



A Selection of
Books & Ephemera for
December, 2014



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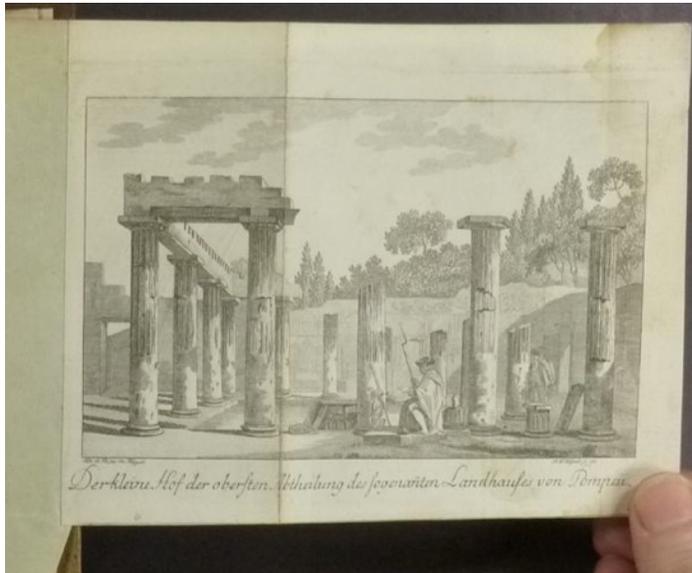
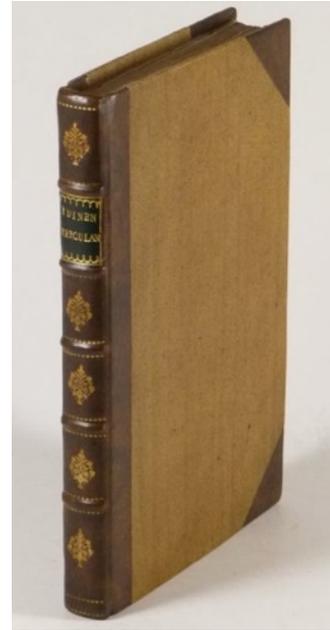
-All books may be returned within ten days of receipt -please notify us in advance and repack the book/s carefully in the original box (if possible); please make sure that the parcel is properly insured.

Checks, American Express, Discover, Visa, Mastercard & Paypal accepted.

1. [Ancient Ruins] Keerl, Johann Heinrich. **Ueber die Ruinen Herculaniums und Pompeii. Nebst einer kurzen Beschreibung von den Schauspielen der alten Römer und Griechen.**

Gotha: Ettinger, 1791.

An uncommon work on Pompeii and Herculaneum, illustrated with 8 engraved plates, several of which are quite dramatic. Johann Heinrich Keerl (1759-1810) was a minor Bavarian government official and a poet, playwright, editor and amateur historian. This work on the ruins of ancient Pompeii and Herculaneum, with a special emphasis on their theaters and plays, was actually part of a larger literary series he wrote between 1789 and 1806 on Naples and Sicily, though this appears to be the only



work dealing with the ancients.
An uncommon work in the trade.

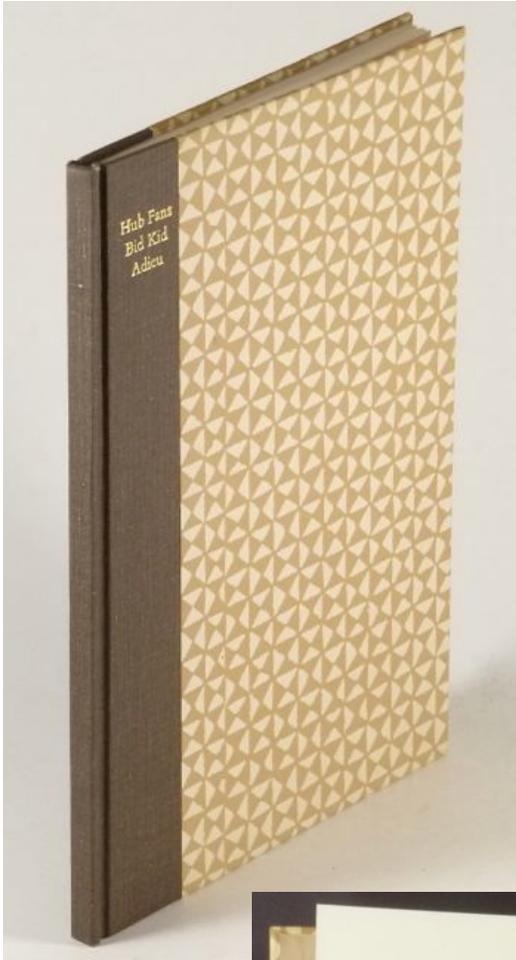
Hardcover. 5"x8", 196 pages plus 8 folding engraved plates mounted on stubs, and the errata sheet.

Newly bound in brown boards and quarter leather, scattered light soil.
[41638] \$650



*“Let others
praise
ancient times;
I am glad
I was born
in these.”*

-Ovid



2. [Baseball] Updike, John.
Hub Fans Bid Kid Adieu.

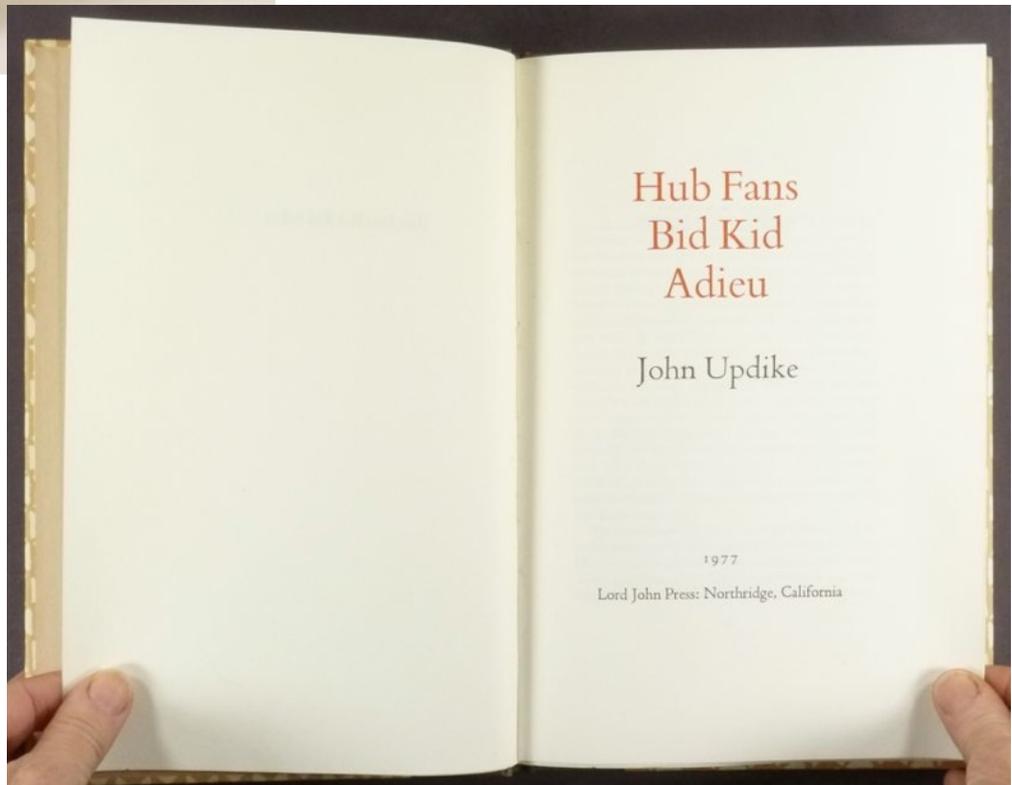
*Published by the Lord John Press in 1977.
Edition limited to 300 signed, numbered copies.*

A fine press edition of this iconic sports piece describing Ted Williams' last game, signed by Updike, and with an introduction by him.

Hardcover. 7"x10", xii + 27 pages. Near fine.
[41637] \$500

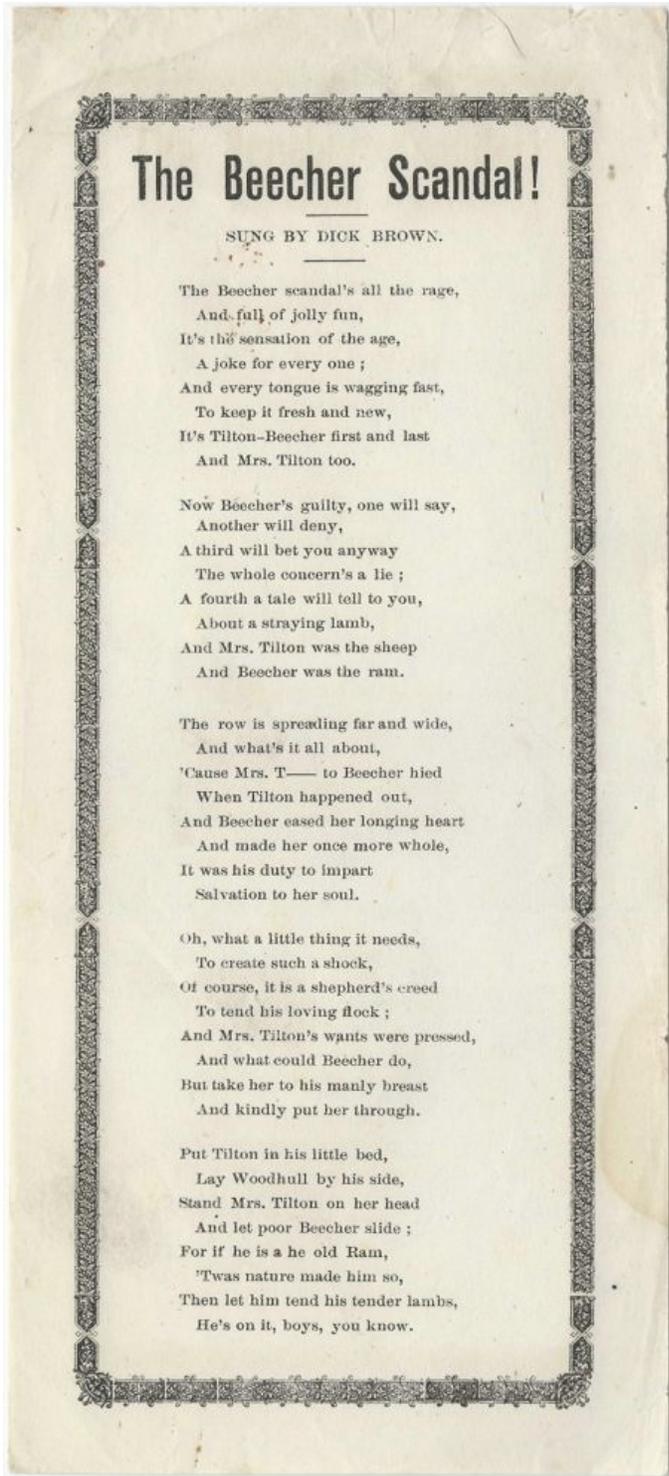
*“Baseball is the only field of endeavor where
a man can succeed three times out of ten and
be considered a good performer.”*

-Ted Williams



3. [Beecher Scandal] **The Beecher Scandal! - Sung by Dick Brown.**

No place or date, but American, 1872-75. A rather suggestive & humorous song/poem making fun of just about everyone involved in the famous Beecher Scandal of the early 1870s.



Henry Ward Beecher (1813–1887), Harriet Beecher Stowe's brother, was a leading clergyman and social reformer who had first made his mark as an abolitionist. After the Civil War he was a popular speaker, a leading supporter of Darwin's Theory of Evolution, and an outspoken opponent of Victoria Woodhull's "free-love" movement. Beecher himself had long been rumored to practice free-love in private with just about anyone in a skirt, and had the bad luck to have an affair in 1872 with Elizabeth Tilton, who later confessed to both her husband, who told Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who told her friend-Victoria Woodhull. Woodhull, annoyed at what she perceived as a gigantic case of hypocrisy in America's most self-righteous clergyman, promptly published a story in her newspaper titled "The Beecher-Tilton Scandal Case". And scandal ensued...

Beecher arranged to have Woodhull arrested for sending obscene materials through the U.S. mails, and Mr. Tilton sued Beecher for adultery. The fact that everyone was eventually acquitted did not lessen the infamy the cases brought to just about everybody involved. Historian Walter A. McDougall ("Throes of Democracy", 2009) commented that the scandal "drove Reconstruction off the front pages for two and a half years [becoming] the most sensational [scandal] in American history".

Broadside. 4.5"x10". Minor soil. Nice wide margins. [41641] \$200

4. [Book Bindery] **1848-49 Handbill Advertising the New-York Book Bindery and E. Walker's National and Pictorial Book Establishment.** An attractive advertising handbill which illustrates an unlikely scene of printing, binding and packing all in the same room. Handbill. 5.75x8.5". Soil, some wear, bottom edge torn with slight lettering loss. [41647] SOLD

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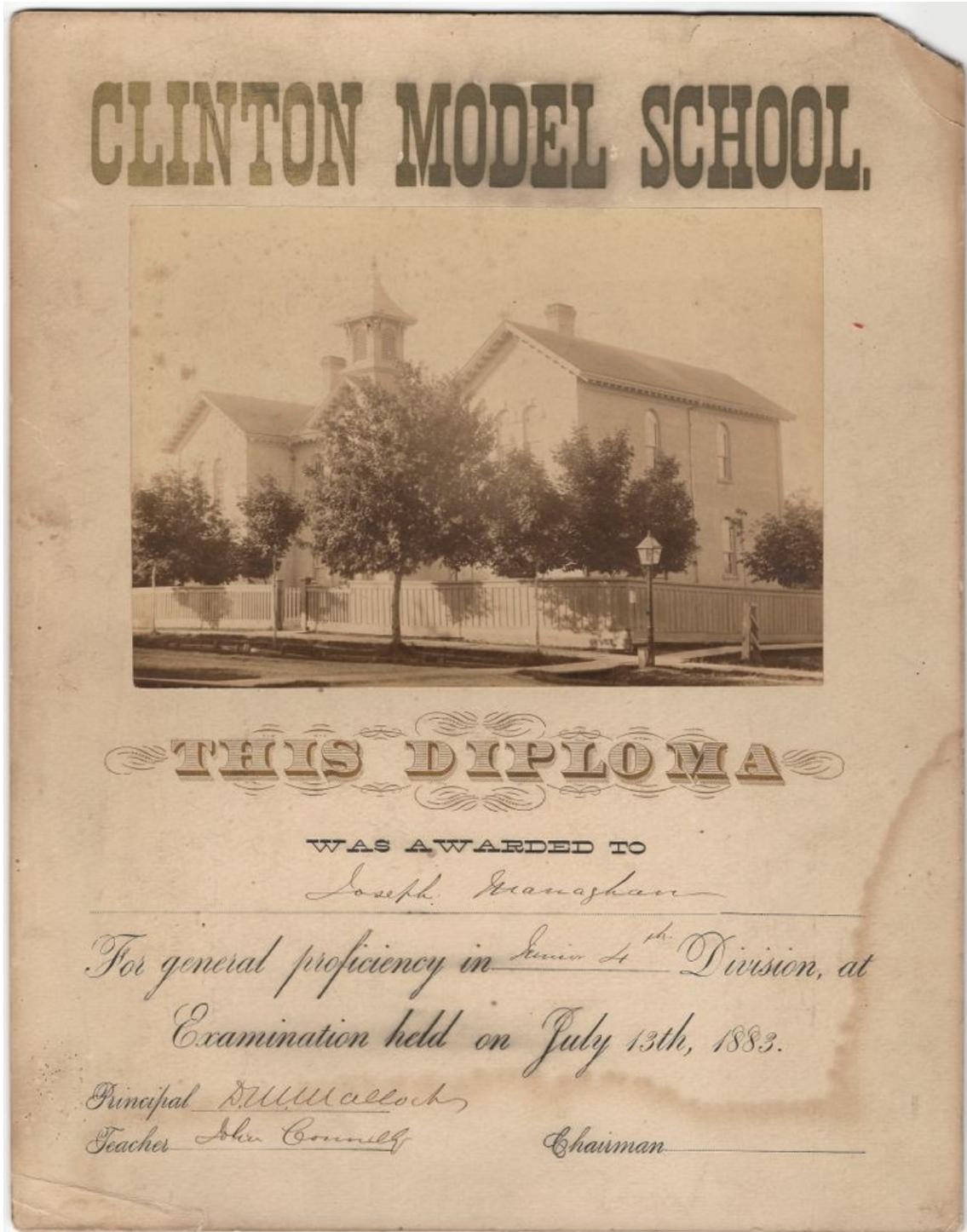
E. W. has constantly on hand the Messrs. **HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE AND SHAKSPEARE**, in elegant pictorial Morocco, Russia and Calf bindings.

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5. [Canadian Photography] **1883 Photographic Diploma from Clinton Model School, Ontario, Canada.** "Clinton Model School - This Diploma was awarded to Joseph Managhan (?) For general proficiency in Junior 4th Division, at Examination held on July 13th, 1883". Signed by "D.M. Malloch - Principal" and "John Connelly - Teacher".

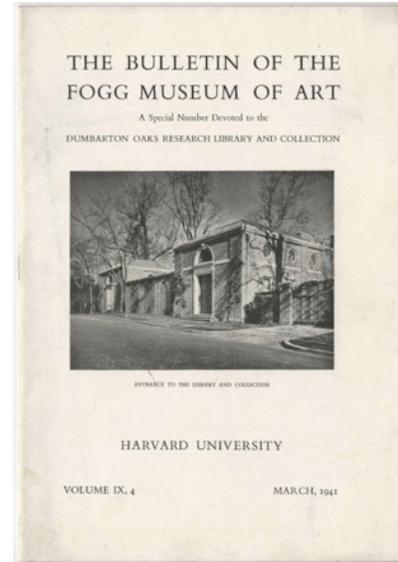
The Clinton Model School was one of a number of "Model Schools" established in Canada in the later part of the 19th century which provided "teachers-in-training" with hands-on, supervised teaching experience before they were awarded their teaching certificates. Clinton was at the time a township in western Ontario, and later became part of Central Huron. In the 1878 Report of the Ontario Minister of Education on County Model Schools, D.M. Malloch is listed as the Principal of the Model School in Clinton. The November 28, 1931 Ottawa Journal contains the death

notice of John Connelly, who was born in Ireland and emigrated to Canada in 1871, and "taught for a number of years at Clinton Model School". He later became principal of the Cornwall School, and eventually was appointed as an Inspector of Schools. The Clinton Model School closed in 1916. The photo shows an attractive wooden school building with a fancy cupola surrounded by a neat fence and small trees. An interesting and unusual piece. Broadside. 11"x14". Some soil and wear, tide mark, corner chipped. [41650] \$250



6. [Dumbarton Oaks] **The Bulletin of the Fogg Museum of Art - A Special Number Devoted to the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection. March, 1941.**

An entire issue devoted to the opening of Dumbarton Oaks as a research institute in November, 1940, including the text of speeches and a description of the facility and some of its collections. "Dumbarton Oaks was the residence and gardens of Robert Woods Bliss and his wife. The Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection was founded here by the Bliss couple, who gave the property to Harvard in 1940. The institute is dedicated to supporting scholarship in the fields of Byzantine, Pre-Columbian, and garden design and landscape architecture studies." Softcover. 6.5"x9.5", 25 pages, black & white illustrations. Minor soil, light wear, covers with a bit more soil. [41626] SOLD



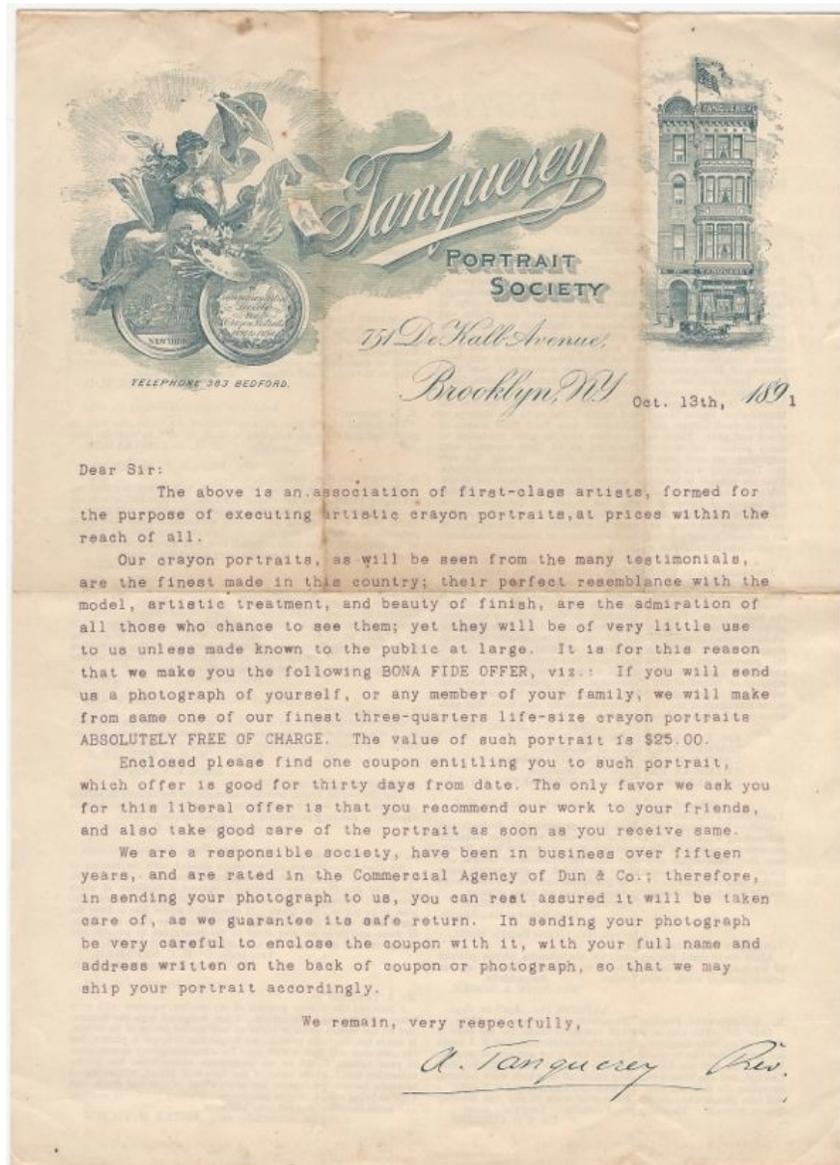
7. [Erotic Art] **A Set of 8 1920s French or German Naughty Hold-to-the-Light Cards.**

An interesting set of 8 hold-to-the-light cards with French & German instructions stamped at the top, featuring ladies in various states of undress doing various things with various props. One features Josephine Baker in her banana dress. The effect of the 'hold to the light' feature is oddly unimpressive. 8 cards. 3.5"x5.5". Minor soil, light wear. With a small period box. [41648] \$350



8. [Fake Art] **1891 Circular Letter from the Tanqueray Portrait Society.**

Brooklyn, New York, 1891. A circular letter dated October 13, 1891, introducing the Society's portrait-making skills and inviting the recipient to send photograph for a high-quality crayon portrait by a Society artist, a \$25 value, free of charge. In return they hope you will recommend the Society's portrait-making skills to your friends, and display your portrait in your home. On the reverse side are a number of testimonials. An internet search brings up a few interesting facts about this firm- on August 29, 1893 they were banned from using the U.S. mails, and after that they apparently moved overseas, as a note in the June 29, 1902 Perth Sunday Times notes that the Times, and a number of readers, have received the offer of a free portrait from the Tanqueray Portrait Society in Paris. A few weeks after sending their photograph, one correspondent received a letter announcing that the portrait was complete, and so beautiful that it would look especially nice framed- and the Society has a catalog of frames for sale they would like to send. If you do not wish your portrait framed you may have it, and your original photograph, back for free, plus a "modest" (or not so modest) fee for handing & shipping... Single sheet. 8.5"x11.5". Some soil and wear. [40582] \$125



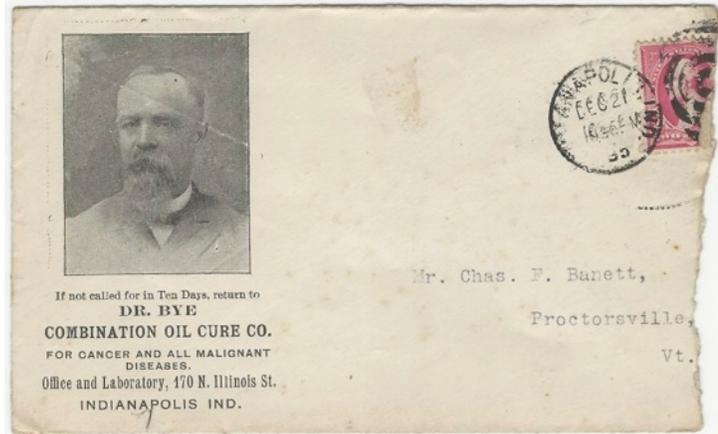
9. [Fake Medicine] **Pictorial Envelope for the Dr. Bye Combination Oil Cure.**

Indianapolis: 1905(?).

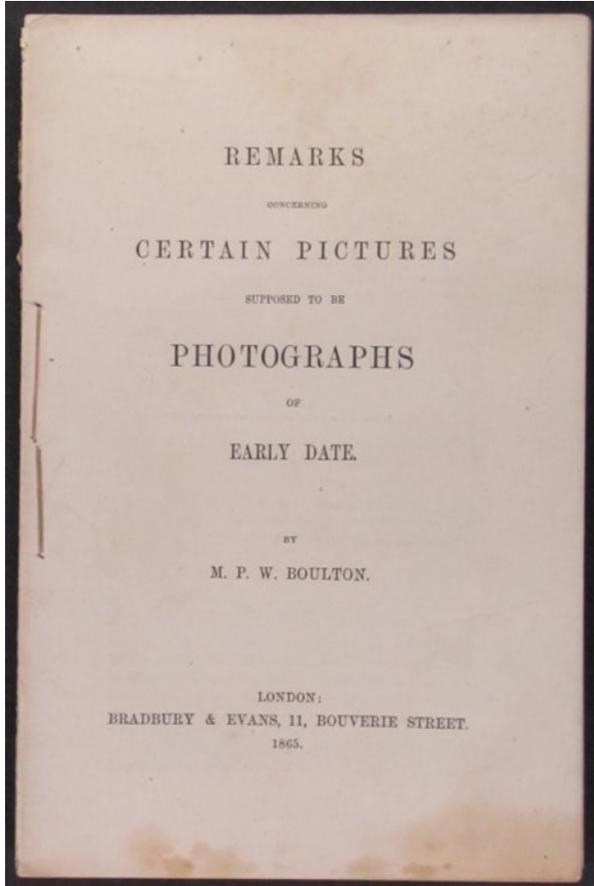
"Dr. Bye Combination Oil Cure - For cancer and all malignant diseases".

The Historic Indianapolis website reports- "Indianapolis 'doctors' D.M. and B.F. Bye perpetuated a family-owned, nationwide cancer treatment scheme that victimized thousands.

The founding date of the Bye flim-flam family practice is difficult to determine but the organization split around 1900, owing to business differences. The patriarch of the Bye business was D. M. Bye, president of the Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure Company, located in the 300 block of North Illinois Street in Indianapolis. The Bye Combination Oil Cure consisted of a caustic paste of clay, glycerin, salicyclic acid and oil of wintergreen; a mixture of cathartics for internal use; a vaseline preparation; and the "soothing" oil itself, which was comprised of cottonseed oil with an infusion of vegetable matter. Though touted as successful in 82 per cent of all cases, the substance was chemically incapable of addressing maladies as simple as mosquito bite. Treatments ranged from \$25-35 per month (an incredible sum for the time)."



"Though he had some medical training, it's uncertain what kind of a 'doctor' the elder Bye was. The secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, Dr. J. N. Hurty, pronounced that he was unable to find any information concerning the numerous medical societies to which Bye Sr. claimed to belong. However, it's known that he was an 1896 graduate of the American Medical School of Indianapolis. The elder Bye also set himself up as a pastor, founding a small congregation that was largely populated with his own patients. Though seen in the community as kindly and unpretentious, one journalist called Bye out, stating 'He swindles the credulous patients who are misled by his religious pretenses, contributing a tithe of the blood-money to his private church.' Real trouble came to the Bye enterprise in 1905 when the national weekly magazine, Collier's, began a pioneering series of articles by Samuel Hopkins Adams entitled, 'The Great American Fraud'. In the series, Collier's outed the entire Bye enterprise as 'completely fraudulent' and called them 'cancer vampires.' A subsequent investigation by the American Medical Association resulted in a number of news and professional organizations publicly admonishing the Byes, culminating in a 1909 fraud order by the US Attorney General. As a result, the business was denied the use of the US mails by the office of the Postmaster. Despite the setback, it's obvious that the Bye boys didn't go out of business immediately. Indianapolis directories list the Drs. Bye and their businesses through the year 1913. In 1914, both men disappeared from the Indianapolis directory. It is unknown at this time if they finally met with justice or simply moved to another location." Envelope. 3.75"x6". Used. Soil, right edge torn off on opening, with loss of about 1/2 inch. [40284] \$35



10. [Fake Photography] Boulton, M.P.W. **Remarks concerning Certain Pictures supposed to be Photographs of Early Date.** *London; Bradbury & Evans: 1865.*

"In November, 1863, Mr. Smith, Curator of the Museum of Patents at South Kensington, laid before the Photographic Society evidence purporting to show that photography had been practised at Soho in the last century, and pictures were exhibited supposed to be specimens of the photographs then made. These consisted of two classes, viz., several paper pictures and two metal plates. The paper pictures were generally admitted to be of the date assigned, and to be specimens of a peculiar mode of making copies practised at Soho about 1780. The metal plates were generally admitted to be photographs; but the date of their production was questioned".

At which point M.P.W. Boulton stepped into the "picture"... Matthew Piers Watt Boulton was the grandson of Matthew Boulton who, with his partner, James Watt, had invented a steam engine,

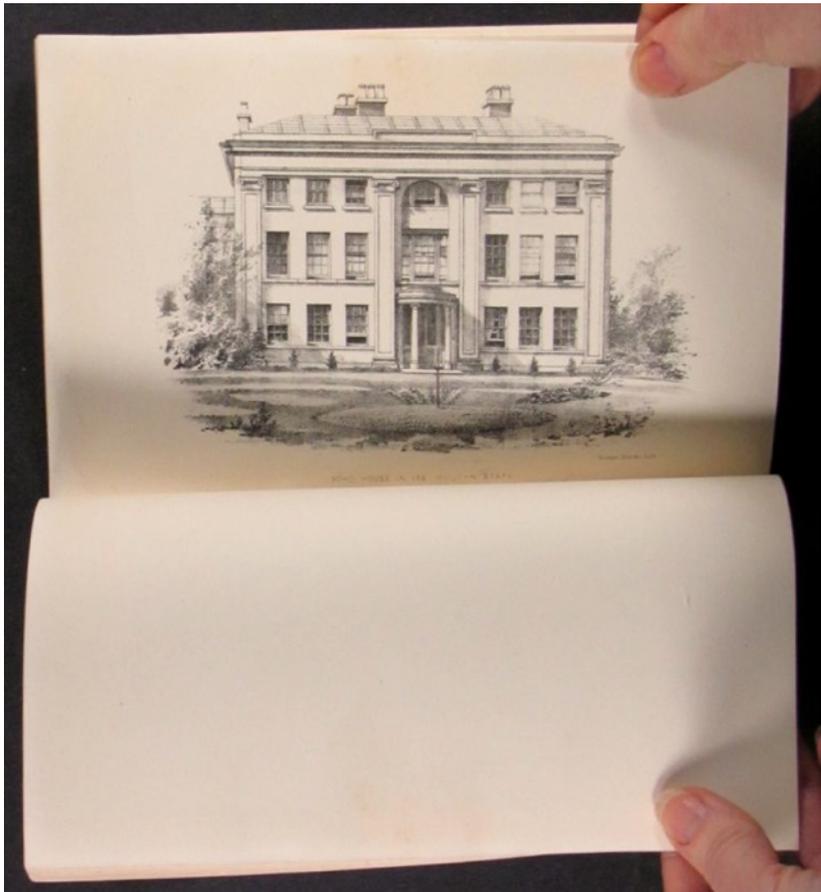
an electroplating process for silver, and many other useful things in Soho at the end of the 18th century and beginning of the 19th. M.P.W. Boulton soon found himself intimately involved in the controversy over the "photographs", as it was a servant of his named Price who had first come up with them, claiming they had been given to him by a Miss Wilkinson, Boulton's aunt, after having lain undisturbed in her library at Soho for 50 years. The man Price was thought to be honorable, which made for a confused case, since his assertion that Miss Wilkinson's library had been shut up for 50 years was demonstrably untrue, as Boulton knew. Price also alleged that the Lunar Society, a group composed of Matthew Boulton, James Watt, Joseph Priestly, Josiah Wedgwood, Erasmus Darwin, William Hershel, and others, had made the photographs in a tent using a method that sounded something like a camera obscura.

At about this time it was discovered, in an entirely different affair, that Price was not as honorable as all that after all, and that he had "engaged in most dishonest practices carried on under the cover of gross falsehoods". Price promptly fled the country to avoid prosecution, and Boulton published the first edition of this pamphlet in 1864, relating these points and supplying several illustrations showing that the photographs in question did not, in fact, represent the houses they were claimed to represent in 1780, and there the matter should have dropped, except that somehow such matters never do. The original pamphlet brought on criticisms and replies, to which Boulton replied, and so on, and so on, to several editions, each a bit lengthier than the one

before, culminating in this 74-page, 3rd edition in 1865. By the time we got here much of the material was of the "he said, she said" variety, a scholarly refutation of critics' points, parsed subordinate clause by subordinate clause. Boulton was still unable to convince certain people that Price was lying about the library, which understandably annoyed him.

Of more interest, perhaps, is the continued discussion about the two paper pictures, "specimens of a peculiar mode of making copies practised at Soho about 1780". What this "mode" was cannot quite be determined, but it seems to have been a mechanical reproduction technique using films and pigments which allowed color reproductions to be made, mechanically, from original paintings. The argument after that devolves into discussions of mezzotints, hand-coloring, pricing, catalogs and other technicalities all of a more or less speculative nature as Messrs. Boulton and Watt never did really describe the technique satisfactorily and abandoned it after a short time as not being especially profitable. The discussion will be of great interest to historians of art, I am sure, while fans of photographs and fakes may take satisfaction in the enjoyment of a good tale of a rather brazen attempt at photographic fraud of an especially early date.

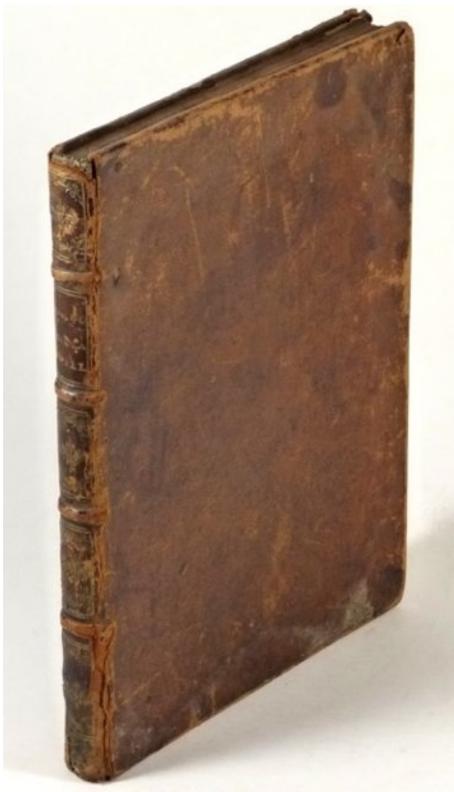
Matthew Piers Watt Boulton would go on to be every bit as inventive and industrious as his famous grandpapa, translating classics, producing papers on solar heating and metaphysics, and coining the name "aileron" and getting a patent for this important aerial advance. Self-wrappers; stitched; 6.5"x8.5", 74 pages, 4 lithographic plates; some light spotting, but pretty well near fine. [38468] \$200



"What I like about photographs is that they capture a moment that's gone forever, impossible to reproduce."

-Karl Lagerfeld

11. [Folk Art] **Spencerian Fancy Ornamental Penmanship Check.** *New Orleans: 1875.*
 Commerce meets folk art in one of the odder examples of fancy Victorian penwork we have seen- a hand-drawn and lettered promissory note. "New Orleans Dec. 1875 - Four months from date I promise to pay to the order of E.Y. Warner Nineteen Dollars, value received. Victor Howland". Above the text is a delicately drawn dove with branches in its beak. Quite charming. Single sheet. 8.5"x3.5". Minor soil, light wear. [40220] \$250

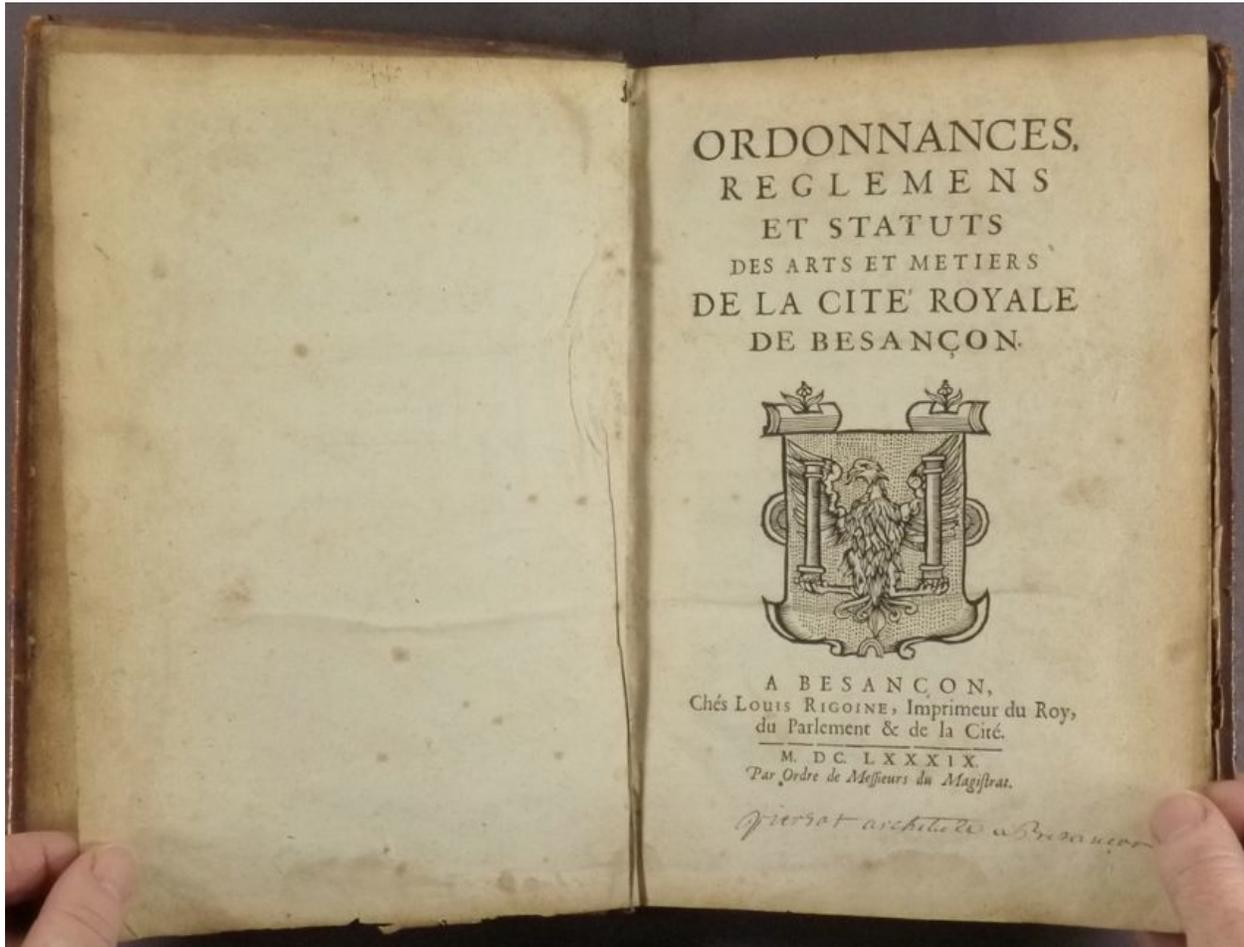


12. [France] **Ordonnances Reglemens et Statuts des Arts et Metiers de la Cite Royale de Besancon.**
Besancon Louis Rigoine: 1689.

A good source of information on trade regulations and practices in 17th century France. This compilation of rules, regulations and laws concerning the crafts and trades was published in the important eastern city of Besancon in 1689, just 11 years after it had formally been ceded to France as part of the peace of Nijmwegen.

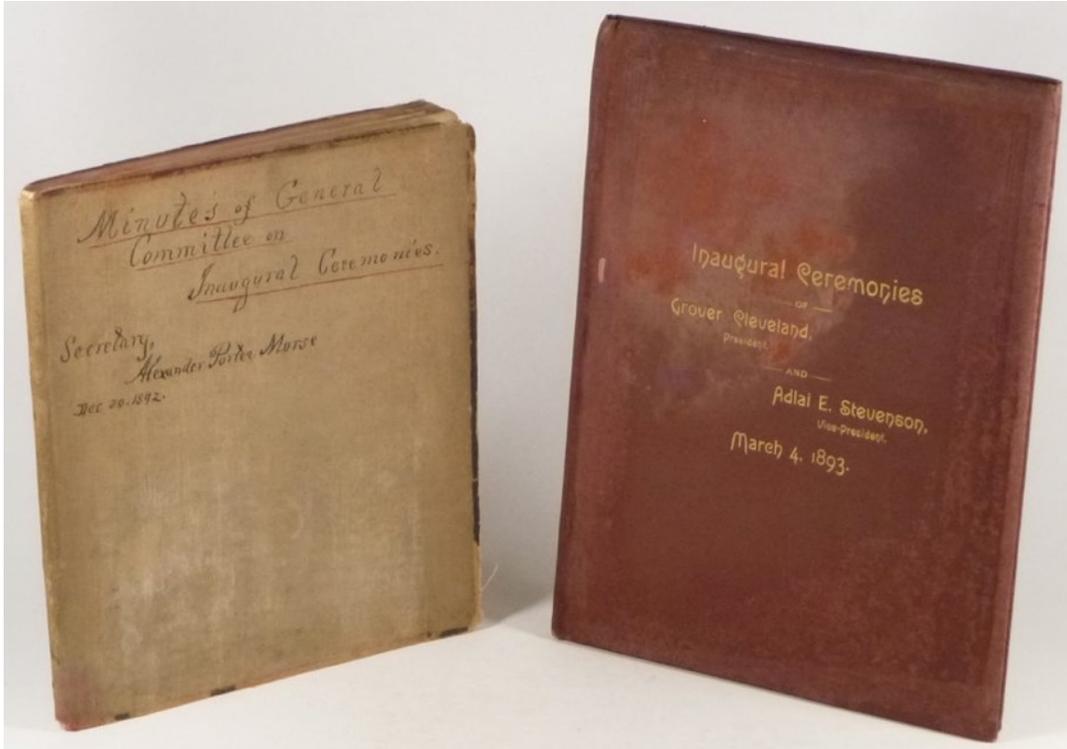
The first section includes general information and regulations, followed by sections for masons, carpenters, roofers, launderers, metalsmiths, farriers, pavers, gold & silversmiths, pewterers, cabinetmakers, hatmakers, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, tanners, saddlers, harness-makers, apothecaries, surgeons, bakers & pastry makers, and butchers. Each section runs five or six pages and touches on the details of apprenticeships, trade regulations, succession at the death of the master, and other nuts and bolts aspects

of the trades and professions in a 17th century French city. A valuable source of information. Subsequent editions were published in 1698 and 1784. Hardcover. 7"x10", 146 pages, [2] leaves, woodcut device on the title page, woodcut head and tailpieces and initial letters bound in full contemporaneous calf with giltwork on the spine covers rubbed, some light internal browning. [41635] \$1,250

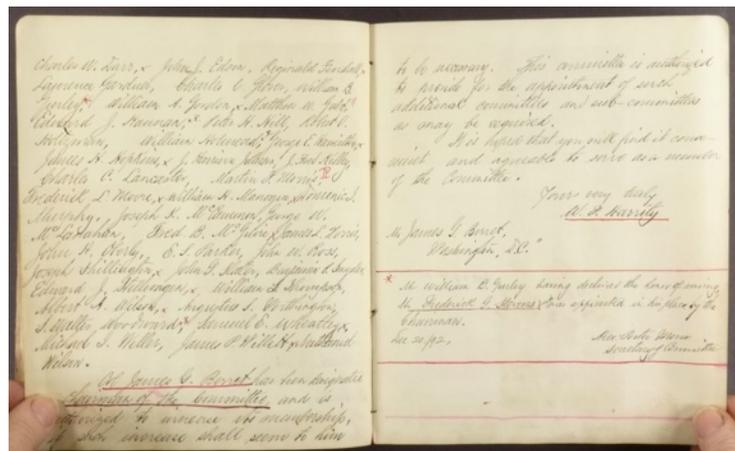


*“Hence! home, you idle creatures get you home:
Is this a holiday? what! know you not,
Being mechanical, you ought not walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your profession? Speak, what trade art thou?”*

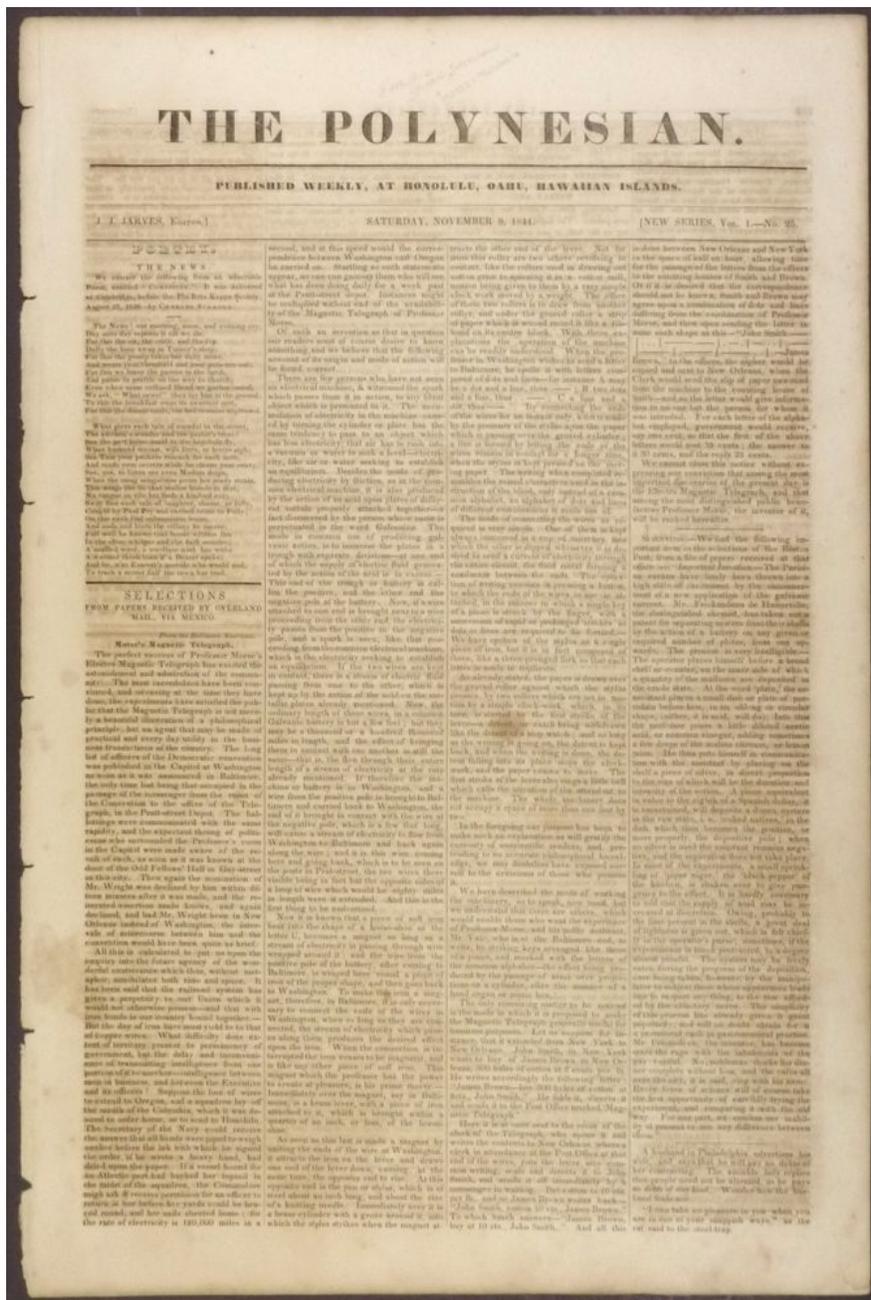
-Shakespeare (Julius Caesar)

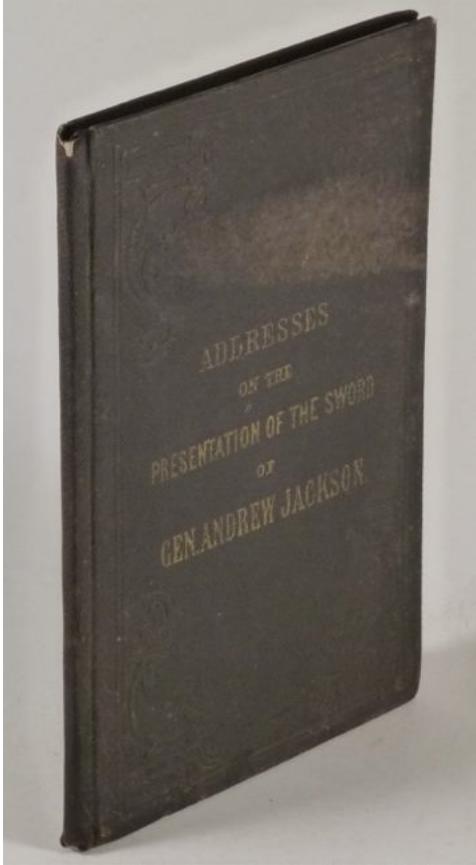


13. [Grover Cleveland] **1892 Notebook of Handwritten/Typewritten 'Minutes of General Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies' for the Grover Cleveland Inauguration.** An interesting notebook with a combination of handwritten and carbon-copies of typewritten minutes of several meetings of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies as preparations were underway for the 2nd (non-consecutive) term of President Grover Cleveland. This was kept by Alexander Porter Morse, who served as Secretary to the Committee. Morse was a prominent lawyer before both U.S. and international courts, whose main claim to fame today was that he represented Louisiana before the US Supreme Court in the Plessy v. Ferguson case in 1896. The first leaf of the notebook contains handwritten notes for the ceremonies at Cleveland's first inauguration in 1886. Canvas-covered semi-limp notebook. 7"x8". 1 blank leaf; 10 leaves of double-sided handwritten notes; 18 leaves of single-sided notes, consisting on carbon copies of typescript cut from larger pages and affixed to these pages with small tips of glue; 10 blank leaves; a final leaf with several handwritten notes on one side. General wear and soil, glue stains. With- the 'Final Report' hardcover book of the inaugural ceremonies, quite worn and water-stained, but with Alexander Porter Morse's name on the endpaper. [41639] \$475



14. [Hawaii] **The Polynesian**. November 9, 1844. New Series Vol. 1. No.25. Helen Geracimis Chapin, in "Shaping History: The Role of Newspapers in Hawai'i" includes an entire chapter on The Polynesian, which she notes that the paper is "generally regarded as the most famous of the Islands' papers in the nineteenth century". The weekly newspaper was begun in 1840 by Boston-expatriate James Jackson Jarves, who ran it as a commercial organ aimed at Honolulu's some 600 English-speaking residents until he ran out of money in 1841. The paper was revived by the Hawai'ian government in May, 1844 and Jarves rejoined the paper as editor in July. Jarves left in 1849 to become special envoy of the Hawai'ian government to the United States, Great Britain, and France, but the paper continued publication until 1864. Uncommon in the trade. 12"x18". 4 pages. Some darkening in a few places, sheets mostly separated at the spine fold. Shows signs of having been bound into a larger volume. [41640] \$400





15. [Jackson] **Addresses on the Presentation of the Sword of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Congress of the United States, delivered in the Senate and the House of Representatives February 26, 1855.** *Printed in Washington by Beverley Tucker in 1855.* The text of speeches given upon the presentation of General Andrew Jackson's sword, which he had worn during the Battle of New Orleans, to the government. On his deathbed, Jackson had given the sword to his friend General Armstrong, upon whose death the Armstrong family turned the sword over to the United States. Hardcover. 6"x9", 40 pages. original black blindstamped cloth with gilt tiles. Some cover soil, some internal age-spotting and light soil. [41636] \$65

16. [Lighting] **A Collection of 32 Invoices and Billheads from February, 1888, to Mitchell, Vance & Co., Leading New York Lighting Manufacturer, and/or Its Receiver, Thomas F. Gilroy.** Mitchell, Vance & Co. was founded in 1854 and in the last decades of the 19th century they were leading designers and manufacturers of lamps, light fixtures, clocks, bronzes

and ornamental metal work. When the firm was forced into receivership in 1887, they employed more than 600 workers at their Manhattan showroom and workshops.

“New York’s Great Industries” reported that “Their showrooms, salesrooms and offices occupy the entire six-story double building, Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway... The amount of floor space in the establishment is thus enormous, and yet it is none too large for the immense stock here gathered together, and which forms the best exposition of their lines of goods ever presented to a discerning public. The showrooms make a most magnificent display, and which is a great attraction both to citizens and visitors to the city. No other house in the world has its equal, while in the qualities of modern adaptability and true art, the firm possesses facilities as regards designing and manufacture admittedly nowhere else to be found. Artists, native and foreign, are constantly employed in designing and modeling subjects to be produced in both real and imitation bronze.”

As electricity replaced gas, Mitchell, Vance & Co. pioneered the new field and worked with Thomas Edison to produce his first permanent lighting fixtures. “It is the leading house to enter the field of electric lighting, and plan and bring out multifarious and beautiful designs for electric light fixtures of every description,” noted “New York’s Great Industries.” The firm “illuminated the first private residence lit by electricity, the J. Hood Wright house; as well as the mansions of J. W. Doane of Chicago and Marshall Field; the Murray Hill Hotel and the Hoffman House; the

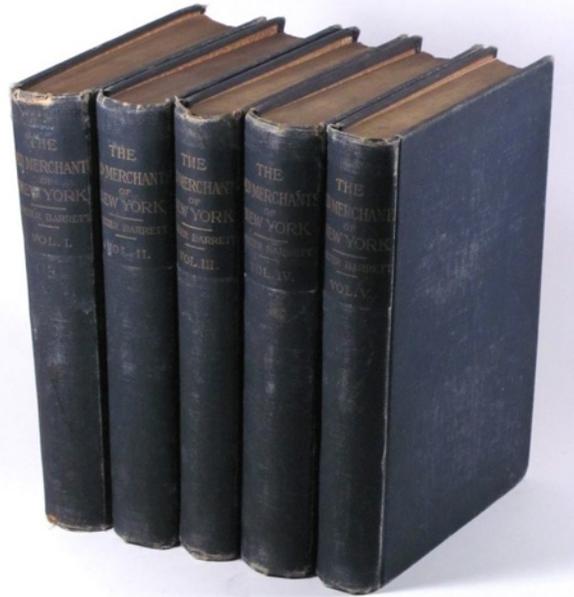
JOSLIN HALL RARE BOOKS - CATALOG # 353

Minneapolis Opera House and the "Dakota Flats" facing Central Park, among many others". On August 21, 1887 The New York Times reported of the firm "It heads the list of concerns manufacturing and dealing in gas fixtures and similar goods, and so great has been its volume of trade that, last night, it was said to have supplied three-fourths of the fine grade goods in its line used in the United States." Despite all this, by the summer of 1887 the firm's finances were in such disarray that the courts ordered a receiver, Thomas F. Gilroy, to take over, and his name appears on many of the financial documents and receipts of that period.

This series of documents are dated during the month of February, 1888, and are made out to Mitchell, Vance, Thomas F. Gilroy & Mitchell Vance, or Thomas F. Gilroy, Receiver. They consist of: American Graphic Company (for advertising "Receiver's Sale MV & Co"); Baeder, Adamson & Co. (hides, flint, emery wheels); Oscar Barnett (iron foundry and castings); Thomas Barrett (paper manufacturer); Bruce & Cook (tin plate, copper, wire); Jos. Cabus (wagon & truck builders); P. Crane, Cooperage (3 separate billheads for casks); Dennison Manufacturing Co. (labels); J.D. Devoe of New York (7 billheads - "Glass Cutter - Toilet & Fancy Mirrors, Window Glass, Side lights for Vessels, Glass Shelving, Bevelling & Drilling of all kinds"); P.E. Guerin ("Bronze & Brass Goods"); Leonard & Ellis (oil refiners -for 10 gallons of Valvoline); Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Co. (2 invoices- brass goods); Marx & Rawolle (glycerin, shellac, varnishes); Henry G. Webb (machinists' supplies); Welch, Holme & Clark (potash); Wessell Metal Company (4 invoices for brass, copper & bronze); Zucker & Levett Chemical Co. (2 billheads). Some invoices come with monthly statements- about 32 pieces. Some wear and soil. [41630] \$175



17. [New York] Barrett, Walter [pseud. for Joseph A. Scoville]. **The Old Merchants of New York City.** *New York; John W. Lovell Company: 1889.* Originally published between 1863 and 1870. On November 26, 1863, the New York Times reviewed the first volume- "The circumstances under which New-York has, within our own lifetime, risen from a petty provincial town to its present status are entirely exceptional, and have no parallel in ancient or modern history. The merchants of New-York have been, with scarcely an exception, the founders of their own fortunes, and their princely revenues are the work of their own hands. To these men and their successful enterprise, and not to the noisy politicians, the unexampled growth of the City is due, and it is fitting that they should not pass away without a record like that which our author seems supremely qualified to furnish. The need of such chroniclers is peculiarly felt among us, because, from the shifting nature of its population, there is in New-York almost a total absence of the current tradition that connects the present with past times in smaller and slower moving communities. Mr. BARRETT intimates that his budget is far from being exhausted, and we hope to see many other volumes from his pen, equally bristling with facts and figures as the present."



A 1921 review proclaimed- "The literary history of our city presents few examples of a book that can compare in human interest with Walter Barrett's "Old Merchants of New York." In 1863 Mr. Barrett contributed several articles on this subject to the columns of the "New York Leader," going back to the old merchants of the 1830s, and these articles so stirred the interest of the public that he decided to put them into book form. Of course he enlarged and amplified the subject, so that we have a very complete and certainly a most informative account of these old traders and founders of our commercial greatness. What gives those narratives such an intense interest is that we are shown the many sidedness of these old merchants: sometimes humorous, sometimes pathetic, sometimes downright selfish, but always true to human nature, and the story is told in such a bright and breezy fashion as to make the book more than usually interesting." 5 volumes. Hardcover. 5.75"x8", 452 + 387 + 241 + 333 + 295 pages. Bindings somewhat worn and lightly soiled, some hinges a bit wonky, rear endpaper of Volume IV torn, some scattered internal soil. [38385] \$175

*"New York, New York, it's a helluva town,
the Bronx is up, and the Battery's down"*

-Adolph Green (New York, New York)

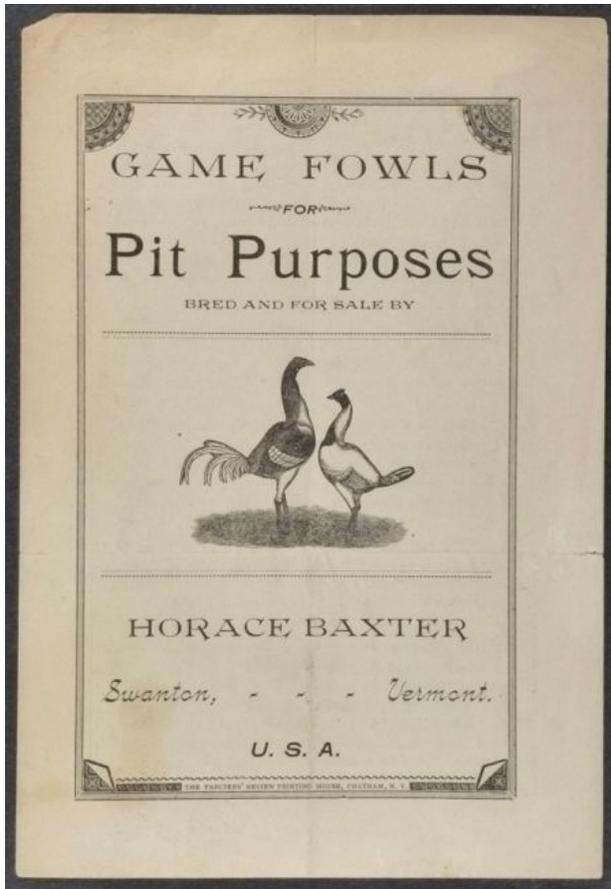


18. **The Phonetic Journal. October 11, 1862.** "Published weekly, devoted to the propagation of Phonetic Shorthand, and Phonetic Reading, Writing and printing". 7.5"x10", 18 pages. Edges worn, some soil, general wear, age-toned. [41628] \$40

19. [Racist Prints] **1834 Racist Caricature Print "The Promenade" from Tregear's Famous Series.**

A hand-colored satirical engraving titled "The Promenade" from a series of 19 such engravings after drawings by W. Summers featuring African-English caricatures published by Tregear in 1834. Gabriel Shear Tregear (1802–1841) "was an English publisher of caricatures and prints. Active from the late 1820s until his death, he operated his "Humorous and Sporting Print Shop" from quarters at 123 Cheapside, London. Towards the end of his life, his business appears to have been called Tregear and Lewis." Print. 10.25"x8.5". Minor soil, several small edge tears, trimmed a bit closely. Removed from an album, with remnants of the mounting sheet still affixed to the verso. [41642] \$150

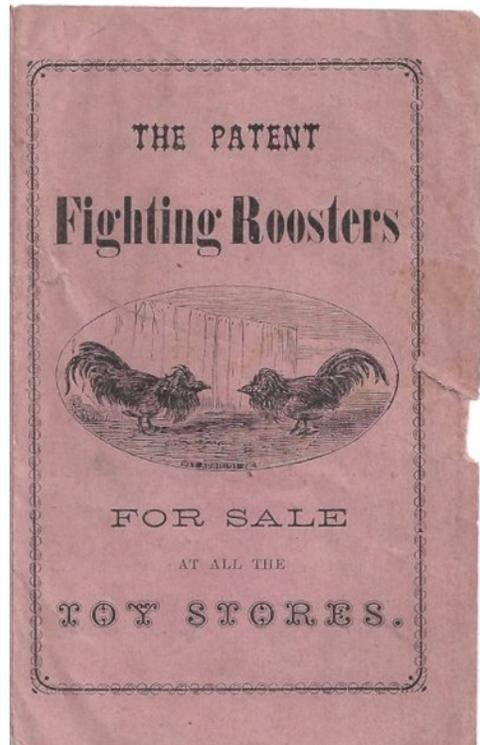


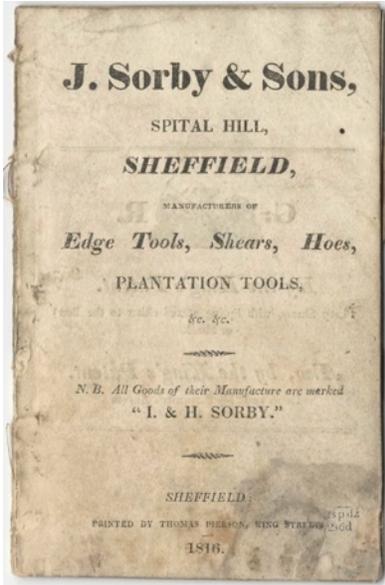


20. [Roosters] **Game Fowls for Pit Purposes bred and for sale by Horace Baxter. Swanton, Vermont.** *Chatham; The Fanciers' Review Printing House: no date, but probably 1870-80.* A promotional piece/catalog issued by a Vermont breeder of pit fowls for cock fighting. Inside he lists his breeds, and extolls their virtues- Rose Combs, Whips, Hennys, Tassels, Muffs, and Gray Boneys. Quite unusual and very rare- no OCLC or other listings for any other example. Folder. 6"x9". Illustration on the cover. Folded, light soil, starting to split slightly on several folds. Delicate. [39936] \$450

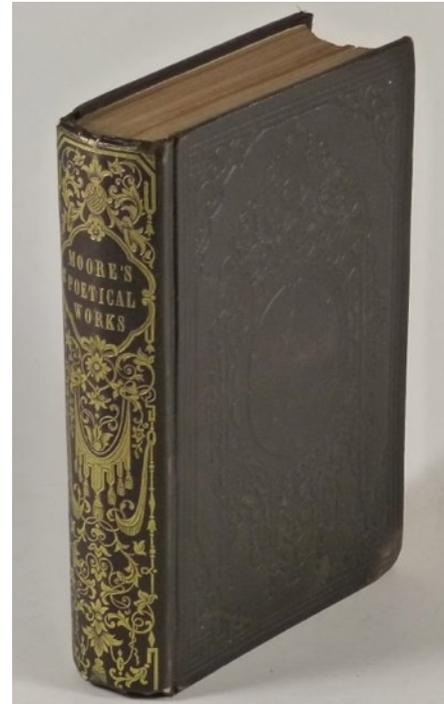
21. [Roosters] **The Patent Fighting Roosters - For Sale at all the Toy Stores.** *New York; C.K. Sherwood & Co.: 1868.* "We would respectfully call your attention to our New Patent toy, called The Fighting roosters, of which we are the sole owners and manufacturers. The Patent was only obtained in April, and we are now enabled to offer the public a toy which amuses both old and young.

We have submitted same for inspection to the largest Importers and Dealers in Toys in this and other cities, who without exception, pronounce it the best toy ever placed in the market, and in every way far superior to those toys which have enjoyed such popularity in this country during the last few years. It being also, in a measure, a game of chance, will tend to keep this toy in favor, and render it more interesting, where others would soon cease to be attractive or furnish amusement, and be thrown aside. These toys are made in the best possible manner, no expense having been spared in making them both durable and elegant; are placed in handsome boxes, and with any ordinary care will last for years. These Toys can be obtained of all the Toy dealers". Rare- no listings for any other examples on OCLC or anywhere else. Folder. 3"x5". Illustrations on the front and back cover. Light wear, minor soil, several very slight tears. [39938] \$200





22. [Sheffield] **J. Sorby & Sons, Spital Hill, Sheffield, Manufacturers of Edge Tools, Shears, Hoes, Plantation Tools &c &c.** *Sheffield, printed by Thomas Pierson, 1816.*
An interesting, if defective, trade catalog of garden and carpenter's tools from a Sheffield manufacturer. Self-wrappers. 3.75"x5.75". Pagination: [2] 3-14 (with an extra 9/10 not matching the first 9/10), 21-26, and an extra, un-numbered leaf. Soiled and worn, with extra stains, disbinding. [41645] SOLD

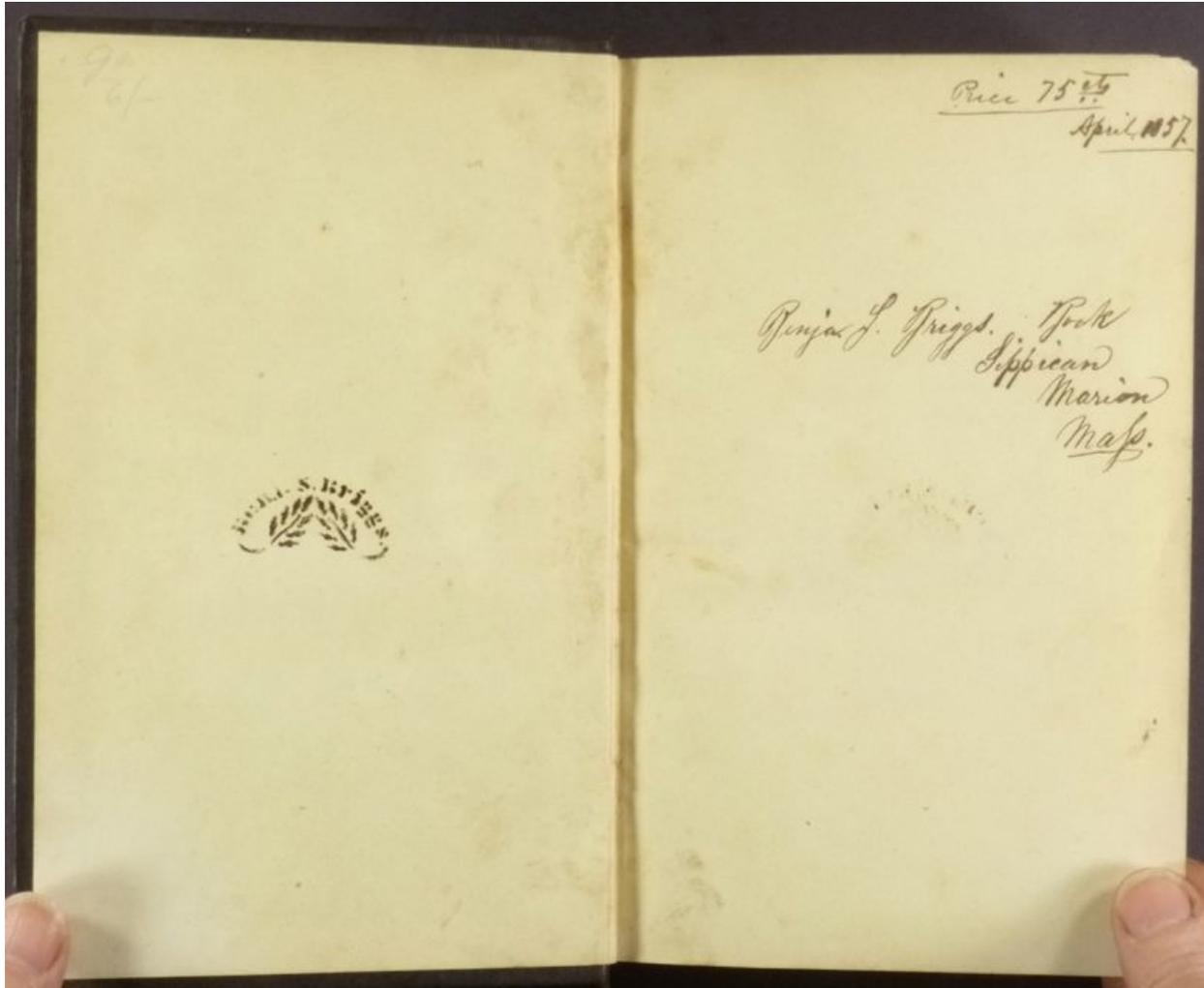


23. [Ships- Mary Celeste] **The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore, from the Library of Mary Celeste Captain Benjamin Briggs.**

A copy of 'The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore' (Boston, 1856) with the signature "Benj S. Briggs Book - Sippican Marion Mass." and the note "Price 75 cts April 1857", along with the stamp "Benj. S. Briggs", on the endpaper. Benjamin Spooner Briggs (1835-1872) "was an experienced United States seaman and master mariner. He is famous today for being the Captain of the merchant ship Mary Celeste when she was discovered unmanned and drifting in the Atlantic Ocean near the Straits of Gibraltar, on December 4, 1872. The Briggs family of Massachusetts had a long maritime connection, and Benjamin Briggs himself spent most of his life at sea."

Briggs and his family lived at 'Rose Cottage' in Marion, Massachusetts. Marion had first been known by the Indian name Sippican, and (according to the Sippican Historical Society) on May 15, 1852, "after several years of bickering between the villages of Sippican, Rochester, and Mattapoisett, Marion became a separate town. Instead of keeping the Indian name, Sippican, the people of Marion chose the name Marion in honor of General Francis Marion, the Revolutionary War hero from South Carolina." Hardcover. 5"x8", 420 pages, plus publisher's advertisements. Minor soil, light wear. [41644] \$850

[illustration next page]



*“At the same time that we are earnest to explore and learn all things,
we require that all things be mysterious and unexplorable,
that land and sea be indefinitely wild,
unsurveyed and unfathomed by us because unfathomable.”*

-Henry David Thoreau (Walden)

*“The possession of knowledge does not kill the sense of wonder and mystery.
There is always more mystery.”*

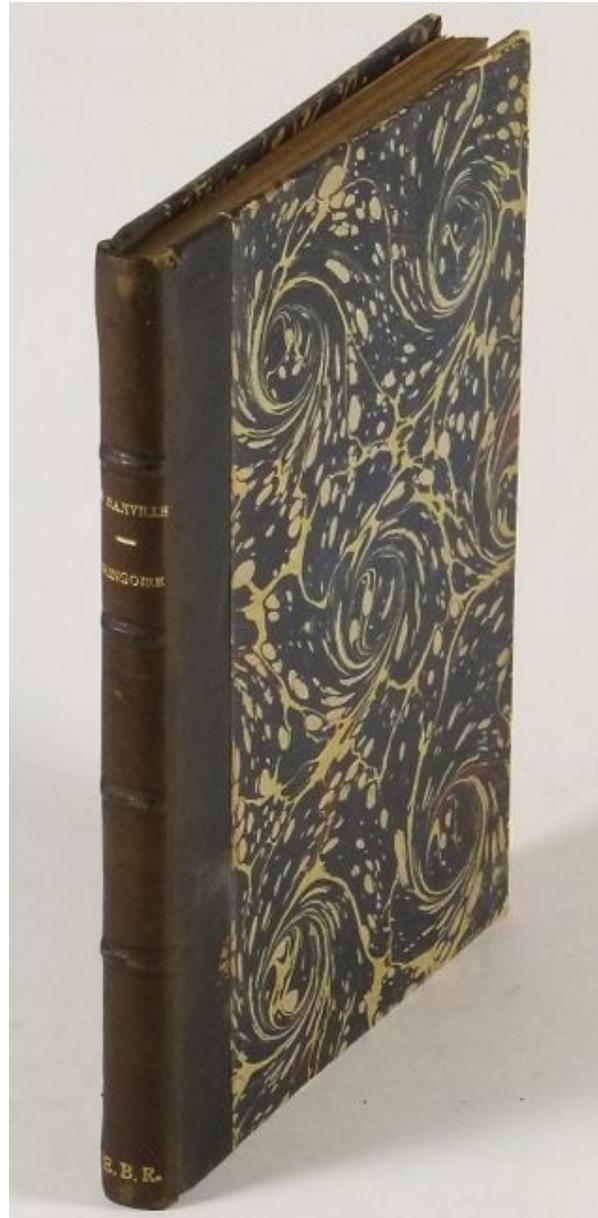
-Anais Nin

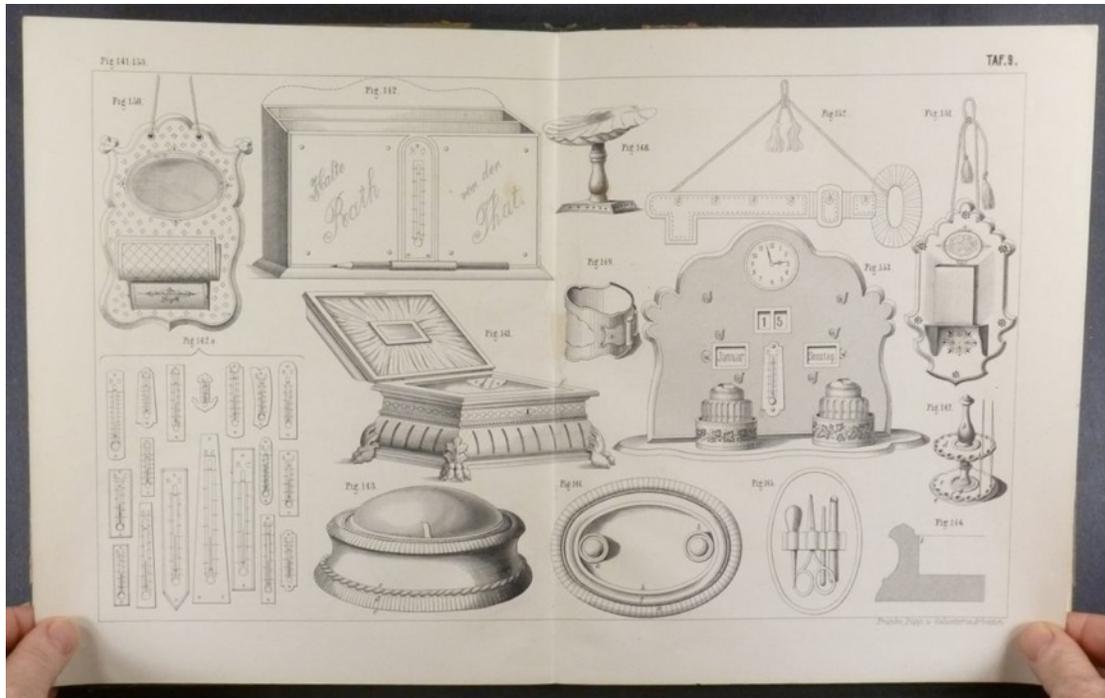
24. [Ships- Titanic] **Theodore de Banville's 'Gringoire' from the Library of Titanic Survivor Emily Ryerson, with Her Signature and the Date 1912 on the Endpaper.**

Emily Ryerson (1893-1960) was a first-class passenger who, along with her mother, sister and brother, survived the sinking of RMS Titanic on April 15, 1912. Her father, Arthur Ryerson, perished in the disaster. The family had been traveling in Europe when they received word that the eldest son, Arthur, Jr., had been killed in an auto accident back in America. Wanting to get home as quickly as possible, they purchased tickets on the brand new 'Titanic', which promised a fast crossing, leaving many of their bulky purchases, including a number of books which Emily had obtained from Parisian booksellers and had bound with her initials on the spine, behind for later shipment home. This would be one of the books Emily purchased on that trip.

Emily Ryerson later married and divorced several times, counting an artist-poet amongst her spouses. The family was well-known and well-connected; Emily's mother (also Emily) was one of the passengers to whom Bruce Ismay, chairman of the White Star Line, had showed the report of ice on the last afternoon at sea. It is said that one of the reasons the family was vacationing in Europe was to scout suitable husbands for the Ryerson daughters, and one tale counts Emily as at least a partial inspiration for the character 'Rose' in James Cameron's movie 'Titanic'.

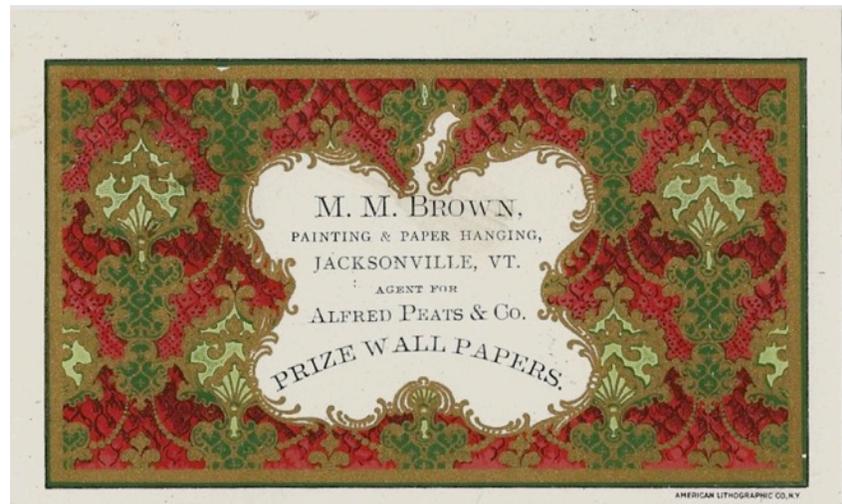
Hardcover. 5"x7", 68 pages. Custom-bound in marbled boards with a leather spine with raised bands and the initials "E.B.R." at the base of the spine. Marbled endpapers. Minor wear, light soil. [41643] \$275





25. [Victorian Fancy Work] **Atlas zu dem werte die Verfertigung alter Arten Papp- und Galanterie~Arbeiten.** Weimar; Bernhard Friedrich Voigt: 1897. An illustrated guide to the tools and patterns for making paperboard and other types of "fancy work"- decorated desk clocks, calendars, picture frames, trinket boxes, and other Victorian smalls. The 10 double-page plates begin with 3 plates illustrating knives, brushes, compasses, files, cutters, and other tools necessary for the work. Then follow 7 plates illustrating finished items and patterns. 2 pages of text describe the 165 illustrations. A companion text volume, not present here, was also published. Hardcover. 8.5"x11", title page and 2 pages of plate descriptions, plus 10 double-page lithographed plates with 163 figures. Period marbled boards with a pebbled cloth spine and tips. Covers with moderate wear and rubbing. Pages toned, some light scattered soil. [33717] \$150

26. [Wallpaper] **M.M. Brown, Painting & Paper Hanging, Jacksonville, VT. Agents for Alfred Peats & Co. Prize Wallpapers.** New York; American Lithograph Co.: 1902. A colorful trade card, extolling the virtues of Alfred Peats wallpaper. Card. 5"x3", color lithograph. Fine. \$35



That's All, Folks!

