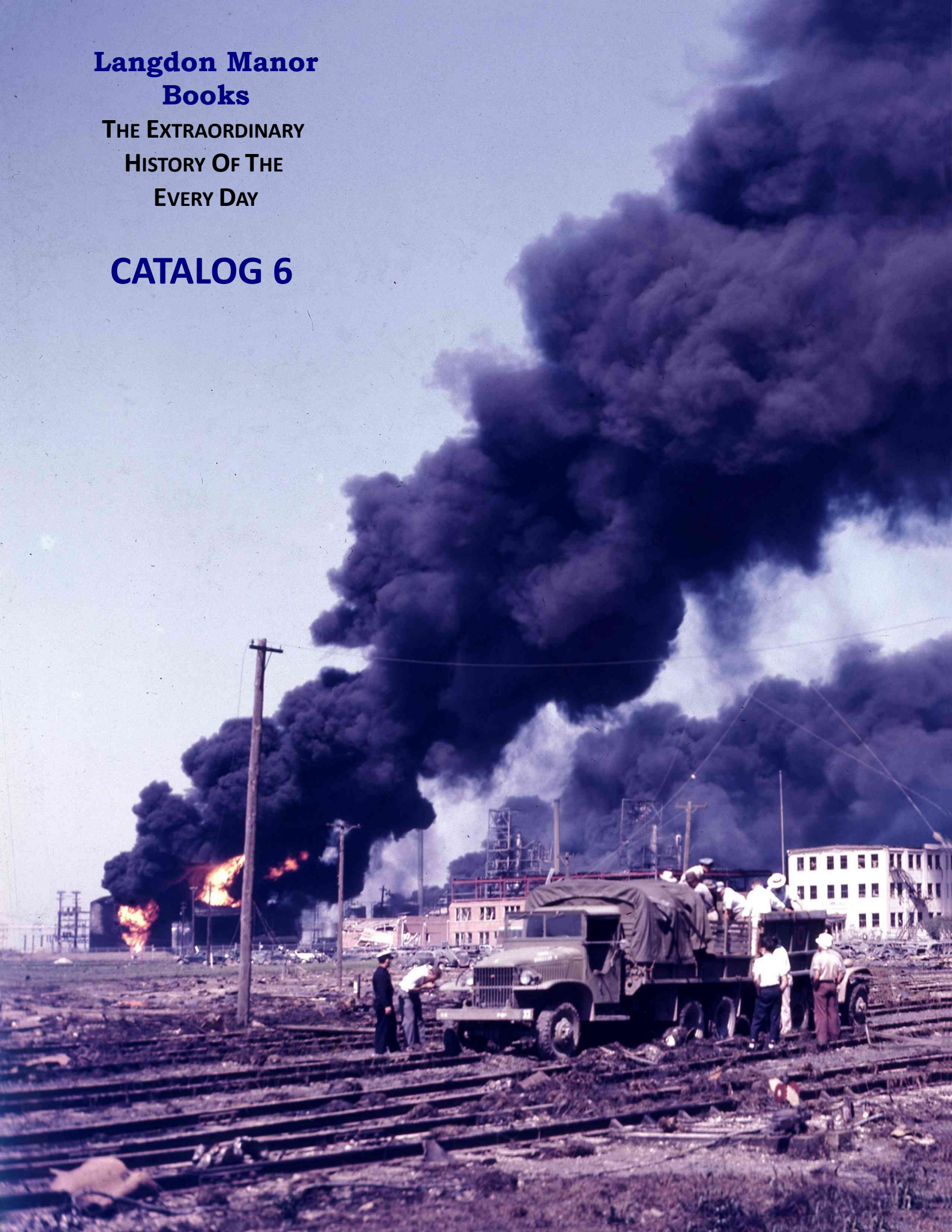


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**THE EXTRAORDINARY
HISTORY OF THE
EVERY DAY**

CATALOG 6



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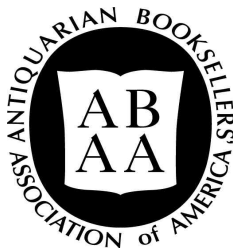
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Front Cover: Item 47
Back Cover: Item 8

1. [African Americana]

Forward Together [Poster for Race Relations Sunday]. N.P.: (National Council of Churches?), 1944. 22½" x 17½". Poster. Very good plus: fresh, with barely perceptible tack holes at corners and a ¼" tear along the top edge; folded as issued.

A striking image of people carrying a cross together and depicting twelve different ethnicities. Race Relations Sunday began in 1924 as an attempt to improve relations among all races, though its focus has often been on the relationship between whites and African Americans. Up until 1965, it was sponsored by the National Council of Churches but is now promoted by a number of religious organizations. It's observed on the Sunday nearest Lincoln's birthday, February 12th.

\$450



2. [African Americana] [Business]

Let's March Forward Together [Cover Title].

Kansas City, Missouri: Colored Mail Order Corporation of America, [1939]. 9½" x 6 3/8".

Stapled self wrappers. Pp. 48. Very good: light wear, occasional tiny chip, faint dampstain at inner margin of all pages starting just above bottom staple. **[together with] Colored Mail Order Corporation Ordering Form/Illustrated Measuring Guide, Catalog Request Mail-in Postcard and Ordering Envelope.** Order form is a single sheet printed both sides measuring 11" x 8¼" very good with an old fold and small tear; mail-in postcard measures 3¼" x 5½" and is very good minus with creases and a tear; order envelope measures 3½" x 6" and is very good with a small chip.

A catalog and ordering ephemera from the Colored Mail Order Corporation of America ("CMOC"), a direct mail business that catered exclusively to African Americans. It appears that most of the information known about the company exists in its promotional materials. According to this catalog, it was the largest business of its kind ever attempted by African Americans and CMOC believed

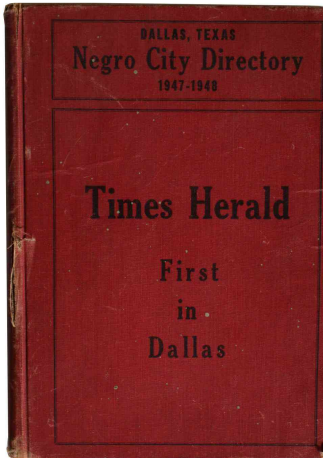
that "Negroes . . . must provide for our own economic advancement and security through self-help." It hoped to grow jobs for the black community by exclusively employing black workers to fill orders, model products, market and more. CMOC chose Mississippi as a test state, mailing thousands of copies of its first catalog, claiming it had over 10,000 customers within a few months.

All but a few pages marketed to women and offered coats, dresses, sweaters, gloves, lingerie, shoes and more. Non-clothing items included purses, a hair straightening comb, bed spreads and towels. A few pages are devoted to men's clothing and shoes, as well as children's apparel, and all items were shown worn by black models.

OCLC shows a copy of this catalog as well as another version, possibly the company's first that was mailed in Mississippi with 23 pages, both at the University of Kansas; a google search shows that Duke owns materials by CMOC, including catalogs, but none are separately described. Swann sold a CMOC ephemera lot, including two catalogs, in 2007.

\$925





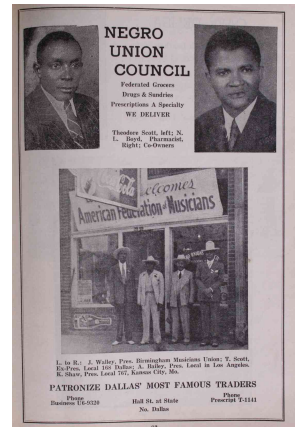
3. [African Americana][Business][Texas]

Gilbert, Don [editor]. **Dallas, Texas Negro City Directory 1947-1948.** Dallas, Texas: Don Gilbert, 1947. 10³/₄" x 7³/₄". Red cloth titled in black, back cover with photographic illustrations. pp. 356. Very good minus: covers heavily worn with some soil spots, corners and some areas of board edges with cloth loss, spine tips frayed; leaves lightly toned at extremities.

A densely packed African American business directory with dozens of display ads and numerous photographic illustrations including several interior views of businesses. In addition to these listings, the narrative text describes the progress of race relations in Dallas, gives biographies of notable citizens, and provides illustrated histories of churches. It also contains extensive illustrated advertisements for a number of traditionally black colleges including Jarvis Christian College, Prairie View A&M, Wiley College and Langston University.

OCLC locates 9 copies over several entries.

\$1250



Here's What TEXAS Leaders say about THE COLORED MAIL ORDER CORP. OF AMERICA

Editors

I showed your last year's list along to my closest in Society and they agreed with me that yours is one of the finest products now being put forth for our group. They join me in wishing for you every success. **ELLIE ALMA WALLS, TEACHER OF EDUCATION, HOUSTON COLLEGE, HOUSTON.**

I heartily endorse the Colored Mail Order Corp. of America and the colored leaders who are behind it. I hope our group will support it in order that it may grow into a large business. You have my entire cooperation. **S. H. GATES, PRINCIPAL OF DOUGLASS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, SAN ANTONIO.**

To me, the Colored Mail Order Corporation represents the most progressive step by the race since the first insurance venture. Contrary to the usual opinion, if the race is to have more jobs, the race must make them. This organization has selected personalities in their direction. **J. W. RICE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF COLORED TEACHERS STATE ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS, HOUSTON.**

The Colored Mail Order Corp. meets with my sincere endorsement. I have no other business that could or would be a menace to our people. Negro business is our need. The Colored Mail Order Corp. offers most opportunities in the year's trading. The leaders of this organization are deserving of the confidence and support of our people through the country. **W. E. SANDFORD, PRINCIPAL OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, FORT ARTHUR.**

The Colored Mail Order Corporation is the path along which we can all march forward together, facing what we have. The opportunity for advancement, both by advancement and by the way that we can advance, is the path that leads to the future. **D. RYAN, PRINCIPAL, JACK RYAN HIGH SCHOOL, WENDE, HOUSTON.**

Our Field Representative has just returned from personally visiting many of the outstanding leaders of your great state. Our entire project was placed before them and they were given ample opportunity to study it—particularly to review the financial worth of the Company and to become acquainted with the expert mail order management which will guide its operations. These outstanding personages of your state, after carefully examining this project, have voluntarily and freely given it their personal endorsement. While time did not permit our Representative to personally contact ALL of the leaders of Texas, a large representative group was visited. We are proud to present to you just a few of their testimonials and recommendations. No doubt you will find among them many friends with whom you have a personal acquaintance.

I have listened with a great deal of interest to the plan of the Colored Mail Order Corp. of America and I want to take this opportunity to express my approval of this forward movement for our race. I feel that this new business enterprise offers one of the best opportunities for our people to get in on the foundation of a major business which will prosper and grow. It gives the full cooperation of the colored people of the South. It is the opportunity we have been waiting for—let's make the most of it. **MARY E. BRACK, PRESIDENT OF TILLOTSON COLLEGE, AUSTIN, FOR THE PAST NINE YEARS, AUSTIN.**

The Colored Mail Order Corporation of America is the direct answer to all the school's last summer mail order needs. To the growing interest among Negroes that we are willing to participate where we spend our money. The plan of this organization among Negroes, including an all-Negro mailing force, a complete Negro field representation, and the collection of a special catalogue in which Negro models or effectively displayed and the plan and its endorsement of Negro leaders are published, is very unique. It makes an effective appeal to our race pride, and will justify a large part of our mail order business. **JOSEPH J. BRADSHAW, PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE, MARSHALL.**

Our young people need more open doors to the various vocations of our Commonwealth. This movement to help to encourage our young people to move through the various vocations of our Commonwealth. **F. C. BOWEN, PAST PRESIDENT C. T. S. A. OF TEXAS, AUSTIN.**

The perspective of the plan upon which this business effort is projected, excites me in being a progressive person in being a progressive person. In my opinion, the Colored Mail Order Corp. is a most commendable effort. With the backing of the Colored Mail Order Corporation of America, it offers, beyond all question, the best protection to the buying public. Therefore, I give my hearty endorsement to the enterprise. **W. E. SANDFORD, PRINCIPAL OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, FORT ARTHUR.**

I think well of the plan to organize and endorse the idea of the establishment of the Colored Mail Order Corporation as it will furnish a new avenue of employment for our people. **M. T. DAVIS, PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE, MARSHALL.**

I am happy to endorse the Colored Mail Order Corp. and the leaders behind the movement. You may depend on me for my support. **MATTHEW A. LIVINGSTON, TEACHER, MUSICIAN, LIBRARIAN, AUSTIN.**

Fraternals and Club Leaders

I firmly believe that anything that is done to help the Negro's advance in the business field is a step in the right direction. No matter how small the effort, to do so for him, he must do it for himself. **MISS EURETTA H. FAIRCHILD, BEAUCHAMPTON GENERAL SECRETARY, F. W. C. A. SAN ANTONIO.**

It is a pleasure for me to lend my endorsement to any constructive movement of my race which has for its end the better recognition of the aims and abilities of the Negro. I believe the idea of the Colored Mail Order Corporation is a good one, and that the possibilities for service and employment are unlimited. The fact that it has been demonstrated that it is a business of great proportions, capable of continuous expansion, is a fact to add a word of praise and encouragement to the originators of the idea with Negroes on both ends of the movement, and trust that success may be theirs and ours. **J. J. SMITH, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT, GRAND LODGE COLORED K. P. OF TEXAS, DALLAS.**

The names of the directors and representatives of the Colored Mail Order Corporation inspire confidence and respect. The project is timely and challenging and I see my enthusiastic endorsement. I feel that the proposition will succeed in the great way that I feel it can. **W. E. SANDFORD, PRINCIPAL OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, FORT ARTHUR.**

I am applying the Colored Mail Order Corp. to the American people as an opportunity to do a practical and worthwhile business under guidance and training, and I heartily endorse this movement and assure you my unstinted cooperation. **W. E. SANDFORD, PRINCIPAL OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, FORT ARTHUR.**

I would be happy to give my impressions of this very commendable and far-reaching movement to assist our race in its progress for the future. I am sure that you will find it very helpful both educationally and socially. **LOUIE M. RICHARDS, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF MISSIONARY SOCIETY, CAMERON.**

"LET'S MARCH FORWARD TOGETHER!"

4. [African Americana][Business][Texas]

Here's What Texas Leaders say about The Colored Mail Order Corp. of America. Kansas City, Missouri: Colored Mail Order Corporation of America, [1939]. 11" x 16³/₄". Single sheet printed both sides. Very good: folded twice vertically, two 1.5" splits at folds.

A large promotional for the Colored Mail Order Corporation with over 40 testimonials from Texas residents, nearly all by African Americans accompanied by a photographic portrait.

Endorsements from noteworthy people include John Wesley Anderson, the Dallas philanthropist who was born a slave and was one of the first black doctors in Dallas; William Leonard Davis, Houston newspaper editor and school principal who filed suit to challenge the validity of Houston's white primary; William M. McDonald, believed to be the first black millionaire in Texas; Antonio Maceo Smith, known as "Mr. Civil Rights" in Texas; and, Ellie Alma Walls, the first president of the Colored Teachers State Association of Texas.

OCLC shows no copies; a google search shows that Duke owns materials by CMOC, including promotional materials, though none are separately described. **\$375**

5. [African Americana][Civil Rights]

Radio Interview of Founders Of the Atlanta Student

Movement. Atlanta Georgia: Protestant Radio and Television Center, 1961. 7" diameter reel to reel tape in original mailing box, 60 minutes of audio. Box very good with handwritten notes in crayon, tape reel very good with some scuffs and scratches.

An audio interview of some of the founders of the Atlanta Student Movement. In February, 1960 after Julian Bond and Lonnie King discussed the possibility of organizing sit-ins in Atlanta, the presidents of all six colleges of the Atlanta University Center ("AUC") encouraged them to create a document that defined their position. With several others, they created the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights which drafted "An Appeal for Human Rights." It stated that *"today's youth will not sit by submissively, while being denied all of the rights, privileges, and joys of life"* and laid out multiple societal areas where they sought to end segregation and discrimination. The document was signed by the president of each student body of the AUC and published in Atlanta newspapers on March 9, 1960. The sit-ins began less than one week later, and led to the wave that occurred October 19th, where Lonnie King and Martin Luther King, Jr. were arrested at Rich's department store. It was the first time MLK would spend the night in jail, despite earlier arrests.

ASM members Lonnie King, Herschelle Sullivan, Ben Brown and Charles Black were interviewed on June 8, 1961 by an unidentified man. In a wide ranging discussion the members discussed ASM's purpose and structure, its accomplishments and goals, and a number of other issues. They explained their work on the AUC campuses and what they did to keep the movement going and growing: weekly mass meetings, door to door campaigns where they asked African Americans to avoid downtown during boycotts, training volunteers and more. They discussed the difference between direct action and litigation, and explained that litigation took too long to achieve results. They also pointed out that direct action gave thousands a direct stake in the movement, as opposed to passively looking for news about court fights.

All 60 minutes are compelling, with the following barely scratching the surface:

--A slightly contentious exchange occurred when the interviewer asked if non-violence generated violence in others. King defined the principal of nonviolence simply as *"replacing hate with love."* One of the ASM members angrily responded, *"how can it be possible that those engaging in non-violence be responsible for violence that comes about?"* Black pointed out that violence against non-violent protesters simply helped their cause.

--The interviewer asked, *"at what point does the Negro assume responsibility for America's face to the world?"* Sullivan said they would all be offended by the question as they were trying to end discrimination, not humiliate the United States abroad. One of them said *"if you asked me, 'aren't you embarrassing the United States?' I'd say 'we've been embarrassed as Negroes all our lives, and it's time we take the embarrassment from us and the United States.'"* He pointed out that there would be no need for their actions if blacks were treated equally.

--When asked if the movement created bad publicity that destroyed the goodwill that existed between the races in the South, Smith responded that *"any time we had good race relations in the South . . . is when the negro is subservient to the white person."* When asked, *"Is the Negro ready for integration?"* one response was *"the day that a Negro is born in America should entitle him to be ready for all of the freedoms that our constitution sets forth."*

The tape has been professionally digitized and the sound file will accompany the physical media. While OCLC and internet searches reveal no copies of the recording, the University of Georgia holds the Protestant Radio and Television Center's archive with over 6,000 reels of audio, though none appear to be individually catalogued.

The importance of the sit-in movement cannot be overstated. A moving experience of the Atlanta Student Movement, hearing its goals, accomplishments and issues directly from some of its founders.

A sample of the audio may be heard by [clicking here](#).

\$2000



6. [African Americana][Lynching]

Turkish Newspaper With Front Page Image and Short Article on Lynching in the United States. Istanbul, Turkey: Resimli Gazete, 1926. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Newspaper in Turkish. Eight pages. Very good: removed from a bound volume with remnants along the spine; toned with supple leaves.

The July 31, 1926 edition of the Turkish newspaper, Resimli Gazete, with a front page drawing of a pistol-waving throng lynching an African American man. The headline reads, "How some of Those Bigoted Americans Nurturing Hatred Against the Negroes Lynch That Poor Man."

The caption goes on to state:

"This man, who has committed no fault and bears no blame other than to have been born a negro, is being lynched by a gang of out-of-control bigoted Americans. This poor creature, very tightly bound to the gallows, has committed no murder or theft. Just because his color is black [...] God knows how many hundreds of negroes have been sacrificed for years due to this disturbed and ignorant mentality. [...] They have violently protested the savagery of the white people, and many governments have sought to put an end to this senseless mentality. American governments that give consideration to the appeals of the negro delegations promise that they will from now on prevent such murders from occurring, but despite this an incident recently took place in Mexico. We are inserting an image of this lynching incident above."

A visceral visual accompanying a Turkish view on the ugliest aspect of American race relations.

\$400



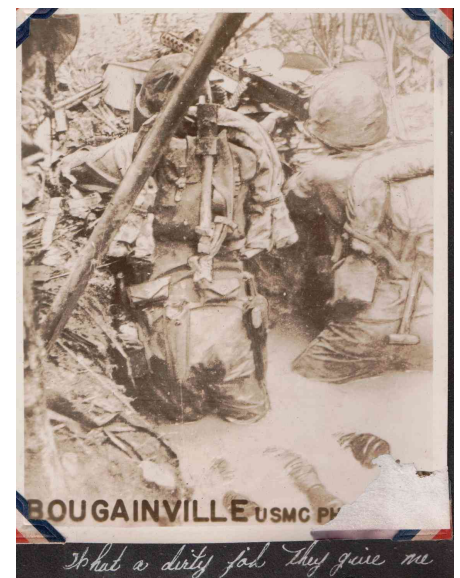
7. [African Americana][Militaria][World War II]

Davis, Herbert R. **Photo Album and Scrapbook of African American Marine Who Fought at the Battle of Peleliu.** Peleliu, Palau Islands and elsewhere in the Pacific: 1944-1945. 10" x 13". Screw bound, faux leather over thick card. 206 pages with approximately 104 original black and white photographs, 374 commercial photos (295 of these are official U.S. Marine Corps photos), 43 postcards, 30 news clippings, 17 pieces of foreign currency and six items of ephemera. Most photos measure

between 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Photos and postcards mostly inserted into corner mounts, the rest either taped or pasted in. All photos are captioned. Album good: heavily worn, front cover and first several leaves detached, leaves chipped and prone to more of it; items generally very good plus or better, though a number of the original images are a bit blurry; five items are lacking.

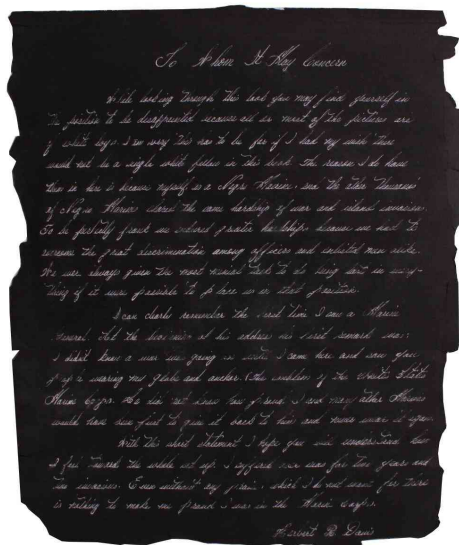
Over 500 items compiled by Herbert Davis, an African American marine from Richmond, Virginia. Although African Americans served with whites in the Revolutionary War, when the marines were reinstituted in 1798, a rule barring blacks and Native Americans from service was created. In June 1941, FDR issued an executive order that eliminated racial discrimination in the military, paving the way for African Americans to serve in the marines. Very few black marines saw combat in World War II and Davis' unit was one of the exceptions.

Davis was a member of the 11th Marine Depot Company, 16th Field Depot which saw action at the Battle of Peleliu and had the highest casualty rate of any company of black marines during the war. Major General William H. Rupertus issued a letter of



commendation to the 11th's commanding officer after the battle in a typescript which appears in this album in which he wrote, "the Negro race can well be proud of the work performed by the 11th Marine Depot Company as they have demonstrated in every respect that they appreciate the privilege of wearing a Marine uniform and serving with Marines in combat."

Davis' view was different from Rupertus' as his album begins with his harrowing handwritten statement regarding his service,



"To whom it may concern: While looking through this book you may find yourself in the position to be disappointed because all or most of the pictures are of white boys. I am sorry this has to be for if I had my wish there would not be a single white fellow in this book. The reason I do have them in here is because myself, as a Negro Marine, and the other thousands of Negro Marines shared the same hardship of war and island invasions. To be perfectly frank we endured greater hardships because we had to overcome the great discrimination among officers and enlisted men alike. We were always given the most menial task to do being last in everything if it were possible to place us in that position.

I can clearly remember the first time I saw a Marine General. At the beginning of his address his first remark was: I didn't know a war was going on until I came here and saw you people wearing my globe and anchor. (The emblem of the United States Marine Corps). He did not know how proud I and many other Marines would have been just to give it back to him and never wear it again.

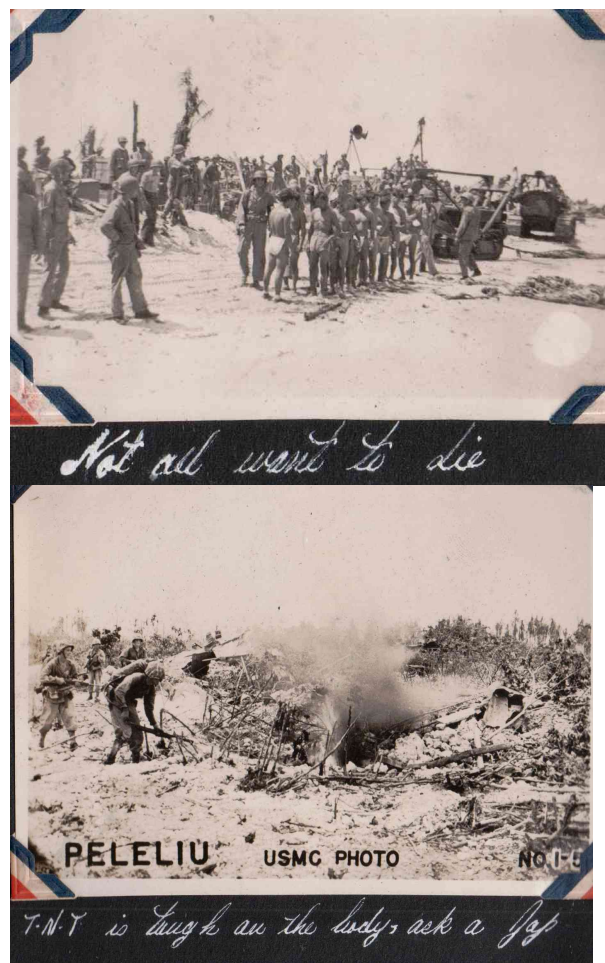
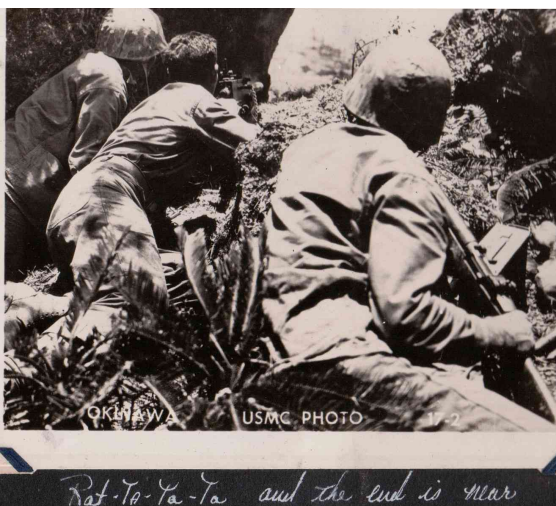
With this short statement I hope you will understand how I feel toward the whole set up. I suffered overseas for two years and two invasions. Even without any praise, which I do not want for there is nothing to make me proud that I was in the Marine Corps."

This massive album contains around 100 original photos taken by Davis. Most of these show Peleliu and Saipan in the day or days after battle. Images include the Japanese radio station where they watched movies, plane wrecks, landscape, bunkers, destroyed buildings, and a number show dead bodies. 15 photos show black marines, including several exceptional shots of a baseball team. Several of Davis' fellow marines are named in the images including Carlton Shanks, who died eight days after they landed at Peleliu.

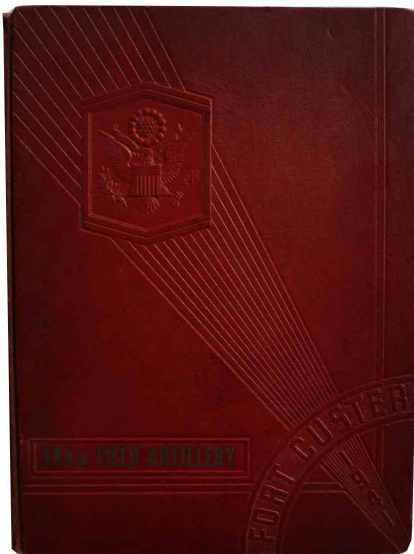
Davis wrote his own captions for all of the commercial images without printed captions, around 315 total. They allow us to see the nightmare of the South Pacific as Davis did: "Lady Luck wasn't so lucky." "How I love to shoot." "Why must so many die." "The women are dangerous also." Under an image of white soldiers relaxing he wrote, "always resting, don't you ever fight?"

In addition to Peleliu, the official USMC photos depict battle scenes at Bougainville, New Georgia, Eniwetok, Cape Gloucester, Guam, Kwajalein, and Okinawa.

Nearly all the newspaper and magazine clippings relate to Peleliu and there are 17 pieces of paper currency from Japan, the Philippines, the Netherlands and Indochina. Ephemera include the typescript of the commendation mentioned above as well as a couple of other marine-related typescripts.



While only a small percentage of the visual material in the album is original, Davis' captions makes them a unique and important commentary of an African American marine's World War II combat experience. **\$2850**



8. [African Americana][Militaria][World War II]

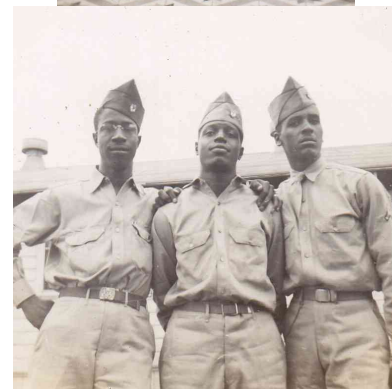
[Madison, Courtland]. ***Historical and Pictorial Review 184th Field Artillery Army of the United States [Extra-Illustrated with Original Photographs.]*** Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Shreveport, Louisiana; Nashville, Tennessee; Los Angeles, California: The Army and Navy Publishing Company, Inc., 1947. 12 1/8" x 9".

Embossed red cloth. pp. [4], 70 + nine additional leaves with 52 black and white photographs inserted into corner mounts. Most photos measure from 2 3/4" x 4 1/4" to 5 1/4" x 3 3/8". Book very good minus with loss of cloth at corners and spine tips and 1/2" portion of the backstrip torn and holding at the crown; binding shaken, front hinge cracked, both holding well. Photos generally very good plus or better, with seven lacking.



This is the yearbook for the all African American 184th Field Artillery which was inducted into Federal Service from the Illinois National Guard at Chicago in January 1941, served with the 2nd Army in Europe and played a vital role in capturing the town of Wesel along the Rhine River. At the time of publication, they were training at Fort Custer in Michigan and Camp McCoy in Wisconsin.

Along with several hundred portraits of soldiers, the book contains a number of outstanding shots of the men using weapons, drilling and participating in war games in Louisiana. It also contains internal views of the barracks, the mess hall and the infirmary. This copy was owned by Courtland Madison of Chicago. While most segregated unit yearbooks are scarce, he made



this one extraordinary by including 52 original photographs on blank leaves bound at the end of the book. They include 13 exquisite portraits of his fellow soldiers, some of which are real photo postcards. Others show the men around the base and include several outstanding playful shots involving a rifle and mandolin, while approximately a dozen appear to be of Courtland's friends and/or family. Courtland's 1946 chauffeur's license is laid in as well.

OCLC locates four copies. This, a unique copy of a segregated unit that served in Europe.
\$1500

9. [African Americana][Native Americans][Mixed Ethnicity][Militaria][World War II]

Morgan, Jr., Howard Emmons. ***World War II Correspondence of Black Soldier Who Was a Member of the Ramapough Mountain Indians.*** Camp Swift, Texas; Hawaii; and the South Pacific: 1943-1945. 99 handwritten letters on various sheet sizes consisting of 266 pages and approximately 53,000 words; most in original mailing envelopes. Also included are eight leaves with portions of letters, three black and white photographs and eight programs from segregated prayer services. Letters generally very good or better in a clear and easily read hand, with significant issues noted in inventory.



This is a collection of letters home from a black soldier, Howard Morgan, Jr., who served in the Pacific during World War II. We offered several of his letters in a previous catalog, learning later from our scout that these were available. Morgan was from the tiny town of Hillburn, New York and although we (and we imagine most others) view Morgan as African American, he probably did not see himself this way. He was a member of a small and distinct ethnic group who live in and around the Ramapo Mountains in Hillburn, as well as Mahwah and Ringwood, New Jersey. They were known variously as "Jackson Whites", "Jackson Blacks" (both epithets), the "Ramapo Mountain People" and are now known as the "Ramapough

Mountain Indians" ("RMI") or "Ramapough Lenape Nation." The group used to be well known, winding their way into the works of Albert Payson Terhune (who called them "blue-eyed niggers") and William Carlos Williams among others. Until 1974, when David Cohen published "The Ramapo Mountain People" (New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press), folk lore and oral history converged to create the belief that the RMI were the descendants of escaped slaves, Hessians, British prostitutes and Native Americans who sought refuge in the area near the end of the Revolutionary War. Cohen lived among the RMI for a year and his study argued that myth and folklore were mostly wrong: the RMI were a mix of Dutch and African American settlers, and some Native Americans may have married in to the group. Despite Cohen's thesis, in 1978 the RMI incorporated as a Native American tribe. The New Jersey legislature recognized the tribe in 1980, but the Bureau of Indian Affairs refused to do so at a federal level. In 2013, some members of the tribe filed suit against the makers of the film "Out of the Furnace" for depicting members as "lawless, drug-addicted, impoverished and violent." It was dismissed a year later.

According to Cohen, the RMI placed a premium on physical traits associated with whites such as straight hair, and that darker skin color, even within a nuclear family, could create race prejudice. Morgan mentioned in his letters his concern that his skin was getting darker because of being in the sun so much. Cohen also stated that "Race is one of the main factors that socially isolate the Ramapo Mountain People. Identifying with American Indians and white hillbillies, they reject any black ancestry. Yet the surrounding society will not let them, as a group, pass as white. In a sense, they constitute a separate little race." Interestingly on Morgan's father's World War II draft registration card, the registrar first listed his complexion as "black", then crossed that out and checked "light brown." In addition to Morgan's concern that his skin was getting darker, his sense of otherness comes out in a number of passages such as the description of a kind word from a superior at Camp Swift: "that really was a compliment coming from him, the little mockie [a Jewish slur], Capt. Pillowitz. I'm telling you, no matter where you are you will always find a jew and a nigger somewhere in the bunch." His thoughts on Lena Horne, "I don't know what it is about her but to me she is just another sad colored gal." He also described some of the other black soldiers at Camp Swift as being overly defiant, "just to show you how tough these negroes are in this outfit, here's an example. The Lieutenant who took the report caught 4 or 5 coming out late. He told one man he was going to put him in the green pot at the mess hall and then the stuff started. The private cussed him out and told him that he or any other so & so was going to put him there. They had quite a nice little argument and I suppose there will be a court martial. I'm telling you, these niggers down here ain't no good at all. One of them told a white Lt. Yesterday that he'd get even with him too."



Morgan wrote these letters home beginning when he was 19, soon after entering the service. He started training in March, 1943 at Camp Swift in Bastrop County, Texas. He was a first sergeant with Company A of the 949th Air Base Security and was later assigned to the 1322nd Engineers General Service Regiment with whom he served for the duration of the war in Hawaii, the Palau Islands and Tinian Island. The bulk of the letters mostly center around Morgan commenting on news he's received from home. Some of that news relates to fellow soldiers from Hillburn with whom Morgan's mother maintained correspondence. While a fair amount of these discussions are mundane, they provide significant insight into the cohesion of the RMI, their young men who were serving in the war, the deep affection Morgan had for his immediate family, and what mattered to their community at this time.

29 letters are from Camp Swift where Morgan did most of his training. He provided good detail of his daily life at Swift such as his time on the infiltration range where he crawled 200 yards against live machine gun fire. On a trip to Greenville, Texas he saw, "a big sign over the main street which read, 'Welcome to Greenville, the Blackest land but the whitest people.'"

Morgan discussed contemporary race riots including those in Beaumont and Detroit in June 1943. He regularly shared his fascination with flora and fauna and was entranced by Hawaii where "all of the islanders raise flowers I guess, and you've never seen such a variety of beauty. For the first time in my life I've seen pineapple, bananas, coconut growing."

His letters were often humorous, such as when he spoke of the cockroaches with whom he shared barracks, "boy i've never seen such big ones and such brave ones. They don't care if you've got 4 stars on your shoulder, they'll still stand fast and put up an argument. Frankly speaking I'm scared to death of them and I ain't kidding either." He was also often homesick and would comment on the importance of his service, "I guess that's what I'm out here living for. The right to worship God as I see fit and not as I'm directed." He could also be silly, like when he wrote his sister, "Man I'm as groovy as a ten cent movie. But I'm also like a spruce when I'm on the loose. Do you dig that jive? I'm on the ball jack. Killer, ain't I?"

The collection also includes includes three photographs, at least one of which shows Morgan (he's shown twice in Cohen's book, though 25 years older). It also contains eight rare mimeographed typescripts for prayer services for his segregated unit (two of these Morgan used as stationary). An inventory, listing dates and places of correspondence, as well as short notes on content, is available.

A fine collection documenting the life of a black soldier in World War II that opens new paths of scholarship into a fascinating and otherwise secretive ethnic group. **\$2650**



Hall, Henry. ***ALS from Buffalo Soldier Offering Services to James Blaine's Presidential Campaign.*** Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: 1884. 14" x 8½". Two leaves of ruled paper, a little over three handwritten pages, approximately 800 words. Near fine with old horizontal folds.

A letter written by a member of one of the first groups of Buffalo Soldiers, Henry Hall, to the headquarters for the 1884 James Blaine presidential campaign. Hall was with the 10th Cavalry, beginning about one year after the regiment first formed, serving with Company M in October 1867, moving to Company D in 1872 and the Regimental Band in 1882 when he received a disability discharge. He was possibly a slave as he wrote that “northern soldiers” brought him to Detroit in 1865 where he worked as a boot black until he joined the army and was illiterate at the time.

An eloquent and fascinating letter, Hall offered his services to the campaign stating that he could secure up to 3,000 votes in Hardeman County, Tennessee. He'd been attending picnics and camp meetings in the area since 1883 and felt that *"all the colored people, especially the ignorant class, [needs] someone to lead and advise them, stir them up, and this needs a man that is not afraid to fight for his rights, in the right cause."* He said that two thirds of the county

was black, and that they should be Republican, but aren't because "most of the colored people are very ignorant and are under the obligations to the whites, and with the promise of a small compensation they do as the whites ask them." As to intelligent and informed African Americans, Hall wrote, "they allow themselves to be overpowered with intimidation. You ask one why he don't enlighten his ignorant brother in regards to the presidential elections . . . and he will tell you that it would ruin him for the following reasons: that I was born and raised here and all the white folks know me, they are my friends and the only ones that can do me any good and if I go and advise and work against them what would become of me?"

An extraordinary letter with presidential campaign intelligence written by a formerly illiterate close-to-original Buffalo Soldier.
\$750



Photo Album of Destruction Wrought by the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. Los Angeles California: 1992. 11½" x 9¼". Steel spiral, silk covered commercial album of gummed mylar covered leaves. 24 pages with 72 color photographs and an additional six laid in. Photos measure 3½" x 4 7/8" and none are captioned. Fine.

A collection of vernacular images documenting the aftermath of the explosion of violence surrounding the Rodney King verdict. Apparently taken by a photographer and at least one companion (at least 10 were taken from a moving car) driving around Crenshaw Boulevard and other streets in the days after order was restored.

The photographer took at least 50 images of devastated buildings: burned hulks, collapsed roofs, entire strip centers destroyed. A number of images show businesses spray-painted with some version of “black owned” including one that read “*shopping center/is black owned/don’t burn*”.

Around 15 pictures show armed

members of the military, in jeeps and check points, and more. One poignant shot shows a man with a shovel, working against a backdrop of seemingly endless burnt, twisted metal and ash while another shows a sidewalk bench advertisement, *"Fight Crime/Join Neighborhood Watch"* in front of the burned-out hull of a business.

A stark immersion into the devastation wrought by the King riots. **\$500**

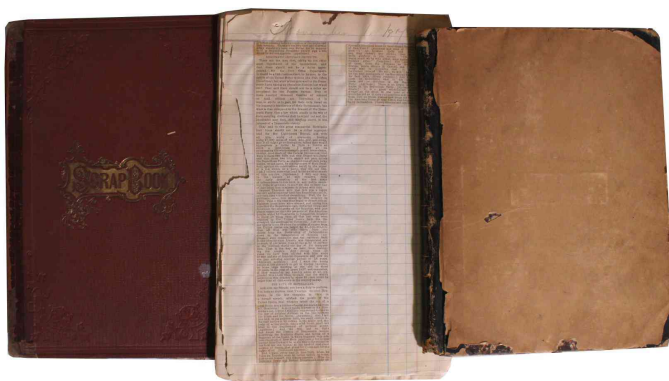


12. [African Americana][Slavery][Politics]

Nelson, David Fox. **Scrapbooks Compiled by Escaped Slave.** New York City: 1869-1879 and 1890. Five scrapbooks with a total of approximately 600 pages (around one third of which are blank) containing over 450 newspaper clippings, 40 autograph letters or notes from Nelson's friends, and a few items of ephemera; most adhesive mounted. Books about good and are more particularly described below; contents generally very good.

A remarkable collection created by a courageous and resourceful ex-slave. Depending on the source, David Nelson was between 9 and 11 years old in 1862 when he overheard that the slaves on his plantation near Newbern, North Carolina would be moved to the interior of the state because of the approaching Union Army. He decided the circumstances were ripe for escape, so he shared his plan with several others and they all agreed to flee together once they heard cannon fire. When the time came, only Nelson followed through. He reached the rear of the Union line where he provided intelligence to the soldiers who took him in. One of those men was Roscoe Conkling, the future Senator from New York. As these scrapbooks show, that meeting led to a lifelong friendship with Conkling and his family. Nelson was taken aboard the gunboat *Chasseur* where he rose from mess-boy to powder-boy. After the war, with the help of Conkling and Thurlow Weed, the New York newspaper publisher and boss of New York's Whig Party, Nelson came to New York. He was a clerk in the New York post office, working as chief messenger for Postmaster Thomas L. James in 1874 and was still there as of 1893.

The books document a conscientious and persistent networker who cultivated relationships with wealthy and powerful New Yorkers. They provide a bounty of insight into what mattered not only to him, but to African Americans generally. Three of the books are Nelson's personal news clippings, one is a scrapbook he created for his future wife, and the last is a collection of correspondence he received from friends.



Personal News Clipping Books 1869-1878

Three books: (1) *Volume 1 [Manuscript Title]*. 10¼" x 8". Marble paper-covered boards, lined paper. Approximately 76 pages with 59 articles. Very good minus: moderate to heavy wear with some losses at edges. (2) *[No title]*. 11¾" x 7½". Disbound lined pages in gatherings. Approximately 66 pages with 46 articles. (3)

Volume 5 [Manuscript Title]. 11" x 7½". Red cloth with leaves of green, pink, blue, and yellow. Boards detached, backstrip gone. Together they contain approximately 218 pages with over 200 different news clippings.

The first of these books begins with a newspaper advertisement offering a reward for escaped slaves (not Nelson) as well as the story of Nelson's escape that was published in numerous newspapers in 1874. Roscoe Conkling corroborated Nelson's story in his 1889 biography. The first scrapbook contains at least three different clippings of the story which mentions that Nelson maintained a scrapbook of "valuable statistics concerning his race."

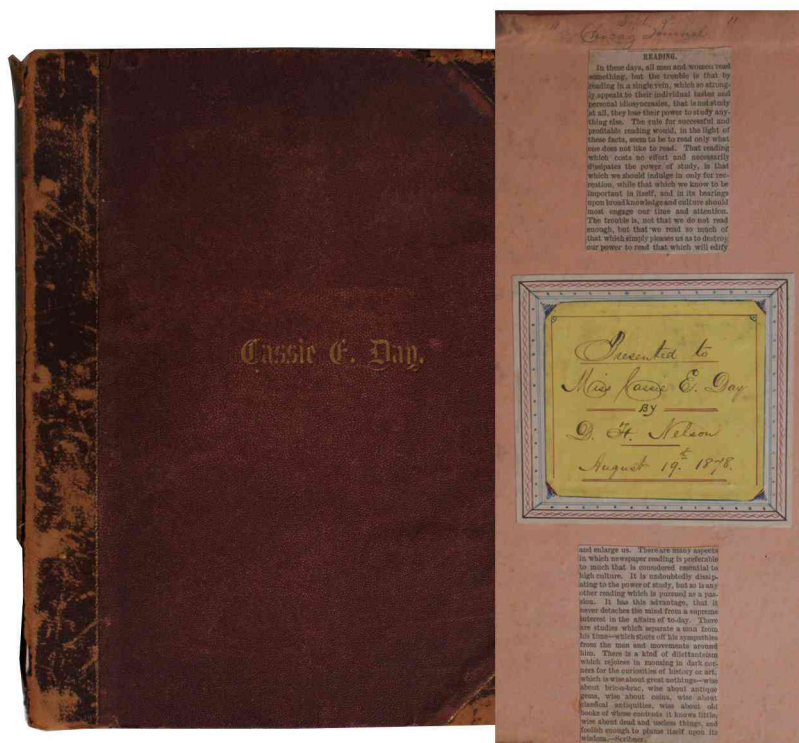
The vast majority of articles report on matters that would have been important to African Americans at the end of the Reconstruction era. A number relate to law and include debates surrounding various civil rights legislation, disenfranchisement in South Carolina and the rights of blacks to sit on juries. Some of the articles show the efforts of black legislators in Congress and, as you'll learn below, Nelson befriended the first African American to serve a full term as Senator.

There's a report quoting Frederick Douglass at the 1872 National Convention of Colored Citizens held in New Orleans, one on the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company and another described the first parade of black troops in Richmond. A number

ROMANTIC ADVENTURES OF A SLAVE BOY.
FROM A NORTH CAROLINA PLANTATION TO THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.
One warm afternoon in the summer of 1862 a half-dozen little slave boys were playing carelessly about a cotton-press about sixteen miles from Newbern, N. C., when one of the smallest and youngest of them overheard something that attracted his attention and which soon had the effect to stop the play. From the conversation between two adult slaves he learned that all of them were to be taken, in a few days, back into the interior part of the State, out of the way of the Yankee invaders. This set him to thinking. A council of war was held by the little fellows. Then was made one of the most fervent speeches in favor of liberty that was ever uttered by a Southern slave. The possessor of the sharp ears had the reputation of a mischievous and headstrong boy among his playmates, but now they listened to him with a kind of wonder. With boyish enthusiasm he rapidly sketched a plot for an escape to the Yankee lines. The time was fixed. They were to start the next afternoon. But about three o'clock the next morning he heard the booming of the guns at the battle of Newbern. He knew precisely what they meant. Rising stealthily he roused his companions in the plot, but at the last moment their hearts failed them. Nothing daunted the little fellow, not yet twelve years of age, with such clothes as he had on him and with a supreme trust in himself and in "Massa Lincoln," started off in the direction of the canonading. He took a circuit around the town, and came in at the rear of the Union lines about three o'clock in the afternoon. The distance was about twenty miles. He says now he don't remember that he was tired. On the journey he was revolving in his mind a magnificent scheme of going back stealthily to organize a company of boys on the old plantation, with which he proposed to join the Union forces. He was taken on board of the gunboat *Chasseur*, where he was soon advanced from the position of officers' mess-boy to the more honorable one of powder-boy. Until 1864 he was engaged in various capacities as a boy in the Union army and navy. Then he came North, and obtained the position of office-boy for the late Henry J. Raymond. While he was so employed in the *Times* office he revisited the old plantation. His father, mother, and all his relatives were dead, but an affection for the old place carried him back. He was heartily welcomed, and by none more so than the widow of his former master, Colonel Streets, to whom he made a present of \$25. The family was still wealthy in land, but at that time sadly in need of ready cash. Colonel Streets was killed in the war. This was the first of several visits to his old home. During his residence at the North he had come in contact with many public men, and had cultivated the art of public speaking. This accomplishment gave him a great ascendancy over the minds of his old friends. On his visit in 1872 they insisted for a long time that they would nominate him for sheriff, and it was only his inability to qualify on account of age that enabled him to silence their entreaties. He is regarded by them as a patron, and scarcely a colored man in his native county, to whom he is not personally known, ever comes to New York without a letter of recommendation to David, as he is familiarly called. He has secured positions of one kind and another for over fifty of his people from the old North State. The above is the life story, briefly told, of David F. Nelson, who yesterday received a notification that he had passed very successfully an examination for a \$1,000 clerkship in the New York Post-office. He is a little over twenty years old, and has held the post of doorkeeper for the Postmaster since 1870, when it was secured for him by Mr. Thurlow Weed. He is entirely self-educated. A scrap-book in his possession contains, besides a mass of valuable statistics concerning his race, a large selection of miscellaneous literature culled from the writings of Whittier, Alice Cary, and other writers of equal merit. This morning he was overwhelmed with congratulations by his fellow employees of the Post-office on the success he had attained.

relate to hate or unrest: the Klan, lynching, rioting, and numerous stories related to the Hamburg Massacre in South Carolina.

One interesting article encourages African Americans to move to Texas. A number debate emigration to Liberia. An interesting item of ephemera is a rare 1874 printed circular issued by abolitionist Gerit Smith two weeks before his death decrying the expulsion of black children from an Indian school as the result of Republicans' failure to pass appropriate civil rights legislation.



There's also a smattering of humor, poetry, and some clipped illustrations.

Cassie Day Clippings:

Cassie E. Day. 1878. 12½" x 10". Quarter leather over stippled cloth. Heavily worn with losses of leather and about 1/6th of backstrip perished. 250 pages, about 120 are blank with around 248 clippings.

The only information we could glean about Cassie Day came from the newspaper announcement of her marriage to Nelson. She was likely a socialite as her father is mentioned as a leader of "the colored 400." Nelson married Cassie 18 years after he presented her with this book.

The presentation page has an article about reading which encouraged people to read for edification and not just pleasure. The next clipping relates Nelson's escape story, and that's followed by the story of another escaped slave. After that, the clippings are a panoply of topics that David apparently thought would edify Cassie. There are clippings about Ulysses Grant, prisons, Napoleon, tobacco addiction, dangers of lightning, exhibits at the Met, and more.

There's a lot of poetry including Whitman's "*Death Sonnet for Custer*." There are also a number of images which include a series on New York churches, Stanley's

Africa Expedition, cotton wharves in South Carolina and political cartoons. Five exceptional prints by an E.E. Jones, all related to the New York Post Office, are also included.

Like a 19th century mix tape, we view this book as an act of love--a curated arrangement of topics, concepts and thoughts that David needed and wanted Cassie to know.

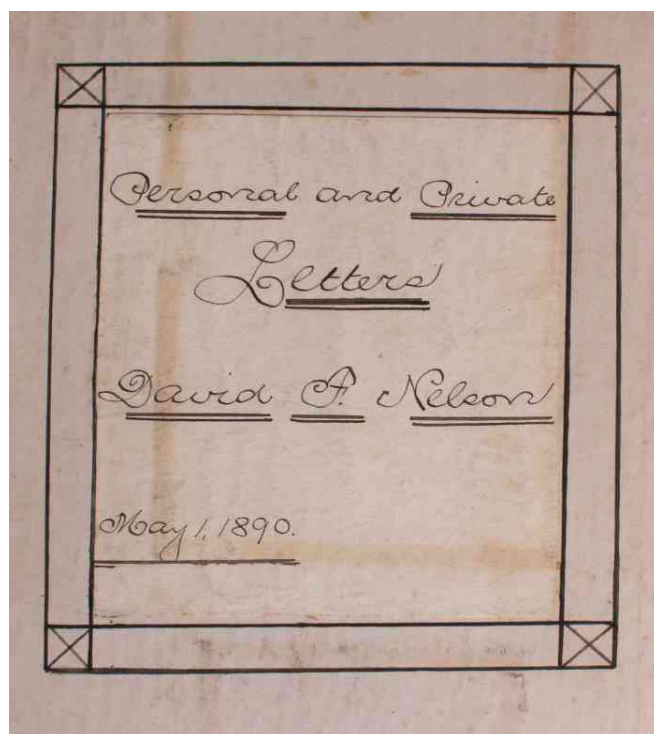
Correspondence Scrapbook

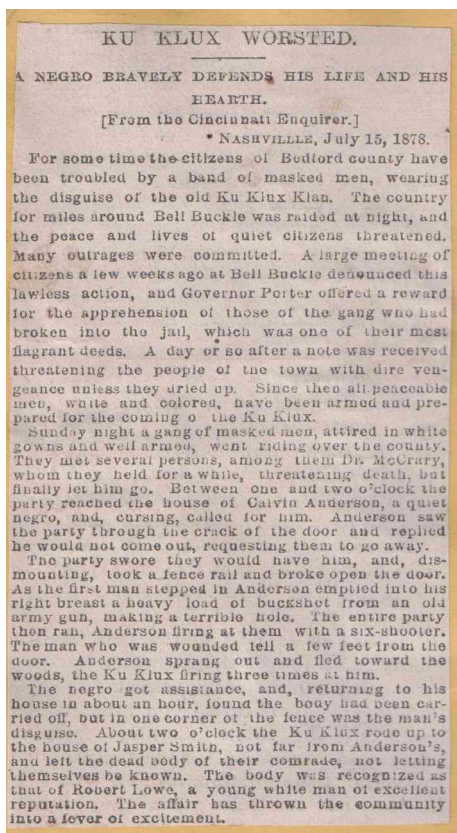
Personal and Private Letters. 1890. 12¼" x 9¼". Quarter leather. 126 pages, 60 of which are blank. 40 autograph letters and notes, 25 clippings. Front board detached, backstrip perished.

This letter book documents the depth of Nelson's friendships with those who helped pave his way in New York. There's a letter from the wife of Roscoe Conkling telling David she will send him the framed photograph that Conkling presented to President Arthur which she reacquired out of Arthur's estate. There are several from Conkling's grandson as well.

A number of letters are from Maria Weed Alden, daughter of Thurlow Weed, the New York newspaper publisher and boss of New York's Whig Party. Thurlow helped Nelson come to New York and may have facilitated his job at the post office. Alden's letters often deal with packages coming from Europe. There's also an invitation to her daughter's wedding as well as a request for Nelson to meet a family friend arriving in New York--the chief justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia.

A number of letters and notes are from Thomas L. James who was probably Nelson's first boss in New York, as James was Postmaster of New York when Nelson started to work there. James was Postmaster General under Garfield as well as a journalist and newspaper publisher.





Other correspondence from notable New Yorkers include an ANS and two ALSs from John Swinton, a New York newspaper publisher. There's also a note of apology from the assistant of John Watts DePayster, Sr., informing Nelson that DePayster was sick.

Of particular note are a few letters from important African American leaders. One is an ALS from Blanche K. Bruce when he was the Recorder of Deeds in Washington, D.C. Bruce was the first African American to serve a full term in the United States Senate. He updated Nelson on his family's summer plans and thanked him for sending recent news clippings. Two ALSs from James M. Baxter, an important Newark, New Jersey educator are included. Baxter became principal of a school at 19, assisted in the desegregation of Newark High School in 1872 and in 1869 opened a night school for working African American adults to receive an education. At the time of his death in 1909 he was the only black principle of a public school in Newark and was considered the dean of all Newark principals.

COLORED CHILDREN EJECTED FROM AN INDIANA SCHOOL.
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—Brazil, Clay County, about 50 miles west of here, is in a fever of excitement over the practical application of the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding colored children in the schools. Thirty-five colored children have been ejected from the public schools there by order of the local trustees, and against the earnest protestations of the School Superintendent. Many of the children cried bitterly when informed that they must leave, and begged to be allowed to remain, but the trustees insisted that they must leave, and they were so informed by their teachers. The Board of Trustees consists of three members, one of whom is a Democrat and two are Republicans.
—[N. Y. TRIBUNE.]

I envy not the man, who can read this extract with dry eyes and an unmoved heart. I envy not the man, who cares not for the grief, which wrung the little breasts of these dear children, as they were driven from the school rooms they loved, and from the white children they loved, and by whom they were loved.

Where rests the responsibility for this outrage? Chiefly on the hesitancy of the Republican Party to pass the pending Civil Rights Bill—chiefly on the perfidy of this Party, which said in its platform of 1872:

"Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude."

If the Republican Party had had the bravery and justice to pass the Bill, such cowards and scoundrels as those in Indiana would have been cowed in the presence of these high qualities, and would not have dared to do this devilry. But the shrinking of the Party from passing the Bill gave these cowards and scoundrels ample occasion to despise both the Bill and the Party.

May the God of justice and mercy prompt this fallen Party to rise to its feet by passing, very speedily, this Bill or one essentially like it! If the passing of it be delayed, hell will break loose again all over the land, as it did in the days of the "Fugitive Slave Act," when, even in the remotest North, slave hounds were, every where, upon the track of poor men, women and children.

But why do I blame the Republican Party only—and, this too, notwithstanding it gave nearly its entire Congressional vote for this Civil Rights Bill? Why do I not blame the Democratic Party.

Nearly all the letters are complimentary to David and reflect deep friendships. More than one letter references gifts: handmade brackets, handkerchiefs, local newspapers, clippings, books and more. Nelson was clearly grateful for these friendships and obviously cultivated them through frequent correspondence.

An exceptional collection that is otherwise impossible to assemble--what really mattered, day to day, to a young African American man as he assimilated into city life. Created by hands that were born in slavery, it is rich in depth, scope and opportunity for scholarship and gives insight into late and post-Reconstruction African American issues.

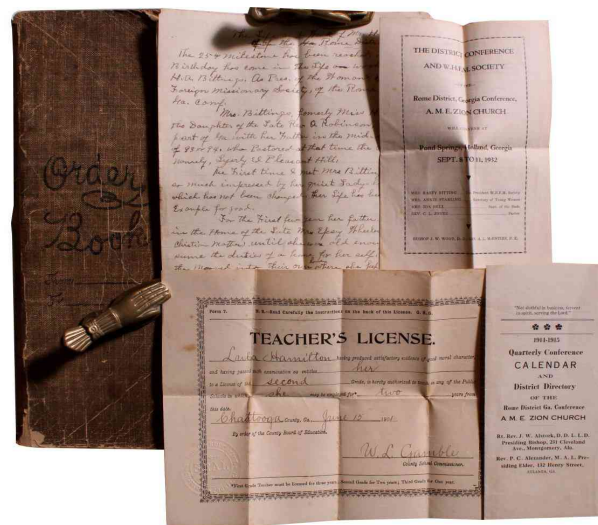
\$12,500

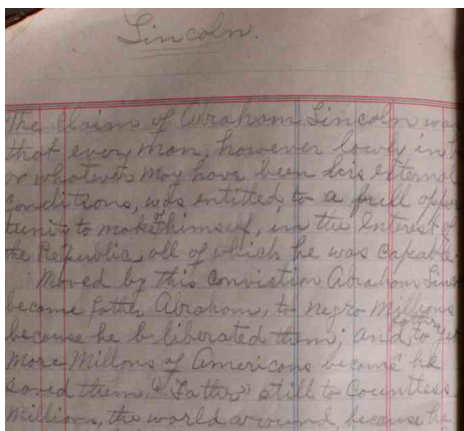
13. [African Americana][Women][Education][A.M.E. Zion Church]
Hamilton, Lula. *Attendance Journal, Essays and Ephemera of an African American Schoolteacher Including a Manuscript Racial Uplift Speech.* Mostly Chattooga County, Georgia: 1911-1913 and 1932-1934. Ledger book, ten pieces of ephemera and nine black and white photographs. Ledger book is limp cloth measuring 14½" x 5¾" and contains approximately 60 pages with handwriting. Ledger good: covers heavily worn and creased, internally sound with lightly toned pages showing occasional foxing. Ephemera and photographs generally very good.



This is a ledger book and some ephemera of an African American woman, Lula Hamilton, who started teaching in Chattooga County schools around 1900. Lula was born in 1878 and the 1880 census showed her living in Dirt Town at the time.

Several pieces of ephemera show she was apparently quite active in the A.M.E. Church. These include her certificate of appointment to organize Societies of the Buds of Promise which was the youth arm of the A.M.E. Church's Women's Home and Overseas Missionary Society as well as a four page handwritten biography she wrote of Hastie Bittings, president of her local WHOMS branch. There's also a 1914-1915 conference calendar and directory pamphlet for the Rome District Georgia Conference, an offering envelope and a 1932 program for a district conference. Her teaching license certificate is also included, as well as nine photographs. The same woman appears in several of them, and while we would like to think that woman is Lula, she is not identified as such.





The highlight of the group is Lula's ledger. 75 percent of the written pages contain class attendance lists. Other pages list money collected from students, some of Hamilton's expenses, and several list the acts in school performances. Near the end of the ledger are around nine pages of essays Hamilton wrote between 1911 and 1913. Two of them are exceptional. In an essay about Lincoln, she wrote, "at the time Abraham Lincoln set loose four millions of Negro slaves, there were all sorts of prophecies as to the worthlessness of the Negro and the unpardonable blunder which set them free. They would perish for want of food. They are lazy and will not work. They are soulless and cannot learn. They are conscience-less and therefore devoid of moral sense . . . And if you please, it is the Negro himself who has justified, magnified, made glorious and eternally triumphant the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln." She also left us a draft of a racial uplift speech that internal evidence suggests she gave as part of a celebration for either Lincoln's birthday or Emancipation Day. She focused on the importance of education, as well as the contributions of African Americans. Clearly proud of her profession, and her contribution to her race, she wrote,

"emerging from serfery blankly ignorant, he has reduced his illiteracy fifty percent and today [there are] twenty thousand school houses, thirty thousand negro school teachers and three million negro pupils." She also lauded the contributions of black women, "there is nothing connected with the race of which we have as much reason to be proud of as our women. Some which we feel proud of are as follows, Miss Lucy Laney, Mrs. McLeod Bethune; Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams, Ida Wells Barnett, Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Sophia Bryan, Mrs. Flora Batson, and Siseretta Jones." She did not provide a similar list of men. **\$1150**



14. [African Americana][Women][Medicine]

Gaynor, Florence. **Scrapbook of First African American Woman to Lead a Major Teaching Hospital.** New York City: 1970-1971. 11½" x 11". Three ring binder with black construction paper leaves inserted into mylar sleeves, with items on both sides. Seven black and white photos, 18 news clippings and 143 letters, notes, greeting cards or telegrams, mostly

inserted in the sleeves. Photos measure 8" x 10". Binder good plus with moderate wear and heavily dusted covers, items generally very good plus or better.



Florence Gaynor was a registered nurse, who, according to contemporary news accounts, was the first African American woman to head a major municipal hospital, only to follow that up a year and half later to become the first black woman to lead a major teaching hospital. This didn't happen overnight; when she graduated from high school at the age of 15, she applied to the nursing school at Jersey City Medical Center only to be told that African Americans weren't allowed. Because her family needed money, she put her educational aspirations on hold while she worked at a doll factory. She later applied to the nursing school at Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx, finally getting her R.N. in 1946. Today, the National Association Of Health Services Executives offers an annual scholarship in her name to "female graduate students who are striving to become future leaders in healthcare administration."

In February, 1971, Gaynor was appointed executive director of Harlem's Sydenham Hospital, besting over 20 other candidates, all of whom were men. In August, 1972, she was appointed the chief administrator of Newark, New Jersey's Martland Hospital of the State Medical School, the largest hospital in New Jersey at the time. This scrap book is devoted exclusively to those

appointments and the outpouring of community joy. News clippings document the events, and the photos include Joyner being interviewed by reporters and receiving awards. There are nearly 150 congratulatory letters, notes, cards and telegrams. While many letters are from fellow hospital administrators, a number are from African American organizations such as Utility Club, Inc., the Jersey City NAACP, Emanuel Baptist Church of Long Island, and the Metropolitan Committee of 100, Inc. Some of the letters are from school classmates and others are from strangers who were inspired to write due to their glee in seeing an African American woman appointed to such a position. We've uncovered at least two notable women who wrote Gaynor: Ruth Russell Gray, a founding member of the first all female law firm in New Jersey, as well as Edna A. Merson, a founding member of the Committee of Civil Rights in Metropolitan New York, Inc. Time did not permit us to research every well wisher, so we imagine there are others of import in the book.

An excellent assemblage which documents an important first and the local community's reaction to it. **\$550**

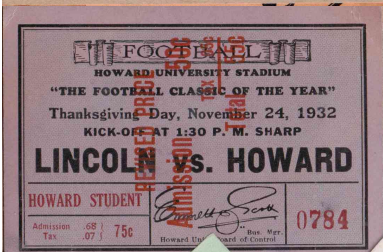
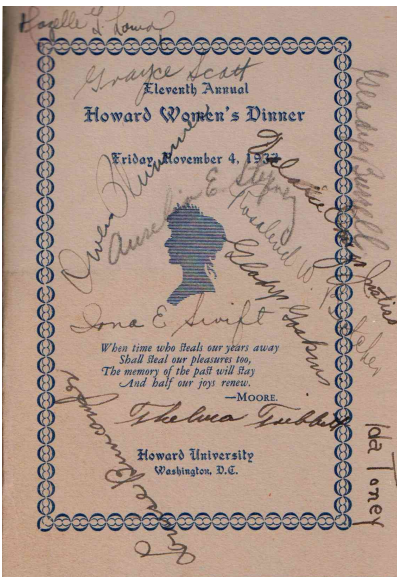
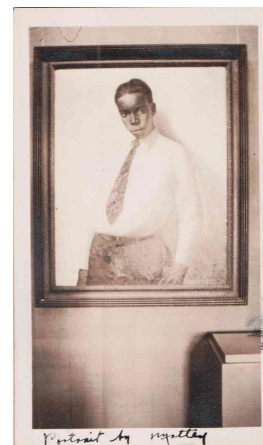
15. [African Americana][Women][Medicine]

Lomax, Hazelle Geydes. **Scrapbook of Howard University Student.**

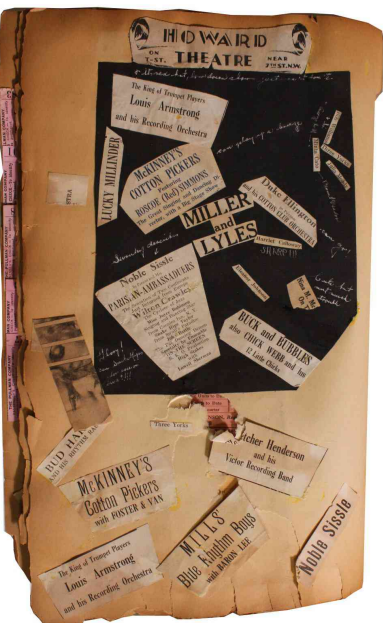
Mostly Washington, D.C.: 1931-1937. 16" x 11". String tied brown buckram. 86 pages with approximately 175 items of ephemera, five black and white photographs and at least 70 news clippings, nearly all adhesive mounted. Album good plus: heavily worn with toned and chipped leaves which are prone to more chipping, front cover with small separations but holding, rear cover detached; items generally very good and several appear to be lacking.

This is a scrapbook compiled by Hazelle Lomax, originally from Newton, Massachusetts. Approximately 90 percent of the items relate to her time at Howard University, where she enrolled in 1931. She participated in numerous clubs, the Greek system, and was on the business staff of the school newspaper. After Howard, Lomax went on to become the first African American graduate of the Boston City Hospital School of Nursing and was the Clinical Instructor of Tuberculosis Nursing at the Boston Sanatorium. She ultimately became president of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Nursing. Her husband, Casper Ferguson, was the first African American to graduate from Boston College.

The book contains at least 28 programs and/or dinner menus for various events. They include the Howard Players theater performances, lectures, the women's glee club and the 10th and 11th annual Howard Women's Dinner, each signed by a number attendees. One menu is for the Crystal Caverns nightclub, a noted jazz venue; according to one source it was operating as a speakeasy at this time.



There is a program for the 1932 "Exhibition of Paintings by Negro Artists" held at Howard's Gallery of Art. Included with the program are five original photographs of exhibited works. One piece in the exhibit was by Lois Mailou Jones who joined Howard's art department two years earlier. Another program of note is the 20 page booklet for The Cantabs Club's 1931 annual fundraiser. Cantabs was an African American philanthropic group in the Boston area that raised money for a number of organizations which assisted the black community. The program features advertisements for black owned businesses as well as a large photo of the Harriet Tubman House which was one of the main beneficiaries of the event. Another interesting program is for an early performance of "Potter's Field" in Boston. It was hailed as a "symphonic play of the Negro people" and is accompanied by a contemporary newspaper account which described it as having "an all negro cast of elevator girls, messenger boys, students and interior decorators." We searched for around half these items on OCLC, and none appeared.



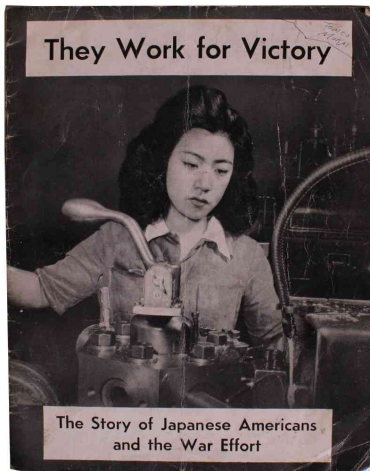
Another special item is an eight page typescript, "Camp Atwater Antics." The camp, in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, was started in 1921 to give summer recreational opportunities to children of black professionals at a time when those options were quite limited. It's still going strong, and this newsletter recounts highlights of the 1932 season, along with a few vignettes and lyrics to a camp song. OCLC shows no individual listings for periodicals from the camp, though the Library of Congress has 1.5 linear feet of material.

The book includes many news clippings, most taken from the school newspaper, and include sports news, notable accomplishments of classmates, the opening of the women's dorm, society notes and more. There's also a grouping of small clippings of performance notices for concerts she saw at the Howard Theatre which included Duke Ellington, Noble Sissle, and Louis Armstrong.

Other ephemera include typescripts of song lyrics, greeting cards, a student council election handbill, report cards, invitations, ticket stubs and identification cards. There's a ten page pamphlet, not found on OCLC, entitled "Howard University Women's Songs" and an issue of an underground student social rag, "The Mud". As Lomax was courted by Alpha Kappa

Alpha, Zeta Phi Beta and Delta Sigma Theta there are a number of black fraternity and sorority items. There's also a TLS from Butler R. Wilson, congratulating Lomax on her graduation from nursing school. Wilson was an African American lawyer and civil rights activist, one of the first black members of the American Bar Association and a founding member of the Boston chapter of the NAACP.

An outstanding collection encapsulating the college experience of a young black woman in the 1930s who went on to become an accomplished nurse. The wealth of material provides a number of research trails to follow, giving insight into the lives of young African Americans both in Washington, D.C. and Boston. **\$1850**



16. [Japanese Americans][World War II]

They Work For Victory. The Story of Japanese Americans and the War Effort. Salt Lake City, Utah: The Japanese American Citizens League, [1945]. 10¾" x 8½". Stapled pictorial wrappers. pp. 32. Good: wrappers heavily worn and creased, owner name in ink on front cover, internal leaves moderately worn and creased.

A heavily illustrated history documenting Japanese Americans' involvement in World War II. It was published by the Japanese American Citizen's league which is now the largest and oldest civil rights organization for Asian Americans in the United States. Prior to the war, its publishing arm was in San Francisco but escaped to Salt Lake City, where this was printed, just before "voluntary relocation" was disallowed.

The book begins with an explanation of who the Nisei were and a brief discussion of internment. There are a

couple of pages depicting named Nisei in every day professions followed by an eight page section on military service. Outstanding images also document food production, the contributions of women and more.

OCLC locates 22 copies, none in the trade as of October 2018.

An outstanding effort at publicizing Japanese American patriotism at the end of the war. **\$350**



17. [Japanese American Internment]

1944 Victoria [High School

Yearbook for Jerome War Relocation Center]. Camden, Arkansas: Hurley Printing Company, 1944. 10¾" x 8". Blue faux leather. pp. [112]. Very good plus: light overall wear, corners and spine tips have tiny losses.

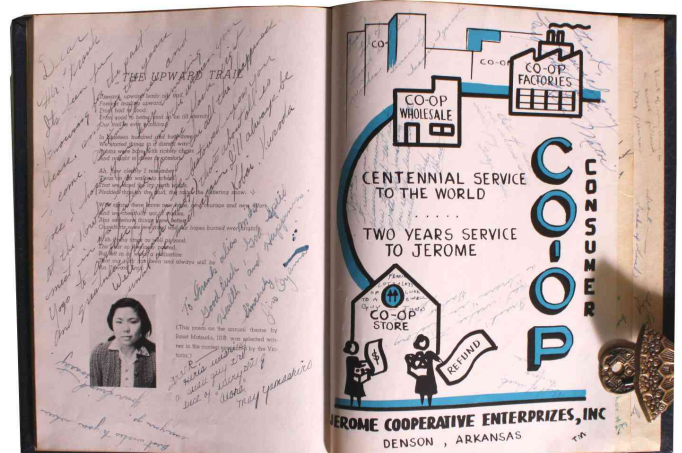
This is the yearbook for Denson High School which was located in the internment camp at Jerome, Arkansas. Jerome operated for less than two years. Along with Rowher, it was only one of two camps located in the South and was the furthest east of all the camps. Arkansas' governor at the time was a former Klan member who successfully lobbied to

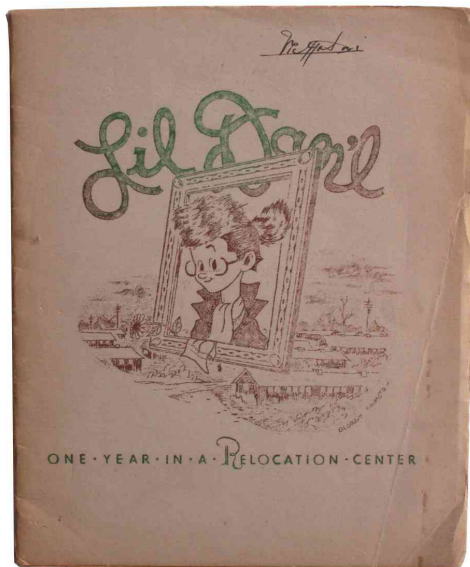
prevent any camp members from working outside the camp or attending any colleges in Arkansas.

The book contains a short history of the school and explained that at its opening in January 1943, *"the fact that most of the students had not attended school for nearly a year, the very limited equipment, the cramped, uncomfortable studying conditions in the homes were three strikes against them from the very beginning. But where there is a will, there is a way, and the innumerable barriers soon began to melt away before youthful determination."* Approximately 1100 students attended the school and despite its inauspicious start, it boasted over 30 clubs and sports teams by the time this book was published. Seniors are shown with individual portraits and there are group shots of other classes all the way down to seventh grade. There are a number of outstanding images of the insides of classrooms and eleven pages of candid images provide over 100 shots of the students' life at school and the camp.

This copy was owned by a student named Frank Tanaka, who was reasonably popular as dozens of students have signed their names and there are at least 50 longer inscriptions. In reading the inscriptions it seems that Frank was going to be transferred to the Rowher camp sometime in the near future. Another student wrote of his impending transfer to the Gila River camp.

OCLC finds 4 copies over two entries. **\$2500**





18. [Japanese American Internment]

Akimoto, George. **Lil Dan'l. One Year in a Relocation Center.** [Rowher War Relocation Center]: Rowher Outpost, [1943]. 8½" x 7". Stapled wrappers. pp. 28. Very good: toned, with light wear, owner name in ballpoint on front wrapper, first leaf with chip to upper corner not affecting text; some of the printing a bit faded, but all entirely readable.

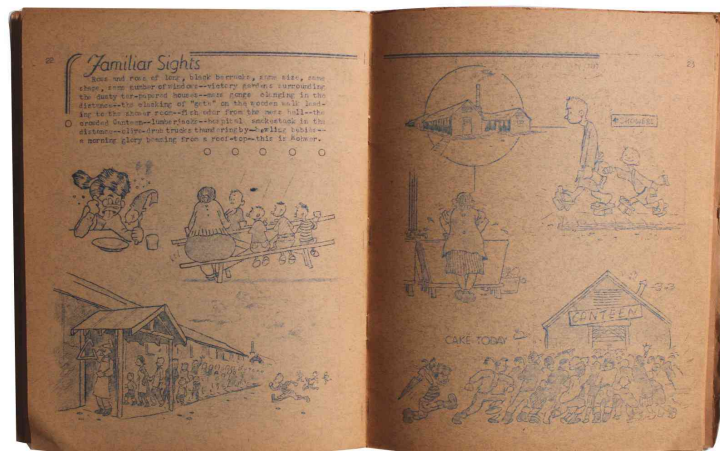
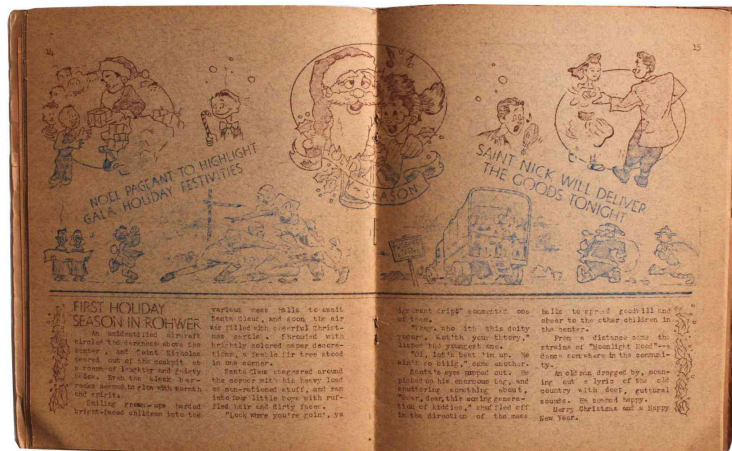
George Akimoto was an artist interned at the camp in Rowher, Arkansas who went on to a successful career as a film poster and aviation artist. He created the cartoon character "Lil Dan'l" for the Rowher camp newspaper, "The Outpost" as a symbol of all the

internees. According to the book, Lil Dan'l and his conkskin cap, arrived in Rowher with over 8500 internees "amid the confusion of bags, baggage, bawling babies, bankers and bums."

This is a cartoon history of the first year of the camp, told by Lil Dan'l as he encountered snakes, cold showers, and the miserable Arkansas winter. He's shown collecting scrap wood for his furniture, cutting down trees for fuel and performing in a talent show. A few pages are devoted to sports, there's a description of the Queen Contest and Coronation ball, and others show mushroom hunters, dances, the camp Christmas celebration and more.

Akimoto dedicated the book to "those evacuees who have come through this most critical period of their lives unscathed in spirit, undaunted in courage, and prepared to face the future with renewed fortitude." This book, printed at the camp, reflects that spirit, courage, and fortitude.

OCLC locates five copies.
\$1600

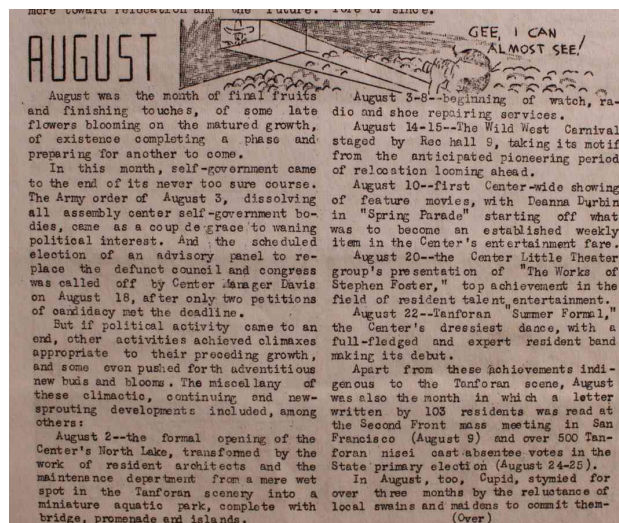


19. [Japanese American Internment]

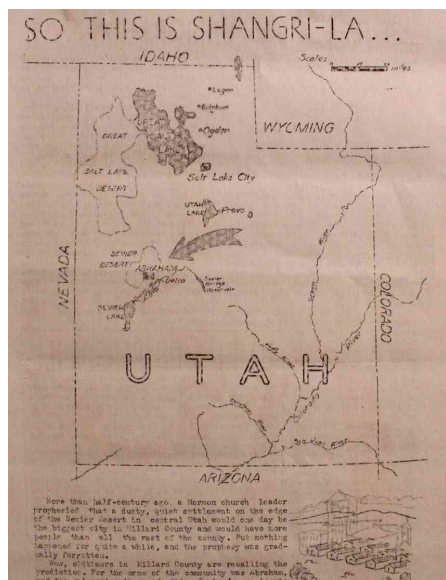
Katayama, Taro [Editor]. **Tanforan Totalizer Vol 1, No. 19.** [San Bruno, California]: Tanforan Assembly Center, 1942. 14" x 8½". Photomechanically reproduced typescript printed both sides. [26] pp. Very good: light wear and toning, lacking staple, paperclip oxidation residue on first and last leaves.

The final, and by far the largest (all other issues were two to ten pages) of the newsletter for the Tanforan Assembly Center. 15 assembly centers were hastily created as a way station for incarcerated Japanese Americans prior to their transfer to the more permanent camps. The Tanforan Assembly center was built at a horse track and was the 2nd largest of the assembly centers with over 7800 internees held there beginning April 28, 1942 as they awaited relocation to Topaz, Utah.

This issue is so large because it was the staff's only opportunity to



provide a contemporary history of the camp, with individual reports detailing the creation and issues faced by various facilities such as its school, library, medical center, mess hall and more. Four pages are devoted to a month-by-month account of how the camp came to be, as well as sharp reminiscences such as *"the grandstand dorm, where 400 bachelors slept and snored, dressed and undressed in one continuous public performance."*



Other columns of note reported that a group of 214 internees left for Utah the week before to prepare Topaz for the rest of the people at Tanforan. The first general group to move to Topaz would leave three days after this paper was issued, so it contained a report on embarkation procedures and a preliminary embarkation schedule. An article entitled *"So This Is Shangri-La"* featured a map of Utah, with a large arrow pointing to the placement of Topaz, and described its topography, weather, agricultural possibilities and more. The paper is also filled with at least 45 in-text illustrations by Bennie Nobori, who was an animator at Disney prior to being interned, as well as Nobuo Kitagaki a noted San Francisco artist who also served in military intelligence during the war.

In an article on the importance of winning the war a recently discharged soldier who wanted to be allowed to re-enlist stated, *"America has to win this war. If Japan wins, it'll be tough on us because our ideas and customs are totally different from those in Japan. We're Americans in every sense of the word."* Another article detailed internees' responses to the questions *"what will you remember most about Tanforan?"* and *"what do you hope to accomplish in the relocation centers?"*

The purpose and production method of the newsletter combined with the short life of the assembly center makes any issue of the *Totalizer* exceptionally scarce; this issue even more so considering residents started for Utah just three days after its issuance.

OCLC lists one physical holding, at the Library of Congress, with a copy of issue 10, a single leaf publishing the constitution and bylaws of the Tanforan Assembly. The Densho Digital Repository has all 19 issues scanned on its website, many cited to an interned family's collection.

Considering the depth of content and the ephemeral nature of both the newsletter and the camp that caused its creation, this is an exceptional artifact of a terrifying and uncertain period in the lives of incarcerated Japanese Americans.

\$2500



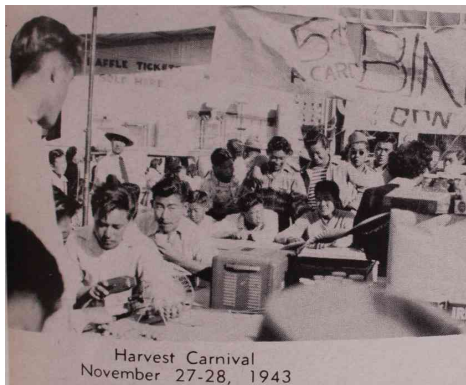
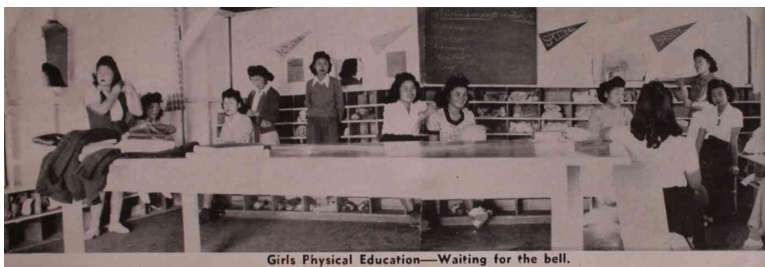
20. [Japanese American Internment]

Rivulet [Gila River Internment Camp High School Yearbook]. Rivers, Arizona: Canal High School, 1944. 10½" x 7¾". Text block only consisting of 40 leaves, stapled. pp. [80]. Good: covers perished; otherwise very good with a hint of toning and/or dust soiling throughout, one leaf detached and two with edge chips.

This is a high school yearbook from the Gila River War Relocation Center's Canal High School. The Gila River internment camp was located approximately 50 miles southeast of Phoenix, Arizona and consisted of both the Canal and Butte Camps, with each camp having its own high school. Gila River mostly took internees from California. Gila was meant to hold 10,000 people but at its peak over 13,000 lived there, resulting in water and food shortages and very cramped living spaces.

The book's foreword hints at the juxtaposition of the indignity of internment with the hope of the camp's youth: *"to the uninitiated, school*

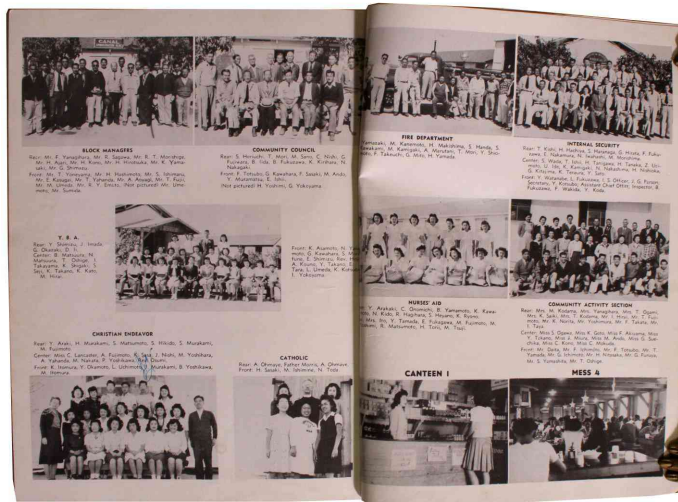
may seem to be just a building with tables and chairs, but to us it has been a secluded world of work and of pleasure." It has standard yearbook fare with individual portraits of seniors, group shots of underclassmen and sections for clubs and sports. A number of candid images include the student carnival, plays, and general frolicking. There are also some images of the camp itself including camp buildings, one of the canteen, another of a mess hall and more. Importantly, it also has two pages of group shots of community leaders, such as block managers, the fire department, internal security and more.



This was Maxine Hagan's copy, a popular teacher who was described as having the *"best rapport with the kids of any counselor I know"* by an American Friends Service Committee member who was sent to the camps to evaluate their efforts in helping high school seniors go to college. That description is reflected here with a few dozen signatures and around 20 inscriptions, some quite lengthy. One student wrote, *"in the future I'm sure I will look back to these days of my senior year, not of resentfulness, but of accomplishment, as this has been my best year in school."*

OCLC lists five entities with yearbooks from Canal High School which was also published in 1943 and 1945. Two of those institutions list specific years and do not have this 1944 edition, the other three do not list specific holdings.

\$1350



21. [LGBTQ]

Columbia Fun Maps-Manhattan. New York City: Columbia Funmaps Company, 1994. 9½" x 3 7/8", folded, opens to 19" x 22". Single sheet printed both sides. Fine.

A gay travel guide of sorts with a map of Manhattan generally, as well as a detailed map of Chelsea and Greenwich Village area. It contains a detailed list of dozens of restaurants, bars and shops, as well LGBTQ community services. Also a number of display ads for gay-friendly businesses. According to its advertisement in the 2005 edition of "Gay Market Guide", Columbia FunMaps started in 1982 and by 2005 was distributing over 5 million maps at over 5,000 locations.

Surprisingly scarce, considering the company was still in business as of 2008 and OCLC has 86 different entries for the numerous cities the company covered, though we have not checked for duplication. The earliest Fun Map on OCLC is one for Montreal from 1988, the only one listed for that decade. No holdings for this particular map appear on OCLC.

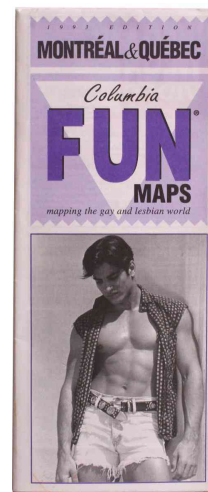
\$150

22. [LGBTQ]

Columbia Fun Maps-Montreal & Quebec. New York City: Columbia Funmaps Company, 1993. 9½" x 3 7/8", folded, opens to 19" x 22". Single sheet printed both sides. Fine.

This edition has directories for both Montreal as well as Quebec generally. It has three maps: Quebec, Montreal and a detailed map of Le Village. OCLC has an entry for this edition but no institutions listed with holdings.

\$150



23. [LGBTQ]

Columbia Fun Maps-Southern New England Featuring Boston & Providence. New York City: Columbia Funmaps Company, 1993. 9½" x 3 7/8", folded, opens to 19" x 22". Single sheet printed both sides. Fine.

This edition has directories for Boston, Providence Rhode Island, and Connecticut and Western Massachusetts/Vermont. It has three maps: New England generally and detailed maps of Boston and Providence. OCLC shows one copy.

\$150



24. [LGBTQ]

Poster for the First LGBTQ National March on Washington.

Washington, D.C.: 1979. 23" x 17½". Poster on construction paper stock. Very good minus: rolled with a number of horizontal creases; a few small tears along top edge, evidence of tape removal in upper corners, verso has small bits of tape along the top along with "DC Gay March" written in marker.

Official souvenir poster for the first-ever National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights which occurred October 14, 1979. An estimated of 75,000 to 125,000 people attended. Until then, most activism was performed at the state and local level but organizers believed that local rights could only be gained through national unity. The first attempt at a national march was in 1973 and ultimately failed due to resistance from a number of national and local LGBTQ organizations. Another organizational meeting was held in 1978 and, after it failed, Harvey Milk took over. His assassination helped propel organizers into agreeing on a march to coincide with the 10th anniversary of Stonewall. The organizers hoped to tie gay rights to human rights as President Carter had made human rights a foreign policy objective in 1977.



OCLC records no copies.
\$400 (will ship rolled)



25. [LGBTQ]

sirlebrity capades '68. San Francisco: The Society for Individual Rights, 1968. 10¾" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. pp. [16, including wrappers]. Very good: owner signature and soil spot to front wrapper, light wear, toned at extremities.

A program for an annual performance fundraiser given by The Society for Individual Rights ("SIR"). Founded in San Francisco in 1964, SIR advocated for equal rights for the LGBTQ community, as well as encouraging public affirmation of LGBTQ identity.

This program lists all of the songs performed, as well as the performers and crew, and it's clear from the photos that at least some of the men performed in drag. It also had a number of advertisements for gay clubs and book stores. This was John Wallraff's copy, who performed several numbers as

several different female characters. Wallraff later authored a biography of female impersonator Charles Pierce and the program is signed and/or inscribed by 19 members of the cast and crew.

OCLC locates one copy each of the programs for 1965-1967 and no copies for this, the 1968 performance.
\$175

26. [LGBTQ][Business]

ATM Card for the First Gay Financial Institution in the United States.

San Francisco California: Atlas Savings and Loan, 1985. 2 1/8" x 3 3/8". Plastic automated teller machine card. Very good with light wear and rubbing, small piece of scotch tape with phone number in ballpoint on verso.

Atlas Savings and Loan was founded in 1980 by John Schmidt, a member of the LGBTQ Golden Gate Business Association. The idea for a gay bank came about when he and other members realized that the group did not have any members with a banking business. According to contemporary news accounts, it was the country's first gay financial institution. It opened in November, 1981 and within a few months it had over 1200 account holders from all over the country, but was declared insolvent in 1985, and taken over in 1986.



OCLC shows that the San Francisco Public Library has a box of material related to the entity. **\$185**



27. [LGBTQ][Periodicals]

Frontier Bulletin-Gazette. Vol. 3, No. 11 [November 1967]. Glitter Gulch [Studio City], California: [Frontier Club], 1967. 17" x 11". Single sheet printed both sides. Near fine: light curl from being shipped to us rolled.

A promotional news sheet for a cowboy themed members-only gay bar, The Frontier Club, owned by Dick Saunders and located in Studio City, California. Heavily illustrated with Tom of Finland-esque imagery, the recto details upcoming events such as its Harvest Moon Fiesta Party which took place at a "secure haven for carefree swingers." It also provided reports on parties recently held. The verso is filled with advertisements.

OCLC shows four institutions with holdings, but no specific issues.
\$175

28. [LGBTQ][Periodicals]

Frontier Bulletin-Gazette. Vol. 4, No. 2 [February 1968]. Glitter Gulch [Studio City], California: [Frontier Club], 1968. 17" x 11". Single sheet printed both sides. Near fine: light curl from being shipped to us rolled.

This issue reported on a party, Desperado Days, where one third of the participants arrived late due to their bus being involved in a wreck, as well as the club's upcoming three day trip to a resort in Highland Springs. The verso advertised a club-sponsored three week trip to Europe.
\$175



29. [LGBTQ][Periodicals]

Kruse, Don [Editor].

NOW In San

Francisco! San

Francisco: Darryl

Faircloth, 1982-1983. 5 1/4" x 3 7/8". Stapled wrappers. Five consecutive monthly issues (December 1982-April/May 1983). All issues with 64 pages. Generally very good or better save for January, 1983 which lacks its rear wrapper.

The second through sixth issues of this apparently short-lived LGBTQ publication, sized perfectly to fit in one's back pocket while experiencing San Francisco. Bathhouses, bars, dance clubs, even a gay travel agency are all advertised alongside monthly schedules of events and business directories. Each issue also contained a series of neighborhood maps with the location of LGBTQ-friendly establishments.

OCLC locates two entities with holdings: one with a copy of the first issue, the other without specific mention of what is held.

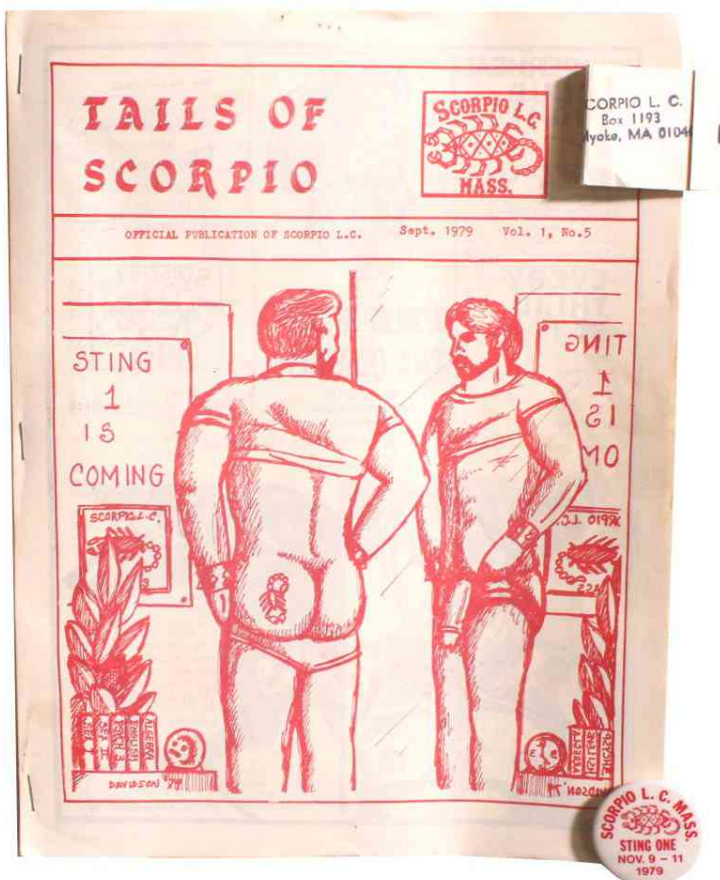


A run of a rare LGBTQ periodical, with a number of visually interesting ads, documenting San Francisco gay life at the dawn of the AIDS era.

\$750

Another copy of the April/May 1983 issue with different wrappers than that shown above.

\$150



30. [LGBTQ][Periodicals][Leather/Motorcycle Clubs]

Tails of Scorpio Vol. 1, No. 5 [September 1979]. Holyoke, Massachusetts: Scorpio L.C., 1979. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. pp. [18]. Additional items: unused sheets of club letterhead, club matchbook, and party pin (1.5" diameter). Periodical very good: light wear, four pin holes at tops of all leaves, a few small soil spots to a few pages including verso of rear wrapper; other items fine.

A rare periodical and related items of the Scorpio Leather Club whose home bar was the The Pub/The Quarry on Dwight Street in Springfield, Massachusetts. The only information we could find about the group is in this magazine which contains a detailed article on the risks and rewards of "handballing" as well as another explicit how-to article related to sex, a full page calendar of upcoming events of area leather and biker clubs and ads for gay bars. Incongruously, two pages of text are devoted to money saving tips.

OCLC locates no copies.
\$200

31. [LGBTQ][Periodicals][Politics]

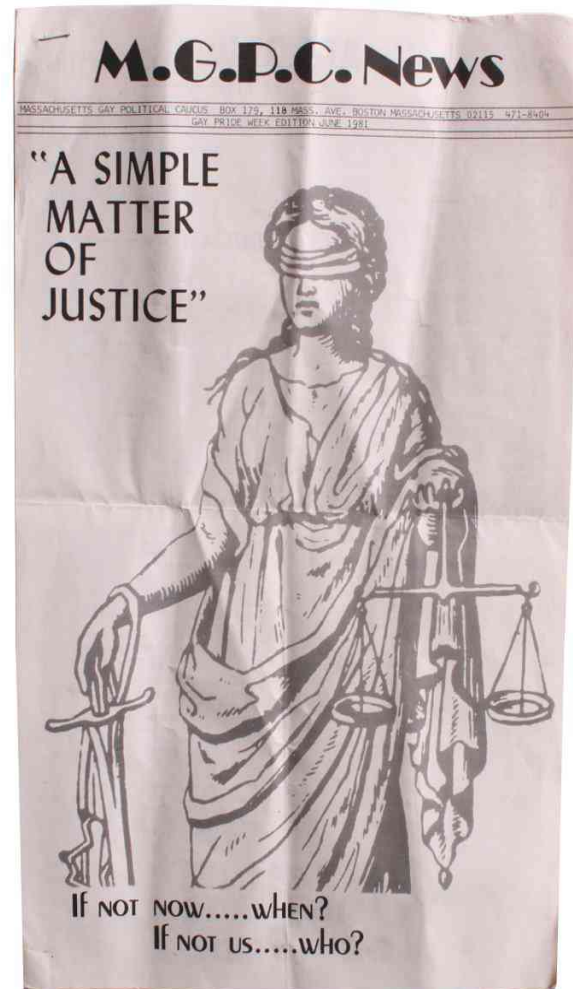
M.G.P.C. News. Boston, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus, 1981. 14" x 8½". Two sheets, each printed both sides, stapled in upper left corner. Very good: old folds and light creasing.

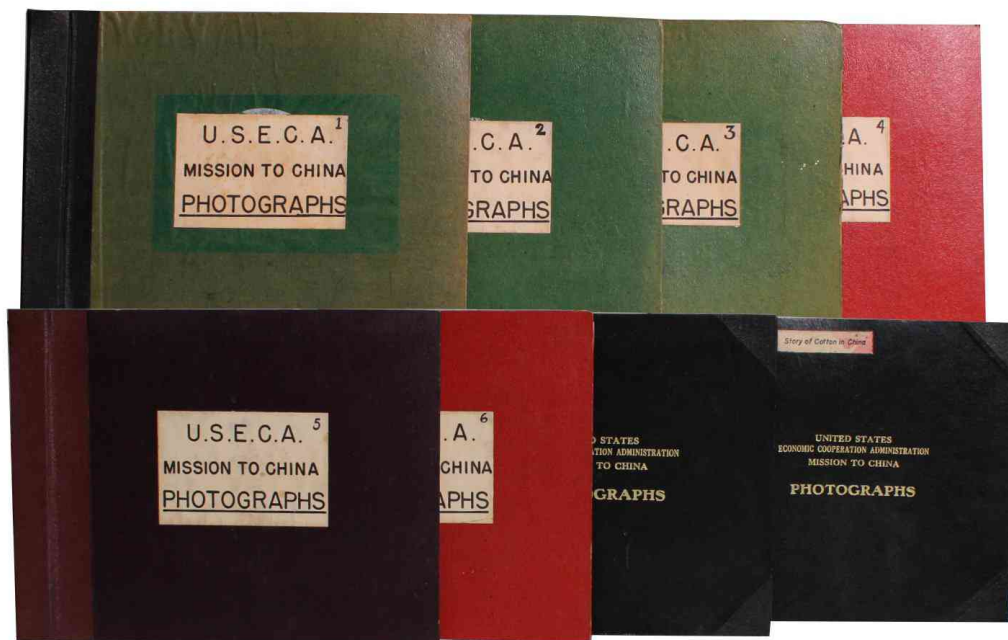
The Gay Pride Week edition of the newsletter for the Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus ("MGPC"). Founded in 1974 as the Boston Advocates for Human Rights, it changed its name in 1976 to Massachusetts Caucus for Gay Legislation and again to the MGPC in 1987. It employed a full time lobbyist and fought for legislation on the state level with one major achievement being 1989's Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights Bill which was signed by Governor Michael Dukakis.

This issue has a report on a failed attempt at passing a bill that would have made it unlawful to discriminate based on sexual preference and included the position of Representative Royall H. Switzler of Wellesley who *"took the floor to speak with great emotion to say that persons leading our lifestyles should, 'build bigger closets'. He said that if the bill passed, the state would become a mecca for homosexuals and he would fear being cut in on when he danced with his wife."*

OCLC lists one institution with a copy but does not disclose which one. Northwestern has 1.25 cubic feet of material on the MGPC but does not describe having copies of its newsletter.

\$175





32. [Marshall Plan][China][Industrial Photography]

Narrative Photo Archive Documenting the Marshall Plan in China. China: 1948-1949. 9¾" x 12¾". Eight albums. Six are quarter cloth over paper-covered boards with an applied hand-stenciled title label to front cover; the other two are black cloth with stamped titles, gilt. The first seven contain 526 pages with 1,204 black and white photos adhesive mounted. 842 measure 4" x 5 1/8", 52 measure 2¾" x 3¾", 147 are 2 3/8" x 2 3/8" and 165 are contact prints measuring 1" x 1.5". The last album has 54 leaves, all but two with an adhered photograph that is an enlargement of images seen elsewhere in the collection; these measure at least 6½" x 7¾" and 30 are 7¾" x 9½". Nearly all photos with typescript captions: six albums with captions on applied cut sheets next to the images; two with captions on several sheets at the front of the album. Albums generally very good or better; one album's backstrip separated from spine but attached to both boards with leaves that are a bit wavy. Photos generally near fine or better, around ten percent of the photos and/or captions no longer glued in, but all are numbered and correspond to numbered captions.



This is an archive of outstanding images taken in numerous cities in China, showing the United States' effort to stem the tide of communism during a pivotal period in the country's history. They document not only the efforts to aid China's populace while a civil war waged, but also the significant number of photos devoted to production, machinery, manufacturing processes and farming are a shining example of industrial photography.

Congress passed the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 to

administer the European Recovery Program, which we know as the Marshall Plan. The Economic Cooperation Administration ("ECA") was created as part of that legislation. The China Aid Act, also passed in 1948, tasked the ECA with distributing \$460 million in military and economic

aid to China for a twelve month period. The goal was to promote *"confidence, good will, [and] friendship for the United States*

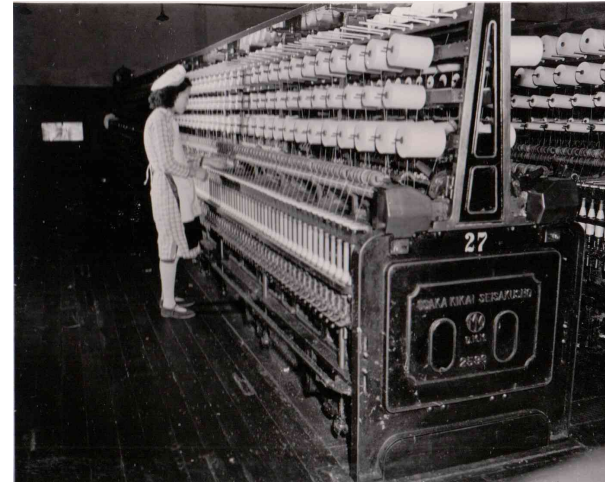




among the masses of the people.” According to C.X. George Wei in “The Economic Cooperation Administration, the State Department and the American Presence in China, 1948-1949” (Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 70, No. 1, pp. 21-53. 2001), *“the ECA tried to depoliticize American economic policy and to emphasize the cultural and humanitarian aspects of U.S. assistance to China. It wanted to continue American economic aid to the Chinese people during and after the communist takeover.”* The State Department was at odds with the ECA and felt this money ill spent--that no amount of assistance would thwart communism in China. The State Department's belief ultimately became policy and the program ended in 1949, but not before the ECA provided significant assistance related to agriculture, industry, infrastructure, food aid and care of refugees.

The first seven albums detail a dizzying array of projects conducted by the ECA and appear to be in chronological order, beginning in February 1948. The first series shows the delivery of 8,000 tons of

flour aboard the S.S. California, and images include the flour's transfer from the ship by Chinese laborers as well as the celebration of the delivery attended by Shanghai mayor K.C. Wu and American Consul General John M. Cabot. Another series shows the delivery and distribution of thousands of tons of rice, beginning with meetings held between both governments in Nanking to discuss rationing plans. These meetings led to a distribution and rationing program in which the proceeds of rice sales at reduced prices were used for other humanitarian projects throughout China. Photos show the meetings, ration cards, and citizens buying rice, as well as explanatory posters by the ECA placed in over 2,000 rice shops.



Many building, rebuilding and industrial projects are depicted. One series shows the building of spur dykes as part of a flood control program along the Chien Tang River, including workers gathering rocks at a quarry for the dykes. Others show the rehabilitation of power plants at Peiping, Tientsin and at Sun Moon Lake on Taiwan with a number of internal and external views of facilities. Work at the power plant at Linsi is also shown, with dazzling shots of boilers, transformers, rail lines, cooling towers and more. Other photos detail work at hospitals in Tangshan and Linsi as well as the building of a psychiatric hospital in Nanking. Mill and mine work photos abound with internal views of the Shanghai Cotton Mill, showing mixing machines, bales of raw cotton, and looms. There are internal views of the Chaokochwang mine showing centrifugal pumps, hoists, mine mules hauling cars of coal, and electric rail lines. At the Tangshan mines we see small-time coal dealers with horse and donkey-drawn carts gathering coal for sale. \$16,500,000 was allotted for reconstruction of railroads and some photos depict rail construction and locomotives in Shanghai.



Agriculture was another focus, with shots of women cutting growths of basket willow as part of a reforestation project. Many show farmers at work plowing, planting seeds and more. One series shows the delivery of 29 tons of buckwheat, cabbage and turnip seeds to respond to a crop failure in Mukden. In the Nantou valley in Taiwan, workers are shown in rice fields planting, harvesting, threshing, loading the rice into huge sacks and transporting the sacks to warehouses. Another series shows the cultivation of sugar cane in Taiwan: workers in fields both planting and harvesting cane, as well as views of the processing

plants showing buildings and smoke stacks and crushing and grinding machinery. A program where the ECA instructed farmers on growing heartier corn is shown as well.

The albums depict a number of war refugees. Images include the ECA's assistance in resettling Mongol refugees from Beijing to Inner Mongolia. A number of photos were taken in Mukden where many refugees arrived after escaping their communist occupied territories. Haunting images show a line of refugees carrying all their belongings; others show refugee camps. The ECA was also active with refugee populations in Tientsin and Tsingtao. These photos show refugees lined up outside stations to receive their daily portion of rice gruel as well as children hungrily devouring it out of bowls. We also see internal views of the kitchens used to prepare the gruel, as well as step by step shots showing the preparation of mantou, a steam bread, beginning with the raw flour and ending with the bread's distribution.





The impact of the ECA's work is also shown in many images depicting every day people: children at the Institution for the Chinese Blind and other children receiving treatment at St. Elizabeth's hospital in Shanghai, orphans making lace and working on large looms at the Sincerity Industrial Orphanage. Cotton workers, farmers, rice salesmen, miners, truck drivers, dock workers and more are all shown relative to the impact the ECA's work had on their lives.

The final album has an extra title label that reads "*Story of Cotton in China.*" This album contains all of the largest photos which, as far as we can tell, are enlargements of images in other albums, but each contains a far more detailed caption which provides explicit step-by-step detail of the ECA's role in China's postwar cotton industry. According to the captions, nearly \$70 million was spent supplying China with 400,000 bales of raw cotton grown in the United States. The images show, and the captions explain, that the goal was not only to keep the industry's 200,000 workers employed, but also the truck drivers, boatmen and other laborers that supported the industry. This album also explains the interaction between the ECA, the United States government, and

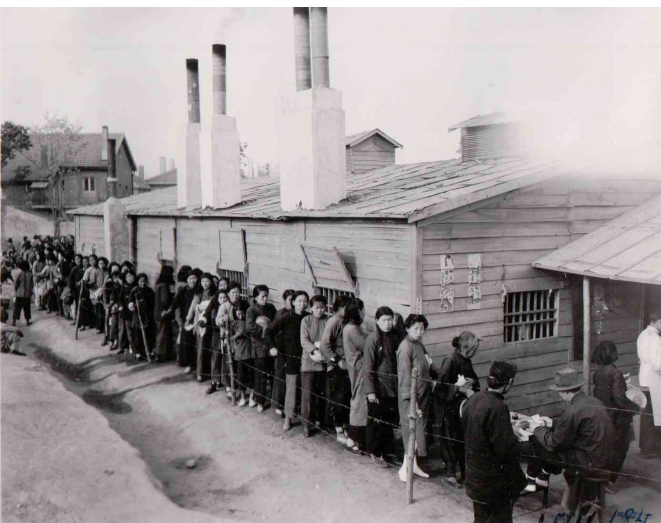
American and Chinese merchants. Images include raw cotton in fields, bales stored in warehouses, American and Chinese

inspectors reviewing shipments, seemingly endless rows of cotton spinning on to spindles, workers working the mixer and picking machine and much more. Of particular note are the two items of ephemera pasted in. The first is a red, white and blue 6" x 4 3/4" sticker that was attached to the bales; half is taken up by the United States flag, the

other with the text in English and Chinese, "*American Aid Product for China.*" The other is a broadside measuring 14" x 10". Also printed in red, white and blue, it's headed by the United States' and

Republic of China's flag with text explaining the program and its importance to the Chinese populace, e.g. "*American aid cotton means extra dollars for Chinese workers. It also means extra cloth for the Chinese people.*"

ECA COMMODITY POSITION			
COMMODITY	RECEIVED	RELEASES	B.O.D.
COTTON			
SHANGHAI - Prog. 1 (AS OF FEB. 15)	69,873%	60,882%	18,991%
SHANGHAI - Prog. 2 (AS OF FEB. 15)	130,166%	66,046%	12,958%
TIENTSIN - Prog. 1 (AS OF FEB. 15)	21,098%	21,098%	18,958%
TSINGTAO - Prog. 2 (AS OF DEC. 10)	18,958%	18,958%	18,958%
YARN			
SHANGHAI (AS OF FEB. 11)	67,770%	58,414%	9,356%
TIENTSIN (AS OF JAN. 22)	17,838%	2,788%	15,050%
TSINGTAO (AS OF FEB. 4)	7,619%	7,619%	7,619%
CANTON (AS OF JAN. 24)	14,220%	14,220%	14,220%
CLOTH			
SHANGHAI (AS OF FEB. 11)	618,571%	494,141%	124,430%
TIENTSIN (AS OF JAN. 22)	83,660%	83,660%	83,660%
TSINGTAO (AS OF FEB. 4)	80,000%	80,000%	80,000%
MEDICAL SUPPLIES			
SHANGHAI (AS OF FEB. 7)	\$467,808.74	\$32,742.11	\$435,066.63
(INCLUDING RESIDUES)	17,452,021.11	476,111.11	17,928,132.22
HONGKONG (AS OF FEB. 7)	561,047	561,047	561,047
CORN SEEDS (AS OF FEB. 3)			
BRAN	3,754,00%	156,600%	156,600%
TIENTSIN (AS OF JAN. 7)			



Other than seven photos

held by Getty Images, we have been unable to locate holdings of any photographs related to the ECA's work in China, though we found that at least one of the photos offered here was published in a contemporary newspaper. The photographer for some of photos, Larry Gahn, was also a photographer for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Some of Gahn's photos for the UNRRA in China are held by the United Nations as well as the Hoover Institution Library.

Exhaustive visual documentation filled with compelling images of this lesser known extension of the Marshall Plan.

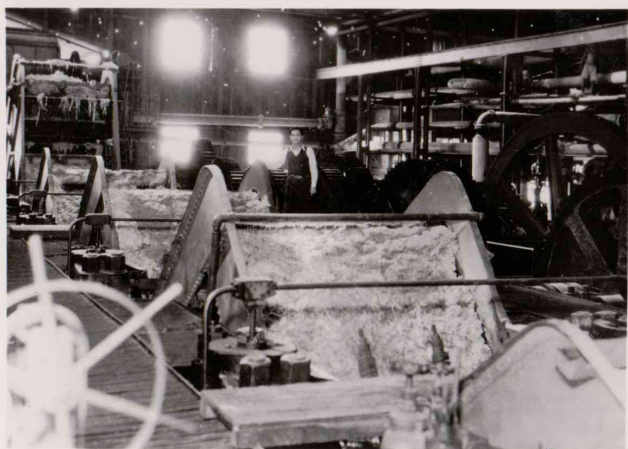
\$18,000



#231 - A family just arrived at the Tientsin railroad station from Manchuria, talks over plans. They still have some food which they brought with them. They still have a few belongings which are saleable. After these two things are gone, they must either get work, or live on charity. The home they had hoped to return to in Shantung is now occupied by the communists.



231



470

Cane passing through the pressing stands. Extracting the juice and leaving a residue called baggase, which is used for paper making and fuel.

Ng. No. 470



ECA went out on the byeways and highways bartering cloth and kerosene for rice to take care of the needs of the people of Shanghai. Photo shows one of the ECA trucks that carried kerosene and cloth to the neighboring countryside and returned with rice. One of the traders is shown at left carrying away a five gallon can of kerosene.

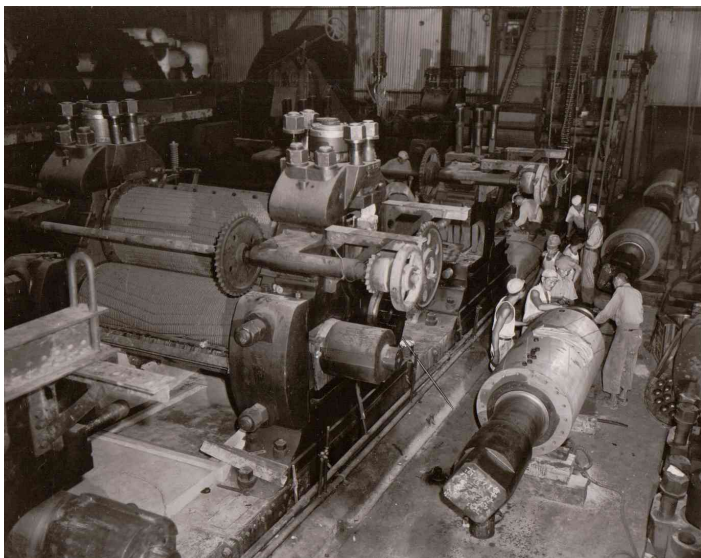
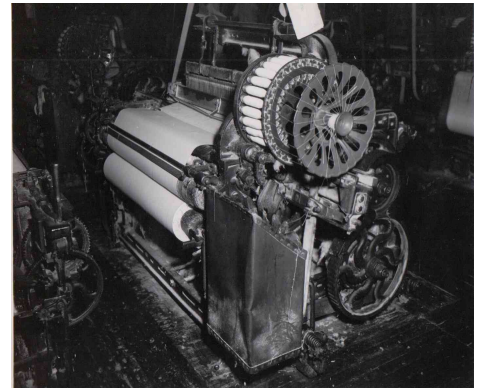
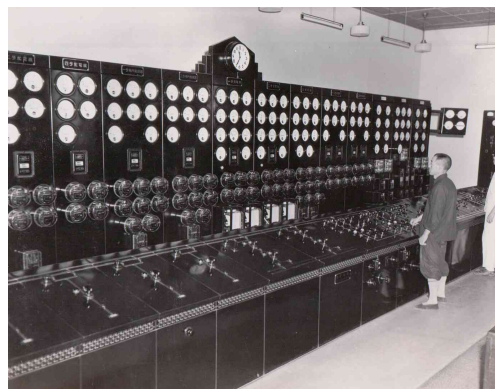
Ng. No. 591

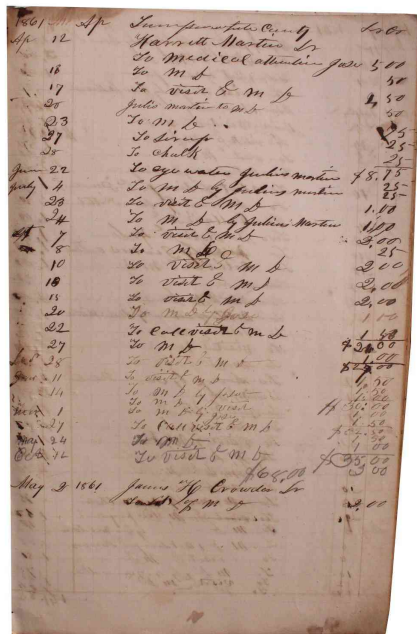
Farmers from the area around the Peiping Agricultural Experiment Station gather for the station's October "field day" to discuss their harvests and learn new methods sponsored by the station's experts.

Ng. No. 634



634

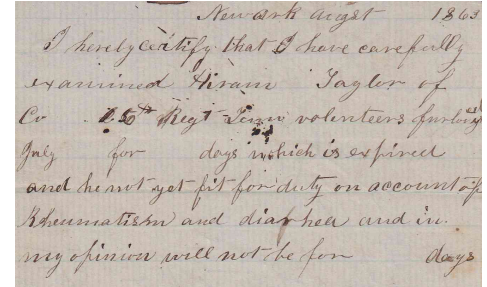




33. [Medicine][Business][Civil War]

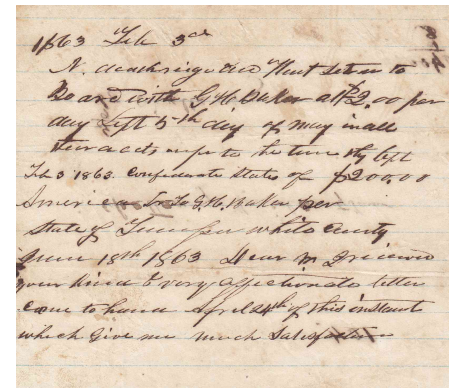
Baker, G.H.. **Medical Practice and General Store Ledger**. White County, Tennessee (probably Sparta): mostly 1852 (store) and 1861-1863 (medical practice). 12" x 7½". Lined ledger book. 139 leaves handwritten both sides, the first 60 with entries for the store, the rest for the medical practice. Around 20 scraps of paper with handwriting laid in. About good: sound binding, lacks covers, a few leaves detached, several with large losses.

An interesting ledger, the bulk of which documents a doctor's practice in the Confederacy during the Civil War. Internal evidence points to the practice being Dr. G.H. Baker's of White County. We could not learn much about Baker, save that he was a member the White County Whig Party. While no major battles occurred in White County, it was a dangerous place during the war as it sat on the border of pro-Union East Tennessee and pro-confederate Middle Tennessee, leading to distrust among neighbors and families, as well as regular partisan skirmishes.



A little under half the ledger is devoted to a general store's transactions in 1852 and since Baker is listed as a customer in the ledger, we don't think it's his store. The presently anonymous enterprise documented a few thousand transactions covering a large array of products including many items related to clothing such as calico, thread, buttons, hat, wool and animal skins. Staples such as tobacco, coffee and soap were sold along with tools, chains, coffee boilers and dozens of other products.

There are a few thousand entries in the medical portion as well, recording dates, patient names and prices. Around 90% of the entries are simply "visit & MD" or something similar, but there are a number of interesting morsels such as when he noted he was paid with Confederate money, or an April 1863 entry for dressing the wounds of a Lieutenant Ashbrook. It also shows he prescribed vials of peppermint, turpentine and iodine and a go-to medicine--Whitehead's Essence of Mustard. A few procedures are mentioned, including lancing of a breast, and he also treated unnamed African Americans a few times. He noted another patient ran away without paying him. The scraps show that Baker worked with Confederate soldiers as there is a draft of a medical furlough as well as some scribbles related to payment from the CSA.



An interesting record of a medical practice conducted during the Confederacy as well as a mid-19th century general store in Central Tennessee.

\$600



34. [Medicine][California]

Photo Album Documenting Tuberculosis Treatment Centers at the Hassler Health Farm and San Francisco Hospital. Redwood City and San Francisco, California: 1939-1942. 7¼" x 11¼". String tied faux embossed leather over boards. 118 pages with 346 black and white photographs inserted into corner mounts. Most photos measure from 2 7/8" x 4½" to 2¾" x 4¾" and around half are captioned. Album very good plus with minimal wear, contents near fine or better, one photo lacking.

This is an album of photographs taken by a talented photographer documenting two tuberculosis treatment centers in northern California--the Tuberculosis Division of San Francisco Hospital, and the Hassler Health Farm. There is evidence that the album may have been compiled by Dr. Edward A. Schaper or his wife as one of the two Christmas cards is addressed to them, Schaper was known for compiling an exhaustive record of his career, and his professional path coincides with the dates and locations shown in the





album. In January 1939 he began work as a consultant for the Tuberculosis Division at San Francisco Hospital, and in early 1940 he was the temporary resident physician/superintendent at Hassler. In addition to running tuberculosis treatment centers in California, Schaper also taught at Stanford's medical school.

The album begins with a number of photos taken at the Tuberculosis Division of the San Francisco Hospital. Approximately 70 of these show patients who are children,

with group shots exhibiting a diversity of ethnicities. They are seen in the wards and on the roof of the hospital, as well as preparing and participating in a radio broadcast while wearing robes. Another series shows children on that same roof wearing paper football helmets while listening to a radio broadcast of the game between Stanford and Cal. They are also seen gathered for a trip from the hospital to the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition as well as the 1939 Christmas party. Christmas celebrations throughout the hospital and its grounds round out this portion of the album which includes shots of performances by children including "the Mexican dancers" and "the Chinese dolls."

The rest of the album is devoted to the Hassler Health Farm which was located on 300 acres northwest of Redwood City. Until its opening in 1927, tuberculosis patients in the San Francisco area faced limited and miserable

healthcare options, including being housed in unused horse barns at Ingleside race track.

Sometimes referred to as the "Hassler Health Home", it was administered by the city of San Francisco's Department of Public Health. It was originally called the San Francisco Health Farm and was later renamed to honor Dr. William Hassler who was the city's public health director. It became a premier treatment center, with a number of medical students interning there, and practicing physicians visiting to learn of cutting edge treatments. The grounds had 14 buildings and apparently had its own school as evidenced by a few commencement programs tipped in to the back of the book.



includes outstanding portraits of patients and one group shows a young woman having her hair washed by a nurse. Internal views include the cafeteria, patients in beds on the porch, the workshop and wards, as well as a series of the superintendent's home with shots of Schaper in it.

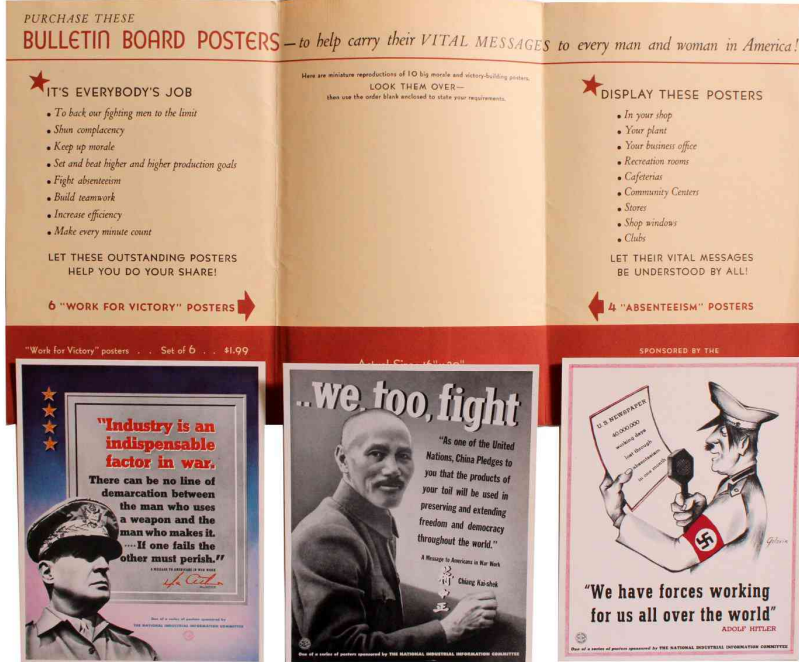
We have been unable to locate any images of Hassler Health Farm and these photos were taken just a few years before streptomycin was successfully tested, leading to the decline and ultimate elimination of such centers. Hassler was converted to a facility to care for indigents in 1965 and closed in 1972.

A collection of crisp and stirring images that humanize patients and documents the facilities of a premier tuberculosis treatment center. **\$1350**



The pictures here show the bucolic beauty of the grounds as well as the grand views provided to its residents and staff. Many buildings are depicted including the superintendent's home and employee living quarters. A few shots give birdseye views of all the buildings. A series of portraits identify staff by name and include doctors and nurses. We also see the cook, and the man who ran the shop, who is shown making false teeth. Another series





35. [Militaria][World War II][Labor]
 [Golovin, Willard B.] **National Industrial Information Committee Brochure and Miniature Sample Posters.** New York City: National Association of Manufacturers, [circa 1942-1945]. Brochure is a single sheet of thin card stock, folded twice vertically and once horizontally along the bottom to create a "pocket" and measures 8½" x 5½" folded; 10 (of 10) sample posters + one duplicate each measuring 6¼" x 5". Brochure is very good with light wear and dust soiling, sample posters generally near fine or better.

A marketing piece for a series of little known World War II posters extolling the virtues of labor and showing up for work on time, all the time. They were created by the National Industrial Information Committee (NIIC). NIIC was created in 1934 as a response to New Deal programs and organized labor with a goal of marketing capitalist ideals.

Four of the posters feature the art of Willard Golovin who ran a successful advertising agency and directed an art gallery in New York. Two of the posters depict Hitler--one as the Pied Piper, the other as a radio announcer. Others include images of MacArthur, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek

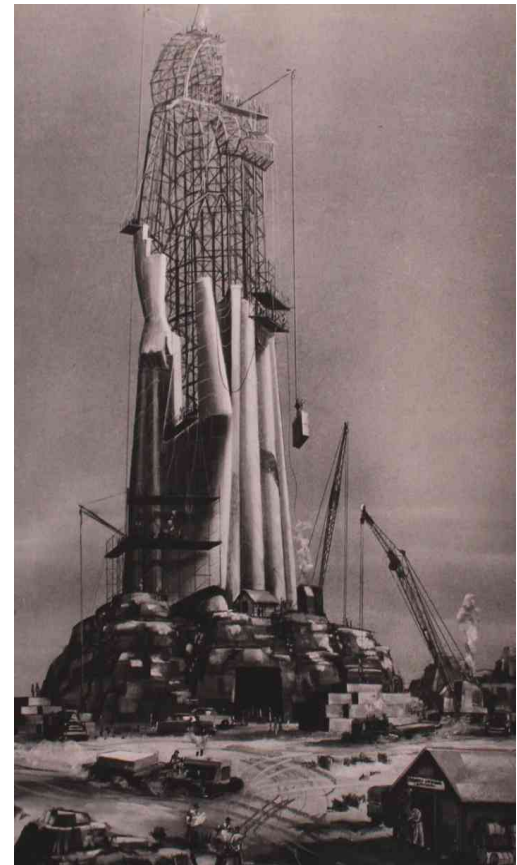
OCLC shows no holdings of this brochure or its miniature posters and it reflects no holdings of the larger versions. An internet search shows that one institution has a few of the miniatures, another with several full size and Duke holds Golovin's papers with a mention of World War II posters related to absenteeism.
\$450

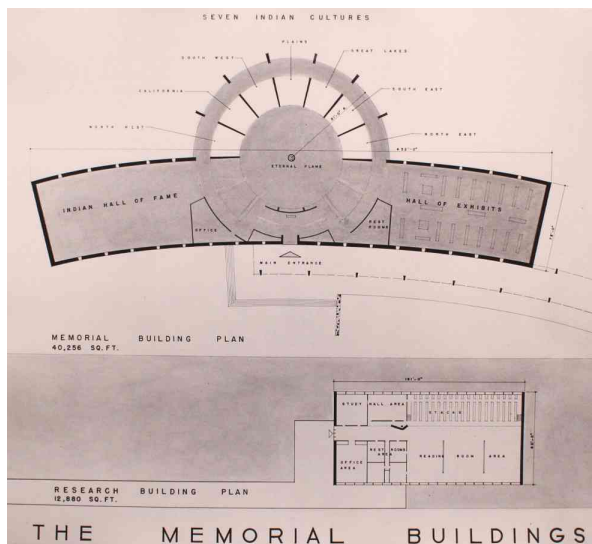
36. [Native Americans]

Jones, Volney H. LesStrang, Jacques. Daniels, E. Harlan [artist].
American Indian Memorial. [Ann Arbor, Michigan?]: Memorial to the American Indian Foundation, [circa 1953]. 14" x 11". Leather binder with multiple steel rings. 19 leaves printed one side + 7 photographs of drawings and designs, all but two inserted into 13 mylar sleeves. Very good: binder with moderate wear and specks of white paint on rear cover; leaves generally lightly toned; photos a bit wavy, otherwise very good or better.

This is a proposal for an unrealized attempt at building a national memorial to Native Americans. The brainchild of sculptor E. Harlan Daniels, the memorial was to be built in Gallup, New Mexico's Red Rocks at a proposed cost of \$9 million (approximately \$85 million today). After pitching his idea to Michigan historian and publisher Jacques LesStrang as well as a University of Michigan professor of anthropology, Volney H. Jones, the Memorial to the American Indian Foundation was created to promote the project.

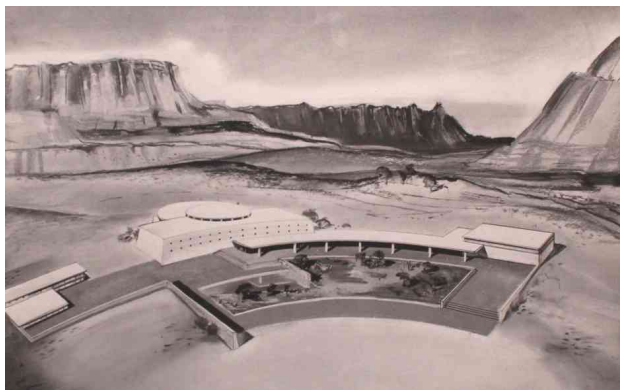
Daniels envisioned an entire complex, with a central museum building, research center, residence halls and Native American workshops. The centerpiece was called "The Colossus"--a 280 foot tall statue, constructed on a steel foundation with two elevators, stairs and an exhibition space. The proposal contains an essay by LesStrang on Native Americans as well as an explanation and history of Daniels' vision. There is an accounting of the





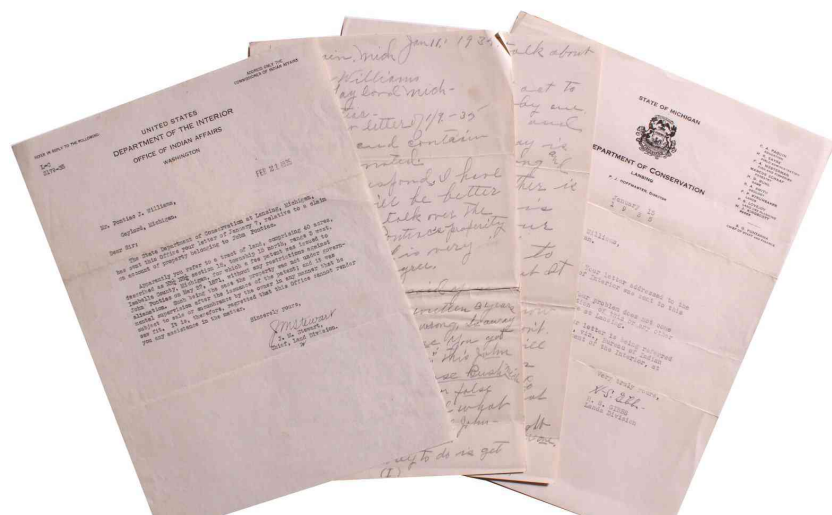
proposed costs for various aspects of the project as well as several photographs of drawings. These include exterior views of the buildings, floor plans, and a huge image of The Colossus in mid-construction.

In 1955, news reports on the idea began to appear, the project received a brief mention in the Congressional Record and the Indian Capital Memorial Commission began a fundraising campaign in June. The project disappeared from newspapers



around 1955. A few of the images in this proposal were used in Gallup's 1955 *Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Magazine and Official Program* which devoted a full page and a paragraph of text on the project. A copy of that magazine is included.

OCLC and google searches locate no copies.
\$1350



37. [Native Americans]

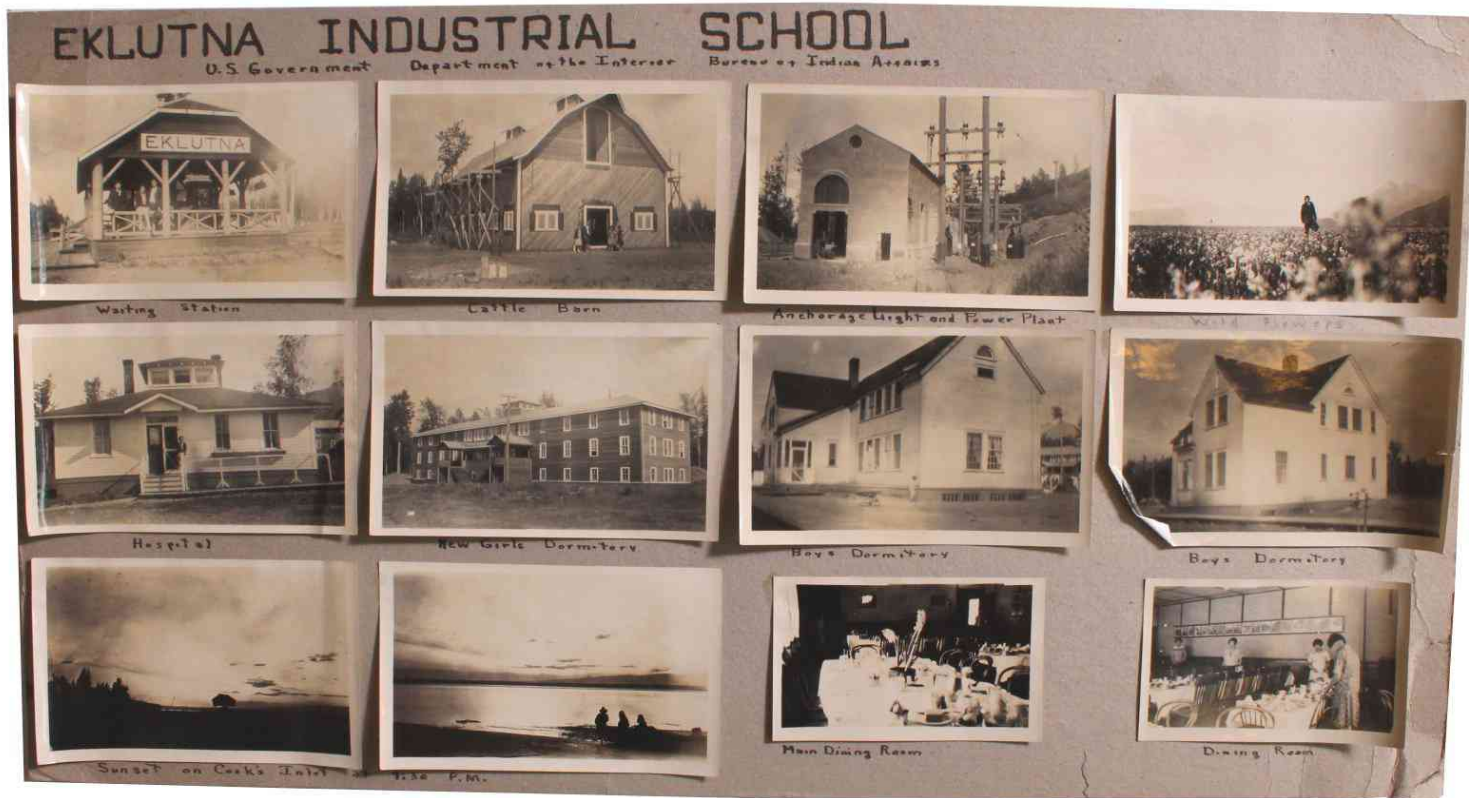
[Williams, Pontiac J.] ***Correspondence to Native American Who Won the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I.*** Mostly Michigan: mostly 1935. Handwritten letter (two pages), two typed letters (one page each), handwritten and illustrated note measuring 3½" x 4 3/8" and four mailing envelopes. Generally very good.

A small group of letters and mailing envelopes to Pontiac J. Williams, a Native American from Michigan who won the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I while serving with Company K, 125th Infantry Regiment, 32d Division. His citation stated that "*Private Williams volunteered to go out in front of our lines and bring in a wounded runner. Although he was shot in the face before he reached the runner, he accomplished his mission.*"

The letters to Williams relate to the real estate of John Pontiac, presumably a relative. Williams was trying to make a claim on land that John Pontiac received in 1871 and he was informed by the Office of Indian Affairs that they could not help. The handwritten letter is from another Native American named Jim Pontiac, suggesting that he and Williams meet so that they could work together on the claim.

The illustrated note is from a friend, a Caucasian woman who called herself "Starry Star" and Williams' "Pale Face Sister."
\$185

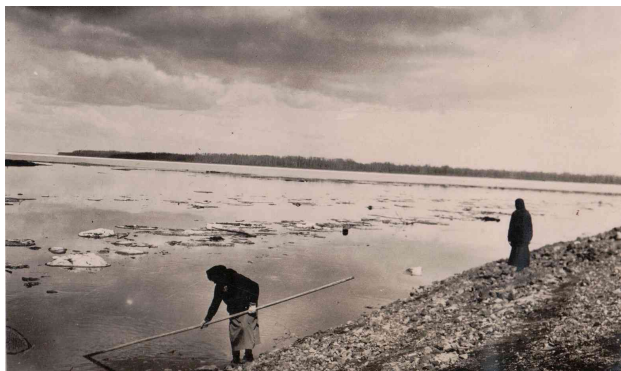




38. [Native Americans][Alaska]

Photographs of Alaska Including the Eklutna Industrial School and the Anvik Christ Church Mission.

Mostly Eklutna and Anvik, Alaska: [circa 1929]. 125 black and white photographs adhesive mounted to 12 leaves of found cardboard or construction paper measuring from 13" x 18½" to 13" x 24½". Photos measure from 2½" x 3½" to 3½" x 5¾" and nearly all are captioned. Photos generally very good plus or better, a few are faded.



Native Woman with Dog Team on Yukon

A collection of photographs documenting two Alaska towns: Anvik and Eklutna, possibly compiled by a female missionary for the Christ Church Mission in Anvik. Approximately half the photos relate to Native Americans and the rest are devoted to surrounding areas and trips to other parts of Alaska.

At least 31 photos depict Anvik, a tiny Athabascan village along the Yukon River, with most of those showing the Christ Church Mission. In 1887, the Reverends John Chapman and Octavius Parker of the American Episcopal Church started the mission. According to its application for placement in the National Register of Historic Places, "Christ



Church Mission was one of the most significant Native educational, medical and religious centers in all of Alaska during the long span of years before government began providing the welfare services." Its most important function was the education of village children, and over time it grew to accept students from villages up and down the Yukon River, as well as providing health services. The images here include buildings at the mission including its church, boys and girls dorms, the infirmary and the teacher's cabin. There are also group shots of students as well as a couple of images of students at fish camp. One shot shows

Reverend Chapman not long before he left Anvik after 43 years. While there he recorded Native American stories told in the language of Deg Hit'an Athabascan and he also wrote a memoir of his time, "Forty Years in Anvik."



At least 47 photos show Eklutna. The village grew after the 1923 completion of the Alaska Railroad when the Bureau of Indian Affairs established an orphanage for Native American children. The orphanage was converted into a boarding school which became the Eklutna Industrial School. By the time of these photos, the school had around 110 students who came from all over Alaska. These students made up most of the village's population which showed 158 residents in the 1930 census (the approximate population today is 70). There are several shots of the buildings of the school including the barn, dormitories, and interior views of the dining room. Several photos of a Fourth of July celebration at the school show boxing matches and a pie eating contest. There's also a picture of the boys' basketball team, as well as one shot of students posing with snow shoes and a sled they made in school.

Other images of Native Americans include women using nets along the shore to fish, logging, a store house, and a graveyard. Several show working dog sleds including one driven by a Native American woman. Other photos include breaking up of the ice of Anvik River as the weather warmed, the Spencer and



Columbia Glaciers, a fish cannery, a trip to Juneau and more. There's also a nine-shot series depicting the recently finished Eklutna Dam and power station.

Compelling images of Native Americans, their schools, and lifestyle in tiny Alaskan villages. **\$2000**

39. [Native Americans][Indian Reorganization Act]

Collier, John. ***A Birdseye View of Indian Policy Historic and Contemporary.*** [Washington, D.C.]: N.P., 1936. 10½" x 8".

Photomechanically reproduced typescript. 14 loose leaves printed rectos only. Very good minus: creases from folding, moderate wear, a bit dust soiled.

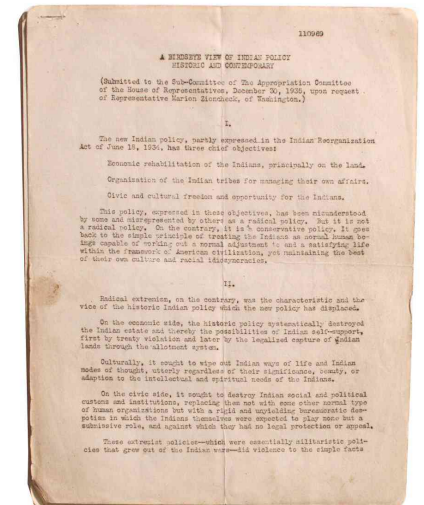
An early report on the purpose and progress of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 ("IRA"). It was written by John Collier, the Commissioner for the Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1933-1945 and the founder of the American Indian Defense Association which fought to protect Native Americans' religious freedom and tribal lands. He was the prime mover behind the IRA. The IRA's major goal was to reverse the government's approach of assimilation of Native Americans into American society as well as its treatment of their lands. It sought to strengthen tribes and help them preserve their traditions and culture. This paper was written approximately 18 months after the effective date of the act and appears to be an attempt by Collier to further explain its purpose and silence critics.

The paper was submitted to the House Appropriations Committee in December 1935. Collier started by saying the IRA was not a radical policy but *"a simple principle of treating the Indians as normal human beings capable of working out a normal adjustment to and a satisfying life within the framework of American civilization, yet maintaining the best of their own culture and racial idiosyncrasies."* He argued that the former policy was an extremist and militaristic approach that grew out of the Indian Wars, and that it *"thrust the Indians into an economic, spiritual, and social no-man's land."*

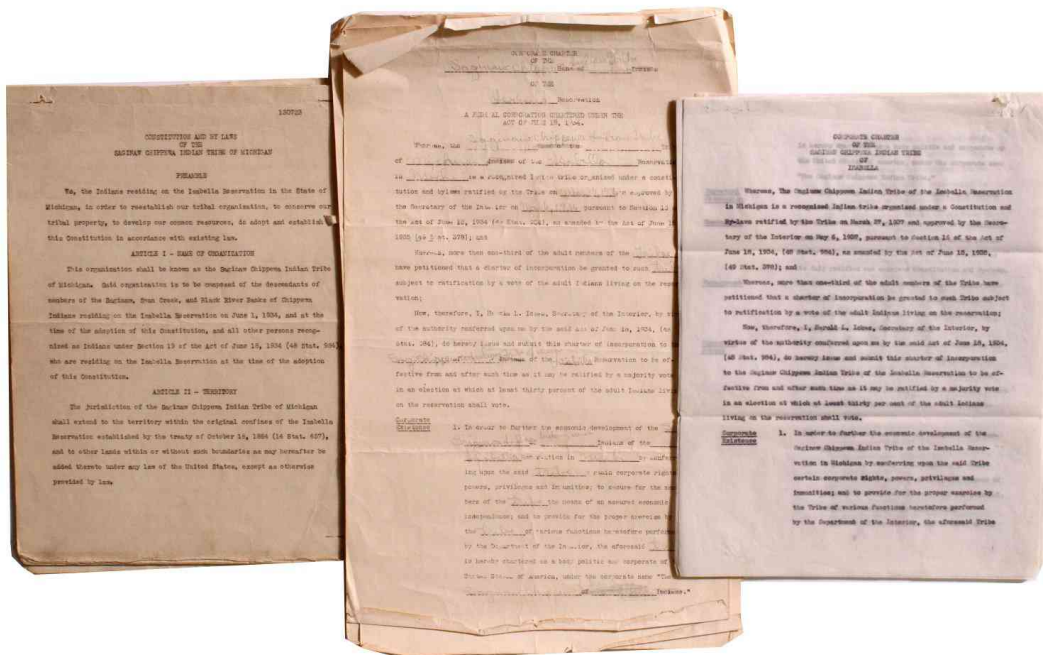
He discussed various aspects of the old policy such as treaty breaking and expropriation of land through allotment, and provided great detail on the failure of those policies, ultimately calling them *"a crude and cruel point of view based on the attitude that the Indians at their worst were dangerous savages and at their best were immeasurably inferior to whites."* He went on to explain how the IRA was fixing those ills, and would continue to fix them, as well as provide some form of restitution for past harm. He also shared the generally positive response to the IRA by Native Americans, as well as heartening socioeconomic statistics from its early implementation.

OCLC locates ten physical copies over three entries.

An important explanation of the Indian Reorganization Act soon after its enactment, with arguments justifying its existence and documenting its early successes, written by the man who brought it into existence. **\$575**



40. [Native Americans]
[Saginaw Chippewa Indian
Tribe of Michigan]
Drafts of Constitution
and Corporate Charter
for the Saginaw
Chippewa Indian Tribe
of Michigan. Mt. Pleasant,
 Michigan: 1937. Three
 typescripts, all printed
 rectos only: (1) *Boilerplate*
Form For Charter
Completed in Pencil. 14" x
 8½". Six leaves. Good
 with heavy edge wear and
 lacking the final leaf. (2)
Draft of Charter with Cover
Letter. 10½" x 8". 11 leaves
 of onion skin paper. Very
 good. (3) *Draft of*
Constitution and Bylaws. 10½" x 8". 13 leaves. Very good minus: moderate edge wear, some dust
 soiling.



The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 provided for issuance of tribal charters and adoption of tribal constitutions. Courts had recognized Native Americans' right of self-government prior to the IRA, but the IRA's enactment encouraged tribes to organize without fear of arbitrary acts by the federal government that could derail the efforts. Tribes had two years after the effective date of the IRA to accept or reject it and 258 elections were held, with 181 tribes accepting. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan ("SCITM") were one of the tribes to accept the IRA and this group of documents relate to the creation of its charter and constitution.

The group includes two drafts of SCITM's charter and one of its constitution. The earlier version of the charter is a boilerplate form for a corporate charter under the IRA, with blanks to be filled in by a tribe. The one offered here was completed in pencil and for the most part complied with the boilerplate, and comparison of this draft with the final charter finds only one significant change. A cover letter for the onion skin draft of the corporate charter shows it was mailed to Elijah Elk, the first tribal council chief of the SCITM. We have not located any substantive differences between the draft of the constitution and the final document. We think it likely that all of these documents were owned by Elk, if not another member of the tribe involved in the drafting of its foundational documents under the IRA.

\$450

41. [Native Americans][Western Americana]

Zartman, Frank. **Oklahoma and New Mexico 1938** [Cover title]. Mostly Perry and Fairview, Oklahoma; Taos, Santa Fe and Acoma, New Mexico: 1938. 13 7/8" x 10 7/8". String tied, thick and heavy particle board, front cover hand painted, with vertical strip of painted fabric nailed near the left edge. 40 pages with 99 black and white photographs and 17 items of ephemera adhesive mounted as well as one full page painting of the Capulin Volcano. Most photos measure around 2" x 2¾", three are 6"x4" and hand colored; most are captioned, and many pages are titled in orange paint. Album very good with moderate edge wear; items generally very good plus or better, lacking one photo.

A stunning hand painted cover starts off this album of a road trip through Oklahoma and New Mexico. Frank Zartman, who had his art exhibited at a one-man show held by the Massillon Museum in Ohio in 1954, was clearly





taken by the Native Americans he encountered on his trip as at least 25 of the photos depict them.

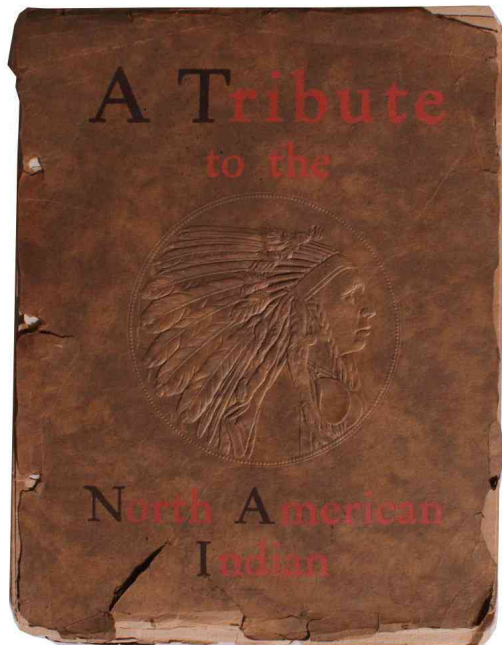
Zartman was in Perry, Oklahoma on September 16, 1938 where he documented the town's celebration of the conversion of the Cherokee Outlet from prairie to a productive farming region. Seven Oklahoma towns participated in the celebration. The Otoe were in Perry to give awards to dignitaries and Zartman captured a number of shots of them in full traditional dress. He was in Fairview four days later for its 45th annual celebration honoring old settlers where he took pictures of Cheyenne who marched in

the parade.

In Taos, Zartman took pictures of the Fiesta San Geronimo parade that included Mexican Americans marching as well as some shots of local architecture. He also took photos of the desert scenery around the Capulin Volcano, the Cimarron Canyon and Santa Clara Pueblo, including an excellent image of three Tewa women. Ephemera include a few maps with hand drawn paths showing the routes taken and towns visited as well as portions of local brochures he picked up along the way.

An artful and interesting album documenting Southwest towns and their Native American populaces near the end of the Depression.

\$1200



42. [Native Americans][Western Americana][Buffalo Bill][Roycroft Press]

The First American [Cover Title: "***A Tribute to the North American Indian***"]. Philadelphia: The Roycroft Press, 1909. 9" x 7". Embossed and letterpress printed wrappers, initially issued with a leather string tie, lacking from this copy. pp. 42. Good: disbound, a few edge chips to front wrapper, significant chipping to rear, offsetting on pages 34 and 35.

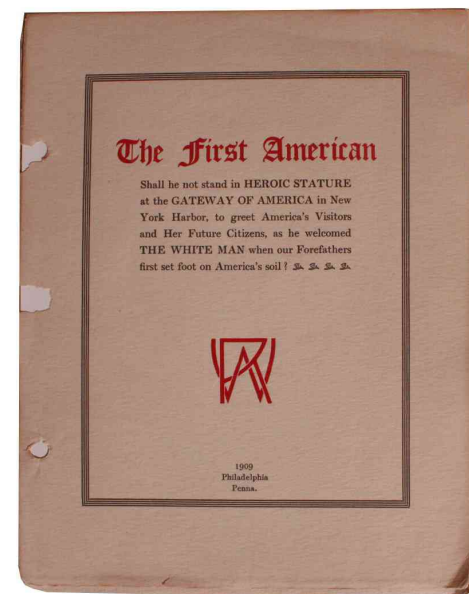
This book documents a dinner held in New York in May, 1909 to propose a "colossal statue" of a Native American at the mouth of the Hudson in New York Harbor. The statue's purpose was "to typify the country's debt to the vanishing race of 'First Americans' and to remind the ages to come of the finer, better traits of the Indian." The brainchild of Rodman Wanamaker, the dinner was given in honor of William "Buffalo Bill" Cody, and attended by Frederick Remington, Pawnee Bill and "eminent lawyers, merchants and men of affairs." The book describes the

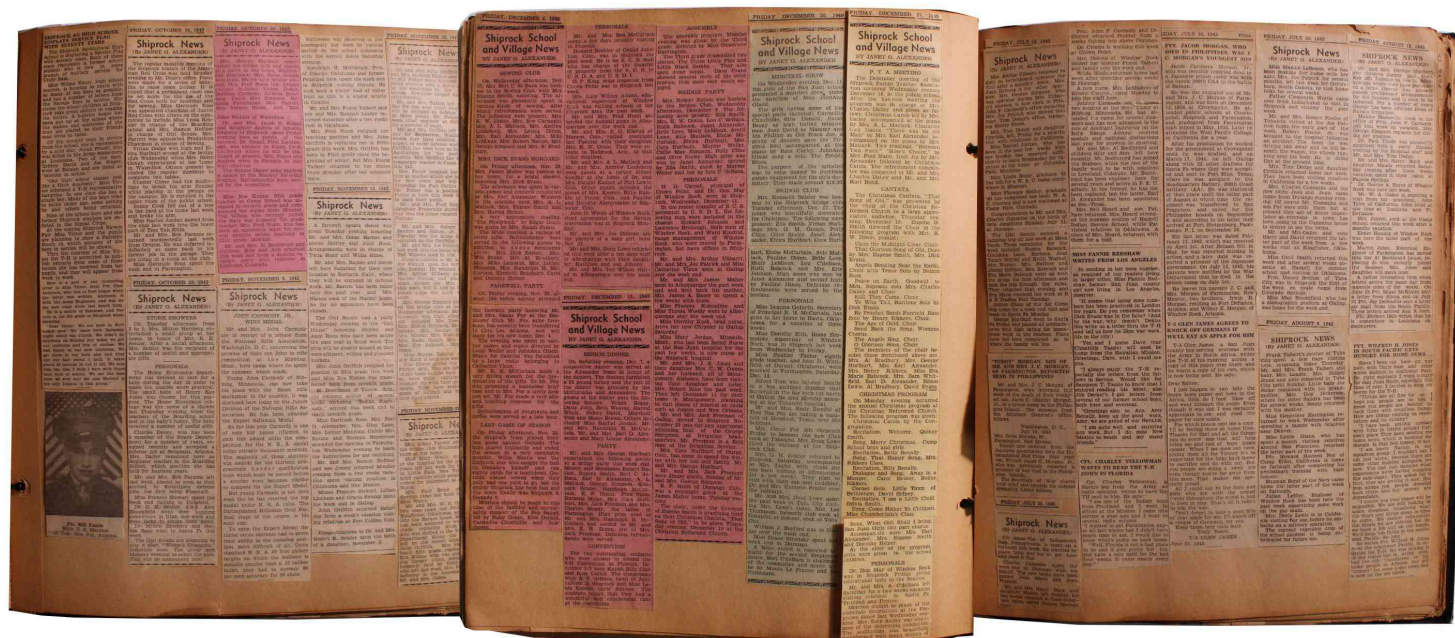
dinner itself and contains excerpts of speeches by Cody, Leonard Wood and others who spoke of the need to honor and preserve Native American culture. The book also contains excerpts of letters of support for the statue from various politicians, as well as passages from editorials and a list of all attendees.

Congress provided land for the statue in 1911, but did not make any financial expenditure. While groundbreaking occurred in Staten Island in 1913, the statue was never built. In addition to this effort, Wanamaker also sponsored three photographic expeditions to document Native Americans, one of which became the book, "The Vanishing Race."

A beautifully printed testament to an unsuccessful attempt at a Native American memorial. OCLC locates nine copies. Not in McKenna. None in the trade as of October 2018 and none in the online auction records.

\$275





43. [Native Americans][Women]

Alexander, Janet. **Scrapbook of Local News Clippings Related to Native Americans Compiled by the Female Reporter Who Wrote Them.** Shiprock, New Mexico: 1938-1945. 14½" x 12½". String tied, embossed paper-covered boards. 66 pages with hundreds of news clippings adhesive mounted and eight complete issues of the newspaper laid in. Very good: scrapbook with light wear, toned leaves, clippings and papers lightly toned.

This is a scrap book of news clippings from Farmington New Mexico's weekly *Farmington Times Hustler*, compiled by one of its female correspondents. Farmington, New Mexico is home to a significant Navajo population, with 22% of the town's residents Native American. This scrapbook of clippings from the paper was compiled by Janet Alexander, who lived in nearby Shiprock, the largest community on the Navajo Nation Reservation. We can locate nothing about her, so we don't know if she was Native American, but nearly every clipping in the scrapbook reports on Native Americans. The town's inhabitants are 97 percent Native American and Alexander also became the *Times Hustler's* correspondent in Shiprock, with her byline on most of these articles.

Approximately 300 of Alexander's weekly articles are included, as well as other clippings from the paper related to the Navajo. A myriad of subjects are covered from the meetings of local clubs to Navajo-specific health issues, public meetings with the Indian Bureau, the creation of the Navajo Red Cross and more. There are also a number of clippings reporting on the men and women of San Juan County who were serving in World War II.

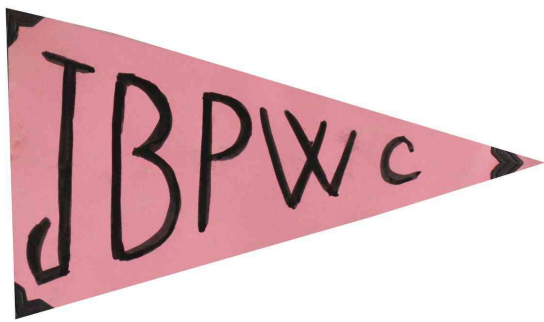
OCLC locates nine entities with physical copies of the *Farmington Times Hustler*.

Outstanding insight into the lives of the residents of Shiprock, compiled by the female reporter who wrote about them.
\$300



44. [Women][Business]

Archive of the San Diego Junior Business and Professional Women's Club. San Diego, California: 1921-1934. 96 loose two-hole punched scrapbook leaves measuring 14" x 10¾". 192 pages contain approximately 142 black and white photographs, 82 club newsletters, 174 items of ephemera and approximately 150 news clippings. Ephemera and photos mostly inserted into corner mounts, news clippings adhesive mounted. 75 photos measure around 3¼" x 5" and the rest are small trimmed head shots; few are captioned but they all relate to corresponding clippings and ephemera. Photos and ephemera generally very good plus or better, around 13 items are loose and several appear to be lacking.



The Junior Business and Professional Women's Club of San Diego ("Junior BPWC") was founded by Augusta L. Fraser and Reba Willis in April 1921 with the motto "through education and recreation, to develop a normal happy womanhood expressing itself in service to others." At the time, Fraser was the president of the San Diego BPWC and Willis was the secretary of the local YWCA. The club was organized with 18 members and had 39 by the end of its first year. Its purpose was to gather young working women together between the ages of 18 and 30 as a service organization and this collection of over 500 different items documents its volunteer work,

numerous social events, and participation in conventions of women's business clubs.



The club had a historian almost since its founding, and the carefully

created record of the group seems to have been compiled by the various members who served in the position with several short typescripts on cut sheets summing up the previous year's activities and projects accomplished. There's another typescript with a brief history of the organization as well. The photographs show the women at their events, trips, attendance at state conventions and more. There are also nearly 70 small trimmed photos of individual members. Ephemera and artifacts include menus and place settings, party favors, dance and bridge scorecards and convention delegate ribbons. There are several programs for statewide conventions of the California Federation of BPWCs, none of which appear on OCLC. A 1931 membership roster is included as is a three page typescript with accounts of a trip two members took to the statewide convention of the California Federation of BPWCs.

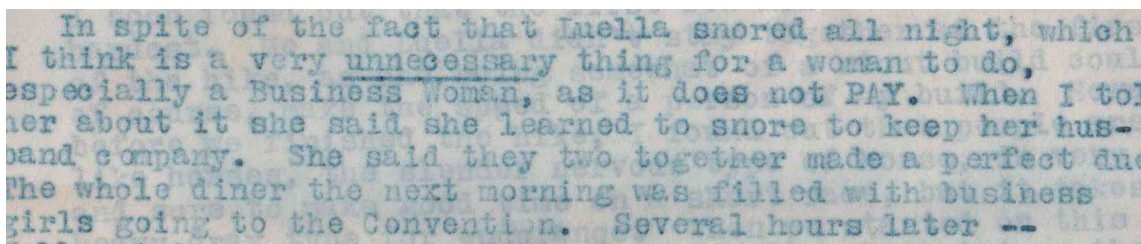


In its third year the club started a journal, *The Scratch Pad*. It was issued monthly and its printing costs were covered by the advertisements secured by the women. The archive contains 82 different issues of the journal, which progressed from a tiny list of events to a six page monthly newsletter which included recaps of events, short stories, inspirational work tips, trip reports and more. No copies of *The Scratch Pad* appear on OCLC.



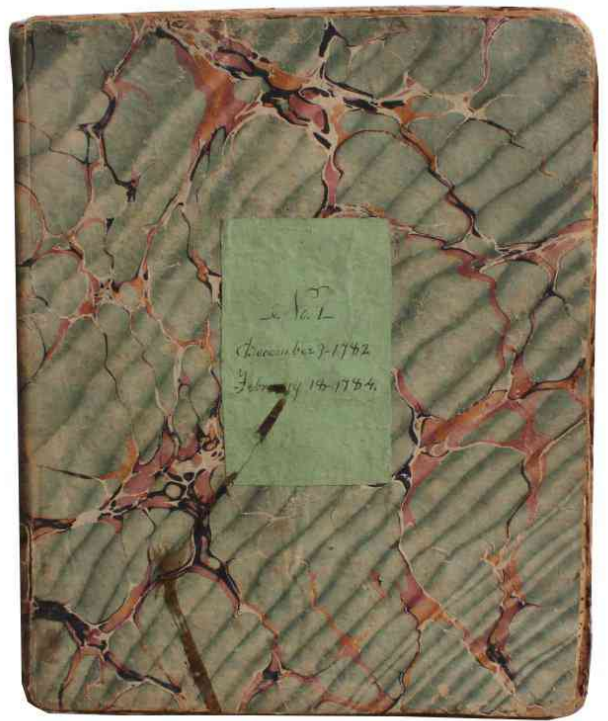
Other than newspaper articles, there is not a lot of information about the club available online, making this an invaluable resource on its first 14 years. Simply viewing the surface of collection would lead one to believe that the San Diego Junior BPWC was simply a social group whose main purpose was fun. It was clearly much more: as stated by its founder in an issue of *The Scratch Pad* celebrating the club's ninth anniversary, "there is in the career of every Business and Professional girl in the Club, a certain magnificent masterpiece which makes them reservoirs of power."

\$1750



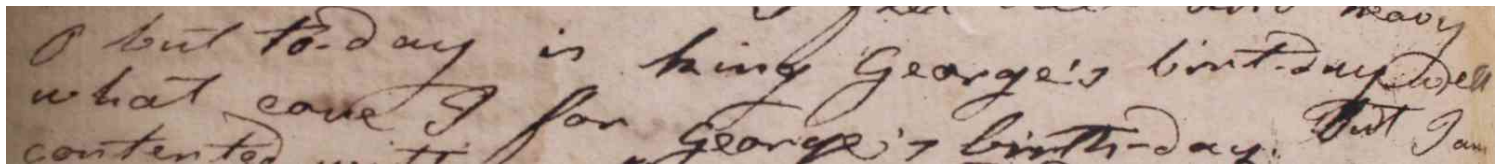
45. [Women][Feminism]

Hicok, Hannah Hadassah. **Revolutionary War Era Diary of Teenage Young Woman.** South Britain, Connecticut: 1783-1784. 8" x 6½". Marbled paper over card; applied label on front cover with manuscript title, "No. 1/December 9-1782/February 18-1784." 47 leaves handwritten both sides, approximately 28,000 words. Good plus: moderate wear and rubbing to covers, scattered instances of faint/smeared/crossed out text, affecting readability; one leaf only partially present and not included in count. One leaf with a large chip (about 1/6th of the leaf) resulting in the loss of a few dozen words, another with a chip causing loss of a few words. One page quite faint, another with its text entirely struck through.



This is a journal by the multi-talented matriarch of an extraordinary family, Hannah Hicok, written when she was a teenager. Hannah grew up on a farm in South Britain, Connecticut where her father raised sheep and pigs, grew oats, wheat, rye and apples, and where her mother spun thread. Two years after her last entry in the diary offered here, Hannah married Zephaniah Smith. They moved to Glastonbury, Connecticut in 1795 where they raised five daughters, all of whom assisted Hannah in her abolitionist efforts beginning in the 1830s. Two of those daughters garnered national attention as suffragettes. The Smiths lived at 1625 Main Street, now known as the Kimberly Mansion, which was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1974. Hannah and her daughters were inducted into the Connecticut Women's Hall of Fame in 1994 and the family has been the subject of at least three scholarly studies.

Hannah's best known daughters were Julia and Abby. Julia was known internationally as the first woman to completely translate the bible from its original languages. In 1872, Julia and Abby (who were 80 and 75 years old, respectively) were the sole surviving Smith sisters and lived on the family farm. They were thrust into the national spotlight when the town of Glastonbury raised their property taxes while not raising the taxes of male landowners. Since they could not vote at town council meetings, they refused to pay the taxes because they had no say in their imposition. Abby addressed the town council, "*The motto of our government is 'Proclaim liberty to all inhabitants of the land!' and here, where liberty is so highly extolled and glorified by every man in it, one-half of the inhabitants are not put under her laws, but are ruled over by the other half, who can take all they possess. How is Liberty pleased with such worship?*" Their plight and resistance to taxes imposed without the right to vote became a cause célèbre of the women's suffrage movement.



Hannah was private, fierce, and exceedingly well educated—and she instilled these traits in her daughters. She was multilingual, an astronomer, bee keeper, could build and repair clocks, ran the business side of the family's farm and also wrote poetry (Julia published a collection of her poems in 1881). In the 1830s, Hannah and her daughters joined the Hartford County Anti-Slavery society. They hosted meetings at their home and also distributed an anti-slavery newspaper. In 1839 they gathered 400 signatures of Glastonbury residents on an anti-slavery petition that John Quincy Adams presented to Congress in 1840. Hannah's diary shows that she was probably taught by her parents to be accepting of African Americans as they were allowed to stay at her home: a September 1783 entry stated, "*I moved some of my things in the parlour which I clear'd for we expect a company of Negroes here next week to frolic and dance.*" While there, Hannah had a sleepless night "*for the Negro's danc'd all night.*"

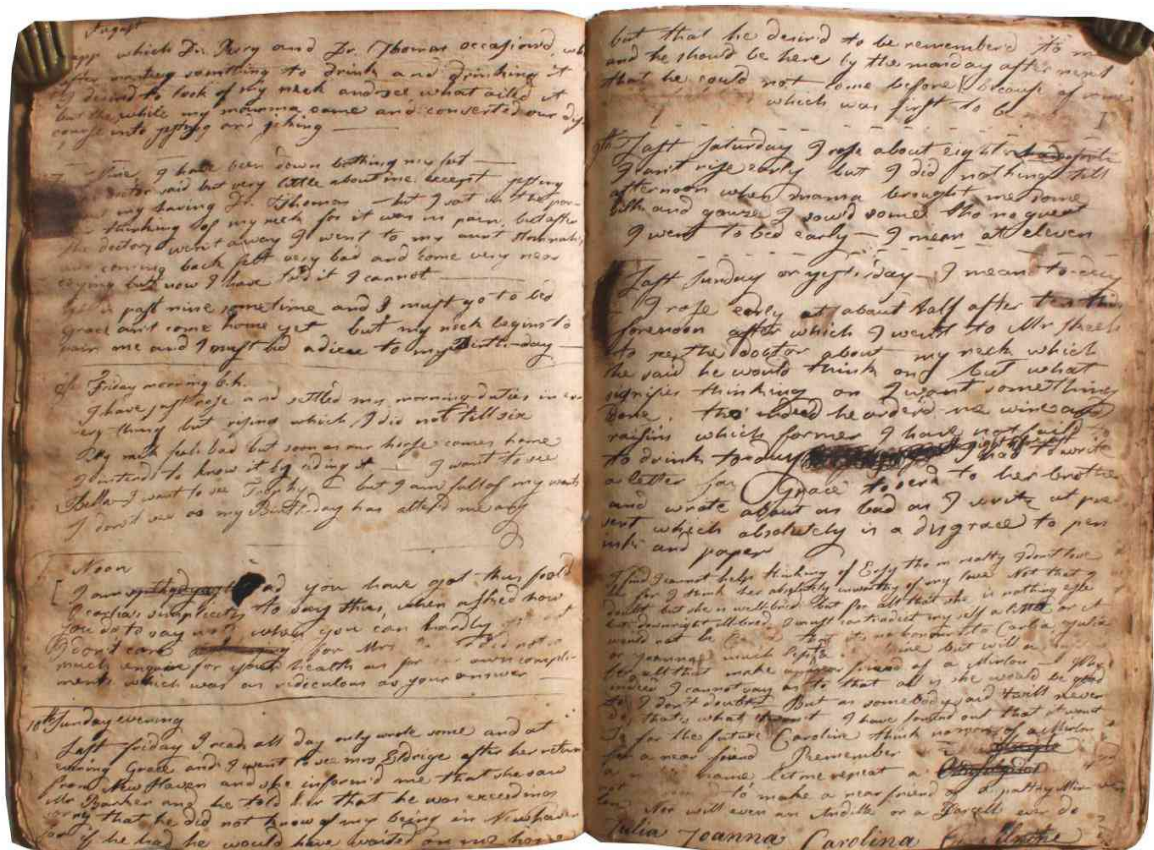
Hannah's daily journal begins in December 1782 when she was 15 years old. The multiple facets of her personality leap from the page. While she often came across as older and wiser than her years, she also alternated between silly and serious, fearless and afraid, certain and confused. These emotions often come through in a writing style that is both visceral and beautiful.

Hannah could be exceedingly self-critical: "*I turn virtue (if I have any) into vice . . . I turn generosity into profusion (rather confusion) and economy into avarice though I hope I am not avaricious.*" That criticism often peaked when she thought of her writing ability: "*I cannot think how it is that two years have gone over my head and I have learned nothing. I read my writings for that date and see no alteration in them, though I am of the right age to learn.*" In July of 1783 another self-barb: "*I am so*

thoughtful about nothing that I am afraid I shall turn into nothing. I don't know what ails me but I am afraid I have not common sense. Whereas I can write out all my nonsense and do. But thank fortune nobody can read it, tis wrote so miserably." Hannah may also have suffered from depression and/or anxiety: "everybody thinks I am happy as one can be in this world, but myself tis true there is no happiness, but I know I have as little to make me unhappy as almost anybody and yet am as unhappy as anybody." And one day, she panicked while on a boat, "I have just recovered from a sailing fright which seized me on the water." She often struggled with the bouncing emotion of her age, "methinks never was there so many mixed dispositions I have assembled in my spirited brain (I believe I have a brain notwithstanding though a poor one). That bouncing also gave way to cool reflection: "I for my part have had the happiness to gain clearly and independently the character of a crazy soul, if women have souls, and finally I believe that they absolutely have souls in short I almost know they have souls at least I guess they do tho Mahomet says no."

Though the Revolutionary War would end during the period covered by this diary, it's only given brief mention. Once she wrote, "I think it is training day for I hear drums, fife and guns." Another, "too much talk of sparks and lances—I cannot bear it." And on June 4, 1783, in her inimical manner, "I feel foul and heavy but today is King George's birthday, well what care I for George's birthday."

Hannah valued her privacy. A number of passages reflect her desire for quiet or alone time, especially because her home had frequent visitors. After one interruption she wrote, "I do declare 'tis absolutely perplexing to sit down either to reading or writing and have somebody come in and ask ten thousand million legion questions about nothing and that must always be attended with eyes, ears and hands to perfection, yet I warrant tongues is not the only vexation on such occasions." Relieved that a visitor left for a day trip, she shared, "Mrs. Mitchell is gone to the seaside for which I am exceedingly glad. I love to be alone, but have much ado for it. Intruders are very plenty."



Hannah did not suffer fools and rarely struggled to speak her mind. On a trip to New Haven, she stayed with a friend's uncle who lived with 7 boys, an old woman and a gouty man. She did not exactly warm to the place or its inhabitants:

"the old man's dry conversation . . . took about two hours away from the night after which to my great pleasure I was informed we might go to bed and accordingly was conducted to our lodging room which was groundly plastered and completely whitewashed with tobacco spit. However, I slept about two hours that night, the rest the bedbugs employed to their great satisfaction. We had breakfast at about eight of tea which I believe never grew more than eight or ten miles distant from where it was consumed. The eldest son found it out of a tongue tied teapot and for a creamcup we had a cow's horn which held all the milk that we had for tea. We had sugar indeed but we could not get there being no teaspoons than a pottage one which I dare not attempt to lift."

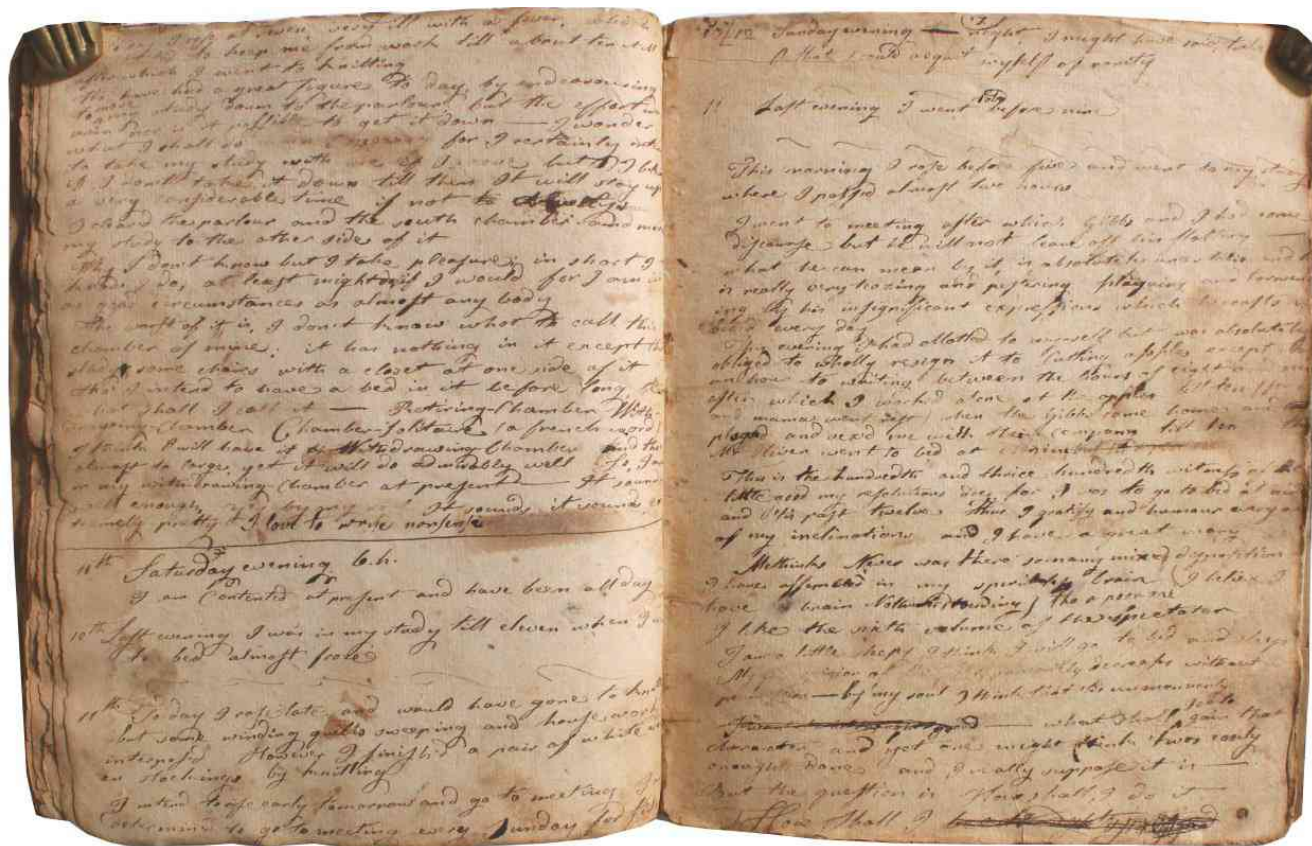
Her budding feminism and independence comes through in a number of passages. The best involved a visit from a Mr. Strong of Newton. He brought his daughter with him and Hannah's opinion leaves little room for interpretation:

"so down I went and she behaved as if we had always been acquainted (though I never saw her before) asking me a thousand frivolous questions at last she asked to see the room I studied in, so I took her upstairs to my study and [illegible] every book was misplaced and she would continue to talk of learning though I plainly saw she had no great share of it. She was exceedingly bold and talkative asking a variety of whimsical questions about nothing and making nonsensical observations. In short, if our writers take women's characters from [someone] such as this I do not wonder at their writing as they do. Whereas I have . . . thought that they have greatly abused the character of women in general, but there are all sorts of creatures in the world and I never had but very little acquaintance with women in general, much less with men, so I am under no great advantages to judge of the inclinations of either except by reading indeed what the men write which so often contradicts itself that I can form no sort of a notion about it."

Many passages show Hannah's talent as a writer who employed vivid and lyrical prose, such as when she described Newfield:

"How sweetly pleasant is this place! I am on a green, not more than half a nod from the waves. How beautiful do they look swimming in to the shore where they lose themselves in the grass! It is almost full tide, the water is descending, the sun is setting, what a cool breeze comes from the trees on the east. How sweetly does the Atlantic ocean look. I can see Long Island from yon lonely beach clothed with groves. I can see the masts of vessels lying over another point. I can see Luna over my right shoulder. I can see a purple cloud in the north which the sun shines on and which makes yon waters look like the blooming rose. . . The sun is set, the birds begin to sing. I must however leave this place"

and: "took my morning walk over the hills where I am now under an apple tree near my [illegible] but the sun breaking through the clouds will oblige me to return though I really am in a delightful place, rising hills on every side, birds singing, nature budding forth in this pleasant valley. How glorious in their creation hills, dales."



Like a lot of teenagers, Hannah struggled with a messy, oft-rearranged living quarters:

"I rose with wondrous speed. I found my chamber in the most inexpressible interesting circumstances, not having seen a broom in above a week. Next I steered to the parlour where I was no less confounded to behold my clothes scattered in an unspeakable disorderly manner. After leaving I found my way upstairs from thence with some difficulty to my study where I did not fail conversing with my pen till I was hastily called to get breakfast—not with a very good voice nor was the tone softened."

and:

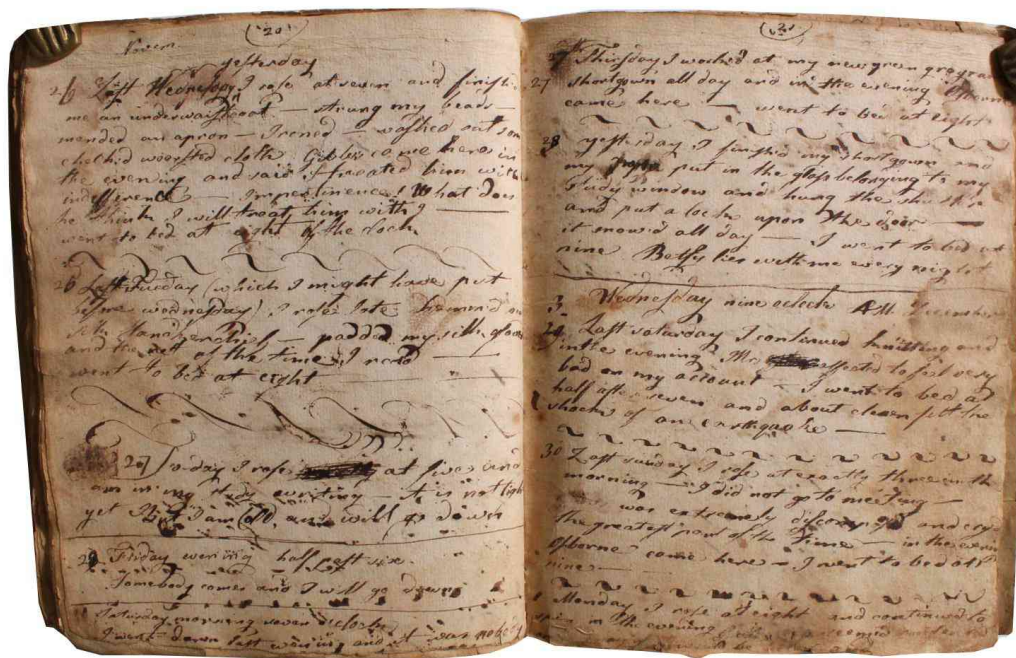
"I cleared the parlour and the south chamber and moved my study to the other side of it. The worst of it is, I don't know what to call this chamber of mine. It has nothing in it except this study, some chairs, with a closet at one side of it. Though I intend to have a bed in it before long. But what shall I call it—Retiring-Chamber, Withdrawing Chamber, Chamber-Solitaire (a french word). I think I will have it a Withdrawing Chamber and though almost too large, yet it will do admirably well. So I am in my withdrawing chamber at present—it sounds well enough, yes by my soul it sounds, it sounds extremely pretty. I love to write nonsense."

The journal provides significant insight into the social interactions between young men and women. More than one suitor appears in the journal, but Hannah's most passionate expressions of love are for another girl. Her dislike of the interested young men could cross over into contempt, such as her feelings for the hapless Oliver Gibbs. Gibbs makes a number of appearances, with the following being Hannah's harshest reaction to him: "Mr. Gibbs is *very teasing and vexing this evening in short he is impudent so I told him and I told him that I would treat him as he deserved—with contempt. Do it, said he, upon which I left the room and have returned to my study where I believe I shall tarry two hours.*" The next day she wrote "about sunset Gibbs and his brother came here and I was so indifferent that they called me names. But I cared not. Thank fortune I am above it." She also wasn't a fan of someone named Simeon who "is an extravagant flatterer and though I won't allow him to say a word upon my understanding yet he endeavors to insinuate himself into my mind and in short I don't very well like him. He tries to flatter me so much and I am afraid he thinks he does, but he is right wretchedly mistaken and will find it so for I have not in the least good opinion of him."

At least one young man was welcomed as she described a visit from someone whose name she blotted out, possibly a sailor. She wrote that she showed him her books and discussed Milton. She was clearly taken with him, "He is not very handsome, tho he has black lively eyes. He is tenderly in his person though he has not an ugly shape. He has not college learning but he seems to have good sense. He is very free in conversation, not avaricious, he is tolerable rich. He will not be a drunkard. He is polite, though not majestic enough. He is not an intruder though he loves company a little too well yet he is modest I think. In short he is pretty enough . . . But I write, think and talk too much of him for I guess he never thought of me in all his life only when he saw me. Good afternoon Mr. _____. I wish you well out of my whimsical head."

Her most intense, and most conflicting, feelings were reserved for a girl named Erly or Erley. Erly first appeared July 5, 1783, "I wish for many things and to tell the truth, I don't know what they are—one is to see Erly." On the 16th, she mentions wanting to see her again. On August 1, "today I have made Erly my chosen friend not quite a friend

neither but one to whom I must behave with all the wisdom imaginable". August 5th, "I want to see that pernicious Erly" By August 9th, "I find I cannot help thinking of Erly though in reality I don't love her for I think her absolutely unworthy of my love. Not that I doubt but she is well-bred but for all that she is nothing else but downright ill-bred."



The Connecticut Historical Society holds the journal Hannah began immediately after this one ended, and they compare her writing to Jane Austen's. Hannah may have kept a diary most of her life, as one of the works about her family mentions diaries from the last six years of her life being held by the Connecticut State Library. Interestingly her 1847 journal has an entry that references an entry in the diary offered here. Hannah was exceptional and so is this diary. According to Joyce

Appleby in *Inheriting the Revolution, The First Generation of Americans*. (Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2000), those who came of age during and after the Revolutionary War "wrote diaries [that] rarely confided their feelings there, filling them instead with laconic notations on the prosaic details of family life and work routines." While Hannah shared those daily routines, her writing is rich in the details of how she thought about her world and the people in it. She thankfully spared little of her thought process, leaving us with a complete picture of an extraordinary young woman whose strength, will and intellect are clear on every page. That she carried these traits with her, instilled them in her children, and went on to be a businesswoman and abolitionist makes this insight into her early life all the more fascinating.

More images and more transcriptions of passages are available.

\$32,500

46. [Women][Militaria][World War II][Nursing]

Photo Album Compiled by Member of Army Nurse Corps in the China-Burma-India Theater. Mostly Ledo and Margherita, India: 1945. 7" x 10". String tied, full faux leather with hand painted front cover. 74 pages with 156 black and white photographs inserted into corner mounts and an additional six laid in. Most photos measure between 3¼" x 4½" and 3½" x 5" and most are captioned. Album very good with moderate wear and some staining/rubbing to front cover;

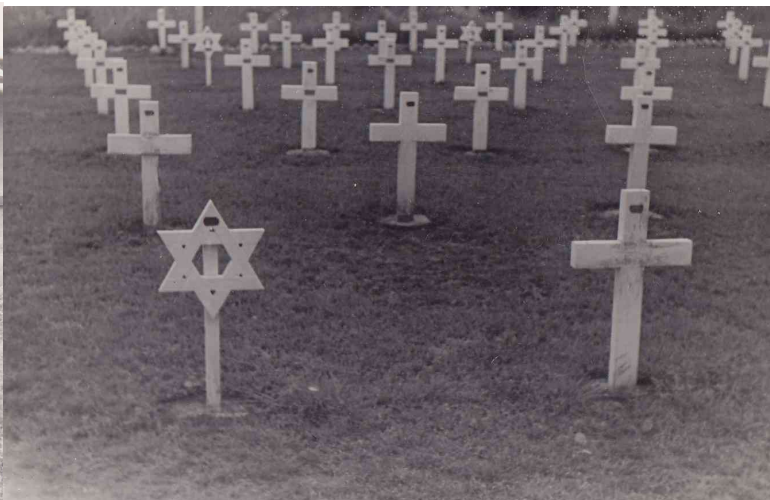
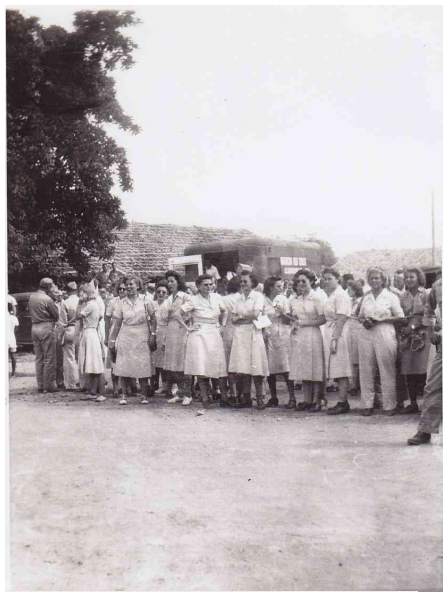
contents generally very good plus or better; 13 photos are missing from mounts but may be among those laid in.



A photo album created by an unknown member of the Army Nurse Corps who may have served with the 20th General Hospital in Margherita and was certainly in Ledo. A contingent of Army Nurse Corps nurses were sent to this region in the China-Burma-India Theater to provide medical support to those who were there to build the Ledo Road—an essential supply line into China. Several captions reference the 20th General Hospital which was located in Margherita and was overseen by faculty of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and staffed with nurses from Philadelphia area hospitals including Philadelphia General, Penn, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Bryn Mawr. Since several of the women are identified by first and last name, further research may cement with whom the compiler served.

A gorgeous hand painted cover leads off the album. It features the flag of the United States, as well as the insignia of the Army Nurse Corps and China-Burma-India Theater. The anonymous photographer (who is seen several times in the album) had some talent as evidenced by outstanding shots of natives living around Ledo and Margherita as well as street scenes in Karachi, Calcutta and elsewhere in India. There are posed shots of nurses and other military, pictures depicting their living areas and others show nurses posing with locals. There are several great pictures along the Irrawaddy River and around eight show large groups of the women during their truck convoy as they began the journey home.

\$725



**47. [Women][Photography][Journalism][Texas]
[African Americana]**

Valenta, Caroline. ***Collection of Negatives and a Narrative by Pulitzer Prize Nominee Female Photojournalist in Houston.*** Houston, Texas and surrounding areas: circa 1945-1951. 396 mostly black and white film negatives, most measuring 3 7/8" x 5 1/4"; 38 standard 35mm color slide transparencies in cardboard mounts; 18 larger (2"x 2") color slides in cardboard mounts; 18 black and white glass slides measuring 2" x 2"; five page typescript and some ephemera. Most items loose, some negatives in envelopes with identification. Generally very good or better, some negatives with a vinegar odor, most glass slides with flecks of loss, a couple with cracks.



This is a collection of negatives and ephemera from the early career of Caroline Valenta, considered one of the first (if not *the* first) female photojournalists in Houston. Valenta, from Shiner, Texas, joined the *Houston Post* as a staff photographer during her senior year in college in 1945, and within months her photos were getting national recognition. One of her photos from the 1947 Texas City disaster was nominated for a Pulitzer and two of her photos were chosen by Edward Steichen for a 1949 exhibit at New York's Museum of Modern Art. In 1952, she and her family moved to New York City where she worked for the *Daily News* but she also went on assignment nationally for *Life*, *Time*, *Fortune*, *Ebony* and others. In a book from 1978 on great news photos, she's the only female photographer represented.



F 254-E 85

HOUSTON POST

PHOTO ASSIGNMENT

Date..... 19....

event. Written a little under a year after the tragedy, she provided a step-by-step account beginning with her boss ordering her to the scene and her 50 mile drive weaving through traffic to get there. In her haste to arrive, she failed to bring much film, causing her to spend up to 15 minutes between each shot because each one had to count. She described seeing dead bodies, and parts of bodies, every 25 feet as well as her efforts and thought processes that led to the photo that gained her the Pulitzer nomination. At one point, she had to flee the area because of a poison gas leak. She also described walking among the dazed survivors who were so in shock they could not cry. The images of the disaster included in this collection show demolished buildings surrounded by swirling clouds of smoke, charred bodies, and rescue and recovery efforts. There are also two images in color, the only color images we've been able to locate of the disaster, as well as the photo that won her a Pulitzer nomination as a (cracked) glass transparency.

Valenta was known throughout the surrounding Houston area for speeding to scenes in her 1929 Model A Ford that had nearly 300,000 miles. The car was so well known that police recognized the vehicle from a distance on the day of the Texas City explosion, waving her through and allowing her to be one of the first photographers on the ground. A series of images show Valenta with her beloved vehicle, and there are a number of self portraits as well as shots showing her with her camera equipment and working at the *Post*.

The collection consists of negatives and ephemera from her time in Houston and includes at least 21 images showing the Texas City disaster and its aftermath. The explosion occurred April 16, 1947 when a fire aboard a ship caused 2,200 tons of ammonium nitrate to detonate, causing a chain reaction of explosions of other ships and nearby oil storage facilities. At least 581 people died and it is considered the worst industrial accident in United States history. Included in the collection is a five page typescript, with Valenta's handwritten corrections, detailing her experience covering the



The initial explosion of the ship "Grandcamp" which set off the series of blasts at Texas City occurred about 9:30 am. but all wire communication had failed and the outside world did not hear about it until 10 o'clock. ~~It was~~ Nottingham called me at my home saying simply, "A ship blew up at Texas City", and that he was going to fly over ~~to~~ for aerals, would I cover from the ground. ~~It was~~ I jumped into slacks and five minutes later was ^{out} on the highway. Texas City is approximately 50 miles from Houston. There was a steady stream of traffic ~~all the way~~ all the way, none of the vehicles doing under 70 mi. per hr. and no more space between them than one or two feet. My teeth chattered all the way down. My ~~old~~ Model "A"

There are at least 20 outstanding images of African Americans. A 56 shot series of industrial photos showing construction on the Baytown tunnel include a number depicting African American laborers. There's also an eight shot series of the then-segregated 1949 Yates High School championship basketball team.

Other images include the crowning of the queen of the National Secretaries Convention held at the Shamrock hotel in 1951 as well as a series showing Texas author Jewel Gibson in her home, including writing at a typewriter. There are several exceptional Houston street scenes, a six shot series of the groundbreaking ceremony for the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, a number of internal views of Massey's business college and a 23 shot series of a motor boat race. A very small portion appear to be family photos. The ephemera includes Valenta's bank statements and bills, *Houston Post* photographer assignment sheets, and a sheet with pencil caricatures of *Post* employees.

Outstanding images by a fearless female photojournalist accompanied by a narrative describing the most historically important day of her career. For more images, please see page 51.
\$4750



48. [Women][Religion]

Welch, Sarah Ann. **Journal of Young Woman's Conversion to Methodism And Her Constant Internal Struggle That Followed.** Baltimore, Maryland: 1838-1841. 7 5/8" x 6 3/8". Marbled paper-covered boards, morocco spine. 187 numbered pages, approximately 43,000 words in an easily read hand. Good: boards detached and heavily worn, text block split into four sections.

This is the fascinating journal of a young woman, beginning when she was 18 years old. It documents her conversion to Methodism and her love and betrothal to her childhood playmate, Mezick. Sarah Ann Welch, from Baltimore, Maryland, was born in 1819 and was swept up in the evangelical revival that happened there at the end of the 1830s. She spent most of her time at the Wilk Street Church, though she also mentions a church on Caroline Street as well as one other. Her writing is often eloquent, but it's also rambling and frantic and frenzied, as she regularly battled the demon that was her brain.

The journal begins in January 1838, where she wrote short entries that described going to school and with whom she interacted. On the second page, January 30th, her style changed abruptly and permanently when she wrote, "There is a great revival of Religion at Wilk Street. I do not think I ever felt so anxious upon this subject before. I feel the need of it and I know I can't be really happy without it, but I do not feel so sorry for my sins as I ought to feel and I cannot feel so anxious as I should, but I do hope that I may never be satisfied until I obtain it." A few days later she determined to never read another novel and she stopped wearing jewelry. A preacher assigned to her district, Gerard Morgan, took her under his wing and on February 6th she converted and wrote, "I do not feel so transported as I expected to feel, but there's such a peace and tranquility in my breast."

That tranquility was an infrequent visitor, as Sarah regularly struggled with obsessive thoughts that she couldn't will out of her head. The battle often had to do with when she noticed taking pleasure in what was going on in the physical world, thinking it was to her spiritual detriment. These feelings would often boil up and overwhelm her, and she would rationalize her misery as being God's will such as this entry in March, 1840,

"I wonder how it is that I do not always feel the emptiness of earth, as I feel it now. I feel strongly attached to some things, but they are not to be compared, in importance, to the interests of my soul. What matter is it if I have not all my foolish heart sometimes longs after for I shall soon, very soon have to die and leave all. I live and then it will be forgotten as a dream that has passed. I do not desire anything but what it pleases God to grant me, but I do sometimes think that I might have that which would make me happier here. I know it is in kindness that my Heavenly Father denied it me; and I feel no other disposition than thankfulness toward my heavenly father for it leads me to seek all my happiness from him and he is the only true source of happiness. I feel sad today but I like this feeling; it is a calm resigned feeling."

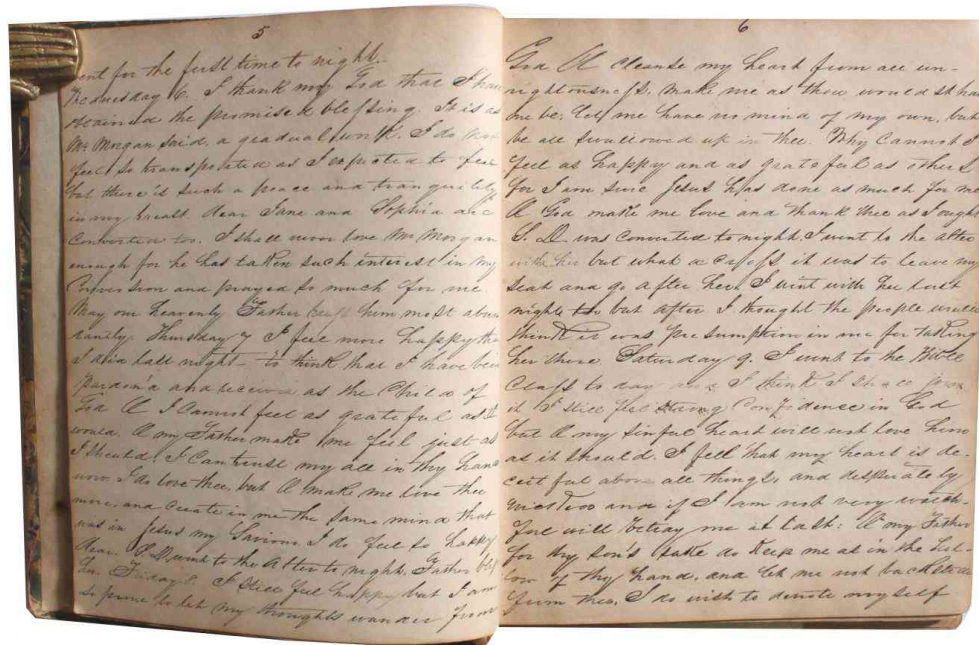
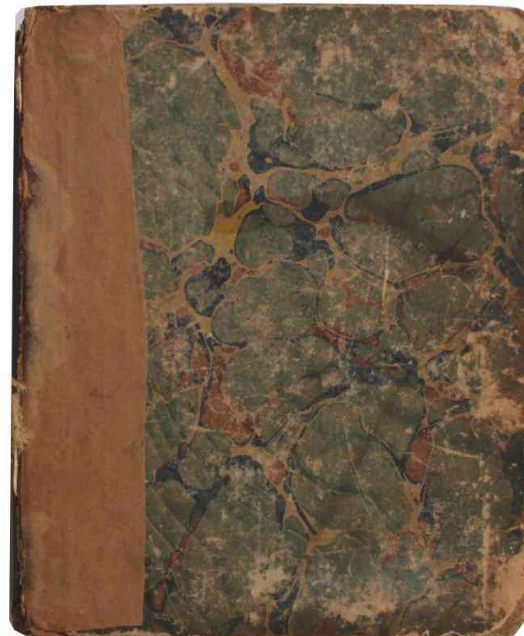
Day after day, feelings of happiness would be replaced by dread:

--"it has been a very happy day but I am so much afraid that I enjoyed myself so much in the society of my friends that it will take too much of my heart from God"

--"I have been too much again drawn to earth. I do indeed want to love this world less but my heart will still cleave to it too much."

--"I feel less disposed than ever for company. It is more pain than pleasure to me. Today after dinner I felt it so sweet to retire to my little room away from all the bustle and held conversation with my Heavenly Father and these lines came to my mind."

A significant percentage of Sarah's writing related to her religious life, though we do



learn a bit about her friends and family members and her fierce desire that all of them convert. When her father finally did, she wrote, “*he was blessed last night at Wilk Street altar . . . when they went to the altar there seemed to be something like an electric shock went through the house: there was a shout! in the camp indeed.*” The journal is sometimes agonizing to read, especially when Sarah determined that she was simply a bad person and unworthy of anyone's love. Like anyone making such a commitment, she also expressed her doubts, “*sometimes I am almost ready to conclude that there is no such sanctification as the Methodists preach, but is all imaginations.*”

The last quarter of the journal contains another abrupt shift. On April 9, 1840, she announced her love for Mezick, a young man with whom she grew up and who is mentioned as a new convert earlier in the journal:

“this has been an eventful night. O I ought to love my God for he has given me the being I love most in this world. I don't know how I feel. Mezick loves me. I have been thinking too much of him lately. O, I feel that I love him so very much. My Father thou seest my heart, thou knowest it is my sincere desire to love thee above all earthly joy. O guard me keep thine arms about me, help me to be resigned to thy will in all things. Mezick is dearer to me than life, but if it's the will of God, to deprive me of him I would give him up though it broke my heart.”

A few days later they were engaged. The tone of her writing did not change and her self-flagellation continued, except now the focus was almost entirely on the concern that her love for Mezick was harming her relationship with God:

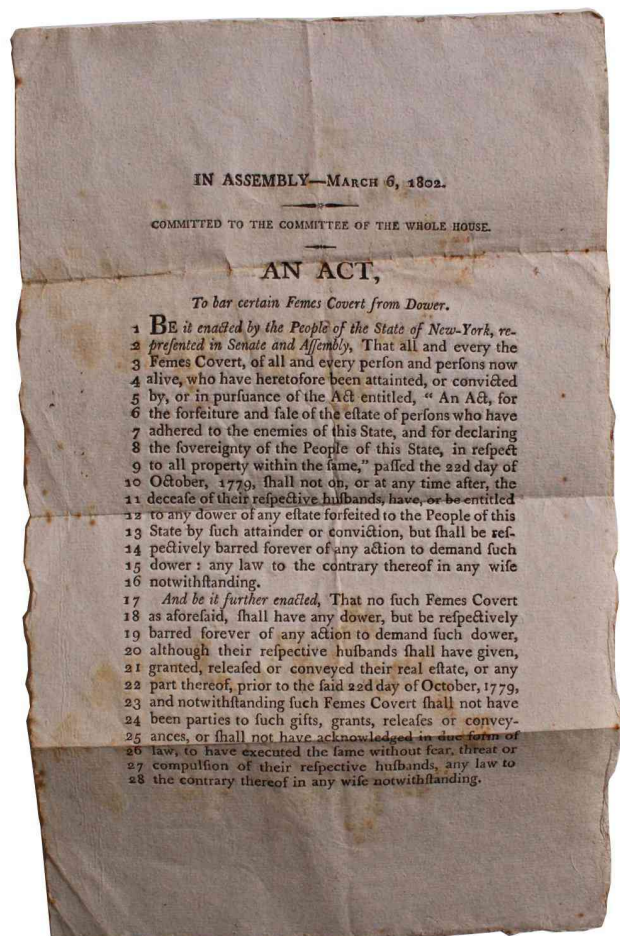
“this has been a morning of sad feelings to me. I cannot banish them. O Lord keep me from temptation, I had a most powerful one last night, and oh! What a mercy it is I was not overcome. I shudder to think of it. I feel that I am in danger. O how my poor heart has ached but I have not sinned. My affections cling too strongly to dear M. my all of earthly happiness is depending on upon him. O he is indeed dear, very very dear to me.”

A few days before she announced her love for Mezick, Sarah provided keen insight into her struggle, while being unable to apply the knowledge to her own situation. The following passage best encapsulated her daily torrent of ups and downs:

“I have often thought it would be far better for us never to serve the Lord at all than to serve him with a half heart. Half-hearted service God will not accept; half-hearted Christians have just enough religion to make them miserable for they cannot with any peace partake of this world's enjoyments and they are not enough devoted to God to seek all their pleasure from him so they are in a strait betwixt the two, and can neither enjoy the one nor the other. May God preserve me from this state. I fear that I am fast approaching it.”

An exceptional and highly readable account of a young woman's struggle to balance her spiritual and terrestrial lives.

\$2750



49. [Women][Revolutionary War]

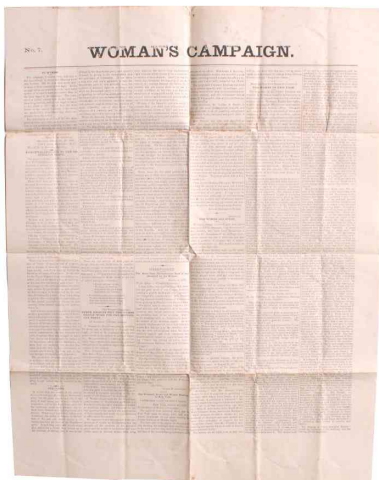
An Act, To bar certain Females Covert from Dower.

[Albany, New York]: N.P.: 1802. 13 3/8" x 8 1/4". Single sheet of letterpress printed one side Very good: old folds, light foxing, short title handwritten on verso.

A letterpress broadside of a bill presented in the New York legislature in 1802. It was probably presented in conjunction with its “*Act to Facilitate the Discovery and Sale of the estates of Attainted Persons*” which passed in the same session. That act allowed New Yorkers who discovered property owned by loyalists and subject to forfeiture under its 1779 Forfeiture Act to receive a 25 percent share of the proceeds of sale of the newly discovered property. This bill would have prevented widows of deceased loyalists from receiving any property deemed subject to confiscation. We have been unable to determine whether the bill passed.

OCLC locates no copies.

\$225



50. [Women][Suffrage]

Barnard, Helen M. [editor]. **Woman's Campaign. No. 7.** Washington, D.C.: Ladies' Central Executive Committee, [1872]. 21" x 16½". Newspaper. Single sheet printed one side. Good: old folds, one tiny loss affecting a few characters, light foxing.

This is a campaign newspaper published by the Ladies' Central Executive Committee of the Republican party. Helen Barnard was a Washington correspondent for the New York Herald reporting on Congressional activities. She is mentioned in Susan B. Anthony's diary as looking after her 1874 petition in Congress which sought to remove the fine Anthony received in her illegal voting conviction the previous year. The paper is devoted completely to women's rights in relation to the Republican party. It has a long report, and a short letter by Anthony, on the meeting of the Woman's Rights Association at the Cooper Institute to ratify Republican nominations to state and federal offices. There's also a short article by Isabella Beecher Hooker on why women should work for the Republican cause.

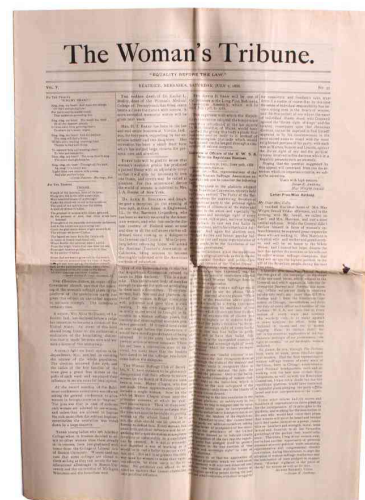
OCLC lists three institutions with copies, with one of those stating it has issue number 6. **\$375**

51. [Women][Suffrage]

Colby, Clara Bewick [editor]. **The Woman's Tribune Vol. 5, No. 35 [July 7, 1888].** Beatrice, Nebraska: Clara Bewick Colby, 1888. 17 1/8" x 12". Newspaper. pp. [8]. Very good: fresh, folded twice with a tiny separation at intersection of all leaves not affecting text; leaves unopened.

An early issue of *The Woman's Tribune* which was published until 1909. Its editor and founder, Clara Bewick Colby, was originally from England and came to the United States to attend the University of Wisconsin-Madison where she was valedictorian of the school's first group of female graduates. She founded the paper in 1883 in Beatrice, Nebraska where she edited a department of the local newspaper called "Woman's Work." For a time, her paper was the official organ of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

This issue contains reports from conventions of women in Michigan, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kansas. It's noteworthy for a full column open letter by Susan B. Anthony and May Wright Sewall, asking Republican Presidential nominee, Benjamin Harrison to make clear in his acceptance of the nomination that the Republican party "has pledged itself to protect every citizen in the free exercise . . . to vote." That letter is followed by a letter from Anthony to Colby reporting that she stayed at Sewall's home and went to visit Harrison and his wife. She reported that, "while the General didn't declare himself in favor of woman's enfranchisement, he expressed great respect for those who are seeking it." Anthony ended with the appeal, "I beg of our women now, not to lose another opportunity of personal presence at every political state, senatorial, representative and congressional district convention, during this summer, to urge the adoption of woman suffrage resolutions and the nomination of men pledged to support them."



OCLC locates seven institutions with physical holdings. **\$400**

52. [Women][Suffrage]

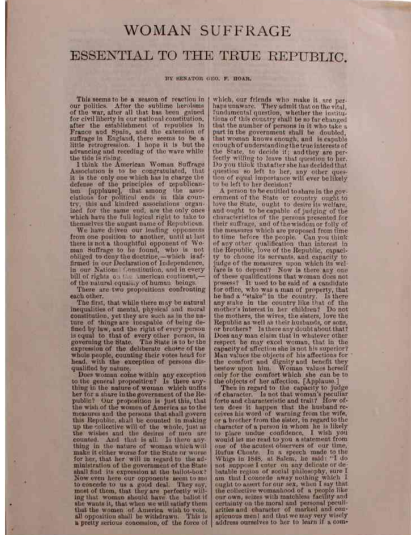
Hill, Eliza Trask [editor]. **The Woman's Voice and Public School Champion.** Boston, Mass: The Woman's Publishing Company, 1891. 24" x 18½".

Newspaper, bifolium, four pages. Good: folded twice, offsetting to first and last page making reading a bit difficult (but still legible) in spots, 12" separation to first leaf at centerfold and a 6" jagged vertical tear to both leaves starting at the top edge.

An early issue of the voice of Charlestown, Massachusetts' Independent Women Voters party. It was published from 1890 to 1907 and was founded and edited by Eliza Trask Hill. Hill was an activist, speaker, and president of several organizations including the Bunker Hill Woman's Educational League, and the Protestant Independent Women Voters, Charlestown's Ward and City Committee of Women Voters (which spun off the aforementioned Independent Women Voter's Party).

This issue has an article on how women who have paid a poll tax can register to vote in municipal elections, a report on a meeting of the Bunker Hill Woman's Educational League, and a list of meetings of various women's groups.

OCLC locates one institution with physical holdings. **\$225**



53. [Women][Suffrage]

Hoar, Senator George F. **Woman Suffrage Essential to the True Republic.** Boston: Woman's Journal, [1873]. 9 1/8" x 6 7/8". Single sheet folded. pp. [4]. Near fine with an infinitesimal stain along the top right edge of the first page.

Excerpts of a speech given by Senator George F. Hoar at the 1873 annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association. This is an offprint of a longer pamphlet containing Hoar's speech issued by *The Woman's Journal* which was founded by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell and was the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

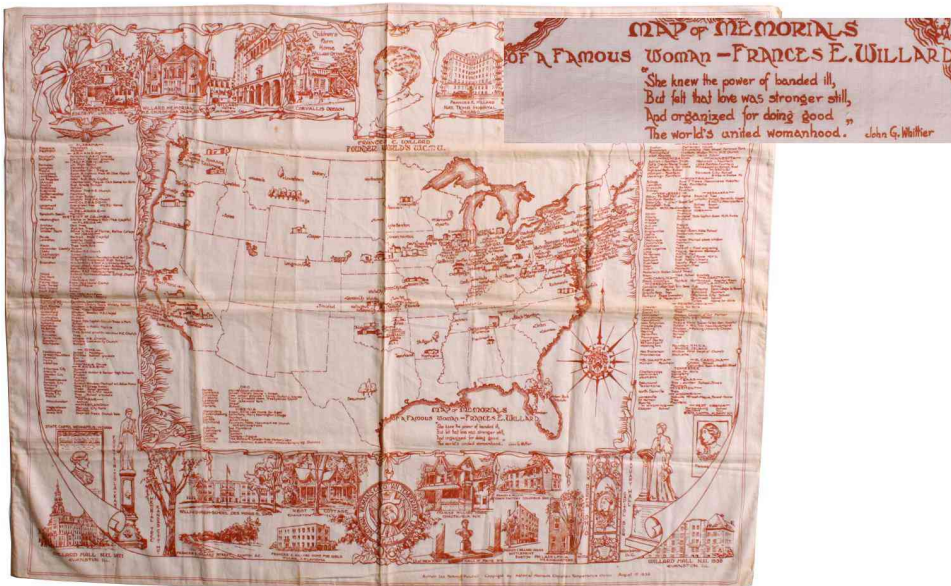
In the speech, Hoar answers several of the arguments against women's suffrage such as a woman's inability to judge issues of the day, while maintaining that a republic that espouses equality for all should allow women to participate in its decisions. Hoar ultimately argued for women's suffrage in the Senate as early as 1886.

OCLC locates 13 copies over two entries. **\$250**

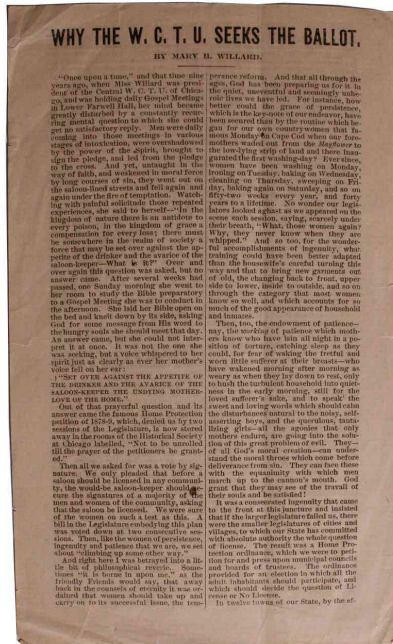
54. [Women][Suffrage]

Randall, Ida Schmid. **Map of Memorials of a Famous Woman--Frances E. Willard.** N.P.: National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1938. 28 3/4" x 37 1/4". Map printed on cotton. Very good: light creases from folding, occasional faint spot of soiling.

A large map printed as part of the centenary celebration of the birth of Frances Willard. It documents over 250 statues, schools, parks and other public structures and objects named for Willard, along with a list describing each and its location. Since the NWCTU wanted the map ready for the centenary year of 1939, it left off the additional 250+ sites that were documented after this map went to press.



Surprisingly scarce considering the Frances Willard House Museum and Archives states that 8800 were made. None appear on OCLC, one is at the David Rumsey Collection and the Willard House lists ownership of "quite a few examples." None in the trade as of October 2018. **\$400**



55. [Women][Suffrage]

Willard, Mary B. **Why the W.C.T.U. Seeks the Ballot.** N.P.: [Women's Christian Temperance Union?], [1884?]. 9 5/8" x 5 3/4". Single sheet printed both sides. Very good: light wear, a couple faint creases and tiny closed tears.

An essay on suffrage by Mary B. Willard, sister-in-law of Frances Willard, who was editor of the WCTU's Illinois chapter's newspaper, *The Signal*. She detailed attempts to get the Illinois legislature to pass laws related to saloon licenses, lamenting that they did not pass because women could not vote. She then described attempts at legislation on the local level, writing, "like the women of persistence, ingenuity and patience that we are, we set about 'climbing up some other way.'"

We think this may be an offprint of a longer essay by Willard, "The story of a great conviction, or, Why the W.C.T.U. of Illinois seeks the ballot" published by the WCTU in 1884 as part of an 11 leaflet series on temperance. OCLC locates five copies.

\$325



56. [Women][Television]

Kettman, Kay. **Scrapbooks Compiled by 1950's Female Television Show Host.** Buffalo, New York: 1954-1962. Three screw bound scrapbooks measuring from 12½" x 12¼" to 14½" x 12½". 292 total pages contain approximately 460 mostly black and white photographs, 187 letters and other correspondence from fans, 214 other items of ephemera, and several dozen clippings; photos are inserted into corner mounts, the rest mostly adhesive mounted. Photographs measure from 3" x 2¼" to 6¾" x 9" with 65 measuring 4½" x 6½" or larger and most are captioned. Photos generally near fine or better, the rest of the items generally very good or better.



This is an archive of approximately 1,000 photographs, letters, news clippings and other ephemera documenting the television career of Kay Kettman. In the early 1950s Kettman was a columnist on party ideas for several newspapers and magazines. After having a guest part on a children's show, she created "Let's Have a Party" ("LHP") which aired on Buffalo, New York's WGR Channel 2. It premiered on September 18, 1954 and replaced the first 15 minutes of Romper Room which started airing the previous year. The format of LHP was a different theme party for each episode, with children learning to plan, throw and then participate in festivities. Its first season generated over 5,000 pieces of mail and landed eight sponsors including Dell Comics.

The first two scrapbooks are dedicated almost exclusively to the first two seasons of LHP (we were unable to learn if there were more). Each episode is depicted, with many photographs showing the set and the children rehearsing and participating in the show. Kettman recorded many of the names of the participants and also included photos of each show's party centerpiece. The themes were quite varied: football, Indians, pumpkins, Davy Crockett, Wizard of Oz, the circus, nautical, track meet, even a space party with a rocket race and Saturn centerpiece. Alongside the photos are artifacts from nearly every episode as well, usually items the children created on the show such as tissue paper ghosts, paper footballs, party invitations, paper African masks, or bookmarks made from wooden ice cream spoons. There are nearly 200 cards and letters from children who watched the show as well as fan-created responses to contests Kettman ran such as who could draw the best comic character.

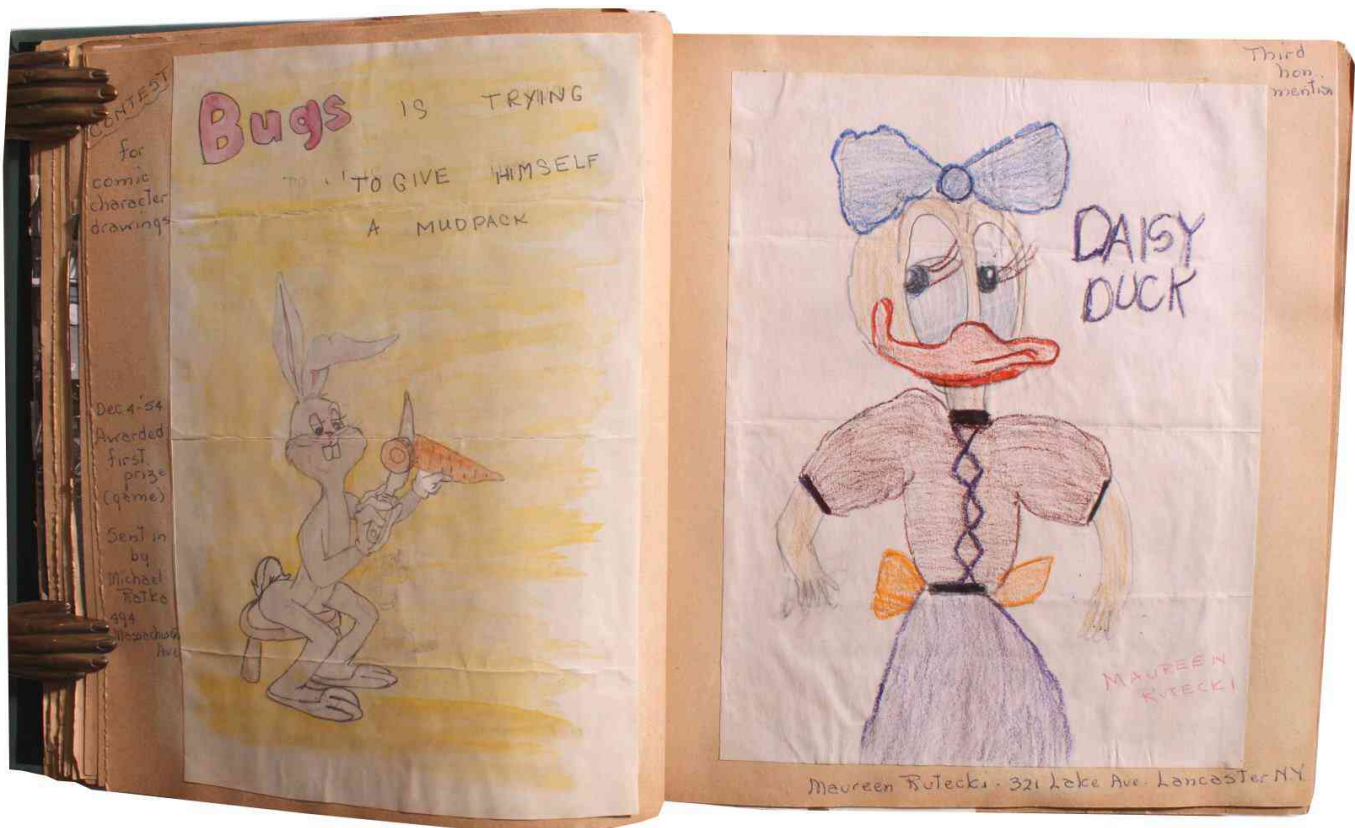


The third book is devoted to Kettman's two subsequent shows: "Let's Have a Hobby," which had episodes featuring both children and adults; and "Today with Kay," a talk show. The hobby show included a lot of collectors and their objects: dolls, postcards, water samples, letter openers, license plates and more. It also featured a handwriting analyst, an amateur Japanese artist, and a glass blower. The talk show featured local issues and segments by local businesses such as fashion tips and models wearing furs. The photos here show Kay and guests on and off set, and 14 interesting images show televisions depicting her broadcasts.



Other items include notes and cards of congratulations, industry correspondence including marketing promotionals, tickets to her show, and several of her weekly pay stubs. There are drafts of letters she created to further market and attempt to syndicate her ideas, her personal appearance promotional brochure, name tags, invitations, typescripts given out by her shows and more. Kettman was a member of American Women in Television and Radio, Inc. and there are photos of three of the organization's national





conventions she attended. There are also photos depicting her celebrity status including signing autographs at the Erie County Fair. In addition to many clippings documenting when her shows aired, there are a number of articles about Kettman including one in a magazine called "National Business Woman".

An extensive collection detailing three Golden Age television shows hosted by a woman, meticulously assembled by their host and creator.

\$2000



Additional images from item #47 by Caroline Valenta:



For additional photos of any of the items herein, please drop us a line.

If you would like to be notified of newly catalogued items in your interest area(s), please contact us or go to our website, click "Your Account" at the top, then click "Create Account" at the bottom of the page that appears. Or you can just type the following into your address bar: <https://www.langdonmanorbooks.com/createAccount.php> We promise only to use your information to notify you of items that may be of interest to you.

