

**LORNE BAIR
RARE BOOKS
CATALOG 31**



After our previous catalog went to press back in February – all 250 pages and 500 items of it – the staff of Lorne Bair Rare Books made a collective vow: *Never Again!* Ambition has its limits, and we certainly discovered ours in the process of putting that behemoth together.

Our present catalog represents a sort of return to form: a hundred carefully chosen items, minutely and (we hope) engagingly described, arranged so as to illustrate the principal vectors of radical social thought in the 19th and 20th Centuries. As usual, our focus is primarily but not exclusively on North America, and as usual we've shown a strong preference for graphically interesting, ideologically diverse materials.



This catalog is also the first we've issued since our acquisition (with several partners) of the inventory of Dan Siegel, the venerated Americanist and proprietor of M&S Books in Providence, R.I. We've drawn liberally from that inventory, which happily overlapped with our specialties in a number of important areas, especially in African American history and early women's movements. As a result, this catalog is probably our strongest ever in those areas, and somewhat uncharacteristically (for us) includes a number of very rare pre-20th Century items. We're excited to be able to stretch thus the boundaries of our traditional specialties, and we hope our readers (customers?) will be excited as well.

Thanks, and happy browsing!

LORNE BAIR & Co.

ALL ITEMS

are offered subject to prior sale. Unless prior arrangements have been made, payment is expected with order and may be made by check, money order, credit card (Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express), or direct transfer of funds (wire transfer or Paypal). Institutions may be billed. Returns will be accepted for any reason within ten days of receipt.

ALL ITEMS

are guaranteed to be as described. Any restorations, sophistications, or alterations have been noted. Autograph and manuscript material is guaranteed without conditions or restrictions, and may be returned at any time if shown not to be authentic.

DOMESTIC SHIPPING

is by USPS Priority Mail at the rate of \$9.50 for the first item and \$3 for each additional item. Overseas shipping will vary depending upon destination and weight; quotations can be supplied. Alternative carriers may be arranged.

WE ARE MEMBERS

of the ABAA (Antiquarian Bookseller's Association of America) and ILAB (International League of Antiquarian Booksellers) and we strive to adhere to those organizations' standards of professionalism and ethics.



1. [AFRICA - SENEGAL] par le CITOYEN PELLETAN [Jean Gabriel Pelletan]

Mémoire sur la Colonie Française du Sénégal, avec quelques considérations historiques et politiques sur la traite des Nègres, sur leur caractère, et les moyens de faire servir la suppression de cette traite à l'accroissement et à la prospérité de cette Colonie. Accompagné d'une Carte exactement relevé de cette Colonie.

Paris: Ve. Panckoucke, An IX [1800]. First Edition. Octavo (20cm.); recent salmon paper-covered boards, red gilt morocco spine label; [4],xvi,118pp.; folding map bound in rear, "Carte de la Côte Occidentale D'Afrique entre le Cap Blanc et le Cap Tagrin." New endpapers, though half title and rear free endpaper retained. A Fine, fresh copy, with map present and in matching condition.

Jean-Gabriel Pelletan served as the director of the Compagnie de Sénégal, the administrative company for the colony, in 1787 and 1788, though the present work was composed from memory while Pelletan was imprisoned in 1793 at the height of The Terror.

The *Mémoire* provides geographical descriptions of the western coast of the African continent as well as an account of imports and exports, the latter chiefly rubber and slaves (Pelletan mentions perhaps 1000 to 1200 for the years under his administration, prior to the suppression of the slave trade). The second half of

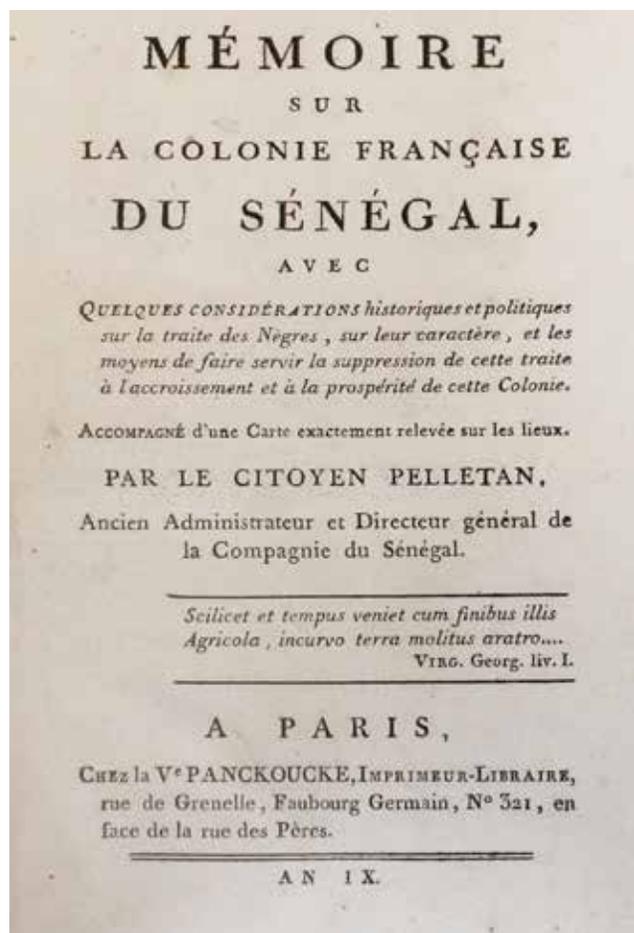
the work deals primarily with describing the ravages of the slave trade on the country and its people:

"It is without a doubt that abolition of the slave trade will completely change the face of the region, devastated for centuries by ceaseless warfare, crippled by the enslavement of portions of its peoples, and depopulated by this horrific commerce conducted by degraded persons and greedy European merchants who can only satisfy their avarice at the price of the blood and freedom of these miserable Africans" (our translation; pp. 48-9).

Pelletan also dedicates brief sections to the moral and physical attributes of the Senegalese inhabitants, as

well as a description of their homes and pottery, before proposing a detailed outline for a new, post-slavery colonial government for the region. (for background, see George E. Brooks, *Western Africa and Cabo Verde, 1790s-1830s* (2010), p. 13; and Paul Masson, *Marseille et la Colonisation Française* (1906), p. 231.

\$1,250.



2. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE - CARIBBEAN] CORNET, Comte de [Mathieu-Augustin]

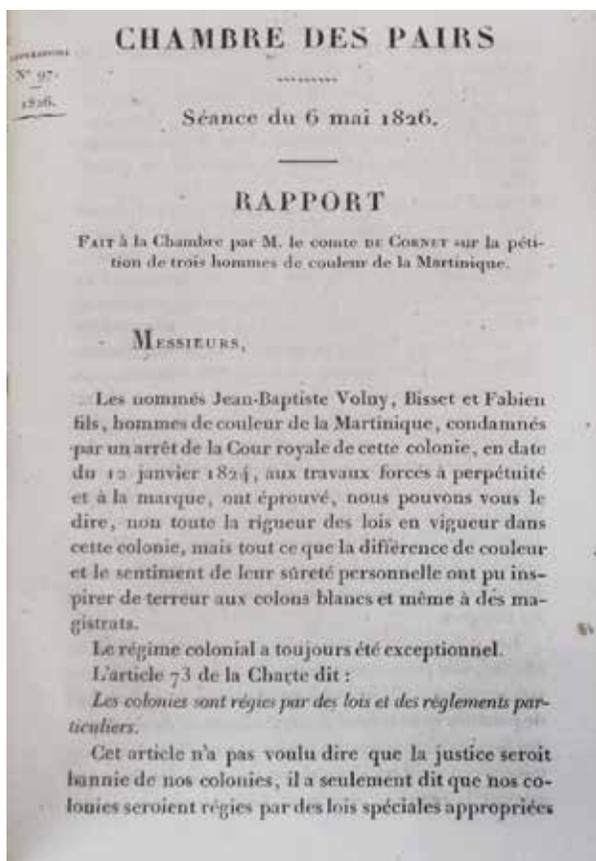
Chambre des Pairs. Séance du 6 mai 1826. Rapport fait à la Chambre par M. le Comte de Cornet sur la pétition de trois hommes de couleur de la Martinique.

N.p. [Paris?]: 1826. First Edition. 12mo (19.5cm.); modern papier-peint boards, gilt-lettered spine; 10pp. Brief scuffing to board extremities, new endpapers, else Fine. “Impressions No. 97.”

One of the last addresses delivered by the French liberal politician and member of the *Chambre des Pairs*, the High Court of the French government from 1814 through the fall of the July Monarchy in 1848. Cornet here argues that three black men from Martinique, Jean-Baptiste Volny, Cyrille Bisset (Bissette), and Louis Fabien, who had been brought to France to be tried, had all received life sentences of hard labor due to racial prejudice rather than a just court. Volny, Bissette, and Fabien, three freedmen, had had their properties confiscated after being found guilty by the royal tribunal in Martinique in 1824 of an attempt to overthrow the colonial government, after Bissette circulated a pamphlet highly critical of the civil and political order in the French colonies, claiming the unfair treatment of people of color. Thanks to Cornet’s efforts, the sentence would be overturned in 1827, though Bissette would be banished from Martinique. He remained in

Paris, where he worked diligently for the abolitionist movement, founding the journal the *Revue des Colonies* in 1834, and serving on the French National Assembly from 1848 to 1851. (See Gesine Müller, *Crossroads of Colonial Culture* (2018), p. 45.) Not found in OCLC, KVK, or COPAC as of May, 2019, though we note a holding at the BNF.

\$1,250.



3. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] **The Carolina Singers**

Spirituelles, (Unwritten Songs of South Carolina) Sung by the Carolina Singers During Their Campaigns in the North, in 1872-73. Written for the First Time, from Memory, by the Carolina Singers.

[Philadelphia: Electrotyped & Printed by H.L. Acker, ca. 1873]. 24mo (13.5cm). Sewn pamphlet; original printed mauve wrappers, 48pp. Rear wrapper with woodcut illustration. Minor external wear; Very Good or better. Rear cover features a cut of the Fairfield Normal Institute; front cover text describes the authors and contents: “They are students of the Fairfield Normal Institute, near Columbia, S.C...They sing the wierd [sic] songs of the colored people, as they learned them in the days of Slavery.” Undated; either 1872 or 1873 (see note below).

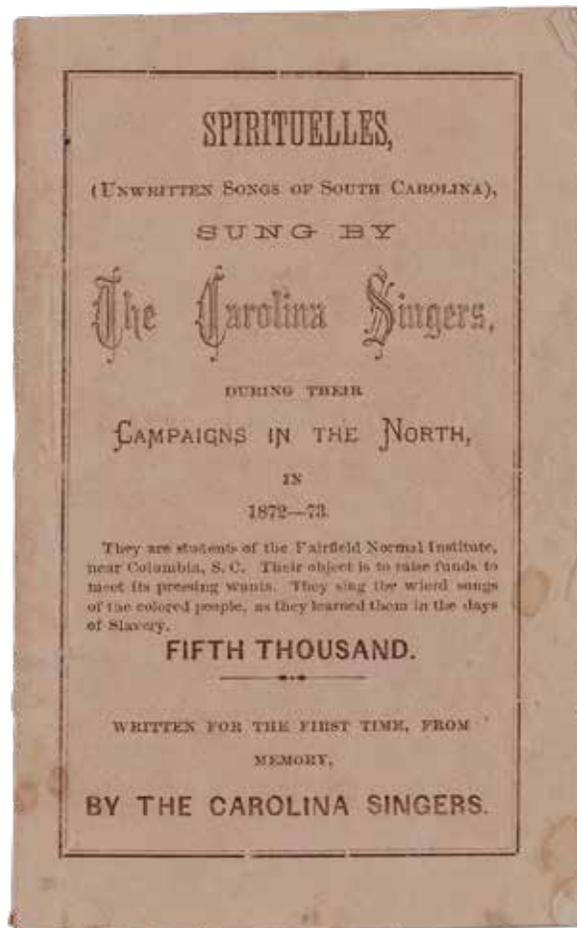
Contains lyrics (without music) to 43 traditional African-American spirituals. Sold to raise funds to meet “the pressing wants” of the Fairfield Normal Institute, a Black college near Columbia, South Carolina, and likely reprinted as necessary during the troupe’s two-year tour of the northern states in 1872-73. Hymnology Archive [hymnologyarchive.com] notes that this volume contains only the second printed appearance of the hymn “Swing Low, Sweet Chariot” (following the *Jubilee Songs as Sung by the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University*, 1872). We regard this chronology as uncertain

since there is every likelihood, given the nature of the publication (to raise funds during the concert tour) that the earliest copies of *Spirituelles* were printed in anticipation of the group’s 1872 tour.

OCLC notes several variant printings, each with slightly different imprint (most by Acker, but one by Martien; all undated). Earlier editions contain 35 pages and attribute authorship to Christine Rutledge, a member of the Carolina Singers. Uncommon; we note no other copies in commerce; OCLC notes 11

physical locations and at least three variant editions. SOUTHERN 1367 (*African-American Traditions in Song, Sermon, Tale, and Dance, 1500s-1920: an Annotated Bibliography*; NY: 1990).

\$850.



4. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY - SLAVE TRADE] WANTON, Gideon and John

Manuscript Account Book of Gideon and John Wanton, 1753-59.

Newport, RI: 1753-1759. Oblong 12mo (9.5x15cm.); contemporary panelled sheep; [220]pp. Boards scuffed with brief exposure at corners, leather a bit dried and starting to crack at spine edges, a few leaves rather browned, one detached but present; Very Good overall. Filled to completion, though entries generally made on rectos only.

Colonial American account book dating 14 December, 1753, to 12 March, 1759, documenting the various business enterprises of the Wantons, one of the most powerful and wealthy families in colonial Newport, which at this period was the New England hub of the slave trade. The Wanton family, which had both Quaker and Anglican branches, was already the wealthiest family in the colony by 1712. Gideon Wanton Senior (1693-1767), father of John, Edward, and Gideon Wanton (fils), whose signature appears twice on the first leaf of this receipt book, would twice serve as Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in the 1740s.

Though the Society of Friends was known to frown heavily on their members' involvement in the slave trade, they would not forbid it until 1761 – and there is today little question that a great deal of early American Quaker wealth accrued through involvement in the Triangle Trade. Gideon and his children were part of the Quaker branch of the Wantons, and the present receipt book offers numerous clues to the family's involvement in the slave trade. Indeed, three of the Wanton vessels, including the snows “Two Brothers” and “King of Prussia” and the sloop “Correspond” appear in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database; and the receipts here – viz, “William Anthony's month pay on bord William Rodman for Affrica” (January 4, 1795); “the ballance due on William Anthony's wages on the

sloop Correspond, William Rodman @ Affrica” (January 17, 1756) – bear this out.

Though the slave trade was a risky venture for Newport merchants, the emergence in 1754 of South Carolina and Georgia as receptive markets for slaves would have most likely contributed to the Wanton's practice of sending a ship every year to Guinea in search of human cargo, later to be exchanged for rum collected in the West Indies. Though no mention is made in this receipt book, the Wantons were also heavily involved in privateering during the Anglo-French War, and in 1757 Joseph Wanton was nearly captured by the French off the coast of Africa; returning the following year, he, his snow the “King of Prussia,” and a cargo of slaves and gold dust would indeed fall into the hands of the French. No mention is made of the “King of Prussia” after 1758. By the end of the Anglo-French War, Newport merchants had lost more than a hundred ships.

Because of the risk, ship captains were well-paid and often stood to gain the most from these trans-Atlantic ventures. The receipt book is full of signatures of ships' officers collecting quite hefty wages, among them Captain Caleb Gardner (1839-1806), who would later serve in the Revolutionary War and associate with General George Washington; and Captains William and Robert Stoddard. Also of note are the number of women signing for their sons and husbands; one of the earliest

signatures is that of Abigail Robinson, daughter of Deputy Governor William Robinson, and soon-to-be wife of John Wanton. There are also receipts signed by slave masters, who would have collected their slaves' wages for themselves (e.g., “wages for my Boy Ned on board snow Two Brothers,” signed by John Dennis).

For a history of Newport and the Wantons' role in the slave trade, see Sarah Deutsch, “The Elusive Guineamen: Newport Slavers, 1735-1774,” *New England Quarterly*, Vol. 55, no. 2 (June, 1982), pp. 229-53).

\$7,500.





5. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] Anonymous Photographer

Fifteen Original Amateur Photographs of African-American Laborers on a Mississippi River Steamboat, ca 1880s.

N.p. [upper Mississippi River] ca. 1880s. Collection of fifteen original bromide prints, each measuring about 5" x 4" (21cm x 9.5cm) or the reverse. Occasional over- or under-exposure, blurry focus, and thumb-prints in negative, as might be expected of amateur work. Slight curling along edges, occasional mild silver mirroring in developed portions, else Very Good or better overall.

Remarkable and revealing series of amateur photographs, most likely taken by a white passenger aboard a St. Louis - Keokuk packet boat. Uncaptioned and undated, though close inspection of the photos suggests a date of ca. 1880-1890: there appears to be no baryta layer between the paper and the emulsion (an innovation which first appeared in the mid-1880s), but the process is clearly silver bromide, which did not come into general use (especially by amateurs) before about 1880. Dress and architectural scenes support an 1880-1890 date range.

The images of mostly African-American deckhands are taken from a distance, the most telling showing a group of laborers reclining on the main foredeck, one reclining in a pile of rope, which he appears to be using as a deck chair – the shot is taken from above, from the boiler deck, where only white passengers would have been allowed. Two excellent shots catch a line of men hauling massive loads both onto and off of the ship; in one of these a group of three blurry white women can be seen in the foreground picking flowers along the riverbank. In two shots the deck-hands appear to be engaged in a game of dice. Additional images depict two members of the waitstaff, one black, the other white; mixed-race group shots; and two group shots of elegantly-dressed white women, in one the subjects apparently taking a break from archery, as several of them are holding bows and arrows.

Precise locale is impossible to determine. A single photograph captures the lettering across the ship's

forecastle, which reads: "St. Louis / Quincy / Keokuk." Based upon our internet research, the most likely visual match is the sidewheeler "Gem City," commissioned in 1884 and operated under the flag of the Diamond Jo line between St. Louis and St. Paul; she was rebuilt in 1896 and rechristened "Quincy," gaining a reputation as one of the fastest and grandest of the "floating palaces" on the Upper Mississippi, remaining active in the regular excursion trade at least through the first decade of the twentieth century.

An apposite description of this era of steamboating, written by retired riverboat captain F.A. Whitney, appeared during the 1920's in a series of articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*. He writes:

During the late seventies and early eighties, there were three fine and fast side wheel boats running between St. Louis and Keokuk. These were the War Eagle, Golden Eagle, and Gem City. These boats were very fine, and well patronized, many St. Louis people making the round trip. About the time the White collar Line boats began to disappear another line called the Diamond Jo Line took its place with the steamers Mary Morton, Libby Conger and Diamond Jo, all fine, fast stern wheel boats. The Diamond Jo Line of Steamers was the last line of boats to run between St. Louis and St. Paul.

As these boats carried colored deck hands, some of them were always ready to entertain the passengers when at leisure by dancing, singing, diving in a pan of water for nickels, etc., and when the boat left the wharf at St. Louis for its upriver trip at 4 p.m. the deck hands would sing as they hauled in the head line "I roistered on the Rob Roy, I roistered on the Lee, I roistered on the Belle La Cross, she got away with me. The Libby is a good boat, and so am the Lee, but the Old Diamond Jo, she's too much for me. Get on board, get on board, we's goin' up the river, get on board... making up the words to fit the song as they hauled in the lines. Oh, those were the happy days.

\$1250.



6. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] HERNDON, Angelo

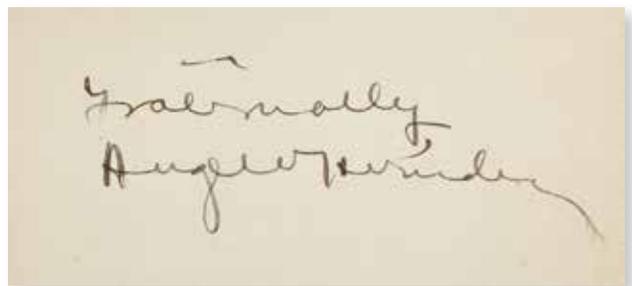
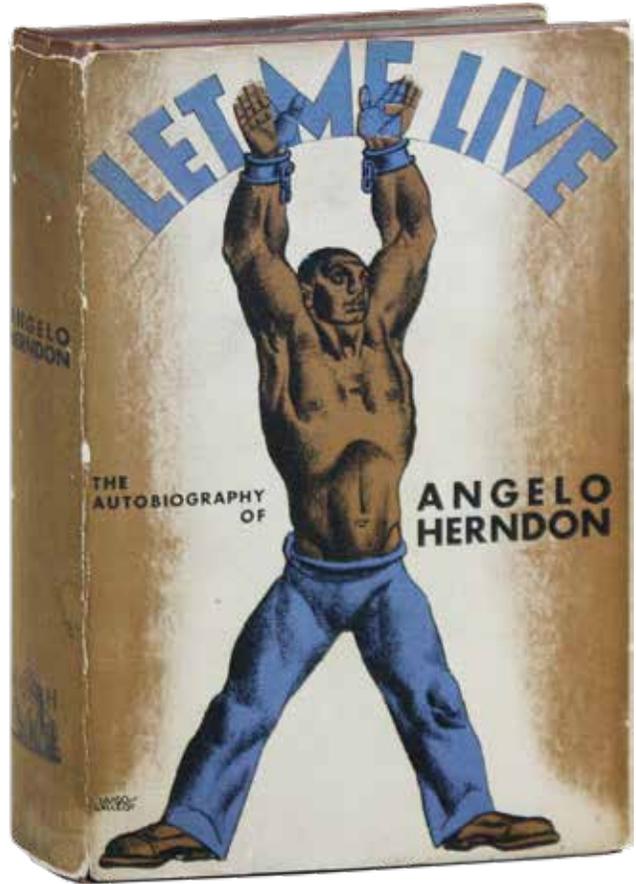
Let Me Live [Inscribed].

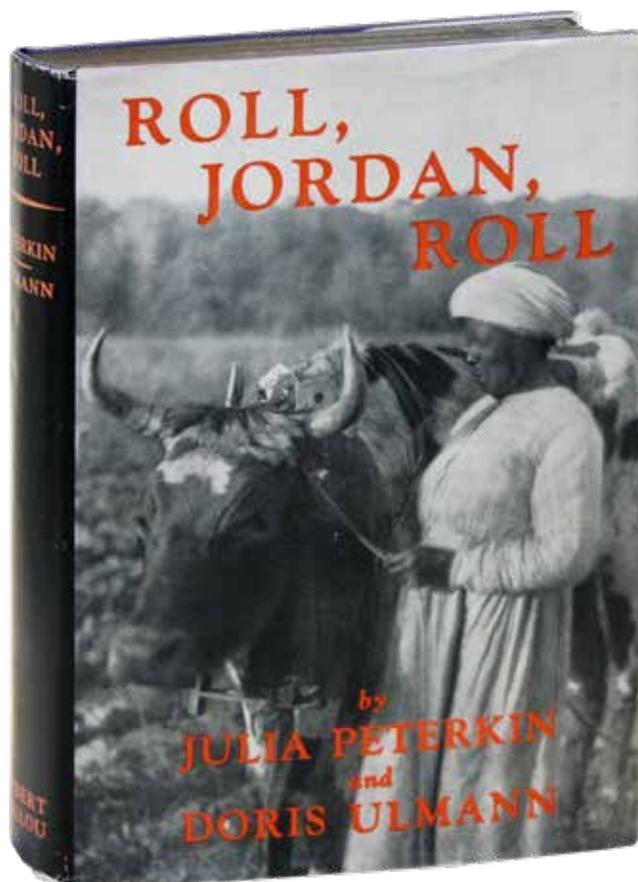
New York: Random House, 1937. First Edition. First Printing, "Special Issue," "dedicated to the loyal friends who gave so much of their time and resources to the fight in behalf of Angelo Herndon." Octavo (21cm); burnt orange cloth, titled in red and black on spine with author's signature in facsimile stamped in black on front panel; black topstain; [6],409,[1] pp.; photographic portrait frontispiece. Generically inscribed on the front endpaper: "Fraternally / Angelo Herndon." Previous owner's ink name to lower front endpaper ("Ex libris: C.C. Perlman"), tiny tear to crown, with some offsetting to pastedowns from binders glue; Near Fine. In an uncommonly nice example of the Hugo Gellert dustjacket, lacking price, with flaps evenly machine-clipped, and "Special Herndon Edition" printed at lower margin of front flap; sunning and a few faint splash marks to spine panel, shallow loss to crown, with a few closed tears, and some wear to extremities and corners; Very Good+.

Autobiography of Angelo Herndon, a young black communist convicted by the Georgia courts on an ancient and obscure insurrection statute, and sentenced to 20 years hard labor on a chain gang. His only crime consisted of taking part in a demonstration intended to secure from county commissioners relief which had been promised to the poor in Atlanta.

Let Me Live was written while Herndon awaited the U.S. Supreme Court's decision, which resulted in his ultimate release. Like Tom Mooney's, Herndon's case was widely publicized by the CPUSA in the 1930's to dramatize the treatment of blacks in the South; unlike Mooney, Herndon remained a steadfast CP member through the 1940s, founding The Negro Publication Society in 1942 and launching publication of the radical *Negro Quarterly* the same year. A key early civil rights memoir, seldom found in anything approaching collector's condition; this "Special Herndon Edition," likely printed for distribution to contributors to Herndon's defense committee, is in our experience uncommon, especially in this condition. SEIDMAN H189.

\$850.





7. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] PETERKIN, Julia (text); ULMANN, Doris (photographer)

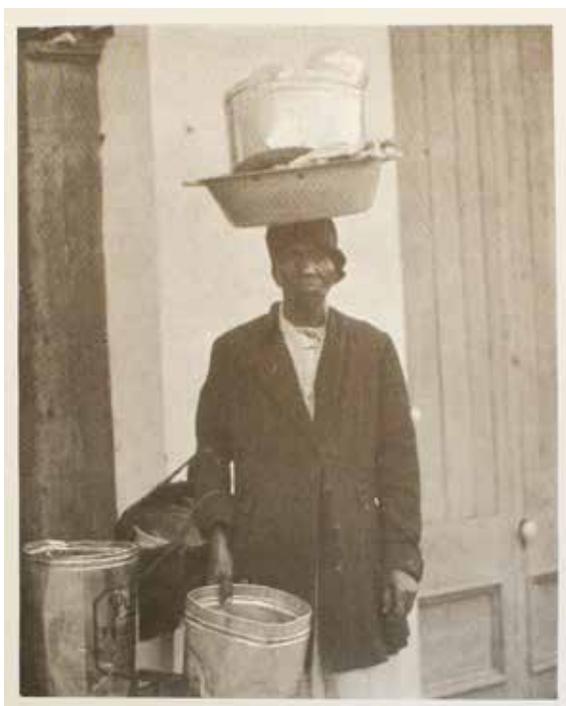
Roll, Jordan, Roll.

New York: Robert O. Ballou, 1933. First Trade Edition. First Printing, preceded by a limited edition of 350 copies. Octavo (22cm); blue cloth with titles stamped in gilt on spine; black topstain; dustjacket; 251pp; illustrated with 70 full-page photographs by Doris Ullmann. A fresh, Fine copy in a very Near Fine dustjacket, unclipped (priced \$3.50), with some trivial wear to spine ends and a tiny scratch at the center of the rear joint.

One of the great documentary photobooks of the 1930's, providing an unprecedented look at the lives of black plantation workers in the Gullah coastal region of South Carolina. The book was originally conceived by American photographer Doris Ullman (1882-1934), who had already achieved prominence for her photographs of southern Appalachian subjects when she met Julia Peterkin at a literary gathering in 1929. Ullman had already undertaken a project to create a volume of photographic studies of African Americans throughout the South, and her new acquaintance with Peterkin gave her access to the Gullah population on Lang Syne plantation, owned by the family of Peterkin's husband. Paired with text and stories written by Peterkin, Ullman's portraits of the former slaves and their descendants have long been praised for both their technical beauty and the sense of dignity they convey – they were perhaps the first photographs of southern Blacks to successfully portray the realities of African-American peonage without condescension or sentimentality. The effect was heightened by Ullmann's insistence on large-format camera work and the subtle tonal qualities of the expensive (and somewhat outmoded) platinum printing process.

We have never encountered a copy of *Roll, Jordan, Roll* as fresh as this one, and we would note that, other qualities notwithstanding, the trade edition is many times scarcer in this condition than is the signed, limited issue, published the same year. ROTH 101. PARR-BADGER, Vol.1, p.135.

\$5,500.





9. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD] HOWARD, Benjamin C.

Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Opinions of the Judges Thereof, in the Case of Dred Scott Versus John F.A. Sandford. December Term, 1856.

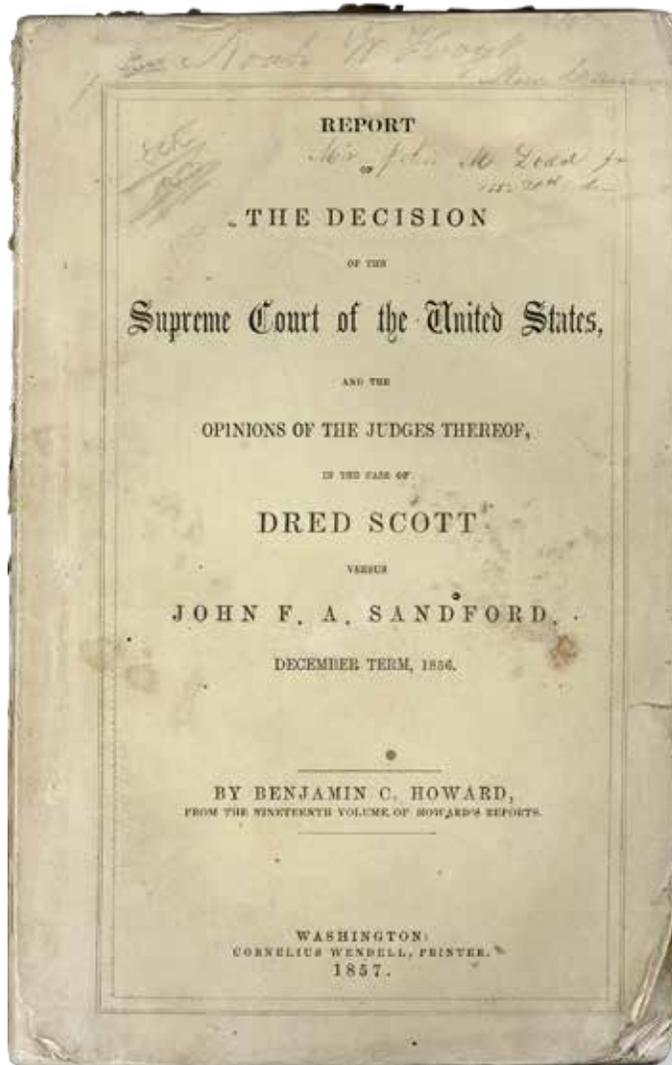
Washington DC: Cornelius Wendell, 1857. First Edition. Octavo (22cm.); publisher's yellow printed wrappers; 239pp. Upper wrapper rather worn and bottom two-thirds of spine perished, rear wrapper nearly separated, the whole rather soiled, overall a Good copy, internally sound. Early ownership signatures of Noah Webster Hoyt, who served with the 28th Connecticut Infantry Regiment and whose Civil War diaries would later be published; and John M. Dodd, quite possibly the John M. Dodd who served with the 6th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Dred Scott, a slave who had travelled with his owner from the state of Missouri, a "slave state," to the Missouri Territory, a free territory, sued his owner for his and his family's freedom in a federal court, the case eventually making its way to the Supreme Court. The decision, of which this is the first available

appearance, upheld that black people could not be citizens of the United States and therefore were not protected by the rights granted to citizens, even when in a free state. The decision also voided the Missouri Compromise of 1820, declaring it unconstitutional and thus allowing the expansion of slavery into all U.S. territories. Following closely the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Dred Scott decision was seen

by many members of the Union as a bid for the unchecked growth of slavery and has been blamed by modern law scholars as a key event leading to increased hostilities between northern and southern states, culminating in the Civil War of 1860-65. HOWES S-218; SABIN 33240.

\$1,250.



10. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] [PURVIS, Robert]

Appeal of Forty Thousand Citizens, Threatened with Disfranchisement, to the People of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia: Merrihew and Gunn, 1838. First Edition. Slim octavo (22.5cm); light brown sewn wrappers, printed in black; [3],4-18pp. Wrappers neatly split along spine-fold, with light wear and dust-soil to wrapper extremities, and faint, scattered foxing to margins; Very Good, complete copy.

An appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania, attempting to persuade them “to vote against the ratification of a new constitution for Pennsylvania in 1838 because the word “white” had been inserted prior to “freemen” as a qualification for voting” (*Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*). The decision towards disfranchisement stemmed from a lack of clarity in the state constitution’s definition of “freemen” (which varied from county to county, depending on local politics and tradition), as well as increasing tension over the issue of slavery following Nat Turner’s rebellion in Virginia. The text opens with a stirring call for a continuation of suffrage equality, which Philadelphia freedmen had enjoyed from the time of Independence:

Fellow Citizens: We appeal to you from the decision of the “Reform Convention,” which has stripped us of a right peaceably enjoyed during forty-seven years under the Constitution of this commonwealth. We honor Pennsylvania and her noble institutions too much to part with our birthright, as her free citizens, without a struggle.

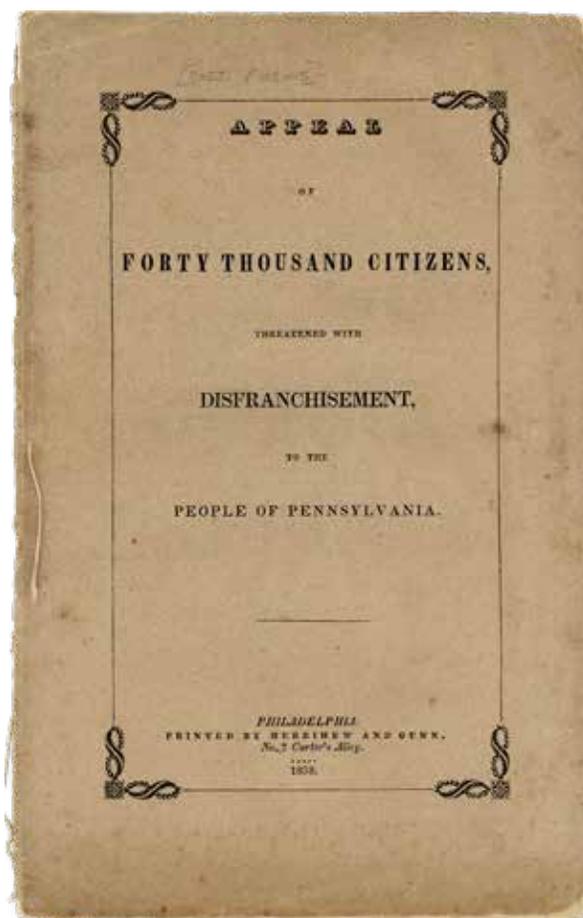
To all her citizens the right of suffrage is valuable in proportion as she is free; but surely there are none who can so ill afford to spare it as ourselves” (p.3).

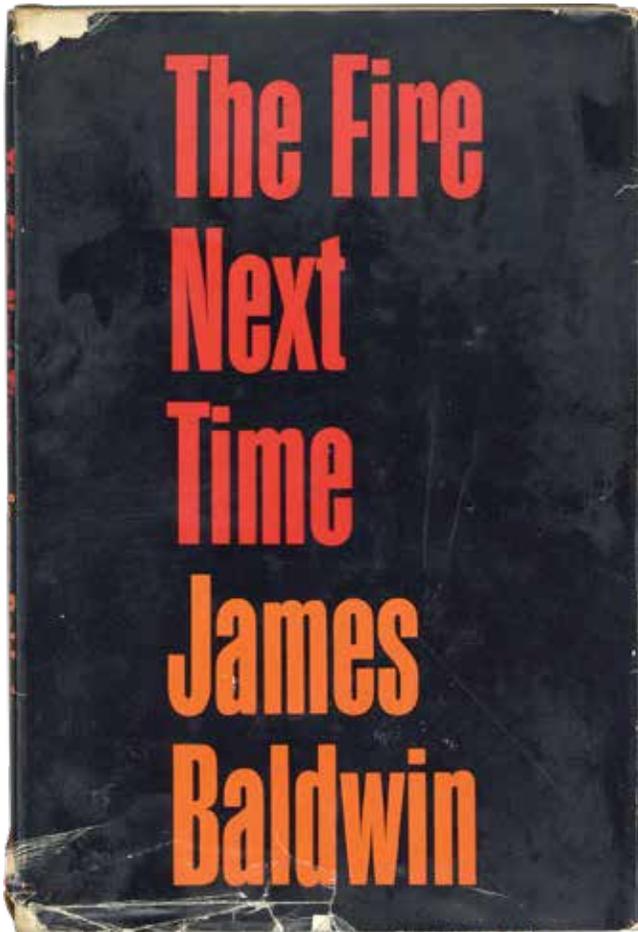
Robert Purvis (1810-1898), was the son of a European Jew and a free woman of color; though of extremely light complexion he consciously chose to identify with Philadelphia’s black community, using his education and family’s wealth to support anti-slavery activities. Purvis wrote the *Appeal* as the Chairman of a seven member committee chosen to represent the

African American citizens of Pennsylvania, formed to “highlight the achievements, sacrifices, and value of the black community.” Though little known and seldom discussed, the *Appeal* is a milestone in the struggle for African-American civil rights, composed 32 years before passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Very scarce; we note a single copy in the auction record for a disbound copy (Swann, 2000). OCLC notes 12 holdings. LCP AFRO-AMERICANA 8557; WORK, p.356.

\$5,500.





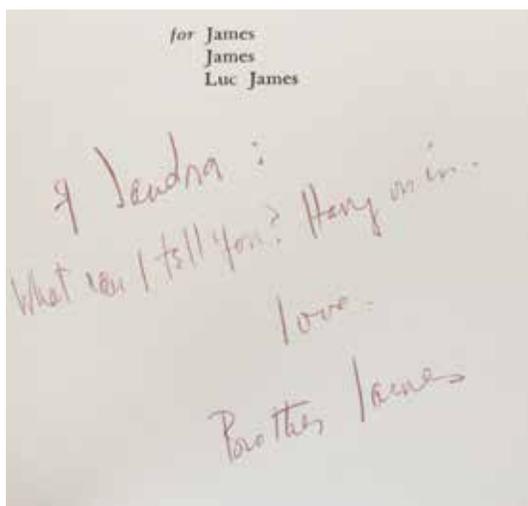
11. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] BALDWIN, James

The Fire Next Time [Inscribed to Sondra Lee].

New York: The Dial Press, 1963. First Edition. First Printing. Octavo (21cm); white canvas cloth, with titles and author's facsimile signature stamped in red on spine and front cover; red topstain; dustjacket; [16],17-120,[8] pp. Inscribed by Baldwin to his close friend, Broadway star Sondra Lee, on the dedication page [printed dedication reads: "for James / James / Luc James"]: "& Sondra: What can I tell you? Hang on in. Love, Brother James." Signed by Sondra Lee (in pencil) on the first blank page. Gentle sunning to spine ends and upper board edges, lower board edges a bit dusty, with a touch of hand-soil to covers; contents clean; Very Good+. Dustjacket is unclipped (priced \$3.50), shelfworn, with small losses to base of spine and upper right corner of front panel, several short tears, and attendant creases; Very Good.

Significant association copy of Baldwin's civil rights-era book, collecting the two extended essays: "My Dungeon Shook - Letter to my Nephew on the One Hundredth Anniversary of Emancipation," and "Down At The Cross - Letter from a Region of My Mind." The first essay, written in the form of a letter to Baldwin's fourteen-year-old nephew, discusses the central role of race in American history and is one of the clearest articulations of the phenomenon of structural racism by an American writer. The second essay deals with the relations between race and religion, focusing in particular on Baldwin's experiences with the Christian church as a youth, as well as the Islamic ideas emerging in Harlem. Baldwin's most influential work of non-fiction, inspiring a short-lived SDS journal of the same name, and, more recently, cited as a direct inspiration for Ta-Nehisi Coates's National Book Award-winning *Between the World and Me*. BLOCKSON 91.

\$2,500.



NOW AVAILABLE!

12. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] BARAKA, Amiri [aka LeRoi Jones]

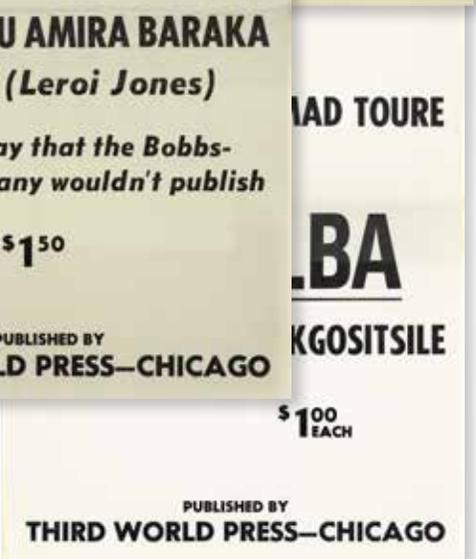
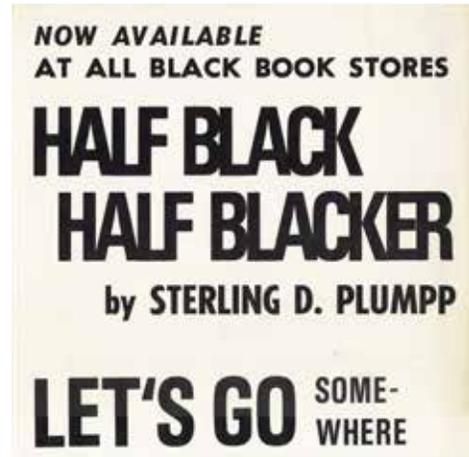
Four Original Advertising Posters for Publications by Third World Press, ca 1970.

Chicago: Third World Press, N.d. [1970]. Four original wall posters, 18" x 11-1/2"; printed in black on various colors of paperstock. Each with horizontal fold at center; slight discoloration to margins; Very Good to Near Fine overall.

A highly uncommon group of bookshop posters from the radical Afrocentric publisher. Among the works advertised are Amiri Baraka's famously incendiary play *J-E-L-L-O*; *Juju* by Askia Muhammad Toure; Baraka's *It's Nation Time*; Sterling Plumpp's *Half Black Half Blacker*, and others.

Third World Press, co-founded in 1967 by poets Johari Amini, Carolyn Rogers, and Haki Madhubuti, quickly established itself as the preeminent publisher of radical African-American literature, a reputation they have maintained ever since. One of the few African-American small press publishers to survive the Seventies, Third World is now a major commercial publishing house with a number of national best-sellers to its credit, including Tavis Smiley's *The Covenant With Black America* (2011). These posters, dating from the earliest years of the press, would have been intended for display in Afrocentric bookshops and must now be quite scarce, as we have encountered very few others in years of bookselling. These examples came from the warehoused inventory of The Chatham Bookseller, a second-hand bookshop in northern New Jersey which, for about a decade beginning in the mid-Sixties, was one of the country's leading purveyors of radical books, both new and used, outside of New York City. By the end of the Seventies Chatham's proprietor had grown weary of the radical scene, boxed up and stored his entire inventory, and changed his business to a more traditional antiquarian/second-hand model. The inventory remained in Chatham's basement until purchased by us in 2013.

\$600.





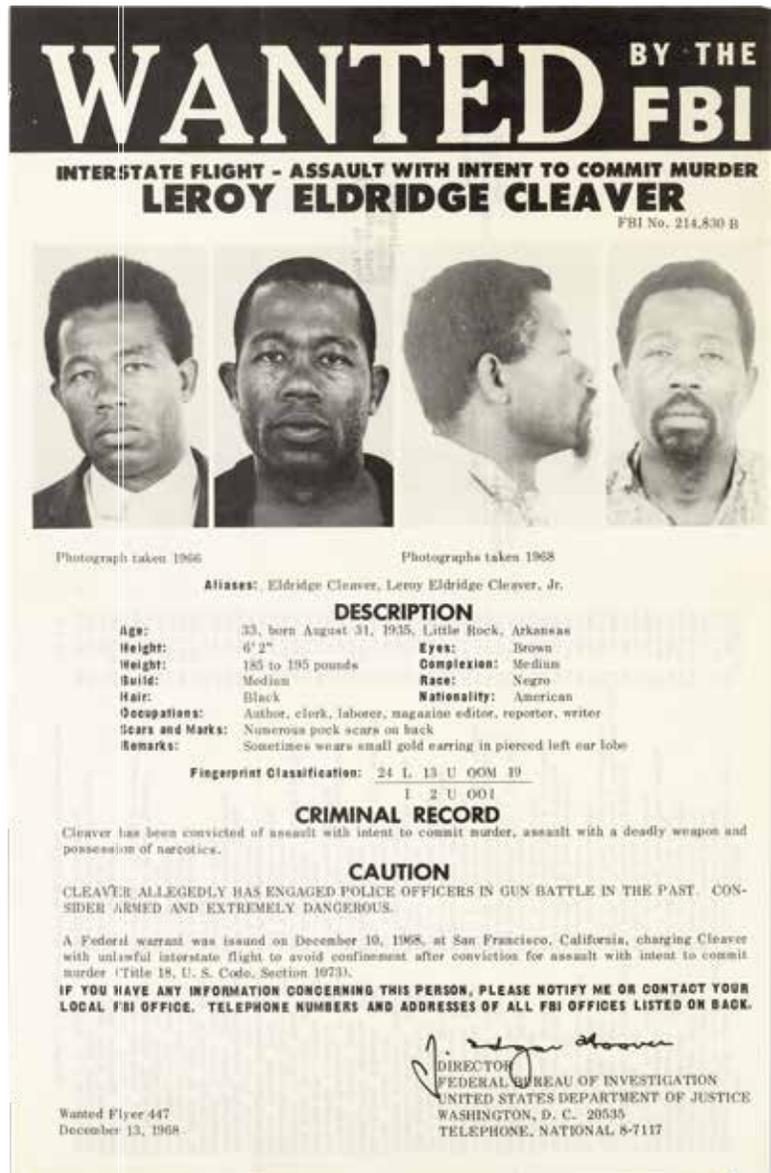
13. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[Drop title] Wanted by the FBI: Interstate Flight - Assault with Intent to Commit Murder / Leroy Eldridge Cleaver [Flyer No. 447].

Washington DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, December 13, 1968. First Edition. Photo-illustrated broadsheet wanted flyer (40.5x26.5cm.); previous mail folds as issued, postally used on verso, addressed to the Superintendent of the Preston School of industry at Ione, California; Very Good.

Issued on December 13, 1968, and signed in facsimile by J. Edgar Hoover, three days after a Federal warrant was issued in San Francisco, “charging Cleaver with unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement.” Additionally, “CLEAVER ALLEGEDLY HAS ENGAGED POLICE OFFICERS IN GUN BATTLE IN THE PAST. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.” This alleged “gun battle” took place in Oakland in April, 1968, during which two officers were wounded and seventeen-year-old Panther member Bobby Hutton was killed. Cleaver, who was also wounded during the fight, fled to Cuba and later Algeria, where he founded the International Section of the Black Panther Party. Among Cleaver’s physical attributes noted on this flyer are “Numerous pock scars on back” and a small gold earring in his left ear lobe. Illustrated with four photographs, two taken in 1966, as well as Cleaver’s 1968 mugshots. OCLC locates two separately catalogued copies as of April, 2019, at Yale and Mississippi.

\$750.



14. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] HURSTON, Zora Neale

Their Eyes Were Watching God: A Novel.

Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1937. First Edition. First Printing. Octavo (21cm); orange cloth, with titling and decorative elements stamped in black on spine and front cover; black topstain; dustjacket; [8],9-286,[2]pp. Faint spotting to topstain, base of spine gently nudged, with a thin, subtle strip of offsetting along lower edge of endpapers; a fresh, Near Fine copy. Dustjacket is unclipped (priced \$2.00), showing scattered rubbing to extremities, a faint scratch to front panel, a few tiny tears, and some wear along base of spine; residue from old-style jacket mylar professionally removed along upper and lower edges on verso (.5cm); Very Good+. Housed in a custom slipcase.

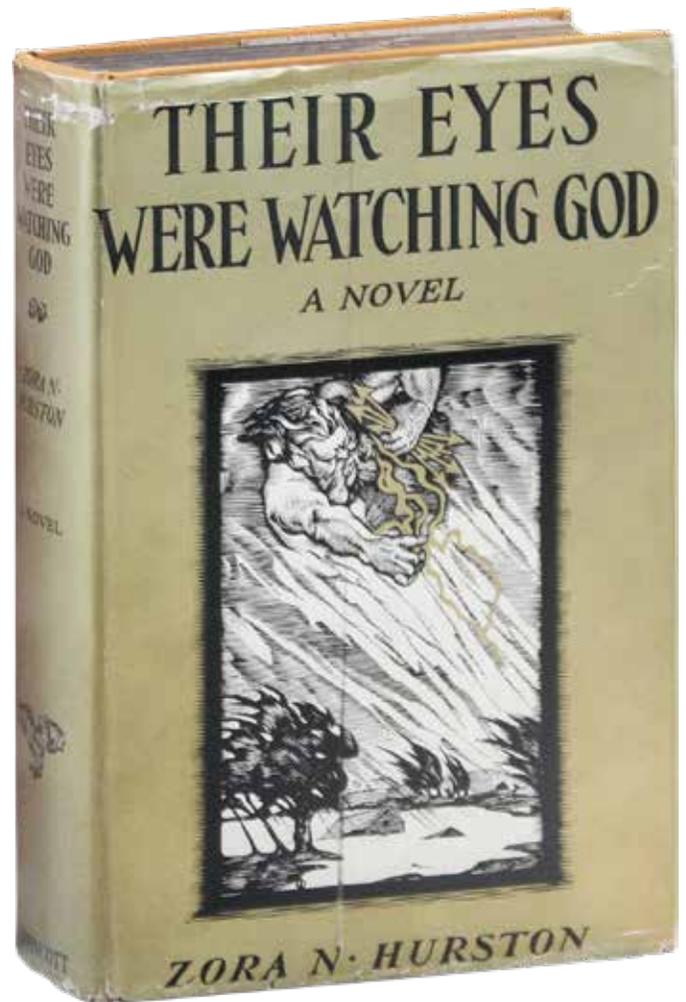
Hurston's second novel and most enduring work, written during a harried seven week period while conducting ethnographic fieldwork in Haiti as a Guggenheim Fellow. Hurston wrote *Their Eyes* in the aftermath of a failed romance with a much younger man; in her autobiography *Dust Tracks on a Road*, she reflected that she "tried to embalm all the tenderness of my passion for him" in her book. The novel, set in central and southern Florida during the early 20th century, is narrated by Janie Crawford, an African American woman in her forties, who recounts her life story in three major periods – a loveless marriage to a much older man, an abusive marriage to a wealthy shopkeeper, and a passionate marriage to a vagrant who treats her as an equal. Crawford's journey towards self-discovery, romantic, and spiritual fulfillment, viewed by Hurston as a celebration of life and womanhood, was poorly received by many of her contemporaries, especially by such prominent male Harlem Renaissance figures as Richard Wright, Alain Locke, and Ralph Ellison (who called the book "a blight of calculated burlesque.")

Today, of course, *Their Eyes Were Watching God* is regarded as Hurston's masterpiece and a highlight not only of Twentieth Century fiction; a cornerstone work of feminist literature, and one of the two or three finest novels ever written about the state of Florida. Its return to print in the 1970's was a clear inspiration

to the work a generation of Black feminist authors including Maya Angelou, Toni Cade Bambara, Terry McMillan, Toni Morrison, Gloria Naylor, and Alice Walker – a noted devotee, who declared "there is no book more important to me than this one."

Legendarily scarce in dustjacket, with the few copies we have traced in the trade being severely compromised, and the only example to sell at auction being in pieces (Swann, 2005). PERRY (*The Harlem Renaissance: An Annotated Bibliography and Commentary*) 320; FAIRBANKS, p.166.

\$27,500.



“REGARDLESS of RACE, COLOR, or PREVIOUS CONDITION of SERVITUDE...”

15. [AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY & LITERATURE] BEARD, James C (design); Thomas Kelly (lithographer)

The Fifteenth Amendment. Celebrated May 19th 1870.

New York: Thomas Kelly, 1870. First Edition. Large hand-colored lithograph, 47cm x 65cm (printed area), 60cm x 77cm (sheet). On heavy wove stock. Mild restoration repairing tears and small losses at margins (well away from printed portion); margins generous, image exceptionally clean and vivid; Near Fine.

An exceptional, well-margined copy of this famous lithograph, commemorating passage of the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which for the first time granted African-American men the right to vote – regardless of “previous condition of ser-

vitute.” The central graphic depicts the Amendment Day celebration in Baltimore, the parade including a regiment of Black Zouaves marching past Baltimore’s Washington Monument as crowds of onlookers, both White and Black, look on, standing side-by-side. This graphic is surrounded by an elaborate border of vignettes of African-American life before and after slavery, and portraits of notable figures in the struggle for suffrage – Lincoln, John Brown, Grant, Schuyler Colfax, Frederick Douglass, Hiram Revels, and others. Kelly issued two versions of the print, one (as is this copy) in grand-format, the other with captions below image and in much smaller dimensions (see Library of Congress, American Political Prints, nos. 1870-4 and 1870-5). LCP Negro History # 225 (pictured).

\$7,500.





16. [AMERICA LATINA - UFW]

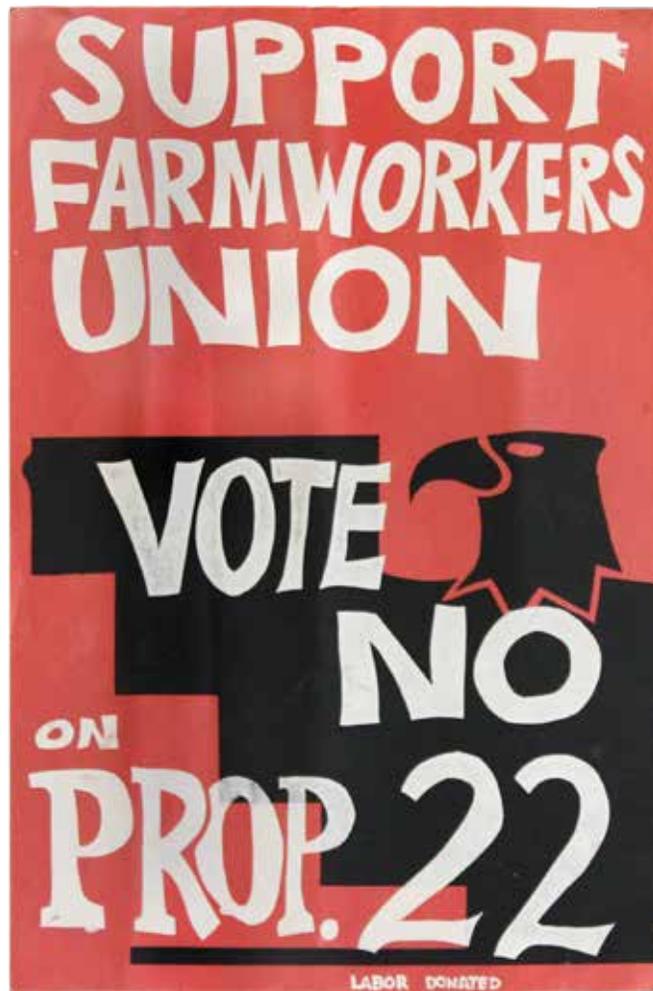
Support Farmworkers Union - Vote No on Prop. 22.

N.p.: United Farm Workers, [1972]. Original silk-screened poster, 20" x 13"; printed in black and white on thick red paperstock. Mild creasing to corners; old adhesive remnants to verso; Very Good or better. A nicely designed and clearly locally-produced poster, featuring white lettering over a silhouette of the UFW *agUILA*, issued for the 1972 anti-Prop.22 protests.

Proposition 22, the so-called California “agribusiness” bill, would have strongly limited the power of agricultural unions at a time when the UFW was just beginning consolidate its power in California and to win major concessions with growers and producers. Producers poured over a million dollars – an extraordinary sum in 1972 dollars – into promoting the bill, while activism against the bill became the major focus of César Chavez, the UFW, and a majority of California Democrats in the months leading up to the 1972 elections. Gerry Brown, at this time California’s Secretary of State, brought the battle (and himself) to national attention when he accused growers of using fraudulent tactics to get the bill on the ballot. Evidence that such activism extended down to the local level – and of the degree to which local farmworkers were energized by the UFW’s successes in the half-decade of the union’s

activity leading up to the campaign – is offered by such clearly handmade, small-run posters as the current example, which though without attribution, imprint, or locale was clearly the work of a talented hand, probably intended for window display in just a few locations. An extremely uncommon and uncommonly attractive artifact of the first decade of the struggle for Chicano workers’ rights in California.

\$650.



17. [AMERICA LATINA - YOUNG LORDS PARTY]

Poster: Partido de los Young Lords. Manifestacion para la Liberacion de Puerto Rico - Oct.30 en las Naciones Unidas.

Bronx, NY: Young Lords Party, Ministry of Information, [1971]. Original poster, offset printed in purple and black on light brown stock, measuring 45.5cm x 60.75cm (18" x 24"). Mild toning to extremities, faint foxing along lower edge and lower right margin, with several shallow nicks, a handful of closed tears, and two shallow losses, at upper margin and lower left corner; unbacked; Very Good.

A hastily-produced poster for the 1971 Liberation March sponsored by the New York Young Lords, an event in which numerous radical civil rights groups participated, including the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Justicia Latina, the Black Panthers and others.

In their foreword to their *Young Lords Reader* Iris Moralez and Denise Oliver-Velez provide a vivid description of the day of the march:

...El Pueblo Unido, Jamas Sera Vencido! The People United, Shall Never Be Defeated!" Ten thousand people chanted and marched through the streets of El Barrio heading downtown on Lexington Avenue in New York City. The Young Lords had called the march to the

United Nations to demand the end of U.S. colonialism in Puerto Rico, freedom for Puerto Rican political prisoners, and an end to police brutality in our communities. Young people, artists, and community activists joined it, excited to be part of the momentous event...young people wearing jeans and t-shirts, military jackets, dashikis, combat boots, and big Afros carried Puerto Rican flags and huge, almost avenue-wide banners that read, "Serve the People" and "Fight U.S. Imperialism"... (Moralez and

Oliver-Velez, *The Young Lords: A Reader*. NY: 2010, p.ix).

A scarce and fragile survival, not found in the holdings of any OCLC member institution; not in the on-line finding aid to the Center for the Study of Political Graphics or Oakland Museum.

\$1,500.



18. [ANARCHISM - HAYMARKET] PARSONS, Albert, August Spies, et al

Die Moderne Gesellschaft [TOGETHER WITH] Schloss Dornegge, oder Der Weg zum Glück, by Levin Schücking

1886 and 1869. Two volumes bound as one; octavo (21cm.); contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, two contemporary library spine labels. Boards rather rubbed, front hinge cracked, contemporary Wisconsin bookseller's rubberstamp to rear pastedown, textblock of the first title uniformly browned due to poor paperstock, title page neatly separated but present; about Very Good. Includes:

1. Albert Parsons, August Spies et al. *Die Moderne Gesellschaft, gekennzeichnet durch die Reden der verurtheilten Chicagoer Anarchisten A.R. Parsons, August Spies, Sam Fielden, Oscar Neebe, M. Schwab, L. Lingg, A. Fischer, G. Engel, in dem grossen Tendenzprozess vor Richter Gary, am 7., 8. und 9. Oktober 1886. Gründe, warum das Urtheil nicht vollzogen.* Chiago: Socialistic Publishing Society, 1886. 100pp.

The title was published simultaneously in English as *The Accused the Accusers: Famous Speeches of the Eight Chicago Anarchists*. It was one of the first pamphlets to appear during the Haymarket trial and is described by Egbert as one of “the most important sources on the Haymarket affair” (*Socialism & American Life*, v. II, p. 168). Neither edition is frequently encountered in commerce, but the German is far scarcer, with OCLC recording only a half-dozen copies in North America. GLENN 546 (the English-language edition). KEBA-BIAN 81 (noting that Parsons’ speech took eight hours to deliver in court).

Bound With:

2. Levin Schücking. *Schloss Dornegge oder der Weg zum Glück*

Glück. Roman. [Milwaukee, WI?]: Separat-Abdruck aus dem “Herold,” 1869. 339pp.

An apparently unrecorded printing of this work by the Westphalian novelist Levin Schücking, issued as a premium (“Prämie”) for subscribers to the *Milwaukee Herold*, a large-circulation German-language daily published between 1861 and 1890. The novel originally appeared in Leipzig in 1868; OCLC records no North American edition in the 19th century.

We note a number of similar German-language titles under the “Herold” imprint in the same decade, but not this one. Not in OCLC, COPAC, or KVK (May, 2019).

\$1,250



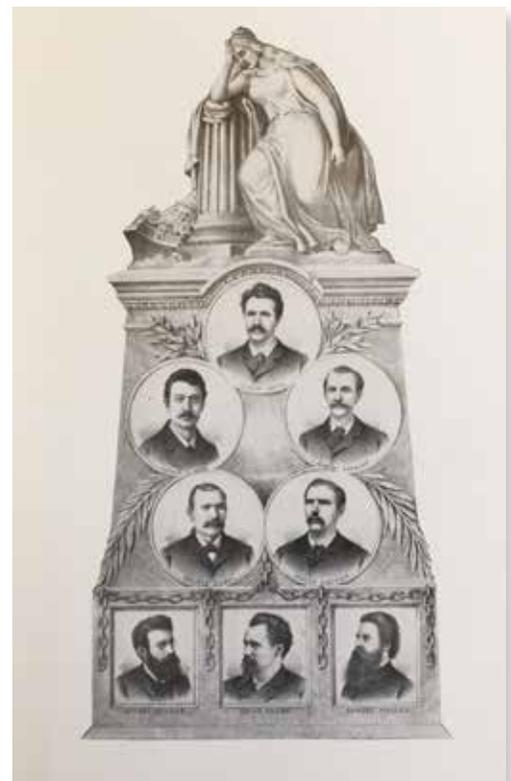
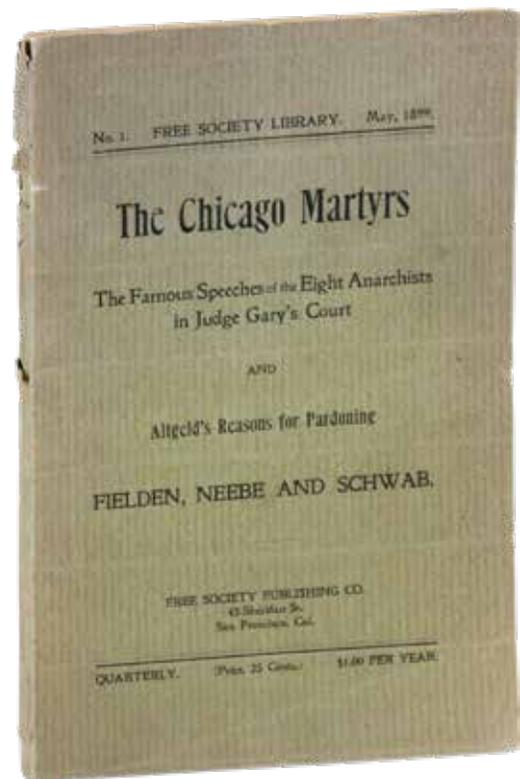
**19. [ANARCHISM - HAYMARKET] ALTGELD,
John P[eter] et al**

**The Chicago Martyrs: The Famous
Speeches of the Eight Anarchists in
Judge Gary's Court, October 7, 8, 9,
1886, and Altgeld's Reasons for Par-
doning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab.**

San Francisco: Free Society Publishers, 1899. First Edition. Octavo (23cm); original pale green wrappers, printed in black; vi,159,[3]pp ads, with two frontispiece plates depicting the Monument of the Chicago Martyrs at Waldheim Cemetery. Mild toning to wrapper extremities, shallow loss to paper at base of spine, with small nicks and a few tears toward upper spine; contents clean, complete, with a few leaves partially unopened; Very Good+.

Reprint, issued a decade after the fact, of the speeches of the eight Haymarket defendants (see also number 18 above) by the San Francisco anarchist publisher Abraham Isaak, under his "Free Society" imprint (Isaak also published the short-lived anarchist newspaper *The Firebrand*, which met its demise in 1897 when Isaak flouted obscenity laws by publishing Walt Whitman's erotic poem "A Woman Waits for Me"). This edition includes an introduction by William Holmes, which Glenn describes as a "vivid recreation of the delivery of the courtroom speeches...and argument that the proper way to regard the event is not with regret...but with gratitude that these men sacrificed their lives to accelerate the movement toward freedom." Prints the full text of the speeches delivered by August Spies, Michael Schwab, Oscar Neebe, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, George Engel, Samuel Fielden, and Albert Parsons before presiding Judge Joseph Gary, together with Altgeld's "Reasons for Pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab," first published in 1893 and significant for Altgeld's conclusion that "their pardon should be based on the grounds that their convictions were unjustified, rather than as an act of mercy. Thus was Parsons' unyielding refusal to ask for mercy justified, posthumously" (KEBABIAN, *The Haymarket Affair*, 98), GLENN 550 & 1080; LONGA, pp.93-94.

\$450.



**20. [ANARCHISM - HAYMARKET]
WAHRHAFTIG, Moses S. (editor)**

The People - Vol.I, No.46 (November 12, 1887).

San Francisco: The People Publishing Company, 1887. First Edition.

Bifolium (58cm); original newsprint wrappers, with mourning border surrounding text on the front page; [4]pp. Old horizontal and vertical folds, edgeworn, with mild toning, and some scattered staining; some separation to vertical center fold at upper half; just Good.

Memorial issue of this Bay Area labor newspaper, printed a day after the hanging of the Haymarket martyrs, on which the paper editorializes in dramatic fashion:

The hanging of Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, and George Engel, is cold-blooded murder, a million times worse than that committed at the Haymarket, because of its being done in the name of law and justice – worse than the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, for the latter took place nearly two thousand years ago, in a despotic Asiatic country, governed by robber-kings and controlled by religious superstition – worse than the murder of John Brown, for it is supposed to be done by free men, and not slaveholders (p.1).

In addition to reporting on the hanging of the four men and expressing outrage over their judicial murder, a front-page column discusses the death of Luis Lingg on November 10th, and speculates whether it was by suicide or murder (according to the IWW

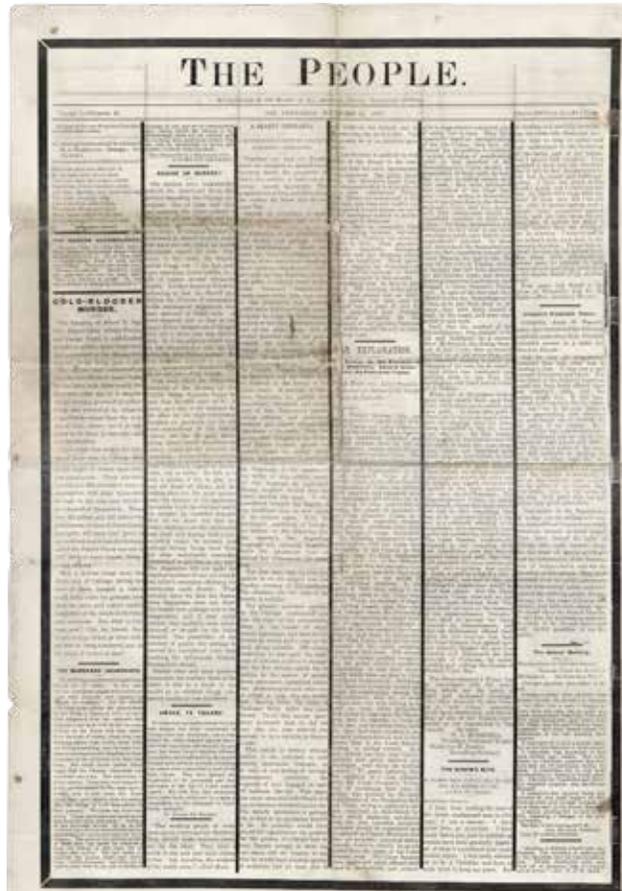
website, on the morning of his death, Lingg “finished smoking a cigar in his cell and then took a dynamite cartridge put it in his mouth and lit the fuse. Half his face was blown away and after six hours of pure agony he passed away. Lingg had said as an anarchist he did not believe the state had the right to take his life and he had sworn he would not allow it to happen”).

A moving letter of protest by one Angeline Wilson also appears on the front page; “I am a woman; I have never been an anarchist; I have never taken any part in politics, as women have been generally deprived of what I considered their inalienable rights. I was early educated to be a Christian and have as such tried to keep my place. But on reading and carefully investigating the cause of why those men have been kept so long in prison and now condemned to die, it stirs up all the better part of my nature, and I cannot hold my place. I am satisfied if those men are executed, that it will be foul murder...”.

The People was published by Moses S. Wahrhaftig (1857-1930), who em-

igrated from Russia to the United States in 1882, working as a printer in Oregon and California before gaining admittance to the California bar in 1897. He was the first Russian Jew to become an attorney on the west coast, practicing law in Sacramento. A rare survival; OCLC notes a single location holding any issues (IISH), with no copies listed in the finding aid to Wahrhaftig’s papers at UC Berkeley.

\$850.





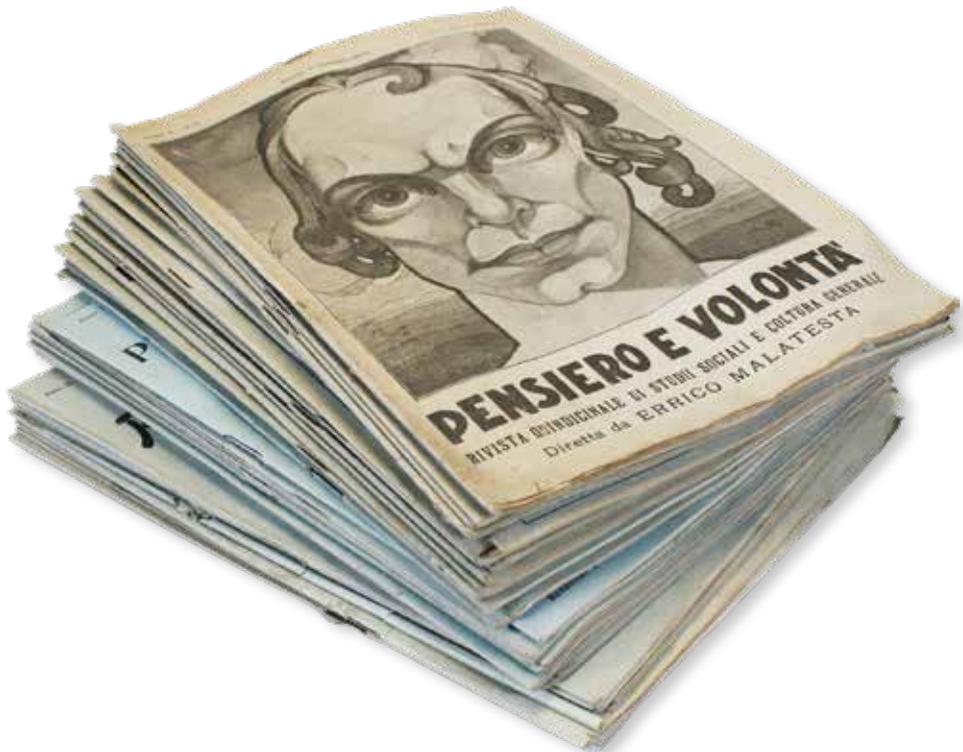
21. [ANARCHISM] MALATESTA, Errico (ed)

Pensiero e Volontá: Rivista Quindicinale di Studii Sociali e Coltura Generale. Substantial Run of 40 Issues.

Rome: Pensiero e Volontá, 1924-26. First Edition. Forty semimonthly issues, comprising the entirety of the first year and substantial portions of the second and third. Each issue small quarto (26cm) in original staple-bound paper wrappers; ca 24pp per issue. Most issues with vertical crease; occasional additional corner-creasing and soil; three later issues lacking the cover wraps; in all a Very Good run and extremely uncommon thus. Publication sesquence as follows: Vol. 1, nos 1-24 (complete); Vol. 2, nos 1-5; 7,8,10,11; Vol. 3, nos 1,3,5,11,14. Twenty-four issues were published in 1924 and 1925; in 1926, publication ceased with no. 16 (October).

Generous run of Malatesta's important anarchist journal, which he founded upon his return to Italy from exile in 1924 and continued until Mussolini's suppression of all independent media in October of 1926. Malatesta was close with both Bakunin and Reclus, and his writings had a profound influence on the development of anarchist ideas among Italian workers both in Italy and the United States. Contributions throughout by Malatesta, Luigi Fabbrì, Carlo Molaschi, and many others. OCLC notes only 4 holdings in North America, all partial; in our experience, a very uncommon publication, especially in the original wrappers. BETTINI (*Bibliografia dell'Anarchismo*) I:319.

\$1,250.



**22. [ANARCHISM] TOLSTOÏ, Count Léon (text);
POPOFF, Constantine (translation)**

What I Believe.

New York: William S. Gottsberger, 1886. First American Edition (from British sheets). First Printing, preceded by the London edition published by Elliot Stock (1885). Octavo (19.25cm); publisher's dark brown cloth, with titling and decorative border stamped in gilt and black on spine and covers; iv,236 + 4pp ads. Light wear to spine ends, lower corners gently tapped (though still sharp), with some dust-soil to upper edge of textblock, and some trivial rubbing to covers; hinges sound; Very Good+.

Tolstoy's primary testament of faith and a canonical work in the pantheon of Christian Anarchism. Though Tolstoy never adopted the mantle of "anarchism" for himself – believing the movement's militant tendencies were inherently at conflict with his own pacifist principles – his philosophical writings were widely embraced by anarchist thinkers; and among these, *What I Believe* is perhaps Tolstoy's most oft-cited work by anarchist interpreters. The book's outright rejection of the sovereignty of the Church – and by extension, the sovereignty of any state apparatus descended from the church – together with the most literal interpretation of the teachings of Jesus (teachings from which Tolstoy believed the Church had long since strayed) — form the basis of the Tolstoyan ethos. Henri Troyat, Tolstoy's biographer, expresses it thus: "...the entire foundation of the Tolstoyan faith is in the Sermon on the Mount. Six

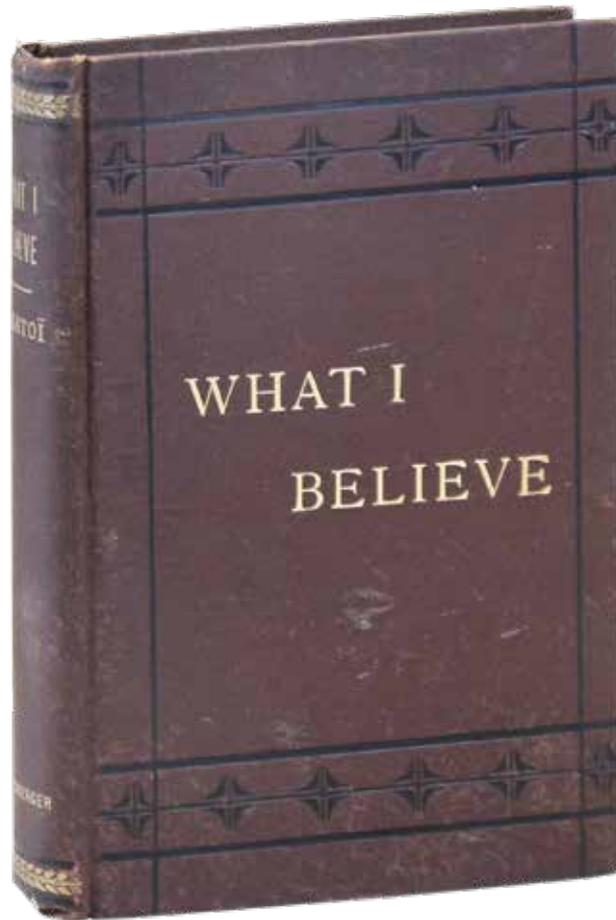
commandments: "Thou shalt not be angry, thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not swear, thou shalt not resist evil by evil, thou shalt have no enemies, thou shalt love God and they neighbor as thyself" (Troyat, *Tolstoy*, p.396-7). The living out of these principles, as expressed by Tolstoy in *What I Believe* as well as in the

near-contemporary works *My Confession* (1879) and *On Life* (1887) are consistent with ideas put forward by contemporary anarchists such as Proudhon and Kropotkin: distrust the state, reject law, and deny the legal institution of property.

What I Believe, peppered as it was with heretical opinions, was unpublishable in Czarist Russia. Tolstoy is known to have had a number of manuscript copies made and circulated among the public; later he issued a printed edition of thirty copies, small enough to avoid attention from the censors but apparently not small enough to escape notice altogether, as the entire edition was seized and

destroyed by the Czar's police. The Popoff translation has remained the standard version in English; it was first published in London in 1885, with this American issue appearing the next year. Uncommon, with no examples in the trade (May, 2019), and none found in the auction record in at least 25 years. LINE 110.

\$750





23. [ANARCHISM] TUCKER, Benj. R., ed.
Five Stories a Week for Five Cents,
Vol. 1, nos. 1 - 11 [All Published]
[Cover title: Tales from Foreign
Sources]

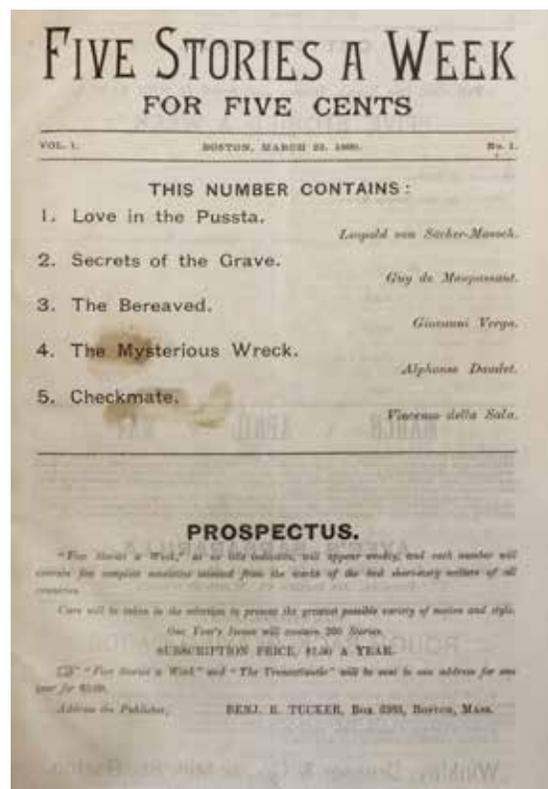
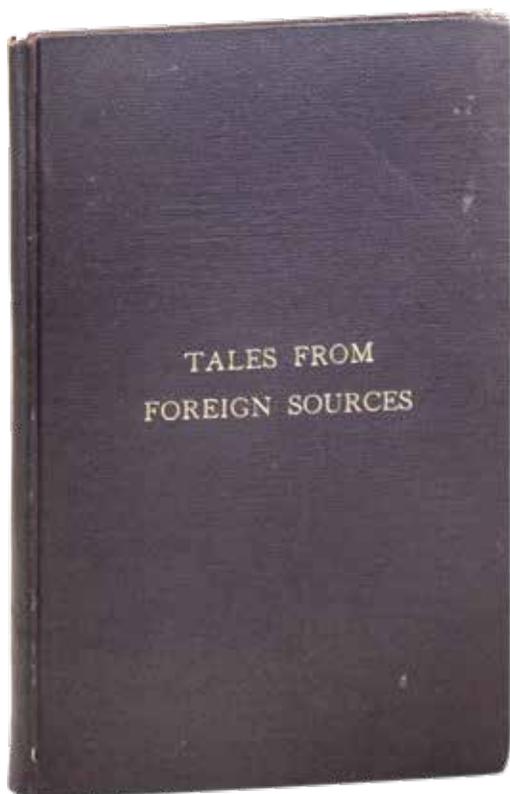
Boston: Benj. R. Tucker, 1890. First Edition. Eleven issues (all published) bound in one volume; publisher's dark maroon gilt-lettered cloth, green floral endpapers; 176pp. Boards a bit rubbed with some brief spotting to sizing, tiny loss at bottom spine edge of upper cover, offsetting to a few leaves from previously removed newspaper clippings, else Very Good, internally near fine.

Complete run of this scarce and exceedingly short-lived literary magazine of foreign fiction, issued by the Boston anarchist publisher Benjamin R. Tucker only between March and May, 1890. Each issue, as the title states, contains five short stories, all by "the best short-story writers of all countries" (from the prospectus printed on first page of each issue).

Includes first or early English-language appearances by such major continental authors as Guy de Maupassant and Alphonse Daudet; Leopold von Sacher-Masoch; the Greek-Italian author Matilde Serao; Nobel laureates Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson (Norwegian, 1903) and Henryk Sienkiewicz (Polish, 1905), and many others. Translations are uncredited, but given Tucker's polylingual reputation (his more noteworthy translations into English included Tolstoy's *Kreutzer Sonata* and Pyat's *The Ragpicker of Paris*, as well as the complete works of Proudhon and Bakunin) we suspect he was responsible for most if not all of them.

Among the scarcest of Tucker's publications – not in OCLC as of February, 2019, though the Union List of Serials (and Stoddard, below) note one holding, at Boston Public Library. No trace or mention of the magazine is found in the finding aid to Tucker's papers at NYPL. See Roger E. Stoddard, "Liberty's Library': Benj. R. Tucker's Imprint, 1875-1912," in *Essays in Honor of William B. Todd* (1991), p. 163.

\$1,500.



24. [ANARCHISM] TUCKER, Benjamin R., ed.
Liberty, The Pioneer Organ of An-
archism: Not the Daughter But the
Mother of Order [Ten Issues].

New York: Benj. R. Tucker, 1906-1908. First Edition. Ten octavo issues; slim 12mo (ranging from 16.5 to 18cm.); uniformly bound in original grey decorative wrappers. Publication sequence as follows: Vol. XV, nos. 1-3; Vol. XVI, nos. 1-6; Vol. XVII, no. 1. The earliest issue of the collection a bit worn at extremities, Vol. XV, no. 3, wrappers separated with old tape repair perished, the final issue with brief oxidation of staples and lacking last leaf of text, else Near Fine.

Ten representative issues of this long-lived individualist-anarchist periodical which began publication in Boston, 1881, and ended with the April, 1908, issue (present here as Vol. XVII, no. 1), described by historian Wendy McElroy as “the finest individualist-anarchist periodical ever issued in the English language” (*Independent Review*. II:3, pp 421-424). Originally issued as a tabloid, the earliest issue in this collection marks the first of this octavo format, which Tucker adopted

“to avoid governmental supervision, annoyance and censorship” (publisher’s statement in Vol. XV, no. 1, p. 1). Among the notable contributors found here are Steven T. Byington, formerly a minarchist (proto-libertarian) who became an individualist anarchist after becoming acquainted with Tucker; the freethinker George E. MacDonald who wrote the column “Unbidden Thoughts”; Benjamin De Casseres and many others. The final issue describes the catastrophic 1908 office fire in which all of Tucker’s works were destroyed, and with no insurance policy due to the “absurdly high rates now prevailing.” The final issue was thus funded by Thomas Earle White, who “offered to contribute six hundred dollars towards rehabilitation,” though it appears that the sum was not enough to keep *Liberty* afloat after a single issue. In addition to current affairs, the magazine included poetry and short stories, often translated from foreign sources by Tucker himself (see also no. 23 below). GOLDWATER 139; LONGA, pp. 128-146pp. See also Roger E. Stoddard, “Liberty’s Library: Benj. R. Tucker’s Imprint, 1875-1912,” in *Essays in Honor of William B. Todd* (1991), p. 155.

\$950.





**25. [ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOTS - PHILADELPHIA]
MAGEE, J.L. (lithographer)**

Death of George Shifler | Born Jan 24 1825 | Murdered May 6 1844 | In Kensington.

Philadelphia: Wm Smith, [1844]. First issue. Original hand-colored lithograph, 18" x 11-1/2" (sheet); printed area ca. 12-1/2" x 8" including caption.

Slight marginal toning and a tiny losses at corners; image area about Fine. Image foreground depicts a fallen Shifler, bleeding from a wound to the chest, surrounded by three comrades as he clutches an American flag. In the background can be seen rioters against an architectural backdrop.

A poignant image, depicting the first casualty of the 1844 Philadelphia Bible Riots, which roiled the city in both May and July of that year leaving dozens dead and hundreds wounded. As was the case in many other large cities on the Eastern seaboard, Anti-Catholic sentiment in Philadelphia had grown throughout the 1840s in response to the arrival of waves of Irish immigrants fleeing the Famine. Tensions came to a head in 1844, amid false rumors that Catholics were agitating to remove Protestant Bibles from the public schools.

The first series of riots began on May 6th, when the American Republican Party (a nativist precursor to the Know-Nothings) staged a rally in the Kensington neighborhood, home to a large Irish immigrant community. *The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* (online resource) describes in some detail the events depicted in the present lithograph:

Heckling yielded to fistfights and then gunfire. The first killed was nativist George Shifler, whose death is depicted in this lithograph published soon thereafter. Shifler (or, Shiffler) was just nineteen years old at the time of his death. He was depicted as a patriot, killed in the act of standing up for his country (philadelphiaencyclopedia.org).

Shifler, an apprentice tanner, was the first casualty of the riots and his death was exploited as a propaganda tool by the Know-Nothings, who claimed that Shifler had perished while trying to save an American flag

from desecration. "Shiffler's death made him a martyr for the Nativist cause...resulting in a large funeral with poems, songs, and prints created in his honor and Nativists parading the flag around the city with a placard exclaiming that the flag "was trampled on by Irish papists (see National Museum of American History website, "Death of George Shifler").

In the annals of flag-draped xenophobic buffoonery the Philadelphia riots were hardly unique, but we find this image – paradoxically produced by the hand of an Irish-American lithographer, Jonathan L. Magee – to be unexpectedly affecting; the delicacy with which Shifler's dying visage is delineated (has the artist imposed a pang of remorse in the expiring boy's features?)

especially so.

A later version of the print, published by DeWitt in New York (probably issued after the July riots) includes in the caption the names of further fallen (Nativist) heroes; a copy is held at the National Museum of American History (Peters Collection, though the image is not catalogued in *America on Stone*). OCLC notes additional copies (of uncertain issue) at AAS, LOC, and Villanova; we also note a copy at LCP.

\$1750.



26. [FREETHOUGHT - BIRTH CONTROL] KNOWLTON, Charles

Fruits of Philosophy. An Essay on the Population Question. Second New Edition, With Notes.

London: Freethought Publishing Company, [1880?]. First printing of the Second Besant/Bradlaugh edition. 12mo (18cm). Original printed wrappers; 56pp. Removed, with rear wrapper lacking and spine paper perished, else a clean, Very Good copy. Housed in a later custom cloth chemise.

Significant printing of an important edition of a landmark work. Knowlton's *Fruits of Philosophy*, first published anonymously in 1832, was probably the most widely-read manual of birth control in the Nineteenth Century, and certainly the most reliable. The pamphlet circulated in dozens of clandestine editions in America and first appeared in England as early as 1833. *Fruits of Philosophy* was significant for being the first modern birth-control manual to recommend the use of douching with astringents such as alum, oak bark, and green tea (a method Knowles claimed to have invented, though as Himes makes clear these techniques were known to ancient and Enlightenment authors). Himes nonetheless praises Knowlton's work as "the first really important account after those of Soranos and Aëtios...more complete than any modern treatise until the appearance of certain recent medical manuals" (Norman E. Himes, *Medical History of Contraception*. NY: 1963 reprinted; p.226ff).

In 1876 *Fruits of Philosophy* became the subject of a landmark trial in the British courts, when the London freethought publisher Charles Watts was charged and prosecuted under the obscenity statute for publishing the title. At this point Annie Besant and Charles Bradlaugh, Watts's colleagues in the Freethought

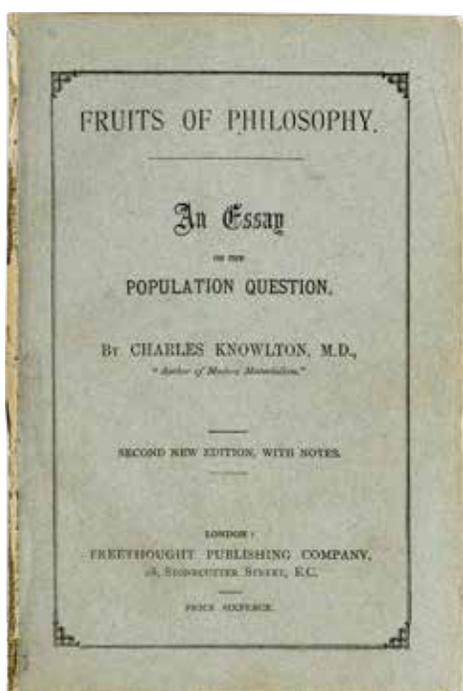
movement, decided to push the issue: believing the work to be highly valuable, the two formed The Freethought Publishing Company for the sole purpose of publishing a new edition of *Fruits* and bringing the matter to trial. Bradlaugh, a capable lawyer, and Besant, an articulate spokeswoman for the cause of family limitation, rather took the Crown by surprise, and ended up winning the case, thus establishing a legal precedent for the public dissemination, not only of Knowlton's pamphlet, but of birth control literature generally. In Himes's words:

The social effects of the publicity attending this prosecution were nothing less than revolutionary...there can be no doubt that the publicity gave wide advertising to the idea that contraception was possible. Millions of people learned of more effective methods. We can judge this only by two circumstances: (1) the enhanced circulation of works containing instruction on contraception; (2) the halving of the English birth rate since 1876."

This "Second New Edition" was the first to appear after the trial, and includes a six-page Publisher's Preface outlining the history of the case. Himes notes that "in the three and a half years after the

trial...185,000 copies of the Freethought Publishing edition were sold...," and records a total of at least seven printings in that interval. All are scarce, with only one copy recorded in commerce in the past 25 years (the last copy to come to auction being the Stacey copy, Sotheby's 1980). HIMES p.461.

\$750.



27. [FREETHOUGHT - BIRTH CONTROL] WRIGHT, Henry C.

The Unwelcome Child; or, the Crime of an Undesigned and Undesired Maternity.

Boston: Bela Marsh, 1858. First Edition. 12mo (19cm). Original pale cream printed wrappers; 120pp. Mild external rubbing and wear; small snag to paper at base of spine; Very Good.

The title was issued simultaneously in wrappers and cloth.

Though now neglected, Henry Clarke Wright (1797-1870) occupied a major – if idiosyncratic – niche in the annals of radical reform in mid-19th century America. For a figure so little discussed in the present day, Clarke was an amazingly prolific lecturer, author, and pamphleteer; the admittedly incomplete list of his works in the only scholarly biography devoted to him (Lewis Perry, *Childhood, Marriage and Reform: Henry Clarke Wright 1797-1870*. Chi:1980) includes no fewer than thirty-eight pamphlets and eleven book-length works written over a span of forty years, devoted to such various subjects as anarchism, pacifism, freethought, feminism, abolition, and sex reform. Not surprisingly, given his subject areas and the period, a great many of Wright’s works (including this one) were issued under the imprint of the Boston freethought-anarchist publisher Bela Marsh, who also published the works of Adin Ballou and Lysander Spooner.

The current work, had it been published a decade later, would almost certainly have fallen victim to suppression under the Comstock Laws. In a series of letters to imaginary correspondents, Wright deals openly and straightforwardly with the subject of male supremacy, forced sex and unwanted pregnancy. While by no means an advocate, Wright speaks so frankly on the matter of abortion (the “dread alterna-

tive”) – and so uncharacteristically lays the blame at the feet of thoughtless husbands, whose “passional tendencies” are the ultimate source of the problem that only abortion can solve – that the language remains unsettling even to a modern reader:

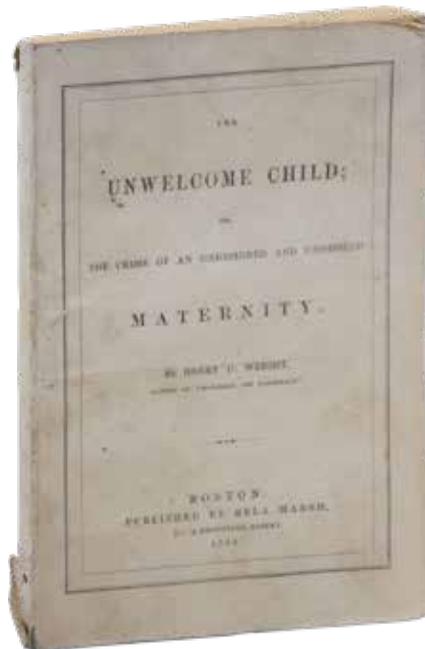
Is it a wonder that wives seek to justify themselves in resorting to ante-natal child-murder? I do not wonder at it. The wonder is, that a woman should live one hour, as a wife, with one who imposes on her a repulsive maternity, thus doing to her, and her child, the greatest possible wrong...one such maternity, imposed after the husband knows that his wife shrinks from it, should lead every woman to ‘bolt the legal bond’ that binds her to such a man. The same plea may be offered in extenuation of ante-natal child-murder... that is offered in justification of Margaret Garner, the fugitive-slave mother, who cut the throat of one child and threw another into the river, to save them from the savage clutch of licensed kidnappers.

The final section is taken up with invented case studies illustrating the malign effects of forced sex and unwanted pregnancy – these frequently end in unwelcome abortion, but in one notable example the victim is empowered by her own sense of outrage: “I came to the conclusion to stand by my own rights, and defend my person against [my husband’s] sensualism ...

I told him I was living daily in deadly fear of his passions...that the relation in which it resulted had become repulsive to me, and that he had brought me to view myself as a loathed, abject and prostituted woman.” It is an understatement to say that such notions, expressed so frankly, regarding women’s reproductive rights and sexual autonomy were revolutionary for the period, and it should come as no surprise that Wright’s works never achieved broad popular appeal.

The current work, like much Wright published, is scarce. Not in Atwater nor in the Atwater Supplement. OCLC notes about a dozen copies in the U.S., and a few more for an 1876 reprint (that edition not seen by us, and presumably rare).

\$850



28. [GREAT DEPRESSION - BONUS ARMY]

Collection of Five Press Photographs and Eleven Photo Postcards of Bonus Army Activities in Washington DC and Johnstown PA, 1932

V.p.: 1932. Five original press photographs (all approx. 17.5x23cm. or the inverse) and ten photographic postcards (nine real-photo; one collotype; each 9cm x 14cm). Press photos backstamped Acme Photo or Associated Press, with typescript snipe or newsclippings mounted to versos (but one); some marginal cockling from exposure to damp, one image touched up for publication; else Very Good. Postcards captioned in image, most including the caption "Official B.E.F. Photo;" corners rounded, light wear; Very Good or better. An excellent and evocative collection of images.

In 1924, a grateful Congress voted to pay a bonus to veterans of the First World War, ranging from \$1.00 for each day served in the U.S. to \$1.25 for each day served overseas. The catch was that payment would not be made until 1945. By 1932, the nation was in the throes of the Depression, and the unemployed veterans wanted their compensation immediately. In May of that year, nearly 15,000 veterans, many unemployed, destitute, and hungry, descended on Washington, DC, to demand immediate payment of their bonuses. Led by a veteran named Walter Waters, the marchers called themselves the "Bonus Expeditionary Force" (B.E.F.); the media, largely sympathetic to their plight, dubbed them "The Bonus Army."

The ten photo-postcards capture vivid scenes of the B.E.F.'s encampments around the Capitol during the exuberant days before the camp's forced evacuation in late July. During its brief existence, the enormous tent city built by the marchers became a popular tourist attraction, and these cards were no doubt sold to raise funds to sustain the marchers. Among the images are several panoramic views of the tent city; a scene of marchers in front of the U.S. Capitol; and a rally on Pennsylvania Avenue led by Walter Waters.

The B.E.F.'s hopes had risen in June when the House passed a bill allowing for early payment of the bonuses – only to be crushed when the Senate refused to pass the measure a week later. The marchers refused to

leave, and on July 28, 1932, a government order was given to remove the marchers. Things quickly deteriorated. Two veterans were shot, both later succumbing to their wounds. General Douglas MacArthur, with an infantry and cavalry regiment supported by six battle tanks commanded by Major George S. Patton, massed on Pennsylvania Avenue. The infantry evicted the veterans and their families, advancing upon them with fixed bayonets and tear gas. The marchers fled to their largest camp, Camp Anacostia, and while Hoover ordered the assault stopped, MacArthur ignored his directive and attacked anyway. Though it remains unclear which side was the perpetrator, the camp was set afire during the assault; the end result left 55 veterans seriously injured, one man's spouse suffered a miscarriage, and a 12-week old child died from exposure to tear-gas. Dwight Eisenhower later wrote, "the whole scene was pitiful. The veterans were ragged, ill-fed, and felt themselves badly abused. To suddenly see the whole encampment going up in flames just added to the pity."

The five Acme Press / A.P. photographs were taken after the events described above, capturing the somber aftermath of the Washington evacuation. The much-depleted Bonus Army began arriving at "Camp McCloskey" (named after the mayor) in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on August 1st, 1932, in the midst of a brutal heat wave. One image captures men cooling off and bathing in a creek near their camp; another shows member Mike Matich being taken away on a stretcher after collapsing from heat stroke; another shows Johnstown mayor McCloskey looking on as another marcher is escorted from his tent when a typhoid outbreak threatened the camp. McCloskey eventually succeeded in ordering the men out of town, offering free gas or train fare and money for food; contemporary news accounts suggest that the funds were actually provided by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. By August 4th the last stragglers were gone; the occupation of Johnstown had come to a close, spelling the end of the ill-fated B.E.F.

In 1936, overriding the veto of President Roosevelt, Congress passed the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, releasing two billion dollars for payment of the Bonus.

\$1500.



B. E. F. IN CAMP, WASHINGTON, D. C., J.



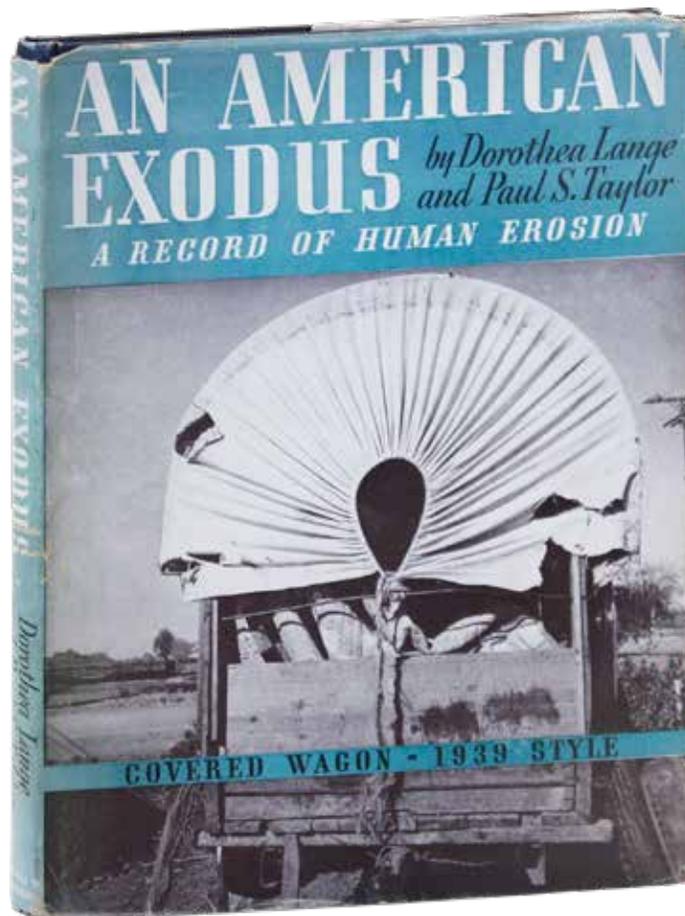
29. [GREAT DEPRESSION] LANGE, Dorothea and Paul Schuster Taylor

An American Exodus: A Record of Human Erosion.

New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1939. First Edition. First printing. Quarto (26cm); navy blue cloth, with titles stamped in gilt on spine and front cover; dark blue topstain; dustjacket; 158pp; illus. Review copy, with publisher's complimentary card laid in. Trivial rubbing to spine ends and lower board edges, else a fresh, Fine copy. Dustjacket is the first issue, with no ads on rear panel; unclipped (priced \$2.75), with minuscule losses to spine ends (not affecting titles) and the blue just a shade paler on spine panel, still Near Fine and far better than usually seen.

Easily the finest copy (and the only review copy) of the many we have handled of this undisputed high-spot of American documentary photography. "Of all the documentary books stemming from the New Deal, and the FSA in particular, *An American Exodus* by Dorothea Lange and her sociologist husband Paul Schuster Taylor is the most considered. Not only does it have the closest integration of text and image, but the whole book was compiled with scrupulous attention to the presentation of facts, without either hyperbole or undue rhetoric on the part of photographer and writer...This makes *An American Exodus* the most balanced of New Deal documentary books, and therefore a model for the genre." (Parr & Badger. *The Photobook: A History*, Vol.1, p.142-143). ROTH 101.

\$1,800



**30. [HOBO & TRAMP LITERATURE - WOMEN]
YANCEY, Dolly Kennedy**

The Tramp Woman: A Book of Experiences [Inscribed and Signed].

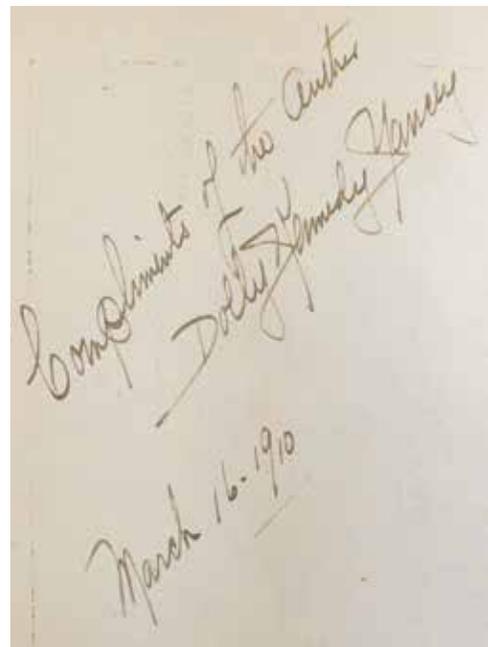
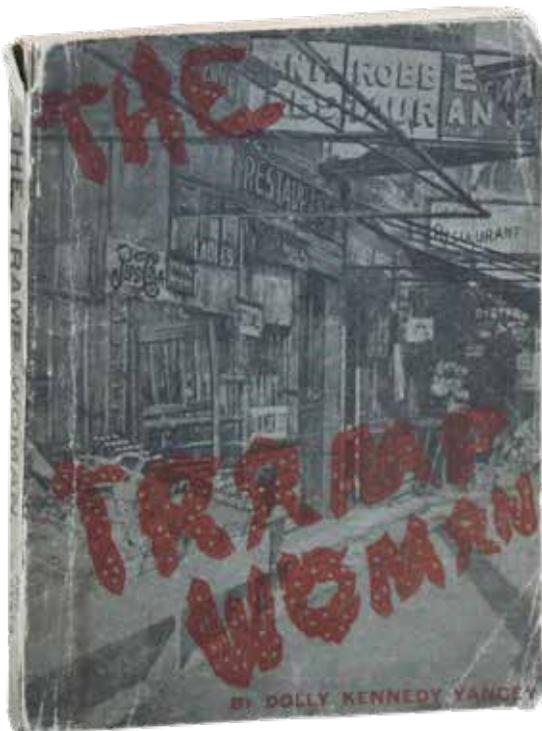
St. Louis: Brett Publishing Co., 1909. First Edition. 12mo (17cm.); publisher's green photo-illustrated card wrappers, upper cover lettered in red; [4],94pp.; photographic portrait frontispiece. Wrappers a bit worn at extremities, spine crown pulled, some dust-soil to covers and preliminaries, else Very Good and sound overall. Inscribed and signed by the author on frontispiece verso.

Rare first-person memoir by a St. Louis club woman turned hobo, who claimed to have given up a career "as a journalist or a stenographer" in favor of life on the wing. Yancey appears to have made a sincere attempt at the tramp life for at least three or four years. In the current narrative she claims to have travelled from Charleston to St. Louis using all the same modes of travel as a hobo "save riding the bumper;" and in a contemporary article in the Chicago *Tribune* we find her "in a little room in a cheap downtown hotel, stranded and down on her luck generally." In

that article she is quoted: "I've been living on soup for a week...just staving off starvation, but I cannot keep it up much longer...I have had enough of this ragtime existence and want to be taken care of for a while." She is still on the road a few years later, but her circumstances appear to have improved: a 1912 article written during Yancey's stay in Atlanta wryly notes that she is rooming in an "elegant suite at the Piedmont Hotel with her maid;" the reporter describes her as a "publicity genius for the suffragette movement" and the daughter of a wealthy Charleston real estate mogul and capitalist" (*The Montgomery Times*, May 11, 1912). Questions of motive aside, this narrative can very likely lay claim to being the earliest memoir written by an American woman hobo; the earliest competitor of which we have certain knowledge is Ethel Lynn's *Adventures of a Woman Hobo* (NY:1917); and the on-line Hobo Bibliography at the Black Butte Center for Railroad Culture – the most comprehensive listing of works on the subject – turns up no competitors.

Rare; we find no copies recorded in commerce and only one copy in OCLC (Missouri); not in NUC. BBRC Bibliography [Y-1].

\$850



**31. [HOBO & TRAMP LITERATURE] "A-NO. 1"
[pseud. Leon Ray Livingston]; Joseph Earl
Shrock, illus.**

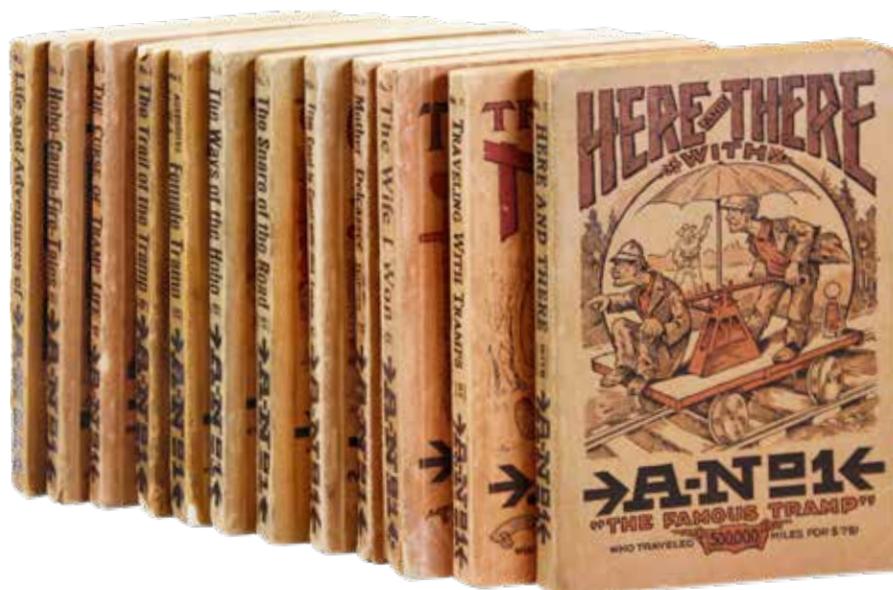
**Complete Collection of the A-No. 1
Hobo Series.**

Erie, PA: A-No. 1 Publishing Co., 1910-1921. Mixed Editions. 12mo (19.5cm.); uniformly bound in publisher's orange pictorial card wrappers, as issued; illustrated throughout. Various levels of wear, with some faint dampstaining to a few volumes (the first and tenth most notably), shallow loss to fore-edge of upper covers of No. 6, brief biodepredation to No. 3, all volumes a bit dust-soiled and textblocks toned due to poor paper quality, still a Good or better, complete collection of this hard-to-complete series.

Leon Ray Livingston, a.k.a. "A-No. 1" gained recognition as the tramp who travelled 500,000 miles for only \$7.61 while playfully corresponding with his nemesis, W.T. Canada, an agent for the Union Pacific railroad company, sending him a postcard from every state in the Union. Livingston in his memoirs claims to have run away from home at the age of 11, living the next thirty years on the rails. Thanks to the popularity of this series Livingston would spend the better part of the Great Depression making a living as a public speaker warning his audiences against the dangers of hobbing. The series comprises the following titles:

1. *Life and Adventures of A-No. 1, America's Most Celebrated Tramp*. Fourteenth Edition. 1910 [but ca. 1914, based on advertisements].
2. *Hobo-Camp-Fire-Tales*. Twelfth Edition. 1911 [but ca. 1917].
3. *The Curse of Tramp Life By A-No. 1 the Famous Tramp: A True Story of Actual Tramp Life*. Tenth Edition. 1912 [but ca. 1918].
4. *The Trail of the Tramp By A-No. 1 the Famous Tramp: Written By Himself from Actual Experiences of His Life*. Fourth Edition. 1913.
5. *The Adventures of a Female Tramp [...] Absolutely Moral, Highly Interesting*. Second Edition. 1914.
6. *The Ways of a Hobo [...] A Book of Educational Worth in Connection with the National Demand for a Solving of the Tramp Problem*. Third Edition. 1915 [but ca. 1916].
7. *The Snare of the Road [...] Suitable Reading for Young and Old*. Second Edition. 1916.
8. *From Coast to Coast with Jack London*. First Edition. 1917.
9. *Mother Delcassee of the Hoboes and Other Stories*. Second Edition. 1918.
10. *The Wife I Won By A-No. 1, the Famous Tramp-Author: His Greatest Adventure*. First Edition. 1919.
11. *Traveling with Tramps By A-No. 1, America's Most Famous Tramp*. First Edition. 1920.
12. *Here and There With A-No. 1*. First Edition. 1921.

\$750.





32. [HOBO AND TRAMP LITERATURE] [TROUT, James Samuel?]

Life, Adventures, and Anecdotes of Beau Hickman - Prince of American Bummers. Illustrated.

Washington DC: Potomac Publishing Company, 1879. Second edition. Sewn pamphlet. Pictorial paper wrappers, 22.5cm x 14cm (ca 9" x 5-1/2"); 60pp; illus. Rear wrapper (blank) lacking; mild toning and wear to front wrapper, with a few shallow losses to extremities (away from printed area); a Good, sound copy. Illustrated with four woodcut plates and one illustration in text. Attribution of authorship to James Samuel Trout is widespread but unsourced.

A cheery collection of anecdotes (some clearly apocryphal) regarding the once-infamous Washington, D.C. fixture Robert S. "Colonel Beau" Hickman (ca 1813-1873). Hickman, scion of a respectable Virginia family, arrived in Washington in the early 1830s in possession of a small fortune which "he dexterously managed to run through...in a little less than two years of riotous and sumptuous living" (from the text). Hickman spent the next forty years as a "beggared bankrupt" on the streets of Washington, cadging drinks and pressuring his former associates for handouts, but through it all never gave up his aristocratic airs. Over time he became an object of amusement and affection in Washington society, until finally "overleaping the barrier of a legitimate gentility...[he] became familiarly known as the incorrigible Beau and Bummer; and in a few years

he had become so notorious that few strangers ever came to Washington without asking to be shown this accomplished character."

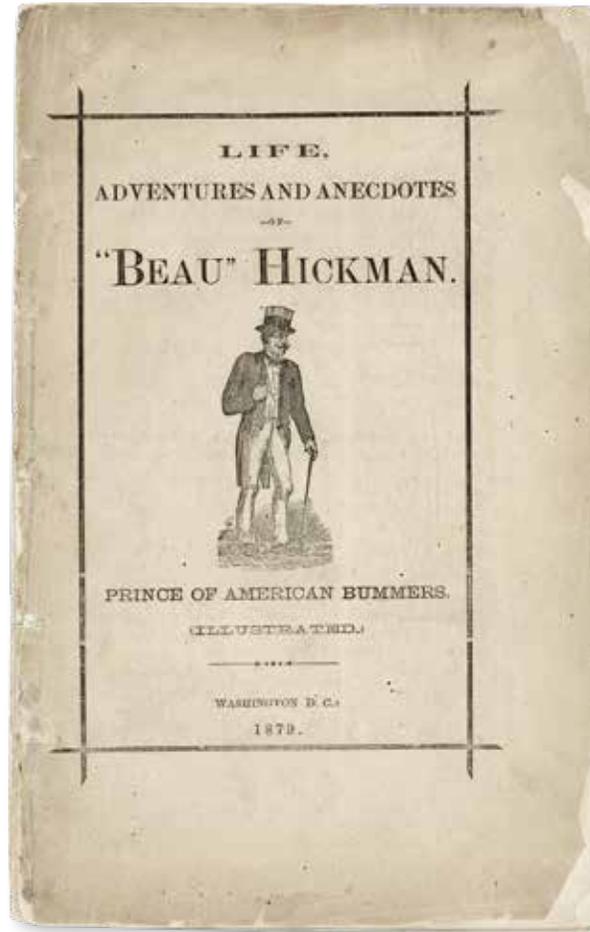
The present work is comprised of a series of vignettes illustrating Hickman's endlessly innovative strategies for bilking both friends and strangers of their pennies in his ongoing attempts to eat, drink, and to maintain a shred of lost dignity. The dodges Hickman employs would become standard tropes of tramp life, none

more so than his assumed lifelong posture as a gentleman of leisure, entitled to every indulgence the public was called upon to provide him. Hickman died penniless in 1873.

A charming and quite early example of tramp literature, to which genre this work unquestionably belongs. Authorship is attributed to Virginia author James Samuel Trout in the Third Edition of 1889 (see below), but the first two editions were published anonymously. The narrative first appeared in 1876, appended to a Centennial visitor's guide to Washington; the second edition (to which our copy belongs) appeared three years later, slightly expanded and with the addition of illustrations. A considerably abridged version appeared much later (1889) with the subtitle

"Washington's Famous Oddity." All editions are uncommon; for this edition, OCLC notes about a dozen locations but we find no recorded copies in commerce since 1976.

\$750



33. [JUDAICA - ART & LITERATURE] PEREZ, Jizchok-Leib; Jakob Steinhardt, illus.

Gleichnisse.

Berlin: Fritz Gurlitt, 1920. First, Limited Edition. One of 100 special copies on handmade paper, with each of the eight original lithographs signed by the artist. Quarto (32cm); parchment-backed marbled boards; 88, (2)pp; frontispiece and seven inserted leaves of plates. Discreet repairs to parchment spine; small stain to front board near crown; mild thumb-soil to preliminary leaves. In all, a fresh, Very Good or better copy with the lithographs present and in fine condition. Text in German, translated from the Yiddish by Alexander Eliasberg.

The very uncommon deluxe issue of this illustrated edition of short stories by the noted Polish-Yiddish author and playwright, translated (to German) from the original Yiddish by Alexander Eliasberg. Includes the stories "Zwei Wege," "Der Glasscherben," "Der Kolonist," "Die vierfarbige Laterne aund die vier kleinen Hunde," "Vom Irren in der Wüste," "Messias Zeiten," "Ein Channukkatraum," and "Die Schwalben."

The edition is prized for its illustrations, these being very evocative early-career works by the German expressionist painter/printmaker Jakob Steinhardt (1887-1968). Steinhardt was a member of the Berlin Secession, and the influence such fellow Secessionists as Max Beckmann and Kathe Köllwitz is clearly evident in this early work, as is that of such early associates as Matisse and Théophile Steinlen. Later, after emigrating to Palestine, Steinhardt would become a key figure in the Bezalel School Group, in postwar years assuming directorship of the Bezalel Academy of Art and Design. Steinhardt remained in Israel until his death in 1968.

The eight inserted plates, arranged to form a "frontispiece" to each story, are original lithographs, each pencil-signed by the Steinhardt in the margin. The impressions are uniformly deep and strong and display clear evidence of Steinhardt's early expressionist influences.

Only one copy of the deluxe issue recorded at auction in the past two decades (Hauff & Auvermann, Berlin, 2009); four copies in North American institutions per OCLC (as of May 2019).

\$2,000.



34. [LABOR - STEELWORKERS - CHICAGO] PATTERSON, George A.

Typed Manuscript: "Embryo [of a] Steelworker".

[Chesterton Indiana: the author, n.d. (ca 1970s?). Original typescript, bound (as received) in two generic plastic ring-binders of 1970s/80s vintage; 106+175pp. Extensive ink and pencil emendations and corrections to text, presumably in the author's hand; a few pieces of contemporary ephemera laid in. First binder includes a rudimentary table of contents, and a printed address label for the author giving an address in Chesterton, Indiana. A few leaves partially detached from binding; occasional light soil and wear; Very Good and apparently complete.

Patterson (1906-1988) emigrated from Scotland with his family and followed his father into the steel mills at the age of sixteen. He became active in the Union during the Great Depression, founding Steelworkers Local no. 65 at the Carnegie-Illinois plant in 1936. His union activity resulted in his prompt firing, and beginning in 1937 (and for the next 37 years) Patterson devoted himself to full-time union organizing. He was the picket captain during the 1937 Memorial Day Massacre, when Chicago police opened fire on union picketers, killing ten and wounding many others, including children.

Though by no means a master prose stylist, Patterson is a direct and forthright story-teller with a keen eye for detail and an apparently excellent memory, aided by his own extensive notes kept throughout years of union service. His account of the steel industry and labor organizing during the Depression years is filled with remarkable insights regarding the labor-sup-

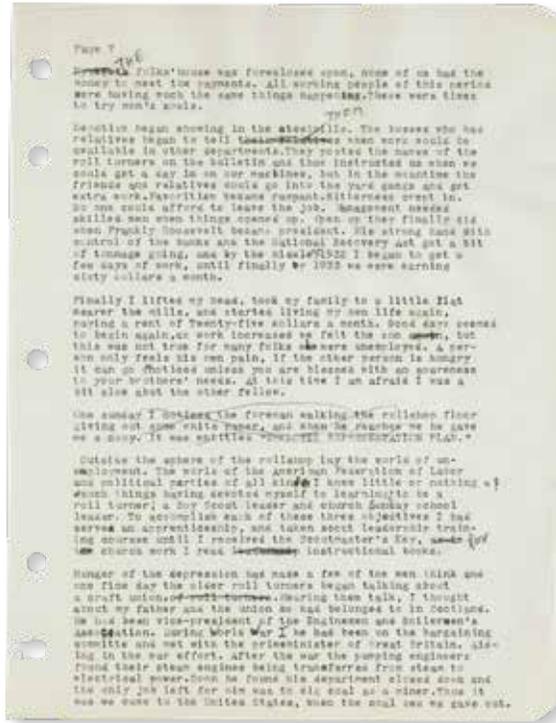
pressing tactics of the mill owners and the complicity of state and local governments in anti-union efforts. This culminates in his wrenching description of the events of May 30, 1937, the infamous "Memorial Day Massacre" – unquestionably one of the best first-hand accounts of a strike-gone-bad ever written by an American. A brief passage conveys its flavor and potency:

Next thing I knew, shots rang out, clubs started swinging I turned to run. People fell in great numbers to my left [right]. When I stopped running at what I thought was a safe spot gas b[o]mbs fell all around me. I looked at them, expecting them to explode. They did not. So I picked one up. [Threw] it back towards the police. How futile it was. I couldn't [toss] it more than a few yards, they must have had guns to shoot them, I thought. Then I saw the inert bodies of some people lying on the prairie grass. Others [sic] men were being clubbed unmercifully by policemen [...] the cruelty [sic] I witnessed that day was forever etched in my mind. Wantonless clubbing, shooting of working men who were running away. I knew we had broken no laws. The police were doing the bidding of Republic Steel. I looked towards the plant and I could see men on the

[roof] top [of] the company buildings shooting at us with rifles. Still I did not think of real bullets, until I saw a small boy go past me with a wounded heel, in his father's arms. Then I sensed the awful tragedy that had occurred...

A fair copy of the manuscript (apparently a later draft) is in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society; we have not examined that copy for textual variations, but given the level of editing to our copy we would anticipate at least a few significant divergences. To our knowledge the memoir has never been published (though it has been occasionally quoted by scholars), nor are we aware of any other extant copy beyond that held at CHS.

\$1,250.



35. [LABOR - STRIKE BREAKERS] "W.A.W."; PINKERTON NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY

A Pinkerton Labor Spy's Complete Report on the Strike at the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co., Portland, Connecticut.

New York: Pinkerton National Detective Agency, 1898. Complete report, consisting of nine pieces: one Quarry Co. printed envelope labelled in manuscript "Pinkerton Reports + Bill!"; one 2-pp typescript bill "For Services and Expenses in the case of Striking Employees" (totalling \$95.35); and seven typescript reports of varying length (ranging from 2 - 7 pp. printed on rectos only), totalling 24 leaves of text, occasional holograph corrections throughout; all reports signed in facsimile by Robert A. Pinkerton, Principal of the New York office. Previous mail folds, some light wear to reports, envelope rather ragged and toned with losses at both ends, else a Very Good or better collection.

Confidential report by Pinkerton agent "W.A.W.," who had been assigned to gather information on a strike conducted by workers at the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. in Portland, Connecticut, near Middletown. The investigation was commissioned by Frederick De Peyster, manager of the Quarry, presumably in the hopes of unearthing a violent conspiracy amongst the strikers. The strikers, led by one Andrew Hanson, had organized the Portland Brown Stone Quarry Men's Union in anticipation of the strike, though "...according to rumors the Union, if any exists, is very weak and lacking in cohesion," according to the spy's first report. However, despite the Union's embryonic state, the agent (who infiltrated the union by passing himself off as a New York reporter), judges that "Their resolutions were drawn up in English and gave evidence of having been framed by some person of superior intelligence to the strikers."

The remainder of the report details the agent's ten days among the strikers, beginning with an exceedingly subdued meeting of the laborers (consisting "of Sweedish [sic], Irish and English members. The Sweeds [sic] are in the majority and evidently the leaders"). The strike, as described by W.A.W., was galvanized by an abrupt lay-off earlier that summer,

followed by wage cuts and broken promises made by the universally hated De Peyster, though the agent writes "It would be useless to report here the lamentations of the men...It was their side of the story."

Throughout the ten days spent in Portland and Middletown, from July 29 to August 9, 1898, the agent's attempts to befriend the leader Andrew Hanson begin to falter and ultimately break down altogether as strike members begin to suspect his true identity. Having introduced himself as a reporter from New York, the men quickly begin to wonder why no news reports have been printed during his time in their community.

Employing a patented Pinkerton tactic, agent W.A.W. clearly attempts to fabricate some kind of plot against De Peyster: "[The strikers] disavow any intention of violence but I notice that there is a strong current of ill-feeling and bitterness and am inclined to think that if other men are 'imported' there will be trouble." This claim seems overblown and misleading, as at this juncture scabs had already been "imported" from Canada, only to be sent home with very little ado. The reports come to an end when the agent realizes that his cover is nearly blown. Whether the strikers were ultimately successful or not remains undetermined, as we find no contemporary accounts of the strike in the press or subsequent literature.

A substantial and revealing document from the salad days of the Pinkertons, and a rich source for understanding the tactics of infiltration and provocation the Agency employed to great effect in its decades of suppression of the American labor movement.

\$1,500.

New York, Aug 23, 1906.

Frederick De Poyester, Esq.,
Gen. Mgr. Brainard, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co.,
Portland, Conn.

Dear Sir:-
W. A. W. reports:

Saturday, Aug. 5, 1906.
I arrived at Middletown at 1:40 P. M. and immediately
the McDonough Hotel and registered. I then sent a telegram
Hanson telling him that I arrived and wished to see him at
setting the hour for our interview at 8 P. M. I decided to
steps in this matter till I had seen Hanson. He is inside
or's Union and has great influence with the men and I want
his confidence of all costs, as it may be essential to my
line. Had I shown myself in Portland without preparing to
might have become suspicious and I wished to avoid that.
I waited for Hanson till 8:30 P. M. and as he had not
went out to the saloon of A. Johnson where I found a lot
but none of them strikers, according to what the Prop. had
told me. I learned from Johnson, the Prop. that the quarry
brought some men from Canada to work in the quarry and
some had refused to work when they learned fully the strike
walking. I learned from a couple of workmen, not strikers
of these strikers' activities were sent back home at the
the strikers. The workmen I spoke with said that he had
at the hotel and he understood they get their transportation
strikers. This seems to indicate that the Union has some
looking, for it seems strange how the men under other
could afford to invest money in that way. I learned from
Hanson had been in his place the previous day collecting
strikers. Johnson thought that to-day Hanson had been ill
played in some other part of the town and that he was deli-
well. This to a certain extent explained why Hanson had
on an and did much to drive away the uncertainty I felt in

Sunday, Aug. 7, 1906.
I left my hotel at 10 A. M. and went to Portland as
Hanson's home but learned that he had gone to church. I
proceeded to the Methodist Lutheran Church. The services
commenced when I arrived. I saw Hanson on one of the
door and he recognized me with a nod and a smile. After
walked down the street together. I told him that I had
the day before. He said he had received it but had
to call. He told me that he and the men had anxiously
papers but had seen nothing in regard to the strike.

Fred'k. DePoyester, Esq.,
Gen. Mgr. Brainard, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co.,
Portland, Conn.

Dear Sir:-
W. A. W. reports:

*As I was expecting Mr.
early hour, I remained late
in an appearance up to that
town with a correspondent
at the hotel. When I re-
son had called, but he would
if I would call.

Immediately after lunch
not Mr. Hanson. Our conver-
was a repetition of facts
terday and which were fully
told him that in order to
to see some one from the
ious to get any workmen do-
ing labor. He told me that
one of the working superint
yesterday in the saloon, as
wavering between the strike
I would see either him or
I had been walking al-
by this time were in the
dence of Mr. DePoyester. He
house in my company, as he
ance and it was rumored of
the street while I was talk-
he said was time-keeper in
following no around. I th-
think he was following me.
sake it might be better if
he did not care; that the
strife he would on till we
I mention this incident be-

Frederick De Poyester, Gen. Mgr.,
Brainard, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co.,
Portland, Conn.

Dear Sir:-
W. A. W. reports:

Saturday, July 30, 1906.
*On account of the brief space of time at my disposal before the
closing of the last mill, I was prevented from going into a detailed
account of the history of this strike. In this report I will relate
briefly what I learned from the strikers regarding this matter, as
well as of their grievances. My story is built on the statements of
Mr. Andrew Hanson, of whom I spoke in my last report.

Hanson told me that there had been more or less dissatisfaction
among the men ever since Mr. De Poyester assumed the management and ef-
fected the consolidation of the Brainard & Shaler Quarries, about 4
years ago. He had exacted more work and had taken away many little
privileges from the workmen. Hanson said that one of the things they
complained about was that Mr. De Poyester had made them sign a book, in
which they freed the Company from all liability, in case any one got
killed or hurt in the quarry. He also said that Mr. De Poyester had
taken away half a day's pay from them, in as much as he made them
stop work at noon on Saturday, and took away their wages for that
afternoon, where before the men had stopped at 4 P. M. and had received
a full day's pay.

Emmanuel Olson told me that at the quarry Mr. De Poyester had put
in boxes who stood over the men all the time and shouted and cursed
if they straightened their backs or tried for a second to get out of
the water that flowed all the time down the sides of the quarry. The
reduction of wages referred to is the one that took place now, from
\$1.90 to \$1.65. He also said that the entire last pay of the men
living in the Company's houses had been taken from them for rent and
that no receipts had been given them. The culmination was reached in
the beginning of May, this year, and ever since then this strike has

of wages have prevailed; one
out the other during winter,
near months when demand was
\$1.90 to \$1.25 for 10 hours
of work that the men perform-
above, usually went into effect

Items # 1.

- July 29 Car fares and ferrriages dur
S. A. Care N.Y. to Middletown
- 20 Incidentals during day with
Car fares and ferrriages dur
S. A. Care N.Y. to Middletown
- 21 Incidentals to secure infor-
mation
- Aug. 1 Car fares during the day
S. A. Care Middletown to N.Y.
Hotel Bill Middletown
- 6 Car fares during the day
S. A. Care N.Y. to Middletown
Telegrams to Hanson
Incidentals seeking infor-
mation
- 7 Do.
- 8 Car fares and ferrriages dur-
ing the day
- 9 Incidentals with strikers &
Contributions to strikers
- 10 Car fares and ferrriages dur-
ing the day with strikers &
Hotel Bill Middletown
Car fares
S. A. Care to N.Y.
Lunchroom at New Haven
Telegrams to Agency

- Expenses of
Aug. 8 Telegram J.C. N.Y. to W.A.W.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
INCORPORATED BY ALABAMA STATUTES
R.H. Pinkerton, New York
W.A. Pinkerton, Chicago
J. Edgar Hoover, New York

NEW YORK, August 12th, 1906.

The Brainard Shaler & Hall Quarry Co.
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc.

Per Services and Expenses
In case of
Striking Employees

To Service of	Opt. W.A.W.
July 29 - August 10th. 8 days @ \$6.00	64 00
Expenses as per Items attached	51 85
	95 85

Frederick De Poyester, Esq.,
Gen. Mgr. Brainard, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co.,
Portland, Conn.

Dear Sir:-
W. A. W. reports:

*After a brief conference with Mr. De
Sheriff Brown this morning, I proceeded to
Hanson, where I had been told that Mr. Hanson
was difficult to find. The place, and I
learned that Schneider did not realize there
leader-in-law and partner in business of
at that time. I went there and saw
Schneider lived at the Highland House, where
present he was living in New York. He
about his business whatever that I wished
will see Stein, as he was fully familiar
lines and letters. I instructed to see Stein
to see him in the evening.

Every step that I took in Portland was
and there was a keen following on my heels
and to follow this and my movements were
not to remain hidden.

On Sun. M. I had had a letter, a Scotch
play, and one of the men appointed on the
step at the beginning of the strike. Had I
pointed me to be an agent of De Poyester's.
him. His demeanor was very ugly, and he
ly advice Mr. De Poyester to get rid of
attempts among the quarry force will be a
understanding between the Quarry Co. and the

I also saw Andrew Hanson and DePoyester
Loring Conroy, who tell me in almost too
successful in their attempts.

When I returned to the hotel I found
and when after lunch I went out to see Mr.
or movements. I called at Mr. Schneider's off-
ing Mr. Schneider, on Court St., Middletown
being able to see the men I sought. Hanson
and was conducted to his private office. I
representing certain interests, political &
purpose to get certain information regarding
quarry, and told him that some persons were
were very anxious to see him. I promised
be continued in connection with the matter
privately.

When I came out of
place. All was dark
in the streets, and I
see my face. I waited for Hanson about 15 minutes and then returned
down the street by my way to Middletown.

36. [LABOR HISTORY - TEXTILE WORKERS - NORTH CAROLINA]

Loray: A Pictorial Visit to the Home of Quality Fabrics [Cover Title: A Pictorial Description of the Loray Mill and its Environs, Gastonia, N.C. 1929].

Gastonia, NC: The Loray Mill, 1929. First Edition. Oblong quarto (22cm); light gray stapled wrappers, with titling printed in black and red on front cover; 27,[1]pp; illus. Modest wear and handling to wrappers, with some toning and a few short splits along spine-fold; preliminary and terminal leaves detached from staples, but laid in; some trivial soil to margins, with contemporary ownership markings (in pencil) to front wrapper; complete – Good or better, internally Fine.

Illustrated promotional booklet produced by the Loray Mill, a five-story, 600,000 square foot textile center within the city limits of Gastonia, North Carolina and the site, in the year of publication, of one of the most violent, protracted textile strikes in American history. Contents extol the virtues of the mill’s production quality, management, and personnel, describing in text and photos the various processes used in the mill (carding, spinning, spooling, warping, twisting, weaving, and winding), and highlighting the excellent working conditions and beneficial qualities of the town to employees (churches, schools, recreation).

While the month of publication isn’t supplied, based upon contents and cover text (*The Mill with a Purpose, Where the Boss is Your Friend*), we are guessing the piece was produced either prior to the infamous Gastonia Strike, which began on April 1, 1929; or afterwards, in an effort to rehabilitate the company’s image, especially

in the eyes of potential employees.

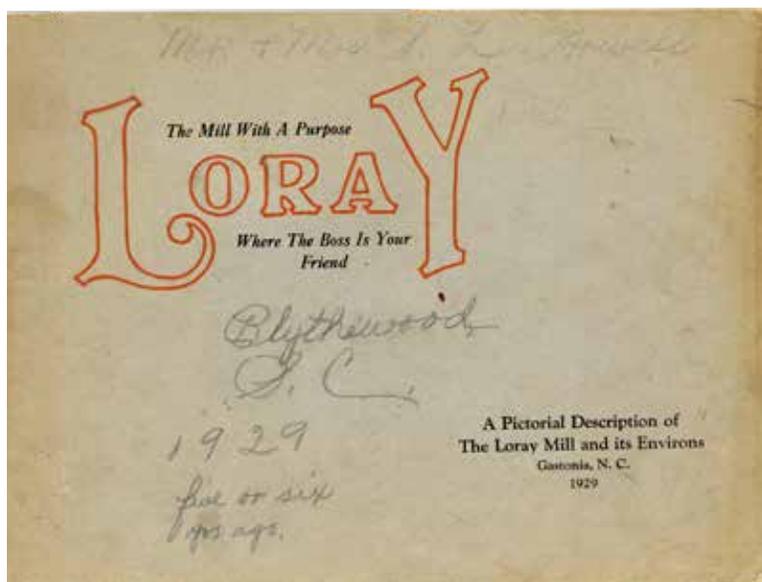
The strike began when 1,800 mill workers, having recently joined the communist-led National Textile Workers Union (NTWU), struck to demand a 40-hour work week, safer working conditions, higher wages, and union recognition. The strike dragged on for months before events came to a head on June 7th, when an armed skirmish resulted in the death of Gastonia Chief of Police O.F. Aderholt. Overnight, Gastonia became a vigilante state, with the town ransacked by deputies and company agents, strikers beaten, and union halls dynamited. Though the

strikers won no concessions, the events of the strike and its aftermath would represent a watershed in the folklore of the American labor movement and provided a great recruiting tool for the Communist Party in the ensuing months. The dramatic events of Gastonia were especially amenable to fiction, and provided inspiration for such significant proletarian novels

of the Thirties as Sherwood Anderson’s *Beyond Desire*, Grace Lumpkin’s *To Make My Bread*, Myra Page’s *The Gathering Storm*, and Mary Heaton Vorse’s *Strike!*.

Rare; not seen in commerce; OCLC notes a single holding (UNC Chapel Hill).

\$450.



37. [LABOR HISTORY - TEXTILE WORKERS - MASSACHUSETTS] AMALGAMATED SHORT TIME COMMITTEE

Look Here! 10 Hours A Day.

[Lawrence, MA]: Amalgamated Short Time Committee, n.d., ca. 1866. First Edition. Broadside handbill (13x11.5cm.). Faint previous folds, some toning and faint dampstain to left-hand edge, else Very Good.

Small handbill petition addressed to the factory workers of Lawrence: "We, The Amalgamated Short Time Committee, most respectfully call upon you to take up a Collection on the forthcoming Pay Day, to defray the expenses of a Public Meeting and send the same to the committee room..." The Short-Time Committee, based on the English organization of the same name, was led by English-born organizer (and later state legislator and newspaper editor) Robert Bower, who had introduced a similar petition among millworkers in neighboring Fall River. When employers refused to lower their hours unless factories in neighboring Lawrence and Lowell did the same, the Short Time Committee expanded its operations; succeeding events are described in some detail in David Montgomery's work *Beyond Equality: Labor and the Radical Republicans* (Carbondale: 1967):

...The spinners and weavers of [Fall River] stemmed largely from Yorkshire and Lancashire and naturally adopted the techniques of dealing with employers that were familiar to them from England. Smarting under the gradual decline of employment and earning during the summer, some operatives formed a Fall River Amalgam-

ated Short Time Committee to petition the masters for a ten-hour day. When their employers refused to reduce hours unless the mills of Lowell and Lawrence followed suit, the workmen closed most of the town's mills with a two weeks' strike. Spurred to action by a strikers' meeting that selected workingmen's nominees for the for the state legislature, Republican state Senator Samuel A. Chase entered the dispute as a mediator and helped extract from the employers an agreement to convert all operations to a ten-hour basis on January 1, 1867. [...] Two tactics were employed simul-

taneously by the committees that quickly appeared in most textile towns. One was to present petitions for ten hours directly to the treasurers of the companies...and to support these please with grand rallies, parades, and speeches by local notables... (pp.278-279).

Handbills such as this, small enough to be circulated clandestinely among workers, would have been a principal means of organizing mass action in the mills, and they provide a direct material link to the first stirrings of radical organized labor in the years prior to the rise of the national labor unions.

This item rare, probably a unique survival: we find none in auction records or commerce; and not separately catalogued in OCLC as of May, 2019. For background see *Labor Laws and Their Enforcement With Special Reference to Massachusetts* (1911), p. 108; and the aforementioned Montgomery *Beyond Equality* (1967), p. 277ff).

\$650.



MINE SAFETY PETITION *with* NEARLY SIX FEET of SIGNATURES

38. [LABOR HISTORY - MINE WORKERS - MARYLAND]

[Drop Title] We, the Undersigned Citizens of Allegany County, and Miners and Mine Laborers of Said County, do hereby most earnestly petition the honorable members of the General Assembly of Maryland, to support and lend their aid in the passage of the Ventilation and Mine Inspection Bill...

N.p. [Cumberland?]: February 14, 1896. Seven legal sheets affixed together to measure 181x20cm., top portion only printed with brief cancel, the remainder featuring 340 signatures in pen or pencil in double columns. Extremities chipped with a number of shallow splits at folds, the whole a bit soiled, else Very Good and complete.

Petition supporting a bill first brought before the Maryland General Assembly February 15, 1896, by Republican state senator David Ellsworth Dick. The bill made what would seem to have been a modest proposal: to add to the number of elected Mine Inspectors in the state and to add to their duties that of “regulating the working and proper ventilation of coal mines.” The bill died in committee; one month later Senator Bowie moved to recommit the bill but the motion was defeated, 22 to 2. (see *Baltimore Sun*, February 15 and March 25, 1896.) This left Maryland as one of the least safe mining states in the country, with only a single inspector assigned to all 67 mines in the state, as compared to Pennsylvania, which spearheaded the mining safety movement, which employed 55 safety inspectors to cover 61 mines (see Mark Aldrich, *Safety First* (1997), pp. 69-70). Tragically, but not coincidentally, less than a decade would pass before Allegany County became the site of one of the deadliest mine explosions in U.S. history, The Harwick Disaster, in which at least 179 miners lost their lives as a direct result of faulty and insufficient ventilation.

\$750.



39. [LGBTQ - ART & PHOTOGRAPHY] MAPPLETHORPE, Robert (photographs); SHANGE, Ntozake (foreword)

Black Book [Presentation Copy, Inscribed to Ken Moody].

New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986. First Edition. First Printing. Square quarto (29.25cm); full black cloth, with titles stamped in silver on spine; dustjacket; [14],91,[4]pp; illus. Inscribed by Mapplethorpe on the front endpaper to model Ken Moody: "For Ken - one of my favorite models - Thank you, Robert Mapplethorpe '87." Some trivial wear along lower board edges, else Fine. Dustjacket is unclipped (priced \$40.00), with some mild wear and a single closed tear along lower edge of front panel; Near Fine.

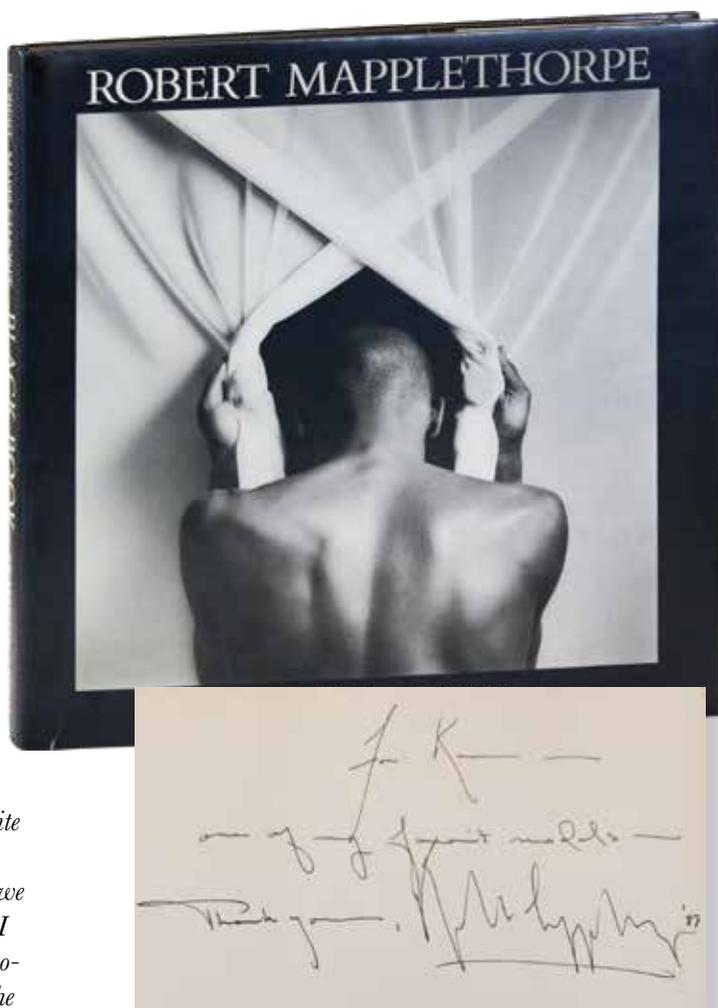
Distinguished copy of one of Mapplethorpe's most controversial works, a full-length photographic study of black male nudes - an erotic fixation Mapplethorpe developed later in his life. *Black Book* is comprised of 91 images of male models, many of whom he had intimate, personal relationships with, including his lover Jack Walls. Ken Moody, the recipient of this copy, was a graduate of the Fashion Institute of Technology and fitness instructor at a gay-owned gym in New York, when he was connected with Mapplethorpe through a mutual friend. Over the succeeding three or four years, the relationship would blossom into one of the most prolific and creative artist/model relationships in modern history. In Moody's own words:

I met him at his studio at 24 Bond Street and we started shooting immediately. He asked me to take off my shirt and I sat in front of the camera. It was then that he produced one of the most perfect photographs that we ever took together...When we met, nothing struck me as odd or terribly different or even exceptional about Robert. He just seemed like a nice white man, although he was very quiet...Robert and I shot together over three years - 1983, '84 and '85. I reckon we did it 12 times in each of those years, maybe a bit less. I remember reading on the internet that I was his most-photographed subject...I didn't think it was exceptional at the

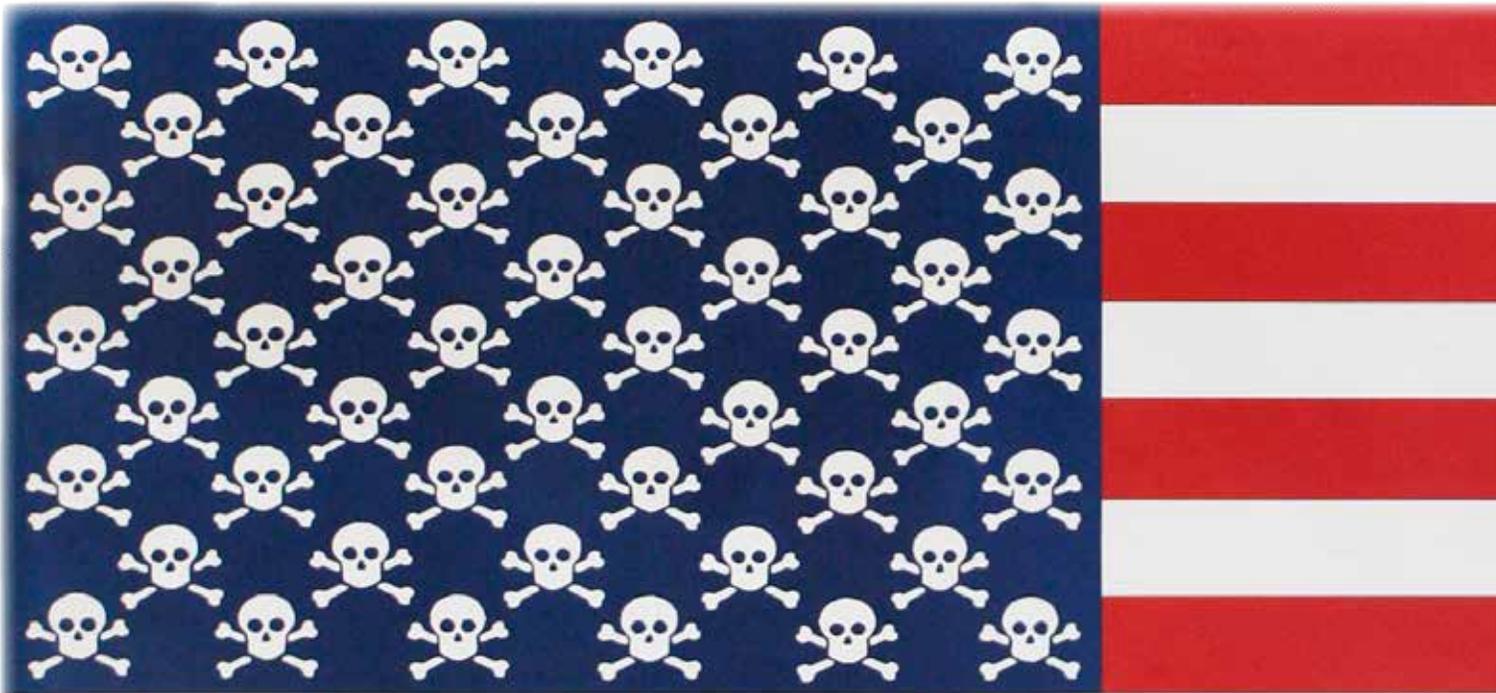
time, I had no idea. I just assumed that, when a photographer found a subject that they liked, they would work with them a lot. I knew that there was chemistry between us. I knew that from the first day" (Ted Stansfield, "Being Mapplethorpe's Muse" *Another Man*. 10-27-2017).

Moody appears in *Black Book* on pp.84-91, more than any other model; the portraits of him are among the most celebrated examples of Mapplethorpe's work. The volume contains a brief, moving foreword by the late poet Ntozake Shange, along with the full text of her poem "irrepressibly bronze, beautiful & mine." Personally inscribed copies of Mapplethorpe's books, especially those with strong associational value, are vanishingly scarce in commerce.

\$3,500.



SILENCE = DEATH



BUSH AIDS

40. [LGBTQ] [GRAN FURY COLLECTIVE]

Bush AIDS Flag.

[New York: Gran Fury Collective, ca.early 1990's]. Original offset-printed poster, printed in red and blue on white stock, measuring 91.5cm x 61cm (36" x 24"). Trivial wear to extremities, faint, tiny crease to upper right corner, else very Near Fine (unbacked).

In the late 1980's, members of Avram Finkelstein's Silence = Death collective joined to form Gran Fury, an art-activist collective that was an affiliate group of ACT UP. Named after the Pontiac Gran Fury, the preferred vehicle used by the NYPD during the 1980's, "the name spoke directly to anger and indifference to the [AIDS] epidemic and a usurpation of state power" (Jeffry Iovannone. "Avram Finkelstein: Silence = Death. Day 16 of the Pride 30 Project for Pride Month, 2018." in *Medium*, 6-16-2016).

The group was responsible for creating a number of notable posters used at ACT UP demonstrations around the country, among these, the Bush AIDS Flag, replacing the stars on an American flag with skull-and-crossbones, is perhaps the most famous. Its message was directly aimed at President George H.W. Bush, whose lack of meaningful action in the face of the AIDS crisis (called by some "a kinder gentler indifference") was a holdover from the previous administration of Ronald Reagan. OCLC notes 2 holdings (National Gallery of Canada, Wellcome Library), though we also note examples held by NYPL and UC Santa Cruz..

\$2,000.

41. [LGBTQ] STEVENSON, Edward Irenaeus
(aka. Xavier Mayne)

**White Cockades: An Incident of the
"Forty-Five".**

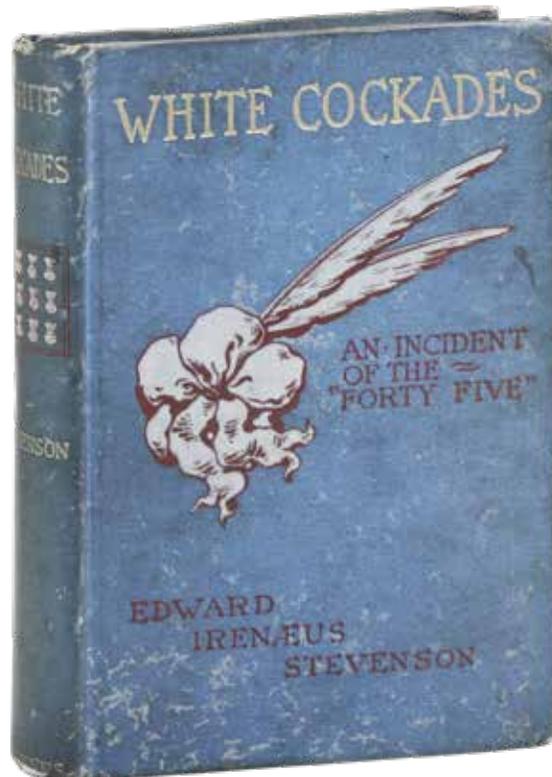
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1887. First Edition. Octavo (18.5cm); blue cloth (we also note a variant bound in brown cloth), with titling and pictorial elements stamped in gilt, white, and red on spine and front cover; blue-gray endpapers; [4],iv,216,[2],[8]pp ads; illustrated frontispiece. Moderate wear to spine ends and extremities, sunning to spine, with scattered rubbing and a few faint stains to cloth on covers; partial crack to rear hinge, gutter weak at title/copyright page, with three patches of glue residue to front pastedown; contemporary ownership signature (a Roger Chew Weightman, 1898) in pencil to first blank page; text is clean, complete; a Good, sound copy.

The New Jersey author's first book, a juvenile historical novel set during the 1745 Jacobite uprising in Scotland and centered around the romantic friendship between young Prince Charles Stuart and his devoted companion Andrew. Stevenson was, "so far as is known, the

first American male to write and publish a sympathetic and explicitly gay novel" (Austen, p.20). This novel was *Imre: A Memorandum* (1906), published under the pseudonym Xavier Mayne, under which Stevenson also published his best-known work *The Intersexes* (1908), a scholarly investigation and passionate defense of male sexual inversion. While best-known for these explicitly gay works, by his own description, *White Cockades* contained a "half-hinted" erotic relationship between its characters; Eric Tribunella (*Children's Literature Association Quarterly* 37:4 - Winter 2012) notes that, while the novel "seems more consistent with the not uncommon homoeroticism of other boys' books of the period...nevertheless, the book is rather astonishing in its description of the intensity of the attraction between the two." *White Cockades*, as well as his subsequent juvenile novel *Left to Themselves, Being the Ordeal of Philip and Gerald* (1891), were the first works in which Stevenson would explore the homoerotic subtexts that informed his later work.

Scarce; rarely found in commerce; OCLC notes 13 holdings for the American edition. YOUNG 2440.

\$3,500.



42. [MAI 68 MOVEMENT] [RANCILLAC, Bernard, artist]

Nous Sommes Tous "Indesirables".

[Paris?: Atelier Populaire?, 1968]. First Edition. Original poster (55x43cm.) printed offset in black and red on white stock; previous folds, some spotting, else a Very Good, mostly fresh copy. This is one of at least two states (no priority), the other printed entirely in purple.

Mai 68 protest poster attributed to Bernard Rancillac, a "pioneer of French figurative narrative" (Tate website), who would use the same photographic portrait of Daniel Cohn-Bendit in at least three posters during his participation with the *Atelier Populaire*.

Cohn-Bendit was born in France to German Jewish parents who had fled the Nazis in the 1930s.

While still in his early teens his family returned to Germany where he gained citizenship upon turning 14, though he would return to Paris for university. While there he became a leading member of the Groupe Anarchiste de Nanterre and the 22 March Movement, though due to his activities he would be expelled from France back to Germany on the charges of being a seditious alien and therefore "undesirable." Though absent for much

of the May 68 student protests in Paris, Cohn-Bendit would become one of the faces of the movement, and Rancillac would simultaneously produce a similar poster featuring the same portrait, with the text "Nous Sommes Tous des Juifs et des Allemands" ("We Are All Jewish and German"), while a third poster would feature Cohn-Bendit alongside Che Guevara.

KUGELBERG-VERMES (*Beauty Is In the Street: A Visual Record of the May '68 Paris Uprising*) pp. 91, 148, and 260 (pictured).

\$1,500.



43. [NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY] MUYBRIDGE, Eadward J.

Collection of Four Stereoviews Taken During the Modoc War.

[San Francisco]: Bradley & Rulofson, 1873. First Edition. Four stereoviews (8.5x18cm.); photographs mounted to yellow glazed card stock, all rectos lettered in brown, verso of one view lettered in black. Light dust-soil, else a Near Fine collection. Series title for all but one printed on verso: "Photographic Illustrations of the Pacific Coast. Alaska, California, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Valley of the Yosemite, Mammoth Trees, Geyser Springs, Missions of California; Sierra Nevada Mountains; a Vintage in California. Central, Union and Southern Pacific Railroads. Modoc War and Lava Beds. Coast and Mining Scenes, Chinese and Indians, Etc., Etc."

Hostilities between the Native American Modoc people in northeastern California and southeastern Oregon first began in the years following the Gold Rush, when the United States army retaliated against an attack led by the Pit River Tribe by raiding an innocent Modoc settlement, setting off twenty years of strained relations, especially as more white settlers encroached on Modoc territory. In 1864 the Native American Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin people signed the Great Treaty of Council Grove, ceding millions of acres to the United States government and moving to a reservation on the Upper Klamath River Valley. Leading member of the Modocs Kintpuash (a.k.a. Captain Jack) and 43 others repudiated the Treaty, however, and returned to the Lost River area, territory that had been ceded to the government. At the same time, relations between the Klamath and Modoc tribes began to deteriorate quickly, and a request was made to the United States government that the tribes be given separate reservations, a request to which the government never responded. Troops would eventually be called in in an attempt to remove Captain Jack and his followers from Lost River, leading to the Modoc War, which would last from July, 1872, to June, 1873, when Captain Jack, together with his wife and children, were captured.

The renowned English-American photographer Eadward J. Muybridge, who had gained recognition for

his stereoviews of the Yosemite Valley, photographed much of the latter portion of the hostilities, having been acquitted for the murder of his wife's former lover at the end of 1872.

Photographic documentation of the Modoc War is uncommon, with fewer than 100 images total known to exist, most taken by Muybridge but some also by the California photographer Louis Heller. Historian Peter Palmquist describes the conditions under which Muybridge and Heller worked, offering one explanation for why the conflict was so sparsely documented:

*Photography under field conditions was complicated by the elaborate on-site preparation of the glass-plate negatives. A simple move from one location to another, even for a short distance, meant packing one's dark-tent, bottles of chemicals, trays, glass-plate boxes, camera, tripod, and any other equipment... moreover, any cameraman engrossed in this process was an easy target for a hostile marksman... (Peter Palmquist, "Imagemakers of the Modoc War: Louis Heller and Eadward Muybridge," in *Journal of California Anthropology* IV:2 - Fall 1977).*

The present collection includes the following items:

1. "On the Lookout for an Attack at the Picket Station" - Depicting three members of the U.S. Army hiding behind some boulders, the soldier in front baring arms.
2. "Toby (the Squaw who warned General Canby of his impending fate), and four Old Modoc Squaws." Tobey was a Modoc agent married to a white interpreter (seen here standing beside her on her left). This is the only image in the collection not to include "Modoc War and Lava Beds" in the verso series title.
3. "Warm Spring Indian Scouts in Camp." Shows a group of members of the "Warm Spring Indian Scouts" at rest, several lying with their backs to the photographer. The Scouts, led Donald McKay, had been commissioned by the government to lead negotiations with Captain Jack and his followers.
4. "Warm Spring Indian Scouts in the Field." Presumably to be shown as a pair with the above-mentioned shot. Here the Scouts pose with their rifles, ready for action.

\$3,500.



THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.

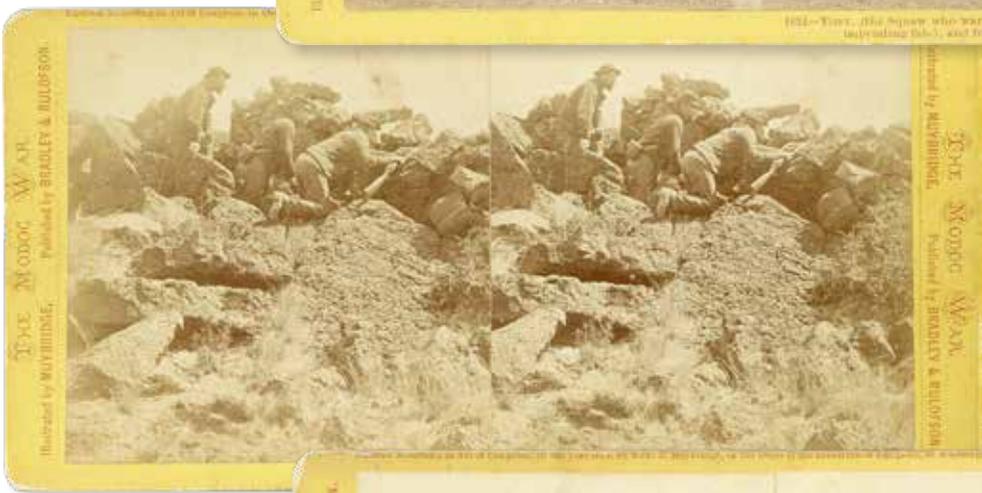
THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.



THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.

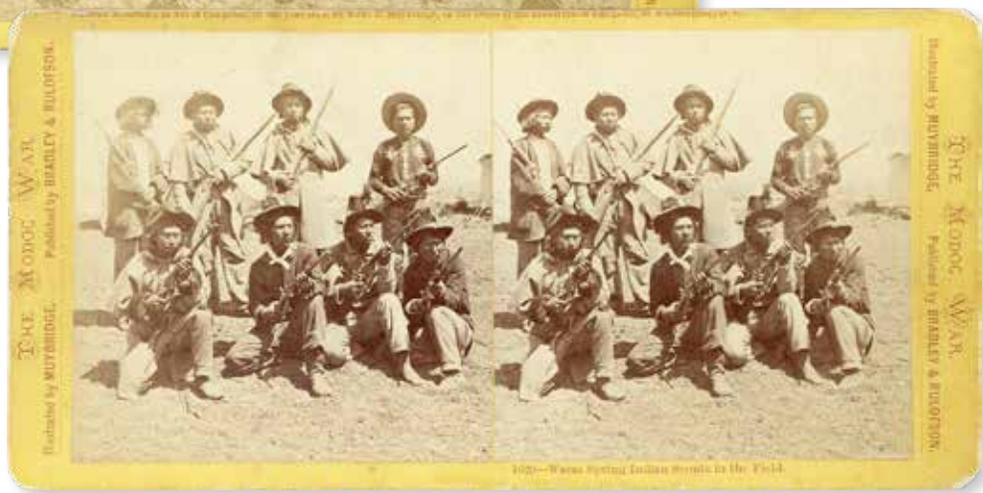
THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.

1011—Tent, the Squaw who warned General Canby of his impending fall, and four Old Modoc Squaws.



THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.

THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.



THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.

THE MODOC WAR
 Illustrated by MUYBRIDGE.
 Published by BRADLEY & RULOFFSON.

1025—Wawa Spring Indian friends in the Field.

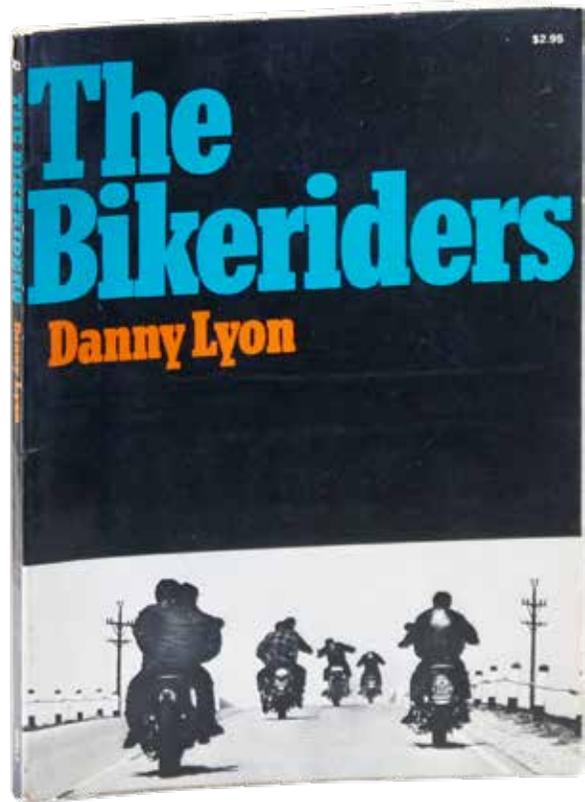
44. [NEW LEFT / COUNTERCULTURE] [PHOTOGRAPHY] LYON, Danny

The Bikeriders. Together with original Prints of "Route 12, Wisconsin" and "McHenry, Illinois."

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968. First Paperback Edition. First Printing. Octavo (23.5cm); photo-illustrated wrappers; x,94pp; illus. Moderately worn, with a faint crease to lower right corner of front wrapper, light foxing to text edges, and faint, shallow damp mark affecting upper margin of pp.53-94; Very Good. Together with original vintage prints of "Route 12, Wisconsin" (slight wear to extremities, mild handling and a few faint creases, with a small surface stain to the lower right corner of image; unsigned); and "McHenry, Illinois" (creased at upper margin with a few faint rubbed areas to emulsion; mount rather foxed; titled, hand-dated and signed by Lyon on verso.

First edition of Lyon's legendary photographic paean to American outlaw biker culture, accompanied by original vintage prints of "Route 12, Wisconsin," the image used on the cover of the book, and "McHenry, Illinois," which was omitted from the book. *Bikeriders* documents Lyon's time spent with the Chicago Outlaws motorcycle club of Cicero, Illinois between 1963-1967, when he was allowed more or less free reign to photograph the club's activities, both licit and illicit. "Route 12, Wisconsin," one of Lyon's best-known images, is reproduced both on the front cover and on p.4. "McHenry, Illinois" (reproduced right) though part of the same photographic series, was not included for publication in the book for perhaps obvious reasons. The photograph is known to collectors but rarely appears on the market; this copy (as well as other items here), though not pristine, with excellent provenance, from the collection of Chicago photographer Steven Dalber, Lyon's friend and roommate at the University of Chicago. PARR & BADGER, Vol.1, p.256.

\$7,500.





**45. [NEW LEFT / COUNTERCULTURE - PROVO]
VAN DUYN, Roel (et al)**

Provokatie no. 1, nos. 3-17 (nearly complete run, lacking a single issue).

[Amsterdam: Provo, 1966-7]. Sixteen (of 17) issues, lacking no. 2. Mimeographed broadside/broadsheet format, each issue on a single sheet, most printed recto-only; many illustrated. Nos. 14-15 issued on recto and verso of the same sheet. An eighteenth “issue,” consisting of a single blank piece of paper, appeared in August 1966 (not present here, and no verifiable examples known to this cataloguer).

Nearly complete assembled collection of the incendiary “provocations” distributed on the streets of Amsterdam by the Provo movement between June 1965 and May 1966. Each broadside represented a radical call to arms to Provo’s followers, intended simultaneously to announce direct actions within the city and

to provoke the wrath of Amsterdam’s constabulary. The group’s targets included the Dutch Royal Family (especially Claus van Aalsberg, fiancée of Princess Beatrix, whose war-time fascist sympathies made him the repeated butt of Provo’s ridicule); the Amsterdam police force; automobiles (and their drivers); consumerism and, not surprisingly, censorship. Many of the *Provokaties* were in fact confiscated and destroyed by the police, their distributors arrested and given harsh jail sentences – all of which played directly into Provo’s strategy of using provocation and spectacle to expose the corruption of Dutch society. Roel Van Duyn, author of most of the *Provokaties*, would go on (following the disbanding of Provo in 1967) to found the *Kabouters*, the eco-anarchist successor organization to Provo and an important link to the Green movement of the Seventies and Eighties.

\$1,250.



46. [NEW LEFT / COUNTERCULTURE] MCDONALD, Joe [aka "Country Joe McDonald"]

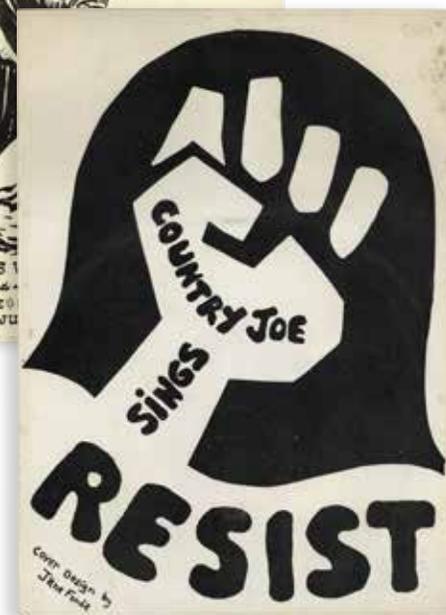
Rag Baby: San Francisco Area Folk Scene - Vol.1, Nos.1-3 [Complete]

Berkeley: dmb publications, 1965-1971. First Editions. Various formats and dimensions. Three issues (complete), comprising:

1. Vol.1, Issue A (October 1965), one of fewer than 100 copies produced. Original photo-illustrated envelope (26.5cm), printed on recto and verso, containing one 33 1/3 rpm record in original brown paper sleeve. Light wear and some toning to envelope, horizontal fold along upper third, with a few creases and some faint offsetting from glue; Very Good+. Record Very Good+ to Near Fine, with minimal soil and good surface gloss; sleeve with some trivial wear and a few tiny tears, but no loss. Lacking the three original mimeographed inserts.
2. Vol.1, No.2 (October 1965). Slim octavo (24cm); illustrated wrappers, stapled; [20] pp; illus. Some scattered soil and wear to wrappers, faint bend and a few small tears along lower margin; Very Good.
3. Vol.1, No.3 (July 1971). Original illustrated envelope designed by Jane Fonda (26.5cm), printed on recto and verso, containing one 33 1/3 rpm in original white paper sleeve. Some scattered soil and foxing to envelope, light wear, and rubber-stamp of Moe's Books to upper flap; Very Good or better. Record Very Good+ to Near Fine, with minimal soil and good surface gloss; sleeve with some trivial wear and a few tiny tears, but no loss.

The complete run of this seminal (and very scarce) Bay Area folk-underground 'zine, co-edited by Joe McDonald, Mike Beardslee, and Ed Denson, the two founding musicians and manager (respectively) of Country Joe and the Fish. Issues no. 1 and 3 are so-called "talking issues," with number one comprising the first commercial pressing of any album featuring music by Country Joe and the Fish. Fewer than 100 copies were produced, with most distributed at a teach-in on the UC Berkeley campus. Some six years would pass between the second issue (in conventional 'zine format) and the third, another "talking issue" with a record by Country Joe *sans* Fish, as the group had by this time disbanded. Number 3 is noteworthy for including a cover design by Jane Fonda. OCLC notes 7 locations holding any issues (NYU, SUNY Buffalo, UC Berkeley, Emory, Northwestern, Indiana, UNC Chapel Hill, only a few of which appear complete.

\$2,500.



47. [NEW LEFT & COUNTERCULTURE] ZINN, Howard

A People's History of the United States [Review Copy].

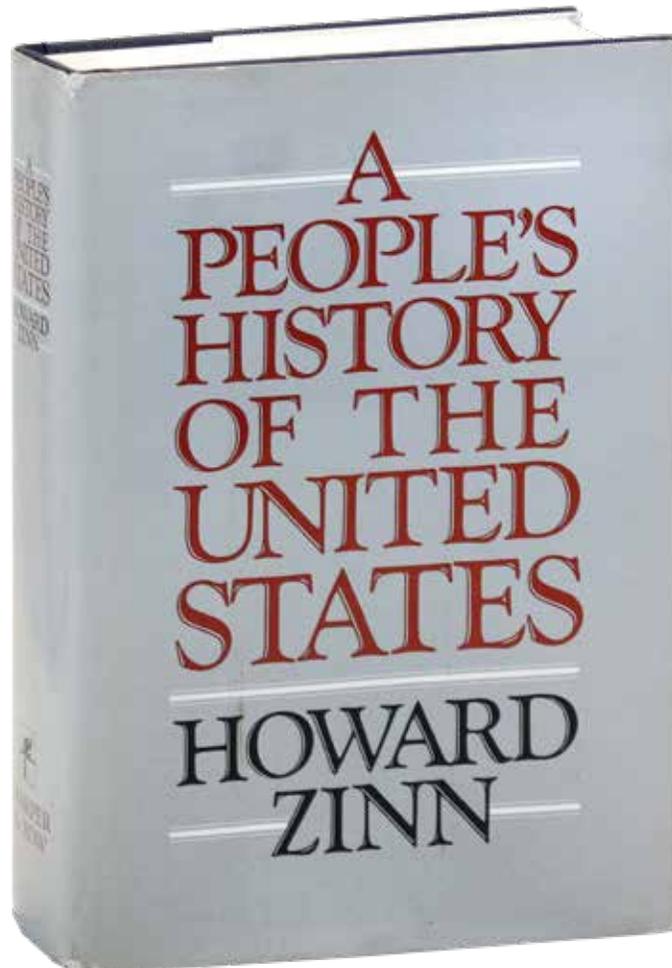
New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1980. First Edition. First Printing, a review copy, with the publisher's typed slip laid in. Octavo (24cm); navy blue cloth, with titles stamped in gilt on spine; dustjacket; [x], 614pp. Tiny stain to lower front endpaper, else Fine in a Near Fine dustjacket, unclipped (priced \$20.00), with a tiny tear to crown, and some minute wear to spine ends and corners.

Motivated by what he perceived as a limited perspective in the narratives found in traditional history texts, Zinn wrote his critically-acclaimed revisionist history of the United States from the perspective of America's workers, women, and minorities:

"It discusses Columbus from the standpoint of the Indians, the American Revolution as seen by poor people, the Mexican war from the viewpoint of the soldiers who fought in it. It takes a fresh look at the story of this country as viewed by women, prisoners, native Americans, and those working people of all colors and nationalities who built the country with their sweat and their struggles while Presidents and industrialists were being celebrated as heroes" (from rear flap text).

The book was a finalist for the National Book Award for Non-Fiction in 1981 and has become a standard text for high school and college students, selling more than 2 million copies of its various editions. However the first printing was only 5000 copies, many of which went to libraries, making attractive examples of the first printing notably uncommon in commerce.

\$1,250.





48. [NUCLEAR WARFARE] SMYTH, H.D.

A General Account of the Development of Methods of Using Atomic Energy for Military Purposes Under the Auspices of the United States Government 1940-1945.

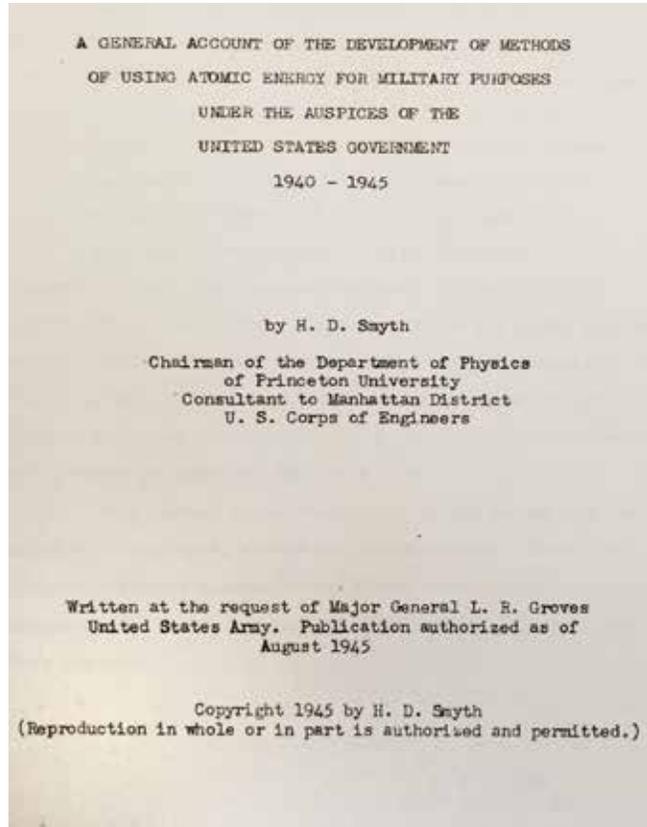
[Washington, DC: Adjutant General's Office, Pentagon], 1945. First Edition. Lithoprint Issue, one of 1,000 copies. Quarto (26.25cm); litho-printed sheets, side-stapled into textured cream card wrappers; this copy with secret page VI-12 intact (found lacking in many copies), detailing classified information regarding plutonium production rates and the planning of production plants. Holograph ownership details (in ink) to upper front wrapper ("Helen M. Conner / Room 5004 / New War Bldg. / Washington, D.C."). Dustiness to front wrapper, uneven toning to rear wrapper, with some oxidation to staples; contents clean, complete; Very Good+.

First published edition of this Twentieth Century milestone, preceded by a top secret mimeographed version (July 15, 1945) and a dittoed version (July, 1945) distributed only to Manhattan Project leadership. "Finally, there was published on 12 August 1945 (only six days after Hiroshima) the remarkably full and candored account of the development work carried out between 1940 and 1945 by the American-directed but internationally recruited team of physicists, under the code name of 'Manhattan District', which culminated in the production of the first atomic bomb"

(PMM 422e).

The report was compiled by Henry DeWolf Smyth, a physics professor at Princeton University who worked as a consultant on the Manhattan Project. The lithoprint version, printed for members of the press and for circulation in the War Department, was quickly exhausted; to help meet demand, Smyth enlisted the

help of Datus C. Smith at the Princeton University Press, who printed the report in a commercial edition which sold over 100,000 copies by the end of 1946. Includes a foreword by General Leslie R. Groves, Director of the Manhattan Project: "... the story of the development of the atomic bomb by the combined efforts of many groups in the United States is a fascinating but highly technical account of an enormous enterprise. Obviously military security prevents this story from being told in full at this time. However, there is no reason why the administrative history of the Atomic Bomb



project and the basic scientific knowledge on which the several developments were based should not be available now to the general public. To this end this account by Professor H.D. Smyth is presented."

PMM 422e; COLEMAN 3 (The "Smyth Report": A Descriptive Check List, pp.206-207); SMITH, p.198 (The Publishing History of the "Smyth Report").

\$2,500.

49. [PACIFISM - BALLISTICS] McLEAN, James Henry and Myron Coloney

Ukase. We Command All Nations to Keep the Peace. Dr. J.H. McLean's Peace-Makers.

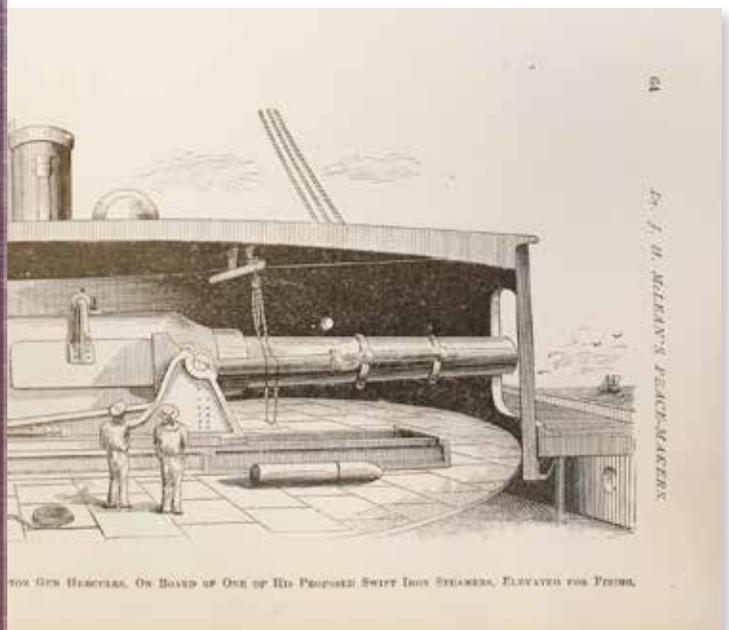
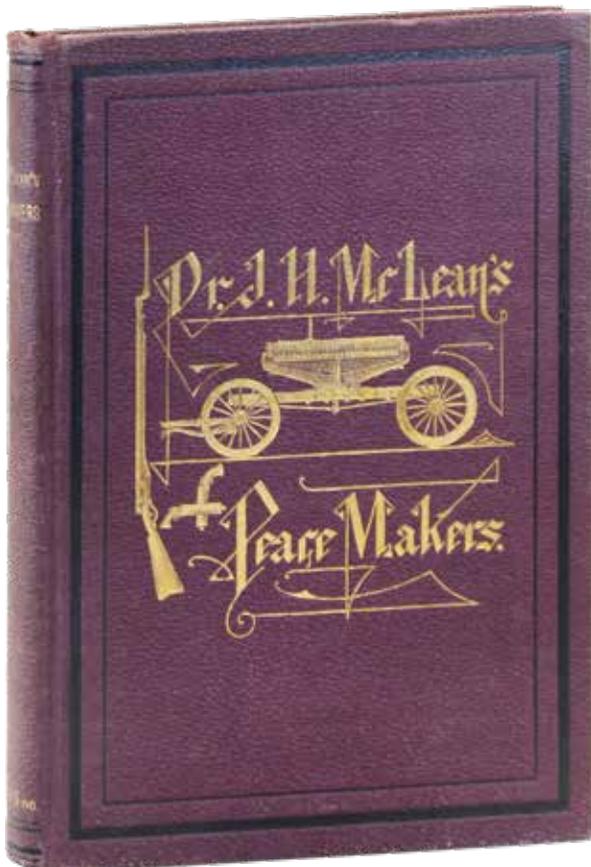
New York: Baker & Godwin, 1880. First Edition. Octavo (26.75cm); publisher's burgundy pebbled cloth boards, with titling, decorations, and ruled border stamped in gilt and black on spine and covers; [4],5-200,[2]pp, with engraved title page, frontispiece portrait of the author, and illustrations throughout. Hint of sunning to spine, trivial wear to spine ends, with a small stain to preliminary blank, else a fresh, Near Fine copy.

A highly eccentric entry in the annals of both pacifism and military weaponry (and one of the rare instances of which this cataloguer is aware of the two subjects overlapping). McLean's stated aim was

to propose weapons of such awful destructive power (and fortifications capable of withstanding them) that the world would be forced into perpetual détente by the prospect of mutually assured destruction. Detailed designs and renderings of these instruments of mayhem are included, among them the "Hercules" Gun; the machine-cannon; a 128-shot magazine rifle; a 48-shot machine pistol, etc. Alas for the authors – if history has proven nothing else it is that some humans' enthusiasm for blowing the hell out of one another will always exceed others' ability to imagine an alternative, no matter how extreme.

RILING 1070: "...none of [McLean's designs], to the compiler's certain knowledge, ever came into existence. Literally, a book in the style of a patent medicine brochure, but applied to a consideration of arms rather than ailments..." Uncommon and, again per Riling, "of definite interest to the collector."

\$600.



**[RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE] LE
PRADE, Ruth (editor); SINCLAIR, Upton (intro-
duction)**

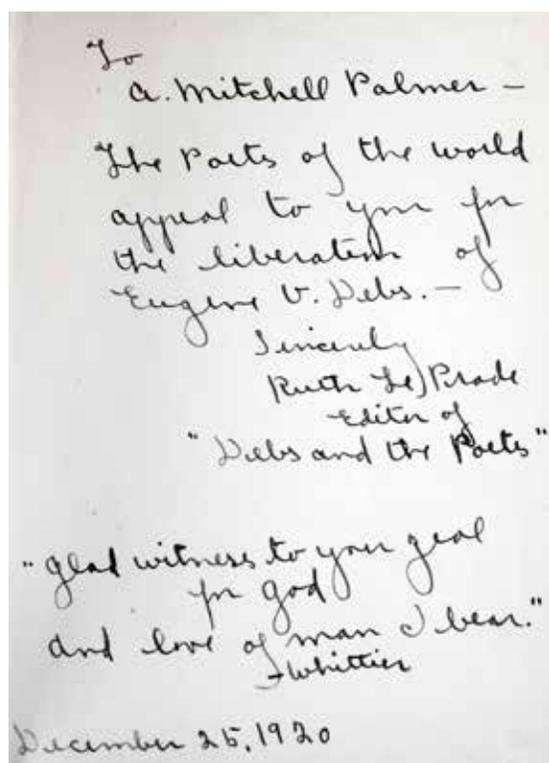
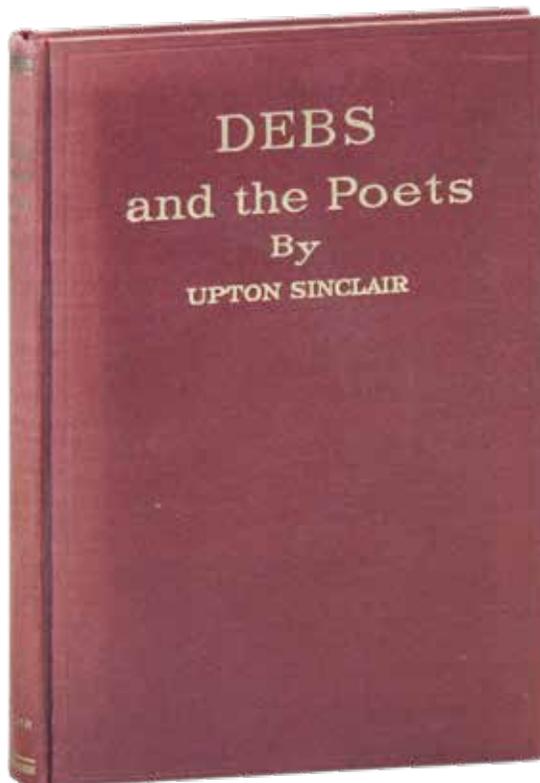
**Debs and the Poets [Presentation
Copy Inscribed to Attorney General
A. Mitchell Palmer].**

Pasadena: Upton Sinclair, 1920. First Edition. Octavo (18.75cm); maroon cloth, with titles stamped in gilt on spine and front cover; [ii],99,[11]pp. With a full-page contemporary inscription from Le Prade to U.S. Attorney General A. Michell Palmer on the front endpaper: "To A. Mitchell Palmer - The poets of the world appeal to you for the liberation of Eugene V. Debs. - Sincerely / Ruth Le Prade / Editor of "Debs and the Poets" / "Glad witness to your zeal for God and love of man I bear." - Whittier / December 25, 1920." Gentle sunning to spine, hint of dustiness to upper edge of textblock, else Near Fine and clean throughout.

Poems honoring socialist leader Eugene Debs by a variety of radical 20th century poets including Witter Bynner, Max Eastman, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Carl Sandburg, Siegfried Sassoon, Horace Traubel, and Israel Zangwill, many others. Sinclair contributed the foreword, along with letters from H.G. Wells and George Bernard Shaw (who states: "Clearly the White House is the only safe place for an honest man like Debs").

A key association copy, inscribed to Palmer, who served as Attorney General under Woodrow Wilson from 1919-1921. Palmer created the General Intelligence Unit in 1919, recruiting J. Edgar Hoover to lead the new organization. During the First Red Scare (1919-1920), the "Palmer Raids" were launched, resulting in numerous suspected radicals being rounded up and deported, and others – Debs among them – given harsh prison sentences. During the final weeks of Wilson's term in office, Palmer requested a Presidential pardon for an aging Debs, whose health was deteriorating in prison; Wilson's response was "Never!"

\$1,250.



51. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE - MUSIC] GUTHRIE, Woody and Maxine "Lefty Lou" Crissman

Woody and Lefty Lou's Favorite Collection: Old Time Hill Country Songs, Being Sung for Ages, Still Going Strong.

Gardena, CA: Institute Press, Spanish American Institute, [1937]. Second Edition. Slim 12mo. (15cm); tan stapled wrappers, printed in black; [28]pp. Light wear and toning to extremities, faint, whitish stain to lower front wrapper, with a short tear to lower margin, and a series of short tears affecting the "Co" in "Country" at center of front wrapper; complete and sound; Very Good+.

Well-preserved example of the Oklahoma folk singer's first book. After hitchhiking and train-hopping to California in 1937, Woody moved in with his cousin, singer and guitarist Jack "Oklahoma" Guthrie, and joined his musical act. It was Jack who got them a daily show on the L.A. radio station KFVD (as "Oklahoma and Woody"), though Jack soon left the show to Woody and his new singing partner, Maxine Crissman. The Woody and Lefty Lou show provided Guthrie with his first taste of success in California, prompting the duo to publish this collection of their most popular songs. The book contained 26 songs, a mix of originals and traditional numbers, which included "If You Ain't Got the Do Re Mi," Guthrie's famous song about the "Bum Blockade" (see: Shaw,

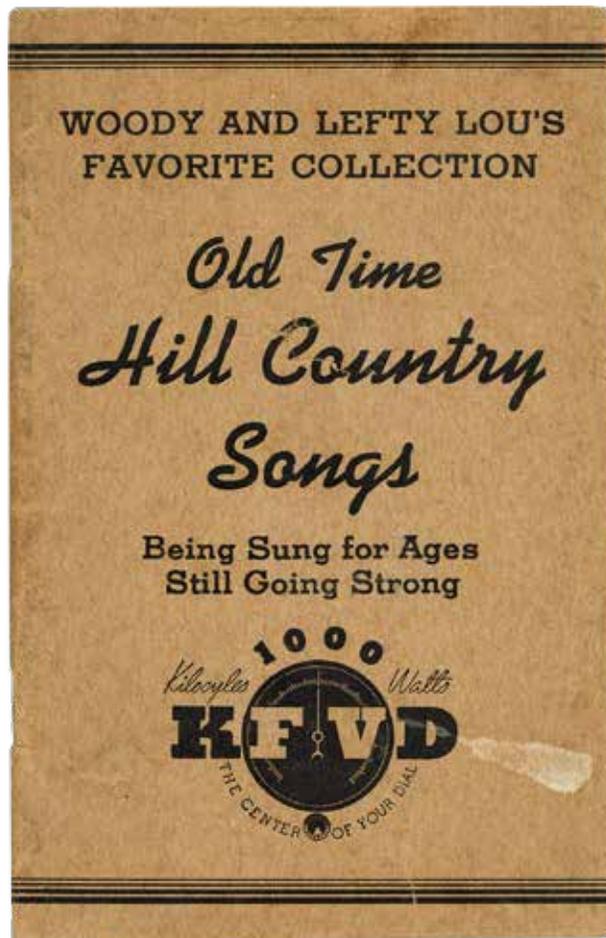
John. *This Land That I Love: Irving Berlin, Woody Guthrie, and the Story of Two American Anthems*, pp.113-115).

Guthrie scholar and bibliographer Richard A. Reuss notes that the first edition, published with the slightly variant title *Woody and Lefty Lou's Favorite Collection of Old Time Hillbilly Songs*, was a mimeographed production; the second (as here), printed. "Both were published in Los Angeles in 1937, and contain identical

songs. Woody's prose comments, however, differ in some cases" (see "Woody Guthrie and His Folk Tradition." *Journal of American Folklore*, Vol.83, No.329 (Jul.-Sep., 1970), p.284).

Both editions are practically unavailable to the collector, this being the only copy we have seen in more than twenty years of searching. Not previously noted in commerce. Not found in OCLC under either title, though we note multiple copies held at the Woody Guthrie Center and among Guthrie's papers at the Smithsonian's Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage. REUSS A1[b].

\$4,500.



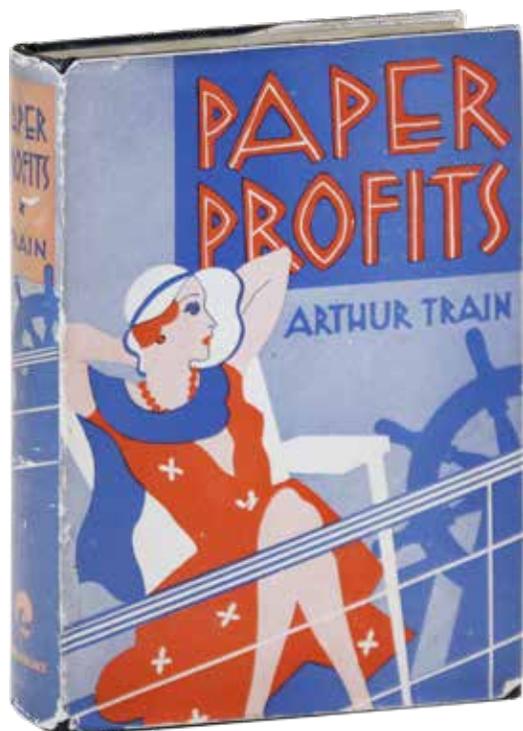
**52. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
[WALL STREET] TRAIN, Arthur**

Paper Profits. A Novel of Wall Street.

New York: Horace Liveright, 1930. First edition. Octavo (19.5cm). Black cloth boards, stamped in gilt on spine; decorative title device in gilt and gree on front cover. In original pictorial dustjacket (a variant); 347pp. Gilt, as usual, is slightly dulled on cover and spine, else Near Fine; in a lightly rubbed variant dustwrapper not previously noted by us and bearing no resemblance to the stylized Hynd jacket design we have seen on all other copies. The book bears no indication of later printing, and conforms in every way to earlier copies we have handled; presumably this is a trial jacket design, as it seems unlikely to us that the publisher would have commissioned an entirely new jacket design for a reprint or a remainder issue.

Depression-era novel of Wall Street in which a young married couple attempt to play the market, with disastrous results. An uncommon Train title, and one of his few forays outside of crime fiction. HANNA 3552.

\$750



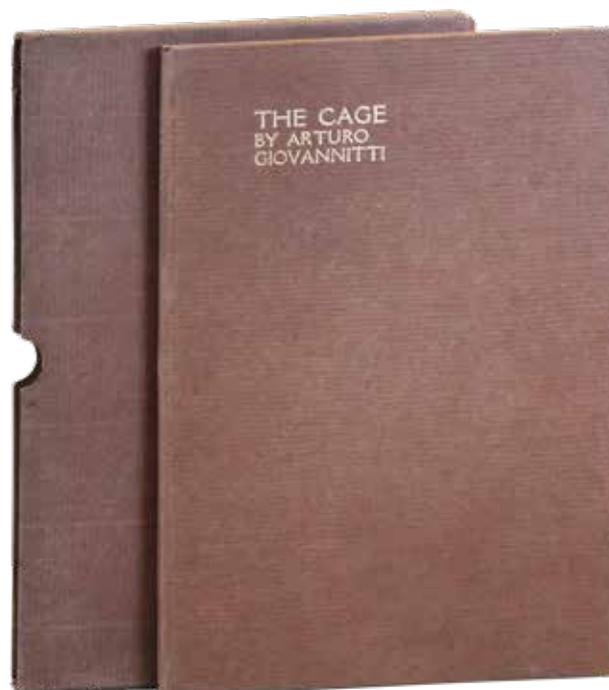
**53. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
GIOVANNITTI, Arturo**

The Cage.

Riverside, CT: Hillacre, 1914. First Edition. One of 165 copies printed on Omadaka Japan paper (from a total edition of 200). Small quarto (25cm); brown paper-covered boards, with titles stamped in gilt on spine and front cover; publisher's original glassine overlay and paper-covered slipcase; [22]pp. Fine in Very Good+ example of the glassine, gently sunned and with a few nicks at spine, and a shallow loss to lower left corner of rear panel; slipcase lightly edgeworn, with a few thin splits along one of the rear joints; Very Good+.

Giovannitti, an Italian emigre Socialist and IWW organizer, devoted his life in more or less equal measure to the writing of poetry and to sowing the seeds of discontent. Occasionally, as in the current work – a profound indictment of “rotting traditions and living men,” written while imprisoned in the Salem, Massachusetts jail for his role in the Lawrence Textile Strike – he managed to do both at once. Uncommon in this condition, particularly with the glassine present.

\$750



**54. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
CHAFFEE, Porter Myron; Frank Thibault (ed)
The Mss. Book of Poems of Porter
Myron Chaffee. Compiled and Typed
by Frank Thibault [Limited Edition].**

San Diego: 1937. Limited Edition. "One of two copies typed in March 1937: The second copy being in the possession of Mr. Fred Gronberg, of the Gronberg Bookshop, San Diego, California." Small, slim quarto (22cm.); original stiff papier-peint wrappers; [12],70pp.; printed from typescript. Wrappers a bit soiled with some brief cracking at spine, textblock uniformly toned due to poor paper quality, vertical hairline crack to rear pastedown, else Very Good, albeit rather fragile.

Collected poems by the Communist labor organizer Porter Myron Chaffee. Chaffee was born in the Tenderloin district of San Francisco in 1900, son of Grant Chaffee, member of the Knights of Labor and the IWW. By the time Chaffee *filis* was nine, however, his father had inherited a large sum of money from his real estate mogul father, and the family transitioned from working-class to petit bourgeois. Consequently, Chaffee would not be fully radicalized until he dropped out of high school to join the Merchant Marines, with which he served for three years, and during which time he was first exposed to Communist ideas. It was also during these years that Chaffee caught tuberculosis, returning to Oakland in 1921 close to death. He sought the treatment of a quack chiropractor, with whom he convalesced, "fraternizing with Yugoslavian

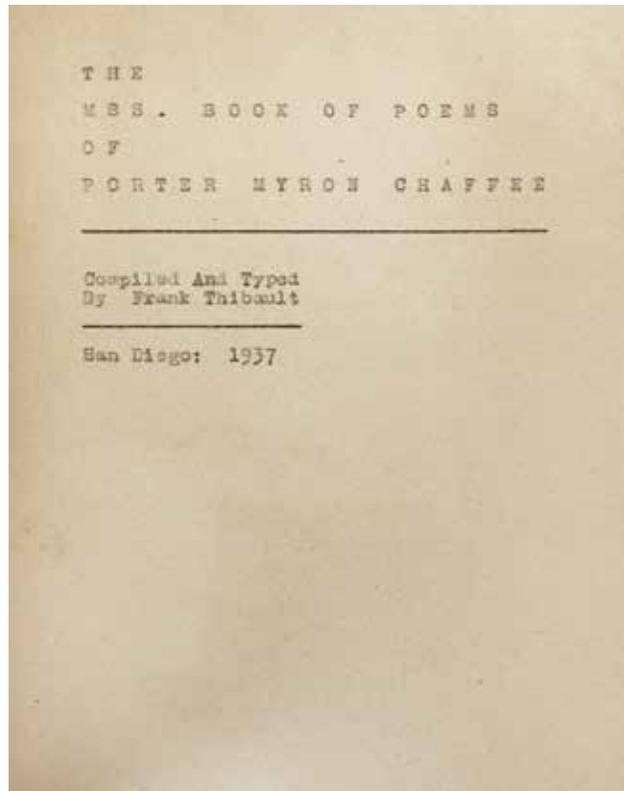
and Russian immigrant patients whose radical ideals further stimulated his interest in the Communist movement" (see UC Santa Cruz oral history finding aid, "Porter Chaffee: Labor Organizer and Activist, 1900 - 1977"). When he finally recovered, he joined the Communist youth organization the Friends of the Soviet Union and hoboed across the United States to New York City where he wrote poetry for *New Masses*, the seven poems published in those pages from 1928 to 1931 all appearing in this collection.

In 1929, Chaffee returned to California, where he founded the Santa Cruz County branch of the Communist Party (he would also found the Watsonville branch, in 1933). As an organizer for the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, Chaffee ran a number of successful strikes and wrote the unauthorized history of the CAWIU for the Federal Writers Project, though the work would never be published. The present collection was compiled by Frank Thibault, a close friend of Chaffee's, who appears to have been in possession of the manuscript.

Chaffee's poems would never be published in a trade edition, though two small self-published collections appear in

OCLC, the more substantial having been issued in 1994 by Chaffee's widow Veolan under the title *Swan Songs from a Crow's Nest: Rhymes of a Waterfront Worker and Other Things*.

\$1,250.





**55. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
DREISER, Theodore; Jaroslav and Karel
Krausové, trans.**

Sestra Carrie: Román [Sister Carrie].

Praha: Čin, 1931. First Czech Edition. Two volumes (18.5cm.); publisher's cloth in white photo-montaged dust jackets printed in green and brown, black topstains, original card slipcase; 309, 301pp. Tiny chip mid-spine of second volume, a hint of shelf wear, else a Fine, exceptionally fresh set.

Quite a lovely example of Czech avant-garde photomontage design. Unfortunately, the publisher Čin would not provide artist attribution in its colophons, though the style is reminiscent of the surrealist book designer "Toyen" (Marie Čermínová). OCLC locates one copy of this edition in North America as of April 2019 (Penn).

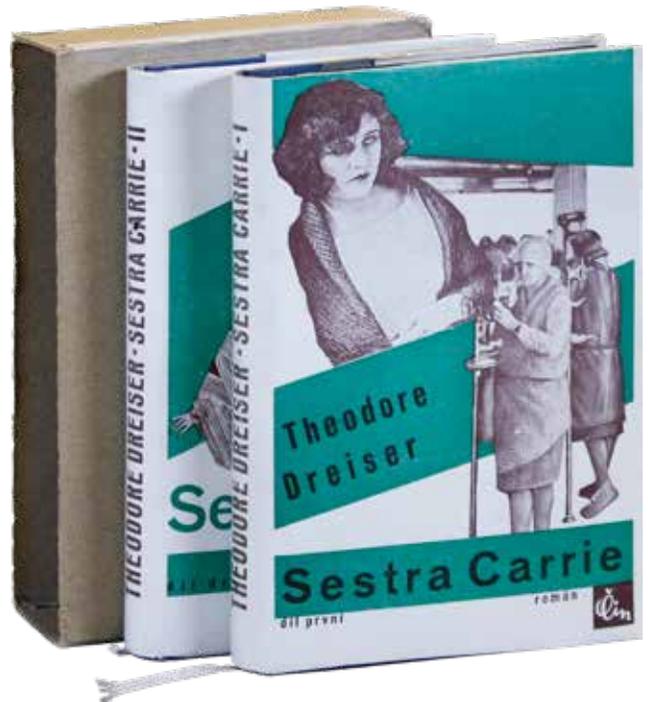
\$450.

**56. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
DREISER, Theodore; Marta Trojanová, trans.
Finančník: Román [The Financier].**

Praha: Čin, 1932. First Czech Edition. Two volumes; octavos (18.5cm.); publisher's cloth in white photo-montaged dust jackets printed in red and black, dark blue topstains, in original card slipcase; 311, 319pp. Light shelf wear at top jacket extremities, else a Near Fine, exceptionally fresh set.

Another exceptional avant-garde design from the Prague publisher Čin, the jacket similarly unattributed but possibly by "Toyen." No copies in North America according to OCLC as of May, 2019.

\$450.



**57. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
MASEREEL, Frans; Romain Rolland, foreword**

**My Book of Hours: 167 Designs
Engraved on Wood [Limited Edition,
Signed].**

[Paris]: Se Trouve Chez l'Auteur, 1922. First American Edition. Limited to 600 copies "for America" of which this is no. 28. 12mo (17.5cm.); publisher's tan printed card wrappers; unpaginated; chiefly full-page illus. printed on rectos only. Extremities and spine a bit darkened, shallow chipping along rear spine edge, slightly later ownership rubberstamp to front free endpaper; else a Very Good, sound copy. Signed by the author on colophon.

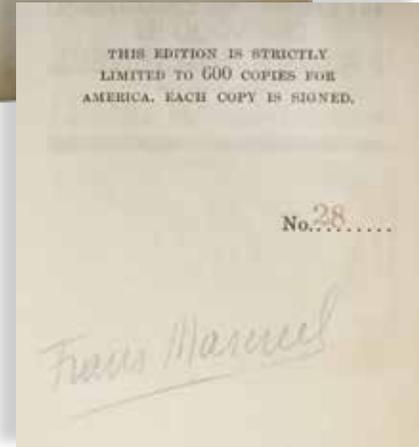
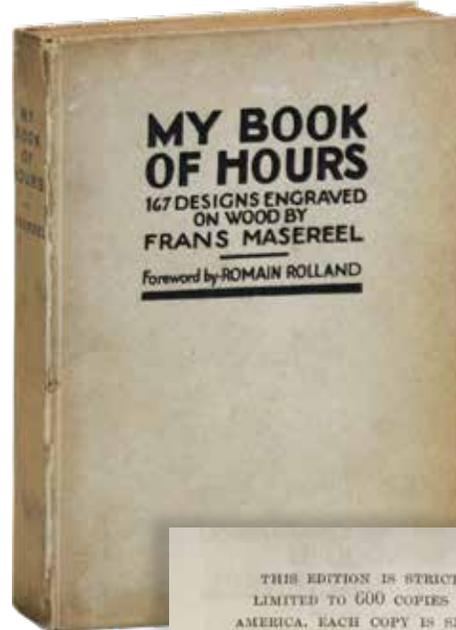
The largest, most complex, and best-known of Masereel's wordless novels, a genre whose popularity he established almost singlehandedly in the years following the First World War. The book was later issued under the title *Passionate Journey*, under which title it has remained in print for most of the past 100 years.

My Book of Hours establishes the dominant and conflicting themes that would animate all of Masereel's work: the extraordinary beauty and energy of modernity; and man's paradoxical alienation in the modern world, especially in the bleak interwar years in Western Europe. Masereel's nameless protagonist seems to navigate the day-to-day of his nameless city with, by turns, despair, joy, and wry detachment. Masereel's own brief introduction to the work lays out its plan:

Everything interests him, everything is new for him, he wishes to know everything, to love everything, and to hurl himself into the stream of life...only to come out wounded, bitter, skeptical...

Romain Rolland contributes a substantial foreword to this edition (this would be replaced in later editions with a foreword by Thomas Mann). This edition also includes the charmingly lewd 149th plate, which was removed from most later printings (see image, right).

\$1,250.

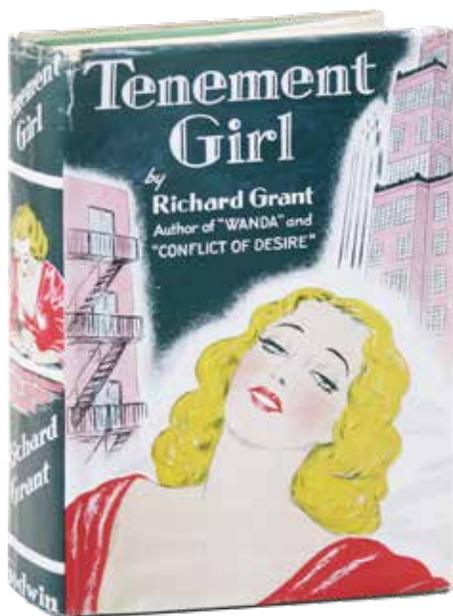


**58. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
GRANT, Richard (pseud. of J. Calvitt Clarke)
Tenement Girl.**

New York: Godwin, Publishers, 1935. First Edition. Octavo (19.25cm); green cloth, with titles stamped in black on spine and front cover; dustjacket; [8],9-264,[4]pp. Mild external wear; dustjacket unclipped (priced \$2.00), and lightly edgeworn, with small tears to crown and upper front joint, creases to flaps, and faint residue from an old-style jacket protector along upper and lower edges on verso; Very Good+.

Pseudonymously-written novel by Dr. J. Calvitt Clarke (1887-1970), a native Virginian and founder of the Christian Children's Fund. Clarke enjoyed a prolific side-career writing pulp and detective fiction between the 1930's and 1950's. *Tenement Girl* centers around the life of Linnea, daughter of a Swedish immigrant and his wife living in Brooklyn. "Linnea is born and develops into a beautiful, fascinating woman...At 15 she is a "problem" child - at 18 she would never take a dare - at 22 she is a typical product of the abandonment of the 1920's" (from front flap). A story of impetuous youth, misplaced love, and lost American dreams. Scarce, with no copies in the trade, and (amazingly to us, given the nature of the publication) not located in OCLC.

\$500.

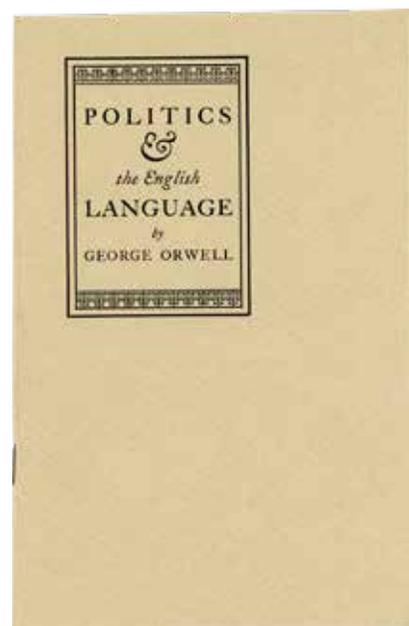


**59. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
ORWELL, George (SNETHEN, Merrill (illus)
Politics and the English Language:
An Essay by George Orwell.**

Evansville, IN: Herbert W. Simpson, 1947. First Separate Edition. 12mo. (17.5cm); beige and black printed wrappers, stapled; [20]pp; illus. A Fine copy.

First separate appearance of Orwell's widely-beloved essay on the depredations of political speech, first published in the April, 1946 issue of *Horizon* (Vol.13, No.76). Among the most widely-read and frequently anthologized essays of the 20th century, "Politics and the English Language" explores the connection between politics and what Orwell described as a general collapse of the English language: "Political language – and with variations this is true of all political parties, from Conservatives to Anarchists – is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind." Orwell bibliographer Gillian Fenwick states the essay was produced as a Christmas keepsake in three different (and apparently simultaneous) issues: 100 copies printed for Herbert W. Simpson, 320 for The Typophiles (as our copy), and 50 copies for the Friends of Paul Bennett. FENWICK C.679

\$500.





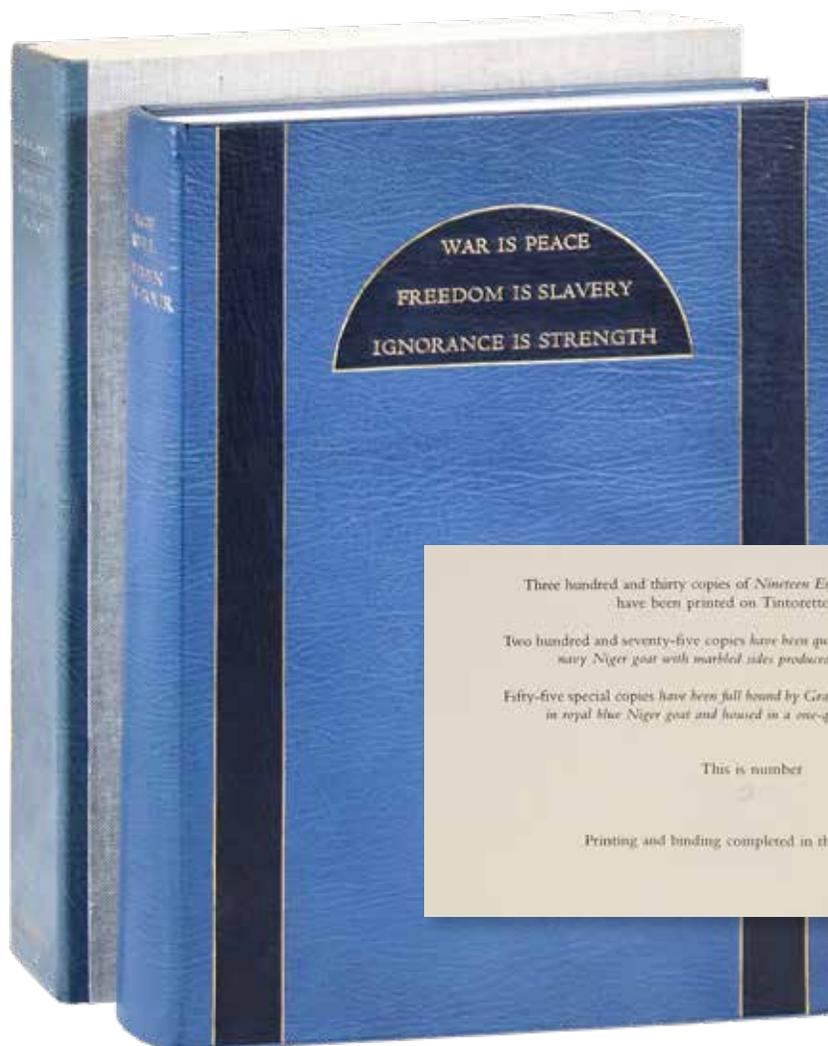
60. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE] ORWELL, George (novel); DAVISON, Peter (editor)

Nineteen Eighty-Four: The Facsimile of the Extant Manuscript [Deluxe Issue].

Weston, MA: M & S Press, 1984. First Edition. Deluxe Issue, one of 55 copies specially bound, this being copy no.9. Small folio (36cm); bound in full royal blue and black Niger goat by Gray Parrot Bindery, with titling and decorative rule stamped in gilt on spine and covers; publisher's original quarter leather clamshell case; xxvi,381,[9]pp. Fine in a Fine case, with the publisher's illustrated prospectus and promotional leaflet laid in.

Handsome deluxe edition of Orwell's towering dystopian novel, reproducing in facsimile the only extant manuscript for any of Orwell's works. The manuscript originated with Orwell's widow, who offered it to a charity auction, after which it ultimately ended up in the vault of the rare book room of Scribner's Bookstore in New York, where it was acquired by bookseller and publisher Dan Siegel, who offers a lengthy preface to this edition. With an introduction and notes by professor and Orwell scholar Peter Davison, who transcribed the manuscript. FENWICK A.12.M8; LEWIS, p.139; BOOKER, pp.208-213.

\$1,250.





**61. [RADICAL & PROLETARIAN LITERATURE]
YEZIERSKA, Anzia**

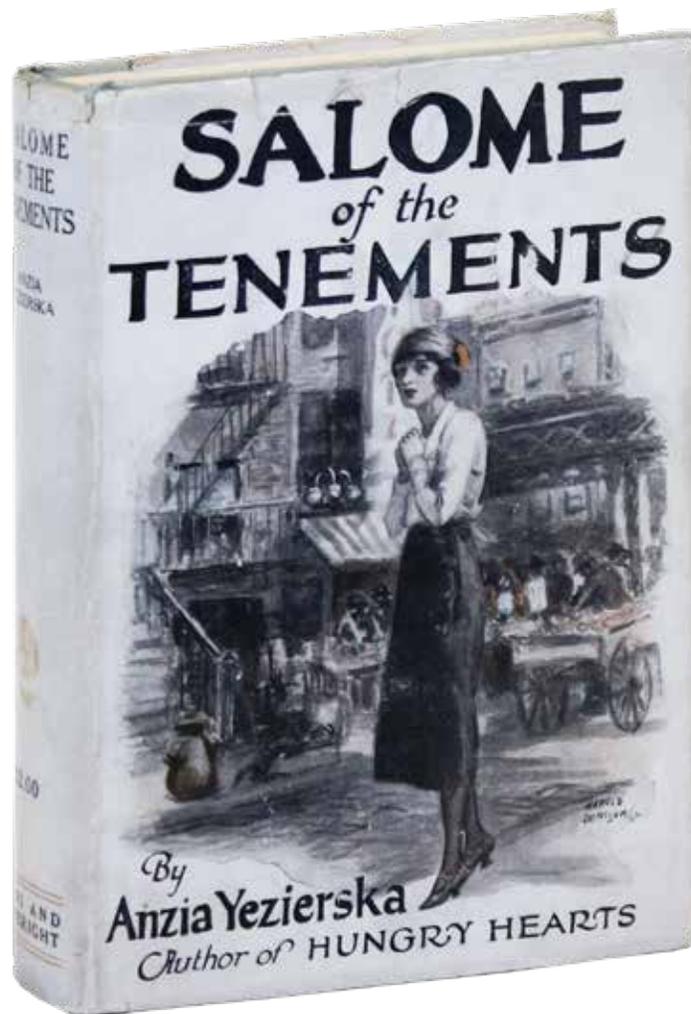
Salome of the Tenements.

New York: Boni and Liveright, 1923. First Edition. First Printing. Octavo (19.25cm); pale green cloth, with titling and decorative elements stamped in black and yellow on spine and front cover; dustjacket; [ii],290,[4]pp. Spine ends gently nudged, hint of sunning to spine, with two small labels to front pastedown and rear endpaper; very Near Fine. Dustjacket is unclipped (priced \$2.00), with some mild rubbing and dust-soil, and several short tears along upper edge; Very Good+.

First novel by Yeziarska (1880-1970), a Jewish-Amer-

ican author who grew up in New York's Lower East Side, after emigrating with her parents from Poland around 1890. The novel is centered around the life of Sonya Vrunsky, a Jewish girl from the slums, who marries a millionaire gentile philanthropist. Yeziarska based her protagonist on the life of her friend, the immigrant activist Rose Pastor, and her fairytale romance with millionaire socialist Graham Stokes; it also mirrors her own failed relationship with educator John Dewey, whom she met while attending Columbia University. Basis for Sidney Olcott's 1925 film adaptation, starring Jetta Goudal and Godfrey Tearle. A high spot of Jewish-American fiction, very scarce in dustjacket. HANNA 3927; SMITH Y-19.

\$2,500.



62. [RADICAL RIGHT & FASCISM - K.K.K.]

[Cover title] Klan Song Fan Souvenir.

[Des Moines: Legg Ptg. Co., n.d., ca. 1924]. First Edition. Slim, narrow octavo (22x10cm.); pictorial card wrappers stapled at bottom edge; [22]pp. printed on rectos only of various colored stock. Small loss at bottom left-hand corner of upper cover not approaching text or image, some soil, else Very Good and sound. Each leaf creased (as issued) to form a fan.

Rare KKK songbook, collecting thirty seven songs, both patriotic and Klan-related. Upper cover adorned with a hooded Klansman atop a white steed; at head of rear wrapper “Klansmen Keep Kool,” together with instructions on converting this pamphlet into a fan (patent applied for). CREW (KU KLUX KLAN SHEET MUSIC) K-2056. Not separately located in OCLC as of May, 2019.

\$450.



63. [RADICAL RIGHT & FASCISM] CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

Notice! Stop / Help Save the Youth of America / Don't Buy Negro Records.

New Orleans: Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans, n.d., ca. 1960s. First Edition. Small broadside flyer (22.5x15.5cm) printed on pink stock. Fine.

Famous circular issued by White Citizens' Council of New Orleans, led at this time by Democratic political boss Leander Perez. About a decade earlier the Council had distributed a similar flyer urging readers not to buy Ford vehicles after the company donated funds to civil rights organizations. This flyer advises readers that “if you don't want to serve negroes in your place of business, then do not have negro records on your juke box or listen to negro records on the radio [...] the screaming, idiotic words, and savage music of these records are undermining the morals of our white youth in America.” OCLC locates three copies as of April, 2019, at UC-Davis, Yale, and Emory.

\$650.



**64. [RADICAL RIGHT & FASCISM -SLOVENIA]
SLOVENSKO LJUDSKO STRANKO / SLOVENE
PEOPLE'S PARTY**

**Izkoriščanim in Bednim. Komunisti!
[To the Abused and Miserable. Com-
munists!].**

Liubljana: Jugosla-
vanska Tiskarna, n.d.
but 1920. First Edi-
tion. Original pictorial
broadside, 51x34.5cm.
printed in black on
pale grey-green stock;
previous fold lines, tiny
chips along extremi-
ties, none approaching
text, else Very Good
or better.

Apparently unrecord-
ed anti-communist,
antisemitic poster
issued by the nation-
alist Slovene People's
Party during the 1920
elections. The two
pictorial elements
depict Leon Trotsky
and Grigory Zinoviev
as rapacious Russian
Communist leaders
responsible for mass
executions and star-
vation. Per the text,
the two leaders were
not only abusing the
hardworking locals,
but going so far as to
sell their land to American capitalists. The concluding
statement warns the people against communists and
Jews who have joined forces against the working class.

In the hotly contested 1920 elections, 73% of Slo-
venia's eligible voters (all men) would participate,
electing fourteen members of the Nationalist party
into parliament, the Communists only winning five

seats. When Parliament met in December of that year,
the Communists refused to take the oath, subsequently
leading to their exile in April the following year under
the Law for the Protection of the State. The Com-
munists would continue to operate underground until
1941, until coming to power and banning in turn the
Nationalist party in 1945.

A scarce and fragile survival, filled with graphic inter-
est, encapsulating many
of the right-wing tropes
that would define
political discourse in
Eastern Europe in the
years following the Bol-
shevik Revolution and
the Civil War. We find
no copies in auction re-
cords or commerce, nor
catalogued in OCLC as
of May, 2019.

We are indebted to
our colleagues Anti-
quariat Dasa Pahor
(Berlin) for research
used in this description.

\$1,500.





**65. [RUSSIAN REVOLUTION - PRECURSORS]
[TSAR NICHOLAS II]**

[Text in Russian] Tsars'kii Manifest:
17-go Oktiabria 1905 Roku [October
Manifesto].

S.-Petersburg': Tip. Uchilishcha
Glukhonimikh' (M. Alenevoi),
1906. 12mo (17cm.); publisher's
yellow wrappers; 16pp. Wrappers
separated but present, stock brittle
with shallow losses and light toning
along extremities, ownership sig-
nature and rubberstamps to upper
cover; textblock disbound. Good
only, though internal leaves remain
fresh.

Scarce and early popular edition
of the *October Manifesto* (also known
as *The Manifesto on the Improvement of
the State Order*) and the only edition
to have been published under this
title. The *Manifesto* was issued by
Tsar Nicholas II as a palliative re-
sponse to the wave of violence and
worker strikes following the failed
1905 Revolution; the document
offered basic human rights conces-
sions and universal manhood suf-
frage to Russian citizens. Though
the immediate effect of the
Manifesto was to curb the worker
revolts, its success was short-lived;
by 1906 most of Russia was back
under martial law and opposition
political parties were being sup-
pressed.

This edition, published by a
Ukrainian (and presumably impe-
rialist) publisher in St. Petersburg,
is unlocated in OCLC, KVK or
COPAC as of May 2019.

\$1,500.



**66. [RUSSIAN REVOLUTION] MARX, Karl and
Friedrich Engels; V.A. Posse, trans.**

[Text in Russian] Manifest' Kommu-
nisticheskoi Partii.

Zheneva: Izdanie G.A. Kuklina,
1903. First Thus. 12mo (17cm.);
publisher's yellow-green wrap-
pers; 48pp. Spine perished with
wrappers and textblock subse-
quently disbound, extremities
brittle and toned due to poor pa-
per quality, several shallow losses
along extremities and gutter edg-
es occasionally touching text; just
Good. At head of title: *Biblioteka
Russkago Proletariia No. 20.*

When the first edition of the
Communist Manifesto appeared
in London in 1848, the piece
was lauded as “a masterpiece
of socialistic thought” (Usher, p.
[109]) and leaders of the move-
ment arranged to have the work
translated immediately into every
European language. However it
would not be until the 1860s that
the first Russian-language trans-
lation, by Bakunin, would appear,
serialized between 1863 and 1867
in the Russian-language journal
Kolokol. The present translation is
the third in Russian, preceded in
1891 by Georgi Plekhanov's (also
Geneva). Vladimir Posse was the
Russian socialist editor of *Zhizn*,
and the present edition includes
his introduction. This edition not
mentioned in Usher (*Bibliogra-
phy of the Communist Manifesto*, in
Papers of the Bibliographical So-
ciety of America Vol. 5 - 1910).

\$1,500.

67. [RUSSIAN REVOLUTION] KUHN, Włodz
Collection of Nine Anti-Bolshevik
Postcards.

N.p. but Charkov [Kharkiv, Ukraine] and Moscow: Włodz Kuhn, n.d. [but 1919]. First Edition. Nine (of a series of ten) color pictorial postcards (9x14cm or the inverse); caption text printed in light blue. A hint of toning to a few postcard extremities, else a Fine collection. All but one card signed, dated, and located in image, (the outlier just signed), chiefly in the city of Kharkiv, 1918 and 1919. Caption text printed in Russian, Polish, and French.

Exceedingly uncommon series of anti-Bolshevik postcards issued during the Civil War, portraying members of the Soviet leadership and army as drunks, juvenile paupers, and simpletons, a “political dispute” depicted as a group of three ruffians in the middle of a hair-pulling tussle and the “President of the Soviet” depicted as a drunk soldier idly playing a concertina.

Though individual cards in the series are occasionally encountered in commerce, it is our experience that complete (or near-complete) collections are both uncommon and hard to assemble.

\$1,250.



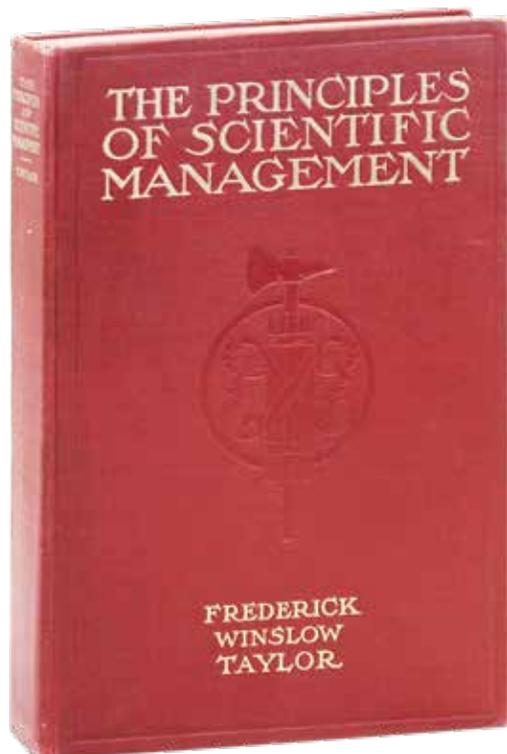
68. [SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT] TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow

The Principles of Scientific Management.

New York: Harper & Brothers, 1911. First Edition. Octavo (22.5cm); publisher's red cloth boards, stamped in gilt on front cover and spine; 144pp. A bright, Near Fine copy, spine just slightly cocked and a hint toned, very faint spotting to textblock fore-edge.

First commercial edition of Taylor's signal work on industrial productivity, the management bible which brought about the overwhelming shift to "piece-rate" manufacturing in the first few decades of the 20th century. Though "Taylorism" per se did not persist past the Great Depression, Taylor's principles remain influential in the industrial realm, particularly his emphasis upon continuous analysis of "best practices" and the importance of technology transfer. A particularly fresh copy of an important book. This trade edition was preceded by a uncommon limited edition printed "for confidential circulation." PMM 403.

\$450.



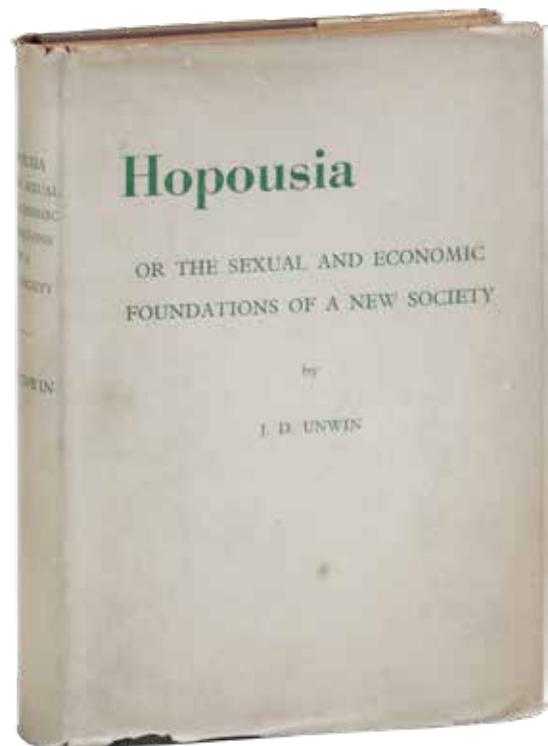
69. [SEXUALITY - UTOPIAS] UNWIN, J.D.; Aldous Huxley, intro.; Y.J. Lubbock, pref.

Hopousia; or, The Sexual and Economic Foundations of a New Society.

London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd, [1940]. First Edition. Octavo (24cm.); publisher's cloth in cream dust jacket printed in green; 475pp.; photographic portrait frontispiece. Light chipping to jacket extremities, shallow tear at bottom of pp. 9/10 not approaching text, else a Very Good or better copy in the scarce jacket. Introduction by Aldous Huxley.

Posthumously published and unfinished sequel to the author's *Sex and Culture* (1934), in which Unwin elaborates upon the hypothesis, established in his earlier work, that the vigor of any society may be correlated to its observance of sexual morality and monogamy. The book is classified as a "non-narrative Utopia" in *The Encyclopedia of Science Fiction* (online resource). BROMER B.59.1.

\$450



70. [SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT] GEORGE, Henry
Progress and Poverty: An Inquiry
into the Cause of Industrial Depres-
sions, and of Increase of Want with
Increase of Wealth. The Remedy
[Inscribed and Signed].

New York: Henry George & Co., [1879 but 1880].
Fourth Edition. Octavo (19cm.); publisher's brown
blind-ruled cloth, gilt-let-
tered spine, floral endpa-
pers; 4,xi,[3],512,[2],4,[4]
pp. Boards slightly rubbed
at extremities, brief con-
temporary red pencil un-
derlining to a few leaves,
else a Very Good or better,
tight copy. Inscribed and
signed by the author on
front flyleaf: "To Wm. B.
Scott, In memory of our
long days in the *Standard*,
and as a token of the
esteem and friendship of
/ Henry George / Jan
21/91." *The Standard*, a
weekly single-tax newspa-
per founded and published
by Henry George, ran
from 1887 to 1890.

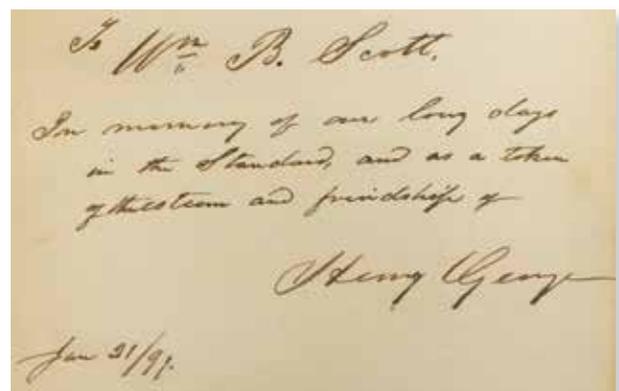
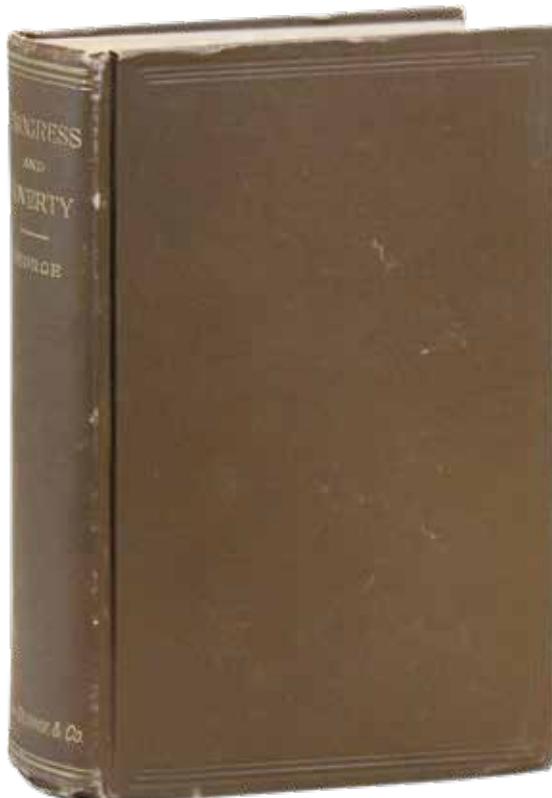
Henry George spent the
better part of the decade
of the 1870's in San
Francisco researching
and writing his magnum opus, much of it based on
San Francisco and California economics during one
of the worst financial depressions the country had
yet experienced. During the writing process George
would consult a number of influential San Francis-
cans, including printer and publisher William Hinton;
John Swett, founder of the city's school system; A. S.
Hallidie, designer of the city's cable cars; and Edward
Robeson Taylor, who would later serve as the city's
28th mayor, from 1907 to 1910. When the work was
completed in March, 1879, George submitted the

manuscript first to D. Appleton & Co., only to receive
the missive that "It has the merit of being written
with great clearness and force, but it is very aggres-
sive." (Indeed, a search of original works on econom-
ics published by Appleton in 1879 brings up only *All
Around the House, or, How to Make Homes Happy*, by Mrs.
H.W. Beecher.) Similar rejections would follow from
Harper's and Scribner's, after which the author de-
cided to publish the work himself, using collaborator
Hinton's plant. George, Hinton, and Taylor set the

type between May and Septem-
ber, 1879, and produce a first
press run of between 200 and
500 copies. A copy was sent to
Appleton, who offered to publish
the work if the original plates
could be provided. The first Ap-
pleton edition would thus appear
in 1880 after which the book
became a massive best seller.

Today, *Progress and Poverty* is
considered "the most influential
of American works on econom-
ics" (Grolier, *American One
Hundred*, 81), and all George
imprints are rare in commerce.
See Kenneth M. Johnson, "Prog-
ress and Poverty: A Paradox,"
in "California Historical Soci-
ety Quarterly," Vol. 42, no. 1,
March, 1963, pp. 27-32.

\$850.



71. [SLAVIC AMERICANA] AVRAMENKO, Vasyli and Ivan Baran (promoters)

Slavic American Festival.

[Chicago]: Bill Posters' Union, [1941]. First Edition. Original large illustrated offset and silkscreen poster (110x71 cm.) printed in red, pink, and blue on white stock; shallow crease at top left-hand corner, Union label rubberstamped

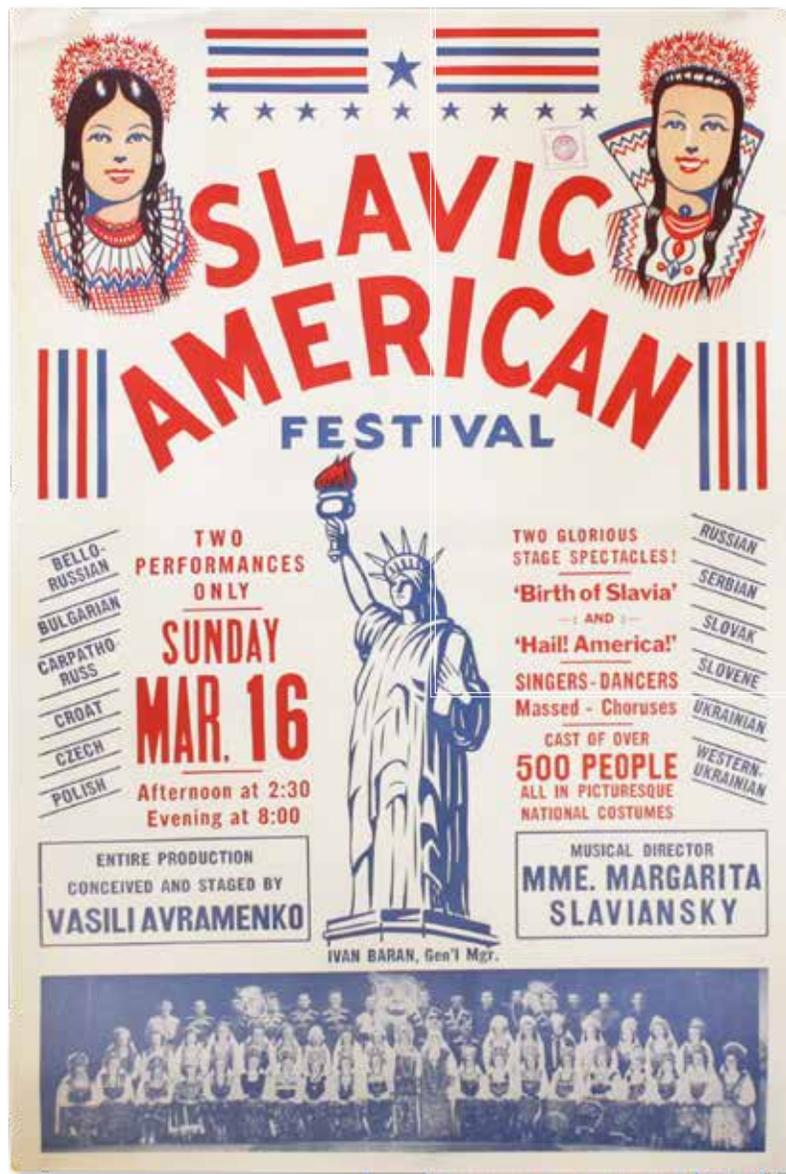
towards center of image, else a Very Good, fresh copy.

Quite attractive and elaborate poster announcing a Slavic music and dance festival held at the Civic Opera house in Chicago on March 16, 1941. Vasyli Avramenko, who conceived of the event, arrived in Canada from his native Ukraine in 1925 to tour North America with a traditional Ukrainian

dance troupe before settling in Manhattan where he ran a popular dance school. The present Slavic American Festival appears to be the second of its kind in Chicago, preceded by similar productions at the Metropolitan Opera and Carnegie Hall in New York in the 1930s; this performance directed by chorus conductor Margarita Slaviansky and managed by Ivan Baran. Poster printed both offset and silkscreen, adorned at head with two young women in traditional

Slavic headgear and attire; the Statue of Liberty stands in the middle of the poster; and at the bottom edge is a group photograph of members of the dancing troupe. Date and location of performance based on contemporary newspaper reviews.

\$850



72. [SPANISH CIVIL WAR] KANTOR, MacKinlay
Heavily Revised First Draft Type-
script of "The Voice of Bugle Ann"
[WITH] First separate edition of The
Voice of Bugle Ann [from the library
of James Strohn Copley].

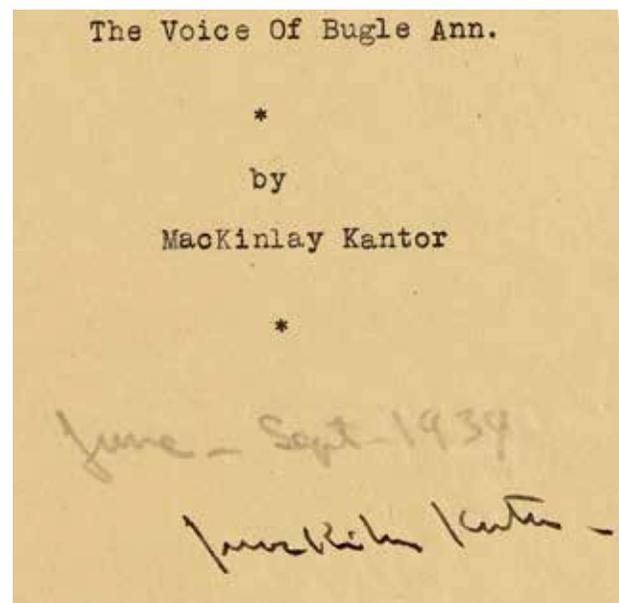
Westfield, NJ and New York: 1934-1938. Collection consisting of the following pieces: Sixty-one (61) typescript leaves (28x21.5cm.) of the original draft of *The Voice of Bugle Ann*, signed by the author on first leaf; [4]pp. typescript essay titled "Original Manuscript of the Voice of Bugle Ann," signed by Kantor on last leaf; five (5) carbon copies of correspondence between collector Benjamin Hitz and his bookseller agent Charles Retz of Retz & Storm; one typed letter signed by Kantor to Hitz; one typed letter signed by bookseller Colton Storm of Retz & Storm to Hitz; one typed invoice marked as paid in manuscript; and a first edition copy of the first book edition of *The Voice of Bugle Ann* (New York: Coward-McCann, 1935), with the bookplate of publisher James Strohn Copley to front pastedown. The original manuscript evenly toned due to varying paper quality, with a number of shallow chips and short closed tears with no loss, several leaves have typescript text on verso, the author having recycled old typescripts on which to compose this novella. Some wear to the book's jacket, else a Fine copy in Very Good jacket. The whole collection housed in recent brown binder and linen slipcase.

Original typescript donated by the author to a 1938 charity auction organized by the League of American Writers to raise funds for the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. Offered with the manuscript, and included here, is a signed essay on the composing of *The Voice of Bugle Ann*, which Kantor claims took him about six days, three in June and another three in September, 1934, the three month hiatus spent working for Paramount Pictures in Hollywood ("I hoped to finish the story out there. But those who have been to Hollywood will understand why I did not"). The story, a tale of a man recently out of prison and his bond with the foxhound Bugle Ann, was offered to several literary magazines, many of whom turned the piece down because "the story didn't have enough wom-

an-interest," or because there were already too many animal stories on the market ("One editor declared that he was over-stocked with animal stories – he had one which they had been waiting for a year to run – I think he said it was about a kangaroo.")

According to his essay, Kantor had never parted with a manuscript before, and while the collector Benjamin Hitz was willing to spend as much as \$150, his agent assured him he would be able to get it for much less. Indeed, Hitz managed to win the manuscript for just \$60 despite what appears to have been something of a rowdy auction as described by Colton Storm of Retz & Storm: "It was the first auction I ever attended at which the bidders were able to dine, wine, and bid simultaneously." Among the glitterati present were film star Frances Farmer ("even better-looking than in the movies"); pro-labor actor (and later HUAC victim) Lionel Stander, acting as auctioneer; and Mark Blitzstein, there "to cheer the flagging spirit with music and follishness [sic]." At the time of the auction, *The Voice of Bugle Ann* was still Kantor's most successful work, having made it through thirteen printings in four years and been adapted into film in 1936. Twenty years later his historical novel *Andersonville* would win him the 1956 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.

\$3,500



(overleaf)

timber. Four of them--Spring Davis and his only son, Benjy, and Calhoun Royster and his oldest son, Baker--were ~~perhaps~~ the most ardent fox-hound men in the county. ~~Although it would never have been~~ ~~conceivable~~. The fifth man was no ~~fox-hunter~~ ^{fox-hunter} at all; he was an ^{new} insurance agent from Wolf Center, and he ~~was~~ had eaten supper at the Davis's, and he was ~~there~~ beside that fire only by sufferance and invitation.

Now he inquired, "What do you mean, Mr. Davis? ~~Just~~ 'Getting sweet.'"

"It sweats," Spring told him, "The fox does. They can smell him better ~~than~~ after he's been running awhile. That's 'getting sweet

Now even ~~his~~ ^{the eyes} untrained ears could detect a faint distraction ^{around} to the common night-sounds--the hush of sleeping forests which is really no hush at all, ~~and the most dispersed confusion exists~~. The sound came from over past the Armstrong place, far past Chill Creek and across the ridge beyond, and it was as eerie and elusive ^{wild} as the calling of geese.

"You'll hear her now," whispered Springfield Davis.

The ~~confused~~ ^{became} ~~hazy~~ murmur a tiny baying: the voices of many dogs, eager and striving in spite of their two hours run.

9 "That's Toul Sector," declared Bake Royster. Bake had been in the army, and all the Royster dogs were named Toul Sector or Border Service or General Bullard or some such name.

"It's not Toul Sector," said Benjy, "Not that nearest voice Calhoun Royster's ~~words~~ ^{words} showed the ^{palms} annoyance which he ~~seems~~ ^{afterly disappointed with} showed at the self-^{assured} assurance of the Davises. "It



73. [UTOPIAN COMMUNITIES - BROOK FARM] RIPLEY, George

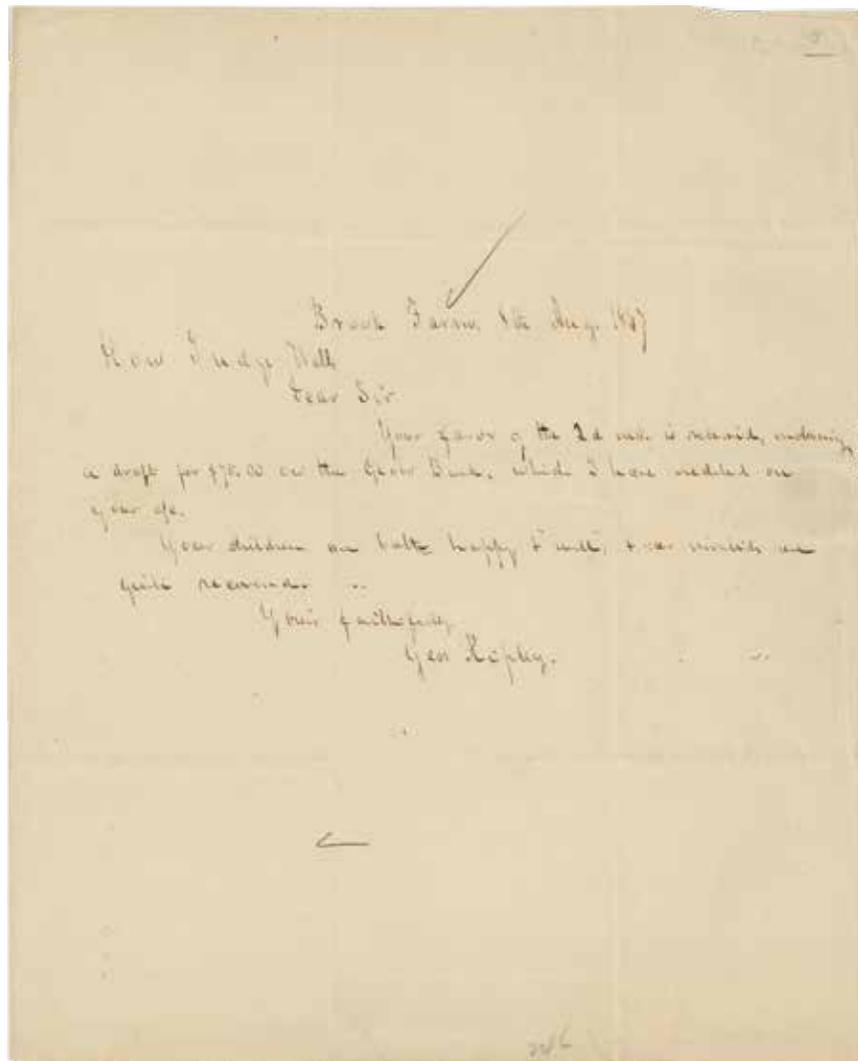
Autograph Note, Signed, Addressed to Judge Daniel Wells.

Brook Farm, West Roxbury, MA: 8th Aug. 1847. Autograph note (approx. 40 words), signed, on cream bifolium, integral postal cancel with remnant of wax seal. Previous folds, else Very Good and fresh.

Short note addressed to Greenfield, Massachusetts, lawyer Judge Daniel Wells (1791 -1854), whose children were educated at Ripley's Fourierist utopian community Brook Farm in West Roxbury, founded

by Ripley and his wife Sophia in 1841. The first few lines regard \$73 received from Wells and concludes "Your children are both happy & well, & our invalids are quite recovered." One of Wells's children George Duncan Wells, also a lawyer, would be greatly influenced by his education at Brook Farm, whose practices he applied to his work when appointed judge of the police court in Boston, though his career would be cut short by the Civil War when he was killed in action at South Cedar Creek. (See Francis McGee Thompson, *History of Greenfield* (1904), pp. 817-9).

\$850.



74. [UTOPIAN LITERATURE] CABET, Etienne Voyage en Icarie.

Paris: Au Bureau du Populaire, 1848. Cinquième Édition. 12mo (18cm.); contemporary plum morocco-backed marbled boards, spine in five compartments, green morocco spine label, marbled endpapers; [4],viii,600pp. Spine sunned, boards a hint scuffed, else a Very Good to Near Fine copy.

First published in 1840, *Voyage en Icarie* presented in novelistic form the theories of Cabet's Icarian movement in which "society...placed all economic activity under the guidance and control of elected officials and made the family the only other politically influential unit" (Richard C.S. Trahair, *Utopias and Utopians* (1999), p. 199).

By the year of the Revolution of 1848 (and the publication of this edition) there were some 400,000 Icarian socialists in France, a handful of whom emigrated to America to establish the ill-fated Icarian community in Denton County, Texas, Cabet joining them shortly after in 1850. The Texas Icarians suffered; their numbers proved far fewer than they had hoped for after the fall of Louis Philippe and the rise of the Second Republic. Furthermore, most members chose to reside in New Orleans, and the land allotted them was not the million acres they had been promised, but two disparate tracts totaling only 10,000 acres (see Robert S. Fogarty, *Dictionary of American Communal and Utopian History* (1980), p. 147). Upon Cabet's arrival in the United States the group, by this time numbering only about 200, migrated to Nauvoo, Illinois, which had recently been evacuated by the Mormons. After a short

period of relative prosperity, schisms erupted and by 1856 Cabet and his closest followers formed a splinter group, moving on to Cheltenham, Missouri, where Cabet died shortly afterwards. ADAMS, p. 45 (citing this edition, though with variant title page); NEGLEY 175; SABIN 9787 also cites the fifth edition, though with a different imprint and subtitle.

\$450.



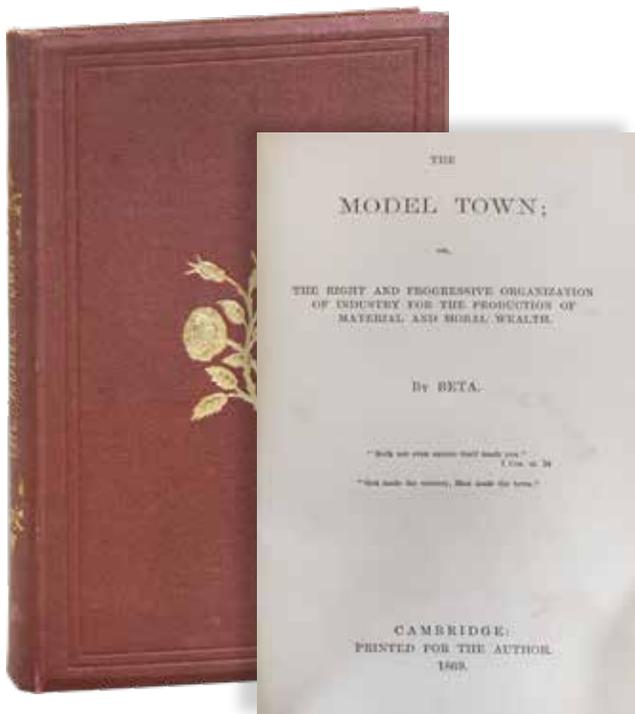
75. [UTOPIAN THOUGHT] "BETA" [pseud Edward Barnard Bassett]

The Model Town; or, the Right and Progressive Organization of Industry for the Production of Material and Moral Wealth.

Cambridge: for the Author, 1869. First Edition. 12mo (19.5cm). Publisher's terra-cotta cloth, lettered in gilt on spine and with gilt floral ornament to front board; 104pp. Front hinge thinly cracked at gutter between pp.4-5, else a bright, Near Fine copy.

A late survival of Fourierist ideas, by a Congregational minister of Warwick, Mass. Bassett lays out the physical, political and moral dimensions of the ideal Christian associationist community; his key points are co-ownership of property, with shares apportioned in proportion with each member's investment; equal rights for men, women and children, based on the individual's ability to labor; and equal division of profits among any who have labored on behalf of the community. Infrequent in commerce, especially in such nice condition. EGBERT II:97.

\$400

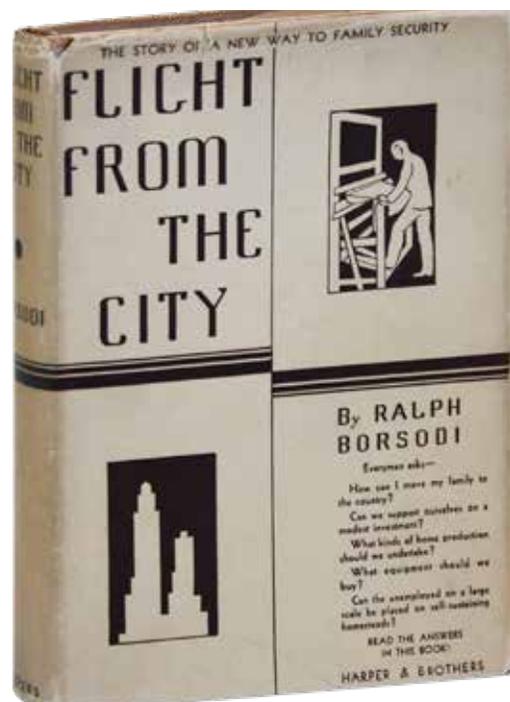


76. [UTOPIAN THOUGHT] BORSODI, Ralph Flight from the City: The Story of a New Way to Family Security.

New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1933. First Edition. Octavo (21cm.); publisher's cloth, red printed paper labels mounted to upper cover and spine, in tan pictorial dust jacket; xv,[3],194pp; photographic frontispiece, five leaves of plates, including photographs and maps. Shallow chipping along top extremities of spine, spine a bit toned, foxing to top textblock edge, else Near Fine in Very Good jacket.

One of Borsodi's full-scale works calling for a return to agrarian homesteading and human-scale technologies. Written at the height of (and as a direct attack on) the influence of the rhapsodists of the "Machine Age," *Flight from the City* is a prescient and scathing indictment of 20th-century industrial consumerist society and its attendant evils. Borsodi's theories later found expression in his utopian lifestyle experiment "The School of Living," which would exert a major influence on the post Vietnam-era "back-to-the-land" movement. Extremely uncommon in dustwrapper.

\$500



77. [UTOPIAN THOUGHT] BRISBANE, Albert and Osborne Macdaniel, eds.**The Phalanx; or, Journal of Social Science, Devoted to the Cause of Association or a Social Reform and the Elevation of the Human Race [later subtitle "Organ of the Doctrine of Association" [Collection of Nine Issues plus the rare Prospectus].**

New York: J. Winchester, 1843-1845. First Edition. Nine issues and one broadsheet; quartos (approx. 30.5cm.); publication sequence as follows: Vol. 1, nos. 1, 3-7, 21-23 (October 5, 1843 - May 28, 1845); earliest six issues and prospectus disbound from larger volume, latter three issues in self-wrappers as issued; all issues with horizontal mail fold; soil, toning, and mild foxing to a few issues, most notably no. 3; fore-edges of last three issues rather ragged, else Good, sound collection.

Representative sampling of this important Fourierist journal, founded by Albert Brisbane with the aim of explaining "the system of universal Association or principles of a new Organization of Society, discovered by Charles Fourier" (from the prospectus). The title would change Much of the content of early issues consisted of translations from Fourier's works, as well as reprints of articles first published in the Paris and London Fourierist journals the *Democratie Pacifique* and *London Phalanx*. Among the contributors were Horace Greeley, founder in 1840 of the New York *Tribune*; Christian socialist William H. Channing; abolitionist and women's rights activist Lydia Maria Child; journalist and Fourierist Parke Godwin; British social theorist Harriet Martineau; and founder of Brook Farm George Ripley.

The earliest issue of the *Phalanx*, published in early October, 1843, appeared shortly after the founding, by Brisbane and Greeley, of the North American Phalanx, a Fourierist utopian commune in Colts Neck Township, New Jersey, forty miles from New York City. A brief prospectus for the commune appears at the end of no. 1, promising that "Temporary buildings will be erected as soon as possible... There



are some persons now on the land, and during the fall, crops of grain will be seeded, and preparations made for gardening next season, by the planting of asparagus, strawberry beds, &c., setting out peach and apple orchards &c." By the following year the Colts Neck Phalanx, the most successful of the thirty Fourierist communes established in the United States, housed about a hundred people and would survive more than a decade before a fire wiped out the mill and all its contents, leaving the community \$30,000 in debt. While the North American Phalanx receives frequent attention in this publication, the founding and progression of other such communes are also chronicled, including the Ontario Phalanx, Brook Farm, the Ohio Phalanx, the Leraysville Phalanx in Pennsylvania, and the Iowa Pioneer Phalanx.

This run includes the final issue to be published of *The Phalanx* as such; in 1845 publication moved to Brook Farm where it the title was changed to *The Harbinger*. A highly important American utopian periodical, seldom encountered in commerce.

\$1,500.

THE PHALANX

OR

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Our Evils are Social, not Political,
And a Social Reform only can eradicate them.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUN.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME I.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 5, 1843.

NUMBER I.

WRITERS FOR THE PHALANX.

The following persons will contribute to the Columns of THE PHALANX:—H. GREELEY, WM. H. CRANNING, REV. B. F. BARRETT, F. GRAIN, E. GILES, SOLYMAN BROWN, P. MARONCELLI, E. P. GRANT, H. H. VAN ANRINGE, D. H. BARLOW, MARIA CHILD, MRS. M. S. GOVE, MISS SOPHIA G., and others.

The general management of THE PHALANX, will be under the direction of A. FRANKS and O. MACDANIEL, to whom letters and communications are to be addressed. Letters &c. may be left at No. 5 Mercer St., or at J. S. REDFIELD'S Book Store, General Depot for the sale of Works upon Association, corner of Beekman and Nassau Sts., New-York.

§3- Letters addressed to the Editors must be post paid.

CONTENTS.

EXPOSITION of views and principles in relation to Politics, Industry and Religion.

An Aspiration.

Extract from the Ohio Repository.

Translation from Fourier's Work, entitled: *Traité des Quatre Mouvements.*

Letter from a Clergyman.

The Fourier Convention at Pittsburg.

Notice of "La Démocratie Pacifique."

Notice of "The Present."

General progress of the Doctrine of Association, and Notice of Associations now in operation in this country.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE FRIENDS OF ASSOCIATION.

The first number of THE PHALANX will be sent to those persons who have sent their names as subscribers, and to a great number who have not ordered it. As the paper is published upon very low terms, and we cannot keep and collect accounts, there will be the strictest adherence to the cash system, and we would therefore request all those persons who feel interested in the doctrines and principles of Association, and who wish to become subscribers to THE PHALANX, to forward the amount of their subscriptions, which they will please do free of Postage through Postmasters: we shall take it for granted that those, from whom we do not hear, do not wish the paper, and will therefore not send the second number.

An arrangement has been entered into with the Proprietors of THE HEALTH JOURNAL and INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE, published at Boston, to take its list of subscribers; the first number of THE PHALANX will be sent to each of them, and those who have not paid their subscriptions will please forward them to us if they wish the paper. The articles commenced in that Journal will be continued in the Phalanx.

The second number of THE PHALANX will not be published for one month in order that persons in distant parts of the country may have time to hear of its establishment, and make their remittances. After that, The Phalanx will be published Weekly, if the subscription list will warrant it, but if not, Monthly or semi-monthly numbers only will be issued until a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to issue it Weekly. Upon this plan we can sustain the paper with our present list of subscribers, and in respect to the numbers of the paper it will make no difference to those who subscribe for a year or six months, as we shall furnish them with fifty-two papers in any event, the number which they would receive in one year if printed every week.

We would particularly request the friends of Association in

cities and towns, where there are news-depôts or regular agents for the sale of newspapers, and who may not wish to pay for a year or six months in advance, to call on such news-agents and request them to order THE PHALANX, stipulating to take it as each number appears. If our friends in each place would do this, it would lead gradually to its very general introduction. Those who feel a particularly deep interest in the progress of the cause might obtain lists of names among their friends and furnish them to the news-agents.

Our friends throughout the country will confer upon us a great obligation, and we believe aid the cause in which we are engaged most effectually, by using their best efforts in obtaining subscribers to THE PHALANX. The doctrine of Association has become so widespread, and is exciting such a strong interest in this country, that a paper devoted to it for the purpose of explaining and placing it rightly before the country, is justly deemed of great importance, and we hope that we shall receive a general patronage.

§3- We would particularly request those Editors who are favorable to the cause of Social Progress and Association, to notice our paper, and publish the Prospectus on the Title-page, with terms of subscription, etc.

§4- We recommend subscribers to preserve carefully this and successive numbers of the paper. At the end of the year they will form a handsome volume, when we shall furnish an Index and a new Title-page.

§5- The price will be \$2 per annum, \$1 for six months, six copies for \$9, payable in advance in all cases. Single copies, four cents.

§6- As an inducement to Postmasters and others who will undertake to obtain subscribers, a liberal commission of twenty-five per cent will be allowed, or fifty cents for each subscriber for one year.



78. [WHITMAN, Walt] GUTEKUNST, F[rederick] (photographer)

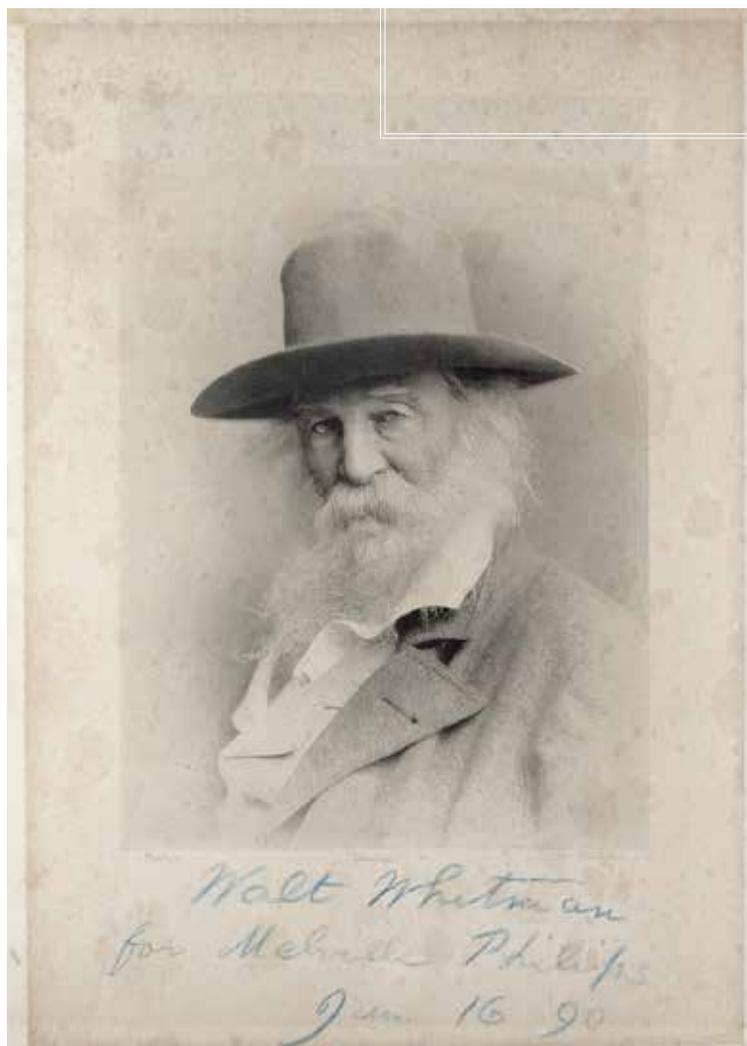
Photogravure of Walt Whitman [Inscribed to Melville Philips].

Philadelphia: F. Gutekunst, [1880]. Photogravure measuring 16cm x 21cm (6.25" x 8.25"), mounted on artboard to an overall size of 20cm x 23.25cm (7 7/8" x 9 1/8"). With presentation inscription by Whitman in blue pencil along lower margin: "Walt Whitman / for Melville Philips / June 16 '90." Slight toning to image with pronounced foxing in margins; lower margin trimmed prior to mounting; mount irregularly

cut along upper edge, with losses to lower corners, and some residue from old matting; a few creases and small stain to mount on verso; Good.

Attractive portrait of Whitman, taken in 1880 in the Philadelphia studio of Frederick Gutekunst, later used as the frontispiece for the 1889 pocket edition of *Leaves of Grass*. This example inscribed by Whitman to his friend and correspondent Melville Philips, a regular reviewer for *Lippincott's* and literary editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. Philips had written an early, favorable review of *November Boughs* (1889), which we presume may have prompted the gift of this portrait.

\$5,000



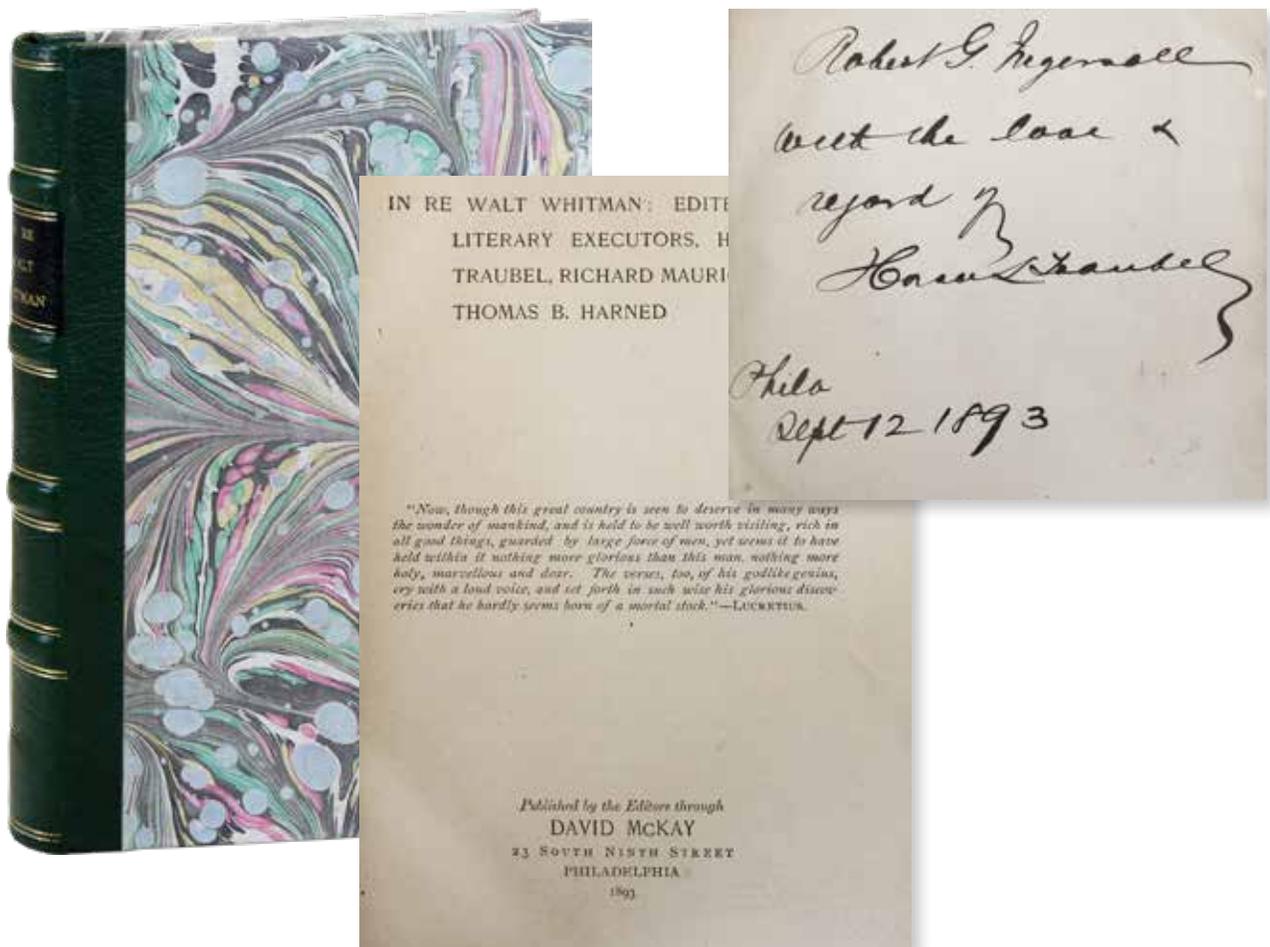


79. [WHITMAN] TRAUBEL, Horace
In Re Walt Whitman. Edited by his
Literary Executors [Inscribed].

Philadelphia: David McKay, 1893. First, Limited Edition. First printing. Edition of 1000 copies, ours one of approximately fifty unnumbered review copies on thin, uncoated paper (see note below). Octavo (24.5cm); attractive modern 1/4 calf over marbled boards; 10,452,[2]pp. Inscribed by Traubel to the prominent American freethinker and journalist Robert Ingersoll: "To Robert G. Ingersoll with the love and regard of Horace L. Traubel," datemarked Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1893. Despite fragility of the text paper, this is a nicely preserved copy, with text just mildly toned at extremities; Near Fine.

Significant association copy of this posthumous collection of Whitman's miscellaneous works, most reprinted from earlier sources but a few original to this volume. Among the original works is the brief essay "Immortality," which recounts a conversation between Whitman and Robert G. Ingersoll at Whitman's birthday dinner in 1890. BAL notes that "...Review copies were printed on thin, uncoated paper and bound in gray-green paper boards...in a copy at Y[ale] the certificate of issue has been changed by hand to Edition 50 copies..." Myerson corroborates but with slight variations, noting advance copies only in unprinted wrappers and citing the Yale copy's limitation statement as having been changed to read: "5 left [of] 50 copies." BAL 21443. MYERSON D24.

\$1,250.



IN RE WALT WHITMAN: EDITED BY
LITERARY EXECUTORS, HORACE L. TRAUBEL,
RICHARD MAURICE, THOMAS B. HARNED

"Now, though this great country is seen to deserve in many ways the wonder of mankind, and is held to be well worth visiting, rich in all good things, guarded by large force of men, yet seems it to have held within it nothing more glorious than this man, nothing more holy, marvellous and divine. The verses, too, of his godlike genius, cry with a loud voice, and set forth in such wise his glorious discoveries that he hardly seems born of a mortal stock."—LUCRETIVS

Published by the Editors through
DAVID MCKAY
23 SOUTH NINTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA
1893

Robert G. Ingersoll
with the love &
regard of
Horace Traubel
Phila
Sept 12 1893



80. [WOMEN - FREE LOVE] WOODHULL, Victoria C.

The Elixir of Life; or, Why Do We Die? An Oration Delivered Before the Tenth Annual Convention of the American Association of Spiritualists, at Grow's Opera House, Chicago, Ills., by Victoria C. Woodhull, September 18, 1873.

New York: Woodhull & Claflin, 1873. First Edition. Octavo (22.5cm.); original side-stitched self-wrappers; 24pp. Wrappers previously separated and expertly repaired, chipping and shallow losses to extremities (none approaching text); a Very Good, internally fresh copy.

Uncommon free love tract, reproducing the text of an address delivered by the notable reformer and suffragist who, the previous year, had been the first woman to run for President of the United States. In the present work Woodhull predicts that in the coming millennium heaven and earth would be united, men and women would be granted eternal life, and the tenets of Free Love would be universally accepted: "She argued that death is caused by disease and that disease is caused by bad

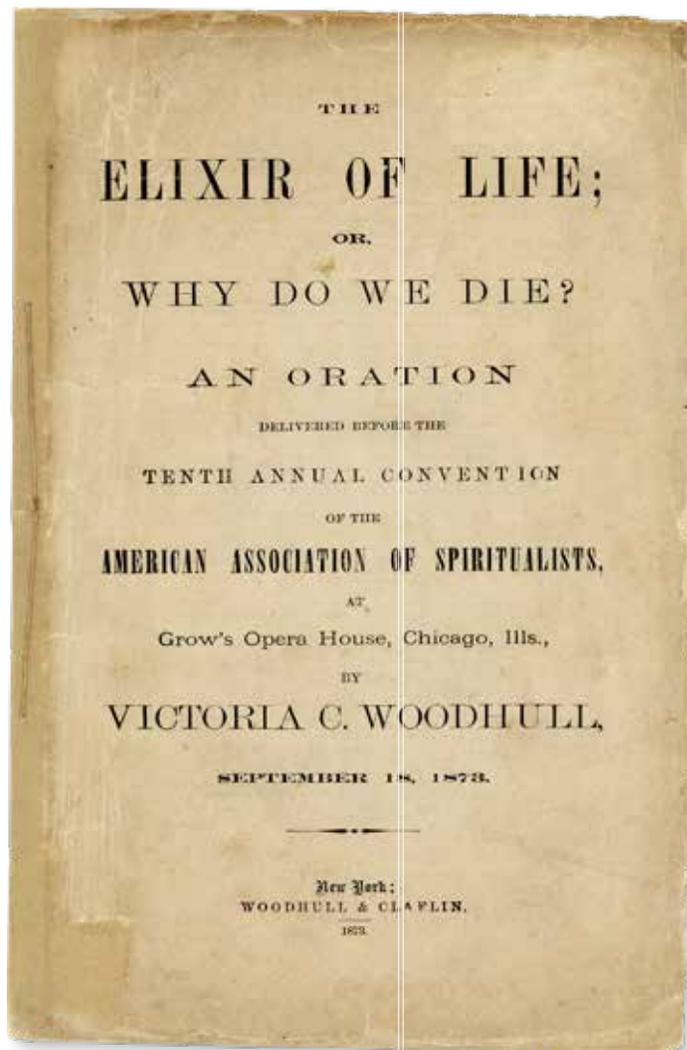
sex; eliminating bad sex will eliminate disease, which in turn will eliminate death itself. With death vanquished, the spirits of the dead will return to earth, where all will enjoy eternity in a utopia free from scourges of illness" (Cathy Gutierrez, "Sex in the City of God: Free Love and the American Millennium," in *New Religions and Spiritualities*, Stephen Hunt, ed., 2017).

Woodhull and her fellow suffragist sister Tennessee Claflin had spent their childhoods passing as mediums with their snake-oil salesman father and it was as a magnetic healer that Woodhull made her first fortune. The two sisters would later make a name for

themselves after being the first women to open a Wall Street brokerage firm, and for publishing under their own imprint the newspaper *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, which promoted women's rights, union labor, Free Love, and Spiritualism.

This pamphlet not unknown institutionally, but highly uncommon in the trade, with no examples recorded in commerce since the early 1970s.

\$1,500.



81. [WOMEN - MENTAL HEALTH] PENGILLY, Mary Huestis

Diary Written in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

[St. John, New Brunswick, Canada?]: by the Author, 1884. First Edition. 12mo (17cm.); publisher's purple printed wrappers; 30pp. Upper cover toned to tan, small loss to rear wrapper, else Very Good, internally near fine.

Secret diary kept by Mary Huestis Pengilly (1821-1893) during six months spent against her will in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1883 and 1884. Six years earlier Pengilly had lost her home and business in the 1877 Great Fire of St. John and relocated to Lowell, Massachusetts, where she began to write a book on health. In the diary she describes her enthusiasm for the subject becoming so consuming that she forgot to eat for a day and a half and followed this with eight days of fasting and prayer. It was in this state that two of her sons found her; when she begged them to leave her locked in her home for the winter, where she would have certainly perished, they put her on a train to St. John where one of her sons found her a place at the Asylum. Once incarcerated Pengilly immediately broke her fast, though she was disappointed and disgusted by the food and care provided at such an esteemed institution: "If I were committed to the penitentiary for a crime I would not be used worse than I am here" (p. 11).

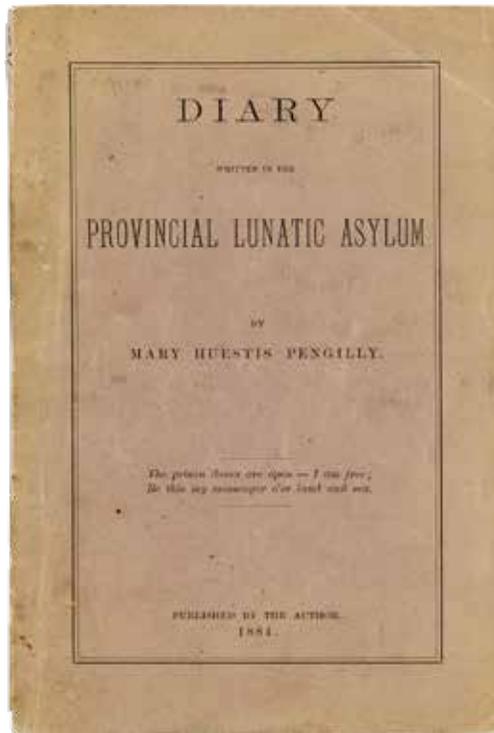
The conditions Pengilly documents in the St. John Lunatic Asylum are uniformly horrendous. She offers a particularly moving description of the ill-treatment of a Miss Short, who "has grown so much worse, she tears her dress off, so they have to put

leather hand-cuffs on her wrists so tight they make her hands swell" (p. 11). Later, Pengilly herself is force-fed by the head nurse: "they held me back and she stuffed soup down my throat" (p. 19).

Though never explicitly deploying feminist arguments, Pengilly makes frequent reference to the fact that her captors are men, and strongly implies that their inability to comprehend or sympathize with her situation results from a predisposition to discount a woman's opinion: "No matter what I say, how earnestly I plead, [Lewis, her son] believes Dr. Steeves in preference to me. If I should die here, he will still believe Dr. Steeves, who looks so well they cannot think he would do so great a wrong..." (p.8). Canadian historians Nérée St. Amand and Eugene LeBlanc place Pengilly's narrative squarely in the context of "the social strictures and patriarchal oppression towards females deemed mad during this time period" (Brenda A. Le François, ed: *Mad Matters: a Critical Reader in Canadian Mad Studies*. Toronto: 2013). While it may be too much to claim "landmark" status for such a little-known work as this, it is without question a significant text in feminist psychology, and a direct successor to the landmark (and much more extensively documented) case of Elizabeth Packard in the 1860s.

Pengilly's incarceration lasted six months. Upon her release (the circumstances of which are unclear) she devoted her life to the reform of psychiatric institutions; in addition to publishing her secret *Diary* she would embark on a multi-year lecture tour of Canada and the United States, telling her own story to raise awareness of the sorry conditions of public mental health institutions in North America. The *Diary* was no doubt sold as a fundraiser at these events. This first edition appears to be unrecorded; we find only copies of the 1885 edition in OCLC as of May, 2019.

\$1500



84. [WOMEN - PREACHERS] [WILKINSON, Jemima] HUDSON, David

Memoir of Jemima Wilkinson, a Preacheress of the Eighteenth Century.

Bath, NY: R. L. Underwood & Co., 1844. [Second Edition]. 18mo (15.5cm.); publisher's full sheep, red gilt morocco spine label; viii,[9]-288pp.; portrait frontispiece. Boards worn; joints cracked but holding, old dampstain to rear cover very slightly bleeding into textblock, some soil to early leaves; Good and sound.

Wilkinson (1752-1819), a Rhode Island-born Quaker and Evangelist, claimed after a long illness to have died and been risen from the dead. Through her preaching she became known as the "Universal Friend," creating a Shaker-like sect that practiced celibacy and poverty on a massive property she named "Jerusalem." Wilkinson accrued vast wealth from her followers and was widely accused of imposture (Howes describes her as "the first religious charlatan of her sex in America"). This work, first published in 1821, attributed to David Hudson (SABIN 33485 and HOWES H-761).

\$500



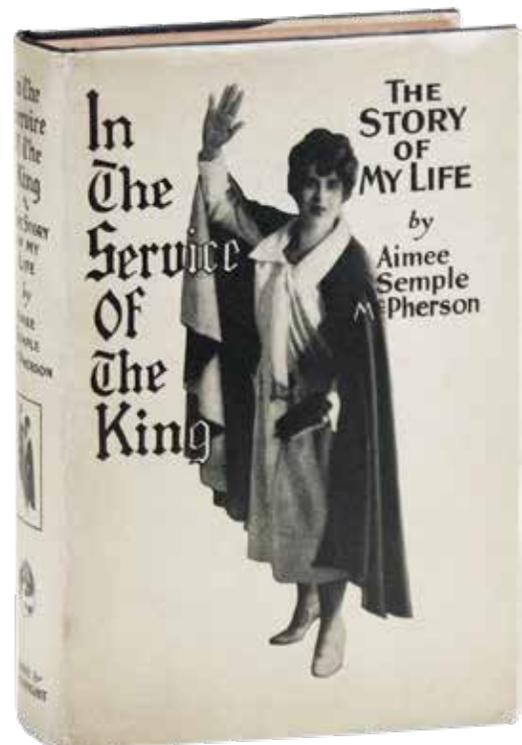
85. [WOMEN - PREACHERS] McPHERSON, Aimee Semple

In the Service of the King: The Story of My Life.

New York: Boni and Liveright, 1927. First Edition. Octavo (19.5cm.); publisher's cloth in tan photo-illustrated dust jacket, red topstain; 316pp.; photographic portrait frontispiece. Cloth gilt a bit dulled, topstain a shade darkened, contemporary ownership signature to front free endpaper, tiny closed tear at top edge of rear jacket panel not approaching text, else Near Fine in a superlative copy of the jacket.

Autobiography of Aimee Semple McPherson (1890-1944), the celebrated California evangelist and founder of the Foursquare Church, best known for pioneering the use of mass media, specifically radio, to broadcast her sermons. The present memoir includes an account of McPherson's supposed kidnapping in Mexico, an event widely called into question by contemporary media, who conjectured that McPherson and her lover had cooked up the story to cover up their liaison.

\$500



86. [WOMEN - SUFFRAGE - OPPOSITION]
Anonymous Author & Publisher

The Woman's Bible - Editor Elizabeth Cady Stanton [...]

N.p., n.d. [ca 1920]. Broadside, 42cm x 24cm (ca 16-1/2" x 9-3/4"). Printed in black on thin white stock, text in two columns between headline and footer. Slight creasing; two small nicks into margins; Very Good. Anonymously-published broadside attacking Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her *Woman's Bible*, clearly timed to suppress public support for ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

Even before its publication in 1895-6, Stanton's *Woman's Bible* was a lightning-rod for criticism, not only from anti-suffragists but also from many within the movement who feared that this revisionist work, which challenged organized Christianity by including feminist interpretations and rewrites of many passages, would offend the religious sensibilities of Americans who might otherwise be sympathetic to the woman's rights cause. Stanton was not dissuaded from her project, however, and included on her "Revising Committee" such prominent freethinkers as Mrs. Robert Ingersoll and Olympia Brown. Much to the consternation of Stanton's critics, *The Woman's Bible* became a bestseller, going into two reprintings within a year of publication. Some have credited the work with ending Stanton's influence in the suffrage movement, but in reality, having reached the age of eighty with failing eyesight and a debilitating weight problem, by 1896 Stanton had already lost much of her authority and seems to have been quite happy to take a reduced public role while finishing her last great project.

The present broadside, written and published by an unknown hand nearly a quarter-century after the *Bible's* initial publication (and long after its era of public notoriety), justifies precisely the fears that drove original criticisms of the work. The author uses passages from the *Bible* to portray suffrage leaders (including Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Stone Blackwell, who in fact had nothing whatever to do with its publication) as godless, profaning radicals who could never possibly be trusted in positions of

political influence: "...the Woman Suffrage Association is the only political body to hold its meetings on Sunday...thus the party today lives up to the theory 'that much injury has been done to the world' by the keeping holy the seventh day'...again and again women are urged to throw off these old superstitions, to free themselves from the authority of the churches, [...] and to stop giving their time and money to support that man-made religion, Christianity." The broadside ends in large type: "This is the teaching of National Suffrage Leaders. Are you willing for women who hold these views to become political powers in our country?" The argument was hardly novel, and it was unsuccessful, as the Nineteenth Amendment was fully ratified in August of 1920. Two or three physical locations in OCLC (Morgan Library and Williams; one other entry probably spurious).

\$850.



87. [WOMEN - SUFFRAGE] STANTON, Elizabeth Cady**Two-Page Autograph Letter, Signed, to Parker Pillsbury.**

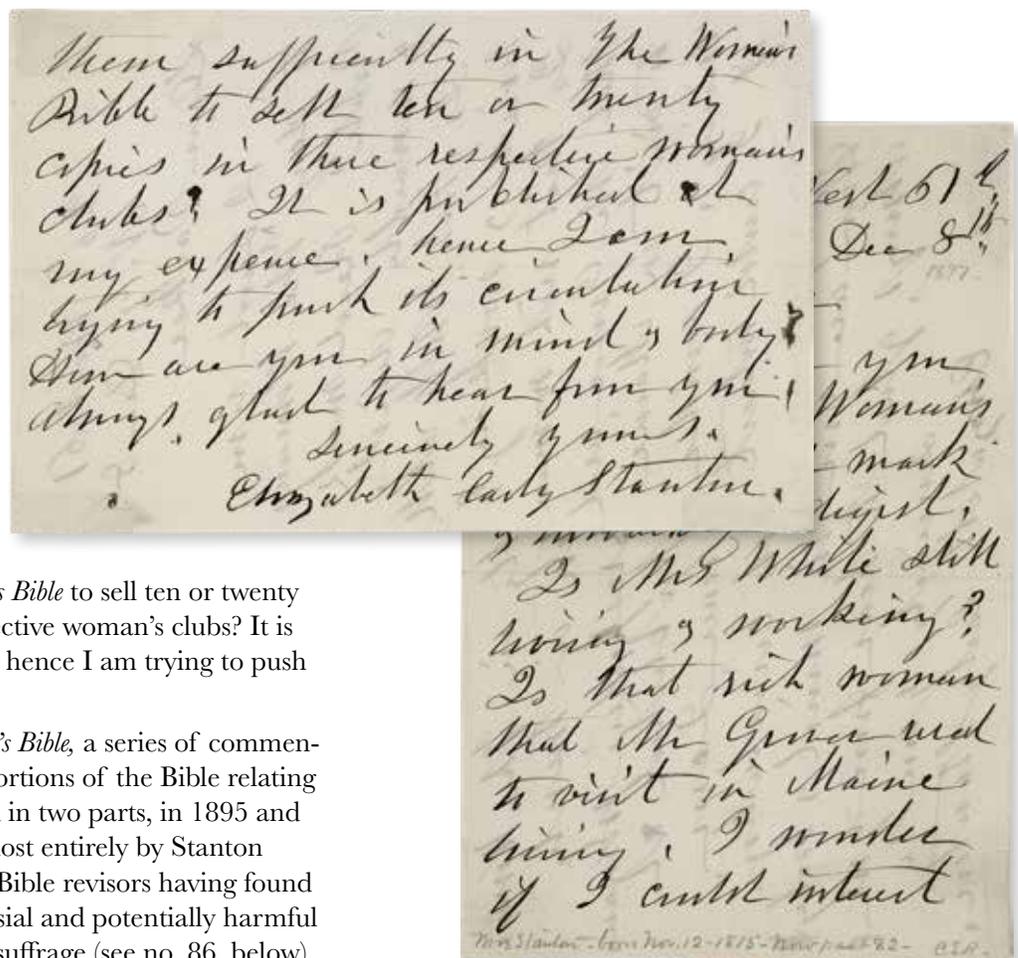
New York: December 8th, [1895?]. Autograph letter, signed, on recto and verso of single cream laid sheet (22x14.5cm.); approx. 85 words; dated 26 West 61st, N.Y., Dec 8th, and simply addressed to "Parker," doubtless being Stanton's friend and fellow-suffragist Parker Pillsbury (1809-1898), who, with Stanton, had co-edited the women's rights newsletter *The Revolution* twenty years earlier. Faint mail folds, small unobtrusive archival paper remnants to two corners from having been previously mounted, else Near Fine and still quite fresh. Brief contemporary (1897) pencil note at bottom edge "Mrs. Stanton - born Nov. 12, 1815, Now past 82 - C.E.R.," though based on contents we would place this letter as having been written around 1895.

Brief but significant missive addressed to Parker Pillsbury, the American minister and women's suffrage advocate, regarding a copy of *The Woman's Bible* she had just sent him. "I wonder if I could interest them [a "Mrs. White" and one other]

sufficiently in the *Woman's Bible* to sell ten or twenty copies in there [sic] respective woman's clubs? It is published at my expense, hence I am trying to push its circulation."

The controversial *Woman's Bible*, a series of commentaries pertaining to the portions of the Bible relating to women, was published in two parts, in 1895 and 1898, and composed almost entirely by Stanton alone, her committee of Bible revisors having found the project too controversial and potentially harmful to the cause of women's suffrage (see no. 86, below).

Clearly at the time of writing this letter the book was still meeting with resistance (thus our estimated date of circa 1895), Stanton turning to Pillsbury as a potential source of influential and wealthy patrons (she inquires "Is Mrs. White still living & working? Is that rich woman that Mr. [illegible] used to visit in Maine living?"). By 1897 the book had become a best seller, though many members of the women's suffrage movement would continue to distance themselves from it. This letter quite significant as a testimony to continued commitment of the aging Stanton, organizer of the historical 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, to the women's movement; and to her continuing efforts, despite initial lack of support, in getting her work circulated. (for background see Tracy A. Thomas, *Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Feminist Foundation of Family Law* (2016), pp. 15 & 223.).

\$6,500

88. [WOMEN'S HISTORY] CHILD, Lydia Maria [Francis]

ALS to Her Sister Mary Preston. 3pp, June 11, 1826.

[Boston: 1826]. Autograph letter, signed "Maria," 3pp. letter, approx. 1100 words, written to her sister, folded, addressed on fourth page to Hon. Warren Preston, Norridgewock [Maine], "Care of Doctor A. Mann, Hallowell, Maine. Politeness of Mr. Waters." Old fold lines with splits and separations along some folds, slightly affecting a word or two. Small hole to blank area of the paper where seal was broken, but text all legible and in a clear hand.

The earliest Child letter recorded in commerce in at least twenty-five years. In a revealingly intimate and detailed letter, Child writes from Chestnut Street [in Boston], just as she is preparing to return to Watertown where she lives with her brother Convers Francis and his wife Abby. She wishes her sister would write more often, though she acknowledges "you are the mother of a numerous offspring, lovely like yourself, and I a poor, isolated spinster." She says she is hoping to send a portrait of herself which she had had done, which she hopes Mary will like: "If it has any fault, it is because the artist has too much genius. He wanted to make a Sappho of me, and to pour over my very ugly face the full tide of inspiration." She mentions that she is to take a large school in Watertown which she does not particularly like, but feels the need to replenish her finances which "this winter's campaign" has much depleted. She also expresses some concern that she must live with her brother and his wife, saying "[r]elations never ought to live together, unless they keep debt and credit like strangers...." Lydia speaks of studying French and drawing so as to better suit herself for a position at a first rate school because she is convinced she will never marry – a prospect she seems to accept as natural, given her personality:

"Just in proportion to my conspicuousness, I have had enemies and friends, and I have deserved them both. Oh, how often I have wanted you to fly to, for advice and assistance. If people knew half the extent of my vehement and impetuous temperament,

they would give me credit for governing myself as well as I do. 'What's done, we shortly may compute, but know not what's resisted;...."

Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) was an author and abolitionist, daughter of David Convers Francis and his wife Susannah. After the death of her mother in 1814, Maria lived with her sister and husband in Maine. She read widely and became a teacher at a local school in Gardiner, Maine before moving to Watertown, Massachusetts in 1820 to live with her brother. Harvard educated and a Unitarian minister, Convers Francis introduced Maria to many leading writers and intellectuals of the day. She published her first novel *Hobomok* in 1824, under a pseudonym, but it gained her permission to use the Boston Atheneum for further research. In 1825, she published another book, *The Rebels, or Boston before the Revolution*, which was well received. Maria taught school in Watertown for three years, from 1825-1828, founding a literary magazine there, the *Juvenile Miscellany*, in 1826. It is considered the first American periodical for children, according to her brief biography in *Notable American Women* [Harvard Univ. Press: 1974].

Later in the summer of 1826, Maria would meet David Lee Child, a Harvard graduate, lawyer and state legislator. They married in 1828 and spent the rest of their lives advocating for anti-slavery causes, women's rights, and Native American rights. Lydia's major work, *An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans*, published in 1833, influenced many others to join in the abolitionist cause. She and her husband also edited the important abolitionist weekly *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, in New York City from 1841-1844.

A truly remarkable early letter in which Child reveals the self-doubt of youth but also the self-knowledge and independence that would propel her later career as a radical and sometimes controversial reformer. The letter is known to scholars; it is included in Meltzer & Holland's volume of Childs' *Selected Letters* (1982), where it is identified as having been in the collection of Walter G. Perry, a one-time President of the Plainfield (N.J.) Historical Society.

\$4,500.

Chestnut St. June 11th. 1826.

Dear Sister,

What with the crowding occupations of pleasure and of duty, I think I have a right to expect two letters for one, from you, this winter, - though you are the mother of "a numerous offspring, lovely like yourself," and I a poor, isolated spinster. I have a million things, which I wish to say to you, every day, - but I cannot put them in a letter - They are too personal, would betray too many secrets, &c. - By the gentleman who will bring this, I hope to send my portrait. I have had much trouble to get ^{it} on board some vessel, with a trusty captain, - but have not yet succeeded. I should have sent it by Mr. Sawtell, had not Abba insisted upon seeing it, before it went; and her gentle wrath is usually of long duration. I hope you will like the picture. If it has any fault, it is because the artist has too much genius. He wanted to make a Sappho of me, and to pour over my very ugly face the full tide of inspiration. Do not openly find fault, if you are disappointed. - It might reach his ears, - and he has all the susceptibility of genius. Do not smile; he is young, unmarried, - and my especial friend.

If you catch any book of mine, I am - sure it will be valuable to you, - for the slightest glance of yours would be so to me. How I wish Mr. Alexander could take a likeness of you and your husband. - All heads of families should leave behind them inanimate, as well as living likenesses.

Do you know that I am very glad Francis is not going to Watertown? It would be the worst place in the world, for him. Such a task is difficult for a

89. [WOMEN - SUFFRAGE] BEECHER, Henry Ward; Horace Greeley, T.W. Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison (et al, contributors)

Consistent Democracy. The Elective Franchise for Women. Twenty-Five Testimonies of Prominent Men [...].

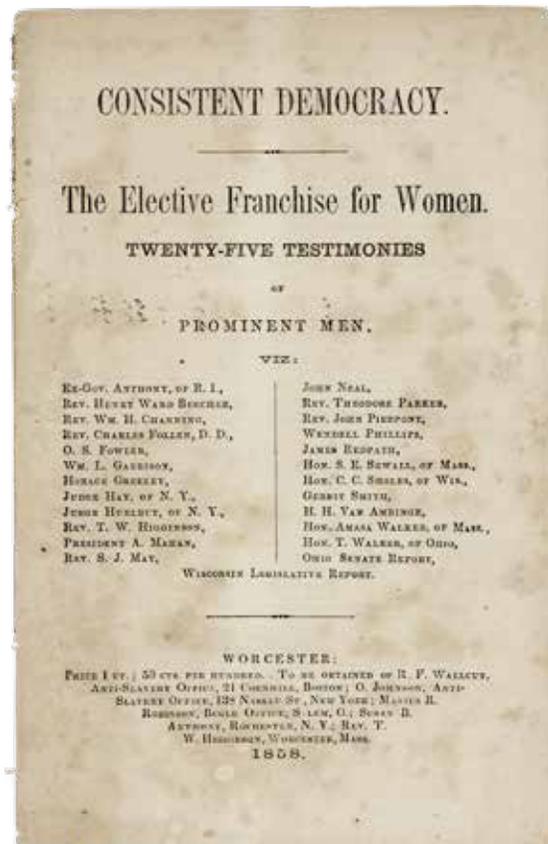
Worcester: To be obtained of R.F. Wallcut, Anti-Slavery Office [&c], 1858. First Edition. Pamphlet, 22.5cm x 14.5cm (ca 8-3/4" x 5-3/4"); [1-2],3-4 pp (bifolium); printed self-wrappers. Removed, with minute stitching remnants at bound edge; moderately foxed; Very Good.

Scarce and early suffrage tract, offering brief pro-suffrage statements from twenty-five prominent (male) figures in the abolitionist movement including Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, and others. Also in-

cludes excerpts from two 1857 suffrage-related Senate reports, from Ohio and Wisconsin respectively. Both Susan B. Anthony and T.W. Higginson are named (among several others) as publishers and distributors of the pamphlet.

A quite early American women's-rights tract. The preponderance of suffrage-minded reformers during the antebellum period were sufficiently engaged in the fight against slavery that not until after the Civil War did the campaign for woman suffrage move to the forefront. And it would be another decade from the date of this pamphlet that Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton would found the National Woman's Suffrage Association. KRICHMAR 1546. Not in Franklin (*The Case for Woman's Suffrage: A Bibliography*, 1913). Four physical locations noted in OCLC (LC, AAS, NYHS, Chicago Hist. Museum).

\$1,750



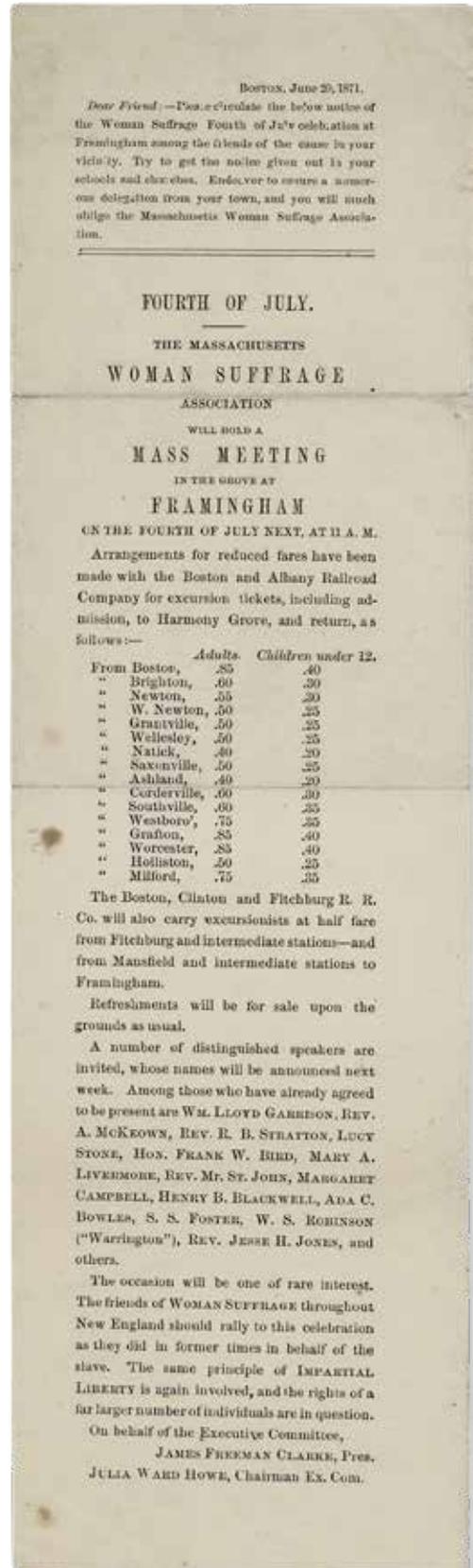
90. [WOMEN'S HISTORY] HOWE, Julia Ward and James Freeman Clarke

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association Will Hold a Mass Meeting in the Grove at Framingham on the Fourth of July Next, at 11 a.m.

[Boston]: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 1871. Circular, ca 30cm x 9cm (12" x 3-1/2"). Printed recto only. Old folds; light soil and toning to margins; Very Good.

Broadside circular, issued two weeks before the event, announcing a Fourth of July suffrage rally in Framingham, Massachusetts. Advertises reduced travel accommodations to and from the event, and includes a partial list of speakers including William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Mary Livermore, Margaret Campbell, and others. The text concludes: "...the occasion will be one of rare interest. The friends of Woman Suffrage throughout New England should rally to this celebration as they did in former times in behalf of the slave. The same principle of Impartial Liberty is again involved, and the rights of a far larger number of individuals are in question." Signed in type by James Freeman Clarke, President and Julia Ward Howe, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Not separately catalogued in OCLC as of March 2019.

\$750



91. [WOMEN'S HISTORY & LITERATURE]

HOLT, L[uther] Emmett

The Care and Feeding of Children:
A Catechism for the Use of Mothers
and Children's Nurses.

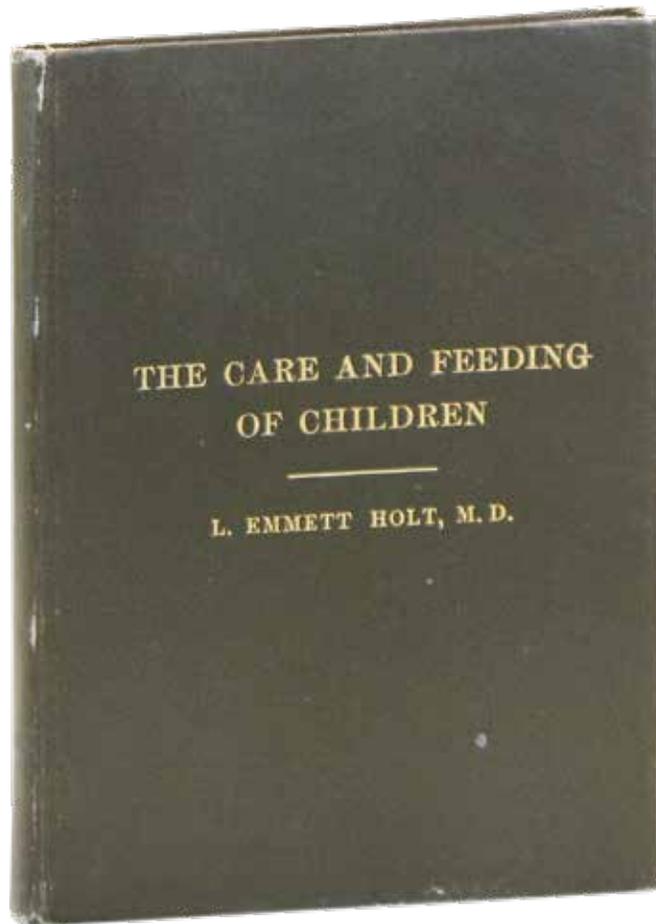
New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1894. First Edition. First Printing. Octavo (17.5cm); flexible dark brown cloth boards, with titles stamped in gilt on spine; [ii],[4],5-66,[6]pp ads. Light wear to extremities, hint of softening to corners, with a faint diagonal tear to rear pastedown; contemporary owners ink signature to front endpaper (Gertrude H. Souther / March 1895), with holograph pencil notes relative to the weight of two babies on rear endpaper; Very Good+.

Hugely influential manual for mothers and nurses by Holt (1855-1924), an American author, physician, and pioneer in the field of pediatrics, who helped shape the New York Babies Hospital into the leading pediatric facility of its time. The book was expanded from Holt's *Catechism for Nurses* (1893), a pamphlet prepared for nursery-maids during their four months training at the Babies Hospital. "The nurses studied the catechism and when they graduated took it with them. There followed requests for copies from their employers and the supply was soon exhausted. It was apparent there was a popular demand for something of the kind. The catechism was expanded, and in 1894 *The Care and Feeding of Children* made its appearance...Probably no one would have been more surprised than Dr. Holt or his publishers had they been told that they were launching a volume

that was to go through seventy-five printings, and which was to be translated into Spanish, Russian and Chinese...The book became the mainstay of many a worried mother and exerted no inconsiderable influence on the profession as well, for the practitioners had to keep abreast of the pediatric knowledge which the mothers possessed" (DUFFUS, R.L. L. *Emmett Holt*. NY, 1940, pp.116-117).

Prior to the publication of *The Care and Feeding of Children*

there existed no standard text for pediatric care in print for laymen or medical professionals. A revolutionary volume, written in clear, simple language, providing an orderly presentation of pediatric knowledge which empowered women to care for their children. A cornerstone work, responsible for "lifting child sickness and care out of the neglect of the past" (see Peter Dunn, "Dr. Emmett Holt and the Foundation of North American Paediatrics." in *Archives of Disease in Childhood - Fetal and Neonatal*, 2000).



Rare in the first edition; we find no copies for sale in trade (May, 2019), with the last copy at auction appearing at the Streeter Sale. ATWATER 1743 (citing the 1895 edition); STREETER 4159; Grolier AMERICAN 100 no, 97).

\$2,000



**92. [WOMEN'S HISTORY & LITERATURE]
[GOLDBERG, Betty, aka Betty FRIEDAN]**

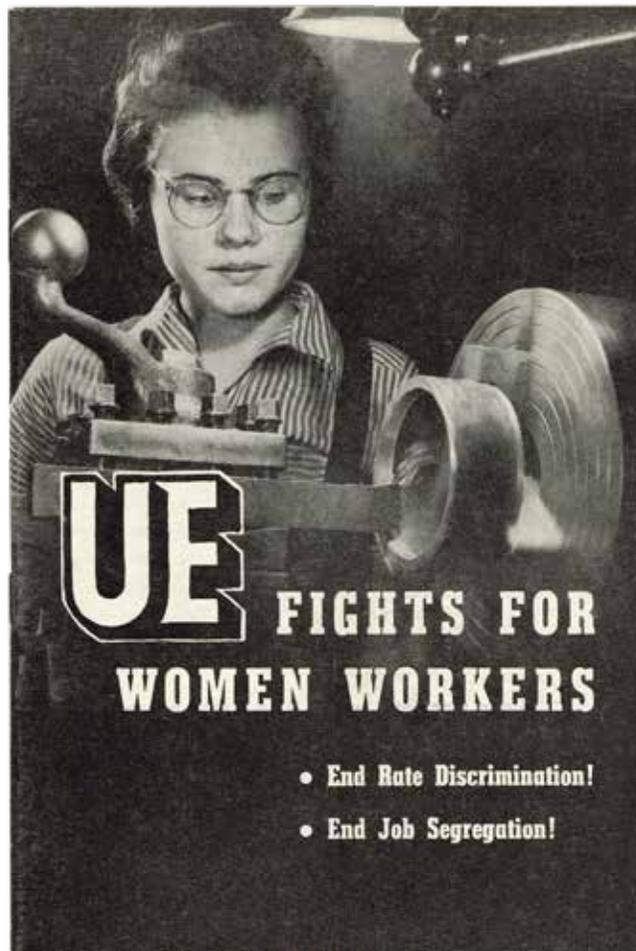
UE Fights for Women Workers: End Rate Discrimination! End Job Segregation!

New York: United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), 1952. First Edition. Slim octavo (21cm); photo-illustrated wrappers, stapled; 39pp; illus. Faint vertical bend at center, else a fresh, very Near Fine copy.

The first of two pamphlets, written and published ten years before her landmark work *The Feminine Mystique*, which comprise Friedan's first two separately-published books (preceded by numerous periodical appearances). Friedan (then Goldberg) authored the books anonymously while on the editorial staff of the

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, at this time among the most radical, old-line leftist trade unions in the U.S. and one of the first to seriously confront the question of workplace equity for women. Though brief, the pamphlet presents a strenuous critique of gender inequality in industry as well as in society at large, presaging Friedan's groundbreaking work of a decade later. The genesis of Friedan's theories regarding gender roles, marriage and women's alienation can be found in this early work, making it one of the foundational documents of feminism's so-called "second-wave," which most critics agree began with the publication of *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963. Scarce in commerce and surprisingly uncommon in institutional collections (OCLC noting 11 holdings).

\$750



93. [WW1] [ROSS, Harold]

The Spiker - Collection of Eighteen Issues [WITH] Yank Talk: A Review of A.E.F. Humor - Trench and Billet [AND] More Yank Talk - A Review of A.E.F. Humor - Trench and Billet.

Aldershot and "Somewhere in France": Enlisted Men of the 18th Regiment Engineers National Army U.S., 1917-1919. First Edition. Eighteen issues; various formats (see below); illus. throughout. Publication sequence as follows: Vol. 1, nos. 4-7, 9-12 (August, 1917 - May, 1918), Vol. 2, nos. 1-10 (June, 1918 - March, 1919). Vol. 1, no. 4, first issue published on foreign soil (Aldershot, Hampshire, England); Vol. 1, no. 5, first issue published "Somewhere in France" (as are all subsequent issues), the two earliest issues published in France in tabloid self-wrapper format, the remaining fifteen issues bound in pictorial staple-bound wrappers; Vol. 2, no. 7, wrappers printed in colors. Condition varies, Vol. 1, nos. 5 and 6 (the only two issues in tabloid self-wrapper format printed on inferior stock) are heavily worn with long closed tears and chipping with some brief loss; Vol. 2, no. 7, wrappers separated; Vol. 2, no. 8, pp. 7/8 separated but present and rear wrapper starting to separate; remaining issues in Very Good to Fine condition.

Offered together with Harold Ross's anonymously edited World War I humor and cartoon anthologies, *Yank Talk* and *More Yank Talk*, both published in Paris by his Lafayette Publishing Co; octavos uniformly bound in pictorial staplebound card wrappers. Light soil, else Near Fine condition.

Though Harold Ross's involvement with the World War I-era (and still extant) American armed services

newspaper *Stars and Stripes* has been chronicled in detail, his role as the co-founder of trench newspaper *The Spiker* is virtually unknown. Prior to his transfer to the Paris office of *Stars and Stripes* Ross and a handful of fellow California newspapermen, all members of the 18th Regiment Engineers, founded *The Spiker*. The first three issues were published in Tacoma, where the regiment was in training before deploying to the European theatre (according to OCLC). Other members of the founding editorial office included Jack Burroughs, who would remain a co-editor until the final issue (Vol. 2, no. 11, not included in this

collection); Louis E. Breton, whose illustrations would adorn the majority of the later issues; and Patsy Carroll, whose illustrations are also featured prominently throughout the collection. "H.W. Ross" would appear as co-editor through Vol. 1, no. 8; a note appearing two issues later explained that he had been transferred to the Press Division of the Intelligence Department (when his involvement with *Stars & Stripes* began). It would have been during his two-year tenure in Paris with *Stars and Stripes* that Ross published *Yank Talk*, whose success led him to immediately issue a second such volume, *More Yank*

Talk – though Ross's hand in the enterprise appears to have gone almost entirely unnoticed save by his friend James Thurber, who mentions in passing Ross's financial success with *Yank Talk* in a much later private letter (see *The Thurber Letters* (2007), p. 685). Whether Ross left his stamp on *The Spiker* or vice versa, the literary quality of the contributions, the generous use of cartoons, and the attractive cover illustrations show a clear connection to his greatest achievement, the co-founding of *The New Yorker* in 1925, for which he served as Editor-in-Chief until his death in 1951.

\$2,500



The Spiker

The Spiker

JULY

The Spiker

MAY 1918

Dedicated to
The Three First-
American Soldiers
Killed
Facing the Enemy
November 3, 1917.



YANK TALK



A REVIEW
OF A.E.F.
HUMOR -
TRENCH AND BILLET
PRICE, ONE FRANC

The Spiker



THE SPIKER

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

Vol. 1 - N° 6 NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

CINCINNATI THINGS LAUGH
FIRST FRANC "SPIKER"
Here's another number for the first issue of being the first paper published in America from France - "The Spiker" - at ...
SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS
The American soldiers in France ...
LET'S SEE DUTY FREE
The American soldiers in France ...
LET'S SEE DUTY FREE
The American soldiers in France ...

The Spiker

MARCH 1918



It is hard to have a Englishman ...
MY PRAYER
While I am in the world ...



It is hard to have a Englishman ...
MY PRAYER
While I am in the world ...



It is hard to have a Englishman ...
MY PRAYER
While I am in the world ...

The Spiker

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE



Christmas Edition.

Thanksgiving
PRICE, ONE FRANC

94. [WORLD WAR II - P.O.W. CAMPS - COLORADO] [Ofw. Albrecht, ed]

Die PW Woche. Stimmen aus Lager U. Heimat. [Run of 52 Issues, August 1943- August 1944].

Camp Carson, Colorado: 1943-44. First Edition. First printings (but three; see note below). Fifty-two individual weekly issues spanning the first year of publication; Side-stapled sheets; mimeographed; most issues ca 20pp. Illustrated. Issue for 1/1/1944 lacking final page. Run lacking no. 46 (July 1, 1944) and 51 (August 1, 1944), but including Prospectus (Aug. 14, 1943) and Christmas issue (both unnumbered). Mild toning to text; printing uneven in spots; final pages for several issues have become detached but are present. Overall in an exceptional state of preservation given the mode of production and quality of materials. Early issues attribute “verantwortlich fuer Gesamtinhalt” (responsibility for all content) to an Oberfeldwebel [i.e. Corporal] Albrecht, of Company 8; later issues state that the paper was produced in the printing room (“geschaeftszimmer”) in Baracks 4705, Camp II. According to the printed colophon, print runs began to exceed 2000 copies beginning with number 8. NOTE: Prospectus and nos. 1-2 are labeled in print “Sonderdruck” and “Nachdruck” respectively; they must be exceedingly early reprints, as paper and printing ink appears contemporary with the remainder of the run.

A remarkable and exceedingly rare German-language prison camp newspaper, issued from 1943 to 1945 by German prisoners of war at Camp Carson, near Colorado Springs. The first German prisoners began arriving at Camp Carson in the summer of 1943; most were remnants from Rommel’s Afrika Corps, hand-chosen by Rommel from well-educated civilian ranks – one historian has described them as “disciplined, arrogant, proud, and primarily young” (see Allen Paschal, “The Enemy in Colorado: German Prisoners of War, 1943-46” in *Colorado Magazine*, Mar-Apr 1979). Such qualities are evident in the pages of *Die PW Woche* – though clearly produced under primitive conditions, the newspaper is surprisingly sophisticated, including substantial articles, illustrations, crossword puzzles, even a

weekly “pin-up” girl (reproduced from demi-riqué line illustrations, presumably by the aforementioned Albrecht). Content ranges from sentimental paeans to the Fatherland to descriptions of local scenery, reportage on camp sporting events, and imaginative works of fiction and poetry by prisoners. Paschal writes:

POWs...marveled at the beauty of the countryside, especially the Rocky Mountains...in addition, place names of the communities interested the POWs...they wrote of Boulder, Fraser, Deadman Mountain...the rivers of Colorado were compared with the Mississippi ... the Columbine, the Colorado state flower, was explicitly defined and illustrated. Thus, the publications were a form of education, containing valuable information for the prisoners.

Though Paschal contends that such POW newspapers were “not political in content...and primarily concentrated on amusing the captives,” *Die Woche* was far from neutral in its subject matter. Most issues for example include war news, heavily slanted towards German victories; the issue for April 15th, 1944 replaces the weekly pin-up girl with a graphic birthday tribute to the Fuehrer; and the issue for March 11th of that year features an ornate cover commemorating “Heldengedenktag,” the German Memorial Day which, under the Nazis, became a significant propaganda event celebrating the accomplishments of the Axis. If not overtly political, *Die Woche* clearly retained an unapologetic patriotism and confidence in the ultimate triumph of The Fatherland, within the limits of censorship (beginning in 1944, each issue bore the statement “Gesamtinhalt ist durch die Zensur genehmigt” (“all content is approved by the censor”).

A truly rare American newspaper and an important record of WW2 homefront culture in the West. Our experience suggest that finding even single issues of these ephemeral publications is rare; finding a nearly unbroken year-long run, unheard of. OCLC gives no physical locations for the paper under this or its successor title (*Lager-Rundschau*). A run of issues at the Nationalbibliothek appears to be photocopied. According to the Library of Congress, publication continued until 1946, with a total of about 130 issues appearing over that time under two titles. LOC holds only microform copies, as do two other North American institutions (NYPL, PA State Library).

\$12,500.



• Probeausgabe • 14.8.1943 • Erscheint



STIMMEN AUS L



STIMMEN AUS LAGER U. HEIMAT

• 25. Ausgabe • 27.11.1943 • Erscheint wöchentlich • Preis 15 Pf. um 30 Pf.

SEI STOLZ
DASS DU EIN DEUTSCHER BIST



FEST:



Kriegs-
Weihnacht
1943.

• 26. Ausgabe • 11.1.1944 • Erscheint wöchentlich • Preis 15

HELDENGEDENKTAG

Sehe du dich o Vaterland und zähle nicht die Toten
Dir ist lobes nicht einer zu viel gefallen!



POLEN-NORWEGEN-FRANKREICH-BALKAN
RUSSLAND-AFRIKA-ITALIEN





95. [WW2 - IRAQ] HASSAN, Faik (Faeq)

If You Plant, You Will Win.

[Baghdad ca. 1943-44]. Original lithographed poster in five colors on beige stock, measuring 56.75cm x 72.75cm (22.25" x 28.5"). Signed "FAIK H" (in plate) at lower left corner. Two old folds smoothed out, trivial wear to intersection of folds at center, with a handful of short marginal tears and attendant creases; unbacked; Very Good+.

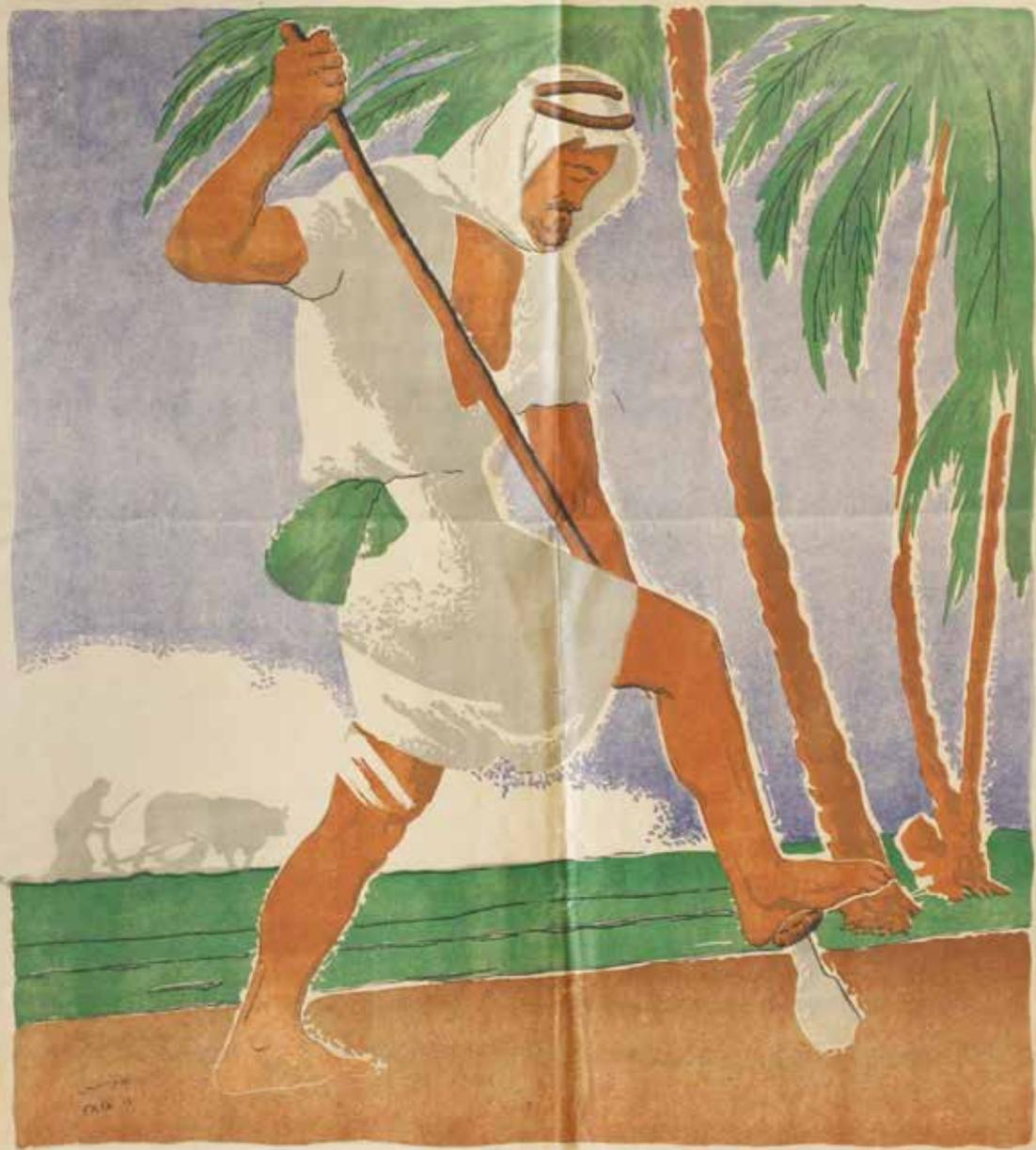
Superb example of this agricultural-themed wartime propaganda poster designed by Iraqi painter Faeq Hassan (1914-1992), widely heralded as "the father of Iraqi modern art." Born poor in Baghdad, Hassan showed an early aptitude for art. When he was 12 he visited his uncle, a gardener in the royal palace for King Faisal I; when the King saw his drawing of a horse drinking from a river, he recognized his talent instantly, and offered him a scholarship. Faisal died in 1933, while Hassan was still in high school, though his successor, King Ghazi, carried out his father's will and send him to the *École des Beaux-Arts*, Paris, in 1935. After returning from Paris Hassan founded *Al-Ruwad* (The Pioneers Group), a group

of Iraqi artists who eschewed the traditional studio atmosphere; while engaging with nature, and choosing the chronicle the daily realities of Iraqi life through their art, the group played a critical role in bridging the gap between heritage and modernity.

Little scholarship exists regarding Hassan's activities or artistic output during World War II, though the present example suggests he put his talents to some use creating home front propaganda after the Anglo-Iraqi War. The poster depicts a male laborer in traditional garb, digging in a field with a bag of seeds tied at his waist, beneath the slogan "If You Plant, You Will Win," flanked by twin V's. Despite the traditional Iraqi setting, the message is similar in tone to the American propaganda campaign encouraging the populace to plant victory gardens to help the war effort. A notably early work by Hassan, and a rare survival, with no examples found in the auction record, and none found in the holdings of any OCLC member institution. For background see: "Profile: Faik Hassan." *Al Jazeera*, 30 October, 2005.

\$7,500

٧ انزع تنصير ٧



INDEX



- Africa: 1
 African-Americana: 2-15, 39, 63
 America Latina: 16-17
 Anarchism: 18-24, 26-27, 42, 45
 Anti-Catholicism: 25
 Art & Graphics: 8, 12, 15-17, 25, 33, 39-40, 42, 50, 56-57, 64, 67, 71
 Autographs & Manuscripts: 4, 6, 12, 30, 33-35, 38-39, 50, 57, 70, 72-73, 78-79, 87-88
 Baltimore: 15
 Black Arts Movement: 12
 Black Panthers: 13
 Bonus Army: 128
 Bronx: 17
 Brook Farm: 73, 77
 Brooklyn: 58
 California (excluding San Francisco and the Bay Area): 16, 43, 50-51, 54, 93
 Canada: 50, 81
 Cartoons: 64, 67, 93
 Charlatans: 84-85
 Chicago: 18-19, 34, 44, 71, 80
 Chicano & Latino Movements: 16-17
 Child, Lydia Maria: 77, 88
 Christianity: 22, 84-86
 Civil Rights: 8, 11
 Cleaver, Eldridge: 13
 Colonial History: 1-2
 Colorado: 95
 Communes: 73-74
 Communism: 6, 36, 54, 64, 66
 Connecticut: 35
 Contraception & Birth Control: 26-27
 Crime & the Underworld: 13, 44, 50
 Cuba & the Caribbean: 2, 17, 50
 Czech Avant-Garde: 55-56
 Drama & Film: 71
 Drugs & Alcohol: 50
 Dystopias: 60
 Eastern Europe: 55-56, 64, 67
 Economics: 70
 Ephemera: 12-13, 37, 50, 62-63, 67, 86
 Evangelists: 84-85
 Federal Bureau of Investigation: 13
 Fiction: 14, 23, 41, 52, 55-58, 60, 72, 74
 Fine Press: 8, 33, 53, 59-60
 Florida: 14
 Fonda, Jane: 46
 Foreign Language Imprints: 18, 95
 Fourierism: 73, 75, 77
 France: 1-2, 42
 Freethought: 26-27, 79, 86
 French Literature: 74
 Garrison, William Lloyd: 89-90
 Gellert, Hugo: 6
 Georgia: 6
 German Literature: 18, 95
 Germany: 18, 33, 94
 German-Americans: 18
 Great Depression: 28-29, 34, 52
 Harlem Renaissance: 14
 Haymarket Affair: 18-20
 History of Science & Medicine: 48-49, 68-69, 81
 Hoboes: 30-32
 Icarian Movement: 74
 Illinois (excluding Chicago): 44
 Immigration: 18, 25, 53, 58, 61, 71
 Indiana: 34
 Industrial Workers of the World: 53
 Iraq: 95
 Irish-Americans: 25
 Italian-Americans: 53
 Italy: 21
 Jews & Judaism: 33, 61
 Juvenile Literature: 41
 Know Nothing: 25
 Ku Klux Klan: 62
 Labor History: 16, 34-38, 53-54, 68, 92
 Language: 59
 Law: 2, 9-10, 15-16, 18-20
 LGBTQIA+: 39-41
 Maine: 8, 88
 Manhattan Project: 48
 Martinique: 2
 Maryland: 38
 Massachusetts: 37, 73, 75, 81, 88, 90
 Mexico: 50
 Military: 48-49, 93
 Mine Workers: 38
 Mississippi River: 5
 Music & Performing Arts: 3, 46, 50-51, 62-63, 71, 82-83
 Native Americana: 43
 Netherlands: 45
 New Deal: 29
 New Jersey: 77
 New Left & Counterculture: 44-47
 New Orleans: 63
 New York City: 17, 58, 61, 91, 93
 New York State: 50
 North Carolina: 36
 Nuclear Warfare: 48
 Ohio: 89
 Oklahoma: 51
 Pacifism: 22, 49
 Paris: 68, 42
 Pennsylvania (excluding Philadelphia): 10, 28, 31
 Periodicals: 20-21, 23-24, 45-46, 77, 93, 95
 Philadelphia: 25, 78
 Photomontage: 55-56
 Photography: 5, 7, 28-29, 39, 43-44, 50, 55-56, 78
 Pinkerton National Detective Agency: 35
 Poetry: 53-54, 78-80
 Political Science & Theory: 59, 64
 Posters and Prints: 8, 12, 15-17, 25, 40, 42, 64, 71
 Prohibition: 50
 Psychology & Psychiatry: 81
 Puerto Rico: 17
 Quakers: 4, 84
 Racism & Anti-Semitism: 62-64
 Radical & Proletarian Literature: 14, 23, 41, 51-61
 Radical Right & Fascism: 25, 62-64, 95
 Rhode Island: 4, 84
 Ripley, George: 73, 77
 Rural Labor: 16, 76, 94
 Russia (pre-Revolutionary): 22
 Russian Literature: 22
 Russian Revolution: 65-67
 St. Louis, MO: 5, 30
 San Francisco and the Bay Area: 19-20, 43, 46, 50-51, 54
 Scott, Dred: 9
 Senegal: 1
 Sexuality: 69
 Single Tax Movement: 70
 Slave Trade: 1, 4
 Slavery & Abolition: 1, 4, 9-10, 88-89
 Slovenia: 64
 Slums & Housing: 58, 61
 Socialism: 18, 53, 64, 75
 South Carolina: 3, 7
 Soviet Union: 64
 Spanish Civil War: 72
 Spain: 72
 Spiritualism: 80
 Steelworkers: 34
 Strikes: 34-36, 53
 Technology: 48-49
 Textile Workers: 36-37, 53
 Trade & Labor Unions: 16, 34-35, 54, 92
 Ukraine: 65, 67, 71
 United Farmworkers Union: 16
 Utopian Literature: 74
 Utopian Thought: 69, 73-77
 Virginia: 32, 58
 Wall Street: 52
 Washington, DC: 28, 32
 Wisconsin: 18, 44, 89
 Women: 7, 14, 20, 26-27, 29-30, 58, 61, 80-92
 Women's Suffrage: 80, 82-3, 86-87, 89-90
 WW1: 93
 WW2: 94-95
 Young Lords Party: 17