

TOOTH & NAIL

WARWICK
PUBLICATIONS

*Publisher and Distributor of Books
Written and Illustrated
by Clay Lancaster*

CATALOGUE 2000

PROS
PECT
PARK
HAND
BOOK

THE
BREADTH
AND
DEPTH
OF
EAST
AND
WEST

THE FAR-OUT ISLAND
1879  1910
RAILROAD
WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY
CLAY LANCASTER
PLEASANT PUBLICATIONS
FAIRHURST, MASSACHUSETTS
1972
★ MANTUCKET'S OLD SUMMER NARROW-GAUGE ★

HOLIDAY ISLAND

Introduction

CLAY LANCASTER was one of the most versatile teachers and writers in the humanities of the second half of the twentieth century. He gave courses on the arts and cultures of Asia, Europe, and America. Books he has written and illustrated range from an analytical history of world civilizations to an equally broad study of comparative religions, from regional investigations in architecture, landscaping, interiors, and vacationing diversions to children's stories, and from the animals' accomplishments in the arts and crafts to his own creative work. He has taught at Columbia University, New York University, Cooper Union, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, and since returning to his native Kentucky, at Transylvania University, the University of Louisville, and the University of Kentucky. His specialty is East/West cultural interchange.

WARWICK PUBLICATIONS takes its name from the nearby shipping port on the Kentucky River, founded in 1788, which served the area that is present Mercer County. Warwick as a community is no more, but the name was adopted for the only surviving early residence in the vicinity. The house, built by Moses Jones in 1809–1811, was purchased by Clay Lancaster in 1978 for his home. An addition was attached to the east end the following year, and detached buildings were erected over the next two decades.

Warwick Publications was established in 1987 to bring out a new edition of *The Periwinkle Steamboat*, originally issued by Viking Press in 1960. Illustrations for the *Periwinkle* had been planned for an album-shaped book; but Viking, in adapting them to a vertical shape, reduced the ink drawings differently. It upset the cross-hatching, which no longer related to the tonality of a page of text. The new edition, appropriately designed, appeared in December as *The Flight of the Periwinkle*.

Four first-edition children's books are offered by Warwick Publications: *The Toy Room* (1988), *Figi* (1989), *The Runaway Prince*

(1991), and *The Blue Plaid Riders* (1995). Also included is *Michiko, or Mrs. Belmont's Brownstone on Brooklyn Heights*, published by Charles E. Tuttle in 1965. It is now a collector's item that has been out of print since the 1980s. They are all hard-bound books.

Warwick Publications has issued several paperback booklets anticipating or supplementing major studies. Two extracted from and enlarging upon subjects contained in *The Breadth and Depth of East and West*, appearing before its publication, concern animals. The first has to do with their treatment by humans. *The Inception of Universal Ethics in Ancient Asia and Modern America* consists of two essays. One is "Animal Liberation and the Great Awakening," which had been in the spring 1989 issue of *Between the Species*. The other is "To the First Manifestation of an Absolute Humaneness in America," and they are accompanied by an introduction by Jon Wynne-Tyson, written especially for this booklet. It came out in 1991. The second paperback appeared two years later. Called *The Arts and Crafts of the Animals*, it elaborates upon an article entitled "The Arts of the Birds and Beasts," that was in the spring 1954 edition of the *Journal of the College Art Association*. Illustrations were newly drawn for the 1993 publication.

Two other booklets of the same year supplement *The Incredible World's Parliament of Religions*, published (1987) by Centaur Press in England, which book also is included in this catalogue. The later booklets commemorate the centennial of the 1893 Parliament, and they advance the author's thinking on the subject several years. *The Crucified Joshua and the Resurrected Jesus* differentiates the Jewish prophet from the mythical being derived from him. *Dharmapala's Key to Religion* is a revision of an essay by the same name that had been in a 1990 issue of *The Indian Journal of Buddhist Studies*. It calls attention to the most advanced and rational concept of religion offered at the Parliament, and gives the background of the speaker who presented it.

The most comprehensive of Warwick Publications' books is the aforementioned *The Breadth and Depth of East and West*, sub-

titled *A Survey and an Assessment of Civilization Based on Universal Considerations*, which is described under the first entry following this introduction.

Covering virtually as much time and territory, though on a limited subject, is the book *From Ur to Uncle Remus—5000 Years of Animal Fable Illustrations*. It was published by the University of Kentucky Libraries as a limited edition in 1997.

The most widely known of Clay Lancaster's studies is *The Japanese Influence in America*, originally published by Walton H. Rawls in 1963, and brought out again by Abbeville with a new preface updating it in 1983. The Warwick Publications' book is a reprint of the second edition to which a subtitle, *The First Century Following Ratification of Perry's Treaty*, has been added.

In one sense the subject of *The American Bungalow* is an elaboration of an aspect of the Japanese Influence, but its principal progenitor came from another Asian source, India, and it had undergone an interim development in England. The movement made periodic response to its Asian background while forging ahead creatively in the United States. *The American Bungalow* was published by Abbeville Press in 1985, and is offered here in the Dover paperback edition of 1995.

Preceding Asian subjects and the cultural response between East and West, Clay Lancaster's early consuming interest was architecture. No other book is as comprehensive as that on his native state. *The Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky* is also one of the most thorough of regional American studies. It contains many old views as well as twentieth-century photographs, numerous floor plans, and restored sketches. It was published by the University Press of Kentucky in 1991.

A related tome is *Vestiges of the Venerable City—A Chronicle of Lexington, Kentucky*, the author's birthplace. It gives an intimate glimpse of the community from a fort to spreading megapolis, with notes on surviving pre-Civil-War monuments. Brought out by the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission in 1978, the book is out of print except for the modest supply at Warwick.

The third book having to do with this region is *Pleasant Hill—Shaker Canaan In Kentucky*. It not only gives an account of the village as having the most notable Shaker architecture in America, but deals with the social aspect, and the peculiar religious views of the communitarians. It is a Warwick Publications original edition.

Eutaw—The Builders and Architecture of an Ante-Bellum Southern Town is a thorough study of the complex laid out in 1848 for county seat of Greene County, Alabama. Its plan was ample, and its buildings unified in style but varied in form. The book was subsidized by the Greene County Historical Society in 1979.

The earliest of the author's community investigations was *Old Brooklyn Heights—New York's First Suburb*, in which was set a precedent for describing the buildings chronologically by style, and compiling notes on them individually by address to serve as a guided tour. Charles E. Tuttle produced the first of five printings in 1961, and Dover the present paperback, with additions, in 1980.

Also in Brooklyn is America's finest natural landscape park, of which Mr. Lancaster was the first curator in 1967 when Greenward Foundation issued his *Prospect Park Handbook*. The paperback in this catalogue is a fourth edition sponsored by the same organization in 1988.

Three books are about the island of Nantucket. The Dover picture book *Nantucket in the Nineteenth Century* includes an introductory history beginning with the first settlement, and views of every notable occurrence during the 1800s. It came out in 1979.

Described as a one-volume vacation, *Holiday Island—The Pageant of Nantucket's Hostelries and Summer Life from Its Inception to the Mid Twentieth Century*, opens with pleasure seekers in the eighteenth century, and describes what succeeding generations of visitors did over the next 200 years. The Nantucket Historical Association published the book in 1993.

A forerunner to *Holiday Island* is the monograph on the former transportation system that connected Nantucket Town with shore points from 1881 to 1918. *The Far-Out Island Railroad—Nantucket's Old Summer Narrow-Gauge* was a limited edition, illustrated by

the author's drawings, that came out in 1972. It now is strictly a collector's item.

Two Dover picture books with introductions and plate descriptions by Lancaster accompanying photographs by others are *Victorian Houses—A Treasury of Lesser Known Examples* (1973), and *Joseph Byron's Photographs of New York Interiors at the Turn of the Century* (1976).

The remaining four books offered in this catalogue constitute albums of original architectural designs, conceived from the late 1930s to late 1990s, the volumes appearing from 1996 to 2000. Their titles are *Architectural Edification—An Album of 24 Original Designs in Traditional American Styles*, *Architectural Domestication—An Album of 24 Original Residence Designs in the Federal and Greek Revival Styles*, *Architectural Exotica—An Album of 24 Original Designs in Mannerist, Romantic and Fantasy Styles*, and *Architectural Residuum—An Album of 24 Original Designs in 17th to 20th Century Styles*.

Another phase of Clay Lancaster's art is represented by a selection of his holiday greeting card pen-and-ink drawings of elves and animals in fanciful settings. They are blank inside and may be used for writing messages. Envelopes are provided.



The Breadth and Depth of East and West

A Survey and an Assessment of Civilization
Based on Universal Considerations

THE GREATEST FORWARD STRIDE ever taken by civilization occurred in India during the sixth century B.C. *Satya* (Sanskrit “truth”) was the watchword, and it originated logic, ethics, philosophical religion correlated with Nature, and the scientific method. Undoubtedly the ancient sages investigated reincarnation in the same way that Western science has verified it 2500 years later. Referred to as the Great Awakening, through its diffusion and fusion with the indigenous wisdom of China, the whole of eastern Asia enjoyed an extended era of tranquillity and the fruits of high cultural attainments and enlightenment.

By contrast, during the breakdown of the Roman empire, Europe was led astray by self-centeredness and some of the most farfetched mythological fantasies that ever captivated human credence. They propagated the Dark Ages, suppressing learning and the investigation of reality, while fostering bigotry, greed, and malice, and they brought on misguided religious wars both at home and abroad, and the horrors of the Inquisition. Unrest stirred up the sanguinary conquest of the New World, the immoral exploitation of the Old World outside of Europe, and sowed the seeds of ecological devastation that was to envelop the Earth.

Today humanity is beginning to see the error of this attitude, but only a full awareness of the potential damage and an exchange of inadequate principles for viable ideals can avoid total disaster. The essence of a regenerating viewpoint can be found in the spirituality of the Indian Great Awakening, which requires the general acceptance of universal ethics and a farsighted philosophy. Spirituality proved its worth in Farther Asia for a millennium and a half before crass materialism was imposed upon it by the West—by Muslim conquest beginning in the tenth century, and by Christian imperialism seven hundred years later.

Their hold on Farther Asia politically has subsided, but the social corruption they propagated persists.

The Breadth and Depth of East and West provides a compendium of history, considering the merits of each stage, throwing light upon the plateau that mankind has reached in the late twentieth century.

(vi + 576 pp., 112 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-09-4) \$42.50

FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE:

The Breadth and Depth of East and West summarizes and consummates all of the lectures and writings having to do with civilizations that have occupied me for more than fifty years. The studies underlying them stemmed from what I have felt to be the inadequacy of my education, up to the time of earning two university degrees. The material contained herein I have not found available in any one place since. It embodies what I wish I had known when I graduated—or even after receiving my master's—but did not.

This book has been compiled for those who have reached that stage but stand in need of a broader view.



The Inception of Universal Ethics in Ancient Asia and Modern America

“Animal Liberation and the Great Awakening” and
“To the First Manifestation of an Absolute Humaneness
in America”

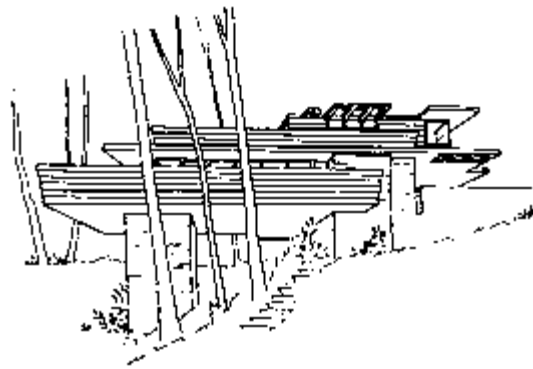
Introduction by Jon Wynne-Tyson

WESTERN CIVILIZATION adheres to the slogan of the Greeks, that Man is the Measure of All Things. India perceived him in his true place in Nature. By the sixth century B.C., when India led the rest of the world in science, philosophy, religion, and compassion, the creatures were considered worthy of sharing the Earth, unmolested by man. In the third century B.C., civil rights for animals were established by law under the Buddhist emperor Aśoka, and universal ethics were propagated along with other aspects of Indian culture throughout Farther Asia.

Although there have been isolated instances of consideration for animals in the West, generally Europe and America have remained indolent on the subject. America manifested its first concession to animal rights in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It was linked with transcendentalism, whose philosophy had derived from India. Humaneness then was implanted on opposite regions of the globe, and it was to persevere with varying degrees of adherence.

The material in this booklet largely was extracted from that in *The Breadth and Depth of East and West* prior to its publication, with more information added on the New England leaders.

(43 pp., 2 illustrations –
ISBN 1-892106-03-5)
Paper \$4.50



The Japanese Influence in America

The First Century Following Ratification of Perry's Treaty

with an introduction by Alan Priest

and an updated preface to the second edition of 1983

EXCEPT FOR ONE Dutch trading vessel allowed in Nagasaki harbor each year, Japan was closed to the outside world since early in the seventeenth century. The United States had tried to initiate intercourse in 1837 and again in 1846 without success. It was only in 1853, when Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry appeared in Edo bay commanding a sizable fleet of steam-powered warships, and demanded direct communication with the Emperor or his representative, that the matter was taken under consideration. A treaty was signed between the Japanese and Americans a year later. It was ratified in the United States in 1860. Japan was open, and the influence of its venerable culture was felt throughout the Western World. On continental Europe it was mostly in Impressionist painting and drawing, and in Art Nouveau designs and posters. In England it was largely in interior design and furnishings. These fields were affected in the United States, but the Japanese influence in America mainly was in architecture, and secondly in gardens.

The influence was established regionally, occurring in the vicinity of the American world's fairs at which Japanese exhibition buildings were erected and their wares sold. Thus it first appeared on the upper East Coast after the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, in the Great Lakes section after the Columbian Exposition of 1893, in California after the Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco in 1894, and in the Mississippi River Valley subsequent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903-04. Later chapters in the book are devoted to modern architecture, gardens and landscaping, applied and decorative arts, American fine arts, and literature.

(Reprint of the Abbeville 1983 edition. xxvi + 292 pp., 216 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-15-9) \$45.00

From Ur to Uncle Remus

5000 Years of Animal Fable Illustrations

THERE IS an endemic fascination about fables. In them, animal performers enact the ill-disguised roles of erring humans; and

through their doings or out of their mouths comes a homely lesson or elementary truism. Fables are casual and spontaneous. They are short, witty, lively, and to the point, and they combine instruction with entertainment instinctively.

It is significant that animal fables came into being coeval with the invention of writing. The mind of man developed a sense of introspection simultaneously with the means of relaying his thoughts down through the ages. This change, which took place before 3000 B.C., marked the beginning of the historical era. Fables found a place in the evolution of civilization, and the manner of their adoption became the key to understanding the inherent values of various cultures throughout the world.

Fable illustrations are an important counterpart to fable stories. They are the graphic intermediary to the illiterate, and the visual-art complement to the literature. They show great diversity: they range from drawings, engravings and paintings to reliefs and sculptures; they may have a close affinity to ethnic trends, or display the characteristics of sophisticated art styles. Fable illustrations can point out subtle nuances in the stories themselves that otherwise would go unheeded.

(Published by the University of Kentucky Libraries, Lexington.

xiv + 130 pp., 33 illustrations/5 in color – ISBN 0-917519-06-x) \$35.00



The Arts and Crafts of the Animals

CREATIVE ENDEAVORS and self-expression play a role in the life of the other animals much as they do in that of humans. Building shelters is a universal procedure, and the so-called lower animals utilize processed materials (like concrete and paper) as readily as raw materials (such as sticks, stones, wood, and straw). Spiders spin silk strands that may be thick or thin, rigid or elastic, and dry or adhesive. They line their burrows with soft silk cloth. Tailorbirds sew and weaverbirds plait their nests. Ant and bee colonies surpass human social systems in the excellent way they divide labor and rotate jobs. Bird songs have territorial and life-cycle significance. Whooping cranes and storks dance in pairs, trumpet birds in community groups, and bower birds perform to entertain guests in specially constructed play houses quite independent of their nests. Beavers build dams to create ponds, and construct lodges of clay and wood on artificial islands that are self-sufficient in having living quarters and storage spaces. Bower birds paint and decorate their play houses in the wild, and chimpanzees in captivity have taken up modern abstract easel painting.

(xi + 62 pp., 20 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-07-8)
Paper \$6.00



The Incredible World's Parliament of Religions at the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893

A Comparative and Critical Study

IT IS INCREDIBLE that an open conference with speakers representing all religions would have convened during the staid Victorian era, and certainly it could have occurred—in the Western Hemisphere—only in the United States. The World's Parliament of Religions was held at the Art Institute of Chicago at the beginning of fall in 1893. There were 250 major talks given before an audience of thousands distributed between two large halls. The governing committee, headed by a local Presbyterian minister, sought to prove the superiority of Christianity over other religions, which—to their satisfaction—they did. Had they been able to grasp the significance of unlooked-for concepts that surpassed their own limited beliefs, the convocation would have served a more exalted purpose. But for such an assembly to rise above the ingrained convictions of its leaders, and the members themselves, and to reach a higher plane of comprehension would have been, indeed, incredible.

The most significant idea presented at the World's Parliament of Religions was defining Buddhism as a philosophical religion. Other contemporary religions of Farther Asia belong to the same classification. The rest may be designated mythological religions. They are the older, having originated and been handed down from remote antiquity. They feature the worship of personified deities, whereas philosophical religions recognize the reality of Nature and deal with immediate causal and ethical problems.

This book contrasts the two types of religion in the preface through ten categories, and the text discussions recognize the distinctions. A grasp of their meaning is the first step to understanding the essentials of the various religions themselves. History shows that mythological and philosophical religions have different ideals and premises, and that they are not headed in the same

direction. The concept outmodes the duplicity of religious pluralism that refuses to recognize basic differences.

The Incredible World's Parliament of Religions is a milestone in Clay Lancaster's thinking about religion, carried further in his book *On Civilization That Came Out Eight Years Later*. Meanwhile, the Parliament book was updated by the two succeeding booklets. (Published by Centaur Press in England. 264 pp., 20 illustrations – ISBN 0-900001-25-9) \$25.00

The following two booklets were published in 1993 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the World's Parliament of Religions.

Dharmapala's Key to Religion

DHARMAPALA WAS THE SPEAKER at the World's Parliament of Religions who designated Buddhism a philosophical religion. Having been brought up a Buddhist and then attended the only schools permitted by the English overlords of Sri Lanka in the nineteenth century, Dharmapala had been in a position to perceive the disparities between the illusions they believed in Christianity and the facts they taught in science. He acted as interpreter to Henry S. Olcott and H. P. Blavatsky, founders of the Theosophical Society, during their visit to Ceylon in 1880, and he accompanied the former to Japan in 1889. Dharmapala founded the Maha Bodhi Society at Calcutta early in 1892 and edited its journal. A copy reached Chicago and prompted an invitation to participate in the meeting proposed for the following year. Dharmapala appeared five times; his principal address was entitled "The World's Debt to Buddha." In it he pointed out that the founder of his religion reached an ideal synthesis of spirituality and factuality 2500 years ago. Dharmapala quoted modern Western philosophers and scientists to bolster his thesis, which holds good today as well as it did at the end of the nineteenth century.

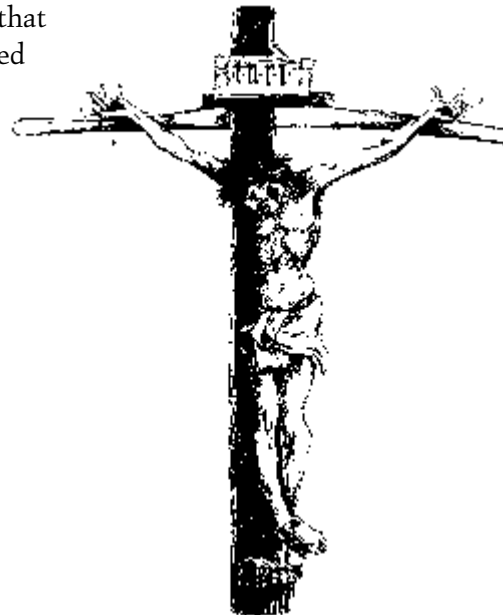
(vi + 23 pp. – ISBN 1-892106-06-x) Paper \$3.00

The Crucified Joshua and the Resurrected Jesus

THERE IS NO DOCUMENT about the person referred to in the New Testament as Jesus that was written by anyone who ever saw him. There is no contemporary or near-contemporary account written in the language that he spoke. The earliest writings about him are in Greek, and they do not even refer to him by his original name. Paul's Epistles and what we can learn about the early Apostolic Fathers show that these men knew nothing about the miracles and little about his life other than that he was executed by the Romans. The narratives first appear in the Gospels, which were compiled two or more generations later, and they are either hearsay or invention. The sound of the name "Jesus" relates to the Hebrew name "Joshua" (pronounced "Yoshua"), which means "Yahweh saves." Yahweh was the god of war and vengeance conceived by Moses, later a tribal father god, and reference to neither one was conducive to gentile conversion, which undoubtedly prompted the use of the meaningless "Jesus."

This booklet attempts to extract from the Gospels those parts that might apply to the man Joshua, and those that pertain to the mythicized version created after his death and given the name Jesus.

(viii + 15 pp. –
ISBN 1-892106-05-1)
Paper \$3.00



The American Bungalow 1880–1930

CLAY LANCASTER sparked a revival of interest in the American bungalow when he wrote an 8000-word illustrated essay on the subject that was published in the September 1958 issue of the prestigious *Art Bulletin* of The College Art Association of America. The term “bungalow” had fallen out of use in the United States, and the style was looked down upon as a nonentity best forgotten. Both had regained acceptance by 1985 when the first edition of this book appeared. Its thesis is that the American bungalow is not only a type of house but a design movement applicable to landscaping, interiors, and furnishings, the last also referred to as craftsman or mission. The word bungalow was a period designation inclusive of small dwellings of diverse stylistic influences during the early part of the twentieth century. Deterioration in design and shoddy work led to the demise of the bungalow by the 1930s.

The origin of the bungalow as British resthouses in India, the transmission of the type to England as seaside or seasonal and suburban cottages, and its eventual importation across the Atlantic to New England for equivalent uses make a fascinating story. The bungalow spread across the American continent. It attained full fruition in California in such handsome residences as those of the Greene brothers. Many West Coast architects adopted the style, and their designs backwashed eastward through publicity and advertisement in the periodicals of the day. They became known as “California Bungalows.” The bungalow had traveled full circle in America.

The appendix of this book is a detailed analysis of the bungalow in which the author was brought up, built by his father in 1914. It is discussed in relation to the neighborhood, and to the educational and shopping facilities of the city, all reached by walking. The bungalow period provided a more humanized existence than that of today.

(Published originally by Abbeville Press, paperback by Dover Publications, New York. 256 pp., 105 illustrations – ISBN 0-486-28678-9) Paper \$17.95

Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky

DURING THE EIGHT DECADES preceding the Civil War, Kentucky was the scene of tremendous building activity. Located in the western part of the original English colonies, midway between North and South, Kentucky saw the rise of an architecture that included the traditions of Old World culture, the refinements of nationally known designers, and the innovation and bold originality of a thriving frontier. Thus it combined a tangible link with the evolution of world architecture while breaking new ground uniquely its own. The result was a distinctive regional architecture.

Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky is among the most comprehensive books dealing with historic buildings of a specific section of the United States. Organized by early developments in the use of materials and the adaptation of current stylistic trends, the text is amply illustrated by old and new photographs, numerous floor plans, elevations, and perspective drawings. Most of them show the buildings restored to their original forms. Mr. Lancaster's investigations and camera recordings date back to the late 1930s, and include many examples no longer in existence. He relates findings in primary documents—such as old newspapers and deeds—to specific buildings, and he gives biographic accounts of the important architects and builders.

The book provides design analyses of outstanding buildings, especially of the Geometric Style within the Federal period, a type found in Kentucky more pronounced than in any other state of North America.

(Published by the University Press
of Kentucky, Lexington. xi +
338 pp., 492 illustrations –
ISBN 0-8131-1759-3)
\$50.00



Vestiges of the Venerable City

A Chronicle of Lexington, Kentucky

NAMESAKE of the Massachusetts town where the first battle of the American Revolution was fought, Lexington was founded at the time the news was received in 1779. Land divisions had been made in the area over the past five years. They were grants to veterans of the so-called French and Indian Wars, and they were followed by others to participants in the fight for independence. The town prospered by the rapid population influx. Lots on a street grid were laid out in 1780, and a two-story stone courthouse was erected on the Public Square eight years later. It became the center of the mile-radius circular city limits in 1791. Market and business houses, shops, factories, rope walks, hostelries, residences, churches, and schools proliferated, and Transylvania Seminary became the first university west of the Allegheny Mountains before the close of the century. In 1805 a visitor compared Main Street, Lexington, favorably with Market Street, Philadelphia, on a busy day; and a few years later another proclaimed Lexington's inhabitants as polished as those of Boston, New York, and Baltimore. By this time it was generally hailed as "The Athens of the West."

Part One of Vestiges of the Venerable City discusses the architectural development of Lexington, its adaptation of stylistic trends in specific buildings, and community growth that was to burst the city's orderly boundaries and become sprawling outer suburbs. Part Two constitutes an inventory and thumbnail sketches of existing antebellum buildings arranged alphabetically street by street. A glossary of architectural terms, bibliographies of buildings and builders, and an index to subjects in the text are also included.

(Published by the Lexington-Fayette County Historical Commission.
xiv + 282 pp., 98 illustrations + a map of Lexington locating its historic buildings – ISBN 0-912839-01-5) \$25.00

Pleasant Hill—Shaker Canaan in Kentucky

An Architectural and Social Study

with an Introduction on Shakerism as a Religion and an Institution and Notes on the Restoration of Buildings at Pleasant Hill

THE SHAKER VILLAGE of Pleasant Hill is a unique place. Its simple beauty and peaceful atmosphere delight and satisfy those who visit it. Other surviving Shaker communities in America possess simplicity, but usually this amounts to the homeliness of an early factory town. Pleasant Hill's attractiveness depends upon two factors: the first is the magnificence of the setting, an unspoiled landscape adjoining one of the world's oldest rivers in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky; and the second is the excellence of the community layout and the fine quality of the buildings. Like other examples in the vicinity, major structures are built of hard-burnt brick and a good quality of white limestone from nearby quarries. Other buildings are of frame construction, covered with clapboards. The high standard of Pleasant Hill architecture is due largely to the innate genius of the master builder who created the buildings. Micajah Burnett came to the village as a young man of eighteen in 1809, and lived and worked in it over the next sixty years.

Pleasant Hill—Shaker Canaan in Kentucky includes an introduction providing (1) a review of Western religion with emphasis upon its communities and their architecture, leading up to (2) the founding of the United Society of Believers, or Shakers, and (3) the progress and spread of Shakerism in America. The six chapters of the text proper encompass the beginning, flourishing, and decline of the colony at Pleasant Hill. They identify the people who founded and joined the community, and analyze architecturally the buildings erected over a period of a century. The principal examples survived the inhabitants, and an epilogue records their restoration. An appendix provides an inventory of the nearly two hundred buildings that stand or have stood at Pleasant Hill, with notes regarding their materials, location, period, and fate.

(134 pp., 75 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-14-0) \$35.00

Eutaw

The Builders and Architecture of an Ante-bellum Southern Town

EUTAW is an Alabama community that has lost little of its mid-nineteenth-century charm to so-called progress. It still finds adequate the small 1839 courthouse consisting of a single courtroom over four offices, supplemented by little detached county-clerk's and sheriff's offices. Courthouse Square abounds with trees, and facing it are mostly contemporary commercial and public-service buildings, with a few later structures that are neither out of scale nor character with their predecessors. The residential section lies just beyond, and the verdance of the civic center is barely separated from that of house lots intermingled with those of churches and an academy. Streets radiating from this nucleus of twenty acres lead to productive plantations, and surrounding towns that lend their names to the streets.

Eutaw is the county seat of Greene County, which honors General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary War fame, and the designation of the town itself comes from that of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, the place of General Greene's victory over the British. The book *Eutaw* discusses the preexisting town of Mesopotamia, the influence of its buildings upon the architecture of the later county seat, the builders and their own homes, the various types of structures in the community, and specific buildings. It is illustrated by maps, historic and twentieth-century photographs, and floor plans, elevations, and sections of the architecture. Appendices furnish notes on individual builders and buildings, and a chronology of lot sales.

(Published by The Greene County Historical Society, Eutaw.
208 pp., 140 illustrations) \$25.00

Old Brooklyn Heights

New York's First Suburb

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, at the western end of Long Island, was developed as a residential district soon after Robert Fulton mechanized the East River ferry in 1814, which was a quarter of a century before railroads made midtown New York accessible on Manhattan Island. Brooklyn Heights was designated New York City's first historic district in 1965. The first edition of the book *Old Brooklyn Heights* had been published four years earlier, and it contributed to the enactment of the landmark designation.

Brooklyn Heights encompasses some fifty city blocks west of Fulton Street and north of Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn. Both streets ended at ferries to Manhattan, and the latter included the terminus of the Long Island Railroad that existed during most of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. *Old Brooklyn Heights* gives a complete account of the historic buildings in the area, including nine churches, two educational or collegiate buildings, the Long Island Historical Society's headquarters, and more than six hundred nineteenth-century residences. Notes on individual buildings include architectural descriptions, dates of erection, and names of builders and early occupants.

The book also serves as a guide for walking tours, and it is provided with a map giving names of the streets and address numbers correlated with the text.

This is the Dover 1979 edition, to which had been added a special 26-page foreword on "How Brooklyn Heights Came To Be New York City's First Historic District," and a supplement of photographs of the neighborhood recently taken by Edmund V. Gillon, Jr. Unfortunately, six of the author's original text photographs were replaced by Mr. Gillon's casual shots abounding with window air-conditioners, garbage cans, and parked cars.

(Published originally by the Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo, Japan, paperback by Dover Publications, New York.

xxxii + 223 pp., 87 illustrations – ISBN 0-486-23872-5) Paper \$8.95

Prospect Park Handbook

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK was the third most populous city in the United States when the state legislature appointed fifteen commissioners to choose suitable park sites in 1859. Their report, submitted in the following February, included as the largest a tract of 320 acres on and around Prospect Hill, which contained the reservoir. A plan for the proposed park was undertaken, but the project was laid aside because of the outbreak of the Civil War. When resumed in 1865, planning and construction were in the hands of Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted, the team responsible for Central Park in New York City. They eliminated Prospect Hill itself from the site, and added more appropriate land adjoining elsewhere, amounting to 526¹/₄ acres. Here was created an ideal natural-landscape garden free of encumbrances that limited Central Park, notably transverse drives for city traffic, and two reservoirs. Prospect Park's Long Meadow is five times the size of the meadow in Central Park, and Prospect Lake two-and-a-half times larger than that in the Manhattan reserve. An instant pastoral impression was achieved by heaping a thickly-planted ridge around the perimeter. Other rural features are hills, woods, and a ravine; and Prospect Park contains pools, fountains, a Revolutionary War battlefield, architectural and sculptural monuments, and two historic residences—the eighteenth-century Lefferts House, and nineteenth-century Litchville Villa—all connected by drives, walks, and bridle paths. Later additions included five entrances designed by McKim, Mead and White, which, with the nearby Brooklyn Museum and Administration Building of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, constitute the foremost collection of the distinguished firm's work anywhere in the world.

(Greensward Foundation, 1988 paperback reprint with foreword by Marianne Moore, to which has been added a tribute to Miss Moore by M. M. Graff. 129 pp., 50 illustrations, including maps – ISBN 0-931311-04-7) \$8.00

Holiday Island

The Pageant of Nantucket's Hostelries and Summer Life from Its Beginnings to the Mid-twentieth Century

AS A VACATION SPA, Nantucket fell short of the sophistication of Newport, and it rose above the tawdriness of Coney Island. The picturesqueness of the seventeenth-to-nineteenth-century whaling port on an island twenty miles off Cape Cod provided the ideal setting for middle-class summer outings. Visitors occupied themselves with sightseeing, bicycling, rollerskating, riding in carriages, omnibuses, or the narrow-gauge railroad, and sailing, swimming, or beach-bumming. They dined and danced at the various inns; patronized tea rooms, ice-cream parlors, and gift shops; attended theatricals at the Straight Wharf Theatre, Yacht Club, and 'Sconset Casino; went to the county fair and Main Street Fete; and visited whaling, art, historical, and house museums. They lodged at hostels, guest houses, boardinghouses, the large seaside hotels, or rented summer cottages near the beach. Daytrippers and seasonal visitors alike were enchanted by this crescent-shaped never-never land far out to sea.

From the middle of the nineteenth century on, Nantucket was the most photographed place on Earth, and its newspapers abounded in information about its seasonal activities. From these sources derived the material for this book.

Holiday Island reflects the evolutionary vicissitudes of American vacationing over a period of two and a half centuries.

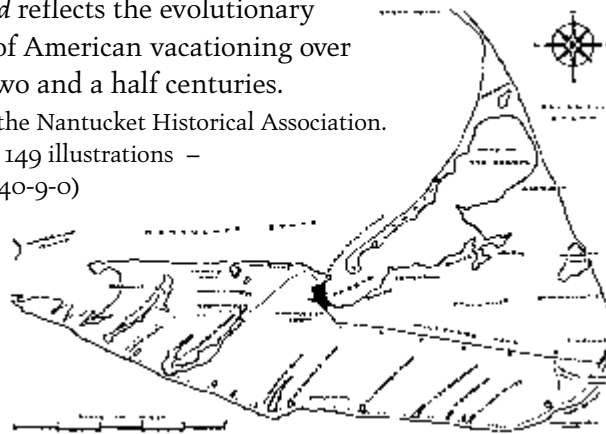
(Published by the Nantucket Historical Association.

xxii + 241 pp., 149 illustrations -

ISBN 0-9607340-9-0)

\$40.00,

Paper \$25.00



Nantucket in the Nineteenth Century

A PICTURE BOOK of old photographs, drawings, prints, and paintings of America's most atmospheric and picturesque island, presented in large plates with descriptive captions, and an ample introductory text, *Nantucket in the Nineteenth Century* covers the colonizing, building up, and activities on the "Land Far Out to Sea" from 1659 to 1900. The port on the Great Harbor first was called Sherburne, then reverted to the original natives' name for the island itself, Nantucket, in 1795. Its weathered wood dwellings soon earned for the town the title "Little Gray Lady by the Sea." The island's secondary community, Siasconset ("Near the Great Whale Bone"), at the west end, became known as the "Patchwork Village." Nantucket's first white settlers were escapees from Puritan bigotry and religious persecution. The isle soon became a haven for Quakers, proponents of tolerance and simplicity, which contributed markedly to Nantucket's charm.

The island's three sustaining industries have been raising sheep for wool, whaling for oil lamps and candles, and accommodating summer vacationers. Nantucket provides the natural amenities of ideal weather and a perimeter of sandy beaches, besides which, the constructions built for the second industry became ready hostelries and tourist attractions for the third. The latter consists of wharves, lighthouses, lifesaving stations, candle factories, emporiums, windmills, shipowners' and captains' mansions, seaman's cottages, churches and meetinghouses, and early inns and taverns. Nantucket was one of the most photographed places on Earth in the nineteenth century, and all of its features are pictured in the present volume. The plates range from views of the town from its church towers to close-ups of stranded whales and shipwrecks, from a rare early 1840s daguerreotype of the lower square to elegant late-nineteenth-century Victorian hotels, and they include images of its steamboats, catboats, railroad, "horsemobile," summer cottages, and moors.

(Published by Dover Publications, New York.

xxx + 125 pp., 180 illustrations - ISBN 0-486-23747-8) Paper \$12.95

The Far-Out Island Railroad (1879–1918)

Nantucket's Old Narrow-Gauge

ALL ABOARD: Clan Coffin rode it to the Great Reunion of 1881; kids rode it to fish in Miacomet Pond; berry pickers rode it to the huckleberry grounds; young folks rode it to roller skate or dance, and older folks to clam bakes at Surfside; vacationers rode it to Surfside and Siasconset hotels and guest houses; everybody rode it to the beach, to concerts and to fireworks at Sunset Heights, to plays and entertainments at the 'Sconset Casino after it opened in 1900; one man rode it to retrieve his hat that had blown off on a previous trip (the train waited for him); even President Chester Arthur rode it.

This story about the Nantucket Railroad gives its trials of inception, vicissitudes of selecting a route, the varied assortment of (mostly second-hand) rolling stock, its hassle with the horse-drawn trolley line—which only lasted four years—and the electric interurban threat, its role in banning automobiles, and its own gasoline rail cars (the little “Benzine Buggy” or “The Bug” that pulled “the Cage,” and the sleek “Nantucket”), the beloved “Dionis,” the bogie-engine “'Sconset,” engines NO. 1 and NO. 2, the first enclosed coach of 1885 (later “The Diner,” now the Club Car Bar); the train wrecks, the track washouts, the rebuilding and relocating the route, financial failures, and the miraculous recoveries. Prominent is the human side of the little narrow-gauge, whose schedule was a reference sheet often disregarded for extra excursion parties or for picking up and discharging passengers wherever they wished. Never before nor since has there been a train quite like *The Far-Out Island Railroad*.

(Published by Pleasant Publications, Nantucket. xiii + 135 pp.,
30 illustrations – out of print since 1982, a collector's item) \$200.00



Joseph Byron Photographs of New York Interiors at the Turn of the Century

“LORD BYRON” he was dubbed by the “Divine Sarah” Bernhardt when he photographed her in her suite at the Hoffman House in 1896. Joseph Byron had come from England and had been in New York eight years. The city became his permanent home in America, and he photographed every facet of its varied life and substance. They ranged from Broadway theatres and performers to hurdy-gurdy itinerants in the Bowery, from fashionable Turkish baths to Coney Island beaches, from Delmonico’s to Childs’ restaurant, from the Easter Parade on Fifth Avenue to immigrants arriving at Ellis Island, from Central Park to Greenwood Cemetery, from the swank Hyde Hall to urchins dancing in the street on the Lower East Side, from the Knickerbocker Hotel bar to the free-lunch counter at Wessel’s Saloon, from displays of expensive automobiles in the Hotel Astor ballroom to bicycle shows at Madison Square Garden, from the Whitney drawing room to an obscure tailor’s bachelor’s flat, and from millionaires’ mansions in Midtown to “Little Italy” adjoining Chinatown.

The selection of Byron photographs in this book reveals the inner life of the metropolis. It displays its setting, appurtenances, resources, and the span of its tastes. Many pictures include the New Yorkers themselves. Copious notes analyze the items represented. Covering the twenty-year period from 1893 to 1913, this constitutes a world as different from ours as that of Pompeii or Herculaneum. As the eruption of Mount Vesuvius preserved the image of their civilization, so the explosion of Byron’s magnesium has given us a record of a former American generation.

(Published by Dover Publications, New York.

xviii + 154 pp., 132 illustrations – ISBN 0-486-23359-6) Paper \$14.95

Victorian Houses

A Treasury of Lesser-known Examples

with Photographs of Edmund V. Gillon, Jr.

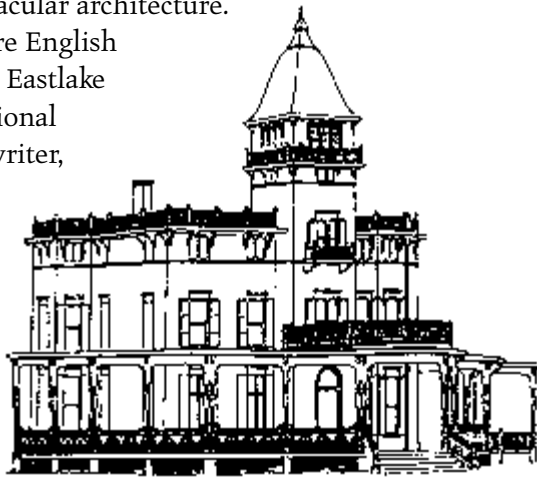
THIS PICTURE ALBUM of more than a hundred residences of the second half of the nineteenth century covers the states of New England and New York, includes Cape May, New Jersey, with a few examples of Canada, Pennsylvania, and farther south in the United States. Most of the photographs were taken in the early 1970s, and the minority were copied from older publications going back to the 1880s. The introduction defends the Victorian ideal of elaborate eclecticism, which ranged from the high-style sophistication of Eastlake and "Queen Anne" to the considerably simpler provincial specimens of vernacular architecture.

Victoria and Anne were English queens, and Charles L. Eastlake was Keeper of the National Gallery in London, a writer, and an arbiter of taste, and their names associated with the American movement are significant in indicating its source.

Comprehensive captions analyze the features of the buildings from their overall forms to smallest details, relating these features to the work of other designers, and other architectural and non-architectonic phenomena. Some of the houses evoke the edifices of foreign lands, some the draper's art, and some elements are mere makeshift elaborations. The plates are of ample size (9½ x 7¼ inches), and they reveal the most minute bits of decoration.

(Published by Dover Publications, New York.

viii + 115 pp., 117 illustrations - ISBN 0-486-22966-1) Paper \$11.95



Architectural Edification

An Album of 24 Original Designs in Traditional American Styles

SELECTED FROM more than 100 house plans conceived over sixty years, the designs in this album represent key examples of American architectural types from the mid seventeenth to mid twentieth century. They are of idealized buildings, some based upon specific historic prototypes, and they incorporate modern conveniences. Included are a primitive New England "English" dwelling, two sophisticated colonial mansions, two one-story and five two-storied Federal residences, an octagonal and five other Greek Revival houses, three Italianate villas, an unusual triangular domicile, and four twentieth-century examples: a symmetrical, spreading house of conventional features, a rambling bungalow, and two in the geometric or International Style. One of the last pair was designed during the late 1930s while the style was still in vogue. The introduction gives the sequence of the designs and links them together, and individual texts on the examples place them historically and geographically, and analyze their architectural points.

All of the designs are illustrated by pen-and-ink perspective drawings, elevations, and sections, and some have interior views. (101 pp., 204 illustrations - ISBN 1-892106-11-6) \$50.00



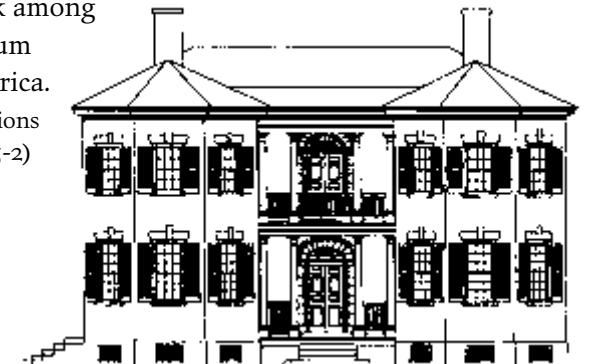
Architectural Domestication

An Album of 24 Original Residence Designs
in Federal and Greek Revival Styles

THIS SECOND VOLUME of designs is unified in content in that all of the examples belong to housetypes of the first three-quarters of a century following the American Revolution. This is no indication of sameness, because immigrants came to the United States from many lands and from all walks of life, and regional differences developed due to variations in climate, topography, and available building materials. *Architectural Domestication* includes three frame residences: a center-chimney, gambrel-roofed New England cottage, a late Federal inland classic house with wings, and a sizable southern plantation Greek Revival with a temple-type superstructure. There are five stone houses of various sizes that might have been built in the Middle States. The balance are to be built of brick. Two Federal raised cottages and a colonnaded Greek mansion belong to the lower Mississippi region. The other Federal examples are a town house, a manor house with an imperial staircase and an upstairs ballroom, three two-storied country residences with classical porticoes, and two smaller houses. One of the porticoed houses has a compact plan of square, octagonal, and elliptical rooms. Related to it is a circular Greek Revival residence containing polygonal, elliptical and round interiors. The five other houses are of the same style and contain from six to sixteen rooms. The last design in the album

stands at the peak among gracious antebellum mansions in America.

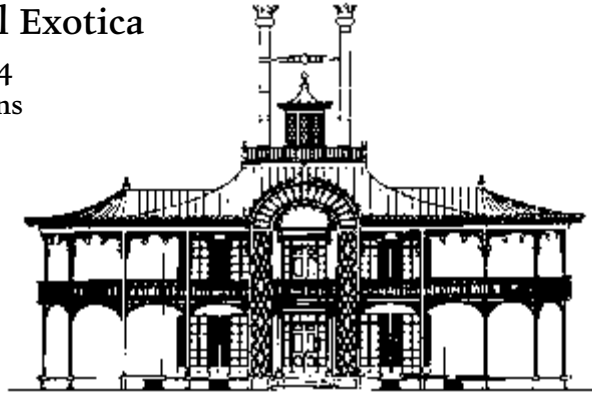
(113 pp., 177 illustrations
– ISBN 1-892106-13-2)
\$50.00



Architectural Exotica

An Album of 24
Original Designs
in Mannerist,
Romantic, and
Fantasy Styles

RANGING FROM
being inspired
by European and
Asian models



to creative new designs, the buildings in this third album surpass in variety those in its predecessors. No single Old World archetype can be distinguished for any of them, and some are distinctly American, looking quite exotic in the New World wilderness. Included are a seventeenth-century brick Virginia manor, and an early-nineteenth-century hostelry retaining archaic features. Four designs are Gothic Revival, one of them showing the influence of Mississippi River packets typified as "Steamboat Gothic." Two octagonal dwellings belong to a minor American movement. European mannerisms are shown in four Italianate villas with Palladian affinities; five that are French, three with Ledoux characteristics, one a Louis XVI miniature palace, and another that is a Napoleon III château. A retreat in the *folie* tradition is composed of a cluster of domed chambers, and might have French or German connections. More exotic are the Asian designs: one is Chinese, two are Japanese, and two others are Middle Eastern. The climax of fantasy is a zoomorphic building called "Pachyderm Plage," containing guest rooms, lounges, dining hall, kitchen, and having a gazebo howdah superstructure, serving as a vacation spa.

(117 pp., 175 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-12-4) \$50.00

Architectural Residuum

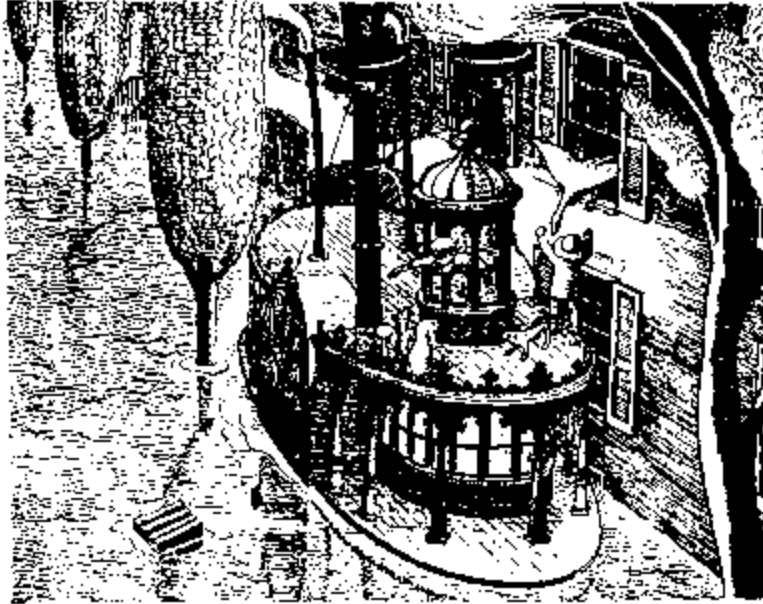
An Album of
24 Original Designs in 17th to 20th Century Styles

THE WORD “RESIDUUM” in the title of this album must not be mistaken to mean leftovers. Rather it refers to the completion of the set. The author’s favorite designs have been evenly distributed among the four volumes, and some of them included in this last book were designed or redesigned especially for it. In this regard they may be considered the culmination of his chosen dream houses. *Architectural Residuum* includes four houses in Georgian style, one of them English and the other three American. Five are Federal, one a town house, and the others rural, including a mannerist shingled island summer retreat. Five designs are Greek Revival, one of which is a block of seven row houses, the other four being country dwellings. Two houses are castellated Gothic Revival villas, and a third is in the Romanesque Revival manner. Late nineteenth-century examples include a “Queen Anne” shingled lodge, a Colonial Revival country house, and a Renaissance Revival courthouse or city hall. Two European estate buildings are a “Little Waltz Palace,” and a circular tower retreat in Renaissance dress. The remaining two buildings are elevated rural residences in the mid-twentieth-century geometric style.

(115 pp., 162 illustrations –
ISBN 1-892106-16-7)
\$50.00



The following six books are for children.



The Flight of the Periwinkle

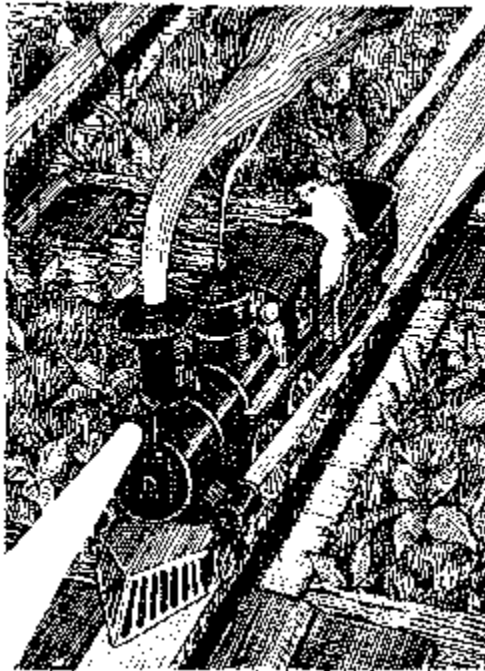
THIS IS A STORY about a flying steamboat that takes Timmy and his friends to where they want to go, and deposits Timmy and Dingle home again on the return flight. The friends include Blanche the goose, Nutsy the squirrel, and Tabby the cat; and their host and pilot is Captain Jonathan Bill. Through his remarkable conveyance they meet Uncle Henry, Aunt Azalea and Nina at the Cottage in the Sycamore; the Potentate of Poonlay Poo and his courtiers Rajah and Punkah at Pachyderm Palace; Mona Moss at Creech Castle; Colonel Fleuroy and Miss Cynthia Louisa at Plentius Plantation; and Captain Bill's housekeeper, Matilda, at Steamboat Bluff.

(57 pp., 32 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-00-0) \$16.00

The Toy Room

THE GARRET of the mansion house on Buttonwood Plantation is filled with old playthings. The toys are not battered castaways, but antiques kept in mint condition by the three self-appointed mice custodians—Isabel, Jezebel, and Lucybel. Through shortage of funds, the human household is faced with dispossession, so the mice launch a campaign to save the plantation. Their endeavor necessitates several journeys, two of which are undertaken in toy vehicles. Communication with the grownups downstairs is through two children, Niki and Vie. Their project at times seems overwhelming, and certain of failure, but an unexpected turn of events relieves the situation.

(85 pp., 26 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-01-9) \$16.00



Figi

FIGI LIVES WITH Mama and Papa on the Lower East Side. Their flat looks out on Beach Street, where people market from wagons and pushcarts parked along the curb. It is a dreary neighborhood, but Figi sees something of beauty and magic in everything. Only a few blocks away his friend Poosa can be found in Chinatown. Poosa is an interesting person: he is invisible to everybody but Figi, and he spends his time caring for those in need. Figi is his helper, and in this story his errand takes him for a ride on the old Third Avenue elevated train. At the end Figi finds the mission that is to be his life's work.

(63 pp., 29 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-02-7) \$16.00



The Runaway Prince

EVERYBODY IN THE CASTLE is busy doing something except Prince Quicksilver and his dog Count Shag. The prince decides to go for a ride on White Comet. They discover an abandoned lane and follow it to the dilapidated walled-in Wilderness of the Wizard Wandalien. Sir Armand Acier guides them through the precinct. They visit one delightful architectural conceit after another: Obelisk Court, the stables, Grimace Portal, Dragon Stairs, Villa Cascade, the grotto, Temple of Venus, Chinese Pavilion, Mughal Kiosk, and the stone barge. Ending up at the principal gateway, they are met by the royal court out looking for them. Prince Quicksilver asks the king for the Wilderness as a play garden for all children, so that they, too, might enjoy its rustic retreats and fanciful features.

(71 pp., 37 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-04-3) \$16.00



The Blue Plaid Riders, or the Candy Shop Kidnapping

BIRDIE IS THE candy-maker's dog, and the shop is the favorite haunt of children of the town. Her closest friend is Ronnie Ranck, whose life changes drastically when his grandfather comes for a visit. Ronnie is kidnapped from the candy shop, and Birdie manages to stow herself away with him. The sheriff forms a posse to search for them. Lacking confidence in its effectiveness, Grandpa Blustremore assembles his own search party. Calling themselves the Blue Plaid Riders, the horsemen comb the countryside until late at night. Meanwhile, Ronnie and Birdie have escaped. Then Ronnie is recaptured at the ransom rendezvous. But Birdie is free, and she leads the Blue Plaid Riders to a successful rescue.

(81 pp., 26 illustrations – ISBN 1-892106-08-6) \$16.00



Michiko, or Mrs. Belmont's Brownstone on Brooklyn Heights

COMING FROM a small village in Japan to a borough of Greater New York City before her own country had become modernized, Michiko was astonished at everything she encountered. The plane flew over Manhattan, whose towers soared skyward, and the taxicab wended its way through endless suburbs and entered the metropolis proper. It crossed the bridge, affording a view of the harbor, and took her to her future home. She and Mrs. Belmont were at first somewhat formal to one another, but Michiko and the maid Marie struck up a close friendship that tied her over until she met her American school chums. She reveled in the New World holidays, especially in participating in a Thanksgiving pageant, and hosting a Christmas party. The peak of her happiness came when she was asked to dress in her kimono and lead the class through an authentic Japanese garden. Michiko served tea in the teahouse built out over a small lake, and—as if by magic—her native country was superimposed upon her adopted homeland.

The setting for the story is Brooklyn, including the old residential section called Brooklyn Heights overlooking the East River and Lower Manhattan, and the Japanese landscape in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden adjoining Prospect Park and Flatbush.

(Published by Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo, Japan. 59 pp., 24 illustrations – out of print since 1989) \$45.00



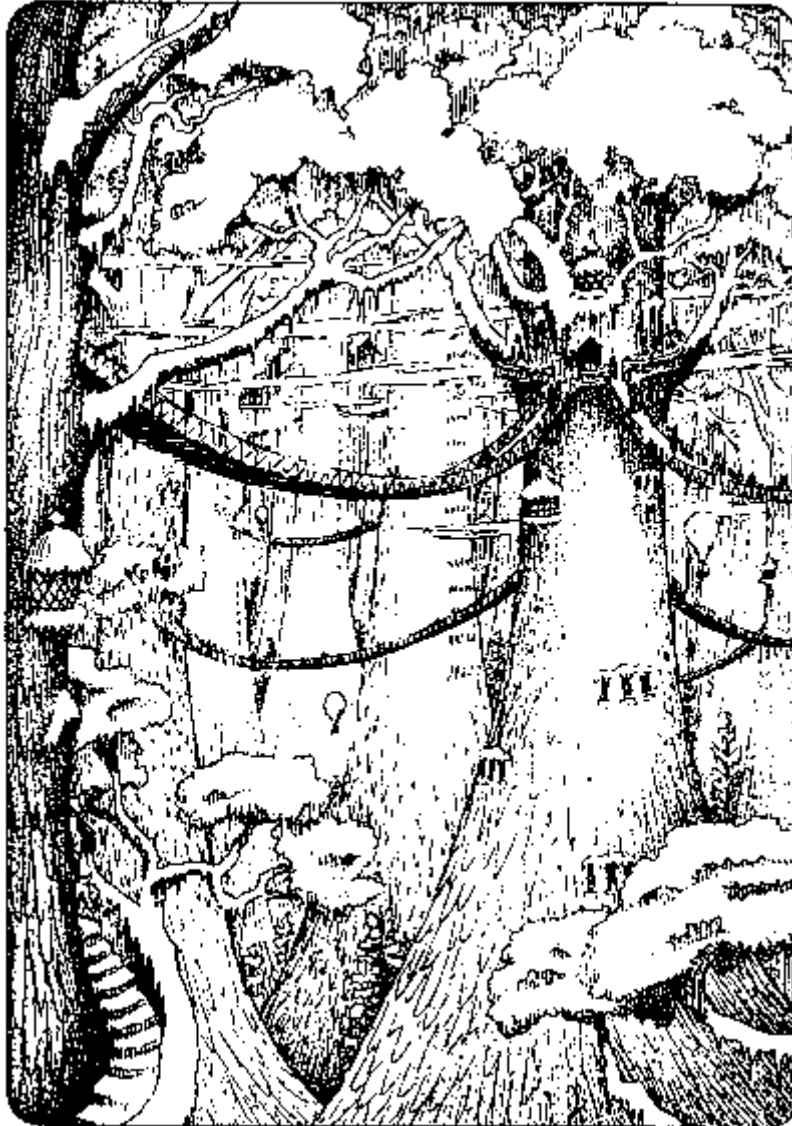
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THESE FOLDED CARDS present Clay Lancaster's imaginative pen-and-ink drawings on the front, their titles in small letters on the back, and the inside is blank for inscribing personal messages. They measure 5 x 7 inches and come with mailing envelopes. Offered in sets of eight, each set may be all be of the same design, or any combination of the eight designs may be specified. They may be ordered by letter(s).

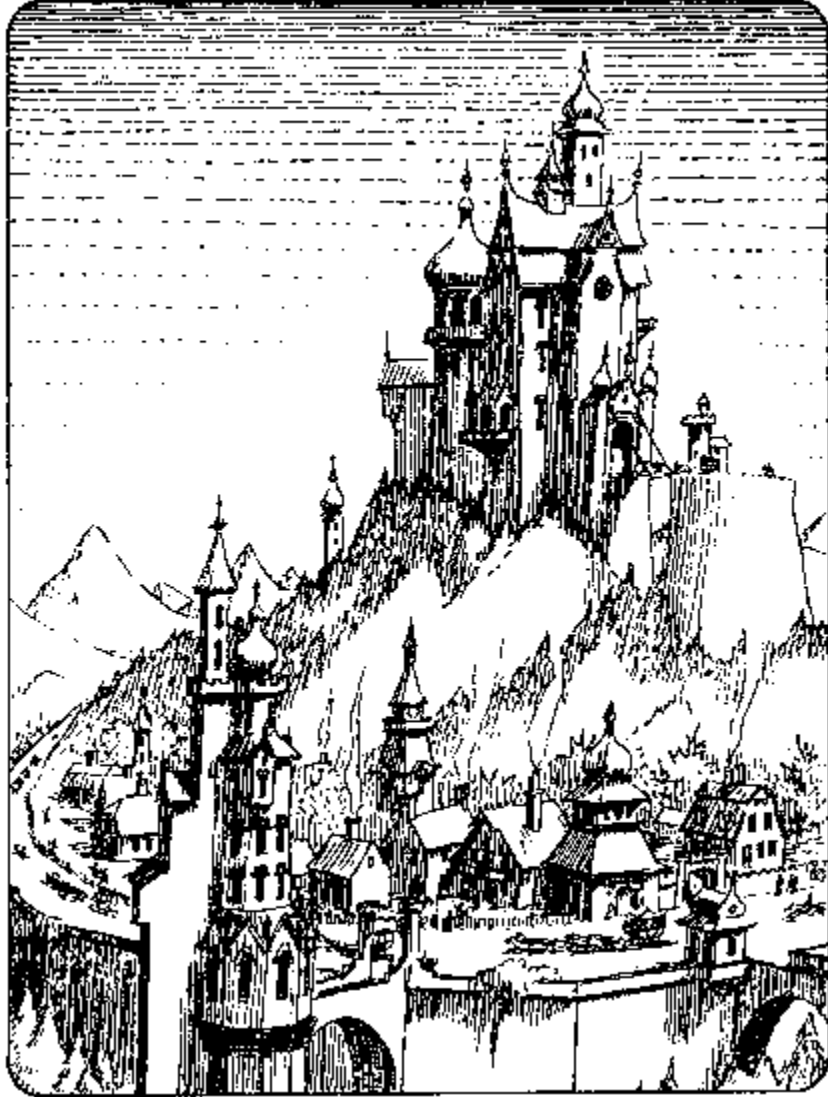
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