



AMERICANA AND AFRICAN AMERICANA

MAX RAMBOD RARE BOOKS

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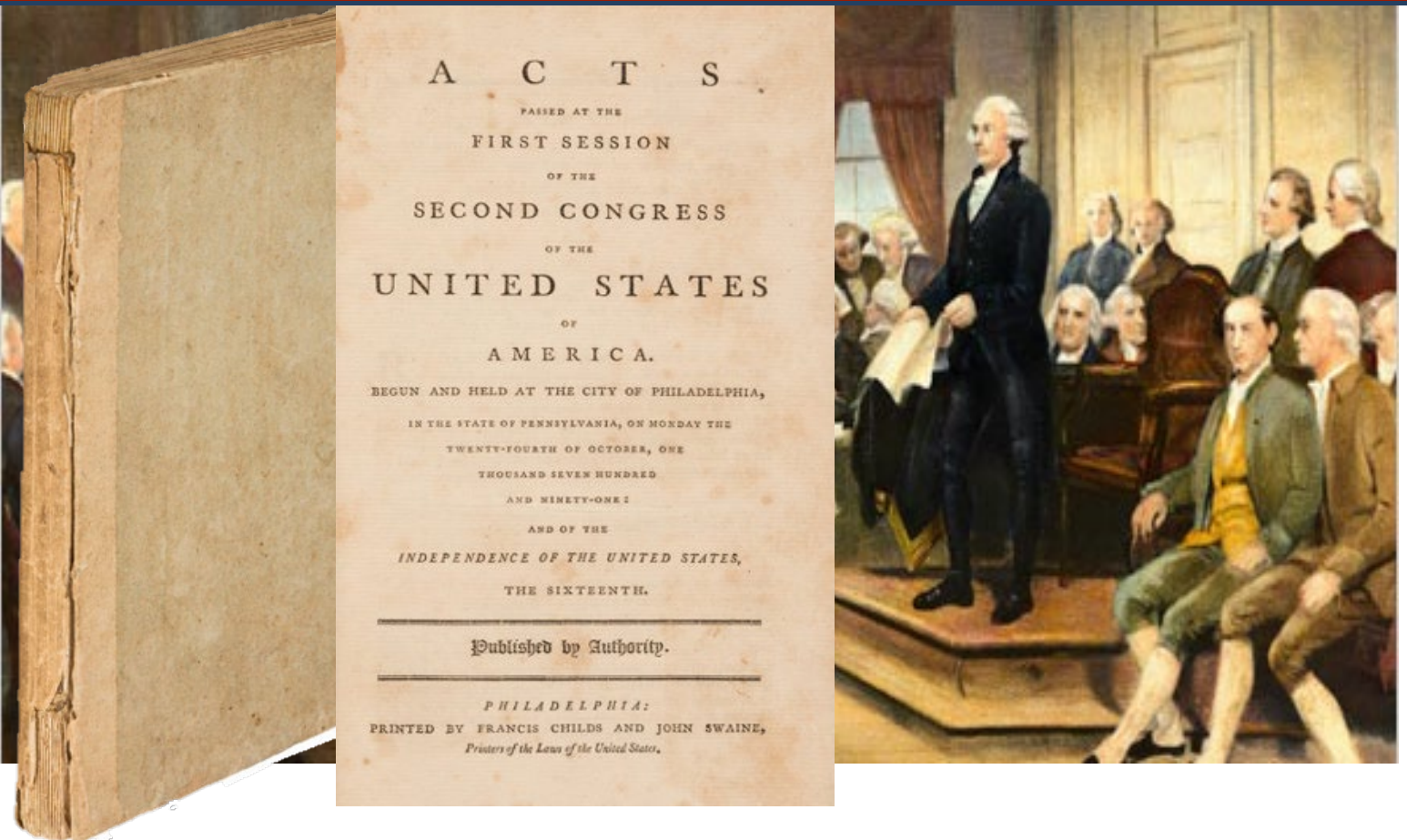
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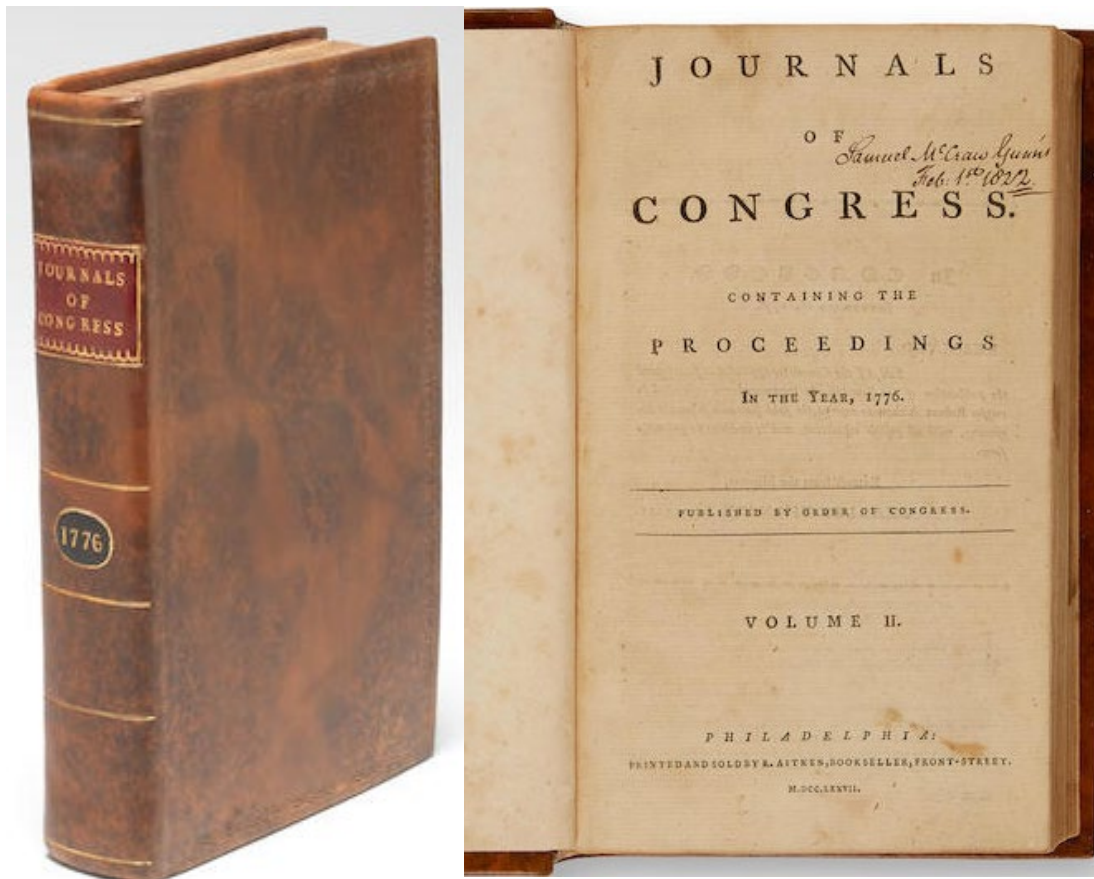
Americana



The Bill of Rights Ratified Acts of Congress, 1792

BILL OF RIGHTS. Acts Passed at the First Session of the Second Congress of the United States of America. Begun and Held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the Twenty-Fourth of October, One Thousand and Seven Hundred and Ninety-One. Philadelphia: Printed by Frances Childs and John Swaine, [1792]. First edition. \$18,000

This collection of acts includes the ratification of the Bill of Rights by several states, the establishment of the Post Office, and the whiskey tax (which would eventually provoke the infamous Whiskey Rebellion). Covering the 3rd and 4th year of George Washington's term as President. 175 pages. Original publisher's plain paper-backed boards. Almost entirely unopened. Spine chipped and worn, front joint cracked, boards worn, toned, and moderately soiled, rear hinge starting, rear free endpaper slightly loose, endleaves toned and foxed, text toned, with some offsetting and scattered foxing, page 159 chipped at upper corner (not affecting text). Still, very good in the rare original boards. This First Edition is very rare, with no other copies we can find currently on the market, and only 3 among auction records of the last 25 years.



**A Rare and Important Publication in the Birth of the United States
Journals of Congress, 1776
with its original printing of the Declaration of Independence**

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS. Containing the Proceedings in the Year, 1776. Published by Order of Congress. Volume II [containing the Declaration of Independence]. Philadelphia: Robert Aitken, 1777. The most important in Aitken's run of 13 volumes printed. Of the 532 that came off the press, many were destroyed along with Aitken's press when the British invaded Philadelphia. Few are known today. Of the many variations of the Declaration that appeared during the Revolution, this one was voted by Congress to be the authentic text. \$24,000

A rare and important publication in the birth of the United States: Aitken's first issue with his printing of the Declaration of Independence. Robert Aitken was licensed by Congress to publish the Journals on 26 September 1776. Volume I of the series comprised reprints of his "artridge Paper" edition, the monthly issues which covered the first four months of 1776; the present volume II included the first publication of the June-December Journals, and came off the press the following year. According to Aitken 532 copies were printed, but when Congress had to flee from Philadelphia in the autumn of 1777 Aitken's press was lost and many copies were seemingly left behind and destroyed by the British. Subsequently responsibility for publication passed to John Dunlap and David Claypoole, and the former printed a second issue of the volume at York-town in 1778. Few complete copies of Aitken's issue are known: auction records list only three, each of which was part of the complete run of 13 volumes. Modern calf, to style. Minor dampstaining, particularly toward the end of volume. Custom chemise and slipcase. Provenance: Samuel McGraw Gunn (ink inscription dated 1822). The volume records some of the most tumultuous events of the Revolution, and the text of the Declaration appears in full, with the names of the signers, on pages 241-246. On 18 January 1777 it was declared to be the authentic text by a vote of the Congress (including Jefferson), and there are numerous variations between this and the Dunlap broadsides.

equal to
I have given Mr. Scudder

London - Sunday Evng 6 July 1794

my dear Sally
all this Day have I been constantly employed
in writing Letters. The number of applications made to me on
subjects unconnected with my public or private affairs, have
consumed more time than I could with any convenience
spare. Vessels will sail in the course of this week from
this place to America, and it is necessary and proper that
I should write by them. You have seen me in similar
situations before, and how little leisure I had for the
pleasure of writing to my particular friends - I am
happy however in having a degree of health ^{which enables}
me to dispatch these incidental affairs with ~~undepressed~~
expedition as to prevent their accumulating upon me -
Yesterday I had the satisfaction of receiving your kind
Letter of the 29 May - I thank you for it very cordially -
it is the first of yours that has reached me since my
arrival - it has added to my consolation -- To be assured
that you were all well is a pleasing circumstance - God
grant that you may all continue so. I am anxious for
a leisure moment to write to Maria and Nancy - to Mr
and Mrs Munro, but fear it will not be in my power by
this Vessel - Peta is very well and will write to you
for



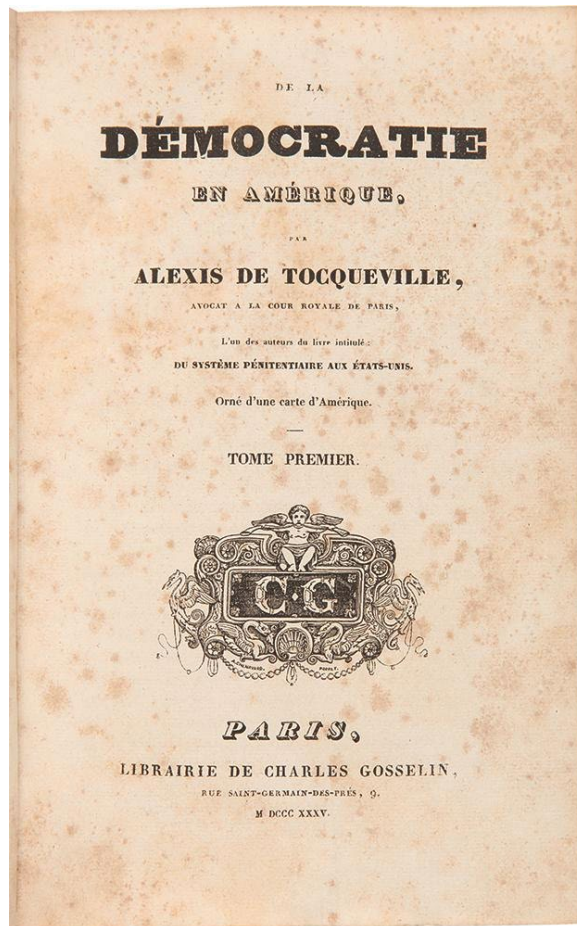
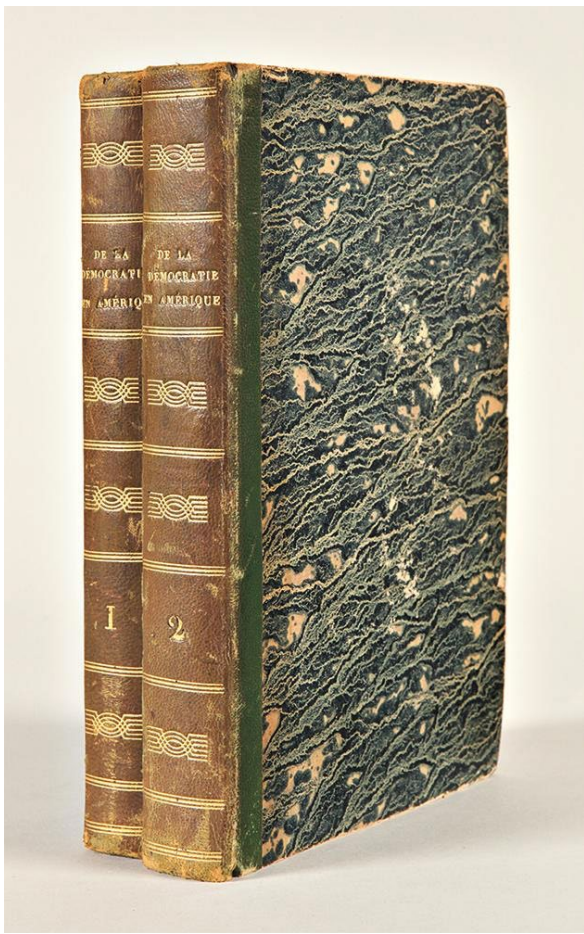
John Jay Writes a Handwritten Letter While In London Negotiating the Famed "Jay Treaty" and Averting War with England

JAY, John. Founding father and important negotiator and statesman during the infancy of the United States. **3 page Handwritten Letter to his wife Sally dated July 6, 1794.** It was at this time that Jay was residing in England to negotiate the now infamous "Jay Treaty," which Jay and Alexander Hamilton designed and which is credited for averting war between the newly established United States and Britain. \$12,500

In his hand Jay writes in part: *"I have been constantly employed in writing letters. The number of applications made to me on subjects unconnected with my public or private affairs, have consumed more time than I could with any convenience spare. Vessels will sail in the course of this week to America, and it is necessary and proper that I should write by then. You have seen me in similar situations before, and how little leisure I had for the pleasure of writing... Yesterday I had the satisfaction of receiving your kind letter... Your description of the violent storm and the apprehensions wh[ic]h it excited in yr mind occasion emotions not easily described. I think it providential that we hastened away as we did. On the 29 May we were beyond its reach—but God governs on the oceans as well as on the land, and no events take place without his permission or appointment...*

How my mission will terminate I cannot yet decide. There is room for hope, and also some for doubt. I wish it was finished that I may again take my place in our little domestic circle—never I hope to leave it again while I live. However being in the way of my duty I must resign and be comforted."

With an urgent need for a peaceful and functional economic relationship with Britain, President Washington sent John Jay to London in the summer of 1794 in hopes of resolving several ongoing, post-Revolution military and commercial disputes. After drawn out negotiations, the two nations reached an agreement on November 19, defining terms that would expel royal troops from America's western frontiers, send the issue of Britain's debts to arbitration, and grant US ships access to trade routes in and around English ports. Though the Jay Treaty, as it became known, failed to address some key issues—including compensation for slaves evacuated by the British during the Revolution—and was hotly contested in the burgeoning States, it did facilitate nearly a decade of peace and fruitful trade. An interesting letter from the start of what would become Jay's greatest diplomatic achievement. Jay makes several strike-throughs and emendations throughout. Partial separations to expected mailing folds and light show-through from writing to opposing sides, otherwise fine condition.



First Edition of Tocqueville’s Famous Investigation of the American Political System *De la Démocratie en Amérique*, 1835

TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de. *De la Démocratie en Amérique*. First Edition. Published by Charles Gosselin, Paris, 1835. Two Volumes, 367 pages and 459 pages. With original folding hand-coloured lithographic map. Contemporary green half calf and marbled boards, spines gilt. The first edition of the rare first part of Tocqueville's famous classic Democracy in America, one of the most famous investigations of the American political system. \$24,000

“America is great because she is good. If America ceases to be good, America will cease to be great.”

Alexis de Tocqueville came to the U.S. in 1831 with the goal of studying the penitentiary system. After touring for nine months, he began work on the first part of his great magnum opus, Democracy in America and published it in an edition of under 500 copies, in January 1835. The book was an instant success, and numerous editions followed quickly. The second part, published in April 1840, was issued concurrently with the 8th edition of the first. There were around fifty editions in English and French by 1900, and numerous translations. From the beginning it enjoyed the reputation of the most acute and perceptive discussion of American political and social life ever published. Remarkably, it has sustained appeal generation after generation, as new readers find it speaks to their time with a contemporary voice. Moderate edge wear, spines sunned. Minor foxing and tanning, as usual. Short tear to folding map. Whether perceived as a textbook of American political institutions, investigation of society and culture, or a study of modern democratic society, the book has continued to offer insight and provoke thought since its inception. It has also probably provided commentators with more quotations than any other work on the U.S.

(Clark III:111; Howes T-278; Library of Congress, A Passion for Liberty, Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy & Revolution (Washington, 1989); Nolla, De la Démocratie en Amérique (Paris: 1990) II, pp.334-335; Sabin 96060.)

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 Petersburg September 25th 1801.
 Sir.

This letter will probably be presented to you by Mr. Tebeuffe. — He is the son of a gentleman of that name, who some years ago came from France to the United States, with a view of establishing himself in some part of the western country, but in making the attempt, was unfortunately murdered by the Indians. — It is reported to me that after the death of the father, and during the minority of the son, the family was put on the list of emigrants by the then government of France. Mr. Tebeuffe having received assurances that their names will now be erased from the emigrant list proposes to visit his native country, with a view of making his respects to his Mother, who is still living, and as far as may be practicable of reclaiming his estate. — Mr. Tebeuffe sensible of the high consideration attached to your name in France conceives, that letters from you of his good conduct here, will spontaneously facilitate the execution of his object, and for this purpose has applied to me through a friend for a letter of recommendation to you. — I comply with Mr. Tebeuffe's request with the greatest pleasure, both from the consideration of his own good conduct in this place and the irreparable misfortune he has sustained in this country in the loss of his father. — Mr. Tebeuffe connected with his elder brother has been for some time doing business in this place in the mercantile line. — Their house is in good credit, and as far as I am informed, their conduct individually unexceptionable. — Under these circumstances, I have no doubt, that as far as propriety will admit, Mr. Jefferson

Jas

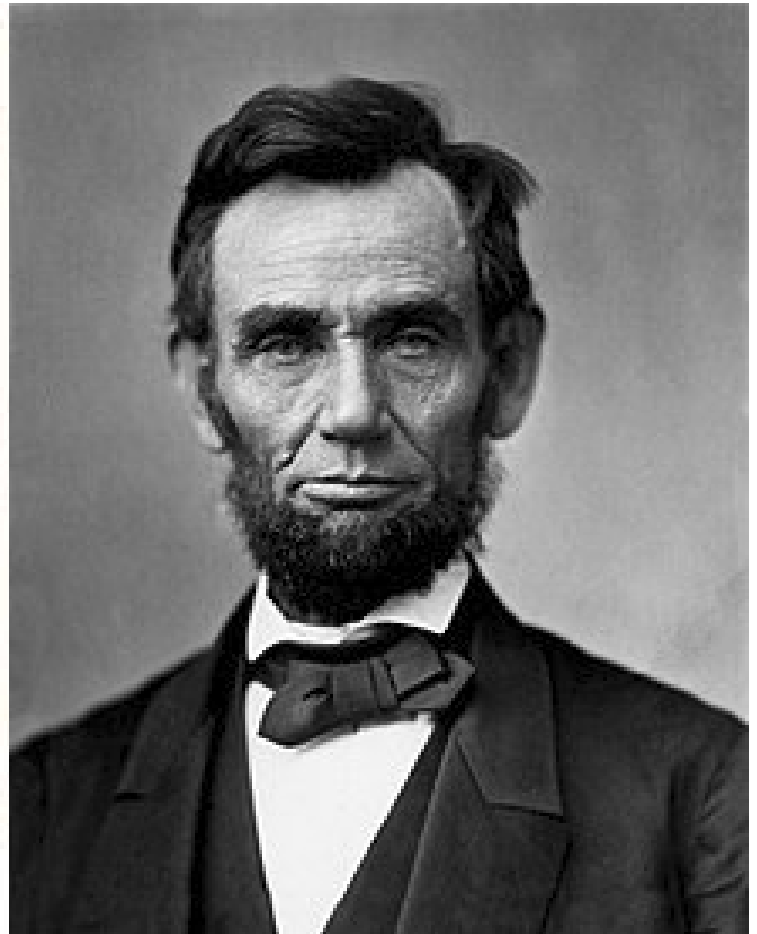


Jefferson Aids an Expatriate Exiled by France's Revolutionary Government

JEFFERSON, Thomas. 3rd President of the U.S., principal author of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the most influential Founding Fathers for his promulgation of the ideals of Republicanism. Docketing signature in the bottom margin of a letter sent to him by Congressman William Branch Giles. 2 pages on a single sheet, 7.75" x 9.5", dated Sept. 25, 1801. \$8,500

The letter reads, in part “He is the son of a gentleman..., who some years ago came from France to the United States, with a view of establishing himself in some part of the western country, but in making the attempt, was unfortunately murdered by the Indians.... After the death of the father, and during the minority of the son, the family was put on the list of emigrants by the then government of France [referring to the France’s Revolutionary–era list of political “undesirables” considered enemies of the state and subject to exile and forfeiture of property]. Mr. Tebeuffe having received assurances that their names will now be erased from the emigrant list proposes to visit his native country, with a view of making his respects to his Mother, who is still living, and as far as may be practicable of reclaiming his estate.”

Jefferson earned the “high consideration” of the French government during his tenure as Minister to France from 1785-89. Signed, “Mr. Jefferson.” In very good condition, with a few light scattered spots and stains (mainly to margins and blank portions), mild toning to area of signature, and a few tiny chips and tears. Jefferson’s signature, though small, is dark and distinct.



Abraham Lincoln Signs a Document on the Same Day He Announces an End to Slavery in US Territories

LINCOLN, Abraham. US President who guided the nation through Civil War and was famously assassinated. 2 page Document Signed by Lincoln on June 19, 1862, the same date on which he signed the historic bill abolishing slavery in the U.S. territories. In this document, Lincoln extends mercy to an inmate by providing a pardon. Measures 10.75" x 16.5". Lincoln issued this pardon after several petitions arrived on Lambert's behalf, emphasizing his family's financial need as well as the support of two convicting juror at his trial five years prior. \$15,000

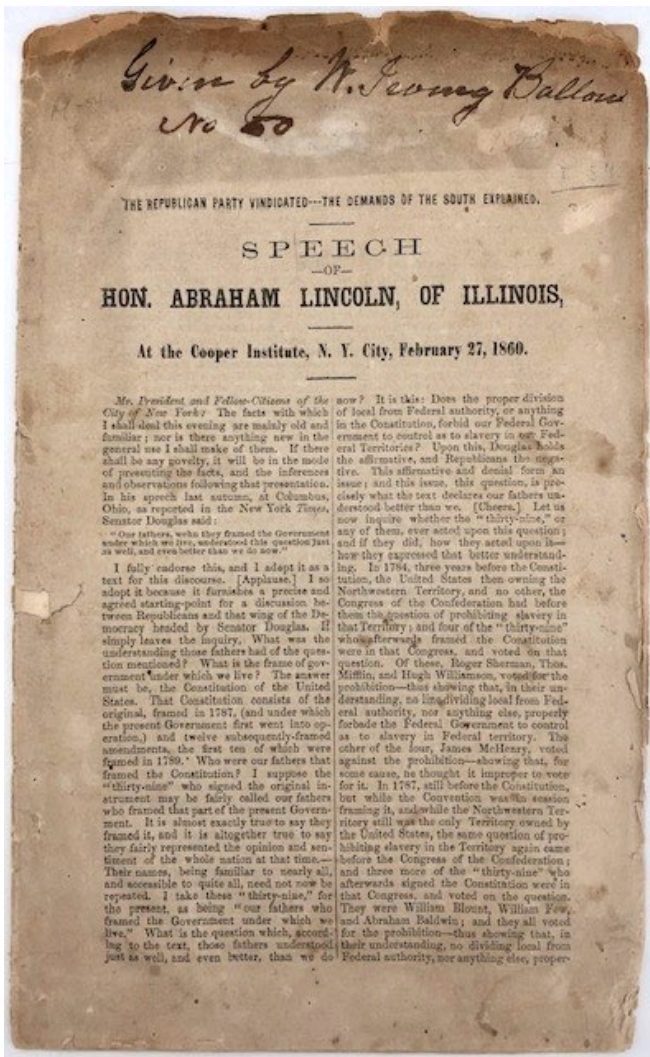
This pardon states in part: "Whereas, at the December Term, A.D., 1857...Isaac Lambert was convicted on two indictments for Larceny and was sentenced to imprisonment...And whereas, the said Isaac Lambert has served over three-fourths of his double term of six years, in a patient, penitent, and exemplary manner;—And whereas, it appears that the family...are in a destitute condition, and that his labor is necessary for their support...I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America,...grant unto him, the said Isaac Lambert, a full and unconditional pardon." Boldly signed at the conclusion "Abraham Lincoln" with a white paper seal affixed to the upper left that remains fully intact. In addition to granting mercy to Lambert on June 19, Lincoln initiated the abolition of slavery in the U.S. by signing the historic bill banning the institution in all current and future U.S. territories. Overturning the controversial Dred Scott decision, Lincoln helped the nation move closer to emancipation in the states. Full emancipation was granted by Congress on June 19, followed by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in September 1862. A highly desirable document signed at an important moment in the abolition of slavery. Repaired separations to intersecting folds, one vertical fold passing through a single letter of the signature, and scattered toning, otherwise fine condition. To obtain a signed document or letter directly relating to Emancipation would likely cost over \$1 million today.



**Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation
Rare Lithograph, 1865**

LINCOLN, Abraham. Emancipation Proclamation Issued January 1st, 1863. Lithograph, 26-3/4" x 21" inches; Philadelphia: G.R. Russell, 1865. The Emancipation Proclamation declared freedom only to those slaves in the eleven Confederate states that had seceded. It would require passage of the Thirteenth Amendment in January of 1865 to liberate slaves elsewhere throughout the nation, particularly in the border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. \$8,500

A full-length portrait of Lincoln, surrounded by the text of the Emancipation Proclamation in calligraphic script. Atop the decorative border, seated on crossed flags and armaments, are an American eagle, an allegorical figure of liberty, and a slave. Lithographed by P.S. Duval & Son, after "an original designed and executed entirely with a pen by Gilman R. Russell, Prof. of Penmanship." Presents near fine, with faint evidence of a closed tear and marginal wear, professionally cleaned and restored. An exceptionally bright and appealing example. A copy of this same lithograph is displayed in the collection of the Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C. Eberstadt 45. Inv. #15866



His First Great Speech on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery Lincoln's Famous Cooper Union Address

LINCOLN Abraham. "The Republican Party Vindicated--The Demands of the South Explained." Speech of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, at the Cooper Institute New York City, February 27, 1860. 16 pages, caption title [as issued]. Lincoln's Historic Cooper Union discourse, which catapulted him to serious presidential consideration, and provided a cogent and widely-publicized argument that slavery was, and always had been, contrary to American values. \$5,500

Lincoln's great Cooper Union speech argues that the Framers and early Congresses contemplated a narrow role for slavery. Examining the constitutional and early Congressional debates, he demonstrates that contemporary statements viewed slavery "as an evil, not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity." Lincoln's argument received wide press coverage; it catapulted him into presidential contention, for its great contribution placed the new Republican Party at the center of American constitutional and legal thought rather than an unacceptable extreme, paving the way for his 1860 presidential win on the Republican ticket. An unusual 16-page issue of Lincoln's Cooper Union discourse, followed, at the middle of page 9, by John Hickman's July 24, 1860 campaign speech. Page 16 prints Stephen Douglas' endorsement of the Dred Scott Decision, and criticisms of his doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Most copies print Lincoln's speech only, in 8 pages. Scattered foxing, dusting, blank margin chipped (not affecting text). Very good copy of this historic speech by Abraham Lincoln, presaging his presidential nomination. Inv. #15859

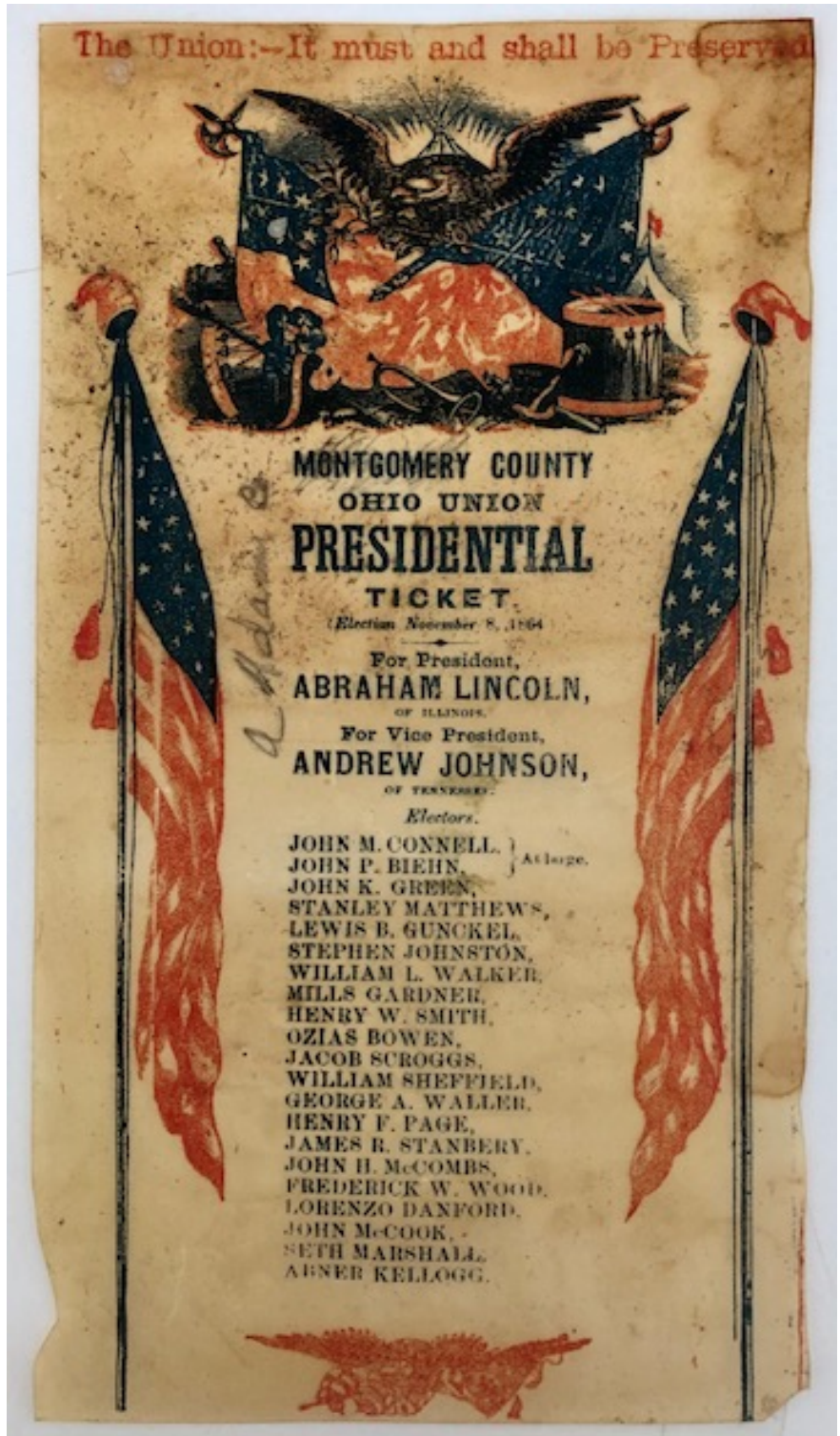
*Abraham Lincoln for
President*

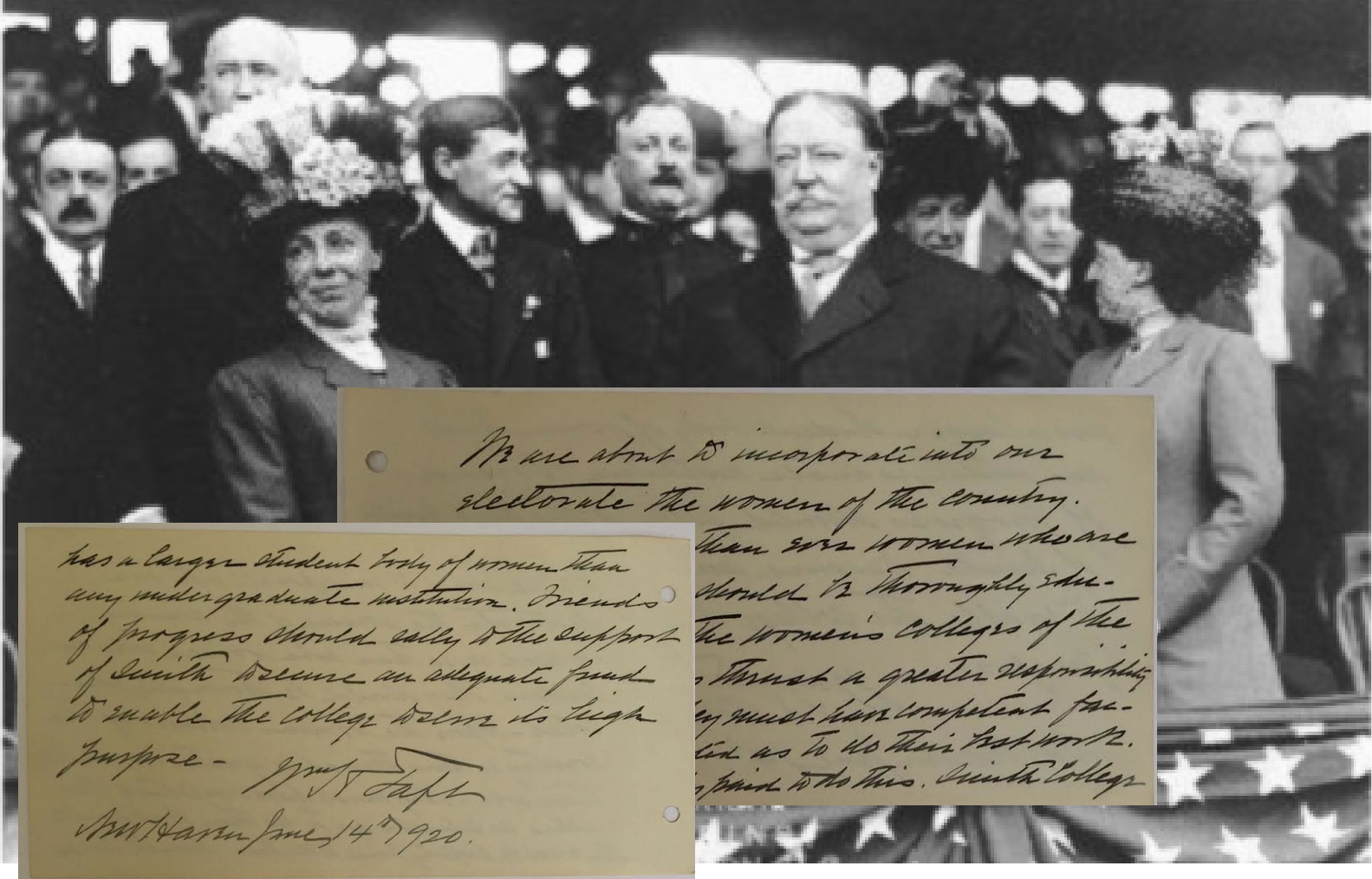
**Presidential Ticket – Election
November 8, 1864**

LINCOLN, Abraham. Montgomery County Presidential Ticket (Election November 8, 1864) for President, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. For Vice President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. [At head:] "The Union:--It must and shall be Preserved." [Dayton, OH, 1864]. \$2,500

Small multi-colored broadside, 4.5" x 8.5" inches. Printed with blue and red inks on waxed cardstock. With a dramatic illustration of the Screaming Eagle, wings spread, sitting atop crossed flags, with drums, bugle, cannons, weapons and other military motifs. The text, centered beneath the illustration, is flanked on either side by an American flag; an eagle in red is beneath the text. Some spotting, small chip to lower left margin, with no loss of text. A very good memento of Lincoln's first successful presidential campaign.

around a table with him. Papers and books are scattered around the table and the floor as they discuss his most important proclamation.





As Women's Suffrage is Ratified, the President Writes:

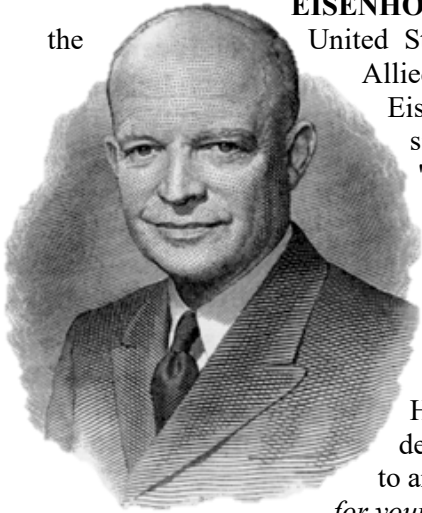
"We need more than ever women who are leaders. They should be thoroughly educated...Properly paid."

Taft, William Howard. Manuscript signed "WmHTaft," June 14, 1920. New Haven. Statement on the importance of educating women in advance of suffrage, and enlisting support for Smith College. \$4,500.

In full: *"We are about to incorporate into our electorate the women of the country. We need more than ever women who are leaders. They should be thoroughly educated. Upon the women's colleges of the country is thus thrust a greater responsibility than ever. They must have competent faculties so situated as to do their best work. They must be properly paid to do this. Smith College has a larger student body of women than any undergraduate institution. Friends of progress should rally to the support of Smith to secure an adequate fund to enable the college to serve its high purpose."*

At the time Taft wrote this manuscript, the Nineteenth Amendment granting women in the United States the right to vote had already passed both Houses of Congress and was in its year long journey to full ratification by the states. Only 2 months later the Amendment was fully ratified, and women were able to vote in the general election. Echoing Taft's words, the suffrage movement brought forth many strong women leaders. However, nearly a century after women's suffrage, Taft's words regarding proper pay have still not reached fruition, as women continue to receive lower pay than male counterparts for equal work. Very good condition. 2 pages measuring 3 3/4 x 7 1/4 inches and written on the recto and verso of a single sheet; 2 small holes punched in left margin. A scarce statement on women's rights from an early 20th-century U.S. President.

General Eisenhower Typed Letter Signed Regarding the Allied Victory

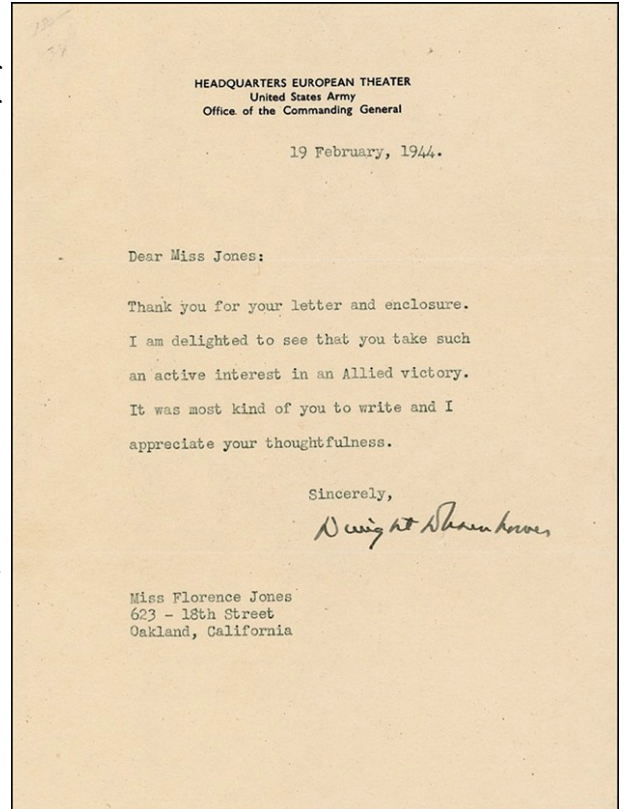


the

EISENHOWER, Dwight. 34th President of United States and Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in W.W.II. General Eisenhower war date typed letter signed, one page, 6" x 8", "Headquarters European Theater, Office of the Commanding General" letterhead, dated February 19, 1944, General Eisenhower at that time was doing preparations for Operation Overlord. \$4,500

He correctly believed that this would decide the outcome of the war and lead to an Allied victory. In full: *"Thank you for your letter and enclosure. I am delighted to see that you take such an active interest in an Allied victory. It was most kind of you to write and I appreciate your thoughtfulness...."*

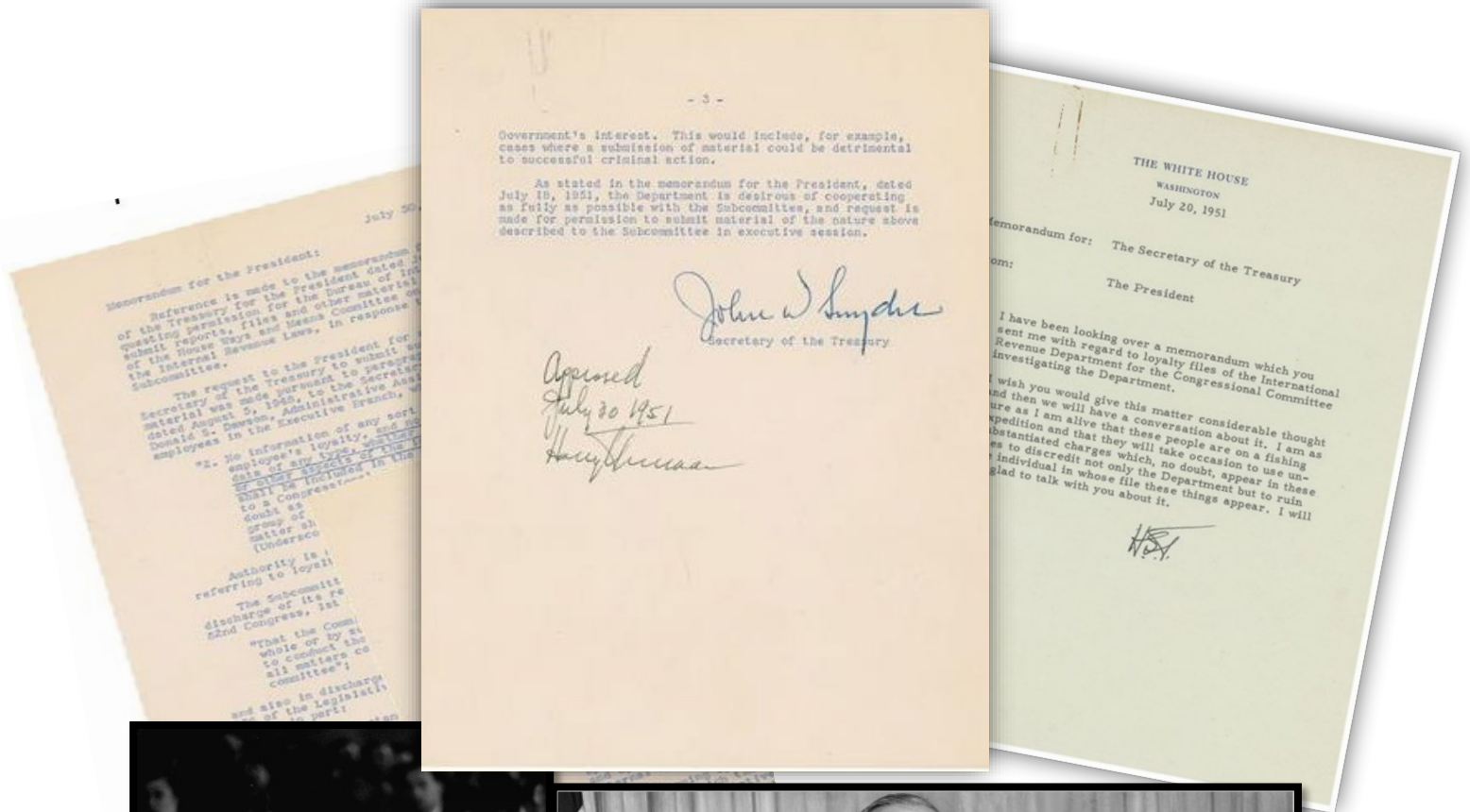
With original mailing envelope. Signed, *"Dwight D. Eisenhower"*. A single minuscule tear on the edge not affecting text or signature, otherwise, in excellent condition. Great content mentioning the Allied victory he hopes for.



Eisenhower Gift from "The President's First Birthday in the White House"



EISENHOWER, Dwight. 34th U.S. President. There is a tradition that the President "give" gifts at his Birthday Party. Very scarce Eisenhower PRESIDENTIAL BIRTHDAY GIFT. This gift is a Presidential Commemorative Plate, Dated October 1953, About 10 1/2" diameter, an attractive and high quality china plate with gold rim. Front has symbol of dove with "The President's First Birthday in the White House" and Eisenhower's printed signature. On the back: "This plate commemorates President Eisenhower's first birthday in the White House. The Pennsylvania Dutch symbol of the intertwined dove signifies love and peace, for which our President firmly stands." A great piece of Presidential Memorabilia. In excellent condition. You had to be invited by Eisenhower in '53 to get this gift, otherwise here is your chance. \$985



**Important Archive of President Truman Letters
 Combatting McCarthy's Red Scare:**

"I am a sure as I am alive that these people are on a fishing expedition and they will take occasion to use unsubstantiated charges "

TRUMAN, Harry. Important Archive of 2 Presidential Typed Letters Signed on Truman's battle against McCarthyism. At the time of these letters in July 1951, Senator Joseph McCarthy radically expanded his anti-Communist investigations into the private lives and political beliefs of American citizens, attempting to place the names of alleged Communist sympathizers on blacklists for un-American activity. Indeed, McCarthy used these tactics to undermine political opponents as well, even accusing President Truman of Communist sympathies. These letters document Truman's strong stance defending Americans against McCarthy's unfounded accusations of McCarthy. As the letters reveal, Truman took decisive action against McCarthy to stop his "Un-American Activities" campaign. Rather than comply with the request for access to IRS files of government employees, Truman initiated an investigation into corruption stemming from McCarthy's anti-Communist trials. The investigation would open one week after these letters. \$12,500

The first letter, a 1 page Typed Letter Signed on White House letterhead is dated July 20, 1951. In full Truman writes: "*Memorandum for: The Secretary of the Treasury, From: The President. I have been looking over a memorandum which you sent me with regard to loyalty files of the International [sic] Revenue Department for the Congressional Committee investigating the Department. I wish you would give this matter considerable thought and then we will have a conversation about it. I am as sure as I am alive that these people are on a fishing expedition and that they will take occasion to use unsubstantiated charges which, no doubt, appear in these files to discredit not only the Department but to ruin the individual in whose file these things appear. I will be glad to talk with you about it.*" He signs, "H.S.T"

Unlike McCarthy, who used frenzy-inducing tactics to build support, Truman advocated for "*considerable thought.*" Ultimately he took action to stem the tide of this "*fishing expedition*" that threatened to "*use unsubstantiated charges*" to ruin lives. Within this archive's second letter, dated the same day as the first, President Truman handwrote a Presidential endorsement denying McCarthy's access to files and opening an investigation into his processes. This endorsement says in his hand, "*Approved, July 20, 1951, Harry S. Truman,*" and it appears on the last page of a three-page typed memorandum from Treasury Secretary John Snyder.

This memo reads, in part: "*Reference is made to the memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury for the President dated July 18, 1951, requesting permission for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to submit reports, files and other material to the Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee on Administration of the Internal Revenue Laws, in response to a request of that Subcommittee. The request to the President for authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to submit such reports ...concerning employees in the Executive Branch, which in part states: '2. No information of any sort relating to the employee's loyalty, and no investigative data of any type, whether relating to loyalty or other aspects of the individual's record, shall be included in the material submitted to a Congressional committee. If there is doubt as to whether a certain document or group of documents should be supplied, the matter should be referred to the White House.' Authority is not requested to submit investigative data referring to loyalty of an employee in the Executive Branch.*"

Refusing to bow to anti-Communist furor and ruin the careers of federal employees in the face of McCarthyism's expansion, Truman took a firm stand against the witch-hunt kindled by the Wisconsin senator. Just over a week after these letters, the House Ways and Means subcommittee opened an investigation into charges of corruption in the IRS. In response to the, Senator Joseph McCarthy called Truman's 'arrogant' and a threat to national security. Truman would famously argue one month later, in August 1951, that McCarthy was "unfairly and irresponsibly smearing innocent people from behind the cloak of Congressional immunity." Fascinating documents providing insight into Truman's actions in defense of citizens. In overall fine condition, with a rusty paperclip mark to Truman's letter, and paperclip impression and light creases to endorsed memo.

Heart-wrenching appeal from Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt to join a regional committee to raise money for starving children in Puerto Rico

16153 32nd President. Typed Letter Signed, one page, 7.25" X 10.5", dated November 6, 1930, Albany, New York, addressed to Darwin P. Kingsley, [President] New York Life Insurance Company. In part, " I have accepted the State Chairmanship in New York of the Committee which is making an appeal on behalf of the impoverished children of Porto (sic.) Rico...Governor Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico is the Honorary Chairman of the National Committee and actively engaged in the work...as a result of the survey...at the request of President Hoover...over 150,000 American school children are seriously undernourished--some slowly starving...The feeding of these children is a part of the unified endeavor to raise \$7,300,000 over a period of six years...The Porto Rico hurricane...destroyed crops, roads and homes, left all but destitute more children in peril of death from malnutrition and the scourge of tuberculosis than anywhere under the American flag...black coffee without sugar or milk is the only breakfast for tens of thousands of children in Porto Rico today tells its own story...I am sure that we all want to help in this good work. It will be gratifying to me if you will accept a place on the New York State Committee...Very sincerely yours," Signed, "Franklin D Roosevelt". One center punch hole and the usual folds, otherwise in very good condition. \$2,000

Eleanor Roosevelt Typed Letter Signed: "Ever since *The Grapes of Wrath* I have been turning over in my mind how one could do something effective on this question of the migrant..." 1939

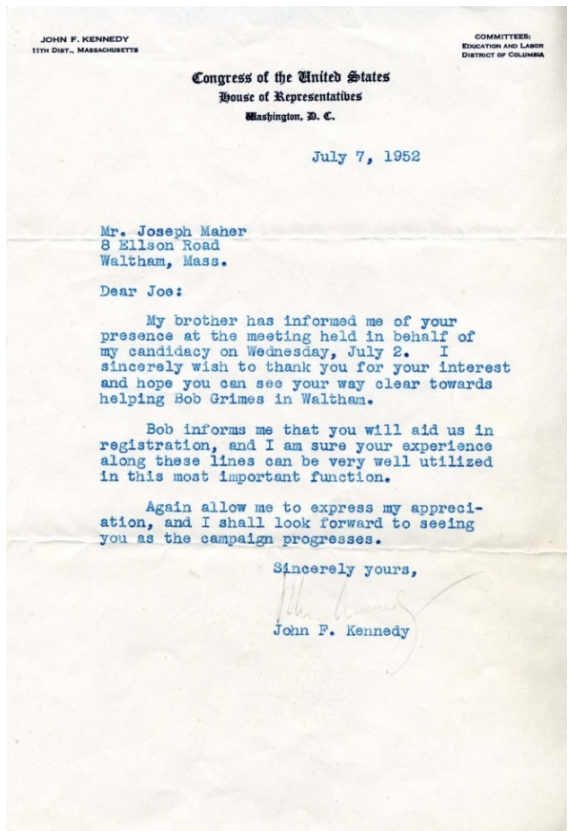
16152 Typed letter signed from Eleanor Roosevelt dated September 3, 1939 on White House letterhead. Folded from mailing, else fine. A letter to Scribner's Magazine editor Katherine Jackson in appreciation of the Council on Interstate Migration, a group that was attempting to understand the recent mass migrations then affecting America. Roosevelt says "Ever since I read *The Grapes of Wrath* I have been turning over in my mind how one could do something effective on this question of the migrant. ...I am very glad to know that the Council is at work and I wish you great success." An interesting letter referencing the affects of the Dust Bowl and the classic Steinbeck novel that helped define it for generations to come. \$2,200

Franklin D. Roosevelt is Proud of the Progress Made Against Child Labor by the New Deal's National Recovery Administration

16151 Typed letter signed on White House letterhead, Washington, January 4, 1937, to Nevada Governor Richman Kirman. As the United States industrialized, factory and mine owners hired children for a variety of tasks, as they were especially useful in fixing machinery and navigating the small areas that fully grown adults could not. Children were often hired together with their parents, and many families in mill and mining towns depended on their children's labor to make enough money for necessities. But conditions were deplorable, and it was dangerous work that resulted in the maiming and death of many children. \$3,000

1650s Map of North America showing California as an Island

MAP America Settentrional - by Nicolas Sanson, the great seventeenth century French cartographer. 6" x 7" Italian edition of Sanson's famous prototype, showing California as an island, 1650/1656 map of North America, this published in Italy circa 1690. Small decorative title cartouche; upper left corner has "Tom. I". Rather than the more common flat northern California coastline sloping up to the east, this has the much scarcer indented northern coastline with "R. de Eslite" at the tip. McLaughlin & Mayo ("California as an Island") identify editions in French, Dutch and Latin, but none in Italian. There is a light water stain in the upper left corner, and an ink stain in the center of the image and in far right margin. A bit soiled, separation at folds have been reinforced. Matted but unframed. In very good condition. \$1,500



John F. Kennedy Signed Letter Mentioning his Brother Bobby and His Candidacy

13481. Kennedy, John F. U.S. President. 35th US President. Restless in the House, Kennedy challenged incumbent Republican senator Henry Cabot LODGE, Jr., in 1952. Although the Republican presidential candidate, Dwight D. EISENHOWER, won in Massachusetts as well as the country as a whole, Kennedy showed his remarkable vote-getting appeal by defeating Lodge for the Senate seat. Here we find the ambitious Kennedy preparing for his candidacy. 1 page, 6" X 9" Typed Letter Signed is on "Congress of the United States - House of Representatives - Washington D.C." letterhead and is dated "July 7, 1952". Typed in blue and addressed to "Mr. Joseph Maher", Kennedy writes in part;

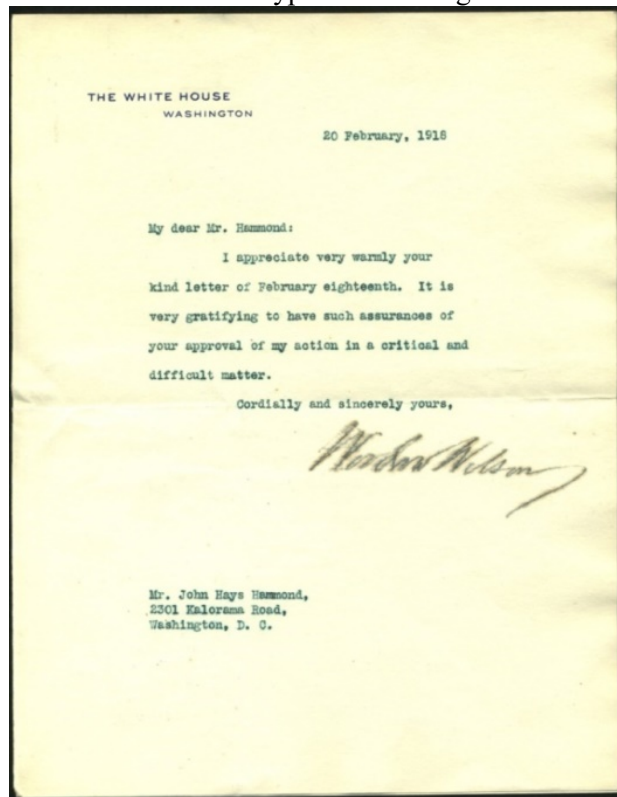
...My brother has informed me of your presence at the meeting held in behalf of my candidacy on Wednesday, July 2....I shall look forward to seeing you as the campaign progresses...". Signature a bit light, signed in blue ink, "John Kennedy". A great example with great content about Kennedy the congressman on his way up the political power ladder, he became at the age of 43, the youngest man and the first Roman Catholic ever elected to the presidency. \$2,200

Woodrow Wilson Presidential Letter Signed about "critical and difficult matters" during World War I

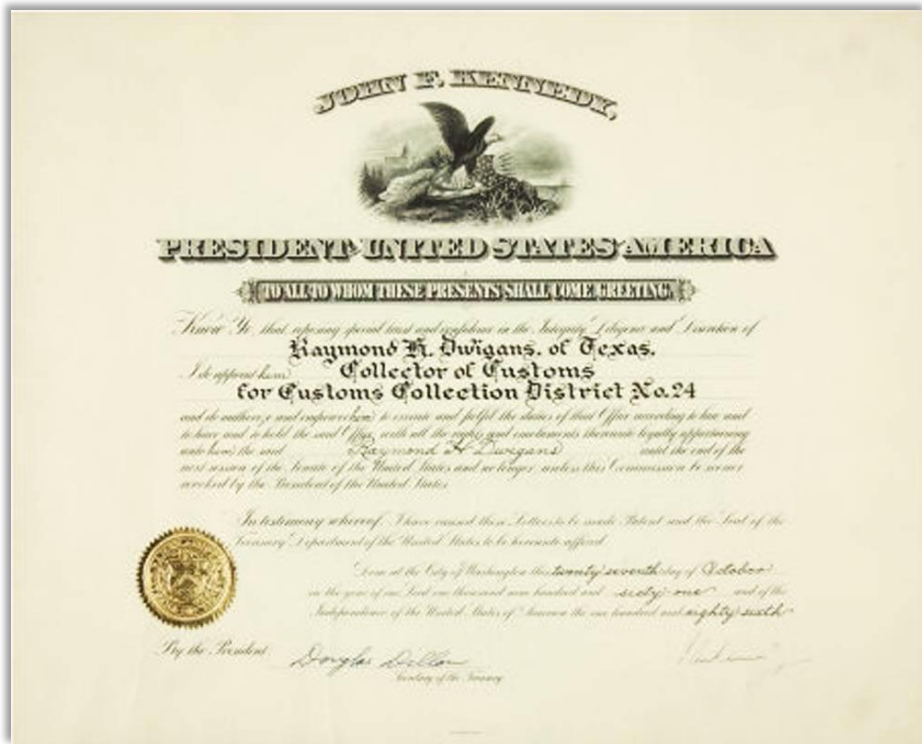


10028. Wilson, Woodrow. 28th U.S. President. Typed Letter Signed as president, one page, 7.25" x 9", White House letterhead, February 20, 1918. Wilson went before Congress in January 1918, to enunciate American war aims - His famous Fourteen Points speech. In it he established the basis of a peace treaty and the

foundation of a League of Nations. Following this speech Wilson was criticized by some opponents. A few weeks latter Wilson writes in our letter of his "critical and difficult matters" Wilson writes as President : "I appreciate very warmly your kind letter of February eighteenth. It is very gratifying to have such assurances of your approval of my action in a critical and difficult matter." Wilson's Fourteen Points are important for several reasons, they translated many of the principles of America into foreign policy: They became the basis for German surrender, and the only criteria by which to judge the peace treaty. \$750



John F. Kennedy Document Signed as President



KENNEDY, John F. 35th President of the United States. Document Signed as president. One page, oversize 20" x 16", Washington, D.C., October 27, 1962, partially printed, with the original Treasury Department gold foil seal. The document names Raymond H. Dwigans as collector of customs for the 24th Customs Collection District of Texas. Signed "John F. Kennedy" Countersigned by Douglas Dillon as secretary of the treasury. Two small creases, overall very good condition. \$7,500

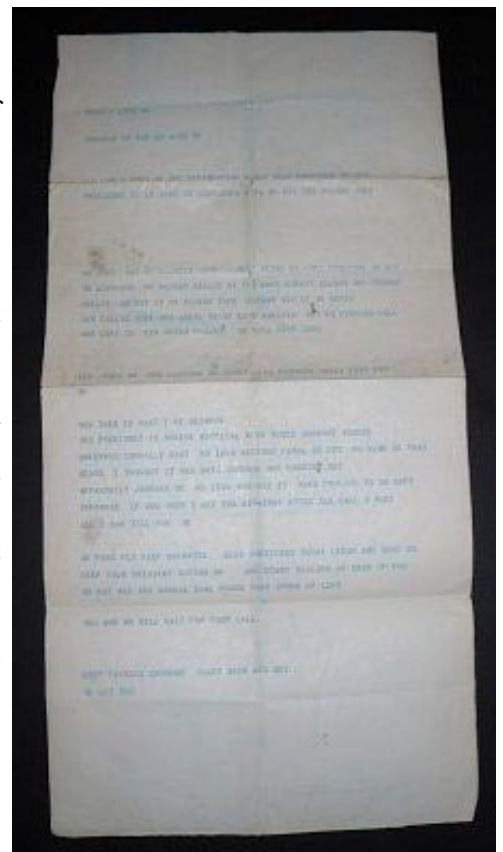
John Kennedy Assassination Telegram

KENNEDY, John F. U.S. President. Two-Way Telegram in the wake of his assassination. 1page. 8-1/2" x 17".

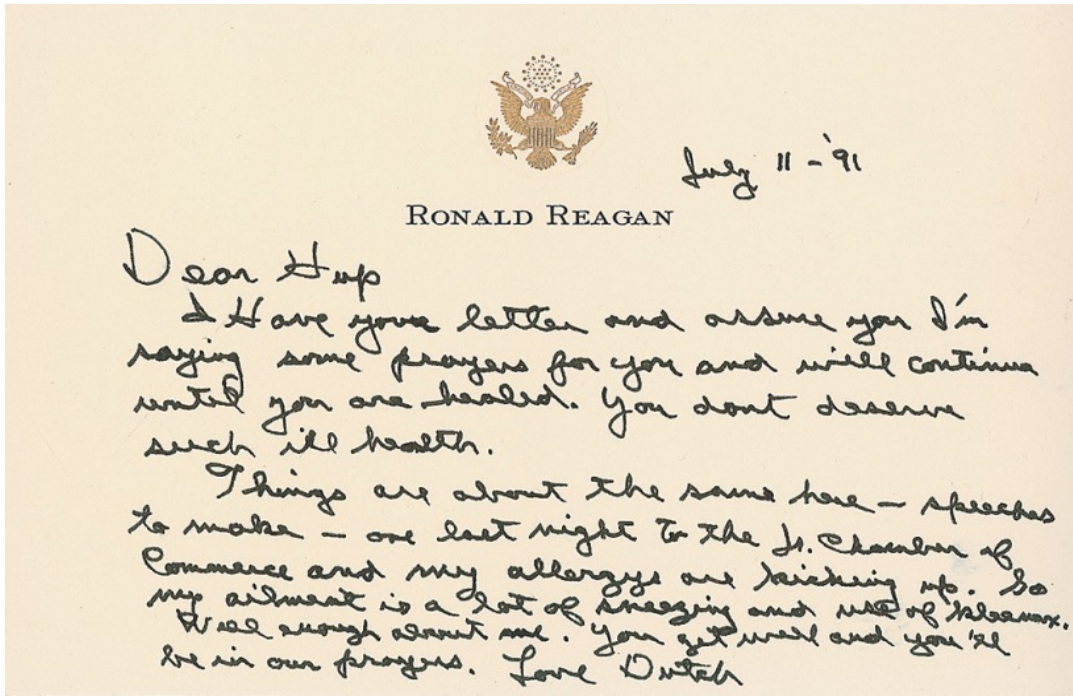


Unusual and interesting two way telegram from the French Line ship while on the ocean. Details a conversation between the ship and a relative in the United States moments after President Kennedy was shot November 22 1963. Unlike wire service reports that are one way communication, this is a two way communication and conversation. The communication from the ship being "Can you give us any information about what happened to the President is it true or just some kind of not

too bright joke" The telegram goes on to say "No joke But no details yet... Just after he left downtown on way to luncheon my mother called at the same moment" Talks about reports of three gunshot wounds". A total of seven paragraphs. Ends with "Keep fingers crossed" This original document records the confusion and disbelief of people moments after the tragedy. Very good condition. \$1,250



Ronald Reagan Writes a Friend who Gave Him His First Job

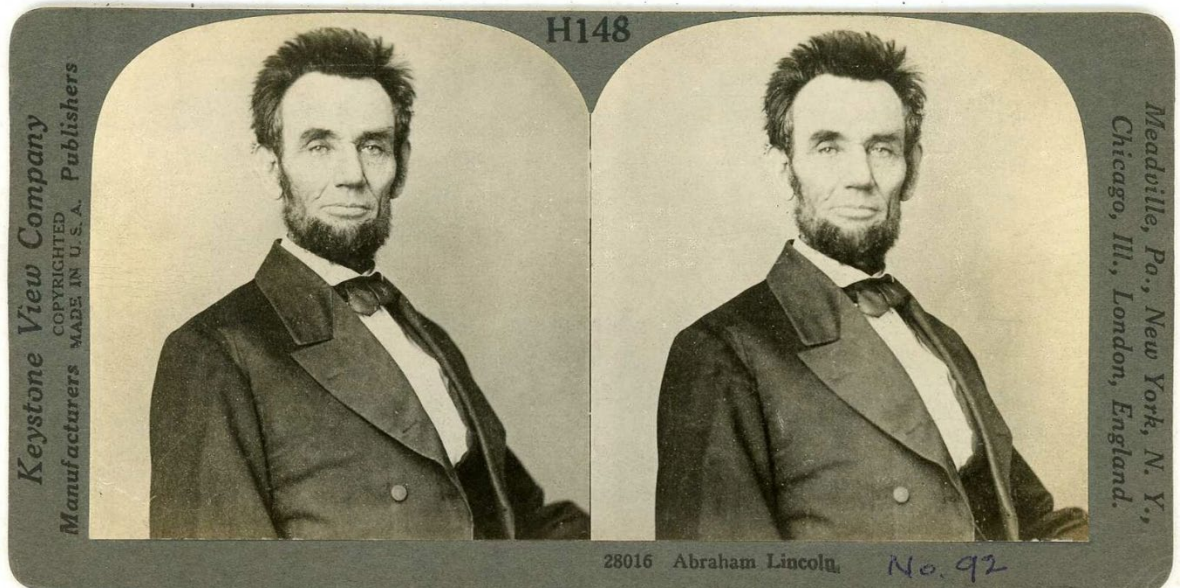


REAGAN, Ronald. U.S. President. 1 page Autograph Letter Signed on Ronald Reagan letterhead with presidential gold seal. Dated July 11, 1991. To his lifelong friend Lydia 'Hup' MacArthur, whose family gave Reagan his first sports casting job, Reagan writes: "Have your letter and assure you I'm saying some prayers for you and will continue until you are healed. You don't deserve such ill health.

Things are about the same here—speeches to make—one last night to the Jr Chamber of Commerce and my allergies [sic] are kicking up. So my ailment is a lot of sneezing and use of Kleenex. Well enough about me. You get well and you'll be in our prayers." He signs boldly, "Dutch." 6.25" x 4.25" paper in very good condition. \$4,200

Lincoln Stereograph photo

LINCOLN, Abraham. Stereograph photo published by Keystone View Company. The original 1865 image was long attributed Mathew Brady and a handwritten note in pencil on verso mentions that attribution, but the image was actually taken by Lewis Emory Walker, a government photographer, about February 1865 and published for him by the E. & H. T. Anthony Co. This rare stereograph (O-104) was Published by Keystone. It is said, that the short haircut was suggested by Lincoln's barber to facilitate the taking of his life mask by Clark Mills. Lincoln's eyes are deep and sorrowful; The civil war had taken its toll on him. One pen notation: "No 92" below the image, Keystone bio of Lincoln on verso, with their copyright. \$2,500





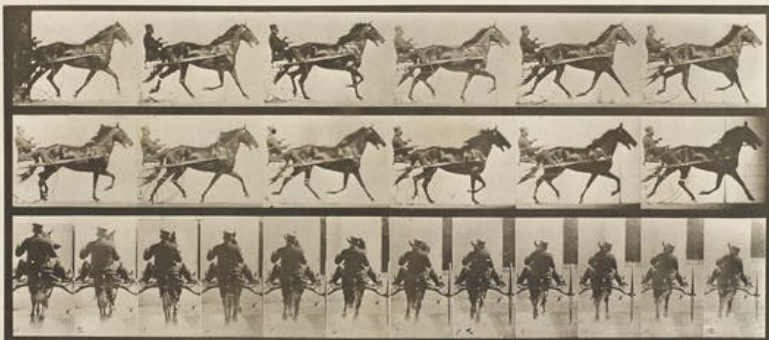
**“The Vanishing Race” - Vintage
Platinum Print, Signed by
Edward Curtis**

CURTIS, Edward. Ethnologist and photographer of the American West and of Native American peoples. "The Vanishing Race." An image of the Navajo disappearing down a trail, embodying the disappearance of a people and a way of life. Platinum print, 6"x8" inches, with Curtis' signature, in ink, on recto, and with notations, in pencil and in ink, in an unknown hand, on verso. 1904. This is Curtis' most famous and most arresting image. \$7,500

**Children of the Native American Cultural Assimilation Schools,
A Very Rare Photo Archive**

16170 Rare photos and ephemera focused on the first schools formed for the purpose of assimilating young Native Americans into western culture, sometimes with the intention of expanding their opportunities, but too often with a careless disregard for native culture. 8 photos show students at the Chilocco School, 3"x5" . Additionally, the only known surviving artifact from Eufaula Female Seminary, a college level school where Native American girls trained to become teachers; this piece is a graduation invitation to the 1889 commencement. Eufala was one of the first to offer higher education to Native American girls. A very rare collection documenting a program which holds a mixed place in history; at once formed in the hope that building bridges between worlds would be the best chance for these children to prosper, and at the same time doing so by separating them from their cultural background. This collection vividly portrays the children caught in the middle. \$1250

**Animal Locomotion Horse Racing
by Eadweard Muybridge,
Published in 1887**



MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard. 1887 important for his pioneering work in photographic studies of motion, Collotype of horse racing with a sulky, printed 1887 by Eadweard Muybridge for his famous work Animal Locomotion, Plate 653. Large image 7.5" x 14.75" on the original 19" x 24" sheet. Printed on recto: "Animal Locomotion. Plate 594. Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge, All Rights Reserved." Edges foxed, few spots to plate, very good condition. \$2,500

ANIMAL LOCOMOTION, PLATE 594
Copyright, 1887, by EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE. All rights reserved.

Archive of 28 Photographs of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show Performances

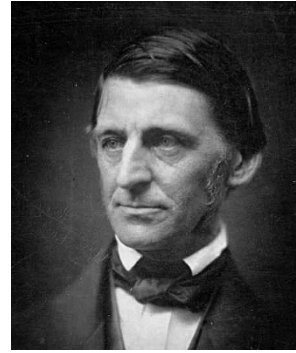
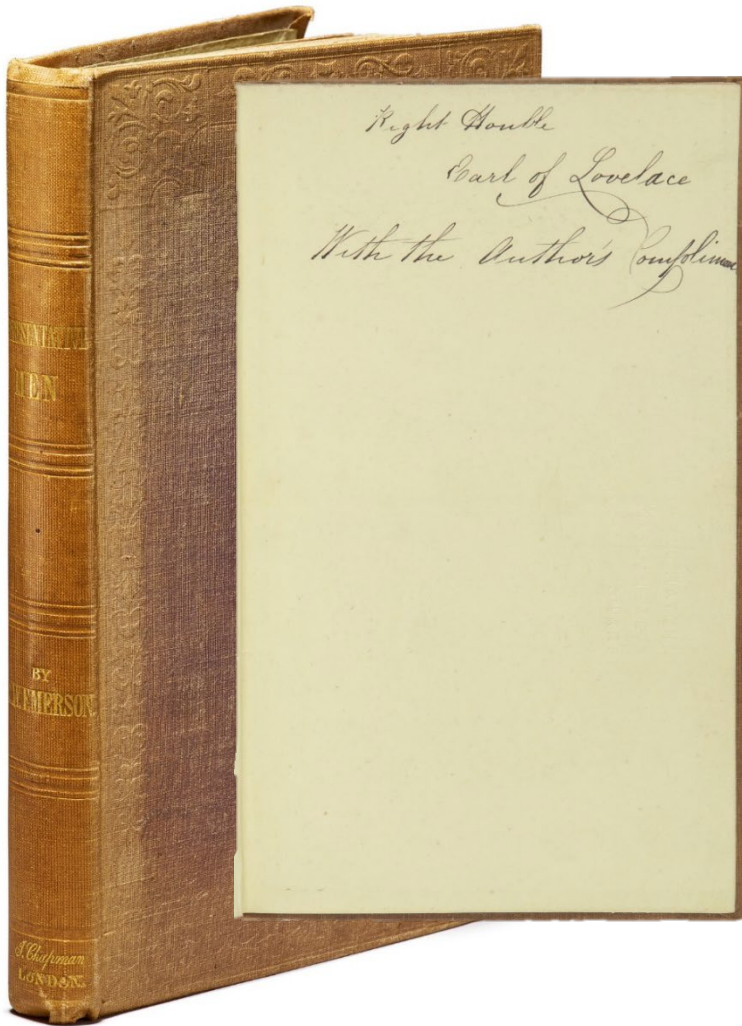
Archive of 28 Photographs of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, from the Personal Family Collection of the Cody Family. One of the most colorful figures of the American Old West, Buffalo Bill's legend began to spread when he was only twenty-three. Shortly thereafter he started performing in shows that displayed cowboy themes and episodes from the frontier and Indian Wars. He founded Buffalo Bill's Wild West in 1883, taking his large company on tours in the U.S. and, beginning in 1887, in Great Britain and continental Europe. \$3,200

Photos ranging in size from 3" x 2" inches to 12" x 3.75" inches, capturing outdoor scenes from Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Collection includes several panoramic views of horsemanship and stunt performances. Also with images of Indians on horseback and beside tipis. At least two from a Wild West Show in Paris, including a postcard offering a bird's eye view of the exhibition grounds, as well as a shot of the exit gates, with the Eiffel Tower. Provenance: the family of William F. Buffalo Bill Cody.



American Transcendentalism

Emerson's *Representative Men*, The Comtesse Ava Lovelace and Lord Lovelace Presentation Copy



EMERSON, Ralph Waldo. *Representative Men. Seven Lectures.* First London Edition: 1850. The Lord Lovelace presentation copy, inscribed “Right Honble Earl of Lovelace With the Author’s Compliments” on the front free endpaper (likely in the

hand of Emerson's publisher). Original plum cloth, elaborately decorated in blind (Myerson’s binding A), spine gilt lettered; spine and edges sunned. Emerson and Lovelace met frequently in London and Emerson’s journal entries confirm he personally requested this copy to be given to him. \$7,800

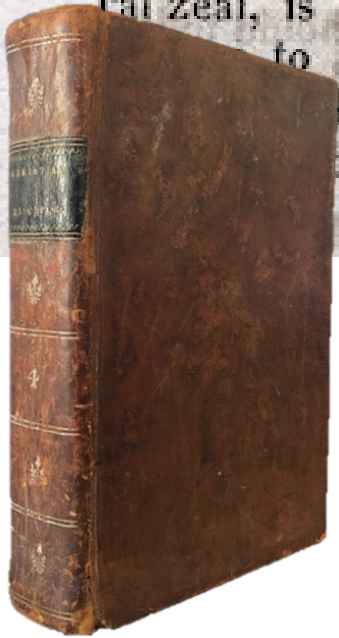
William, Lord Lovelace, married to Ada Byron, Countess of Lovelace a mathematician known for her work on Charles Babbage's mechanical computer, the Analytical Engine. She was the world's first computer programmer and the daughter of Lord Byron. Earl Lovelace and Ava Lovelace shared a library where both did extensive writing. Lovelace was also present at a number of the “Representative Men” lectures that Emerson

delivered in England in 1848. Emerson's essays on Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakespeare, Napoleon and Goethe. Emerson offers timeless meditations on the value of individual greatness, reconnecting readers with the everyday virtues of his “Representative Men”: . In custom rust linen and silk clamshell case.

Lovelace and Emerson met frequently in London, especially at his publisher Chapman’s house, where the author boarded. In his journal entry for 17 November 1849, Emerson wrote, “I sent Chapman orders to send copies of *Representative Men* to T. Carlyle; J.A. Froude; Earl of Lovelace; Arthur Helps; Mrs. Paulet; John Forster; Arthur H. Clough; Miss Ellen Randall; Dr. Samuel Brown, Edinburgh; Edwin Field; J.J.G. Wilkinson. I must add...Miss Martineau; Dr. Jacobson; C.E. Rawlins, Jr.; John Kenyon Esq.” A wonderful presentation copy.

BAL 5219. Provenance: William King, Lord Lovelace (presentation inscription on front free endpaper) — Whitwell Hatch (library blindstamp to front free endpaper).

bringer centuries to its old age, than ever its infancy boasted. But if this hope be delusive,—if the little day which we enjoy, of useful institutions, of knowledge, improvement and evangelical zeal, is speedily to be clouded over, and vice and corruption to resume their sovereign reign in the ways of this world, it will not make the world, to which we are travelling, brighter, nor disturb, for one moment, its everlasting
H. O. N.



Ralph Waldo Emerson Scarce Very First Published Piece, at Age Nineteen-in the Year 1822

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo. His first published essay. The Christian Disciple And Theological Review. Boston: Wells and Lilly 1822. New Series. Volume IV, No. 1-6. Six issues bound in full leather. The Christian Disciple was one of the most prominent religious periodicals of the 19th century and it gave 19-year old Ralph Waldo Emerson the opportunity to appear in print for the very first time. Emerson's "Thoughts on the Religion of the Middle Ages" was published in the periodical's November-December 1822 issue and was signed with a pseudonym made from the last initial of his first, middle and last name, "H. O. N. " Rare. \$5,500

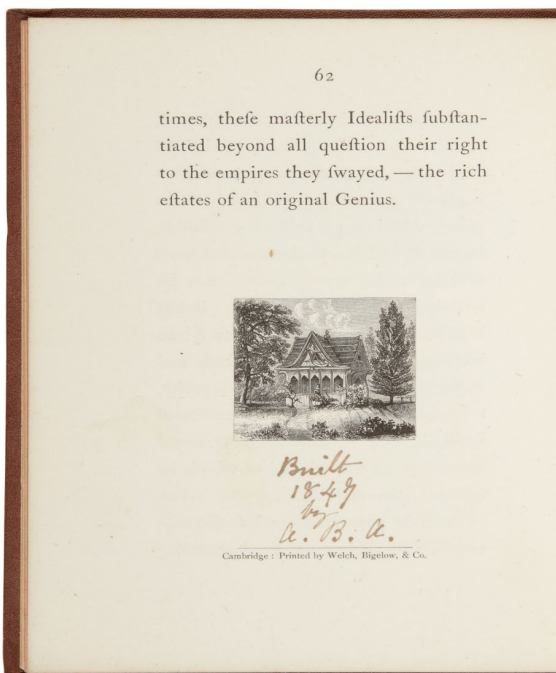
This carefully thought and evocative essay touches on an early cornerstone of Emerson's scholarship, which would continue to fascinate him throughout his long and industrious career. That is, the relationship and duties of contemporary people to the past. Envisioning America as a locale with very little past but much possible for the future, contrasted with Europe, steeped in history, Emerson found himself constantly asking whether the triumphs of generations gone before were less a foundation for greatness than a millstone. In this essay, his only published as a teenager, Emerson delicately broaches the topic which would occupy him for more than half a century. A very nice copy of an Emerson rarity.

Emerson's Birthday Tribute by Amos Bronson Alcott

Signed Twice—Only 50 Copies printed for Circulation among Emerson's Friends

ALCOTT, Amos Bronson. "Emerson" First Edition biography of Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Founder of Transcendentalism, written, annotated by hand, and signed by his close friend Amos Bronson Alcott. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Privately Printed, 1865. Original full brown cloth over beveled boards with gilt title, edges stained red. Original Photographic frontispiece, title printed in red and black. Front free endpaper inscribed by Alcott to "Mrs. L. Tuckerman | from her friend |A.A." Also annotated by Alcott on final page. \$7,500

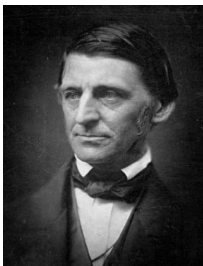
This essay was composed as a birthday tribute to Emerson by his very close friend Amos Bronson Alcott, and apparently



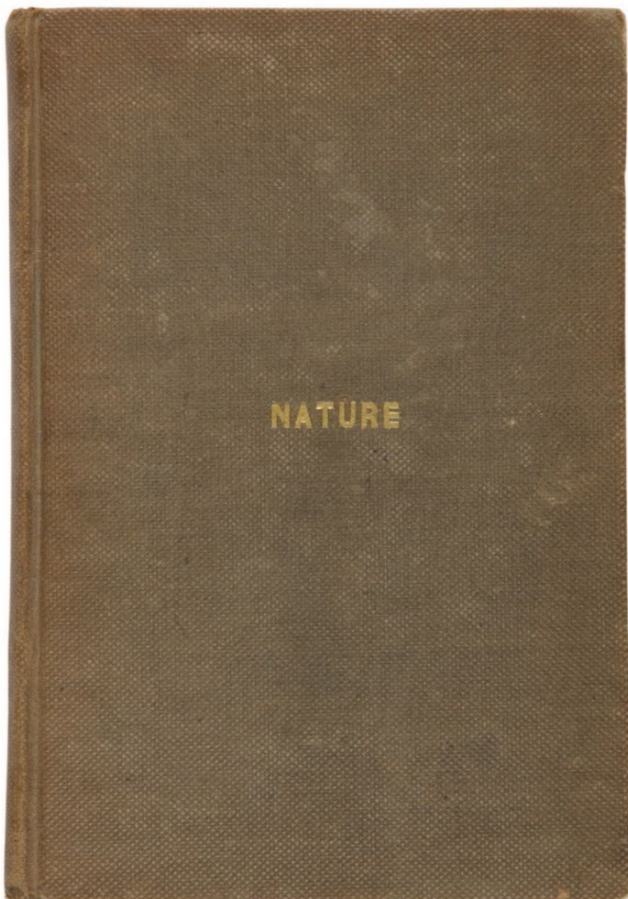
only 50 copies were printed for private circulation. Alcott was a teacher, philosopher, and reformer, who pioneered new ways of interacting with young students, to include focusing on a conversation, and avoiding traditional methods of punishment. He was also an abolitionist and an advocate for women's rights. In 1836, he became a member of the Transcendental Club, where he first met Ralph Waldo Emerson, who urged Alcott to move to Concord. Emerson remained a great supporter of Alcott throughout his life, frequently offering his professional and financial support. Alcott became an integral member of the Concord Transcendentalist community, and even let Henry David Thoreau borrow his axe to prepare his home at Walden Pond. This copy is likely inscribed to Laura Tuckerman, wife of the American painter Stephen Salisbury Tuckerman, who instructed Alcott's youngest daughter, May. REFERENCES: BAL 109 The carte-de-visite accompanying this pamphlet shows a seated Emerson.

Emerson's Rare First Edition, of "Nature" -1836

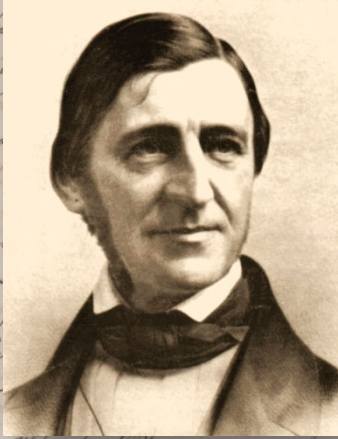
With a Pencil Correction in Emerson's Hand or that of his Assistant



15412. **EMERSON, Ralph Waldo.** *Nature*. Published by James Munroe & Co. Boston (1836). First Edition of Emerson's first book, the foundation of Transcendentalism. Original publisher's brown cloth (Myerson's "Cloth 3" with "Stamping E"). Gilt title to cover. 95 pages. With an original pencil correction on page 32 in the hand of Emerson himself or his assistant Charles Wheeler. \$8,500



The essay which laid the foundation for transcendentalism, influencing later figures of the movement such as Henry David Thoreau. In "Nature", Emerson lays out and attempts to solve an abstract problem: that humans do not fully accept nature's beauty. He writes that people are distracted by the demands of the world, whereas nature gives but humans fail to reciprocate. In nature a person finds its spirit and accepts it as the Universal Being. He writes: "Nature is not fixed but fluid; to a pure spirit, nature is everything." Light fading and spotting, minor wear to covers. In a custom red cloth clamshell case. First edition of Emerson's first book, apparently corrected by him, and published the year after he had settled in Concord. "The health of the eye seems to demand a horizon. We are never tired, so long as we can see far enough." — Emerson



to pay how little, not
how much, belonging
to this fatal poet.
Think a moment, &
tell me, if you can
say another word
as descriptive of his
genius. Reflecting,
we all have good
reason. But I must
have a few more
good points. "So faith
the grand trustee,"
Yours faithfully,
Mrs Watson. R.W. Emerson



Exceptional Literary Letter by Ralph Waldo Emerson to a Female Literary Critic Regarding the Atlantic Monthly and Transcendentalist Co-Founder Channing

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed ("R.W. Emerson"), 5 pages, 5" x 8", Concord, 26 May 1858. A very good literary letter addressed to Mrs. Watson ("My dear friend"; likely Mary Russell Watson, former governess to Emerson's son Waldo, paramour of Thoreau, and a lifelong friend of the transcendentalists), offering his opinions on an article she has written in support of the transcendental poetry of William Ellery Channing, which she plans to send to the Atlantic Monthly. Mailing folds; minor toning and offsetting of ink; near-fine. A lengthy and detailed letter from the founder of transcendentalism on one of its major poets, to a respected woman of the movement, who authored more than one valued commentary on its primary figures. \$9,500

In this letter, Emerson writes to "Mrs Watson," (we believe it is Mary Russell Watson) regarding a manuscript of an article she intends to publish in the Atlantic Monthly on the poet William Ellery Channing. Emerson awards high praise to the manuscript and advises her on further additions and revisions that will bring it to a state of readiness. In doing so, the renowned author on so many pieces regarding the natural world gives a rare window into his own literary process. He writes regarding character, "every piece of character in writing is, a stroke of genius," and yet notes that character alone is not enough for a good piece of writing, "It is by no means character & genius that are good to print, but something quite different, - namely, tact, talent, sparkle, wit, humor, select anecdote & Birmingham lacker." He praises her description of Channing, "Nothing can be acuter criticism than what you say of the art to pay how little, not how much, belonging to this fatal poet," but insists she must go further, "Think for a moment, & tell me, if you can say another word as descriptive of his genius." He suggests for the most honest and varied "Reflections" she should go back to "the journal in which you have at any time jot down detached thoughts on these poems, it might easily furnish the needed details and variety of criticism." Emerson suggests that in the future he may go through her journal with her by way of assistance. Emerson also has a thing or two to say about the editors who hold final sway over what appears in print, "that sad Bench where two judges or three judges are believed to sit and read with red eyes every scrap of paper that is addressed to the "Atlantic Monthly. I know that they read 400 papers to admit ten..." Despite the flaws he points out, he assures her "you have the materials of a good literary article," and despite the hurdles her piece must overcome, "you will print it."

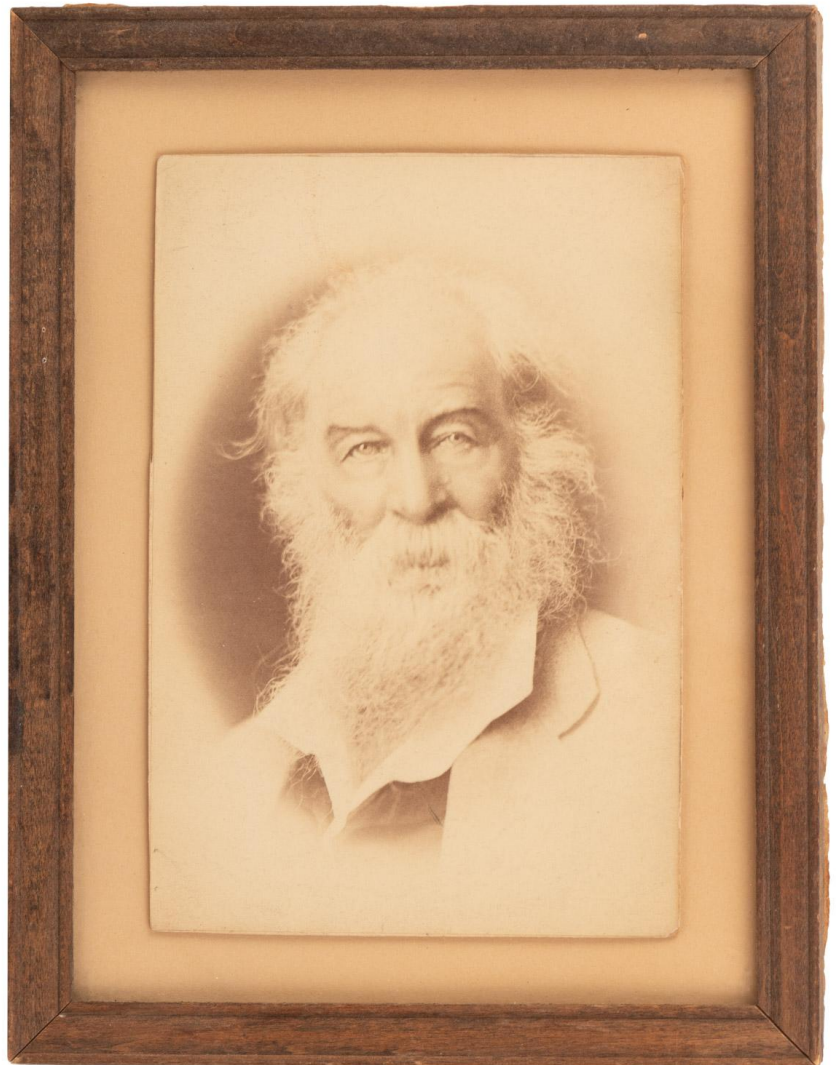
Watson (nee Russell) first came into contact with the transcendentalists as governess for Emerson's young son Waldo, when she was no more than 20 in 1840, and stayed for two years, until young Waldo's untimely death. She was boarding with the Emersons at the same time as Thoreau, who apparently was so taken with her that biographers attribute a "temporary lapse in Thoreau's august transcendentalism to meeting the pilgrim (Russell) on Emerson's doorstep." Although she ended up marrying his friend from Harvard rather than himself, Thoreau authored the closest piece he ever came to a love poem for Watson, titled "To the Maiden in the East" and sent it to her in Plymouth, where she moved with her husband to found an arboretum, which became a meeting ground for transcendentalists for years to come. Following Thoreau's early death in 1862, Watson published her "Reminiscences" of the great man, and the Watson manuscript archives have provided a further window into a nexus of transcendentalist thought. Perhaps even more devoted to Thoreau than Watson was Channing, the transcendentalist movement's honorary poet, and with whom Watson was also well-acquainted.

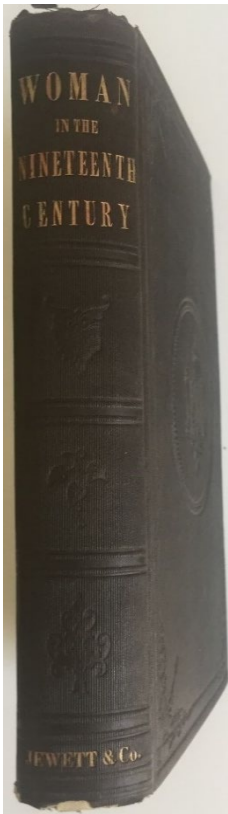
Though married to Ellen Fuller, the younger sister of Margaret, the poet Channing preferred to live instead as an unencumbered wanderer, frequently romping through the woods with Emerson and Thoreau, and known throughout New England for finding the most beautiful and hidden natural spots. It was Channing who famously offered Thoreau the advice to "build yourself a hut" which Thoreau took when he built himself a cabin on the shore of Walden Pond and began writing his masterwork. The two were so close that Channing was lost after Thoreau's death, once writing, "half the world died for me when I lost Mr. Thoreau." (Between Concord and Plymouth: The Transcendentalists and the Watsons, 1973).

Original 1880s Cabinet Photo of Poet Walt Whitman

WHITMAN, Walt. Albumen photograph c.1880s] Cabinet sized albumen print with trimmed edges. 6½" x 4½" inches, framed to 8¾" x 6¾". \$1,800

Walt Whitman was an American poet, essayist, and journalist. A humanist, he was a part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works. Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse. Some toning at edges; photograph not examined outside of frame; appears very good





Emerson's Protégé Margaret Fuller's *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*

FULLER, Margaret. *Woman in the Nineteenth Century; and kindred papers relating to the sphere, condition, and duties of woman.* Second



*"Her heart, which few knew,
was as great as her mind,
which all knew."*

-- Ralph Waldo Emerson

edition. Edited by her brother, Arthur B. Fuller, with an introduction by Horace Greeley. Printed by Jewett: Boston, 1855. No First Edition Copies Have Come to Auction in 20 Years. \$3,200.

Virginia Woolf said it best: "Towards the end of the eighteenth century a change came about...of greater importance than the Crusades or the Wars of the Roses. The middle-class woman began to write." Fuller's *Women of the Nineteenth Century* was the first volume to consolidate the depth of this impact. Originally published serially as "The Great Lawsuit" by the transcendentalist magazine *The Dial* while Fuller served as editor, Fuller's essay deals with the cultivation of the individual, in which Fuller included women as well as men. By elevating women, Fuller argued, the whole human race is elevated. Fuller believed that America inherited depravity from its Europe predecessors, influencing its poor treatment of Native and African Americans. She argued, however, that a new awakening was underway in which men and women would realize their equality, uphold the rights of all people, condemn hypocrisy and thus elevate all humanity. She praised abolitionists and acknowledged the strong presence of women among this group, and urged women to look beyond the home to seek and expand their being as men did, to become self-dependent, bringing fulfillment to both themselves and their male counterparts. After completing the expanded version of *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*, Fuller wrote to a friend: "I had put a good deal of my true self in it...[so] the measure of my footprint would be left on earth." Very good condition. Original brown cloth, lightly scuffed at the extremities with foxing to first few pages, including engraved frontis and title. Originally published in *The Dial* magazine in 1843, in book form in 1845; thus, this is an early edition and printed for the first time in this enlarged format. BAL 6503; Myerson A.8.1.b. A pioneering work on the innate value of women from one of its greatest 19th-century proponents.

Signed Limited Edition of Faulkner's *"The Wild Palms"*

15884 William Faulkner *The Wild Palms*. New York: Random House, 1939. Burgundy calf gilt by Zaehnsdorf for Aprey & Co., gilt decorated dentelles, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Limited edition number 66 of 250 signed by the author on the limitation page. The title for this book was selected by the publisher, and subsequent editions have been published under the title "If I Forget Thee, Jerusalem." \$2,200

Ralph Waldo Emerson First Edition Collection

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo. *English Traits*. Boston: Phillips Sampson, 1856. 8vo (4 5/8 x 7 1/2 in.; 115 x 190 mm). Half-title; some foxing, minor toning. Original full brown cloth, covers and spine decoratively bordered in blind, spine gilt lettered. In custom green cloth covered slipcase and wrapper. First edition, one of 3,100 copies printed, the Jacob Chester Chamberlain copy. BAL 5226. Emerson Chamberlin (bookplate to front free endpaper) - Jacob Chester Chamberlain (bookplate to front pastedown - Carolyn Wells (bookplate to front free endpaper). \$5,700

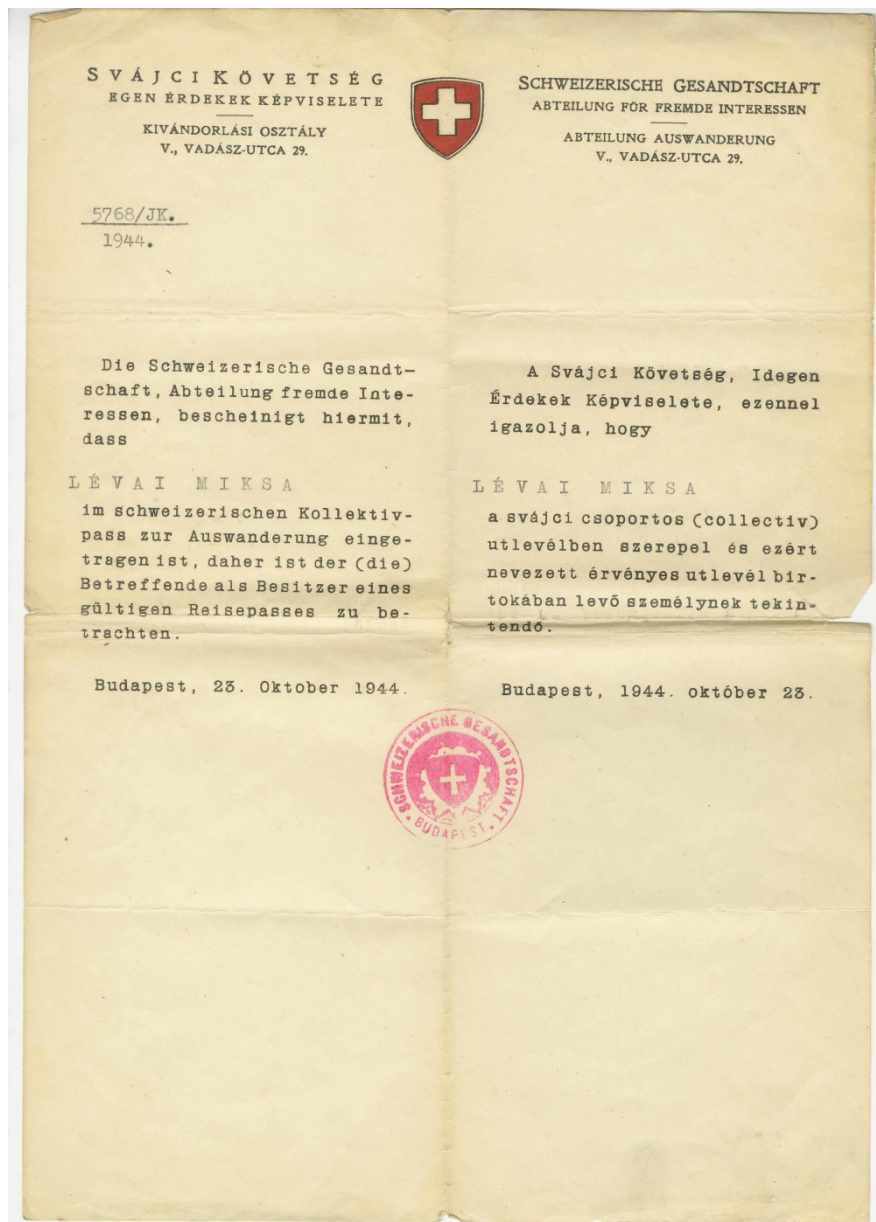
***Conduct of Life*.** Boston: Ticknor and Fields Boston, 1860. 8vo (4 1/2 x 7 in.; 115 x 178 mm). Half-title, publisher's advertisements at end; minor toning, one or two stray spots. Original full brown cloth, covers elaborately ruled and stamped in blind, spine gilt lettered, brown coated endpapers; small chip to front free endpaper. In custom quarter brown morocco slipcase and folding chemise. First edition, first printing. BAL 5231; Myerson A.26,1.a. M.G. Dix (ownership signature to half-title)

***May-Day* and Other Poems.** Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1867. 8vo (4 1/2 x 6 7/8 in.; 115 x 175 mm). Minor toning. Original green cloth over bevelled boards, upper cover with central gilt fern ornament, spine gilt lettered, brown coated endpapers, top edge gilt. First edition, first printing, one of 2,000 copies. BAL 5250; Myerson A28.1.a

***Letters and Social Aims*.** Boston: James Osgood, 1876. 8vo (4 1/2 x 6 7/8 in.; 113 x 175 mm). Minor toning, one or two pencil annotations. Original green cloth over bevelled boards ruled in blind, spine gilt lettered, very minor rubbing to head and tail of spine. First edition, the first state. Bal, 5272; Myerson, A-34.1.a. Henry F. Jenks (contemporary gift inscription to front free endpaper).



Very Rare Original Swiss Protective Document For one of the 30,000 Hungarian Jews Saved by Raoul Wallenberg



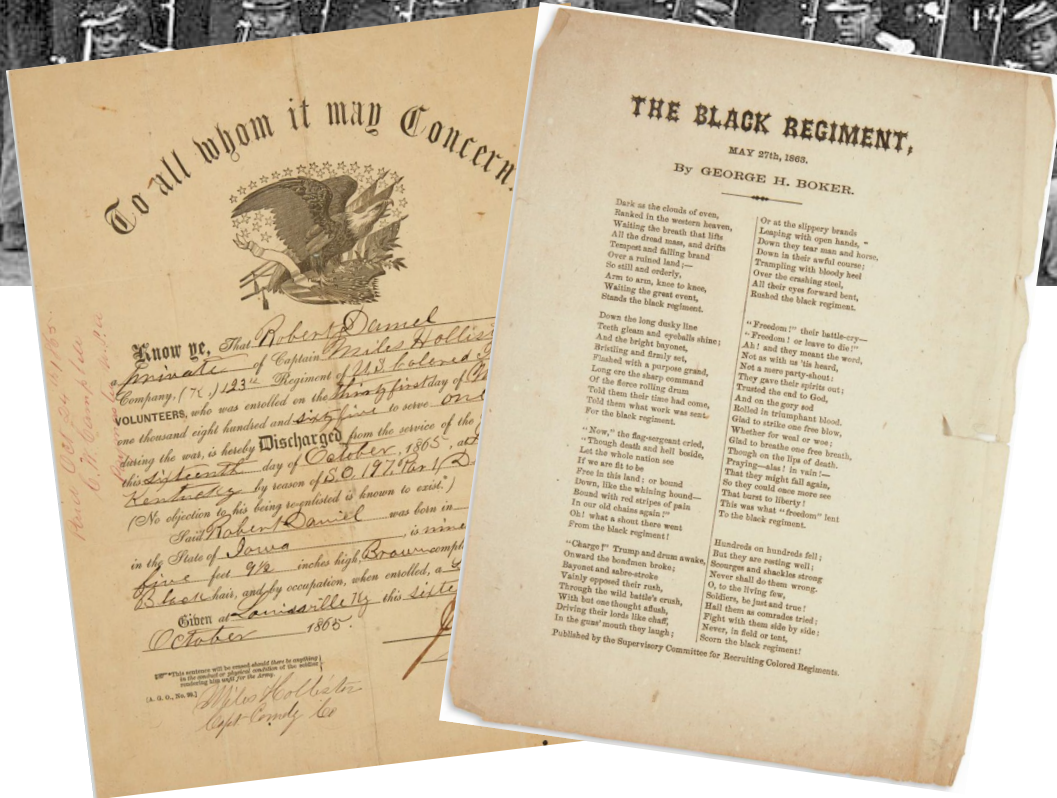
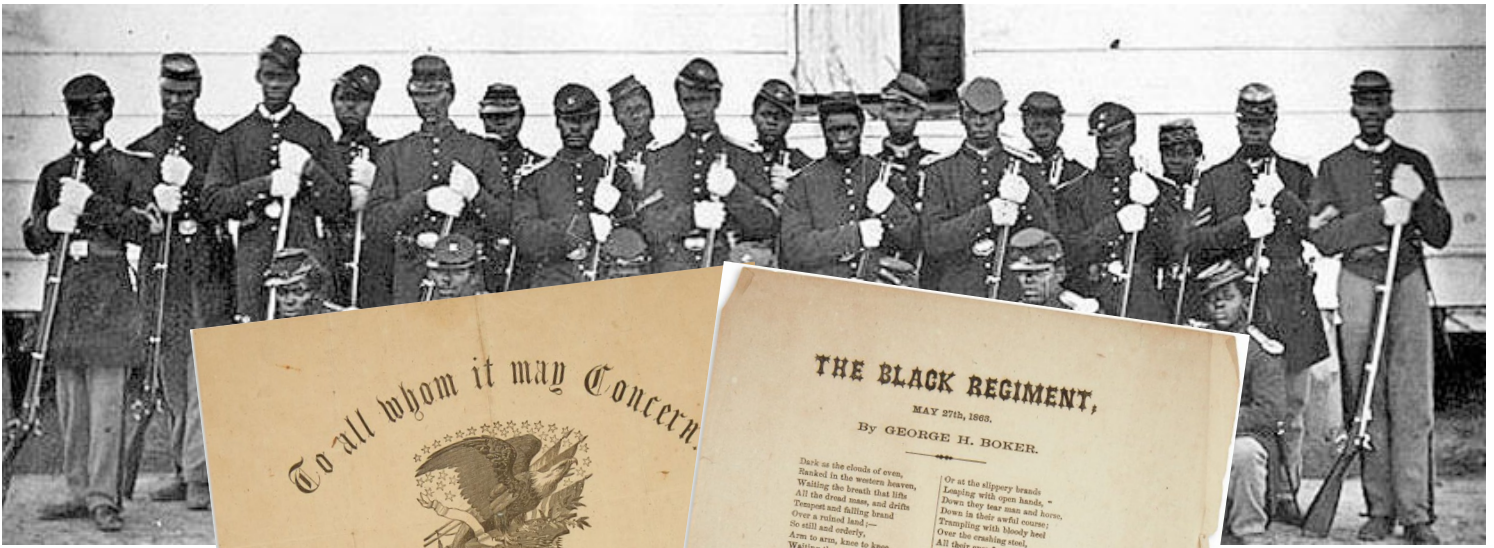
WALLENBERG, Raoul. Rare Wallenberg Swiss Embassy Protective Document. Single page typed document on letterhead of the Swiss Embassy, Department for Foreign Interests. Dated "October 23, 1944" with official red Swiss stamp. Expected folds, small bits of paper loss along the fold lines. A Swiss Protective document issued to Levai Miksa to emigrate, facilitated by Raoul Wallenberg's extraordinary efforts to save Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust. \$4,800

Loosely translated, this document reads:

"The Swiss Embassy, Department of Foreign Interests, hereby certifies that Levai Miksa is registered for emigration in the Swiss collective passport, so the (the) person in question must be regarded as an owner."

The reference made in this document as shown above was to Levai Miksa's Schutz-Pass and protective briefs. (Photocopies of these 3 other documents will accompany this lot.) If it were not for Raoul Wallenberg, a diplomat from neutral Sweden sent to their ancient city in the closing years of World War II to help the Budapest Jews, at least 30,000 would not be alive today. Wallenberg is credited personally with saving those 30,000, and was instrumental in assisting the rescue of about an additional 90,000

through efforts of the Swiss, Red Cross and the underground. He was so well-known for his heroic efforts, that a life-saving Schutz-Pass came to also be known as a "Wallenberg Passport." When the Soviet army was closing in on Budapest and the other diplomats left the city, Wallenberg chose to remain there in order to protect 'his Jews' in any eventuality which might arise. Wallenberg himself died in still-mysterious circumstances: he was arrested by the Soviet Union on suspicion of espionage during the siege of Budapest by the Red Army, January 1945. He was not heard from again, and there is a consensus that he died in July 1947 while in KGB custody in Moscow. This priceless document, granting escape from otherwise certain death, was paid for dearly with the life of one of the greatest humanitarians of the 20th century. This life-saving document, containing the ink stamp of the Swiss Embassy, Department of Foreign Interests, states that Levai Miksa is registered for emigration, and is to be exempted from wearing the yellow star.



**Songs Glorifying the Black Soldier Heroes of the Civil War,
with a Discharge Certificate of one of those Soldiers**

[**Black Soldier in the Civil War**] Four songs published by the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments. These songs were printed for the use of the new United States Colored Regiments, and sometimes sold to help fund the recruitment effort. Offered here with an original discharge certificate of a soldier of the United States Colored Infantry at the close of the Civil War. \$3,500

The songs are printed letterpress handbills, each about 9-1/2" x 5-1/2" inches. [Philadelphia], circa 1863-64. Songs include: George H. Boker "The Black Regiment, May 27th, 1863" [Benjamin Russell Hanby]; "A Contraband Song: Old Shady," with faint inked stamp of later owner; Julia Ward Howe. "Battle Hymn of the Republic," illustrated with a liberty figure and eagle; John Greenleaf Whittier, "Song of the Negro Boatman." Military discharge certificate is a Printed broadsheet, completed in manuscript, 11" x 8-1/2" inches; folds, light wear and soiling, minor loss at central folds. Louisville, KY, 16 October 1865. Robert Daniel, a private in Capt. Miles Hollister's Company K, 123rd Regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops, volunteered to serve one year on 31 March 1865, just weeks before the end of the war.

Two Letters to Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who oversaw the Manhattan Project
"Those days when you carried one of the heaviest burdens any man ever carried."

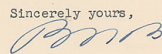
BERNARD M. BARUCH
 597 MADISON AVENUE
 NEW YORK 22, N.Y. August 21, 1962.

My dear General Groves:

That was a particularly gracious and heartwarming letter you sent to note my birthday. I do appreciate your good wishes. Even more, I appreciate the knowledge that I was able to be of some help to you in those days when you carried one of the heaviest burdens any man ever carried.

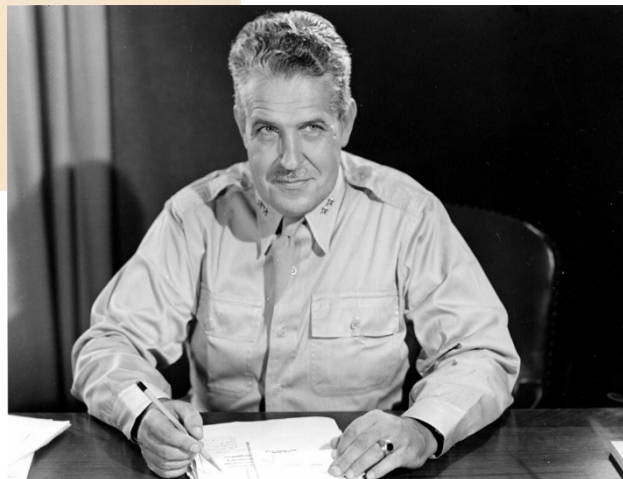
I like your amendment to the MacArthur dictum. If we could only find men who have the vigor of youth and the wisdom of experience we could overcome all our problems.

Thank you again, and with best wishes to you and Mrs. Groves, I am

Sincerely yours,


Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves,
 9 Dellwood Road,
 Darien, Conn.

Two Typed Letter Signed. Letters to Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves. First one: TLS signed "B. M. B.," one page, 7.75 x 9.75, personal letterhead, August 21, 1962. Letter to Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who had overseen the Manhattan Project during World War II. In part: "That was a particularly gracious and heartwarming letter you sent to note my birthday. I do appreciate your good wishes. Even more, I appreciate the knowledge that I was able to be of some help to you in those days when you carried one of the heaviest burdens any man ever carried. I like your amendment to the MacArthur dictum. If we could only find men who have the vigor of youth and the wisdom of experience we could overcome all our problems." In fine condition. General Douglas MacArthur frequently quoted and referred to a poem called 'Youth' by Samuel Ullman, surely the "dictum" that Baruch mentions here.



***Comes with Rickover
 Letter to Groves on
 Atomic Energy
 Commission Letterhead***

Typed Letter Signed from Admiral Rickover to Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who oversaw the Manhattan Project, signed "H. G. Rickover," one page, 7x8", United States Atomic Energy Commission letterhead, December 8, 1964, in full: "Thank you for your kind letter. Coming from one such as you who accomplished so much despite scientific, engineering and personnel problems, it is very gratifying. As you are aware no one today can do all that is necessary by himself to win the Fermi award—or a similar one. I suppose the best one can do is inspire others to become aware of the importance of a goal and lead them to dedicate themselves to the task." In fine condition, with two rusty paperclip impressions to the top edge. On November 21, 1964, the Atomic Energy Commission awarded the 1964 Enrico Fermi Award to Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover for his contributions to the development of nuclear power for submarines and power-generating plants. \$2,800 for the pair of letters.

UNITED STATES
 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
 WASHINGTON

December 8, 1964

Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves
 2101 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
 Washington, D. C.


Dear General Groves:

Thank you for your kind letter. Coming from one such as you who accomplished so much despite scientific, engineering and personnel problems, it is very gratifying.

As you are aware no one today can do all that is necessary by himself to win the Fermi award—or a similar one.

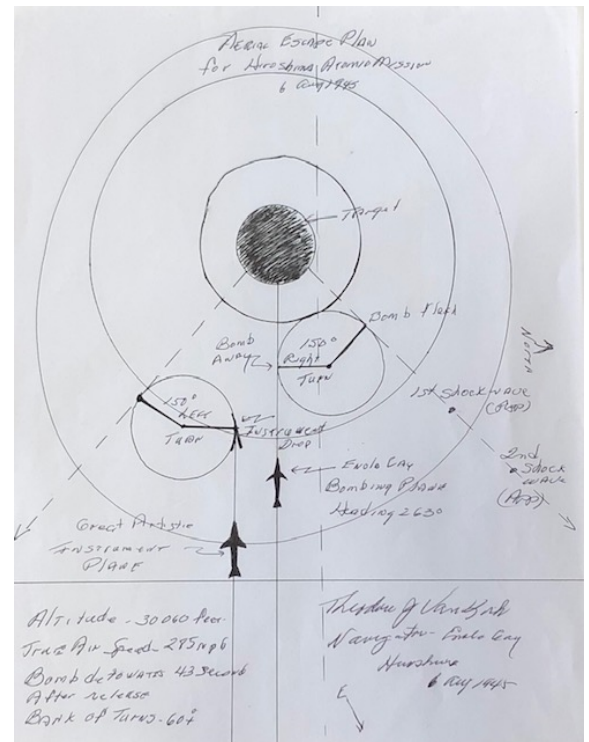
I suppose the best one can do is inspire others to become aware of the importance of a goal and lead them to dedicate themselves to the task.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

 H. G. Rickover

Enola Gay Navigator Van Kirk Hand Drawn Diagram shows the plane and its position in relation to the atomic shock waves and the bomb

VAN KIRK. Navigator of the "Enola Gay", the plane that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Signed pencil and ink drawing, 1 page, 8" x 11", of the escape plan for the August 6th, 1945 atomic mission at Hiroshima. Van Kirk draws a series of concentric circles around the primary target of Hiroshima Japan, marks the target of the bomb and the location of both the Enola Gay and the 2nd plane at the time of the dropping of the bomb. The diagram shows the 150 degree turn of the Enola Gay and its location in relation to the first and second sets of shock waves. Van Kirk adds handwritten notations below the escape plan diagram: Altitude- 30,060 ft, True Air Speed- 275 mph, Bomb Detonation- 43 seconds after drop, Bank of Turn- 60+ degrees. He marks the bomb away spot and draws the 1st and 2nd bomb shock waves in relation to the plane. He draws the position of the Enola Gay and also the "Great Artist, the insurance plane". At the center of the drawing he has a 1" black circle labeled "Target". Signed in pencil "Theodore J. "Dutch" Van Kirk - Navigator - Enola Gay - Hiroshima - Japan, 6 Aug, 1945." \$2200



Enola Gay Weapons Officer writes on Arming the Atomic Bomb above Hiroshima

JEPPSON, Morris. Weapons officer of the plane that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. 2 page Autograph Letter Signed on yellow lined paper in which he answers questions on the Hiroshima mission. There are many corrections and annotations on the letter. \$2,400

Jeppson writes both the questions and answers in his own hand: "... My job on the flight to Hiroshima was to test electrical elements of the bomb at intervals to confirm that the fuzing-detonation system was functioning properly ..., if there were problems. My first act was to switch electrical plugs in the bomb itself from a testing mode to firing mode - thus arming the bomb. ... Detonating at a distance of about 8 miles from the Enola Gay, the flash caused no effects. However, about a minute later a shock wave passed by jolting the airplane, and a few seconds later a smaller shock wave struck. But no damage to the Enola Gay. ... I could see the

cloud of smoke and fire surging outward from what was Hiroshima, and a huge white cloud rising rapidly. ... There was also hope that this would serve to end WWII quickly and would prevent ongoing tragedies. Signed at the end, with a different pen "Morris R. Jeppson". A truly historic letter revealing the exact events as they happened during the first atomic bomb mission and offering justification for the bomb on Hiroshima. In excellent condition.



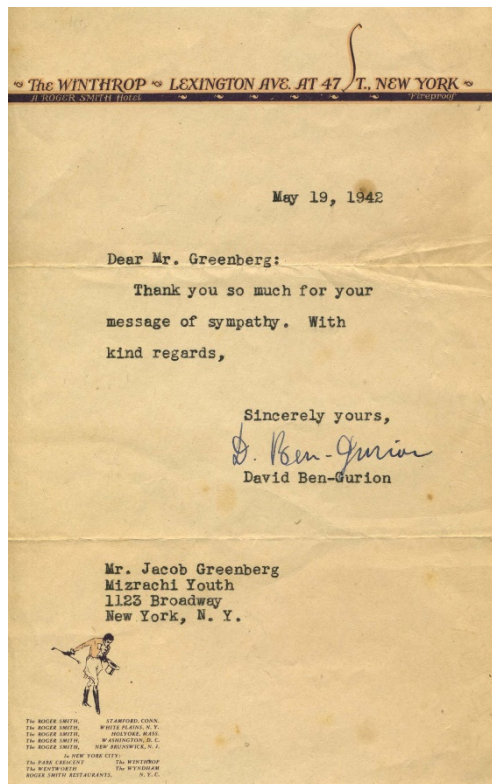
Extra-Large Veterans Woman's Association Flag

Regular Veterans Woman's Association Color WWII Homefront Flag. Regular Veterans Woman's Association, Army and Navy Mother's Chapter No. 74, New Haven, Connecticut, was a chapter of the women's auxiliary of the Regular Veterans Association. A large flag 36" X 60" national blue silk flag with Bonnaz embroidery arms and yellow lettering, finished. The flag is fringed on three sides. The emblem depicts their seal, a woman's hand rocking a cradle superimposed upon stylized US armed forces insignias, encircled by the name of the organization, all on a stylized US shield. \$2,850

The Regular Veterans Association (RVA) was created out of the Regular Service Association (RSA) in 1934 to further the interests of the Maimed Soldiers League, which had been founded in the 1880s. The RVA, a veteran lobbying association, Its goal was "To promote the welfare of the Regular Service and ex-service men by collection and circulation of valuable information relative to legislation, and to oppose the enactment of laws prejudicial to their interests. . "The woman's auxiliary was founded in 1936 primarily to organize the mothers of RVA members. The RVA were active through WWII, but after the war their activities were subsumed by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The flag is in like-new condition with only minimal wear from modest use and is without blemish. The flag would make a fine addition to a collection of patriotic Homefront artifacts.

Ben Gurion Writes 4 Days After The 1942 The Biltmore Conference, Turning Point in the creation of Israel

Ben-Gurion, David. First prime minister of Israel and its leading personality during the first 15 years of the Jewish state. Typed Letter Signed, 1 page, written while Ben - Gurion is head of The Jewish Agency and 4 days after the "Biltmore Conference," which was a turning point in the creation of Israel, as it demanded that Palestine serve as a Jewish state. \$1,800



The Biltmore Conference on May 6 to May 11, 1942 in the Biltmore Hotel in New York City. Ben-Gurion helped secure the adoption of the Biltmore Program, which called for fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration and urged the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth. This conference was called at the initiative of Ben-Gurion, who had come to solicit the support of American Jews. Ben-Gurion was determined to seek a resolution that Jewish immigration to Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish state would proceed despite British opposition. Weizmann, who objected to the idea of severing ties with Britain, was outflanked at the conference. The Biltmore Program adopted at the conference and approved by the Zionist General Council in November 1942 called for unlimited Jewish immigration to Palestine and control of immigration by the Jewish commonwealth. This letter dated May 19, 1942, on The Winthrop letterhead. Ben-Gurion writes, "Thank you so much for your message of sympathy. With kind regards, " Signed "D. Ben - Gurion". The Biltmore Conference was a turning point in the creation of Israel as it marked the turning away from British policies toward America as a main ally and it demanded unrestricted Jewish immigration to Palestine and that Palestine should serve as a Jewish State.



9 World War II Maps EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

MAPS WWII [AMERICAN U.S.] Archive of 9 large World War II Maps, these maps were used by US troops during the liberation of Europe. RARE ORIGINAL WORLD WAR TWO VINTAGE ALLIED FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS Maps of German cities and one of Paris France. \$2,000

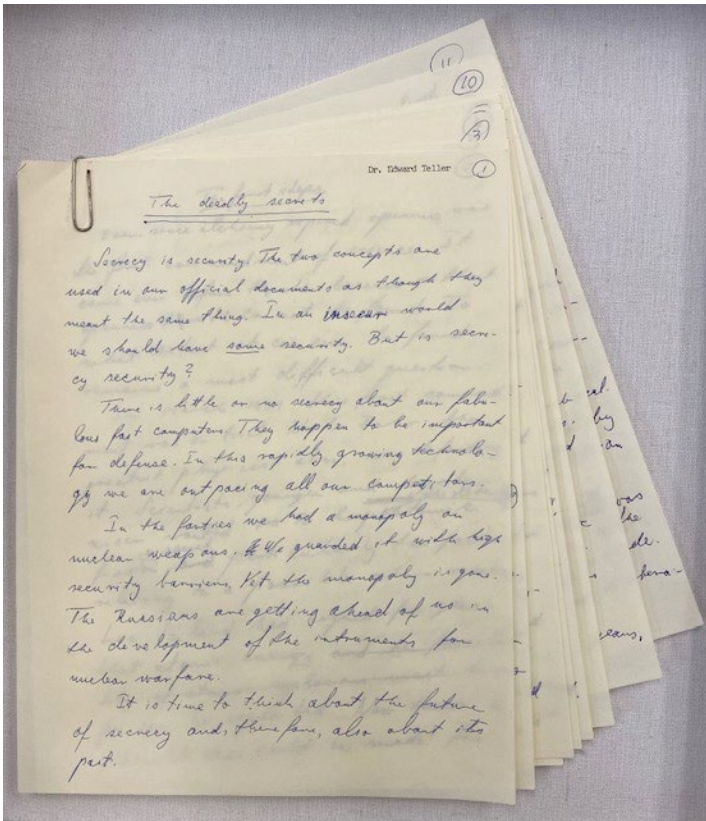
Comes from a WW2 US Army Soldier. Magdeburg, Germany map - US Army Air Map of Magdeburg "First Edition" Sheet M.53 1:250,000. 1943. With handwriting in upper right corner. 30"x26" Kassel, Germany map- US Printed Map of Kassel region of Germany. "Emergency Road Map." Color. First Edition. sheet L52 Based on 1938 map supplemented by other sources collected during the war. 22"x28" Dusseldorf, Germany map same as above, but faded and with some highlighting, some writing. sheet k52 Hanover, Germany map- same as above, sheet L53. Printed 1943. Berlin, Germany map- similar to above but "Army/Air" not Emergency Road. Sheet N53. Published by War Office 1943 Halle, Germany map- (Halle (Saale) is a city in the southern part of the German state Saxony-Anhal. Sheet M52. "War and Navy Department Agencies only. Not for sale or distribution." 1943. Wernigerode, Germany- (town in the district of Harz, Saxony-Anhalt, German), 19"x24". Sheet 4130. First Edition. US "Published by War Office, 1944." B&W. exposed to water. Hardened. y Julich, Germany- (town in the district of Düren, in the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany) "Published by War Office 1944." G.S.G.S. No. 4507. 35"x30" Paris, France map – 42"x34" - U.S. 1944. The Liberation of Paris took place from 19 August 1944 until the German garrison surrendered on 25 August 1944. Paris had been ruled by Nazi Germany since the signing of the Second Compiègne Armistice on 22 June 1940. Inv. #14434

1690 Maps of North and South America

MAP Two Beautiful 17th Century map of North America and South America. Each about 8" x 6", Dated 1690, two truly historic beautifully detailed very early maps. One is titled "L'AMERIQUE Septentrionale." in a cartouche with a woman with sword and man. The other one "L'AMERIQUE Meridionale" in a cartouche with two indigenous Indians holding arrow and the tomahawk, palm trees in the back. Both engraved by "M. Ogier", in French. \$4,500

What makes these 2 maps fascinating are the erroneous geographical knowledge of the 17th Century. North America and Canada are on the first map titled "L'AMERIQUE Septentrionale." Greenland touching Canada on top and California is depicted as a large island in the West, upper tip of the California Islands is higher than Lake Erie or New York. Since the map predates Lewis and Clark by over 100 years, it is missing Utah's Great Lake, and has disproportionately smaller western United States. The North West is basically blank. Florida's tip bends inward toward the Gulf. A truly fascinating Map. Also included is a separate 1690 map of Map of South America from the same Atlas by "M. Ogier," Titled "L'AMERIQUE MERIDIONALE." in an attractive cartouche with two Indigenous Indians. Here errors include the absence of the Andes. The formation of South America itself is somewhat flattened and shorter, significantly reduced is the southern tip of South America.





Father of the Atomic Bomb Edward Teller Signed Manuscript "The Deadly Secrets"

TELLER, Edward. The Deadly Secrets. Signed manuscript, no date. 11 pages handwritten. Draft by one of the world's most influential scientists, known as the Father of the Hydrogen Bomb. The Hungarian physicist was an early part of the Manhattan Project, to develop the nuclear bomb. \$2,800

The manuscript reads in part: "Secrecy is security. The two concepts are used in our official documents as though they meant the same thing. In an insecure world we should have some security. But is secrecy security? There is little or no secrecy about our fabulous fast computers. They happen to be important for defense. In this rapidly growing technology we are outpacing all our competitors. In the forties we had a monopoly on nuclear weapons. We guarded it with high security barriers. Yet the monopoly is gone. The Russians are getting ahead of us in the development of the instruments for nuclear weapons." Teller goes on to trace the history of nuclear weapons, discussing the paradox of openness within the scientific community and names Niels Bohr, Heisenberg, Fermi, and Oppenheimer. In fine condition.

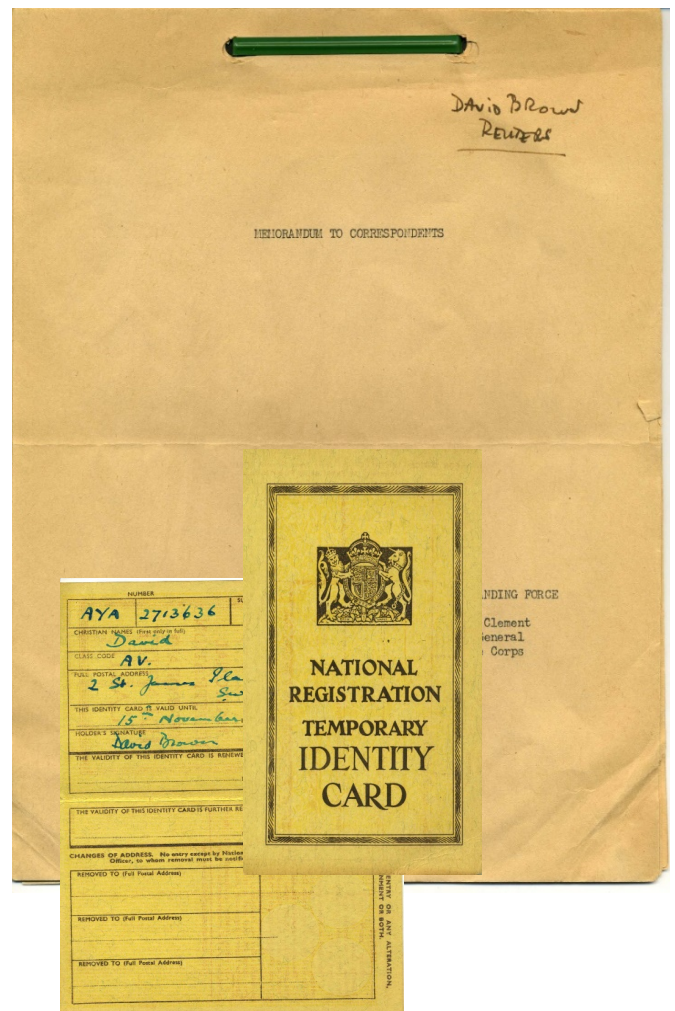
1945- Japanese Surrender Original Memo: "Japanese have agreed to disarm and demilitarize the Tokyo Bay Area...Allied Nations have long awaited the news that we are soon to announce."

Japanese Surrender. Original item from W.W.II Reuters Correspondent David Brown who was attached to Third Fleet Landing Force- Japan. Archive of two items. Not dated but

August 1945 as it related to the occupation of Tokyo, Declaring the end of the war, 7 pages. Titled "Memorandum To Correspondents- Third Fleet Landing Force - William T. Clement, Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps." In part

"...Disarmed Japanese Military and Naval personnel will be treated with dignity while in our custody..while the Japanese have agreed to disarm and demilitarize the Tokyo Bay Area the possibility of treacherous employment of all weapons can not be overlooked... Troops will carry pieces loaded.. they will open fire only when fired upon... The people of the United States and Allied Nations have long awaited the news that we are soon to announce. My wishes for your success are with you. Wm. T. Clement". Includes pages of instructions, public info., assignments, changes in assignments, transfers from Naval Bases, etc. Also includes Correspondent David Brown's

I.D. card. In excellent condition. \$4,200 **A Young George Patton on his Upcoming Shooting Trip**



"I am taking three guns two rifles and a shot gun 77 twenty two shells 20; 30-30 shells"



PATTON, George. American general and tank commander; called "Old Blood and Guts. Very early Autograph Letter Signed "Geo S. Patton Jr.," 1½ pages, recto/verso, 12" x 8." Lake Vinyard, California, circa late 1890s. To Aunt Nannie, his mother's sister. Ink stains, folds. Very good condition. \$5,500

In full: *"We start for Catilena in two hours and twenty three minutes. Mama is all right now; we just got your letter. I had some ballast sacks made for my boat, the sacks are thirty in number and weigh when filled with sand from fifty two sixty pounds a piece. We got two water mellons but they were green. Dot and Marmion [Patton's horse] will be turned out to day. Dot's shews are off. I am taking my foot ball clothes over but I don't believe I'll play; nor go to Hick Cocks this year. Harrie Mellon may be on your train, I am taking three guns two rifeles and a shot gun 77 twenty two shells 20; 30-30 shells. Lance is going over with us. The mosquitoes are very bad and often bight clean through the soul of my shoes. I got a new dres suit vest and a new shirt, I have just come back from a good-by ride on Marmion before he is turned out he is fine. The fifth eye-lash from the left-side of my right eye has a pain in the little toe of its left foot but the doctor thinks it is nothing serious. I have tolde you all the news. With lots of love..."*

George's father had bought land and built a cottage on Santa Catalina Island in early 1895. The Pattons would go by buggy from their home to Long Beach where they would board the boat to the island, about 20 miles off the coast of southern California. Although young Patton could not spell very well, it is obvious from this letter that he loved Catalina, since he was counting the minutes until they left. It is also obvious that he was already a sportsman and owned a veritable arsenal of weapons.

Dear Aunt Nannie
We start for Catilena
in two hours and twenty three minutes
Mama is all right now; we just got
letter. I had some ballast ~~two~~ sacks made
for my boat, the sacks are thirty in
number and weigh when filled with
sand from fifty two sixty pounds a
piece. We got two water mellons but
they were green. Dot and Marmion
will be turned out to day. Dot's shews
are off. I am taking my foot ball clothes
over but I don't believe I'll play; nor
go to Hick Cocks. this year. Harrie Mellon
maybe on your train, I am taking three
guns over two rifeles and a shot gun
77 twenty two shells 20; 30-30 shells
Lance is going over with us. The mosquitos
are very bad and of ten bight clean
through the soul of my shoes. I got
a new dres suit vest and a new
shirt, I have just come back from
a goodby ride on Marmion before
he is turned out he is fine. The fifth
eye-lash from the left side of my
right eye has a pain in the little
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things it is nothing serious.
I have tolde you all the news
with lots of love
Geo. Patton Jr

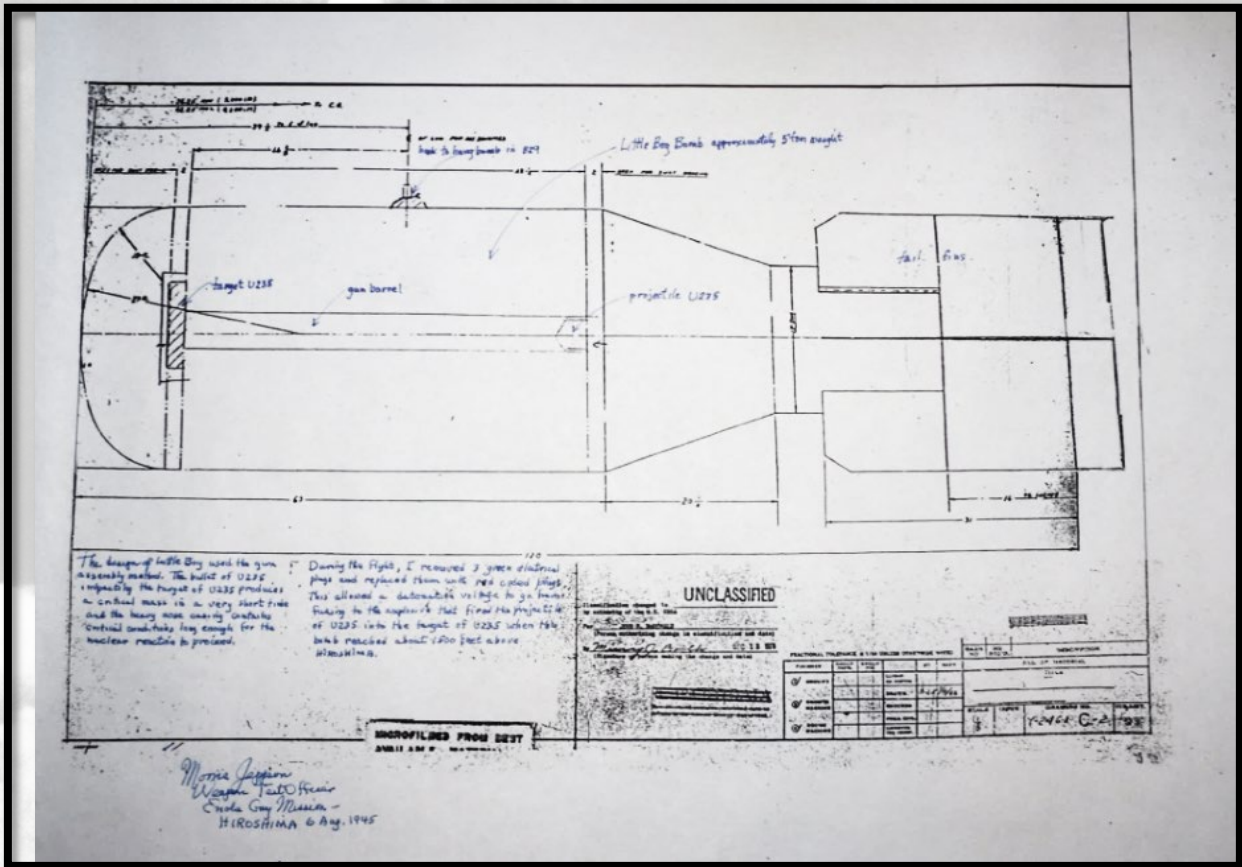
Blueprints of the “Little Boy” Atomic Bomb Dropped on Hiroshima With Handwritten Explanation by Morris Jeppson

JEPPSON, Morris. Little Boy was the code name of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, on August 6, 1945 by the 12-man B-29 Superfortress Enola Gay. Here we have a large-sized b/w copy of the Blue Print showing the first atomic bomb with original handwritten explanations, in the hand of Morris Jeppson, Enola Gay Weapons Test Officer and one of only two men to be present at Los Alamos when the bomb was tested, and when it was dropped on Hiroshima. Jeppson’s notations show where a bullet of U235 shoots into a mass of U235 to create the atomic explosion. Here Morris Jeppson, Enola Gay Weapons Officer, writes: *"Little Boy Bomb approximately 5 tons weight"*. He draws arrows, labeling the "target U235" where the projectile 235 should hit. He points out the "hook to hang bomb in B29" that held the Bomb to the Enola Gay and the "projectile U235". \$5,500

On the margin he explains in his hand: *"The design of Little Boy used the gun assembly method. The bullet of U235 impacting the target of U235 produces a critical mass in a very short period of time - and the heavy nose casing contains critical conditions long enough for the nuclear reaction to proceed. During the flight I removed 3 green electrical plugs and replaced them with red coded plugs. This allowed the detonation voltage to go from fusing to the explosive that fired the projectile of U235 into the target of U235 when the bomb reached about 1500 feet above Hiroshima. Underneath his explanation, he signs "Morris Jeppson/ Weapons Test Officer/ Enola Gay Mission/ HIROSHIMA - 6 Aug. 1945"* .

"...fired the projectile of U235 into the target of U235 when the bomb reached about 1500 feet above Hiroshima..."

The bomb was armed in flight, then Jeppson removed the safety plugs as describes on the document and as such was the last to touch Little Boy before it was dropped at approximately 8:15 a.m. (JST). Approximately 70,000 people were killed as a direct result of the blast, and a similar number were injured. Measure approx. 18" x 24". In excellent condition.



Winston Churchill Emphasizes the Importance of Relations Between The United States and Britain



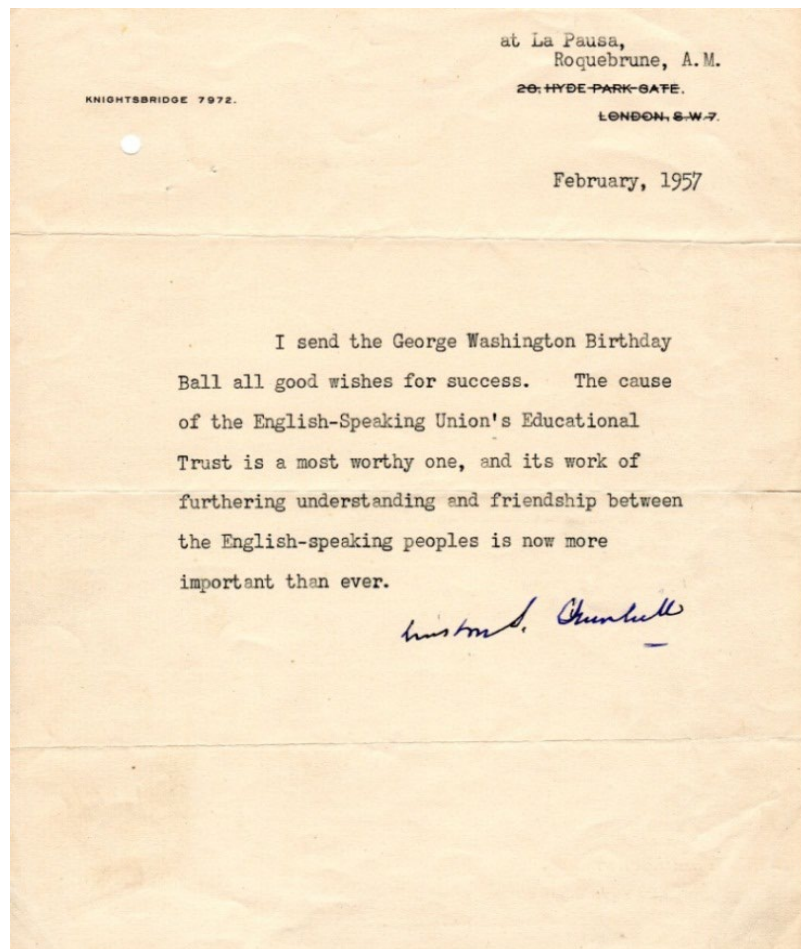
CHURCHILL, Winston. Prime Minister of England during World War II. Typed statement, signed "Winston S. Churchill," one page, 7.25 x 9.5, dated February 1957. From La Pausa, Roquebrune, Churchill issues a statement. \$7,500

In full: *"I send the George Washington Birthday ball all good wishes for success. The cause of the English-Speaking Union's Educational Trust is a most worthy one, and its work of furthering understanding and friendship between the English-speaking peoples is now more important than ever."*

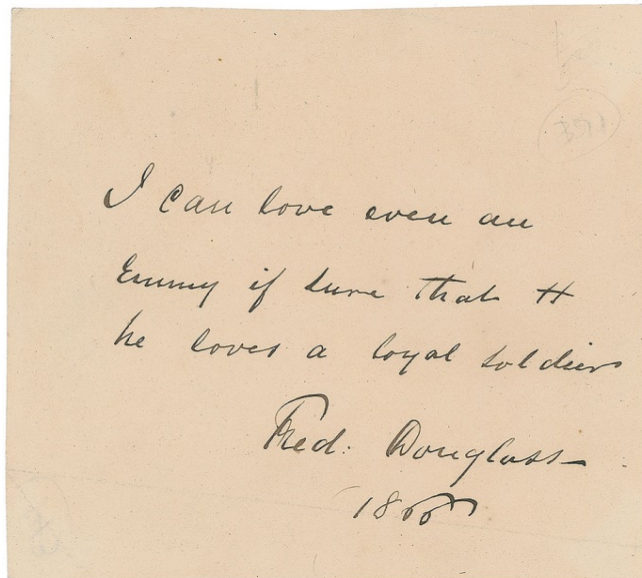
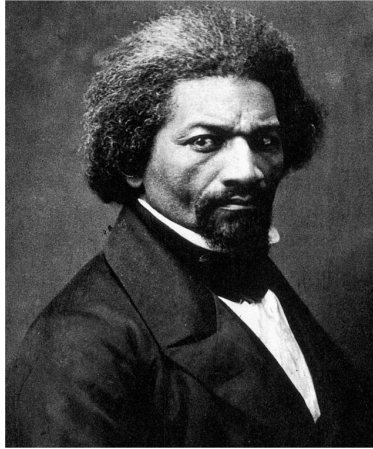
For the first time ever, the British celebrated George Washington's birthday in style in 1957, for the benefit of the English-Speaking Union, an international educational charity founded in 1918. Although the elderly Churchill was unable to attend, the great statesman respected the organization's worthy cause of "furthering understanding and friendship between the English-speaking peoples," something he viewed as "now more important than ever."

Having led his nation through the perils of World War II, Churchill watched as an expansive arms race grew during the Cold War, once again threatening the peace of the world. Churchill had been one of the first to understand that standing together was the only way for the United States and Britain to defeat Hitler. Churchill was in a special position to understand trans-Atlantic relations, as his father was a member of the noble Spencer family and his mother was an American, born in New York.

The former prime minister spoke on the topic just a month earlier, emphasizing his belief that world peace depended on a strong friendship between the two nations, and hoped that his legacy would include having achieved as much for peace as he had gained in war. He was granted honorary citizenship of the United States in 1963. This letter has great historical content on a topic near and dear to Churchill's heart, the partnership of the English-speaking world. Small separation along one of the horizontal folds, a punch hole to top left and some scattered light creasing and soiling, otherwise fine condition.



African American History



Handwritten Note by Frederick Douglass on Loving “...even an enemy...”

DOUGLASS, Frederick. 1 page Autograph Note Signed and dated 1866. Measuring 5 x 4.25." Douglass writes in his hand in full: "I can love even an enemy if sure that he loves a loyal soldier." He then signs boldly, "Fred: Douglass." In very good condition. Offered together with *In Memoriam; Frederick Douglass*, issued upon his death. John C. Yorston & Co., Philadelphia, 1897. Hardcover. First Edition. 7-1/4" x 10" in the original gray cloth boards with gilt lettering, Black morocco spine and corners. "Fred. Douglass" in gilt with gilt ruling on spine. 350 pages. A scarce memorial volume that *"is a record of the spontaneous expression of grief and surprise evoked by the unexpected death of Frederick Douglass"* (Preface), offered with a rare and poignant quote in the hand of Douglass. \$8,500

Our quote alludes to an address given by Douglass 20 years earlier in London, when he said that *'the first gleam of Christian truth that beamed upon my dark mind, after having escaped the clutches of those who held me in slavery, was accompanied by the spirit of love...I could not have injured one hair of the head of my worst enemy.'* Indeed, this speech and his written quotation attest to Douglass's commitment to the peaceful pursuit of civil rights, which would deeply affect and shape the work of future activists such as Martin Luther King, Jr. 1866, the year this quote was written, was a major year for Douglass and his constituents in the push for black suffrage. Following a gathering of 15,000 in the US capitol to celebrate Emancipation, Douglass brought an official delegation to meet on the issue of suffrage. Though President Johnson vetoed the measure, Congress overrode his action, eventually leading to the 15th Amendment.

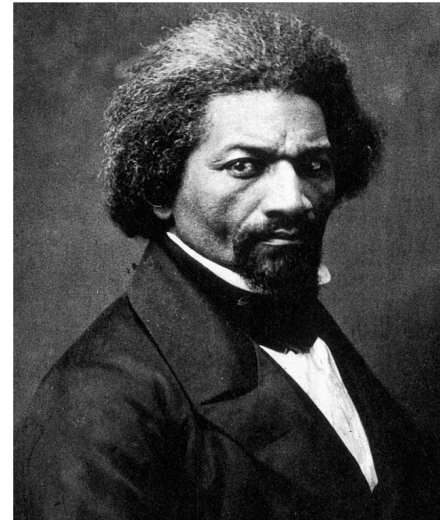
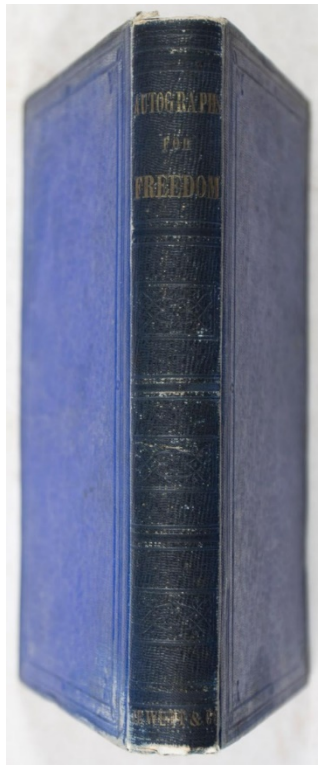
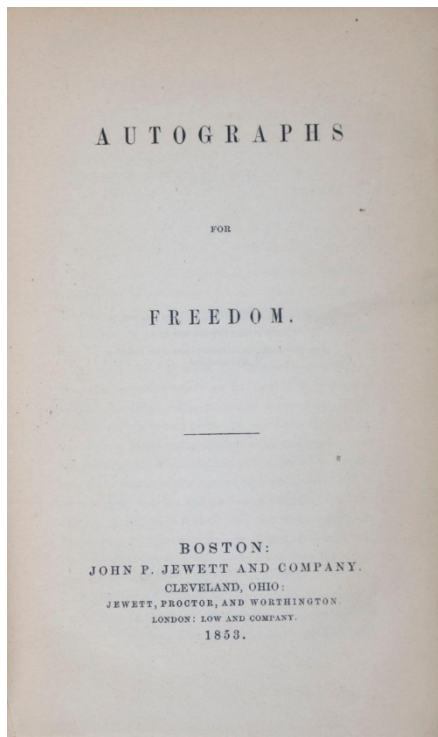
This "In Memoriam" volume includes obsequies by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as well as letters with facsimile signatures of Booker T. Washington, Susan B. Anthony, and others. Also poems, memorial service addresses, sermons, tributes from the press, reminiscences, and a 12-page biographical sketch. Binding is clean and tight. Wear to extremities and slight scuffing to the morocco. A poignant sentiment handwritten by the great civil rights leader, and a rare book of sentiments about him by his closest contemporaries.



**Rare Two Volume First Edition of “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” with
A Check Endorsed by Harriet Beecher Stowe**

STOW, Harriet Beecher. *Uncle Tom's Cabin; Or, Life Among the Lowly.* Boston: John P. Jewett & Company, 1852. First edition, first issue as per BAL. A profoundly influential anti-slavery work. Uncle Tom's Cabin was the best-selling novel of the 19th century and the second best-selling book of that century, following the Bible. \$ 5,500

Stowe’s book is credited with widely changing attitudes toward African Americans around the United States, and “laying the groundwork for the Civil War.” Two volumes; 312 pages and 322 pages. With three engraved plates inserted in each volume. Publisher's dark brown cloth, BAL's B binding (no priority); front boards and spines stamped in gilt, boards decoratively ruled and stamped with oval panels in blind; rear boards stamped with central motif in blind. Wear, chipping, staining to boards, also somewhat shaken. Some soiling internally with intermittent creases and foxing. Gutters starting, some sections of block loosening. Tear to one plate. previous owner's signature in both Volumes. Good condition overall. Chemised in quarter black morocco slipcase (slipcase scuffed). BAL 19343. Together with a Signed Check made out to "the order of Mrs. H. B. Stowe" for two hundred dollars, and is signed on the recto by the publisher, Ticknor Fields. Boston: Nov. 3, 1865. On the verso, Stowe has endorsed "H. B. Stowe". The central work of fiction in the American abolitionist movement.

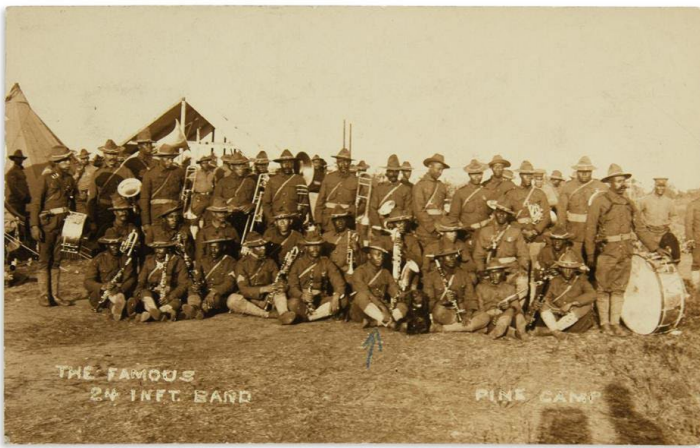


Frederick Douglass' "The Heroic Slave" -- In Autographs for Freedom, First Edition 1853

[Douglass, Frederick] Griffiths, Julia. Autographs for Freedom. Published by John P. Jewett and Company, Boston, 1853. Important Collection of Anti-slavery testimonies in poetry, prose, and as essays by men and women prominent in the anti-slavery movement, including the only sizable piece of fiction by Frederick Douglass, a 74-page novella entitled "The Heroic Slave." \$1,500

Presented to the Rochester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society for publication. The proceeds were slated for various projects around the country geared to elucidate and educate on the subject of slavery. All contributions contain facsimile signatures of the writers, including Horace Greeley, John G. Whittier, Lewis Tappan, Charles Sumner, Annie Parker, Frederick Douglass, among others. Original blue cloth with blind-stamped ruling on covers and gilt lettering on spine. Our copy without the frontispiece and the other two plates; in variant blue cloth. Binding with light wear along edges and spine, small chips, and rubbed. Spine sunned. Pages slightly toned, with minor sporadic foxing and a small water stain. The rare First Edition of Douglass' "The Heroic Slave." Other contributions include "A Letter" from Wilson Armistead and "Passages in the Life of a Slave Woman" by Annie Parker.

Dumond, page 62; BAL 11177.



A Buffalo Soldier Identifies Himself in Original 1910 Photos

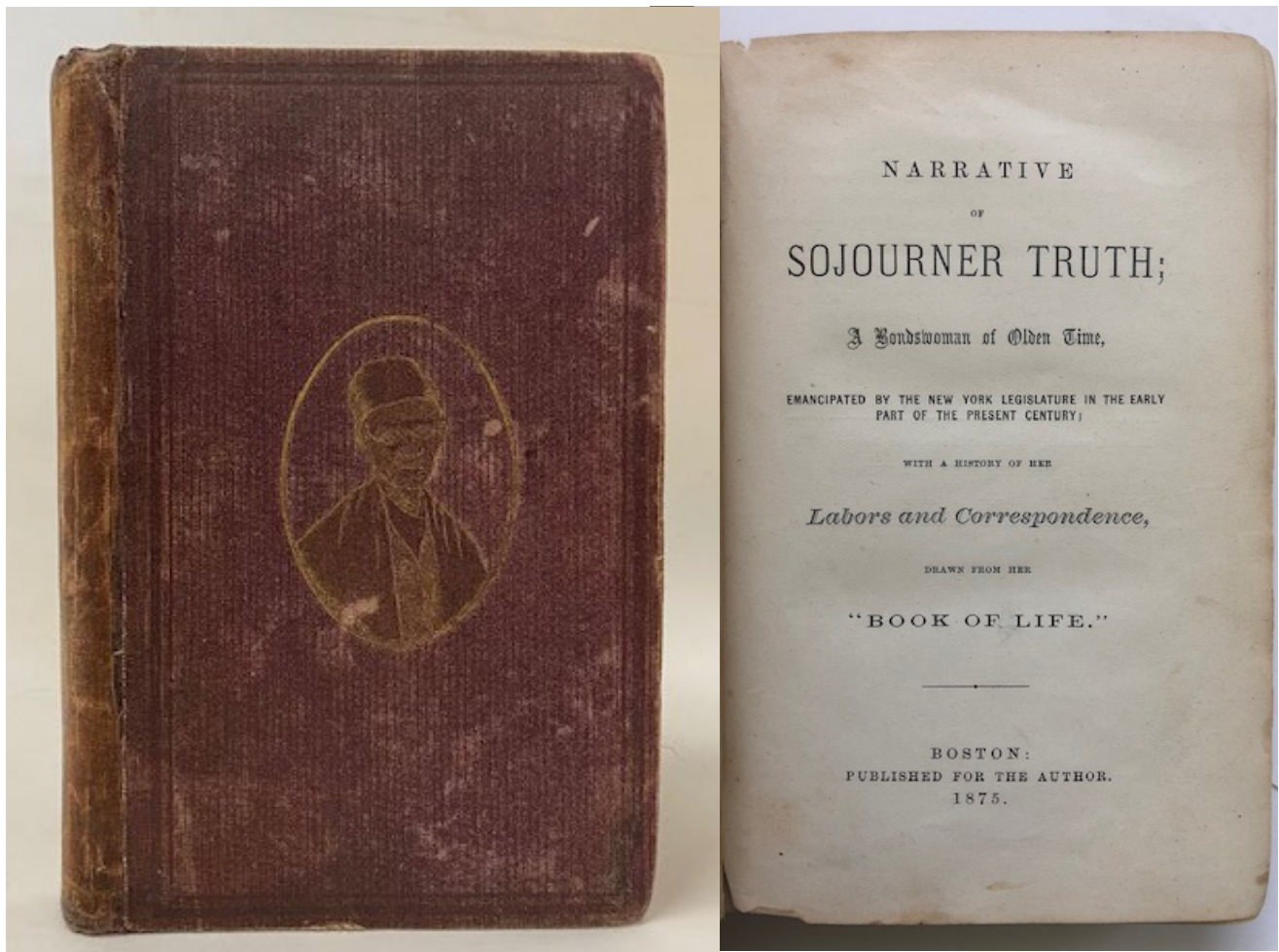
[BUFFALO SOLDIER] Pair of Real Photo postcards of 24th U.S. Infantry musicians in camp. Photographs, 3-1/2" x 5-1/2" inches, Pine Camp [Fort Drum], NY, c. 1910. Infantryman Joseph Lee identifies himself in these photos. He was part of the 24th during their Houston Mutiny, in which many members of the regiment were court martialed after famously coming to the defense of a black woman harassed by local police. Photos depict members of an original Buffalo Soldier regiment, dating from its time at Pine Camp, NY, (later Fort Drum). One captioned in negative "The Famous 24th Inft. Band, Pine Camp" shows ~30 uniformed soldiers with instruments. The other uncaptioned, showing 7 soldiers; most in white robes with "USA" on the collar, perhaps a regimental choir. Both were sent by Joseph Lee (1879- ~1940), Arkansas native enlisted as a musician in the 24th (1903-1919). Both inscribed and addressed, one stamped, neither postmarked; minimal wear. Lee has apparently self-identified with an arrow in each. This regiment was involved in the dramatic Houston Mutiny of 1917, beginning when a soldier was arrested for aiding a black woman. In the end, 19 soldiers were executed and nearly 50 received life sentences, but Lee remained with the regiment until his honorable discharge. \$1,750

The First African American Illustrated Newspaper "the Harper's Weekly of the Black Press"

The Freeman, A National Illustrated Colored Newspaper, vol 5, no 37. Indianapolis, IN: September 16, 1893. Called "the Harper's Weekly of the Black Press" by historian Irving Garland Penn, the Freeman was the first illustrated African-American newspaper. It was founded in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1888 by Edward C. Cooper. The Freeman enjoyed large circulation because of the variety and scope of its news and its attention to black culture. \$3,500

Featuring a front-page story on Sissieretta Jones, the immensely popular African American soprano who would become the highest-paid African American performer of her era. The paper highlights a performance given at an Indianapolis church, but she also performed at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago that same year. Pages toned with some chipping and loss at edges. When the Freeman wasn't covering the news of the day, it was highlighting the achievements of important black figures of the past.





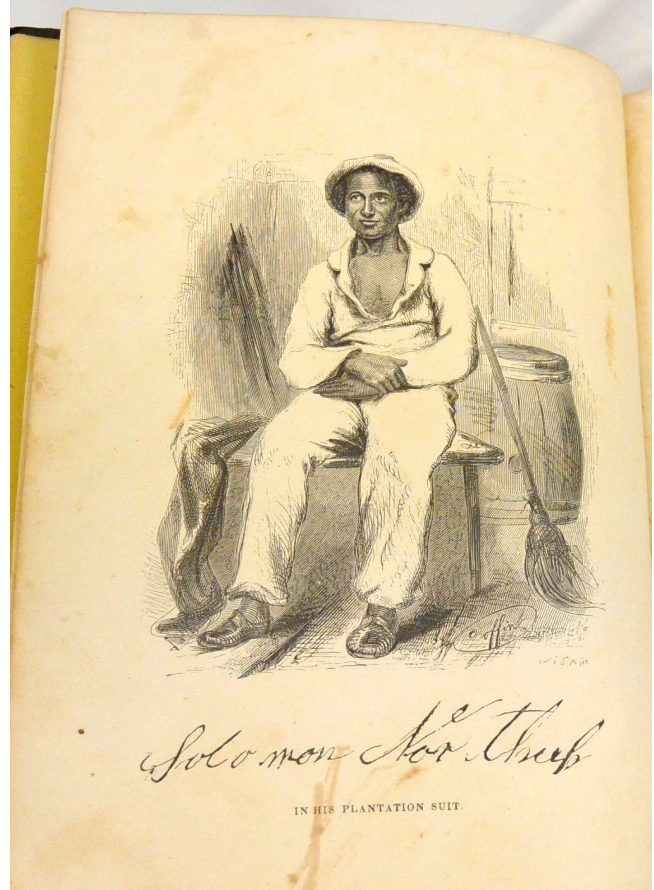
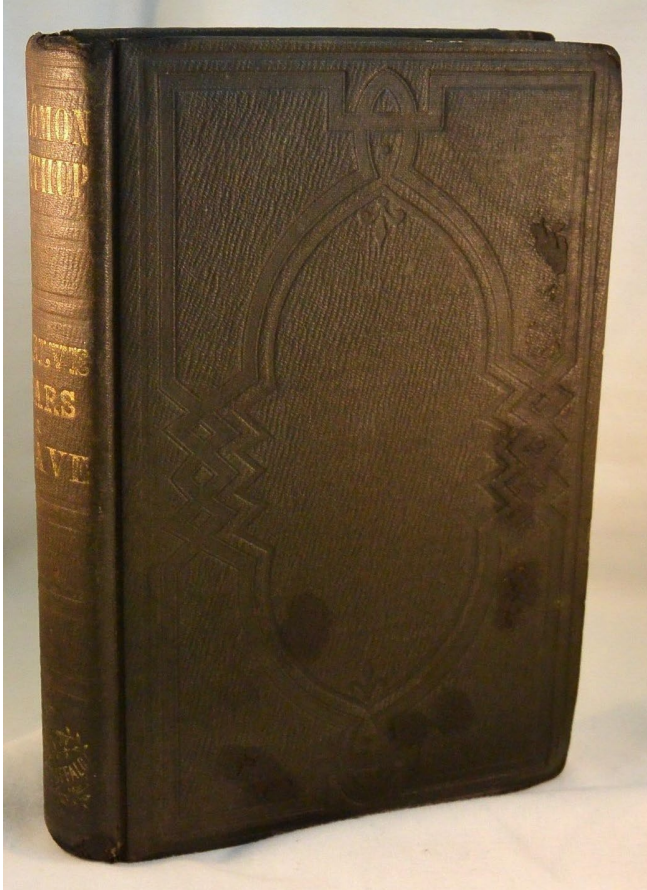
The Narrative of Sojourner Truth Rare 1875 First Edition, Second Issue

Truth, Sojourner. *Narrative of Sojourner Truth: a Bondswoman of Olden Time, Emancipated by the New York legislature in the Early part of the present century; with a History of her Labours and Correspondence drawn from her "Book of Life."* (First Edition is virtually unobtainable). Rare Second printing of Truth's 1850 "Narrative", which was reprinted here from the same typeset and published along with the First Edition, First Issue of Truth's "Book of Life." Boston: Published for the Author 1850, 1875. \$4,200

As described by the original inserted errata notice "To the Reader", "The first 128 pages of this work are reprinted from stereotype plates, made in 1850." The remainder of the text is a collection of newspaper articles and celebrity autographs taken from a personal collection of Truth's that she called the "Book of Life." When Truth decided to issue an updated version of her biography in 1875 to help pay for a grandson's medical bills, she asked Frances Titus to publish excerpts from her "Book of Life" as a supplement to the original text. These are printed here for the first time. Sojourner Truth was one of the most important American abolitionists and civil rights activists of the 19th-century. Born a slave, Truth was known for her speeches and memoirs proclaiming freedom and equality, many of which were published in her book 'The Narrative'. This book was first published during Truth's rise to prominence, a year before her famous speech at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention which is today known by the title "Ain't I a Woman." Original maroon boards with gilt title to spine and gilt portrait of Truth to cover. Boards and spine well-worn and a section of the cloth of the spine separated. Internally quite clean, with light toning and a few scattered stains. Original frontis entitled "Sojourner Truth; the Libyan Sibyl" present and protected by original tissue guard. Exceedingly rare, the 1850 First Edition is virtually unobtainable and absent from the auction records for many decades. This second printing, unchanged and set from the original type and published by Truth during her lifetime, is the nearest obtainable chance to own an extraordinarily rare piece of abolitionist history.



"What difference is there in the color of the soul?"



**First Edition of Solomon Northup's *Twelve Years a Slave*
Published the Same Year as his Rescue**

Northup, Solomon. First Edition. *Twelve Years A Slave. Narrative of A Citizen of New-York, Kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and Rescued in 1853, from a Cotton Plantation Near the Red River, in Louisiana.* Derby and Miller, 1853. First edition, with 4-page catalog at the front and complete with all 7 illustrations. \$3,800

A compelling story, retaining the ability to bring to life the horrific experiences of Solomon Northup today. Recently adapted to film, which one Best Picture. Original brown cloth binding has some areas of discoloration and some loss of cloth, scattered foxing, but otherwise very good. This desirable title is rare in any condition. Northup's chilling memoir was "an immediate bombshell in the national debate over slavery leading up to the Civil War. It validated Harriett Beecher Stowe's fictional account of Southern slavery in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which had become the best-selling American book in history a few years earlier, and significantly changed public opinion in favor of abolition (Buffalo Library)."



One of the First Historically Black Colleges & Universities Original Photo Album of Hampton Institute



[HAMPTON INSTITUTE] Original photo album, 7" x 10". c. 1935. Red-brown pebble covers, tied with matching cords. Gilt art-deco title "Photographs." 24 pages containing 44 photographs, as well as a cut newspaper image and a real photo postcard. The newspaper and postcard images both identify Hampton Institute as the location, and place the main subject of this album among its students. \$5,500

Hampton Institute is a Historically Black University located in Hampton, Virginia. It was established in 1868 in the immediate wake of the Civil War, for the education of freedmen. Among its graduates, Hampton counts famous educator Booker T. Washington. The subject of this album is a young lady, approx. 20 years old. She is seen posing on school grounds, clowning with friends, and preparing for graduation in cap and gown. Other photographs show sites including a dam and a church, parades, and a dais where a woman sits who resembles Eleanor Roosevelt (who visited HBCUs including Hampton). The last 8-9 pages contain family photographs. The same young woman is shown in a couple photos posing with an elderly woman, likely to be her grandmother as some photos are inscribed "To Grandma." The identification of Hampton Institute comes from a real photo postcard of 12 young women posing in graceful dance pose with the title "The Hampton Institute Creative Dance Group" and a newspaper cutout of the Hampton Institute Choir along with the news caption "They Keep Spiritual Values High at Hampton." Album pages are complete. A few photo corners remain where the photos are now absent. Foxing and small tears to the fragile newspaper clipping. A stain and a bump to front cover. An interesting historical album of an African American girl receiving her education at a Historically Black College prior to the Civil Rights movement.

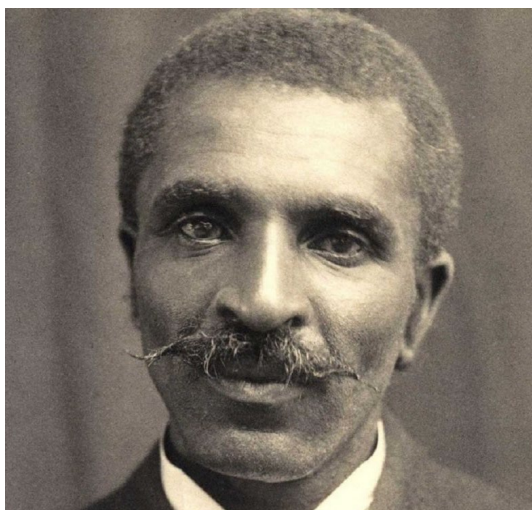
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
 FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT STATION
 Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
 Oct. 22 '33.

My dear boy Floyd:-
 Your splendid letter which has just reached me has
 been greatly enjoyed from the following angles.
 1st Your writing shows intellectual improvement.
 2nd That you are improving physically. I am very certain
 your skin in time will be as clear, smooth and
 handsome as our best ones.
 I have now fully a dozen people from the town of
 Tuskegee and every one of these are improving, and they
 are so happy.
 3rd I am most happy to note how attractive your biology
 is to you, which means that other phases of nature
 will be just as attractive.
 I am very sure you know that I am expecting a
 young Edison out of my dear, handsome boy Floyd
 Anderson.
 It is in you and all you have to do is develop it
 and you are doing it in a very satisfactory manner
 to me.

I am so pleased with the keenness and accuracy
 with which you observe, which is the very foundation
 of creative work.
 I hope you can come down next Sat. and bring
 your specimens, anything you may chance to find.
 Dear, I want you to get acquainted with things so
 you understand how being your mother is, it
 means so much for her to get away.
 I worked a little more with your mica yesterday
 and developed some new values, that you and your
 mother will be astonished to see, I am sure. 100% body
 and mind is our slogan, my boy Clyde can't mean it.
 I hope my dear boy will write me from time to time and
 tell me what you are doing in your science work, as
 I want to suggest things from time to time.
 I feel so proud of my boy Clyde.
 With love and best wishes,
 G.W. Carver

P.S. Dear, your has just reached me stating that I
 must leave here Sun. morning next, these I will in
 all probability speak at Fort Valley, Sun. night, Savannah
 on the 30- Statesboro 31? and Meade 1st?
 This is not my Hardwick trip which will come later
 and where we hope you can go on some of the trips
 with us. This will not interfere with your coming Sat.
 if you can make it.

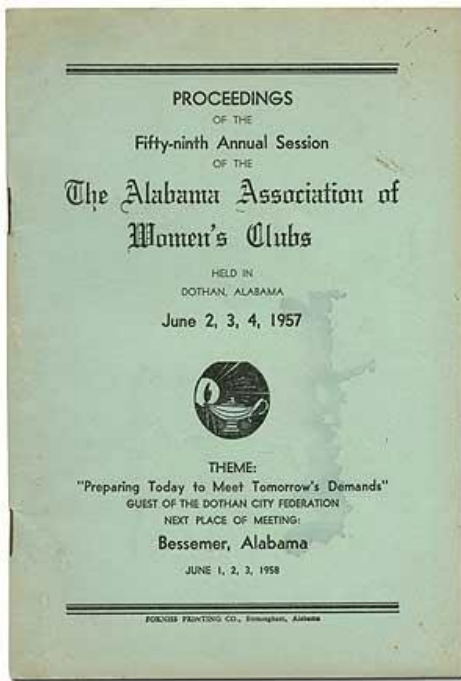
George Washington Carver Handwritten Letter to his Mentee and first Polio patient



Carver, George Washington. Pioneering African-American botanist and inventor. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, 8.5 x 11", on Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute letterhead, with the descriptive tagline "For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women", dated October 22, 1933. A warm and hopeful letter from the inventor to a young man whose life he had not only improved through medicine, but whose budding scientific potential Carver endeavored to support. \$2,000.

In the early post-abolition era, as African Americans navigated their hard-won freedom, Carver stood out as a pioneer. Born into slavery in Missouri, Carver rose to national prominence for his agricultural and scientific leadership, most notably his work with the peanut plant, and his exploration of its revenue potential, nutritious and even medicinal applications. He came to teach at Tuskegee Institute, where his work led him to the field of polio research and treatment. There, he developed a program of therapy using peanut oil to strengthen disease-ravaged limbs. Carver's therapy produced

many positive outcomes, particularly in infants and children. This letter, addressed to Floyd Anderson, thought to be Carver's very first Polio patient, is an example of the compassionate interest Carver took in those he treated. He writes "that you are improving physically, I am very certain. I have now fully a dozen people from the town of Tuskegee and every one of these are improving, and they are so happy." He is forthcoming with the progress of his research, telling Anderson he has "developed some new salves, that you and your mother will be astonished to see." Also notable, Carver takes on a mentorship role, encouraging Anderson as a budding scientist, "I am expecting a young Edison...it is in you and all you have to do is develop it...I am so pleased with the keenness and accuracy with which you observe, which is the very foundation of creative work. I hope you can come down next Sat. and bring your specimens, anything you may chance to find." In good condition with folds, toning, and some staining, the letter is clearly legible and a superb piece of African American history in the early twentieth century. Carver's dedicated work with Polio patients led directly to the formation of the Tuskegee Institute

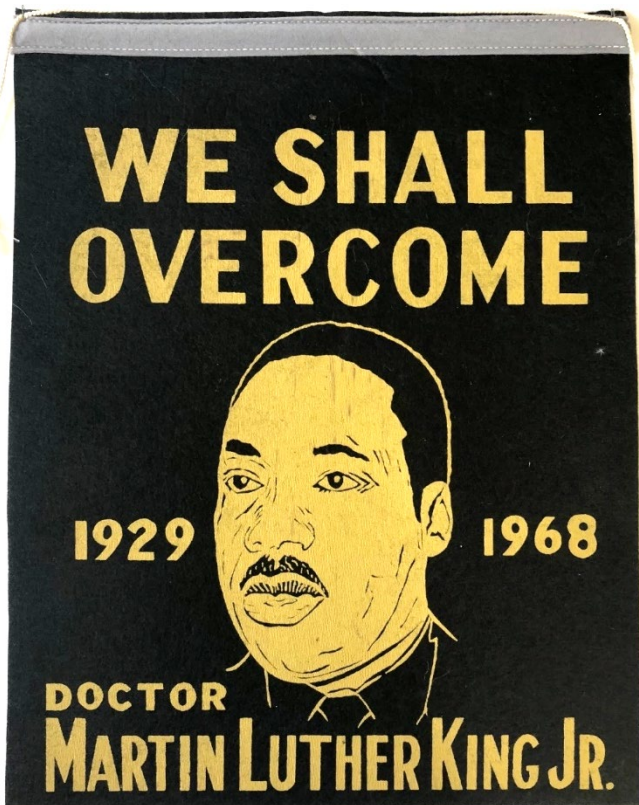


Rosa Parks' and Martin Luther King's Stands Against Segregation Applauded by The Alabama Assoc. of Women

[Martin Luther King & Rosa Parks] Southern Women's Group Commends Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King. First edition. "Proceedings of the Fifty-ninth Annual Session of The Alabama Association of Women's Clubs Held in Dothan, Alabama June 2,3,4, 1957." Printed by Forniss Printing Co. in

Birmingham, Alabama, 1958. 52 pages. Stapled printed pale green wrappers. \$2,000.

This pamphlet is a remarkably progressive piece from the early days of the Civil Rights movement. The proceedings, run by a formal gathering of African American women, laud Martin Luther King for his "fearless leadership" and Rosa Parks, awarding her a plaque in note of her "militant stand for first class citizenship." Some foxing, OCLC locates only one copy of this serial publication.



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Rare Large Original Banner "We Shall Overcome" 1929-1968

King Jr., Dr. Martin Luther. Banner with a large illustrated bust at center and with the bold text "WE SHALL OVERCOME" along the top edge. A large original period banner measuring 12" x 15.5", with text and illustration of Dr. King in dark yellow on black felt, with machine-sewn upper border, inserted wood rod, and stapled white tassels. This piece is a fine, rare, and well-preserved example celebrating the civil rights hero. It is the only example of this type we have ever offered. \$2,200.

The legacy left by King in the modern African American freedom struggle was to link black aspirations to transcendent, widely shared democratic ideals. While helping grassroots leaders mobilize African Americans for sustained mass struggles.



**Langston Hughes Photo
Session
Original Contact Sheet
by Noted African
American Photographer
Louis Draper**

*A Unique and Artistic
Photographic Set*

[HUGHES, Langston]
DRAPER, Louis H.;
photographer. Contact sheet
with 28 positive images of
Langston Hughes in his
office. Silver print, 14" x 11"
inches. [New York], circa 1962.
\$5,500

Most images show Hughes in a short-sleeved shirt in his office, some of them working on his typewriter. A copy of his 1962 book *Fight for Freedom* can be seen on his desk. In 4 images, Hughes is proudly displaying a poster for a 1962 Italian performance of his *Black Nativity*. In the final 10 images, Hughes has donned a jacket and tie. The photographs were taken by noted African-American photographer Louis H. Draper, who has been the

subject of increased interest in recent years. One of these images was used to illustrate a New York Times story on Draper. Minimal wear. The Fine Art Museum of Virginia owns a smaller contact sheet from this same session, donated by Draper. No other copies of this contact sheet are known to exist and due to the hands-on process involved in its creation, it's unlikely there is any identical collage in existence.





Photo Collection on Educational Achievements of Underserved Populations Marginalized by Economics and Race

Schools Photo Archive. Collection of 62 original photos related to education, focused primarily on extending education to new and underserved populations, including African Americans and children of the working class. Late 1800s-1960s. All sizes, from extra-large (over 10" wide) and panoramic (over 30" long) to small (about 3" x 5"). An illuminating collection that shows progress in the American educational system, along with historical challenges. \$7,500.



ends meet, met with a solid and standard education that could help push them forward out of poverty. The period of the later 1900s was notably when "normal schools" replaced other non-standard avenues of teacher education. With "normal schools" teachers were able to receive a standardized curriculum that enabled them to spread quality education of relative equality with the large numbers of new pupils entering their classrooms. As with so many other institutions of public welfare, quality education was much more difficult to access for African Americans, who encountered discrimination (both latent and overt) and systemized economic inequality.



This collection of photos, however, documents many instances of African American children learning in multi-racial classrooms from the beginning of the 20th century. In most cases, there is only a single African American child among the class, highlighting by their absence the many children who were not able to overcome

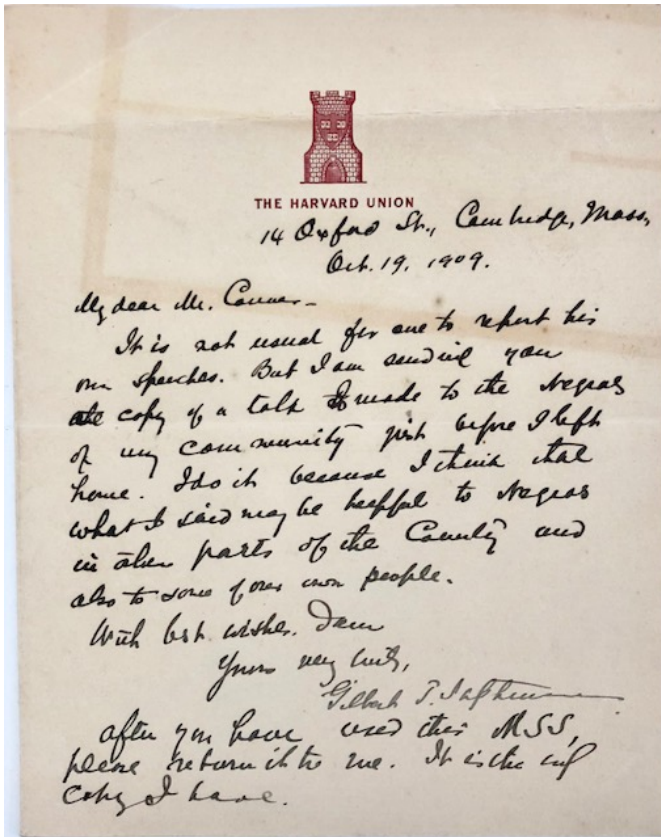


the hurdles placed in their way.

Several photos also show all-African American classes, which were chronically underfunded in the pre-Civil Rights era. Economic pressure was much more likely to force African American children out of school in the early part of the century, however, this archive includes several graduation photos including both African American boys and girls, and a class with several young African American men training for the medical field. 4 photos are mounted to an album page, on the verso of which are pasted the invitation and program for the 1925 Commencement Exercises of Booker T. Washington High School. Several press photos dating from the 1950s and 1960s span the American Civil Rights movement's press to integrate education throughout the states, and the successes of the movement, such as a smiling graduation photograph of Vivian Malone, the first African American student to enter the University of Alabama. Other successes are the social kind, such as team photographs of black and white children playing sports together, children suited up in matching sashes announcing they are the "safety patrol", or walking together from school, arm-in-arm.

Overall an excellent and informative archive, spanning over 60 years during which educational opportunities in American expanded to include many children never served before. A rare look at the early steps toward educational equal opportunity.

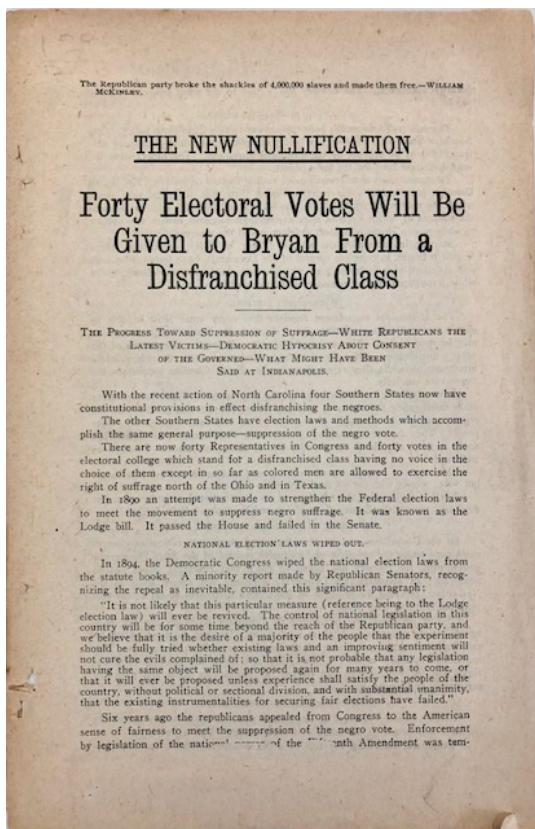




1909 Harvard Union Letter About Improving Race Relations

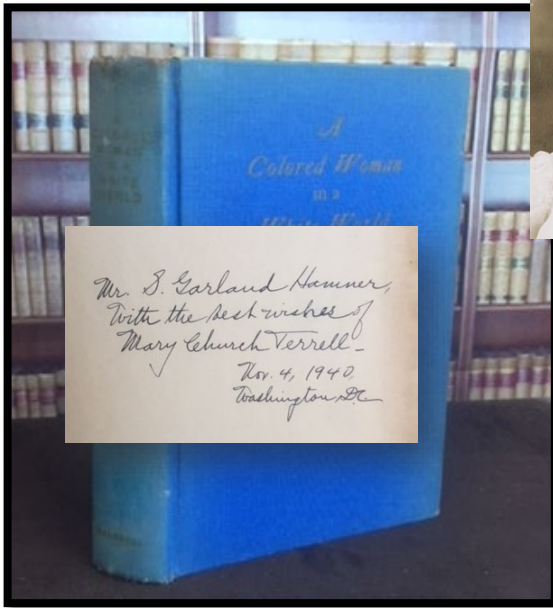
[Harvard Race Relations] Autograph Letter Signed by a

Harvard Professor, dated October 19, 1909. 1 page, on the letterhead of The Harvard Union, with a red embossed figure of a tower. The professor, who signs in slightly illegible hand “Gilbert T. Saphir...” writes about a “talk I made to the Negroes of my community.” The unknown writer of this letter offers that it is not unusual for him to repeat his own speeches, but he does not mind sending along the manuscript. As to why he makes these speeches, he explains “I do it because I cherish that what I said may be helpful to Negroes in other parts of the Country, and also to some of our own people.” A slightly cryptic but positive note, showing that in a time of unequal educational opportunities and prejudice, there were at least some educators who cared to disperse important learning across racial lines. \$950.



On Disenfranchisement of Black Voters

[Disenfranchisement Pamphlet] Pamphlet. “The New Nullification: Forty Electoral Votes Will Be Given to Bryan from a Disfranchised Class.” Trade’s Council Allied Printing. Chicago, 1900. 4 pages. On the suppression of the Black vote in Southern states, calling the Democratic Party hypocritical in its clamor for consent of the governed. “*With the recent action of North Carolina four Southern States now have constitutional provisions in effect disenfranchising the negroes...*” It notes the descent from Reconstruction-era voter protection, with the 1890 failure of the Lodge bill, meant to strengthen Federal election laws, to the 1894 coup to wipe out all Federal election laws for the purpose of suppressing the African American vote. It concludes with a statement on the “Moral Obligation of the Nation” to enfranchise and protect African American voters. Paper evenly toned, small holes at left margin from disbanding. Small tear, and partial separation of the pages at fold. A declaration against disenfranchisement laws during a period of uncertainty in U.S. policies regarding discrimination. \$1,500.



***Colored Woman in a White World* Inscribed First Edition, Mary Church Terrell**

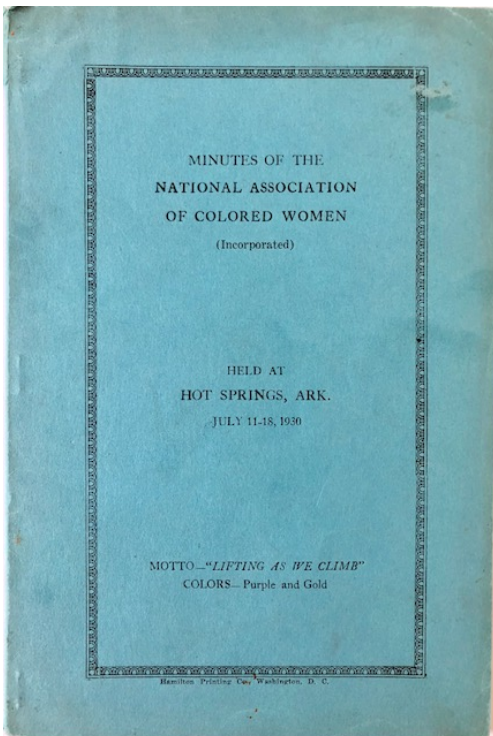
Terrell, Mary Church. Civil Rights and Women's Activist. *A Colored Woman in a White World*. Published Washington: Randsell, 1940. First Edition autobiography of the First President of the National

Association of Colored Women. Signed and Inscribed in the year of publication in Washington D.C., by the author, Mary Church Terrell. Terrell tells the story of how she came to be a charter member of the NAACP and early advocate for civil rights and suffrage. She was the daughter of former slaves who became business owners and strong advocates of education. Terrell attended Oberlin College where, in 1884, she became one of the first African-American women to earn a college degree. Four years later she earned her master's in education. With urging from leader W.E.B. Du Bois, the NAACP made Terrell a charter member. Later, she became the first African-American woman appointed to a school board and then served on a committee that investigated police mistreatment of African Americans. Terrell was a suffragist and the first president of the

National Association of Colored Women, which advocated for suffrage. An ex-library copy with stamp to page block, inside cover, and title page. Terrell would live to see the end of segregation in schools, with the Brown vs. Board of Education decision. \$900.

Minutes of the National Association of Colored Women, 1930,

“Minutes of the National Association of Colored Women (Incorporated). Held at Hot Springs, Ark., July 11-18, 1930.” Washington DC: Hamilton Printing Co., 1930. First Edition. Blue decorative wrappers. 108 pages. A relatively early publication of the Association, founded in 1896 by Harriet Tubman, Ida B. Wells, and whose first president was Mary Church Terrell. Only one is recorded in OCLC. Publications of the Minutes for any year are scarce, with only 9 total held around the country, all for different years. The NACW's motto was “Lifting as We Climb.” They advocated for women's rights as well as to “uplift” the status of African Americans. The NACW provided an outlet for black women to campaign for suffrage, though they were denied a place in most national women's suffrage associations. After suffrage, their objectives continued to be advocacy for the rights of women, and the promotion of Civil Rights. In good condition. \$900.





Poster for Anti-War Protests Honoring Martin Luther King's Memory, 1971

KING, Martin Luther. Honor His Memory, April 2, 3, 4, Stop the War Now! Original period poster, 17 x 11 inches; minimal wear, laid down on linen. Washington, DC: 2 April [1971] National Peace Action Coalition, \$1,250

This poster promoted a series of protests against the Vietnam War, local demonstrations planned for 2-4 April, followed by marches on Washington and San Francisco on 24 April. It is illustrated with a photograph of Dr. King speaking at a college commencement, and an anti-war quotation from one of his speeches: "This widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor, white and Negro bear the burdens both at the front and at home." The protests took place three years after Martin Luther King Jr's assassination in April 1968. In the year leading up to King's assassination, he began leading anti-war protests. He believed that the war effort was "taking the black young men who had been crippled by our society and sending them eight thousand miles away to guarantee liberties in Southeast Asia which they had not found in southwest Georgia and East Harlem.

Black Panthers Original Poster Angela Davis

[Angela Davis] Shapiro, Barry. Black Panthers. Angela Davis Poster, 22" x 16-1/2" inches; minimal wear. Del Mar, CA: Fanshen Press, 1971. \$900

Collage depicting Angela Davis behind bars within a clenched fist. At the time of the poster's printing Angela Davis was imprisoned and on trial for conspiracy charges, which gained her international fame. Davis championed the cause of black prisoners in the 1960s and 1970s, and grew particularly attached to a young revolutionary, George Jackson, of the Soledad Brothers. Davis was suspected of complicity in Jackson's escape attempt which killed four people. After spending roughly 18 months in prison, Davis was acquitted in June 1972.

