

Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA

Read'Em Again Books

Catalog 17-3

Summer, 2017



Item 33 - Collection of 18 elaborate advertising mailers for men's clothing. Chicago and New York: J. L. Taylor, a subsidiary of the International Tailoring Company, late 1910s to early 1920s.

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

## Read'Em Again Books – Catalog 17-3 – Summer 2017

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### Terms of Sale

If you have questions about anything you see in this catalog, please contact us at [info@read-em-again.com](mailto:info@read-em-again.com).

Prices quoted in the catalog are in U.S dollars. When applicable, we must charge sales tax for orders coming from or shipped to addresses in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Standard domestic shipping is at no charge. International shipping varies, but is usually around \$30.00 for the first item. All shipments are insured.

Reciprocal trade discounts are extended.

Established customers and institutions may be invoiced; all others are asked to prepay.

If you are viewing this catalog on-line, the easiest way for you to complete a purchase is to click on the Item # or the image associated with a listing. This will open a link at our webstore where you will be able to add the item to a shopping cart and complete your purchase by using a credit card or bank transfer through PayPal. We also accept checks, money orders, and non-PayPal bank transfers. International non-PayPal bank transfers will incur an additional fee of \$30. Domestic non-PayPal bank transfers will incur an additional fee of \$15.

Any item may be returned for full refund for any reason if the return is initiated within ten days of a purchaser's receipt and the item arrives back to us in the same condition as when originally shipped. Prior notice of any return is appreciated. Return shipping costs will be paid by the buyer. All items are guaranteed as described. If a recognized authority finds an item or signature not to be genuine, the original purchaser may return the item at any time for a full refund including all shipping costs.

Regards, Kurt and Gail

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**1. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [AGRICULTURE] [PHILATELY] [SLAVERY] A letter from a plantation owner in the Alabama and Mississippi Territories to an associate in Virginia.** From A. Harrison, Pickens County, Alabama to Nathaniel H Hools at King Georges Court House, Virginia, 1834

This four-page folded letter measures 8" x 10". It is stamped with a red circular "TUSKA A.T." postmark dated May 1 and has a manuscript "25" indicating postage was paid for delivery over 400 miles away. Dampstains, some minor marginal splits, and a near-invisible archival reinforcement of one fold.

In the letter:

Harrison complains about the Recession of 1833-1834, but quickly moves on to discuss plans to expand plantations in Pickens County, Alabama and Noxubee County, Mississippi by purchasing of federal lands (likely territory formerly belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw) and explains the strategy of using "floats" and the "Law of Preemption" to increase his holdings and thwart the growth of competitors.

He mentions operating a ferry at Noxubee and goes into detail about his "rich sandy land" and the number of acres devoted to cotton and corn.

He reports "getting boys . . . for running . . . my gin and Horse Mill" and the hiring of another overseer, noting that "in this country he would be worth \$200 per yr; if not encumbered with a family which the employer would have to feed."

He relates that "the common price here is for negro men: from 500 to \$550 though they have been sold as low as \$400," and considers possibly purchasing more, "Write me if you please the prices for all sorts of Negroes in VA. Richards and myself talk of going on for some if things suit all round. Are there many in your county for sale?"

He encourages Hools to visit and "stay for a month or so," explaining the best way to make the journey "would be to take the steamboat from Norfolk, & then a packet for Charleston, & and then a stage for Pickens County Ala. I don't think you will be more than 10 days on the route."

And he closes by mentioning that he has journeyed from his home to Tuscaloosa "to sell a family of House servants."

Overall, this letter provides exceptional insight into the business mind of a wealthy plantation owner in the Deep South.

**\$400** **Read'Em Again Books** [#8889](#)



**2. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [CRIME] [EDUCATION& LIBRARIES] [SLAVERY] [WOMEN] Schoolteacher's letter describing a young slave's attack upon three children in her classroom.** Written by Clarissa T[rubee Terry]. Wading River, Long Island, New York: 1853.

This 4-page letter from a schoolteacher to her aunt, apparently in Bridgeport, Connecticut, measures approximately 6.5" x 8.5". It is in very nice shape.

Clarissa discusses her students and teaching, devoting two paragraphs to:

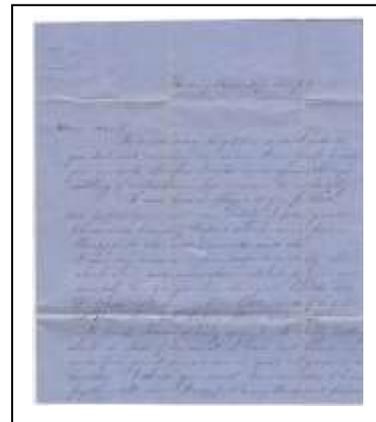
"quite a scene [that] occurred at school. While myself and the elder children had gone to the beach for a walk, a colored boy belonging to Mr. Paynes came into the school room and began to beat three little children I had left there—two of them was not much hurt, but Laura Ann Hulse was badly injured. Her back was fairly black & blue, and the skin was broke in many places. Her head was all bloody and her hand and arms much swollen where he had beat her with my ruler which he took from the desk. The children were too small to offer any resistance, and he told them if they attempted to make any noise, he would kill them.

Mrs. Hulse took the child before the 'village squire' and obtained a warrant for his apprehension. Accordingly, on Monday afternoon, he was carried to jail, where his is to stay three months."

This calls to mind Nat Turner's massacre of white children at Waller's School, and although Long Island in 1853 was a far cry from Virginia in 1831, it's surprising that the slave received such a light sentence for his violent and bloody attack upon these students.

Very scarce. As of 2017, other than the testimony associated with Nat Turner's rebellion, no other first-hand manuscript accounts of similar classroom attacks are held by institutions per OCLC. None in the trade; no auction records at Rare Book Hub or ABPC.

**\$750** **Read'Em Again Books** [#8824](#)



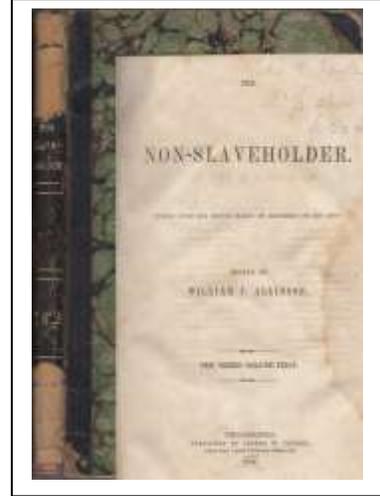
Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**3. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [SLAVERY] [TEMPERANCE] *The Non-Slaveholder, Volumes 1 and 2 bound together.* Edited by William J. Allison [and Samuel Rhoads and Abraham L. Pennock.] Philadelphia: Published by George W. Taylor, 1853-1854.**

24 monthly issues bound together. Complete; each volume contains 104 text pages. Half-leather with marbled boards; 6.75" x 10.25". Sound binding. Clean pages with light intermittent foxing. Old pencil annotation at top of the first title page. Light dampstain to the first six leaves. Some edge wear to cover; loss of spine covering at head and tail.

This ardent abolitionist journal includes coverage of the debate regarding the expansion of slavery, news of anti-slavery events, some early writings of Frederick Douglass, American slavery laws, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, temperance issues.

The journal was the organ of the Free Produce Society of Philadelphia and its publisher, George Taylor, managed the city's Free Produce Store. 'Free Produce' included all manners of goods (traditionally made with slave labor) that were produced without any taint of slavery. Such items were much more expensive than slave-produce items, but the most principled Quakers and abolitionists paid the price to keep their consciences clear. Although the Society disbanded in 1856, Taylor kept the store open until after the Civil War when customers no longer saw a reason to patronize him. See *The Atlantic Monthly* (October, 1868) and Cison's "Quality Came Second" in *Main Line Today* (March, 2007).



Scarce. While digital and microform reprints are common, as of 2017, OCLC shows only a few institutions holding intermittent original issues. Two auction records are on file at the Rare Book Hub.

**\$2,500**      **Read'Em Again Books #8887**

**4. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [MARITIME] [SLAVERY] *Testimony in the case of the American Slave Ship, the Brig Lawrence.* By Robert B. Campbell. London: 1854.**

Two-page certified manuscript statement on a 4-page bifolium measuring 8" x 12.75". Embossed seal of the U. S. Consul in London. Three file folds. The document is in very nice shape.

On 25 September 1848, the American-flagged *Brig Lawrence* was seized by the British Navy at Freetown, Sierra Leone, as a slave ship: "the crew . . . were Spanish and could not speak English, nor could [the] Captain . . . speak Spanish. . . as a trading operation, it appears simply absurd. The whole value of the cargo would not exceed £600, on which £700 freight was to be paid. But looking at the vessel as to be a slaver whenever the opportunity should offer so to employ her, the cargo and the fittings would appear well arranged for the business and in conformity with the fittings of several vessels . . . captured with slaves on board. . . ." (*Sierra Leone Commissioners Report of 1848* and *Vol 39, U.S. Congressional Set: History and Digest of International Relations*)

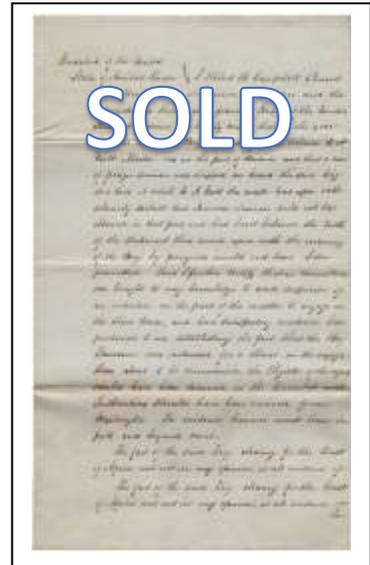
The captain protested and initiated a claim against the seizure which was eventually decided by an "umpire." This document was written by the former the U.S. Consul in Havana. No doubt the captain was hoping for strong support, however the statement is more the Consul's attempt to justify his inaction (or perhaps collusion):

" In the year 1848 the American Brig Lawrence . . . was in the port of Havana and that a crew of foreign seamen [which] the master had upon oath solemnly declared [was because] American Seamen could not be obtained. . . . [Had] I not believed the truth of the Statement [he] made upon oath, the manning of the Brig by foreigners would not have been permitted [and] no circumstance was brought . . . to excite suspicion of an intention . . . to engage in the Slave trade. [Had] evidence been produced . . . that the Brig Lawrence was intended for a Slaver . . . the vessel would have been detained. The fact of the said brig clearing for the Coast of Africa was not . . . evidence of her being engaged in unlawful trade."

It's quite likely that Captain did not present Campbell's lukewarm statement during the hearing as it is not mentioned in the case summary

Quite scarce. Nothing like it in ABPC or Rare Book Hub auction records or for sale in the trade. OCLC shows one similar institutional holding.

**\$900**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again Books #8892**



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**5. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [SLAVERY] [WOMEN] Three legal documents reporting the sale of a female slave and her child.**  
Taylor County, Kentucky. 1860.

Three one-page Taylor County, Kentucky documents regarding the sale of two slaves, Ann and her son John, as part of an inheritance lawsuit following the death of their owner, James F. Campbell of Taylor County, Kentucky. All three documents are in nice shape.

After James F. Campbell, a Kentucky farmer died in 1854, legal battles ensued between surviving family members, and eventually the Circuit Court directed two of the slaves from his estate be sold with proceeds going to support Campbell's son, Alfred.

Two of the documents are promissary notes addressed to George W. Montague, a commissioner of the court.

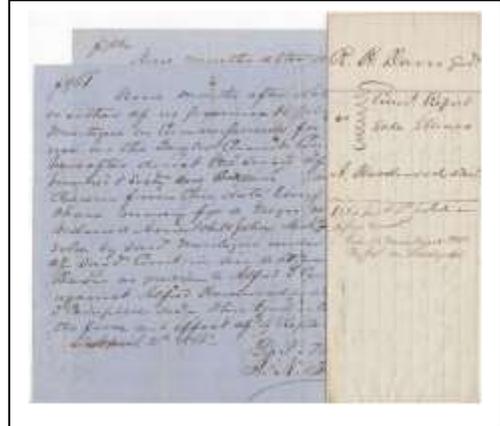
The first, dated 14 November 1859, promises to pay "the sum of Seven Hundred & Eighty Dollars – with interest from this date, being the purchase money for a Negro woman named Ann & her Child named John."

Apparently the court found the price paid to be insufficient and directed that Ann and John be sold at auction. The second document, dated 2 April 1860, is a promise to pay Montague "the sum of Nine Hundred Sixty One dollars with interest therein from this date being the purchase money for a Negro woman named Ann & child John."

The third document is an official court document reporting that "D. J. Hotchkiss being the highest bidder for said slaves Ann & John became the purchaser . . . at the sum of Nine hundred and Sixty one Dollars."

A telling group of documents that drives home the fact slaves were no more than property to be bought and sold like any other commodity in order to raise money or settle debts.

**\$750**      **Read'Em Again Books #8860**



**6. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [SLAVERY] *The Views of Judge Woodward and Bishop Hopkins on Negro Slavery at the South, Illustrated from the Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble (late Butler).*** Apparently edited by George M. Stroud and published in Philadelphia in 1863.

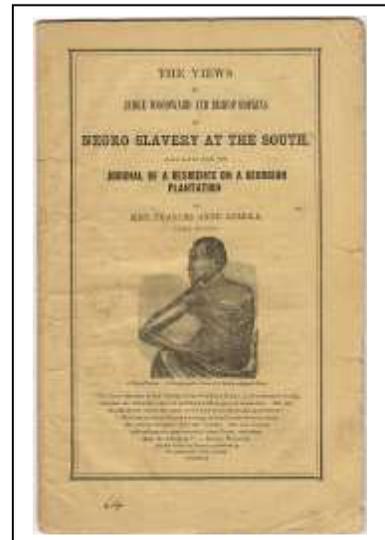
Complete, 32 pages plus the illustrated wrapper. Cover and title page both feature the famous illustration of "Whipped Peter" Gordon, an escaped slave who enlisted in the Union Army. Sound binding. The reverse of the title page contains a preface by Stroud dated "Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1863." Clean with minor edge-wear.

This pamphlet contains passages from pro-slavery speeches given by George W. Woodward (the leader of the Democratic Party in Michigan) and John H. Hopkins (the Episcopalian Bishop of Vermont) interspersed with excerpts from "Fanny" Kemble's diary describing the horrors of slavery based on her experience living on a Georgia plantation. The document was used to attack Woodward, then the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Stoud was an ardent abolitionist judge from Philadelphia.

Kemble was a British actress who had married Philadelphian Pierce Butler, the heir to several Georgia plantations and hundreds of slaves. Although Kemble disliked blacks, when she visited the plantations, she was appalled by the harshness of their living and working conditions as well as the mixed race children fathered by overseers, and she recorded her observations. When the couple divorced in 1849, Kemble threatened to publish her journal if Butler prevented her from visiting their children. So, the diary, although privately circulated, remained unpublished until the Civil War when it was used by abolitionists to bolster flagging Northern support. Although, the diary sheds considerable light on plantation life, especially upon the plight of female slaves, its accuracy has been roundly criticized, both by Kemble's contemporaries, including one of her daughters, and more recent historians.

While digital files and print-on-demand reprints of this pamphlet abound, physical copies are very scarce. As of 2017, OCLC reports that only one institution, the British Library, holds an original physical pamphlet. None are available for sale, and the Rare Book Hub and ABPC show only four examples have appeared at auction in the last ten years.

**\$850**      **Read'Em Again Books #8831**



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**7. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [METALLURGY & METALWORK] [PHILATELY] [SLAVERY] [TOBACCIANA] Folded letter from a wealthy Richmond tobacco manufacturer to an even more prominent owner of an important Shenandoah Valley iron works run with slave labor.** Sent by Joseph Dill to Daniel C. E. Brady. Richmond to Sander's Store P.O. [at Buffalo Forge], Rockbridge County, Virginia, 1863.

The two-page folded letter measures 15.5" x 10.5" unfolded. It is addressed to "D.C.E. Brady Esq / Sanders Store P.O. / Rockbridge Co. Va." It is franked with Confederate 10-cent milky blue, Jefferson Davis stamp (Scott #11a) and postmarked with a blue Richmond circular date stamp reading "RICHMOND / VA. / May 20 / 1863." (This postmark was only struck in blue for about a two-week period in 1863.) There is docketing on the cover that reads, "1863 / Jos G Dill / Rich May 30".

Apparently the ever-changing military situation in the Shenandoah Valley required mail between Richmond and Buffalo Forge to cross enemy territory at times as Dill notes in the letter that,

"all of your letters have been duly forwarded pr Flag of truce boat which cost me exactly 75¢. The cost of the box in which the liquor was shipped I have not yet ascertained."

The letter is filled with a short summary of war news, excitement about profiting from the war, and interesting details about life in Richmond:

"Grant has fallen back from Vicksburg to fortify. So the Yankees reported its capture prematurely . . . Life is looking up. Prices are mending . . . I sold \$8000 worth today. My Importing Co Stock for which I paid \$500 pr share is worth \$1250 today. . . . Some of this kind of stock has gone up 800%. I had a grand fishing party on Tuesday. Caught three fish and wound up the day by tumbling head foremost into 20 feet water . . . much to the amusement of the operatives upon the Gun Boat who witnessed the whole affair. . . . We have plenty of strawberries and milk in these hard times. Juleps \$2 for brandy 1.50 for whiskey. . . . Tell Rex to buy anything he will get a profit. Gold is \$650 it will be \$100 perhaps."

Buffalo Forge was an extensive iron manufacturing and farming operation about 10 miles south of Lexington, Virginia established by William Weaver in the early 1800s and owned by him until his death in March, 1863 when it was inherited by his assistant and nephew-in-law, Daniel C. E. Brady. Weaver-Brady owned approximately 70 slaves and hired nearly 100 more each year to work, primarily making iron. The slaves became highly-skilled at their jobs and were relatively well rewarded. They were allowed to keep intact family units and lived in houses amongst the white population. Additionally, they earned payments for "overwork" which they could save or use to purchase "luxury" goods like tobacco, sugar, fancy cloth, and silk hats. At least two of the slaves had savings accounts in the local bank. The slaves were granted considerable independence in setting their own work schedules, and on at least one occasion a slave foreman took a four-week summer vacation because he found the heat of the forge too oppressive. Incentives, not punishments, motivated the workers, and records suggest no Buffalo Forge slaves were ever whipped. (See *Dew's Bond of Iron: Master and Slave at Buffalo Forge*.)

Joseph Dill owned a prominent Virginia tobacco company that was founded in 1848. It continued in operation until 1948 when it was absorbed by U. S. Tobacco. Although Dill's tobacco is no longer sold, the brand name lives on today in Dill's Premium Pipe Cleaners.



**\$750    SOLD    ~~Read 'Em Again Books #8857~~**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**8. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] [SLAVERY] Letter sent to Josiah Nichol, Esq. at Washington, Arkansas notifying him of three slaves who had been “stolen” and would soon “be lost” if taken across the [Ouachita] River into Union held territory.** Written by J. N. Embres (Embrie). Tate's Bluff, Arkansas: January 25, 1864.

This letter measures 7" x 9.5" unfolded. It is franked with a pair of 5-cent blue Confederate stamps (Scott #7-Richmond printing) and canceled with a circular “Camden Ark” postmark dated Jan 26. The letter has some minor wear.

In a rather frantic tone, the letter-writer informs Nichols that:

“I wrote Maj Peay to inform you in regard to 2 Negro Boys that were stolen from Maj. John Eaton & a girl from Mrs Williams. . . . The thieves are about here & I have no doubt the negroes will all be lost. . . . The girl is gone now. The Boys of Eaton are on this side of the River & placed with some woman . . . But I fear they will be taken away unless you come for them without delay.”

By 1864, the Union Army controlled much of Arkansas, and the state's Confederate government had established its Capitol at Washington. Tate's Bluff was located on the Ouachita River about twenty miles north of the Camden, a Confederate stronghold. No doubt, Embres feared that whoever had stolen the slaves (likely members of the Underground Railroad) would soon spirit them across the river to Union territory and their freedom. Although written after the heyday of the Underground Railroad, this letter gives testimony that even late in the war, Southern abolitionists were risking their lives to lead slaves to freedom.

Civil War Confederate letters discussing slave stealing are extremely scarce as are its two stamps; most of this issue was printed in England, and the British printings out-number those made in Richmond by a factor of nine to one. As of 2017, although OCLC identifies a handful of letters that mention runaway slaves, none appear to have the urgency or perspective from Southerners concerned that stolen local slaves are about to be spirited away to freedom. Nothing similar for sale in the trade and no auction records located.

**\$1,500**      **Read'Em Again Books #8890**



**9. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] [SLAVERY] Documents attesting to the service of the Maryland slave, Algy Stanley, in the 7<sup>th</sup> United States Colored Infantry.** Maryland and Virginia, 1865.

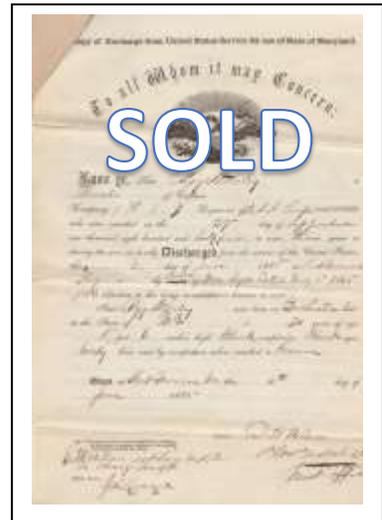
These documents include Private Stanley's discharge, a power of attorney authorizing a lawyer to secure his enlistment and discharge bounties, and the receipt for the payment of those bounties. The documents are franked with three revenue stamps: a 2-cent orange Internal Revenue stamp (Scott #R15) and a pair of 25-cent orange Power of Attorney stamps (Scott #R48). The documents are in good shape; worn at the edges. The upper left hand corners of all three have been glued together.

As a slave state that did not secede from the Union, Maryland's slaves were not freed with the Emancipation Proclamation. They could instead, however, earn their freedom by enlisting in the Army with or without their masters' consent. In September of 1863, the War Department authorized Colonel William Birney to raise an an infantry regiment, the 7th Regiment of United States Colored Troops, from the slaves and free blacks of Maryland. Men who enlisted were to receive a bounty of \$50 for signing up, and if they completed their tour sucessfully, they were to receive a discharge bonus of \$50. Slave owners who could prove their ownership of an enlistee were entitled to a \$100 bounty.

Stanley was the property of Thomas J. Lecompte when he enlisted on 27 September 1863. Initially the regiment performed garrison and guard duties in Florida and South Carolina, however in August of 1864, it served in the campaign against Petersburg and Richmond, where Stanley was wounded.

Most African-American Civil War documents related to men who were free before the war or who were freed as the result of the Union advance and the Emancipation Proclamation. Documents of slaves who enlisted from the slave states that remained in the Union are scarce. As of 2017, other than similar papers I have for the former slave, Alexander Chase, there are none for sale in the trade and no auction records at ABPC or the Rare Book Hub. There are no similar institutional records listed at OCLC.

**\$750**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again Books, #8847**



Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**10. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [MARITIME] [MILITARY & WAR] Promissory post-Civil War note documenting a loan of \$2,500 made by Admiral David G. Farragut to John Henry Brooks, his Steward aboard the Flagship USS Hartford. Signed in ink by both Farragut and Brooks. Washington, DC: 1866.**

This partially printed promissory note measures approximately 8" x 3.5". In it Brooks promises to repay Farragut \$40/month (with interest) for a total of 58 months. (Schneller's biography, *Farragut: America's First Admiral* states that the total value of the loan was \$2,500). The note is signed twice by Brooks, once on each side, and once by Farragut on the reverse. Docketing on the reverse indicates the note was paid off on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1871.



Brooks was the admiral's steward from January of 1864 until the end of the war and was at his side during the Battle of Mobile Bay, the most decisive naval engagement of the Civil War. Farragut, a southerner who became the Admiral of the Union Navy, never clearly expressed his views on slavery or African-Americans, and his references about them in his official writings were always neutral. Perhaps, his relationship with Brooks provides a clue; it isn't every Admiral who would loan his steward enough money to purchase a nice home in Washington, DC., and at least one biographer reports that Brooks considered Farragut to be a "good friend."

A unique piece of history that documents Admiral Farragut's relationship with his African-American steward.

**\$1,500 SOLD** ~~Read'Em Again Books, #8845~~

**11. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [AGRICULTURE] [RECONSTRUCTION] [SLAVERY] A pair of Reconstruction Era labor contracts between plantation owners and former slaves that were overseen by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Georgia: 1868.**

Both partially-printed documents measure 8" x 12" and are in nice shape with original file folds. The contracts have been signed by the landowners and the freedmen (each with an "X") as well as a Freedman's Bureau agent. One of the contracts has several stains that cover some of the text.



In one of the contracts, Julius M. Binel hires two freedmen (John Papur and James Ward) at \$75/month and one freedwoman (Martha Andams) at \$40/month. Additionally, the three were also to receive quarters, fuel, and healthy, substantial rations plus one suit of "close."

In the other contract, six freedmen (Thomas Parks, Silas Armstrong, Emma Armstrong, Soloman King, Geoge Washington, and Jack Fletcher) enter into a sharecropper agreement with Donald Graham. In lieu of cash payments they were to receive "1/4 of the corn and lint cotton gathered," as well as several "acres of theirs to cultivate in whatever they choose" plus "a sufficiency of land for . . . horses or mules. . . ." These sharecroppers also were to receive quarters, fuel, and healthy, substantial rations.

In return, the freedmen agreed to "labor faithfully on his (landlord's) plantation, six days during the week, in the manner customary on a plantation (and if they didn't) to forfeit, in whole or in part, their wages, or their interest in the crop. . . ." The sharecropper agreement spells out additional details including the requirement to work on Sunday and "pay for a proportionate share of the bagging & Rope. . . ."

This important pair of documents clearly show the two distinctly different methods of remuneration in the post Civil-War South by which former slaves were able to earn a living and former slave-owners were able to continue to operated their plantations.

Although Internet searches have located some of these contracts in state and local historical societies, as of 2017, I could find only six listed in OCLC, and no other freedman's contracts are for sale in the trade. There is only one auction record listed at the Rare Book Hub; a single freedman's contract sold at Swann's annual African-Americana auction in 2009 for over \$5,000.

**\$4,000 for the pair SOLD** ~~Read'Em Again Books #8846~~

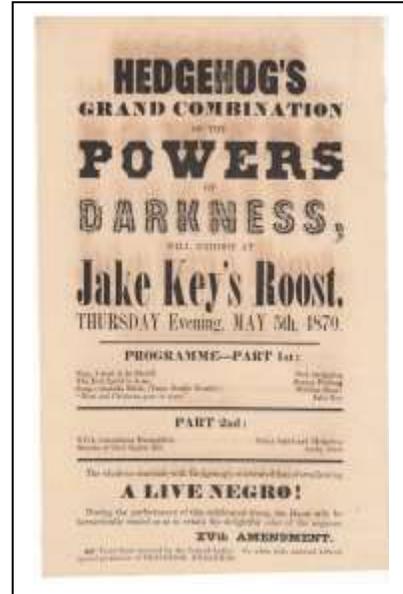
Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**12. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [POLITICS] [RECONSTRUCTION] [SLAVERY]** Viciously satirical anti-African-American, anti-15<sup>th</sup> Amendment broadside, "Hedgehog's Grand Combination of the Powers of Darkness." Probably printed in Philadelphia: No publisher, May 5, 1870.

This striking handbill printed in a variety of fonts and measuring 6" x10" is in very nice condition. It reads, in part:

"Hedgehog's grand combination of the powers of darkness, will exhibit at Jake Key's Roost, Thursday evening, May 5th, 1870. Programme . . . XVth Amendment Exemplified . . . The whole to conclude with Hedgehog's celebrated feat of swallowing a live negro! During the performance of this celebrated troop, the Roost will be hermetically sealed so as to retain the delightful odor of the negroes. Front seats reserved for the colored ladies. No white folks admitted without special permission of Professor Hedgehog."

After the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment prohibiting the denial of a citizen's right to vote based upon "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" was ratified, widespread celebrations were held in black communities and by abolitionist societies. One of the largest, Philadelphia's "Grand Celebration in Honor of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment," was held on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1870 and featured over five hours of festivities, bands, speeches, and a parade that included a printing press that churned out reproductions of the amendment for distribution to the crowd. It's likely that this broadside was prepared as a satirical response to advertising for the official celebrations. Where or what "Jake Key's Roost" refers to is unclear, but it may be a reference to a successful 18<sup>th</sup> century mutiny on the slave ship *Hanover Succession* out of Charleston, South Carolina, that was led by Jacob Key.



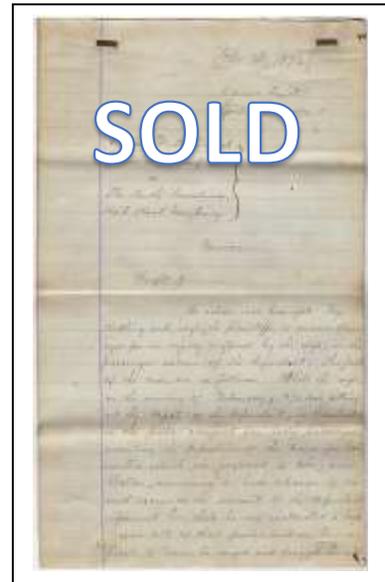
Rather scarce. As of 2017, OCLC shows holdings at three institutions. No other examples are available for sale within the trade, and Rare Book Hub and ABPC list only five auction records

**\$650**      **Read'Em Again Books #8832**

**13. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [RECONSTRUCTION] [SEGREGATION] [WOMEN]** Certified copy of a Reconstruction Era ruling by the South Carolina Supreme Court regarding the violent ejection of an African-American woman from the ladies' parlor of the South Carolina Railroad's station in Charleston. Columbia, South Carolina: Supreme Court of South Carolina, 1872

This 14-page certified brad-bound, manuscript copy made in 1872 of an 1871 South Carolina Supreme Court ruling measures 8" x 12.5". The cover bears the red embossed seal of the court. The document is in nice shape with three folds.

On 26 February 1871, Mrs. Julia Redding was seated in the ladies' parlor of the Charleston railroad station when she was approached by Mr. Charles Wollen, an employee of the station. She alleged that he informed her that he had been "instructed . . . to keep negroes out of that parlor; and, upon her refusal to leave . . . seized her and dragged her out, throwing her with violence to the floor upon her face (she being pregnant,) thereby injuring her." Redding and her husband brought suit against the railroad rather than Wollen. During the trial, the railroad provided evidence that it had been company policy since before the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1871 to maintain integrated facilities throughout all of its stations. It also provided evidence that if Wollen had thrown Mrs. Redding out of the parlor as she alleged, he would have been acting outside of his instructions. After presenting this evidence, the railroad asked that the judge for a summary dismissal, which he granted. The Reddings appealed the decision to the South Carolina Supreme Court, which noted that an employer is responsible for the acts committed by its employees in the course of their employment whether or not they are following company policy unless an employee acts in a willfully malicious manner "to serve some purpose of his own." It then found that the trial judge acted in error and apparently returned the case to the Charleston court to allow a jury to reach decision as to whether Wollen's act was willfully malicious.



As of 2017, no similar manuscript records of similar Reconstruction Era, post-Civil Rights Act court decisions are listed in OCLC, auction record; neither are any for sale in the trade.

**\$375**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again #8891**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**14. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [AGRICULTURE] [MANATEES] A disparaging letter about Florida from an unhappy northerner living in the state. Written by John G. L. Shaffer. St. Augustine – Jacksonville, Florida, 1896**

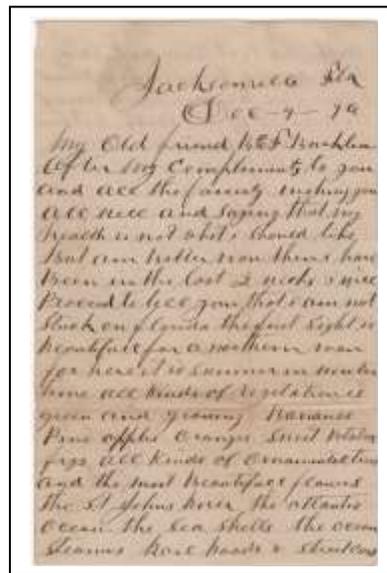
This four-page letter measures 5" x 8" p. Toned with light soiling.

Shaffer begins his letter with a long list of things a "northern man" will enjoy about the state (summer when winter time, fruits, sea shells, the ocean, etc.) he soon delves into what he dislikes as well:

"First it is a nigger county. I have seen 11 thousand in one night. You would think they grow on bushes and spring out of the Earth. They do all the work. . . . They get drunk, murder, steal, fight, anything that is mean." Although, he notes life would be good for a white man who "is rich and can own a good business and hire the niggers to work. . . . [It is] not place for stock or grain. A cow's bag is no bigger in this county than a good sized apple so milk is scarce. No grass grows here for the sand is 40 feet deep. . . . The weather, it was cold and wet last week. The sun did not shine for 5 days. This week is warm. The sun shines hot enough to burn a blister on a niggers butt."

He also relates encounters with Florida wildlife, a manatee, a rattle snake, and a bear:

"Seen a sea animal 12 feet long with a head like a hog, breast like a woman, and tail like a fish. I was not afraid of the darned thing. . . . I was out in the brush and met a rattlesnake 7 feet & 6 ½ inches long and as thick as a gals left leg. . . . My hair stood up and am not sure if that was all. . . . I forgot to tell you that I seen a bear. It was an old nigger wench that fell in the fires and they took her out feet foremost."



A period letter reflecting the culture of its time from a northern transplant who certainly was "not stuck on Florida."

**\$200** **Read'Em Again Books #8884**

**15. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [MINSTRELSY] [PHILATELY] [THEATER & ENTERTAINMENT] Illustrated advertising envelopes for John W. Isham's Oriental America and Octoroons and the Octoroons' Hit Song, *No Coon Can Come Too Black For Me*. New York City: 1898.**

One of the envelopes, from the Booking Office of John W. Isham's Oriental America and Octoroons, features a portrait of Isham. The other is from Howley, Haviland & Company, the publishers of the Octoroons' hit song, *No Coon Can Come Too Black For Me* and features a large, dark-skinned African-American face. The covers are franked with a 2-cent pale carmine Washington stamp (Scott #252) and a 2-cent Trans-Mississippi commemorative (Scott #286). The stamps and covers are in nice shape.

John Isham was an African-American theatrical entrepreneur who broke into advertising and managerial positions by passing for white. By 1890, he had become the advance man for Sam T. Jack's Creole Burlesque Show, the first African American show to replace its male minstrels with beautiful black chorus girls and to feature original songs, sketches and comedy by black artists. His work contributed greatly to the acceptance of quality black entertainment, and he was recognized by the *Indianapolis Freeman* newspaper as having "done more for the advancement of the colored race in all America than any other man since the day of its emancipation."

Isham struck out on his own in 1895, forming what became the Octoroons. The company featured a chorus line and a musical story line that centered on New York City. The Octoroons were popular with both black and white audiences and toured for five years. It's faced-paced, "reverse-coon" song, *No Coon Can Come Too Black For Me*, sang the praises of dark-skinned men, "The blacker they come, the better I like 'em. All them yaller babies, I'm bound to slight 'em." Isham created a second show, Oriental America, which was the first all-black show to appear on Broadway. By 1898, Isham had three companies, two touring the United States and one traveling throughout Great Britain. He retired in 1900, and turned the shows over to his brother William, who promptly converted them to a low-class "coon-show" that he named King Rastus.



As of 2017, OCLC shows no institutions hold any Octoroons, Oriental America, or Howley-Haviland advertising materials. None is for sale in the trade, and no auction records are found at ABPC, the Rare Book Hub, nor Worthpoint.

**\$750** **Read'Em Again Books #8849**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**16. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [BOXING] [MINSTRELSY] [PHILATELY] [THEATER & ENTERTAINMENT] Advertising envelope and letterhead with information about Cooper & Hall's *New Mammoth Minstrels*, *The Music Hall Girl*, and *Ruhlin's Athletic Company*. New York: Produced by F. G. Hall and F. C. Cooper, 1900.**

This illustrated advertising cover promotes Cooper & Hall's production of "The Gorgeous Musical Comedy Success: *The Music Hall Girl*: 25 Artists." It is franked with a red, 2-cent Washington stamp (Scott #252) and canceled with a New York City machine postmark dated Oct 25, 1900. The illustrated letterhead promotes their *New Mammoth Minstrels*. The letterhead is in very nice shape with some mailing folds. The envelope has some soiling and wear from opening.

Although the envelope promotes Cooper & Hall's lavish production, *The Music Hall Girl*, and the letterhead promotes their *New Mammoth Minstrels*, Hall's letter describes his coup in signing Gus Ruhlin, a popular heavyweight contender who had achieved draws with two different heavyweight champions: a 20-round fight with James Jeffries and a six-round fight with Marvin Hart. He lost a rematch with Jeffries in a later world title bout. About the Ruhlin tour, a reporter noted, "This master of the fistic art will give a stirring exhibition of manly sport with the great Denver colored giant, Edw Martin. . . . Their performance is so spirited . . . it is said to be hard to realize one is not looking at an actual ring contest. . . . Ruhlin and Martin will depict many of the former's knockout blows. Wrestling exhibitions and the genuine Fitz-Ruhlin-fight pitcures will be shown."

Excellent insight into turn-of-the-20th century theatrical advertising.

**\$150**    **SOLD**    ~~Read'Em Again Books #8875~~



**17. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [CRIME] Cabinet card photograph of the Forest City, Arkansas, Burned Calaboose and City Hall. Forest City. Forest City, Arkansas: J. D. Barnett, Photographer 1900.**

This cabinet card photograph, measuring 4.25" x 6.5", shows the Forest City Calaboose and City Hall shortly after it was destroyed by fire on 2 March 1900.

A nattily dressed African-American man stands in the building's former doorway holding an indecipherable sign. A group of four rough-looking men stand to his right at the building's corner; one is white and three are black, one of whom is holding a rifle. On the left side of the building, three men peer into one of the side windows. The image is labeled in the negative, "Burned Calaboose & City Jail Barnett Photo." The reverse of the card has a manuscript note: "J. D. Barnett, Photographer, Forest City, Ark. (Duplicates Made 25c)". It also identifies four Bible passages, "Habak 2:15, 1 Cor. 6:10, John 3:16, and Acts 16.36." The photograph is in nice shape; the card has some minor edge-wear and soiling.



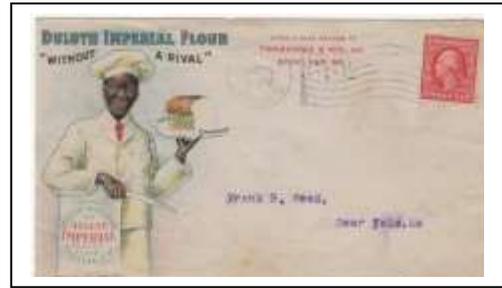
When the Forest City Calaboose and City Hall was destroyed by fire at 3:10 am on 2 March 1900, two men—Frank Horbone and Charles Nors (or Nonce)—who were imprisoned inside, died in the blaze. Some reports state the men had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Newspaper reports from the *Forest City Times* noted that the fire was discovered by Nightmarshall Rainbolt, who had arrested the pair earlier in the evening while making his rounds. Horbone was a well known bricklayer who had worked on most of the town's buildings; Nors was a laborer employed at the nearby Franks Brothers Lumber Camp. Officials believed that the fire was started by Nors in his cell. Two of the Bible verses (Habakkuk 2:15 and 1 Corinthians 6:10) are cautionary admonitions regarding drunkenness; the other two verses address eternal salvation. Neither the names nor the purpose of the well-dressed black man and the four rough men are known.

**\$125**    **Read'Em Again Books #8836**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**18. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [FOOD & DRINK] [PHILATELY] Advertising envelope for Duluth Imperial Flour.** Duluth, Minnesota: Duluth Superior Milling Co, 1909.

The multi-color illustrated advertising envelope features an African-American baker, dressed in a spotless white suit with red tie, resting his right elbow on a sack of Duluth Flour while holding a sliced loaf of white bread in his left hand. The reverse shows the Duluth Superior Milling Company's Imperial Mill and text touting the quality of its flour. It is franked with a red 2-cent Washington stamp (Scott #332) and cancelled with a Rockport, Maine flag postmark dated April 14, 1909. In very nice shape; slightly trimmed during opening along the left edge.

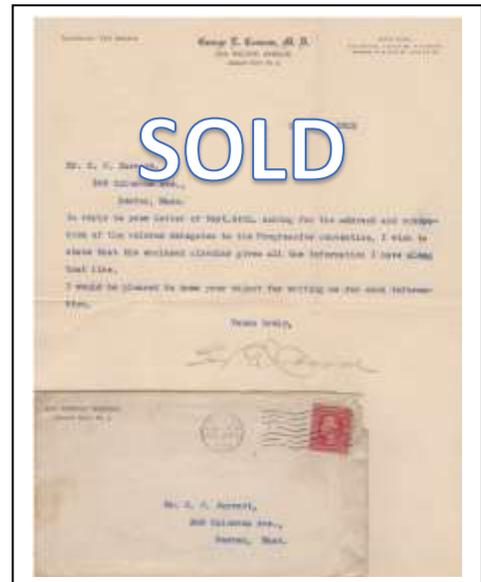


The Duluth Superior Milling Company, which was a subsidiary of the Standard Milling Company, operated seven mills in the Duluth area. Its Imperial Mill was the finest of its time and at six stories tall was by far the largest in the area. Crews often worked day and night. By 1892, additions had made it the largest flour mill in the world, and it produced an average of 6,300 barrels each day.

**\$150**      **Read'Em Again Books #8877**

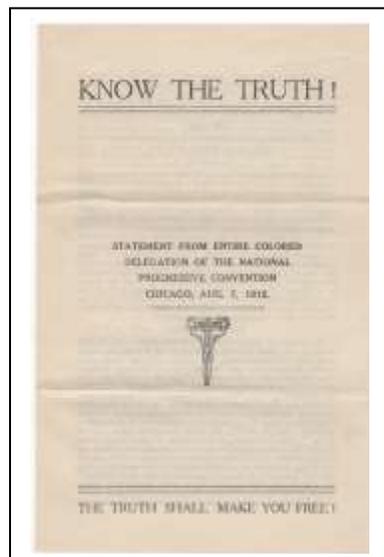
**19. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [CINEMA] [PHILATELY] [POLITICS] Letter from the prominent African-American politician and film producer, Dr. George E. Cannon, forwarding a circular, "Know the Truth! Statement from Entire Colored Delegation of the National Progressive Convention: Chicago, Aug. 7, 1912."** [New York: Mail & Express Job Print, 1912].

The one-page typed, autographed letter from George E. Cannon, M.D., is on his personal stationery, addressed to H. C. Jarrett of Boston, and dated 27 September 1912. The envelope is franked with a red 2-cent Washington stamp (Scott #406). All in nice shape; the envelope has some wear.



Cannon, a Lincoln University graduate, was a prominent member of New Jersey's African-American community. He founded a savings and loan to serve black-owned businesses and won a number of civil rights concessions from

the city's notoriously corrupt Democratic boss, Frank Hague. In 1915, after viewing D.W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation*, Cannon became so appalled that he established the Frederick Douglass Film Company and produced feature films depicting blacks as distinguished, and successful citizens, including *The Scapegoat*, *The Colored American Winning His Suit*, and *Heroic Negro Soldiers of the World War*. A life-long Republican, who



seconded the nomination of Calvin Coolidge at the 1924 Republican Convention, Cannon supported Roosevelt's third-party Progressive campaign.

The enclosed circular, signed in print by the all of the African-American convention delegates, responded to charges by the anti-Roosevelt press that the Progressive Party was a racist organization that banned African-Americans from participation. In fact, this was not the case. Although the party rejected renegade mixed and all-black delegations from Florida and Mississippi, as the pamphlet points out, neither the party nor its convention were guilty of the charges: "For the first time in the history of the country colored citizens from the North and East have been sitting as delegates in a great National Convention, . . . the Progressive Party – a New Political Party- which knows no North, no South, no East, no West, no Race, no Creed, no Sex – but only American Citizenship as a party requisite. . . . The charge of 'lily-whitism' was made for the sole and specific purpose of . . . of alienating the colored vote."

Both the circular and autograph are quite scarce. As of 2017, OCLC shows the circular being held by three institutions, and there is only one auction record listed between ABPC and the Rare Book Hub. No other examples are available for sale within the trade.

**\$500**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again Books #8871**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**20. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [AGRICULTURE] Real photo postcard showing a white landowner and five African-American mule-drivers.** Probably Tallahatchie County, Mississippi: circa 1920 (based on the card's style of the the AZO "place stamp here" box.)

This real photo postcard (RPPC) shows what appears to be a white landowner mounted on a horse and five African-American mule-drivers minding ten mules hitched to walking plows. A younger white man wearing riding boots is standing with one of the African-Americans. A numeral has been written under each person in the photograph except the white man on the horse. The card is in nice shape; lightly soiled on the reverse.



The card was not posted but bears the message: "The 'nigger' on the horse is Edwin Taliaferro." It also contains a list of names, numbered to correspond to their image on the front photo: 1) Grafton House, 2) Versie Shegog, 3) Perry Hamilton, 4) John Robertson, 5) Marshall Robertson, and 6) George Williams. Census records show that people with these names, similar names, or the same family names lived in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi in the 1920s.

This captioned image from the early 20th century shows that racial and economic hierarchies were not all that different from the days before the Civil War.

**\$150**      **Read'Em Again Books #8838**

**21. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [PHILATELY] [SOCIAL WORK] Job advertisement for teachers to work at the Presbyterian Colored Missions in Louisville, Kentucky.** Louisville, Kentucky: 1929.

This small 2" x 3" typewritten advertisement was enclosed in the accompanying envelope with a printed return address that reads, "Presbyterian Colored Missions, Incorporated, 314 South Hancock Street, Louisville, KY." The advertisement reads, "EXTRA \*\*\*\*\* WANTED—TEACHERS At the Presbyterian Colored Missions, 314 S. Hancock St. Won't YOU come and help? Every Sunday at 3:30." The envelope is franked with a red 2-cent Washington stamp (Scott #579, perf 11 x 10), canceled with a Louisville machine postmark dated Mar 15, 1929). The advertisement is in nice shape with three horizontal folds. The envelope has been roughly opened along the left edge.



The Presbyterian Colored Missions were established by a white man, the Reverend John Little, in 1898. While canvassing African-American neighborhoods to determine the feasibility of opening a Sunday School program for blacks, he "was appalled at what he saw: unclean homes, many prostitutes and criminals, and the absence of formal, and even informal, institutions working for positive community change. . . . [So,] Little converted a former gambling and lottery office into a black settlement house" which he operated with the aid of white volunteer workers. It was "the most comprehensive and best program for black youths" in the area and "in every survey of black settlement houses in the United States [it]. . . continuously rated as one of the best. It offered industrial training and met the need for social services within the African-American community. . . . [Its] story is significant because it clearly shows the kind of training that progressive whites of the early 1900s thought best for the Negro." Women were taught how to cook, clean, and sew. Boys took courses in basketry, carpentry, shoe repair, and tailoring. The mission provided toilets, showers, soap and towels free of charge. Local doctors provided free health care including eyeglasses and minor surgery. Little also sponsored baseball and basketball teams for teenagers, and his establishment provided space for community parties and meetings. In spite of the good work Little did for Louisville's African-American community, he held blacks in low esteem. Until the mid-1930s, his staff was entirely white, he refused to allow any African-Americans to serve as teachers or volunteers, and he dismissed most leaders of the black community as "ignorant colored ministers." (See Wright's *Life Behind a Veil: Blacks in Louisville, Kentucky, 1865-1930.*)

**\$100**      **Read'Em Again Books #8826**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**22. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [AGRICULTURE] [METALLURGY & METALWORK] Photograph of three African-American blacksmiths/metalworkers at work in a mid-20th century workshop on a large farm. Mississippi: circa 1950.**

This 7" x 5" photograph shows what appears to be three generations of African-American men working inside a blacksmith or equipment repair shop on a large Mississippi farm. Shop equipment includes acetylene tanks and welding torches, an anvil, tongs, vices, assorted hand tools, and a massive trip hammer. The image is in nice shape, however there are some creases and soiling to the borders.

There is a wooden crate on the floor next to the young man that is labeled "????? Plantation / ?????issippi". The bins on the left wall appear to contain parts for agricultural equipment, and the older man on the right is using the trip hammer to reshape what appears to be a plow. The 220 volt wiring appears to be from the late 1940s or early 1950s.



**\$150** Read'Em Again Books [#8839](#)

**23. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [AUTOMOBILES] Photograph showing a group of five young African-American men posing with what appears to be a brand new 1950 Ford Tudor sedan. St. Louis: circa 1950.**

This 7" x 5" night-time photograph shows five fashionably dressed, young black men posing with a bright and shiny, light colored 1950 Ford Tudor sedan. The photo has some minor, hard-to-see wrinkling. It is annotated on the reverse, "the Ville."

At one time, the Ville was the cultural center of African-American St. Louis as well as the most prestigious black neighborhood within the city. Notable natives and residents have included Chuck Berry, Josephine Baker, Sonny Liston, Dick Gregory, Tina Turner, Roscoe Robinson, and many more.



**\$100** Read'Em Again Books [#8843](#)

**24. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [MILITARY & WAR] Vietnam War report titled "Discrimination in Administration of Military Justice" prepared for the African-American Commanding General of the 199<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade. Compiled by Captain Donald P. Kirkpatrick. [Vicinity of Saigon]: 15 October 1968.**

This eight-page mimeographed fact sheet was prepared for the Commanding General of the 199<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, Frederick Ellis Davison, while the unit was defending the northern approaches to Saigon. Its stated purpose was "to provide information and statistics on the imposition of punishment for offences in order to determine if the race of the accused is a factor." The report makes no conclusions, it simply provides statistics.

Davison was only the third black U.S. Army general and the first to lead white soldiers in combat. He was beloved and respected by the men of his brigade as a caring, no-nonsense commander. When questioned by reporters, he famously asserted that he was "not going to put up with black power, or white power, or yellow power, or red power." Not surprisingly, racial tensions in the 199<sup>th</sup> were low in comparison with Army units.

The 199<sup>th</sup>, based at Long Binh, was the only significant American unit near Saigon when the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese launched their Tet Offensive. Davison was a firm believer in active reconnaissance patrols and before the communist assault began, one patrol encountered and destroyed a small enemy advance force alerting the brigade. When the attack came, the 199<sup>th</sup> decisively defeated the main assault and annihilated the 275<sup>th</sup> Viet Cong Regiment, killing over 900 enemy soldiers while losing only 19 men. Subsequently the regiment cleared the western Saigon neighborhood of Cholon, which had been infiltrated by the Viet Cong.

No doubt Davison's leadership prevented the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong from overrunning and occupying Saigon.



**\$500** Read'Em Again Books [#8829](#)

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**25. [AGRICULTURE] [FOOD & DRINK] [LATINO-AMERICANA] Real photo postcard showing apricot processing at a Los Angeles county orchard.** Los Angeles County: circa 1910 based upon Los Angeles Aqueduct records and the type of AZO “put stamp here” box on the reverse.

This real photo postcard shows shows a mix of 13 white and hispanic workers and their children processing apricots under a large open air structure. Four of the white individuals in the image have been numbered.

The card is unposted and annotated in pencil, “This is one view of our apricot dryer, showing tray, shed, and pit racks.” It also contains a key to identify F. W. Henley and other family members who appear in the front photo and notes that the “rest are workers.”

The *Report of the U.S. Census for 1910* stated that California had a complete monopoly on the production of dried apricots in the United States, and early Los Angeles Aqueduct records reflect that F. W. Henley used the water to irrigate 15 acres of land.



**\$100**      **Read’Em Again Books #8841**

**26. [ASIAN-AMERICANA] [FOOD & DRINK] [MILITARY & WAR] Colorful, patriotic World War II menu from the House of P. Y. (Pat Yan) Chong in Honolulu.** Honolulu, Hawaii: circa 1943.

The cover of this colorful eight-page menu measures 6” x 9.5”, and its four sepia inside pages measure 5.5” x 9”. The cover includes images of flowers, hula girls, fish, crustaceans, turtles, photographs of Chong and the flags of the four World War Two Allies (the United State, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China). The sepia pages feature a photo of the restaurant’s “Four Person Six Course Chinese Dinner” along with the dinner and ala carte menu featuring steaks. The menu is in nice shape.

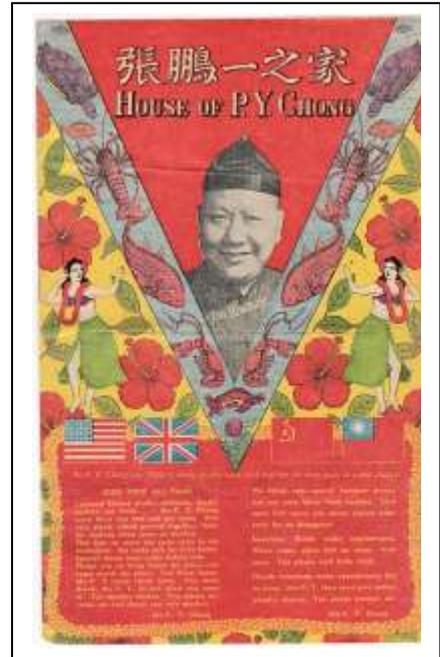
The text is written in Chong’s trademark pidgon English which usually substitutes “L’s” for the letter “R.” For example, a section in the menu promoting the Red Cross promo begins:

“Red Closs, Blood Bank / You Must Kokua / Red Closs doing numba one fine work. When soldiers, sailors or marines get hurt or get sick, Red Closs takee good care. When capture by enmy, Red Closs takke over. When boys no get books, mazine for read, Red Closs gets them plenty. So any tam you can give money for Red Dloss, you know just same like helping fighting boys no diffelence. . . .”

Chong opened his first restaurant, the Lau Yee Chai, in 1928, and “its elaborate, classical Chinese architecture stood out in the Waikiki landscape, effectively attracting mainland tourists to its door.” During World War II, Chong was a major supporter of allied military men and women who were stationed at or passed through Honolulu. As such, he built this new restaurant featuring inexpensive Chinese food and steak dinners and promoted it throughout the islands in newspapers and radio ads proclaiming, “me P. Y. Chong Numba One China Cook.”

The steak house was always open until the wee hours of the morning broiling steaks and feeding military personnel. Unfortunately Chong was swindled years after the war and lost his considerable fortune (See the iLind blog, 13 June 2012).

A wonderful piece of WWII memorabilia from the “Numba One” Chinese restaurant in Hawaii. Rather scarce. Although as of 2017 none currently are for sale in the trade, and there are no records in OCLC, ABPC, or the Rare Book Hub, six examples have sold on eBay over the past 11 years.



**\$125**      **Read’Em Again Books #8835**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**27. [CARROLLIANA & WONDERLAND] [PHILATELY] *The Wonderland Postage-Stamp Case, complete with slipcase, Eight or Nine Wise-Words About Letter-Writing, all twelve unused stamps, and original outside envelope.* By Lewis Carroll. Oxford: Emberlin and Son, dated 1890 (but actually circa 1910).**

The stamp-case, slipcase, *Letter-Writing* booklet, stamps, and outside envelope are all in exceptionally nice shape.

The definitive guide for dating Wonderland Postage-Stamp Cases is not Williams; it is "The Wonderful Case of Alice," by GERALD DAVIS in *Stamp Collecting*, June 12, 1980. In his study, Davis identified multiple printing dates for each component of the package. In this example:

- The Roman numeral date (1889) on the stamp case is not in sans-serif,
- the "W" in "Wonderland" on the front cover of the slip-case looks like "two Linked 'V's,"
- the advertisements in *Letter-Writing* are found on pages 36-39 and include "Feeding the Mind" and the rear cover is blank,
- the second line of the paragraph on the outer envelope ends with the word "Pictorial," and
- the pricing is for one to four copies, eight copies, 15 copies, and every subsequent 15 copies.



The twelve unused postage stamps (from 1/2d through 1s) are all from the King Edward VII series which was issued in Great Britain between 1902-1911.

Of the *Wonderland Postage-Stamp Case*, Carroll wrote,

"'Necessity is the mother of invention'; and it was the constant worry of never having ready to hand, when one wanted it, a postage stamp of the right value for a letter or parcel, which drove me to invent my 'Wonderland Postage-Stamp Case' which contains twelve pockets, marked for stamps of various values and two coloured Pictorial Surprises from 'Alice in Wonderland.' It is accompanied with a small book *Eight or Nine Wise Words About Letter Writing.*"

The surprises that Carroll alluded to are related to the images on the stamp case and slip case. The slip case front cover shows Alice holding the Duchess's screaming baby, and the rear cover shows the Cheshire Cat. When the stamp case is withdrawn, the baby has turned into a pig, and only the cat's grin is visible.

The stamp case first went on sale in 1890, and the image of the Duchess's Baby first appeared in 1890 in *The Nursery Alice*, so it would seem that Carroll intended for the stamp case to help promote his new book.

While individual components of this set regularly appear at auctions, complete sets with all components are far less frequently encountered, especially in condition as nice as this grouping. Additionally, sets with all twelve unused, correct postage stamps (which have a Scott Catalogue value over \$500) are almost never found. As of 2017, no complete sets with stamps are for sale in the trade, and OCLC shows none in institutional collections. The Rare Book Hub shows only one auction result in the past 88 years for a complete set with stamps.

**\$950**      **Read'Em Again Books [#8852](#)**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**28. [CARTOGRAPHY] [EXPLORATION] [HYDROGRAPHY] [OCEANOGRAPHY] Photograph album documenting the 1913 Alaskan cruise of the U. S. Coastal and Geodetic Service Survey Steamer *USC&GS MacArthur*.** Unidentified compiler. Alaska, California, and Washington DC: mostly 1913.

This 10.5" x 7" album contains over 150 photographs (most 3.25" x 5.25") glued to 35 leaves. Over 110 of the photos are of the ship's Alaskan mission; many captioned. About a dozen are of Washington DC, and the last 30 are of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. The photographs are in nice shape. The leather cover is worn at the edges. Highlights include:

Washington DC (White House Easter Egg Roll, Wilson's Inaugural Parade, the USC&GS Headquarters)

*USC&GS MacArthur* (crew, wardroom, deck, a bunk, at sea, beached for "bottom cleaning," *USS Maryland*, visitors)

Alaska (La Perouse Glacier, bird's-eye view of Seward, baseball game at Seward, the Augustine and Iliamna Volcanoes, camp at Iniskin Bay, Ursus Head, salmon cannery at Port Graham, Capitol at Juneau, Swanson Harbor, petting a bear cub, clamming, a mudslide, meeting of Alaskan Natives, Juneau scene showing the Alaska Hotel and The Renovatory laundry, Knik street scenes with pool room and Railroad Kitchen, dining room of Knik's Railroad Kitchen, woman selling moccasins, and real photo postcards of the First Camp Arctic Brotherhood building in Skagway, Ruby City, and Resurrection Bay)

California (views of many buildings at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco)

Although the photographs show the *MacArthur's* crew dressed in USC&GS uniforms, the officers were actually civilians. USC&GS personnel were not formally commissioned until 1917. This was done so that if captured during World War I while performing hydrographic duties, they would be treated as prisoners of war rather than executed as spies. Parts of the USC&GS eventually evolved into what today is the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), one the seven United States Uniformed Services.

Exceptionally scarce. As of 2017, OCLC shows one institutional collection of similar loose photographs. There are no auction records for similar items, and none are available for sale in the trade.

**\$3,500** **Read'Em Again Books #8885**



**29. [CINEMA] Scrapbook used to promote a traveling entertainment show featuring very early talking pictures, an electronic musical instrument, live performances, and silent feature films. Compiled by B. F. Little.** Michigan and Ohio: 1913-1915.

The 10" x 7" album contains 54 pages of material including four photographs of theaters and audiences, four letters from theaters, many newspaper clippings, and numerous advertising broadsides and handbills, all glued to the pages. Several larger items have split where folded; three of the leaves are loose. The album cover is worn.



Little was the owner or manager of a touring show that featured over 1,000 feet of untitled talking pictures (probably from Thomas A. Edison's short-lived Kinetophone experiment that tried to synchronize movies shown on one of his projecting Kinetoscopes with cylinder phonograph using a long pulley), a Chime-O-Phone (an electro-mechanical device connected to a piano keyboard that supposedly played over 90 instruments), singers (J. J. Kelly "Detroit's favorite baritone," the Harmony Duo of Smith and Kelley, T. A. Lehman, and Blanche Aldrach "America's Foremost Protean Artist," i.e. a storyteller or quick-change actor who performed all of the parts in a play rapidly switching between them), and silent films including *Cave Men's War*, *Chelsea 7750*, *The Perils of Pauline*, and *The Champion*.

This is a unique visual record of the earliest days of motion picture theaters. As of 2017, nothing similar is available for sale in the trade, none are shown in OCLC, no auction records are listed at ABPC, Rare Book Hub, or WorthPoint.

**\$2,000 ON HOLD** **Read'Em Again Books #8811**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**30. [EDUCATION & LIBRARIES] [PHILATELY] An early letter from D. Franklin Wells on Iowa State University (now the University of Iowa) stationery to Sidney Shephard.** Sent from Iowa City to Buffalo, New York: 1864.

This one-page letter-sheet features an early image of the Penatacrest showing the Old Capital Building—the first building owned by the University of Iowa—with South Hall in the background. The envelope is embossed in the upper left corner with the university seal and franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) and postmarked with a circular Iowa City date-stamp

This puzzling correspondence is written on stationery clearly labeled Iowa State University, although the illustration is of the first buildings of the University of Iowa campus. Additionally, Wells was a University of Iowa faculty member. As it happens, the University of Iowa was referred to as the State College, the State College of Iowa, and the State College at Iowa City in its earliest years.

The short letter discussing a possible visit was written in 1864 by Wells during the time, he was in charge of the Normal Department (the University's teaching college). Wells also served as the university librarian in 1858. Shephard was a self-made hardware tycoon who served on the boards of Western Union and the Alabama Central, Mobile and Ohio, and New Jersey Central railroads.

A very attractive early University of Iowa letter.

**\$450**      **Read'Em Again Books #8813**

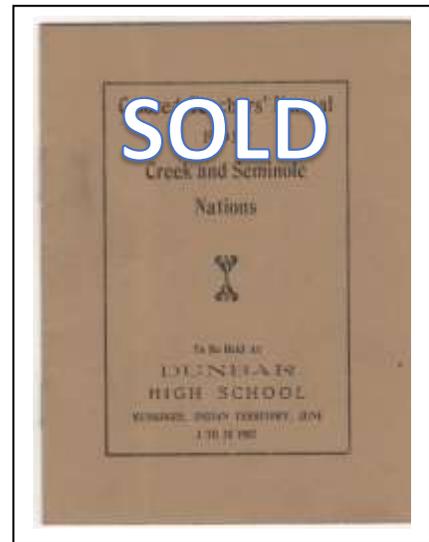


**31. [EDUCATION & LIBRARIES] [NATIVE AMERICANS] Recruiting pamphlet for the eighth annual Colored Teachers' Normal for Creek and Seminole Nations.** Muskogee, Indian Territory: Printed by Cimeter Job Printing for the Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory, 1907.

This 7-page, saddle-stapled pamphlet with thin-card cover measures 4" x 5.5". It contains the names of the faculty and information about expenses, instruction, text books, the Oklahoma Course of Study, general methods of instructions, and special methods. The pamphlet is in nice shape with a few pencil notes inside and a vertical crease.

The Indian Territory began holding "Summer Normals" in 1900 for various tribes at locations in the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw nations. These summer pedagogical training sessions were intended not just to increase the number of indigenous teachers at tribal schools, but to further assimilation into white culture as well as evidenced by a speech given by Robert Lee, a full-blooded Choctaw to the white superintendents. "The normal is the grandest, the bravest, and the profoundest thing ever started in the Indian Territory. . . . When I looked over these teachers I found about twenty-four Indians . . . young ladies . . . black-haired and black eyed [and] my heart thrilled with gladness and joy. . . . If it had not been for you, these girls would not have been here. . . . Years ago, we the Indian people . . . knew nothing of education, knew nothing of the Bible, knew nothing of work, and your ancestors and my ancestors were enemies. . . . I am sorry to say but when I was a boy, I was taught to be prejudiced against the white people, but today I cannot help but like you people. I love you people because you have taught me how to love me and my country; you have taught me how to make a living; you have taught me how to work . . . and when I look upon uneducated Choctaws I feel the burden of responsibility upon my shoulders . . . [and I] get down on my knees before this body of teachers and say: 'O, teachers, establish normal more firm and strong in the Indian Territory and . . . help [them] be better citizen[s] and be better lover[s] of their homes and their country.'" (see *Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior for FY 1901*.) This uncommon piece of Indian Territory history attests to the effort of the Department of Interior to assimilate the various Indian Nations into white American culture.

**\$125**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again Books #8834**



Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**32. [EDUCATION & LIBRARIES] [WOMEN] Terrific ten-page letter from a widowed Los Angeles kindergarten teacher, Mrs. Lewis J. "Mamie" Adams, to her sister in Virginia. Los Angeles: 1937.**

The 5" x 8" letter sheets are written on one side only. The airmail envelope is franked with an orange 6-cent airmail stamp (Scott #C19) and canceled with a Los Angeles machine slogan ("Airmail Saves Time") postmark featuring a biplane and dated 16 December 1937. The letter and envelope are in nice shape; the edges of several leaves have some staining.

Mamie's letter is absolutely brimming with news about her two-teacher kindergarten class of 100 students (50 in the morning and a different 50 in the afternoon) and its giant fall circus held in the unnamed school's new auditorium. She includes descriptions—and occasionally small drawings—of the kindergarten band (yellow 'uniform' coats with white braid and yellow caps, triangles, cymbals, bells, tambourines, drums), student animals (elephants, camels, ponies), student clowns (dressed in pink, blue red, yellow, lavender, and green), circus train, a merry-go-round, and nail-keg ponies. She also briefly mentions the school structure ("six grades and the kindergarten [with] three first grades") and its Parent-Teacher Association, while providing considerable detail about attending mandatory training at the Teachers Institute on Saturdays. She concludes the letter on a somewhat maudlin note reflecting that she and two of her five good friends had become widows, and her old home was "ruined with hitched on additions to rent. Of course we haven't owned it for a great many years."

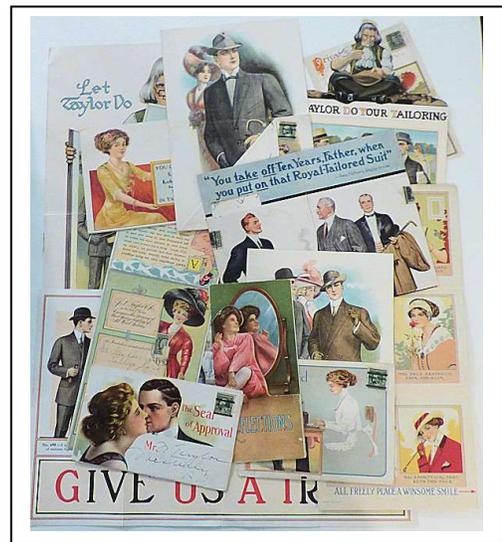


**\$100 SOLD Read'Em Again Books #8870**

**33. [FASHION] [PHILATELY] Collection of 18 elaborate advertising mailers for men's clothing made by J. L. Taylor, a subsidiary of the International Tailoring Company. Chicago and New York: late 1910s to early 1920s.**

These colorful advertising mailers range in size from 4" x 6.5" folded to 13.25" x 14.25" unfolded. All are tri-folds, leporellos, posters, or pamphlets. Many have die-cuts, lift-the-flaps, cut-outs, etc. All have gone through the mail; most are franked with 1-cent green Franklin stamps (in use from 1908-1922) with Chicago or New York City pre-cancels. Minor wear.

The J. L. Taylor – International Tailoring Company was a large men's clothing supplier in the early 1900s with major offices and production facilities in Chicago and New York. The company did not sell directly to customers. Instead, it provided department stores and tailors with large swatch/sample books. After customers picked out styles and fabrics, on-site tailors would take measurements and forward them to the company where the clothing was made. The company provided its retailers with elaborate pre-canceled advertisements to mail to their local customers.



Both of the International Tailoring Company buildings are still standing. The ten-story Chicago headquarters/factory on Jackson Boulevard (also known as the White Tower Building) was a truly remarkable facility when it opened in 1916. Instead of the usual dark, dirty, cramped and unsafe sweatshops where most clothes were made, the building was clean, spacious, safe, and brightly illuminated with natural lighting. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. Today the building is shared by the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and "The Tailor at Jackson" condominium complex. The New York building on 4th Avenue has also been converted into residential condos.

This is a terrific collection of cutting-edge, early 20<sup>th</sup> century men's fashion advertising. As of 2017, nothing similar is listed in OCLC, and there are no auction records at ABPC or the Rare Book Hub. This is the only one, single advertising mailer currently for sale in the trade.

**\$3,000 Read'Em Again Books #8886**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**34. [FIRE-FIGHTING] [GAMES & PUZZLES] *Sectional Steamer & Hose puzzle.*** Springfield, Mass: Milton Bradley, circa 1880.

Complete “sliced” puzzle with 40 pieces and box. The chromolithographed pieces assemble to form a 5’ x 3.5’ panoramic street scene featuring four racing late 1800s horse-drawn fire wagons. The box and pieces are all in nice shape. One of the pieces has a very slight crease. The puzzle is far more colorful and detailed than the illustration on the box top.

There are two variations of this puzzle, each showing different types of fire wagons. This example includes a chemical pumper wagon, a hose wagon, a water tower wagon, and a steam fire engine. (The other includes a hook and ladder, an insurance vehicle, a different steamer, and different hose and chemical wagons.

As of 2017, OCLC shows only one of these original puzzles held by an institution, Princeton, however the New York Historical Society also has an example. There are none for sale in the trade. There are no auction records in the ABPC or Rare Book Hub databases, however Worthpoint lists one complete and one partial puzzle as having been sold at auction in the last five years.



**\$450**      **Read’Em Again Books [#8855](#)**

**35. [FIRE-FIGHTING] [PHILATELY] *Horse-drawn fire engine illustrated envelope with a sales pitch enclosed on illustrated letterhead.*** Chicago: E. B. Preston & Co., 1881.

This all-over illustrated advertising cover for the Preston fire-fighting equipment company features a light green print of a hose wagon on the front and b/w scene showing a fireman hitching two horses to a pumper wagon on the reverse. It is franked with a 3-cent brown Washington stamp (Scott #146) and canceled with a Chicago duplex postmark dated 28 April 1881. The sales letter has the hose wagon illustration at the top and a product list printed along the left margin. Both the envelope, which was neatly trimmed along the right edge when opened, and letterhead are in nice shape.

This sales pitch touting the company’s firefighting equipment was mailed just a few months before the Great Chicago Fire in early October of 1881. In it the company notified a sales representative in Urbana that they had sent a package of advertising materials to a representative of New Vienna, Ohio “quoting him the Horse Power Engine @ \$1200.00 – No 3 Jumper [hose cart] \$150.00 – No 4 \$125.00 – No 3 Village Truck \$350.00 – Standard Rubber hose, coupler, 75 cents – fob Chicago, and offered to deduct \$50.00 from the total, should he see fit to give us the complete order. . . .”

An impressive and seldom-seen piece of fire-fighting ephemera from well before the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



**\$250**      **Read’Em Again Books [#8869](#)**

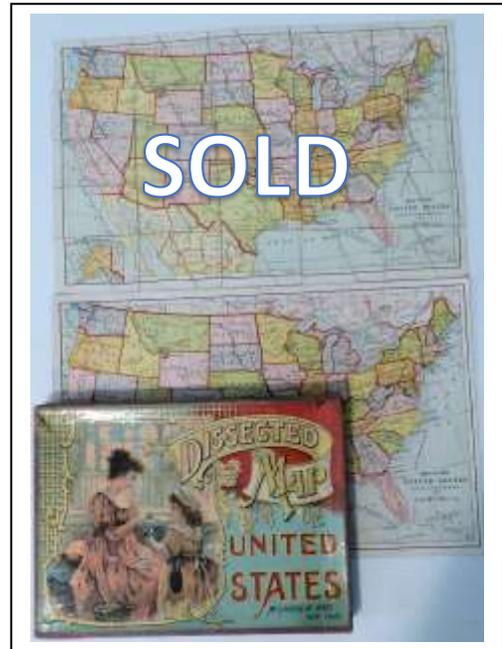
Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**36. [GAMES & PUZZLES] [MAPS] *Dissected Map of the United States.*** New York: McLoughlin Brothers, circa 1890.

Complete 13" x 8.5" jigsaw puzzle of the United States with its original box and paper map to assist in assembly. All of its 50 pieces are present. The box features an illustration of a mother helping her young daughter assemble the map. Puzzle pieces are in very nice shape with almost no wear; one piece has a scuff that affects a small sliver of southwestern Texas and northern Coahuila, Mexico. The box is also in very nice shape with light wear and slightly concave top. The paper map has a .5 split along its centerfold. This is a far better example than usually found.

The map shows Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and highlights Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. Oklahoma formally became a territory in 1890 and remained so until 1907 when it joined with the Indian Territory to become a state. This same puzzle map was also sold in 1894 in more colorful and patriotic box.

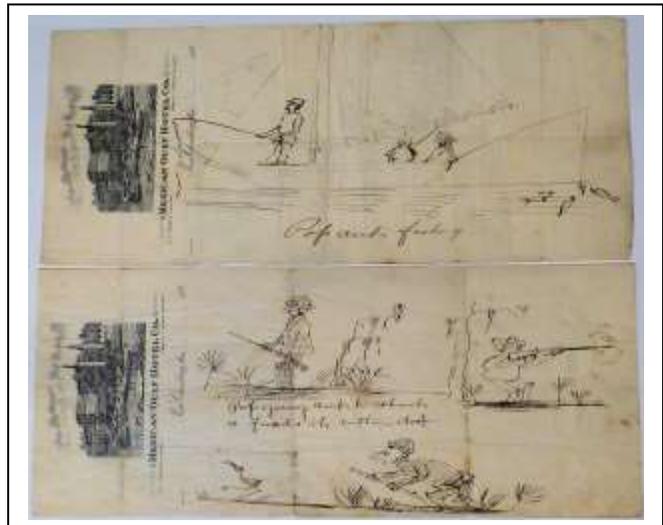
**\$400**    **SOLD**    **Read'Em Again Books #8856**



**37. [FOLK & OUTSIDER ART] [HUNTING & FISHING] Two folk art hunting and fishing scenes drawn on illustrated letterhead from the Mexican Gulf Hotel. Drawn by "Pop."** Pass Christian, Mississippi: circa 1890.

Both 9" x 6" drawings are on hotel stationery that measures 12" x 6". The illustration features the rear of the hotel as seen from the Gulf of Mexico. Both drawings have mailing folds and some minor soiling.

The Mexican Gulf Hotel opened in 1883 and was the first hotel on the Gulf Coast specifically designed to attract winter guests. Every room had large windows to let in direct sunlight and the rear of the hotel featured observatories and verandas that overlooked the Gulf of Mexico as well as a private pier that extended well out into the water. It catered to prosperous guests, and was "by long odds, the finest hotel architecturally on the entire coast, and its interior decorations and furnishings are beautiful in the extreme, so much so in fact as to cause the management of this house to be greatly envied by many of the other hotel keepers of the coast. The Mexican Gulf . . . is modern in every particular and is supplied with all modern conveniences such as electric bells, gas, steam heat, etc. In fact it would not be saying too much, to state, that this house more than all others it is the favorite resort for Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other northern and western people, who during the winter months come to "the Pass" in large numbers in order to escape the rigors of the severe northern winters of their homes." (See Dyer's *Along the Gulf*, 1885.) These two ink drawings by "Pop" show him fishing from a small boat in the Gulf and wading through a swamp while hunting shore birds. The hunting scene is humorously titled, "Pop going out to shoot and finds it rather damp."



**\$150**                    **Read'Em Again Books #8828**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**38. [FOLK & OUTSIDER ART] [GENEALOGY] [INSANITY] [PHILATELY] Bizarre advertising envelope for the historical-genealogical works of C. A. Fernald.** Boston: C. A. Fernald, 1908.

This advertising envelope measures 11.5" x 5". It is printed in red and black and almost entirely covered with hieroglyphics, obscure phrases, drawings, a map, strange symbols, etc. It is franked with a red 2-cent Washington stamp (Scott #319) and canceled with a duplex postmark dated 10 October 1908. The cover is in nice shape; a little roughly opened along the right edge and a touch of wear in the upper corner.



This envelope forwarded advertising materials for Fernald's legendarily bizarre genealogical history, the *Universal International Genealogy And Of The Ancient Fernald Families With Cronology from Creation Found in the Discovered Lost Roots, Primitive Bible, Squares, Hebrew, Aegyptian, and Other Languages, from a Study of Thirty Four Languages, Alphabets of Three Hundred, Records from One Hundred and Forty Cemeteries*. As one genealogist, Walter G. Davis, noted, "It has been the fate of many English and American families to have . . . their genealogies written by the ignorant, the credulous or the fraudulent. . . . The Fernald family has the unique and dubious distinction of having a historian who was undeniably insane. In 1909 Charles Augustus Fernald, M.D., at what must have been considerable expense, published [his] book. . . . It must be seen . . . before its very existence can be believed."

Fernald traces his family back to Adam and Eve with stops along the way at Alexander the Great, Marcus Agrippa Lucius Furnius of Rome (who Fernald claims was the first European to cross the Atlantic), Attila the Hun, Charlemagne's brother Childebert, Charles VII of France, Captain John Smith, Peter Faneuil (of Boston market fame), Wamuel Washington (who wrote plays under the pen-name William Shakespeare, George Washington, and more. All of the vignettes and text on the envelope are taken from the book including its closing, "Any errata within this book are the works of the quadruple Rum, Social Evil and malpractice Vile Ring in their unholy works to destroy the nations, finally themselves."

**\$200**      **Read'Em Again #8867**

**39. [FOOD & DRINK] [PHILATELY] TEMPERANCE] [WOMEN] Illustrated temperance propaganda envelope (with enclosed letter) printed by Charles Spear based on a design by John Valentine.** Boston: Published and sold by Charles Spear, 1853.

The illustrated envelope measures 5.25" x 3.25" and features a snake-banner that reads, "Intemperance is the Bane of Society" with a series of vignettes showing a drunken brawl outside of a saloon, a woman selling a cooking pot to a pawn broker, drunken women (and their neglected children) at a streetcorner gin stall on the left and vignettes showing happy families on the right under a smaller banner that reads "Effects of the Maine Law." The letter from "Nancy" is addressed to "Sister M." The envelope, addressed to Mary Ballou of North Orange Massachusetts has a manuscript "Paid 3" marking and a circular Hinsdale postmark with a manuscript "March 9" inside. The envelope and letter are in nice shape.



Charles Spear was active in various 19<sup>th</sup> century social causes and known as the "Prisoner's Friend" for his ceaseless campaign against capital punishment and for prison reform. He was an all-round social justice activist who advocated the use of propaganda envelopes, such as those designed by James Valentine of Dundee, Scotland to publicize issues via the mail. Valentine envelopes championed several different causes including penny postage, abolition, and temperance. This envelope by Spear is based on one of Valentine's designs, and "the Maine Law" refers to that state becoming the first to prohibit the sale of any alcoholic beverage in 1851.

The letter is mostly filled with family and neighbor news including a lethal outbreak of canker rash (scarlet fever), however Nancy also makes two references to local activities of the American Temperance Society noting: "the society here were going to make us a visit [however] it being quite rainy we did have a very great number, about 60 I believe. . . . Mrs Emery family go to Orange tomorrow to live. . . . I do not know which meeting they will attend, I hope yours. They are good people."

**\$350**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again Books #8819**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**40. [FOOD & DRINK] [PHILATELY] Very early Coca-Cola letter written by an employee at Asa Candler's Atlanta drug store. By "Willie." Atlanta: 1889.**

This very early Coca-Cola advertising envelope, dated October 5, 1889, contains a four-page employee's letter. It shows "Asa G. Candler & Company, Wholesale Druggists, 47 Peachtree St. Atlanta, Georgia" as the return address and has one of the earliest Coca-Cola script logo advertisements on its back flap: "The Brain Tonic and Intellectual Soda Fountain Beverage, Coca-Cola, Recommended by all who have used it". The envelope is rough at the right edge and split along the left.



Coca-Cola was invented by John Pemberton in 1886. Candler bought the rights to the product in May of 1889 and turned the drink into the best-selling soft drink in the world.

Willie was hired by Candler to take over management of his retail operation in early October, 1889 and immediately wrote his "dear Sis" (perhaps a pet term for his wife based on the address and contents of the letter): "Mr. Candler made me an offer of \$50 for the month, with the understanding of raising my wages when he had found me out, & what I would be worth to him. . . . What do you think of my taking this position? . . . I have charge of the Retail Department. I put up all the Prescription work & take charge of the retail trade. Hope I will like it." He goes on to plead for her to come to Atlanta where they can together visit the 1889 edition of the Piedmont "Exposition."

Early Coca-Cola correspondence is almost never found today. As of 2017, there are no similar early employee letters listed at OCLC and none are for sale in the trade. There are no auction records at ABPC, the Rare Book Hub, or WorthPoint, however an Asa Candler letter from 1909 sold at auction in 2014.

**\$3,000**      **Read'Em Again Books #8810**

**41. [FOOD & DRINK] [TEMPERANCE] Set of seven temperance cabinet card photos showing a well-dressed gentleman as he gets drunk at his club and later reforms.** Unknown photographer. Circa 1890.

Seven 4.25" x 6.5" black bordered cabinet cards with rounded corners. Minor edge-wear. Light soiling on backs.



Photographs depict a well-dressed gentleman with gloves, top hat, and walking stick as he succumbs to drink and later reforms. A manuscript caption is affixed at the bottom margin of each card:

- 1) Starting for the club.
- 2) Drinking a mash, on the way.
- 3) Arriving at the club. Good Eve Gents.
- 4) At the club, having a jolly time.
- 5) After the club. A champagne supper.
- 6) Next day. Sober & Solemn.
- 7) Reformed. No more drink.

Although the temperance movement was dominated by religiously stalwart members of the middle-class and focused most of its effort on mandatorily 'reforming' the poor, as shown by this series of photographs, it didn't ignore the upper-class. As noted by Holly Berkley Fletcher in *Gender and the American Temperance Movement of the Nineteenth Century*

"all agreed the wealthy were the far bigger problem. . . . because 'there is a greater need of reform among the higher-than lower-classes.'" [Popular temperance stories told tales of upper-class families torn apart by drinking or women who ruined their lives] by turning down a good, sober working-man to wed a rich intemperate one. [Condemning upper-class gentlemen gentlemen imbibers] hinted at the effeminacy of the rich and of drink in general, which contrasted nicely with the masculinity of working-and middle-class total abstinence proponents. Second, it cast doubt upon the overall morality of the wealthy."

**\$750**      **Read'Em Again Books #8833**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**42. [FOOD & DRINK] [TEMPERANCE] [WOMEN] Woman's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U) meeting notes.** Dallas, Texas: 1899-1901.

Approximately 40 pages of meeting notes, from the Dallas chapter of the W.C.T.U. Rules from and two news clippings about the 17<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention are also included. All of the items are affixed to twelve unbound scrapbook pages. The meeting notes and rules sheet are in good shape; the news clippings are brittle.

The meeting notes and minutes are generally concise, and often include members names. Many of the entries are procedural in nature, and several describe presentations, e.g. the testimonial of a long-suffering temperance worker who "had been laboring in Temperance work without the Lord but now [that] she had him on her side, had accomplished more for him and all others that she was working for."

There is no discussion of suffrage, but other Union efforts are mentioned including

- Pledge cards and new members
- White membership ribbons
- Temperance literature
- Scientific temperance instruction
- Loyal Temperance Legion (the W.C.T.U.'s children's branch)
- Flower Mission (the distribution of bouquets along with temperance literature and religious tracts to prisons, poor houses, hospitals, fire stations, jails, "colored people," etc)
- Fund raising (solicitation of donations from individuals and businesses, sales of Francis Willard –the W.C.T.U. founder— buttons, etc.)
- Lobbying state representatives in support of anti- tobacco, cocaine, morphine, and opium laws
- Lobbying state representatives to establish a "Girls Educational Colage (sic)"
- Organizing a Humane Society in Dallas
- Petitioning "the commissioner's court to have the White Females separated from the colored females."
- Petitioning to prevent the elected representative from Utah, Brigham. H. Thomas, from being allowed to take his seat in Congress because he was a practicing Mormon polygamist.
- Petitioning to abolish "beer and other intoxicants" from Army canteens
- Lobbying state representative to pass a law "to make the delivery of jugs a bonified sale, and to put the talk on them so high that there would be no whiskey sent that way to any local . . . district.



**\$750 SOLD Read'Em Again Books #8822**

**43. [FOOD & DRINK] Cabinet card photo of a backwoods moonshiner family.** Probably Ozark Mountains since purchased in Southwest Missouri: circa 1900.

This cabinet card photograph, measuring 4.25" x 5.25", shows what appears to be a family of eight moonshiners ranging in age from around ten to forty. They are posing in front of an open air structure and small shed among a variety of 35-pound barrels (probably sugar) and five or six beehive jugs. Most of the men are wearing straw hats, and at least two are barefoot. One man is pointing a shotgun to his left. One man is holding a pair of binoculars and a opened dark glass bottle. Another man is resting his hand upon a large turtle that is resting on top of a barrel; a snapping turtle is resting on top of a different barrel. Two men are holding large valises suitable for transporting bottles or money. A long fishing pole is resting against some barrels in the middle of the group, and a sign in front reads "Keep off the Grass." The photograph is in nice shape; just a little bit over exposed. The card has some minor wear and soiling.



**\$75 SOLD Read'Em Again Books #8837**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**44. [FOOD & DRINK] Photograph showing the inside of rural Illinois tavern.** Highland, Illinois: circa 1937 based upon visible advertisements.

This 7" x 5" card-mounted photograph shows the interior of a rural Illinois tavern. A middle-aged man wearing a vest, tie, and apron is standing behind the bar along with a more casually dressed young man who appears to be a bar boy. An African-American man is standing at the rear of the long room. There are no customers present. The room appears to be heated by an old cast iron stove. The tavern's bar is quite long as is the mirror behind it. A number of beer and softdrink posters are visible (Country Club, Stag, Coca-Cola, etc.) The bar is well-stocked, and many cigar boxes are visible. A Nehi ice box stands near the bar. The reverse of the card is annotated in pencil, "808 Broadway, Highland, Il."

The tavern name is not identified, but it should be possible to discover by reviewing city directories or property records.

**\$100** Read'Em Again Books [#8842](#)



**45. [FOOD & DRINK] [GAMBLING] Photograph of a gambling den in a small Kansas town.** Hutchinson, Kansas: circa 1950.

This 7" x 5" photograph shows men sitting at tables and standing at the bar inside a Hutchinson, Kansas, "recreation center." Writing on the reverse reads, "Wallace Utterbacks Recreation Pool Hall in Hutinshin (sic) Kans Effie's husband (Wallace Utterback) that's him in hat at bar". The photograph is in nice shape.

*The Hutchinson News* reported on March 14, 1951 that "For the second time in two weeks, police raided a downtown poker game Tuesday . . . and arrested eight. . . . Police had previously moved in on a poker game in the adjacent tavern [after officers] happened to discover a poker game in a casual check of local joints. Wallace Lloyd Utterback was charged with maintaining a place where gambling is allowed [and] Everett Joe Bard was charged with operating the game. [The other men were arrested for gambling.] Officers said the game was operated openly in the main room of the pool hall. Poker chips and cards were on the table, officers said. The green covered table and chairs were confiscated."

**\$125** Read'Em Again Books [#8840](#)



**46. [GARDENING] [PHILATELY] Letterhead, brochures, and illustrated advertising envelope for B. K. Bliss Seed & Horticultural Warehouse.** New York: B. K. Bliss & Sons, 1874.

Five-piece grouping of advertising materials sent by B. K. Bliss in New York to L. W. Hamlin in Collisterville, Pennsylvania in 1874. Includes an illustrated advertising cover, a Comstock advertising brochure (Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder, Seed Sower and Cultivator, Strawberry Runner Cutter, and Shovel Plows), a Planet advertising brochure (Combined Garden Drill and Wheel, Double Wheel Hoe, and Plant Drills No. 2 and 3), an announcement of Bliss's move from Park Place & Murray Street to a seven-floor warehouse at 34 Barclay Street, and a partially-printed manuscript memorandum that forwarded the envelope's contents. All in very nice shape.

B.K. Bliss was one of the earliest American seed dealers, opening his business in Springfield, Massachusetts in the 1850s. By the 1870s he had relocated to New York City. He was credited in Hedrick's *History of Horticulture in America to 1860* as being the first to incorporate color illustrations in his seed catalogs beginning in 1853 although none have survived. He sold seeds and home gardening-horticultural supplies by mail throughout the United States, and one of his most famous customers is reported to have been Emily Dickinson

**\$250** Read'Em Again Books [#8861](#)



Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**47. [MARITIME] [PHILATELY] Letter from a Portland, Maine shipcarver to Charles and W. D. Crooker, owners of one of the most prominent shipbuilding yards in Bath. Written by Nathan Chapman. Portland, Maine: 1833.**

This one-page stampless letter measures approximately 7.75" x 12.5" when unfolded. It is addressed to Messrs Chas & W. D. (Charles and William Donnell) Crooker of Bath, Maine. It bears an octagonal Portland postmark and "Paid" handstamps in red with a manuscript "10" indicating that postage had been paid to carry the letter a distance of between 30 and 80 miles. Docketing on the cover reads, "Nathan Chapman / Portland / Sept 22 /1833 / Letter." The letter is in nice shape with two small opening holes where a wax seal had been attached.



In the letter, Chapman responds to a request from the Crookers to do some carving for a ship they were building, noting:

"My prices for a billet head, trail board, and stern mouldings with figures of ladies would probably not vary much from \$65.00 with a lady bust for the head it would advance the price to about \$75.00. [He continues,] it would accommodate me very much if you would consent to take a billet as I have not any figureheads on hand that would probably be large enough for your ship and as this is the busy season of the year it would be rather difficult for me to cut one immediately. A billet head I could furnish you immediately and a good one."

Apparently, Chapman had done prior business with the Crookers as he goes on to state:

"With regard to the work I furnished you last year I could say that it was never my intention to furnish drops or ornaments of any kind excepting what I furnished and if I gave you to understand it so it was contrary to my intentions they not being considered included with the other parts which I sent without mention in particular. Nevertheless rather than you should be deceived or in any way disappointed I will furnish them now and in this case I should like a sketch of the stern that is the number of windows on the height of them that I might be able to make a calculation therefrom."

The Crookers were important Bath businessmen who operated a shipyard, owned a fleet of merchant ships, and held significant lumber interests. W. D.'s home, which is on the National Register of Historic Places, still stands in Bath. For more information see *Ships, Swindlers, and Scalded Hogs: The Rise and Fall of the Crooker Shipyard in Bath, Maine* by Frederic B. Hill.

**\$300 SOLD ~~Read'Em Again Books #8850~~**

**48. [MARITIME] [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] Civil War sailor's letter written by O. T. Stimson aboard Admiral Farragut's flagship, the USS Hartford, between the Battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay. New Orleans: 1864.**

This four-page letter measures 5" x 8" unfolded. It was written by O. T. Stimson aboard the "U.S.S. Flag Ship Hartford" on January 3, 1864. The envelope is addressed to James M. Goodrich aboard the U. S. Steamer Magnolia at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and bears a double-ring New Orleans postmark dated Feb 1, 1864. It is franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) struck with a target cancel. Stimson has annotated the envelope "The U.S.S. Flag Ship Hartford" along its left edge. The envelope has been roughly opened along the right edge and is chipped at the lower left corner. The letter has short (.5") splits along one of its folds. Very good.



Stimson, a carpenter aboard the *Hartford*, describes bad weather encountered while sailing from New York to Key West and Pensacola. He mentions the Rebel ships coming from Pensacola Bay attempting to break through the blockade and remarks that they are bound for Mobile. Stimson also explains to his friend that his is bashful with women although he saw one while ashore in New Orleans. Sailor's letters from Admiral Farragut's flagship, the *USS Hartford*, are uncommon.

**\$175 SOLD ~~Read'Em Again Books #8817~~**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**49. [MARITIME] [MILITARY & WAR] Admiral David G. Farragut Civil War CDV.** New York: Published by E. & H. T. Anthony . . . from Photographic Negative in Brady's National Portrait Gallery, circa 1865.

Very nice cdv of Admiral Farragut, standing with his hand resting on a book that has been laid upon a table. Both the photograph and the card mount are in very nice shape. Sharp corners with no soiling; a collector's/dealer's inventory number is written in pencil on the reverse.

Admiral Farragut, the son of a Spanish merchant seaman, was adopted by Commodore David Porter at eight years of age upon the death of his mother. He received a midshipman's appointment before he turned ten and served as a naval officer for the next sixty years. He had a successful, but unspectacular career until his command captured New Orleans in 1862 and two years later Mobile, Alabama. It was at Mobile where he rallied his somewhat reluctant subordinates by shouting, "Damn the torpedoes. Four bells, Captain Drayton, go ahead. Jouett, full speed." In honor of these crushing victories that completely shut down the Confederacy's merchant trade, Lincoln promoted him to vice-admiral in December of 1864. In 1865, Farragut was promoted to full admiral, the first U.S. naval officer to hold that rank.



**\$200**      **Read'Em Again Books #8818**

**50. [MARITIME] [MILITARY & WAR] Handbill directing New York City merchants along the march of Admiral Farragut's funeral possession to close shop and drape their building fronts.** New York City: Supervisor's Office, City Hall, Sept. 26, 1870.

This printed handbill measures approximately 5" x 8". It is from the "Supervisors' Office, City Hall" and addressed in ink "To Messers Brown & Spaulding." It is signed in ink, "Alex. S. Webb, Brev. Maj.-Gen., U.S.A., Grand Marshal." It has two horizontal storage folds, and there is a small pencil annotation in the lower left corner that reads, "rare". Docketing on the reverse reads, "F. J. Henkle Checks paid him -". Three glue spots on the reverse with paper remnants attached; some bleed-through to the front. Very good.

Admiral Farragut died unexpectedly from a heart attack while on vacation in 1870. His remains were transported to New York City by the *USS Guerriere*, where on October 1, soldiers, sailors, and politicians -- including President Ulysses S. Grant -- formed a funeral procession two miles long to escort the admiral's coffin to his final resting place at Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx. Brown & Spaulding were important New York City jewelers who owned a store along the route of the funeral procession in lower Manhattan at Prince Street and Broadway. The partners liquidated their business the following year and both went to work for Tiffany's. Apparently quite scarce.

Although this handbill was referenced in the 28 September 1870 edition of the *New York Times*, as of 2017, no examples are listed in OCLC, no auction records at ABPC or Rare Book Hub, not listed in Streeter, and none in the trade.



**\$175**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again Books #8816**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**51. [MARITIME] [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] [RED CROSS] [ROYALTY] Sailor's letter from the USS Pennsylvania while at Kobe, Japan written on a colorful Japanese Red Cross lettersheet featuring the Empress Shoken. Kobe, Japan: 1907.**

The lettersheet measures 14.5" x 7.5" unfolded. It features two color illustrations of the Empress Shoken, one in front of a large red cross wearing civilian clothes with a red cross medal and arm brassard, the other in traditional Japanese dress. The letter sheet is dated 15 May 1907, franked with a blue 10 sen Imperial Crest stamp (Scott # 103), and canceled with a circular Kobe postmark. The lettersheet is in very nice shape.



Although the sailor reports that "My work is not hard and I have only to work one day and off two. . . . At sea I have four on and eight off. I am a messenger," he does not name his ship. Navy records, however, show that only the USS Pennsylvania was in port at Kobe on the day the letter was written. At the time, not long after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Red Cross Society was the largest in the world, and the Empress Shoken worked tirelessly on its behalf. Her efforts attracted members from the kaoku aristocracy as well as leading members of society and the general population. At the time this lettersheet was posted, the Japanese Red Cross had well over one million members.

**\$200**      **Read'Em Again #8866**

**52. [MEDICINE & DRUGS] Packet of quack medicine advertising for W. W. Sherar's Cannabis Sativa Remedy and Syrup of Poppies. Rochester, New York: W. W. Sherar, circa 1870.**

The group of advertising materials includes a four-page Recipe pamphlet for the Cannabis Prescription, a one-page Supplement, one page of Special Directions, a two-page sheet of customer questions and Sherar's answers, and a one-page Recipe for Syrup of Poppies. All are contained in a small plain envelope franked with a green 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #147) and postmarked January 21, Lowell, Massachusetts. All of the material is in nice shape with mailing folds.



While a number of legitimate pre-FDA medicines contained cannabis extracts, there were just as many, if not more, quack medicine concoctions that did so as well. Sherar's Cannabis Sativa Remedy (referred to in some publications as the East Indian Missionary Fraud) was a typical scam. Sherar (who also sold similar prescriptions under the name of W. W. Noyes) claimed that it would "drive disease and death from the happy fireside" and permanently cure "consumption, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all other throat and lung infections." He provided potential customers with this free recipe that they could take to their own druggist for filling. The problem was that one of his ingredients, Extract of Asiatic Halish Sativa, was fictional. In the supplement provided along with the recipe, Sherar noted that it had become very scarce and the only way to ensure the recipe was mixed correctly was to purchase it at a Rochester drug store where it was prepared under his supervision. Of course, Sherar would ship the recipe for \$3, an amount far more than its worth. Sherar also provided a second recipe that included Syrup of Poppies to be used in conjunction with the cannabis "when a cough [was] very troublesome."

**\$200**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again #8868**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**53. [METALLURGY & METALWORK] Cabinet card photograph of silver-workers outside of their Rolla, Missouri smelter.** Rolla, Missouri: Circa 1890.

The cabinet card measures 6.5" x 4.25"; the photograph 5.5" x 4". The front of the card is stamped "Stephens Superior Finish Rolla Missouri". The card and photograph are in nice shape; the photo is a little over-exposed in the center which makes the retorts and some of the men a little difficult to see. The reverse of the card is blank.



The card shows ten workers on the steps in front of the entrance to their smelter. One of the men is wearing a white shirt and vest. The others are all wearing aprons. Eight of the aprons are striped; one man is wearing a dark apron that appears to be thicker. Two of the men are holding silver pieces. Shop equipment displayed in front of the group includes a bellows, what might be a small crucible, and very hard-to-see retorts, one containing liquid.

**\$100**      **Read'Em Again Books #8865**

**54. [MILITARY & WAR] [POLITICS] *The Gentleman's Magazine: For July, 1776.*** Edited by Sylvanus Urban (Edward Cave). London: Printed for D. Henry, 1776.

Complete with front cover and pages [291]-336. The "pastoral scene" is present. Very light wear. Disbound from a larger volume. In very nice shape.

This very important edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine* was being read in London at the same time the American Colonies were declaring their independence, and it is filled with related news that make it clear a political explosion was about to occur.

Articles of interest include:

A continuation of the debate on the American Restraining Bill including the Prohibitory Act of 1775 that was in effect an economic declaration of war upon the colonies as it prohibited Americans from trading with countries other than Great Britain, authorized a blockade of American ports, and declared that any ships found trading "shall be forfeited to his Majesty, as if the same were the ships and effects of open enemies."

The Resolution of May 10th that was signed by John Hancock on behalf of the Continental Congress which stated in part, "whereas, it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good Conscience, for the people of these colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great Britain, and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted, under the authority of the people of the colonies, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties, and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies; therefore . . . it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies . . . to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general." (At the time, John Adams, who wrote the preamble to the resolution, remarked that as far as he was concerned, it was "independence itself, but we must have it with more formality yet.")

Other "account[s] of the American Colonists since passing the Boston Port-Bill" that report the movement of military units and fighting between British regulars and the colonial militia.

Quite a desirable record of the events in America immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence. Although a number of institutions hold bound volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the July 1776 issue is scarce outside of them. As of 2017 only two other examples are for sale in the trade, and there are no auction records listed at ABPC or the Rare Book Hub.



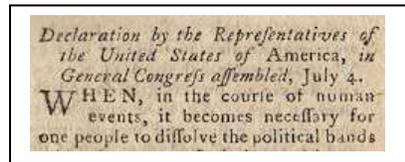
**\$450**      **Read'Em Again Books #8878**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**55. [MILITARY & WAR] [POLITICS] *The Declaration of Independence in The Gentleman's Magazine: For August, 1776. The Declaration by Thomas Jefferson; magazine edited by Sylvanus Urban (Edward Cave).* London: Printed for D. Henry, 1776.**

Complete with front cover and pages [339]-[388]. Very light wear; small repaired loss at upper right tip of front cover. Paper-covered spine.

This important edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine* includes one of the earliest printings of *The Declaration of Independence*. News of *The Declaration* reached London by sea during the second week of August, and the story broke with a short note in the August 10<sup>th</sup> issue of *The London Gazette*. The full text was subsequently printed in two London newspapers and this magazine.



*The Declaration* is printed on pages 361 and 362 without introduction. It is simply titled "Declaration of American Independency" and signed in type by John Hancock and Charles Thompson. Other events in the American Revolution

are discussed elsewhere in the journal with a Member of Parliament commenting, "the Colonies, as if animated with one soul, are determined to perish or be free." Several pages are devoted to an article titled "Proceedings of the American Colonists" which makes brief mention of *The Declaration*, "the ball is now struck, and time only can shew where it will rest."

A very nice example of a much sought after magazine containing one of the earliest printings of *The American Declaration of Independence*.

~~\$2,250~~ **SOLD** ~~Read'Em Again Books #8888~~



**56. [MILITARY & WAR] [POLITICS] *The Gentleman's Magazine: For September, 1776. Includes the often missing map, A Map of the Country round Philadelphia including Part of New Jersey New York Staten Island & Long Island.* Edited by Sylvanus Urban (Edward Cave).** London: Printed for D. Henry, 1776.

Complete with front cover and pages [391]-436. Very light wear. Disbound from a larger volume with pinholes along the left margin. The map and text pages are in very nice shape. The map is separate from the text block.

This important edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine* is filled with news about the American Revolution including news of Benedict Arnold and the movements of Washington's army enroute to the Battle of Long Island. Articles of interest include: Debates in the British Parliament including "the ill-success of his Majesty's Troops" and "consideration of the Treaties for German Troops," "Observations on the Situation of the Armies on the Eastern Side of America," "Some explanation of the map," and "Continuation of American Affairs."



Quite a desirable map and record of the events in America soon after the Declaration of Independence.



Although a number of institutions hold bound volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the August 1776 issue complete with its map is scarce outside of them. As of 2017 no other examples are for sale in the trade, and there is one auction record listed at the Rare Book Hub.

**\$450** **Read'Em Again Books #8879**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**57. [MILITARY & WAR] [POLITICS] *The Gentleman's Magazine: For October, 1776* including the often missing map, *Sketch of the Country Illustrating the late Engagement in Long Island*. Edited by Sylvanus Urban (Edward Cave). London: Printed for D. Henry, 1776.**

Complete with front cover and pages [439]-484. Very light wear. Disbound from a larger volume with pinholes along the left margin. The map is separate from the text block. Both are in nice shape; the map has a small, hard-to-see, piece of clear tape over Manhattan.



This important edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine* is filled with news about the American Revolution including: The Hessian Treaty, "Thoughts on American Declaration refuted," "Explanation of the Sketch of Long Island," "Facts relative to American Affairs," "Thoughts

of the Quakers about the commotions now proceeding in these and other parts of America," "Authentic Account of the Attack of Sullivan's Island," and "The Battle of Long Island."

Quite a desirable map and record of the events in America soon after the Declaration of Independence.

Although a number of institutions hold bound volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the October 1776 issue complete with its map is scarce outside of them. As of 2017 no other examples are for sale in the trade, and there are no auction records listed at ABPC or the Rare Book Hub.

**\$300**      **Read'Em Again Books #8880**



**58. [MILITARY & WAR] *The Gentleman's Magazine: For November, 1776* including the often missing map, *A Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island with Long Island Sound, &c.* Edited by Sylvanus Urban (Edward Cave). London: Printed for D. Henry, 1776. Complete with front cover and pages [487]-[532]. Very light wear. Disbound from a larger volume with pinholes along the left margin. The map and text pages are in very nice shape. The map is separate from the text block and printed slightly off-center.**



This important edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine* is filled with news about the American Revolution including General Howe's letters on "taking New York," "on setting the Town on Fire," his "Declaration to the Americans" to return their allegiance to the King, and "Gen Carleton's Letter to Ld G. Germaine, on passing the Lakes and destroying the Enemy's Fleet, &c. &c." Quite a desirable map and record of the events in America soon after the Declaration of Independence. Although a number of institutions hold bound volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the November 1776 issue complete with its map is scarce outside of them. As of 2017 no other examples

are for sale in the trade, and there are no auction records listed at ABPC or the Rare Book Hub.

**\$450**      **Read'Em Again Books #8881**



Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**59. [MILITARY & WAR] [POLITICS] *The Gentleman's Magazine: For December, 1776.* Edited by Sylvanus Urban (Edward Cave). London: Printed for D. Henry, 1776.**

Complete with front cover and pages [535]-[606]. The folding plate showing a "Representation of a Memorable Achievement in the time of Q. Elizabeth" is present. Very light wear. Disbound from a larger volume with pinholes along the left margin. The magazine is in very nice shape.

This important edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine* is filled with news about the American Revolution including reports on the Battle of White Plains.

Articles include:

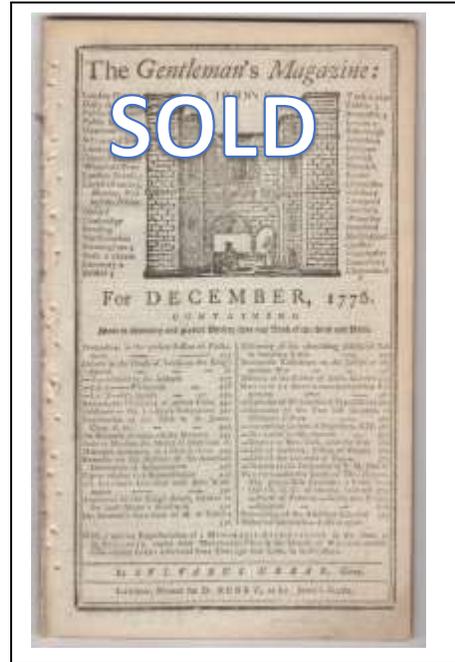
"Remarks on the Defence of the American Declaration of Independence,"

"Papers relative to a Reconciliation," "Col Paterson's Interview with Gen. Washington," and

"Sensible Reflections on the Justice of the present War. Quite a desirable record of the events in America soon after the Declaration of Independence."

Although a number of institutions hold bound volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the December 1776 issue is scarce outside of them. As of 2017 no other examples are for sale in the trade, and there are no auction records listed at ABPC or the Rare Book Hub.

**\$150    SOLD    Read'Em Again Books #8882**



**60. [MAPS] [MILITARY & WAR] *Map of the Progress of His Majesty's Armies in New York, During the Late Campaign Illustrating the Accounts Published in the London Gazette.* [1776].**

This map measures approximately 12.75" x 8.5". It is in nice shape with a little toning and pinholes along the left edge where it was once bound in a volume. It is a retitled, updated issue of a map that was originally published in the October 1776 edition of *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Folded as issued. Very good. Disbound.

The map shows troop movements and positions for the then recent Battle of White Plains.

**\$200    SOLD    Read'Em Again Books #8883**



Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**61. [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] Prisoner-of-war adversity envelope made from wallpaper and apparently sent from Liggon's Warehouse Prison in Richmond by Henry G. Knowles to his wife in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Richmond: January, [1862].**



The cover measures approximately 3" x 5.5" and is made from wallpaper as in this early period it was very difficult for prisoners to obtain envelopes. It is franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) that is tied to the cover with a cork cancel. The envelope has a double-ring handstamped postmark that reads, "Old Point Comfort VA Jan 16" with a manuscript "1862" inside the center ring. There is a manuscript censor's mark "Exm" (for Examined) in the upper left corner and a manuscript "61" on the reverse. The soiled and worn envelope is missing its top flap and split along the right side where the lower corner has been turned to show the wallpaper inside. The cover was stored in a larger envelope, probably by Mrs. Knowles, with a manuscript annotation that reads, "Envelope made from paper of Libby Prison by Mr H G Knowles 1862."

Mrs. Knowles annotation on her storage envelope, however, is in error. Libby Prison was not established until March of 1862, and her husband's envelope was postmarked in January. This confusion, however, is explained a contemporary Richmond prisoner, Lieutenant B. B. Vassall, in William H. Jeffrey's *Richmond Prisons 1861-1862*.

"It is a gross historical inaccuracy . . . as at this time no such prison was in existence . . . it has become a common error in speaking of prisoners of war, who were confined in Richmond [before March of 1862] to say that they were in 'Libby Prison' but such was not the case. [They] were confined in the tobacco warehouse of Liggon & Co."

At this time, northbound Union prisoner-of-war mail from Richmond transported in bulk to Hampton Roads, where it was transferred to Union forces for placement into the regular mail system at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. Knowles must have been in possession of the U.S. stamp that he used for postage for if he did not have one, his envelope would have been marked with a hand-stamped "3" indicating that 3 cents postage was due upon delivery.

Knowles was a soldier in the 8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which was organized at Hartford in September of 1861. It departed the state in October and encamped at Annapolis, Maryland where it remained until 7 January 1862 when it was transported by ship to Cape Hatteras as part of General Burnside's North Carolina expedition. It is unclear how Knowles ended up imprisoned in Richmond in early January while his regiment was sailing south, however the envelope he addressed to his wife and her annotation on the larger envelope she used to store both attest to his captivity. Knowles military records provide no clue as to when, where, or what he was doing when taken prisoner. Perhaps he was captured while standing picket duty, a not too uncommon occurrence, or, less likely, he may have been temporarily assigned to one of the Union units that fought at Ball's Bluff. Regardless, Knowles eventually rejoined his regiment, probably as the result of a prisoner-exchange, for his records show that he was eventually promoted to the rank of First Sergeant and was captured once more at the Second Battle of Drewry's Bluff in 1864 after which he was imprisoned at Andersonville.

Certainly Knowles and his wallpaper envelope are worthy of further research. For more information about Civil War prisoners' mail see Harrison (*Prisoners' Mail from the American Civil War*), Milgram (*Federal Civil War Postal History*), and Walske (*Special Mail Routes of the American Civil War*).

While all prisoner of war mail is uncommon, early mail sent from Liggon's Warehouse and Libby Prison before May of 1862 is scarce; there less than 40 examples are known to have survived. It is not unexpected, that Knowles letter has been lost for as notes, "the letters are missing from most of the envelopes that have survived," however, it is fortunate that Mrs. Knowles annotated her storage envelope with information, although slightly mistaken, about its origin. As of 2017, no prisoner mail from this period is for sale in the philatelic, militaria, or ephemera trade, and there are no records showing any examples have been sold at auction.

\$3,500

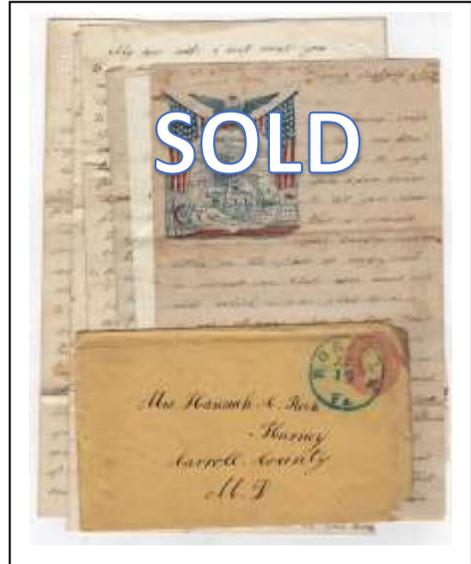
Read'Em Again Books [#8815](#)

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**62. [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] War Correspondence sent by a member of F Company, 165th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Private Samuel D. Reck, during its defense of the Chesapeake Bay while stationed in Suffolk, Virginia.** Suffolk, Virginia: December 1862 – May 1863.

This collection contains six letters (13 Dec 62, 31 Jan 63, 14 Feb 63, 17 Apr 63, 18 Apr 63, 2 May 63) by Private Samuel D. Reck, a member of the 165th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to his wife, Hannah, in Harney, Pennsylvania, and the postal envelope that was used to mail two of them. The letters vary in size and have a total of 22 handwritten pages. One is written on a patriotic lettersheet commemorating the Battle of Antietam. The 3-cent pink-on-buff postal envelope (Scott #U35) is canceled with a blue circular handstamp reading "NORFOLK/ APR 19 / Va". The letters are in nice shape; the envelope was opened roughly along the right edge.

Shortly after the 165th was organized in November 1862 at a camp near Gettysburg, it deployed to Suffolk, Virginia via Newport News. At Suffolk, it set up defensive lines to protect the southwestern approach to Portsmouth, Norfolk, and the Chesapeake Bay. It was eventually combined with four other regiments into the First Division of the Union Army's Seventh Corps. The sector was quiet until 29 Jan 63 when Confederate forces crossed the Blackwater River into southeast Virginia. The Union forces reacted quickly, and the Union command dispatched a regimental task force (which included Reck's company) to drive the Confederates south. The forces met at a place known as Deserted House, and the southerners were routed with alternating attacks by Union Cavalry and Infantry. Later in April, a Southern force numbering at least 40,000 led by General Longstreet approached once more, this time laying siege to Suffolk. The Confederates launched a number of probing sorties against the defenses that precipitated return sallies by the Union—the most significant of which was made by the 165th. Foraging became the order of the day for the southerners as the siege ground on for the next month until Longstreet realized the futility of his effort and retreated toward Petersburg.



Reck chronicled the defense of Suffolk in letters sent home to his wife, and they dovetail nicely with official accounts

13 Dec – “as it has been the will of the lord to land me on the banks of the James river we had the pleasure of holding a prair meeting on the Steam boat as we Sailed down the water . . . we now are encamped . . . about Seventy five miles fom Ritchmond there are about thirty thousand men encamp around us and mor comming ever day it is thick with tents and alive with people”

31 Jan – “we had another tramp after the rebbles and we caut them this time on thursday night . . . our company . . . marched out about Sevene or eight miles till our cavalry cout the rebble pickets and drove them in and so we marched on till we got to the next and the cavalry drove them in we then marched on till we got to the next and the cavalry captured some off them and drove the rest of them in to buck horn station but then i tell you we soon herd the elephant growl he mad a terrible noise for about too hours the balls and shells flew over our heads and the pieces flew in every direction . . . we then got reinforcement and . . . after some heavy firing drove the rebbles back over the black water again . . . I came pretty near being hit with a cannon ball it fell about too feat from me but it hurt no one, . . . O that the lord will continue to watch over us and be with us whare ever we are taken if we have to face the enemy and to stand the bullets and shells.”

14 Feb – “here there is some rebble farmers . . . and they have got some pork laid up for the rebbles and they come acrost to gather that up, but our army put a stop to one man . . . Some of the officers went there to by his corn and he would not sell them aney he gave them an insulting anser and . . . told them that it was for the rebbles and when he said that our cavalry boys pitched in to the corn and they carried it of on there horses and they went in the seller and found a lot of pork and they carried it all off . . . if he had not insulted them they would have paid him for it but so he got nothing for it”

17 Apr – “we are getting reinforcements daley and . . . i think as near as i can tell there will be sixty thousand men here. I think we can hold this place in Spite of the rebels let them come with all the force they can spare. But i cant get it in my head that the rebbles is going to make a dash on us for they Stay away sose we can't reach them from the forts i think they want our men to come out to meat them but i don't now wether our men will go out or not but if they do they will go with a strong force”

2 May – “when the rebs saw our men coming they run . . . down and our men fell back and our forts opened on them mowing them down like grass . . . our fires was to hot for them to stand”

This grouping is an important firsthand look from the Union trenches of a lesser-known Civil War campaign that thwarted Longstreet's attempt to capture Portsmouth and Norfolk and kept the Chesapeake Bay in the hands of the Union.

~~\$1,500~~ On Hold ~~Read Em Again #8859~~

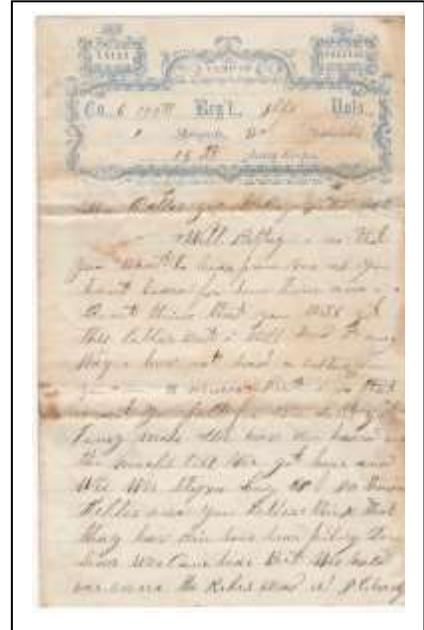
Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**63. [MILITARY & WAR] Letter from an Illinois soldier written after the Battle of Resaca and in the midst of the fight at Dallas during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.** Sent by J. D. Wardlew. Dallas, Georgia, 30 May 1864.

This four-page letter from a soldier in the 111<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteer Infantry was written on a lettersheet featuring a poem that begins, "I'm thinking, fondly thinking". While legible, it is difficult to read because the spelling and grammar are incredibly poor.

Wardlew wrote this letter to his wife following the Battle of Resaca while the 111<sup>th</sup> Illinois was still fighting during the follow-on engagement in Dallas.

"We have been hard on the march until we got here and we was stayin' by 80 thousand Rebels, and you better think that there has been some heavy fighting done since we came here, but we held our own. The Rebs made 8 charges last night on the 10th Corps on the right and the left, but they was repulsed both times and every time with heavy loss. We have lost a good many men but nothing like the Rebs has for they say the canon and musketry thundered all night last night but they are still tonight. Killed: Bill McClane, John Durrell, Sergeant Copland. . . . Charley Meliney is wounded very bad shot in the jaw the bullet coming out of at the mouth while eating. There is terrific more wounded but I have not got time to tell you as I am driving a Division team. . . . I have seen sights and wonders since I have been on the march, such sights I never want to see again. The wagons and ambulances is going night and day. They have been fighting here 6 days. We have not gained easy ground. . . . I think the Rebs is trying to cut their way through get away but we don't intend to let them come through if we can help it."



Although the Union suffered between 7,500 casualties in the two engagements, the Confederate Army was unable to thwart the Union advance toward Atlanta as Sherman's maneuvering forced the Southerners to retreat and establish defensive positions at Marietta. Wardlew's estimate of "80 thousand Rebels" isn't far from the actual number as over 60,000 Confederate soldiers fought at Resaca. His description of the fighting is accurate as well. Although the 111<sup>th</sup> had been on active service since it organized in the summer of 1862, it had never engaged in combat until Resaca when it charged and turned back an attack of advancing Rebels. At Dallas, it helped repulse repeated probes and a full attack by General Joseph Johnston's Army of Tennessee.

A poignant and event filled letter by a semi-literate Union soldier in the midst of his first combat.

**\$500**      **Read'Em Again Books [#8858](#)**

**64. [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] World War I letter from a soldier hospitalized as the result of a gas attack immediately before the Armistice on 11 November 1918.** Written by Corporal Ernest R. Storer. [Mars-sur-Allier, France]: 22 November 1918.

This two-page letter was written on American Red Cross stationery and enclosed in an A.R.C. envelope postmarked 16 Nov 1918 from Army Post Office 780 at Mars-sur-Allier. Both are in nice shape with minor wear.

Corporal Storer was an engineer brigaded with the 26th Division's 104<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment. In this post-armistice letter, he recounts the joy felt when the guns stopped firing and describes his injuries from a last minute German gas attack:

"I got a few doses of gas a few hours before the end, and they told me it would be best to go to the hospital. It gives one a funny feeling, a sore throat, a headache, and at time after exerting oneself feel dizzy. I can't keep food on my stomach very well. Am feeling better than when I first felt the effects and guess it will wear off gradually. Just my luck to run up against something like this after getting by safely for more than six months. . . finally knocked me out."



Storer probably inhaled either chlorine or phosgene as he does not mention the horrible blister burns that would have been caused by mustard gas. He also probably wasn't joking about "getting by safely for six months." The 26<sup>th</sup> Division saw extensive combat and fought in the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Saint-Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne campaigns.

American Expeditionary Force letters home describing the effect of gas attacks are few and far between; a letter describing the effect of a gas attack that occurred on the day of the Armistice is likely unique.

**\$250**      **Read'Em Again Books [#8820](#)**

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**65. [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] World War I mail from a German Prisoner of War held at the American prison camp at Krasnaya-Retchka, Siberia during the Allied intervention in Russia following the Bolshevik Revolution. Sent by Martin Prigge. Vladivostok, Siberia: October 2, 1919.**

Envelope only, no letter. The envelope is addressed to Anna Raumbgarden, Altona-Elbe, Germany. The return address reads, "Prisoner of War Mail / Vladivostok / Siberia / American prison camp / Martin Prigge / No. 326." It bears a small steel circular postmark that reads, "U.S. Postal Agency Siberia, Oct 2 10 AM 1919," and a type C-5 Unit Censor handstamp that reads, "A. E. F. Siberia / Censored / Sig ....." The censor stamp has been initialed in red ink. The envelope is in very nice shape.



In November 1918, a company of the U.S. 27<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment assumed control of the Russian prison camp at Krashnaya-Retchka (Red River) which was located about 10 miles southeast of Khabarovs. The company was augmented by command and medical personnel, with Lieutenant Colonel Morrow serving as the camp commandant. Morrow found camp conditions to be abysmal and camp records nearly non-existent. Two-thirds of the 2,000 Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians held in the camp were officers. 1,800 of them were incapacitated to varying degrees by influenza, about 450 badly so. The Americans immediately began to reorganize the camp and set the prisoners to work using Russian supplies and equipment to build barracks, establish a boiler plant, install water and electrical systems, create a mess hall and hospital, begin barber and laundry operations, organize an orchestra and athletic teams, and much more. Almost needless to say, the prisoners were overjoyed to be treated humanely. Later during the intervention when the 27<sup>th</sup> Infantry was reassigned to Verkhne-Udinsk, one thousand prisoners volunteered to fight alongside the unit against any and all forces without pay.

Not much is known about Prigge, however other cards and envelopes he sent from various Russian prisoner of war camps exist dating back to 1915.

While the Allied intervention in Russia was all but forgotten in the West, it remained an open wound in the mind of the Soviet leadership throughout the Cold War. This remarkable envelope documents one of the least known facets of that conflict.

All mail related to the American intervention in Siberia is scarce. Mail from the prison camp at Krashnaya-Retchka is rare as are signed examples of the C-5 censor stamp. Van Dam's *Postal History of the A.E.F.* notes only eight extant examples of American prison camp mail from Siberia, all of which are preprinted official POW cards. For more information about the American prisoner of war camp see *Wolfhounds and Polar Bears in Siberia* by John M. House.

**\$1,750**      **Read'Em Again Books #8851**

**66. [MILITARY & WAR] Four World War II Chemical Warfare documents including: Headquarters Third Army Chemical Warfare Training Memorandum dated 6 Jan 1943, Headquarters Third Chemical Warfare Service Training Battalion Training Guide undated, Army Service Forces Chemical Warfare School Office Candidate Course Instruction Circular dated 9 Sep 1944, and Army Service Forces Chemical Warfare School Officer Candidate School Training Schedule dated 18 Aug 1944. Various locations:: 1943-1944.**

Three of the four documents measure 8" x 13"; one measures 8" x 10.5". Together they contain about 100 pages of information about chemical agents, gas masks, defense methods, effects of weather, decontamination, treatment, and more. Toned, but supple and in nice shape. Some pencil notes.

As of 2017, nothing similar is for sale in the trade, OCLC shows no institutional holdings, and no auction records could be located.

**\$100**      **SOLD**      **Read'Em Again Books #8830**



Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**67. [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] Returned mail sent to a World War II Marine who was captured on Corregidor and died in a Japanese prison camp.** Sent by Mr. & Mrs A. Mikucki from Chicago to Private First Class Walter Mikucki at the Osaka Yodogawa Bunsho POW Camp in Japan, 1944-1945.

Envelope only, no letter. The envelope was addressed to Private First Class Walter Mikucki at the Osaka Yodogawa Bunsho POW Camp in Japan. It has a typed "Prisoner of War Postage Free" free frank in the upper right corner and has received a Chicago "War Savings machine postmark dated Jan 13, 1944. The envelope was opened by a U.S. censor and resealed using censor tape annotated, "Examined by 6587."

The address was subsequently obliterated with a red cross and black bands using grease pencil or crayon. It has a circular handstamp in the lower right corner dated Nov 20 1945 with text that appears to read "[LIBER]ATED HQ. USMC., WASH., D.C." There is a U.S. Marine Corps "pointing finger" return-to-sender hand stamp that points to Mikucki's parents' return address.

Pfc. Mikucki was a member of the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiment when, as war clouds rumbled in the Pacific, it was sent from China to Corregidor to defend Manila Bay in the Philippines. Shortly after its arrival, Japan launched its sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and allied bases throughout the Pacific.

Corregidor was bombed continuously from late December, 1941 until May 5, 1942 when an overwhelming force of Japanese soldiers landed on the island. After tanks were brought ashore the following day, Lt. Gen. Johathan Wainwright realized defeat was imminent and surrendered fearing the thousand or so wounded men and bedraggled defenders would be annihilated. Although most of the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiment had been killed, the remaining men were transported to prison camps in Japan.

The Yodogawa Bunsho Camp near Osaka was one of the smallest Japanese prisoner of war camps, and records in the National Archives identify only 12 prisoners that were known to have been held there. Pfc. Mikucki's name is not on that list. Other records show that Mikucki may have been imprisoned at various times at the Itchioke, Chikko, and Umeda Bunsho camps. He died from unknown causes on March 11, 1943. Clearly this information was not provided by the Japanese to the Red Cross as Mikucki's parents sent this letter ten months later.

Examples of mail sent to American prisoners held in Japan are very scarce, and this example may be unique for as of 2017, I am unable to find any record of other returned mail for Corregidor Marines who died in Japanese prisoner of war camps in philatelic or ephemera auctions records, for sale in the trade, or held by institutions per OCLC. Also, there is no mention of anything similar in Gruenzner's *Postal History of pf American POWs*.



\$750

Read'Em Again Books [#8825](#)

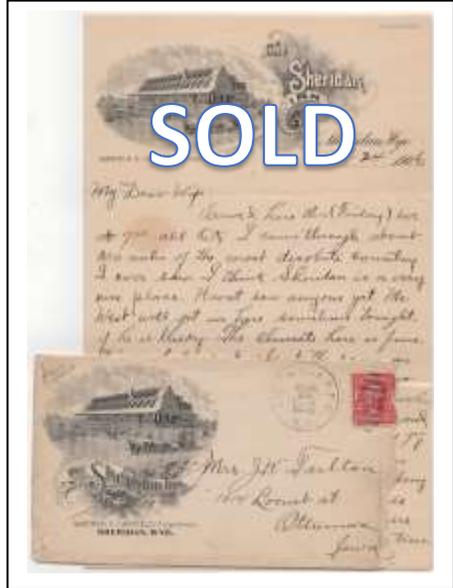
Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**68. [PHILATELY] [RAILROADS] [TRAVEL & TOURISM] Letter send by a railroad worker, J. W. "Will" Tarlton, from the Sheridan Inn in Wyoming to his wife in Ottumwa, Iowa. Sheridan, Wyoming: 1906.**

This six-page letter on 6" x 9.5" lettersheets with an accompanying envelope feature illustrations of the Sheridan Inn. The envelope has been franked with a 2-cent Washington stamp (Scott #319) which has been canceled with a Lincoln & Billings railway post office postmark. The lettersheets are in nice shape; the envelope is lightly soiled and has been roughly opened along the right edge.

The Sheridan Inn was opened by the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad in 1893 and subsequently managed by Buffalo Bill Cody for the next several years. It's said that he conducted auditions for his Wild West show from its massive front porch. At the time, the hotel was at the terminus of the line and the railroad's arrival transformed the sleepy cowtown into a booming rail center where the surrounding forests were lumbered to provide ties for its continued westward expansion. The postmark indicates the envelope was canceled on the section of the railroad that ran between Lincoln Nebraska, Billings Montana, and Ottumwa Iowa, on the Burlington and Missouri River Line.

Tarlton, a railway worker from Ottumwa, was sent to Sheridan to meet with a district manager about a new position being established to manage a new yard at Gillette, Montana. Although Tarlton speaks highly of Sheridan, he's far less enthused about Gillette which "don't amount to anything and it is not a good place to live by any means. They have no water except what is hauled in. . . ." Even though he was tempted by the chance to make \$100 a month for working 11 hours a day, Tarlton decided he'd prefer "a job off braking out of [Sheridan as it] is a nice place to live and they have splendid water. . . piped in from the mountains." A very nice letter sent from a historic hotel documenting the railroad's westward expansion from the perspective of married worker who traveled with it.



**\$100 SOLD Read'Em Again Books #8827**

**69. [POLITICS] Speech of Hon. Sam [Samuel] Houston, of Texas, Exposing the Malfeasance and Corruption of John Charles Watrous, Judge of the Federal Court in Texas, and of His Confederates. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 3, 1859. New York: Pudney & Russell, 1860. First Edition. Approximately 5" x 7.5".**

Complete including the frontispiece portrait of Sam Houston. Marbled paper covered boards with later half-cloth spine covering. Bright gilt lettering on spine. Sound binding with intact hinges. A blank flyleaf is just starting to detach.

John Watrous arrived in Texas in 1837 and soon was involved in several land companies as a lawyer, shareholder, and part owner. He became the Texas attorney general in 1838, but only served two years before land company entanglements forced his resignation. He later served as a legal advisor for the Peters Colony of the Texas Land and Emigration Company and remained in that position until 1846 when he pulled strings with an old friend, the new President, James K. Polk, to secure an appointment as a U.S. District Judge. Both Texas senators and many other Texas politicians opposed his appointment primarily because of his connections with land speculators and charges, unproven but likely true, that he had attempted to validate forged land certificates. The House of Representatives initiated impeachment hearings in 1851, however the case against him was eventually dropped. His opponents refused to give up, and Senator Sam Houston's vitriolic attack upon him in this speech on the Senate floor in 1859 convinced many the charges were true. Impeachment hearings were reinstated, but this time the investigation was dropped when Congress adjourned in the Spring of 1861 as the Civil War began. During the war, Watrous was denied a seat on the bench by the Confederate government but he resumed his old position in 1865 and served until 1869 when medical issues forced his resignation.



Quite scarce. See Howes H-690. As of 2017, the Rare Book Hub shows only one auction record and no examples are currently available for sale. OCLC shows many digital and reprint copies but only one original book, which is held by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

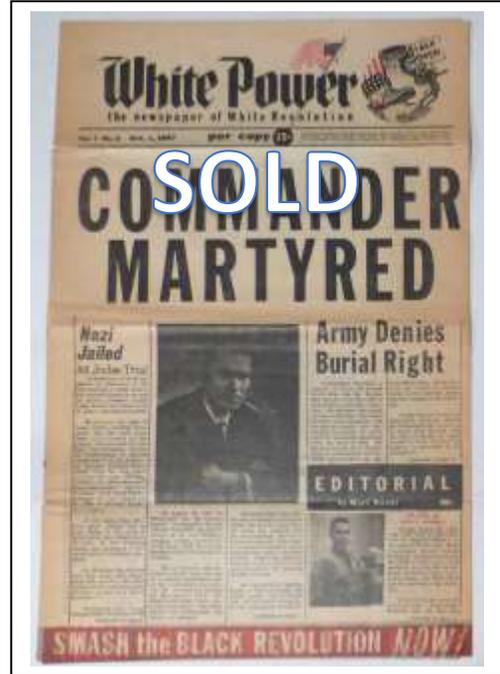
**\$750 Read'Em Again Books #8804**

Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**70. [POLITICS] [NATIONAL SOCIALISM (NAZI)] Collection of National Socialist White People's Party recruiting materials and newspapers including the 1 October 1967 edition of *White Power* that announces the assassination of its leader, George Lincoln Rockwell.** [Various places and publishers, 1967-1968].

Nine items: *White Power* (Vol 7, No 2, Oct 1, 1967, eight pages), *White Power* (Vol 7, No 6, undated but probably 1968, twelve pages), *National Socialist World* (Number 5, 1967, four pages), *Reader's Guide* (undated, published by The American Nazi Party, eight pages including the cover), two boiler-plate recruiting letters (one or red/black letterhead, probably 1968), one "Official Supporter Application Form" (probably 1968), and subscription form for the *National Socialist World* with return envelope (probably 1968). All of the items are in nice shape. The 1 October 1967 newspaper is toned and becoming brittle with splits beginning at the edges of several mailing folds.

George Lincoln Rockwell founded the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists in 1959 and officially changed its name to the National Socialist White Peoples Party in 1967. The party's foundation was based on the National Socialist ideals developed by Adolf Hitler in pre-WWII Germany, and like Hitler, Rockwell incorporated anti-semitic and anti-black tenants into its fascio-socialist foundation. Rockwell was assassinated on 25 August 1967 by a former assistant whom he had expelled for attempting to Bolshevize the party by increasing Marxist thought within its doctrine. The 1 October 1967 *White Power* newspaper, the first edition issued after his death, announced Rockwell's assassination in giant 1.75" type reading, "COMMANDER MARTYRED." The other *White Power* newspaper has a full-page half-tone photo of Rockwell captioned, "In Memoriam / Commander / George Lincoln Rockwell / March 9, 1918 – August 25, 1967 / 'I knew I would not live to see the victory which I would make possible. But I would not die before I had made that victory certain.'"



The 1 October 1967 *White Power* newspaper is quite scarce. As of 2017, OCLC lists over forty institution holding *White Power* within their collections, however most holdings are digital or microform copies; several institutions hold physical copies of some issues, but it appears only two or three have the assassination issue in their collections. ABPC and the Rare Book Hub show no auction records for this important issue, and no others are currently available in the trade.

**\$250 SOLD Read'Em Again #8872**

**71. [SCOUTING] *American Boy Scouts Plays and Pastimes* by C. H. Lawrence.** Donohue, 1912.

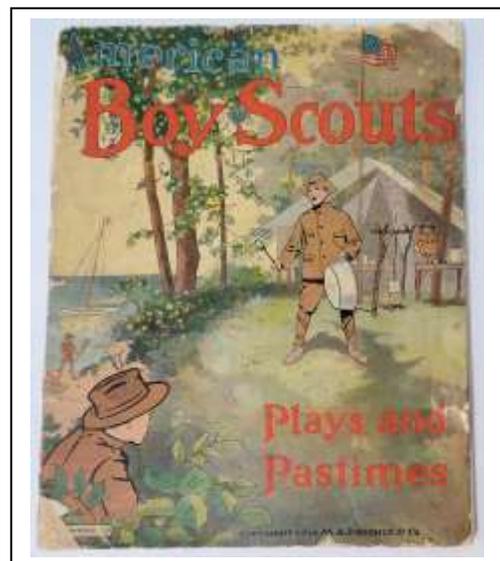
Complete. Soft-cover folio. This edition has eight full page color lithographs instead of the more frequently found copies with only four. The full page color illustrations are of scouts

- Selecting a campsite,
- Signaling from a hilltop,
- ending Morse Code,
- Fording a stream,
- Performing first aid,
- Building a bridge, and
- Playing water sports.

There are also 6 smaller sepia illustrations inset into the text. Pages are free of scribbles and writing. Stapled cover binding is holding up well. Some edge-wear. Better than usually found.

Nice copy of a scarce early scouting picture book printed within 2 years of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910.

**\$150 Read'Em Again Books #8862**



Click on any inventory # or the first picture in a listing for more information, additional larger images, or to make a purchase.

**72. [VISION SCIENCE] A photograph of the interior of the Optical Service Company as well as the proof copy of an advertisement for the business that was published in the *St Louis Post-Dispatch*. St. Louis: 1936**

The advertising proof shows a portrait photograph of Mr. August Siever and announces that he has left his position as the manager of the Geo. D. Fisher Optical Co. and is now associated with the Optical Service Company located on the 2nd Floor of the Missouri Theater Building. Siever has confirmed approval of the advertisement with his signature. The 7" x 5" photograph of the Optical Service Company shows its interior with Siever and another white-coated optician fitting one patient for eyeglasses while another looks on. The advertising proof is tipped onto the reverse of the photograph. Both are in nice shape.

**\$100**

**Read'Em Again Books [#8844](#)**

