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EVERY DAY**



**Catalog 1
African-Americana, Archives
and American Social Movements**

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**I had a dog once who helped instill the belief that home is the place
inhabited by your nearest and dearest, wherever that may be. His name was Langdon.**

Catalog 1 is dedicated to my homies, especially Kirsty, Ben, Maddie and Honey.

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Cover: item 34

1. [African-Americana][Black Hebrews]

Saladin, Al (editor). **International Black Wire!**
Vol. 1 No.2. [Chicago]: Representative
Government of the Immigrants, 1968. 12" x 9".
Newspaper. Pp. 16. Very good, moderately toned,
small circular stain at bottom margin of all pages
not affecting text.

Periodical published The Representative Government of the
Immigrants. RGOI (later The Original Hebrew Israelite Nation,
now the African Hebrew Israelites of Jerusalem) was called a
cult by the New York Times in 1981. Members of
RGOI/OHIN/AHIJ believe they are descendants of members of
the original tribes of Israel who were sold into slavery. Several
hundred members emigrated from Chicago to Israel starting
with a two and a half year stint in Liberia in 1967, arriving in
Israel in 1969 on tourist visas, and settling in the Negev region.
Israel offered citizenship in the late 1970s if members
converted to Judaism but they refused under the auspice that
they were the original, true Jews of Israel. They now number
several thousand and were granted resident status in 2003 and
since 2009 some members have been granted citizenship.

This newspaper contains reports of police brutality, the 1968
Democratic convention, appeals for black unity, political
cartoons, numerous ads for African American owned
businesses and more.

OCLC locates no copies. Not in Danky. (*Jet*, November 5, 1970; *Black World* May 1975;
africanhebrewisraelitesofjerusalem.com).



2. [African-Americana][Business]

**REMEMBER! The Negro's True
Emancipation is in His Own Hands And
He Alone Can Set Himself FREE!** New
Orleans: Loyal Service Mercantile
Corporation, (circa late 1920s).
19" x 11 7/8". Broadside with photographic
illustration. Very good plus: bright, with old
folds.

A stirring broadside for an African American pseudo-
cooperative that apparently never materialized. An
image showing three generations ("Ex Slave",
"Freedman" and "A Chance Is All We Ask") adorns the
multi-step plan where black farmers would trade
crops for goods and cash. The text promises 10,000
new jobs and the elimination of mortgages within 10
years.

Rare: none on OCLC, we've also handled a slightly
earlier variant of this broadside.



3. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Arness, Virginia. **From the Oasis.** San Bernardino, Calif: (1967). 11¾" x 9". Prong bound card wrappers. Original typescript with manuscript corrections in pencil. 28 leaves (text on rectos only) including 25 black and white and color adhesive mounted photographs. Most photos measure 3¼" x 4¼" and have manuscript captions. News clipping of author's column laid in. Near fine: wrappers with light wear; some leaves toned at extremities; one photo loose.

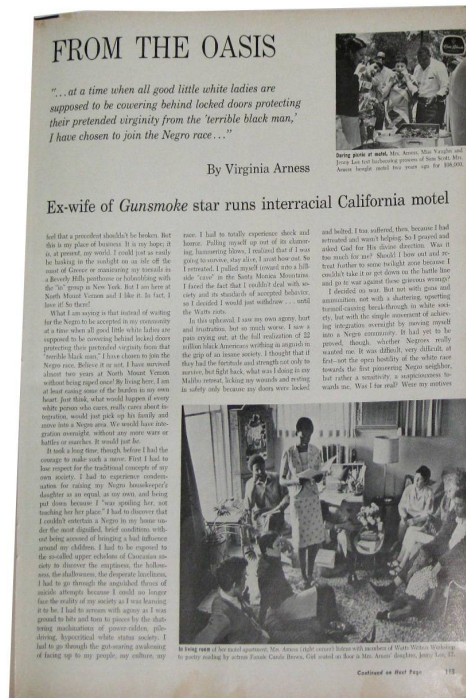
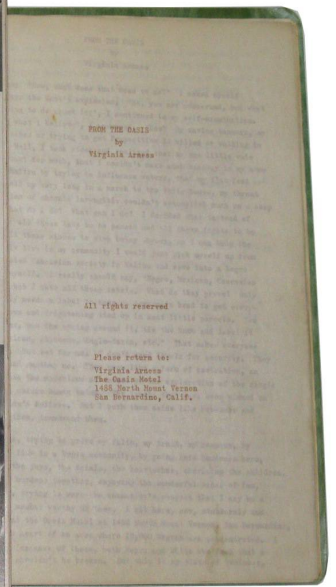
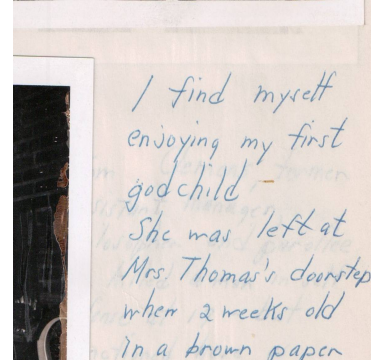
Spurred to action by the Watts riots, Virginia Arness, a white woman, moved from a comfortable life in Malibu, California to purchase a whites-only motel in a San Bernardino community that was predominately African American. This typescript describes the reasons she chose to "achieve integration overnight" and includes numerous vignettes of her experiences as a manager as well as some negative reactions from whites. Portions of the typescript were published as a six-page spread in the October, 1967 issue of *Ebony*, though the *Ebony* article lacks most of the stories regarding the negative reactions.

Arness describes her immersion into the black community including writing a column for its African American newspaper. She believed her motel provided daily opportunities to create "living integration" and hoped to change the beliefs of whites one person at a time. She also waxed philosophical on present race relations, ultimately concluding that if equal opportunity is not provided to blacks, "violence is not only deserved, but inevitable!"

The photographs significantly enhance the text and show Arness watching over black children at the hotel's pool, interracial couples, and the mixed community that developed as a result of the culture at the Oasis. One photo shows Arness holding her African American godchild. The baby was found at 2 weeks old in a paper bag at the door of one of the white residents who ultimately adopted her.

A copy of the October 1967 issue of *Ebony* in very good condition accompanies the typescript.

A stirring artifact of one woman's unwavering commitment to integration.



4. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Ford, D[aniel].W. ***One Way. A Practical Solution to the Race Problem in America with An Analysis of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.*** Oakland, CA: National Association for the Promotion of Civil Rights, [1947]. 7¾" x 5¼". Stapled stippled cardboard wrappers, titles in silver on front wrap. Pp. [1-8] 9-120 [121-124]. Near fine with a couple tiny dog-ears on last few leaves.

This book was created by an African American businessman from California, with a stated purpose of hoping to raise funds to establish and maintain a national radio broadcast to promote the Civil Rights Program. It's **inscribed** by Ford on the frontis. The book contains a mail-in card encouraging the reader to learn more about the author's project, The National Association for the Promotion of Civil Rights.

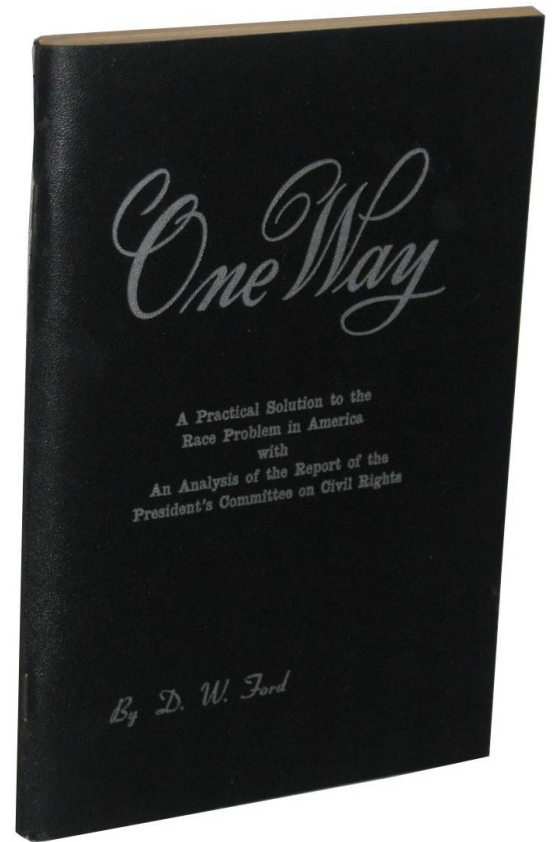
Ford was born and raised in small-town Texas subjected to Jim Crow rules and began examining race issues in his early 20s after a move to California. The book contains a short autobiography and is followed by reprinted excerpts of the report of Truman's Committee on Civil Rights. In 1948, Truman advanced some of the report's recommendations by issuing executive orders that desegregated the military as well as the federal workforce.

There is no mention of Ford's organization in either the *Oxford African American Studies Center* or Mjagkij's *Organizing Black America*.

An overlooked contribution to the civil rights movement.

Scarce: OCLC locates 2 holdings. Not in Blockson.

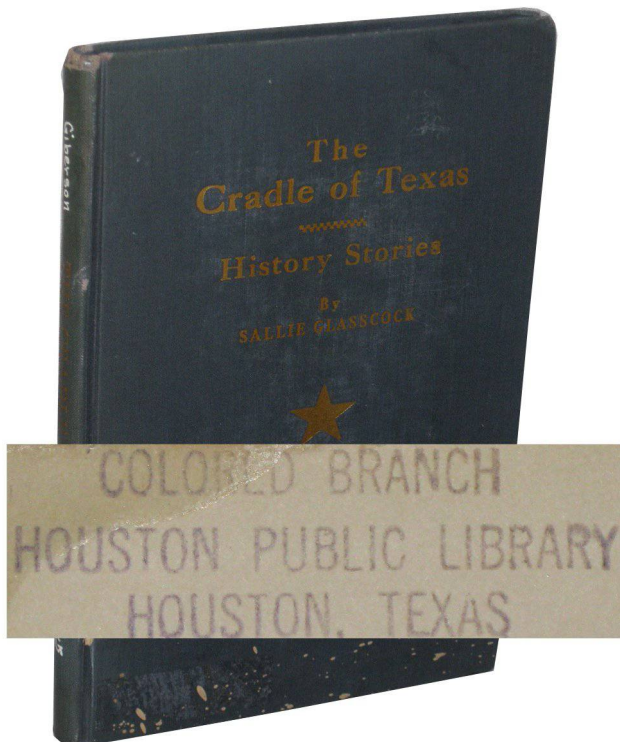
Reserved



5. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Glasscock, Sallie. ***The Cradle of Texas. History Stories.*** Houston, Texas: The Texas Philosopher, (1937). 8¾" x 5 5/8". Blue cloth lettered in gilt on front cover and spine. pp. 127. Ex-library with the usual treatments, otherwise very good, some light paint spattering to front board and spine, pages toned at extremities.

A reasonably common book made interesting by two embossed seals of the Colored Carnegie Library as well as stamps from the Houston Public Library Colored Branch. African American leaders in Houston created their own public library in 1909 because they were not allowed to use the Houston Lyceum or the Carnegie Library. With the assistance of Booker T. Washington, the group received a Carnegie grant, opening the Colored Carnegie Library building in 1913 with an all black board of trustees. In 1921, it was absorbed into the general Houston Public Library system.



6. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

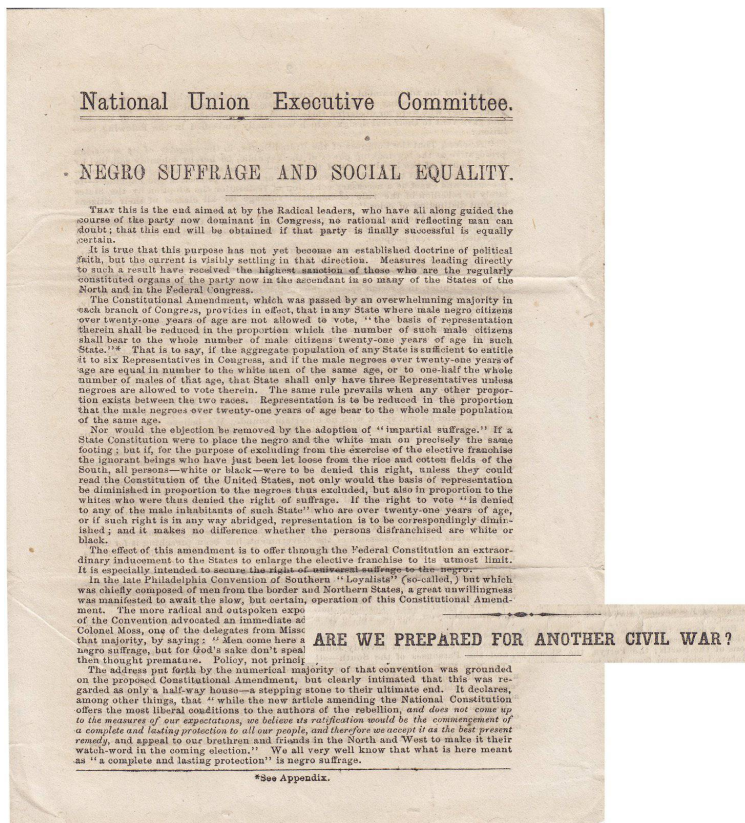
Hennessy, Nancy. **HOW DOES A NEGRO FEEL?**
An Experiment in Role-Playing. Dayton, Ohio:
Geo. A. Pflaum, Publisher, Inc. (© 1968). 11" x 8¼".
Stapled self-wrappers. pp. [8]. Fine.

An interesting booklet that uses role play to put non-black students in the shoes of African Americans. It compares the discrimination faced by blacks with that of teenagers stating, "[t]he Negro student who stays out of 'trouble' hates being classified a 'nigger' just as most young people resent the remark, 'You teenagers are all alike.'" Detailed directions are given on how to act out a scene from Griffin's *Black Like Me* followed by a discussion where, presumably, "new thinking has emerged".

Likely removed from a religious and moral education kit called "Openers" as the publisher is known for its publications directed at Catholic youth. The only reference to *Openers* by this publisher on OCLC is James Heft's *An Introduction to Openers* which is held by 2 institutions.



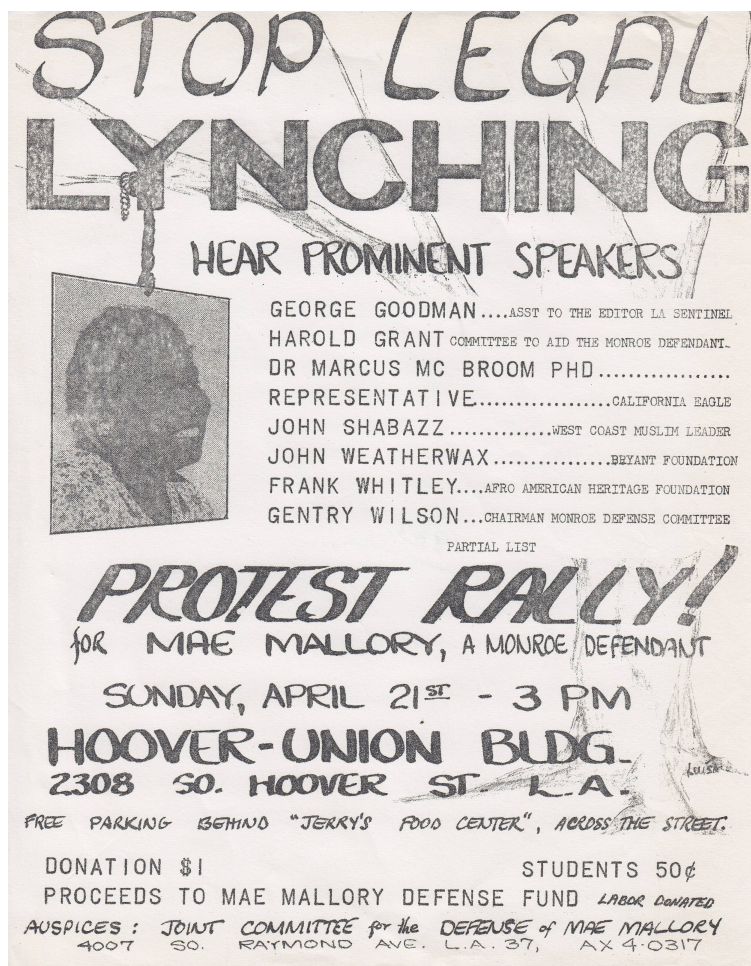
7. [African-Americana][Civil Rights][White Supremacy]



Negro Suffrage and Social Equality. N.P.:
N.P., [1866]. 9 5/8" x 6". Single leaf, printed
both sides and folded twice, making eight
unopened pages. Near fine with several light
creases and a couple of pinholes.

A summation of the 1866 National Union Convention which sought to rally support for President Johnson's pro-South Reconstruction policies. This pamphlet attacks section 2 of the 14th Amendment which punished states for disenfranchising male citizens over the age of 21 by reducing their representation in the House of Representatives. The pamphlet rails against providing the vote to African American men, "the ignorant beings who have just been let loose from the rice and cotton fields of the South." It allows that if blacks were to evolve into the "highest type of man", the right to vote should be allowed but "the negro or Chinese will no more become the Caucasian than will the bulldog become the greyhound." It further warns that "political equality must not be accorded to the negro unless we are prepared for social equality and all its consequences." An angry argument against ratification of the 14th amendment.

OCLC locates 8 copies.



8. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Stop Legal Lynching. [Los Angeles]: Joint Committee for the Defense of Mae Mallory, [1963]. 11" x 8½". Photo-mechanically reproduced handbill. Near fine, a bit faded with faint toning along the right margin and a small penciled year on verso.

Willie Mae Mallory was a civil rights activist. Along with Robert Franklin Williams (see item #24), she was charged with kidnapping a white couple they were protecting from an angry mob. She was arrested in Ohio by the FBI for unlawful flight in October, 1961 and this fundraiser relates to her fight against extradition to North Carolina. She ultimately lost at the U.S. Supreme Court and was subsequently convicted of kidnapping in North Carolina and sentenced to 16 to 20 years in prison in 1964. The conviction was overturned by the North Carolina Supreme Court. Mallory was re-indicted in October 1965, did not appear for trial and the case quietly went away.

OCLC locates no copies.

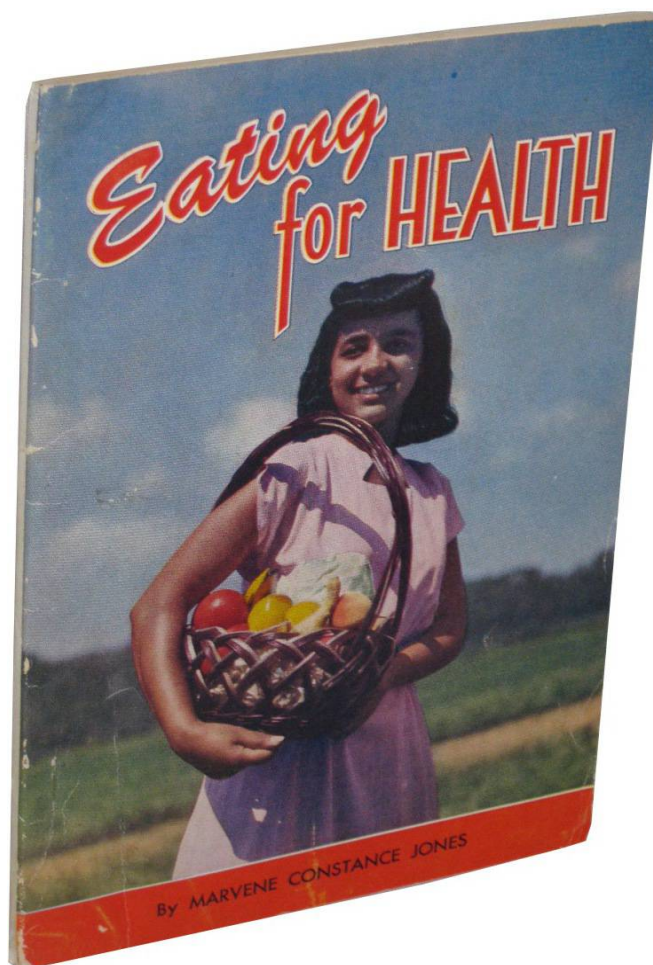
9. [African-Americana][Culinary]

Jones, Marvene Constance. **Eating for Health.** Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Publishing Association, (© 1947). 7 5/8" x 5¼". Full color pictorial wrappers. Pp. 94. Very good plus: sound binding, bright pages, a few wrinkles to front wrapper and a small ink spot to rear.

The author was a dietitian at Nashville's Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital, the first Seventh Day Adventist medical institution to serve African Americans. Founded in 1901 as a sanitarium, it expanded to add a segregated hospital in 1927 and ultimately attracted African American doctors, nurses and patients from around the country.

Illustrated with 16 images, 12 of which show black women and families cooking and eating, the book encourages healthy eating through a vegetarian "Bible" diet: whole grains, nuts, vegetables and fruit. There are numerous recipes, from vegetable pot pies to cottage cheese sausage and there's a section on special needs diets to help with blood pressure or arthritis.

While OCLC records 6 locations of this book as part of a bound volume with four other Seventh Day Adventist works, there are no holdings of this apparent separate issue.

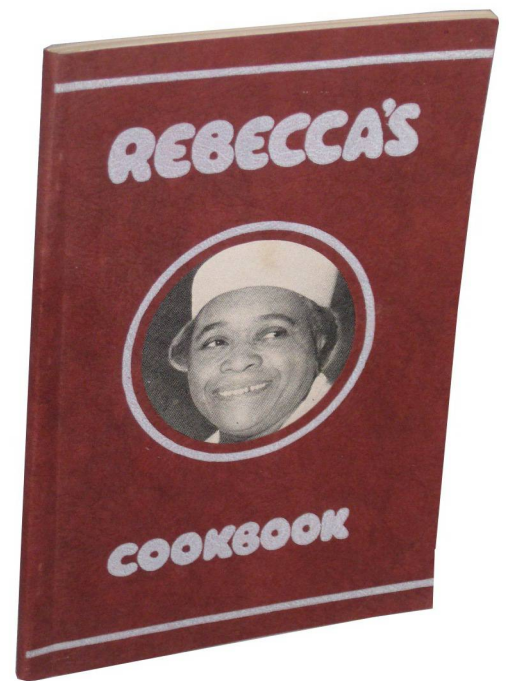


10. [African-Americana][Culinary]

West, Rebecca. **Rebecca's Cookbook**. Washington, D.C.: N.P., 1942. 8¾" x 5½". Burgundy wrappers with white titles. Pp. [i-viii] I-III [IV-VI] 1-69 + 6 plates containing 5 half-tone photographic illustrations. Fine.

A wonderful African American cookbook written by the personal cook of Eleanor Patterson, then owner of *The Washington Herald*. Patterson wrote the introduction and the rest is West with recipes ranging from her signature terrapin to poached eggs with curry sauce and frankfurter and baked bean salad bowl. Each of the 16 chapters begins with an anecdote of West's experiences in the kitchen.

An exemplary copy.



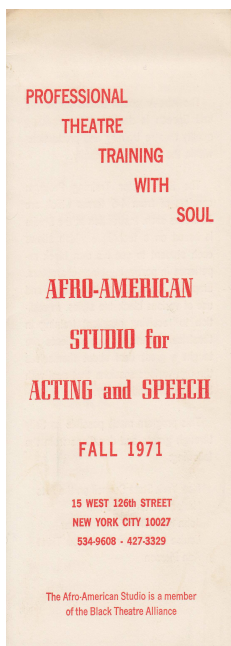
11. [African-Americana][Entertainers]

Professional Theatre Training With Soul. New York City: Afro-American Studio for Acting and Speech, 1971. 8½" x 3 5/8" folded. Tri-fold pamphlet on card stock, single sheet printed both sides. Very good with light wear and a spot of staining to verso.

A promotional brochure for the fall classes of the Afro-American Studio for Acting and Speech listing teachers, staff and all of its productions from 1967 on.

The AASAS was founded in 1966 by Ernie McClintock after his time spent studying with Louis Gossett and Edward Albee. McClintock wanted his actors to study black life such that they could provide a realistic portrayal of it on the stage as well as being flexible enough as actors to perform a wide variety of parts. The studio was featured in an August 1969 *Ebony* article entitled "*Black Theater Take Revolutionary Works to Community*". Its training program ultimately included over 200 participants.

None on OCLC.



12. [African-Americana][Gambling]

Number Baron. Philadelphia, PA: Number Baron Co., 1946. 6 7/8" x 4 1/8" folded. Single sheet folded once, four pages. Very good plus with a spot of soiling to foot of first and second page and two numbers circled on third page.

A "guide" to illegal numbers games for African American Harlemites. Essentially a miniature and simplified version of a dream book with more explicit directions: simply play the numbers that correspond to your name or initial.



13. [African-Americana][Journalism]

[Carter, Ovie]. **A man, a camera, and an idea . . .**
[Chicago]: [Chicago Tribune], [1971?].
11" x 8½" folded, 17" x 22" unfolded. Single sheet of heavy glossy paper, folded twice. Near fine with light edge wear.

Ovie Carter won the 1975 Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting for his story and photos on a famine in Africa and India. This brochure/poster from the start of his career celebrates the launch of his idea for a photo editorial for the Chicago Tribune. On November 19, 1970, the Tribune devoted its entire editorial space to five of Carter's captioned photos of the Chicago drug scene.

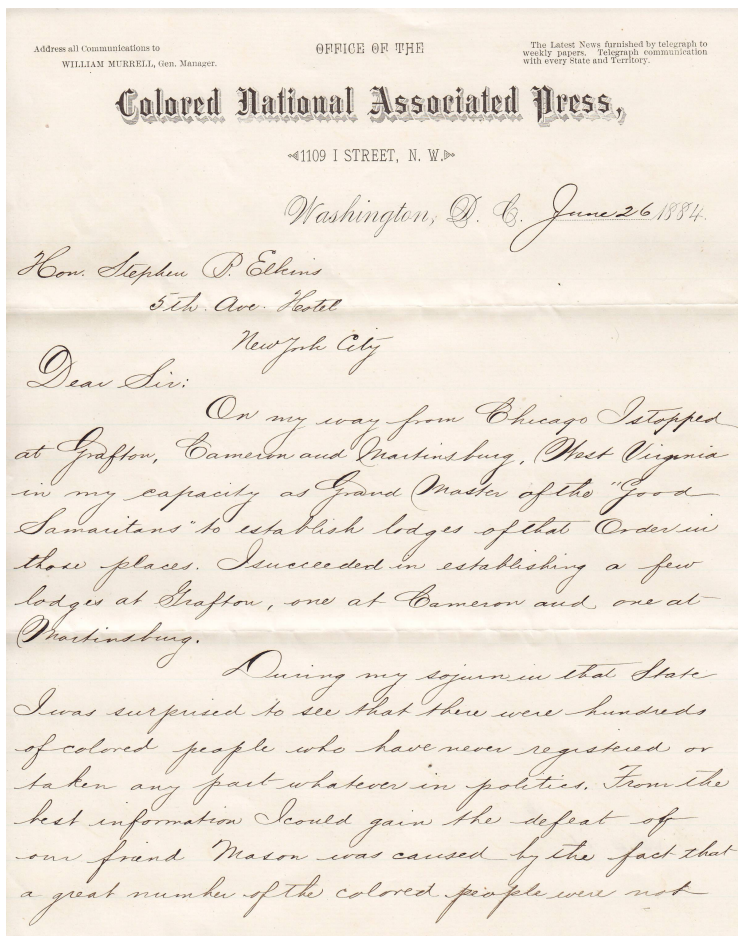
OCLC locates no copies.



14. [African-Americana][Journalism]

Murrell, William. **Autograph Letter Signed to Stephen B. Elkins.** Washington D.C.: June 26, 1884. 10" x 8". Four sheets on the letterhead of the Office of the Colored National Associated Press, manuscript on rectos only. Near fine, folded twice for mailing.

A fascinating letter from the general manager of the Colored National Press Association to Stephen B. Elkins. Elkins was Republican James Blaine's presidential campaign manager and was a former Congressman and future Senator and Secretary of War. There is not much known about the CNAP, apparently created in 1884 as an alternative to the Associated Press for African American newspapers, its letterhead touting "Telegraph communication with every State and Territory". I. Garland Penn's *The Afro-American Press and Its Editors* (Wiley & Co, 1891) has a short biography of Charles Carroll Stewart in which it states he founded a national news bureau in Washington, D.C. "composed of representatives of the Afro-American press from nearly every state in the Union". We think it likely that the CNAP and the organization founded by Stewart are one and the same. Penn's book also has a



short biography of William Murrell. He was born a slave, fought for the Confederacy, founded an African American newspaper in New Jersey, and, per this letter, was a Republican political operative.

In the letter Murrell describes a trip to West Virginia where he learned that many African Americans were not involved in politics and believes that Blaine could carry West Virginia if there was a registration drive. He says, "I would like to go over in West Virginia quietly and organize the colored people of that state" and a postscript written by a mutual friend states "I have no doubt he will make himself a power among his race for our cause". Republicans ultimately made strong gains in West Virginia in the 1884 and 1886 elections.

Murrell further writes of infiltrating a "secret" organization known as the "American Union". The group was apparently an anti-Catholic wing of the Republican party that Murrell deemed "dangerous" and shares that he's viewed letters of members written to an officer of the group that are not "at all encouraging."

A remarkable letter documenting a short-lived news organization and shedding light on the political mobilization of African Americans in the 1884 elections.

15. [African-Americana][Medicine][Texana]

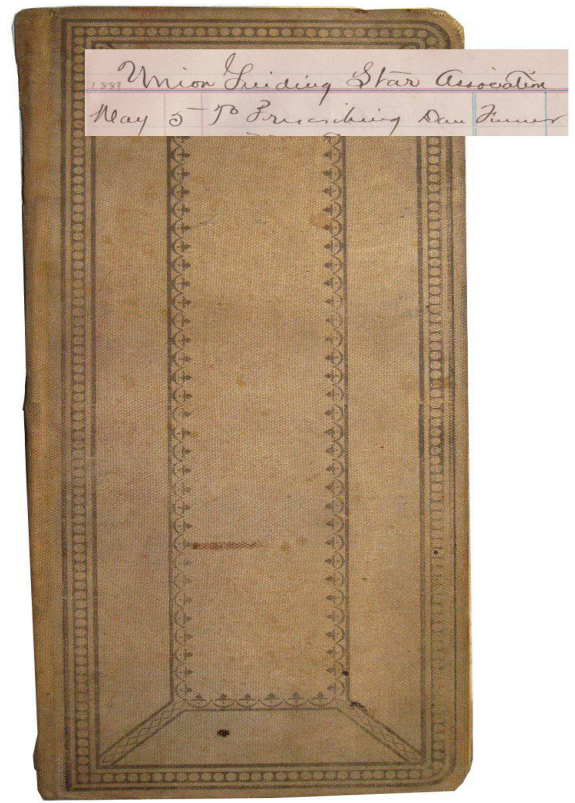
Weller, Cyrus O. ***Medical Ledger of Texas Doctor With Mostly African American Patients.*** Columbus, Texas: 1881-1884. 14¾" x 6¼". Full cloth ledger book. pp. [14, index], 206, [3]. Very good: covers moderately worn and soiled; hinges partially split but holding firmly; a few leaves detached.

A manuscript record of the work of a color blind doctor in post Reconstruction Texas. Dr. Cyrus O. Weller emigrated to Texas from Tennessee in 1855 and served in the 5th Texas Cavalry, Green's Brigade, in the Civil War. He had one of the largest medical and pharmaceutical practices in Columbus.

The first entry in the ledger is for the Union Guiding Star Association, a Texas African American organization founded in 1875 about which little is known. Scanning the book reveals Dr. Weller also worked for two other African American organizations: The United Brothers of Friendship and the Knights of Wise Men. This led us to check the 1880 census records of the first 266 names out of approximately 530 total. 95 were exact matches. 68 of those people were black, an astonishing 72%.

In thousands of entries, the ledger provides names, dates, prices and treatment details including pulling teeth, excising tumors, vaccinations, amputations and more.

We'll never know if Weller tailored his practice for entrepreneurial reasons or humanism. The fact that he gave a significant portion of his medicine to the indigent during a yellow fever epidemic in 1873 argues for the latter.



16. [African-Americana][Military][Korean War]

Hawthorne, Sergeant Frank. ***Photo Album of 1279th Combat Engineers.*** Hoechst (and elsewhere), Germany: 1951-1952 14 7/8" x 12". Full leather album, plastic spiral bound. 80 pages with 215 black and white photos inserted into corner mounts and a few dozen items of ephemera adhesive mounted or taped. Most photos measure 2½" x 3½" to 3¼" x 5½", a few captioned on verso. Album very good with moderate wear, photos near fine or better, a few loose from mounts and lacking 9 photos; group panorama adhered to album with scotch tape with several areas of surface loss.

A photo album created by one of the officers of Company B of the 1279th Combat Engineers. The 1279th formed in 1937 as Michigan's only all African American National Guard unit. It served with distinction in World War II in the South Pacific and, unlike most black units, it was led by African American officers. By the start of the Korean war, despite Truman's executive order to the contrary, the unit remained

segregated and they were activated on July 29, 1950. Just before they were to ship to Korea in November the army decided the men should be sent to Germany to repair infrastructure as well as create necessary defenses for a feared Soviet invasion of Europe. They received extensive training for the assignment and sailed to Germany in June 1951 aboard the *SS General William Darby*. While there, in addition to constructing countless bridges, they were a force in the local community and received the key to the city of Oberrifenburg for their volunteer efforts with the local populace.

This album primarily documents the volunteer efforts and social life of the 1279th in Germany. There are images of the men relaxing on the *Darby*, sightseeing, and being out on the town. There are several terrific group shots including a small panorama as well as a large matted group portrait with manuscript soldier names entitled "*The 7 Steps to Hell*". Other images include the men hanging around camp, in fields with weapons and German children, a fair amount of shots of German women, playing instruments and sports and more. Ephemera include news clippings, dinner menus, a boxing card for bouts between the 1279th and the 36th field artillery group, a typescript duty roster and the program for a jazz performance in Frankfurt featuring Ella Fitzgerald.

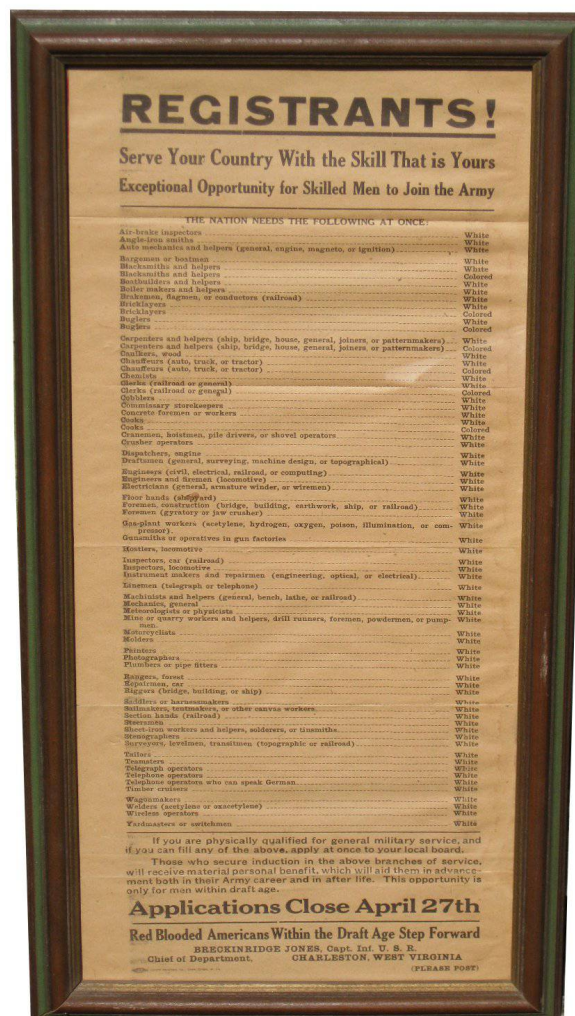
An engaging album capturing the lives of a segregated unit that played an important role in the defense of United States' interests in the early years of the Cold War.

17. [African-Americana][Military][World War I]

[Recruitment Broadside] REGISTRANTS! Serve Your Country With The Skill That is Yours. Charleston, West Virginia, Lovett Printing Co., 1918. 18¼" x 8¼", in period frame measuring 20½" x 10". Very good, toned with old folds, not examined outside of frame.

A World War I recruitment broadside seeking enlistees for 65 different skill sets. African Americans were sought for only seven: blacksmiths, bricklayers, buglers, carpenters, chauffeurs, clerks and cooks. This reflected the general belief in the military that blacks were only useful for menial jobs but by the end of the war approximately 40,000 African Americans had seen combat.

None on OCLC.



Comrades Lost:
 Gilbert Hooks - Broken back -
 Willie Stearle - Suicide (Rifle)
 Harold Marion - Shot -
 Charlie Johnson - Poisoned

corners and toned leaves; photos near fine or better.

This is a photo album of Earle Lloyd Johnson that documents his wartime experiences with the 4188th Quartermaster Company. The 4188th, a segregated unit, was activated in March 1943 and arrived in Australia in December. It was the only African American unit to take part in a major invasion of New Guinea, coming under fire for 21 straight days.

The first 9 pages are handwritten. Lloyd recorded everywhere that he was stationed as well as the name of each ship that he inhabited. He made a list of "Comrades Lost" including one from suicide and four from drinking poisoned liquor. He also had 80 of his fellow soldiers sign their names and write their addresses.

Lloyd provides rich captions to the photos that include several portraits and also show the men around camp, in chow lines and foxholes, and palling around. Ephemera include Johnson's registration card and a menu for the 4188th's Thanksgiving dinner in 1945.

A succinct testament to a mostly forgotten segregated unit.

18. [African-Americana][Military][World War II]

Johnson, Earle Lloyd. **Photo Album of the 4188th Quartermaster Company.** New Guinea and the Philippines, 1945. 9¾" x 7½". Full green floral patterned cloth. 50 pages with 32 black and white photos inserted into corner mounts, several items of ephemera included as well. Photos generally measure 2½" x 3½" to 3¼" x 4 5/8". Final 24 pages blank including several with stateside photos removed. Album very good with loss and fraying at edges and

19. [African-Americana][Music]

Carte-de-visite of the Carolina Singers. New York: Bogardus Photographer, 1873. 2½" x 4 1/16". Very good, a bit faded and lightly worn.

The Carolina Singers were formed in the wake of the success of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, a student group who exposed the public to African American spiritual music for the first time. According to its songbook, *Spirituelles*, the Carolina Singers were students of Fairfield Normal Institute near Columbia, South Carolina who toured the northern states to raise funds for the school, singing "*the weird songs of the colored people, as they learned them in the days of Slavery.*"



20. [African-Americana][Music][Women]

[Fitzgerald, Ella]. **Gala Swing Ball Ticket.** Philadelphia, PA: Negro Democratic Campaign Committee, 1938. 2¾" x 4". Printed in blue and red on thin card stock. Very good: light wear toning and surface abrasions, evidence of scrapbook removal on verso.



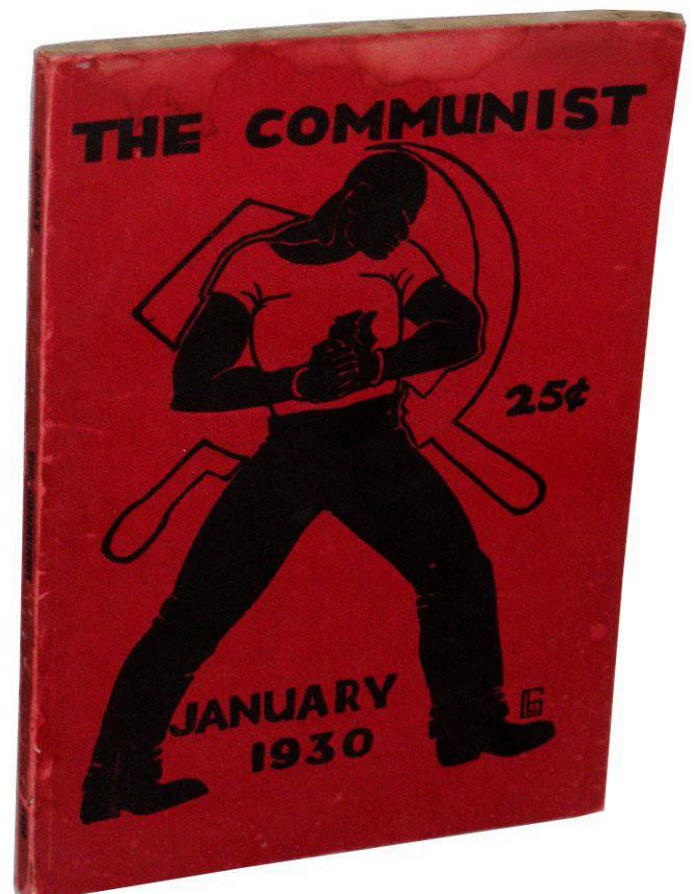
A scarce artifact for a Democratic fundraiser from early in Fitzgerald's career, around the time her fame started to explode due to her recording of *A-Tisket, A-Tasket*. This performance occurred less than seven months before Chick Webb's death at which time his band was renamed "Ella and her Famous Orchestra."

21. [African-Americana][Organizing][Communism]

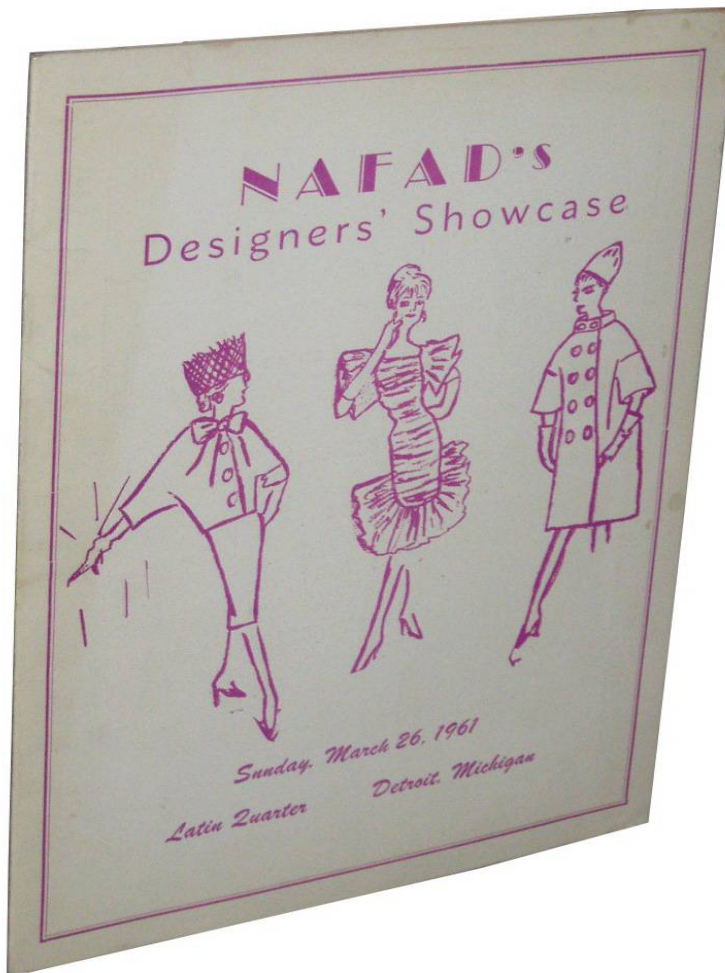
Bedacht, Max (editor). **The Communist. A Magazine of the Theory and Practise of Marxism-Leninism. Vol. IX. No. 1. [January, 1930].** New York: Communist Party of the United States of America, 1930. 9" x 6". Red illustrated wrappers. pp. 95. Very good: moderate wear, top edge of text block stained, small dampstain along the top edge of each leaf, not affecting any text, the red from the wrappers bleeding on the first six, and final two, leaves.

Striking cover art highlights this issue of *The Communist* with four articles devoted to African Americans including Earl Browder's experiences with organizing black workers.

OCLC records two runs of the magazine over two entries.



22. [African-Americana] [Organizing]



NAFAD's Designer Showcase [Cover Title].

[Detroit, Michigan]: [National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers], 1961. 11 3/8" x 8 3/4". Glossy-coated printed wrappers. Pp. 3-22. Very good plus: some edgewear and faint surface creases as well as scuffing to rear wrapper.

The National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers was created in 1949 under the direct sponsorship of the National Council of Negro Women. NAFAD was founded by Jeanetta Welch Brown, the National Council of Negro Women's first executive director and the first African American woman to run for legislative office in Michigan. One of NAFAD's stated purposes was "to effect complete integration in the fashion industry."

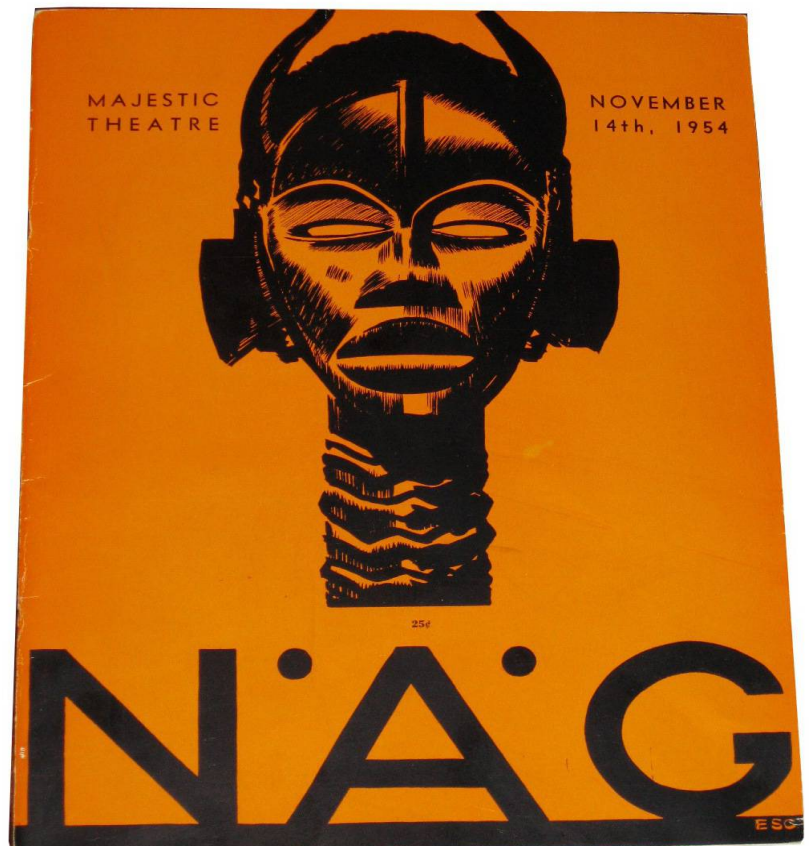
This program for the 1961 convention features dozens of advertisements from presumably African American owned businesses, with several showing photographs. The showcase included the crowning of Miss NAFAD, a speech entitled "White Around the Clock" and a grand finale dance with music by noted jazz trombonist Jimmy Wilkins' band.

While OCLC locates copies of programs from later conventions, we are unable to locate any holdings for the 1961 edition.

23. [African-Americana][Organizing]

[Program for 17th Annual All-Star Benefit Show of the Negro Actor's Guild]. New York: The Criterion Press, 1954. 10 3/4" x 8 3/8". Pp. [32]. Very good plus: light edge wear, rear wrapper lightly foxed.

The Negro Actors Guild was founded by, among others, Bill "Bojangles Robinson" and Noble Sissle, in 1937. It was the first organization to promote the interests of black actors and was created at a time that the religion-based acting unions excluded African Americans. This benefit was dedicated to the memory of Bill Robinson and contains an offprint of Sissle's *Variety* article, "Negro's [sic] Contribution In Music and Theatre".



24. [African-Americana][Organizing]

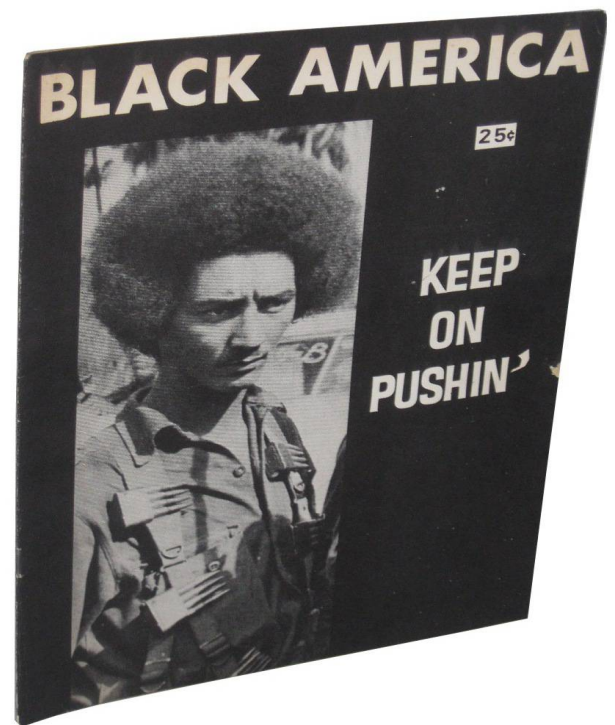
[Williams, Robert Franklin]. **Black America Summer-Fall 1965**. N.p: Revolutionary Action Movement, Black Liberation Front, 1965. 10¾" x 8½". Stapled self wrappers. Pp. [1] 2-19 [20]. Very good: leaves with light uniform toning, small chip to front wrapper.

The Revolutionary Action Movement was founded in 1962 and combined the principles of Black Nationalism with those of Marx and Lenin. Robert Franklin Williams was elected its president in 1964. Author of *Negroes with Guns*, Williams created an NRA chapter in the late 1950s in Monroe, North Carolina that repelled Klan attacks, calling it "The Black Armed Guard". At the time of his election to the RAM, Williams was in exile, having fled the United States in 1961 due to fabricated charges of kidnapping a white couple.

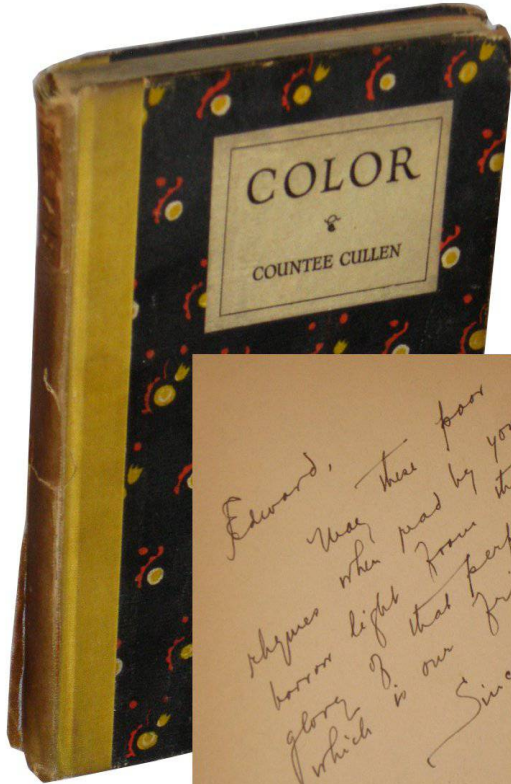
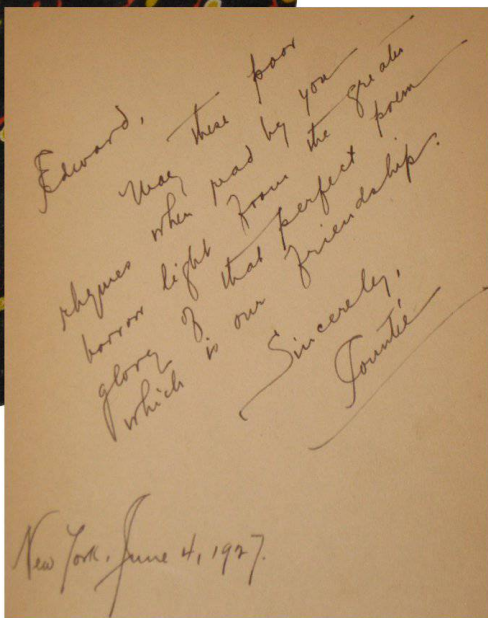
This magazine was the RAM's "theoretical journal" with articles calling for revolution. Williams had been promoting urban guerrilla warfare for several years, and the Watts riots started shortly after this issue's release. Williams wrote a full page appeal in this issue asking for help in stopping "defenseless colored women and children" from "being savagely gunned down for no other crime than having been born black." Another article features Malcolm X's introduction of Tanzania's Babu to the Harlem community as well as a full transcription of Babu's speech.

RAM dissolved in 1968 after intense pressure from the FBI that resulted in numerous arrests including charges of plotting to assassinate mainstream leaders Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young.

OCLC locates six locations over two entries. Danky-Hady 750.



25. [African-Americana][Poetry][LGBTQ]



Cullen, Countee. **Color**. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, [1926]. 7¾"x 5¼". Quarter yellow cloth and decorative black paper over boards, printed paper label to spine and front board. pp. xvii, 108. Good: binding moderately worn with loss of paper at corners, areas of paper loss at edges; backstrip and spine label heavily toned, possibly crudely repaired at an early date. Lacking the jacket.

An extraordinary copy of Cullen's first book, likely inscribed to his male lover. The front free endpaper reads:

Edward,
May these poor
rhymes when read by you
borrow light from the greater
glory of that perfect poem
which is our friendship.
Sincerely,
Countie
New York, June 4, 1927.

We consulted with two Cullen scholars who believe that "Edward" is Edward Perry, a Broadway actor and dancer who was known to be sexually intimate with Cullen. They met around 1925 and Perry was an usher in Cullen's wedding to the daughter of W.E.B. Du Bois.

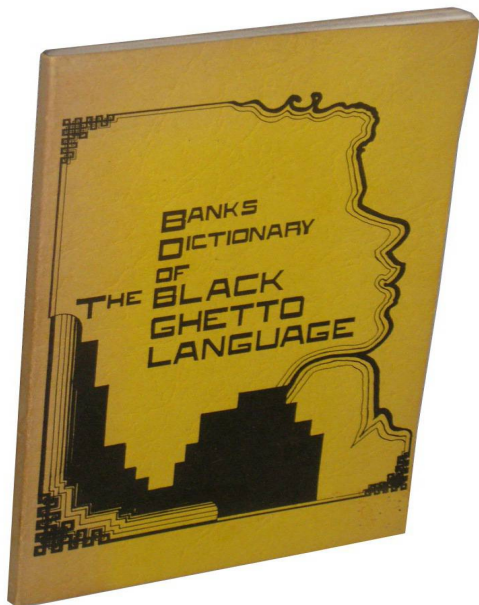
A terrific association.

26. [African-Americana][Philology]

Banks, Jr., Carl. J. and Hoyes, Bernard Stanley [cover illustrator]. ***Banks Dictionary of the Black Ghetto Language***. Los Angeles, California: Saidi Publications, (1975). 8¼" x 5¼". Printed card wrappers. [40] leaves printed rectos only. Near fine, wrappers faded at extremities.

An African American Urban Dictionary of the 1970s with over 500 defined terms. Broken into sections such as food and street drugs and listing 11 different gangs as well as seven ways to say hello. Definitions include the obvious ("coke" = cocaine) and the obscure ("burn" = the ability to cook with two extra teaspoonfuls of soul). With a cover designed by noted African American artist Bernard Stanley Hoyes.

An interesting window into mid-70's black culture. OCLC shows 15 locations, no copies in the trade as of January 2017.



27. [African-Americana][Sports]

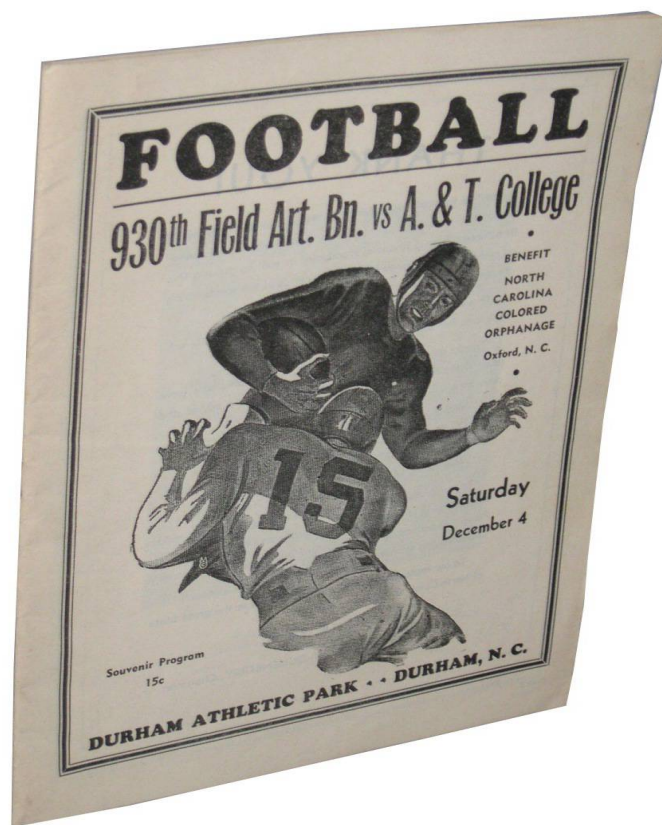
Football 930th Field Art. Bn. Vs. A. & T. College. Benefit North Carolina Colored Orphanage . . . Oxford, N.C.: Orphanage Press, [1943]. 11" x 8½". Stapled self-wrappers. 32 pages. Fine with a touch of edge wear.

A sports program combining African Americans, the military, charity, orphans and interracial harmony. Although the game featured a segregated military regiment playing a traditionally black school, the program was created by a whites-only orphanage to financially assist a blacks-only orphanage.

A&T College (now North Carolina A&T) was founded in 1891 as the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race. The men of the 930th Field Artillery Battalion were originally part of the Illinois National Guard and served in Italy beginning in August 1944.

This program contains a few dozen advertisements for (presumably African American owned) local businesses and several photos including one of each team. A gorgeous survival documenting colorblind kindness.

None on OCLC.



28. [African-Americana][Sports]



Ticket to "Negro Football" Game. New York City: The Brown Ticket Corp., 1947. 2¾" x 6". Thin card stock printed recto only. Very good plus, lightly toned with small chip to upper margin.

An unused ticket to a 1947 football game between two historically black colleges, Morgan State University and "North Carolina State" (likely North Carolina Central University which was known as North Carolina College for Negroes at the time and played in the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association which is a conference of historically African American institutions).



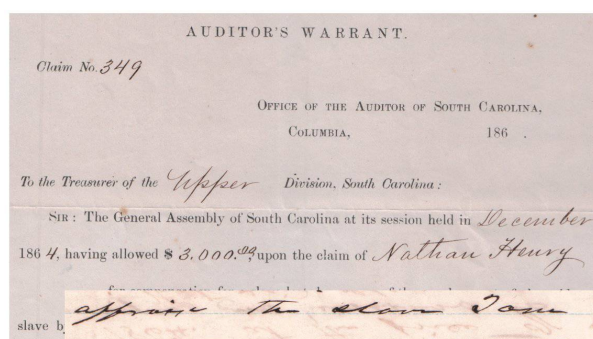
29. [African-Americana][Sports][Entertainers]

Everybody's Going to the Royal This Week! [Philadelphia]: The Royal Theatre, 1940. 8 7/8" x 6" folded. Bi-folium printed on all four pages. Very good: toned with a few insignificant soil spots, tiny corner chips and 1/2" split at top.

A rare marketing brochure for upcoming movies at the Royal Theatre in Philadelphia featuring Kenny Washington's *While Thousands Cheer* on its last page. Washington broke the National Football League's modern color barrier, signing a contract with the Los Angeles Rams in 1946. From its founding in 1920 until 1933 the NFL had occasional black players. External pressure as well as the manipulations of a racist owner caused the league to exclude African Americans from 1933 until Washington's signing.

Washington played college football at UCLA where one of his teammates was Jackie Robinson. He played Robinson in a 1950 biopic, *The Jackie Robinson Story*.

None on OCLC.



30. [African-Americana][Slavery][Civil War]

South Carolina Auditor's Warrant for Compensation of Slave Lost with Supporting Affidavits. Clinton, South Carolina: 1864. Two documents:

(1) *Auditors Warrant.* 9 3/8" x 8 1/2". Printed form partially completed in manuscript. (2) *Manuscript Statements Supporting Request for Compensation.* 12 3/4" x 8 1/8". Single sheet, folded. 4 pages. Both items very good: old folds, a couple of minor splits (with one word partially affected) and a tiny bit of loss and burn stains to the lower outer corner of first leaf of affidavit, with no loss of text.

Graphic evidence of the terrible final days of a slave named Tom, impressed into service at James Island to work on the Confederacy's fortifications. Tom's owner, Nathan Henry, owned a 520 acre plantation in Laurens County, South Carolina. As of the 1860 census, Henry had 24 slaves, 12 of whom were 10 years old or younger. Tom died due to illness that he contracted at James Island and Henry applied to the state for compensation, leaving us this only trace of Tom's life.

One document is an "Auditor's Warrant" approving compensation to Henry. Accompanying the warrant is the "Application of Dr. Nathan Henry for compensation for his slave Tom who died of disease contracted while under impressment to labor on the Coast." Impressment was Confederate legislation enacted in 1863 that allowed the government to seize commodities, including slaves, to assist the army. This application contains the affidavits of Henry and three others attesting to Tom's health prior to impressment, as well as his appraised value at \$6,000 (\$87,000 in today's money).

According to the affidavits, Tom was around 26 years old, 5'10", and "stout, healthy and intelligent" at the time he was put on a train to Charleston on September 30, 1864. He was the plantation's slave driver and chief manager. One affiant believed Tom fell ill because he was "unnecessarily whipped and abused and . . . not fortified with rations." Tom returned to the plantation on a Friday, quite sick, and collapsed. He died the following Monday. The claim was ultimately allowed for half the appraised value.

While auditor's warrants appear on the market from time to time, those with supporting documentation are quite scarce.

A poignant artifact of the final years of American slavery.

affirm the slave Tom of Dr Nathan Henry, sever that they were well acquainted with said slave who was about twenty six or seven years of age, was stout, healthy and intelligent, and likely, about five feet ten inches high and was a driver for his owner, and we affirm said slave at the time he was impressed to labor



31. [African-Americana][Traditionally Black Colleges]

[Bedou, A(rthur) P(aul)]. ***The Tuskegee Institute.*** New Orleans: A.P. Bedou, (circa 1911). Oblong, 8¼" x 9¾". String tied wrappers with paste-on illustration to front wrapper. 24 leaves, each with a paste-on photographic illustration rectos only. Very good: moderate wear and a few dampstains to wrappers, internally near fine, bright and unfaded with a faint curl to the lower corner of most leaves. Small corner chip to rear wrapper.

A vivid photo book of Tuskegee containing 53 different images including numerous internal views. The photographer and publisher, A.P. Bedou, was Booker T. Washington's personal photographer in the last year's of Washington's life. For a time he was the official photographer of Tuskegee, as well as the National Medical Association, National Baptist Convention and

the National Negro Business League. A native of New Orleans, he was so well known in the community that his last name became a household word.

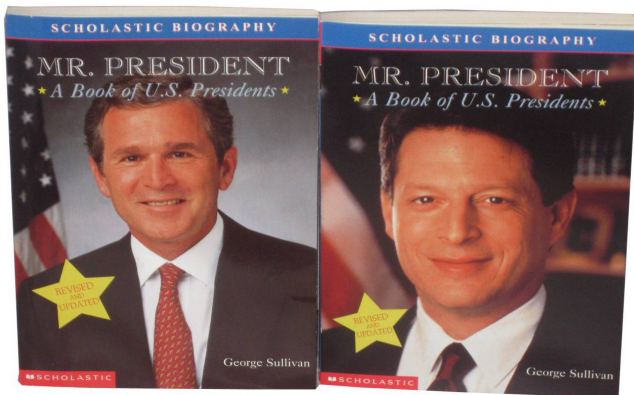
All of the images are captioned and include buildings, portraits of administrators including Washington and a stunning shot of the band. The internal views show black men and women in cooking and basket making classes, the machine and tin shops, the canning division and much more.

OCLC locates 6 copies, none in commerce as of January 2017. Just one in the online auction records of Rare Book Hub and ABPC which lacked 2 leaves and 11 paste-ons.

32. [African-Americana][Women]

Crimson Holiday. The Oakland—Bay Area Links 17th Annual Cotillion. [Oakland, CA]: [Oakland-Bay Area Links], 1972. Oblong, 11" x 8½". Felt covered card wrappers stamped in gilt on front cover. pp. [176]. Very good: 4" uneven vertical tear to upper inner corner of front wrapper.

A photo book of debutantes and their escorts by a philanthropic organization of African American women founded in 1946 and now boasting over 14,000 members. Over 30 full size portraits of the young women as well as a couple dozen smaller portraits and candids. Also contains a few dozen advertisements of mostly local African American owned businesses.



33. [Constitutional Nightmares]

Sullivan, George. ***Mr. President A Book of U.S. Presidents (George W. Bush cover).*** New York et al: Scholastic, Inc., 2001. 7½" x 5¼". Pictorial wrappers. pp. 175. Very good plus with a small crease to front wrap and light edge wear. **[Together with]:** (1) Another copy with Al Gore on the cover, near fine with light edge wear and a couple of faint indentations on the rear wrapper. (2) Palm Beach County Florida Official Sample ballot for the 2000 election. Good: heavily creased and dog-eared.

Although the covers speak for themselves, childhood is difficult enough without being misinformed as to the newly elected President. Scarcity is undetermined as the publisher tells us there are no records related to the numbers of respective copies printed.

34. [Counterculture][Protests]

Revolution 69. Washington, D.C., New York City, and Fort Dix, New Jersey: 1969. 11¼" x 9¾". Full leather commercial album with reflective plastic numbers glued to front cover. 18 cellophane-covered gummed leaves with 80 photographs mounted both sides; some are bordered with red or black or gold reflective duct tape. 3 are enlarged duplicates and 15 are in color. Most photos measure 3½" x 3½" and some are larger. Album very good: moderate edge wear; leather split at joints; rear cover attached at hinge with archival paper tape. Photos generally near fine or better, 3 are faded.

An album documenting civil disobedience, possibly compiled by the female participant featured in several shots.

The photos cover demonstrations in at least 3 cities during 1969. They capture moments from Nixon's "anti-inauguration" as well the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade held April 5th. Many images include marchers with signs; others show them in black sashes as well as the "cemeteries" of wooden crosses they created.

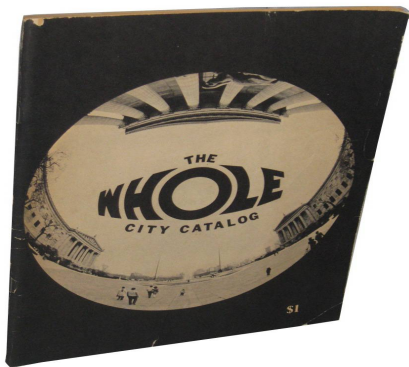
The most compelling images feature Fort Dix on October 12th when 10,000 people filled the base for 20 minutes before being dispersed with tear gas. Several shots show riot control groups in gas masks while another shows hundreds of protesters wandering in a haze of smoke.

In the midst of all the chaos are several posed photos of a young woman, possibly the compiler of the album, with determined hope on her face.

A gritty presentation of the unrest of 1969.

(an additional image is the front cover of this catalog)





35. [Counterculture][Women]

[Wicks, Judy]. **Whole City Catalog**. Philadelphia, PA: Synapse Communications Collective, 1973. 10¾" x 8¼". Stapled thin card wrappers. 128 pages. Very good: wrappers with moderate edge wear a few small chips and corner crease; pages uniformly toned.

Judy Wicks is an activist feminist entrepreneur. In 1970, she and her then-husband Dick founded the Free People's Store in Philadelphia, a general store catering to the under-30 anti-war and anti-establishment crowd. As she describes in her memoir *Good Morning Beautiful Business*, the name was carefully chosen to reflect their beliefs that "we were acting as 'free people' in at least two important ways—by opposing our

government's war in Vietnam and by creating a business that was an alternative to the dominant corporate model." The store developed into a meeting place where people came to hang out and discuss important issues, or put up a flier for the latest activist rally. The community feel of the store inspired Wicks to create a book that would list as many community resources as possible in the hopes of bringing diverse groups together; a book that would appeal to "everyone from the Black Panthers to the Gray Panthers and even the business community."

Thus *The Whole City Catalog* was born. It was published in August 1973, with another edition appearing in 1974. Food co-ops, coffee houses, credit unions, employment assistance, baby sitters, runaway assistance, newspapers, schools, gay and women's liberation organizations and much more are listed alongside numerous illustrations which reflect the feel of the era and the mission of its publisher.

A different directory, flavored with kindness and a commitment to community cohesion. OCLC locates approximately 11 copies.

36. [Cuba]

[Castro, Fidel et al.] **El Acusador "Documento Para La Historia"**. [Havana]: 1959. 13" x 8½".

Mimeographed typescript. Single sheet printed both sides. [Side stapled together with] **El Acusador. Año 1. No. 3**. [Havana]: 1952. 13" x 8½". 6 pages. Very good: light edge wear, a couple small soil spots, final page lightly toned.

Two rare survivals of the revolution. Castro's underground revolutionary newspaper, *El Acusador*, was printed on a mimeograph machine in the house of an Orthodox activist, and first issued in March 1952. Stapled together here is the celebratory February 1959 issue along with the August 1952 issue. According to Castro, this 1952 issue contains his first published manifesto. (Castro, Fidel and Ramonet, Ignacio. *Fidel Castro. My Life*. Scribner: 2007. P. 84).

Under the pseudonym "Alejandro", Castro wrote in the August 1952 issue, that "[a] Revolutionary Party should have a revolutionary leadership, youthful and of popular origin that will save Cuba".

According to the 1959 issue and several histories of the revolution, 10,000 copies of the August 1952 issue were printed, though some scholars believe the number may be as little as 500, especially considering the method of printing. This paper was sold at a ceremony at the tomb of Eduardo R. Chibás on the first anniversary of his death on August 16, 1952. An infiltrator at the ceremony attempted to arrest the distributors. All but one successfully fled to the home that had the mimeograph machine, only to be arrested for slander and illegal publication. The machine and remaining issues were impounded and *El Acusador* ceased publication.

Although OCLC and KVK locate no copies, a 2012 article on cubahora.cu mentions several copies of the August 1952 issue in Cuban institutions.

Provenance: acquired from a gentleman who traveled to Cuba in February 1959 with the Tampa Jaycees. He was given the papers when the group visited a prison (he says he was told the inmates he saw were "political prisoners") and had the prison's director, assistant director, and captain sign the first page.

An important artifact of the birth of the revolution.

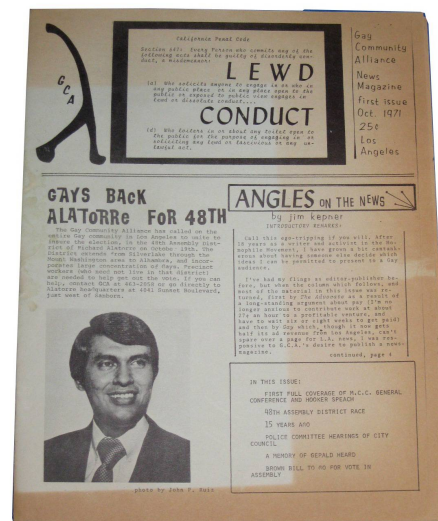
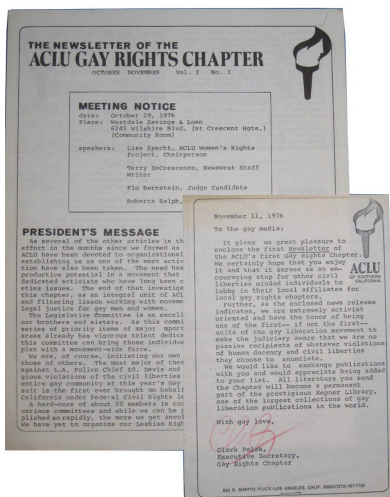


37. [LGBTQ]

Kepner, James (editor). **Lewd Conduct.** Los Angeles: Gay Community Alliance, 1971. 11" x 8½". Unstapled self wrappers. Pp. 16. Very good: minimal wear, uneven toning to front cover.

The first issue of the newsletter of Los Angeles' Gay Community Alliance. According to the Online Archives of California, the GAC was "a political organization . . . [that used] the tactics of confrontational politics' (mass demonstrations, sit-ins) to hold elected officials publicly accountable for violations of the civil rights of gay and lesbian individuals." This first issue included an appeal to mobilize as well as a mail-in form in support of the Brown Bill which would have legalized gay sex acts performed in private. The bill did not pass until 1975.

OCLC records 3 copies.



38. [LGBTQ]

The Newsletter of the ACLU Gay Rights Chapter October November Vol. I No. I. Los Angeles, California: American Civil Liberties Union, Gay Rights Chapter, 1976. 11" x 8½". Single sheet folded once. Four pages. Very good plus, old folds, light wear. **[Together with]** Polak, Clark. **Handbill Related to Release of ACLU Gay Rights Chapter Newsletter.** Los Angeles, California: American Civil Liberties Union, Gay Rights Chapter, 1976. 7½" x 5¼". Very good, staple at bottom edge, toned at top edge.

Founded in August, 1976, the ACLU Gay Rights Chapter (later the ACLU Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter) was the first ACLU chapter devoted exclusively to addressing the civil rights of the LGBTQ populace.

The handbill is signed by Clark Polak, the president of Philadelphia's Janus Society, leader of the Homosexual Law Reform Society and creator and editor of the landmark *Drum* magazine. In 1968 he became the first gay man to appear on the *The Phil Donahue Show*. In 1969, Polak was indicted on obscenity charges in Philadelphia after his office was raided. He agreed to cease publication and leave for Los Angeles to avoid prosecution.

A rare coupling featuring the signature of an important early gay rights activist.

OCLC locates 2 holdings over two entries.

39. [LGBTQ][Counterculture]

Growing Up Gay. [Ann Arbor, Michigan]: Youth Liberation Press, Inc., [1976]. 10 1/8" x 7 1/8". Stapled illustrated wrappers. pp. 37. Very good: wrappers a bit faded with light wear and soiling, penciled number to front wrapper and bookstore stamp on contents page.

Youth Liberation was an organization that emerged from the hotbed of Ann Arbor youth politics at the dawn of the 1970s. In existence until 1979, it sold thousands of copies of its pamphlets and had a subscription news service that boasted up to 2,000 subscribers.

This well illustrated book contains frank discussions of homosexual experience in articles such as *I Was a Teenage Lesbian* and *I'm a Faggot and Proud of It*. It also includes various stories of coming out including that of Linda Bieritz who describes coming out at school, losing her friends and staying closeted to her family.

The contents page has a book store stamp from the Oscar Wilde Memorial Book Shop in New York City, one of the first book stores devoted to gay and lesbian literature.

Reasonably well represented in institutions but scarce in commerce with no copies available online as of January 2017.





40. [Outsider Books][Children's Picture Book Illustration]

Manuscript Illustrated Photo Album. N.p.: (circa early 20th century). 11 ½" x 8 ½". Late 19th century full brown morocco photo album with clasp, a.e.g. 28 pages (including free endpapers) on thick card stock, 26 of which contain at least 2 illustrations in pencil, pen and ink. Album lightly worn, internally near fine, lacking photos and a few small portions of drawings perished.

A hand-illustrated photo album with tantalizing clues that its creator was children's book author and illustrator Margaret Tarrant. The book begins with two elfen creatures similar to Cox's *Brownies* as well as a winged pixie flying a cushioned chariot pulled by butterflies. The next several pages depict scenes from Caldecott's *The Three Jovial Huntsmen*.

What follows are dozens of scenes of anthropomorphic frogs, mice, bees, snails, ants and other creatures all in extraordinary detail. An owl sits fiddling in a tree while watching two gentlemanly grasshoppers shake hands; a stately frog addresses his minions before battle; a grasshopper band performs for dancing insects.

The initials "MT" and "Ms T" appear at the very beginning and very end of the book, respectively. Additionally the name "Mollie Tarrant" is written underneath one of the window mounts. Tarrant was known for her incessant sketching and drawing and illustrated dozens of children's books beginning in 1908.

Tarrant's work or not, a mesmerizing album exuding joy on every page.



41. [Twin Towers][Structural Engineering][Texas]

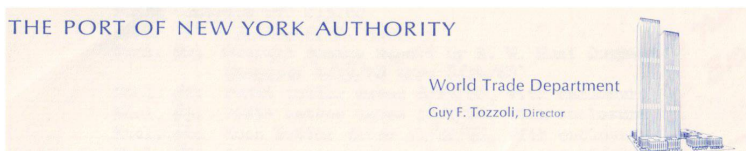
World Trade Center Archive.

Mostly Houston, Texas and New York City: 1966-1970.

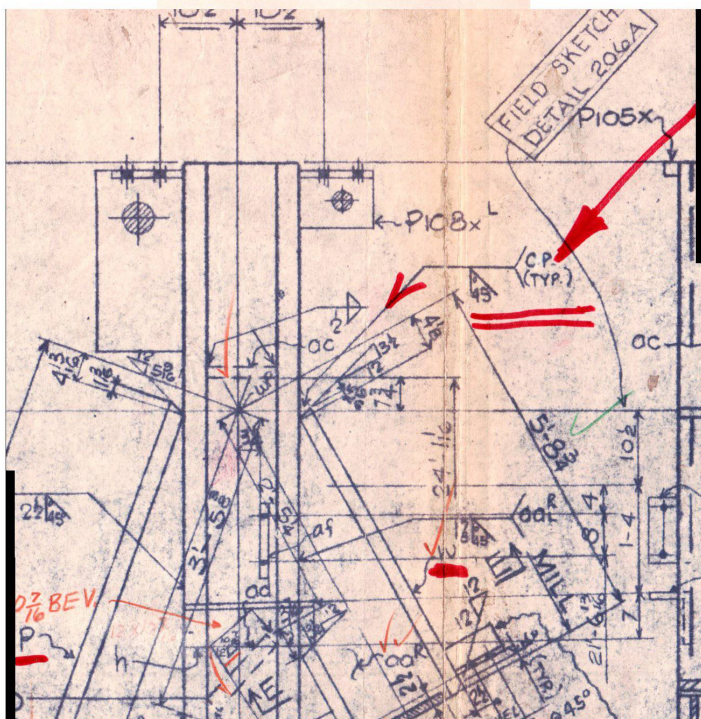
Approximately 50 different pieces of ephemera including blueprint drawings, correspondence and photographs. Most correspondence consists of retained letters or contemporary photocopies. All items generally very good. Shop drawings generally very good plus or better with old folds as issued and occasional toning.

An archive of drawings, photos and correspondence that tell the story of a Houston company's participation in the construction of New York's Twin Towers. The Towers' design was announced in 1962, groundbreaking occurred in 1966 and tower construction began in 1968 with both completed by 1973. In 1967 the Mosher Steel Company of Houston was awarded a \$4 million contract to furnish the core columns and box beams for 14 floors of each tower. Mosher ultimately shipped 13,000 tons of material, with the

largest piece weighing 55 tons.



THE WORLD TRADE CENTER PLANNING DIVISION



The highlights of the archive are the 10 drawings of core columns, erector's derricks and box girders, most measuring 2 feet by 3 feet. Four have red line corrections and together they show the design of the parts as well as their placement in each building. These core columns were part of the World Trade Center's innovative structural design that included a perimeter of multiple tube columns tied back to columns in the core.

The collection also contains over 40 different pieces of correspondence between Mosher, the New York Port Authority and others with the most common subject being damaged shipments. A couple of photos, handwritten notes, maps and other ephemera are also included.

While World Trade Center blueprints appear on the market from time to time, we could locate the sale of only one issued before or during construction among the records of Rare Book Hub, ABPC and Worthpoint. All of the drawings in this archive pre-date construction.

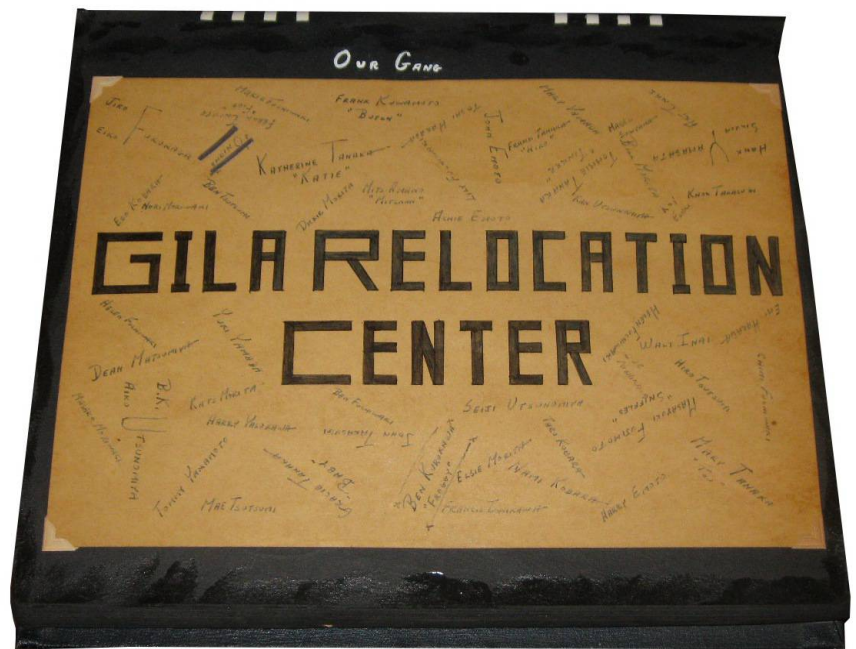
A special collection documenting part of the integral and innovative design that made the Towers the tallest structures in the world at their time of completion.

A complete inventory is available upon request.

42. [World War II][American Internment Camps][Women]

Emoto, Atsuko Achie (1927-2001). **Photo Albums of a Teenage Japanese-American Girl Interned at Gila River Relocation Center.** Camp Rivers (Gila River Indian Reservation), Arizona: 1943- (1949?). Two albums; the first string tied paper over thick boards measuring 9" x 12"; the other comb bound leaves inserted into leather portfolio measuring 12½" x 10½" with mylar-covered photo inserted into front cover. Together, 145 pages with 306 mostly black and white photos (a few portraits are hand colored) either adhesive mounted or inserted into corner mounts;

most in the first album are captioned and there are several amateur drawings on the leaves interspersed as well. Photos generally measure 4½" x 3¼"; a fair amount are larger or smaller. First album very good with moderate wear and paper loss to boards; other album near fine; contents of both generally near fine or better with 26 photos lacking.

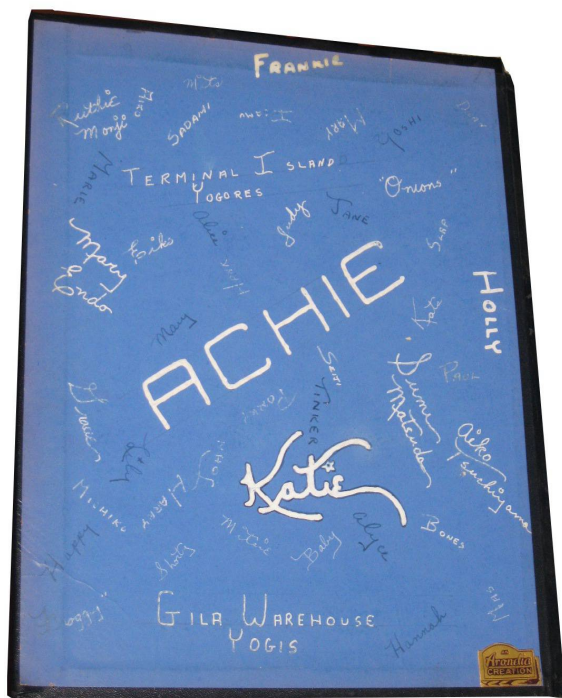


The Gila River War Relocation Center was located approximately 50 miles southeast of Phoenix, Arizona and consisted of both the Canal and Butte Camps. Gila River mostly took internees from California. Gila was meant to hold 10,000 people but at its peak over 13,000 lived there, resulting in water and food shortages and very cramped living spaces. These albums were compiled by an internee of the Canal camp, Atsuko Emoto ("Achie" or "Atchie" to her friends), possibly of Oxnard, California. The albums begin in 1943 when she was 16. They capture the classic iconography of 1940s teendom, with all its optimism and frivolity, in an environment that could not have been more hostile to it.

Many of the photos show her friends and family happily existing and include a few of her brother John, who enlisted in the Army in July, 1944. There are images of a church picnic, people playing in a band, working in the annex, playing volleyball and more. Portions of the album consist of a sort of yearbook, with numerous portraits of Achie's female friends as well as group shots of them. The girls are poster children for the era, clothed in the traditional checkered skirts, sweaters and bobby socks. But for the internal evidence, we'd never know they suffered the indignity of internment. They referred to themselves as the "Canal Yogis" or the "Gila Warehouse Yogis".



TAKE YOUR PICK BOYS



There are only two photos depicting the camp exclusively. Some images show the camp in the background with an unintentional artistry such as children playing in a sandbox built by the internees or a shot of the "Bluettes" showing a dazzling group of smiling girls with the #49 barracks over their shoulders, seeming to look down at them. A few items of ephemera as well as the front paste down of the second album are noteworthy. There's a large card containing a pen and ink drawing of the *Gila News Courier*, the camp newspaper. There's also a single sheet entitled "Our Gang" with "Gila Relocation Center" written in large block letters and containing the signatures of Achie's friends. The front paste down has been similarly inscribed.

Some of the photos show Achie's life after the war. She followed her brother into the military, joining the Navy on October 10, 1949 and ultimately reaching the rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) and several photos show her in uniform.

The family unit was exceptionally important to the internees and these albums reflect that. With most photos depicting shots of friends or family, the camp itself is conspicuous in its absence.

The lack of camp images forces a focus on Achie's family and friendships, relaying the desire to find joy and normality despite displacement. The photos are a message to the viewer (and presumably the compiler) that all is, or will eventually be, ok. Together the albums are a moving statement on the resilience of the human spirit and the strength of belief in the United States that prevailed during World War II.

Reserved

