Archive of original and related material created for the 1971 children's book about a young black girl from Jamaica attempting to save her pet hen Coco from becoming coq au vin. Her efforts lead her unexpectedly to a meeting with the President of Jamaica. All material fine with the exception of a supplied copy of the finished book, good with moderate dampstains to the boards in very good original dustwrapper. Ursula Koering was a New Jersey artist who graduated from the Philadelphia College of Art and illustrated over 200 children's books including *Trucks At Work* (1946) by Mary Elting; *Slappy Hooper: the Wonderful Sign Painter* (1946) by Arna Bontemps and Jack Conroy; *The First Book of Negroes* (1952) by Langston Hughes; and *The Long Year* (1969), Ester Wier's follow-up to her Newbery Medal-winning book, *The Loner* (1963). A very nice archive illustrating the publication of a children's book from manuscript to preliminary mock-up to finished art work.

Contains:
1. The finished drawings for all the art in the book, each with mechanical overlays (where called for).
2. A cut and pasted mock-up of the book with original, well-accomplished, preliminary drawings in the text.
3. Two versions of the dust jacket art: one a finished drawing, the other a hand painted version.
4. Small unpublished spot illustration of Adassa talking to two boys.
5. A carbon copy of the manuscript (lacking the first page – essentially three paragraphs) displaying minor changes in the text.
6. Two letters (and a partial third letter) from the publisher to Koering spelling out the terms of payment and royalties for the art.
7. *Adassa and Her Hen*, a supplied copy of the published book in dustwrapper. [BTC #365503]
First edition. Fine in very good plus price-clipped dustwrapper with light edgewear at the top of the spine. Story of an old man who returns from sea after seven years to find his home slowly decaying. Accompanied by the original dust jacket art by Charles Stewart, an image of a man with a scythe standing beneath a crab-apple tree, with a woman and baby in the background. The original pen-and-ink art measures approximately 10½” x 15” and is in just about fine condition, with three overlays for the various color inks. [BTC #80045]


Oblong quarto. Measures approximately 14½” x 11”. 60 thick-paper leaves bound in full morocco, printed decorative endpapers. Boards stamped in blind and gilt, with owner's name: "William Henry Beard, March 4th, 1888" in gilt on the front board. Binder's ticket: "Shipman's Patent, Invoice & Scrap Book" on the front pastedown. Scuffing to the edges, very good. A large and meticulously assembled collection of wood-engravings clipped from various late-19th Century periodicals, neatly aligned and tipped-in on the versos and rectos of all sixty leaves. The album opens with a cut-out color printed paper bird mounted above a printed card: "An Affectionate Greeting." There follows two full-page wood-engraved portraits of John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant who is considered the father of modern advertising and marketing, and George W. Childs, owner of the Philadelphia Public Ledger and an important real estate developer. Both men were great philanthropists throughout the 1880s. The album contains numerous scenic landscapes in the dramatic style of the Hudson River School: mountains, valleys, waterfalls, rivers, bays, mills, etc. in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and elsewhere in New England and throughout the entire country. Also included are street scenes, monuments, and views of towns. A beautiful collection. [BTC #366100]
An archive of material related to the 1978 Temple University conference, “African-American Males: Endangered Species??”, and the 1988 10th anniversary follow-up conference. Included are programs for both conferences with a list of each day’s events, including panel topics, speakers, and contributing organizations; a summary report of the first conference illustrated with photos; three copies of the broadside of the first conference, featuring a silhouette of an African-American man and the various threats to his existence; a neon-orange bumper sticker; and 100 photographs (50 in black and white from the first conference and 50 in color from the anniversary) of speakers, attendees, and vendors, including one photo of Black Panther Party founder Bobby Seale. Overall near fine or better with only scattered minor wear.

The first conference, held on the campus of Temple University on June 24, 1978, addressed the “Shocking premature death, morbidity and imprisonment rates of the Black male in America.” Speakers included a mix of university professors, local community leaders, and various African-American social organizations from across the region discussing challenges facing African-American males: drug and alcohol abuse, early childhood development, education, employment, mental health, and imprisonment.

The 10th anniversary conference, also hosted by Temple University, was held on October 1, 1988, and sponsored by the African American Studies Department and the National African American Male Resource Center in Washington, D.C. The day-long event drew more than 150 attendees, and this time focused much of its efforts on drugs, their effects on the community, and ways to combat increased addiction and violence since the advent of crack cocaine. In attendance was Seale, who presented a self-help talk for attendees.

An interesting collection and a striking reminder of the challenges facing African-American men in the late 1970s, many of which are still of concern to the community today. From the personal files of Justine Rector, a conference coordinator at both events and author of the book, In Fear of African American Men.

1978 Conference:
5. 50 Black and White Photos. Measuring 7” x 5” and 8” x 5”. Near fine or better with glue remnants on the rear of some photos from being mounted; one formerly framed photo still attached to the
mat. Various photos of speakers, attendees, and press who attended the 1978 conference with half of the photos captioned on the rear by Rector.

1988 Conference:


8. 50 Color Photos. Measuring 5” x 3½” and 6” x 4”. Fine with a couple with tape remnants. Various photos of speakers, attendees, and press who attended the 10th anniversary conference with a half-dozen captioned on the rear by Rector. [BTC #368194]


$1250

Signed Type manuscript. Three sheets attached by a staple along with a note about publication and a few ink corrections to the first sheet. Some light general wear, near fine plus. Signed and dated at the top of the first leaf in the late ’90s when we purchased this item directly from the author. An essay about black art and revolution from the influential poet and social critic. [BTC #343504]
Nine original color separation transparencies. Two measuring 7¼” x 5” and the rest measuring 5” x 5¾”. Each composed of a group of four individual transparencies (cyan, magenta, yellow, and black) stapled to stiff paper stock with notations on the front and a page number on the verso. All fine. A group of images likely used for publication in a magazine reporting on the May 1 and 2, 1970 protest in New Haven, Connecticut at the trial of several Black Panthers, including Bobby Seale, accused of the kidnapping, torture, and murder of Alex Rackley, a rumored informer for the F.B.I. Among the speakers were several of the Chicago Seven including Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden, and Lee Weiner, each shown here. Additional photos include the National Guard, who was called in to restore order (with tear gas); shots of the crowd, with a wonderful image of a hippie with his face painted with a flag; and several of African-Americans, so far unidentified by us. A nice collection of vintage color protest images. [BTC #368744]
Eleven issues of the radical Civil Rights magazine *The Crusader*, with related ephemera. Some issues consist of a single sheet folded twice to form eight pages, others with stapled wrappers; all on very thin paper, and with various page lengths. Accompanied by four slips of paper, each measuring 3½” x 1¼”, with various slogans: “Protest the U.S. Post Office Ban Against The Crusader,” “Abolish Racism,” and others. Earlier issues have toned wrappers with some chipping and all with some wear at the extremities; one issue with tears at the folds and another with dampstaining on the rear wrap, overall very good. Slight wear to the paper slips, near fine.

*The Crusader* was a privately produced African-American newsletter published by Robert F. Williams, a Civil Rights activist from Monroe, North Carolina and author of the book, *Negroes with Guns*. An unapologetic public advocate of what he termed “armed self-reliance” of African-Americans in response to the violence of the Ku Klux Klan, Williams was at odds with the peaceful approach favored by Martin Luther King, Jr. and many other African-American leaders. He created one of the first militant groups of the Civil Rights era, the Black Armed Guard, to defend local citizens from racist violence.

This newsletter was created and written while Williams and his family were in self-exile in Cuba (where he also produced the radio show, *Radio Free Dixie*) and China after fleeing the country to escape trumped-up kidnapping charges that were later dropped. Each issue preached armed rebellion and Communist ideas, with many issues also featuring cartoons depicting the ineptitude and duplicity of American authorities, the viciousness of the KKK, armed blacks in rebellion, and photos of Williams, including one of him and his wife meeting Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

The May-June 1964 issue is of particular note with its lead article, “USA: The Potential of a Minority Revolution,” accompanied by an image of a black man looming over a city on fire. In the article, Williams foments revolution, gives step by step directions, and declares at the end: “This year, 1964 is going to be a violent one, the storm will reach hurricane proportions by 1965, and the eye of the hurricane will hover over America by 1966. America is a house on fire – FREEDOM NOW! – or let it burn, let it burn.” Coincidentally in the months that followed race riots sprung up in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

A captivating collection of Civil Rights material. Williams and his incendiary newsletter helped influence black radical groups such as The Black Panthers. [BTC #365919]

Newspaper, Late City Edition. Large folio, 48pp. Measures approximately 17” x 22½”. Complete as issued on Tuesday, June 13, 1939. Scattered small pinholes along the left margin, else a fine well-preserved copy of the entire issue. The front page features Arthur Daley’s special report on the opening ceremony of the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York. The article consists of two columns on the front page and four columns on the jump (page 32). It includes memorable quotes on sportsmanship and the principles of baseball by Commissioner Kenesaw Landis, and is illustrated with the famous photograph of “ten of the eleven living members of the Hall of Fame” (Ty Cobb being absent): Connie Mack, Honus Wagner, Tris Speaker, Larry Lajoie, Cy Young, Walter Johnson, George Sisler, Eddie Collins, Grover Cleveland Alexander, and Babe Ruth.

Also noteworthy is a front page article reporting on the famous voyage of the German liner MS St. Louis after its 937 German Jewish refugees were denied entry to Cuba and the United States: “Netherlands to Take 194 of Liner’s Refugees; Belgium and France May Admit Rest of 900.” This incident became the subject of the book and later film Voyage of the Damned. This issue also contains other articles reporting on the plight of Europe’s Jews, and an amusing editorial on Ezra Pound’s accepting an honorary doctorate degree from his alma mater, Hamilton College, noting with irony that the “habitual[ly] Timonian” author has, “time and time again, taken the hide off American professors.” A nice copy of an interesting issue. [BTC #337268]
(Baseball Fiction). ("Slugger" SUTTON). [Typescript]: The Pages of this Book have to do with The Activities of the Kickapoo Valley Baseball League and that Stellar Player “Slugger” Sutton. [Richland Center, Wisconsin: no publisher 1926-1938].

9  An unpublished account of the wondrous fictional baseball player “Slugger” Sutton, based on a real small-town baseball league in Kickapoo River Valley in West Central Wisconsin. Details include complete league rosters and uniform descriptions for all eight teams, along with slang-filled, play-by-play accounts of two games in which Sutton saves the day with both his bat and his glove. An unsigned typed letter in the rear pocket, along with a lineup sheet, suggests the tale began as a letter to a young boy, which ends with the teaser: “You may hear more about the Slugger one of these days.” References in the story to a town mayor date the story between 1926 and 1938, and suggest some of the players were based on real people, including the protagonist, who may have been based on Gaylor F. Sutton (1909-1999) of Bloomfield Hill, Michigan and who may have been the author of this story.

A charming tale of a small-town baseball legend who eschewed big leagues success for the ardor of his hometown fans. [BTC #346755]
Collection of burlesque photographs in “strips.” 14 strips of 4 images each; and one strip of 3 images for a total of 59 images. Images are each approximately 2” x 2½”. A little fading or sepia-toning, old staple holes in the margins of a few images, but mostly very good or better. Undated but circa 1950s, probably from Los Angeles (included is a photo of the marquee at the El Rey Theatre). Most are of partially nude or scantily clad women, a few of the more interesting ones are of backstage scenes, with a few images of the models posed with a man. [BTC #368562]
First edition, limited issue. Octavo. xv, 502pp., with a frontispiece portrait plate, full-page photographic plates, and one folding table at the rear. Blue publisher’s cloth, with an embossed color plate of the Candler family arms on the front board. Rubbing to the boards, light scattered stains, very good with moderate marginal annotations and underlining in neat pencil by someone who knew the inner workings of the Company. An exceptional copy of this biography of Asa Griggs Candler, the man who purchased John Pemberton’s secret formula and created the Coca-Cola Corporation. Inscribed by his son Charles Candler to the Archives of the Coca-Cola company in 1950.

An envelope tipped-in on the presentation page contains two folded Typed Letters Signed and one 1907 Coca-Cola diamond-design paper label. The first letter, dated Dec. 15, 1910, two typed sheets on Coca-Cola stationery and Signed by Asa Candler, is to J.J. Willard, a Philadelphia based Coca-Cola bottler. Candler expresses his appreciation for: “the high character of men who represent the Bottling Department of this Corporation throughout the country.... I find them actively associated with commercial bodies, lending their help toward building up the material and moral interests in their localities. Generally, they are officially connected with some church, and are depended upon for active, useful service in connection with church influences and purposes.” An edited version of the entire letter is quoted in this biography and in the January 1911 issue of the Coca-Cola Bottler.

The second letter, dated Sept. 24, 1918, is one typed sheet on CocaCola stationery, Signed by Warren Candler, and addressed to Rev. R.C. Cleckler. Warren was Asa’s younger brother, a Methodist Episcopal bishop and Asa’s spiritual advisor who was instrumental in funneling Asa’s wealth into various philanthropic, and educational causes (most notably Emory University, of which Warren became president). On the verso is a long contemporary MS in ink. It is headed: “Building Up the Sunday School,” and outlines the importance of Sunday schools, followed by a missionary plan for the creation of Sunday schools in the same manner that Asa Candler “built up” the Coca-Cola company.

An important association copy, and two letters that shed light on Asa Candler’s religious beliefs, business practice, and Christian philanthropy. [BTC #363131]
A collection of 11 personalized issues of Letters from John Martin, dated 1909 - 1911, written by children's book author and publisher Morgan Shepard, along with five Typed Letters Signed by "Martin," one Typed Letter Signed by Shepard, an Autograph Letter Signed by illustrator Stacy H. Wood, and various items of ephemera related to John Martin's House publishing. Issues tipped into a quarter cloth and papercovered boards portfolio, with stubs bound in to allow for letters to be adhered to them, with a partially printed label with recipient's name calligraphically written in, probably as issued by Martin. Split in the cloth along the front joint, else near fine. Bookplate personalized to Clarke Williams and Signed by Martin on the front pastedown. The letters have folds from being mailed, else fine. The additional ephemera is fine.

Morgan Shepard (1865-1947) was born in Brooklyn, New York but raised on a poor plantation in Maryland. After years traveling at various jobs, Shepard began publishing in California in 1898. A decade later he relocated to New York, where in 1908, he began producing letters of illustrated tales for children that he would personalize to each subscriber. He also began contributing to St. Nicholas magazine in 1911 and by the following year, with circulation nearing 2,000 letters a month, he created John Martin's Book magazine. The endeavor lasted for 20 years and featured many notable contributors including Conrad Richter, Johnny Gruelle, W.W. Denslow, and others. Shepard later briefly served as juvenile
director at NBC, a job secured through his friendship with Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.

The collection of 11 printed letters reproduced in Martin's hand are each hand-personalized to subscriber Clarke Williams and nearly all are tipped into the volume, the others laid in. Each letter describes some fantastic journey or adventure involving explorers, hunters, knights, or animals, such as penguins, dogs, and horses, typically illustrated throughout. Of particular interest is letter nine, which is dedicated to the then nascent Boy Scouts of America with several drawings of Scouts in uniform, their emblem, the Boy Scout sign, as well as the Boy Scout oath, and a small facsimile copy of the letter sent to John Martin by Ernest Seton, the first Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts.

Also included are five TLSs by Shepard as Martin responding to Williams's various notes sent to the publication; a TLS sent to Williams's mother Signed by Shepard concerning her son's subscription; and an ALS from Wood, an illustrator who contributed art to several Shepard projects, as well as Boys' Life and Scouting magazines. The collection is rounded out by a subscription form letter from John Martin's Book; a John Martin's House publishing change of address form; and three pieces of advertising ephemera for Martin's "Read Out Loud" books for children, with one Signed by Martin.

A wonderful and very decorative batch of material related to this overlooked but enterprising children's book author and publisher with several early and undocumented references to The Boy Scouts of America. OCLC locates no copies of this subscribers' letter series. [BTC #364910]
The personal archive of birth control advocate and Depression-era writer, Ethel Remington Hepburn (1885?-1969), including six original typescript articles, all dealing with birth control and family planning; a one-page Margaret Sanger typescript detailing her recovery from tuberculosis; more than 40 letters and carbons of correspondence between Hepburn and her various magazine editors, all dated between the late 1920s and early 1940s; and more than 30 original periodicals containing her work. The typescripts and letters are very good or better with typical folds from being mailed, along with some toning and scattered edgewear, including small tears and chips. The periodicals are very good or better with general wear and nearly all are marked with ink notations on the front wraps and/or table of contents noting Hepburn’s contributions.

Hepburn was a vaudeville performer (and friend of legendary performer Eva Tanguay) who married her husband, a show business manager, while both were in their early 20s. After the birth of their fourth child, the couple attempted birth control but their lack of education led to a fifth child and a shrugging acceptance of their predicament. They ultimately had ten children. With each addition, the couple fell further into poverty due to their reluctance to leave their children in someone else’s care to resume stage work.

Hepburn eventually pulled her family out of poverty through her writing in special and general interest magazines such as *Modern Living, Physical Culture, Everywoman’s, Successful Living*, and others. While many articles discussed such pedestrian topics as eating more wheat and making a more filling soup, her preferred topic was motherhood. She wrote about the inherent difficulties and heartaches of parenthood (one story relates the death of her firstborn from the polio epidemic of 1916); her strong feelings about the importance of birth control; how to talk to children about sex; a profile of birth control advocate Sanger (“Margaret Sanger – Meddler or Martyr?”); and Hepburn’s notions of eugenics (views far less controversial than now), including her assertion that criminals and the “mentally and physically defective should be surgically prevented from breeding.”

The six typescripts in this archive all deal with birth control or planned parenthood, often using Hepburn’s own personal history of “bearing ten children within a period of sixteen years” as a starting point for her views on sex education of children and the free distribution of birth control information to young women. The articles highlight the increasingly popular view that women should have a say
in their own reproductive life and they preach caution to young women and mothers-to-be. One typescript included is a 3000-word piece titled, "The Question of Contraception," in which Hepburn argues against the view that birth control is unnatural, against God, and contributes to promiscuity. It features a comment from Sanger, and ends with Hepburn's harsh assertion that, "Certainly sterilization should be performed on the mentally, morally and physically unfit, whether or not they are confined to institutions."

Accompanying the typescripts are letters of correspondence from magazine editors replying to Hepburn's letters of inquiry. While many of the earliest responses are rejections, they are also filled with encouragements and request to see other pieces she has written. Carl Easton Williams, an editor from MacFadden Publications, ultimately bought one of her stories (included in this archive) and formed a long-lasting friendship with Hepburn. The article, "What Price Parenthood?", was published by Physical Culture magazine as "What Are the Children Worth?" and was later broadcast on the radio during the Physical Culture Hour. That relationship can be contrasted with a string of exchanges with Psychology magazine editor Eldora Fields in which Hepburn repeatedly attempted to get paid for a story she had published. The back and forth correspondence includes Fields explaining that the magazine has newly emerged from debt, and Hepburn threatening to notify the Author's League. The dialogue illustrates the sometimes strained relationships that develop between freelance writers and editors, particularly pointed during the desperate days of the Depression.

The archive also contains an additional unsigned one-page typescript from Sanger, in which she describes her struggle with tuberculosis, accompanied by an Autographed Letter Signed from Sanger's secretary, Florence Rose; whether this was ever used by Hepburn is not known.

Rounding out the collection are Hepburn's personal copies of magazines in which she was published, with most marked on the front wrap or on the table of contents. Several of the magazines feature her uncredited contributions, including a copy of The New Yorker magazine from June 1930 which states: "23 / Mama's cartoon idea." The cartoon features a mother buying a young boy a balloon at a fair with a caption underneath that reads: "Break that an' I'll smack yer."

A compelling collection of writings and correspondence from a passionate birth control advocate and writer who drew from her own personal experience as a mother of ten during the Depression. Typescripts:

7. One-page Sanger typescript with holograph note and TLS by Sanger's secretary, Florence Rose, dated April 1, 1938. It describes Sanger's battle with tuberculosis.

Periodicals:

11. The New Yorker, June 7, 1930. Contains a cartoon idea.
12. Physical Culture, October 1930. Contains the article, "How I Made My Marriage Happy."
13. Physical Culture, December 1930. Contains the article, "How to Tell Your Children the Truth About Sex: A Mother's Experience."
14. Physical Culture, February 1931. Contains the article, "Bending the Twig to Incline the Tree: A Mother Discusses Heritage and Environment as it Affects Children."
15. Psychology, August 1931. Contains the article, "Watch Your Step!"
16. Physical Culture, January 1933. Contains the article, "Eat Wheat – The Staff of Life."
17. Forum, February 1933. Contains the article, "What is Sanity?"
18. Physical Culture, February 1933. Contains the article, "How Much Will a Wife Stand For?"
19. Physical Culture, March 1933. Contains the article, "The Poor Husband Talks Back."
20. Physical Culture, September 1933. Contains the article, "Let Your Child Stand on His Own Feet."
21. Modern Living, October 1933. Contains the article, "What Shall We Tell Our Children?"
22. Physical Culture, March 1934. Contains the article, "The 'Pattern of Health' for Your Children."
25. Gris, February 20, 1938. Contains the story, "Two Pickled Herrings"
27. Ourseves, June 1941. Contains a printed letter from Hepburn.
28. Redbook, August 1941. Contains a printed letter from Hepburn arguing that Americans have become soft and lazy.
John HAWKES. (Donald BARTHELME). [Typescript]: Cleopatra's Car [a chapter in Second Skin]. 1963. $5000

Thirty page typescript, with a one page Typed Letter Signed by Donald Barthelme. Loose sheets attached by a staple with some rubbing, a crease to the final sheet, and some wear near the staple, near fine. The letter is very good or better with moderate toning and an indentation from a paper clip. The original typescript of “Cleopatra’s Car,” a chapter from Hawkes’s 1964 book Second Skin, with a few scattered corrections in an unknown hand and with substantial differences from the final published version. Hawkes’s name and address are in the upper left-hand corner but have been struck through in pencil and the address of the book’s publisher, New Directions, is written underneath with a note referencing Second Skin, in publisher James Laughlin’s hand. This chapter was apparently submitted for publication to the literary magazine Location but, according to the accompanying TLS from editor Donald Barthelme, was “not quite what we’re looking for.” Accompanied by a first edition of Second Skin (New York: New Directions 1964, fine in near fine dustwrapper). [BTC #364322]
Manuscript, circa 1838-1840. Folio. 24pp. A remarkable journal of a love affair consisting of 29 manuscript copies of letters and 1 four-page draft of a letter written by a woman from Quaker Hill in Wilmington, Delaware. A few tiny tears and chips at the folds and edges, very good. The letters are numbered and dated from August 1838 through August 1840. Most were written by a woman identified only as “L,” “L.Z.,” “L.Z.V.,” and “Lydia.” All are addressed to a man who had just left Quaker Hill, a man who Lydia apparently deeply loved. They were most likely copied into this journal by a sister of Lydia, as it includes a few short letters that the sister wrote to the same man on Lydia’s behalf. The four-page draft was written by Lydia herself, and was likely preserved for its vivid expression of her unrequited love. Throughout the course of the correspondence, Lydia’s passion increases as her health deteriorates, and we learn that rumors of “the affair” have been circulating in prominent Quaker circles in Wilmington and Philadelphia. Although the correspondence culminates with Lydia on her sick bed, it is unclear if she is mortally ill. As the proper names of the principal persons addressed in the correspondence have all been indicated with capital initials only, we have been unable to identify the Quaker Hill family that owned the journal. A beautifully written and moving correspondence with a dramatic power reminiscent of Richard Wagner’s Liebestod from Tristan und Isolde. [BTC #368396]

A Delaware Liebestod

Carbon typescript, clasp-bound into yellow wrappers re-used from the General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). 84 leaves, printed rectos only. Modest age-toning and a faint spot on the wrappers, very good. Text in English. Undated, some indication that it might be late in 1946, but that is inconclusive. Hara Takashi was Prime Minister of Japan from 1918, following the resignation of Terauchi Masatake in the wake of the Race Riots of 1918, until his assassination in 1921 at the hands of a right wing ultra nationalist. He was the first commoner to become Prime Minister, and during his term of office Japan participated in the Paris Peace Conference and joined the League of Nations as a founding member. His voluminous diaries are considered one of the most accurate and important insights into that period of Japanese political history (including its relations to Imperially-controlled Korea), and equally important in exploring the political climate that eventually led up to the Japanese expansion that resulted in World War II. This appears to be an English transcription and abridgment of the diaries for the years of Takashi’s Prime Ministership between 1918 and 1921, prepared for General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, presumably for the purpose of providing the Commander of occupied Japan with the aforementioned insights. The covers are re-used from an index of SCAP Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government. The documents indexed end on 30 November 1946, but the covers could have been used at a later date. Takashi realized his massive diary would be of great historical worth, and prior to his assassination at age 65 he made provisions for it to be safeguarded and eventually made public. It was published in Japan in the 1960s over the course of many volumes, but with the exception of only a couple of very small and specific entries, the Hara Diary (hara nikki) has never been published in English. [BTC #367126]
Oblong octavo. Flexible cloth with blank black leaves. 35 photographs mounted rectos only. Some adhesive used to affix the photos has bled through to the images but all are still easily viewable. Overall very good. A very faint inscription on the first leaf with the name William Armstrong and apparently dated in October, 1901, but which is otherwise unreadable. Location not obvious but there is an image of a steamboat with “Scranton” and “Lackawanna Railroad” on the side which might indicate northern Pennsylvania. Virtually all rural or rustic scenes, with about half of them being scenes of hunting and fishing: duck shooting, boating with guns, posing with guns, lolling around the campfire, displaying caught fish whilst drinking beer, and so forth. [BTC #366030]

Artist publication. A collection of 14 sheets, all fine, housed in a toned folder splitting at several of the folds, very good. A portfolio magazine created by photographer Jeanie Black and Fluxus artist Ely Raman, published over nine issues between 1970-1972. This issue includes a “wallpaper piece” by Black, a “stamp drawing” by Raman, six penciled drawings from Mel Perkarsky’s Landscape series, an onionskin tracing by Wertheim, a double-sided “Real Money” piece from Dana W. Atchley, and a “found art” photo of two mannequins. Asked many years later about the publication, Raman commented: “I realize that our historical consciousness (or self-consciousness?) was notably absent. The issues were not numbered or dated, the contributions often not properly identified (or footnoted) and we did not include serious (academic) verbiage identifying what we were doing in the context of art. Too busy making art to write or talk about it.” The lack of documentation, the generic title, and the seeming randomness of each issue makes finding other copies of the publication difficult. While there are several sets at institutions, individual issues are quite scarce in the trade. [BTC #343508]
(Kentucky). (Edward ALVEY and John BULLOCK). Court Documents for a Marion County, Kentucky Murder Case in 1889. Marion County, Kentucky: 1889. $475

A collection of papers related to a murder case in Marion County, Kentucky in 1889. Six sheets of lined and unlined paper of various size with writing in pencil and ink, some also written on the verso, along with three forms partially printed on both sides. Overall near fine with folds and a few scattered tears and creases, but with the paper fresh and supple. Court documents related to the murder of James Bullock by Edward Alvey, both residents of Marion County Kentucky, on March 11, 1889. They include three subpoenas for witnesses, three signed witness statements, a verdict signed by each member of the jury, and an arrest warrant. According to the papers, Alvey claimed to have shot and killed James Bullock in defense of his brother, whom Bullock was in the process of beating in the head with a plank after an altercation erupted when their wagon broke down (wagon breakdowns then being a much more prevalent catalyst for manslaughter than they are today). Apparently the jury thought otherwise and found Alvey guilty of murder.

Elder Abuse

William FRANKLIN. Two Page Typed Letter Signed on stationery of Benjamin's Franklin Detective Agency. $450

 Typed report from Benjamin Franklin’s Detective Agency of New York and Philadelphia on their handsome letterhead to Philadelphia attorney Hampton L. Carson dated in 1904. Two pages, folded, a couple of small creases, near fine. The report explores the treatment of an elderly (and apparently wealthy) woman and her caretakers, one of whom, a Miss Dickerson, appears to be abusive. The report quotes a Woodstock, Vermont operative who states that a number of interviewees reach the same conclusion: while a couple of the subject’s caretakers are respectful, Dickerson, according to a hotel clerk: “…is no good. She just makes trouble for everyone, and she just orders the other two around, and they do what she (Miss Dickerson) says…” A porter reports “…when the ‘old lady’ went out for a drive, they ‘handle her like a bunch of rags, and don’t consider that she is an old lady.” Linn Cobb, the bellboy reports that “…Miss Dickerson called up the Boston Stock Exchange every day. That she deals in some kinds of stocks…They do not treat the old lady very nice, as they shove and pull her around…” He also mentions an incident in which the odious Miss Dickerson slapped the old woman. An interesting report featuring elder abuse. [BTC #367147]
Three small black leather portfolios of punk photographs, 30 photographs total. Each portfolio is leather over card stock (approximately 4½” x 5”) with a snap closure, and is embellished with safety pins, rings, and cardboard tabs with the title and information rubberstamped on it, and in two cases with metal studs. Each contains ten color photographs (approximately 3½” x 5”) of Bettie Ringma posing with Punk notables of the era. Typed label with Ringma and Miller’s Amsterdam address in each. Small tears near the snaps, near fine; the photos have small stains on the verso of some, but are otherwise about fine, and each is captioned either by hand or in type on the verso, identifying the subjects. Ringma and Miller are visual artists and their somewhat unlikely art project was the basis for the first Punk Art Exhibition, at the Washington Project for the Arts in Washington, D.C. in 1978. The exhibit combined these photographs with Curt Hoppe paintings inspired by the photographs, as well as the work of other Punk visual artists including Alan Vega (of Suicide), Amos Poe, Jimmy DeSana, Legs McNeil, and John Holstrom. The show was repeated in New York in 1978 and in Amsterdam in 1979. This collection includes the photograph “Bettie and the Ramones” that was later painted and published in *Art in America*.

Most of the photographs are of bands and band members, a few are less identifiable, possibly punk scenesters. The New York folder includes photographs of Bettie Ringma with The Talking Heads, Lance Loud, Richard Hell of Television, Willy DeVille, Rat Scabies of The Damned, The Erasers, Debbie Harry, The Dictators, The Ramones, and The Deadboys.


Originally individual photos were sold at the exhibition, or in portfolios from a small ad in *Rolling Stone* magazine that one imagines sold very few units. Rare. OCLC includes a single mention of “Bettie Visits CBGB” (presumably the New York folder) with only nine photographs, at the Savannah College of Art and Design. Ringma’s archive is at MOMA. Early, on-the-ground documentation of the nascent days of Punk. [BTC #368364]
“posing with Debbie Harry”

“Happy days...the Talking Heads”

“bettie punks out with captain sensible”

“Oh God! it’s Richard Hell and the Voidoids”

“bettie punks out with joan jett of the runaway”

“bettie punks out with omar bizzare”
“bettie punks out with the screamers”

“bettie punks out with sheena”

“from Soho...the Erasers”

“fresh from Cleveland the Deadboys”

“Neat! Neat! Neat! Rat Scabies of the Damned”

“bettie punks out with backstage pass”
[Massachusetts]. [Scrapbook]: A Collection of Newspaper Clippings & Hand-Colored Wood and Steel engravings (circa 1822-1830). [Massachusetts]: (1822-1830). Folio scrapbook. 166pp. Contemporary dark red half morocco, marbled papercovered boards. Front board is detached, spine a little loose and a few detached leaves, else very good. A neatly assembled scrapbook collection of newspaper articles, poems, songs, and miscellaneous extracts on various topics relating to fashion, morals, and current events, spanning the years 1822-1830. All neatly tipped-in on the versos and rectos of 83 unnumbered leaves in three columns; with a variety of custom cut and painted divisional borders, and numerous hand-colored wood and steel engraved vignettes of various sizes tipped-in between the clippings. The album also contains embossed color and gilt vignettes, half-page and full-page portrait and landscape wood and steel engravings, and one early American satirical lithograph by W.I. Stone. Most of the clippings are from local newspapers published in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Two large wood-engravings (of the Berkshire Medical Institution in Pittsfield, Massachusetts on the front pastedown, and the Town of Sherburne, Nantucket on the rear pastedown) indicate the album’s geographical focus in Massachusetts. Most clippings reflect the morality, humor, and wit of an educated New England lady with decidedly liberal leanings and a special interest in Lord Byron and steamboats. The tipped-in vignettes and engravings are especially fine and varied in subject manner, the cutting and hand-coloring is accomplished, and the entire album was clearly made with considerable care, thus preserving a graphically vivid picture of the period. [BTC #368634]
A group of more than 55 letters and four postcards from women responding to a newspaper advertisement for a modeling job posted by an art student in *The Miami Herald* and *The Miami Daily News* in 1946. Generally very good or better with modest wear, nearly all folded from mailing and with their original mailing envelopes. The photographer remains a mystery due to the letters being addressed to a post office box but a clipping of the ad is included in one letter and it reads: “Student artist desires a model (female), at good pay and attractive hours. No experience necessary.” While some of the correspondents are cautious and request only additional information, most are quite forthright providing their full name, age, height and weight, measurements, telephone number, and experience, all with neat legible handwriting, often on hotel stationery: MacFadden-Deauville Hotel and Cabana Club, Hotel Patricia, Hotel New Yorker, Bancroft Hotel, and others.

Many of the respondents are inexperienced, but some have modeled on occasion. Several claim they are graduates of the various regional modeling schools in Miami, Chicago, Detroit, and Washington. One candidly reveals, “My modeling experience consisted only of some photographic nude posing, but I am sure that I could pose satisfactorily for still-life work.” Another includes a photo, which she calls “a lousy shot,” and writes a lengthy letter describing her hopes: “my secret burning desire & ambition has always been to become a ‘model’ perhaps your [sic] the one person who can either further encourage or discourage it, and prove the many people right or wrong, who often remark that I should be one!” Not all are so hopeful. One letter relates the sad tale of being an “English War Bride” who lost her husband soon after moving to America.

An intriguing collection of letters from directly after World War II illustrating the growing economic concerns of young independent women and the ephemeral nature of figure modeling. [BTC #365201]
A collection of over 200 letters of correspondence, consisting of approximately 500 handwritten pages, dating from the 1820's to the 1860's, between members of the Wildes family living at “Myrtle Bank” in Arneytown, Burlington County, New Jersey. Many letters are written to and from the women in the family. There is also a sizable grouping of correspondence received from George Wildes, an uncle living in Manchester, England, whose failed mercantile house had a great impact upon the economic Panic of 1837 in England and America. The collection also contains 10 Civil War letters to and from a Wildes son fighting for the Union, as well as various letters from relatives, friends, and educators. The correspondence, on quarto, octavo, and twelvemo sheets, is clean and legible with some original mailing envelopes. Overall very good or better condition, with typical wear and toning found in letters of this age.

The Wildes of Arneytown were a large, prosperous, and educated farming family. Their residence, Myrtle Bank, was originally owned by the Emley and Forman families until it was sold to William Wildes in 1796. The house was documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930s. The family had strong social connections in Philadelphia and southern New Jersey. The Wildes were Quakers and had two sons fighting for the Union during the Civil War.

This collection richly details mid-19th Century American life in southern New Jersey and the surrounding region, providing a wealth of primary source information. The letters document the strong kinship ties within the family; their important social relationships with friends, classmates, teachers, and domestic help; their daily routines on a busy working farm; and in juxtaposition, their frequent social and travel engagements in nearby towns and cities; their methods of household and economic management; their child rearing and playtime activities; and their observations upon important events of their day, such as hearing Lucretia Mott speak and witnessing a Mormon gathering.

The patriarch of the Wildes family was Tilton Wildes, (1796?–1872) who married Lydia Wallace Brown, (1801-1885). The majority of correspondence in this collection is addressed to their older daughter, Anne (Ann) Wildes, (1825-?). For example, writing to her father from school in Downingtown, Pennsylvania on September 22, 1844, Anne describes how, “an immense Loco[-Foco] procession passed through here on its way to a convention at West Chester. It was the longest procession I ever saw, and no doubt if I had been the daughter of a Democratic gentleman I should have called it a splendid sight, but as it was I could have cried with vexation to see so many old Locoes together. I do hope their efforts will avail them nought. I do not know when our State election is, but be it when it may, I hope thee will give thy vote in favour of Clay and the Jersey blue.”

Tilton’s younger brother was George Wildes, (1798-1861) who left New Jersey permanently for England as a young man where he became a major player in Anglo-American banking. George, writing to his mother from London on January 10, 1822, reports: “I have worked very hard since my arrival in this country and trust in a few years to be above the powers of the world. I certainly have made some very good friends in this place which makes my stay here very agreeable and at this moment I have no idea when I shall be returning to my native land… When I see you again … I expect to see a wonderful change in the face of things…”

George Wildes’s firm became one of the famous “Three W’s” – one of three mercantile houses in England that was part of a spectacular failure whose tremendous losses triggered the failures of dozens of English manufacturers and importers that, in turn, ruined American southern cotton planters and helped start the great Panic of 1837.

Additionally, and notably, are a group of letters from George, writing from England, to his beloved niece, Anne, living in New Jersey documenting a unique and loving relationship between the two. A November 19, 1852 letter sent from Manchester impresses upon his young niece the importance of socializing: “…it will be highly important to keep up an intercourse with intelligent nice people whose acquainstances you or they may have made at school or elsewhere and this can only be done by having them occasionally to stay with you when time and circumstances [arise] – Not having such society about you is a great drawback to the neighborhood and this can only be remedied in the way I point out and by putting yourself in the way of exchanging such friendly intercourse with friends at some distance both in town and country…”

Anne was actively encouraged by her uncle to develop her energetic, inquisitive young mind and to seek a proper education. To this end, Uncle George shipped books to America, encouraged her to subscribe to worthy magazines, sent money for Anne to create a home library, and liberally funded the education of Anne and his other nieces and nephews. Anne was eventually sent to be educated at the Mary B. Thomas and Sisters boarding school for girls in Downingtown, Pennsylvania (later known as M.B. Thomas’ Sisters’ School).

The two correspondents clearly shared a strong passion for discussing farming. Removed so dramatically, geographically speaking, from where he spent his youth, George was clearly wistful and nostalgic of his early days farming in New Jersey. Through Anne, George was informed of and engaged in this previous life he had once lived. He even goes as far as telling Anne to convince her father to strive to be known as the best farmer in the state to procure a customer base that will pay higher prices.

Also within this collection is a fine grouping of ten Civil War letters. They are from John Edward Wildes to his sister, Anne, and his father, Tilton, between 1862 and 1863. These letters describe the life and battles fought by a young Union soldier in the Anderson Troop (Pennsylvania Cavalry) to family members back home while in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The letters detail camp life, the capture of deserters, traveling by steamer and rail, and regiment business.

In one letter sent from Camp Garesche in Murfreesboro, Tennessee on March 17, 1863, he describes a scouting mission, nearly being ambushed, and mopping up a group of Confederate saboteurs. “We were riding along an old snappy road at a slow trot not expecting to find guerrillas secreted somewhere in those woods. We had not proceeded far when several rode out and fired at us. They then put spurs in their horses and fled, closely pursued by us (at speed) for nearly four miles. When our boys gave one of the most unearthly yells you ever heard and then their party broke and skidded. We captured fifteen of them. They were members of Smyth Cavalry, had been in service two years sneaking around the mountains of Kentucky and Tenn., had been chased by the 4th Regular Cav. And by the 7th Penn Cav. But they said they never had to ‘get up and git so fast before.’ We returned to camp the following day bringing in 28 or 30 prisoners. They were the most wretched looking beings I ever saw armed with old shotguns and short muskets without a sign of a uniform upon their backs…”

The collection is rounded out by additional miscellaneous family papers including business documents, expense books, and various correspondence from family friends and assorted relatives, such as a brother-in-law Frank Bowen, who wrote letters from Mobile, Alabama of his efforts to establish a business selling cotton.

A nice collection of correspondence from mid-19th Century America. Additional details are available upon request. [BTC #364631]
A collection of more than 400 photos from a Camden, New Jersey family including 40 Civil War-era tintypes, 30 cabinet cards, and the rest various different format photographs taken between 1900 and the early 1960s, various sizes and with a few back marks from Virginia, but most from the Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton areas. The photos are generally very good or better with some photos clipped at the corners from mounting, wear to some of the edges, and a few of the tintypes darkening or with their finish peeling.

The photos feature matron Mary A. Fleming and the extended families of her daughters Elizabeth Nardin, Bessie W. Steelman, and Emma Gordon, including their husbands, children, and relations in various formal and candid shots: posing with pets, laughing with friends, kids playing, a flood, a house being built (likely due to the flood), and others. Of note are about a dozen military-related photographs featuring: six Civil War soldiers each posing in uniform; four of World War I soldiers in formation and training; a group shot of World War II sailors posing on the deck of a ship; and four of USO entertainers performing at an army hospital. The photos are accompanied by a few handwritten notes referencing various family members, as well as what was once a red velvet photo album, now only a tattered remnant of its former self, with a handful of additional scattered photos still intact.

A nice collection of photos documenting 100 years of a New Jersey family's history. [BTC #366246]

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26 (Travel). *Photograph Album of Travels to Western Europe.*

Small oblong octavo. Flexible leather gilt, “Photographs” in gilt on the front board. Near fine. A collection of 99 good quality snapshot photographs of foreign travels. Undated and unidentified, but circa 1895. All are 3¼” x 3¼” silver gelatin prints. Condition of the images is near fine with a couple having light rubbing or oxidation. Fairly routine Western European travel shots (gondolas in Venice, Roman ruins, Alps, etc.), centering around several well-dressed women, but the quality of the images is better than most, with some fairly interesting street scenes. [BTC #367283]
Quarto. Half red morocco boards lettered in gilt. Well-worn, a sound but good only copy. A traveling book, sent by the Keystone fraternal lodge to other lodges starting in 1924. The recipients were to add letters or greetings that were then affixed into the book, and then the book was to be circulated to another lodge. The volume documents the western exodus of the book over the next 13 years successively through western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, California, and then back east via Arizona, Texas, and Arkansas, where the journey abruptly ends (although it eventually made its way back to Pennsylvania).

The first item is an original photo of the log book with its travel case sitting on the hood of a car about to start its journey. This is followed by a greeting to other lodges that states: “Having a great desire to promote Fraternalism among the Lodges of Odd Fellowship, we have, as opportunity offered, paid fraternal visits to sister Lodges in other localities; but finding our time and opportunities limited, we have conceived this plan of increasing the spirit of Fraternity and Good Will — by friendly visits — and obtaining a record of the same.” The pages that follow include hundreds of elaborate documents (handwritten, typed, and a few photographically produced) from various western lodges. The Iowans seemed particularly taken with the book and there are no fewer than three original elaborate watercolor documents from Iowa lodges. A newsletter from a Utah lodge that is laid in touts (with a photo) their full-page contribution as the best in the book, but sadly this is now absent.

An intriguing document of a respected fraternal organization and its effort to unite members. [BTC #365637]
BTC’s cataloguer Ken Giese stands next to the Morris family tree
One Big Freakin’ Family


Original lithographic print mounted on linen. Measures approximately 60" x 72" (5' x 6'). The full linen sheet neatly divides into sixteen folding panels, each measuring approximately 14¾" x 18". Scattered chipping to the edges of the panels, light rubbing, very good, with one horizontal crease near the middle of the center panels, and one vertical crease (partially off-center by about a quarter inch on two panels), along the right side. An exceptionally large and detailed family tree compiled and published by Anthony Saunders Morris in 1861, with nine complete generations of the prominent Morris family of Philadelphia represented in the trunk, branches, and foliage of an elaborately illustrated tree.

Named at the root of the tree is the founding patriarch: “Anthony Morris married Elizabeth Senior, was lost at sea leaving one child.” The genealogy then commences at the bottom of the main trunk of the tree with Anthony’s only son, Anthony Morris (the second), who lived from 1654-1721. Continuing up the main trunk are the eldest sons in each of the nine succeeding generations to have descendants and bearing the name Morris, with the other sons listed in the branches, and with the daughters listed in the foliage.

Anthony Morris the second was an active member of the Society of Friends in England who signed William Penn’s charter to settle lands in Pennsylvania. He first settled in Burlington, New Jersey, and moved his wife and son to Philadelphia circa 1685. There he established a popular brewhouse, co-founded the first public school in Philadelphia (which became the Penn Charter School), and served as a judge and mayor.

Other important succeeding sons include Samuel Morris (1734-1812), captain of the First Troop Philadelphia City Calvary, which he led across the Delaware River with General Washington and into battle at Trenton. He also led the Calvary in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. His son Anthony (1766-1860) by Rebecca Wistar, was speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate and director of the Bank of North America. Both maintained and expanded the family’s business interests (beer, sugar, and coal mining), and political prominence up through the Civil War period. The genealogy ends with the birth of Thomas Burnside Morris at the top of the tree.

A scarce, unusually large print designed and drawn by lithographer Louis Haugg, and printed from sixteen separate stones by Charles F. Bourquin. OCLC locates two copies. [BTC #367214]
A collection of 344 author’s copies from the personal library of author Elizabeth Seifert (1897-1983), who specialized in medical romance fiction, with 277 of the books either Signed as author copies or Inscribed to her family or friends. Also included are 20 books from her sister, the author Shirley Seifert (1888-1971), of which 19 are Signed, including her Pulitzer Prize-nominated novel, *The Wayfarer*. The books by Elizabeth are generally near fine with some minor wear or rubbing to the boards in near fine dustwrappers (when called for) with some scattered tears and sunning. The books by Shirley are overall very good with rubbing to the boards in very good dustwrappers with chips, tears and sunning; four are lacking their jackets.

Elizabeth was the most prolific author of a family of published sisters (mystery novelist Adele Seifert being the third), writing more than 80 books during her career despite not publishing her first until age 40. Born in Missouri, she received a degree from Washington University but was turned away from their medical school after 18 months when, according to her, the school refused her a degree because she was a woman (though one dustwrapper blurb cites “poor health and family disapproval” as the reason). After leaving school, she married John Gasparotti in 1920. Injuries he sustained while serving in the First World War worsened over time, and by the mid-1930s he was unable to work. She entered the Redbook first novel contest to help earn money for the family and won the $10,000 prize for her book, *Young Doctor Galahad*, published in 1938. She began writing full-time, producing an average of two books a year for the rest of her life, with most focused on the medical world to which she was denied access, and the difficulties and obstacles faced by female doctors in the male-dominated field.

The collection is comprised of American and English first editions and an equal number of paperback reprints, all published between 1937-1978, with most either Signed or Inscribed to her family or friends. There are also 87 foreign editions of her works in Swedish, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian, along with three hard-to-find comic book adaptations of her stories.

The signed books are often dated and many have personal inscriptions, such as the copy of *Doctor at the Crossroads*: “Still another one – 82 I think now on the shelf – E.S.G. September 16, 1955.”
The two early books Elizabeth published under the pseudonym Ellen Ashley: a romance book, *Bright Banner*, and the World War II female-empowerment novel, *Girl in Overalls*. Both are Signed by her as Ashley with one additionally Signed using her real name. Also included is the book *I Want You Only*, written under her other alias, Ann Bigelow. It was published in 1937, the same year as her supposed first novel, and is Inscribed to her husband: “to John, who was a booster when this made its first appearance with appreciation from the author – Ann Bigelow.”

Her works were very popular overseas, and in fact one source claims that by the middle of her career she had published more books in England than any other American writer. Often her foreign publishers felt they could improve upon her titles by adding the name of the lead character and dramatic language. To give but one example of many, in the Netherlands *The Doctor's Husband* was published as *Dr. Loren's Big Mistake* [*Dr. Loren's Grote Vergissing*]. On the other hand, her Italian publisher appears to have taken the opposite approach, and so her book *The Two Faces of Doctor Collier* (a title sure to please a Dutch audience if translated literally) became the far more generic *Broken Dream* [*Sogno Infranto*].

A particularly interesting aspect of this collection is the evolution of the cover art for the books which were reprinted over the course of several decades. Images of wholesome 1940s and 1950s doctors and nurses attending patients give way to emotionally charged 1960s impressionist artwork, and later photorealistic drawings and sexually suggestive photographs from the 1970s, many entirely devoid of any reference to the medical professional.

The collection is rounded out by 20 books from Elizabeth's sister Shirley, with all but one Signed or Inscribed. It includes her scarce first book, *Oriflamme*, published in England in 1930 and never reprinted, which is frequently omitted from lists of her works. Shirley was one of the founders of the St. Louis Literary Guild in 1920 and specialized in historical fiction, most dealing with Mid-Western topics. While her books were popular, they are fairly typical examples of the fiction published at the time. The one exception is her 1938 novel, *The Wayfarer*, which received critical praise and a nomination for the Pulitzer Prize. The copy in this collection is Signed and also Inscribed to her sister: “for Bess, John and the kids – with love and devotion as deep as the ocean Shirley.”

An interesting assemblage of fiction from two prolific, women novelists which harkens back to an earlier age of bibliographically-inspired collecting that valued the research potential of reprint and variant editions. In the aggregate this archive provides an excellent opportunity to study the printing, publishing, and marketing history of popular “women's novels” through much of the 20th Century in America, Great Britain, Continental Europe, and Mexico. Many of Elizabeth's earliest works are not found in OCLC, or, when listed, in very limited quantities and often none outside the U.K.

**The Collection Contains (chronologically by first publication of each title):**

**Books by Elizabeth Seifert**

*I Want You Only* (as Ann Bigelow), Signed

*Young Doctor Galahad* – 10 copies (9 different editions), 7 Signed

*A Great Day* – 3 different editions, 2 Signed

*Doctor Mallory* – 4 different editions, all Signed

*Hillbilly Doctor* – 3 different editions, 2 Signed

*Bright Scalpel* – 3 different editions, 2 Signed

*Girl in Overalls: A Novel of Women in Defense* (as Ellen Ashley), Signed

*Army Doctor* – 4 different editions, 1 Signed

*Surgeon in Charge* – 6 copies (5 different editions), 5 Signed

*A Certain Doctor French* – 4 different editions, all Signed

*Bright Banners* (as Ellen Ashley), Signed

*Doctor Chris [Girl Intern]* – 4 different editions, 3 Signed

*Dr. Woodward's Ambition* – 6 different editions, 5 Signed

*Orchard Hill* – 3 different editions, 2 Signed

*Old Doc* – 3 different editions, all Signed

*Dusty Spring*, Signed

*Take Three Doctors* – 5 different editions, 4 Signed

*So Young, So Fair* – 5 different editions, 4 Signed

*The Doctor Dares* [*The Bright Coin*] – 5 different editions, all Signed

*Homecoming*, Signed

*The Story of Andrea Fields* – 7 copies (6 different editions), 5 Signed

*Pride of the South*, Signed

*Woman Doctor* [*Miss Doctor*] – 5 different editions, all Signed

*The New Doctor* [*Doctor Jamie*] – 10 different editions, all Signed

*Doctor of Mercy* – 12 copies (10 different editions), 9 Signed

*The Strange Loyalty of Dr. Carlisle* – 6 copies (5 different editions), 5 Signed

*The Doctor Takes a Wife* – 10 copies (9 different editions), 8 Signed

*Doctor Mollie*, Signed

*The Doctor Disagrees* – 3 different editions, all Signed

*Lucinda Marries the Doctor* – 4 different editions, all Signed

*Doctor at the Crossroads* – 8 copies (7 different editions), 6 Signed

*Marriage for Three* – 3 different editions, 2 Signed

*A Doctor in the Family* – 4 different editions, all Signed
A single paperback publisher (London’s Fontana Books) presents Seifert’s works in the 1950s, ’60s, and ’70s
Doctor with a Mission – 5 copies (4 different editions), 3 Signed
To Wed a Doctor – 2 different editions, both Signed
The Doctor’s Confession – 2 different editions, both Signed
For Love of a Doctor – 5 different editions, all Signed
Bachelor Doctor – 2 different editions, both Signed
The Doctor’s Two Lives – 5 different editions, 4 Signed
Doctor’s Kingdom – 3 different editions, 1 Signed
Doctor in Judgment – 4 copies (3 different editions), 3 Signed
The Doctor’s Second Love – 2 different editions, both Signed
Doctor’s Destiny – 2 different editions, 1 Signed
The Doctor’s Reputation – 2 different editions, both Signed

Books by Shirley Seifert – all Inscribed or Signed
Oriflamme
I Want You Only (as Ann Bigelow)
Land of Tomorrow
The Wayfarer
River Out of Eden
Waters of the Wilderness
Those Who Go Against the Current
Captain Grant
The Proud Way
The Turquoise Trail
Three Lives of Elizabeth – 2 copies
Farewell, My General
Let My Name Stand Fair
Destiny in Dallas
Look to the Rose
By the King’s Command
Never No More
The Senator’s Lady
The Medicine Man
[BTC #364633]

Seifert in the 1970s – marketing romance in soft focus

A large archive of over 216 original sports cartoons prepared for The New York Daily News by Bruce Stark. All on artists board, all but a couple of them Signed (usually “Stark”). Various sizes, most are approximately 11” x 5” with minor variations. Condition is generally very good to near fine with some modest soiling. Many of the cartoons show editing or additional work, often with handwritten captions affixed or parts of the artwork replaced with the replacements affixed over the original. Mostly dated between 1970 and 1975, though a few may be a little earlier or later. Although we have not checked extensively, it seems likely that virtually all were published.

Subjects are predictably New York-centric, including many concerning the Yankees, Mets, Giants, and Jets, and their various players, managers, and owners. But many of the cartoons are devoted to other sports and sports figures as well: Knicks basketball with Earl Monroe, Walt Frazier, and Willis Reed; tennis with Ilie Nastase, Rod Laver, and Ken Rosewell; hockey with Derek Sanderson; golf with Johnny Miller and Jack Nicklaus; boxing with Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, and Floyd Paterson; soccer with Pelé; the Olympics, etc.

These sorts of spot cartoons occasionally show up in the market in ones or twos, but seldom in such a large and accomplished lot of drawings centered around the New York sports scene.

After freelancing, Stark spent 22 years, from 1960 to 1982, on the staff of The Daily News, mostly contributing sports cartoons. He also contributed covers for Time, Fortune, Industry Week, Forbes and TV Guide, plus numerous paperback covers. Stark was a two-time winner of the National Cartoonists Society’s Reuben Award for Best Sports Cartoonist of the Year (1966, 1975), as well as Best Special Features Cartoonist for 1968. [BTC #364988]
The Man Who Killed the Bowie Knife


Bodark Township, County of Hempstead, Territory of Arkansas: 1834.

$1850

Manuscript document. Two quarto leaves attached to each other with sealing wax. One is an attestation of witnesses, the other is the coroner’s report. According to the witnesses (12 in number) the body of “…a certain negro Tom the property of Stephen F. Slaughter… which said negro died at said Slaughters…” The many witnesses “…report that said negro come to his death by disease supposed to be inflammation of the brain and that he have no marks of violence which could in our opinion have occasioned his death.” The Coroner’s Report essentially mimics the witnesses report.

Coroner William Shaw was a blacksmith from Washington, Arkansas (in Hempstead County) and most of what is known about him is through his relation to James Black, the acclaimed, New Jersey-born blacksmith who created the Bowie Knife, which he designed and forged for Jim Bowie in 1830 using a technique that has since been lost.

Shaw hired Black at some point in the 1820s, and then went into full partnership with him. But they had a falling out when Black asked to marry Shaw’s daughter. The marriage proceeded, but Shaw and Black became business rivals, with Black far more successful due to the growing demand for his Bowie Knife, which had quickly become legendary. After Black’s wife died in 1838, Shaw brutally attacked him, nearly killing his former partner. Black left the area to seek medical treatment in Ohio, and in his absence Shaw managed to illegally sell Black’s property and business, and disappeared with the proceeds. Black lived another 30 years but neither he nor his business of crafting the country’s most famous knife ever recovered. When he attempted to recreate the steel many years later he was unable to do so. Thus, because of Shaw’s calumny, although the design of the knife is well-known, Black’s unique forging process was lost entirely.

An interesting document from one of the more villainous figures of Arkansas history. [BTC #334774]
Photograph Album of Travels to Northern Africa, India, Turkey, Persia, Russia (Azerbaijan), Tunis, Greece, and Western Europe. $2200

Oblong quarto. Red half calf and cloth with “Photographs” in gilt on the front board. Erosion of the calf, which is a bit powdery, else sound and very good. A collection of 356 good quality snapshot photographs of turn-of-the-century foreign travels. The majority are 3” x 2¼” silver gelatin prints, with a substantial number of prints that are a bit larger, including a few cyanotypes. Condition of the photographs is mostly near fine. Most have been captioned, either in pencil beneath the mount, or on the negative. Most bear the date of 1901, a few of 1902. The unidentified photographer was an exhaustive shutterbug, and it seems that little that he observed went undocumented. Many of the images are of architecture, but many are of native peoples as well. There are generous selections from several countries including India (Bombay, Agra, Delhi); Egypt (Karnak and other parts of Luxor, Cairo, Thebes); Russia (the Azerbaijan region: wagons, caravans, and Cossacks); Persia (Tehran, soldiers, Persians, more caravans). The Western European shots are primarily of architecture. A nice selection of images, with more than the usual percentage (probably about two-thirds) from “exotic” locales.

One interesting element is that mounted in the rear of the album are photographs (contemporaneous with the others) that have been printed from damaged negatives. [BTC #365863]
Ten different photographs of Hawaii, all by Gurrey. One with his rubberstamp on the verso, and all with his small embossed stamp on the edge of the images. Seven of the images are black and white silver gelatin prints; the other three are in color, possibly hand-tinted. Similar sizes, most are some variation of 5½” x 3¼”. Very minor wear – a couple of tiny stains on one image, tiny nicks on the margins of a few others, near fine. Subjects are mostly lovely landscapes of Hawaiian beaches, but also include one aerial view of Oahu, the lip of a volcano, and most importantly one of his classic surfing images. A.R. Gurrey was a photographer and surfer. His 1914 book *The Surf Riders of Hawaii* is a rarity and is considered the first important book on the subject. That work consisted of only six leaves with seven mounted examples of his silver gelatin photographs (including the one here present) with minimal text. A copy of the book sold in 2011 at auction for $37,500. [BTC #368347]
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