men went forward on the charge and drove the enemy from their works and they scattered in every direction. And up to ten o'clock in

the forenoon it was a glorious victory and we had not lost but comparatively few men in killed, wounded & missing, and we had captured over a thousand Johnnys ... / At ten o'clock the n---r Div. went in and drove the enemy away to the city, and there got frightened and panic stricken and run back as fast as their legs would carry them and the Johnnys taking courage from seeing them run started after them and fought hard | the darkies come in and we could not stop them. We shot some of them ourselves but we could not stop only them that we stopped by death. Our white troops repulsed the enemy from their old works three times, but having no support they could not hold them for the 15 thousand n----rs had gone and I don't believe but what some of them are running now"

Later that month Litchfield was caught up in a particularly severe "freshet" that destroyed his camp in a ravine off the Appomattox River:

[August 18, 1864:] "... Since I wrote we have had a freshet in our ravine. Our Corps the 18th occupy the right of the line in front of Petersburg running east & west from the Appomattox River about a mile and joins on to the 9th Corps. In the ravine is the whole Corps camp ... The ravine is about 200 feet wide and a small brook about 2 feet wide and as many deep passes through the center. At two o'clock a heavy thunder shower arose and in a very few minutes the water rose nearly to our tents and we thought it would come no higher | but it seems that brush and logs about a mile above had formed a kind of breakwater or dam which gave away and the water come down with a rush & carried with it men that were endeavoring to save property ... and a railroad bridge or a part thereof. There was about fifty men drowned and some recovered but the most I think were carried into the Appomattox & James River ... the whole was a very serious affair and probably we shall be moved farther to the rear as we cannot camp on the hills on account of the Rebs shelling us"

A remarkable and historically important collection of letters and diaries, charged with immediacy and containing eyewitness accounts of several dramatic and heartbreaking battles between Union and Confederate forces.

A complete descriptive list of all 34 letters and both diaries is available. [\[BTC#425058\]](#)

"Going steady with Iron Ore Betty"

11 (Civil War)

Manuscript Ledger of William Williams, Owner of the Jenny Lind Forge in North Carolina, a Producer of Iron for Confederate Gunboats During the Civil War, 1846-1864

(New Jersey and North Carolina: 1846-64)

\$4000

Tall folio (6½" x 15½"). Bound in contemporary quarter leather and marbled paper over boards, with about 288 pages of handwritten entries. The boards are rubbed and worn smooth, light toning and foxing, bottom corner of front free endpaper is torn away, very good overall. A manuscript ledger spanning nearly 20 years that belonged to William Williams, an ironworker born in Rockaway, New Jersey in 1814. Williams was a leading figure in the iron business in New Jersey before moving south in 1853 to oversee a large, recently completed ironworks in Gaston County, North Carolina. In 1857 he took a job managing the noted Jenny Lind forge on Maiden Creek, in Catawba County, North Carolina.

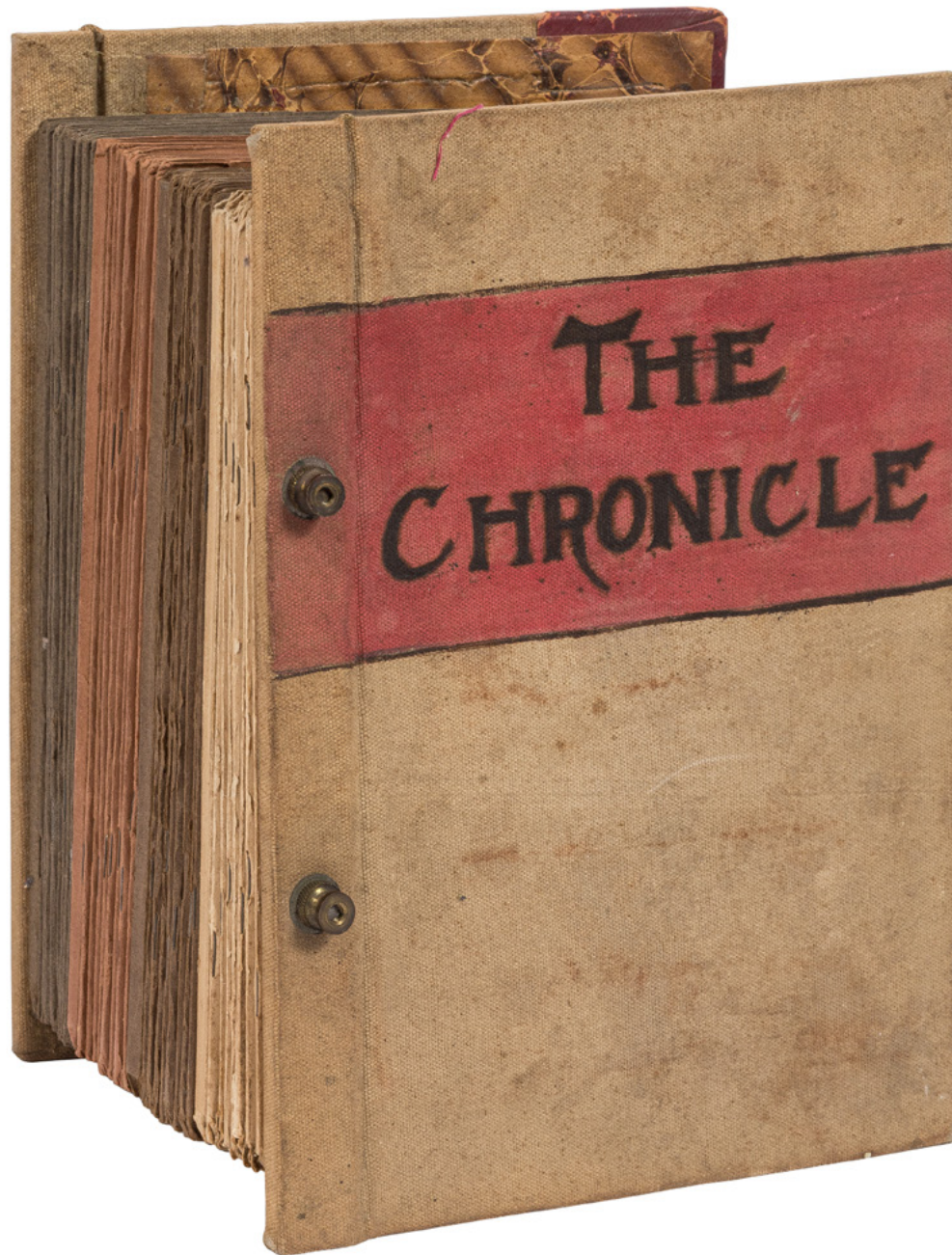
According to *A History of Catawba County*, Williams had earned a reputation for having "introduced many new and valuable ideas in the iron business of the South." In 1860 he purchased the Jenny Lind forge from its owners, A.F. and E.J. Brevard: "During the four years of war his iron works were pressed into the service of the Confederate Government and required to be run at its full capacity in the production of 'blooms' to be used in the construction of gunboats and other implements of war, where a superior quality of iron was required."

The first 43 pages of the ledger are separately paginated and date from 1846-47, with one final entry from 1848. This section contains entries for sundries, labor, coal, corn, and other foods: U.S. Census records indicate that the persons listed in this section were individuals in Northern New Jersey. A single entry in this section dates from 1861, relating to a sale of corn in North Carolina; this page was endorsed by A.F. & E.J. Brevard in 1863, from whom Williams purchased his forge (it is possible that the corn still belonged to them and they were reimbursed). A new pagination commences thereafter and continues for the remainder of the ledger, with entries dating from 1857 to 1864 (including a few entries dating back to the 1840s). The ledger thus includes numerous entries from the Civil War period. As was also noted in his obituary, "the best iron that could be procured by the Confederacy was made at the Williams forge."

Content for the period 1857-64 includes the sale of iron and the purchase of coal and ore. There are also many lengthier entries for the sale of iron alongside household goods, including tobacco and bacon; several of which are paid off through labor i.e. "credit by work" or "credit by coaling," suggesting that these entries were for workers at the forge. The ledger also records "oar received" from a woman-owned business: "Betty Bynam & Co." – perhaps the legendary "Iron Ore Betty" made famous by John Prine? [\[BTC#448412\]](#)

1861	amt. brot over	\$1519 35	04533
Jan 30	Do 706 "iron by Betty"	31. 77	
April	Do 1499 "Mark"	67 45 1/2	
		\$1618 57 1/2	
	Do order from R. A. Smith	96 25	
		\$1714 82 1/2	
	the net up forge		
	the year 1860	1000 00	
	4000 lb. iron 4 1/2	1836	
1862	553 lb. iron 4 1/2	2455	
Jan 13	By his book bet	12500	
		175206	17033
1862	due her after settlement	1558 04	
Jan 13		12 77	

1859	Oar from Betty Bynam	
July 22	1 load	
23	1 --	
25	1 --	
28	1 --	
Aug 1	1 --	
3	1 --	
4	1 --	
5	1 --	
Sept 9	1 --	
	Settled	
Dec 19	1 load	
1860		
Jan 24	1 --	



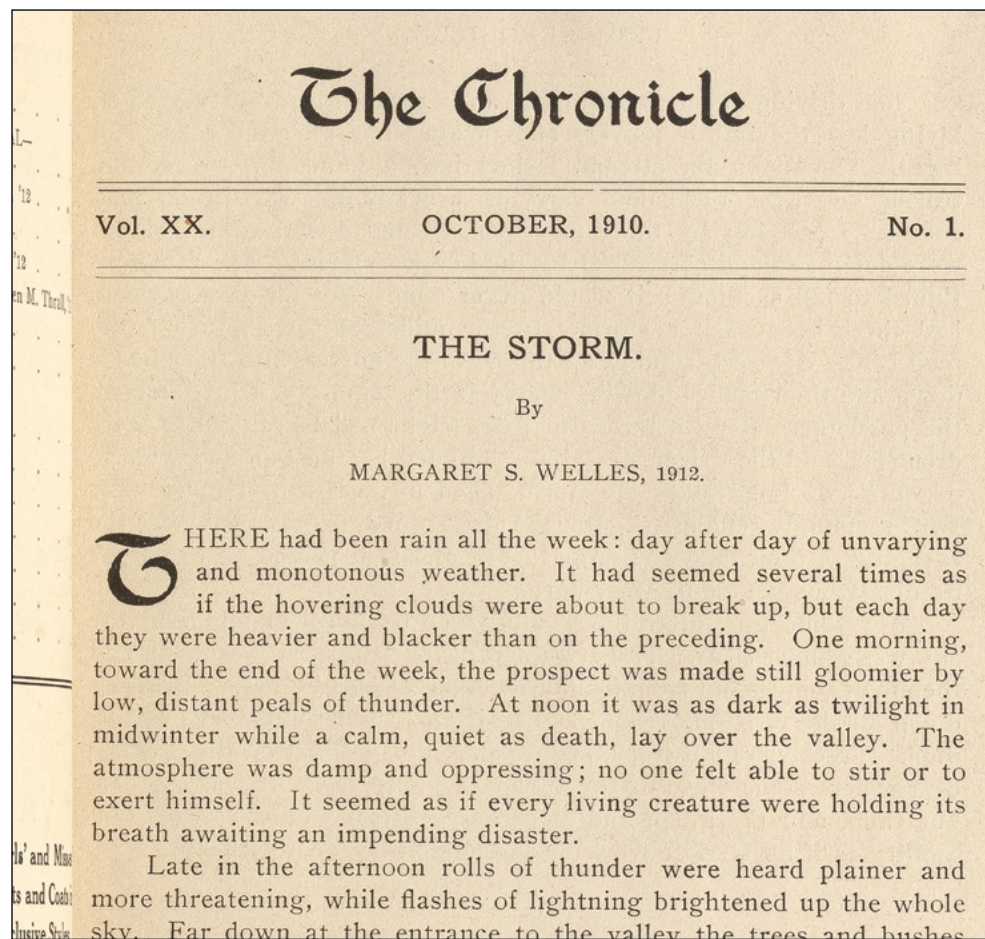
12 (Connecticut)

36 issues of *The Hartford Public School magazine The Chronicle* (1910-1913)

Hartford, Connecticut: Hartford Public High School Debating Club 1910-1913

\$1500

Literary magazine. Four-year run from 1910 to 1913 totaling 36 issues. Each issue with its original wrappers in a screwbound binder with cloth boards and handwritten title on the front board. Binding is very good with moderate toning, scattered stains and light edgewear; each issue with two punch holes from binding but otherwise remarkable fresh with uncreased yapped edges and little toning aside from the first and last bound issues. *The Chronicle* appears to have been a combination literary journal and school newspaper of The Hartford Public High School, the second oldest public high school in the United States, but curiously, was published by the school's debate club. The issues here appear to have been collected and bound by someone named "Penfield," whose penciled name appears at the beginning of most issues. The magazine published nine issues during each school year from October to November with continuous pagination of nearly 300 pages. The contents are a mix of short stories, poetry, song lyrics, school news, sport reports, and alumni information. OCLC locates six sets of various years. [BTC#438015]



13 (Florida)

William STURGIS

[Manuscript]: William Sturgis's Narrative Account
of a Sailing Trip and Evening Dance at
Green Cove Springs, Florida: 21 February 1869

Green Cove Springs, Florida: 1869

\$2600

Handwritten manuscript in ink. Quarto. pp. 1-13. Fastened together with two contemporary eyelets at the top margin, two horizontal folds, near fine. A unique, narrative account of a sailboat trip on the St. John's River followed by an evening ball at Hibernia on Fleming Island in Central Florida. The day-long holiday trip was undertaken by William Sturgis of New York and a party of friends from Green Cove Springs to the nearby ruins of an "ancient" Spanish fort at Picolata. Written in poetic verse, the narrative consists of 13 manuscript pages written for the amusement of Sturgis's invalid sister. It is a humorous, accurate, and detailed account of the party's outing on the cutter ship *Nansemond*: "Beneath the cypress and among the lilies - Of that small Creek the natives call Six Mile." The ship's captain was to pick up a party of his friends due to arrive at Picolata from St. Augustine, whereupon both parties would together sail back up St. John's River to attend the ball.

Sturgis, a New York native and Civil War veteran in his mid-20s, was a successful prospector for the West Columbia Coal & Salt Company, which had considerable mining interests in West Virginia and in the commercial oil wells at Oil Springs, Ontario.

Included are a few brief excerpts of Sturgis's narrative accounts of Fort Picolata (built and garrisoned by the Spanish, it was later the setting for important meetings between Creek and Seminole chiefs and British colonial officials); the arrival of the captain's friends by stages from St. Augustine; and of the band that performed at the ball. Also included is a detailed description of the *Nansemond*, along with descriptions of the landscape (flora and fauna) and the sparse settlements along the St. Johns River.

After Sturgis and his party arrive at Picolata, they await the arrival of their friends coming from St. Augustine: "The only feature of the place presenting interest ... seemed the ruins ... Of an old stockade fort - an ancient place ... walls partly burned, and partly, Cut down by settlers for their use elsewhere ... the old doorposts bleaching in the wind" When the stagecoaches arrive the captain of the *Nansemond* consults with "the black pilot" on the best route from Picolata to Hibernia. Upon their arrival to the ball at Hibernia, Sturgis gives vivid, detailed descriptions of the guests, and also of the band: "comprised of five dark hued musicians, All clothed in black, stood out in bold relief ... But ah, the music ... That issued from those sable sons of Ham. Two violins that oft required tuning - The while the dancers waited - a triangle, A tambourine, and bones, such was our band; The best that could be gathered on the River."

A relatively early account of a tourists' venture into Florida's vanished frontier.

[BTC#407043]

Green Cove amusements are not yet exhausted,
Black Creek has not the only bank, on which they draw,
Who spending this cold season, in the land of flowers,
Do cast about for means to murder time.
Lo! other Creeks do run to the St. Johns,
And many alligators in them dwell,
Waiting as says the Hindoo "to eat bullets,"
And other days upon their pleasant waters,
With pleasurable profit may be spent.
Or even suppose the clouds obscure the sun,
And Pluvius rides upon the stormy wind,
Yet still, within, the blazing pine logs roar,
And pleasant company can wile away the hours,
When old dame Nature, sulky, shuts us up.

So we conclude, and plan another trip -
Dependent on the smiles of old "Dan Phobus" -
To steer our boat along the winding banks, -
Beneath the cypress and among the lilies -
Of that small Creek the natives call "Six Mile,"
To stimulate their visitor's curiosity;
For whether it be six miles long or broad,
(As none would dream it could be six miles deep.)
Or six miles distant from this place or that,



14 (Florida)
(The Burgert Brothers)

[Photo Album]: Florida State Fair

Tampa, Florida: 1936

\$8000

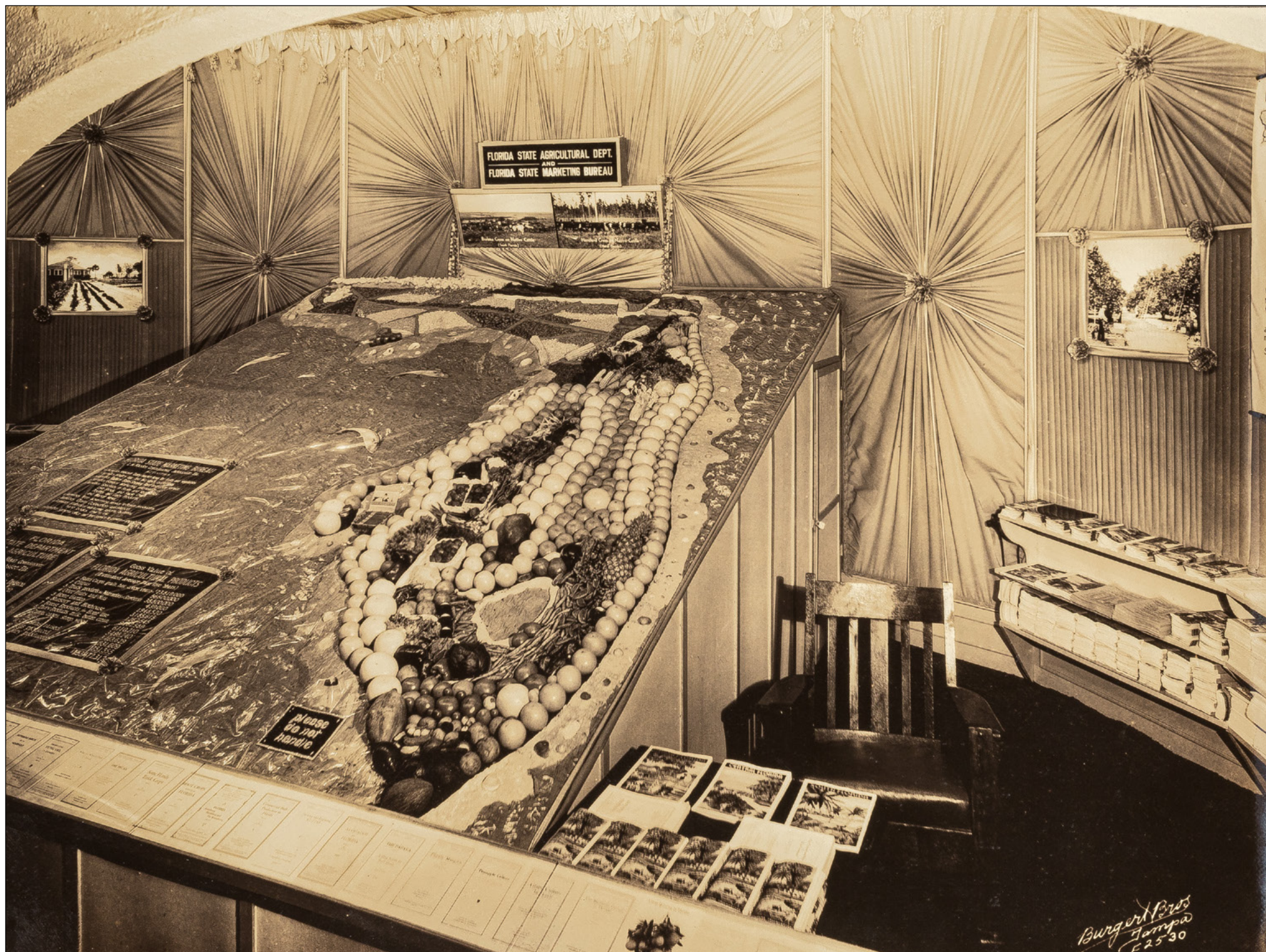
Oblong quarto. Measuring 11" x 8½". Screw-bound black leather over stiff paper boards with "1936 Florida State Fair Tampa Florida" stamped in gilt on the front board. Contain 82 linen-backed sepia-toned gelatin silver photographs measuring 7" x 9". Very good with small tears, lightly frayed linen, and edgwear with near fine photographs.

An interesting presentation album of professional photographs taken by the Burgert Brothers of the Florida State Fair in 1936. The album begins with images of a pirate show followed by a parade down the streets of Tampa, replete with floats advertising Florida's industries. The bulk of the album documents the inside of the exhibition hall, with numerous photos of display booths from various counties across the state, each presenting elaborate and meticulously stacked cornucopias of canned goods and fresh produce. A particular highlight is a map of Florida made entirely from fruits and vegetables. Also included are views of booths showcasing technological wonders such as refrigeration and those extolling the virtues of a good education: "Florida's Greatest Crop... Our Children!." The album concludes with shots of booths advertising businesses such as Cuesta-Rey Fine Cuban Cigars and Pool's Pure Florida Grapefruit Wine. The Burgert Brothers were successful commercial photographers in the Tampa area, whose business ran from the mid-1880s until the 1960s.

A wonderful presentation album from the Florida State Fair of 1936. [\[BTC#438207\]](#)









15 (Georgia)
(Ranger Arthur WOODY)

23 Photographs of the Chattahoochee National Forest of Northern Georgia

(Union County, Georgia): 1920s

\$4000

A collection of 23 different gelatin silver photographs of the Chattahoochee National Forest in Northern Georgia during the 1920s. The photographs are generally about 10" x 6" in size, with a few smaller images. 14 of the images are mounted on gray cardstock (12" x 9½") with "U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service" printed along one edge and with half bearing a handwritten caption. On the rear of these is an envelope bearing a typed caption and number that corresponds to the number found in the lower right corner of the mounted photos. Eight of the envelopes contain duplicate copies of the mounted photo found on the front. Also presents are nine loose photographs, some with captions on the front or rear. The mounted photographs are generally near fine or better with the mounts about very good with wear to the corners including chips, rubbing and numerous pin holes; the loose photos are very good with most trimmed, some edge wear and scattered creasing.



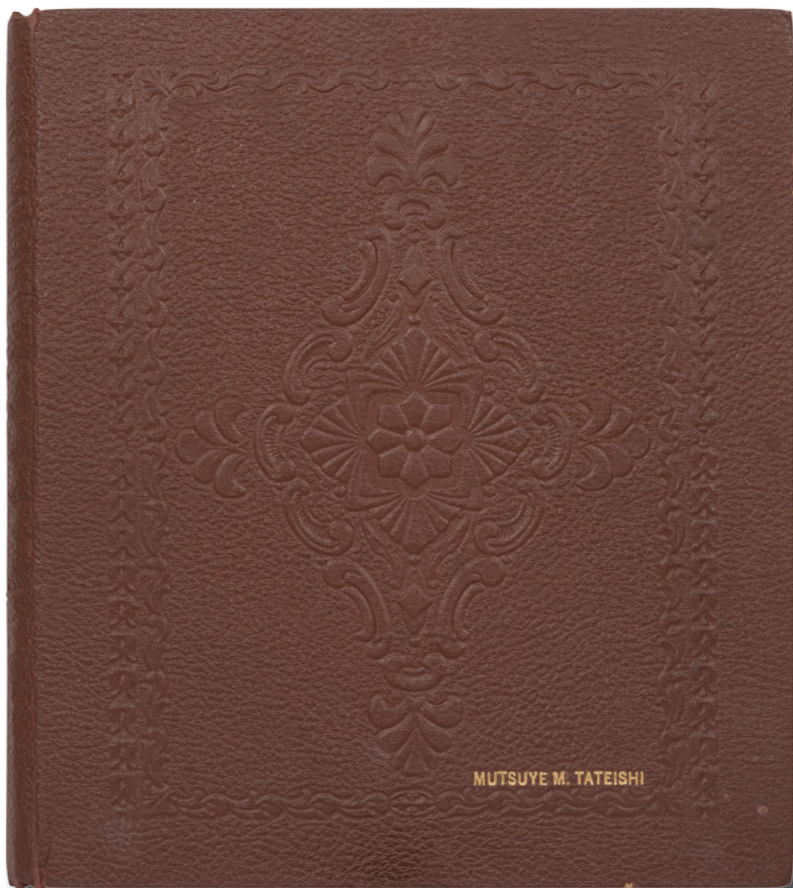
The photographs capture various images from the Chattahoochee National Forest which covers parts of Fannin, Lumpkin, and Union Counties in Northern Georgia. Shown in the pictures are Cooper's Creek, Porter Springs, Ellison's Cove, Hawk Mountain Lookout, Woody Gap, Cavendar Bridge, Canada Creek Falls and Mill, Lake Winfield Scott, a sawmill in Helen, a proposed location for a golf course, a park ranger marking a tree for removal, and several of workers constructing the Toccoa Basin Road. Featured in four of the images is Ranger Arthur Woody, whose advocacy led to the formation of the Greater National Forest, now known as Chattahoochee National Forest. They show Woody fishing at Cooper's Creek in Fannin County, standing with another man at Woody Gap in Union County, and two of him at the Rocky Mountain lookout station.

Ranger Woody grew up in Union County to the aftermath of a mountain stripped bare by lumber companies and a local deer population hunted to near extinction. That reality stirred a passion for the outdoors and a lifelong dedication to forest and wildlife preservation. He first joined the Forest Service as an axe man in 1915 and immediately began advocating for the purchase of additional lands by the federal government to help protect the region. Never wearing a uniform and often going barefoot, Woody was an ever-present sight in the forests of Northern Georgia. He almost single-handedly reintroduced deer and trout to the region, concocted various schemes to arrest poachers, implemented timber protections, and after being told the government would not build new roads, only improve existing ones, cut a makeshift "road" through the forest with locals that the government was forced to improve each year until it was finally paved.

Considering the numerous tack holes, well-worn corners, and the envelopes with duplicate photos, we suspect these images were used for presentations about the forest for either education purposes or to attract visitors. Yet despite proof that duplicates were made and likely distributed, we could find no evidence of these images online.

A nice collection of photography of the Chattahoochee National Forest during the 1920s with four photos featuring Ranger Woody, the area's most important defender and custodian. [\[BTC#436530\]](#)





16 (Japanese Internment)

[Photo Album]: Manzanar Internment Camp

California: [circa 1942]

\$6500

Quarto. Measuring 10" x 11½". Brown textured cloth over stiff paper boards with owner name stamped in gilt on the front board. Contains 101 sepia-toned or black and white gelatin silver photographs measuring between 1" x 1" and 8" x 10", some with captions. Very good album with some small tears, with near fine photographs.

A photo album compiled by a Japanese-American man who was sent to Manzanar Relocation Center in California during World War II. Many of the photographs feature portraits of friends and family, some with notes to him. Other images show him and his family around Manzanar with barracks and the desert behind them. One photo shows a group of women posed outside of a building with a sign reading "Sewing Dept"; another shows his family posed outside their small living quarters at the camp on Thanksgiving of 1944. Another series of photos shows a young woman posed with a sled in the snow. Photos of weddings, new babies, and life before the camp are also present.

Manzanar was the first of 10 internment camps built during World War II to house Japanese-Americans in a hasty response to the attack on Pearl Harbor. By April of 1942 roughly 1000 Japanese-Americans were arriving daily mostly from Los Angeles and Stockton, California. At its height the camp held over 10,000 men, women, and children. A woman named Yuri, recalled her time at Manzanar in a *Washington Post* article in 1982. She discussed conditions at the camp saying, "Those awful sandstorms ... The sand would blow right through the floor. Several times every night we had to get up and wash off. Sometimes we had to wear goggles ... Some people just cried." They tried to make the most of the camp and the man said, "People gradually fixed up their apartments. We bought curtains from Sears catalogues. We made furniture from discarded crates. We planted gardens in front of apartments. Later on, people would find clumps of trees and make beautiful tables from them with carved birds and animals. They made the time go by that way, too."

A modest and interesting collection of images documenting a Japanese-American family's time at an internment camp during World War II. [BTC#447356]







17 (Labor Union)

[Wire Photo]: 100,000 Auto Workers Hold Mass Meeting in Cadillac Square

(New York: Universal Newsreel / Soibelman Syndicate) [1937]

\$300

Gelatin silver photograph. Measuring 10" x 8". Light wear and some silvering, a bit of glue residue on the verso, near fine. Stamp on the verso and a detached printed caption snipe that was once tacked on the verso. A striking image from the rally in Detroit held on March 24, 1937 to demonstrate against the eviction of sit-down strikers from Chrysler plants. Some estimates put the number of attendees at 200,000. [\[BTC#548927\]](#)

1879
Essex ss.

At a Court held before me *Moses Wingate* Esquire, one of the Justices assigned to keep the peace within and for said County, at my dwelling-house in *Haverhill* in the County aforeaid, on this *seventeenth* day of *Sept* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *nine*

Jonathan Carlton } Plaintiff,
Benjamin Clapp } Defendant,

in a plea of [As in the Declaration]

The Plaintiff appears and enters *his* action; the Defendant, being solemnly called, doth not appear, but makes default; it is therefore considered by me, the said Justice, that he, the said *Carlton* recover against the said *Clapp* the sum of *sixteen* dollars and *twenty three* cents Damage, and Costs of suit, taxed at *four* dollars and *sixteen* cents.

In testimony of which Judgment, I, the said Justice, have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

Moses Wingate Justice of the Peace.
Ex'ou issued Sept 18. 1809

18 (Legal, Massachusetts)

Moses WINGATE

Default Judgments by Moses Wingate as Justice of the Peace of Haverhill, Massachusetts, 1809-1810

Haverhill, Massachusetts: 1809-1810

\$4500

Partially printed letterpress documents. 154 documents, p. [5], 28-177 (all but the first five documents are hand-numbered by Wingate). Each document is filled out in the hand of Moses Wingate in his capacity as Justice of the Peace of Haverhill. Formerly bound with sewing and glue marks along the spine, otherwise the documents themselves are mostly near fine or better with a few of them exhibiting small chips or tears. Each document contains the names of the adversaries and usually the decision by default which is filled out and **Signed** by Moses Wingate. A few have extensive notes on the verso, but most are straightforward defaults. We suspect most of the plaintiffs were businessmen or shopkeepers and most of the defendants were defaulters on small accounts.

Wingate, born in 1769 was a distinguished resident of Haverhill, in Essex County near the New Hampshire border, who lived to more than 100 (dying in 1870), and who cast a vote in every presidential election from Washington to Grant. He was at various times a member of the Massachusetts State House of Representatives and Senate, and Justice of the Peace of Haverhill for nearly half a century.

Among the plaintiffs here represented is publisher and printer Daniel Appleton, founder of the important publisher D. Appleton and Company; as well as members of the locally prominent Carlton, Minot, Emerson, Ingersoll, and Whittier families (John Greenleaf Whittier was born in Haverhill in 1807; at least three different Whittiers are named here, presumably relatives).

An interesting historical insight into business and justice in the early days of the Republic. [BTC#413795]



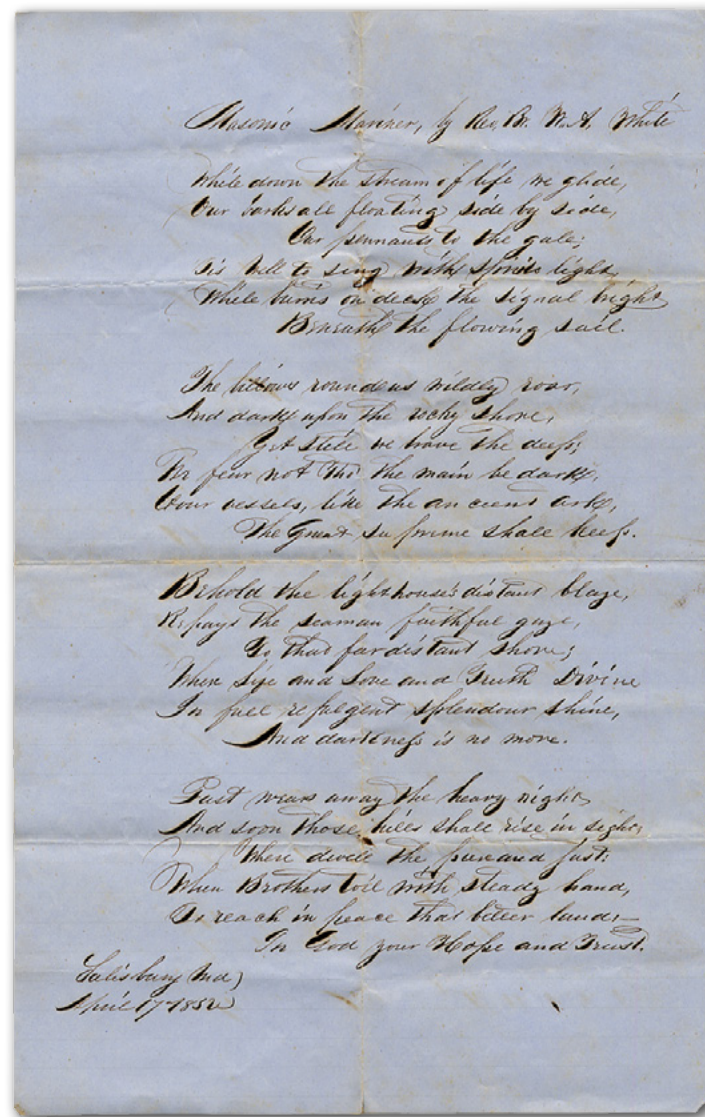
19 (John MARSHALL)

Daguerreotype of a Painting or Print of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court John Marshall

[Circa 1850]

\$5500

Sixth plate daguerreotype of a painting or print of Marshall, seated with his hand resting on a book on a table or desk beside him. Some tarnish at the very edges of the decorative mat, housed in a likely original leather case with working metal clasps, and with the hinges a little loose. A clear bright image, overall very good or better. Marshall died in 1835, before daguerreography or any other photographic process was well established in the U.S., and no photographs of him exist. This is likely as close as one can get to having an early photographic image of perhaps the most influential and important Supreme Court Justice. [BTC#552001]



20 (Maryland, Masonic Poetry)

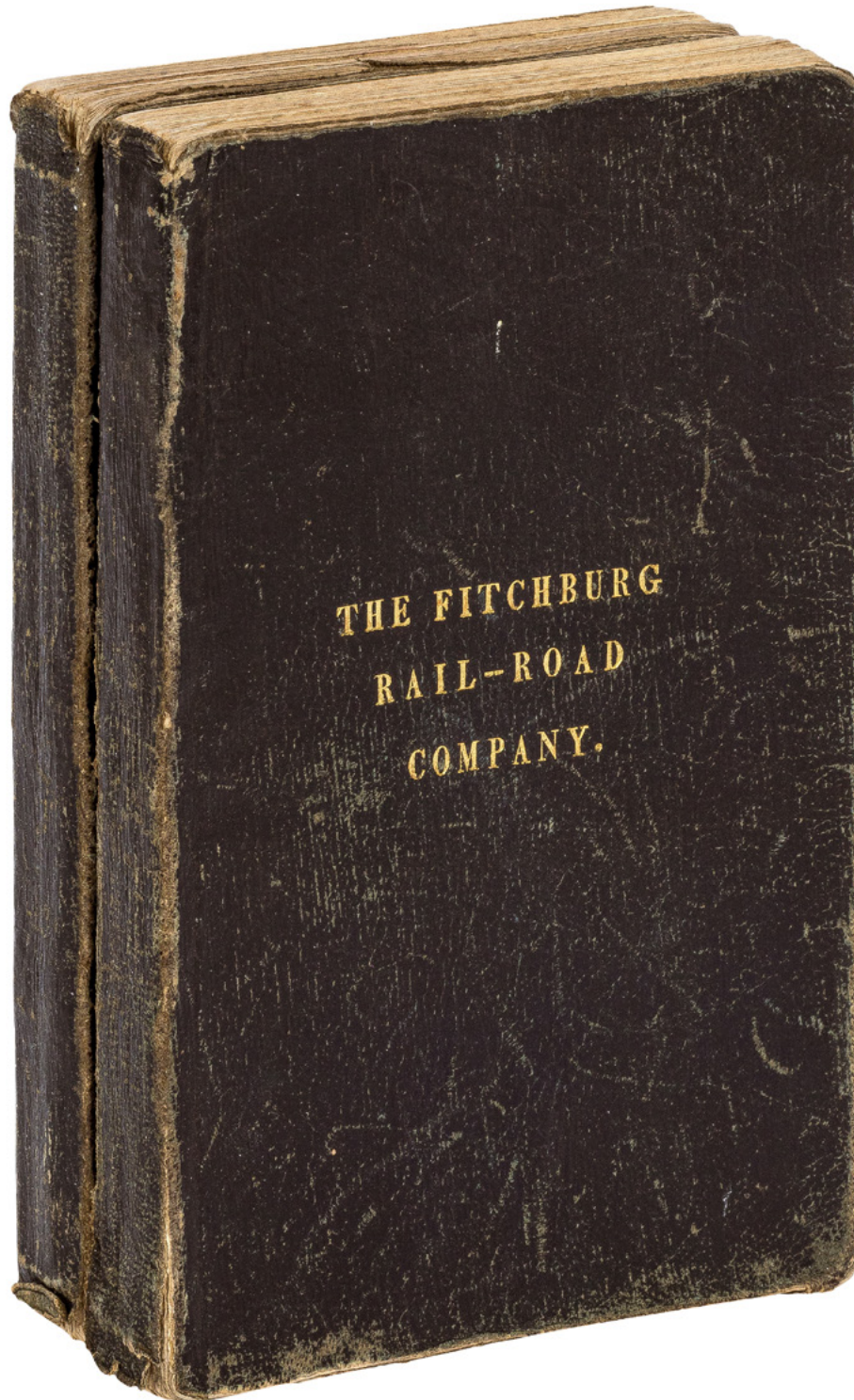
Rev. Br. W.A. White

[Manuscript Poem]: Masonic Mariner

Salisbury, Maryland: 1852

\$450

One folio leaf. Old fold marks and short tears, near fine. A handwritten poem, Signed and dated 17 April 1852 in Salisbury, Maryland, comparing the voyage through life of his brother freemasons as a nautical voyage presided over by God. The form of the poem consists of 24 lines in four tail-rhyme stanzas (aabccb), a common form in popular romantic poetry. Apparently an early celebration of Masonic brotherhood as practiced on the Maryland Eastern Shore. The Salisbury-area lodge was founded in 1848. [BTC#85272]



“The railroad prompted the entire venture at Walden Pond.”

21 (Massachusetts, Walden's Pond)

Two Volumes of Manuscript Surveys conducted for The Fitchburg Railroad Company at Concord Massachusetts and Vicinity, including Walden Pond, 1843-44

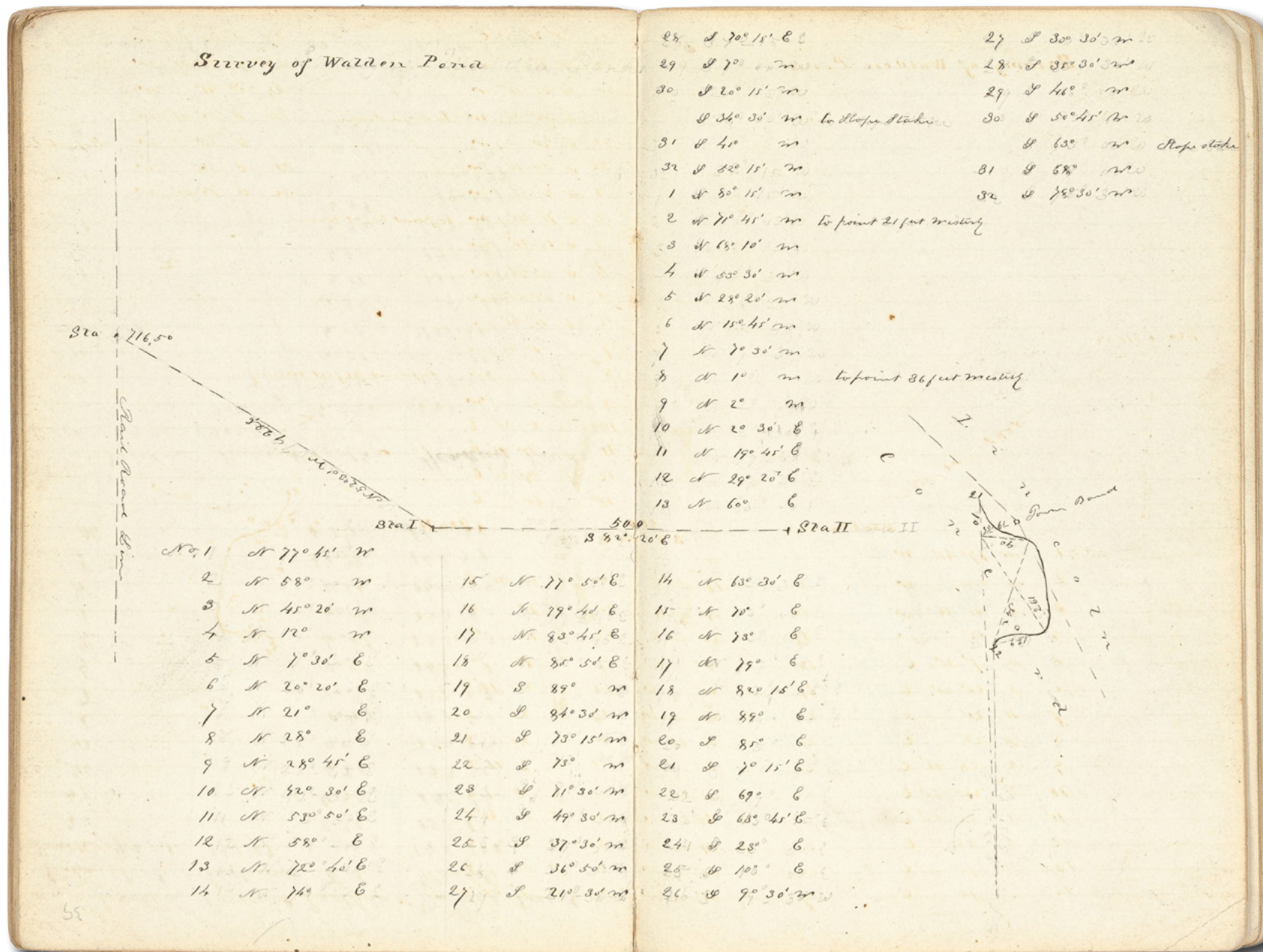
[Concord, Massachusetts: 1843-44]

\$30,000

Two manuscript notebooks. Octavos. Each volume numbered in manuscript: [Vol. 1] 174pp.; [Vol. 2] 139pp. Bound in the original dark blue grained morocco over flexible card covers, stamped in gold: “The Fitchburg Rail-Road Company” on each front cover. Stationer’s ticket: “Oliver Holman & Co., Boston” on each inside front cover. The leather is a bit rubbed and lightly worn at the joints and edges, both spine backs are rubbed at the head and tail, very good or better. Both notebooks of surveys document the building of the Fitchburg railroad line in 1843-44 at Concord and Weston, including the “straight line” at Walden Pond. As noted by Henry David Thoreau: “The Fitchburg Railroad touches the pond about a hundred rods south of where I dwell. I usually go to the village along its causeway, and am, as it were, related to society by this link.”

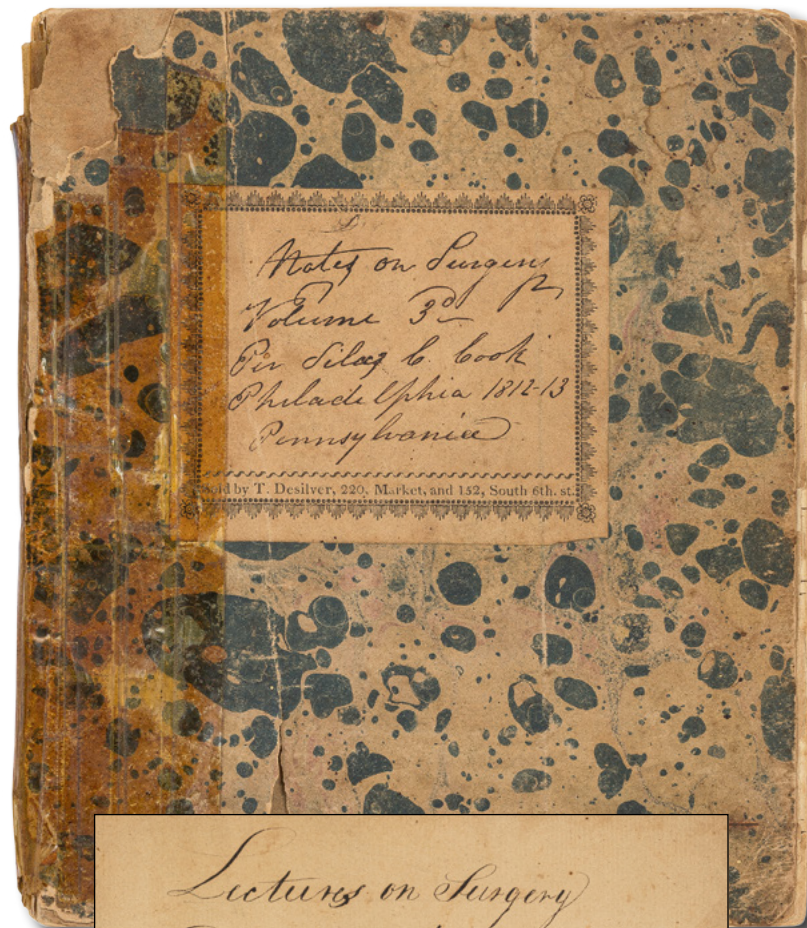
Although Thoreau had worked periodically as a surveyor for private property owners and the Town of Concord (he surveyed the 61 acres of Walden Pond in the winter of 1846), the engineer responsible for these surveys of the Fitchburg line was William P. Crocker, who Signed several entries. William was the younger brother of Alvah Crocker, who, beginning in 1842, spearheaded the construction of the railroad line across northern Massachusetts that would eventually extend from Boston to Fitchburg and beyond. The Fitchburg Line at Concord was built by Irish laborers, and the train made its first stop at Concord in June, 1844, about a year before Thoreau took up residence at Walden Pond. As noted by Laura Walls, the author of a major biography of Thoreau: “The railroad prompted the entire venture at Walden Pond” – It was the arrival of the railroad in 1844 that prompted Ralph Waldo Emerson to purchase more than 11 acres of land at Walden Pond to protect the woodland from land developers, and upon which Thoreau built his one-room house. As Walls rightly notes, here Thoreau laid the groundwork for the field that would come to be known as ecology, and foresaw the dawn of the Anthropocene: “We have constructed a fate, an *Atropos*, that never turns aside ... Men are advertised that at a certain hour and minute these bolts will be shot toward particular points of the compass ... the bell rings, and I must get off the track and let the cars go by ...”

Course of Straight Line between Stations 404 & 410. N 46° W
 " " " Sta 418 & 438, N 30° W
 " " " Sta 442 & 479 N 22½ W
 " " *Walden Pond Straight Line* N 23½ W
 " " *Concord Plain* " " N 11° W
 " " *Minis Cut* " " N 19¼ W
 " " *Little Wells mouth* " " N 62¼ W
 " " *Straight Line between Sta 568¼ and 573* N 8¼ E.



Most of the notebook entries and plans are written and drawn in ink, together with annotations and a few pages in pencil, in one or possibly two hands. They contain descriptions of the line and land, plans and maps, records and tables of surveying measurements and calculations, monthly costs of work done and by whom it was carried out, and other calculations and associated notes. In addition to a "Survey of Walden Pond," the volumes contain surveys of township properties and privately owned lands at Kendal Green, Weston (including lots owned by Albert Hobbs, Jonathan Warren, Ebenezer Tucker, George Garfield, and several other prominent landowners). Also included are plans and architectural drawings of the proposed Railroad Depot at Concord.

A rare, neatly compiled set of surveys, providing an important primary historical record of the construction of the Fitchburg line at Concord, of which Thoreau remarks and reflects upon at length in *Walden*. [BTC#547316]



*Lectures on Surgery
Delivered by
Philip Syng Physick M.D.
and Professor of Surgery
In the University of Pennsylvania
at Philadelphia
Volume 3d
By Silas C. Cook N.Y. North Second Street
Philadelphia (Amey)*

22 (Medicine)

(Philip Syng PHYSICK) Silas C. COOK

[Manuscript Notebook]: Dr. Silas Cook's Lecture Notes taken from Philip Syng Physick's Lectures on Surgery delivered in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 1812-13

(Philadelphia: 1812-13)

\$7500

Manuscript notebook. Small quarto (6½" x 7¾"). Contains 85 manuscript pages written in ink on the rectos and versos, in two separately paginated parts. Each part (or "volume") consists of two lectures: Lecture 4 - Mortification (pp. 1-12) and Lecture 5 - Wounds (pp. 13-42); [Lecture 6] - Wounds, continued (pp. [2], 1-24) and Lecture 7: Ulcers (pp. 24-42). Original marbled paper wrappers, with a bookseller's printed paper titling label: "Sold by T. Desilver, 220, Market, and 152 South 6th St." mounted on front cover. The label is titled in manuscript: "Notes on Surgery, Volume 3d - per Silas C. Cook" Laid-in is a folded octavo sheet titled: "Recipe for Pills," which lists the ingredients of cough and digestive pills. One page in the notebook also contains a recipe for "Cathartics Emetic." The wrapper is torn at head of spine with some loss, spine and left edge of front cover mended with old strips of clear tape, minor toning and scattered short tears and nicks, very good overall.

A remarkable notebook documenting early American diagnosis and treatments of "mortification" (defined as "the certain destruction or death of any part [of the body]"); and of multiple types of wounds, including: punctured, lacerated, and penetrating wounds; wounds of the face and abdomen, etc., as well as gun shot wounds. Also included is a final lecture on ulcers. Celebrated today as the "Father of American Surgery," Philip Syng Physick was among the few doctors who remained in Philadelphia to care for the sick during the city's devastating Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793. A surgeon at Pennsylvania Hospital (1784-1861) and professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, Physick was one of the most sought-after medical lecturers of the 19th Century. His lectures prepared a generation of surgeons for service throughout America, including Dr. Silas Cook.

Born in 1791, Silas Cook was raised in Morristown, New Jersey and pursued his medical studies under the guidance of Dr. Lewis Condit, a leading Morris County physician. He attended Physick's medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the winters of 1812 and 1813. Licensed to practice in 1813, he conducted a successful practice throughout New Jersey until 1842. From 1842 until 1857, he was located at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was rated as one of Easton's most skillful and successful physicians. In 1857 he returned to Hackettstown, New Jersey, and continued in practice until his death in 1873.

An important notebook documenting contemporary surgical procedures and the education of an early American doctor in the early 19th Century. [BTC#550272]

Lecture 4 Mortification

Mortification is the certain destruction or death of any part. It is of two kinds 1st Inflammatory or that which is preceded by inflammation.

2^d Debilitative or that proceeding from languor. Of the first kind the causes are violent



MAIN BASE OF THE
PUNITIVE EXPEDITION
COLUMBUS N.M. 1916

J.U. MEDLEY
PHOTOGRAPHER
EL-PASO, TEX.

23 (Mexican Border War)

J.U. MEDLEY, Photographer El-Paso, Tex.

*[Panoramic Photograph]: Main Base of the Punitive Expedition
Columbus, N.M. 1916*

El Paso: J.U. Medley 1916

\$1500

Sepia-toned gelatin silver panoramic photo. Approximately 56" x 10". Currently framed and unexamined out of the frame, but appears near fine or better. An impressive panorama of the sprawling camp, with masses of barracks, corrals, tents, and quartermaster's warehouses; along with train tracks and a train in the right foreground. The Expedition was probably the central event in the Mexican Border War, set along the Texas and New Mexico border with Mexico, and was mounted to counter an attack on Columbus by Pancho Villa. [BTC#450532]



24 (Missouri) Theodore McGILL

Six Letters from a New Arrival to St. Louis, Missouri sent between 1819 and 1821

St. Louis, Missouri Territory: 1819-1821

\$5000

Six letters from Theodore McGill, a New Jersey resident documenting his arrival and life in St. Louis, Missouri between 1819 and 1821, giving his initial impressions of the city, its people, and his activities in the two years before statehood. Each of the letters are composed of a single folio sheet folded to make four pages and sealed with wax, four with St. Louis Missouri Territory covers. Overall very good with small scattered stains, a few chips and tears at many of the folds.

McGill was born in New Jersey about 1799, in Burlington Country, close to Trenton. At the age of 19 he headed west reaching St. Louis, Missouri Territory in the summer of 1819. In his first letter dated July 10, he tells his cousin Anne his trip was very lonely "as the houses are 25 to 30 miles apart" but when he arrived was well met by "my Jersey acquaintances" who had already made the trip. Still, he was unsure of his new city: "S. Louis, which you have heard so much is about as large as Trenton but not half as handsome and the inhabitants, how shall I describe them - they are the most motly set I ever saw. The most delicate ladies would by no means pass for white in Jersey and the most dissolute people I ever saw - yet there are some few exceptions. ... The gentleman's lady who I live with is a very handsome little French woman a shade darker than Jersey."

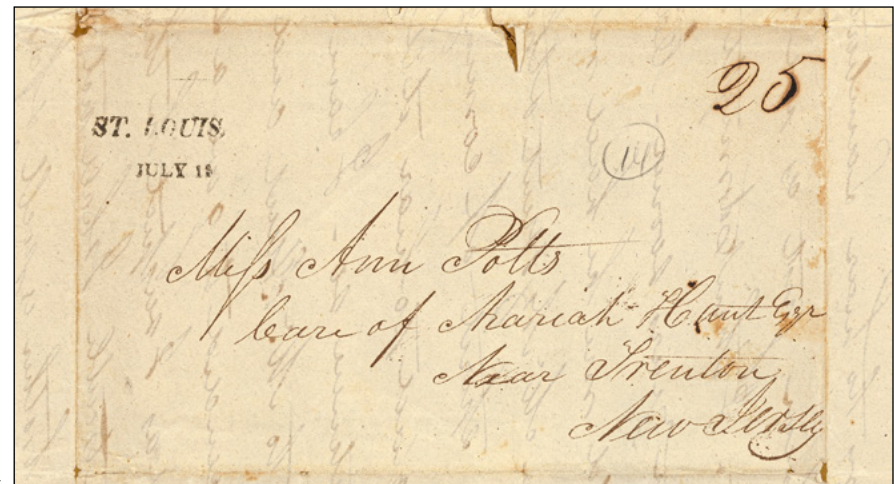
McGill's next letter is dated April 14, 1820, nearly a year later. In it he explains to his cousin that while his fortunes haven't changed, he has no intention of leaving, pointing to the rapid growth of St. Louis: "We have had our Town quite lively for some time back - goodly numbers of people are coming here daily some to view our fair country and some to spend their day here - among other curiosities that have arrived here is an excellent company of Actors that are said to be equal to the Phila. & company." By July McGill writes again describing how the "mosquitoes are so thick that I can hardly see the paper" and that the fever has moved swiftly through the area: "The fever has already commenced its ravages among the Irish - God knows how I shall get through." McGill also mentions notable St. Louis resident William Hunt: "I have been trying to persuade him to visit Jersey but I believe he is afraid some of you girls will steal his heart from him which, as he grows old & prudent, he guards with the greatest care." Hunt led the first major party to cross the continent to the Pacific following Lewis and Clark. He opened up the fur trade in the service of John Jacob Astor, settling in St. Louis following his success, and was appointed Postmaster General of St. Louis by President James Monroe.

In December of that same year, McGill writes again to Potts to explain he has been away for several months and the effects of the Bank Panic of 1819 had finally arrived in St. Louis: "the hard times which have been so severely felt to the easterward have at length reached this place and my next move will be further off." Still, the nightlife remains some consolation to the young man: "The weather has been very cold here already. There has been considerable sleighing and the town is quite lively. We have cotillion balls every week and sometimes often the French girls are fonder of dancing than anything else, and when they get at it they never know when to stop. They will dance continually all night."

McGill's final two letters were written in February and November 1821, several months before and after Missouri is brought into the Union as part of the controversial Missouri Compromise in August. In the first, McGill announces he is shortly heading out on a surveying trip to the head of the Illinois River, describing himself dressed in "Buckskin with a belt full of knives and pistols bearing a good deal the resemblance not a little of the disposition of an Indian which by the by are to be my associates for the next four months. The trip will be somewhat disagreeable but if I succeed in my expectations it will be the means of my acquiring something." By his November letter it appears he has success and is set for another surveying trip in the "wild woods of Illinois and will return God knows when but returning some time in January provided I do not freeze to death as it is quite an airy part of the country for a winter campaign."

McGill did not freeze to death and appears to have continued to prosper. Research shows that by the 1830s, McGill had found his place in St. Louis and was doing exceedingly well. Various sources list him as president of the Union Insurance Company, director of the St. Louis' first gas-light company, an elected member of the board for The Bank of the State of Missouri, and a successful merchant, who with business partner Henry Von Phul, negotiated a business dispute with the aid of a young Illinois lawyer named Abraham Lincoln. By 1850 McGill relocated down the Mississippi River to New Orleans with his six children, dying there in 1860.

An engaging group of letters from young man seeking his fortune in frontier Missouri Territory who became a valued citizen. [BTC#445819]





25 (Native American)

Henry RENCOUNTRE

[Folk Art]: Tintype Portrait of Hampton Institute Student in Handmade Beaded Frame

(Hampton Institute): [circa 1890s]

\$12,500

Framed portrait. Tintype, measuring approximately 2¼" x 4", in a handmade, bell-shaped beaded frame with off-white muslin backing, measuring approximately 5½" x 8½". With "Henry Re[n]countre / Hampton Institute" in manuscript on verso. Light wear and trifle soiled, near fine.

According to various government publications by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Henry Rencountre was a blacksmith student at the Hampton Institute in the early 1880s. He was three-quarter Sioux and one-part French from the Lower Brule Agency, located in central South Dakota, whose birth name was Ah-Leh (Stepping On). He attended Hampton along with his nephew Lezedo, a carpentry student, and niece Francis, whose birth name was Haygacktome (Elk Spider). Both were the children of Henry's brother Alex, who attended and taught at the White River Camp School before later settling in St. Albans, a settlement near the Lower Brule Agency, where he became a prosperous farmer with help from his son Lezedo. Little more could be found about of Henry, who appears to have been sent to Hampton in 1878, where, according to one report, "worked well at first, and is now home sick." He appears to have left Hampton in 1881 and died just three years later in 1884 at the age of 24, with no cause of death listed.

A remarkable piece of Hampton Institute arts and crafts, featuring a portrait of a well-dressed Hampton Institute student in an elaborate beaded and sewn frame. Rencountre poses with a chair in front of a painted backdrop. The bell-shaped frame has rows of elaborately sewn clear beads, accented with red, yellow, green, and blue beads. Some of the beads are sewn in highly decorative twisted threads and nine small loops hang from the bottom. The background is predominately off-white muslin, with pieces of red and maroon cloth added as highlights. A beaded loop at the top for hanging seems to have been added later. [\[BTC#512535\]](#)



Henry Rencountre,
Hampton,
Institute,

26 (New Jersey)

[Archive]: A Collection of Manuscript Estate Documents for Historic Properties in the City of Burlington, New Jersey, Signed by Notable Colonial and Post-Colonial Figures, Including Chief Justice James Kinsey, General Joseph Bloomfield, Philadelphia Lawyer Horace Binney, and Writer Mary Griffith (1794-1835)
(Burlington, New Jersey: 1794-1935)

\$25,000

An archive of 23 documents consisting of a 1794 "Field Book" land survey (with several hand drawn maps), and 21 associated property deed indentures and agreements: most dating from 1796-1847, with a later three from 1868, 1872, and 1935. The 1794 Field Survey has some partial splitting along the horizontal folds and fraying to the edges of three final fold-out leaves; two other documents (from 1809 and 1830) have some splitting along the folds; very good overall with scattered short tears at the edges. The collection documents the history of several adjoining properties located at the heart of Burlington's historic district extending from the Delaware River to St. Mary's Episcopal Church (built in 1703), and Wood Street westerly to Talbot Street. Also included is a rare engraved map (circa 1810), of 112,000 acres of wilderness lands in northwestern Pennsylvania owned by William Griffith, who was a New Jersey U.S. Circuit Judge appointed by John Adams, and the Mayor of Burlington.

Much of the original Burlington City property, owned by the brothers Richard and William Smith, appears to have been inherited by William and Rachel Coxe (Smith) in the mid-1790s. Portions of the property later came into the possession of Horace Binney and other notable figures from Philadelphia and Burlington, including: Thomas Isaac Wharton (a Captain in the War of 1812 and an important legal scholar); and the writer Mary Griffith (author of *Three Hundred Years Hence*, the first known utopian novel by an American woman).

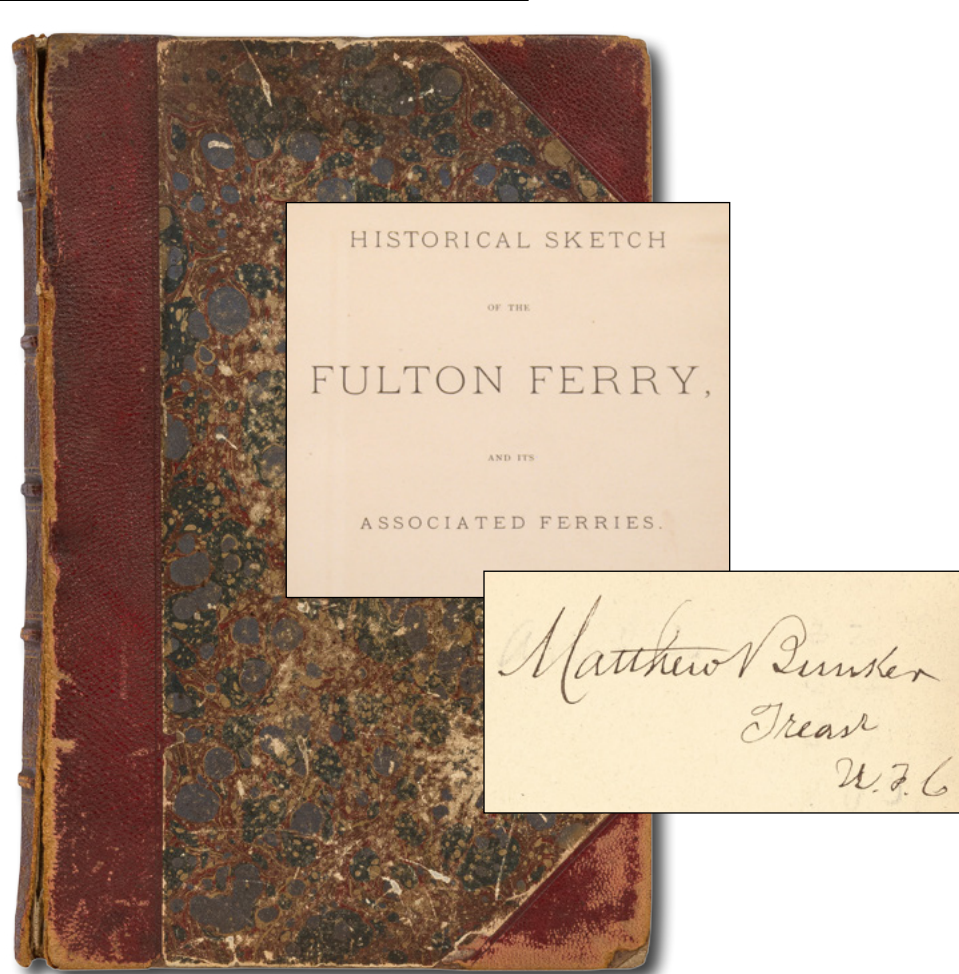
The collection documents how significant portions of the property were owned or "conveyed" by women such as Rachel Coxe, (the only surviving child and heir of Richard Smith) Bloomfield's wife Mary McIlvaine, Mary Griffith, and Mary Destouet, who was compelled to sell her husband's house for one dollar to John Broomhead in 1868. The "highly respected" John Broomhead operated a tanning business on Wood Street.

In addition to principal signatories like Rachel and William Coxe, Binney and Wharton (and their wives); the collection includes documents Signed by several historically important figures: James Kinsey (a member of the Continental Congress and Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court), Joseph Bloomfield (a Revolutionary war hero and fourth Governor of New Jersey), U.S. Supreme Court Justice Henry Baldwin, and two successive Chief Justices of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court: William Tilghman and John Gibson.

One document from 1796 is handwritten on parchment and the final document from 1935 is typed, else all of the other documents (other than the engraved map) are handwritten in ink on folio paper sheets. All but four (copied in 1832-33) are original documents signed by the principal parties and witnesses.

An important collection that contains a significant amount of primary historical and biographical information about several properties in Burlington's historic district, and of the eminent owners and tenants who lived there in the years following the Revolutionary War. A detailed list of all 23 documents is available. [BTC#456284]





27 (New York, Ferry)
Henry Evelyn PIERREPONT
(Matthew Bunker)

Historical Sketch of the Fulton Ferry, and its Associated Ferries

Brooklyn: Eagle Job and Book Printing Department 1879

\$300

First edition. Tall octavo. Illustrated with a frontispiece plate with a mounted albumen photograph, and 16 full-page wood engravings and maps. Also included is an additional map: "Old Ferry District of the Village, 1816" not listed on the contents page. Contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards, gilt spine, marbled endpapers. Author's name written in pencil on the front free endpaper. Signed in ink on the front fly leaf by Matthew Bunker, Treasurer of the Union Ferry Company (and father of the painter Dennis Miller Bunker). Small bookplate on the front pastedown, the binding is worn, both hinges are split with front cover nearly detached, a few text pages and wood-engraved plates are detached (all present), light damp staining on the upper right margin of some text pages at the front. A fair only copy, but with a nice association. [BTC#363633]

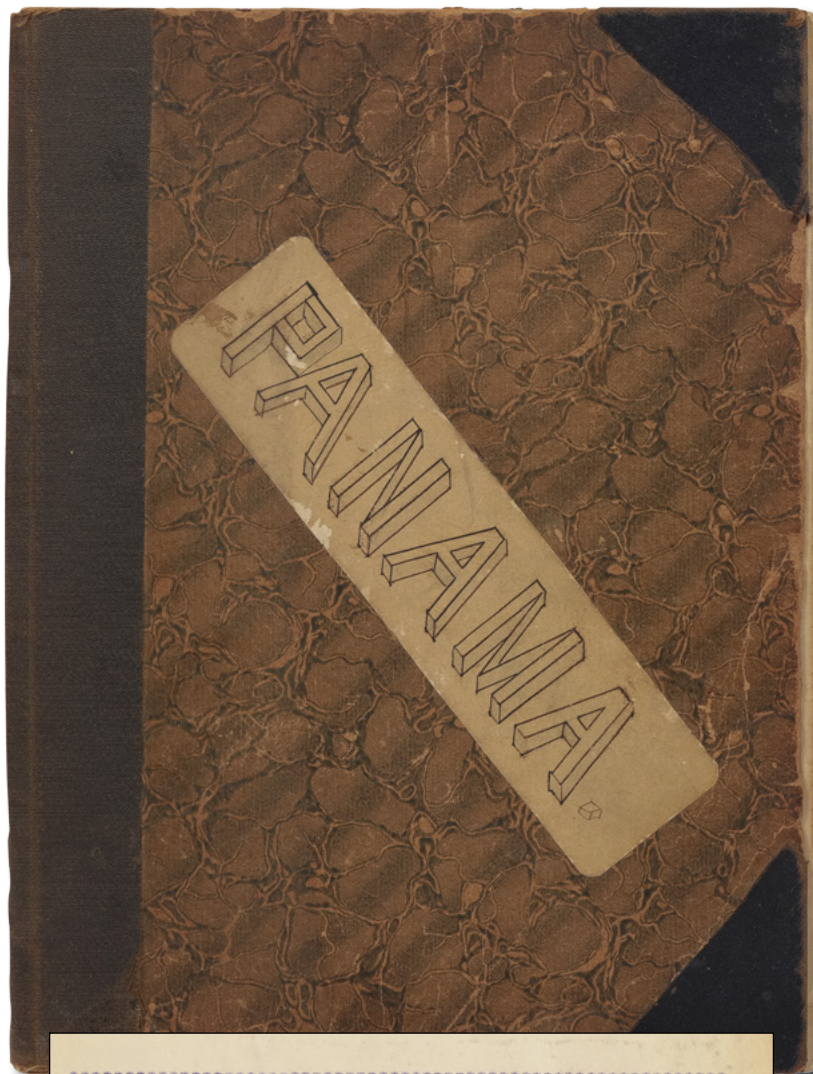


28 (Occult)
Q.K. Philander DOESTICKS
The Witches of New York

Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson and Brothers (1858)

\$650

First edition. Octavo. Publisher's brown cloth stamped in gilt and blind. Early owner name and a bit of foxing on the title page, corners a little bumped and rubbed, still a very good or better copy. "A Faithful Revelation and Exposition of the Doings of all the Principle Astrologists, Sorceresses, Prophets, Clairvoyants, Witches, Planet Readers, and Other Votaries of the Black Art in the City of New York." [BTC#550307]



29 (Panama Canal)

[Author Unknown]

[Manuscript]: *The Panama Canal, and Panama*

The following pages are the facts and impressions seen and stamped upon the memory of one who visited Panama and who was busy while there

[Circa 1910; no earlier than 1909]

\$1200

Quarto blank book. 60 spirit duplicated pages printed in purple on both sides of 30 leaves. Many illustrations from commercial or other printed sources, postcards, and one original gelatin silver photograph inserted. Early but not original canvas spine reinforcement and marbled papercovered boards with "Panama" hand-inked on the front board. Edgewear on the boards with some modest tears on some of the folding illustrations, a few small hand corrections, very good.

A detailed account of the history, business, and construction of the Panama Canal written during the construction by American crews. Close observations of the construction and conditions obviously made first hand, and concluded while construction of the Canal was still underway. While the author remains unknown, it seems he (gender from context) had some knowledge of engineering, as well as a close eye for both the locale and local inhabitants. While the narrator often mentions his physical presence at the construction, likely as a member of the construction crew, he gives very few other hints as to his identity, although a closer reading of the text might reveal additional hints. As the narrative concludes, with a tribute to the men involved in the construction, it is clear that the Canal project was well along but as yet incomplete. The American construction (building on an earlier failed French attempt) occupied the years 1904-1914, the narration informing our attribution of the date to around 1910. However, as with the author's identity, a closer reading could certainly narrow the timeframe of the narrative.

A nice contemporary account of the construction of the Panama Canal. [\[BTC#427425\]](#)

At the office of the chief engineer at Culebra there is a relief map of the canal zone, showing a completed canal, locks dam and spillway. From this map the dam appears a great ridge running across the valley, as if made when the hills were made and by the same power. In the construction of the locks and the spillway at Gatun dam, more than 500,000 cubic yards of clay and rock were excavated, giving the best possible foundation for the completed work. The floors of the locks are of cement and are twenty feet thick of this material, and this great body of cement is re-inforced every few feet by with upright pieces of old French railroad rails. Above this

THE PANAMA CANAL. AND PANAMA.

The following pages are the facts and impressions
seen and stamped upon the memory of one who visited Panama
and who was busy while there.

We did not see it all, and much that we did see has since
passed from memory, that which supplies materials for these pages.

To Benjamin Wright Captain of the fourth Military Company or Train,
 Band in the Sixth Regiment of Militia in the Colony of Connecticut - Greeting
 Your Lieutenant having made Application to me to be dismissed from his
 said office and offered such Reasons therefor as I Judge sufficient: —
 There are therefore to order and direct you to cause Legal Warning to be
 given to all the Officers and Soldiers Belonging to said Company and all others
 allowed's Vote in the Choice of Commission officers to meet at such time &
 Place as you shall appoint and ^{being} to meet you are to lead them to the Choice of a
 Lieut^t and such other officers as shall be found necessary to fill up
 said Band and make Return thereof to the General Assembly of this Colony
 at their next meeting Given under my hand in Glastonbury the
 12th Day of June A.D. 1776 —
 Elizur Tallcott Colo^l

Whereas the within order I caused Legal Warning to be given to the Officers
 and Soldiers Belonging to the Company under my Command and all others Living within
 the Limits therein allowed by law to vote In the Choice of Commission officers to meet
 at the usual place of parade for said Company on the 18th Day of June Instant and
 being so met I did them to the Choice of a Lieut. and they made Choice of Mr
 Solomon Buckley to be their Lieutenant Who was Chosen by a majority of the
 votes of the voters then present — Certified by Benjamin Wright Captain
 Weathersfield June 19th 1776 —
 Of the Hon. General Assembly
 of the Colony of Connecticut now sitting
 in Hartford in said Colony
 In the Lower House
 The foregoing Officers are established in the Office to which
 they are certified to be Chosen
 Test Titus Hosmer Clerk
 Concern in the upper House
 Test George Wylllys Secretary
 Jun 19 1776
 J. Hosmer
 J. Wylllys

30 (Revolutionary War)
(Titus HOSMER)
Col. Elizur TALLCOTT [or Talcott]

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

\$2200

Handwritten document or letter on laid paper Signed by Col. Tallcott. Approximately 9" x 8". Slightly irregular margins, small tears and folds, else near fine. Tallcot tells Captain Wright: "Your Lieutenant having made application to me to be dismiss from his said office....[I] therefore... order and direct you to cause Legal Warning to be given to all the officers and soldiers belong to s[ai]d and all others allowed to vote in the choice of Commission officers to meet... lead them to choice of a Lieutn. and such other officers as shall be found... Given under my hand in Glastonbury, [Connecticut] the 12th Day of June A.D. 1776."

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

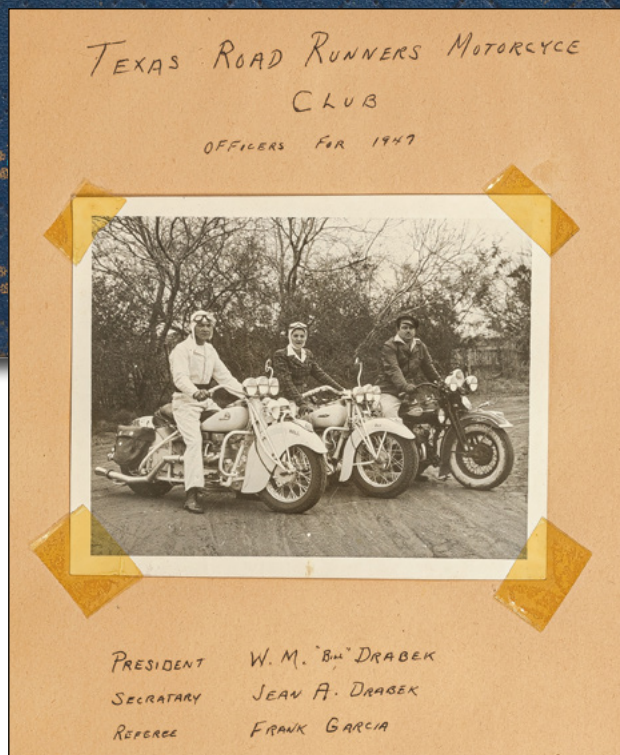
Elizur Tallcott was Colonel of the Sixth Regiment during 1775-1776, in 1776 he would have been 67, relatively aged by military standards.

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

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

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

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



31 (Texas)

(William and Jean DRABEK)

[Photo Album]: The Texas Roadrunners: A Co-ed Motorcycle Club in the Lone Star State, 1947-48

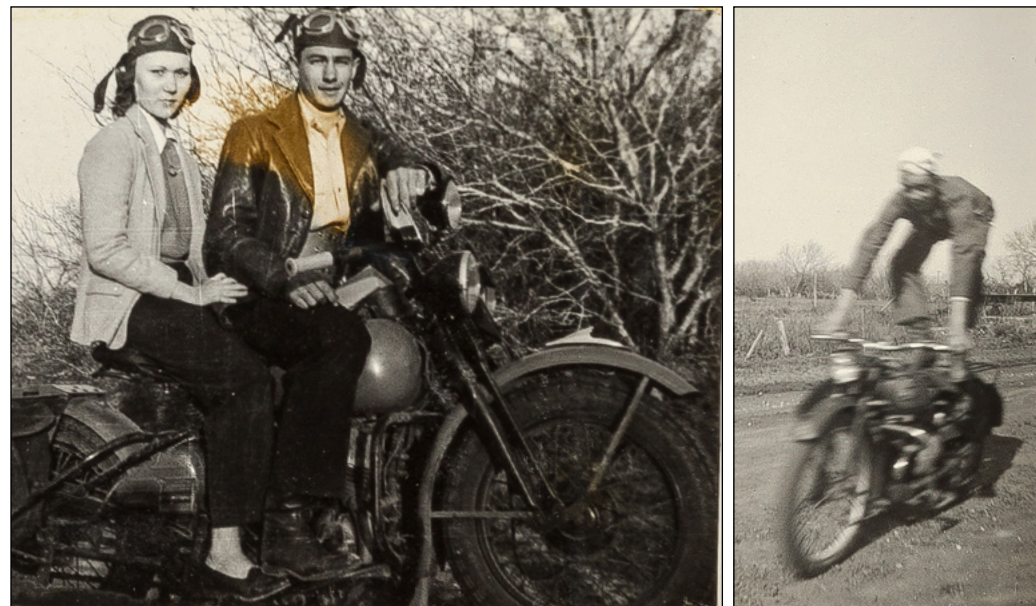
(Kingsville, Texas: 1947-48)

\$3500

Large quarto. Measuring 12¼" x 14¼". String-bound blue patterned leatherette boards. Contains 162 gelatin silver prints and five color prints, most dating from 1947 (including a few from 1948), together with several pieces of ephemera (newspaper and magazine clippings, leaflets and tickets), taped onto the rectos and versos of thick paper leaves. The photographs measure from 2½" x 4" to 8" x 10", with handwritten captions in ink identifying club members and motorcycle events. Laid in are two 8" x 10" prints. Corners are bumped, the leaves are toned with some scattered chipping at the edges, the transparent cellophane tape is toned at the edges of several photographs, about 15 prints have surface abrasions or tears, good or better overall.

A scrapbook of photographs and associated ephemera commemorating the inaugural year of the Texas Roadrunners, a co-ed Kingsville-based American Motorcycle Association (A.M.A.) club, with dynamic snapshots of the cyclists' high-octane activities across the Lone Star State. Included are scenes of men and women participating in races, runs, and trails in Mathis Lake, San Antonio, Pharr, Falfurrias, and Corpus Christi; as well as photographs of the club members hanging out, drinking beers, watching races, and posing proudly on their bikes. There are a handful of images depicting some Roadrunners attempting brazen stunts, including views of one club member driving through a free-standing barn door that has been set on fire. Also present are photos of club members proudly displaying a banner for winning the 1947 A.M.A. Safety Award, despite evidence to the contrary as documented in the photographs.

A remarkable collection of lively images likely compiled by the club's president William "Bill" Drabek and his wife Jean A. Drabek, who served as the club's secretary. [BTC#548979]



march 1947



Inscribed by Sir Joseph Banks to David Hosack

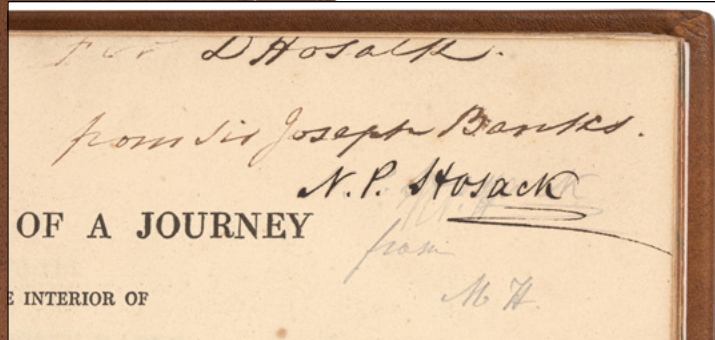
32 (Travel)

Clarke ABEL; (Joseph Banks and David Hosack)

Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China ... in the Years 1816 and 1817

London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown 1818

\$25,000



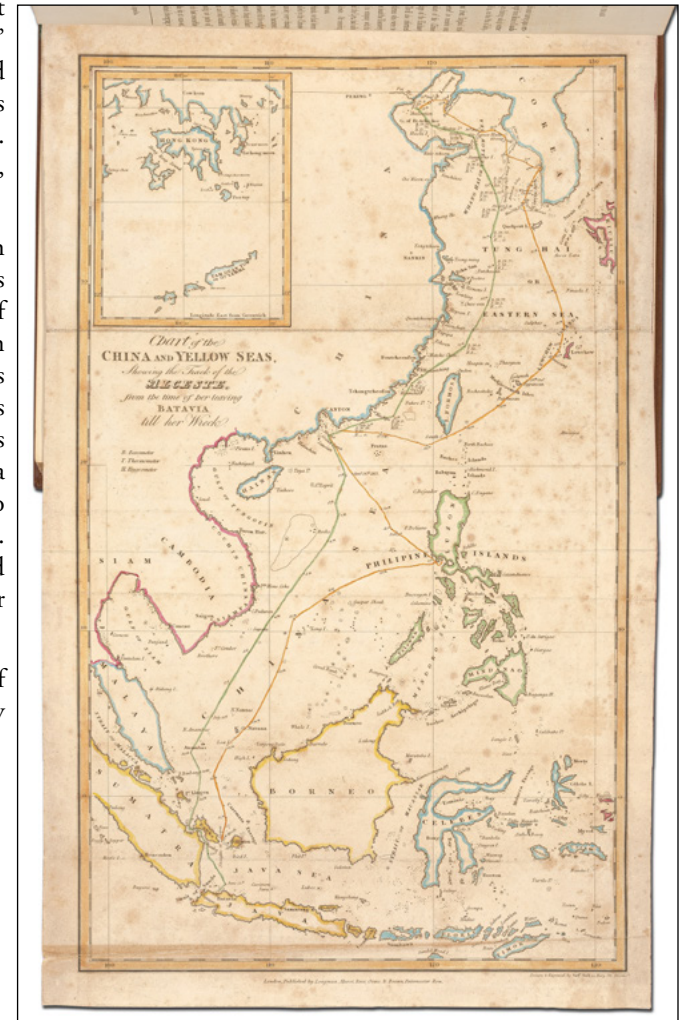
Quarto. pp. [i-v] vi-xvi, [1] 2-420. Illustrated with 19 engraved plates, of which eight are hand-colored and four engraved maps, of which two are folded and one is hand-colored. Inscribed by Joseph Banks to David Hosack on the title page: "For D Hosack from Sir Joseph Banks." Additionally Inscribed underneath in pencil by Hosack's daughter Mary to her younger brother Nathaniel: "N.P. Hosack from M.H." Nathaniel's name is overwritten with his signature in ink.

Professionally bound in modern period-style lightly speckled calf, gilt spine with dark red morocco title label, both boards tooled in gold and in blind, modern endpapers, contemporary marbled edges. The hand-colored "Chart of the China and Yellow Seas" has been professionally tipped in on the original stub (It has

some additional foxing and two or three additional horizontal folds). The first line of the inscription "For D Hosack" is slightly shaved, overall toning and scattered foxing, very good.

A nice association copy between two renowned naturalists: Joseph Banks was elected to the Royal Society at age 23 and made his name in 1766 by publishing the first Linnean descriptions of the plants and animals of Newfoundland and Labrador. He won international acclaim for his participation in Captain James Cook's first voyage on HMS *Endeavour* (1768-71). David Hosack was a friend to and physician of Alexander Hamilton, who served as the attending physician at the Burr-Hamilton duel in 1804. In a tragic coincidence, Hosack had also administered medical aid to Hamilton's son Philip, three year earlier when he also died in a duel. Hosack would later found the first botanical garden in the United States, Elgin Botanic Garden, which is now the site of Rockefeller Center.

An historically important association copy, from the library of one of America's most celebrated botanist, called by contemporary Europeans "the Sir Joseph Banks of America." [BTC#440831]





33 (World War II, Art)

B.J. MORRIS

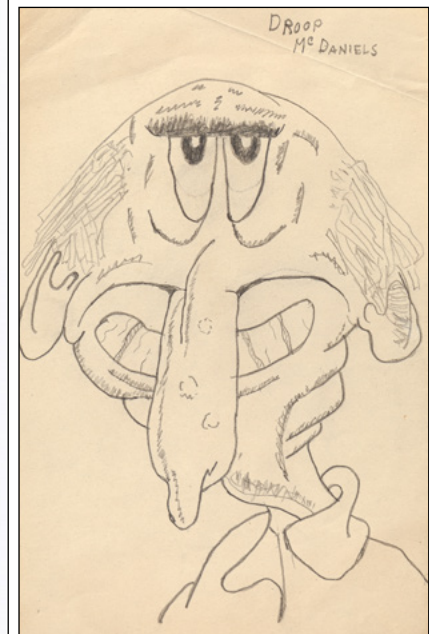
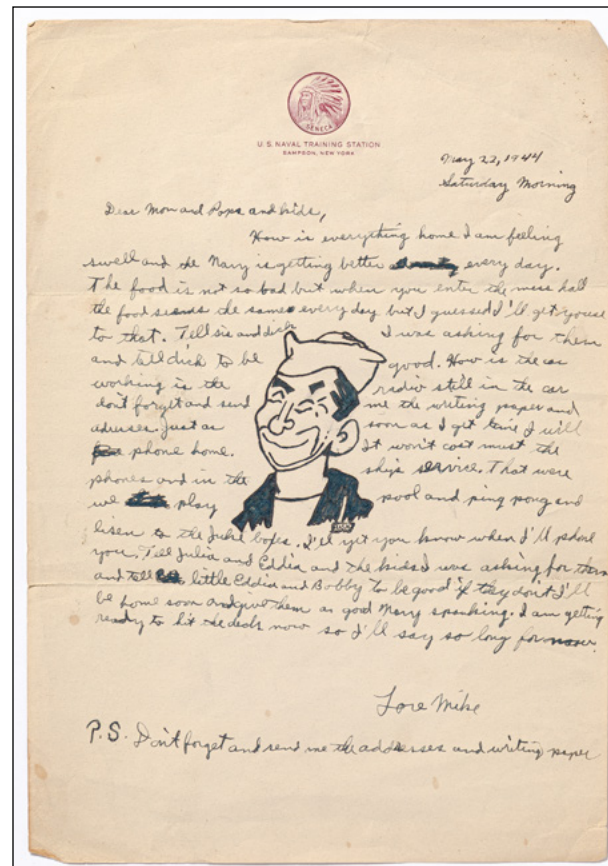
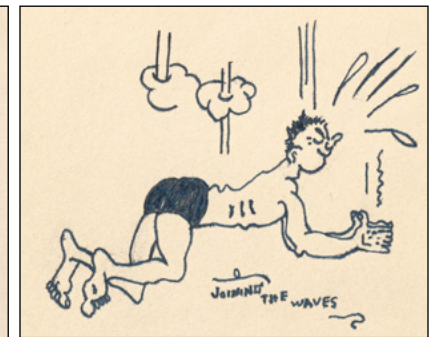
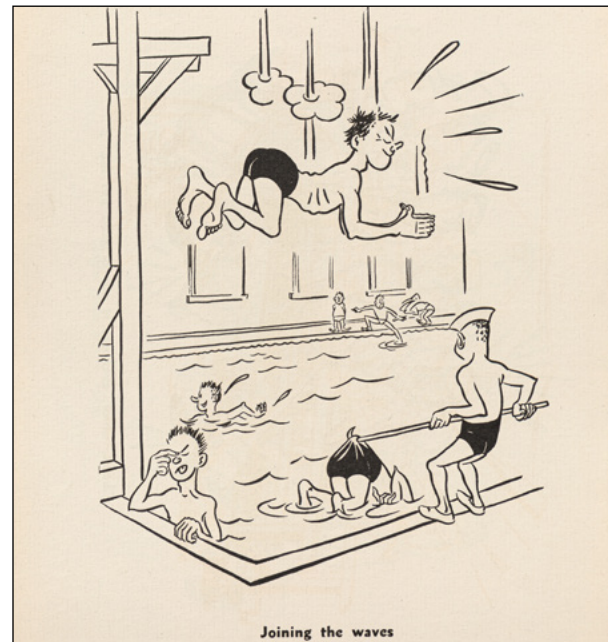
[Small Archive]: Hit Da Deck

[with] World War II-era Sketches and a Letter

Boston: The Libbie Printing Company 1944

\$750

First edition. Slim oblong quarto. Comb bound wrappers. Black and white illustrations. Detached but present wrappers and slight edgewear, very good. Additionally included are 13 sketches and a letter from a Naval seaman named "Mike." A printed book of cartoons by B.J. Morris depicting "the lighter side of Recruit Training" at the Naval Training Station during World War II. These cartoons show scenes from Morris's experience during his training with the Navy including vaccinations, meeting other recruits, and "chow." The book was owned by a naval recruit who was inspired by the cartoons and created some of his own, which are featured here on loose pages and on one letter to his parents. The final pages of the book contains the names and cities of over 100 of the owner's fellow recruits. A modest but nice collection of drawings from a naval seaman during World War II. OCLC locates no copies of *Hit Da Deck*. [BTC#448068]





34 (World War II)

Gerald M. MAYER, Raymond A. SCHUHL and Jean-Jacques WALTZ ("Hansi")

[Archive]: Materials Used in the OSS "Operation Cornflakes," an American Covert Disinformation Campaign Disseminating Propaganda in Nazi Germany

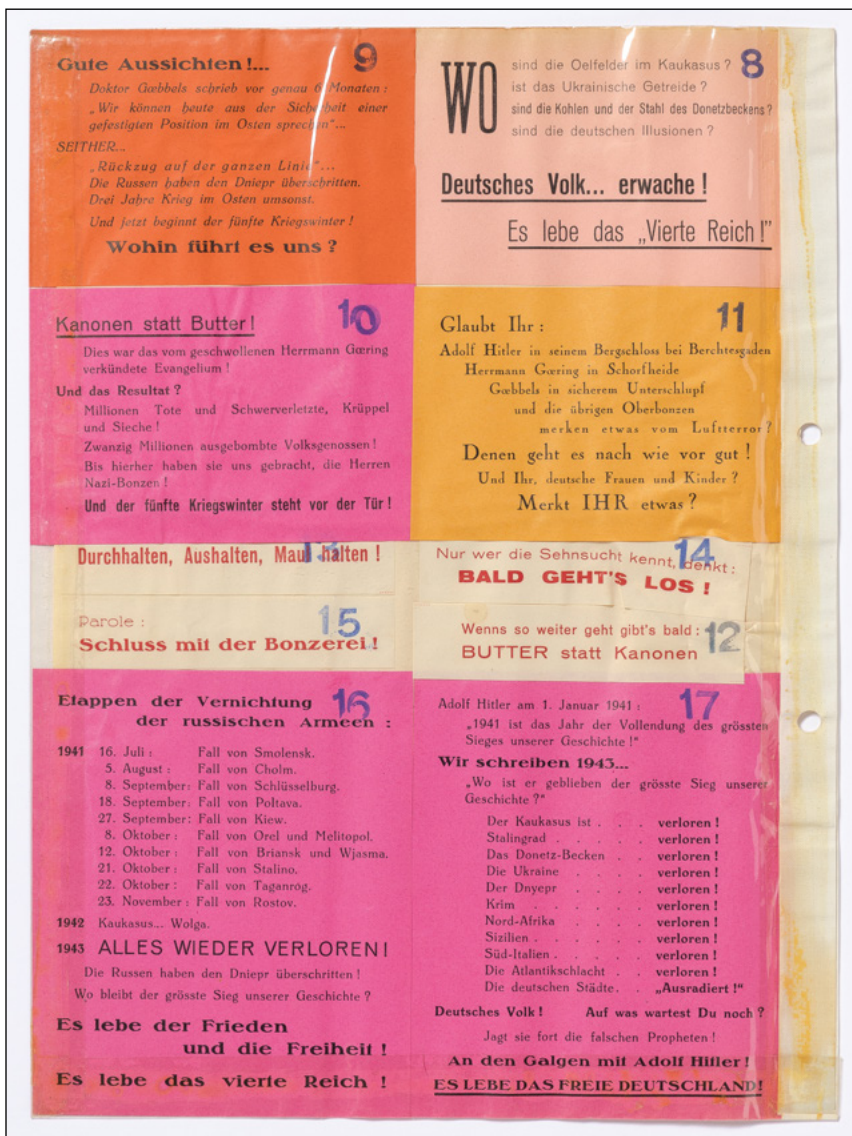
An Extensive Collection of Documentary Samples used for Subversive Deception behind Enemy Lines

[1942-45]

\$35,000

An archive belonging to Gerald Mayer, head of the Office of War Information (OWI) in Bern, Switzerland during the Second World War, and an operative for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) under Allen Dulles. The collection contains more than 360 specimens of printed propaganda leaflets, political cartoons and graphics, forged newspapers and postal stamps, and related ephemera distributed behind German lines during the war, as part of the clandestine Operation Cornflakes.

The aim of Operation Cornflakes was "to place American propaganda on the German breakfast table each morning." The operation entailed the airdropping of replicas of German mailbags filled with "fake" but properly addressed mail in the vicinity of bombed mail trains, so that during clean-up operations of the wreck the letters containing fake newspapers and other anti-Nazi propaganda would get mixed in and delivered by the Deutsche Reichpost. Leaflet bombs were also used to disseminate OSS propaganda materials inside German lines: the information wars were designed to demoralize and shake Germans' faith in their government and destabilize Hitler's regime.



The covert operation was implemented by Mayer and Dulles. Mayer's "official" job was to oversee the publication of American literature, brochures, magazines, etc., that disseminated official U.S. government information on the war. By night, however, the printing presses were turned over to the covert work of the OSS, which produced "illegal (in Switzerland) anti-Nazi propaganda until dawn, when they quietly slipped away and transported it clandestinely to Germany."

As noted by Douglas Waller (author of *Wild Bill Donovan*), Allen Dulles' "most important collaborator in the legation soon became the multilingual Gerald Mayer, a dapper German American who had arrived in Bern eight months earlier to be the representative for the Office of War Information, a propaganda agency that operated alongside Donovan's psyops teams." Mayer created material for "subversive deception within enemy and enemy-occupied countries and [was] not identifiable with any official or semi-official United Nations agency." After the war Mayer

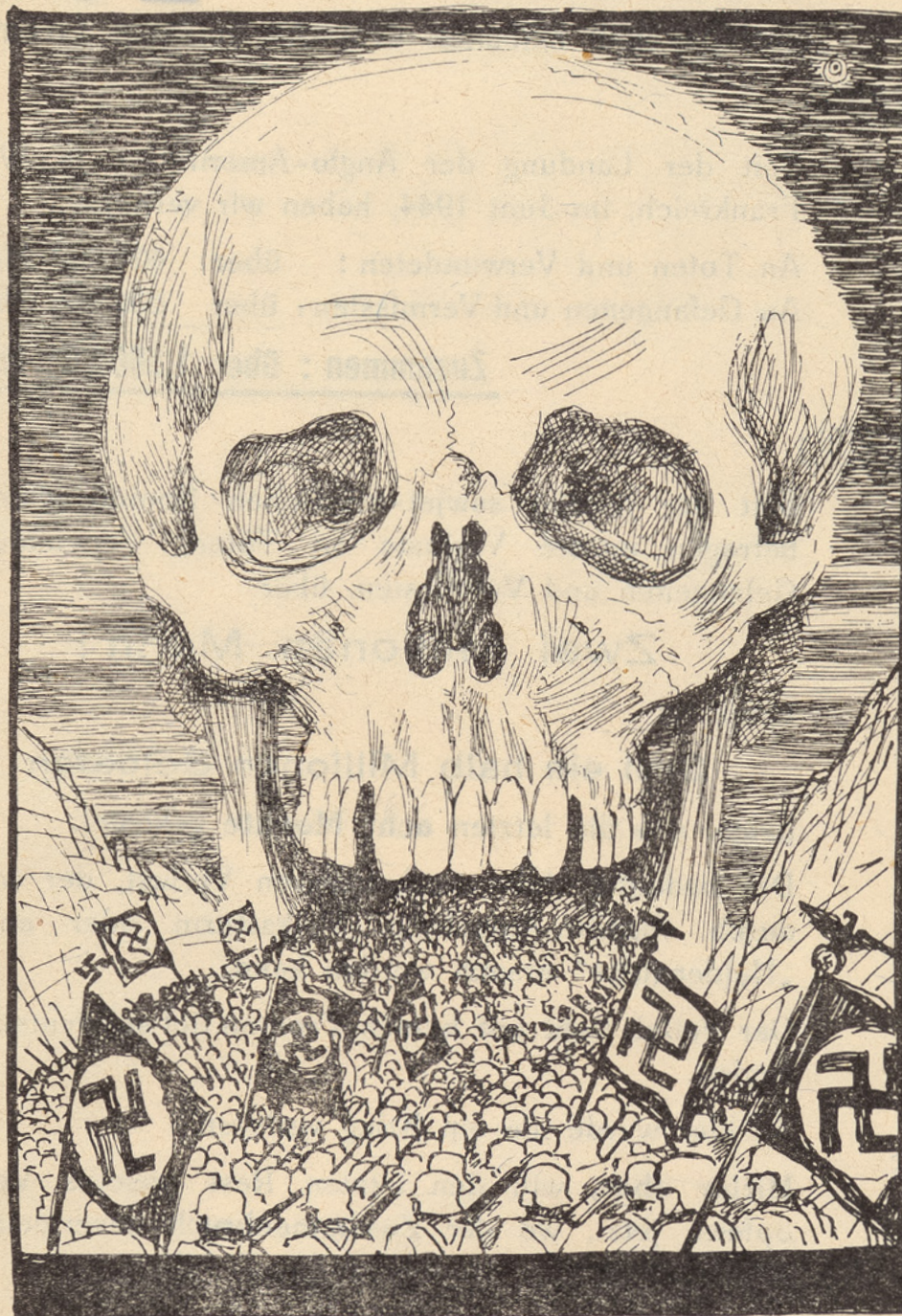
received the Medal of Freedom for his wartime service, and was named Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

The archive comprises an extensive collection of Operation Cornflakes propaganda materials, neatly preserved in plastic sleeves in two large quarto albums. Each item has an official OSS file letter or number stamp. Included is a sheet of 10 of the famous "Death Head" 12-pfennig postal stamps depicting Hitler's head as a skull (which were usually placed in the letter with other subversive materials); together with copies of the false leaflets, pamphlets, and graphics; and of the various fake newspapers such as *Das Neue Reich* and *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Among the graphic materials are cartoons, illustrated leaflets and ephemera lampooning Hitler, his henchmen, and Mussolini, including for example two illustrations by Arthur Szyk: "The New Orderlies" and "Il Duce."

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MORGENRÖ-O-T.



WILLST DU DER LETZTE TOTE DES KRIEGES SEIN?

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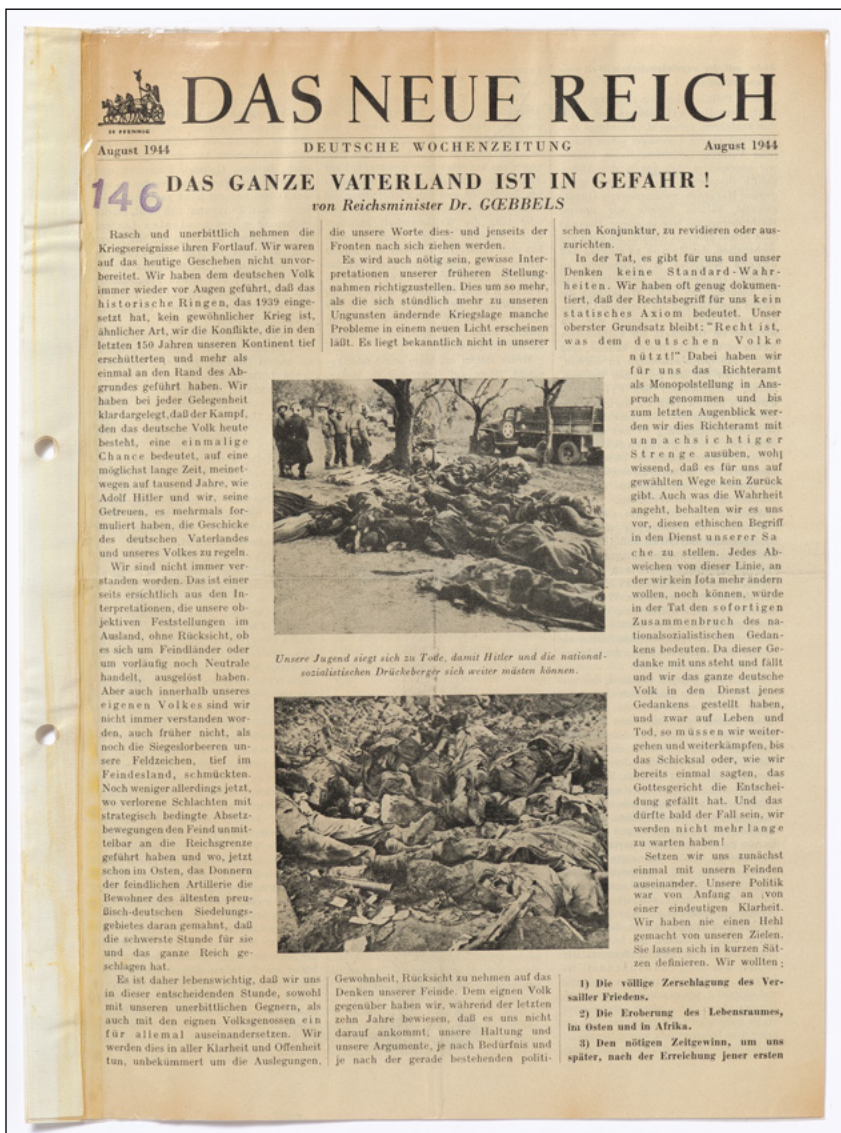
DEUTSCHER VOLKSTURM: „HÄLT.. ODER ICH SCHIESSE!“



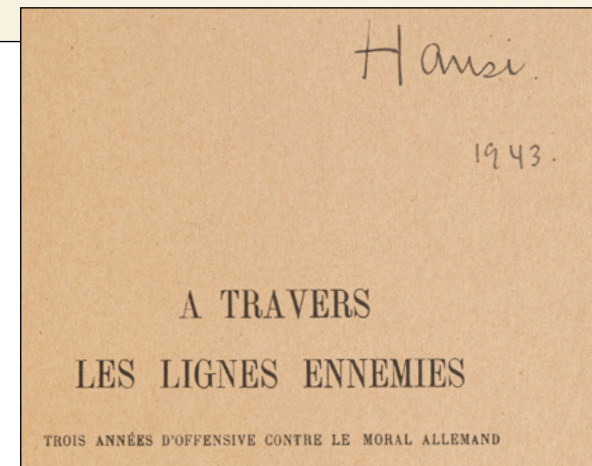
WER EIN VOLK RETTEN WILL
KANN NUR HEROISCH DENKEN

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*À mon ami Gerald-M. Mayer
en souvenir d'une collaboration
féconde de propagande clandestine
contre l'Allemagne.
Suisse, le 15 Novembre 1944
Schuhl
dit Salembier
Mort aux Boches!*



Other important collaborators who worked with Mayer to produce anti-German propaganda were the French artists: Raymond A. Schuhl, a veteran artist with the French propaganda machine (the Deuxieme Bureau), and Jean-Jacques Waltz, alias "Hansi," who had designed anti-German propaganda during World War I. Schuhl designed propaganda leaflets for the OSS under the code name "Robert Salembier." Based in Switzerland with Mayer, both men "produced counterfeit German newspapers such as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and enormous quantities of leaflets and booklets."

The archive includes a Presentation Copy of Hansi's 1922 book *A Travers Les Lignes Ennemies, Trois Annees d'Offensive Contre Le Moral Allemand* (Through Enemy Lines: A Three-Year Offensive Against German Morale). Bound in parchment with an original color painting by Hansi on the front cover that depicts a U.S. B-17 bomber flying over New York harbor dropping leaflets, the

volume was **Signed** by Hansi in 1943 and **Inscribed** by Schuhl to Mayer in 1944 [in translation]: To my friend Gerald M. Mayer as a souvenir for a fruitful collaboration of clandestine propaganda against Germany ... Mort aux Boches!"

The collection also includes an additional half-sheet of four red Hitler "Death Head" stamps; an envelope addressed to Adolf Hitler with a green Hitler 12 pfenning stamp (likely forged by Schuhl in Bern); a photograph of Dulles and presumably Mayer (found in a book belonging to Mayer); and a real photo postcard (most likely of group of OWI/OSS staffers in Switzerland).

A scarce and historically important collection very likely assembled by Gerald Mayer. Only two nearly complete collections of the OWI/OSS propaganda materials are known to exist, at the National Archives in Washington and the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. A detailed list of the materials housed in both quarto albums is available upon request. [BTC#438363]

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