

Roosevelt, Lt. Col. Elliot. Third Photographic Group; Archive of Photographic and Personal Memorabilia. Maisone Blanche: c. March 1943. Only known copy.

This work appears to be unique, and is in unrecorded in Worldcat. It is a presentation copy for First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, printed by her son Elliott Roosevelt while on active service, with a contribution by FDR. It is accompanied by Elliott Roosevelt's own special diplomatic passport, valid from March 6, 1942 to September 6, 1942, which included most of the period covered by this work as a reconnaissance pilot. This archive of Elliot Roosevelt's life is a unique documentation of both the service, the privilege, and the talent of

President Franklin Roosevelt's son.

Few others would have had the resources and rank to create such a book, apparently in an edition of a single copy, documenting his unit's activity, while on active service in Algiers. The title page reads, top to bottom: "To Mother from Elliott // Third Photographic Group // Commanding Officer Lt. Col. Elliott Roosevelt." The next page features a heliogravure photograph of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, with printed dedication in FDR's hand, thanking the men of the Third Photographic Group. "To the Officers + Men of the 3rd Photographic Group USA / from Franklin D Roosevelt / Casablanca Jan 20 1943" The Casablanca Conference was held at the Anfa Hotel in Casablanca, French Morocco, from January 14 to 24, 1943, to plan the Allied European strategy for the next phase of World War II. Elliot attended the conference with his father as his military attaché and likely had it signed there. He subsequently attended the Cairo and Tehran conferences as well later that same year. This book was likely published in February or March as that aligns with the conference, Elliot's promotion to LTC and his subsequent reassignment after this one.

The book goes on to follow the unit from England to North Africa, featuring scenes of the Casbah, the flight line, daily duties, in 18 more leaves, printed recto only, with brief captioning text and approximately 100 photographs printed in heliogravure in sepia. The binding is in very good condition, and the plastic combs are remarkably intact. The text is browned, and the title page has traces of damp stain, with some marginal chipping and wear. There is plain brown paper jacket, originality uncertain. The work was printed by Heliogravure Algerienne in Algiers, Algeria, in 1943 for Lt. Col. Roosevelt.

The 3rd Photographic Group was constituted on June 9, 1942 and was briefly in Britain and flew no missions from there. The mission of the Third Photographic Group was to provide photographic intelligence that assisted the campaigns for Tunisia, Pantelleria, Sardinia, and Sicily. They reconnoitered airdromes, roads, and harbors both before and after the Allied landings at Salerno, Anzio and north through Italy recording enemy depots and gun positions. They received a Distinguished Unit Citation for a mission on 28 Aug 1944 when the group provided photographic intelligence that assisted the rapid advance of Allied ground forces.

Elliott Roosevelt (1910 - 1990), third of five children of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, was said to be his mother's favorite child. He was equally dear to her as well, though a book he published later in life was unflattering in revealing the personal side of his parents' life. Elliot was an innovator in the art of wartime aerial reconnaissance, and served with both distinction and controversy, rising to the rank of Brigadier General in 1945. Elliott's wartime special passport was valid only for "The continent of Africa including the Union of South Africa and Egypt and the British Isles - Official Business. Necessary Countries en route", and was signed and thumb-printed by the Chief of the Passport Division. It bears a number of visas from Britain as well the embassies of Trinidad, South Africa, Brasil, Egypt, and Portugal, likely as misdirection's during the attempt to keep Operation Torch secret.

After the war Elliot led an eclectic life of notoriety. He was a rancher, business man, one term Mayor of Miami, published author of more than 20 books, most of which were crime novels with his mother Eleanor as the crime solving sleuth. His character was questioned over government contracts and again involving organized crime. He was married 5 times, but without doubt his commitment to Patty Peabody Whitehead was enduring. Provenance for the medals available upon request.

Inventory of Complete List of Medals and Photograph Albums: Available [HERE](#) \$14,500





Memento Of The Telephone Operating Units - Signal Corps; "Hello Girls" France: American Expeditionary Forces, Christmas Day, 1918. First Edition.

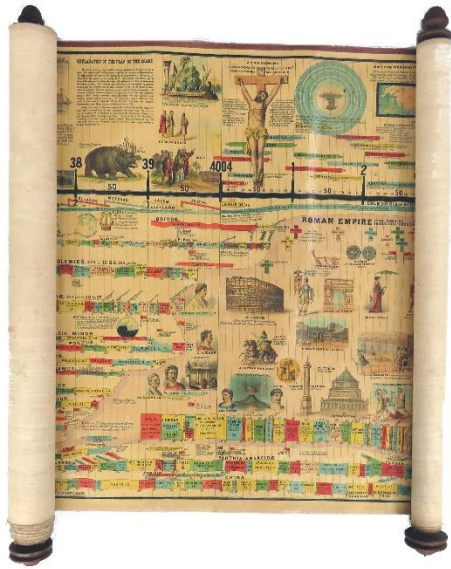
8.5" x 10.75", 34 pp. of facsimile printing and 5 pp. of 6.5" x 8.5" sepia photographs mounted on cardboard. This is both a commendation book by the leadership of the AEF and memory book, specifically prepared for the women of WW I who served in the Signal Corps in France during the war. Included therein are more than 50 quotes of congratulations by Generals and Sr. Staff Officers. These women were members of the Signal Corps and served as telephone operators, using both their telephone and translation skills in 75 locations in France and England. Hence, they were dubbed the "Hello Girls". Photos included in the Memento are two of the women at work at the

switch boards in Tours and Toul, photos of GEN Pershing, MG James Harbord and BG E. Russel. This Memento Book belonged to Delta E. Hagan. Her name is written on the front and the collection includes two photos of her (bust photo is also signed) and a rare Identity Certificate. Two additional photographs of the "Hello Girls" at work and a mailed photographic postcard. Additionally included in this archive are items from the law firm which handled the patriation of these women soldiers in 1978.

During WW I, General "Black Jack" Pershing realized that his communications were severely hampered by not having English speaking phone operators. He advertised in major American newspapers the need for female telephone operators. The selection criteria was a college degree, the ability to speak French, and be unmarried. The women were recruited from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (AT&T). Over 7,000 applied, and 450 were selected. They were trained in basic military radio procedures at Camp Franklin Maryland, now Ft. Meade. After training, the women purchased their Army regulation uniform complete with "U. S." crests, Signal Corps crests and "dog tags". In the spring of 1918, the first thirty-three operators were en route to Europe. They were issued gas masks and steel helmets.

After the Armistice, and upon their return to the U. S., the operators realized all Army regulations were worded in the "male" gender, so the women were denied veteran status. Despite wearing regulation uniforms, and following all regulations, they were considered civilians working for the Army. The Chief Telephone Operator, Grace Banker, received the Distinguished Service Medal from Congress. For years legislation had been introduced into Congress, but the bills were always buried in committee. One of the operators, Mearle Eagan Anderson, lobbied for 50 years to secure legislation to award the operators veteran's status. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed the bill giving the women their deserved recognition and full military benefits. (U. S. Army Signal Corps Museum) Very good. Brown cardboard covers with string tied through two binding holes at the top. Rear cover and binding string have been sympathetically replaced. Light edge wear, mostly along the bottom, more so on the first few pages. Eight pages have had the binding holes reinforced, some age discoloration along the edges. Semi-circular stain on paper title label.

"The AEF will cherish among its brightest recollections the picture of this high type of patriotic young American woman-hood, which braved the dangers of the sea and faced the vicissitudes and discomforts of service on a distant foreign shore, animated solely by a desire to be of service in the great contest and to help for victory." MG H. L. Rogers **\$1,350**



Adams, Sebastian C. **A Chronological Chart of Ancient, Modern and Biblical History**. Cincinnati, OH: Strobridge & Co., Lithographer, 1871. Third Edition (1881). 27.5" x 27', later published under the title, "Adams Synchronological Chart of Map of History". Published in sheets, this copy has been adhered to a continuous, linen backing and attached at both ends to wooden spindles. It can be unrolled and viewed from either end, as a torah. Strobridge & Co. was the premier publisher of American commercial art at this time. The technique of chromolithography offered the emerging middle class affordable color reproductions and, in this case.

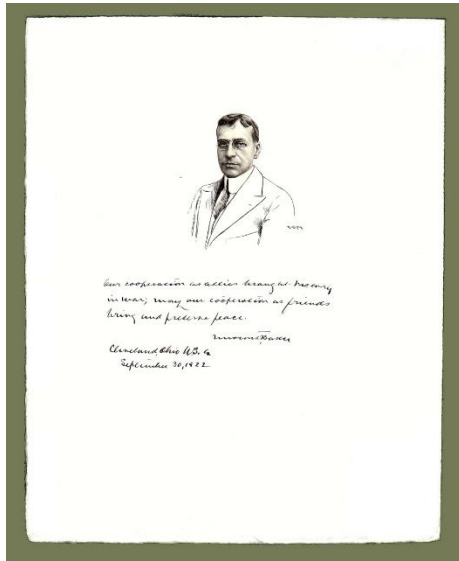
The chart is divided into black posts which mark centuries and red lines which mark decades and thin red lines marking single years. Big red crosses indicate great persecutions of Christians at the times of the Roman Empire and small red crosses stand for each of the crusades. Red circles indicate ecumenical councils. The

nation streams are segmented into different colors, each color indicating the reign of a particular ruler or a certain type of government. In some cases, prime ministers are shown in the lower half of nation streams and presidents in the upper half. Coloured scrolls and strips near the top of the chart stand for important people other than the rulers and other political leaders shown on the nation streams. These streams grow wider or thinner in accordance to historical context. Some streams divide to indicate a split in the nation (e.g. to indicate the independence of a state) or flow into others to illustrate its conquest, invasion, or acquisition by such other nation.

Content: The chart begins with Adam and Eve (in the year 4004 B. C.) and advances with their genealogy. At a point of this genealogy, after the deluge, the chart is divided in two: the upper part continuing with the genealogy and the lower broader part showing the origin of the first nations. At certain points of the chart, large percentages of space are occupied by big empires such as the Babylonian Empire, the Persian, Macedonian, and the Roman Empire. At the fall of Rome, the empire's nation stream is divided into many smaller streams of Barbaric Kingdoms. The independence of many colonies is clearly shown as big nation streams standing for colonial empires split into several smaller streams.

Sebastian C. Adams (1825 - 1898) was a Presbyterian Missionary among the early Oregon settlers as well as well as an individual of significant entrepreneurial motivation. He briefly attended Knox College but left to begin a career as a teacher. In early 1850, he undertook the arduous trek overland on the Oregon Trail, destined for California. During the journey, Adams lost all his possessions and arrived at an unknown Oregon destination, unconscious and near death from starvation. In September, he had recuperated enough to join his elder brother, William Adams, in Yamhill County, Oregon.

In 1871, his *Chronological Chart of Ancient, Modern and Biblical History* was published and Adams spent the next six years traveling, successfully selling the publication at a low cost. Modestly, Adams only claimed to have "synchronized" this historical chart. This item is a valuable addition to American museums and library collections as an early representative of commercial illustration. After the death of his first wife, his personal philosophy and studies led him to become a Unitarian minister. In 1896, Adams was listed in the City Directory as a "Capitalist" and the president of State Insurance Company. He died in 1898 of "la grippe" and is buried in the Salem Pioneer Cemetery. (Oregon Encyclopedia) Very Good, with fraying threads visible along the bottom edge. **\$1,600**



Baker, Newton D. Signed Drawing of Self With Quotation. Cleveland, OH: September 30, 1922.

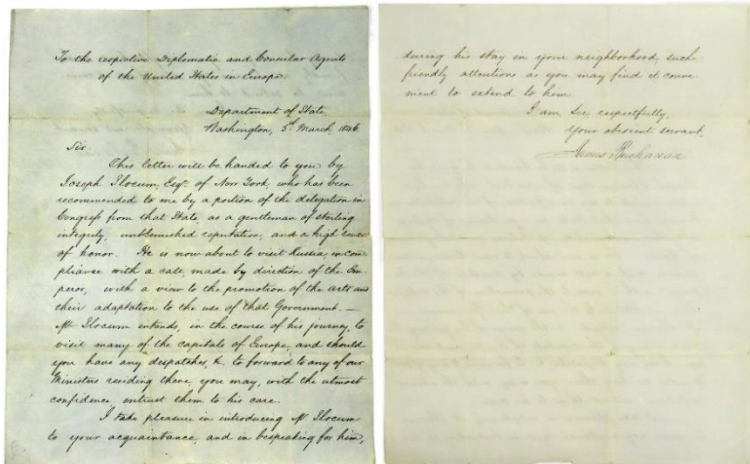
9.75" x 12.25", 1 p., folio, original pen-and-ink drawing by British artist Robert Kastor, INSCRIBED by Baker. Drawn on quality rag paper, uncut edges, insignificant fade at edges, 1/4" closed tear at bottom, very collectible for historical and original art value.

Newton D. Baker (1871-1937). was the U. S. secretary of war during World War I. An attorney and Cleveland mayor who helped Woodrow Wilson win Ohio, Baker was rewarded with the cabinet position of secretary of war from 1916-1921, in which he oversaw America's involvement in World War I. Baker was primarily responsible for selecting GEN John J. Pershing as commander of the American Expeditionary Force and insisted upon the U.S.'s tactical independence. He was an

ardent and vocal advocate of American participation in the League of Nations, a view underscored by this quotation's powerful message. He was candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1932, but bowed to FDR's selection. Both Presidents Coolidge and Roosevelt appointed Baker a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Robert Kastor (1872 - 1936) was primarily an artist of colorful oils. However, this genre of pen and ink, inscribed drawings was not uncommon by him. One of his drawings is currently displayed at the British National Portrait Gallery. Fine.

Inscription: "Our cooperation as allies wrought victory in war; may our cooperation as friends bring and preserve peace. /s/ Newton D. Baker Cleveland, OH U. S. A. September 30, 1922" \$325



Buchanan, James. Manuscript Letter of Introduction; Signed As U. S. Secretary of State. March 5, 1846. Manuscript Letter Signed, "James Buchanan" as United States Secretary of State,

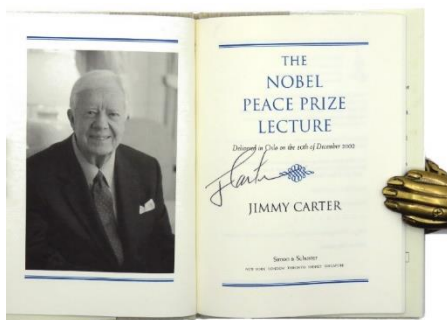
7.75" x 9.75", 2 on light blue, wove, bifolium stationary, headed "Department of State, Washington". Writing on p. 1 & 2, 21 lines, approx. 175 words. Mailing folds, some insignificant edge splits at fold and tiny holds at intersection of horizontal and vertical folds.

James Buchanan (1791-1868). 15th President of the United States from 1857-1861, represented PA. in the US House of Representatives and later the Senate, then served as Minister to Russia under President Andrew Jackson, named Secretary of State under President James K. Polk, and is the last Former Secretary of State to serve as President of the United States. He was the last President born in the 18th century, the only president Pennsylvania, and the only president to have never married.

Buchanan was offered the position of Secretary of State in the Polk administration. Though he considered the possibility of instead serving on the Supreme Court, Buchanan accepted the position and served as Secretary of State throughout Polk's lone term in office. During that time, Polk and Buchanan nearly doubled the territorial extent of the United States through the Oregon Treaty and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the outbreak of the Mexican-American War, Buchanan advised Polk against taking territory South of the Rio Grande River and New Mexico. However, as the war came to an end, Buchanan argued for the annexation of further territory, annoying Polk, who suspected that Buchanan was primarily concerned with eventually becoming president. Buchanan did quietly seek nomination at the 1848 Democratic Convention, but the nomination instead went to Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan.

Joseph Slocum, was a prominent Syracuse, NY inventor, businessman and New York State Assemblyman. He was a clever inventor, but commercial success eluded him all his life. Like many antebellum entrepreneurs his fortunes rose and fell with the volatile market conditions. Following this assignment he was appointed as the mail agent for the New York to San Francisco line. Very good.

A very positive Letter of Introduction for Joseph Slocum. Letter reads in full below: "To the respective Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the United States in Europe. - This letter will be handed to you by Joseph Slocum, Esq. of New York, who has been recommended to me by a portion of the delegation in Congress from that State, as a gentleman of sterling integrity, unblemished reputation, and a high sense of honor. He is now about to visit Russia, in compliance with a call made by direction of the Emperor, with a view to the promotion of the arts and their adaptation to the use of that Government. Mr. Slocum intends, in the course of his journey, to visit many of the capitols of Europe, and should you have any dispatches, etc. to forward to any of our Ministers residing there, you may, with the utmost confidence, entrust them to his care. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Slocum to your acquaintance, and in bespeaking for him, during his stay in your neighborhood, such friendly attention as you may find it convenient to extend to him. Your Obedient Servant /s/" **\$1,650**

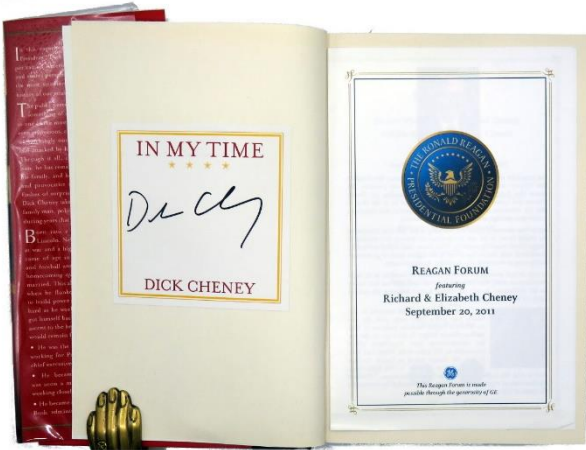


Carter, Jimmy. The Nobel Peace Prize Lecture; Delivered in Oslo on the 10th of December 2002. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2002. First Edition.

SIGNED "J. Carter" on title page. 4.75" x 6.5", pp. xii, 1-20. Exquisite as new copy, cover barely opened. Jimmy Carter is likely to be memorialized as our greatest ex-President for the tremendous work he has done internationally both on his own and through the Carter Foundation. The Nobel committee was fully justified in their selection of this great American humanitarian with these words; "...for his decades of untiring

effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development." As new in fine dust jacket. Tan linen with titling on spine and gilt and author's name impressed at lower front cover.

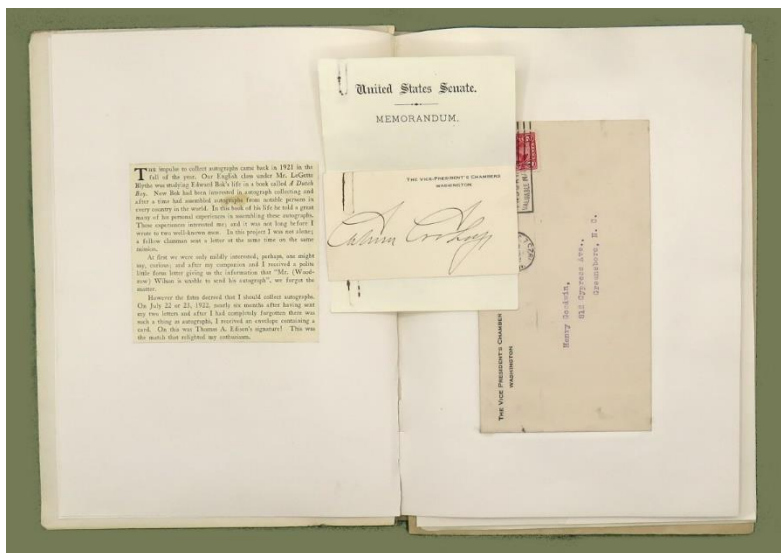
"War may sometimes be a necessary evil. But no matter how necessary, it is always an evil, never a good. We will not learn how to live together in peace by killing each other's children." (p. 20) **\$135**



Cheney, Dick, with Liz Cheney. In My Time; A Personal and Political Memoir. New York: Threshold Editions, 2011. First / First.

SIGNED on publishers bookplate, "Dick Cheney," affixed to the verso of half title page. Laid in is a September 20, 2011 program from the Reagan Forum, with Cheney and his daughter as guest speakers. 6" x 9.25", pp 2 - 565, with one register of 16 pp B&W photographs and 1 register of 16 pp color photographs. Very nice copy, only an autograph edition stamp on the cover, likely unread. fine in fine dust jacket. Quarter black cloth with red paper overboards, titling in gilt on the spine.

"While we all knew that ultimately the Iraqis would have to stand up and take on responsibilities themselves for securing their nation, the ISG failed to recognize the stakes for the United States if we withdrew before the Iraqis were capable of defending themselves." (p 447) \$95



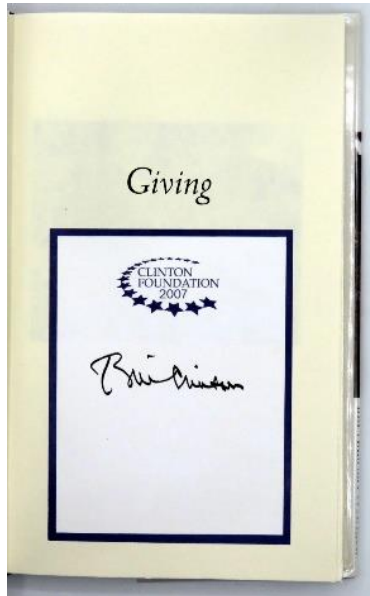
Coolidge, Calvin, et. al. Autograph Book by Henry Goodwin; Fifteen (15+) Autographs and Ten (10+) Photos. Greensboro, N. C. : Self Created, 1920's.

An eclectic combination of Autographs assembled by an earnest young man. Initial pages include his commentary notes on receipt of the autographs and period photos, Henry Goodwin (per SASE). The mix includes Politics: Calvin Coolidge, 1923 Vice President's Chamber Card (4" x 2.25", paper clip rust mark), with U.S. Memorandum note and card from The Vice President's

Chamber; John J. Pershing (General of the Armies), cut and pasted signature and paste clips from mailing envelope; William McAdoo, 1929, TLS of on law firm letterhead. who was a U.S. Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and advisor to President Woodrow Wilson who was his father-in-law.

Music: Josef Hoffman, 1923. autograph with hand-drawn score from the operatic singer; Jose Iturbi Baguena, 1955 autograph on piano program, who was a Spanish conductor, pianist, actor and harpsichordist; 1983 Lena Horne ticket and signature. Literary: Edgar Albert Guest, letter and photo with signature, a British-born American poet; Howard Charles Witwer, 1229 TLS, who was a short story author, screen writer and cartoonist; 1960 Salzburg Festspiele concert program signed by performers. Sports: Four 1953 tennis star autographs including Ken McGregor, Frank Sedgman, Pancho Sgura and Jack Kramer; Miscellaneous autographs by Mel Trotter, Founder City Rescue Mission; Edward Bok, Signed motivational quotation. Several other unresearched autographs.

Period publicity photographs with a layer on rear as if removed from another mounting: Dame Julia Myra Hess, DBE was an English pianist, best known for her performances of the classical works: Serge Koussevitzky, Russian-born conductor, composer and music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (1874-1951); Henry Jackson van Dyke Jr. was an American author, educator, diplomat, and clergyman; Nathan Mironovich Milstein, a Jewish Ukrainian-born American virtuoso violinist; Efram Zimbalist, violinist and conductor, Vladimir Samoylovich Horowitz a Russian-born American classical pianist and composer; Henry Jackson van Dyke Jr. was an American author, educator, diplomat. Very Good. 8" x 10.5" blank page notebook with brown card cover and four staple binding. **\$495**



Clinton, Bill. Giving; How Each of Us Can Change the World. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2007. Stated First Edition.

SIGNED "Bill Clinton" on Clinton Foundation book plate adhered to half title page. 5.5" x 9.25", pp xiii, 3 - 240. Collectible copy signed and returned to the shelf, no defects noted. fine in fine dust jacket. Blue cloth over boards with titling on the spine in silver gilt.

"Another giving project that could be replicated in every community is the Backpack Club. To solve the problem, the depot put the food in backpacks which could also be filled with books and school supplies." (p 67) **\$135**



Curtis, Charles. Signed Drawing of Self With Quotation; First Vice President of Color. Drawn by R. Kastor,

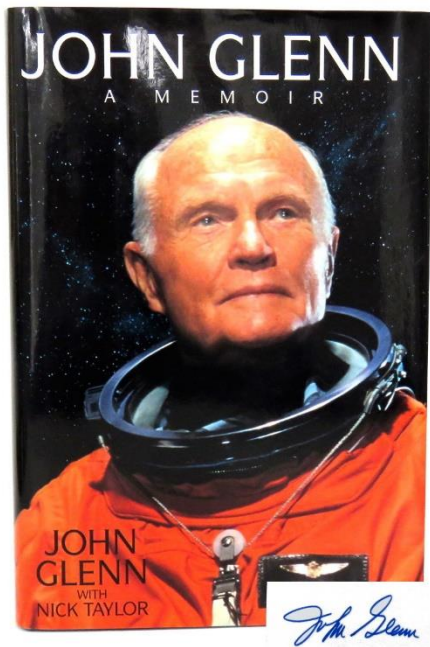
June 27, 1929. 9.75" x 12.25", 1 p., original pen-and-ink drawing by British artist Robert Kastor, INSCRIBED by Curtis, Inscription is also written in Curtis' hand on the rear of folio and dated. Drawn on quality rag paper, uncut edges, insignificant fade at edges, very collectible. Curtis's quotation, which is paraphrased, can be found in *The Raid on Prosperity*, a pro-business, anti-labor book written by Syracuse University's chancellor James Roscoe Day in 1907.

Charles Curtis. (1860-1936) was the U. S. Vice President (1929 - '33) under President Herbert Hoover. Prior to that he was the Senate Majority Leader. He has been the highest ranking Native American member of the executive branch and highest ranking person of color to have served in the U. S. Government. A member of the Kaw nation with Osage, Potawatomi and European ancestry, Curtis was born before Kansas joined the union. He practiced law in Topeka and was elected to Congress in 1893, serving six

terms as a representative. In 1907, he was elected to the Senate, where he remained for several decades. During his tenure Curtis held many leadership positions including Senate Minority Whip and was revered for his consensus-building abilities. Despite his public disapproval of Herbert Hoover, Curtis eventually agreed to be Hoover's running mate on the Republican ticket. The pair were elected by a landslide in 1928.

Robert Kastor (1872 - 1936) was primarily an artist of colorful oils. However, this genre of pen and ink, inscribed drawings was not uncommon by him. One of these currently is displayed at the British National Portrait Gallery. Fine.

Inscription: "We live in a choice age. This master passion of the day is to conquer time and reduce space. Cordially Yours, /s/ Charles Curtis" **\$575**

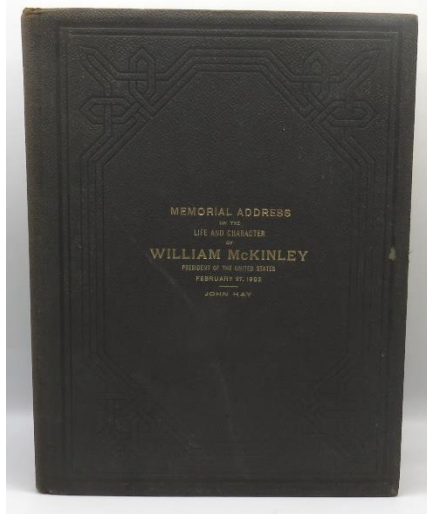


Glenn, John with Nick Taylor. John Glenn; A Memoir. New York: Bantam Books, 1999.

First Edition / Second Printing. SIGNED "John Glenn" on half title page. 6" x 9.25", pp. x, 4-422 with 8 pp. of B&W photos. Near as new with no defects noted.

John Herschel Glenn Jr. (1921 – 2016) was a U. S. Senator from Ohio ('75 - '99). He distinguished himself as a Marine Corps fighter pilot in both WW II and the Korean War earning six Distinguished Flying Crosses and eighteen Air Medals. In 1959 he was selected by NASA as one of the original seven Mercury Program astronauts. He rocketed to fame as the first American to circle the globe which he did three times in Friendship 7. Glenn became the oldest person to fly in space in 1998, at the age of 77, as part of the crew of the Discovery Shuttle program. Fine in Fine dust jacket. Half blue cloth with blue paper over boards and titling on spine in silver, author's autograph impressed on front cover.

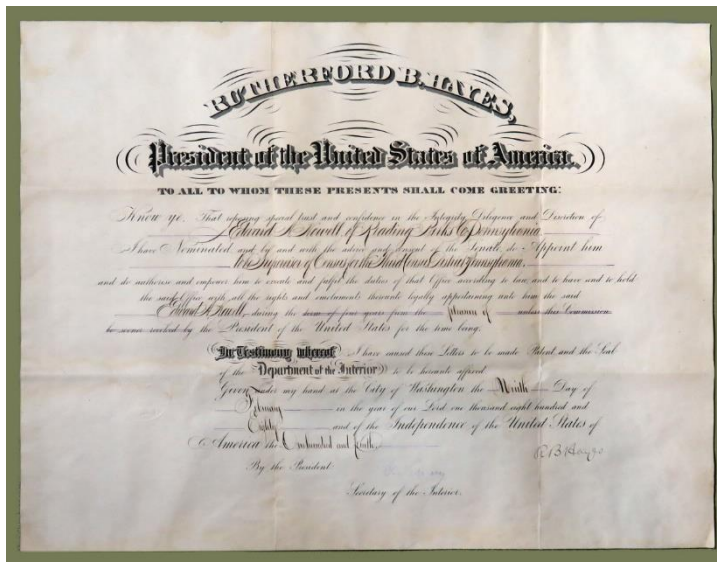
"It was even more spectacular than I imagined, and different in that the sunlight coming through the prism of Earth's atmosphere seemed to break out the whole spectrum, not just the colors at the red end but the greens, blues, indigos, and violets at the other" (p 263) **\$120**



Hay, John. Memorial Address on the Life and Character of William McKinley. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1903. First Edition.

9.25" x 12.5", pp. 3 - 70, printed on fine cotton paper, uncut foredge, frontis piece of McKinley with tissue guard. Light foxing on some pages. Cover has several small chips on the rear and one on front. John Hay was Abraham Lincoln's personal secretary and continued his service to the country after Lincoln's assassination. Very good. Faux, stippled, black leather over boards, with title on cover in gilt and symmetric design blind stamped on front and back.

"In dealing with foreign powers, he will take rank with the greatest of our diplomats." (p 35) **\$65**



Hayes, Rutherford. Signed Presidential Commission. Washington DC: February 9th, 1880.

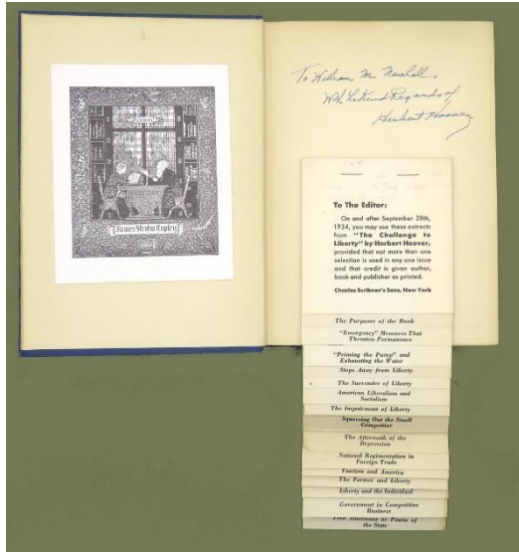
SIGNED "R B Hayes", Partially printed Presidential Commission, February 9th, 1880 for Edward A. Howell of Reading, Berks Co., Pennsylvania. *"Hereby this document he was nominated and appointed by and with the Advice and Consent of the US Senate - to be Supervisor of Census for the Third Census District, Pennsylvania."* Also included is the signature of Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, not as dark as Hayes, with pressed in seal of Dept of Interior.

Rutherford B. Hayes engraved at top of

document. Vertical and horizontal fold lines, only a small, insignificant chip at the top edge. 15 3/4" x 21"

Rutherford Birchard Hayes (Oct 4, 1822 – Jan 17, 1893) served as the 19th President of the United States from 1877 to 1881. He assumed the presidency at the end of the Reconstruction Era through the Compromise of 1877. In office he ended Army support for Republican state governments in the South, promoted civil service reform, and attempted to reconcile the divisions left over from the Civil War and Reconstruction. Hayes, an attorney in Ohio, was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. When the Civil War began, he left a fledgling political career to join the Union Army as an officer. Hayes was wounded five times, most seriously at the Battle of South Mountain. He earned a reputation for bravery in combat and was promoted to the rank of brevet major general. After the war, he served in the Congress from 1865 to 1867 as a Republican. Hayes left Congress to run for Governor of Ohio and was elected to two consecutive terms, from 1868 to 1872, and then to a third term, from 1876 to 1877. Near fine.

"An amazing invention [the telephone] - but who would ever want to use one?" - R. B. Hayes **\$975**



Hoover, Herbert. The Challenge to Liberty. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934.

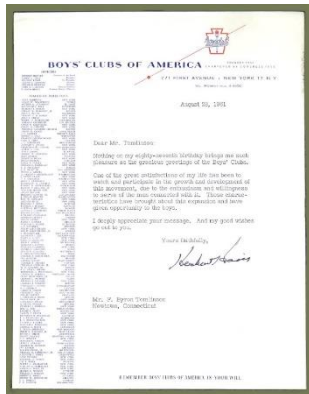
First Edition, A on copyright page. INSCRIBED, "To William M. Newhall / With the Kind Regards of Herbert Hoover". 5.75" x 8", pp. [4] 1-212, uncut fore edge. Text block is clean and firm, smudge at base of spine. Married DJ has 1/2" chip at top of spine, nicks at each of the corners. Also included is a 16 pp. list of book excerpts which can be use by editors in the advertising of the book. B&W Bookplate from James Strohm Copley on the end paper.

Herbert Clark Hoover (1874 – 1964) was an American engineer, businessman, and politician who served as the 31st president of the United States from 1929 to 1933. A member of the Republican Party, he held office during the onset of the Great Depression. Prior to serving as president,

Hoover led the Commission for Relief in Belgium, served as the director of the U.S. Food Administration, and served as the 3rd U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

This book came from the James S. Copley Rare Book Collection. Copley (1917-1973) was a journalist, newspaper chief and bibliophile. As publisher of the San Diego Union Tribune from 1947 until his death, he promoted an "unabashedly conservative agenda. He was the sole stockholder of the Copley Press, Inc. and cozy supporter of many Republican candidates, especially Richard Nixon. Very good in good + dust jacket. Publisher's blue striated cloth with gilt title on cover and title, author, publisher on spine.

"Constant reform is an essential part of its process (Liberty), not alone to sweep up the ever recurring tendency of strong groups to consolidate privilege, and of citizens to surrender their liberties for economic gains or hopes, but more importantly, because advancing thought, science, discovery, and invention are constantly imposing new surroundings upon us." (p 24) **\$425**



Hoover, Herbert. Typed Letter Signed; Responding to Birthday Greetings From The Boys' Club.

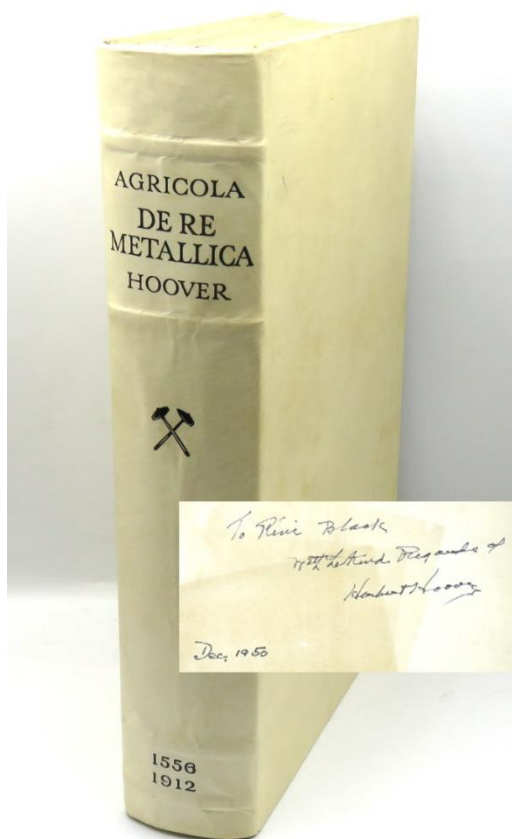
New York: August 28, 1961. SIGNED "Herbert Hoover" on Boy's Club of America letterhead stationary black ink. 8.5" x 11", 1 pp. addressed to Mr. F. Byron Tomlinson of the Newtown, CT chapter. The letterhead lists over 80 officers and members of the Board of Directors, of which Hoover's name is at the top. Usual mailing trifold, but other wise no defects noted.

Herbert Clark Hoover (1874 – 1964) served as the 31st president of the United States from 1929 to 1933. A member of the Republican Party, he held office during the onset of the Great Depression. Prior to serving as president,

Hoover led the Commission for Relief in Belgium, served as the director of the U.S. Food Administration, and served as the 3rd U.S. Secretary of Commerce. Fine.

"Nothing on my eighty-seventh birthday greetings me such pleasure as the gracious greetings of the Boys' Clubs. One of the great satisfactions of my life has been to to watch and participate in the growth and development of this movement, due to the enthusiasm and willingness to serve of the men connected with it." Those characteristics have brought about this expansion and have given opportunity to the boys." /s/

\$150



Hoover, Herbert and Lou Henry Hoover. Agricola De Re Metallica; Translated from the First Latin Edition 1556. London: The Mining Magazine, 1912. First Edition.

INSCRIBED "To Rene Black, With the Kind Regards of Herbert Hoover / Dec 1950" on free front end paper by the former President and author. Stamped number 01144 out of 3000 (assumed run size though often claimed to be less than that). 8.25" x 13.5" [6] xxxi 1-640 with scores of woodcuts, tables and instructions about the methodology of mineralogy throughout the ancient practices in the ancient world. Dual shadowing on the endpapers, likely from a previously laid in newspaper article, overlays a portion of the inscription. Otherwise a clean, well bound, eminently collectible copy of this president's first of many books. Most top edge pages are still unopened, uncut fore and bottom edge. Bound in the original vellum, in excellent condition. Slight gathering of the vellum at the four bands, a few wrinkles of the material on the cover, as can happen with aging vellum. Some shadow of adhesive visible through the vellum. One of the cleanest, most pristine copies offered for public sale.

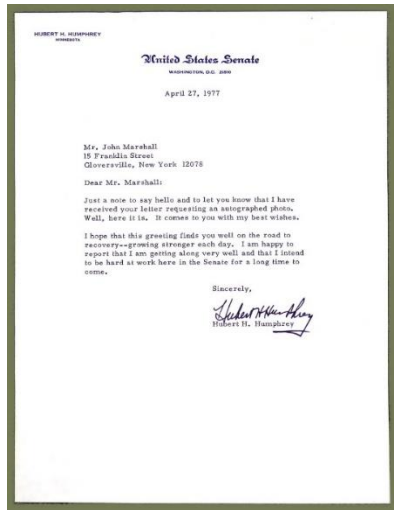
Herbert Clark Hoover (1874 – 1964) was the 31st president of the United States from 1929 to 1933. A member of the Republican Party, he held office during the onset of the Great Depression. Hoover was a member of the inaugural "Pioneer Class" of Stanford University, entering in 1891

despite failing all the entrance exams except mathematics. During the summers before and after his senior year, Hoover interned under economic geologist Waldemar Lindgren of the United States Geological Survey; these experiences convinced Hoover to pursue a career as a mining geologist. Prior to serving as president, Hoover led the Commission for Relief in Belgium, served as the director of the U.S. Food Administration, and served as the 3rd U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

Lou Henry Hoover. (1874-1944) was 31st First lady of the United States along with her husband. She met her husband, at Stanford University, where she was the only female geology major and where Hoover was an engineering student. She later accompanied her husband to China, where he worked as a mining engineer, and became fluent in the language; she remains the only first lady proficient in an Asian language. Her skills in Latin translation melded ideally with Herbert's skill as a commercial geologist resulting in the first English translation of this book. For the first time, their footnotes detail their difficulties with Agricola's invention of several hundred Latin expressions to cover Medieval German mining and milling terms unknown to classical Latin.

The story is told how the original Latin text was often chained to the altar of the local Catholic Church in remote mining towns. This was not only because the book was a valuable resource, likely to be pilfered, but the clergy were the only persons available who could read Latin. Hence translating written mining instructions into local, vernacular directions often fell to one of the priests. Fine. Off white vellum over boards with four raised bands and titling in black on spine.

"There are three objectives in translation of works of this character: to give faithful, literal translation of the author's statement; to give these in a manner which will interest the reader: and to preserve, so far as is possible, the style of the original text." (p i) \$2,350

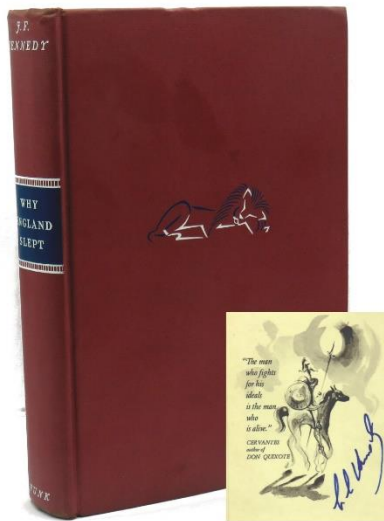


Humphrey, Hubert. Typed Letter Signed as Senator; Responding To Constituent Request. Washington DC: April 27, 1977.

SIGNED "Hubert H. Humphrey" in black ink. Light corner crease and historical paper clip impression, otherwise Fine.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey Jr. (1911 – 1978) served as the 38th vice president of the United States from 1965 to 1969. He twice served in the United States Senate, representing Minnesota both before and after the vice presidency. He lost the 1968 Presidential election to Richard Nixon. During his time in the Senate, he was the lead author of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, introduced the first initiative to create the Peace Corps, sponsored the clause of the McCarran Act that threatened concentration camps for "subversives", proposed making Communist Party membership a felony, and chaired the Select Committee on Disarmament.

"Just a note to say hello and let you know that I have received your letter...I am happy to report that I am getting along very well and that I intend to be hard at work here in the Senate for a long time to come." /s/ \$75



Kennedy, John F. Why England Slept; Introduction by Henry R. Luce. New York: Wilfred Funk, Inc, 1940. First Edition.

SIGNED "Ted Kennedy" on Don Quixote bookplate affixed to front end paper. 5.35" x 8.25" pp. [x] xxx 3-252. Blued top edge faded, glue spotting to front and rear end paper, limited toning along edges, spot on front cover. DJ not present, light wear to corners, dent on lower front right and top center, light wear to head / tail of spine, small scratch bottom rear cover. Text block is a clean copy, no inscriptions, notes or previous owner names, of a seminal book from one who was destined to become a great politician. This is the first U.S. edition of the first book of a future President. Derived from his senior thesis at Harvard, it was subsequently published in Great Britain while his father was Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Edward Moore Kennedy (1932 – 2009) was the youngest son of the political Kennedy clan and as a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts for almost 47 years, from 1962 until his death in 2009. A member of the Democratic Party, he was the second most senior member of the Senate when he died and is the fourth-longest-continuously-serving senator in United States history. He became recognized as "The Lion of the Senate" through his long tenure and influence. Kennedy was the younger brother of President John F. Kennedy and U.S. Attorney General and U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and was the father of Congressman Patrick J. Kennedy. Very good in not present dust jacket. Red cloth with blue and white sleeping lion on the cover and white text on blue band on spine.

"This does not mean that labor is entirely to blame for Britain's lack of preparation. The Government and business were equally short-sighted. I cite this instance because it contains an important illustration of the problems with which a democracy must be face when dealing with a modern defense program." (p 202) \$400



MacArthur, Douglas. Highlights From General MacArthur's Farewell Address; Delivered Before A Joint Meeting of Congress, April 19,1951.

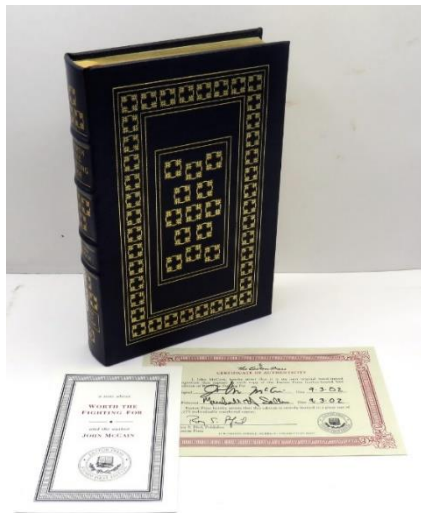
Hollywood, CA: Capitol Records. Album DAS-274 / 7441-Z. 10" pressed vinyl, 78 RPM with blue Capitol Records label.

Douglas MacArthur (1880 – 1964) was one of only five, American five-star general and Field Marshal of the Philippine Army. He was Chief of Staff of the United States Army during the 1930s and played a prominent role in the Pacific theater during World War II. He received the Medal of Honor for his service in the Philippines campaign, which made him and his father Arthur MacArthur Jr. the

first father and son to be awarded the medal

Following his dismissal from command by President Harry Truman during the Korea Conflict, he arrived in San Francisco from Korea on 18 April 1951. It was his and Jean's first visit to the continental United States since 1937, when they had been married. MacArthur made this his last official appearance in a farewell address to the U.S. Congress presenting and defending his side of his disagreement with Truman over the conduct of the Korean War. During his speech, he was interrupted by fifty ovations. Fine with a few light scratches on vinyl and wear along cover edge.

"I address you with neither rancor nor bitterness in the fading twilight of life, with but one purpose in mind: to serve my country...I now close my military career and just fade away, an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty." - GEN Douglas MacArthur **\$25**



Cain, John, with Mark Salter. Worth Fighting For; A Memoir. Norwalk, CT: The Easton Press, 2002. Limited Edition, First Thus.

SIGNED, "John McCain" on publisher's colophon page, #475 of 1275. 5.75" x 9.25", pp. xxvi, 4 - 396. Brilliant gilt edges, gold silk book mark, bronze colored moire endpapers, a handful of B&W photographs throughout. Exquisite copy, never read, cover still cracks when opened. Includes C of A and ephemera from the publisher.

John Sidney McCain III (1936 - 2018) was the senior United States Senator from Arizona at the time of his passing. He was the Republican nominee for the 2008 U.S. presidential election. McCain followed his father and grandfather, both four-star admirals, into the United States Navy, graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1958 at the bottom of his class. He became a

naval aviator, flying ground-attack aircraft from aircraft carriers. In October 1967, while on a bombing mission over Hanoi, he was shot down, seriously injured, and captured by the North Vietnamese. He was a prisoner of war until 1973. McCain experienced episodes of torture, and refused an out-of-sequence early repatriation offer. His war wounds have left him with lifelong physical limitations.

He retired from the Navy as a captain in 1981 and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1982, McCain served two terms. He was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1986, winning re-election easily five times, most recently in 2016. McCain ran for the Republican nomination in 2000 but lost a

heated primary season contest to George W. Bush of Texas. He secured the nomination in 2008 after coming back from early reversals, but was defeated by Democratic candidate Barack Obama in the general election, losing by a 365–173 electoral college margin and by 53–46% in the popular vote. In 2015, McCain became chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. As new in not issued dust jacket. Black leather over boards with three raised bands and titling in gilt on the spine and symmetric gilt design on the over.

"Naturally I think politics and my party could profit from the more independent thinkers among its elected office holders, people who will work across party lines when they believe the interests of the country require it." (p 356) **\$360**



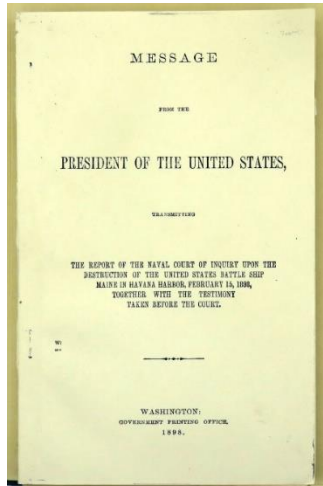
McKinley, William. Collection of 30 President William McKinley Steroscopic Views; Appearances With Cabinet, Generals and Others and Memorial Service Tributes. 1888 - 1901. Presidential and Political Views.

Collection of thirty (30) views of the life and death of William McKinley, 25th President of the United States. Photographer and scene title printed on bottom of card mount. Struck down early in his second term, these scenes primarily commemorate the mourning of its third assassinated president. However, there are also scenes of McKinley in a variety of poses both in the field and at the White House in political action.

Detailed list of views by description, publisher, etc. available [HERE](#).

"That's all a man can hope for during his lifetime - to set an example - and when he is dead, to be an inspiration for history." -William McKinley **\$300**

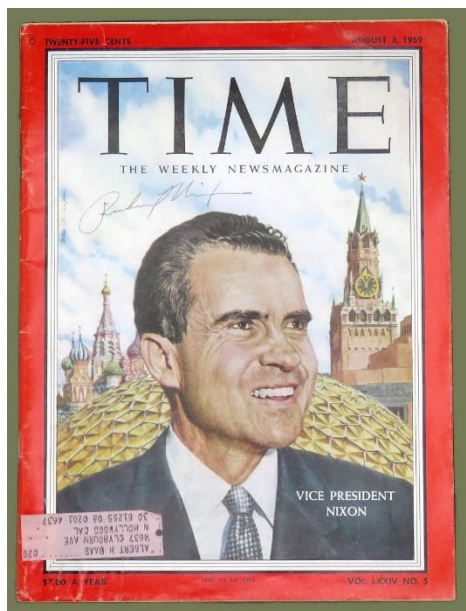




McKinley, William. Message from the President of the United States; The Report of the Naval Court of Inquiry Upon the Destruction of the United States Battle Ship Maine in Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898, Together With the Testimony Taken Before the Court. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1898. First Edition.

5.75" x 9.25", pp. 3 - 307 with a heavily annotated appendix, including 20 B&W photographic pages of the sunken Maine and 2 fold out dimensions of the battleship. All registers are string bound, stored in an attractive quad-fold portfolio. Title page has mended corner top right, corner chip bottom left. Near fine. Folio of manilla cardboard bound with green cloth spine.

\$125



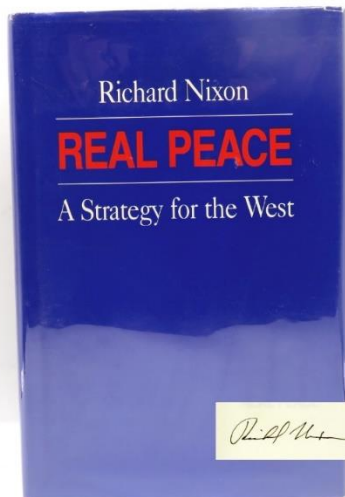
Nixon, Richard. Autographed Time Magazine. Chicago, IL: Time, Inc, August 3, 1959. Vol. LXXIV No. 5. SIGNED "Richard Nixon" in fountain pen on front cover.

8.5" x 11", pp. 1 - 78 with Nixon cover story on pp. 11-16. Light rubbing to cover, however signature is Fine, writing in strong hand on white part of the cover beneath the title. Mailing label on cover.

Richard Milhous Nixon, (1913 - 1994) Thirty-seventh President of the United States who led during the Vietnam War, reopened diplomatic ties with China and the U.S.S.R., resigned his office due to the Watergate scandal. From 1953 - 1961 he was Vice President to Dwight Eisenhower. He had spent the week preceding this article in Russia, including several meetings with Premier Khrushchev. Little was done on formal bilateral agreements, however Nixon and Khrushchev vigorously debated the merits of each other's national politics: Democracy vs. Communism. The event was America's opening of a cultural

exhibit in Moscow which showcased America's military, manufacturing and especially quality of everyday life exhibits. Khrushchev countered to Nixon that within seven years the citizens of Russia would be on domestic par with the U.S.A. and their verbal jousting continued throughout the week. Very good.

"Khrushchev (flushed, wagging a finger near Nixon's face): We to are giants. If you want to threaten, we will answer threat with threat." (p 13) **\$375**



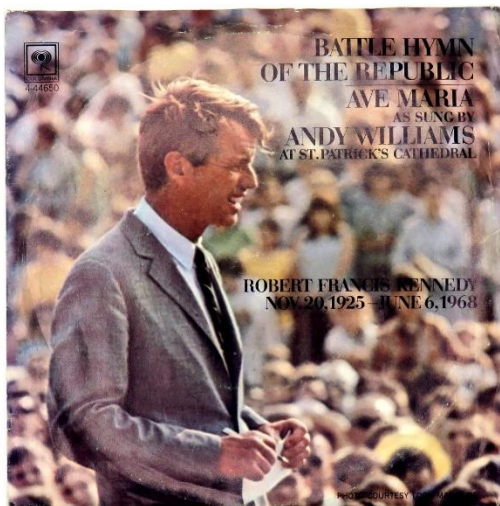
Nixon, Richard. Real Peace; A Strategy for the West. New York: Self-Published, September 1983. First / First.

SIGNED, "Richard Nixon" on fe. 5.25" x 8", pp 1 - 106. Collectible copy, no defects noted.

Richard Milhous Nixon (1913 – 1994) served as the 37th President of the United States, from 1969 until 1974, when he resigned from office, the only U.S. president to do so. He had previously served as the 36th Vice President of the United States from 1953 to 1961, and prior to that as a U.S. Representative and also Senator from California. As Senator he established his anti-Communist credentials by pursuing the Alger Hiss case. As the second youngest Vice President he promoted the Eisenhower agenda and verbally fenced with Russian leader, Nikita Khrushchev. His legacy as President will be remembered for ending the Viet Nam War and opening the door

with China. Regrettably, his actions in the Watergate break-in case led to his overt activities in obstruction of justice and a humiliating departure from politics. fine in fine dust jacket. Royal Blue cloth overboards with titling in gilt on the spine.

"A common error in military planning is to prepare for the wars of the future with the strategies and the weapons of the past." (p 57) \$175



[Robert Kennedy], Andy Williams. Battle Hymn Of The Republic & Ave Maria; Recorded at St. Patrick's Cathedral. New York: Columbia Records / CBS, June 8, 1968.

Columbia 4-44650. 7", 45 RPM, black vinyl with red label. Robert F. Kennedy (November 20, 1925 – June 6, 1968) was not only the 64th U.S. Attorney General in JFK's administration but his brother's closest confidant and counsel. After JFK's assassination, Robert Kennedy continued on as Lyndon Johnson's Attorney General until September 1964 when he left to run for and win the U.S. Senate seat from New York. As AG he was famously aggressive in his pursuit of Civil Rights, prosecution of organized crime, including the Mafia, and his involvement of international relations, particularly Cuba. He was tragically assassinated on the

night of his successful candidacy in the California and South Dakota Democratic Primary. The soloist, Andy Williams, as well as many other Hollywood celebrities, were close to the Kennedy clan.

Fine in Light rubbing to sleeve dust jacket. Pictorial cover of RFK giving a speech on the front of a crowd (Look Magazine) and running on the beach with his dog on the rear, courtesy of Life Magazine.

"Me brother need not be idealized or enlarged in death beyond what he was in life. He should be remembered simply as a good and decent man who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it." - Senator Edward M. Kennedy's Eulogy \$25



Roosevelt, Theodore. Presidential Military Commission. Washington DC: December 22nd.

SIGNED on vellum, 5" long, "Theodore Roosevelt" and also by Truman H. Newberry (Secretary of the Navy) and by Y. Earl Yaning (Registrar). Partially printed in calligraphy ink, filled in with similar hand written script. Printed Theodore Roosevelt (at the top). Registrar notes "Registered No. 4 the lowest number of the same date takes rank." Attached is the blue seal of the US War Office over engraved illustration. Seal has all teeth present, but with other wear. Eagle engraving at top, engraving with Poseidon, sea maidens and sea horse at the bottom. 16 3/4" x 20 3/4". Wrinkling on edges, as occurs with vellum, visible vertical and horizontal fold lines.

Donald H. Noble (1882 - 1953) served in U. S. Navy for over 28 years, ultimately rose to the rank of Commander and retired from his last assignment in Newport, RI.

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (Oct 27, 1858 – Jan 6, 1919) was the 26th President of the United States from 1901 to 1909. He also served as the 25th Vice President of the United States and as the 33rd Governor of New York. He was a true renaissance man serving as statesman, soldier, explorer, author, naturalist and reformer at the turn of the 20th century. Fine.

"...Donald H. Noble I have nominated and by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, do appoint him as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade from the 12th day of October, 1908" **\$2,150**