

PARK's real passion was man, the struggler—and unlike many of those who have drawn, as he did, a sharp contrast between the city and those places where life appears to run safer, smoother channels, Park's choice lay with the city, where, as he put it, every man is on his own.



**C THE  
CHICAGO  
SCHOOL OF  
SOCIOLOGY**



*From the Bradford H. Gray Collection*

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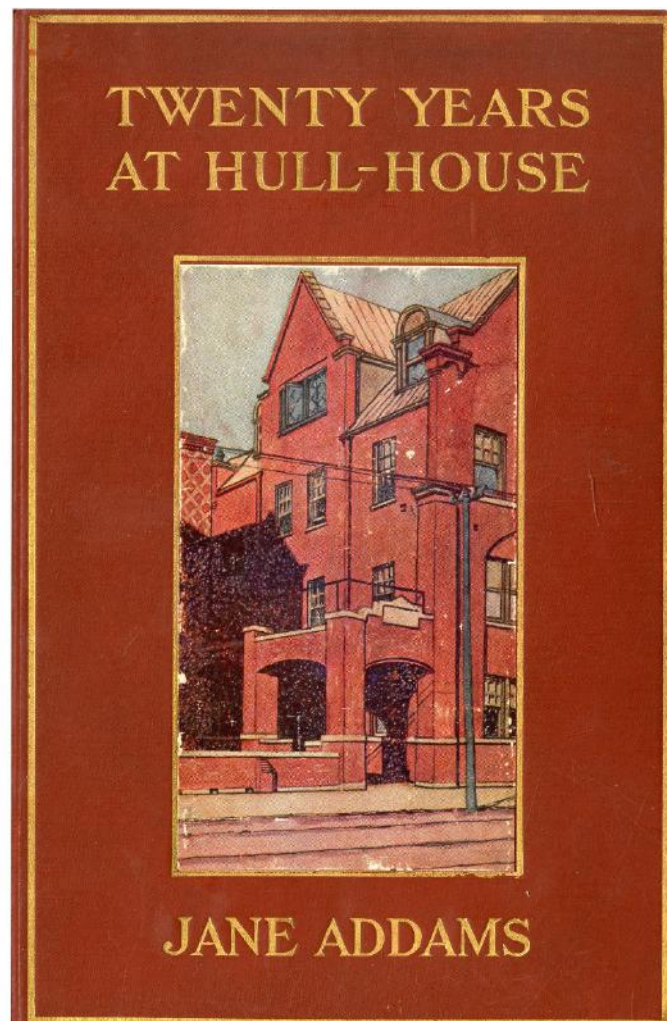
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## THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY

The famous ‘Chicago School’ of sociology began with the foundation in 1892 of Albion Woodbury Small’s ‘School of Social Science’, at the newly-founded University of Chicago. The School’s thought developed from Small’s close association with William James, John Dewey, George Herbert Mead and Charles Cooley; all of whom emphasised the individual and the importance of that individual’s empirical perception or experience, and subscribed to a Darwinian view of evolution and natural history. The School’s early links with anthropology (exemplified chiefly by the work of William Isaac Thomas) and economics, would contribute to the development of an easily recognisable methodology. This was field-based statistical research, for the most part carried out within the urban locality of Chicago, which viewed criminality – especially juvenile delinquency – as the product of purely sociological factors.

The University of Chicago Press’s *Sociological Series* (characterised by its distinctively modern and attractive book design, which influenced the nearby Free Press of Glencoe, Illinois) was responsible for distributing much of the School’s core work, beginning with Nels Anderson’s *The Hobo* in 1923.

*All items save for 18 are from the Bradford H. Gray Collection in the History of Social Thought.*



1. ADDAMS, Jane. *Twenty years at Hull-House with autobiographical notes*. Limited and autograph edition. *New York, Macmillan, 1910*.

Large 8vo, pp. xviii, 462; photographic frontispiece and numerous illustrations to text; a crisp, clean copy, uncut in original quarter vellum and boards, gilt titling to upper cover and spine; **this copy numbered 142 and signed by Jane Addams**. \$850

First edition, limited to 210 copies. This is an autobiographical account of Addams's transformation of Hull House in Chicago, originally a foundation where wealthy women shared their skills and education with the less fortunate. Under Addams's leadership the house became a community that facilitated working women's access to new job skills, medical services, legal advice, and affordable housing.

2. ADDAMS, Jane. *Twenty years at Hull House with autobiographical notes*. *New York, Macmillan, 1910*.

8vo, pp. 465, [1]; frontispiece photograph of Jane Addams, 11 plates and numerous illustrations; a very good, bright copy in original red cloth, illustration of Hull House blocked to upper board; **two typed letters, signed by Addams in ink to Mr. William Scarlett, typed on blue Hull-House letterhead paper, corrections by hand, dated Dec. 30 1910 and Jan. 9, 1911, tipped onto title-page; Scarlett's ownership inscription and bookplate to pastedown and title**. \$1000

First edition, second printing (issued in the same month and year as the first). William Scarlett was Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, and one of the founders of the Grace Hill Settlement House in St. Louis, based on Addams's model for Hull House. The letters, addressed to Scarlett in New York, concern his attempts to invite Addams to speak at a dinner he is hosting; in both instances she declines. She writes: 'I may be in New York ... but if that is true I have promised to attend the Lincoln Day Celebration which is held at the Union Seminary. I think this day has been made use of by social workers for a long time'.

3. ANDERSON, Nels. *The Hobo. The sociology of the homeless man*. *Chicago, University Press, 1923*.

8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], [2], 13-219, [1 blank]; a near fine copy in publisher's green blindstamped cloth, spine gilt, a little rubbed at head, hinge slightly cracked; ownership inscriptions. \$200

First edition of Nels Anderson's first book, and a seminal work of the School: it was the first monograph in the University of Chicago *Sociological Series* and – as a pioneering work that used participant observation as a research method to reveal the features of a society – Anderson's was the first field research monograph to come out of the School.

4. [ANDERSON, Nels]. STIFF, Dean (*pseud.*). The milk and honey route, a handbook for hobos. With a comprehensive and unexpurgated glossary. Illustrated by Ernie Bushmiller. *New York, The Vanguard Press, 1931.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 302; a near fine copy in original black quarter cloth and pictorial yellow boards, corners bumped and chipped; **author's dedication inscription to front pastedown: 'To Charlotte Brenner, who won't understand it anyway, Nels Anderson'**. \$300

First edition. *The Milk and honey route* was the practical and impressively engaged follow-up to *The Hobo*, in which Anderson hoped to offer some insight into the life of Chicago's 'urban jungle', and bring about a better understanding between hobos and the rest of the Chicago community. Anderson takes on the persona of "Dean Stiff", a hobo who claims to have met in Chicago, and to whom he attributes the wisdom contained in the book.

5. [ANDERSON, Nels]. STIFF, Dean (*pseud.*). The milk and honey route, a handbook for hobos. With a comprehensive and unexpurgated glossary. Illustrated by Ernie Bushmiller. *New York, The Vanguard Press, 1931.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 302; a near fine copy in original black cloth, paper label to spine, rubbed at head and foot; ownership inscriptions. \$100

Another copy, variant binding.

6. BOGARDUS, Emory S. Social problems and social processes. *Chicago, University Press, 1933.*

8vo, pp. xii, 154, small tear and abrasion to edges of last few leaves, otherwise a very good copy in original drab cloth, no dustjacket, green printed paper labels, matching endpapers; some underlining in pencil. \$50

First edition, a series of essays on social tensions, including one by Florian Znaniecki, mostly caused by religion or immigration, including "Mohammeden India", racial tensions in the United States, and the "Personality of Chinese in Hawaii."

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

7. BRECKENRIDGE, Sophonisba Preston. Legal tender. A study in English and American monetary history. [Decennial Publications, second series, volume VII]. *Chicago, University Press, 1903.*

8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 181, [1 blank]; one page torn with very slight loss, otherwise a very fine copy in original red cloth, gilt, lightly marked, corners rubbed; ownership inscription and traces of sticker to front pastedown. \$200

First edition, rare in commerce. A detailed history of coinage from medieval English history to modern American banking. Sophonisba Breckenridge (1866-1948) was the first woman to earn a doctorate in political science from the University of Chicago, thereafter joining the newly founded law school, becoming their first woman graduate in 1904. In 1907 she joined Jane Addams at the Hull House settlement project in Chicago.

8. BURGESS, Ernest W, *editor*. *The urban community*. Chicago, University Press, 1927.

8vo, pp. xii, 268, preliminaries with small ink blot affecting text to one page, else a very good copy in original drab cloth, no dustjacket, green printed paper labels, matching endpapers with a few notes in pencil; a few annotations in red crayon. \$50

Second edition, first published 1926.

Something of a tour-de-force of the School's ideas, with an introduction by Park and essays by several prominent names including Thomas, Wirth, Bogardus, Reckless and Zorbaugh.

9. COOLEY, Charles Horton. *Human nature and the social order*. New York, Scribner's, 1902.

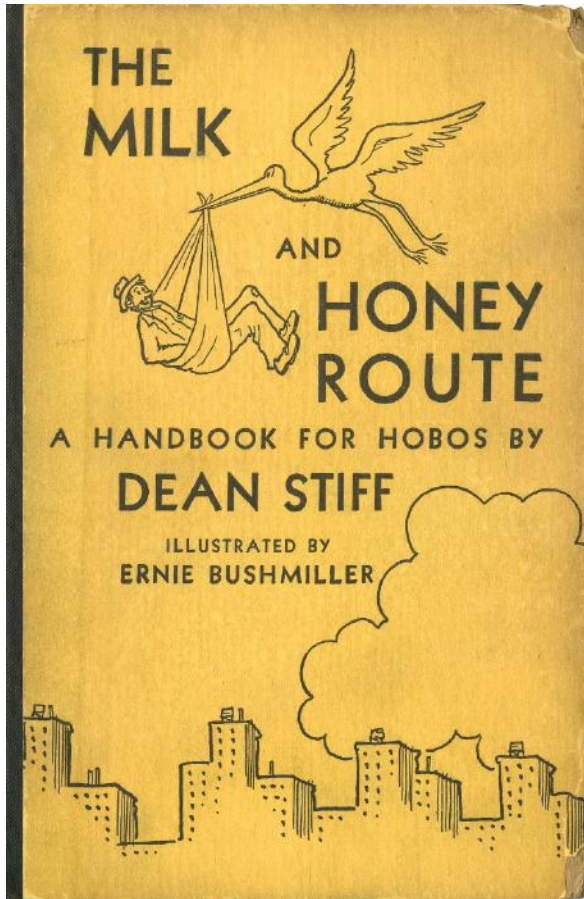
8vo, pp. viii, [2], 413, [1 blank]; a very good copy in original red cloth, spine gilt, very lightly rubbed; ownership inscriptions, one or two folded corners and pencil marks. \$150

First edition. Cooley's first published book on the subject of sociology, following a number of articles written in the 1890s. In this work Cooley lays out his conception of the individual self as being defined by its relationships with society, with a strong focus on the development of children. Cooley was a significant influence on the thinking of the Chicago School, especially, here, with regard to delinquency and the relationship between an individual's free will and the social mores of society.

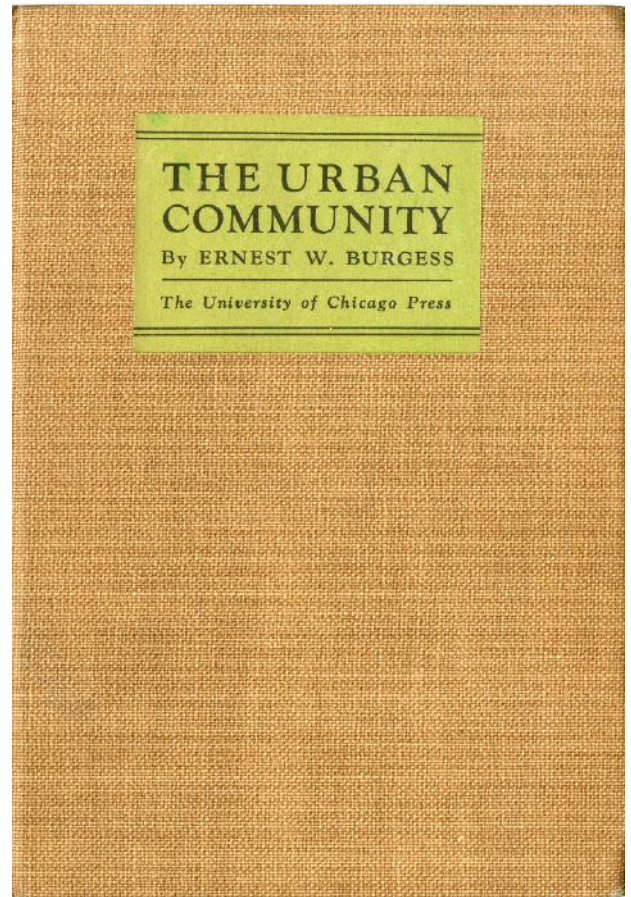
10. COOLEY, Charles Horton. *Social organization. A study of the larger mind*. New York, Scribner's, 1909.

8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 426; one or two slight marks, else a very good copy in original red cloth, lightly rubbed and bumped, spine gilt; ownership inscription, small library stamp to front free endpaper, blank label to rear pastedown. \$200

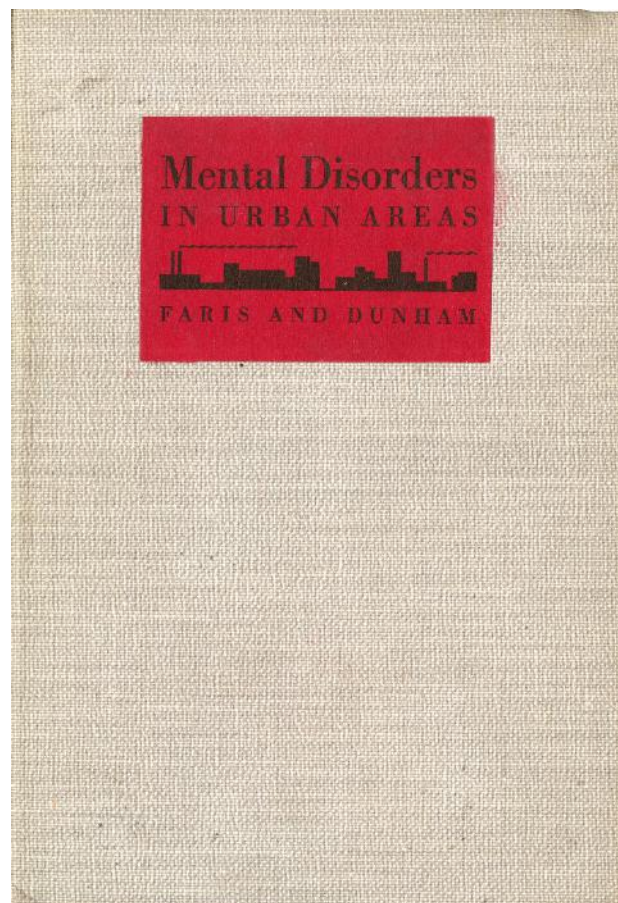
First edition. This work continues from *Human nature* by further developing the idea of a self-conscious self, or individual, in relation to society; the problem of free will is explored again. Much more prevalent here is the consideration of economic systems such as class as social structures, and here Cooley can be connected with the work of Thorstein Veblen in 1890s Chicago, who was writing broadly within a framework of Darwinian sociology and economics, as was William James.



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11. COOLEY, Charles Horton. *Social process*. New York, Scribner's, 1918.

8vo, pp. [2], vi, [2], 430; ads; one or two very faint spots, else a very good copy in original red cloth, very lightly rubbed, spine gilt; ownership inscription. \$200

First edition of Cooley's last major work of theoretical sociology. If *Human nature* and *Social organization* were about free will and the potential for upward movement in economic systems by 'ascendant' classes, the most significant idea presented by Cooley in *Social process* was the possibility for 'degeneration'. Free will, existing within the limits of social systems, allows for humans to regress as well as progress (hence the neutral term 'process'), especially if they are encouraged in that direction by social institutions themselves. This was a huge step from Veblen's Darwinian ideas towards the Chicago School of the 1920s and 1930s, in which the delinquent's relationship with their environment and society was key.

12. DUNHAM, H. Warren and Robert E. L. FARIS. *Mental disorders in urban areas*. Chicago, University Press, 1939.

8vo, pp. xxxviii, 270; front free endpaper detached from title-page, otherwise a very good copy in original grey cloth, no dustjacket, top edge lightly bumped, a few black marks, red pictorial printed label to front board, label to spine slightly faded, matching endpapers; **ownership inscription of 'Everett V. Stonequist 1939'**. \$100

First edition of this study of schizophrenia and alcohol and drug addiction in Chicago, using maps and statistical analysis. A very nice association copy belonging to the American sociologist Everett V. Stonequist, who studied at Chicago where he was mentored by Robert E. Park. Stonequist wrote *The Marginal man* in 1937, strongly influenced by Park (who supposedly coined the term, for a person caught between cultural identities) and by the Chicago School's understanding of the individual's relationship with society.

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

13. DURKHEIM, Émile. SOLOVAY, Sarah A. and John H. MUELLER, *translators*. *The rules of the sociological method*. Chicago, University Press, 1938.

8vo, pp. lx, 146, [1, ads], [1 blank]; a very fine copy in publisher's blue cloth, marked and rubbed, no dustjacket; red printed labels, matching endpapers; shelfmark label to spine, rubbed away; **library and ownership stamps of Sol Tax, University of Chicago anthropologist, to endpapers, with his ownership inscription to half-title**. \$125

'Eighth edition', first edition thus; first published in French in 1895. Edited by George Catlin, with a long introduction. This translation includes Durkheim's prefaces to the first and second French editions.

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.



14. EDWARDS, Lyford P. *The natural history of revolution. Chicago, University Press, 1927.*

8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 229, [1 blank]; an excellent copy in original red cloth, no dustjacket, lightly rubbed, printed labels, ownership inscription. \$125

First edition, dedicated to Robert E. Park. This work is on the 'phenomenal' and 'natural' characteristics of revolution as opposed to their historical causes or effects, and ranges from the Reformation and English Civil War to the French and Russian Revolutions.

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

15. HAYEK, Friedrich Augustus von. *The sensory order. Chicago, University Press, 1952.*

8vo, pp. xxii, [209], [1 blank]; a very fine copy in original crimson cloth with dustjacket, chip to corner of front wrapper with slight loss, obvious crease across centre of wrappers, otherwise very good. \$95

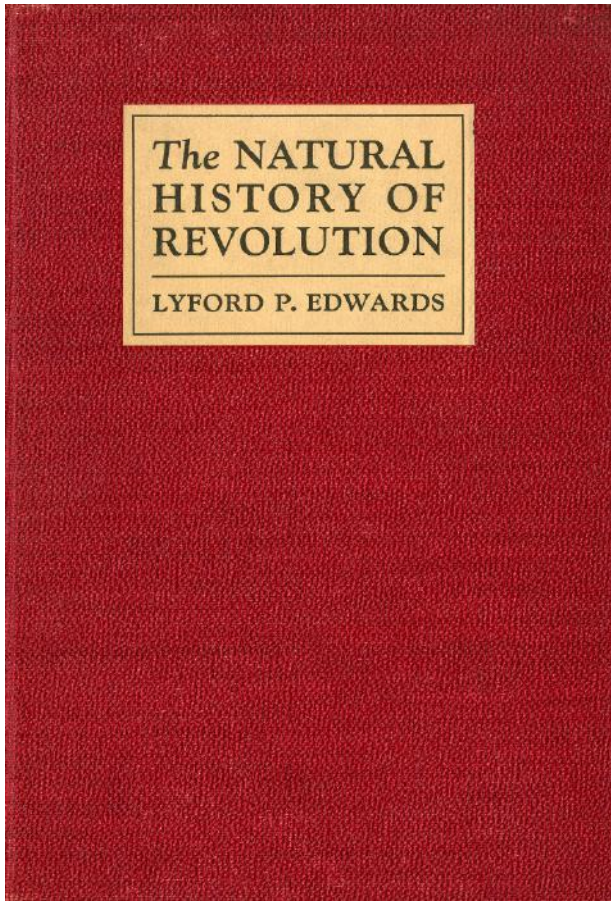
First edition. A work of neuropsychology strongly redolent of earlier theories knocking around the School, beginning with the influence of William James and continued by George Herbert Mead: perception, free-will, and the ends and future of science; Hayek posits the development of machines capable of artificial intelligence.

16. HILLER, Ernest Theodore. *The strike: a study in collective action. Introduction by Robert E. Park. Chicago, University Press, 1928.*

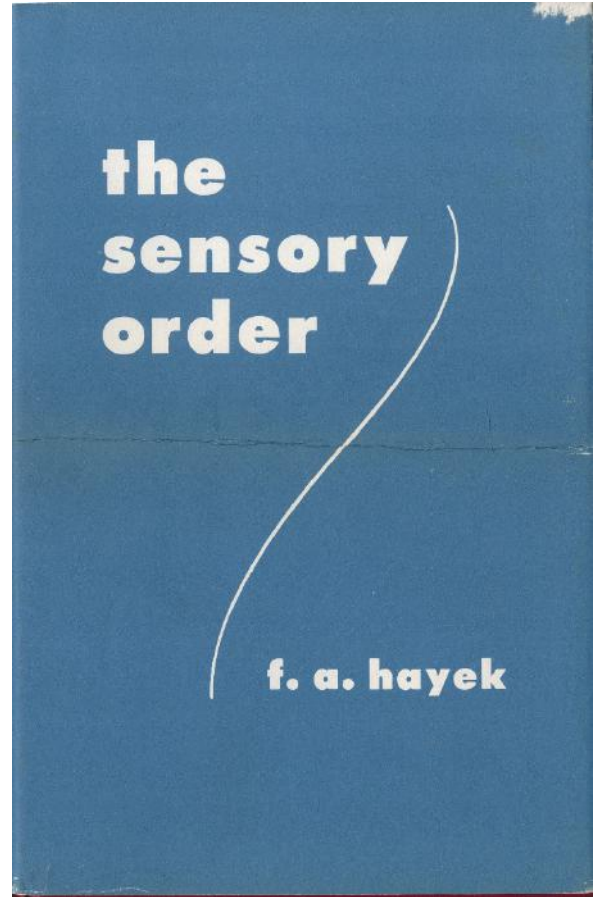
8vo, pp. xvi, 304; one or two smudges but a very good copy in original blue cloth, no dustjacket, printed labels to front board and spine, slightly creased and stained; ownership inscription, a few annotations and underlinings; institutional sticker to front free endpaper. \$150

First edition. The introduction is by Robert E. Park, who was one of the founders of the Chicago School and on the editorial board of the *Sociological Series*. Hiller studies historic strikes by miners and hop-pickers to narrate a typical strike and study the characteristics of strikers and strike-breakers. The final chapter is on the alluring, 'mythical' general strike, which is the symbol of class war and, ultimately, the 'final revolt'.

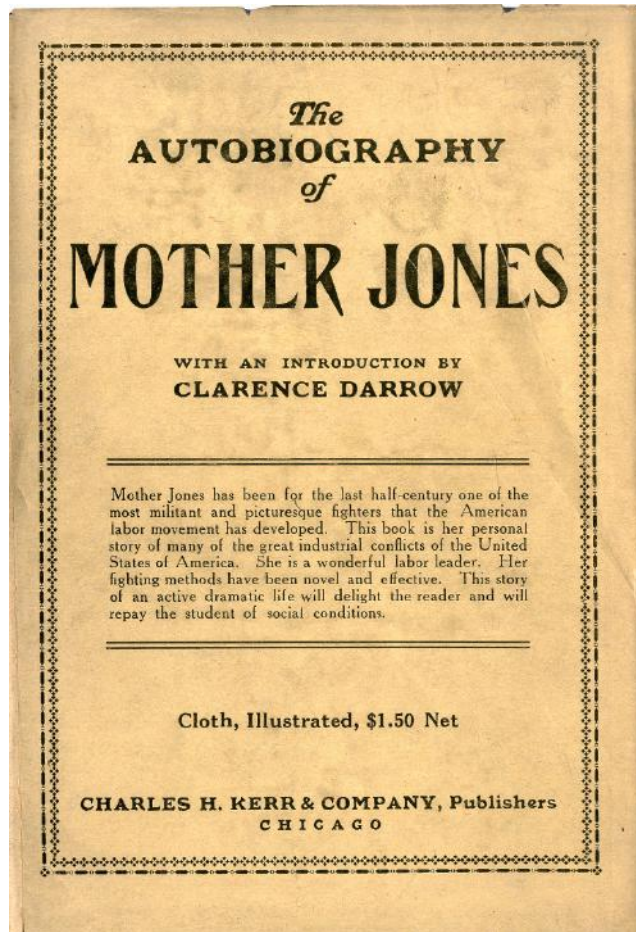
From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.



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17. JAMES, William. *The will to believe and other essays in popular philosophy.* New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1897.

8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 332; a very fine copy in original green cloth, slightly rubbed, printed label to spine, stained; **contemporary ownership inscription of Edward Marsh dated April 1897**; later ownership inscription in blue ink; one or two annotations in ink, not in Marsh's hand, underlining in pencil throughout. \$250

First edition. James is chiefly known, along with John Dewey, for pragmatism, which is an empiricist belief in the practical effects of an object as a basis for one's conception of truth. This is an exploration of 'radical empiricism', mostly focused on the justification of religious faith, in which James approaches the moral questions of Darwinian social development, free will and racial difference. The influence of pragmatism on George Herbert Mead, who taught at Chicago, is clear enough from Mead's work on time and scientific truth.

This copy belonged to Edward Howard Marsh, one-time secretary to Neville Chamberlain (when he inscribed this book) and later to Winston Churchill. A society figure, great-grandson of the British Prime Minister Spencer Perceval (the only one to have been assassinated), Marsh was well-known to the British philosophers Bertrand Russell and G. E. Moore, both fellow Cambridge Apostles, and he sponsored a number of eminent poets including Sassoon and Brooke. The economist Joan Robinson was his niece.

18. JONES, Mary Harris, "Mother", and Mary Field PARTON, *editor*. *The Autobiography of Mother Jones. With an introduction by Clarence Darrow.* Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1925.

8vo, pp. 242; frontispiece portrait and three half-tone photographic plates; a very good copy in publisher's blue cloth, dustjacket a slightly dusty and split along edge of lower wrapper, a little chipped at head and foot of spine, otherwise very good; contemporary newspaper cutting loosely inserted at rear. \$375

First edition of this autobiography by the indefatigable labour campaigner "Mother Jones" (1837-1930), an Irish emigrant to Chicago who fought around the United States on behalf of the labour movement, and against child labour. Jones was one of those now contradictory figures who supported women's rights while campaigning against female suffrage, which led to the famous line: "You don't need a vote to raise hell!"

The link between Jane Addams and of Chicago's Hull House and Mother Jones, who zipped around the country organising mining strikes and attending Labour meetings, appears to have been the two people behind this book: lawyer Clarence Darrow (1857-1938) and his love interest Mary Field Parton (1878-1969). In 1908 Darrow was representing Christian Rudovitz, a Russian *émigré* revolutionary who was facing extradition from Illinois, when he met Parton at a rally for Rudovitz; Addams also declared her support, as she had done in 1901 when Darrow was representing the Isaaks, a Russian *émigré* couple arrested for publishing anarchist newspapers. The radical work of these women was firmly rooted in the same *milieu* of the Chicago Labour movement, and their interest in the working classes would be inherited by the urban scholars of the Chicago School.

19. MACIVER, Robert Morrison. *As a tale that is told. The autobiography of R. M. MacIver. Chicago, University Press, 1968.*

8vo, pp. ix, [1 blank], 269, [1 blank]; photographic plates; an excellent copy in original green cloth, photographic illustrated dustjacket, very slightly dusty with some light marks and chips, but in very good condition; bookseller's somewhat obtrusive 'autographed copy' sticker to front wrapper; **authorial presentation copy with two inscriptions to 'my good long-time friend Milla Alihan, in warm regard, R. M. MacIver', the other to Alihan, offered with MacIver's 'winged spirit'.** \$125

First edition, a nice presentation copy of MacIver's somewhat self-indulgent autobiography, an interesting account of American sociology in the 1920s and 30s including his time teaching at Barnard College, the women's college of Columbia University.

20. MEAD, George Herbert. *The Philosophy of the Present. Chicago, Open Court, 1932.*

8vo, pp. 240; a very good copy in original green cloth and dust wrapper, slightly marked and dusty, small chips to corners, top edge and head and base of spine, else very good. \$75

First edition. Mead (1863-1931) was a major figure in both sociology and philosophy and was a long-time University of Chicago professor. This is the first of four books published posthumously by his students, and edited from the papers he left at his death, comprising a series of lectures largely on empiricism.

21. MEAD, George Herbert. *Movements of thought in the nineteenth century. Chicago, University Press, 1936.*

Large 8vo, pp. xxxix, [1 blank], 519, [1 blank]; slight tear to gutter of last leaf, otherwise a fine copy in original blue cloth, spine gilt; review copy, yellow publisher's printed slip laid onto front free endpaper with somewhat unattractive tape. \$75

First edition, another of the four books based on Mead's papers that were published posthumously by his students. Mead looks to the future towards which the social movements of the nineteenth century were building, asking if this future, as a concept in time, can be properly defined.

22. MEAD, George Herbert. *The philosophy of the act. Chicago, University Press, 1938.*

Large 8vo, pp. lxxiii, [1 blank], 696; frontispiece portrait; a fine copy in original blue cloth, slightly marked; ownership inscription, unobtrusive notations to title-page. \$150

The last of the set of four books issued posthumously by Mead's students, and compiled from his letters, this is the natural successor to Mead's ideas in *The Philosophy of the present* (1932) and the culmination of both the above works, continuing his discussion of time, perception and the pragmatic ends of science.

23. MITCHELL, Wesley Clair. *Gold, prices, and wages under the greenback standard. Berkeley, University Press, 1908.*

4to, pp. [14], 627, [1 blank]; a very good copy in the original green cloth, slightly marked and rubbed; folding charts, printed tables within text; bookplate of Karl Adams Dietrich, his ownership inscription. \$275

First edition, rare in commerce, a statistical essay in continuation of *A History of the greenbacks*, which was published by the University of Chicago in 1903. Statistical analysis was a significant part of Mitchell's early work, of which this is the weighty apotheosis, both intellectually and physically (this is a heavy book). Taken from censuses, Mitchell's data covers a period of twenty years, 1860-1880, and includes rates of wages measured for each industry and the prices of greenbacks measured week by week.

Mitchell (1874-1908) studied and taught at Chicago at the turn of the nineteenth century, where he was instructed by Thorstein Veblen and John Dewey. The empiricist methodology which characterised the Chicago School is easy to find here.

24. MORENO, Jacob Levy. *Who shall survive? Foundations of sociometry, group psychotherapy and sociodrama. Beacon, NY, Beacon House, 1953.*

8vo, pp. cxiv ('preludes'), 763, [1 blank]; folding 'map' to rear pastedown, illustrations and diagrams within text in red and black; a very good copy in original blue cloth, gilt, slightly rubbed; trace of library sticker to spine, library stamps to front free endpaper and map at rear; **presentation inscription in blue ink from the author 'to Mr Howard Becker with warm personal greetings from J. L. Moreno, 1953', Becker's ownership inscription to front pastedown**; offprint article with portrait of Moreno loosely laid in. SOLD

First edition of the exposition of Moreno's system of 'sociometry', the metrical analysis of groups and even individuals ('social atoms') by both quantitative and qualitative means, allowing for visual mapping of social structures. This had medical applications in psychotherapy; 'group psychotherapy' was a term also coined by Moreno.

*Provenance:* Howard Becker (b. 1928) is an American sociologist considered part of the 'second' Chicago School of Sociology. He has made significant contributions to the

sociology of art, music, and deviance ('labelling theory'). The offprint preserved here is of an article by Moreno from *Group Psychotherapy, Journal of Sociopsychopathology and Sociatry*, Vol. III, Aug.-Dec., Numbers 2 & 3, entitled "The ascendance of group psychotherapy".

25. MOWRER, Ernest R. *Family disorganization*. Chicago, University Press, 1927.

8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 317, [1 blank]; front inner hinge cracking, but a very good copy in original grey cloth, no dustjacket, lightly rubbed, printed labels to front board and spine, label to spine slightly chipped, yellow endpapers, ownership inscriptions and trace of sticker, one or two spots to rear endpaper; a few annotations in pencil. \$95

First edition. A study of divorce and desertion in families, related to Isaac's and Znaniecki's work on *The Polish peasant in America* (1918-20), which recorded cases of the disintegration of family life through the same 'case-study methods'.

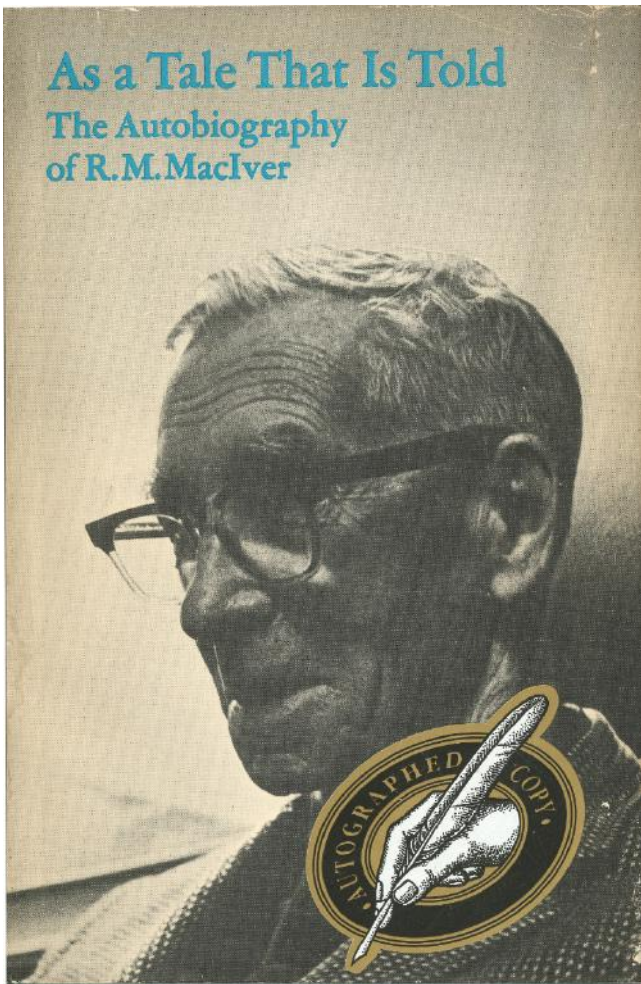
From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

26. OGBURN, William Fielding, *editor*. *Recent social changes*. Chicago, University Press, 1929.

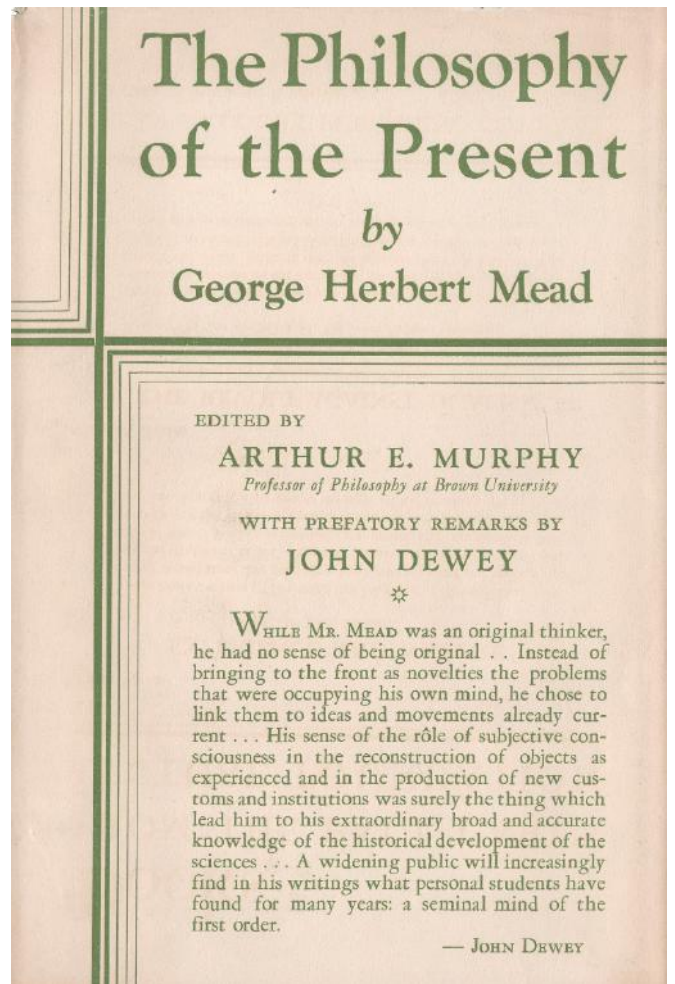
8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], 230; two plates with maps, illustrations to text; a very good copy in original drab cloth, top edge lightly bumped, printed label to front board and spine, faded, matching endpapers. \$95

First edition, essays on all aspects of social life in America.

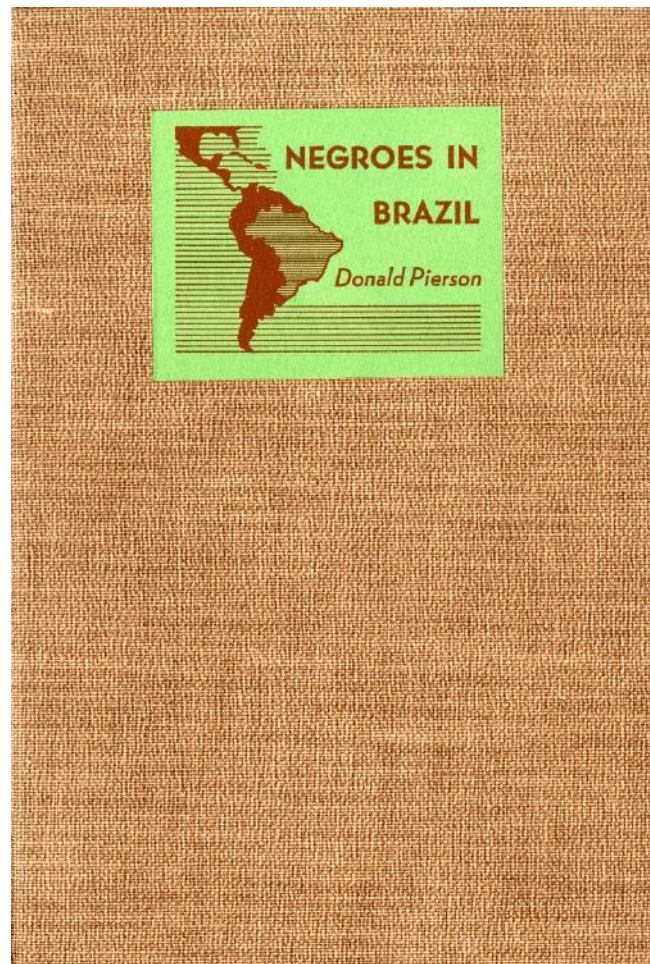
From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.



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27. OGBURN, William Fielding, *editor*. *American society in wartime. The Charles R. Walgreen Foundation lectures. Chicago, University Press, 1943.*

8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 237, [1 blank]; small crease to title-page else a very fine copy in original blue cloth, uncommon dustjacket present, though with large tear to front wrapper affecting title, smaller chips and tears to head and foot of spine and corners. \$50

First edition. Eleven lectures by major sociologists delivered at the University's Social Science Research Building in the autumn of 1942.

28. PARK, Robert Ezra, Herbert Adolphus MILLER [and William Isaac THOMAS]. *Old world traits transplanted. [Americanization Studies]. New York, Harper, 1921.*

8vo, pp. [12], 307, [1]; frontispiece map, maps to text; a very good copy in publisher's dark blue cloth, gilt; ownership inscription. \$125

First edition. A still-pertinent study of European and North American (Mexican) immigrants to the United States and of ideas of heritage, with case studies in New York. This first edition of 1921 showed Park and Miller as the authors, but in fact William Isaac Thomas of early Chicago School fame had actually been the main author. Thomas's name was removed after his connection with the University of Chicago was ended as the result of allegations, eventually refuted, that Thomas had violated the Mann Act (prostitution and trafficking laws).

29. PARK, Robert Ezra. *Human communities: the city and human ecology. [The collected papers of Robert Ezra Park, volume II]. Glencoe, IL, Free Press, 1952.*

8vo, pp. 278; a very good copy in original blue cloth, clipped dustjacket present and in very good condition, though slightly marked and spine entirely faded. \$150

First edition. A work absolutely typical of Chicago School sociology, covering hobos, criminal delinquency, and using tribal ethnology (e.g. magic) in the urban context. Park, along with Ernest W. Burgess, was a leading figure of the Chicago School, co-editing the *Sociological Series* published by the University Press. The Free Press at Glencoe, Illinois was founded in 1947, printing classic titles of sociology.

30. PIERSON, Donald. *Negroes in Brazil. A study of race contact at Bahia. Chicago, University Press, 1942.*

8vo, pp. xxviii, 392; frontispiece portrait of 'Typical Bahian negro girl'; photographic plates and maps within text; an excellent copy in original brown cloth, no dustjacket, green pictorial labels spotless, matching endpapers. \$100



First edition of Pierson's study into the history of race relations in Brazil, and of racial intermarriage. This was based on his doctoral study at the University of Chicago.

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

31. RECKLESS, Walter C. *Vice in Chicago*. Chicago, University Press, 1933.

8vo, pp. xviii, 314, [1, ads], [1 blank]; a fine copy in original black cloth, very lightly marked and bumped, no dustjacket; ownership stamp and inscription to front free endpaper. \$150

First edition. Another classic work of empirical sociology from the Chicago School, this time based on research into delinquency in their own backyard.

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

32. RICE, Stuart A. *Methods in social science*. Chicago, University Press, 1937.

8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], 822; a near fine copy in original red cloth, no dustjacket, front board and spine with title printed in black and green, marked, some foxing to endpapers and edges; portion of dustjacket pasted to front free endpaper, ownership inscription with crossing-out of 'Elijah L. White, U. of Chicago, May 1950'. \$35

Second edition, first published 1931. A text-book of the Chicago School.

33. SHAW, Clifford R. *The jack-roller. A delinquent boy's own story*. [Behavioral Research Fund Monographs]. Chicago, University Press, 1930.

8vo, pp. 15, [1 blank], 205, [1 blank]; folding map, torn but all present; a few slight smudges and stains, one page with large tear affecting text, otherwise a fine copy in original blue cloth, gilt, corners rubbed; **authorial presentation inscription to Shaw's sister: 'To Gertrude, with my best regards, Clifford'**; marginal annotation in pencil. \$125

First edition. A typical study of the school, charting the life and downfall of a single semi-fictional delinquent, called "Stanley", as he joins a gang in the criminal underworld of Chicago. A 'jack-roller' was a criminal who hung around on street-corners to rob passing drunks. Shaw propounded the social disorganisation theory developed by the School, first by Thomas and Znaniecki in *The Polish peasant* (1918-1920), that delinquency was a product of one's ecological surroundings.

34. SHAW, Clifford R and Maurice E. MOORE. *The natural history of a delinquent career.* Chicago, University Press, 1931.

8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 280, [1, ads], [1 blank]; folding maps; an excellent copy in original red cloth, front cover with emblem of the Behavior Research Fund, spine gilt, lightly rubbed at head and foot; ownership inscriptions. \$95

First edition of what is essentially a sequel to *The Jack-roller*, this time charting “Sidney” in his journey to the bottom, and told as if from his own mouth.

35. [SIMMEL, Georg.] SPYKMAN, Nicholas J. *The social theory of Georg Simmel.* Chicago, University Press, 1925.

8vo, pp. 296; a very fine copy in original red cloth, slightly marked, no dustjacket; **art deco bookplate of Leona Fassett.** \$100

First edition. An interesting study that identifies Simmel as a predecessor to the Chicago School, and acts as a tribute from this ‘new school’ to Simmel, whom Spykman credits with the formulation of a separate branch of scientific sociology based on ‘group unity’, i.e. the collective interaction of individuals.

*Provenance:* Leona Fassett appears to have been a translator of French and German, and she is mentioned by Spykman in the acknowledgments: ‘In the revision of the manuscript I have received the valuable advice and criticism of a number of friends; in particular Miss Lola Jean Simpson and Miss Leona Fassett’. She married the German-American art historian Eugen Neuhaus in 1944.

36. SMALL, Albion W. and George E. VINCENT. *An introduction to the study of society.* New York, American Book Co., 1894.

8vo, pp. 384; a very good copy in original blue cloth, lightly marked, spine gilt. \$50

First edition. Small was one of the founders of academic sociology in the United States, including the Chicago School, and this could properly be called the first sociological textbook. It lays out a stage-based model of sociological development, i.e. the movement from primitive to developed societies, what Small calls the ‘natural history’ of a society; this term would remain familiar to the School’s later work.

37. SMALL, Albion W. General sociology, an exposition of the main development in sociological theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer. *Chicago, University Press, 1909.*

8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], 739, [1 blank]; a very good copy in original green cloth, large waterstain to rear cover; ownership inscription of Constance P. Wilder, dated February 1907, a few annotations and underlining in her hand in pencil throughout. \$95

First edition. This study of Spencer and Ratzenhofer is a further development of stage-based sociological theory.

38. SMALL, Albion W. The cameralists. The pioneers of German social policy. *Chicago, University Press, 1909.*

8vo, pp. xxv, [1 blank], 606; a near fine copy in original green cloth, spine somewhat grubby and faded, hinges cracked and fragile, ownership inscription. \$45

First edition of Small's study of the enlightenment German school of sociology, which advocated a strong centralised government with centralised funding, managed for the benefit of the whole. A paean to German efficiency.

39. SMALL, Albion. The Meaning of Social Science. *Chicago, University Press, 1910.*

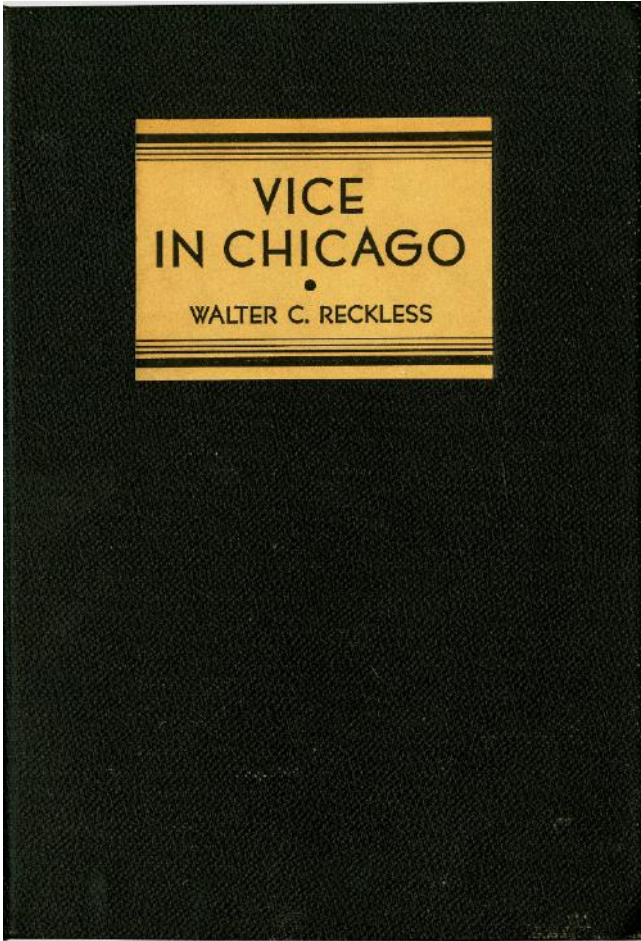
8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 309, [1 blank]; a very fine copy in original green cloth, spine gilt, rear cover marked, slight creasing to spine. \$95

First edition. An interesting book of lectures by Small, delivered at Chicago, in which he staked a claim for the legitimacy of sociology but also for its methods as developed by his own colleagues, including W. I. Thomas in the *Source book for social origins* (1909).

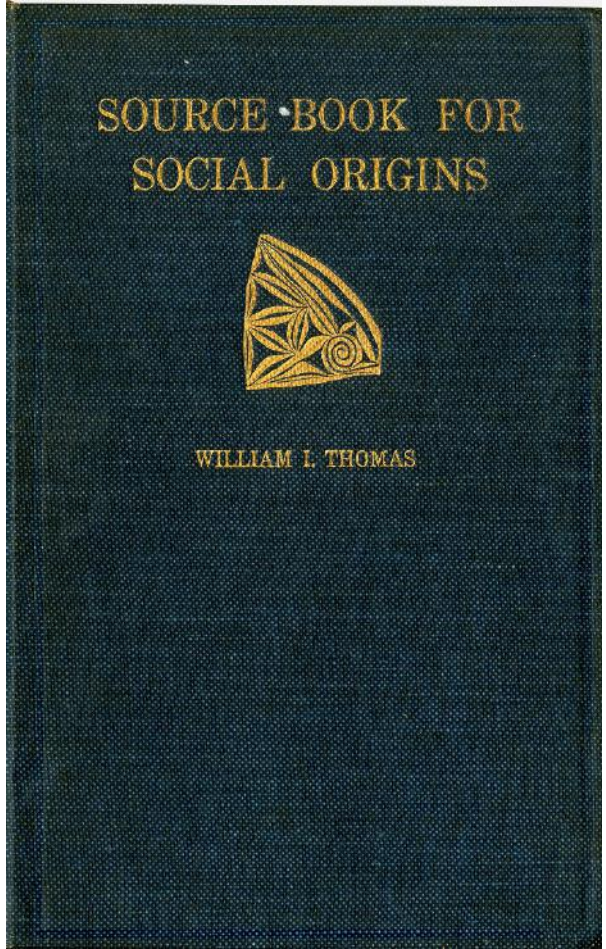
40. SMITH, Thomas Verner and Leonard D. WHITE, *editors*. Chicago: an experiment in social science research. [The University of Chicago Studies in Social Science, number XVII]. *Chicago, University Press, 1929.*

8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 283, [1, ads]; frontispiece showing the Social Science Research Building; tear to final leaf affecting text, otherwise a fine copy in original blue cloth, gilt, lightly rubbed. \$100

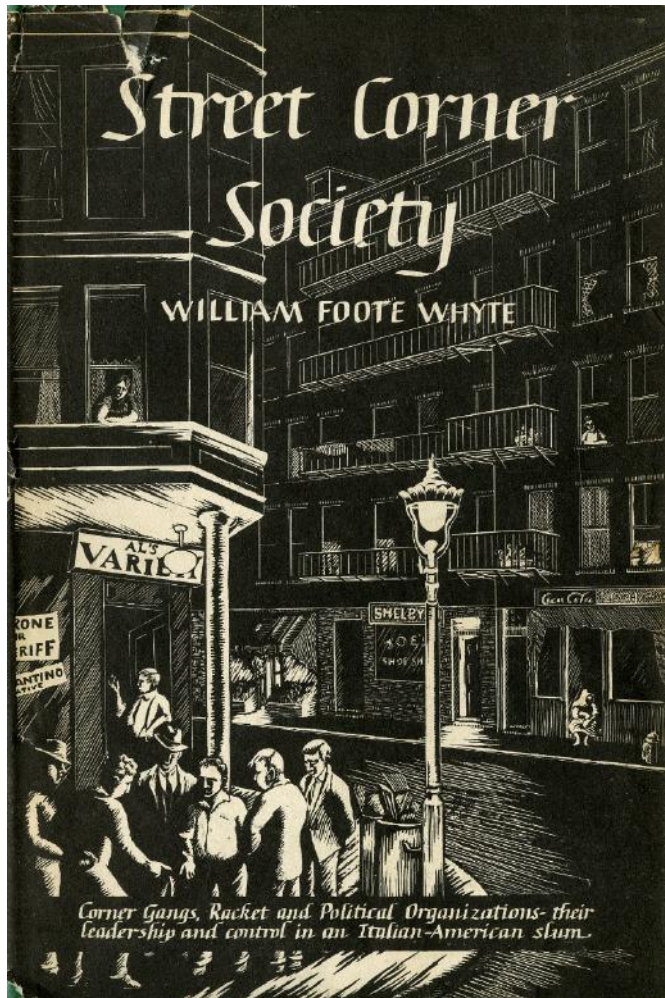
First edition. An assessment of the first five years of work by the Local Community Research Committee.



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41. STERN, Bernhard J., *editor*. Giddings, Ward, and Small: an interchange of letters. *Reprinted from Social Forces, vol. X, no. 3, March 1932.*

8vo, pp. 305-318, [2 blank]; final blank leaf dusty, otherwise an excellent copy in original drab printed wrappers, stapled, very clean. \$35

Offprint, originally published in the Southern journal of sociology *Social Forces*.

Letters between three of the great American sociologists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: Albion Woodbury Small, who founded the School at Chicago, Franklin Henry Giddings of Columbia and Lester Frank Ward of Brown.

42. STERN, Bernhard J., *editor*. The letters of Albion W. Small to Lester F. Ward. *Reprinted from Social Forces, vol. XII, no. 2, December 1933.*

8vo, pp. [2], 162-327, [1 blank]; title-page somewhat toned, else a very good copy, stapled, no wrappers. \$25

43. STEVENS, William H. S. Unfair competition. A study of certain practices. With some reference to the trust problem in the United States of America. *Chicago, University Press, 1917.*

8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], 265, [1 blank]; a good copy in original blue cloth, bumped, hinges cracked and fragile, spine marked; art deco bookplate and inkstamp of Edward Kilbee Cormack, some annotations in red crayon. \$100

First edition. Something of the spirit that would define the *Sociological Series* can be found in this study, which takes an isolated, detailed look at industries such as the lumber trade to identify the dark arts of industry, including espionage, intimidation, white lies and boycotts.

44. THOMAS, William I. Source book for social origins: ethnological materials, psychological standpoint, classified and annotated bibliography for the interpretation of savage society. *Chicago, University Press, 1909.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 932; one or two spots or marks, otherwise an excellent copy in original blue cloth, gilt; rear hinge cracked. \$275

First edition, uncommon, an early work of Chicago sociology and a foundational one, prefiguring the entire ethnological approach of the School. The supplementary bibliography is a useful reference work in itself.

45. THOMAS, William I. and Florian ZNANIECKI. *The Polish peasant in Europe and America. Boston, Badger, 1918-1920.*

5 vols, 8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 526; vi, 588, [1, index], [1 blank]; [2], 418; xxi, [1 blank], [2], 345; xxi, [1 blank], 345, [1 blank]; a mixed set, one ex-library; generally very fine copies in the original green cloth, gilt, most bright with some superficial marks; third vol. with library sticker and stamps, spine with shelfmarks; spine of fourth vol. rubbed and marked; spine of fifth vol. faded; occasional ownership inscriptions. \$150

First edition of this hugely influential work, arguably the foundation of empirical sociology. The basic idea was to show – through analysis of real ‘life-stories’, for which Thomas relied on Znaniecki – that the attitudes of individuals in new environments underwent a process of change by acculturation. This had a significant impact on Thomas’s inheritors in the Chicago School, who would apply his methods to local delinquency. Complete five-volume sets are scarce.

46. THOMAS, William I. and Florian ZNANIECKI. *The Polish peasant in Europe and America. New York, Knopf, 1927.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 1115, [1 blank]; vi, [2], 1117-2250; a very good copy in original embossed blue cloth, slightly bumped and marked, spines gilt, faded; **presentation inscription in ink to front free endpaper of first vol. dated April 1937, ‘with the regards of W. I. Thomas’, ownership inscriptions of the recipient N. J. Demerath dated April 1937 to both vols, a few annotations in pencil in his hand.** \$350

Second edition, first published 1918; Thomas and Znaniecki gave their work new treatment here, not least the reorganization of the five volumes of the first edition into a more manageable two, in which are covered the autobiography or ‘life-record’ of a single immigrant.

Nicholas Jay Demerath was a professor of sociology who wrote sometimes forthright reviews for the Southern journal *Social Forces*, including, it seems, of *The Polish peasant*.

47. VEBLEN, Thorstein. *Imperial Germany and the industrial revolution. New York, Macmillan, 1915.*

8vo, pp. x, 324, [2 blank], 7, [1 blank]; a very good copy in publisher’s green ribbed cloth, blindstamped border, spine gilt; publisher’s advertisement tipped in; ownership inscription; bookseller’s ticket. \$200

First edition. A development of *The Theory of the leisure class* (1899), written while at Chicago, where Veblen developed a Darwinian theory of economics. Here he argues that the failure to develop socially and economically was not the maintenance of the *status quo*, but a reversion to the barbaric state. Veblen’s teaching at Chicago in the 1890s (where W. C.

Mitchell was one of his students) was not always popular, even being called 'dreadful', and he would experience similar problems when he moved to Stanford.

48. WHITE, Leonard D., *editor*. *The new social science*. [Social Science Studies XVIII]. Chicago, University Press, 1930.

8vo, pp. ix, [1 blank], 132; a very good copy in original navy straight-grain cloth, gilt. \$45

First edition. A series of essays marking the dedication of the Social Science Research Building at the University, featuring W. C. Mitchell, by this time an economist at Columbia.

49. WHYTE, William Foote. *Street corner society: the social structure of an Italian slum*. Chicago, University Press, 1943.

8vo, pp. xxii, 284; a very fine copy in original green cloth and illustrated dust wrapper, chipped at corners and edges, some loss from spine, front wrapper torn slightly affecting title; bookplate to front pastedown. \$75

First edition of this classic of the Chicago School, Whyte's investigation of the 'corner boys' and their racketeering in Boston's North End. This was the field research style that characterised the school; Whyte lived with an Italian-American family in 'Cornerville', a predominantly Italian-American slum neighbourhood.

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

50. WIRTH, Louis. *The ghetto*. Chicago, University Press, 1928.

8vo, xvi, 306; several woodcuts by Todros Geller; title-page with abrasion where ownership inscription removed, but a very good copy in original black cloth, no dustjacket, very lightly rubbed, paper label in purple and gold to front board, paper label to spine slightly faded and chipped, purple endpapers; large bookplate. \$150

First edition. Louis Wirth (1897-1952) was a leading figure of the Chicago School and neatly summed up its doctrine: viewing mass media and 'urbanism' as being harmful to culture, while also calling the metropolis the best creation of civilization. Wirth's position is very clear in this study of Jewish ghettos and the Jewish community in Chicago (including during the Great Fire of 1871), in which the opportunities for building a strong cultural community are offset against what is, essentially, an attack on Jewish culture.

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.

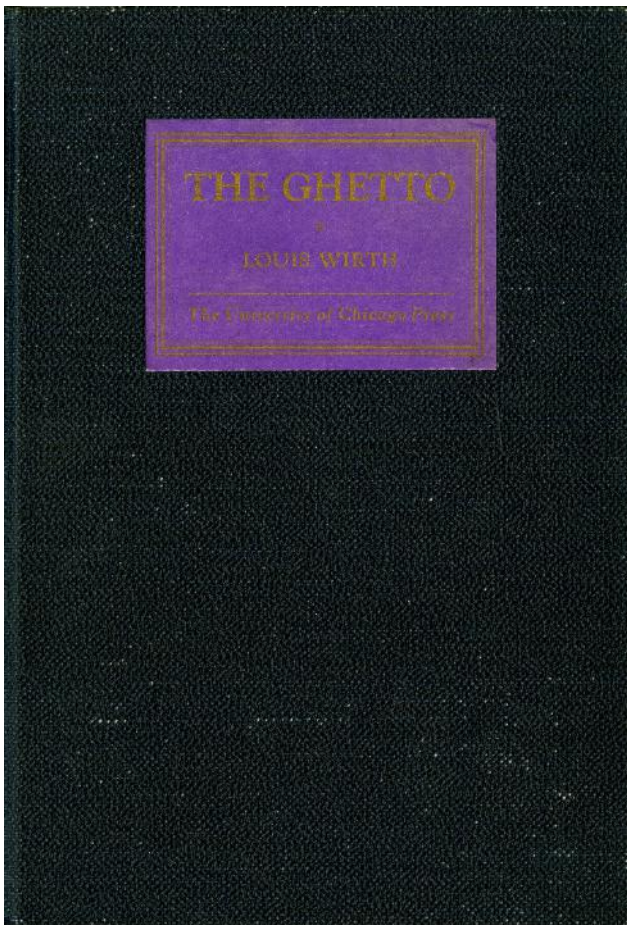
51. ZORBAUGH, Harvey Warren. *The gold coast and the slum. A sociological study of Chicago's near north side. Chicago, University Press, 1930.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 287, [1 blank]; some slight staining and spotting, otherwise a good copy in original brown cloth, paper labels slightly stained and chipped, no dustjacket; **ownership inscription in ink of Donald Pierson to front free endpaper, dated Chicago 1932.** \$95

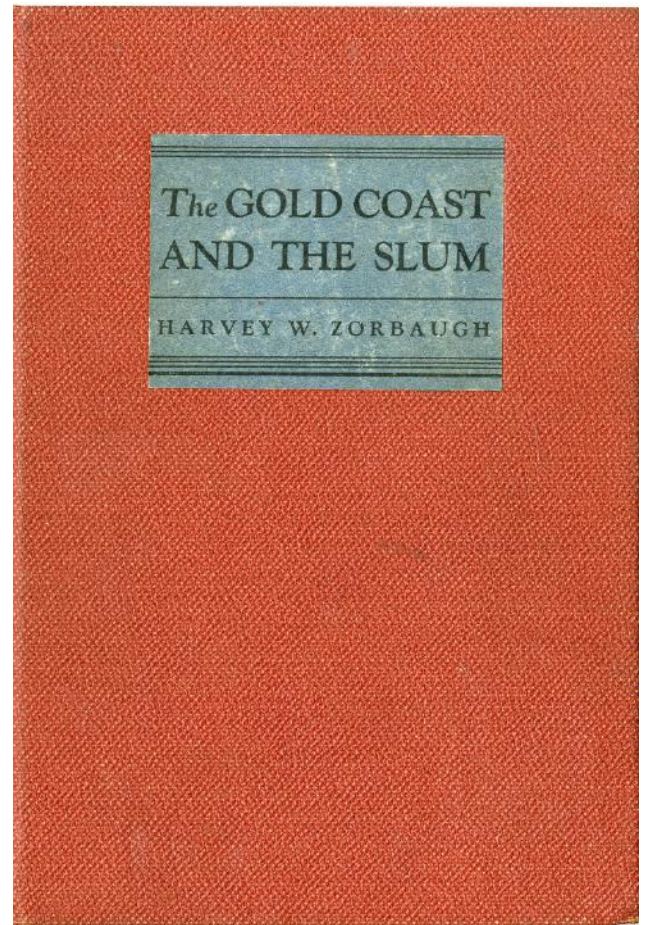
First edition, third impression, first published 1929. This book contrasts the opulence of Chicago's affluent Gold Coast and the city's worst slums, both of which were born out of the destruction caused by Chicago's Great Fire in 1871.

This copy belonged to Donald Pierson, a sociologist educated at Chicago whose area of expertise was South America, and the author of *Negroes in Brazil* (1942).

From the University of Chicago *Sociological Series*.



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# RACE AND CULTURE

*By Robert Ezra Park*

\$5.00

ROBERT EZRA PARK conceived of a sociologist's task in terms which at first glance seem startling: "a kind of super-reporter, like the men who write for *Fortune*." He thought of himself as a reporter of the Big News, "the long-time trends which record what is actually going on rather than what, on the surface of things, merely seems to be going on."

Neither in writing nor life did Park conform to the popular idea of an academician. Graduating from the University of Michigan in the days when his friend John Dewey was a young instructor there, Park soon wearied of books and teaching and became a newspaper reporter; in a few years he reached the newspaper Mecca of New York. Pondering on the meaning of newspapers and how they are run sent him to study philosophy "because I hoped to gain insight into the nature and function of the kind of knowledge we call news."

From studies at Harvard, Berlin, Strassburg and Heidelberg, Park returned to become secretary of the Congo Reform Association and to write in 1906 one of the most sensational muckraking series of the muckraking era, exposing King Leopold of Belgium's exploitation of the Congo natives. About to go to Africa to study the situation at first hand, he met Booker Washington who "invited me to visit Tuskegee and start my studies of Africa in the southern states." Thus began his lifelong study of the Negro problem.

In watching the slow but steady advances of the Negro in America, Park became convinced "that I was observing the historical

process by which civilization, not merely here but elsewhere, has evolved, drawing into the circle of its influence an ever widening circle of races and peoples."

Park sought to confirm his conclusions by direct contact. He taught in Hawaii and China, visited Java, India, South Africa and South America.

As professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and at Fisk University, he trained veritably a generation of sociologists to carry on his work. He died in 1944, nearing eighty years of age.

Now, with the publication of *Race and Culture*, a larger audience will have the opportunity to share his insight and wisdom. This book brings together his work in this field from many inaccessible sources. As E. Franklin Frazier wrote in *The American Journal of Sociology* upon the announcement of this book:

"The editors of this volume have rendered a distinct service to the intelligent lay public as well as to sociologists in collecting and publishing the major contributions of the late Professor Park to the sociological study of race and culture. . . . This collection of essays could be used as a text in an advanced or graduate course in the field, serving as a basis for further study and research. However, the book should have a wider usefulness. Because of Park's readable and informal style, it can be read by the layman. Thus, through the communication of this knowledge, men can play a more intelligent role in meeting the demands of the emerging new world organization involving new patterns of race relations."