

I saw there girls and boys, men and women, so debased, so ignorant, so ribald and egotistical that even a man possessed of saintly patience - which I never had - would embrace the first opportunity to escape their company (anti-academy rantings from N.F. Whitaker)

Anti

I. [SOCIAL SCIENCE] **Two Sheets of "The Animal's Helper" Letterhead with typed letter from Editor and Publisher, N.F. Whitaker to a Mr. Hurd.** "Roosevelt the Murderer, etc. and Animal Rights" Anti-vivisectionist's lengthy, two page letter to non-renewing subscriber whose prior submitted poems had not been accepted. N. F. Whitaker seems anti-everything, bashing higher learning and college education, Theodore Roosevelt (calling him a magnificent cave man and a murderer) directly insulting Mr. Hurd while extolling Edison, Shakespeare, Twain, Hugo and Swift. Of an unrecorded publication, with no source material for The Animal's Helper of any kind in holdings (at this time.) Very good. 95.00

"Increase Mather, President of Harvard University, in his treatise on Remarkable Providences, insists that the smell of herbs alarms the Devil and that medicine expels him. Such beliefs have probably even now not wholly disappeared from among us."
— James Henry Breasted, *The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, Vol 1: Hieroglyphic Transliteration, Translation and Commentary*

Ivy

II. [HARVARD] **TLS from A. Lawrence Lowell to Dr. Charles Sedgewick Minot on 'President's Office' Harvard University Letterhead, dated 1913.** In a letter dated one year before the death of Dr. Minot (1852-1914), President Lowell discusses the Anatomical Library and donation of Dr. Minot's books to the Medical School. Minot was an American anatomist and a founding member of the American Society for Psychical Research, who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1872, studied biology at Leipzig, Paris, and Würzburg. At Harvard Medical School he taught from 1880 till his death as the James Stillman Professor of comparative anatomy in 1905 and director of the anatomical laboratories in 1912.

He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1901, and of the Association of American Anatomists from 1904 to 1905, and was corresponding member of various foreign societies. Honorary degrees were conferred on him by Yale University, the University of Toronto, St. Andrews, and Oxford. The Massachusetts Historical Society holds the papers of Dr. Minot.

175.00

..the smell of herbs alarms the Devil and medicine expels him..

III. [FAVORS] L.M. Sheeley. **1852 Holographic letter to a Mr. Hoffman, Esq. of New York, from L. M. Sheeley of Louisville.** Louisville: 1852. In a letter dated May 3rd, 1852, Mr. Sheeley writes to Mr. Joseph Hoffman (with the firm of Martin Bates) :

Dear Sir, Dr. T. S. Bell of our city visits New York, accompanied by his Lady (who is) in delicate health and would ask of you, to bestow your usual kind attention to them, and add another, to the many favors, already to the debit of Your Friend, L. M. Sheeley

Dr. T. S. Bell, Professor and chair of Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene at the University of Louisville, was one of the originating members of the board of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, remaining active as President until his death, and was involved in many other charitable committees and institutions. On legal sized blue paper, folded once for writing, then thrice more for address and mailing. In very good condition with fold lines and small holes where corners would have been as folded. Very good. Letter. 110.00

“What is a poet? An unhappy man who hides deep anguish in his heart, but whose lips are so formed that when the sigh and cry pass through them, it sounds like lovely music.... And people flock around the poet and say: 'Sing again soon' - that is, 'May new sufferings torment your soul but your lips be fashioned as before, for the cry would only frighten us, but the music, that is blissful.”

— Søren Kierkegaard, *Either/Or*

IV. [LETTERS] Swain, Charles. **Holographic letter, signed, from Charles Swain the poet (1801-1874), dated July 4, 1857.** Bi-fold, chain lined paper, with two pages of large handed script. Charles writes that he has been very unwell, missed an event, but invites the recipient to take tea. Signs, 'Yrs Very Truly, C Swain.'

Swain was an honorary professor of poetry at the Manchester Royal Institution, and in 1856 was granted a civil list pension. He joined Lockett & Co., a firm of engravers and lithographers in Manchester. He had artistic interests – as indicated by his memoir of Henry Liverseege, the Mancunian artist, and books such as *A Cabinet of Poetry and Romance: Female Portraits from the Writings of Byron and Scott* (1845) – and he went on to buy the engraving department from the firm and to run it himself. Swain was friends with Robert Southey and with other literary names. His poems had been published in journals from 1822 onwards and he had also had various more substantial works published, such as *Metrical Essays on Subjects of History and Imagination* (1827), *Beauties of the Mind: a Poetical Sketch with Lays Historical and*

Romantic (1831) and The Mind (1832). Near fine.
60.00

It's as if we live in a house which has a vast treasury in one of its rooms. Only we've forgotten about it. So, instead of living a life of royalty, we go about in poverty.
Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

Your Highness

V. [ROYALTY] Holographic letter on Carisbrooke Castle Letterhead : Newport, I of W, dated Sept. 3, 1929, From Elizabeth Balteel to Mr. Radcliffe, relaying intentions from Princess Beatrice and Lady Milford Haven regarding a future plan.

Newport: Isle of Wight: 1929.

Dear Mr. Radcliffe:

Princess Beatrice heard from Lady Milford Haven today and she says she is not averse to your scheme, but can give no definite answer while she is abroad, she would probably hope to interview you personally about it, before taking further steps in the matter. I believe she returns to England the middle of the month, so I daresay you will hear from her..

Yrs sincerely,

Elizabeth Batteel

Carisbrooke Castle served as the home of Princess Beatrice from 1896–1944, where after her marriage to Prince Henry of Battenberg, she continued her duties as the Queen's unofficial secretary, and with the appointment of Governorship of the Isle of Wight (vacated after Prince Henry's death in 1896)

Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1883 married the granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Victoria of Hesse and by Rhine, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria's second daughter Princess Alice by Louis IV. One of Prince Louis's younger brother, was the Prince Henry of Battenberg referenced above, (married The Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria)

The Lady Milford Haven referred to here would have likely been Princess Beatrice's niece. The marquessate of Milford Haven was created in 1917 for Prince Louis of Battenberg, the former First Sea Lord, and a relation to the British Royal family, who amidst the anti-German sentiments of the First World War abandoned the use of his German surname and titles and adopted the surname Mountbatten, an Anglicized version of the surname Battenberg. Very good. Letter.

220.00

NOTED MEN OF VICTORIAN EDUCATION REFORM
FORSTER'S ACT SET THE FRAMEWORK FOR SCHOOLING OF ALL CHILDREN BETWEEN
THE AGES OF 5 AND 13 IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

VI. [LAW] **ALS from George Dixon, Member of Parliament, to S(ir) Forster (Forster's Education Act/Elementary Education Act 1870; Chief Secretary of Ireland; Royal Society member and Rector of Aberdeen University) on letterhead of Dixon's home, 'The Dales', Birmingham, Nov. 29, 1885.** Largely responsible for a system of national education in England, here, Dixon acknowledges Forster's prior congratulations (for Parliamentary appointment) and offers a return compliment.

Dear S. Forster, I received your congratulations - but wanted to acknowledge them until I could return the compliment. I am delighted to be able to do so now - trust that we shall have many a talk in London. It is to be feared that there will be far more talk than work in Parliament! Ever yours truly, George Dixon

One of Dixon's first achievements as Mayor in early 1867 was a private conference he held in his house for the leading men of the town to discuss a possible remedy for the lack of education for children. In March a public meeting was held in the Town Hall where the Birmingham Education Society was formed along the lines of one created in Manchester and Salford in 1864. The society raised money to pay the school fees of some children, and raised awareness of the need.

The Education Societies paved the way for the bolder and more political National Education League, started in Birmingham in 1869, chaired by Dixon, with support from Joseph Chamberlain, R. W. Dale, Jesse Collings, and William Harris. The League resolved that a bill should be prepared for the next session of Parliament to give non-sectarian education to all children. After some political promises and compromise the Elementary Education Act 1870 (Forster's Act) was passed, meeting some of the requirements of the League, and the first School boards were elected. The League continued to campaign for a further seven years and elementary education (to age 12) eventually became free and compulsory in England and Wales. In 1867 Dixon introduced a bill to establish school boards in areas where there were already sufficient schools. This bill was rejected.

One of Dixon's experiments was the creation in 1884 of Bridge Street Technical School in the old Cadbury's premises, bought by him, converted to a school at his own expense, and leased to the board at a nominal rent. It taught science and mechanics to 400 of the brighter boys for two years beyond normal school leaving age. This was a

great success and was repeated in large towns across the country, and led to the Technical Instruction Act, which formalised the finance of this type of school. 200.00

Well, I don't know as I want a lawyer to tell me what I cannot do. I hire him to tell how to do what I want to do. -J.P. Morgan

VII. [BUSINESS & ECONOMICS] February 25, 1918 TLS from J.P. Morgan President, Thomas W. Lamont on 23 Wall Street letterhead. Correspondence between John M. Spillane, Esq. and Thomas W. Lamont, Esq. of Wall Street, regarding war bonds, War Finance Corporation Bill and industry. With letter to the Editor of the Boston Post, Elijah Adlow (Boston Judge), and other small items. 1918.

(1) Original TLS of February 25, 1918 letter by T. W. Lamont to John M. Spillane in Boston with (1) copy (typed) and (1) additional copy.

(1) Original carbon copy of March 6, 1918 letter sent by John M. Spillane to Thomas W. Lamont of Wall Street, New York City with (1) copy (typed) and (1) additional copy. Spillane apparently sent T.W. Lamont a copy of his article in the Boston Sunday Advertiser, which prompts a two page reply from Lamont:

'It seems to me, if I may say so, that you do not differentiate between money and capital - money being merely a medium of exchange and capital being wealth [...] Your plan would be in effect a return to the bond secured currency, originally issued under the National Bank Act adopted during the Civil War as a device to sell Government Bonds and superceded by the more scientific currency now issued pursuant to the Federal Reserve Act. The National Bank notes, secured by bonds, did, however, have a gold fund maintained by the banks in Washington and by means of this gold fund the notes were maintained on a gold parity except in rare instances... [...] It seems to me that it is not an increase of circulating medium that we need by an increase in capital available for loan to the Government. Until the excess of our annual production over our annual consumption increases materially (either through an increase in the former or a decrease in the latter) or the demand for capital for other purposes diminishes greatly, the demands of the government will keep capital in demand. As you have probably noticed, one of the purposes of the War Finance Corporation Bill is to eliminate or reduce borrowings for purposes not connected with the war, the intent being that non-essential channels shall not absorb funds needed by the Government. This course together with a reduction in expenditure by individuals for non-essentials (thereby increasing the margin representing the annual growth of our national wealth) should help make money more available for industries whose operations are essential to the winning of the war...'

A response from John M. Spillane to Lamont follows, *"Your letter of February 25th received and I certainly appreciate your courtesy in going so deeply into the subject... I found your letter very instructive and many of the points touched upon by you were well taken. .. It is exceedingly difficult, here in Boston at least, to raise money on real estate mortgages, although almost every banker and individual expresses unbounded confidence in the values and future of real estate.... "* With many ideas on currency, valuation and the war, bonds and depositors, credit and material assets, fluctuations in the money market, etc.

With 1) Holographic letter, signed, from Spillane to the Editor of the Boston Post, 1948. Political situation, endorsement of President Truman, polls vs. results and big-wigs', Gallop, Roper, Winshall, etc. telling that science failed. References financial interest in Truman v Dewey, Republicans wanting Dewey to win, and the pseudo science of prognosticators.

With (1) TLS from Elijah Adlow, Boston Judge on Commonwealth of Massachusetts letterhead, dated Feb. 9, 1948. Regarding the manuscript with John M. Spillane brought to Adlow. "It is an excellent survey of the Boston Police Department's background and really should have been printed so that our police would know something of the organization of which they serve... etc."

With (1) Auxiliary Military Police certificate and (1) clipped article regarding Attorney Spillane and Governor Fuller, insurance rates and fraud.

Thomas William Lamont, Jr. (1870-1948) was an American banker and leader in international finance. He became a partner of J.P. Morgan & Co., and served as a U.S. financial advisor abroad in the 1920s and 1930s. During the 1919 Paris negotiations leading up to the Treaty of Versailles, Lamont served as the US Treasury Dept. representative. On Black Thursday in 1929, he was acting head of J.P. Morgan & Co. He tried to inject confidence back into the stock market through massive purchases of blue chip stocks. Following the reorganization of J.P. Morgan & Co. in 1943, Lamont was elected chairman of the board of directors..Typed Letter Signed. Two pages on "23 Wall Street" Stationery.

Harvard Business School holds his papers.

200.00

VIII. [LAW, POLITICS & SOCIAL SCIENCES] **Holographic letter from British Judge Lewis Cave (1832 – 1897), written on chain-lined paper, Royal Courts of Justice letterhead, blind-embossed with crest. n.d., but post 1882.** *Dear Waddy, I send you one more 'last scheme' not so good for the Bar [...]as the penultimate one but as good as I can make it all [round].. If the County of Yorkshire did care for it, it will be very easy to ... and the Civil part of the Spring [...] Yours truly, Lewis Cave Good.* Letter.

Later, the Honorable Sir Lewis William Cave, appointed to the Queen's Bench in 1881. The Royal Courts of Justice, from whose letterhead this letter is written, was opened by Queen Victoria in 1882. Bi-fold letter affixed to stiff stock, with creased tip and mild foxing.
85.00

"Water does not resist. Water flows. When you plunge your hand into it, all you feel is a caress. Water is not a solid wall, it will not stop you. But water always goes where it wants to go, and nothing in the end can stand against it. Water is patient. Dripping water wears away a stone. Remember that, my child. Remember you are half water. If you can't go through an obstacle, go around it. Water does." — Margaret Atwood, *The Penelopiad*

IX. [HEALING WATERS] **1896 Holographic Letter on Illustrated Letterhead, Capon Springs and Baths of West Virginia, Largest Swimming Pool of Alkaline Lithia Water in the U.S.,** Resident Physician; Dr. P. B. Barringer University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Virginia: 1896. Capon Springs, famous since the early 18th century for healing baths (Washington family vacationed there). This letter in John's hand, speaks of leaving the Springs to return to the Winchester area and farming around Happy Creek. very good. Ephemera. 65.00

We should not moor a ship with one anchor, or our life with one hope. -Epictetus

X. [Cuba][Maritime Industry] **ALS, two-sided letter in violet ink from A.S. Carter, in Trinidad, Cuba, June 14, 1879 on Loud, Claridge & Co. [Baltimore: ship chandlers] letterhead to his daughter.** Trinidad, Cuba: 1879. Describing future business in Philadelphia, New York Boston and Brooklyn, describing accounts and dollars to be paid to Simpson Clapp & Co. [New York: lumber], describing conditions of voyage and wishes for letters from home. Dampstain along right border, slight blur of ink lines.

Dear daughter, I am [now loided] will go to Phaila or Boston so tha day will be [loided] in all -- week. My halth is good the weather is hot tha told me in St Jagos that I wass a goin to New York tha told me a lay I hop this will find you well I rote you from St Jagos twice I hope you -- warm all night I have been lookin for a letter from you hir the [commdr] told me any cam from St Jagos he wood send them to me I want to her from hom rember me to Charles & Frank & the charldren & all I hop your mother & nec & -- ar well I dont her from them often I hop tha will send me to Phaila I don,Äôt want to go to Boston this time I will have to come on to New York to settel up with Simpson Clapp & Co I will right nett to day I sopose it -- this time I sent a [draft] \$400 to Simpson Chapp & Co from St. Jagos with three days from St Jagos her am making a long voig this time hop to sea you soon & all the reast I have had a hard one this time I come. you shall be glad when I git through the voige the mouscatus & sand flys ar so

bad cant git much slipe thay ar very thick her. From your father, A.S. Carter Good.
Letter.

Kara Accettola of Little Sages Books
Member of the Antiquarian Bookseller Association of America
Member of the Ephemera Society of America
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