

Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA, NSDA

Read'Em Again Books

Catalog 20-2 – Spring 2020



**#13 [CONCENTRATION CAMPS] [JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNMENT] [MILITARY & WAR] Painting of the World War II Heart Mountain Japanese Relocation Center by one of its internees. Jishiro Miyauchi. Heart Mountain, Wyoming: 1945.**

Our focus is on providing  
unusual ephemera and original personal narratives including

## Diaries, Journals, Correspondence, Photograph Albums, & Scrapbooks.

We specialize in unique items that provide insight into American history, society, and culture while telling stories within themselves. Although we love large archives, usually our offerings are much smaller in scope; one of our regular institutional customers calls them “microhistories.” These original source materials enliven collections and provide students, faculty, and other researchers with details to invigorate otherwise dry theses, dissertations, and publications.

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Regards, Kurt and Gail

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## Catalog Number Index

### By Location

Alabama: 37  
Alaska Territory: 5  
California: 35, 37  
Connecticut: 10  
Dakota Territory: 8  
Florida: 7  
Georgia: 29, 37  
Illinois: 16, 24, 37  
Indiana: 20, 37  
Iowa: 9  
Kentucky: 24  
Maine: 24  
Maryland: 36-37  
Massachusetts: 11, 19, 24, 30  
Michigan: 24, 26  
Mississippi: 16, 27, 37  
Missouri: 24, 37  
Nevada: 18  
New Jersey: 31  
New York: 1, 6, 10, 17, 24  
North Carolina: 3  
North Dakota: 8  
Ohio: 16, 24, 29, 37  
Pennsylvania: 11, 14-15, 22-25, 34, 37-38  
Tennessee: 16, 29  
Virginia: 4, 12, 28, 30-31, 34  
Washington, DC: 7, 9, 23-24  
Wisconsin: 16, 24  
Wyoming: 13, 16,

Austria: 21  
Canada (Klondike, Yukon): 5  
England: 2  
France: 32  
Germany: 21  
Hong Kong: 32  
Italy: 33  
Japan: 32  
Monaco: 32  
Scotland: 2  
Spain: 32

### By Topic

Abolition: 1  
African-Americana: 1-4  
Alaska: 5  
Alcoholism: 6  
American Indians: 7-8  
Aviation: 9  
Baseball: 6  
Cartoons: 6  
Cats: 2  
Civil Service: 9  
Circus & Fairs: 10-11  
Commonplace Books: 12  
Concentration Camps: 13  
Confederacy: 12  
Dewitt Clinton: 1  
Education: 14-15  
Elephants: 2  
Engineering: 16-17  
Eskimo: 5  
Games & Sports: 6  
Gold & Gold Rushes: 5, 18  
Holidays: 6  
Humor: 6  
Insanity: 19  
Inventions: 20  
Japanese-Americana: 13  
Japanese Internment: 13  
Jungian Therapy: 21  
Law & Crime: 3, 7, 18, 19  
Lettersheets: 2  
Lost Cause: 12  
Maritime: 7, 32  
Mathematics: 14  
Medicine & Nursing: 2, 22-26  
Military & War: 7-9, 13, 23-24, 27-32  
Mining: 18  
Mulready Envelopes: 2  
Music, Opera, & Theater: 33  
Nazism: 21  
Night Life: 21  
Numismatics: 4, 26  
Obsolete Currency: 4, 26  
Oil Wells & Petroleum: 35  
Opalotype: 34  
Patriotic Covers: 24

Penny Post: 2  
Pharmaceuticals: 22  
Philately: 2-4, 7-8, 11, 20, 22, 38  
Photography: 5, 32, 34  
Plank Roads: 3  
Politics: 1  
Popups & Movables: 24  
Prisons: 19  
Psychology: 21  
Quakers: 36  
Quackery: 22, 25  
Railroads: 16, 27, 37  
Religion: 26, 30, 36  
Rewards of Merit: 15  
Rivers & Riverboats: 16-17, 31, 38  
Sanitary Commission: 24  
Scripophily: 35  
Seminole: 7  
Seventh Day Adventists: 26  
Sex Work: 21  
Sioux: 8  
Slave Traders: 3-4  
Slavery: 1, 4  
Social Reform: 19  
Surveying: 16  
Transportation & Travel: 3, 16-17, 27, 31, 32, 37-38  
Valentines: 6  
Virginiana: 4, 12, 28, 30, 34  
Washing Machines: 20  
Weimar Republic: 21  
Western: 11  
Westward Expansion: 5, 16, 37  
Women: 1, 9, 19-21, 21, 26, 36

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

1. [ABOLITION] [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [DEWITT CLINTON] [POLITICS] [SLAVERY] [WOMEN] Deed of Manumission for a New York City woman's slave, signed by Mayor Dewitt Clinton. Susannah Drake, James Sands, Dewitt Clinton, and P. C. Van Wyck. New York City: 1809.

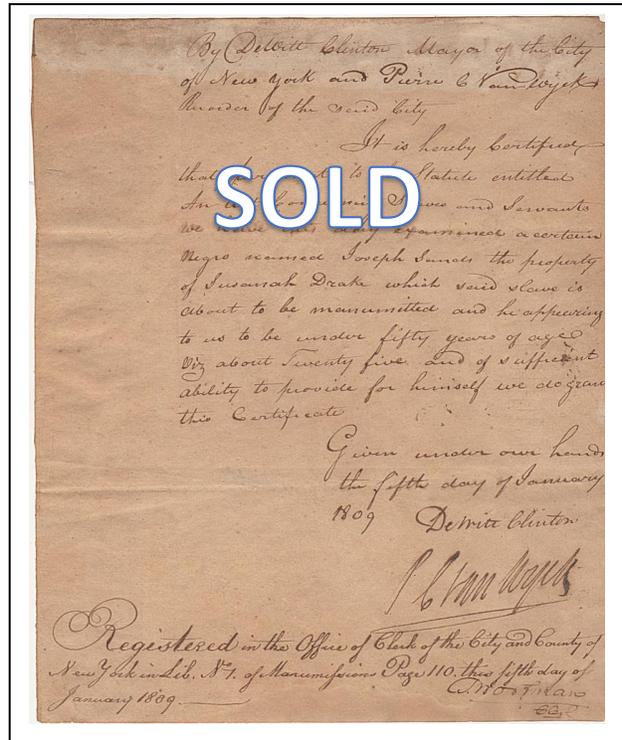
This deed of manumission measures 8" x 9.75". Slightly toned. Short (.25") tear on right edge. In nice shape. The document reads:

By Dewitt Clinton Mayor of the City of New York and Pierre C Van Wyck Recorder of the said city. It is hereby certified that pursuant to the Statute entitled An Act Concerning Slaves and Servants we have this day examined a certain Negro named Joseph Sands the property of Susannah Drake which said slave is about to be manumitted and he appearing to us to be under fifty years of age viz about Twenty five and of sufficient ability to provide for himself we do grant this Certificate.

Given under our hands the fifth day of January 1809

Dewitt Clinton  
P C Van Wyck

Registered in the Office of Clerk of the City and County of New York in Lib. No 7 of Manumissions Page 110. This fifth day of January 1809. – T. Wootman / C Clerk



The *Act Concerning Slaves and Services* of 1801, reiterated, clarified, and revised similar acts that were passed in 1694, 1788, and 1790. With regard to manumission, it stated that:

Slaves under 50 years of age and able to support and maintain themselves, and so certified by the proper officers, might be manumitted by will or otherwise, without security being given for their support in case they should become unable to support themselves. The master was thus freed from all further liability on their account. (Paraphrased by Oscar R. Williams in *Blacks and Colonial Legislation in the Middle Colonies*.)

The 1800 Census identifies Susannah Drohe (sic), the head of a New York City household with one teenage boy and three young younger daughters, as owning one male slave, no doubt James Sands who was freed by this document. Susannah died in December of 1820.

Dewitt Clinton was an ardent abolitionist who served three terms as the mayor of New York City and was a major candidate for President of the United States in 1812. Although he lost the election to James Madison, he carried most of the Northeast. He later served as Governor of New York State from 1817 to 1822 and from 1825 to 1828, famously overseeing the construction of the Erie Canal.

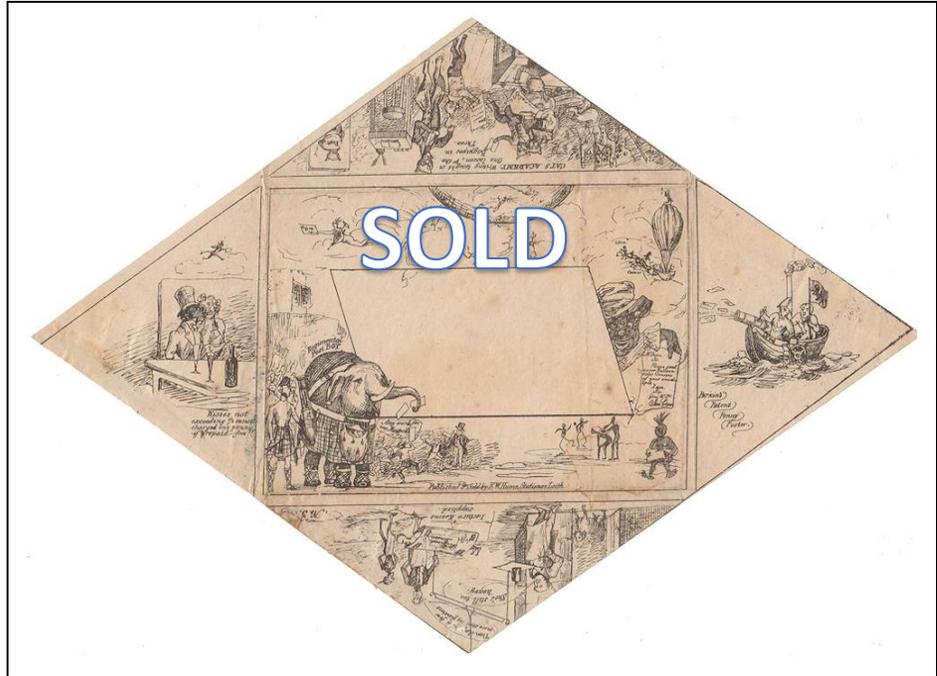
Manumission documents signed by Clinton are rather scarce. As of 2020, OCLC show only one in an institutional collection at the New York State Library, and Rare Book Hub show only one other having been sold in an auction by the American Art Association in 1921.

**SOLD Inv # 9561**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

2. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [CATS] [ELEPHANTS] [LETTERSHEETS] [MEDICINE & NURSING] [MULREADY ENVELOPES] [PENNY POST] [PHILATELY] "Elephant in Kilt" - a rare caricature of the first governmental postal stationery issued by Sir Rowland Hill in 1840. R. W. Hume of Leith, Comic Envelope No. 3, State 1a. [Edinburgh, Scotland]: ca 1840-41

Stamp hinge remnants on reverse; tiny hole at tip of bottom flap. The front panel features an elephant wearing a kilt at the lower left front and an African-American child on the right holding a note that reads: "Mr. Hume, Sir, Please send us 1000 grosses of your envelopes. I am sir, Your Obt. Svt. Jim Crow". Of the four rear flaps, one features a black dandy groping and kissing a white woman with the text: 'Kisses not exceeding ½



ounces charged one penny, if prepaid – free!" The second, two British naval officers in a small boat, firing envelopes from a cannon. The third, anthropomorphic cats in a school room with the caption: "Cats Academy: Writing taught in One lesson, & the Bagpipes in Three." The fourth, an illustration of physicians attempting to mail a cadaver in one of Mulready's envelopes. Bodily notes that only twelve examples are known. Unused and damaged examples have sold at auction for \$525 to \$900 between 1997 and 2012. (Used examples have sold for as much as £19,000.)

When Sir Rowland Hill introduced uniform penny postage in the United Kingdom 1840, he initially thought that the vast majority of correspondence would be on postal stationery and that few people would use their own paper and envelopes to be franked with stamps purchased at a post office. So, after an unsuccessful open public competition to create a suitable design, the Lords of the Treasury commissioned William Mulready to do the job. His allegorical envelope featured Britannia in the center dispatching winged messengers throughout the empire, which was represented by people in native costumes and exotic animals. The Times found the design to be ridiculous, noting "We have been favoured with a sight of one of the new stamp covers, and we must say that we have never beheld anything more ludicrous than the figure or allegorical device by which it is marked. ..." The public agreed, and a few quick-thinking stationers began to print and market satirical caricatures. The most concise reference is Bodily, Jarvis, and Hahn's *British Pictorial Envelopes of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*.

**We have other different Mulready caricature envelopes in stock. Please enquire.**

**ALL ARE SOLD Inv # 9553**

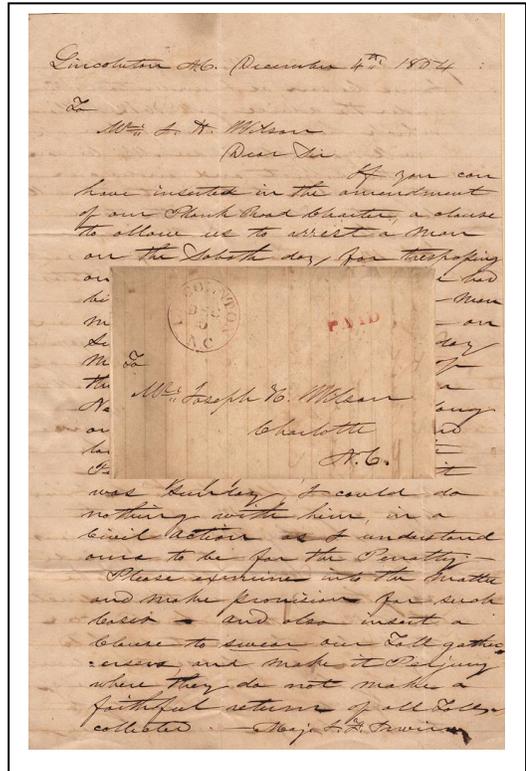
For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**3. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [LAW & CRIME] [PHILATELY] [PLANK ROADS] [SLAVE TRADER] [SLAVERY] [TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL] A manuscript letter of petition from chairman of the Lincoln County Western Plank Road requesting the road's attorney pursue a change in its charter to allow the arrest of slave-trading trespasser on the Sabbath. C. C. Henderson to Mr. J. Lincolnton, North Carolina: 1854**

This stampless folded letter, addressed to Joseph H. Wilson in Charlotte, measures approximately 16" x 8" unfolded. It is datelined "Lincolnton N.C. December 4<sup>th</sup> 1854" and bears a circular Lincolnton postmark, dated December 5 in black and a "PAID" handstamp in red. In nice shape.

This petition from Henderson, which also discusses funding bonds, specifically requests Wilson to determine

"If you can have inserted in the amendment of our Plank Road Charter a clause to allow us to arrest a man on the Sabbath day for trespassing on our Road, I think we had better have it down, as a man may trespass on our road on Sunday and before Monday morning he may be out of the State; for instance a Negroe Trader came along on yesterday (Sunday) and laid himself liable to the Penalty of \$5.00, but as it was Sunday I could do nothing with him in a civil action as I understand ours to be for the Penalty. Please examine into the matter and make provisions for such reasen and also insert a clause to swear our Tollgatherers and make it Perjury where they do not make a faithful return of all Tolls collected."



It is easy to wonder if the trespasser's occupation as a "Negroe Trader" played a role in Henderson's request. Although some revisionist historians differ, it was long believed that although very wealthy, civic-minded slave traders were held in high regard, less wealthy travelling slave traders were often treated as outcasts in the South.

Plank roads were used in many places; however, they were especially popular and important in North Carolina where most other roads were unreliable, especially in bad weather. To make roads suitable for wagon use year-round, plank roads were surfaced with thick lumber at a significant expense. To pay for the effort and to provide investors with a moderate profit, tolls were charged.

Henderson, the owner of a large tannery that manufactured shoes and harnesses, was one of the most prosperous merchants in western North Carolina. He was a significant investor in regional railroads, and in 1850 led a group of men in planning the construction of the Western Plank Road from Rozelle's Ferry on the Catawba to Newton, which was incorporated the following year. (The segment from Lincolnton to Newton was never completed. The road was 12 to 22 feet wide and toll booths were scattered along the route. Tolls ranged from 5 cents for pedestrians to 25 cents for a two-horse wagon. As of 2020, there is still an Old Plank Road in Lincoln County, much of it and North Carolina Route 73 are the same.

For more information about this and other North Carolina plank roads see DePriest's "Old Plank Road, a piece of our history" in the *Charlotte Observer*, May 13, 2007 and Sherrill's *History of Lincoln County, North Carolina*.

A nice first-hand testament to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-Century road construction and the traveling slave trade.

**\$750** [Inv # 9511](#)

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**4. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [NUMISMATICS] [PHILATELY] [SLAVE TRADERS] [SLAVERY] [VIRGINIANA]  
Advertising Envelope for a pair of Richmond slave traders along with a proof copy of a \$20 banknote  
from a slave traders bank they helped found. William H. Betts and E. J. Gregory. Richmond, Virginia:  
1860-1861.**

This unused U. S. postal stationery envelope displays an embossed oval advertisement on the rear flap that reads, "Betts & Gregory / Auctioneers / For the Sale of Negroes / Franklin St. / Richmond, Va." The buff-colored envelope with the double-line POD/US watermark (Scott Wmk 1) envelope, probably Scott #27 is missing its front panel with the stamped 3-cent indicia. It has minor stains and light soiling. There is light docketing that with photoshop manipulation appears to read, "Clay / Receiving / Billable Vouchers".



Richmond slave traders, William H. Betts and E. J. Gregory became partners in May of 1860, forming an auction company, "Betts & Gregory" which was located on Franklin Street in the heart of Shockoe Bottom, Richmond's bustling 30-block slave-trading district. It is unclear when the firm ceased operation, although public records show that it began having financial problems after the election of President Lincoln in November, when Richmond slave prices dropped by as much as 50%. That said, the traders apparently recovered, at least for a while, as it was still advertising in Southern newspapers as late as September of 1861.



The \$20 banknote proof was intended to be issued by the [Slave] Traders Bank of the City of Richmond, Virginia. It features a portrait of Henry Clay and vignettes of slave picking cotton and a well-to-do lady at her spinning wheel with what appears to be a factory, perhaps a cotton mill, from the city's Manchester Industrial District in the background.



The Traders Bank was founded in February of 1860 by Hector Davis and thirteen other slave traders, including William H. Betts. An earlier issue of the same design was printed in black ink. This issue was printed, but never issued, probably just before the bank closed, perhaps at the time Richmond was captured by the Union Army. It is listed in Haxby's *Standard Catalog of U. S. Obsolete Bank Notes* as VA-195-G6. (Reprint sets of five Traders Bank bills in this same green color were also printed on cardstock.)

Traders Bank Notes are often obtainable, and a few libraries hold Betts & Gregory slave sale documents. However, advertising envelopes from any slave trading firm are rare. As of 2020, OCLC shows none in institutional collections. A similar postally-used entire envelope from another Richmond slave trader sold at a 2019 Harmer-Schau Auction for \$6,900. Although missing its front panel, this desirable and presentable slave trader advertising envelope is priced accordingly.

**SOLD Inv # 9559**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**5. [ALASKANA] [ESKIMO] [GOLD & GOLD RUSHES] [PHOTOGRAPHY] [WESTWARD EXPANSION] Early Alaskan photograph album with images rural, small town, and indigenous life in Alaska and the Yukon. Unidentified compiler. One page is annotated, "Goetzman photos". Alaska and the Yukon: c 1900.**

This album measures 8" x 5¾" and contains over 135 photographs and ten clipped prints. Photographs range in size from about 2" x 2" to 4" x 4" and are glued down. Many are captioned in pencil; a few have bent corners or edges. Minor wear and soiling to the album cover. In nice shape.



Many of the photograph locations are discernable from the captions or signs in the images. There are photographs of Fairbanks, Dawson, a steamboat on the Yukon River, and the out-country. There are images of dogs and dog sleds, horse-drawn freight sleds, tent homes, indigenous people some in canoes or kayaks, flooded towns, log cabin buildings ("Government Telegraph", "Customs", church, etc) prospectors, gold panning, picnics, costume parties, boat building, city homes, automobiles, baseball players in jerseys labeled "Buster", forests, coastlines, a Christmas tree, lumbering, men posing with six-shooters, and more.

In one photo, a sign advertising "E. A. Suter . . . Nugget Work" is visible. E. A. Suter, a watchmaker, optician, and jeweler, opened a storefront in Fairbanks during the Klondike Gold Rush. (His brother opened another in Nome.) Other photographs include Dawson and the steamboat *Selkirk* which operated on the Yukon River.

(For an interesting discussion on the use of the words Eskimo and Inuit, see the on-line Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and "Eskimo, Inuit, and Inupiaq" at Alaskan-Natives.com.)

Rather scarce. As of 2020, there are no other Klondike Gold Rush photograph albums of Alaska and the Yukon Territory for sale in the trade. OCLC shows seven institutions hold similar albums, and the Rare Book Hub show seven have been sold at auction.

**SOLD Inv # 9514**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

6. [ALCOHOLISM] [BASEBALL] [CARTOONS] [GAMES & SPORTS] [HOLIDAYS] [HUMOR] [VALENTINES] A mean-spirited and insulting baseball-themed “vinegar valentine.” [John McLoughlin and Charles Howard]. New York: McLoughlin Bros., circa 1880.

This valentine measures 7.5” 9.5”. Complete, but with foxing, creases, and a short marginal tear. (The faults are hard to see in the image, but trust me, they are there).

It is titled “Old Rye Club” and features a colorful illustration of a drunk baseball player using a whiskey bottle for a bat. Beneath the illustration, a verse that reads:

“B. B. Innings.

The leering of your fishy eye  
Most clearly indicates Old Rye,  
With which upon the baseball ground  
Such sots as you are often found:  
Ay, there you stand upon the field  
And for a club a bottle wield.”

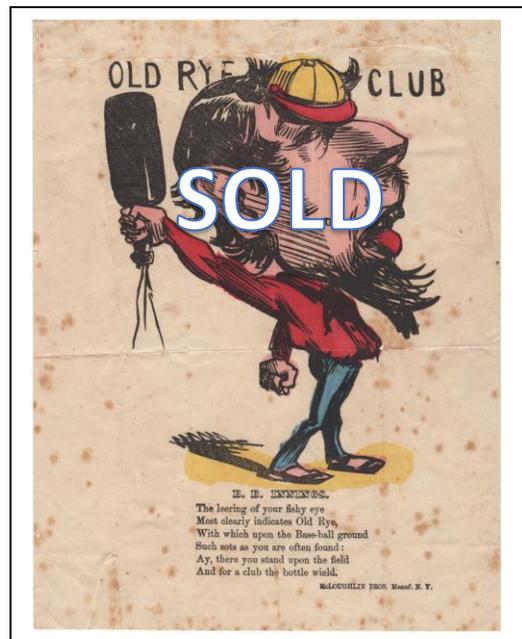
Far from their romantic counterparts, mockingly cruel, sarcastic valentines were especially popular in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and sent with every intention to be hurtful. These valentines, which were sold for sale at stationers and convenience stores for a penny (or less) a piece were especially popular among the working class and available in a myriad of combinations to abuse spinsters, drunks, blowhards, neighbors, business associates, store clerks, unwanted suitors, etc. with insults of homeliness, poor hygiene, surliness, stupidity, alcoholism, greed, and a host of other undesirable traits and conditions. The ugliness of their intent almost insured that of the thousands sent, most would be thrown out with the trash rather than saved as a St. Valentine’s Day memento.

The comic valentines created by John McLoughlin and one of his company’s cartoonists, Charles Howard, were especially popular and (as noted by the American Antiquarian Society) made with an intentionally crude appearance in contrast with the firm’s “elegant, richly-colored children’s books, almanacs, games, and blocks” that intentionally “magnifies the meanness of the message.

Although the relatively young sport of baseball was incredibly popular in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, baseball players were, to put it mildly, looked down upon by the middle and upper classes. Even William Hulbert, one of the founders of the National League, referred to players as simpletons, sinful, superhuman brats, and worthless scalawags. “Character deficiencies,” especially violence and drunkenness, “were the scourge of the 19<sup>th</sup> century ballplaying fraternity.” This valentine may specifically allude to Mike Burke, a Cincinnati shortstop who, in 1878 [sic 1879], once came to the ballpark so roaring drunk he assaulted his captain [actually both the team’s secretary, Con Howe, and its player-manager, Cal McVay].” (See Mehlville’s *Early Baseball and the Rise of the National League* and the Heffrons’ *The Local Boys: Hometown Players for the Cincinnati Reds*.)

Baseball-related vinegar valentines are rare, and this one addressing the game’s number one 19<sup>th</sup> century concern, is especially telling of the contempt in which baseball players were held. As of 2020, there are no baseball-related vinegar valentines for sale in the trade or held by any institution per OCLC. Neither has any other example been sold at auction per Rare Book Hub and Worthpoint.

**SOLD Inv #9568**

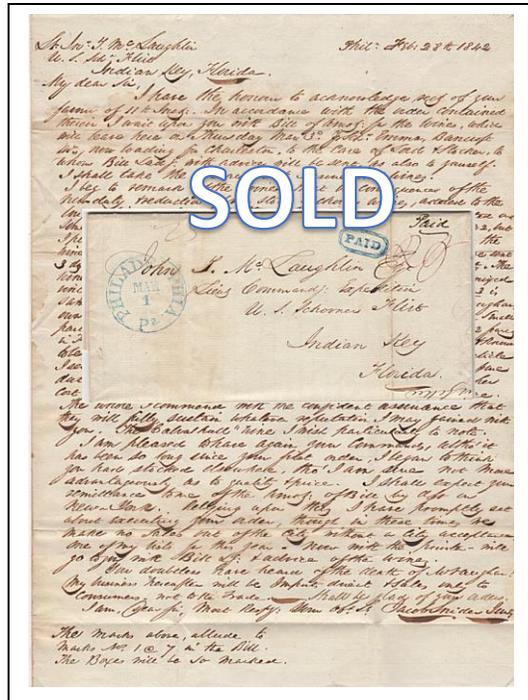


For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**7. [AMERICAN INDIANS] [LAW & CRIME] [MARITIME] [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] [SEMINOLE] An important archive relating to the short, tragic life of a Seminole Wars naval hero, who though brave, tactically and strategically astute, and technologically innovative, was also self-centered, ethically-challenged, and greedily ostentatious. John T. McLoughlin. Various locations: 1842-1847.**

This archive consists of 36 letters (all but two to McLoughlin) and two documents. All have original postal markings. Some have splits beginning along mailing folds; one is in two parts. Annotated contents list included.

In 1839, Lt. J. T. McLaughlin took charge of a new three-ship Florida Expedition to protect settlers during the Seminole Wars. Recognizing this as an atypical naval mission, he developed the navy's first riverine tactics using canoes to take the fight into the heart of the Everglades, forcing the Seminole into small, hidden defensive groups and preventing their launching of coordinated attacks. Further, realizing the Everglades were less impenetrable than imagined, he conducted the first transit across southern Florida by white men. However, McLaughlin was also a self-promoter. Although only a lieutenant, he fashioned himself an acting-Captain and flew an unauthorized commander's pennant. Worse, McLaughlin lived ostentatiously, drinking fine wines from crystal and filling his stateroom with luxury furnishings. In time, newspaper articles appeared alleging his misuse of funds, collusion with local merchants, embezzlement of food, mistreatment of marines, etc. When they reached Congress, the House issued a scathing rebuke claiming McLoughlin had engaged in criminal behavior, and McLoughlin assembled allies to refute the charges, which forced Congress to request a full investigation by the Navy. The Navy found that although McLoughlin's expenditures were excessive and extravagant, he was not guilty of any serious criminality. He was exonerated of all but two minor charges. About half of the items in this archive relate to these allegations including invoices for fine wines and furnishings, expressions of support from subordinates, a tit-for-tat offer of testimony in exchange for a service-related favor, and the identification of two men who had likely been the secret instigators of press allegations.



Most of the other letters relate to McLaughlin's innovative, but unethical, construction of a state-of-the-art ship. McLaughlin, another naval officer, and McLaughlin's civilian brother, Matt, used naval influence and the officers' duty time to plan and build the vessel. Ultimately, they were successful, and Matt McLaughlin became owner of the cutter *Hunter*, which he leased to the Navy during the Mexican War where it was commanded by Lieutenant J. T. McLaughlin. Unfortunately, the ship was destroyed during a nor'easter while towing a captured blockade runner, after which McLaughlin soon died, probably from related injuries and illness. These letters discuss the feasibility of an "iron" ship, untested high speed boilers, John Ericsson's cutting-edge double-screw propellers (to include the disaster on the *USS Princeton* for which McLaughlin was present), and McLaughlin's attempt to secure payment for the loss of the *Hunter* and its prize. The final item is a bank letter to McLaughlin's widow repossessing her home because McLaughlin had defaulted on a large loan probably used to fund construction of the *Hunter*.

A unique and important collection that sheds considerable light on a naval hero of the Seminole Wars and his controversies. Nothing similar in the trade, in auction records, nor held by institutions.

**SOLD Inv # 9515**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**8. [AMERICAN INDIANS] [MILITARY & WAR] [PHILATELY] [SIOUX] Letter from a trooper assigned to the 6<sup>th</sup> Iowa Cavalry reporting on General Alfred Sully's Expedition that ended the Sioux Wars in the Dakota Territory. Private Jerome King. Fort Rice, Dakota Territory: 21 August 1864.**

This two-page letter is dated "Fort Reice / August 21<sup>st</sup>" and addressed to "Hon Dana [King] / Nash[ua, New Hampshire]. The cover is annotated "6<sup>th</sup> Iowa Cav. / J. King" and "Overland Route". It also bears a previously unrecorded straight-line "FT. RICE IOWA T." postmark (not listed in ASCC although the army post is mentioned in volume II). Additionally, there is a indistinct handstamp that appears to be a "WAY" postmark. Although the straight-line postmark shows Fort Rice in the Iowa Territory, it was within the Dakota Territory when this letter was written. Trimmed along the right edge. Transcript included. King's letter reads in part:

"The expedition had a fight with the Indians about 90 miles from this place. General whipped them out, they killed two hundred Indians and wounded about 200. The Indians killed 5 of our men and wounded 12 we have not got the particulars of the fight yet, The Expedition will be in here in a week and then we will come down below to Sioux City. . . I don't have nothing to do her only take of my horse and the Captains horse . . . when the Expedition gets back I will

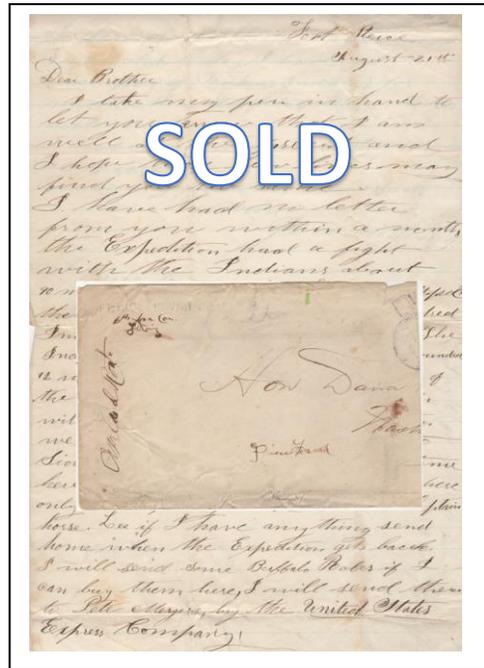
send some Buffalo Robes if I can buy them here . . . by the United States Express Company. . . I have got a nice pair of {Mockins, Indians} for mother & will fetch them home next winter. . ."

Although Sioux depredations in Minnesota and the Dakota Territory had, for the most part, ended in 1862 after the infamous hangings at Mankato, raiding parties against white settlers began again in 1864 and also threatened lines of communication to recently discovered Missouri River goldfields in Montana and Idaho. After receiving orders to secure those routes and eliminate Sioux threats to settlers living east of the river, General Alfred Sully launched the largest expedition ever assembled to combat the Plains Indians. In late July he led 2,200 soldiers into western Dakota and defeated 1,600 Sioux at the Battle of Killdeer (Tahkahokuty) Mountain. A week later, he defeated another Sioux gathering of 1,000 warriors at the Battle of the Badlands, pushing the tribe west into the Powder River country and the Black Hills.

Jerome King participated in the Battle of Killdear Mountain but was afterward sent back to Fort Pierce, probably for disciplinary reasons. He mustered into the regiment late in 1862 and had a troubled record of service, mostly related to feigned illness, straggling, and going absent without leave. At the time of the Battle of the Badlands he was restricted to Fort Rice and assigned as an officer's orderly. There, during his idle time, King drew a pencil and ink picture of the new post which is the earliest documentation of the fort's construction. (See North Dakota Studies-Civil War Era in North Dakota, Lesson 2 for more information about King. Although mostly correct, the website mistakenly states King was a German immigrant, however Parker's 1895 *History of the City of Nashua, N. H.* and ancestry.com records identify Jerome and his older brother, Dana Willis King, as natives of Langdon New Hampshire.)

A scarce Sioux War letter with a previously unlisted postmark, reporting on the Sully Expedition from a ne'er-do-well soldier who was documenting the construction of Fort Rice at the same time he wrote this letter. As of 2020, nothing similar is for sale in the trade or listed by OCLC or the Rare Book Hub.

**SOLD Inv # 9516**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**9. [AVIATION] [CIVIL SERVICE] [MILITARY & WAR] [WOMEN] World War I diary by a young, wide-eyed independent woman who left her home in Iowa for a Civil Service job in Washington, DC. Cora Lorenz. Washington, DC: 1917-1918.**

This diary measures 3¾" x 6" is completely filled with entries (some with small drawings) made between 30 Aug 1917 and 12 May 1918, except for five pages in the rear, three of which document a problem she had with a supervisor and two listing Christmas gifts. The pages are soundly bound together. Half of the spine cover is missing, and the cover is barely attached. The rear cover is creased, and the rear fixed endpaper torn. Otherwise, in nice shape.

Her writing is concise, informative, and entertaining. Although suffering through bouts of loneliness, job anxiety,

and severe cramping, it's clear that Cora is proud of her work and immensely enjoying life in Washington. After arriving in DC, she first boarded with an Italian matron, whom she could barely understand. Although her meals were sufficient, they made the house "smell," and she fought a never-ending battle with bed bugs that invaded her room. Eventually, Cora found another boarding house ("homelike, I feel more like living") with American food to her liking, "My we had a good meal tonight mashed potatoes, steak, corn fritters, and chocolate pudding."

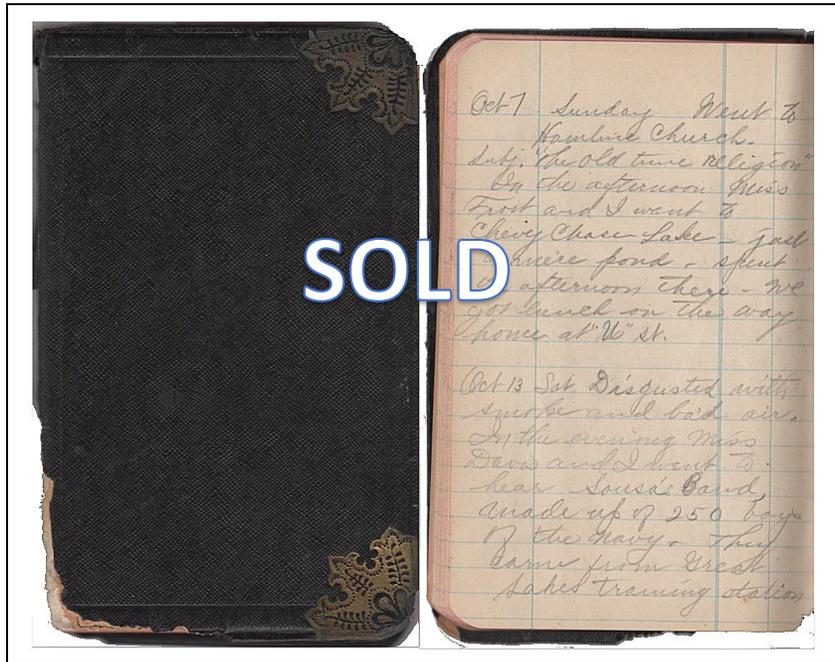
It appears she worked as an acquisitions clerk in the Navy Yard mostly organizing and filing specification sheets and blueprints related to military contracts. She especially liked working with aviation files and developed an appreciation for airplanes and pilots as her diary contains a number of entries mentioning to airplanes and describing air shows.

While in town, Cora took advantage of lectures and shows and visited most of the tourist highlights and described her visits to all of them including the Washington Monument (her heart went "pittapat" when she saw the Iowa presentation stone), the Smithsonian, Corcoran Art Gallery, Ford's Theater, house where Lincoln died, Rock Creek Park, Great Falls, the Botanical Garden and many more. She was fascinated by the Capitol and thrilled to see the Supreme Court in action. She took some time getting used to the big city (hating the pollution and occasionally getting lost) and found the "strange faces" (Italians, Spanish, Chinese, etc.) fascinating and the large numbers of "coons" and "darkies" surprising.

Some of her entries include:

Sep 12, 1917 – "[Attended] a 'Spanish' evening where there 8 gentlemen and 9 ladies . . . all so courteous and gallant. I have never perceived an evening like it."

Sep 26, 1917 – "Saw an aeroplane right close . . . Italian Caponine."



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

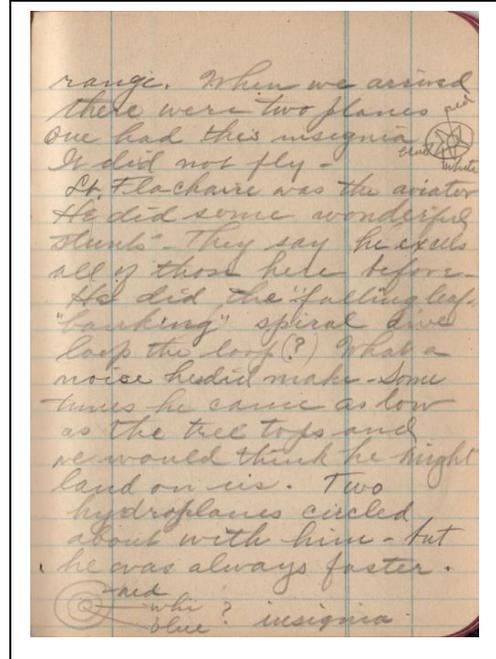
Oct 13, 1917 – “I went to hear Susa’s band made up of 250 boys of the Navy—they came from Great Lakes training station and the music was beautiful. . . . The whole block and street . . . was a mass of people 10 or 15,000. . . . The market house was filled with darkies.”

Oct 23, 1917 – “You can only get two lbs of sugar now . . . Federal Officers . . . discovered 150 carloads in a Buffalo warehouse.”

Nov 9, 1917 – “Tonight we listened to Dr. Vorosabun a Russian who was in the Navy on the Baltic sea on a large vessel which he said was a good target for submarines he says the nations are all alike in deeds of cruelty. . . .”

Dec 9, 1917 – “I went to a mass meeting of the Suffragist. Dudley Field Malone was the speaker about 100 of the pickets who had been in prison were on the stage.”

Dec 22, 1917 – “Going to N.Y. . . . Having a new experience. The station is black with negroes. . . .”



Dec 24, 1917 – “went to Chinatown passed Mulberry street where the Italians sleep on the street in warm weather. Passed down the Bowery . . . a very poor street but some of the wealthiest Jews have their shops down there and the best diamonds in the world. . . .”

Jan. 2, 1918 - “Went to ‘Intolerance’ Didn’t like it as well as ‘Birth of a Nation’.”

Jan 21, 1918 – “Night of the Navy Yard Rally at last. . . . A pledge of loyalty was signed 9000 . . . to present to President Wilson. . . . Billy Sunday offered prayer – I laughed with others. The crowd applauded time and time again so that he had to reappear before the program could go on. . . .”

Jan 26, 1918 – “were not allowed to pass out . . . until we were vaccinated how I hated to have it done. We were taken to the men’s toilet. The man vaccinated me without sterilizing the place and when I told him he had it washed over”

Feb 4, 1918 – “My the coons in this town get me. I stand on platform car with coons to the left, right, front, back, on top & on my toes!”

Feb 28, 1918 – “I then went to the Capitol was in the house about 20 minutes. They didn’t impress me as a learned bunch at all. . . .”

Mar. 24, 1918 – “I went to the flying field. My it was the time of my life. Saw an airplane at close range. . . . Lt. Flachaire (a French ace) did the ‘falling leaf’ ‘banking’ spiral dive loop the loop. . . . Two hydroplanes circled with him. . . . I picked out the parts as I had learned much of them in Spec. Sec. ‘landing gears’ propellers, struts, wings, rudder, fuselage, cockpit. . . .”

Apr 26, 1918 – “This has been one great day-I’ve see a mammoth parade on Pennsylvania Ave then to the Ellipse where Ruth Law (a record-setting early female aviator) was landing. We saw her flying for 15 mins Her seat is out on two beams with out protection the fuselage gives other aviators. We went over [and] saw her ‘bank’ and ‘loop’ and nosedive. . . . She autographed the bonds she sold.”

A terrific first-hand record of Washington DC during the First World War seen through the wide-eyes of a young midwestern woman who had set out on her own to participate in the war effort.

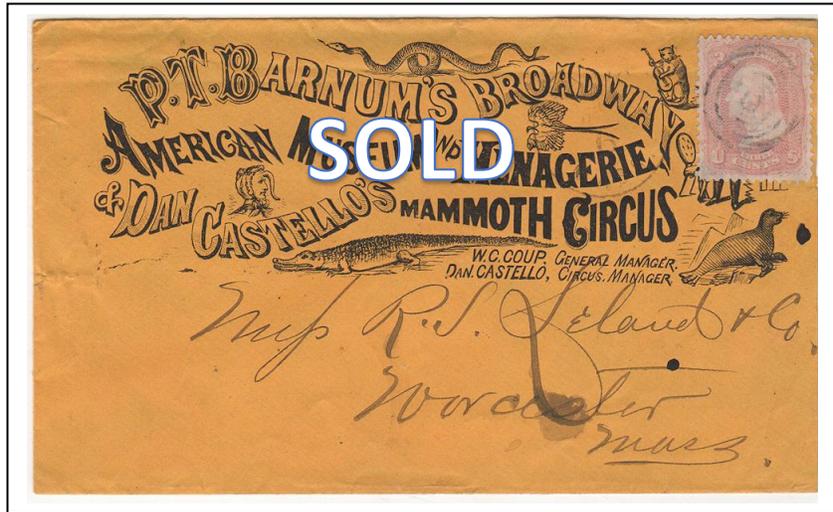
**SOLD Inv # 9519**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**10. [CIRCUS & FAIRS] A postally used advertising envelope for P. T. Barnum's very first real circus. P. T. Barnum, Don Castello, and W. C. Coup.** [Probably New York City or Bridgeport, Connecticut]: circa 1871.

This cover is franked with a target-cancelled 3-cent stamp (Scott #65) and addressed – perhaps in Barnum's hand – to Worcester, Massachusetts.

The text reads, "P. T. Barnum's Broadway / American Museum and Menagerie / & Dan Castello's Mammoth Circus / W. C. Coup, General Manager. / Dan. Castello, Circus Manager" and is embellished with a crocodile, snake, guitar-playing bear, seal, and other oddities."



In the morning of 3 March 1868, a fire at 53-year-old P. T. Barnum's New York Museum forced him into retirement after thirty-three years in the entertainment business. About two years later, he was contacted by two circus-men, William C. Coup and Dan Castello, who were interested in capitalizing upon his name to promote their profitable new circus.

Coup, a one-time ticket-taker for Barnum's travelling menagerie, and Castello, who had recently sold his share as the co-owner of a travelling circus, had purchased 8 of the remaining Bactrian camels from the U. S. Army's abandoned Camel Corps experiment and used them to form the basis of their new show, "Dan Castello's Great Circus & Egyptian Caravan" which also contained 42 horses and fourteen wagons. Barnum initially refused the team's offer, insisting he was retired, but Coup was insistent, and eventually overcame Barnum's reluctance with a promise to "come home with a fortune at the end of the season."

Barnum was a hands-off investor, who allowed Coup and Castello to run the show, although he insisted that include his son-in-law as an assistant treasurer to protect his interests. The first public notice of Barnum's involvement was in February of 1871, and with Barnum's investment Coup and Castello acquired enough exotic animals to fill 30 cages and 100 wagons. Barnum also chipped in to provide sideshow acts from his old friends including a giant, bearded-lady, armless girl, and sleeping woman.

The show opened in Brooklyn in April of 1871 under two gigantic tents, and the New York Times reported, "Brooklyn can congratulate herself on having witnessed the earliest exhibition of Mr. Barnum's Combination Museum, Menagerie, and Circus" and the show soon acquired the sobriquet "The Greatest Show on Earth." Coup and Castello left the partnership in 1875 to establish a Centennial Circus for the celebration of 1876. Barnum continued running his circus alone until he took on a new partner in 1881, James Anthony Bailey whose business and promotional acumen took the renamed "Barnum and Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth" to levels previously unimagined by Coup, Castello, and probably even Barnum.

One of only two reported. An addressed (in the same hand), but unfranked and uncancelled tattered envelope sold at a 2010 Leslie Hindman auction along with a separate Barnum note for \$488. This exact cover sold for \$900 at a Siegel Auction in 2013. Hindman states that these envelopes were printed by George Wood, a Barnum associate who operated "Wood's Museum and Menagerie" in New York City.

**SOLD Inv # 9564**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

11. [CIRCUS & FAIRS] [PHILATELY] [WESTERN] A pair of Buffalo Bill Cody illustrated advertising envelopes, one publicizing "Buffalo Bill's Own Book," *Story of the Wild West and Camp Fire Chats*, the other, his *Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World*. Col. William F. Cody. 1888 and 1895.

The cover promoting Cody's book, *Story of the Wild West and Camp Fire Chats*, features a portrait of dapper Cody. It is franked with a three-cent green Washington stamp (Scott #213) postmarked with a Philadelphia duplex handstamp dated July 18, 1888.

The cover advertising Cody's *Wild West* features portraits of both Cody and the show's Vice-President, Nate Salsbury under bold, ornate text proclaiming "Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World." It is franked with a two-cent carmine Washington stamp (Scott #250) postmarked with a Boston flag cancellation dated June 12, 1895.

Both are in nice shape with some light edge toning; top backflap removed from the envelope advertising "Buffalo Bill's Own Book."

Cody's book, his second autobiography, which was released immediately following his show's triumphant first tour of Great Britain, touted itself as "A Full and Complete History of the Renowned Pioneer Quartette, Boone, Crockett, Carson, and Buffalo Bill Replete with Graphic Descriptions of Wildlife and Thrilling Adventures by Famous Heroes of the Frontier . . . including a description of Buffalo Bill's Conquest of England with his Wild West Exhibition. . . ."

In 1893, Cody expanded and renamed his western show to become Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World. In addition to his successful western acts featuring the Army, cowboys, and American Indians, he added horse-riding bands of Turks, gauchos, Arabs, Mongols, and Georgians replete with their colorful traditional costumes. Together they engaged in races, feats of skills and sideshows. He also featured famous westerners including Sitting Bull, Calamity Jane, and sharpshooters Annie Oakley and Frank Butler. His cast staged mammoth re-enactments in each show including, Pony Express rides, wagon train attacks, stage coach robberies, and Custer's Last Stand. About this time, the economy soured and Cody need to raise cash to keep his Wild West afloat, he was tricked into selling it to the owners of the Sells Floto Circus, after which he became little more than a figurehead employee until it went bankrupt in 1913.

**SOLD Inv # 9571**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**12. [COMMONPLACE BOOKS] [CONFEDERACY] [LOST CAUSE] [VIRGINIANA] "Lost Cause" commonplace-scrap book kept by a Virginia woman. Alice H. Rogers. [Richmond, Virginia]: circa 1884-1895.**

This album measures approximately 7.5" x 13". It contains 166 pages of which 36 are filled with manuscript poetry, prose, and lyrics. Newspaper clippings are affixed to another four or five pages, and there are about 50 additional clippings laid-in along with six manuscript notes or letters. The pages show some wear. The rear cover is missing, and the front cover is loose but still attached. The owner's name is barely distinguishable on the front cover. The contents are in nice shape.

Seven of the thirty-or-so manuscript entries are Confederate or "Lost Cause" poems or lyrics: *Lee at the Battle of the Wilderness*, *Dead Jackson*, *Hurrah (for the Southern Confederate States)*, *Wounded and Healed*, *March of the Deathless Dead*, *Southern Chant of Defiance*, and *Old Blandford Church* where a number of plaques honoring Confederate forces who fought at Petersburg, Virginia ("The Crater") were located. Two others champion Virginia: "Virginia" (a re-write of John Greenleaf Whittier's "New England" stanza from *Moll Pitcher*) and *Virginia's Girls*.

Seven of the clippings are related to the Confederacy: *The Paean of the Coffinless Dead* (with a heading from the *Richmond Whig*), *Virginia's Dead*, *The Confederate Dead at Hollywood* (with a Richmond by-line), *Miss Winnie Davis, In Memoriam*. *Dedicated to Confederate Money*, *Confederate Money*, and *He Wore the Gray: A Colored Man Who Honors the Brave Confederate Dead*.

Two clippings are related to Virginia's favorite literary genius, Edgar Allen Poe (one about his favorite poem and the other a defense of his reputation). Another is about the testing of a revolutionary new naval gun in Norfolk.

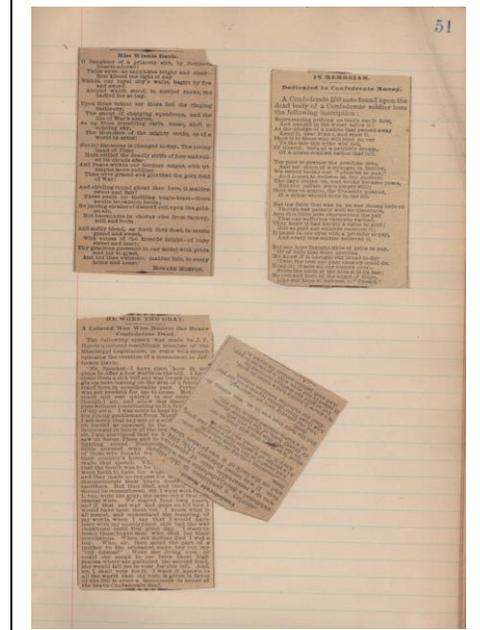
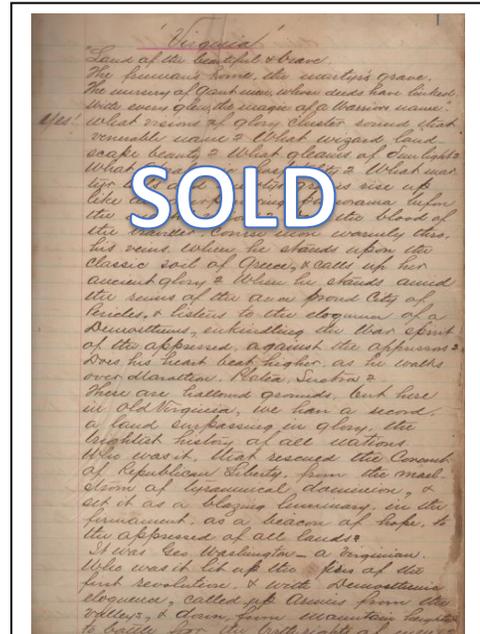
Also, of interest is a laid-in, signed letter to Alice which she purported to be from the popular British female author, Ouida. It is accompanied by a long clipping about Ouida.

The remainder of the handwritten entries and newspaper clippings are related to love, aging, death, romance, women, first aid, household & business tips, humor, etc.

On-line public records show that an Alice H. Rogers lived in Richmond on Mill Street between 1885 and 1891, perhaps much longer, and Botetourt County records report a grave for Alice H. Rogers in Buchanan, Virginia.

Unusual. As of 2020 nothing similar is for sale in the trade. Nothing similar has been sold at auction per Rare Book Hub. OCLC shows two similar albums are held by institutions.

**SOLD Inv # 9524**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**13. [CONCENTRATION CAMPS] [JAPANESE-AMERICANA] [JAPANESE INTERNMENT] [MILITARY & WAR]**  
**Painting of the Heart Mountain Japanese Internment camp by one of its internees. Jishiro Miyauchi.**  
Heart Mountain, Wyoming: 1945.

This painting measures 27.7" x 16" unframed and 31.25" x 20" framed. It is titled, *Heart Mt. Wyg. 1945* in the lower left corner and signed "J. Miyauchi" in the lower right corner. The winter scene depicts the camp at dusk on a cold, winter day as two people drudge through snowy streets past buildings with glowing windows as storm clouds billow behind Heart Mountain in the background. Miyauchi shared space in the Heart Mountain art studio with



other internee painters (Hideo Date, Jack Yamasaki, and Gompers Saijo) and mixed his own paint, using coal dust, rice paste, and natural pigments that he found in and around the camp.

Jishiro Miyauchi, a naturalized U. S. citizen, was an Issei internee who painted several landscapes while interned at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center during World War II. Miyauchi was born in Japan in 1888, immigrated to Vancouver, British Columbia in 1907, and entered the United States in 1909 with hopes of becoming a singer or artist. Initially, he worked in a variety of railroad and mining jobs until he was able enroll at the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Following school, he joined the vaudeville circuit where he sang opera arias and novelty songs as part of his act. By 1930, he, his wife, and children were living in Los Angeles where he worked as a fruit and vegetable salesman. After the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt ordered Japanese-Americans living on the west coast to be incarcerated at ten inland concentration camps. The Miyauchi family were first sent to the Santa Anita Assembly Center and then to the Heart Mountain camp near Cody, Wyoming. After the war, the family returned to Los Angeles where Jishiro continued to paint as a hobby. He died in 1984 and is buried at Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Hollywood Hills. For more information, see the on-line *Densho Encyclopedia* and Higa's, *The View from Within: Japanese American Art from the Internment Camps, 1942-1945*.

Approximately 650 military-style barracks were built at the Heart Mountain camp, which opened in August of 1942, and over the next three years, almost 14,000 Japanese-Americans were held there. 650 young Nisei men joined the U. S. military from Heart Mountain, however it is most famous for its 85 draft resisters who refused military induction to protest their and their families' incarceration.

Exceptionally scarce. One of Miyauchi's Heart Mountain landscapes resides in a private collection, one is held by the Japanese American Historical Society, and two are located at public museums. This painting, with incomplete attribution, sold in a 2012 eBay auction for over \$2,000.

Shipping not included; a domestic standard shipping & handling cost of \$200 will be added to the price.

**\$3,000 Inv #9567**

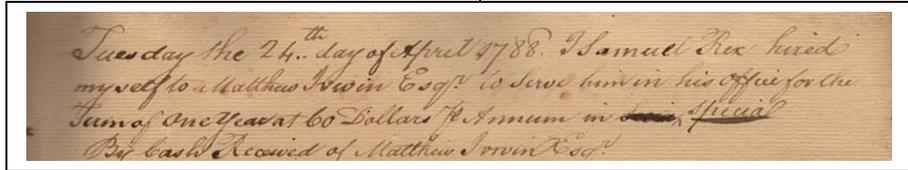
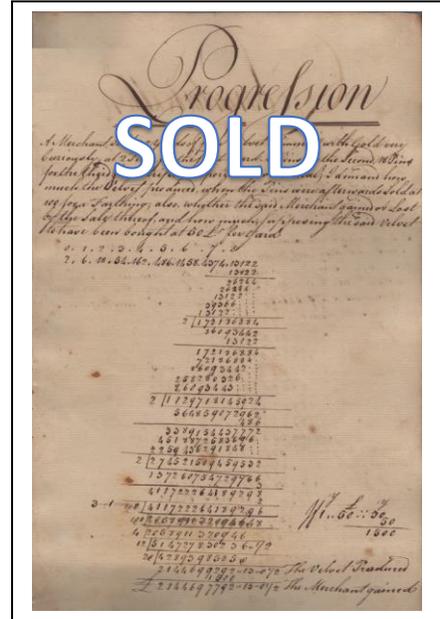
For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**14. [EDUCATION] [MATHEMATICS] An advanced 18<sup>th</sup>-Century ciphering Book. Kept by Samuel Rex. [Philadelphia]: before 1788.**

This ciphering book measures 8" x 13". It contains 86 pages of text written on thick laid paper. The leaves were once simply bound by a cord or string, which is no longer present. It has no cover. The first leaf is present but has become detached and edge-worn. The ink script is dark and legible; page headings are large and ornate. The last two pages of the book proudly record:

"Tuesday the 24<sup>th</sup> day of April 1788, I Samuel Rex hired myself to Mathew Irwin Esq. to serve him in his office for the Time of One Year at 60 Dollars p Annum in specie special. . . . Received in the Recording Office in cash in presents since the 26<sup>th</sup> day of April 1788." (The pages also include records of payments received from Irwin who was the Recorder of Deeds and Master of Records for Philadelphia City and County.)

Ciphering books were prepared as the basic mathematical training of relatively well-off American students, usually boys. Most contain examples of Addition, Subtraction, Compound Multiplication, etc. In addition to providing mathematical basics, boys venturing into business or specialized trades needed advanced or specialized training in mathematics.



In this case, Samuel's book includes more complex subjects such as Compound Fellowship (accounting for principle and profit when trading partners contributed unequal funds over different periods of time), advanced Currency Exchange with various European countries, Cojoined Proportion (assigning value to different products purchased as a lot but in different quantities and at different individual prices), Allegation Medial and Alternate (calculating the value of a blended product with components of different qualities and prices), Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Permutation, Roots (Square, Cube, Biquadrate, and Sursolid), etc.

After serving in the Philadelphia deed and record office, Samuel struck out on his own and settled in Lancaster County at Heidelberg (later Schaefferstown) where he initially managed a store for Lewis Kreider until opening his own mercantile in 1790. He was later joined by relatives, and the Rex Family became prominent in the community. Samuel sold his store to his brother in 1807 but remained in town as a leader in community business, legal, and religious affairs. A large archive of Rex Family business records is held by the Winterthur Library. For more information about the Rexes of Schaefferstown, see Wenger's *Delivering the Goods: The Country Storekeeper and Inland Commerce in the Md-Atlantic*.

18th-century American ciphering books are scarce as the overwhelming majority of extant examples date from the mid-1820s to the mid-1850s. Complex ciphering books, like this one, are less common as well. For more information about ciphering books, see Ashley K. Doer's master's thesis: *Cipher Books in the Southern Historical Collection*. University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 2006.

**We have other ciphering books in stock. Please enquire.**

**SOLD Inv # 9576**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**15. [EDUCATION] [REWARDS OF MERIT] Six hand-colored Rewards of Merit. Presented to Master E. and Miss Mary A. Zimmerman. [Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania], circa 1840.**

The Rewards of Merit vary in size: two measure approximately 3.25" x 5.5", two 4" x 2", one 4" x 3", and one 6.5" x 3". None are dated, however two were printed by Geo. P. Daniels of Providence, Rhode Island, who was in business between 1836 and 1848. All feature various scenes (a woman reading to children, girls jumping rope, a woman scolding a crying child, ships in a harbor, riverboat traffic, and a military unit in camp) that are hand-colored, some especially well done. Two have short poems on the reverse; one about a little girl who wants to learn to read, the other about a girl who lied. All are signed by the children's teacher, Emily Pelton.



Rewards of merit were small tokens of congratulation given to students for good behavior and scholastic accomplishments. Usually, they took the form of partially printed small certificate-like slips of paper.

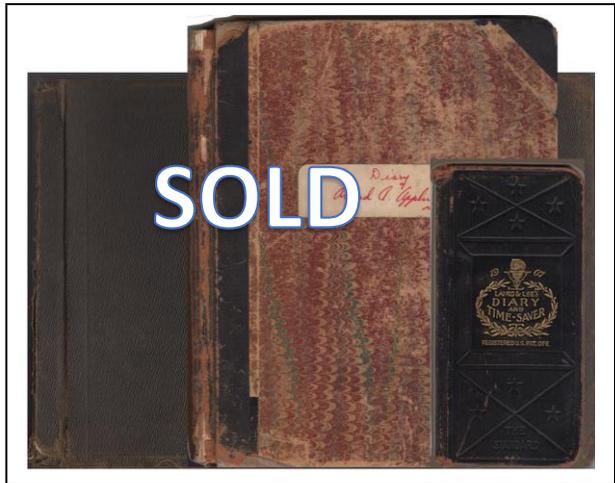
The Zimmermans were a prominent and prosperous family in Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania. Six other rewards of merit for these children are held at the Winterthur Library (five calligraphic and one with an illustration of women drawing).

**SOLD Inv # 9577**

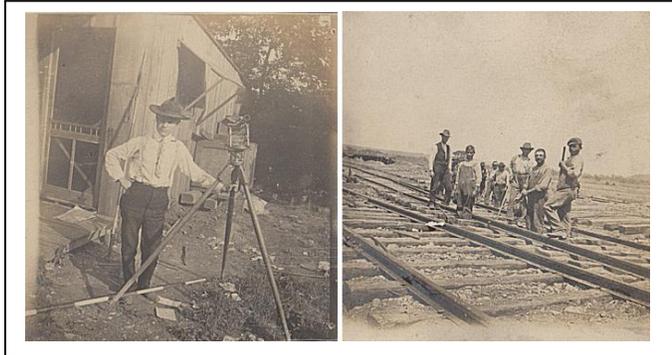
For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**16. [ENGINEERING] [RAILROADS] [RIVERS & RIVERBOATS] [SURVEYING] [TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL] [WESTWARD EXPANSION] Journals and photograph album documenting an early 20<sup>th</sup> surveyor's work on eight different railroad and river system projects. Alfred A. Appling. Various locations: 1902-1907.**

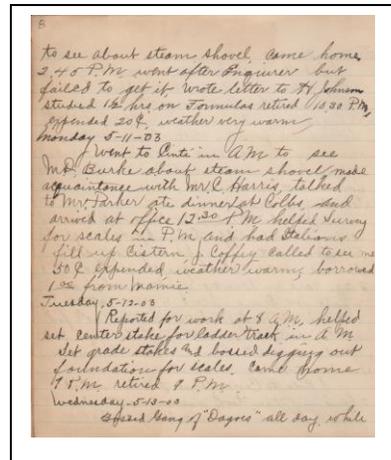
There are three items in this lot: a journal kept from April 1903 through December 1904; an album with photographs taken between 1902 and 1907, and a small pocket diary used in 1907. The journal (7" x 8.5" is legible and includes a number of news clippings; it has a sound binding and worn cover. The photograph album (11" x 7.25") holds around 130 captioned and glued-in photographs ranging in approximate size from 3" x 3" to 5" x 7". About ten pages are loose, and the cover has some minor wear. The small one-year pocket diary for 1907 measures 2.75" x 5.75".



Appling's journal and photograph album both begin in earnest in April 1903 while he was a low-level supervisor, jack-of-all-trades, and surveyor-in-training at Pennsylvania Railroad's Linwood Yards at Cincinnati, Ohio while simultaneously taking correspondence courses for a college degree. He next began work with a Corps of Engineers Ohio River surveying project later that year in August. Appling's journal reflects that between December 1903 and August, 1904, he spent most of his time as a full-time student, probably at the University of Cincinnati, until he secured a job with the Big Four (Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Railroad) in Illinois. After his journal ends, it is still possible to track Appling's career through the captioned photographs in his album. Over the next three years, he worked in succession for the Chicago, Quincy & Burlington Railroad at Wind River Canyon and the Powder River Basin in Wyoming, the Chicago, Northwestern Railroad in Wisconsin, the Illinois Central Railroad in Tennessee, and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad in Mississippi.



The photographs in Appling's album provide an exceptional window into the field-life of a railroad surveyor showing small town life, surveying equipment and teams, track gangs, immigrant labor, locomotives, riverboats, bridges, handcars, train wrecks, desert camps and tent cities, wagon trains and freighters, log cabins, bunk furnishings, wild life, livestock pens, lumbering operations, hoists and other machinery, mile markers, railroad offices, "A little Nigger cabin", and more.



A unique and extremely detailed first-hand visual and textual record of railroad field work in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century.

**SOLD Inv # 9528**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**17. [ENGINEERING] [RIVERS & RIVERBOATS] [TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL] Photograph album documenting improvement projects along the Erie Canal during the construction of the New York State Barge Canal system. Possibly Daniel Sullivan. Vicinity of Ilion, New York: circa 1910.**

This album measures approximately 7½" x 10½" and contains over 65 photographs ranging in size from 3½" x 2½" to 5¼" x 3¼". All have been glued to the pages. There are no captions, however some of the photos show company names on the equipment. A slip of paper laid-in to the album identifies one of the subjects in a photo as "Daniel Sullivan / Postmaster, Ilion, N.Y." Some of the images are a little over-exposed. Light wear to the album. In nice shape.

About 60 of the photographs show in-progress construction work including workers, boats, cranes, and dredges working in concert to either extend or widen the canal. Several of the photographs show equipment from Pearson & Son, Inc. of New York City. Six additional photographs in the rear of the album show a freight train wreck, perhaps related to the project.

"In 1903, the New York State legislature authorized construction of the 'New York State Barge Canal' as the 'improvement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain and Cayuga and Seneca Canals.' In 1905, construction . . . began; it was completed in 1918, a cost of \$96.7 million [and] opened to through traffic May 15, 1918." (See Wikipedia.) "Ilion Terminal, located on the Erie Canal, is a component of the nationally significant New York State Barge Canal. It is one of several terminals constructed along the Barge Canal to provide points for freight transfer." (From the Library of Congress photography collection). In 1909, that company was awarded contracts totaling over \$5.7 million for work on this project and may have received more awards in other years. (See the Annual Report, Superintendent of Public Works on the Canal of the State, 1909.)

A terrific first-hand visual record of improvements made to the Erie Canal.

Scarce. As of 2020, no similar items are in the trade. There are no auction records listed at the Rare Book Hub. Although OCLC shows no similar vernacular albums held by institution, there is an official NY State Engineer photograph album of the project at the Buffalo History Museum.

**\$500** [Inv # 9529](#)



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**18. [GOLD & GOLD RUSH] [LAW & CRIME] [MINING] Letter from a gold prospector who served as the “judicial chair” for a mining camp. W. B. Osceola, [probably Nevada]: 1880.**

This letter is in nice shape, with short splits starting along a couple of the mailing folds. It has no accompanying envelope. A transcript will be included.

In the letter, W. B. reports to his mother that although he had found gold, it was not enough to keep him from moving on:

“I sent you a small piece of gold. . . . I will send you more soon. So whenever I send you a paper you look for gold. I would like to send you a handsome one, however I will do my best under existing circumstances. . . . The Camp is still dull, Alltho I am doing very well . . . however Mother when warmer weather arrives I must hunt better diggings. . . . I shan’t forget you if I ever strike anything good.”

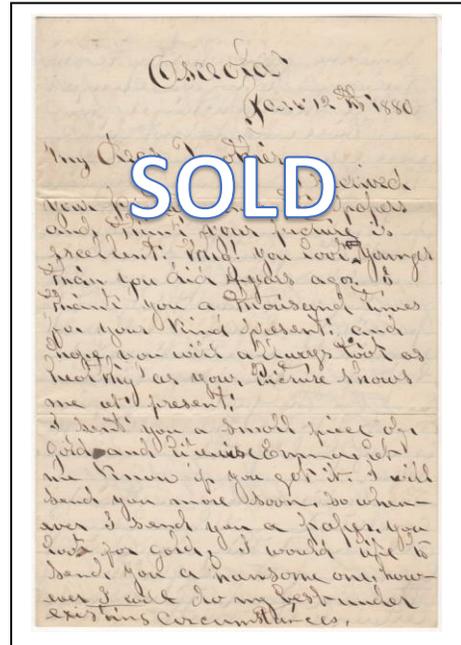
He also describes his last day as head of his camp’s miner’s court and his relationship with the local Indian tribe, (probably Utes):

“Someone gave whiskey to the Indians who are camped but a short distance from me. Those who did not drink were exposed to the abuse of the drunken ones. They made a great noise all night. One of them came to my cabin and made complaint. I told him I would be the Judge in the morning and have the guilty parties punished. I did as I promised and that was the last of it. The present incumbent of the Judicial Chair is not fit for the position. He is very fond of the juice himself. The Indians are in a starving condition and have been all winter. They are constantly coming to me for . . . food. There should certainly be something done for them. There maine dependence is the pine-nut crop which was a complete failure this year. Winter has been very severe It as been as low as 22 below zero, which makes it still harder on them.”

W.B.’s reference to serving as a Judicial Chair is related to his camp’s miners’ court. These courts administered any camp rules, protected claims, and addressed crimes. They were chaired by Judges or Judicial Chairs elected by the camp at large. Proceedings were informal, and there was seldom a dedicated court room. In some camps, 12-man juries were employed, and at others, anyone who happened-by during a court session was allowed to vote on the verdict. Since camps had no jails, if convicted of a serious crime, the guilty party faced one of three verdicts: whipping, banishment, or hanging.

Although there was minor gold mining near Osceola, Colorado, the mining district of Osceola, Nevada was larger and more productive. Scattered gold lodes were first discovered there in 1872, and In 1877, after rich placer gold was discovered, a gold rush began in earnest. Over three hundred claims were established and the town of Osceola grew to well over 1,500 people; it had several stores, a butcher, a blacksmith, a Chinese restaurant, and was served by two stages that connected it with the larger town of Ward about 50 miles away. During its boom, about two million dollars’ worth of gold (in today’s money) was uncovered including a 24-pound nugget.

Nevada goldmining letters appear to be far less common than those from California, and letters from miners’ court judges are very scarce. As of 2020, there are no miners’ court letters for sale in the trade and none listed at OCLC or the Rare Book Hub, however one institution holds a court docket from a miners’ court in Colorado.



**SOLD Inv # 9530**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**19. [INSANITY] [LAW & CRIME] [PRISONS] [SOCIAL REFORM] A detailed letter from a guard at East Cambridge Jail (which was made infamous by Dorthea Dix nine years before) describing the inmates' Independence Day celebration and the imminent hangings of two of the most notorious 19<sup>th</sup>-century Massachusetts murderers. G. Patch. East Cambridge, Massachusetts: 1850.**

This three-page stampless folded letter measures 15.5" x 9.5" unfolded. It is datelined "East Cambridge July 7<sup>th</sup>/50". The front panel bears a circular East Cambridge postmark dated 8 July and a black "5" postal rate handstamp. It was sent by G. Patch to his brother, Andrew Patch, in Canaan, New Hampshire. Transcript included.

East Cambridge Jail received considerable ill-favored press in 1841 after a newly-hired Sunday School teacher, Dorthea Dix, was outraged by the conditions she found there, especially for insane female inmates. Subsequently, Dix became an aggressive, vociferous, and national advocate for the humane treatment of the mentally ill.

By 1850, the 11-cell "Jail" had expanded to include a "House of Corrections [with] Hospital . . . work-shops and chapel [and] two separate buildings for the insane, one for males and the other for females." (See the Cambridge Chronicle, 1 March 1849.) It also, had apparently become a much more humane institution, as Patch's letter describing Independence Day festivities attests:

"We had a great time here, we let all the prisoners out in the yard and let them . . . have balls to play with. Some of them could play on a violin so I let them have mine and Mayhew let them have his flutes they had music and dancing for a little while some of them would turn heels over head some walk on their hands and most all kinds of tricks that you could think of. M. Sherman [the warden] bought half a box of lemons and made them some lemonade and give them roast pig stuffed for dinner."

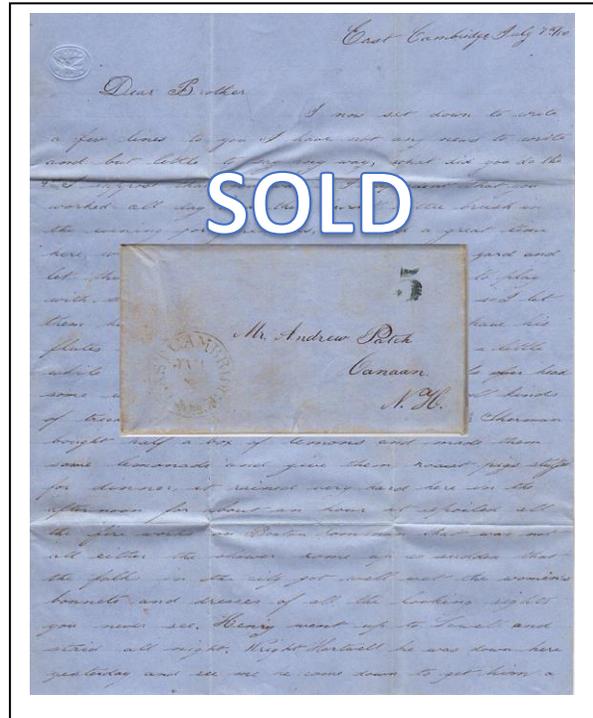
Patch also discusses the upcoming hangings of Daniel Pearson, who had cut the throats of his wife and twin daughters, and Harvard Professor John Webster, who had brutally slain, dismembered, attempted to dissolve in acid, and finally partially cremated a wealthy Boston businessman, George Parkman.

"I expect that we shall have a great time here the 26<sup>th</sup> this month Pearsons will be hung between the hours of 8 and 11 in the forenoon, Professor Webster will know this week whether he will be hung or not he has made a confession and owns that he killed Parkman how he done it and what he done it with there is not the least doubt but that he will be hung. "

Patch goes on to discuss other family matters and local news to include noting that "the small Pox is pretty thick in the city."

The Webster trial rocked Boston at the time and was significant because it was one of the first, if not the first time dental forensic evidence was successfully used to convict a murderer.

**SOLD Inv # 9572**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**20. [INVENTIONS] [PHILATELY] [WASHING MACHINES] [WOMEN]** Lot of advertising materials related to the first all-in-one washing machine, the T. Horton Western Washing Machine, issued while the then current management of the company was engaged in a trademark infringement lawsuit with its founder who had moved on to another business. Bluffton, Indiana: 1879.

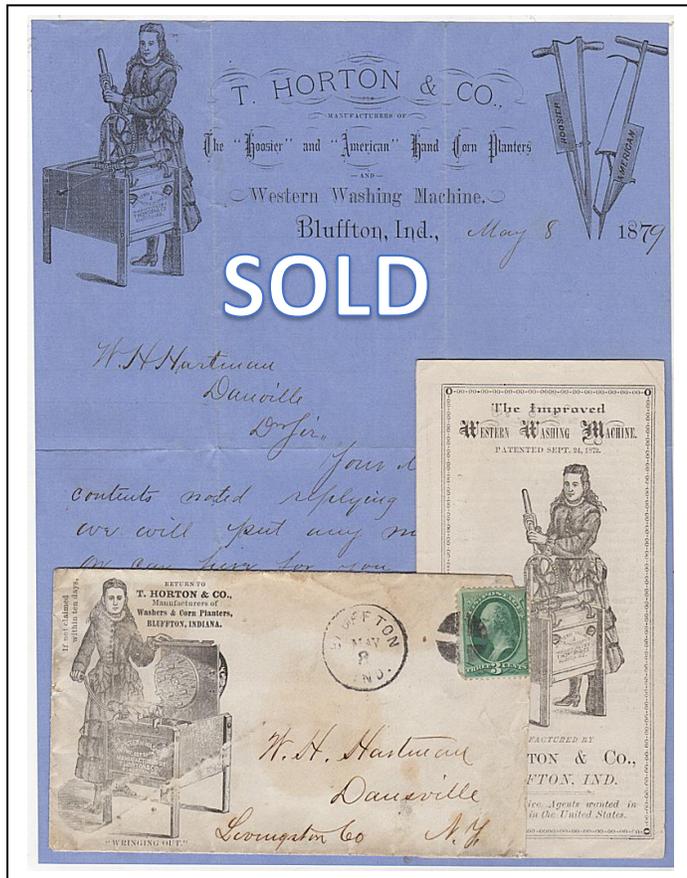
This lot consists of an illustrated 8-panel leporello (accordion-fold) brochure and a letter on illustrated letterhead, both enclosed in an illustrated advertising envelope. The brochure was printed in 1875, and the letter is dated 1879. The envelope is franked with a 3-cent green Washington stamp (Scott Type A46) and cancelled with a circular Bluffton postmark and small cork handstamp. All in nice shape; some postal soiling to the envelope, which is missing the tip of its upper right corner.

The letter head features illustrations of the washing machine and two types of hand planters. The brochure contains those two images, in larger scale, plus two additional images showing the internal washing machine components.

Sometime around 1871, Dr. Theodore Horton supplied the initial capital to establish a partnership with William K. Vandergriff and Rachel V. Blastone under the name of the T. Horton Manufacturing Company. Its first products, for which it held the patent, were "hand corn planters." The planters were very popular and with its earnings, the following year the company purchased a patent to an all-in-one washing machine it named "The Improved Western Washing Machine. The washing machine, which became an even more popular product than the corn planter, was a major time-and-labor-saver for housewives and advertisements proclaimed that "In short, The long-dreaded horrors of washday are dispelled, and pleasant recreation takes their place." Horton sold the company to his partners in 1879 and moved on to New York and formed another manufacturing firm, which he also named the T. Horton Manufacturing Company. He retained ownership of the original building in Indiana, which he rented back to the company, as well as interest in sales of both its corn planters and washing machines. He did not, however, agree that the original company could continue to operate as the T. Horton Company or to promote its products. After a series of legal disputes, the courts decided that only Horton could retain and use the company name, T. Horton Manufacturing Company, but that the original company could continue to market its hand-planters and washing machines as "Horton" products. For more information, see Price's *American Trade-mark Cases Decided by the Courts of the United States*, and Winning's *A Year of Indiana History - Book 1*.

Rather scarce; OCLC shows only four Horton brochures or catalogs are held by institutions; none hold any Horton letters or illustrated advertising envelopes.

**SOLD Inv # 9533**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**21. [JUNGIAN THERAPY] [NAZISM] [NIGHT LIFE] [PSYCHOLOGY] [SEX WORK] [WEIMAR REPUBLIC] [WOMEN] Two diaries by the author, Dr. Mary MacKinnon, one a detailed account of life in the end-days of Weimar Germany where her husband trained in psychology after studying Jungian Therapy in Switzerland. Mary Clare MacKinnon. Various locations: 1925 and 1931-1932.**

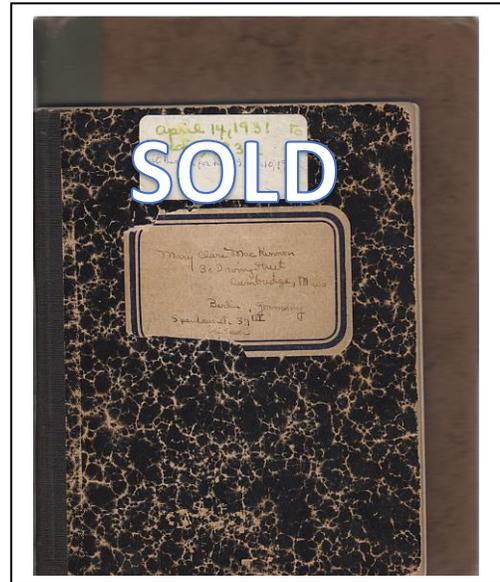
These notebook diaries contain about 300 pages of which about 135 provide an incredible amount of firsthand detail about life in the in the final days of the Weimar Republic as Communists and Nazis fought in the streets to control the future of Germany.

While her 1925 travel diary of a European “grand tour” is extensive, MacKinnon’ detailed account of life in Berlin where they lived with working class Germans is exceptional. Her witty commentary addresses living conditions, food, fashion, manners, politics, entertainment, and economics. Tip-of-the-iceberg excerpts include:

Jungian Therapy: Walked over to the Pension Neptune with Miss Clark [who] told us that both Jung’s and Mrs. Jung’s names are written on the door bell [with] a Latin motto – something about the gods being with us whether we want them or not. . . . Really am aghast at the group of people around Jung. To me their behavior seems absolutely mad. They use psychological terms to cover up all sorts of selfish and crude behavior. . . . They are ingenious in giving weird interpretations to dreams. . . . Miss Clark does ramble on so telling real events interspersed with her dreams until I could hardly tell whether she really hung up a frog to dry on the clothesline or only dreamed she did. . . . [She] sent a cryptic psychological message to Don through me [and he is now] working on some dreams. . . . He got his [own] dream interpreted [and] I was interested to know that I am Don’s anime and [he] must give in to it. I am the primitive voice or something like that. He can’t hold out on me any longer. . . . Went down to the Psychiatric and Nerve clinic [and Don] was shown in a white coat thru all the wards. . . . Met two men Neuhaus and Ach. The latter has “Narcisse” for a first name and . . . he is really in love with himself. He stated he had made the most important discovery since Aristotle. . . .

University Students: [In Heidelberg, we] went to zum Seppel, a beer place where the student clubs come to drink. . . . They toasted each other back and forth, shouting names across the floor . . . drinking in their shirt sleeves. When they went to another table to speak to someone, they put on their coats etc, as if they could be informal only with their own fraternity. They had a keg of beer in the center of the floor and drew it themselves in tall pewter pitchers with tops. . . . They go around wearing their caps, carrying their gloves, have sword cuts on their faces [from duels], many with faces bandaged. . . .

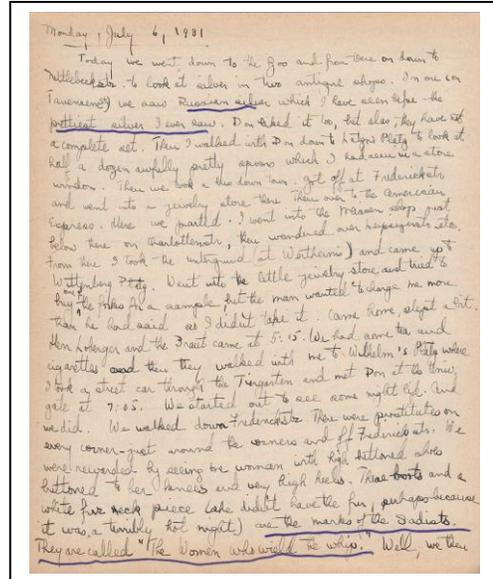
Night Life: Walked down Frederickstr. There were prostitutes on every corner, [one with] high buttoned shoes to her knees and very high heels. These boots and a white fur neck piece . . . are the marks of the sadists. They are called “the Women who Wield the Whip.”. . . Then we decided to go to the Weisse Maus, a cabaret. . . . It was more pathetic than shocking. . . . The girls were in velvet boxes near the door. . . . Every little while the drums would rattle . . . and the curtains would swish open to show a dancer not better in the art than a college freshman do a dance not really risqué and in different costumes. Then . . . there was the Nakt Plastique. The girls exhibited themselves . . . in nothing but drie ecke hosen [panties] or less of flesh color. We came out [and] I’ll bet we passed 100 girls . . . standing in groups and alone sitting on doorsteps, looking hopeful, and hopeless, fat and thin, painted



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

and unpainted faces. . . They would see a man coming and one would dart after him. He'd turn her down and the minute she left off another would attack him. . . There was a group of them . . . all doing something to one who had a green coat . . . but no dress on. She had the coat wide open. Don says the girls were rubbing her breasts. I don't know. Anyway when she saw us she shrieked and clapped her coat together. . .

Marian Anderson's Debut: I went first to collegium and there a negro singer. . . Marian Anderson is really wonderful. She is -as the German papers say – blutjung, very attractive and with a voice like an organ. She sang the first 4 pieces from Brahms and then a group of negro spirituals. . . the spirituals, were especially good. She also sang a piece from Verdi. The germans were delighted. . .



Communists, Nazis, and the Economy: Down by the Munster Kirche we ran into a parade . . . a communist one. . . [Another day,] underneath our window was a National Socialist parade . . . in khaki uniforms goose-stepping along – a huge crowd. Behind came a band of hecklers and right under us they attacked the rear of the Natzies. . . The Natzies charged them, they had several fights. Then we heard a big noise and here were two huge vans of Police. There was a lot of running away etc and then the last troops of Natzies hurried up and joined the others. They seemed to have some sort of queer weapon, like black jacks of metal. . . Germany is always exciting. [While visiting Marburg,] there was a National Socialist meeting right next door. The crowd was very noisy. Don asked if anyone could go in. They said “No Jews, anyone else for 70 pfg.”. . . Prof Lewin told us tonight that . . . that if Hoover had not spoken his word on the Moratorium – giving germany a breathing space of a year- on that very day the inflation would be occurred. People were already changing marks into American dollars. The Bolsheveks are gaining rapidly [and] the situation is very serious here. The Danat Bank and Borse are closed. Everyone fears catastrophe, the papers speak of nothing else. Today all the banks are closed even the Sparkasses . . . nobody is doing business in the stores and all around things look very bad for germany. . . there was rioting in the streets tonight, windows broken etc. That is because of the coming voting on Sunday. We spoke about it to Herr L. who said “It was communists. It is impossible for it to be Natzies.” . . Today Herr Esse got the “blue envelope” which means he is pensioned. . . He is simply stunned by the blow. Frau Esser has been crying all the rest of the day. . . They don't know how they are going to live. Oh this germany of 1931!! . . . There was such a fight [the] day before yesterday in the Univ. of Berlin between the Natzies and the Communists that the University is closed today. The Univ. of Vienna, we hear, is also closed . . . there is also trouble in Munich University. There is a law . . . which says that if the people feel that the . . . landstag no longer represents them, they may call for a vote to see whether or not it shall be dissolved. Such a voting is taking place today. The rights and lefts are both voting “yes” . . . on this one issue the Natzies and Communists are brought together. . . rioting is so feared that Berlin is being patrolled by 20,000 armed and mounted police. . . The Communists [are] raising hell in Berlin . . . they shot two policemen. . . Now they have been making other threats.

A terrific first-hand account of Weimar Germany's economic, cultural, and political issues that led to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists. As of 2020, OCLC reports nothing similar held by institutions, and there are no auction records of similar first-hand accounts by Americans.

**SOLD Inv # 9560**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**22. [MEDICINE & NURSING] [PHARMACEUTICALS] [PHILATELY] [QUACKERY] A bi-fold wholesale broad sheet circular advertising a variety of quack medicines. Louden & Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: circa 1851-1857.**

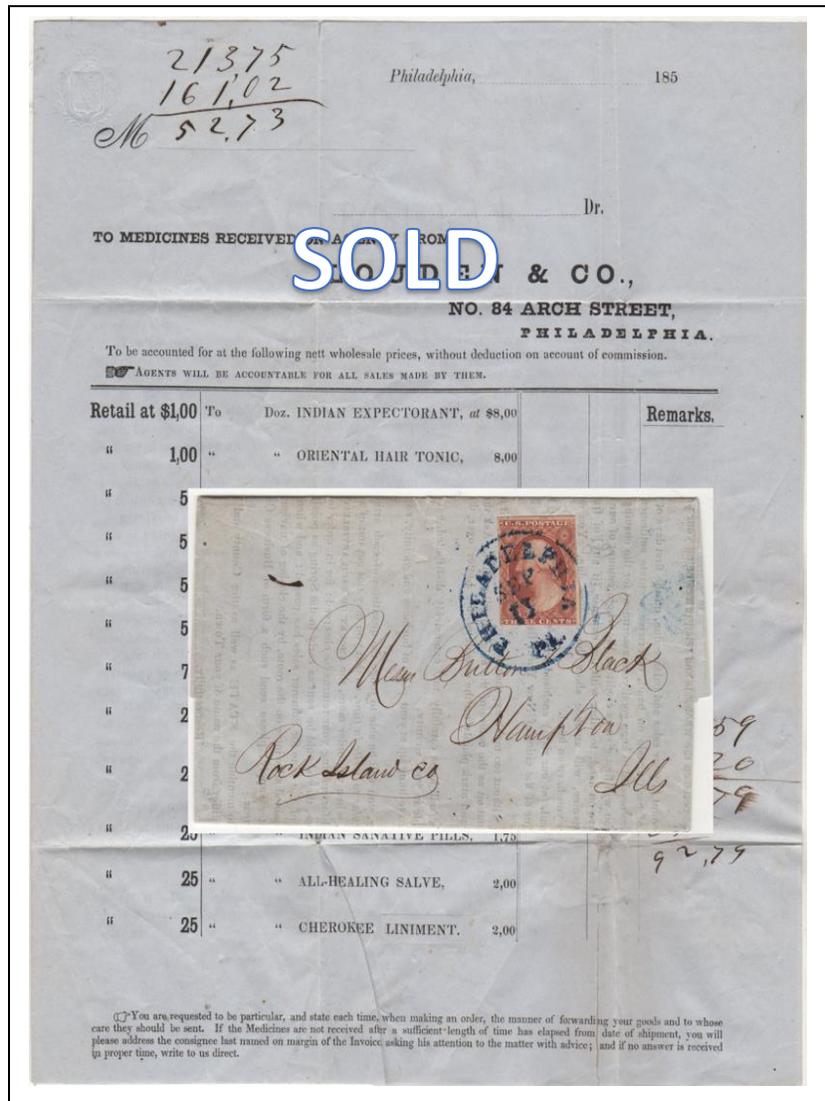
This folded mail-order broad sheet measures approximately 15.5" x 10" unfolded. One page lists a variety of quack medicines available for wholesale purchase and the second page is a "Circular" filled with 'small print' that defines terms of sale and provides selling tips including the use of Louden Almanacs and Show Cards. The folded broadsheet has been franked with a relatively scarce 3-cent orange-brown Washington stamp (Scott 10A with recut vertical lines) canceled by a circular blue Philadelphia postmark. Splits along some of the folds of one page of the broadsheet have been repaired on the reverse using paper tape. Otherwise in nice shape with some minor docketing.

Among the products offered for sale are:

- Indian Expectorant
- Oriental Hair Tonic
- Female Elixir
- Compound Carminative Balsam
- Compound Tonic Vermifuge
- Indian Sanative Pills
- All-Healing Salve
- Cherokee Liniment

Advertising items for Louden medicines are rather scarce. As of 2020, no similar mail order wholesale advertisements are available for sale in the trade, and neither OCLC nor Rare Book Hub identify any institutional holdings or auction sales. However, Louden almanacs are a little less scarce; they are held by ten institutions and occasionally turn up for sale on eBay.

**SOLD Inv # 9534**

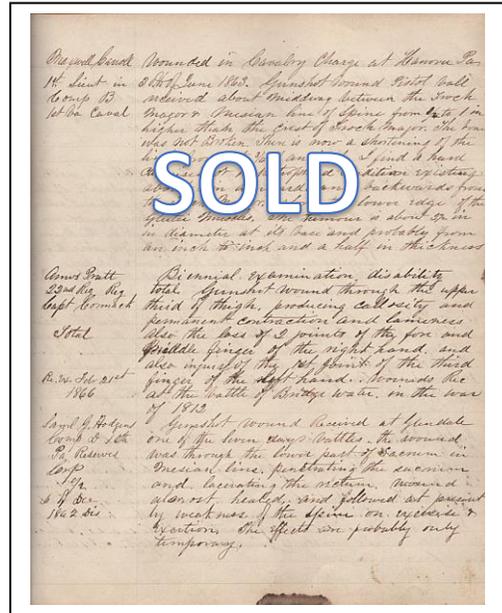


For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**23. [MEDICINE & NURSING] [MILITARY & WAR] Physician's journal describing Civil War soldiers' injuries and medical disability examinations. Probably Dr. John Wilson Wishart. Washington, DC: 1863-1866.**

This journal, kept in an 1852 manual, *Index Rerum: Or Index of Subjects* . . . contains 21 pages with 86 handwritten entries describing medical conditions of Civil War soldiers. These notes are found at the rear of the volume; an alphabetical index of disease references precedes the entries. The half-bound journal measures 8¼" x 10½"; its cover has some wear.

A previous owner attributed this journal to Dr. John Wilson Wishart of Washington County and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dr. Wishart studied medicine under his physician father and at the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated in 1851. He was commissioned as an assistant surgeon in the 140<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in September 1862 and promoted to surgeon a month later. His regiment served in the eastern theater and participated in the major battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor enduring some of the highest losses of any regiment during the war.



This journal is a log of disability examinations. Entries are made in a consistent manner. Each includes the soldier's name, rank, regiment, and nature of injury. Some contain additional information such as follow-up examinations, discharge dates and locations. If discharged Wishart usually included a disability annotation such as "½", "¾", "total", and/or "permanent." Many of the soldiers listed in the book are from the 140th, but other regiments are represented as well including

William Parkinson, Private, Captain Shole's Camp, prior service "in the War of 1812" ("age and other causes . . . totally unfit for laboring. . ."),

Beverly Riley, Private, 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Colored Troops ("blow from a rebel musket ball in a charge at Deep Bottom"),

John L. Peck, Private, 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Colored Troops ("the result of bad whiskey"), and

Charles E. Woodapple, Private, 2nd Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, one of very few Missouri units to be officially named and numbered ("gunshot wound in left leg").

A typical entry reads as follows: In the left column: "Robert Birch/ Private in Comp / D. 140 Reg / Pa Vol / Gunshot Wound / Feb 11th 64 / ¾". Adjacent in the right column "Gunshot wounds at Gettysburg July 2nd 1863. Musket Ball between the metacarp bones of left hand carrying away the four finger and injuring the tendons of the second Musket ball in the right Tibia above the centre of the shaft, scaling off bone, and fragment of shell sticking over the spine in the lumbar region and producing congestion of the membranes. Three fourths disabled."

Records indicate that Wishart mustered out at Washington, DC on 5/31/1865 though his entries continue through November 2, 1866.

Scarce. As of 2020, there are no similar journals for sale in the trade. Rare Book Hub identifies two somewhat similar surgeon's journals that have been sold at auction. OCLC shows similar journals held by five institutions.

**SOLD Inv # 9535**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**24. [MEDICINE & NURSING] [MILITARY & WAR] [POP-UPS & MOVABLES] [SANITARY COMMISSION]**  
**Beautiful patriotic Civil War souvenir of the Great North Western Sanitary Fair in Chicago: *The Union Rose: East and West*. Charles Magnus. New York: C. Magnus, [1865].**

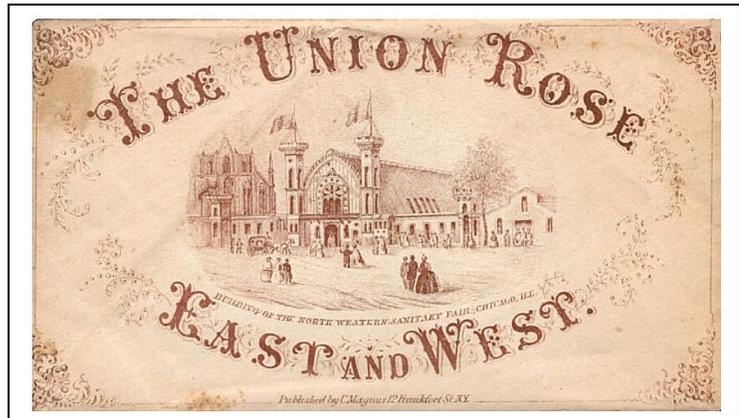
Large octagonal die-cut sheet that measures about 10¾" x 10¾" when opened. Printed on both sides with 14 birds-eye views of American cities, accompanied by one view of a building from each (Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, St. Louis, Washington); all in bronze. Two-panels of the octagon feature red roses and leaves in color. Includes the original envelope, also printed in bronze, featuring an image of the specially constructed fair building surrounded by the text, "The Union rose: East and West." Unposted, and all in nice shape.

Sanitary Fairs were civilian-organized bazaars and expositions that raised funds for the United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) which was a private relief agency created by federal legislation to support the treatment and hospitalization of sick and wounded soldiers. The Union Rose (see Weiss NW-155) was sold to raise money at the Great North Western Sanitary Fair, the last major sanitary fair of the war. It opened on 30 May 1865 and ran through 24 June. Its centerpiece, Union Hall, and an assortment of other buildings were built near the lake front. Highlights of the even were visits by Generals Grant and Sherman, and the fair raised over \$270,000 for sick and wounded soldiers.

Charles Magnus was a New York City printing entrepreneur who produced beautiful color lithographs of city views, song sheets, maps and patriotic illustrations for stationery and envelopes throughout the Civil War. His most complex Union patriotic designs were three different folding "Rose" die-cuts: the *Rose of Washington*, the *Rose of Baltimore*, and the *Union Rose*.

A very nice example of a very scarce Civil War patriotic, that appears sporadically in philatelic auctions or in catalog sales over the past 20 years where prices have ranged from \$400 to \$1,100. As of 2020, one other example is for sale in the trade, priced at \$900.

**SOLD Inv # 5970**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**25, [MEDICINE & NURSING] [QUACKERY] Broadsheet advertising Carl Baunscheidt's Life-Awakener (Lebenswecker) or "Artificial Leech" that was used to drive toxic oils into the body by piercing the skin with needles. J. C. Reisner. Lebanon, Pennsylvania: 1866.**

This two-page broadsheet measures 20" x 14.5". Two storage folds. Light toning.

The device consisted of a rod with dozens of sharp needles which were dipped into an irritating "oleum" and then driven into the skin creating blood blisters.

The advertisement describes Baunscheidt's theory behind the Lebenswecker as well as his inspiration:

"The 'Lebenswecker' . . . imitates Nature . . . more than any other healing-art. . . There are certain poisons . . . that would destroy and kill every human life if there were not ways and means provided through which they can be removed. . . It is known that most diseases . . . are accompanied by an eruption . . . to conduct the poisonous matters from the inner organs to the skin [by blood] circulating through the organism [which] creates various pains. . . To all these pains, man would not be subjected, if these poisons had been extracted from the blood and nervous system. . .



The 'Lebenswecker' contains in itself far more healing power than all illegible receipts in the law of physic, or all the mixtures of the apothecary shop. . . Its effects are warming, animating and relieving; it causes irritation and governs circulation of the blood. . .

The discovery of [this] "Dematiobiokon," as it may be properly called [occurred when Dr. Baunscheidt suffered] rheumatic pain in one of his hands. . . During the day he took a nap, . . . when a swarm of gnats . . . settled on his diseased hand and commenced piercing it with all pleasure. When he awoke the gnats . . . went off and to his great astonishment and comfort, the pain of his hand went with them. . . For the poisonous matter which could not evaporate, the gnats opened a way by piercing the skin. . . And now, thought he, I will [put] together a set of sharp needles; will pierce through the skin and see if I can take out those rheumatic pains. But to his astonishment, he has since taken out of the human body, the pains of almost all curable diseases."

The Lebenswecker proved to be an exceptionally popular medical device that remained in use throughout German-speaking Europe and America until around 1900, in part because it could be used by anyone, not only physicians. Diseases and conditions that were claimed to have been cured by Baunscheidtism included whooping cough, baldness, toothaches, and mental disorders. J. C. Reisner, an Evangelical minister, was the first person in Lebanon county to use and sell homeopathic cures, prescribing them for friends, neighbors, and others as early as 1835. For more information see King's History of Homeopathy. . . and Evan's Baunscheidt's Lebenswecker: the 19<sup>th</sup>-Century "Life-Awakener", both on-line.

Perhaps now unique. As of 2020, no similar advertisements are for sale in the trade or have been listed at auction per Rare Book Hub. Neither are any listed as part of institutional collections by OCLC. Actual life-awakeners are held by several museums, and occasionally appear for sale on eBay.

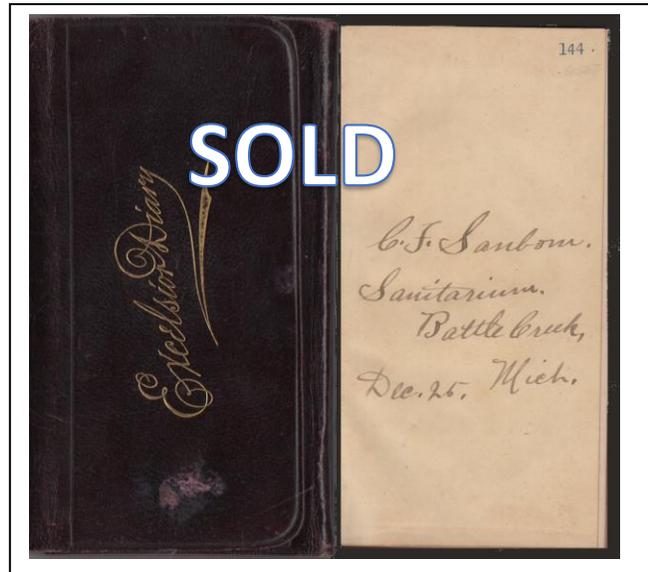
**SOLD Inv # 9536**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**26. [MEDICINE & NURSING] [RELIGION] [SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS] [WOMEN] Journal kept by a nursing student at Battle Creek Sanitarium, Seventh Day Adventist Health Center managed by John Harvey Kellogg. C. H. Sanborn. Battle Creek, Michigan: 1889.**

This leather wallet-like diary measures 3¼" x 6" and contains over 180 pages of daily entries, usually two per page. Sanborn's writing is legible. The binding is sound, and the cover and pages are clean with light wear. Sanborn has written her name on the front free endpaper: "C. F. Sanborn. / Sanitarium. / Battle Creek, / Dec. 25. Mich." In nice shape.

The Sanitarium known colloquially as The San, combined aspects of a European spa, a hydrotherapy institution, a hospital, and an expensive resort. In 1876, after becoming director of the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital known as the Western Health Reform Institute, John Harvey Kellogg (assisted by his brother and future cereal tycoon, W. K. Kellogg, renamed the



facility the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Although Kellogg focused his efforts on attracting the wealthy and famous, he also treated the poor who could not afford other hospitals, as well as staff members. Kellogg's treatments were based on his theory of "biologic living" tempered by Adventist principles and focused on hydrotherapy (baths and water-treatments of all kinds, including hot, cold, and yogurt enemas) supplemented by light (especially solar), heat, and electric treatments. Additionally, physical exercise, open-air exposure, and prescriptive diets (like toasted wheat and corn flakes invented by W. K.) were incorporated. The most bizarre treatments, tortuous actually, were reserved for men, women, and children that Kellogg believed needed to be cured of masturbation. (None are mentioned in this diary.)

A two-year nursing school was an integral part of the huge sanitarium complex, and, for the most part, students cared for patients during the day and attended classes at night. In this diary, Sanborn writes about attending classes and lectures as well as caring for patients, e.g., wheeling chairs, changing rooms, giving baths (Russian, Turkish, Electric, etc.), providing electricity treatments, and more. However, the overarching theme is her exhaustion from endless work and study. A few of Sanborn's entries include:

"Am very tired tonight. Fannie's had a fever tonight I took her over to the bath room & treated her and put her to bed. Am afraid she is going to be sick. . . . We had two operations this afternoon. I have Mrs. Stephenson to nurse. Am very tired. Mrs. C is doing nicely. . . . "I treated my patients this forenoon. I [then] went to school & . . . Mrs. Foy . . . sent me to nurse Mr. W. Kellogg's little boy who has pneumonia. . . . Mrs. B. completely electrified me this eve. . . . "I gave the electric bathes today. . . . I gave 4 Turkish baths . . . and when I was done, I gave electricity this P.M. . . . I listened to Mr. Ford (a patient) relate his experience in Libby prison (as a Union POW during the Civil War) this eve. . . . I was on duty all day in the bath room was very busy. . . . I was busy with Mrs B. all night. She suffered all night. I staid with her all day and about done up this eve. She had morphine this eve to make her sleep. . . . Poor little Keith Kellogg (W. K. Kellogg's son) died with Diphtheria this P.M."

An enlightening first-hand account of life at J. H. Kellogg's famous Battlecreek Sanitarium by a very busy nursing student.

**SOLD Inv # 9537**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**27. [MILITARY & WAR] [NUMISMATICS] [OBSOLETE CURRENCY] [RAILROADS] [TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL] Complete set of eight Civil War currency bills issued by The Mississippi Central Railroad Company. Holly Springs, Mississippi: January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1862.**

All eight bills (5, 10, 25, 50, & 75 cents and 1, 2, & 3 dollars) feature one of two different illustrations of a classic 4-4-0 locomotive pulling passenger cars on their fronts; the reverses are blank. The bills are in nice shape with decent margins. All are complete with the exception of the tiny tip of the 5-cent bill. Light wear and soiling.

In 1852, the Mississippi Central Railroad was chartered by the State of Mississippi to build a railroad from Canton, Mississippi to Grand Junction, Tennessee. It was financed by wealthy cotton planters and passed through the towns of Grenada, Water Valley, Oxford, and Holly Springs. Its first train, a passenger train, ran from Holly Springs to Oxford in 1857. In January of 1860, the final leg of track on this 26-mile-long shortline was laid completing a railroad system that linked the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1862, during the Civil War, General Ulysses S. Grant unsuccessfully attempted to capture the railroad during the Union Army's Vicksburg campaign.



Before 1837, banks within the United States could only be chartered by specific acts of state legislatures, however that year, the State of Michigan approved legislation allowing for automatic bank charters if an organization could meet a set of basic requirements. In 1838, New York passed a similar law and other states quickly followed suit. In addition to accepting deposits, paying interest, and making loans, these private organizations were allowed to issue currency, and by 1860, municipalities, private banks, railroads, construction companies, stores, restaurants, churches and even individuals had printed an estimated 8,000 different types of banknotes by 1860. This "free banking era" ended after many private banks went bust during the Panic of 1866.

**SOLD Inv # 9540**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**28. [MILITARY & WAR] [VIRGINIANA] Letter from Union Corporal camped General Lee's plantation on the Pamunkey River describing a massive Union encampment as well as recounting the Battle of Williamsburg. Edson Emery. On the Bank of Pamunkey Creek, Virginia: May 14, 1862.**

This exceptional four-page letter is accompanied by its original mailing envelope, franked with a three-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) and postmarked at Old Point Comfort on 15 May 1862. Transcript provided.

Emery describes General McClellan's encampment following the Battle of Williamsburg and the capture of Norfolk, as the Union and Confederate armies converged on Richmond. Emery's unit, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vermont Regiment, bivouacked at White House Plantation, once the home of George and Martha Washington and owned by General Lee owned at this time.

"Am now about 15 miles above West Point on the Pamunkey Creek. . . Last night we camped at a place called Perham's Landing. . . We have to skirmish every foot of ground & we are close by the Rebel works. We expected a fight today but hardly think we shall. We may tomorrow & we may at any moment. They are fortified from here to Richmond & I suppose they will contest every inch of ground. . . Last night there was about 50,000 men camped in one piece of wheat of nearly 200 acres. Fine looking wheat it was but it got awfully trod down . . . most of the Whites have fled & the Darkies left though the Rebels took several thousands to work on their fortifications. Some have run away & tell us a good deal of news. You ought to see this army as it is now camped in this field between 40 & 50 thousand men—artillery, cavalry, & forage teams. It makes a grand scene. . .

The fight at Williamsburg was a hard fight. Our loss was about 2,000 in killed & wounded—more of a battle than I supposed at the time. We was within a hundred rods of the fight & expected to walk in every moment. All day we stood in line, knapsacks on, & it rained terribly all day & all night. We lay on our arms all night wet as rats & cold & they threw shell pretty close, I tell you. Some burst within a rod of us. We expected to renew the fight in the morning but they left. . . [Our] cavalry had a fight . . . & killed about 30 Rebels. We lost about 15 men. Skirmishes are quite frequent & some are pretty sharp. There is not much sport in this business. I think the Rebellion will get its death blow not many miles from here. . . If there is a general engagement, it will be the greatest battle ever fought in this country. We see Gen. McClellan almost every day. This army is a perfect machine. Everything works as it should. The Signal Corps is a fine thing. The Left Wing knows exactly what the right are doing. The General 5 miles off knows what is wanted. This is done by flags of different colors. Men placed on high ground some places can signal 2 miles at once. There is also men to put up the telegraph as fast as we move . . . so an order can be given & the men in five minutes will be under arms. . . We are encamped on the Rebel Gen. Lee's Plantation of about 1,000 acres."

Military records show that Emery was later wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness and promoted to Sergeant before the end of the war.

A fine description of the condition of and optimism within the Union Army before McClellan's Peninsula Campaign ground to halt and he was fired by President Lincoln.

**SOLD Inv # 9563**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**29. [MILITARY & WAR]** Detailed letter providing a first-hand description of the gallant performance of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment at the Battle of Chickamauga. Jehu Harman. Vicinity of Chattanooga: 1863.

This four-page letter is datelined "In the 'Trenches' near Chattanooga Town, Sept 25/63". A 3-cent rose Washington stamp (Scott #65) is tied to the envelope with a target cancel. The envelope bears a double-circle Nashville postmark dated October 1, 1863. Both are in nice shape; half of the envelope's sealing flap was removed when opened. Transcript included.

In this letter, Harman—the First Sergeant of Company I, 93<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteer infantry—writes to a female penpal, describing his company's actions during the Battle of Chickamauga, which concluded only five days before.

"Last Saturday and Sunday we had another terrible fight. Our Company—"I"—lost just have the number, in killed and wounded on Saturday that it too into the fight. On Sunday we lost but one man out of the company – killed. This regiment charged upon a rebel Battery on Saturday Evening taking one section – two pieces – We killed every one of their horses and wounded all their artillery men, save two. Our loss was terrible. With superior numbers they soon drove us from our position. On Sunday the casualties were fearful on both sides, but on our no so heavy as we were protected by "breast works" which we erected during the night. In several successive charges we mowed them down like grass, but after all our desperate fighting we were compelled to leave the field partly in their possession. The fight was not renewed on the following day. Skirmishing is still kept up this being the seventh day. This Brigade Since the beginning of the fight lost three-eighths of the number of which they took into the fight."

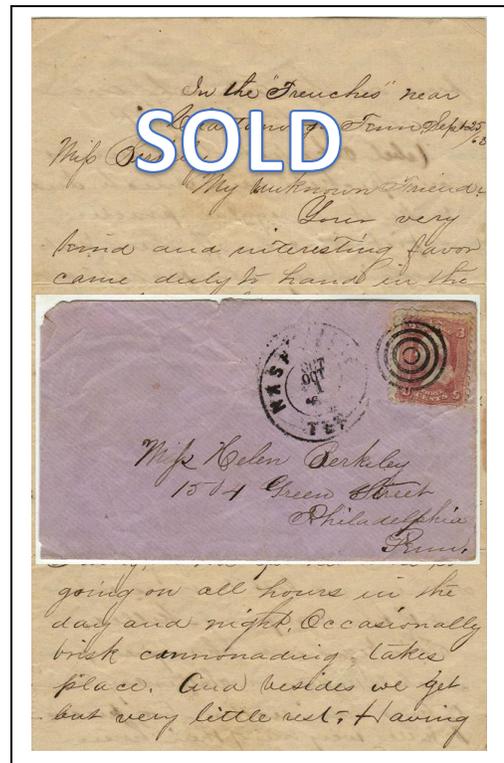
The action of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Ohio was one of the bright spots in the Union Army's defeat at Chickamauga. Harman also describes the dangers of picket duty, which his regiment was performing at Chattanooga since it withdrew from the battlefield at Chickamauga.

"I must in this letter be very brief as there is no telling at what moment or hour a general engagement may take place. Firing on the picket line is going on all hours in the day and night. Occasionally brisk cannonading takes place. And besides we get but very little rest; Having been on the march ever since the 30th of August. Rebel Sharpshooters annoy our pickets very much and make it a regular practice of picking men off their post. Occasionally our pickets get a sight of them in some tree and dislodge them, bringing them head-foremost to the ground. . . . Yesterday the Sharp-Shooters killed and wounded fifteen of this Brig."

Harman was later promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant and wounded while serving at Nashville. He survived the war and was mustered out on 8 June 1865.

A very well written letter with considerable information about a significant action within one of the major battles of the American Civil War.

**SOLD** [Inv # 9573](#)



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**30. [MILITARY & WAR] [RELIGION] [VIRGINIANA] Letter from a civilian Christian Commission clergyman following the Union Army's Bristoe Campaign to his Sunday School students in Massachusetts. P. B. [Perley Bacon] Davis. Rooms of the Christian Commission, Culpeper, Virginia: February [1864].**

Eight-page letter. Undated, but written while the Union Army was in winter quarters at Culpeper following General Meade's Bristoe Campaign that drove General Lee's army south over the Rapidan River from their Rappahannock Station bridgehead. In nice shape. A transcript will be provided.

In this letter Davis explains to his former students that he is ministering to Union soldiers and has seen "a great many things which seem odd indeed. Some things are very pleasant & some are very sad. I see a great many soldiers who are very good men & some are very wicked. I hear a great deal of profanity & find many men who seem to have no regard at all for the Sabbath day. In fact, if you were here you would hardly know when the Sabbath day comes."

He reports that on one occasion "just as we had assembled in church, an order came for everyone to be packed & ready to leave at a moment's warning. There was fighting a few miles off & we could hear the roar of the cannons. It was thought the rebels might come in upon us & that we should have to run to get out of their way. They did not come however & in the evening the streets were full of our soldiers who were coming back from the fight. They said they made the rebels run back over the river a little faster than they came. It was an interesting sight to see thousands of soldiers going & coming, some on foot, some on horse, & large guns drawn by six or eight horses."

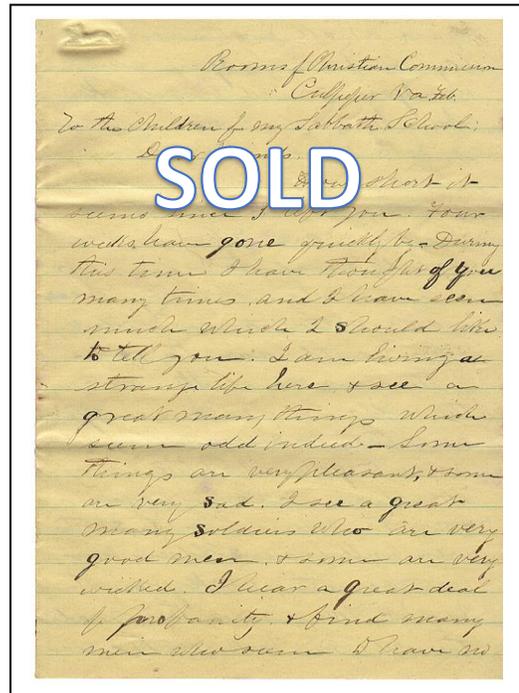
As part of his duties, Davis ministered to soldiers at "Pony Mountain [and] Signal Hill [where] from the top . . . I could see numerous rebel encampments. . . . with the naked eye & with the glass, which an officer kindly lent me, I could see them very clearly and the men & horses around them. It was an imposing sight. For miles around the country was dotted with tents. On our side were Union troops and the other side rebel, & the Rapidan river ran between them. The next day I . . . I saw eleven rebel deserters who had come over the previous night. I had a long talk with them & they told me the plans they had formed to get away."

And, he also notes that "A part of my duty here is to visit the Hospitals where the sick soldiers are. Some of them have been very sick & several have died. The Hospital is a poor place to be sick in. I am sure you would think so if you could go with me through the wards. Several cases here have interested me very much. One was a Drummer boy from Maryland. He was only 13 years old & had flaxen hair & light blue eyes. He was taken sick & had to be brought to the hospital. He said he was tired of war & wished he could go home. . . . He wanted a pair of stockings & . . . how his eyes sparkled when I carried them to him."

Public records show that Davis served with the Christian Commission—a volunteer Protestant organization that provided support to the very small Army Chaplain's Corps—as early as 1863.

An excellent firsthand account of the Civil War in Virginia from an unusual source.

**SOLD Inv # 5962**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**31. [MILITARY & WAR] [RIVERS & RIVERBOATS] [TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL] Detailed letter describing the transport of fresh troops and wounded soldiers by steamers on the Rappahannock River between Alexandria, Virginia and Fredericksburg following the Battle of the Wilderness. By Frances. New Brunswick, N. Jersey: May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1864.**

This four-page between sisters consolidates information received from their brother and a friend who were serving aboard Union steamships transporting fresh troops and wounded soldiers along the Rappahannock River following the Battle of the Wilderness at Spotsylvania, Virginia as General Grant continued his war of attrition against the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. In nice shape. Transcript included.

The letter reads in part:

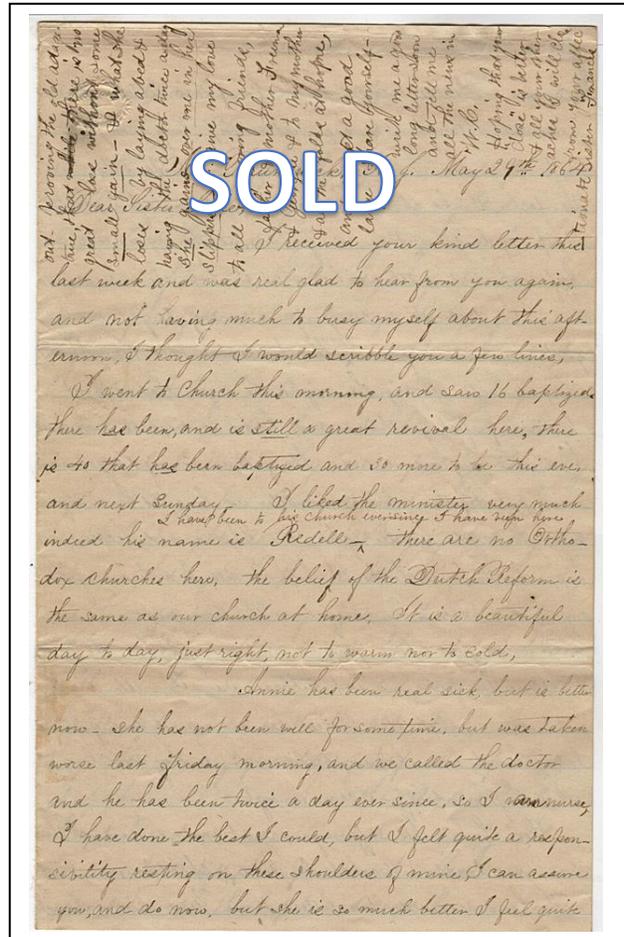
"I have received two letters from Gene since I wrote home, one from Washington dated 15th and when he wrote he said they were going to Alexandria to coal up, and another dated 26<sup>th</sup>. . . In his last he said they were going to take a regiment of soldiers to Port Royal for Grant, 600 strong. Poor fellows I don't see for the life of me where they will all stow themselves. It is almost up to Fredericksburg distance about 200 miles from Alexandria, and when he wrote he was on watch, time 1 o'clock A.M. they were expecting them every moment . . . they did not come that night . . . nor all of the next day and he could not see any signs of there starting. He wrote that two or three steamers had started loaded with drunken soldiers and did not know but what the "Mount" would be next. . .

Gene wrote that there are any quantity of torpedoes up the Rappahannock river and the Steamer Eagle, Capt. Bender, was blown up and every soul on her was lost or killed this past week. [He] said that while deeply regretting the loss of the 'Eagle' hoped the 'D. H. Mount' would escape a like fate. I feel awful anxious about them now. . .

He says he wishes we could only be there and see the activity that prevails. The river is full of boats going & coming all hours of the day and night some on this errand and some on that and to see those loaded with soldiers bound towards Grant & those coming back loaded with sick and wounded heroes, victims of base cruel, and designing politicians. What a terrible record God will have against these double distilled murderers.

He says night & day, week days and Sundays are all the same there. Sometimes I think Gene will get so hardened that he will forget that he has a Heavenly Father. . ."

**SOLD Inv # 9541**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**32. [MILITARY & WAR] [MARITIME] [PHOTOGRAPHY] [TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL]** An exceptional album filled with over 50 large albumin images documenting post-Civil War cruises of three warships – *USS Onward*, *USS Hartford*, and *USS Wachusett* – to Japan and the Mediterranean. Unidentified compiler, but likely a naval officer assigned to these ships. Many photos by Felice Beato and Jean Laurent. At sea, Hong Kong, Japan, France, Monaco, and Spain: 1865-1873.

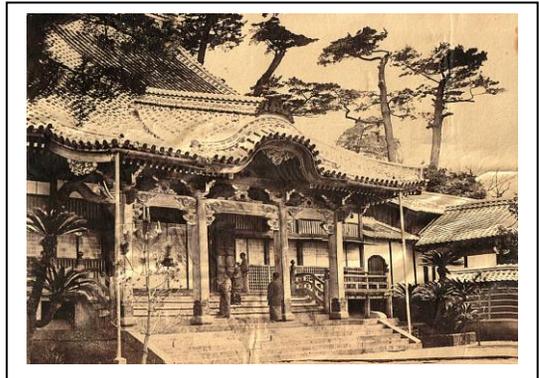
The album measures 15" x 20" and contains 53 albumin photographs (some tinted). The photographs seem to be a mix personal images taken by the compiler, and commercial albumins (some by the important French photographer Jean Laurent, who worked from his studio in Spain from 1855 to 1881 and some by the famous Italian-British photographer Felice Beato, who was based in Yokohama from 1863-1885). The photographs range in size from 4.5" x 6.5" to 10" x 13"; most are at least 8" x 10". All but six are captioned. All have been glued to album pages. The albumins are generally in nice shape; however, some have losses at the edges; some have light wrinkling, and a couple have cracks or splits. The album shows some wear; the pages are all secure. The head of the spine cover may have been reattached.

Three of the images show officers and crew posing on deck. Several show ships in harbors. A number show Japanese women, and some show outdoor scenery and building interiors. One image of a tall Japanese waterfall near Kobe (probably Nunobiki Falls) contains a long caption describing how two officers, who had been bathing with Japanese men and women in the pool below, climbed naked up a precarious cliff to a tea house at the top where they were warmly congratulated by locals who had watched their ascent.

Only one officer is identified in the album; Surgeon Robinson from the Japanese cruise. It should be possible to identify the compiler by cross-referencing crewlists from all three voyages. Some of the information about these ships in Wikipedia is incorrect. The *Onward* cruised to Japan under the command of Lieutenant Commander Pierre Griaud from shortly after the end of the Civil War until 1870. The *Hartford* served as the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron; its visits to Japan and Hong Kong are documented from 1868-1870. The *Wachusett* cruised the Mediterranean between 1871 and 1873.

A unique visual record of the United States' world-wide projection of its naval power in the years immediately after the Civil War. As of 2020 nothing similar is for sale in the trade; nor does anything similar appear in auction or collection records maintained at OCLC or by the Rare Book Hub.

**SOLD Inv # 9551**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**33. [MUSIC, OPERA, & THEATER] A defensive letter from a young American in Italy to his father, justifying his decision to abandon college and study opera in Naples. Gustavus Hall. Napoli, [Two Sicilies]: 1859.**

This one-page folded letter is dated "Napoli Dec 3. 1859". It bears manuscript "per Liverpool" and postal rate markings and several Italian, French, and U.S. postmarks suggesting it traveled from Naples, through Marseille, Paris and Liverpool before arriving in Boston. It also bears a red rectangular "Br Service" handstamp as required by the United State-France Convention of 1857 indicating that it was carried at the expense of the French via Great Britain." (See *The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues*, Aug 1998.)

In this letter, Gustavus defensively informs his father that he has decided to become a professional opera singer.

"I wrote to you weeks ago giving you my reasons why I could not enter the college! I now wish to explain what I am doing. I have got Maestro Scafarti (sic) & I have also a master of the Italian language & I have placed myself at the disposition of the Rogers Bros & Co. . . . As it is now, I draw checks upon them

for my master of music & Italian for my house & piano rent & receive about \$1.75 per week for my meals & no other money. . . . I am, Thank the Lord at work at last! . . . You can ask Mr. Bendclari about Scafarti (sic)! I think he is acquainted with him! I sent you per U.S. Steamer Wabash to New York & per Adam's Ex to Boston an Opera for Mr. Harwood – at Chickering's – I received it & sent it in such a hurry that I had no time to write any not to go inside of it!"

Domenico Scafati was a prominent Italian opera teacher, who trained under the celebrated castrato, Girolamo Crescentini, and in turn instructed a number of hopeful English performers at his studio in Naples and later Milan.

Gustavus Hall went on to a long and successful career as a baritone, performing with the famous Parepa Rosa English Opera Company during its U.S. tour in the late 1860s, and later as a member of the Max Strakosch Italian Opera Company of New York, Clara Louise Kellogg's revolutionary American-based English-language grand opera troop, the Comley & Barton Opera Company (apparently a comic opera "Pinafore troupe"), and the Emma Juch Grand English Opera Company that toured throughout the United States and Mexico. Newspaper advertisements show that Hall continued to sing professionally until 1914.

As of 2020, nothing similar is for sale in the trade, recorded in auction results at the Rare Book Hub, nor held by institutions per OCLC.

**SOLD Inv # 9566**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**34. [OPALOTYPE] [PHOTOGRAPHY] [VIRGINIANA]** An archive of materials related to a prominent Pennsylvania-Virginia family including a photographic opalotype portrait on 'milk glass' of a young Virginia socialite, Anna Louise Ferguson (later Mrs. William T. C. Rogers. Unidentified photographer. Belmont Farm, Leesburg, Virginia: 1900-1915.

This archive is of items related to Ferguson and his family.

An unframed 1860 debating team oval plaque is 12" x 14". It is titled "Addisonian Contestants March 8, 1860 / Allegheny City College" and filled with calligraphic scrollwork. Each of its four oval albumin photographs measure 2.5" x 3.5" of the Debater, Essayist (J. S. Ferguson), Delaimer, and Orator. The photographs have faded; there is a crease at the top, and it is lightly soiled and toned.

A circa 1900 opalotype (milk glass photograph) a young Anna Louis Ferguson (daughter of J. S. Ferguson) roughly cut into a 2" x 3" oval is attached to a metal hanger and has a neatly-cut protective glass cover. Its frame is missing. The opalotype is in nice shape with an accompanying note reads, "Mrs.

Wm Rogers . . . who many years ago restored Belmont for a summer home."



14 of the 20 scrapbook pages range from 1883 to 1914 and contain articles, clippings, and obituaries about John Scott Ferguson. The six remaining pages contain obituaries and clippings about the death of his son, Edwin G. Ferguson, in 1903 at the age of 38 from complications resulting from rheumatic heart disease. The disbound pages have some minor soiling and edgewear.

The circa 1903 engraving of Edwin G. Ferguson is 8" x 11" and has some light soiling and edgewear. One of the circa 1914 engravings of John Scott Ferguson measures 7" x 10". The other measures 9.5" x 12.5". Both are in nice shape.

The black leatherette memorial book contains 51 pages of testaments to John Scott Ferguson by members of the Pennsylvania Bar.

Ferguson was one of the most prominent lawyers in Pennsylvania. Although residing primarily in Pittsburgh, he also used the somewhat worse-for-wear Belmont Plantation near Leesburg, Virginia as a summer home. His daughter, Anna Louise Rogers (nee Ferguson), did much to restore its elegance. Her daughter, Nancy Graham Rogers, graduated from Agnes Scott College and became a prominent virologist who helped develop a typhus vaccine during World War Two. The Belmont mansion house was built in 1799 by Ludwell Lee, the son Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Today, it is the center of an e golf course community. Belmont Country Club.

The opalotype process, invented in the 1850s, essentially used negatives to expose glass plates that had been sensitized with collodion and silver gelatin like sheets of photographic paper. The process resulted in images that were similar in appearance to ivory miniatures.

A nice collection with relatively scarce opalotype photograph. A collection of papers related to Nancy Graham Rogers is maintained by the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Virginia.

**\$250** [Inv # 9543](#)

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**35. [OIL WELLS & PETROLEUM] [SCRIPPHILY] Archive of documents and letters related to the formation and early operation of the Calabasas Oil Company which hunted for an oil field in Southern California's Santa Monica Mountains. Los Angeles and other locations: 1910 to 1911.**

There are approximately 70 items in the archive including stock certificates, letters, and handwritten notes. All are nice shape.

The preponderance of items relates directly to sales of Calabasas Oil Company stock. Two letters provide details about company organization and operations to include the digging of wells. The two stock certificates were issued to a married couple (one of the certificates is date 1914, the only item dated after 1911.)

The Calabasas Oil Company

was founded by a group of eastern businessmen in 1910, none with any experience is western oil prospecting; articles in some contemporary petroleum journals suggest that this was a mistake. At the time these letters were written, the company had not yet completed a single well although it was drilling 'wildcat' (i.e. an exploratory well outside of any known oil field) on the southern slope of the Santa Monica Mountains. Yet, the Calabasas officers were optimistic, the President noting in a 1910 letter that

"[We] have a gradual, easy slope of about 250 feet to the mile, making a natural piping proposition to the ocean, which lies directly south, or to the railroad new built."

"The Canyons are seeded and well watered, affording ample fuel and water for preliminary drilling. I found . . . large bodies of shale and sandstone [and] a large body of brown shale, the same as lies over the oil sands in part of Ventura County oil fields. . . ."

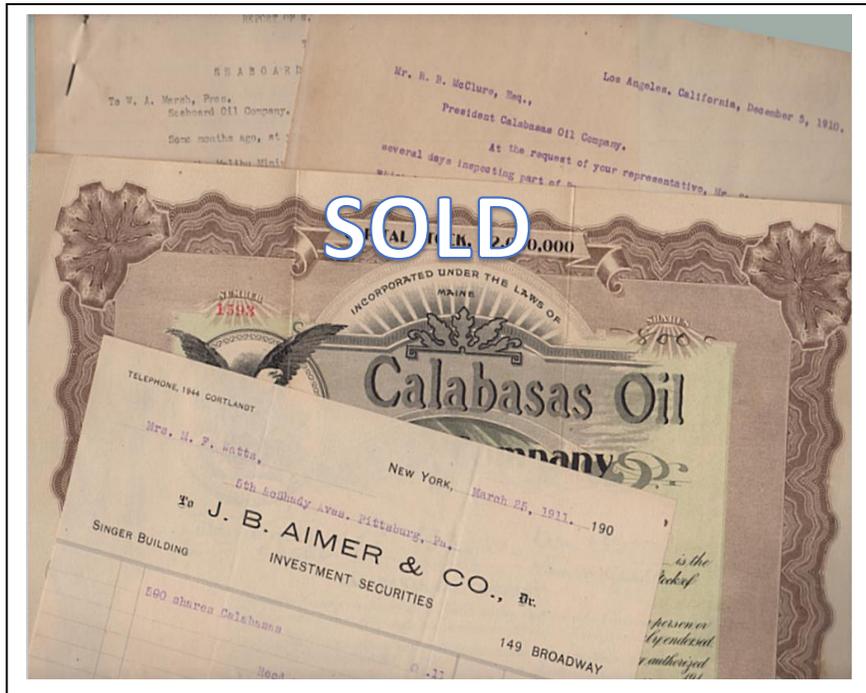
"These sands show oil where they crop out, near the creek bottom and on the sides of the roads where they have been dug into. . . . From my experience I should say that the . . . location is sure to produce a light gravity oil. I consider this one of the most promising oil fields in the State. . . ."

There is no indication in any contemporary newspaper or petroleum journal that the Calabasas wildcat well was a success. Neither is there any mention of the company after 1913, save the second 1914 stock certificate in this archive.

An archival testament to the booming "oil fever" that gripped southern California in the early 1900s.

Unique. As of 2020 no similar collections of failed southern California wildcat oil companies are for sale in the trade. No records of similar companies have been sold at auction per the Rare Book Hub. OCLC shows one similar small archive is held by an institution.

**SOLD Inv # 9545**



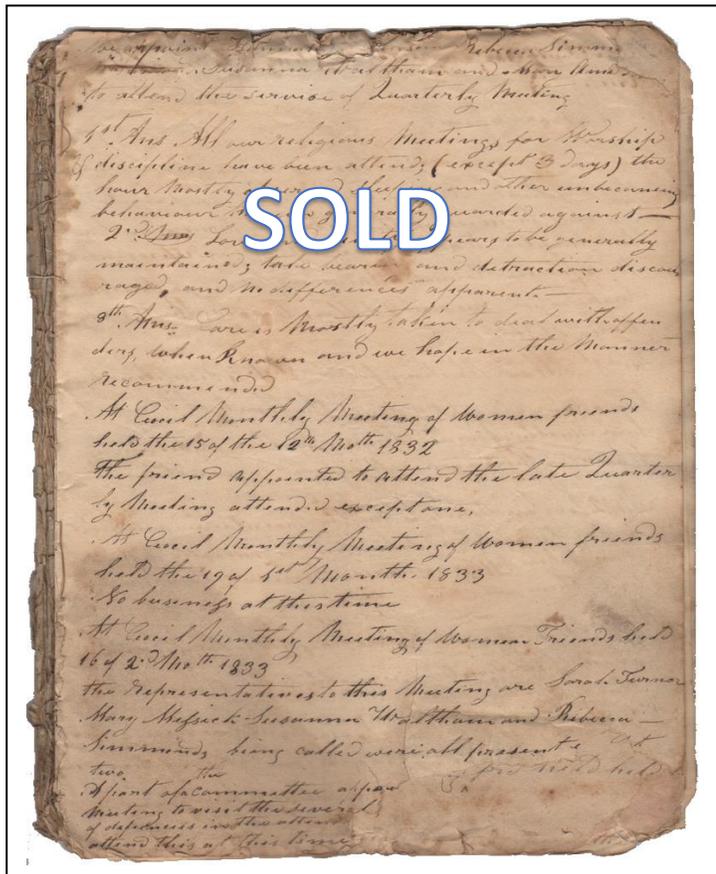
For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**36. [QUAKERS] [RELIGION] [WOMEN} Manuscript Minutes Book of the "Cecil [Maryland] Monthly Meeting of Woman Friends". Various clerks. [Lynch], Cecil County [now Kent County], Maryland: 1832-1842.**

This hand-made, manuscript minutes book measures approximately 8" x 10" and contains 52 pages. At least one leaf from the beginning of the book is missing as is its cover. Half of one other leaf is missing, and one leaf has a long tear. Two "acknowledgements" of marriage "deviating from the order of Society . . . contrary to the rules of Discipline" are bound-in.

The records kept by Friends Monthly Meetings during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries consisted of minutes covering the proceedings and discussions that arose during the sessions. As the men and women met separately, two sets of minutes were kept. This minutes book is no exception; full meeting entries begin with "12<sup>th</sup> Month 1832" and end with "3 Mo<sup>th</sup> 1842".

Entries are primarily perfunctory with recording attendees, appointments, and new members, however other subjects are also addressed.



Some record admonitions and cautions against: "Unbecomingly behavior" to include sleeping during meetings; "Unnecessary use of spirituous liquor"; "Marriage . . .contrary to the order of Society"; "Reading of pernicious books [instead of] Holy Scriptures"; "Talebearing"; and "Detraction".

One entry concerns the "poor among us. . . Friends children placed among friends." Another entry recommends that "when any differences arise endeavors are used to end them. Friends are generally careful to bring up these . . .in plainness." Additional entries address "outgoing" marriages, i.e. the transfer or removal of a member to her husband's Meeting in a different location, and "disownments," i.e. removal of members from the Meeting.

Friends who met at Meeting House in Lynch, Maryland, were referred to as the "Cecil Meeting" because at the time it was formed, Lynch was within the boundaries of Cecil County. At the time this book was kept, boundaries had changed, and Lynch was part of Kent County.

Rather scarce. As of 2020, No similar Friends' Meeting records are currently for sale in the trade, and Rare Book Hub shows that only one has been sold at auction. Although OCLC identifies few institutions holding Friends' Meeting records, The Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College and the Haverford College Quaker & Special Collections are the two major depositories for the records of North American yearly meetings of the Society of Friends; other Cecil Meeting Minute Books are in the collection at Swarthmore.

**SOLD Inv # 9548**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

**37. [RAILROADS] [TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL] [WESTWARD EXPANSION] Collection of approximately 215 railroad passes from about 35 different railways belonging to a Scales Inspector who worked for the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads . Various railroads: 1902-1920.**



Although railroad passes could be purchased, most were given out to railroad executives, employees, family members and special guests. Generally they were partially printed on thick colored card stock paper with the name of the holder, the date of issue, and special instructions or limitations added by pen or typewriter.

All but five of these passes were issued to Walter E. Schlinkert between the years 1902 and 1920. (The other five were issued to his widow between the years 1960-1972.) Schlinkert began his career as a “Scales Apprentice” working for The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company in 1920. He received his last pass as a “Supervisor of Scales” for the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1920.

There are passes in this collection from about 35 different railroads and related companies like the Pullman Car Company, American Express Company, and Western Union Telegraph Company. They include passes from major lines like the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Southern, and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads as well as smaller roads like the Alabama Great Southern, Central Georgia, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Indianapolis Southern, and Vandalia Railroad. There are three different passes issued by the United States Railroad Administration during World War One.

Newspaper articles and Census records show Schlinkert was born in 1885 and began working for railroads around 1900. He retired from the Illinois Central Railroad in 1955 as its Superintendent of Scales, and died eight years later in 1963.

**SOLD Inv # 9565**

For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

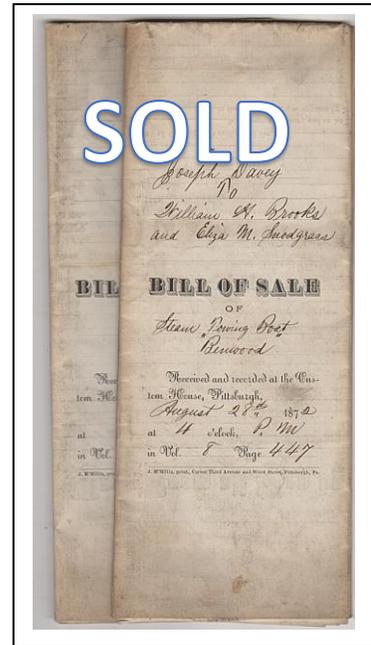
**38. [RIVERS & RIVERBOATS] [PHILATELY] [TRANSPORTION & TRAVEL] Two large and impressive Bills of Sale for the Steam Tow Boat, *Benwood*. Joseph Davey (Davy?), John & Eliza Snodgrass, and William H. Brooks. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: 1872-1873.**

Both partially-printed certificates measure 15.5" x 21". They are printed on heavy, stiff paper (almost like a faux parchment). Both are in nice shape with storage folds.

The 1872 certificate records the sale of the *Benwood* from Joseph Davey (perhaps Joseph Davy, an early Allegheny river boat captain who lost his life in a steamboat explosion in 1882) to Eliza Snodgrass and William H. Brooks for \$1,800. The certificate has a plain embossed Pittsburgh Notary Public handstamp and bears a pair of green and black \$1 Internal Revenue stamps (Scott # R144). A 12" x 14" "License of a Vessel Under Twenty Tons to carry on the Coasting Trade for One Year. District of New Orleans, Port of Pittsburgh" is attached.

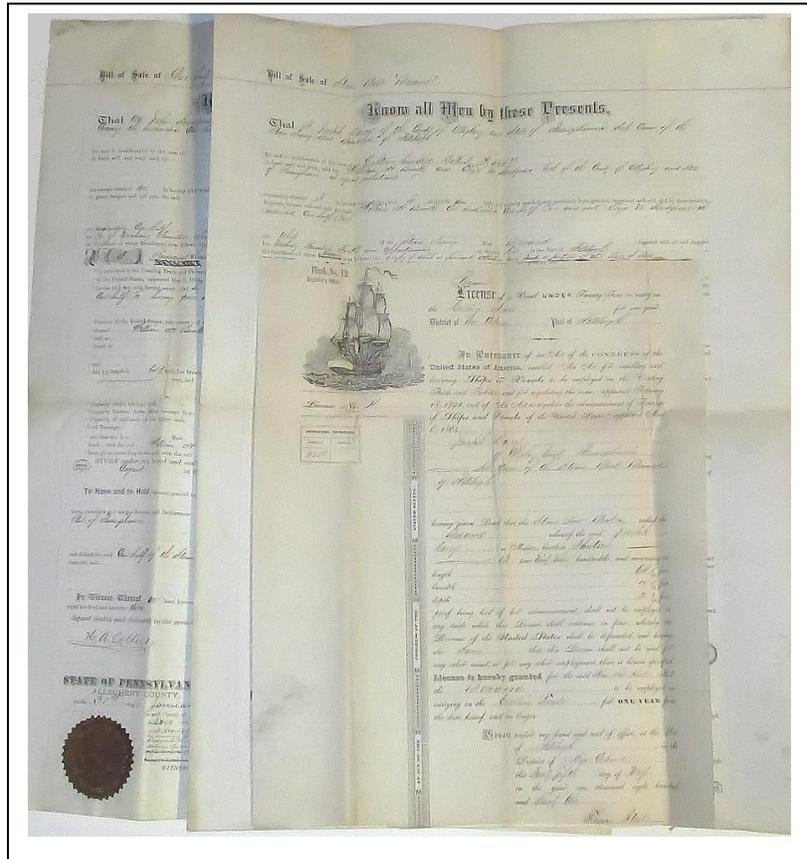
The 1873 certificate documents the follow-on sale of Eliza's interest in the riverboat to William H. Brooks. This document has a foil Pittsburgh Notary Public seal attached with an embossed handstamp.

The *Benwood*, a sternwheel steam tow boat, was built in 1871 at Wheeling, West Virginia. A picture postcard of the boat shows that it was still in service around 1920.



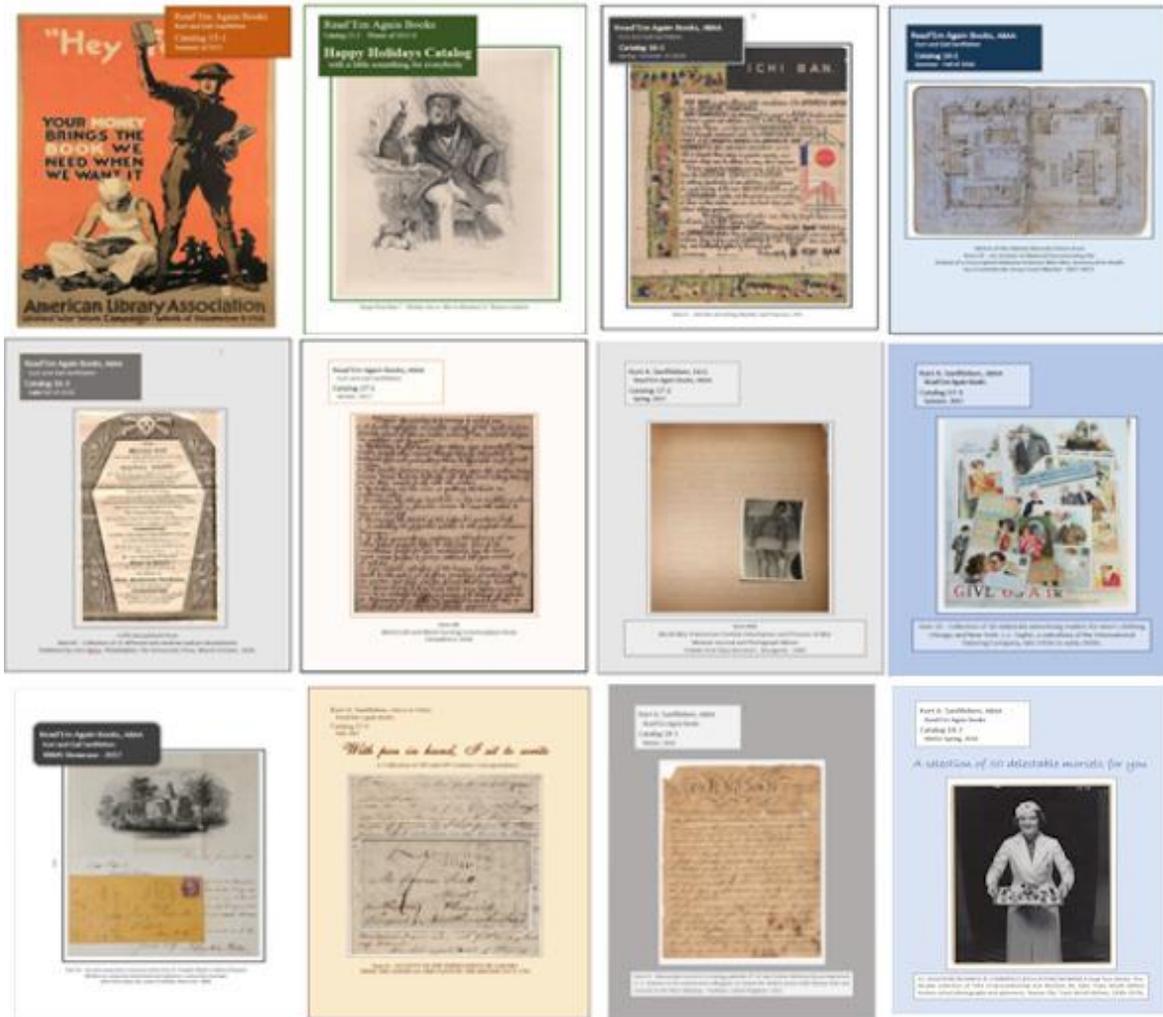
Scarce. As of 2020, there are no riverboat bills-of-sale for sale in the trade nor are there any auction records listed at the Rare Book Hub. OCLC shows that three similar bills-of-sale are held by institutions.

**SOLD Inv # 9549**



For additional or larger images, click on the first image or Inv #

Please [let us know](#) if you would like to receive our electronic catalogs of diaries, letters, ephemera, postal history, photographs, and sometimes even books.



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We hope you'll be able to visit us at these upcoming 2020 shows. They haven't been canceled yet.

- The Great American Stamp Show, Hartford, CT – 20-23 August
- Virginia Antiquarian Book Fair, Richmond, VA – 25-26 September
- Brooklyn Antiquarian Book Fair, Brooklyn NY – 17-18 October
- Boston Book and Ephemera Show – Boston, MA – 31 October
- CHICAGOPEX, Itasca, IL – 20-22 November