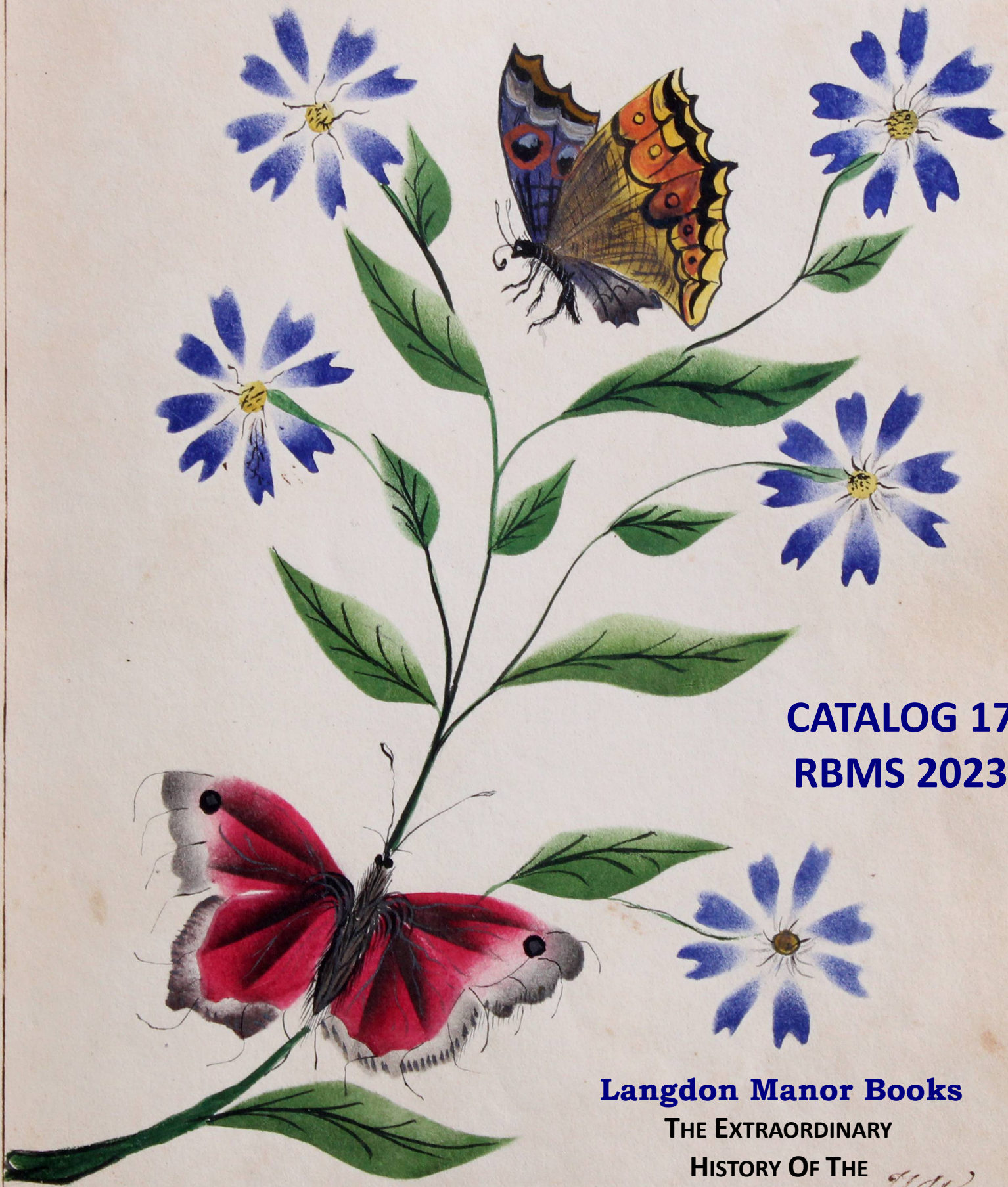




CATALOG 17
RBMS 2023

Langdon Manor Books
THE EXTRAORDINARY
HISTORY OF THE
EVERY DAY *W.H.*

Langdon Manor Books, LLC

THE EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY OF THE EVERY DAY

1800 St. James Place Suite 105

Houston, Texas 77056

713-443-4697

Orders@Langdonmanorbooks.com

LangdonManorBooks.com

Catalog 17: A little background on the following pages as well as Langdon Manor Books

Langdon Manor Books technically started in the summer of 2010, when my daughter asked why I stopped going to estate sales. I told her that my little law practice started to grow such that around 2008 there was no more time for my hobby book business, so I sold my inventory to another hobbyist seller. Within a couple of days of her question, we passed an estate sale and decided to check it out. There were few books worth buying, but I bought \$100 of vintage Fiestaware that I sold for \$600 within a week or two and immediately re-caught the buy/sell bug. To save some space, the next year, on November 4th, I had a life changing bookish event that you'll have to ask me about, which led to the formal creation of LMB in 2012. A series of fortuitous events led to my committing to the trade as a full time profession in 2016, intending to mostly sell books, as I am a bookseller and the word "books" is in the name of my business.

But it turns out we don't sell a lot of Book books, though we do sell them. When we do sell books, with some exceptions, there won't be any other available copies online and usually not too many in OCLC. We specialize in mostly-unique materials that tell compelling American stories with an emphasis on underrepresented groups. Diaries, scrapbooks, photo albums, archives and you've-probably-never-seen-it-before ephemera are our forte, in the subject areas which interest us and which hopefully happen to overlap with the interest of the market.

Which brings me to catalogs. I released Catalog 1 in January of 2017 which led to immediate market feedback from folks like those attending RBMS, as well as other dealers. We love catalogs and lists for many reasons, but one of the most important is market feedback. What you purchase from us informs our future purchases, and when you directly share your defined collecting areas, we start seeing things in the market that may work for you, take a risk and hope you buy it. It's a lovely cycle, so long as you buy things and/or let us know what it is you might be buying.

Despite what we said above about our interests, they are actually quite broad, again always being informed by the reaction of the market. To that end in this catalog we hope you'll notice the wide range of material that gets us excited (there's a lot of African Americana because it's our number one subject area), hopefully implying we can get book-giddy about a wide range of things. But again, that excitement fizzles when inventory remains without forever homes, so if nothing herein gets you excited, please drop us a line and tell us what does.

Adam Schachter

Owner/Founder Langdon Manor Books, LLC

Front Cover: Item #34

Terms: All items subject to prior sale and may be returned within 14 days in the same condition as sent. All items guaranteed authentic in perpetuity. Usual courtesies to the trade, institutions may be billed to suit their needs, payment otherwise expected at time of purchase. When applicable, we must charge sales tax for orders coming from or shipped to the State of Texas. We prefer payment by check, but accept most major credit cards as well as Paypal. Domestic shipping is \$10 for the first item and \$2 for each additional, international customers please email for a quote.

NOTE THAT THESE ITEMS ARE NOT YET ON OUR WEBSITE. Please call or email to reserve items or request additional photos and/or reference citations for any of our descriptions.

We are members of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of America, the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers and the Independent Online Bookseller's Association and adhere to their rules of ethics.



1. [African Americana]

Mosebay, Lewis Green. **[Memory Book Compiled by an African American Man in Pennsylvania]**. Washington [Washington County], Pennsylvania and Wheeling, West Virginia: 1875-1887. 4 1/8" x 6 7/8". Embossed purple cloth over boards with a later-added yarn tie. 52 leaves; 32 handwritten pages. Good: backstrip detached from spine but fully attached to both boards which are heavily worn; two leaves detached; light scattered spotting and a few small stains.

This is an autograph and memory book kept by a well-known African American citizen of Washington, Pennsylvania, Lewis Green Mosebay. Mosebay was born in 1864. He was appointed a court constable in 1901 and served for over 30 years as assistant superintendent of the Washington County courthouse and public buildings. The 1910 *Pennsylvania Negro Business Directory* [PNBD] featured an image of his home, and this writeup,

"He is assistant superintendent of the county courthouse . . . he has fifteen employees under his direction. He is also a leading caterer of this section, controlling a great part of the business in this connection. Mr. Mosebay is an active, progressive citizen and besides a handsome home owns several other valuable properties."

In 1913 Mosebay was named president of a new Industrial School for Black children, and he also ran his own successful catering business. Mosebay worked with both white and African American community leaders on philanthropic efforts and was active with the Loendi Club of Pittsburgh, known as the social and literary club for the Black elite. He died after a long illness in 1935.

This book includes a gift inscription inside the front cover from "Mrs. Brisbine" on Christmas, 1875, when Mosebay would have been ten or eleven years old. He decorated the first few leaves with his signatures as well as a sketch of a friend, Hattie Martin. A page dated November 1876 features Mosebay's "Motto," which began, "Write your verse with happiness here." Following the first few leaves are 24 pages of handwritten entries, most of which take up a whole page. Two were from Louis' brother Robert, another from his brother John and at least eight were from women. Mosebay contributed his own in September 1877: "Some write for pleasure, some write for fame/I write simply to sign my own name."

One inscription is noteworthy, that of Nannie Gallagher, who wrote, "When though art far away and in the arms of Morpheus, don't forget to dream of me." Nannie married Lewis' brother, John, in 1884 and went on to become a successful business owner in the hair products industry. Per the PNBD,



"one of the most prominent business streets of the city is the business place of Mrs. Mosebay, manufacturer of and dealer in hair goods. Also manicure and electrical massage parlors. For thirty odd years, this lady has conducted successfully this enterprise [and] enjoys the respect and confidence of the business community regardless of color."

Friendship/memory books from this time period and geographic region are reasonably common; those created by African Americans, however, are exceptionally rare, with this example tied to a known community leader as well as his childhood friend who went on to become a successful businesswoman. [7469]

2. [African Americana][Culinary][Women][Texas]

Smith, Lucille B. **Lucille's Treasure Chest of Fine Foods.**

Fort Worth, Texas: Lucille B. Smith, 1960. 376 (of 417?) printed cards measuring 4" x 6" and separated by 21 tabbed dividers in original box measuring 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Box very good with moderate wear, some scuffing and small areas of loss; bottom of box heavily scuffed. Contents generally very good plus or better with moderate wear to the tabs of dividers and lacking 41 cards (the entire Salad section, and one other).

This is a wonderful collection of recipes compiled by Lucille B. Smith. According to the Handbook of Texas Online, in addition to being an entrepreneuse and chef, she was a teacher, inventor and founded and ran a food corporation. Originally from Crockett, Texas, she graduated from Samuel Huston College (now Huston-Tillotson University) and in 1927 she ran a vocational program for





African American students in the Fort Worth Public School district. In 1937, she developed the Commercial Foods and Technology Department for Prairie View A&M. She was the first food editor for *Sepia*, has been called Texas's first African American businesswoman, and her chili-biscuits were served at the White House.

First published in 1941, this edition of Smith's *Treasure Chest* has over 375 recipe cards separated into 21 sections including vegetables, seafood, sauces, meats, cookies and candy, many desserts and much more. As noted above, a prior owner apparently forgot to return the entire section on salads back to the box. Some of the more interesting recipe names include banana flake salad, lemon glow punch, spoon bread, potato fudge, tigerina and lemon velvet ice cream.

Institutionally scarce with OCLC locating one copy of this edition and one (possibly misdated) of a 1945 edition. Internet searches show one holding of the 1972 edition. Jemima Code, p. 57. [3824]

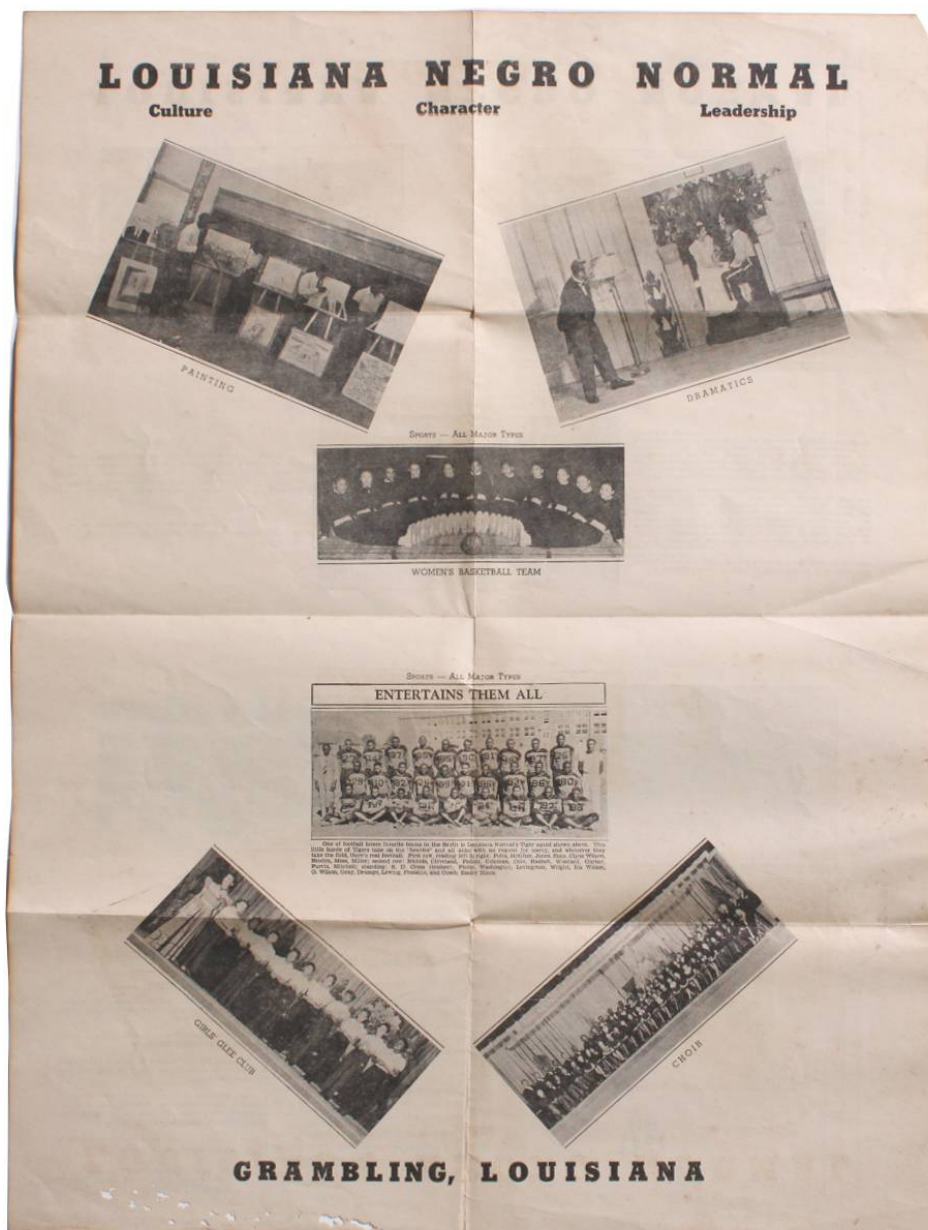
3. [African Americana][HBCUs] *Louisiana Negro Normal Bulletin. July 1941. [Front Panel title for a school brochure which opens to a poster].*

Grambling, Louisiana: 1941. 24" x 18" poster printed both sides and folded to a 9" x 6" brochure. Very good: some insect predation at and near the bottom edge not affecting any images or text; a couple of tiny separations at intersections; light spotting and a few small stains.

This is a photographically illustrated brochure, which opens to a poster, for Louisiana Negro Normal (LNN), the school that eventually became Grambling State University.

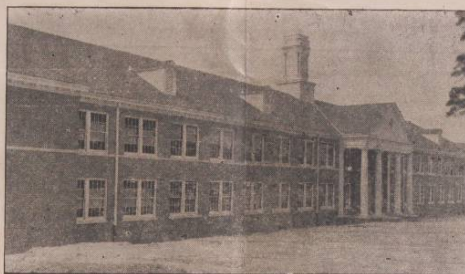
LNN was established as the Colored Industrial and Agricultural School in northern rural Louisiana in 1901. By 1928, it was a state junior teacher's college, focused on rural education and community development. The school expanded, added curricula and became Grambling College in 1946.

This brochure invited "graduates of approved high schools who are desirous of living a more useful life." It also shared that the school was "situated in one of the few all-Negro communities in the United States" and offered "a low-cost college in an environment free from evil and distracting influences." The poster has six photographic images, revealing student opportunities such as painting, drama and



Academic, Athletic, Dramatic, and Choral Groups travel in the new School Bus, above right.

The photo above shows to what extent the Louisiana Negro Normal has grown from a county training high school in 1923 with 6 classrooms, to a teacher's college with six brick buildings. The photo directly right is the new classroom building with 35 classrooms erected in 1939.



THE ACADEMIC BUILDING OF LOUISIANA RURAL NORMAL & INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
(A Laboratory School for Teachers of Schools in Rural Areas of Louisiana)

The primary function of Louisiana Negro Normal is to assist rural teachers in rendering service to rural people in the classroom, on the farm, and in the home.

It is believed that rural conditions here and now point the way for the instructional program of the school. The foremost instruments used to acquaint the Normal faculty with these conditions are the Field Service Unit (extreme lower left) and the Curriculum Laboratory (directly below). The members of the Field Service Unit who travel together represent one way of coordinating agencies which operate in rural areas so that prospective teachers may relate the instruction in the rural classroom and make it a part of a coordinated program of community education.

Rural education at the school consists of the combined efforts of teachers, nurses, agriculturists, home economists, trades and industrial instructors, and librarians. These persons travel with the Field Service Unit from the Normal School. The means by which the work of the Field Service Unit is circulated is the Curriculum Laboratory which makes possible the distribution of findings of the Unit and the curriculum materials produced by members of the Unit.



LOUISIANA NEGRO NORMAL

choir, a shot of the football team and one of the women's basketball team. Six additional images in the brochure reveal the institute's growth, depicting newly constructed academic buildings and a new school bus, as well as the car and office that served as the school's "field service unit."

A rare and eye-catching poster, worthy of exhibition, which shows the development of an important African American educational institution. No holdings found in OCLC or online; Grambling holds a copy of a 1944-45 *Bulletin*, which appears to be a booklet and not a poster. [7318]

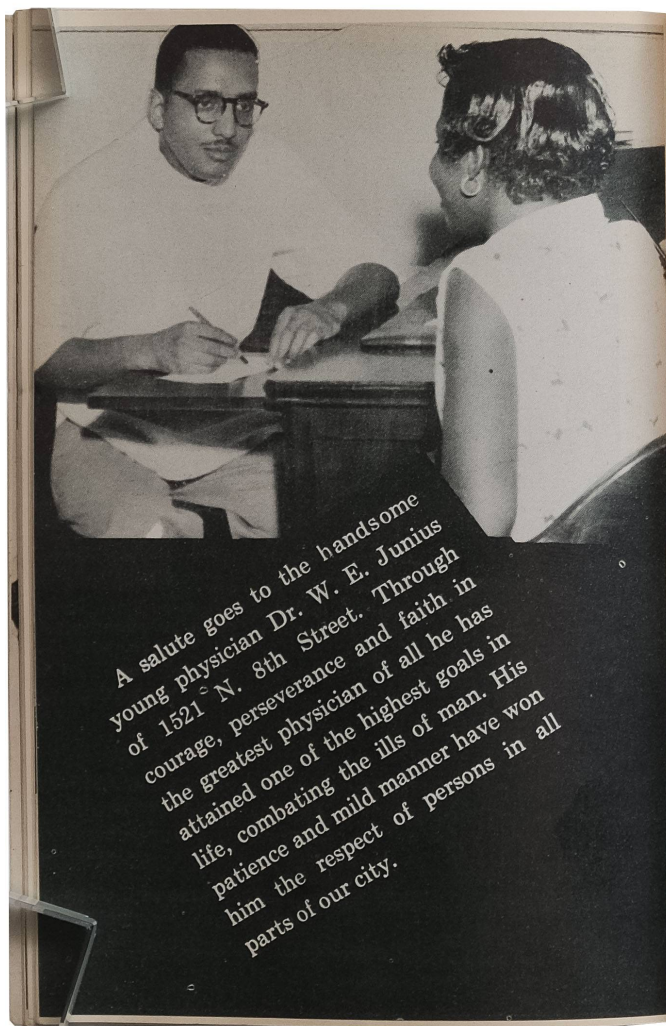
4. [African Americana][Periodicals]

Strictly Philly. Vol. I, No. 1 [August 1954]. Philadelphia, Penna.: Jackson Publications, 1954. 6 1/8" x 4". Stapled pictorial wrappers. Pp. 64. Very good: wrappers lightly scuffed with a light corner crease extended to first few leaves; a bit of scattered spotting.

This is the first issue of an exceptionally rare African American magazine which mainly focused on the Black community in Philadelphia but also included national news. Unlike many inaugural issues of periodicals, *Strictly Philly* has no mention of its goals, or who was behind it save for "Jackson Publications," and an address. While we have been unable to uncover any further background, it's clear from *Strictly Philly's* content that it intended to be a competitor of *Jet* as it is packed with photographic images and covered many topics including religion, sports, entertainment and lifestyle.

This first issue of *Strictly Philly* is filled with condensed local and national news stories as well as gossip on Philadelphia Black society. There are blurbs on "Negro progress," politics and crime, as well as numerous images of local religious and community leaders, local events, and local performers. It also includes jokes and inspirational quotes, an original poem, local radio programming and statistics on Black babies born out of wedlock. The





A salute goes to the handsome young physician Dr. W. E. Junius of 1521 N. 8th Street. Through courage, perseverance and faith in the greatest physician of all he has attained one of the highest goals in life, combating the ills of man. His patience and mild manner have won him the respect of persons in all parts of our city.

The companionship of an encouraging wife Christine, has played a substantial part in this achievement.

As a devoted church worker, outstanding qualities were voted by the well-known humanitarian Mrs. E. J. Dabney, and he was awarded "The Elizabeth Juanita Dabney Scholarship" for medical education. Dr. Junius was also the recipient of the competitive "Sharpless Hendler Scholarship" in 1942.

Whenever practice permits, Dr. Junius may be found in the company of his charming daughter Jacqueline and son William, Jr.

We can truly say that the Quaker City has another son of whom to be proud. Our hats are off to Dr. W. E. Junius.



magazine ran a few illustrated ads for Black-owned local businesses, as well as a subscription form touting it as "Philadelphia's most widely read pocket-sized monthly." Considering its rarity, we doubt the veracity of that statement. We know that another issue was published in October 1954, but the periodical is otherwise a ghost.

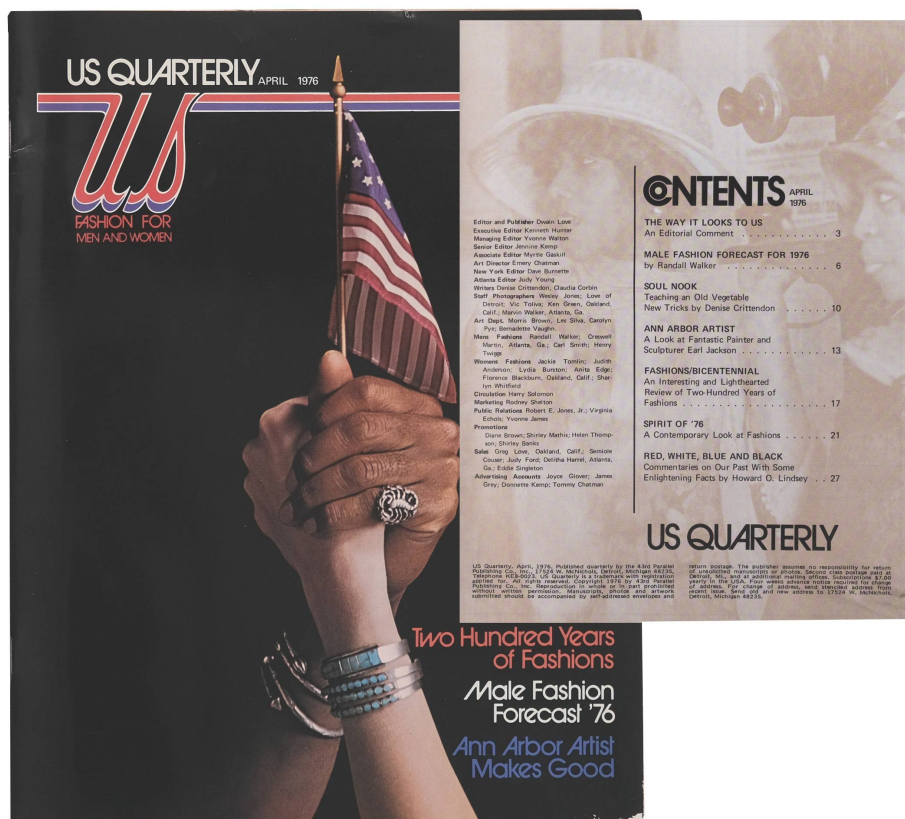
A fantastic little magazine covering Black lifestyle in Philadelphia and nationwide. No holdings shown in OCLC; not in Danky Hady. [7555]



5. [African Americana][Periodicals]
Love, Dwain (editor). **US Quarterly**
[April 1976]. Detroit, Michigan:
43rd Parallel Publishing Co., Inc.,
1976. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers.
Dos-à-dos binding, pp. 29 each side.
Very good: a few small scuffs and
dings to wrappers; evidence of water
exposure to one corner resulting in
some faint creasing and light stains.

This is a rare copy of the first issue of an
African American fashion magazine
produced by a Black-owned publishing
company in Detroit and featuring the work
of several notable African American artists
and writers.

African American Detroit hairdresser Dwain
Love founded the 43rd Parallel Publishing
Company in 1976 with funding from private
investors including Gladys Knight. The
company also had offices in Oakland,
Atlanta and New York. One of the magazine's
writers, Denise Crittendon, went on to
become the first female editor of the
NAACP's national magazine, *The Crisis*, in
1994. She was a journalist for the *Detroit
News* for 15 years and is an award-winning author.



Chennault, who went on to be a Fulbright professor of African American literature, as well as images of Love's hairstyles and an original poem by his wife, Marian Love.

A rare and fantastic publication showcasing the work of notable African Americans. OCLC shows only one institution with any holdings of *US Quarterly*, and they do not have this inaugural issue. Not in Danky Hady. [7514]

A *Detroit Free Press* article announced this premier issue, which had “two fronts” so that “any way you turn you can get into ‘US.’” The glossy magazine featured high quality photography, with images of fashions from J.L. Hudson's department store, award-winning tailor and designer Carl Smith and a special “bicentennial” column on Black clothing and fashion since 1776. There was a “male fashion forecast” for the year as well as a feature on noted African American Ann Arbor artist Earl Jackson. The magazine included skin care tips from Patricia Harvey, then Miss Black Michigan, who became celebrated journalist Pat Harvey. Only the third Black Los Angeles news anchor, Harvey is the longest-tenured prime time anchor in that city. She has received countless awards and recognitions and in 2012 was inducted into the National Association of Black Journalists Hall of Fame. The issue also ran a fiction piece by Stephen D.

6. [African Americana][Periodicals] [California]

***The Criterion* [Vol. 1, No. 1 (March 1941)].** Oakland, California: Voice Publishing Company, 1941. 10½" x 7". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 16. Good: wrappers dust soiled with moderate creasing; some minor staining in the text.

This is the premiere, and likely only, issue of an exceptionally rare periodical: a sister publication spun off from the scarce Bay Area African American weekly newspaper, the *California Voice*. *The Criterion's* editors were accomplished Black journalists and scholars, and this issue featured the work of an important Black photographer and was printed by a notable African American printer.

Established in 1919, the *California Voice* has been called "*the oldest Black paper West of the Rockies*." This first issue of its new monthly magazine touted itself as Northern California's "*first Pictorial and Commentary Magazine*," which would have "*outstanding Negroes in the community contribute articles on their respective lines*." *The Criterion's* associate editor, Joseph Gier, had just earned his master's degree in engineering from the University of California at Berkeley. He had been president of the Negro Students Club and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and went on to



The above pictures the debut semi formal of Le Cercle de la Parole d'Honneur held recently at the Y. W. C. A. in San Francisco. Dancing was enjoyed by the guests attending, throughout the evening. Pictured are: Helen Gibson, Velma Edwards, Elise Honnegger, Pres.; Nellene Magruder, Kathryn Donato. Second Row: Roberta Raymond, Mabel McWilliams, Joyce Grant, Mrs. H. T. Sheppard, Supervisor; Evelyn Anderson, Vice Pres.; Marian Houston, Naomi Davis. Third Row: Racheal Phillips, Gertrude Sullivan, La Tressa Stone, Dorothy Staten, Carol Graves, Naida Gibson, Arthumae Haley and Gloria Sheppard.

formal concert dance in 1945. There were eight photographic images, three of which depicted young Black debutantes at the San Francisco YWCA, one showed the Black sorority Delta Sigma Theta and two were dedicated to all-female masonic organizations.

A spectacular combination of content, contributors and rarity, it is unclear whether *The Criterion* made it past this first issue. No holdings or information about it could be found online or in OCLC. Not in Dancy Hady. [2725]

become the first tenured Black professor in the entire University of California system, the first tenured Black faculty member in a STEM field and the second in any field. The magazine's introduction also lauded the work of "*two of the area's leading colored business establishments*," the printer Charles Tilghman and photographer E.F. Joseph. Charles F. Tilghman was the son of Bay Area activist Hettie B. Tilghman. His early work includes the publishing of *The Colored Directory of the Leading Cities of Northern California* in 1915 and 1916. In the 1960s his firm was known for its distinctive concert posters. Emmanuel Francis Joseph is considered to be the first professional African American photographer in the Bay Area.

Contributions to this premiere issue included a piece on the reformation of the church by Reverend Daniel G. Hill. Ordained in 1921, Hill served AME churches in Denver, Portland, Oregon and Oakland, then began teaching at Howard University in 1945. He served as dean of the school of religion there from 1958 until retiring in 1964. Gier wrote a feature on the achievements and "*persistent effort of the colored pioneers of this state*," and the magazine also covered gossip and local events, as well as African American collegiate athletics. There's also a column on how to deal with gossip by Juanita Johnson, the sister of the important Black artist, Thelma Johnson Street. Juanita's poem, "*The Negro Speaks of Faith*," was incorporated as part of Street's shift to

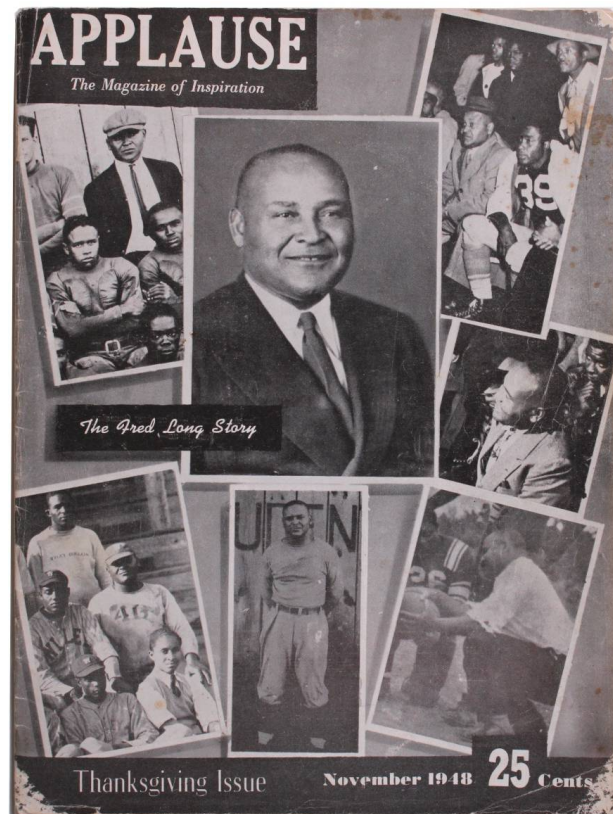
7. [African Americana][Periodicals][Texas][Women]
 [Dennison], Don Gilbert (editor). *Applause* [Vol. 3, No. 4 (Nov 1948)]. Dallas, Texas: Applause Publishing Company, 1948. 11 7/8" x 8 7/8". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 36. Good: wrappers are laminated and with moderate wear at corners; center bifolium detached; lightly toned with scattered spotting.

This is a rare issue of *Applause: The Magazine of Inspiration*, a Dallas-based periodical for Black audiences published by a noted African American editor and businessman, Don Gilbert.

Don Gilbert Dennison (who rarely used his last name) was best known for compiling and publishing the Dallas, Texas *Negro City Directory* for 1947-1948. Gilbert graduated from Clark College in Atlanta and ran businesses in Dallas, Memphis and other locations. He was also noted for his efforts to improve race relations as director of the Community Improvement Association of Blytheville, Arkansas.

This heavily photographically illustrated magazine celebrates the achievements of many notable Black leaders of Texas, such as college athletics coach Fred Long. There are 15 images of athletes coached by Long, which are mostly group shots of teams. One article covers chef Ulysses (U.S.) Smith, who became known as the "Barbecue King of the Southwest." It also mentions his wife, Lucille Smith, cookbook author and entrepreneur who became the first African American woman to join the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. She was the coordinator of culinary education programs in Fort Worth and at HBCU Prairie View A&M in Houston and also known for her rare "Lucille's Treasury of Fine Foods," a copy of which is on offer as item number 2, above. Five pages and ten images are dedicated to the Women's Auxiliary of the Baptist Convention of Texas, including its president, Mrs. O. Solomon Barnes, named the magazine's "Woman of the Month." There are reports of news, marriages and happenings among the African American community of Dallas and Fort Worth. The issue also has 18 ads for local businesses, many of them Black-owned, such as the State Theatre, "the leading Negro theatre in the South." Seven of the ads were illustrated, including a photographic image of T-Bone Walker for his Dallas tailor and a great full page with cartoons advertising a "more secure future thru thorough comprehensive training at State Vocational School."

No copies of this issue were found in OCLC, which showed only one institution with one later issue. Danky Hady 475 lists four other institutions with limited holdings and none with this issue. [7346]





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A New Personality Joins The Great
Family of Newspapers Steeped In
The Finest Traditions of American
Journalism

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THE DALLAS RECORD

A Newspaper For ALL The People
In Answer To The Request of DALLAS CITIZENS

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2811 San Jacinto At Central Bldg., Phone: T-9151-9152 or R-1584



Local Presidents

The Youth Sponsors are: Mrs. P. S. James, Chairman, Houston; Mrs. E. A. Harris, Hearne, Texas; Mrs. M. M. Wright, Bastrop, Texas; Mrs. V. A. Rowe, Houston, Texas; Mrs. M. J. Davis, Houston, Texas; Mrs. W. J. Hawk, Dallas, Texas. The following ladies were added to the above group at the meeting in Waco, Texas, October 1948: Miss Allie Glenn, Houston; Mrs. A. Riley, Longview; Mrs. Agnes L. Erby, Chorister, Waco, Tex.

Bible Band, whose watchword was: "Every Baptist Woman a Missionary". Met in large numbers and helped to inspire the group. The officers are Mrs. M. L. Miller, President, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. R. B. Ennis, Vice-President, Richmond, Texas; Mrs. A. S. Byrd, Recording Secretary, Rosenberg, Texas; Mrs. S. Callis, Assistant Secretary, El Campo, Texas; Mrs. I. J. Fowler, Treasurer, Temple, Tex.; Mrs. M. J. Johnson, Bible.



Convention Choir

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APPLAUSE

8.[African Americana][Periodicals][Women][Business]
 Stewart, M.L. (editor). **The Home Novel [Vol. 1, No. 1 (Aug 1952)]**. Shreveport, LA: M.L. Stewart Publishing Co., 1952. 11½" x 8 1/8". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 12. Good: lacking one staple, outer bifolia detached, inner bifolia just hanging on; rear wrapper moderately soiled with loss of several words of text; light staining, spotting and creasing to wrappers and throughout.

This is a rare and enigmatic publication produced by an African American man from Shreveport, Louisiana, M.L. Stewart. Likely the only known issue, the magazine is a hodgepodge of information and advice, providing a glimpse into an enterprising man and his African American community.

All we know about M.L. Stewart comes from this paper, which was produced by his eponymous publishing company *"in the interest of all churches and clubs, beauticians, [and] business enterprises."* A page with a brief greeting from Stewart, along with an image of him at his desk, also lists the names of his staff members and advertising rates. Other than this page, as well as advertisements for Black-owned businesses, the magazine appears to be devoid of original content and is a meandering ride through inspirational quotes and interesting facts, poems, jokes, riddles and platitudes like *"Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action."*

The magazine's front cover features a Black woman-owned business along with a portrait of its proprietress: the Johnson Beauty Salon, owned by Jennie V. Pinkney. There are also ads for four other beauty shops seemingly owned by women, including a second with a portrait of its owner, Josephine's Beauty School. The paper ran eleven advertisements in total including for African American doctors and dentists.

A rare publication showcasing an African American businessman with hints at his community in Shreveport. Not found in Danky Hady; no holdings in OCLC. [7348]



HOME NOVEL

Published monthly by M. L. STEWART PUBLISHING CO., in the interest of all churches and clubs, beauticians, business enterprises.

M. L. Stewart.....Editor - Publisher
 Mrs. M. Stewart.....Assistant Editor
 Gene Nunsuch.....General Adv. Mgr.
 Miss V. White.....Art Editor
 M. Stewart.....Circulating Manager
 Miss E. Walter.....Assistant Cul'g Mgr.
 R. L. Stewart.....Adv. Sale Manager

DISPLAY ADV. RATES

1 Inch Display Adv.	\$ 3.00
¼ Page	6.50
½ Page	12.50
Full Page	25.00

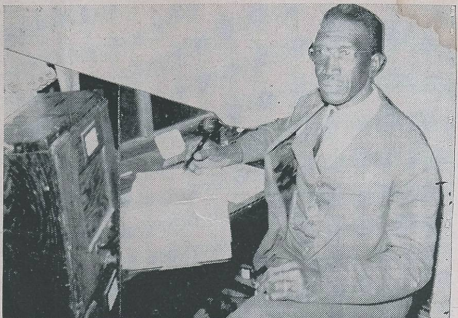
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

25c copy. Three months 50c. Six months 75c. \$2.00 per year. Forms close promptly on the 20th of each month.

Representative Samples and Brief Case Worth \$25.00

● Want at once live-wire men, women representatives that can produce business on a salary or commission. Apply in person, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., or write for application blank and literature.

M. L. STEWART PUBL. CO.
 P. O. Box 1179 Ph. 4-3194
 801 Butler St., Shreveport

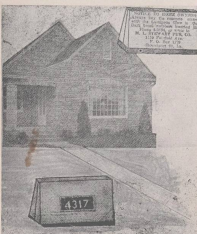


Greeting from ...

M. L. STEWART, Editor-Publisher

A greeting to our many friends for their friendly cooperation during the past four years. I sincerely do appreciate your patronage. I want you to feel as I do about a friend indeed. A man that hath friends must show himself friendly. The average man chooses his friends carefully, and wisely. He knows that good friends are necessary to have a well and rounded life. He knows that environment makes a difference in his life. So he wants friends who will contribute to him a happy and successful life. You can't plow a field by turning it over in your mind. The world will not turn around while you stand and look on. It will turn if you are at the crank helping to make it turn. You may stand and do nothing until heaven rolls together, and you will not be any better off.

THE CONCRETE STONE WILL PUT A TOUCH TO YOUR HOME



Live wire salesman wanted to take orders for the concrete stone, Electro hot water heaters.

PRICE \$2.65
 Complete with house numbers inserted in.

Electro Hot Water Heater
 \$3.50
 Send \$1.50 with order.
 Balance C.O.D.

When You Want Smiling Service
 Visit Our Shop
BETTIE JEAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
 Phone 4-9546 324 Douglas St. Shreveport, La.

When you want Marcel Wave - Service
JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SALON
 Phone 2-9863
 1233 Milan St. Shreveport, La.



ORA LEE BEAUTY SHOP
 2951 Milan St. Phone 3-3618 Shreveport, La.

For Marcel Wave - Hair Styling
THELMA'S BEAUTY SALON
 1248 Sprague St. Shreveport

For Individual Hair Styling
LAKEVIEW BEAUTY SALON
 1869 1/2 Milan St. Phone 2-0416 Shreveport, La.

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
 Salary or Commission. \$36.00 a week. Permanent job the year around. We want live-wire Representatives that can produce business. To write Subscriptions and Advertisements. And represent one of the leading Mail Order publications in the South. **THE HOME NOVEL** magazine. Write for Application blank and literature.

M. L. STEWART PUBL. CO.
 P. O. Box 1179 Shreveport 90, La.

9. [African Americana][Photography][Chicago][Medicine]
[Collection of Negatives Taken by a Presumably Black
Photographer Showing African Americans in
Chicago]. Chicago: 1950-1963. 198 film negatives each
 measuring approximately 4" x 5"; most are held within 33
 captioned envelopes; a small percentage are loose and
 there are an additional 7 captioned envelopes which did
 not include negatives. Generally very good plus or better.

This is a collection of negatives taken by a professional photographer
 who we presume to be African American. We base that presumption on
 the fact that over ninety percent of the images depict African
 Americans. The photos can be generally classified into three groups: (1)
 medical/Planned Parenthood; (2) West Indies Participants in the 1959
 Pan American Games which were held in Chicago; and (3)
 portraits/parties.

Approximately 40 negatives depict Planned Parenthood [PP] offices with
 mostly Black employees and nearly all date to 1962 or 1963. According
 to Rose Holz in her "The Birth Control Clinic in a Marketplace World"
 (University of Rochester Press: 2012), this was a significant period
 relative to African American participation in PP in Chicago:



"by the 1960s the black community occupied an important place in Chicago's family planning movement, yielding in turn a major shift in what was once the local office's busiest clinic. No longer was the downtown facility, which had in the 1920s and 1930s served mainly white middle-class women, the affiliate's major draw. Instead, it was now the 63rd Street Center, which operated deep in the heart of the vibrant black belt district . . .

That the Chicago affiliate was reaching so many African Americans was not simply a product of its prime location; it was also a



product of the black community itself. Although it is difficult to determine just how many worked at the Chicago office . . . African Americans occupied positions throughout the local organization at all levels."

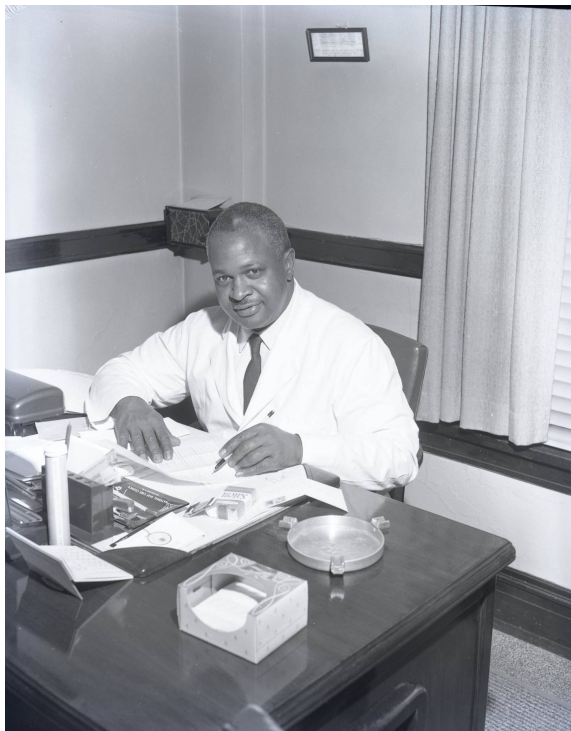
Four envelopes identify shots from three or four different PP locations: 841 E. 63rd, 6306 Cottage, 1906 Ogden, and the "63rd Street Office," which may be the same as 841 E. 63rd. Several shots show employees and/or volunteers meeting with patients, some show a mostly Black staff, and a few show PP workers handing out literature outside Fantus Out-Patient Clinic. A series of 18 are portraits of people sitting at their desks and at least two Black doctors are shown, one of whom is identified in two photos as Dr. Lendor C. Nesbitt. According to his obituary in a 2005 issue of the *Chicago Tribune*,

"during the pre-civil rights era, Dr. Lendor C. Nesbitt was accepted to the university of Illinois Medical School but was told his enrollment would have to wait. There was already one black student in the class. Dr. Nesbitt wasn't willing to defer his dream of becoming a doctor, so he fought the race-based quota system and



became the second black student in the bunch. He went on to graduate in 1942, becoming an obstetrician and gynecologist who practiced on Chicago's South and West Sides for more than 30 years."

The concentration of PP images also provide a possible clue to the photographer as the Chicago-area PP had a regular newsletter in this period, many of which have images showing African American employees. We have only been able to review a couple and have been unable to match any of our images to the two issues we've seen, but a deeper dive into the Chicago PP's archives could bear fruit.



Approximately one third of the photos relate to the African American and/or Afro-Caribbean members of the West Indies Federation who participated in 1959's Pan American Games. All of these shots show social or community events including a "Miss West Indies" beauty pageant. At least three show Miss Guatemala, Miss El Salvador and Miss Puerto Rico visiting patients at the La Rabida Sanitarium. More than one series shows parties, and several images show group shots of athletes. Two other noteworthy aspects of this section: first, the West Indies Federation was a nation that only existed for a little over four years from 1958 to 1962. It was made up of Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica, and those on the Leeward and Windward Islands. Second, one of the athletes shown is a young Basil Ince, who went on to serve as a Senator and Minister of External Affairs in Trinidad and Tobago in the 1980s.

Approximately one quarter of the photos are either portraits or depict children's parties. Also of note are three stirring images of an alleyway, two of which show Black children playing among, and with, the detritus that was found there.

A compelling collection of professional images depicting African Americans, and worthy of deeper research. [7689]
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/295extta>



**10. [African Americana][Texas][Fraternal Organizations]
[Women][Periodicals]**

***The Woodmen Banner* [Vol. XX, No. 69 (Jul 1936)].** Morris, Ill.: The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen, 1936. 11½" x 8½". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 16. Very good: faint vertical fold at center; light creasing and dust soiling throughout.

This is an issue of the newsletter for the Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen [SCAW], an African American fraternal and mutual benefit association that began as a white organization in Colorado, but morphed into an important Black entity with strong ties to Texas.

According to Alvin J. Schmidt in his *Fraternal Organizations* (Greenwood Press: 1980) SCAW was initially founded in Denver, Colorado in 1901 as a white organization and "*in August 1910, the society was taken over by black men. Cassius M. White and Granville W. Norman, both of Austin, Texas, were the key black men in the organizational transition.*" SCAW staged various social and benefit events, ran day camps and youth arts programs, and had chapters, called camps, across the country. A subsidiary, the American Woodmen Life Insurance Company, provided mutual benefit life insurance to SCAW members. The organization ceased operation in 1993.

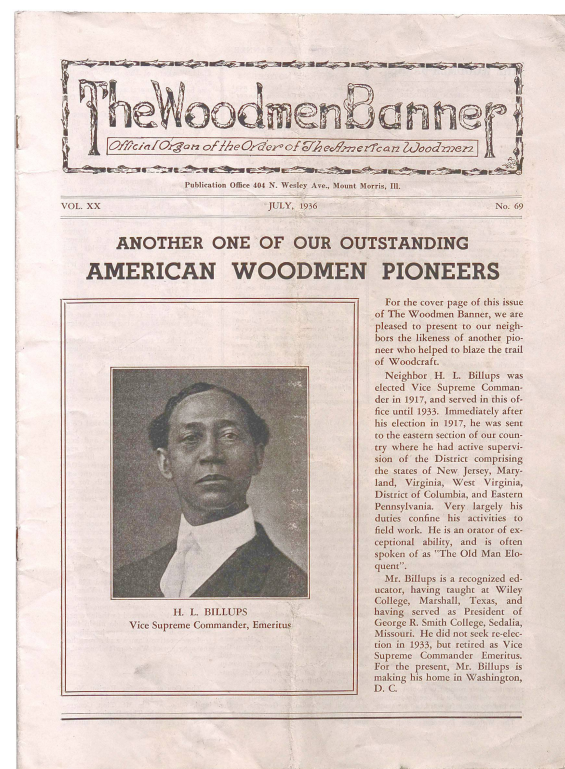
This newsletter has reports from the parent organization as well as many from individual camps with the vast majority coming from Texas, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. Many of these share news of local events and leaders, and many of them were written by women. This issue has an extended biography of Vice Supreme Commander H.L. Billups which noted his work at two different HBCUs as well as the text of an address delivered at SCAW's regional conference in Dallas. Also of note is the issue's last page of text devoted to the "Medical Department" and written by T.T. McKinney, the "Supreme Physician" of SCAW. McKinney graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1895 and was considered to have the largest medical practice of any Black doctor in Grayson County, Texas as of 1908. He also ran a drug store in Denison, Texas, the Owl Drug Company and moved to Denver in 1925 after his appointment to Supreme Physician. His article here is devoted entirely to whooping cough.

A rare newsletter from a little-known African American fraternal benefit society with a direct connection to Texas. No holdings found in OCLC. Danky Hady 6476. [2797]

**11. [African Americana][Uplift]
[Color Photo Slides Compiled by an
African American Family with
Previously Unknown Color Images of the
Bud Billiken Parade that was Held in
the Wake of the Cicero Riots].** Chicago, Illinois: [1951]. 110 color slide transparencies measuring 1 3/8" x 7/8", in cardboard mounts measuring 2" x 2". Generally very good plus or better.

This is a collection of color slides documenting the lives of an unknown African American family in Chicago and include at least 35 outstanding images of the 1951 Bud Billiken parade. Bud Billiken is a fictional character created in 1923 by the founder and publisher of the *Chicago Defender*, Robert S. Abbott, for the youth section of the paper. During the Depression, Billiken grew to become a symbol of pride and hope for African Americans and the first Bud Billiken Day Parade was held in 1929. It's occurred annually ever since and is considered the second largest annual parade in the United States.

The parade shots are easily datable to August 4, 1951 due to a photo of that year's grand marshal, Hopalong Cassidy. Images were taken at street level and many show throngs of joyful African Americans cheering on the marchers. We see the Bud Billiken character himself, marching bands, and Black policeman on three-wheeled vehicles. More than one slide shows Boy Scouts, and several show floats from local businesses including a spectacular shot of the float for Black-owned





Baldwin's Ice Cream, and another which appears to show a car for Hi-Tone Records. Approximately eight images show members of armed forces, including one great shot which shows two veterans holding a huge banner reading *"In Commemoration of the Black and White Yanks In Korea. The Greatest Fighting Combination of the 20th Century."* There's also a stunning picture of men dressed in white shirts, dark slacks, red ties and fezes which almost certainly depicts members of the Nation of Islam.

The scenes teem with the sense of pride and hope that Billiken personified but also carry a poignancy due to the timing of 1951's parade: it was held just 24 days after the Cicero Riots. A mob of over 4,000 destroyed an apartment building because a young Black family, Harvey and Johnetta Clark and their two children, tried to move into an apartment in all-white Cicero. Initially rebuffed by a sheriff on their first attempt to move in, the Clarks returned with a court order on July 11th. The mob ultimately set the Clark's belongings on fire, firebombed the building and overturned police cars. Over 600 National Guardsmen were needed to thwart the rioters and the Clarks never spent a night in Cicero. None of the 118 men arrested were indicted, but the rental agent and owner of the building were indicted for inciting a riot simply by renting to the Clarks.

44 images show the compiler's family members in and around their home. Most shots are posed with subjects dressed for an event. Several show a girl in a girl scout uniform and more than one of the Billiken Parade images show Girl Scouts, so it's a reasonable inference that this young woman marched in the parade. Another 18 slides show a trade show related to General Motors as well as an amusement park that may have been part of it where the compiler's children are seen in mini-boats and bumper cars. Another 13 shots are outdoors, showing buildings, and include clues to the compiler/family: an external view of the family home which shows they lived near the corner of South Bell and 119th street as well as two images of "The Carver School," though we are not sure exactly which Carver school is depicted.

While each year's Billiken parade was covered by the press, and there are some black and white images available online, we have been unable to locate any color parade images from this time frame, and this collection is entirely unique.

[3433]

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2p823fmk>



12. [African Americana][Women][Education]

Daniel, Sadie Iola. **Women Builders**. Washington, D.C.: The Associated Publishers, Inc., 1931. 7½" x 5¼". Brown cloth over boards, title gilt. Pp. xviii, 187 + 28 (of 28) unnumbered plate illustrations. Very good: light wear and a few small stains to covers; one leaf partially detached; lightly toned with some scattered spotting. **Inscribed** on front pastedown, owner name on fore-edge and owner's scattered penciled underlinings.

This is a classic history featuring the biographies of seven notable African American women. It was owned and notated by an important Black educator, writer and activist, Lucy Harth Smith, and also has an inscription to Smith from the office of Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

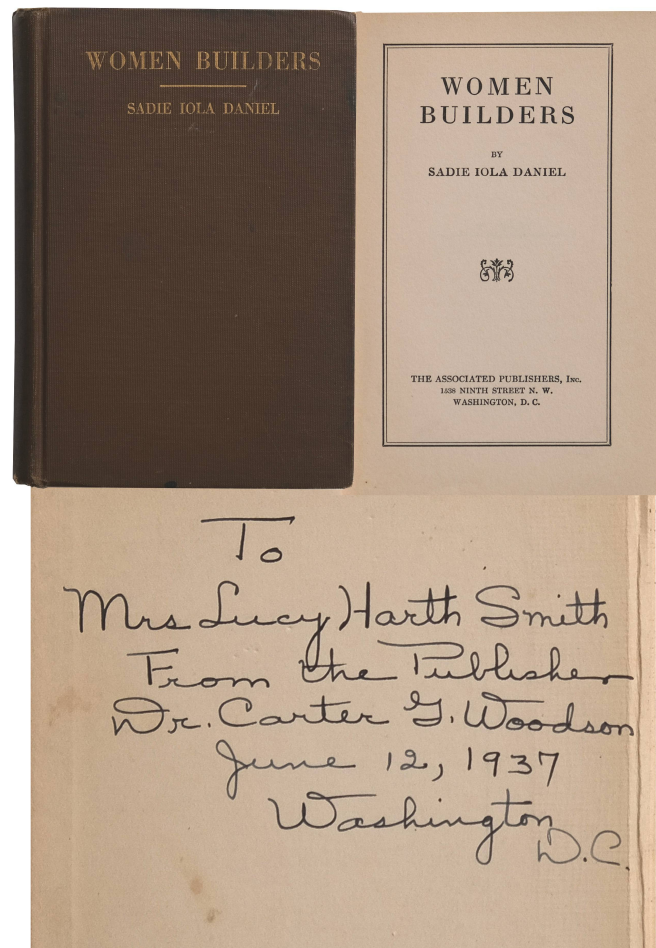
Lucy Harth Smith was born in Roanoke, Virginia in 1888 and graduated from Hampton Institute. She taught in the Roanoke school system from 1908 until 1910, when she moved to Lexington, Kentucky. She was the principal of Booker T. Washington Elementary School in Lexington for 37 years and the second female president of the Kentucky Negro Education Association. Smith worked tirelessly to challenge inequality in the Kentucky public school system and improve the lives of Kentucky's Black children. She ensured the schools had textbooks concerning Black Americans and successfully protested against a separate entrance for Black students at a new school building. She also founded a youth camp in 1942 and helped form the National Association of Colored Girls.

This book is a compendium of biographies of seven African American women who established educational institutions in their communities, including Mary McLeod Bethune and Janie Porter Barrett. This particular copy was inscribed to Smith in 1937 "from the publisher."

Based on the handwriting, we believe a staff member, not Woodson himself, wrote the inscription.

An important reference on African American women's contributions to education, owned by a woman who made her own. Well represented in institutions, scarce in the trade, this a unique copy previously owned by another Woman Builder.

[5164]



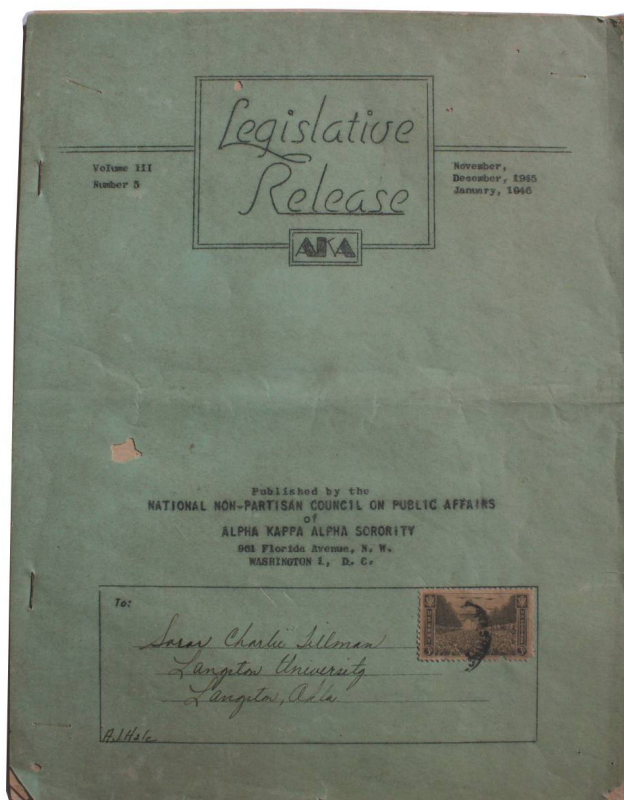
13. [African Americana][Women][Politics][Fraternal Organizations][HBCUs]

Legislative Release [Volume III, Number 5. November, December 1945 – January 1946].

Washington, D.C.: National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, [1945]. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 31. Good: last leaf detached from staples; a few chips to front wrapper; moderately dust-soiled throughout.

This is a rare issue of a periodical published by what at least two sources consider the first-ever dedicated congressional lobbying organization for African American civil rights: the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs [NPCPA]. The NPCPA was founded as the legislative arm of Alpha Kappa Alpha [AKA] in 1938. An article in a 1944 issue of *The Journal of Negro Education* claimed that the NPCPA was "the only Negro organization which compiles and sends to newspapers and others a *Legislative Release* analyzing pending legislation in terms of its effect on Negroes."

This issue of the *Legislative Release* represented the third volume of the publication, covering the end of 1945 into January 1946. It reported on several landmark bills such as a Fair Employment Practice Committee act that would have made it illegal to refuse to hire a worker based on race, color, creed,



religion or national origin (preceding the Civil Rights Act by nearly 20 years). It also covered an anti-poll tax House resolution, a maternity and childcare act, and a constitutional amendment to provide equal rights for women. Along with a detailed description for each of these pending legislative acts, the *Release* provided their "racial implications," their status in the House and Senate, and suggestions for "what you can do about it."

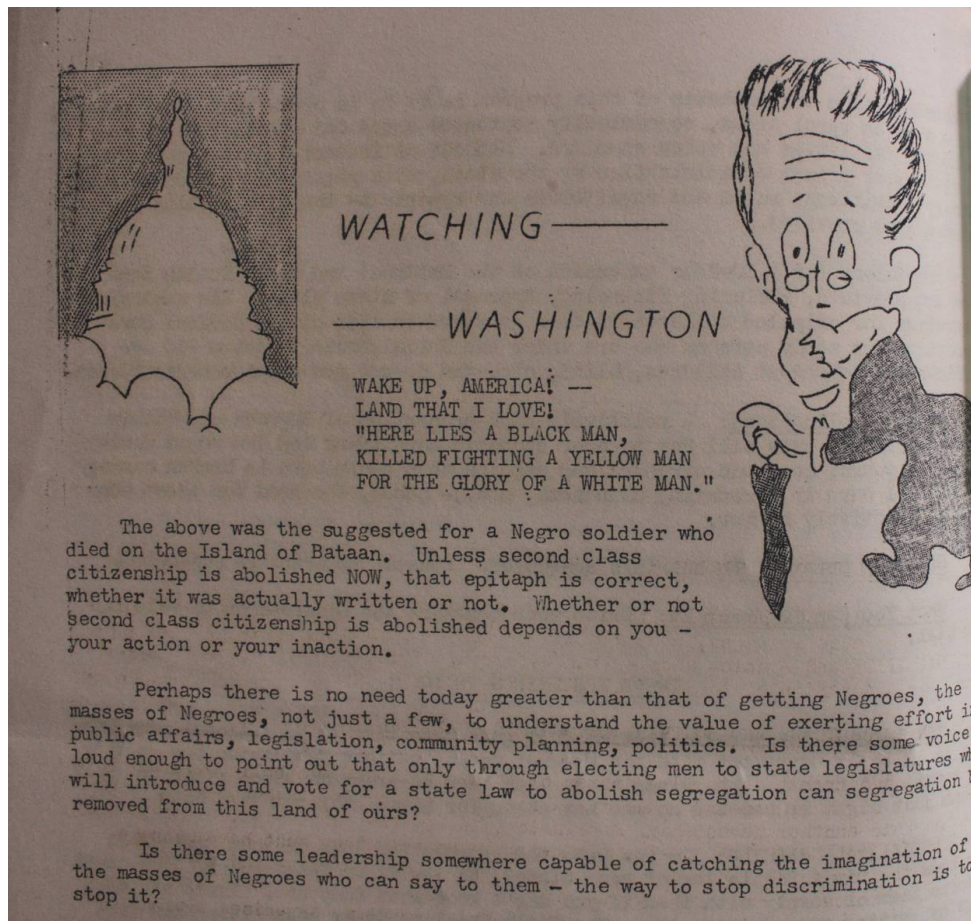
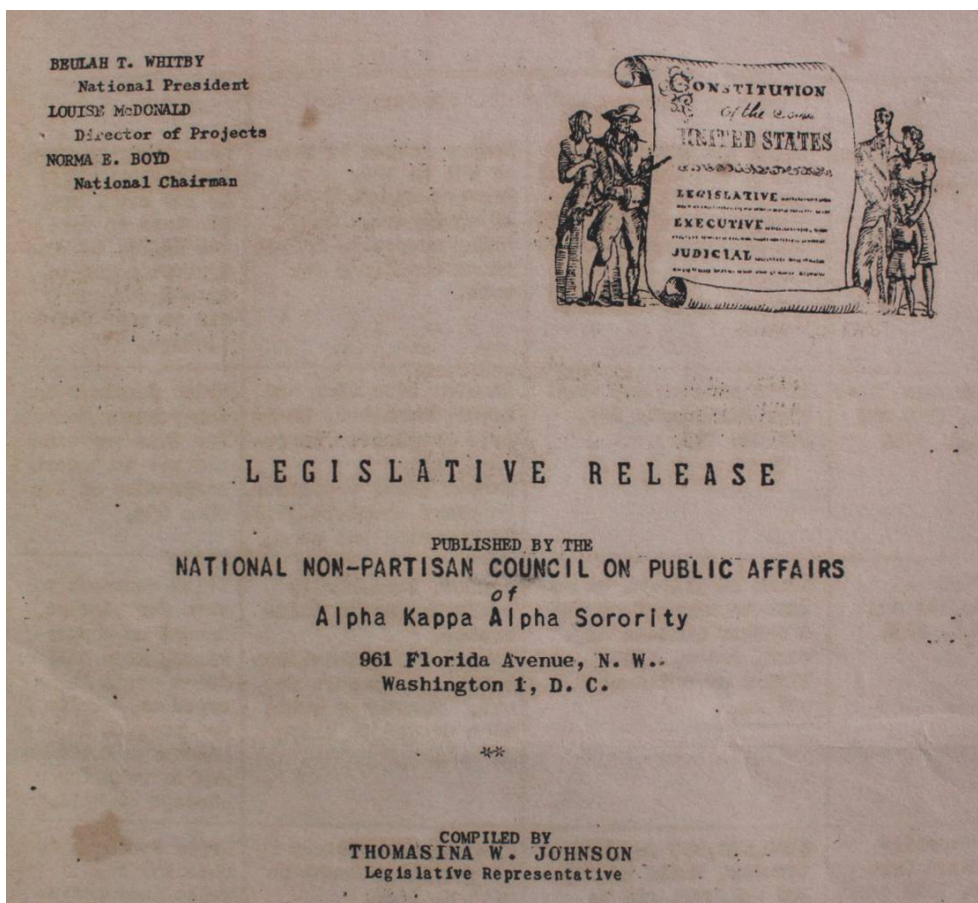
The *Release* also informed on lesser-known acts of Congress, including a pay raise for federal workers, tax exemptions for corporations, reciprocal trade agreements, and the nomination of Aubrey Williams as Administrator of Rural Electrification. It posited that "perhaps no person has had the interest of the most underprivileged of our country as has Aubrey Williams . . . a vote against him is interpreted as a vote against Negroes . . . his nomination was lost in the Senate." There was also a complete tally of every Congressional member's vote on 22 important bills in the first legislative session of 1945.

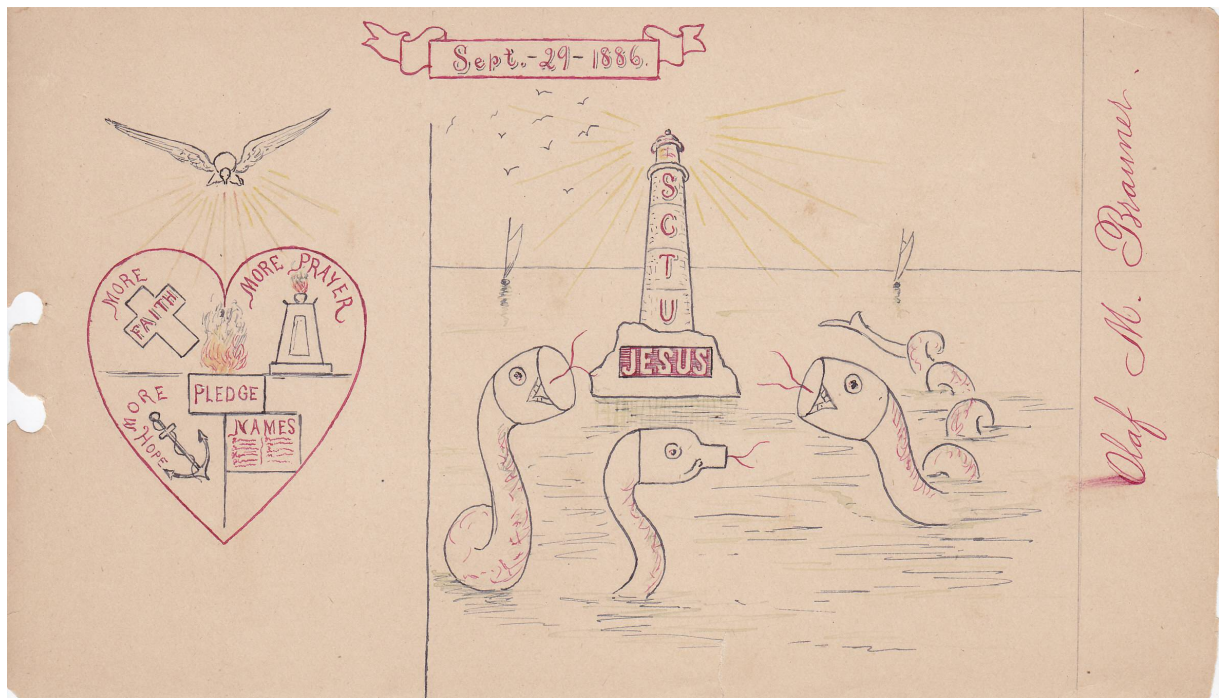
The NPCPA was dissolved in 1948. In its place, AKA, together with three other sororities and three fraternities, established the American Council on Human Rights (ACHR). The ACHR made recommendations to the United States government concerning civil rights legislation from 1948 to 1963.

In case the mere existence of this issue of *Legislative Release* wasn't wonderful enough, it also has terrific associations. It was previously owned by Charlie Tillman, a professor at Langston University, the only HBCU in Oklahoma. Charlie Faver Tillman was educated at Fisk, the University of Chicago and Columbia, and became an Assistant Professor of Education at Langston in 1931. She was also the daughter of pioneering African Americans in Guthrie, Oklahoma. Her father, Stonewall J. Fever, had been a county commissioner; the Black high school of Guthrie was named for him. Her mother Geneva was the first music teacher hired to teach in Guthrie public schools, the secretary of the county Republican organization, and the treasurer of the Oklahoma Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

OCLC shows no holdings of any physical issues, and only a few issues on microfilm at the NYPL.

Exceptionally rare documentation of an important lobbying organization developed and wholly funded by an African American collegiate sorority and with ties to an important Black female educator and her noteworthy family. [7067]





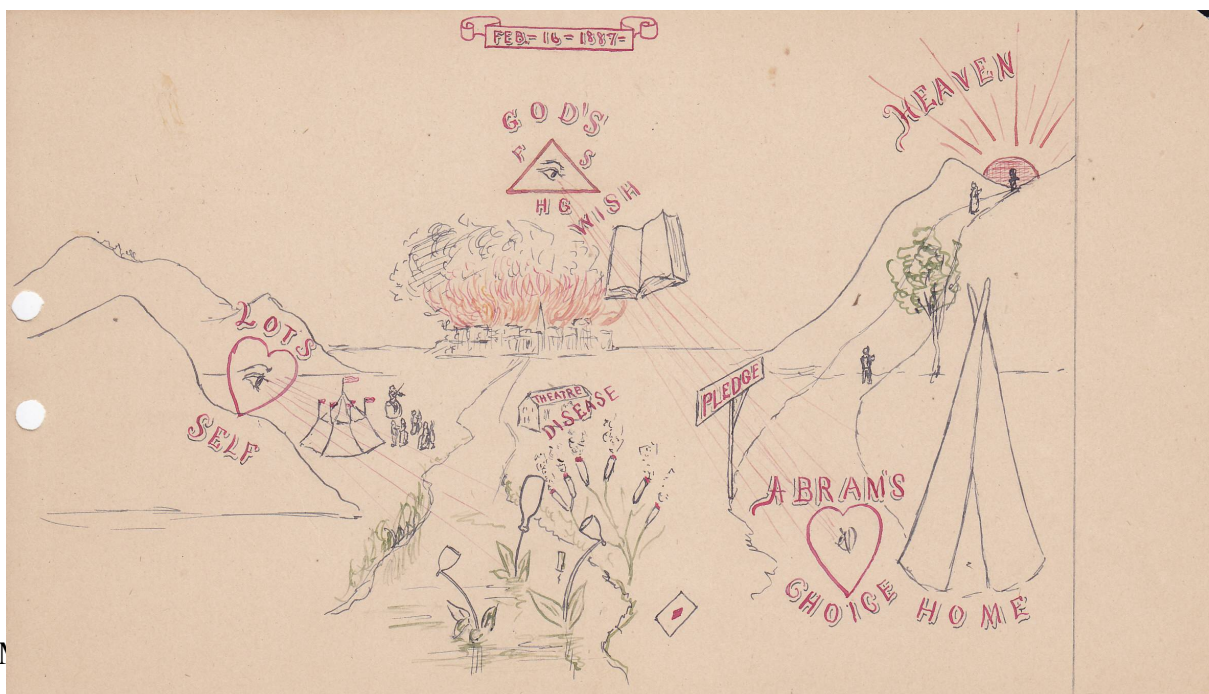
Chalk talks are illustrated performances where a speaker draws pictures to emphasize lecture points. Chalk talks differ from other types of illustrated talks in their use of real-time illustration rather than static images. They achieved great popularity during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, appearing in vaudeville shows, Chautauqua assemblies, religious rallies, and smaller venues. Since their inception, chalk talks have been both a popular form of entertainment and a pedagogical tool.

Reminiscent of tattoo flash, the black and red ink drawings in this collection feature seafaring motifs, along with the ruination of man, all with a Christian temperance flair. A snake, a bottle and a pipe form the letters "SIN" while a bridge and hearts with the words "pledge" and "love" lead the way to "glory," represented by a bible and a church. Lightly sketched images of peaceful homes contrast with fiery red forked snake tongues, lager kegs and bags of money ("the liquor dealer's trust").

One illustration shows a kraken attacking an American ship, as an "S.C.T.U." rowboat escapes the danger with the aid of a lighthouse labeled "S Chapel" and "Jesus." Another drawing lists voting statistics, alluding to results of an election concerning alcohol in Boston and other Massachusetts cities.

Chalk talks, by their nature, personify "ephemeral" as they would have always been erased. Brauner's desire to sketch these experiences leave us with a spectacularly rare visual record of what attendees saw during performances by the Greets.

A group of mesmerizing illustrations by a noted artist and educator which simultaneously document the short-lived works created by a chalk talk artist. [7493]



15. [Chinese Americans][Women]

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Board of Managers of the Chinese-American Union of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Howard Harvey, Printer, 1891. 6½" x 4½". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 39. Good plus: front wrap and first several leaves with insect predation at lower inner corner, not affecting text; some staining to wrappers; clean and lightly toned throughout.

This is a report issued by a religious organization that aimed to improve the lives of Chinese American immigrants, the Chinese-American Union of Philadelphia (CAUP). The text provides great insight into CAUP's belief system, informs on its work, and also sheds some light on the reasonably early years of the Chinese population of Philadelphia.

According to the Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia online (<https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/>),

"Philadelphia's Chinatown had its roots in the 'great driving out' of Chinese from the American West in the 1870s and 1880s, when Chinese migrants fled racist backlash and violence.

During these decades Chinese merchants and laundry men established a small enclave along the 900 block of Race Street, on the outskirts of the central business district. At a time when Philadelphia was the 'Workshop of the World' and European immigrants' lives were structured around the proximity of home and work, Chinese immigrants were restricted to domestic service, laundry work, and small commercial ventures such as import/export gift shops, groceries, and, later, restaurants. Although many Chinese men lived and worked in laundries across the city, they were not integrated into these neighborhoods; Chinatown functioned as their true home and the center of Chinese community in the city."

CAUP was short-lived: it was founded in 1885 and dissolved in early 1892. It was led by the Reverend Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock, an outspoken preacher in Philadelphia for over 40 years. CAUP ran a home for the Chinese population of Philadelphia, with rooms for religious services, education and lectures, entertainment and temporary sleeping quarters. Its work was summed up well by CAUP's treasurer in the item on offer:

"there are about one thousand Chinamen in the city, and fully half of them have been brought under Christian influence more or less by the agency of the Union. It is the mission of the latter to see that the Chinaman shall be treated as a man; that he shall be properly protected from injury or insult, and be cared for when sick."

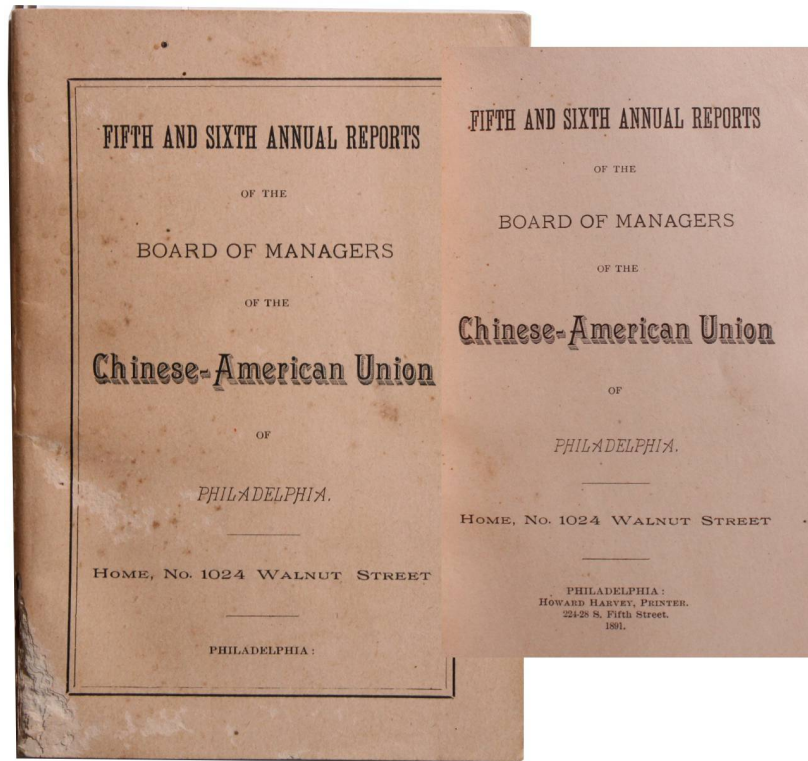
This report has 19 pages of text reporting on CAUP's anniversary meetings of 1890 and 1891 and includes partial transcriptions of speeches. They give insight into CAUP's driving principles for its interest in Chinese immigrants, especially when set against the background of 1882's Chinese Exclusion Act (CEA) which was supposed to expire in 1892. The CEA created a ten year ban on the immigration of Chinese laborers; it was extended in 1892 and made permanent in 1902 until it was fully repealed in 1943. The act also forced Chinese who were already living in the United States to obtain special certifications to return if they ever traveled internationally.

Henry Baker, a Methodist Episcopal Church minister, was the first to address the 1890 meeting by commenting on the CEA:

"The wrongs of the Chinaman shall yet be righted. The cruel inequality of our decision that the Hun, the Pole and the Italian, and that dreadful something, the anarchist, which belong to no nationality . . . that all these may come freely, but that the inoffensive Chinese laborer may not come, shall be corrected. Under our laws, a Chinaman who by honest industry has built up a mining plant . . . if he leaves it to visit his home and his parents, can never return. Is it right?"

There's also a portion of Reverend H.L. Wayland's speech as he waxed on immigrant citizenship. While we don't know if Wayland spoke for the CAUP as a whole, it nonetheless chose to print these thoughts of his, a common view at the time:

"These men are residents of our country; I do not say that they are citizens. I am not disposed to complain particularly of this fact. I do not conceive that the greatest need of America at the present time is the



addition of a vast mass of ignorance to our voting population. I should be entirely willing to have the right of suffrage limited to those who own taxable property and who can read and write . . . I should be entirely willing if the right of suffrage were restricted to natives of the country."

While he wasn't for immigrant citizenship, Wayland was firm in his belief of treating all immigrants equally:

"They have a right to expect that justice which is due to every human being. They have a right to expect that, while demanding for our own countrymen equality of right and privilege in China, we shall not deny to them these same rights and privileges in America . . . Justice requires that we should protect these people from violence and ruffianism; that such hideous outrages as have been perpetrated in Oregon, Washington, California, should be visited with punishment."

This section of the book further shared that the 1891 meeting had a speech by a man named Moi Wong, while a Mrs. Lumina Chew, "dressed in the native costume of her country, gave an interesting and humorous address on 'Chinese Home Life.'" The report from 1890 also mentioned a Chinese New Year's festival that was to be held at Horticultural Hall as a fundraiser for a new building for CAUP. The 1891 report provided much detail on the event, calling it "one of the most unique and interesting exhibitions ever presented in this city, being a representation of Chinese customs, dwellings, and industries, with thoroughly Chinese decorations, transforming the interior of the Hall into a veritable Chinese street." That report also shared that the event was not a financial success, and a similar exhibition in November 1890 ultimately lost money.

The rest of the book lists CAUP officers, membership fees and meeting information. It contains the group's Constitution and By-laws as well as treasurer's reports and responsibilities of committees. Importantly, it also lists the dues collected from members for each year, by name, showing that around eighty percent of its membership were women as well as a mixture of religious denominations. The book further lists the location of at least six Chinese Sunday schools in Philadelphia.

A rare and important publication simultaneously documenting the late 19th century Chinese community in Philadelphia, as well as the short-lived organization which sought to assist it. OCLC shows one holding, and a Google search revealed one other. [5186]

16. [Civil War]

[Golden, Richard.] *[Diary of a Private in Company D of the 125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry]*. Mostly Georgia, North Carolina, and Washington, D.C.: 1865. 7½" x 4¾". Stitched blank book with plain paper self-wrappers. 60 pages, 35 of which are handwritten with approximately 15,000 words of relevant content. Good minus: wrappers detached and heavily chipped; the first six leaves with a sickle-shaped loss covering about two square inches per page, causing loss of some words but most entries still coherent; the rest of the leaves each have a small semicircular chip leading to some loss of text but almost never impacting understanding; a few pages with faint writing making reading difficult but not impossible.

This is a well written and action packed diary carried through the end of the Civil War by Union soldier Richard Golden. Written from January to June in 1865, it's filled with detailed descriptions of marches, locales, some battle content including a first hand account of the Battle of Bentonville, and compelling early postwar experiences including participation in the Grand Review of the Armies in Washington, D.C.

We know the name of our diarist by combining a few clues. It's clear from direct mentions that the writer was a member of company D of the 125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and he shared that he turned 21 years old on April 4, 1865. Luckily, in the back of the book, there's a work agreement between someone named "Plank" and an "R. Golden." There are two "Goldens" on the roster of the 125th's Company D, but one of them was named "Elim." The other was Richard Golden whose birthdate was April 4, 1844. Golden was born and raised in Vermillion County,

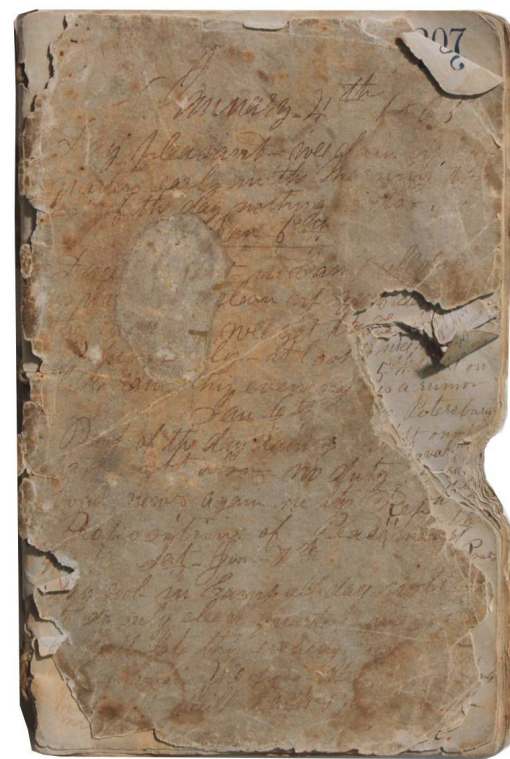
MY SABBATH HOME.
On sik yat chuung, ngo sum k'ing chung
Shing kwo wei tsol wong kung,
Ngo sum fun heung, k'ing cheung tsz yat
Yan tak fuuk Che mo kung.

CHORUS.

On sik yat, On sik yat,
On sik yat, On sik yat,
Ngo sum fun heung, k'ing chung tsz yot,
Yan tak fuuk Che mo kung.

Tsoi tsz yat chung, ngo sum fun ut,
Shai sheung Che sz tsan t'ut,
Ngo kin p'ing on shat k'ao tsz yat
Ting in wok fuuk pat kut.

Tsz yat lai Che Ye-su mo yau,
Yan p'e wan ngo sho kao,
Ngo tsai sun Che e shao tsz yat,
Sz in fun lok yao yiu.



Illinois and spent most of his life there as a farmer. He enlisted for the war on August 10, 1862 and was mustered in September 3, 1862. He mustered out as a corporal on June 9, 1865 which also happens to be the date of his last diary entry. Golden passed away in Danville on April 3, 1916.

As part of the 125th Illinois, Golden would have fought at Perryville in 1862, the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863 and the Atlanta campaign in 1864. Near the end of 1864 the regiment served during Sherman's march to the sea and the diary begins in January 1865 when the men were serving in the Carolinas campaign.

There are 32 pages of diary content in a small (in some cases minuscule) but readable hand. Golden's spelling and grammar is filled with errors and most passages here have been edited for both. As of mid-January, Golden and his company were heading towards Savannah while occasionally foraging into the Carolinas. By the end of the month they were camped near Savannah where Golden and others were forced to clear a road that Confederate soldiers had lined with torpedoes during a retreat,

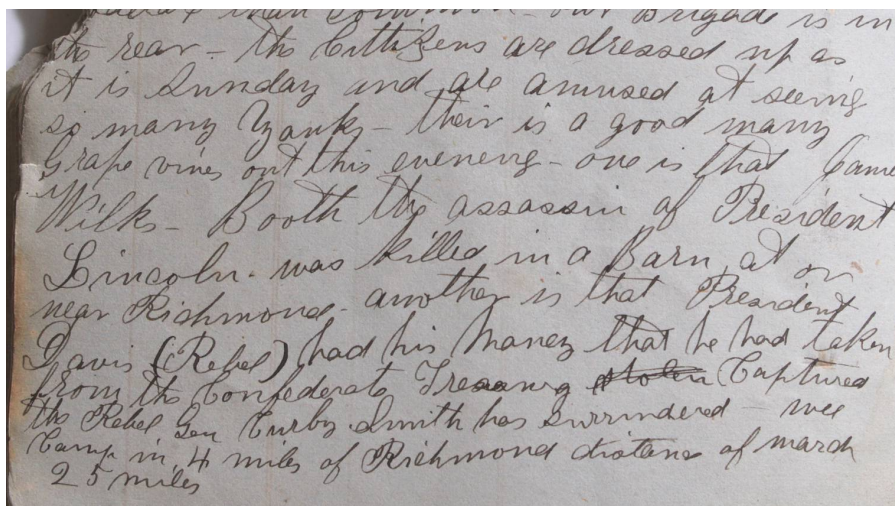
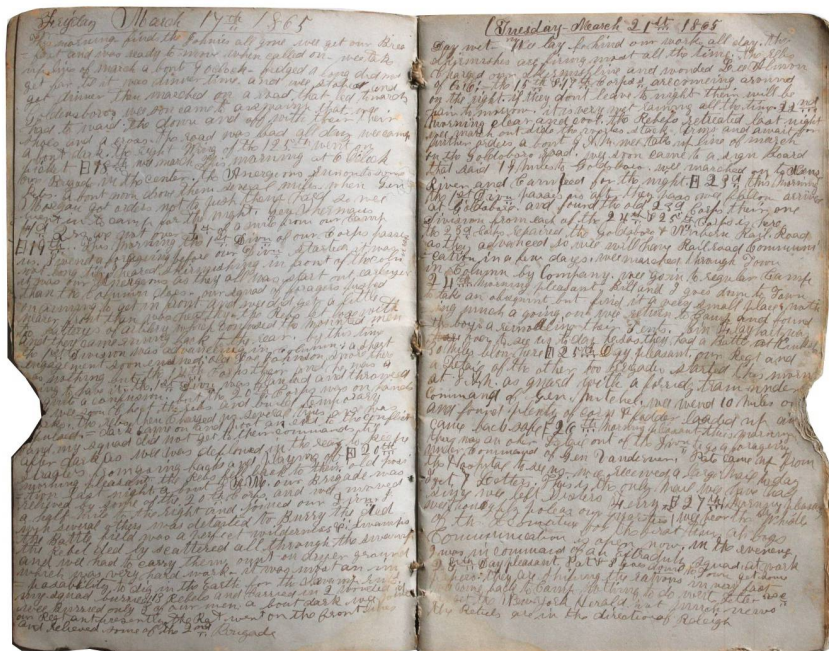
"there is a detail of 4 men from each company in the 125th for fatigue duty today. Thomas Hertton, Jake Kistler, Harve Alexander and I was detailed from the company. Also as many in every brigade in the division. We went across the river to clear out the old road that was blockaded by the rebels felling timber across it and by planting torpedoes in the track. It was a billious job, we had to wade in water and out. A torpedo was exploded by over [illegible] on it. It tore one man's leg all to pieces and badly wounded another. The latter I guess died. We took up 4 or 5 of the blasted missiles and returned to Camp late in the evening."

In February, near the Augusta River, he commented, "I see where many fine residences has been burned by the Troops in front of us." By the 12th, "we cross the Augusta and Charleston at Wilson and camped at Edesto River . . . the cavalry had a fight up towards Augusta yesterday." In early March, they were near the South and North Carolina borders and camping along the Great Pee Dee river where Golden "hear[d] the thunder of the 15th Corps blowing up a village below."

The 125th fought at the Battle of Bentonville from March 19th to 21st and Golden began reporting on skirmishes as of the 16th: the day before they were on the Goldsboro road and, "we march at 8 oclock go 4 or 5 miles and find the Johnnies on our front. The Cavalry had been fighting them in the same place the day before. We advanced up close to them and built works. Several men wounded while advancing the lines." On the 18th, "we march this morning at 6 oclock, our brigade in the center. The Anergeons run on to some Rebs about noon. Drove them several miles when General Morgan got orders not to push them hard so we went in to camp for the night."

On the 19th,

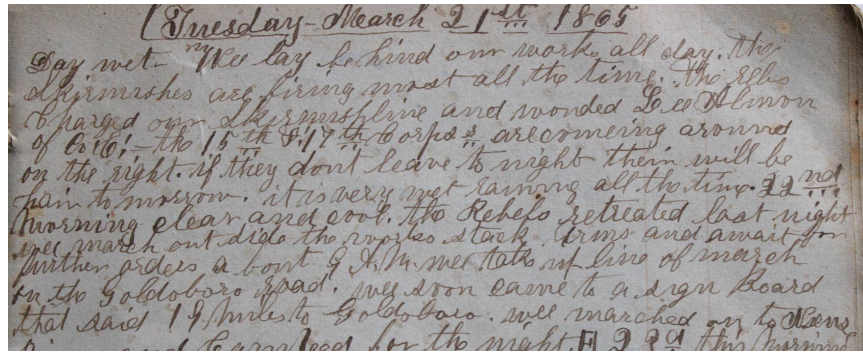
"this morning the first division of our corps passed us . . . it was not long til I heard skirmishing in front of the column. It was our Anergeons as they always start out earlier than the Column does. Our squad of foragers pushed on to get in front and we did get a little nearer front than was healthy. The Rebs let loose with two batteries of artillery which confused the mounted men and they came swerving back to the rear. By this time the first division was advancing in Column. A short engagement soon ensued . . . The 1st division was flanked and throwed [illegible] quite a confusion. But the 20th Corps was on hand. We soon chet the rebs and built temporary works. The rebs then charged us several times and was repulsed. Dark came on and put an end to the conflict and my squad did not get to their commands till after dark as we were deployed in the rear to keep stragglers from going back and playing off."



March 20th,

"Our brigade was relieved by the 20th corps and we moved a half mile to the right and joined our division. I with several others was ordered to bury the dead. The battlefield was a perfect wilderness and savannahs. The rebel dead were scattered all through the swamp and we had to carry them out on dryer ground which was very hard work. It was mostly an impossibility to dig in the earth for the [ill.]. My squad buried 13 rebels and carried in 2 wounded. We buried only 3 of our men."

On the 21st Golden shared that, "We lay behind our work all day. The skirmishes are firing most all the time. The rebs charged our skirmish line and wounded Lee Almon of Co. H. The 15th and 17th corps are coming around on the right. If they don't leave tonight there will be pain tomorrow. It is very wet, raining all the time."



Tuesday - March 21st 1865
Day wet. "We lay behind our work all day. The skirmishes are firing most all the time. The rebs charged our skirmish line and wounded Lee Almon of Co. H. - the 15th & 17th Corps are coming around on the right. If they don't leave tonight there will be pain tomorrow. It is very wet raining all the time. In morning clear and cool. The Rebels retreated last night and march out into the woods & back. Arms and await for further orders to fight. I. M. met talk of line of march on the Goldsboro road. My son came to a sign board that said 14 miles to Goldsboro. Well marched on to Mans...

On April 2nd, he wrote that "we expect to start on a another campaign about the 15th of this month, are preparing as fast as possible." That news was offset on the 5th by "Glorious news from Grant, he has captured Richmond and Petersburg. 25000 prisoners and 500 cannon. Lee is retreating towards

Danville and Lynchburg. Sheridan with Cavalry is following him up and capturing prisoners by the thousands." Despite the hopeful near-end of the war, on the 10th, "we came upon to the rebs 5 or 6 miles from town and skirmished with them, several men from the 3rd brigade wounded." But on the 12th:

"I hear the boys cheering—Glory Glory Glory be to God. The war is near closed. We received the word this morning that Gen Lee had surrendered his whole Army to Gen US Grant. What cheering there has been this morning. In every direction I hear the boys cheering. Oh, may the leading men soon desist the matter that we may be on our road home."

On April 27th, Golden learned that he would soon be going home,

"the boys have been totally quiet today til later in the evening when the news came that Johnson had surrendered and that we would start home in a few days. What joy prevailed among the soldiers . . . this has been a joyful day. The thoughts of starting to see those dear ones that was absent so long . . . it is said we will march through Alexandria, VA, from there to the cars it will be a long time."

As they made their way through Virginia to Washington, Golden commented on all that he saw as well as the latest news and rumors. On May 7th,

"the citizens are dressed up as it is Sunday and are amused too at seeing so many Yanks. There is a good many grapevines out this evening, one is that James [sic] Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was killed in a barn at or near Richmond. Another is that President Davis (Rebel) had his money that he had taken from the Confederate treasury captured. The Rebel General Kirby Smith has surrendered."

On the 11th,

"We marched at 7 am through Manchester and Richmond. The garrison of Manchester which was part of the 24th corps turned out and received us very complimentingly. The officers and [illegible] were draped with mourning. That statue of Washington in Richmond is very nice. We marched through the city in column by Company. General Halleck was present. The citizens congregated on the streets in great numbers to see Sherman's Yanks. There was a great many Rebel officers and soldiers in town. We are bound for Washington now."

Outside of Washington, on May 22nd, Golden was growing more homesick: "I get very impatient awaiting to start home. It is said that the veterans and recruits will be held in service till a later period. I want to go to Washington tomorrow at the review but there is some talk of us marching." On the 23rd: "I did not go to the review as I expected . . . the Army of the Potomac is being reviewed in Washington today . . . Sherman's army will be reviewed tomorrow. There is a great many citizens from the Northern states congregating at Washington to see the review." He ultimately participated in the Grand Review of the Armies on the 24th:

"We marched at 9am with haversacks and canteens down to the long bridge across the Potomac and formed in Column by Company at half distance then marched through the City, passed the reviewing officers at the White House, crossed the river on the pontoon Bridge and proceeded to camp. The citizens received us with cheer."

A compelling Civil War diary with rich detail and battle content and capturing the exhausted relief of a soldier who would soon return home. [2703]

NAME: CASTUCCI, Richard J. ALIAS: CASTUCCI, Richard Joseph "RICHELIE"		CONTRIBUTED BY: Mass. State Dept. of the Attorney General Boston, Massachusetts		LEIU: 2753 DATE: 4-19-73	
LMA: 596 Boulevard, Rovers, Mass. VEHICLES: '72 Merc. Black & White, Mass.#8E3583. Also used leased vehicles. FAMILY: Sandra (Currie) CASTUCCI (Wife); Edith (Ventola) CASTUCCI (Mother). ASSOCIATES: Henry TAMELO; Joseph N. ANSELMO, LEIU 2206; Nick FIMIA; Joe PUZZANARA; Nick VENTOLA; Joe NAPOLITANO; Anthony ST. LAURONT; Julius WILKER.				DESCRIPTION: WHITE MALE 5'5" 160# BLACK BROWN PHYS. ODDITIES: None noted. D.O.B.: 12-1-28 PLACE: Boston, Mass. PHOTO DATE: 1972 DDL NBR: Unknown SS NBR: Unknown FBI NBR: 960 220 F CII NBR: OC 2753	
SUMMARY OF ARRESTS: 1-31-64 MS Boston, Mass. Appl. 4-24-57 PD Newton, Mass. Aslt. & Batt. Dang- Uscaph; Aslt. & Batt. Dang. Weapon Dist. 2-15-64 Mass.St.Police Being Found W/App. Using Phone to Reg.Bats; Main. Gaming Nuisance 3-6-67 Metro.Dist.Pol., Boston, Mass.#524 Conspr., Viol.Small Loans Act 5-17-69 Comm.of Police of The Metro- Conspr. to Defraud polis PP Branch New Scot- (Dice) land Yard, London, England ACRO 49638-69 6-3-72 DPS Boston, Mass. Gaming		M. D. & MISC. INFO.: Subject is a known receiver of stolen property. He is allegedly involved in gaming, loansharking and credit card swindles.		FPC: 18 L 9 R OOH 9 M 9 U III 9	
NAME: BONNANO, Joseph, Sr. ALIAS: BONVENTRE: Joseph BONNANO: Giuseppe "JOE BONANNAS"		"6 U P P L E M E N T" DI BELLA: John		CONTRIBUTED BY: Original: SO Los Angeles, Calif. Suppl.: PD Tucson, Arizona	
LMA: 255 Sierra Vista, Tucson, Arizona (1974) 1847 East Elm, Tucson, Arizona (1947-1974) 1726 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York FAMILY: Faye nee LA BRUZZA (Wife); Salvatore "Bill" BONNANO, LEIU 1384 (Son); Joe BONNANO, Jr., LEIU 2035 (Son); Catherine Rose GINOVESE (Daughter). VEHICLES: 1974 Buick, White, AZ Lic. #RXX-711. ASSOCIATES: Peter Joseph NOTARO, LEIU 3021; Charles BATTAGLIA, LEIU 86; Vito DE FILIPPO; Vincent DE PASQUALE; Joseph Anthony IANTAROLA, LEIU 3086; Jack Angelo SANTORE, LEIU 2867; Antonio Joseph SCIUTO; Joseph TITORE; Joe SALARDINO, LEIU 449; Albert KRIEGER (Attorney, NY-Miami); Lawrence F. D'ANTONIO (Attorney, Tucson).				DESCRIPTION: WHITE MALE 5'9" 190# BLK.GRY BROWN PHYS. ODDITIES: None noted. D.O.B.: 1-18-05 PLACE: Castellmare Del Golfo, Sicily, Italy PHOTO DATE: 1968 DRIV.LIC.NBR: 1A75525 SS NBR: 080-14-6611 FBI NBR: 2 534 540 CII NBR: 1 481 918	
M. D. & MISC. INFO.: In 1973-74 subject seen with top hoodlums in California. Reportedly has desires to take over control of California crime operations. SUMMARY OF ARRESTS: 9-16-30 PD New York, NY G.L. & Poss.Revolver 1-12-42 USM Brooklyn, NY #4217 Vio Wage & Hour Law 11-14-58 FBI Phoenix, Ariz.#95 Material Witness 11-14-58 USM Tucson, Ariz.#29211 Fail. to Report for Grand Jury		M. D. & MISC. INFO.: In 1973-74 subject seen with top hoodlums in California. Reportedly has desires to take over control of California crime operations.		FPC: 23 L 9 U OOH 7 M 1 U OOH 12 CONVICTED FELON: YES___NO___ ENTER IOCI: YES___NO___	

17.[Crime]

[Working Police Binder Tracking Members of the Mafia.] Sacramento, California [but binder compiled in Connecticut]: Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, 1970-1974. 11½" x 10¾". Contemporary three ring binder with 19 mylar sleeves, each with two mechanically reproduced leaves printed rectos only and separated by a leaf of construction paper + seven laid in leaves of typescript. Binder very good with moderate wear and some loss at the head of the spine; xeroxed sheets very good plus with some toning at extremities.

This is a collection of mug shots and a wealth of other data of known mobsters created by a Connecticut police department. The images and data were originally promulgated by the California Department of Justice's Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation [CII] and likely initially issued on smaller cards or sheets with real photographs. The cards here are photocopied onto 8½" x 11" sheets of paper, with all but one having two to a page. While we are not certain of its purpose, the only national database that local law enforcement agencies could access in this era was the FBI's NCIC, which didn't hold the type of information included here at the time. When this binder was compiled, sharing of hard copy information between agencies was vital as criminals would travel to various jurisdictions to commit crimes. Criminals were also aware that a smaller jurisdiction would be less likely to have or obtain any timely information about them or their past.

The 38 leaves contain images of 75 cards (three are duplicated) documenting the criminal behavior of mobsters in Massachusetts, California, Connecticut, New York, Florida and Nevada. Major families (including factions within them) mentioned include the Gambino, Patriarca, Genovese, Columbo, Bonnano, and Gaetano Lucchese crime families. Along with a mugshot, the cards contain aliases, last known address, hangouts, front operations, associates, arrest summary, physical oddities and a lot more.

NAME: RUSSO; Andrew T. CONTRIBUTED BY: District Attorney's Office LEIU: 3291
ALIAS: "ANDY THE HIT MAN" Nassau County DATE: 5-28-74
MINEOLA, New York

LEA: Simonsen Road, Old Brookville, New York.

FAMILY: Ruth RUSSO (Wife); Joseph & William RUSSO (Sons); Virginia RUSSO (Daughter).

VEHICLES: 1964 Cadillac Sedan, Black, NYS 420 N.J. - used by subject; checks to Vincent Asti Trucking Corp., Bayonne, N.J.

HANGOUTS: Union Street, Brooklyn, New York.

ASSOCIATES: Carmine PERSICO, LEIU 1921; Leonard PASSAFARO, LEIU 2762; Frank CARRINE; Jerry LANGELLA; John MINERVA; Pasquale POMPEO.

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS:

3-7-60 USM Brooklyn, NY #23444 Theft From Foreign Shipments

1-31-62 PD Co of Nassau, Mineola, NY #31927 Aslt. 3rd Degree

3-23-62 SO East Meadow, NY #620368 PL

3-1-63 Brooklyn, NY #265 Conservation Law

12-15-65 PD New York, NY #533105 Cary Loaded Shotgun

11-16-73 Mineola, NY Acting in Concert w/5 Others; Poss. of Mutual Race Horse

11-16-73 Mineola, NY Policy numbers; Keep. Place for Policy/Poss. of policy ellipse

11-16-73 Mineola, NY Dog at Large

M. O. & MISC. INFO.: Alleged muscle in carting business Nassau & Suffolk County, N.Y. Member of Columbo Crime Family (Persico Faction) Rival of the Gallo faction. Nassau I.D.B.#31927.

(Confidential and Restricted Exclusively to Law Enforcement Personnel)

NAME: TETI; Louis, Jr. CONTRIBUTED BY: District Attorney's Office LEIU: 1943
ALIAS: TETI; Louis TETI; Philip Nassau County DATE: 11-5-73
TETI; Felice Las Vegas, Nevada

LEA: 9457 Las Vegas Blvd., South, Paradise Spa, Las Vegas, Nevada.

BUSINESS: CELESTE'S LEATHER IMPORTS, 4151 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada.

VEHICLE: '72 Cadillac, Dark Blue/Medium Blue, New York License 989 YQC.

ASSOCIATES: Al CASTALDO; Louis Anthony BARRELLA, LEIU 1944; Anthony J. GAMBALE; William TETI (Brother); Frank TETI (Son), who works with CASTALDO.

CASTALDO is on the business license of CELESTE'S LEATHER IMPORTS with TETI.

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS:

5-2-33 PD Yorkers, NY #8-3026 PL

10-30-38 PD NY, NY #8-174334 Fel. Aslt.

3-31-39 Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, NY #96328 Manel. Ist.

9-24-54 WH, Riker's Island, NY, NY #415745 F.L. Fel. (Loaded Gun)

5-2-63 PD NY, NY #8-174334 Consorting

8-9-73 SO Las Vegas, Nev.#193507 Con Reg (Manel) (Not Arrested)

M. O. & MISC. INFO.: TETI is reported to be a "Soldati" in the CARLO GAMBINO FAMILY in New York, and the numbers racket in the New York area.

"ORIGINAL CARD SUBMITTED BY SO LOS ANGELES, CALIF."

(Confidential and Restricted Exclusively to Law Enforcement Personnel)

NAME: RATTENNI; Nicholas A. Sr. CONTRIBUTED BY: District Attorney's Office LEIU: 2619
ALIAS: RATTENNI; Nicholas RATTENNI; Nick Police Department DATE: 10-27-72
GREENSPER; Nick Mount Vernon, New York "COCKEYED NICK"

LEA: 107 Rockledge Road, Yorkers, New York.

OCCUPATION: Own Westchester Carting Inc., A-1 Connection Fleetwood Carting, Suburban Carting (paper company) operated from 801 Superban Ave., Yorkers, New York.

FAMILY: Francesco RATTENNI (Father-deceased); Charlotte RATTENNI (1st Wife-deceased); Evelyn RATTENNI (2nd Wife); Dr. Edward RATTENNI (Brother); Patricia RATTENNI (Daughter); Nicholas RATTENNI, Jr. (Adopted Son); Robert RATTENNI (Son).

ASSOCIATES: Thomas MILO; Louis MILO; Sabato MILO, LEIU 2553; Frank COSTELLO; John MASTIELLO; Tobia DeMICCO; George UPFNER; Frank EICKSON; George SCHIUDAM; Charles ALBERO; Jack ALBERO; Phil CLAMORINO; Peter MANICELLI; Vincent J. SQUILLANTE, LEIU 1261; Cyrus LEWIS; Thomas DeSALVO; Anthony DiCOSTANZO; Joseph PIZZO; Anthony DeSALVO; Frank ADAMO; Albert NATURA; Sam SANTORA; Frank SQUIRES; John TORTORA; Richard LANNELLI; Peter VARIANO.

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS:

1-4-27 PD New York, NY #67066 Robbery

5-19-53 USM New York, NY #C-670-53 Income Tax Viol.

1-23-70 USM New York, NY Bribery of Pub. Off.

1-8-71 USM New York, NY Usury (Loan Shark)

M. O. & MISC. INFO.: Subject is known member of the GENOVESE FAMILY of organized crime, is believed to have been made caporegime. Involved in gambling, loansharking.

DESCRIPTION: White Male 5'8 1/2" 160# GRY-BLK. BROWN PHYS. ODITIES: Wears Glasses D.O.B.: 3-5-06 PLACE: New York City, New York PHOTO DATE: 1-23-70 DDJ NBR: NYS Chaus.#R 0173411233271998-06 55 NBR: Unknown FPC: 19 L 11 IOM 11 FBI NBR: 110 000 M 2 IIM CII NBR: OC 2619

NAME: RICHIUTTI; William E. CONTRIBUTED BY: District Attorney's Office LEIU: 3292
ALIAS: RICHIUTTI; William Emanuel RICHIUTTI; William Nassau County DATE: 5-28-74
MINEOLA, New York

LEA: 99 Roundtree Drive, Plainville, New York.

OCCUPATION: Counterman.

FAMILY: Katherine (Wife); Frank, William, Joseph, Michael, James & Robert (Sons); AnnMarie (Daughter).

ASSOCIATES: Robert F. CUDAK; James SCHAEFER; Albert DE ANGELLIS; Frank MANNARINO.

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS:

9-26-46 Hoboken, N.J. Disorderly Person

10-2-46 USM Newark, N.J. Stealing Motor, & goods from Interstate Shipment

12-8-55 Queens, NY Bookmaking

8-11-59 Queens, NY Bookmaking

3-4-63 Union City, N.J. Uttering Fraud. Check

7-27-67 Levittown, NY Fraud Check

9-13-67 New York, NY Promo. Gamb.; Poss. of Gamb. Records

11-23-68 USM Chicago, Ill. Mail Theft

11-21-69 Chicago, Ill. Armed Robbery

1-28-69 USM Brooklyn, NY Theft of Mail

4-25-69 Mineola, NY Criminal Poss. of Stn.Prop. & No Operator's License

3-4-70 Plainville, NY Unlicensed Operator

M. O. & MISC. INFO.: Alleged member in Columbo Organized Crime Family; involved in airport mail thefts etc. Robert F. CUDAK testifying in a Senate Committee said that subject was involved in \$21.5 million dollar robbery at J.F.K. Airport, Nassau I.D.B.#29250.

DESCRIPTION: WHITE MALE 5'10" 210# BLACK BROWN PHYS. ODITIES: Tattoo 2 hearts w/True Love Antoinette D.O.B.: 7-20-24 1941 on R/h-arm. PLACE: BaySide, New York PHOTO DATE: 6-8-70 DRVLIC NBR: R-09093-4491694816-25 (Possibly Illegal) S.S. NBR: 156-05-6654 Uses DOB 7-20-24 FBI NBR: Not Given CH NBR: OC 3292

9 U IIO 10
FPC: 2 U OII 10
CONVICTED FELON: YES X NO
ENTER IOCI: YES X NO

(Confidential and Restricted Exclusively to Law Enforcement Personnel)

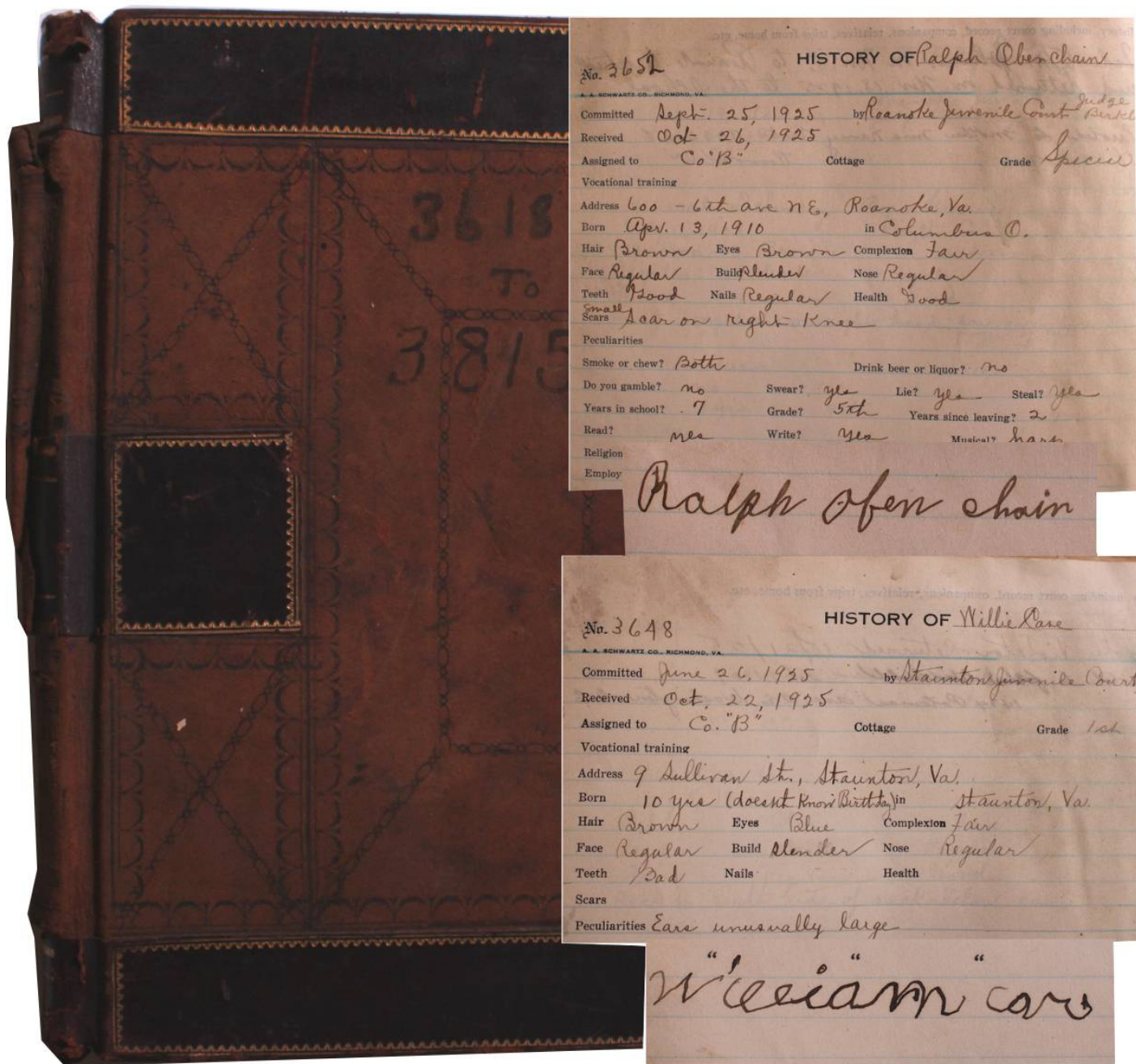
Many of the men were involved in gambling, prostitution and the like, with at least two hitmen in the group, as well as money launderers, muscle and one man arrested for "atrocious assault and battery."

With nearly 50 years between the logging of this data and the present, it turns out that that well over half the men are now well known, with long online biographies. The most notorious in the book are Joe "Bananas" Bonanno and Santo Trafficante, Jr. Bonanno's sheet is dated 1974, six years after he retired as boss of his family. It notes that he was recently "seen with top hoodlums in California. Reportedly has desires to take over control of California crime operations." Trafficante has two sheets, one from 1970, the other from 1973. Trafficante was considered one of the most powerful mafia bosses in the United States and allegedly worked with the CIA to assassinate Castro and also may have been involved in a plot to kill JFK. The 1970 card explained he was "alleged to control the lottery and narcotic rackets in most of Florida." His 1973 card mentioned he was "considered to be among the ranking hierarchy of syndicated organized crime who formulate policy and dictate the implementation of the various commercial rackets." Also of note is Tino Fiumara, shown relatively early in his career in 1974. While he was later the leader of the Genovese New Jersey faction in northern New Jersey, at the time of this card he was a "Soldier in LCN Family of Vito Genovese. Subject is believed to be a 'Hit-man' for LCN involved in strong-arm operation of shylocking, gambling in Port Newark, New Jersey."

Plenty more mafioso are covered, with nicknames worthy of any gangster screenplay, including: "Jersey John" Aquilante, Frankie "The Bug" Sciortino, Tony "The Gawke" Augello, "Ralphie Chong" Lamattina, "Jimmy the Sniff" Vintoloro, "Tommy Fingers" Ricciardi, "Louie Beans" Foceri (his brother, Jimmy Beans, is included as well) and "Sammy Meatballs" Lapparo. Also Frank "Funzi" Tieri, the first mobster to be convicted under RICO and Gennaro "Jerry" Angiulo, considered the last very significant Mafia boss in Boston's history. And let's not forget the not-exactly-euphemistic, "Andy the Hit Man" Russo.

The laid in pages contain mostly radio and location codes for the police department that put this book together. It's likely the book was used for investigative purposes relative to organized crime activity in the Connecticut area. An alternative, but unlikely, possibility is that it was created by a person working at the police department at the behest of some of the men under surveillance.

A fascinating and enigmatic compendium of capos, consigliere, and lesser crew members of La Cosa Nostra. [4571]



18. [Crime][Juvenile Delinquency][Virginia]

[Ledger of Case Histories for a Virginia Correctional School for Boys]. [Beaumont, Virginia]: 1925-1941. 14" x 9". Ledger book of full leather over thick, heavy boards. Approximately 250 pages total, with 103 double-page case histories comprised of a printed form completed in manuscript opposite a page of handwritten notes. Good: approximately 75 full leaves plus portions of a few others lacking; large chip to leather at spine; scattered light soiling.

This is a ledger of intake forms and case histories for the young "inmates" of the Virginia Industrial School for Boys (VISB). The VISB was established as the Laurel Industrial School in 1890 by the Prison Association of Virginia, a group of private citizens seeking to reform the treatment of juvenile offenders. In 1920, it became the VISB and moved to Beaumont. It was later known as the Beaumont School for Boys, the Beaumont Learning Center, and finally the Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center before it was vacated and taken out of service in 2017. While contemporary newspaper accounts for the time period covered by the book lauded its efforts and successes, according to an interview with the Buildings and Ground Supervisor who worked at VISB from 1925 to 1968, things weren't so rosy: the boys were housed in overcrowded World War I barracks repurposed from Fort Lee, punishment was stringent, and the school was run like a prison.

This ledger contains case histories for 103 boys committed to the school from juvenile courts throughout the state of Virginia in 1925 and 1926. Most of the boys were born between 1909 and 1911, making them around 15 or 16 at the time of intake. One was only nine years old when he was committed for running away and bootlegging. Another, a 20 year old,

was designated as “*Special*” – “*boy says he cannot write.*” Two boys didn't know their birthday and one 13 year old (“*This boy has no people*”) violated parole or escaped and was returned five times.

Each history consists of a form completed by hand as well as a page of handwritten notes. The forms provide the boys' birth dates and physical description, including notes about their build, complexion, teeth and other identifying characteristics such as scars. There are also questions about the boys' lives, such as how many years they spent in school, how many have passed since they left and what employment they currently have. There are also a few questions about their parents, such as their marital status, employment and religion. Poignantly, all but eight of the young men documented here scrawled his signature on his respective form; this gives the book a much deeper connection to the people depicted than an anonymous recordation of sociological data.

The case histories' longer notes sections provide the reasons the boys were committed to the school. These range from attributes such as “*unruly*” and “*incorrigible*” to crimes including grand larceny, battery and releasing the brakes on a freight car. One boy “*would not obey,*” another “*ran away – set fire to woods.*” The notes list any family members (though in many cases the parents were dead or gone), and where the boys were released or paroled to. There were many recidivist offenders one family member complained that the boy “*wouldn't work*” after his release and there were returns for parole violations such as “*transporting ardent spirits*” and breaking into the Orange Crush building. The notes also list escapes, attempted escapes and transfers to the “*state farm*” or penitentiary.

A rare wealth of data and content on the crimes and punishment of juveniles in Virginia. We found no evidence of anything similar in OCLC. [6932]

19. [Crime][Business]

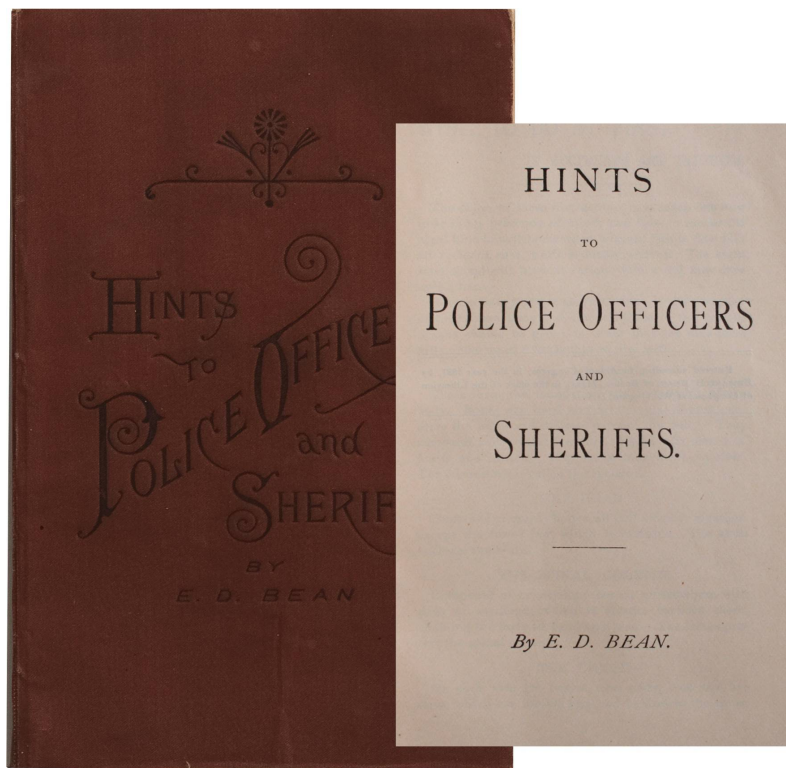
Bean, E[dward] D[avis]. ***Hints to Police Officers and Sheriffs.*** [Boston, Massachusetts]: N.P., 1887. 6 5/8” x 4 3/8”. Cloth over thick card with debossed title and decoration to front cover. Pp. 133, [7]. Very good: front cover lightly frayed at edges with faint spotting and a small crease; one leaf with a tiny tear not affecting any text; a bit of scattered spotting.

This is a rare guide for law enforcement officers, which serves double duty as a promotional catalog for police equipment. Packed with tips, statistics and illustrations, it was authored by a former police officer and inventor, E.D. Bean.

Edward D. Bean was born in Maine in 1838 and served in the Civil War, eventually ranking as captain. He was an officer with the Chelsea, Massachusetts police department from 1873 to 1879. By 1887 he had been issued eight patents for police equipment including handcuffs, clubs, leg irons, a hook and a dark lantern. Bean, along with John J. Tower of New York, was one of the first two inventors of police-related devices to manufacture and market his inventions. Bean died in 1908. His flexible police club was still being advertised in *The Police Journal* as of 1925 and his handcuffs appeared in arms catalogs as late as 1940.

This book is a wild miscellany of information that any police officer in 1887 might need to know. Sections include “*What to do at first in accidents and injuries,*” which describes body parts and lists treatments for burns, fractures, frostbite and the “*bite of a mad dog.*” Short tidbits of advice are scattered throughout, ranging from how to remove bloodstains from cloth to “*don't get jealous of your brother officer because he has made more arrests than you.*” The book lists several detective agencies as well as penitentiaries in 47 states. A “*Things Worth Knowing*” section includes guidance on medicines, ointments and tinctures and two pages provide “*suggestions on the care of the insane.*” Bean also includes some seemingly unrelated lists and tables such as sizes of international lakes and oceans, the distance from New York to various cities, and postage rates. There is a chronological outline of important events in American history, a ten page glossary of legal terms and definitions, and the text of the United States Constitution. Sixteen pages feature illustrations of Bean's inventions, accompanied by testimonials from satisfied officers, and two pages cover how to kill animals humanely. The book also includes price lists along with two illustrated advertisements for a Boston manufacturer that carried Bean's products.

A jam-packed and illustrated guide to policing and equipment catalog. OCLC shows two holdings. [4405]





swimming, diving, and rowing. Another 20 are posed shots of members around competitions. About ten photos show spectators at events, and approximately 30 are candid images of community members at parties, traveling, or just hanging out.

Outstanding documentation of a German Jewish sporting association created soon after the rise of the Reich, and compiled by a young woman who was able to escape Nazi Germany. **[3817]**



21. [Labor]

Trautman[n],
W[illia]m E[rnst].

Direct Action and Sabotage.

Pittsburg[h],
Pennsylvania]:
Socialist News
Company, 1912.
6 5/8" x 4 3/4".

Stapled
wrappers. Pp.
43 + 4 pages of
publisher's ads.
Good: wrappers
moderately
stained, soiled
and chipped with
a corner dogear;
small stains to
edges of most
pages.

This is a treatise on
working class
solidarity and action
written by a noted
organizer, William E.
Trautmann. The

first of a series of booklets by Trautmann, it was advertised by the publisher as "*dealing with the much-discussed and much-misrepresented subject*" of industrial unionism, "*The One Vital Subject to the working class of the world at the present time.*"

William E. Trautmann was born in New Zealand to German parents in 1869. He was active in socialist and labor movements in Germany and Russia before immigrating to the United States in late 1890. Trautmann was elected secretary-treasurer at the founding convention of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in 1905, serving as the group's general organizer from 1908 to 1913. He is known for his roles in significant labor disputes, including organizing immigrant workers in the McKees Rocks Steel Car strike of 1909.

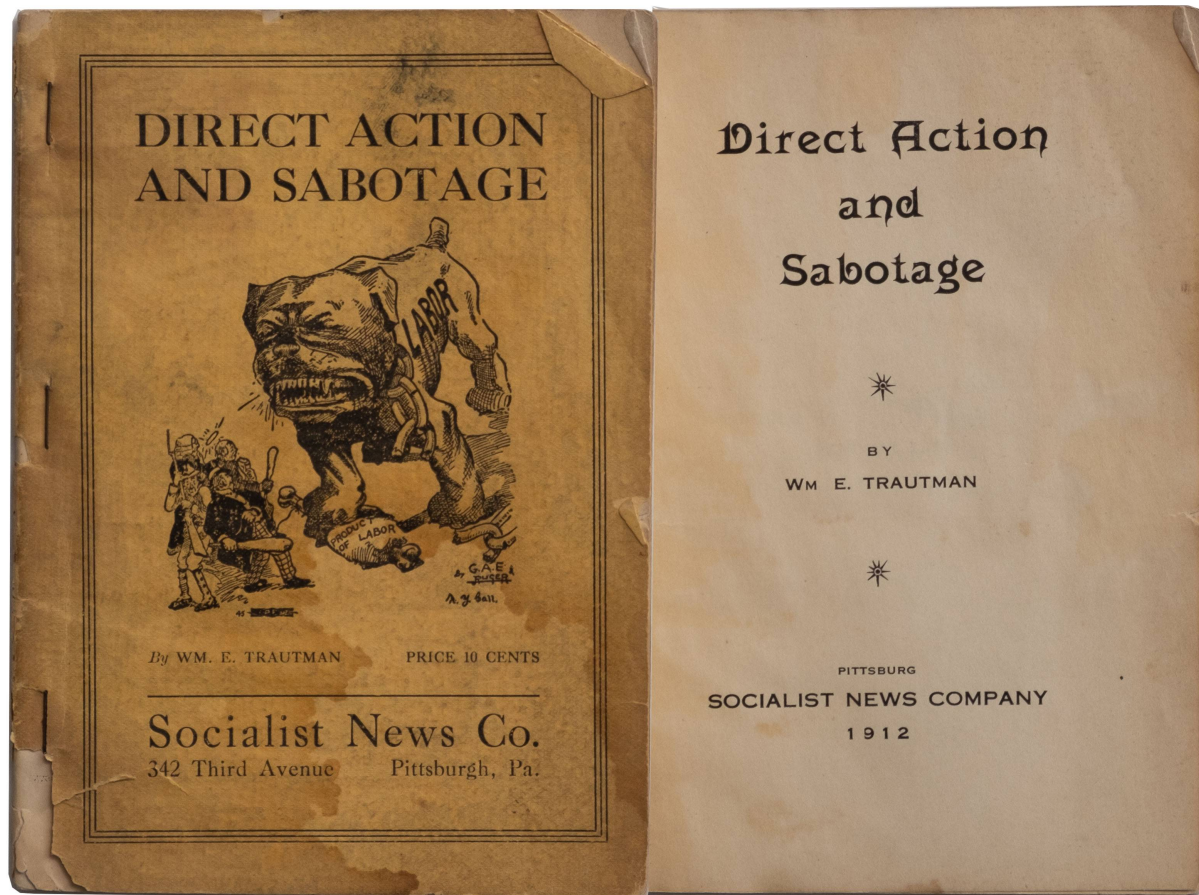
This treatise was reproduced in *Direct Action & Sabotage: Three Classic IWW Pamphlets from the 1910s* (PM Press, 2014), which pointed out IWW's emphasis on working class solidarity and nonviolent collective action to bring about social change. It argued that:

"The mainstream, trade-union and left press of the period all shared in creating and perpetuating this false and stereotyped image which associated the wanton destruction of property and human life with the practices of sabotage and direct action. The activist authors of the texts in this collection challenged the prevailing stereotype and redefined the parameters of the debate. As they point out, the practice of direct action, and of sabotage, are as old as class society itself, and have been an integral part of the everyday work life of wage-earners in all times and places."

In his treatise, Trautmann related that the ideas of "*direct action*" and "*sabotage*" were widely misunderstood, and sought to clarify what the words meant and implied, as well as how to put the methods into practice. He gave examples of direct and indirect actions, discussed recent strikes and disputes, and argued for class unity and solidarity: "*Thus organized, the working class would not need fear the misuse of its own political or economic power by the employing class. Violence, destruction of life would be needless and useless.*"

Per OCLC records, the first edition of this book was issued in 1912 by Socialist News Company with a page count of 39; three institutions are listed as holding this edition, only one in the United States. Our copy has a few additional numbered and unnumbered pages, advertising other books by Trautmann and other works from the publisher. This leads us to believe that ours is a later state of the first printing. An entry on OCLC that seems to match ours shows 15 holdings.

A compelling treatise on working class action and unionism by a founding leader of the IWW. [3425]

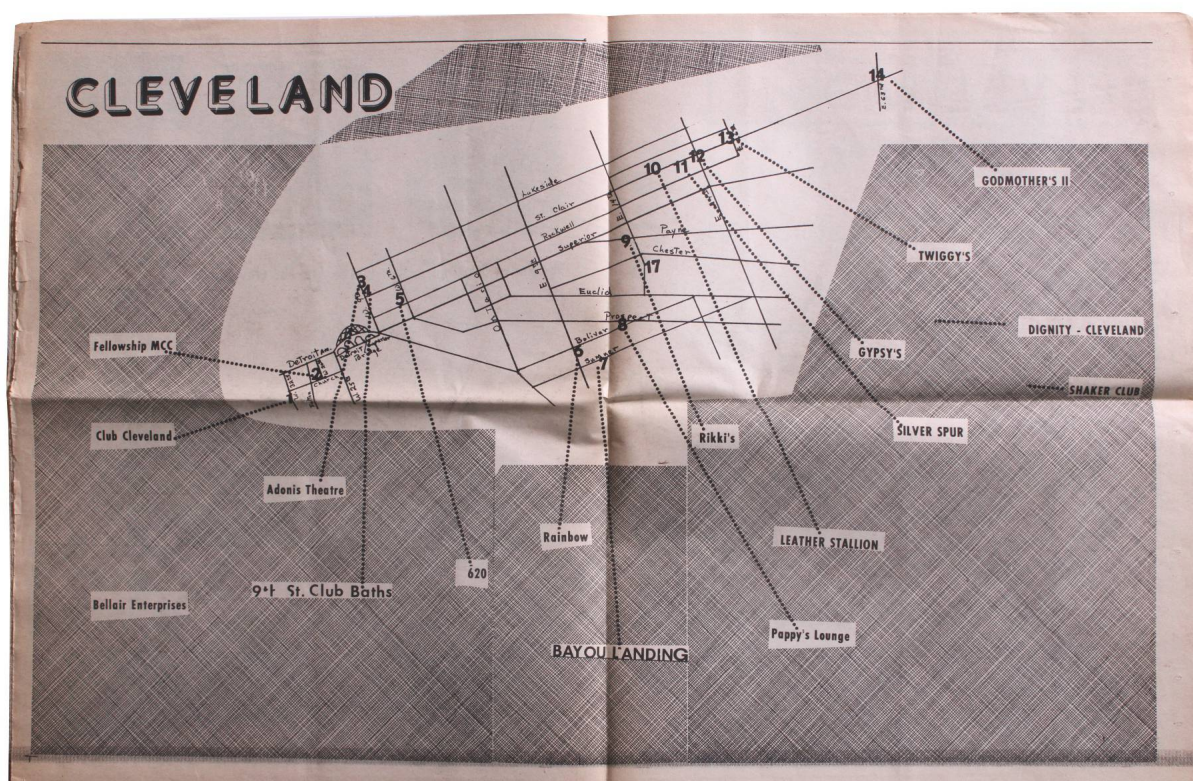


22. [LGBTQ+][Periodicals][Ohio]
High Gear [Broken run of 11 Issues]. Cleveland, Ohio: Gay Educational & Awareness Resources Center, 1975-1981. 14½" x 11". Newsprint. Most issues 18-24 pages. Publication sequence: Vol. 1, #11 (Jul 1975); Vol. 4, #11 (Jul 78); [Vol. 5, #7] (Mar 79); Vol. 5, #12 (July/Aug 79); Vol. 6, # 10 (Jul 80); Vol. 7, #s 6-7 (April-June 81) Vol. 7, #9 (Aug 81); Vol. 8, #s 2-3 (Oct-Nov 81). Generally very good or better: some issues are folded at center but were not issued that way; large chip to front cover of July 1978 affecting title letters.

This is a run of monthly newspapers issued by Ohio's Gay Educational and Awareness Resources Center [GEAR] also known as the "Gay Educational and Awareness Resources Foundation." According to the finding aid for the GEAR records at OhioLINK Finding Aid Repository,



"[GEAR] was created in 1974 in Cleveland, Ohio, to serve the Lesbian and Gay community through social, political, and cultural events, counseling and support groups, and to empower and raise the community's level of visibility . . . Early activities included a Gay Hotline-Switchboard and the publication of High Gear, a monthly newspaper covering news and events of interest in the Gay community. The Gear Foundation served as an umbrella organization for other groups and activities, including a Rap Group and a Speaker's Bureau. In 1977, the Foundation opened the Lesbian-Gay Community Services Center, to serve as a base of operations for its activities. Throughout the 1980s, the Foundation continued to increase its visibility and help form a cohesive Lesbian-Gay community in northeast Ohio . . . In 1988, the Gear Foundation officially changed its name to the Lesbian-Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland, which has continued many of the Foundation's activities."



The paper was heavy on local and state news affecting the LGBTQ community reporting on legislative issues, other LGBTQ organizations in Ohio, hate crimes, police harassment and more. The earliest issue here included news of the local Metropolitan Community Church getting harassed, including a physical attack against one of its female members. It also included a double page centerfold map of Cleveland's gay-friendly businesses and other issues have smaller inset maps of other Ohio cities. The April 1981 issue featured news of a first amendment fight in Cincinnati, where a radio broadcaster was indicted on felony charges of "disseminating material considered harmful to minors" for reading a humorous article regarding sexual lubricants on the air.

Many issues had a double-page centerfold calendar which also featured a phone directory as well as an explanation of GEAR's committees and admonitions to join. The paper had interviews with local gay-friendly businesses, regularly featured poetry and occasional short works of fiction, and many issues had at least one full page of photographic images of recent LGBTQ events, marches and the like. Several issues also had columns related to transgender topics.

Per OCLC records, the paper ceased publication as of September 1982. OCLC locates 15 entities with holdings; digging into individual library databases shows that seven of them have no more than two physical issues, with the largest holding approximately 67 issues. Issues dated 1978 or earlier appear to be quite scarce. [5729]

23. [LGBTQ+][Periodicals][Pittsburgh]

Gay Life [Broken run of five issues].

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: GNC, Inc., 1977.

8½" x 5 3/8".

Stapled self-wrappers.

Publication

sequence: Nos. 1

(Feb 1977), 2 (Mar

1977), 4 (May

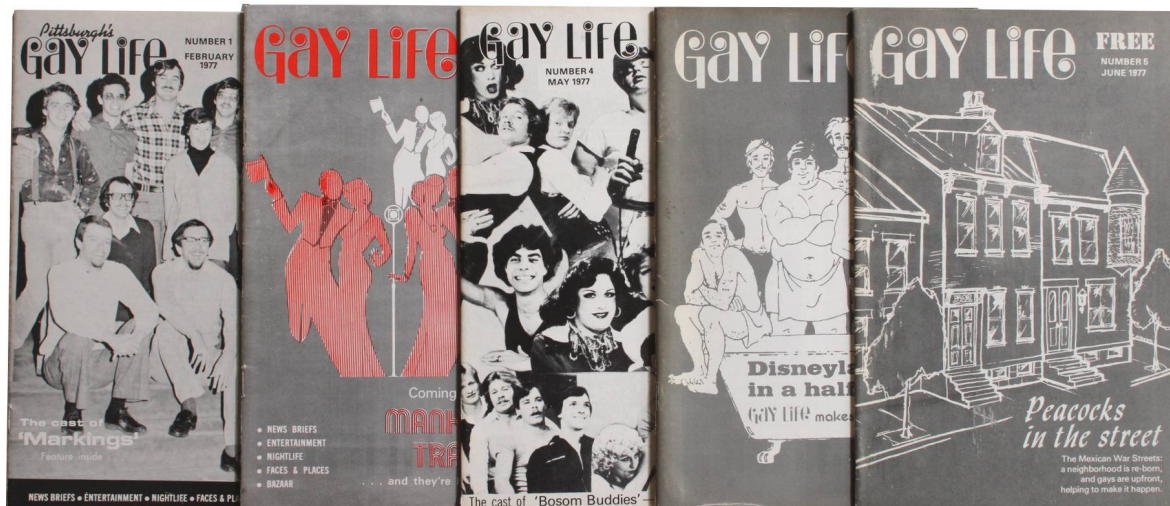
1977), 5 (Jun

1977), 7 (Sept

1977). 24-44

pages per issue.

Generally very good plus with light wear and faint toning to wrappers; a few issues with light creasing or small stains to wrappers.



This is a scarce run of early issues (including the first two) of an underground magazine focused on gay life in Pittsburgh, and published by the authors of the *Pittsburgh Gay News* newspaper (PGN).

Gay Life magazine stemmed from a PGN survey, in which respondents had expressed strong interest in increasing socialization within the local gay community. The first issue was entitled *Pittsburgh's Gay Life*, while the remainder had the abridged title. The magazine ran from 1977 until 1979, when it became the more mainstream *Pittsburgh's OUT*.

An opening message from the publisher . . .



To our new and valued readers . . .

If you've lived in or visited the Pittsburgh area during the past three or four years, you are most likely to be acquainted with the *Pittsburgh Gay News* (PGN), a "full-service" professional gay newspaper with "something for everyone"—and a readership to justify that claim. The publication now before your eyes is not it.

As the *Gay News* publisher for 3½ years, and eventually the general manager of expansions in three other cities, I am acutely aware of the need for a good source of communication between gay people in any given locale. The Pittsburgh tri-state area is no exception; thus the birth of *Gay Life*.

Perhaps an update is in order. In August 1976 a series of events occurred in my personal life persuading me to quickly relinquish control of what had become known nationwide as the "Gay News Chain" (GNC). As we put together the September issues, I attempted to sell my controlling interest in GNC, Inc. For as many reasons as there were prospects, I was unable to accomplish this and on September 12, well-known gay activist Mark Segal of Philadelphia assumed responsibilities for fulfilling advertising and subscription obligations of GNC, Inc. He has since published a tabloid resembling in some respects the "old" *Gay News*, though combining what was once several separate local editions into one with a predictable Philadelphia flavor.



These issues of *Gay Life* shared information related to events at clubs, bars, bathhouses and restaurants around the city. In addition to covering the local gay social scene, the magazine also ran blurbs of national news and entertainment. Issue number 1 featured the Reverend Ellen Barrett, the first lesbian priest to be ordained in the Episcopal Church, and issue 2 showcased the opening of a local gay church. Issue number 5 announced a financial donation from the Playboy Foundation to the National Gay Task Force, and ran an article on "slums" in various cities "becoming desirable residential neighborhoods due to gay efforts." Three of the issues had items pertaining to the June 1977 repeal of a Dade County, Florida ordinance banning discrimination in housing, employment and public accommodation based on sexual orientation. The repeal, the result of a campaign by the religious right's Save Our Children

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- FILMS
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- PAPERBACKS
- INHALERS
- TRINKETS

LARGEST SELECTION LEATHER ITEMS IN PGH.

**10% DISCOUNT ON ALL FILMS AND MAGAZINES
WITH THIS AD — EXPIRES APRIL 1, 1977**

coalition and its spokesperson, Anita Bryant, ultimately led to similar repeals in St. Paul, Wichita, and Eugene, Oregon. Issue number 7 ran a short article about a reporter for the *Advocate* discovering evidence linking the Conservative Caucus with the Save Our Children campaign, as well as blurbs about national gay activism. It also had lighter coverage of the "Mr. Buns Pittsburgh" competition and a visit to a gay bathhouse. There were classifieds for religious, educational and professional programs as well as counseling and support groups, clinics and physicians. The issues also ran several illustrated advertisements for local gay establishments and services.

Uncommon and in-depth coverage of the Pittsburgh gay community in the late 1970s. OCLC shows seven holdings of the magazine over three entries, with only five institutions holding any of the issues on offer here. Two of those institutions hold all present issues, and three hold a selection (one has five issues, one has three, and one has one).

[3858]

24. [LGBTQ+][Theater][Chicago]

Martin, Kenneth and Dooley, John.

Scrapbook and Photo Album of a Married Interracial Gay Couple.

Chicago, Illinois: 1984-1991. 13" x 12½" (3¼" thick). Post binder with 30 gummed album leaves + 32 mylar photo sleeves interspersed throughout. Album contains 345 photographs and 312 items of ephemera. Nearly all photographs measure 3½" x 5" and none are captioned. Album good+ due to some tears to the rear cover, otherwise lightly worn; ephemera and photos generally near fine or better.



This is a scrapbook and photograph album documenting an interracial gay couple, Kenneth Martin and John Dooley. It is an in-depth celebration of their lives and travels, their advocacy for HIV patients, and their LGBTQ+ friends in the Chicago area. The warmth and sense of community which permeates the album is offset by the early deaths of its two main subjects: Ken died of AIDS in 1991 and John passed away in 1995. Though we don't know the cause of John's death, his obituary requested "In lieu of flowers, memorials to St. Joseph Hospital AIDS unit."

City's AIDS services offer counseling, hope

By HANS C. NOEL
Daily Staff Writer

When Kenneth Martin first learned he was a carrier of the AIDS virus in 1985, services for patients who had tested positive were scarce.

Today, Martin helps provide those services in Evanston for other HIV-positive and AIDS patients.

He works for Better Existence with HIV, which offers extensive counseling and assistance to those who test positive for the virus and to their friends and families.

Programs for AIDS patients in the area have grown rapidly in recent years. In the past 16 months, BEHIV has increased its network of support services.

"In that time, our program has grown dramatically," said Peter Ilgenfritz, director of BEHIV.

The counseling and testing program at the Evanston Health Department has also expanded. The program recently received a \$7,610 increase to its \$43,170 annual grant from the Illinois Department of Public Health. Without the grant, the program would have been strapped to continue services it currently offers, said Louise Brown, Evanston's public health director.

"It was a question of whether or not we would be able to continue at that rate," Brown said.

The grant increase will primarily cover expansion of testing and counseling services, but also will help inform the community.

"The grant also has an educational component," Brown said. "We teach about AIDS in the community."

Evanston Health Department offers free testing for those who suspect they might have contracted AIDS.

People who come in are assigned a number to ensure anonymity. "We don't ask for names," AIDS counselor Zollie Webb said.

Throughout the process, he provides

support and information to those being tested. When patients return for results, Webb consoles those who have tested positive.

"Some cry," he said. "One guy felt he had no obligation to notify anyone."

The law requires Webb to inform the former sex partners of those who test positive if the patients refuse to do so. But Webb said anonymous testing makes it difficult to know if those who are tested pass on the information.

Evanston provides AIDS services to much of the North Shore; many neighboring communities refer AIDS patients to Cook County or Evanston services. Lowell Huckleberry, director of health services in Skokie, said Skokie provides minimal counseling.

"We would generally refer people more likely than not to Evanston," he said.

Evanston has more AIDS cases than other area suburbs. Skokie has had only eight cases reported, Huckleberry said, compared with 63 in Evanston.

Evanston's cases are largely intravenous drug users, a trend the city experienced just ahead of the nation, Brown said.

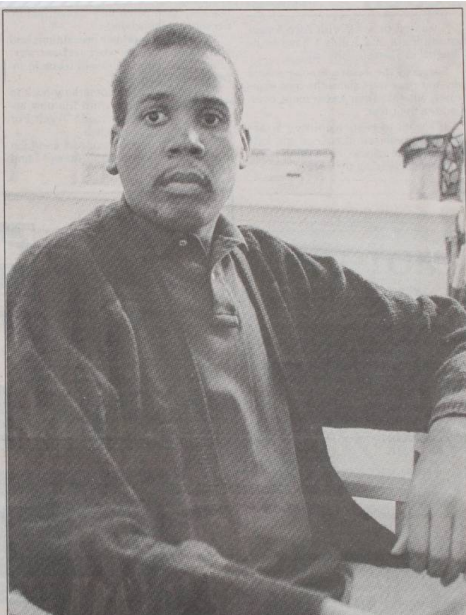
The incidence of AIDS in the homosexual community is steadily decreasing, she said. "Homosexual males have had a tremendous education campaign," she said.

People who are HIV-positive have AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, if they come down with one of many infections associated with the disease, Martin said.

"A lot of these infections are in the system already," he said. AIDS weakens the immune system, making the patient more vulnerable to these diseases.

Though Martin has developed the disease, he stressed that testing positive for HIV does not mean a patient will get AIDS.

Martin, an administrative assistant at



by GEOFFREY REISCH/Daily Staff Photographs
Kenneth Martin, who has AIDS, is a counselor for Better Existence with HIV, which provides help for HIV-positive patients and their families.

BEHIV, says having AIDS helps him identify with the people he works with.

"Having AIDS makes it easier to sympathize with people," he said. "I've been there."

Martin noted that all of these services

should give hope to AIDS patients.

"Everyone who has AIDS will not die of it. Mankind has had many plagues, and there have always been survivors," he said. "People with HIV need to realize that they are living with it, not dying from it."

Kenneth A. Martin was African American and born in Chicago on June 1, 1962. He studied Spanish, theater and education at Illinois State University, earning his bachelor's degree and teaching certificate for Spanish in 1985. He taught at two different Chicago high schools, also serving as theater director at each one, before becoming the interim executive director of Test Positive Aware Network (TPA) in 1989. He also worked in AIDS education and outreach for Better Existence with HIV (BE-HIV) in Evanston. Ken died at the age of 29 in July 1991 after living with AIDS for 38 months. We have not been able to discover anything about John's background.

The album has over 300 photographs, opening with a beautiful 8" x 10" shot of the couple. Around half of the photos show only Ken and/or John. Some of these show them in a dorm room in college, others show them preparing for a costume party, and many show them traveling together in Acapulco, Amsterdam, London, Paris

and Madrid. There are also 56 pieces of ephemera relating to their travels. An additional 100 or so photographs show their participation in their local gay community. Importantly, there are 22 images from John and Ken's 1987 wedding celebration which occurred 26 years before same-sex marriage was legalized in Illinois. There are also photos of their social group during three different Christmas parties as well as a birthday party or games night. At least two photos show Ken and John participating in Chicago's 1986 Pride Parade and there are two passes to a Dudcrest Halloween Ball—Dudcrest was a little known LGBTQ+ group in the Chicago area.

Several images and keepsakes in the album relate to HIV and AIDS activism. One 5" x 7" photo shows Ken and John set up at a table distributing condoms and leaflets at a political rally—packaging for one of the condoms, with AIDS prevention messaging, is also included. At least nine photos and pieces of ephemera place the men in Washington, D.C. for the Names Project National Tour in 1988 and include two great birdseye views of the massive quilt. Two newspaper clippings reveal



Dan, Ralph
and the Staff of
GAY CHICAGO
MAGAZINE
cordially invite you
to our gala
Holiday Party
SUNDAY - DECEMBER 10, 1989
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
THE RAGE
5006 N. CLARK ST.
Hors D'oeuvres • Open Bar ♦
admission for you & a guest with this invitation



letters to the editor written by Ken. One urged advocacy for HIV testing and the other called out the AIDS Alternative Health Project for denying him a job because he was HIV positive:

"Being a black gay male living with AIDS, I have been faced with discrimination all of my life. Upon entering certain gay bars with a group of white people, why am I the only one asked for identification? When faced with discrimination in the straight world, I have been able to chalk it up to either ignorance or homophobia, but what excuse does the gay community have?"

There is also clipping on the city's AIDS services from *The Daily Northwestern*, featuring a write-up and photo of Ken who said, "Everyone who has AIDS will not die of it. Mankind has had many plagues, and there have always been survivors . . . People with HIV need to realize that they are living with it, not dying from it." That article ran one month before Ken's death.



The album also contains 107 pieces of theatrical ephemera: portions of programs and ticket stubs for fifty different plays, a handful of which they saw more than once. Ten of those plays relate to LGBTQ+ themes. There are also four complete programs for high school plays that Ken directed. The album further has ticket stubs from dozens of movies and concerts including Whitney Houston, David Bowie and Tina Turner. There are loving messages between Ken and John on Valentine's Day, birthday and anniversary cards, as well as romantic keepsakes like sentimental cartoons, candy and gum wrappers and mementos of dates and parties. The album has clippings of Ken's obituary alongside an 8" x 10" photo of him, as well as his business card and commencement program, leading us to believe that John may have put the album together after his husband's death.

A loving scrapbook and photo album showing the life of a Chicago interracial gay couple. [7564]
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2z72wkpp>

25. [Misinformation][Antisemitism]

Excerpt from the Journal of Charles Pickney [sic] of South Carolina, of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1789 [sic], regarding the statement of Benjamin Franklin at the Convention, concerning Jewish immigration. [Caption title].

N.P.: N.P., [1950s?] 8½" x 5¼". Single sheet, text recto only. Very good with old folds.

This is a rare copy of an antisemitic rant that never happened and was attributed to Benjamin Franklin, decrying the emigration of Jewish people to the United States.

Allegedly transcribed by South Carolina politician Charles Pinckney during the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the speech first appeared in a 1934 issue of the Silver Legion Nazi sympathizer magazine *Liberation*. The vicious speech, purportedly made by Franklin at the Convention, calls Jewish people "vampires" and argues that "if the Jews are not excluded within 200 years, our children will be working in the fields to feed the Jews while they remain in the counting house gleefully rubbing their hands."

The American Jewish Congress (AJC) published a complete exoneration of Franklin in 1938, authored by noted Franklin scholars, but damage had already been done. The speech, which came to be known as "*The Franklin Prophecy*," was incorporated into the *Handbuch der Judenfrage* (referred to as the "Nazi Bible") and was repeatedly broadcast over the radio and in the press in Germany and Italy. The AJC publication noted that:

"In America, its circulation is on the increase. Getting its start from official Nazi propaganda, it turns up in the form of chain letters. Printed copies, sometimes containing grammatical and typographical errors, are found in railway stations, trains, buses, and other public places. It was circulated in New York State during the recent election campaign."

OCLC locates nothing similar. While Singerman at 274 references the printing of the speech in *Liberation* and the subsequent scholarship debunking it, it does not find this handbill.

A rare 20th century example of a problem that continues on a grand scale today. [7123]

Excerpt from the Journal of Charles Pickney of South Carolina, of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1789, regarding the statement of Benjamin Franklin at the Convention, concerning Jewish immigration.

"There is a great danger for the United States of America. This great danger is the Jew. Gentlemen, in every land which the Jews have settled, they have depressed the moral level and lowered the degree of commercial honesty. They have remained apart and unassimilated — They have created a state within a state, and when they are oppressed they attempt to strangle the nation financially as in the case of Portugal and Spain.

"For more than 1700 years, they have lamented their sorrowful fate—namely, that they were driven out of their motherland. But gentlemen, if the civilized world today should give them back Palestine and their property they would immediately find pressing reasons for not returning there. Why? Because they are vampires, and vampires cannot live on other vampires—they cannot live among themselves; they must live among Christians and others who do not belong to their race.

"If they are not excluded from the United States, by the Constitution, within less than 100 years, they will stream into this country in such numbers they will rule and destroy us and change our form of government for which we Americans shed our blood and sacrificed life, property and personal freedom. If the Jews are not excluded within 200 years, our children will be working in the fields to feed the Jews while they remain in the counting house gleefully rubbing their hands.

"I warn you, gentlemen, if you do not exclude the Jews forever, your children and your children's children will curse you in your graves. Their ideas are not those of Americans even when they have lived among us for ten generations. The leopard cannot change its spots. The Jews are a danger to this land and if they are allowed to enter they will imperil our institutions—they should be excluded by the Constitution."

Original of this copy in Franklin Institute
Philadelphia, Pa.

26. [Native Americans][Religion]

[Prando, Peter Paul.] **A.M.D.G. History of the Old Testament [Cover title].** [Pryor Creek, Montana]: [St. Charles Mission], [circa 1892]. 8½" x 5½".

Mimeograph (gelatin-print hectograph) from manuscript, printed in two shades of purple. Gathered unbound sheets. Pp. 20. Very good: much of the ink on pages 1 and 3 have faded, affecting readability, but with only a few words illegible; minimal wear; outermost leaves with light dust soiling.

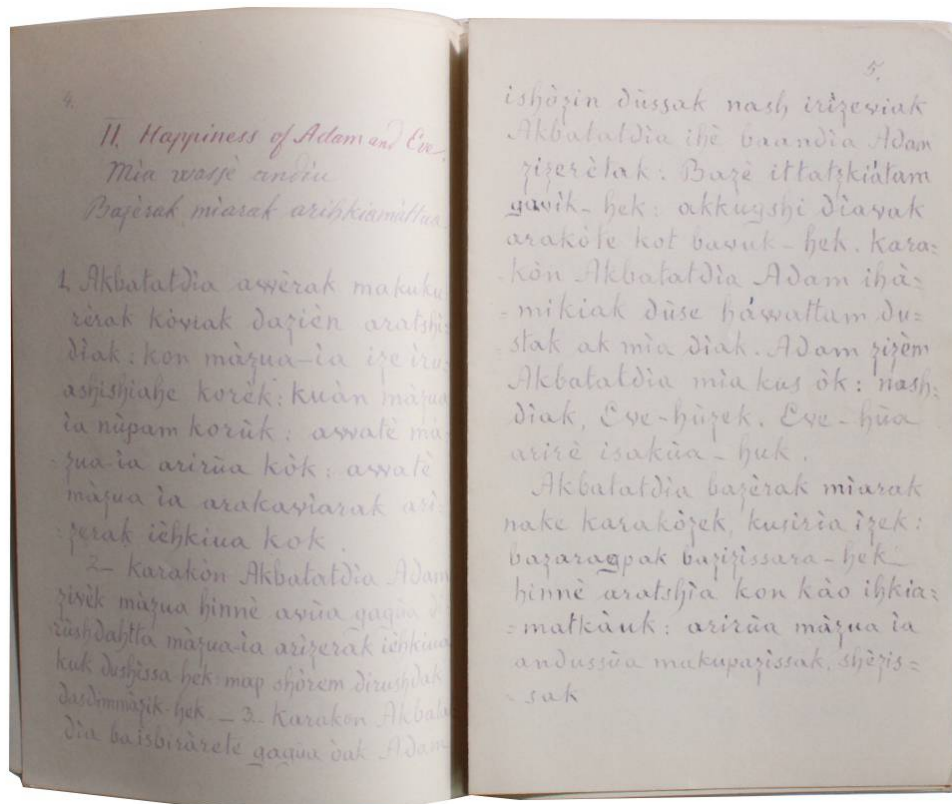
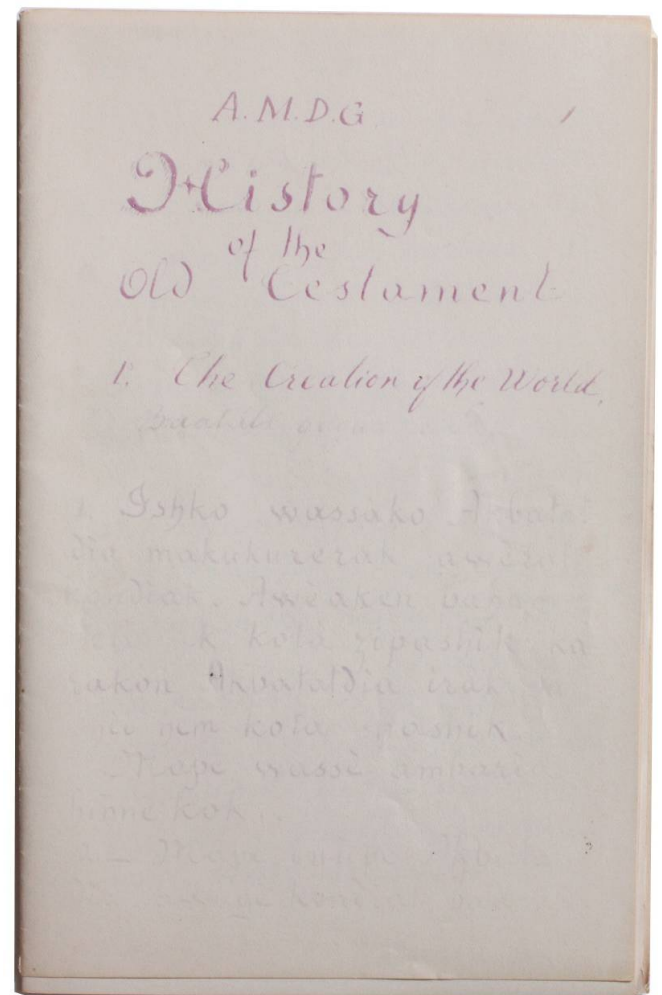
This is a translation of selections from the Old Testament into the Crow language by Father Peter Paul Prando (1845-1906), a Jesuit priest who lived among the Indians of the Northwest for many years.

Prando was born in Italy in 1845 and trained as a Jesuit scholastic in Monaco, Rome, and Germany. He was ordained a priest in 1875 and later took the place of a deceased priest on the Montana frontier after learning English at the Jesuit seminary in Woodstock, Maryland in 1879. In 1887, Prando established St. Xavier's Mission in the valley of the Big Horn. While there he mastered the Crow language, visited tribe encampments and translated prayers, hymns, and the like into Crow. In 1891 he established the first chapel at Pryor Creek. The following year, that chapel became the St. Charles Mission and this book was printed.

The text is entirely in Crow with the title printed in English. The title is preceded by the acronym "A.M.D.G.": "Jesuit motto Ad Maiorem Dei Gloriam" ("For the greater glory of God"). Chapter headings are in Crow and English and printed in a reddish violet, while the text is printed in a blue-purple. Throughout the text, Prando noted the similarities between Crow religious beliefs and Christian doctrines.

The St. Charles Mission School continues operating today as part of the St. Labre Indian School Educational Association.

A scarce work in the Crow language by a Jesuit priest who devoted his life to working with the Crow Nation. OCLC shows five holdings over three entries. [6294]





27. [Native Americans][Canada][Education]

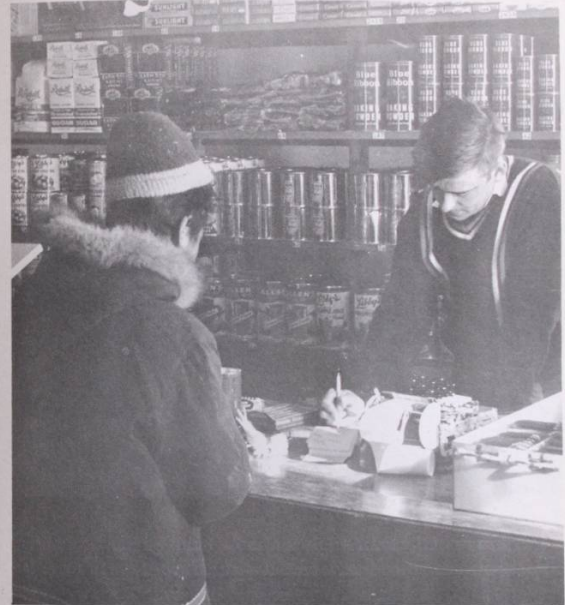
Lewis, Brian. *[Twelve Books from the Arctic Reading Series]*. Ottawa: Education and Cultural Development Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs, 1968/9; 1971 or 1977. 9" x 6½". Stapled thin card wrappers. Books range from 27 to 72 pages, many with 2 unnumbered pages of vocabulary words at rear. Generally very good plus with some scuffing and fading to wrappers; light dust-soiling at edges and a bit of scattered spotting.

This is a group of twelve books in the *Arctic Reading Series*, which was created by a teacher for use by Inuit schoolchildren in the Canadian Northwest Territories.



Josepee's wife and his two daughters are outside.
It is a good, warm day.
The sun is shining.
Josepee's wife is putting the skin on a frame.
Soon the skin will be drying in the sun.
When it is dry, Josepee will be taking it to the store.
Josepee's wife is happy because they have meat for the dogs and the family.

28



Now the skin is dry.
Oolayoo is taking it to the store.
The manager is giving Josepee some money for the skin.
Josepee is very happy.
He is buying bullets for his gun.
Now he is buying something for his wife and two daughters.

29

Culturally assimilationist education of Native Inuit peoples in Northern Canada began around 1900 with missionary attempts, and continued into the colonization period after World War II. Results were generally disastrous; teachers from Southern Canada faced language and cultural barriers and gave up easily. Natives faced a loss of their language and cultural identity, while alcoholism and suicide were rampant. In 1955, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada launched a program to build schools and student residences throughout the Northwest Territories. By 1964 the percentage of Inuit youth enrolled in schools jumped from 15% to 75%. Brian Lewis, a teacher who had spent several years in Cape Dorset, Canada, developed the idea of a primary level *Arctic Reading Series* which featured Inuit characters and their lives in an Arctic settlement. The books were written in 1968, and one source argued that it was the "first organized attempt to introduce more relevant materials into Northern classrooms." Other improvements were made in the system as well, including training of Native teachers, financial aid from territorial and federal governments, vocational training and kindergarten programs.



My grandmother is making boots.
My grandfather is making an ulu.

The *Arctic Reading Series* produced a total of 16 books, published in three different printings: in 1968/1969, 1971 and 1977. They introduce Inuit schoolchildren to the English language, and get progressively more challenging in their vocabulary and content. The twelve books on offer here are Readers 1-11 and 15. Readers 1, 2, 4 and 15 are third printings from 1977, Reader 3 is a second printing from 1971, and the rest are first printings from 1968 or 1969. Two of the books contain photographic images and all eleven feature illustrations. Reader 2, *My Family*, has full color drawings, while the remainder are printed in black and white.



Someone is coming with his dogteam.
 He is coming from camp.
 He is talking with some men and women by the store.
 It is Kanguq's father.
 Some men are going with him to see the nurse.

48.



There are many people by the big yellow bombardier.
 Tommy's father is going to go to camp with the nurse.
 Someone in the camp is very sick.
 They will bring the man back to the nursing station in the bombardier.
 Kanguq's father will show Tommy's father the way to the camp.

49.

While these books were educational tools, the depth of detail within also provides some insight into the daily lives of the Inuit during this time period. The first reader uses short sentences and photographic images to introduce characters that repeat throughout the series, including Nuna, an Eskimo boy, his sister Paani, their other siblings, parents, grandparents and friends. Later books welcome more friends, classmates and extended family. The series focused on Inuit lives in the Arctic, showing children attending school, completing chores and tasks, moving about and playing in the snow on Skidoos, skis, sleds and scooters. Stories and images involve families hunting for walrus, ducks, caribou and seals, fishing and checking on traps. In Reader 7, *The Ice is Breaking*, the story asks: "What is Naullaq doing? He is making something by our house. Naullaq is putting some more pieces of wood on an old door. He is making a flat boat for us to play on. We are happy because we have a little lake in front of our house." One story told of men "making a movie about Eskimos who lived a long time ago," filming Nuna's family building snowhouses and running a dog sled, with his father portraying the Chief of the village. Reader 15, *Northern Indian Tales*, includes longer stories that feature Inuit children as characters, relating both to real life in the Arctic settlement as well as Native folklore. This book includes illustrations by Germaine Arnaktauyok, a noted artist, writer and printmaker originally from Igloolik in the Northwest Territories. Her work is known to explore Inuit myths, stories and feminist narratives, as well as larger cultural and political issues affecting the Inuit, such as the continued impacts of colonization.

OCLC shows three entries for the *Arctic Reading Series* as a whole, and 17 institutions are listed with holdings. Six of them have all 16 books, four in Canada and two in Alaska. Four have numbers 1-13. The other seven have a combined total of approximately 55 individual copies of various titles. The 16 individual titles are also listed on OCLC across 56 total entries, some of which duplicate the individual titles in the entries of the series as a whole. The individual titles are held by a myriad of institutions, nearly each with only one copy of a particular title.

A wonderful collection of readers that strove to introduce Inuit children to the English language using art and stories with which they could relate.

[7428]



The four teams are beginning to run across the rocks to the beach.

Look at the beach.

The tide is out now.

Look at the line of black seaweed.

The tide is bringing in seaweed every day.

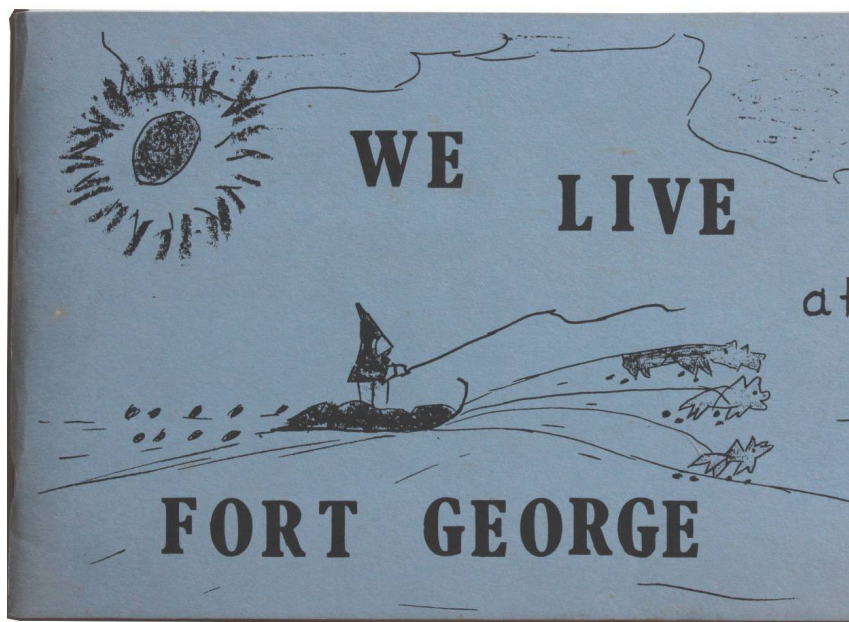
Above the line of seaweed there are three other beaches.

They are old beaches.

A long time ago only the land above the top beach was above the water.

The old houses on the top beach are the oldest houses on the island.

Eskimos made them when the top beach was near the water.



WE LIVE
at
FORT GEORGE

by
Grades Two and Three
St. Philip's School
Fort George P.Q.
via Moosonee, Ontario
Canada

MISS LAURA AIKEN
teacher

Mr. W. Halligan
principal

Education Division
Indian Affairs & Northern Development
1849 Yonge St.,
Toronto 295, Canada

Sept. 1970

28. [Native American Boarding Schools][Canada]

We Live at Fort George . . . Toronto, Canada: Education Division, Indian Affairs & Northern Development, 1970. 5½" x 8 3/8". Stapled card wrappers. Pp. [42]. Near fine: a couple of minor creases and faint toning.

This is a rare book of art and short written passages created by second and third grade students at St. Philip's School, the first residential Native American school in Quebec, Canada.

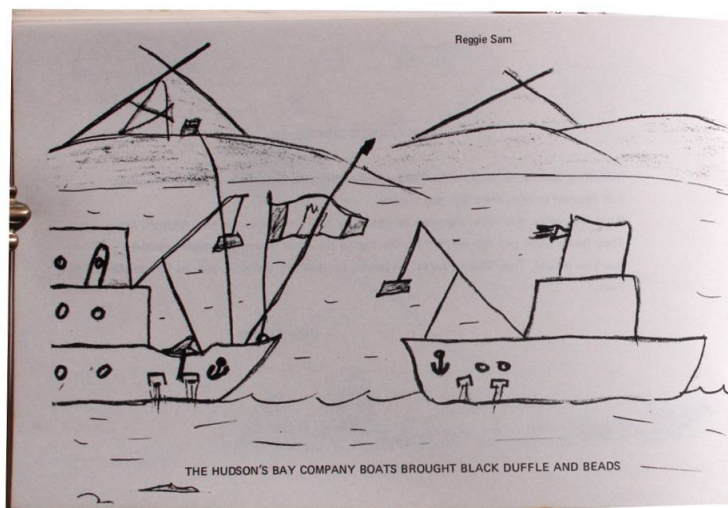
Beginning in the 1880s, hundreds of residential and day schools were created by Christian churches and the Canadian government. For over a century the system removed Indigenous children from their families and deprived them of their languages and cultures. Emotional, physical and sexual abuse was rampant, schools were overcrowded and underfunded, and conditions such as poor sanitation led to malnutrition, starvation, disease and death. Around the 1970s control of many schools began to be transferred to Indigenous communities, and the last residential school closed in 1996. In 2006 the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement was approved to begin to make amends to Canadian Indigenous Peoples.



St. Philip's School was opened at Fort George, Quebec by the Anglican Church in 1933. A fire destroyed the school in 1943, and though rebuilt, it remained in terrible condition. Its remote location made it difficult to obtain fresh food and water, and the school suffered from overcrowding. In 1969, the year before this book was published, the school was taken over by the Canadian government and by 1973, it had an all-Aboriginal staff. St.

Philip's stayed in operation until 1975. As of 2022, Cree leaders were working to uncover the remains of students buried in unmarked graves at the site.

Per its introduction, *"in this booklet the children have described their settlement to you, and have shared some of the every day happenings that are a part of their life at Fort George."* There are 27 short passages and 15 illustrations, showcasing the children's observations of weather and ice melting, houses and community buildings, animals, hunting and fishing. Many provide first hand accounts of indigenous life. One example is "Hunting Beaver," by Raymond Menarik:



THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY BOATS BROUGHT BLACK DUFFLE AND BEADS

THE INDIANS' CLOTHES

Maryanne's great grandmother didn't see white men, and her grandmother didn't see an airplane too.

When the white men came they had black duffle from England, and beads with many colours and they brought clothes too. The Indians made their clothes. They made them from muskrat and bear and rabbit and beaver too. They used bone for making needles and their thread they got from the gut of a caribou. When it was dry they pulled the string out. Their coats had no button or zippers.

— Reggie Sam

"In November beavers are busy making their houses. We make a hole and put a snare into the hole. When the beaver comes out of his house we catch him in the snare. When we hunt beaver with a trap we must be careful when we take it out. If we kill four beavers we will have too much for dinner."

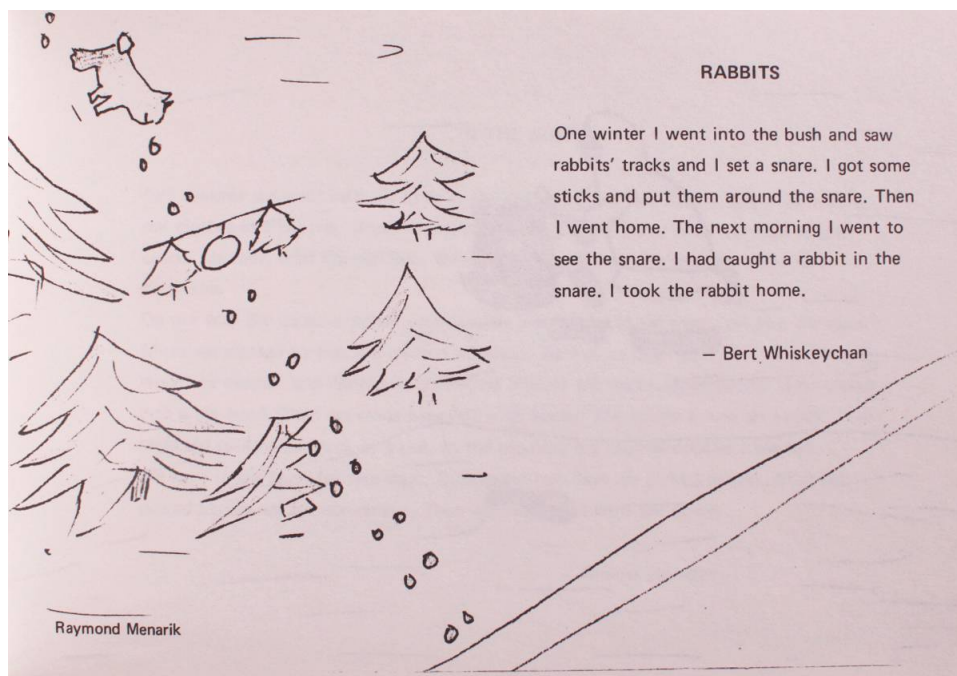
Another, "Cooking in the Bush," by Pamela House:

"I went to a michuup one day. I was with the women cooking bannock and cooking goose on the open fire . . . If they want to cook bannock, they get a stick and they put the bannock around the stick and put the stick in the ground. The bannock cooks there."

Other passages and drawings document the existence of oral histories such as a sketch which portrayed Hudson's Bay Company boats accompanied by text which stated they brought "white men," "black duffle from England, and beads with many colours." Another example is "Maryanne's School," by Daisy Fireman:

"Maryanne Sam came to the school and we saw Maryanne Sam while we sat in the school and listened to Maryanne Sametell a story. When Maryanne was little, she went to school for half a day, and the boys brought logs. They had a stove and the teacher put the logs in the stove. There were eighty children going to school. They had no paper, no books, no paint on the walks, and no tiles in the floor."

A rare book of art and writing by Indigenous children at Quebec's first residential Native school. OCLC shows five holdings over three entries, and a Google search revealed one other, all in Canada. [7369]

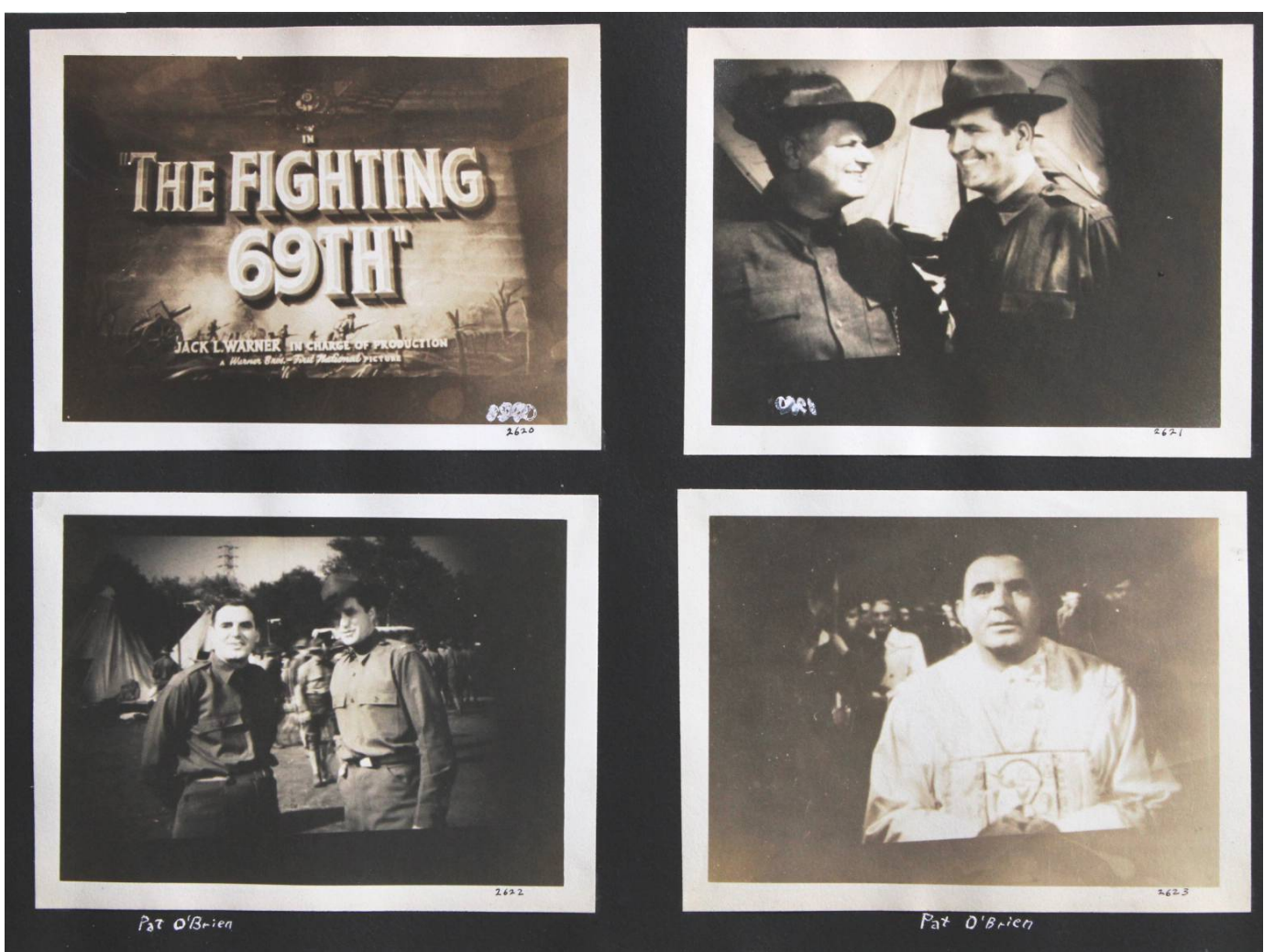


RABBITS

One winter I went into the bush and saw rabbits' tracks and I set a snare. I got some sticks and put them around the snare. Then I went home. The next morning I went to see the snare. I had caught a rabbit in the snare. I took the rabbit home.

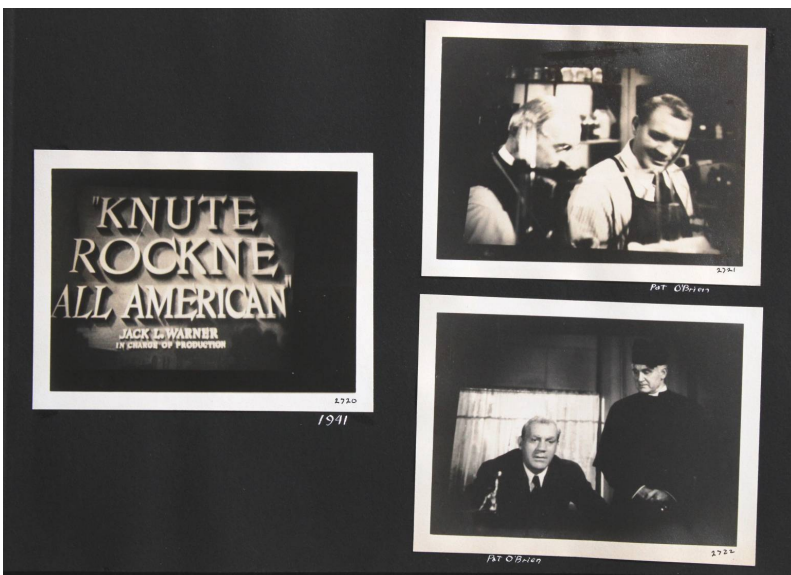
— Bert Whiskeychan

Raymond Menarik



29. [Photography][Film]

[Photograph Album of Internal Shots of Movie Theater Screens]. N.P.: [1931-1943]. 7" x 11³/₄". Flexible faux leather post-bound album. 98 pages, the first 38 with 109 adhesive mounted photographs and rest of the pages are blank. Photos measure 3" x 4" and approximately three quarters are captioned. Album and contents near fine or better, a few photos a bit loose from adhesive.



This is a photo album containing 109 images from 31 well-known movies of the 1930s and early 1940s. Each photo was taken from the screen while the photographer was viewing the film inside a theater.

About three-quarters of the images have handwritten captions, mostly the year of the film or the name of the actor(s) seen in the shot, though a few have a brief synopsis of the scene. We see Ronald Reagan and Errol Flynn in *Santa Fe Trail*, and several photographs show scenes from the 1935 film *Mutiny On The Bounty*. There are a few shots from *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* and *Dr. Kildare's Strange Case*. Several of the films starred Wallace Beery; we see him with Lionel Barrymore and Ronald Reagan in *The Bad Man*, and with Leo Carrillo (best known as Pancho on *The Cisco Kid*) in the 1940 Western, *20 Mule Team*. There is also a photo of a scene from *Boom Town* showing Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert.

A fantastic group of images depicting scenes from some of the major films of the 1930s and '40s. **[6097]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/bdcre5tb>



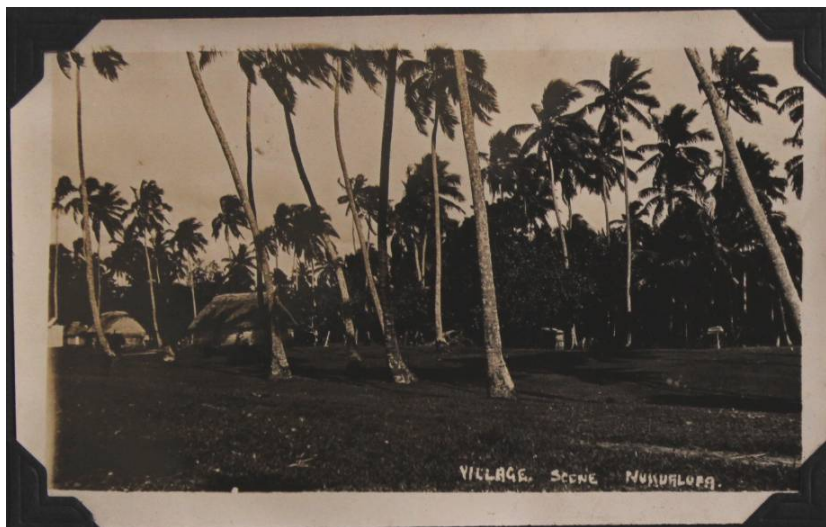
30. [South Pacific][Indigenous Peoples]

[Photo Album Documenting Numerous Places in the South Pacific With an Emphasis on Local Peoples]. Various places in the South Pacific: 1927. 6¼" x 8½". Leather over flexible card with two-hole punched leaves, lacking original rivets and later string tied at the lower hole. 86 pages with 216 black and white photographs inserted into corner mounts + a hand-drawn line map; approximately 30 photos were commercially produced. Nearly all photos are captioned with narrative descriptions on album pages, the album as a whole containing approximately 4000 words; many with brief captions in the negative or on photo versos as well. Album very good with moderate wear; photos generally very good or better; occasional smudging of captions resulting in the loss of some words but rarely impacting overall understanding of any particular description.

This is a photo album filled with well composed and heavily captioned photographs which document numerous locales in the South Pacific and their local populaces. It was compiled by a member of the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy while touring the South Pacific on the *HMS Veronica*.

The album begins with several photos of the Panama Canal and then jumps to Auckland. Shots of New Zealand are peppered throughout and include birdseye views of Auckland, Dunedin, and Port Lyttleton. There are also town or street views of Milford Sound, Westport, and Russell. Next was a stop in American Samoa where the compiler and his mates went swimming





THE SCENERY OF THE TONGA ISLAND
IS VERY ATTRACTIVE
THIS IS A VILLAGE JUST OUTSIDE NUKUALOFA
NUKUALOFA IS THE CAPITAL OF THE TONGAS
& AND CONTAINS THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE NATIVE QUEEN
AND HER CONSORT.

ALTHOUGH THEY DON'T LOOK IT IN THIS
SHOT, THE TONGANS ARE A CLEAN AND
INTELLIGENT RACE, AND WHEN DRESSED
IN THEIR SUNDAY "LAVA-LAVAS" ARE
THE LOVELY PEOPLE. THE MEN POWERFULLY
BUILT, AND THE WOMEN MIXING WITH
THE SINGULARLY GRACEFUL CARRIAGE
THAT IS COMMON IN THE SOUTH SEA
ISLANDS.



at Pago Pago and stopped at Tolaga Bay, as well as Tokamaru Bay which was
"our first stop on the 1927 NZ cruise. We were very hospitably treated here and
were beaten at cricket. It is a very small place depending entirely on a small sheep
fleecing works."

At least 55 photos show indigenous people and/or their living conditions.
In Apia, Samoa, one photo shows the "Funa-Futi" or the native Samoan police
force. Next to an image of Samoan huts, the compiler recorded:

"Samoan native huts are in a class of their own and are built so that they
are free to all, in accordance with the Samoan's genuine communism.
They should be a happy people, with no struggle to live. Their food grows
wild all about them and almost falls into their laps. They have no housing
problem and no worry about clothes."

The compiler took a shot of local men in outriggers in Nuie commenting, "Nuie, or
Savage island, is midway between Samoa and Rarotonga. We stayed here long
enough to instruct them as to the best way to blast some rocks to make a boat
channel. The islanders are very expert in the use of their canoes." A few more
images around Nuie show locals in canoes, one captioned, "native canoes at Nuie,
the natives bartering for 'baccy' and soap in return for their cocoanut fiber hats and
hula dresses."

In Fiji, there's an action shot of men performing the "meke" (war dance) as well as
Fijian women offering beads for sale or barter. The compiler included a couple of
photos related to sugar cultivation, including one showing a man leading a small
train of newly cut sugar cane:

"Two views of the sugar industry at Lautoka, Fiji Island. It is the only
industry, although run on a very large scale. The mills being the second



FIJIAN GIRLS OFFERING BEADS FOR
SALE. THEY ARE MADE MOSTLY OF
SEA SHELLS AND BERRIES. NOT MUCH
TRADE WAS DONE WITH US OR OTHER
SHIPS, BUT THEY SELL FREELY TO THE

most important of their kind in the world. Some thousands of Hindus are employed grouping the cane, and in transporting, crushing, and shipping the product. Quite a number of whites, British, N.Z. And Australians are employed here in overseers' and other supervising jobs."

At "Ocean Island" (Banaba, an island in the Kiribati) we see the compiler posing with a family of natives as well as a shot of their village. Elsewhere in Kiribati, at Tarawa, there's a three shot series showing native men who were prisoners loading coal for the *Veronica*, as well as relaxing with the ship's men. At Butaritari there's a photo of a large welcoming crowd on the beach as well as one showing native peoples at a large meeting house. The compiler also included two photos of natives at Kuria in the Gilbert islands, showing a group at a hut, as well as men running a canoe into the ocean. We also see natives in Rotuma, along with their living conditions, while in Penrhyn, he took a few photos of "pearling luggers" and shared that the atoll was "once the headquarters of a thriving pearl diving industry. While we were here, a roaring trade was done by bartering old clothes for seed pearls." In Fakaofu, he took a few shots of locals including men in canoes as well as a great group shot of five men who boarded the *Veronica* to barter with them.



In addition to the focus on indigenous people, the compiler also highlighted industries, governments and activities. For example, there are several photos taken in and around Nuku'alofa, the capital of Tonga. One image shows a series of buildings with thatched roofs with a caption, "the scenery in the Tonga ground is very attractive. This is a village just outside Nuku'alofa. Nuku'alofa is the capital of the Tongas and contains the parliament buildings and the residence of the native queen and her consort."

In Tahiti, at Papeete, we see views of the shoreline, as well as Zane Grey's yacht, "Fisherman." Our

compiler shared, "Tahiti is one of the society group and is a French colony with its geographical position and natural advantages, it ought to be an important and flourishing port as it would be in British or U.S. Hands." He also took a photo of a "traveler's palm": "a curious fan-shaped tree growing in the islands. These palms contain fresh water and have been valuable to those in need, hence the name." On a page with two lovely views of Mo'orea,

"two views of one of the few South Sea islands that are really something like those described by novelists. Moorea actually is a 'Gem of the Pacific,' with its wonderful climate, sheltered lagoon, silver shaded beach, gorgeous scenery, profusion of all kinds of tropical fruits, childlike and pleasant natives. It is no wonder that a few wealthy people have set up there, and bought most of the land so as not to be disturbed by fortune hunters."

Other great shots include a "group of Native Chiefs" in Aitutaki in the Cook Islands, the native cricket team in Nuku'alofa, and one of a native man with a pushcart selling ice cream and peanuts in Suva, Fiji. The compiler included many shoreline views throughout including Humphrey Island (Manihiki), Niuafo'ou, Kuria, Penrhyn and Fakaofu.

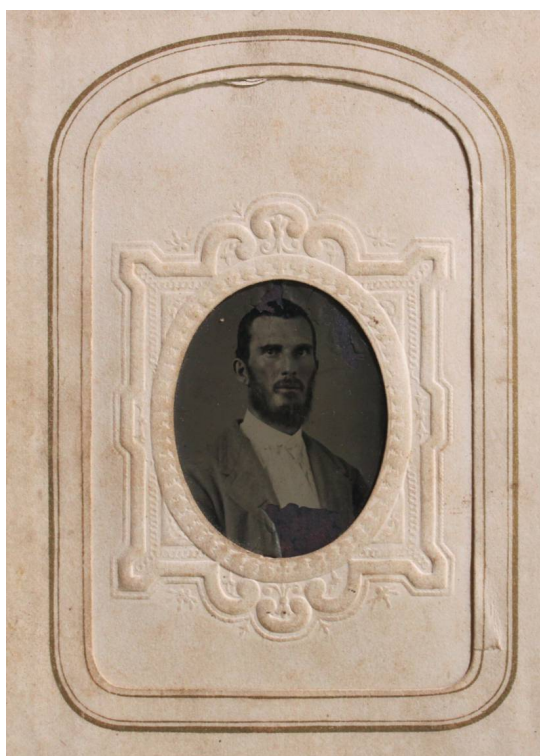
A phenomenal narrative and photographic record of the varied peoples, cultures, industries of the South Pacific in the late 1920s. [7551]
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/92ss33jv>



31.[Texas][Photography][Slavery]

Hargrove, [Mary] "Mollie". **[Texas Plantation Owners' Family Photo Album]**. Various Places in Texas; Shreveport and New Orleans, Louisiana; Macon, Georgia: 1867-1880s. 6" x 4½". Commercial album of full leather over heavy boards and adorned with brass clasps. Three preliminary leaves followed by 15 thick card windowed leaves, each with two photographs inserted (one each side), and another laid in for a total of 31. 26 are cartes de visite, the rest are tintypes and a total of seven photos are hand colored. Some photos are captioned as explained below. Album about good, with text block fully detached from boards which are still attached to each other at the spine; pages with moderate dust soiling and scattered staining; a few windows torn; photos generally very good.

This is a family photo album compiled by a Mollie Hargrove of Harrison County, Texas. Mollie was born around 1846 in Franklin County, North Carolina and as of the 1850 census she had moved to Texas. Her father, William Richard Hargrove, was born in 1797 in Granville, North Carolina and apparently moved to Texas sometime after Mollie's birth but before the recording of the 1850 census. William Richard is not to be confused with a different William Hargrove, also from Granville County, who was born in 1776 and was a major plantation owner in North Carolina. The two Williams are likely related, but certainly not father and son, and Mollie's larger family history is confusing at best, especially in light of variant spellings such as "Hargrave." Combining William Richard's land ownership in the 1850 census with contemporary and later accounts of the Hargrove family of Harrison County, Texas, it's clear Mollie's father arrived in Texas with money to buy land, and possibly brought slaves with him to cultivate that land.



We know the location of the Hargrove plantation thanks to Mollie's inscription on a preliminary leaf: it's dated February 1867 in "Wood Side." A 1933 article in the *Marshall News Messenger* about Mollie's nephew, Dr. Charles R. Hargrove, mentions Woodside. Charles was the son of Richard Henry Hargrove, whose CDV is the first photo in the album. That news article stated that the Hargrove family's Woodside Plantation was located not far from Leigh and close to Caddo Lake. The article further stated that Charles was born in 1860 and also owned slaves that were given to him by his parents as a toddler. We know from probate records that Mollie's family owned 43 slaves as of 1856 and property records show that William Richard transferred real estate in Harrison County to Richard Henry in 1858. Also according to that 1933 article, "when the Civil strife had ended





many of the slaves owned by the Hargrove family . . . stayed on the old place as long as they lived. Among these was Uncle Guy Shaw, who died a few years ago." More about Shaw below.

The book has an index which includes names for the first 12 photos, though it's clear that at least one of the photos was moved relative to the index. Many mounts also have penciled or inked names but most are nearly impossible to discern. In addition to Richard Henry's portrait, at least three other Hargroves are shown in the album, including two more of Mollie's siblings, Cynthia Hargrove and William Roswell "Billy" Hargrove. Mollie married a W.T. Barry on March 17, 1869 and his photo is in the album as well.

Interestingly, Cynthia's name was written in ink at the top of the page in which her lightly-rose-tinted portrait appears but it's been forcibly scratched out. The very last photo in the album may be Mollie herself as the person pictured bears a resemblance to Cynthia. That photo is also skillfully hand-colored, with a rose-colored flower and baby's breath in the woman's hair, her dress a dark green, and adorned with a gold brooch as well as a gold ring on her hand. Also of note is a photo of two men with an initialed verso reading "G.P.P." The index tells us that stands for G.P. Perry, likely a relative of Mollie's mother, Cynthia Ann Perry. As of 1875, G.P. was the Marshal of Harrison County. Further, there is a post-mortem photo of an infant, as well as an advertising card with an original photograph for "W.M. Bruce's Photographic Temple of Art" in Marshall. Bruce's imprint also appears on one of the CDVs here.

Most interesting is the later documentation of Billy Hargrove's relationship with Guy Shaw. In Brian Elliot's "Serving the Grey" (East Texas Historical Journal: Vol. 57: Iss. 2, Article 3) we learn that Billy served in the 28th Texas infantry and took Guy with him to be his servant. After the war, Guy adopted the last name "Shaw." Elliot also shares compelling facts regarding the relationship between Billy and Guy after the war, including:

"What is known about Hargrove and Guy's post-war interactions is that Hargrove helped Guy receive a pension in 1922 from the state of Texas for his service in the Confederate army. Even more shocking is that on his pension application, Guy was not mentioned as being a black man in either of the document's two affidavits, one of which was provided by Hargrove. As the ultimate twist of irony, Guy even had his burial paid for by the state of Texas and received a Confederate Cross on his tombstone, acknowledged as a private in the 14th Texas Infantry."

Worthy of further research and a rare opportunity to join faces to the names of a plantation-owning family in Texas.
[4872]

32. [Women][Feminism][Religion]

Henry, Josephine K[irby]. **Woman and the Bible.** Lexington, KY: James E. Hughes, Printer, 1905. 7¼" x 5". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 32. Very good: wrappers lightly soiled; scattered small stains and light creases.

This is a rare pamphlet by an important women's rights leader, suffragist and social reformer, Josephine K. Henry. In it, she urged women to interpret the Bible for themselves and argued against the ingrained Christian tradition of the subjugation of women.

Josephine Kirby Henry was born in Newport, Kentucky and was 15 when her family moved to nearby Versailles. She taught at the Versailles Academy for Ladies, lectured throughout the state and penned hundreds of newspaper articles, speeches and editorials. She also contributed to Elizabeth Cady Stanton's *The Woman's Bible*. In 1888, Henry co-founded the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, which fought for women's rights to vote, own property and make legal contracts. It was largely through her efforts that the state

passed the Married Woman's Property Act in 1894. Henry became the first woman in the South to run in a public campaign for state office, as the Prohibition party candidate for clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1890 and 1894. In 1897 she announced her desire to be the party's candidate for President, with a platform including the enfranchisement of women, recognition of Cuban independence, and a law to make lobbying a penal offense. She died in 1928.

This work appears to build on Henry's comments that were published in the appendix in part 2 of *The Woman's Bible*, in 1898,

"The fact is that woman has been elevated in spite of Bible influence. Every effort that woman has made to secure education has been challenged by popes, bishops, priests, moderators, conferences and college presidents, yet against all these protests she has battered down the doors of Christian colleges . . . with increasing knowledge woman is founding her faith on reason and demonstrated truth, instead of taking it second-hand from priest, parson or presbyter."

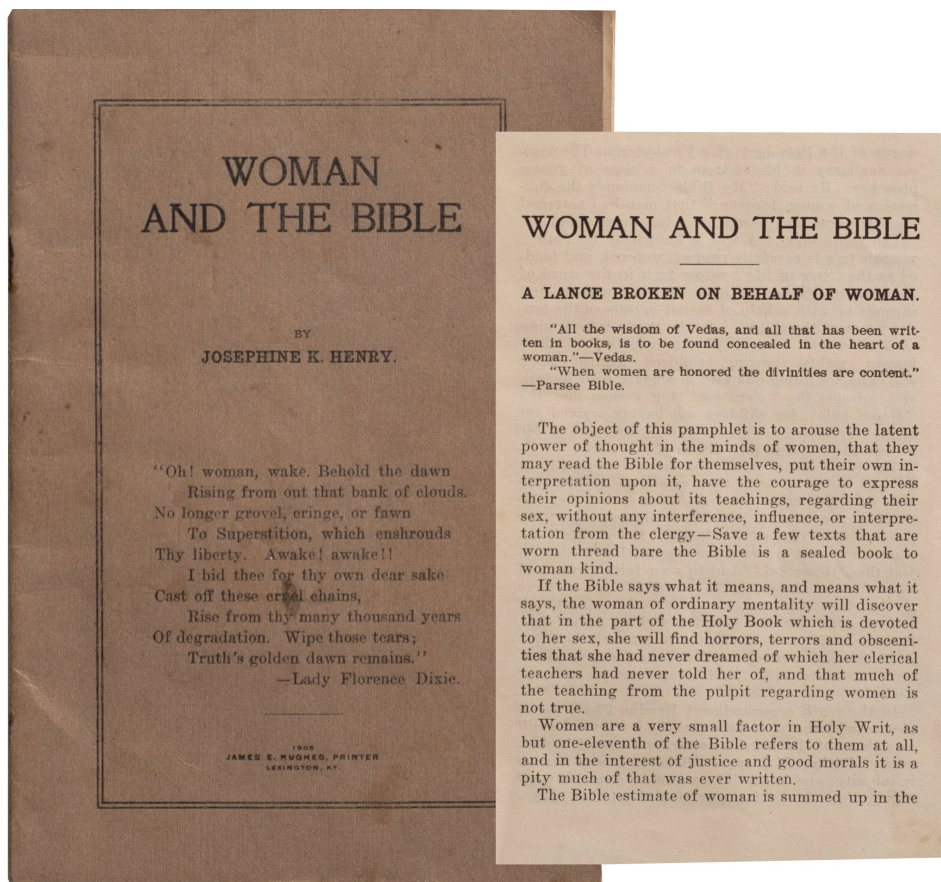
In this work, Henry strove to "arouse the latent power of thought in the minds of women, that they may read the Bible for themselves, put their own interpretation upon it, [and] have the courage to express their opinions about its teachings." She bemoaned the "horrors, terrors and obscenities" against women revealed through literal examination and common clerical interpretation of the Bible: "What worse can be said of a book, or a religion, than that it treats as essentially unclean, the holy office of motherhood?" Henry wrote that it was Eve who first discovered the tree of knowledge and had the courage to eat the forbidden fruit, "and ever since that day, women have gotten themselves out of scrapes by their tears, not by silence and obedience." Her text ends with this fierce call to arms:

"Keep on searching the scriptures, dear sister, that is a Bible command, and if your preacher will not interpret the diabolisms against your sex, be a self-respecting woman and interpret them for yourself, then read the history of Christianity, and you will come face to face with the truth, that Christian women are the slaves of a superstition that degrades them."

The 20th century woman wants the realization of grand ideals, she wants knowledge, truth and liberty, and by the exercise of her sound reasoning and splendid courage, she is getting what she wants.

O, woman! rise in thy majesty; Drive the dark shadows of falsehood and injustice to their lair; Cast down the false idols and enthrone the truth. The truth shall make you free!"

A rare copy of a powerful work by a notable Southern progressive woman. OCLC shows just two holdings. [7508]



According to contemporary press releases the purpose of the festival was to “*encourage women film-makers, who are said to suffer from notorious discrimination . . . [and to] provide an outlet for selected works, and to serve as a forum for the exchange and dissemination of the woman's 'point of view.'*” The festival was sponsored by The Film Culture Non-Profit Corporation (which published the periodical, *Film Culture*) and The New York State Council on the Arts in association with The Women's Interart Center (WIC). The WIC was founded in 1971 by members of both the Women Artists in Revolution and Feminists in the Arts. The best concise description we've found of the event comes from Phoebe Chen in an online *New York Review of Books* article:

"In June 1972, on a corner of Greenwich Village just off 13th Street, the now-vanished Fifth Avenue Cinema was briefly home to a historic showcase: the First International Festival of Women's Films. Across the hundred and twenty films that screened, a critic for Women & Film noticed a trend: a fount of documentaries that highlighted the vexing banalities of women's lives, drawn from the candor and fury of their everyday. If, as scholar and socialist feminist Sheila Rowbotham wrote in Woman's Consciousness, Man's World, 'all revolutionary movements create their own ways of seeing,' then these early feminist documentaries also created a way of speaking. Grounded in second-wave feminism's axiomatic 'the personal is political,' many of these films offered variations on a then-radical form: women telling their stories to a camera, their voices no corrective afterthought, but the creative principle itself."

The poster contains one or two sentence descriptions of several dozen shorts that were exhibited during the festival, as well as longer descriptions of 17 feature length films. The feature films included Barbara Loden's *Wanda* (which premiered at the 31st Venice International Film Festival) as well as a tribute to Dorothy Arzner with the screening of her 1929 film, *The Wild Party*. There was a second festival held in 1976: a 17 day event, with 125 films and a reported attendance of 10,000. We have been unable to determine if there were subsequent festivals by the same promoters.

A large and detailed event poster for an important feminist first. OCLC locates no copies; we handled another several years ago. **[7525]**





34. [Women][Folk Art/Folk Books]

Weller, Catherine "Kate". **[Commonplace Book]**. Wood Bine Cottage, [Surrey], [England]: 1833 – 1835. 8" x 6". Burgundy cloth. 154 pages with 64 pages containing handwritten entries, ten watercolors, six other drawings and a few items of ephemera. Album good: spine perished and replaced with paper tape; boards with heavy edgewear; textblock nearly fully detached with gatherings detached from textblock and several leaves detached.

This is a lovely commonplace book with exceptional artwork which may also contain a portrait of its compiler, Kate Weller. Her dazzling title page is dated March 10, 1833, with the first entry in the book, "My Album," written later and dated September 20, 1835:

*"In prefaces there's nothing new
Therefore I'll say a word or two
To all my friends, or e'er they view
My Album*

*Drawings alas I have but few
O say you'll make me one or two
Thou't welcome then to look all through
My Album*

*But if you never drew
Then write, O write, a line or two
Grant this my Friends or else adieu
My Album*

*I'll think of thy affections here
The great regard I have for you
In future times when I shall view
My Album"*



The book is filled with the expected entries of commonplace books of the time such as passages from Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith and aphorisms like Thomas Jefferson's *"Ten Rules to Live By."* Kate provided much of the text, though at least five other writers left their marks, including a man identified only as "THD" and more on him in a bit. While we haven't researched every passage, a few of Kate's poems may be original including:

*"The death worm is coiling
Around and above
The wreck of my dear ones
The friends that I love*

*My heart's fondest visions
With them have all died
Ah would I were resting
In peace by their side."*

The book is embellished with at least 16 illustrations, ten of which are watercolors in striking hues. A few of the drawings are crude, but most of the illustrations are accomplished; some exceptionally so. At least six of the paintings were created by Kate and include florals, wonderful butterflies, and a bird flying to its nest to protect its two eggs therein. Drawings include a cottage, a fancily dressed young woman, and an amazing watercolor of a butterfly which appears to be signed "A. Ede" who may be related to the R.B. Ede mentioned below

As to the full identity of our compiler, Kate's name and "Wood Bine" cottage are too generic to easily research but there are other clues that lend themselves to figuring out exactly who Kate was. At the end of one entry in ink, which is signed only as "Kate", is a later tiny addendum in pencil: *"Kate Davis/Lambeth."* The front pastedown has a tiny bookseller label for "R.B. Ede, late E. Langley,





Dorking.” Combining the Kate Davis entry with the bookseller ticket safely places the book and its participants in Surrey. Another possible clue is Kate’s use of “Davis” combined with drawings and entries by a man with the initials “THD.” Two full page drawings and two poems by THD are all dated October 1833. One of the poems covers two pages, has five stanzas, appears to be original and is entitled “*The Girl that I Love*.” Another poem comments on bachelorhood. One of THD’s full page drawings shows a young woman holding a book with a page showing “THD/Oct. 1833.” One possible inference is the “D” in “THD” stands for “Davis” such that this drawing shows Kate holding this very book.

An outstanding friendship book with mesmerizing artwork and hopeful paths to determining its original owner.

[1968]

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/4dckxhr7>



35. [Women][LGBTQ+]

The Whole Woman Catalog **[Vol. 1 (Fall 1971)].**

Portsmouth, New Hampshire: 1971. 11" x 8½". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 50. Very good: wrappers lightly toned with a few penciled notations and remnants of small tape closure; tiny dogears and a bit of light edgewear throughout; mailing label on rear wrap.

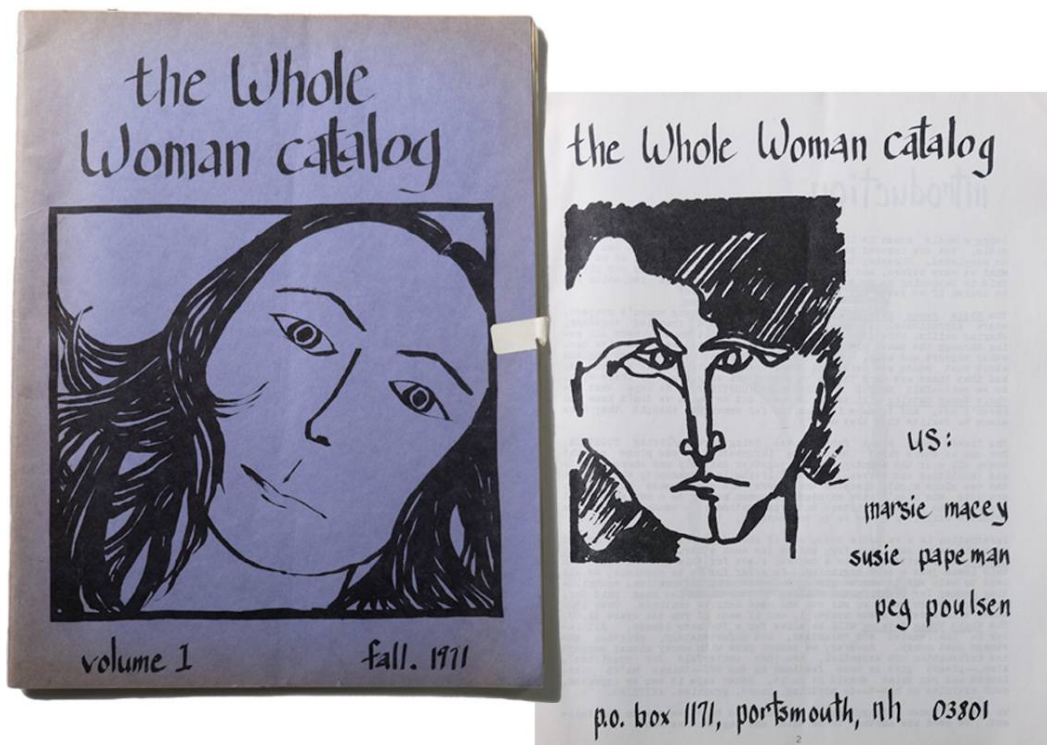
This is an uncommon and thorough directory of resources for women throughout the United States at the start of the 1970s.

Per its introduction, the directory grew out of a month-long project in New England where "approximately 25 women lived, worked and traveled together sharing skills, strengths and love." They strove to publicize national resources in order to unite and strengthen women, positing, "We are all women struggling to be whole – to be ourselves to the fullest. We need one another to do this, and together we can."

After the introduction is a cartoon diagram of a toilet and one of the authors' clear instructions on how she fixed her own: "It was a rather minor repair (most toilet problems are, we've just been let to believe that they're too complicated for women)." The guide goes on to include hundreds of listings for groups, services and publications such as Women's Gay Liberation societies, the Southern Female Rights Union and a Michigan newspaper called *Pissed Off Pink*. The listings, from 36 states and the District of Columbia, were organized alphabetically by state and then further by city. Political and humorous cartoons were interspersed throughout, along with a photographic image of the New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band. A centerfold explained that the authors hoped to raise funds and gather information to be able to publish "at least four issues per year." Our research revealed that the catalog folded after two volumes, however, and library holdings show only this one.

This particular copy was mailed to "The Women of: Detroit G.L.F.," the Detroit Gay Liberation Front, an entity not listed in the directory.

A monumental attempt at a nationwide directory of women's liberation groups and services. OCLC shows seven holdings over two entries. [2809]



36. [Women][Middle East]

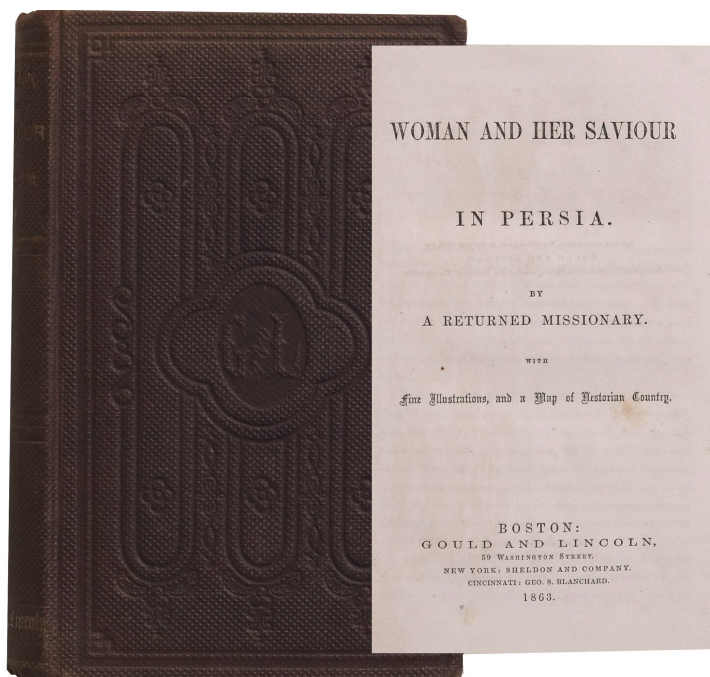
[Fisk, Fidelia]/Laurie, Thomas (compiler).

Woman and Her Saviour in Persia.

Boston/New York/Cincinnati: Gould and Lincoln/Sheldon and Company/Geo. S. Blanchard, 1863. First edition. 8" x 5¼". Brown cloth. Pp. 303 + frontis + folding map + 8 pp. Boston publisher's ads. Very good: covers and spine gently faded; light spotting throughout.

This is a compilation of the writings and observations of the first single woman to work as a missionary in Iran, Fidelia Fisk. With a large folding map, illustrations and dramatic descriptions of the region and its inhabitants, the book gives particular attention to the lives of Iranian women.

Fidelia Fisk (also spelled Fiske) was born in Massachusetts in 1816. She graduated from Mount Holyoke Female



Seminary (now Mount Holyoke College) in 1842 and was promptly appointed to the faculty there. One year later she was recruited by Presbyterian missionary Justin Perkins, who was the first United States citizen to reside in Iran. Fisk worked as an educator, missionary and nurse in Iran for 15 years. She founded and served as principal of the Urmia Seminary, the first school for girls in the nation. It was later renamed the Fiske Seminary in her honor.

This work was compiled by Scottish missionary Thomas Laurie, who gathered accounts of Fisk's work from conversations with her friends and fellow missionaries, as well as from her letters. Fisk argued for the need to "cleanse" and "purify" the people of Iran through Christian seminary schooling. The text provides a history of missionary work in the region along with Fisk's observations on the behavior, practices, "progress and promise" of Iranian women.

The book features seven illustrations that were done by a missionary who traveled with the author. These include two full-page (one the frontispiece) and five smaller throughout. There is also a large folding map of the "Country of the Nestorians," the area occupied by the Assyrian people.

Compelling accounts of a female missionary's life and work with Iranian women. Well-represented in institutions, rare in the trade. **[7553]**

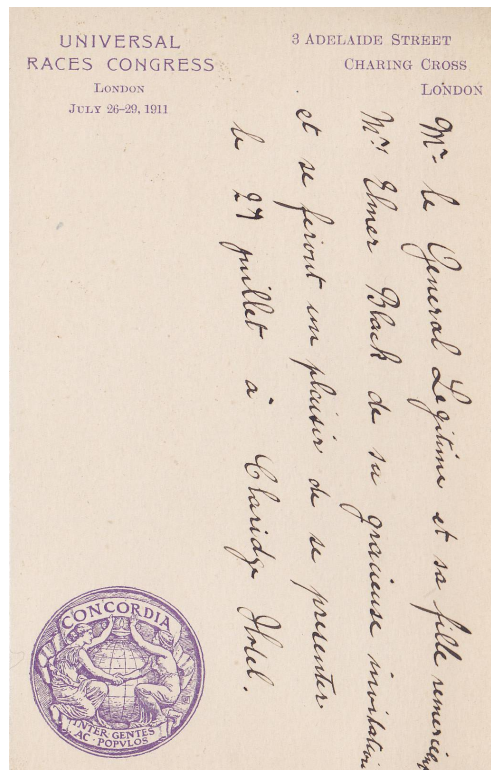
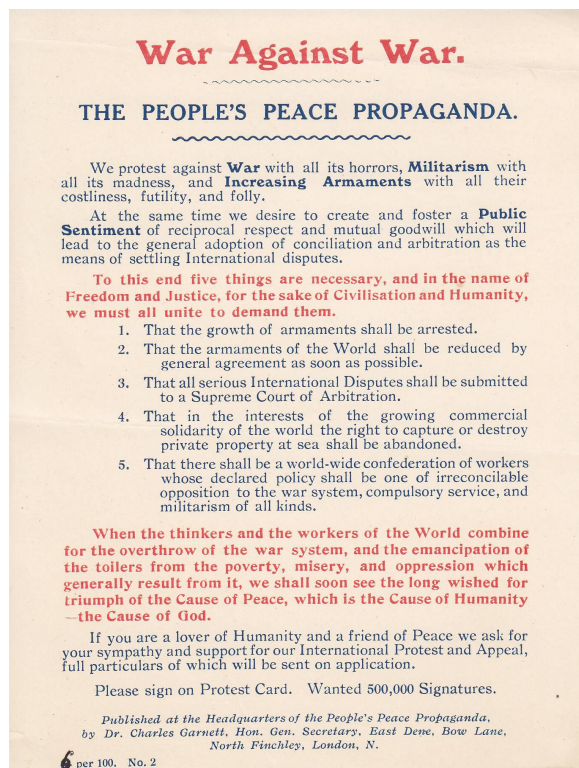


37. [Women][Race Relations][First Universal Races Congress]

[Black, Madeleine]. **[Collection of Responses to an Event Held by an Important Female Peace Advocate at the First Universal Races Congress]**. London, England: 1911. 300 leaves or cards (290 handwritten, 10 typed) ranging from 2¼" x 3" to 11" x 8½" + four handbills. Generally very good plus: a few with light edge wear; one handbill with tiny chips at three corners and a small stain.

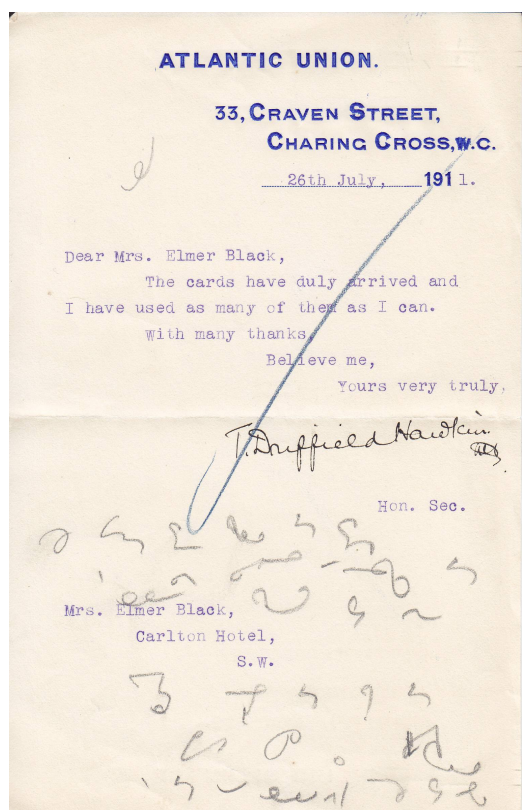
This is a collection of 300 response notes sent to an important peace advocate and speaker, Mrs. Elmer (Madeleine) Black. The invitees were responding to her invitation to a reception she hosted at the First Universal Races Congress (FURC).

FURC was held at the University of London in July 1911. There were over 2000 attendees from 50 countries, including 35



presidents of parliaments, 130 professors of international law, members of multiple religious communities and the majority of the delegates to the second Hague Convention. Per its published *Record of the Proceedings*, FURC aimed to encourage “between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation.” FURC wanted to do away with notions of inferiority based on race, and promote courtesy and respect for all. The Second Universal Races Congress, scheduled to meet in Paris in 1915, was canceled due to World War I.

Madeleine Black was a noted Manhattan socialite, speaker and international peace advocate. She represented the American Peace and Arbitration League of New York at the 18th Universal Peace Congress in Stockholm in 1910 and authored a manifesto entitled “Civilize the Nations” in 1911. That year she became Vice President of FURC's United States Committee and hosted a reception for delegates to meet each other as well as FURC president Philip James Stanhope (known as the 1st Baron Weardale). Mrs. Black went on to be a delegate and speaker to the International Peace Congress in Geneva in 1912 and was also active in the Federation of Women's Clubs in New York.



The collection includes several notables. There is an ALS from Reverend J.A. Thomas-Hazell, the African American pastor of the People's Presbyterian Church in New York as well as American author and surgeon Major Louis Livingston Seaman. Others include Sidney Lowe, an important British lawyer, author and journalist as well as Noel Buxton, a British politician known for his social and charitable work. Another important couple with a response here was Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Unwin. Unwin was a well-known British publisher; his wife Jane Cobden was a British Liberal politician and proponent of women's rights, who in 1889 was one of two women elected to the inaugural London County Council. Responses came from around the world, including Halil Hâlid, a Turkish writer and member of the Ottoman Parliament who taught at the University of Cambridge and the University of Istanbul. Delegates from Greece, Serbia, Peru and Australia responded as well.

Ephemera include a list of attendees written on Carlton Hotel letterhead. Black was staying at the Carlton Hotel during FURC which allows for the inference that this list was in her hand. The collection also contains three different handbills advocating against war and military spending, as well as a calendar of social engagements during FURC.

A substantial collection of materials showcasing the behind-the-scenes work of a noted female peace advocate and documenting the responses of hundreds of international delegates to an important congress. [2638]

38. [Women][Travel]

Nicholson, Asenath. ***Loose Papers: Or Facts Gathered During Eight Years' Residence in Ireland, Scotland, England, France, and Germany.*** New York: Sold at the Anti-Slavery Office, 1858. 7 3/8" x 5 1/4". Brown cloth over boards. Pp. 312. Good: front cover split at joint, nearly detached but holding; light to moderate wear, spotting and small stains to covers and throughout; owner name inked to front free endpaper and penciled in two spots.

This is a travelogue written by an American woman who spent several years working as a missionary, humanitarian and writer in the United Kingdom and Europe, Asenath Nicholson.

Asenath Hatch Nicholson was born in Vermont in 1792. She was trained as a teacher in her hometown before she married and moved to New York. She opened a boardinghouse based on the tenets of temperance and vegetarianism, and in 1835 penned what is believed to be the first American vegetarian cookbook, *Nature's Own Book*. Widowed in 1844, Nicholson left for Ireland and spent 15 months walking the country. She distributed bibles, lived among the poor and witnessed the early days of the potato blight. She returned to Ireland in 1847 where she ran a soup kitchen, organized relief efforts and published two accounts of her experiences during the Great Famine. Nicholson left Ireland in 1848 but continued to live in Europe until 1852. In 1850 she was an American delegate to the Peace Conference in Frankfurt.

This book, Nicholson's last, was published after her return to the United States. It is a journal of her travels relayed in several short anecdotes, which in her preface she described as "*simple facts, taken by personal observation.*" She explained, "*long experience in travelling has shown me that the little things, the common things . . . are the under-currents which throw up and throw out all that is great, all that is needful, all that is to be valued.*"

The majority of this work recounts Nicholson's travels through Ireland, Scotland and England. Topics include the natural beauty of regions like the Isle of Wight and the Kerry Mountains, with historical anecdotes about Empress Josephine, Queen Grana and her castles. Much of the text relates to the Great Famine and poverty, including one section on beggars in Ireland:

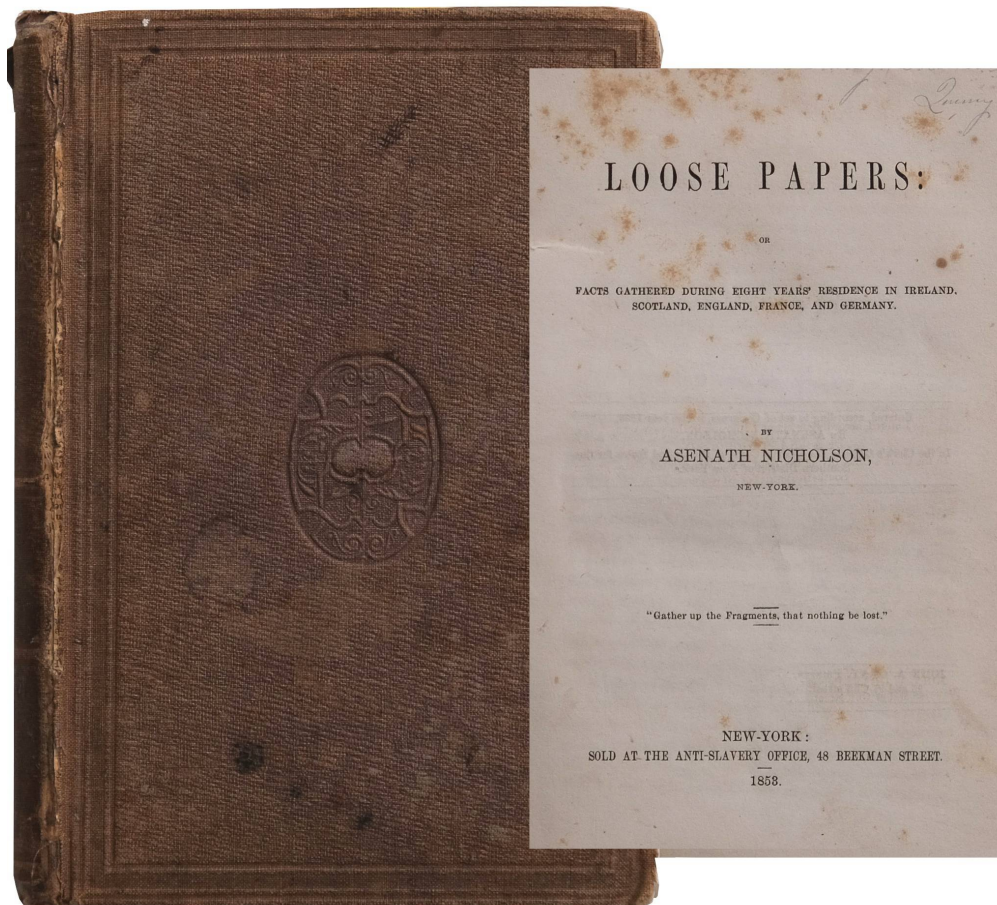
"Numerous are the evils attendant on beggary, beside the annoyance to those who are solicited. The suffering of the beggar, by cold and hunger, the contemptuous manner in which he is treated, soon divest him of all self-respect."

Fifteen pages were dedicated to Nicholson's experiences at the opening of the 1851 World's Fair in London. She described the palace, the grand events and excitement, with special note given to her observations of the different classes of people that were in attendance. She also expressed her admiration for England's departure from slavery:

"Can she not write on her banner, 'All men are born free and equal,' with more propriety than can her wayward child, who has run away that she might be free, and set up a shop to forge bonds and thumbscrews that the black man may be a slave?"

After the fair, she was invited to join a party of Londoners on a trip to Paris, where she commented on the charities and provisions made for the poor in that city, as well as her time with a Jewish family in Frankfurt, Germany.

A scarce journal of an adventurous woman's humanitarian work and travels in Europe. OCLC shows 16 holdings. **[7065]**





39. [Women][World War II]

["Sammeke"]. **[Diary of an Imprisoned Female Dutch Nazi Collaborator]**. Staphorst, Ommen and Almelo, The Netherlands: 1946. 5 7/8" x 4 7/8". Burlap over boards with illustrated silk pastedowns and loop button closure. 68 leaves, 130 handwritten pages (about 18,000 words) + original burlap prisoner identification patch laid in. Good due to detached textblock; otherwise near fine with lightly toned leaves and light scattered spotting.

This is an illustrated diary kept by a Dutch woman named Sammeke who was imprisoned after World War II for her role as a collaborator with the German occupation of the Netherlands during the war.

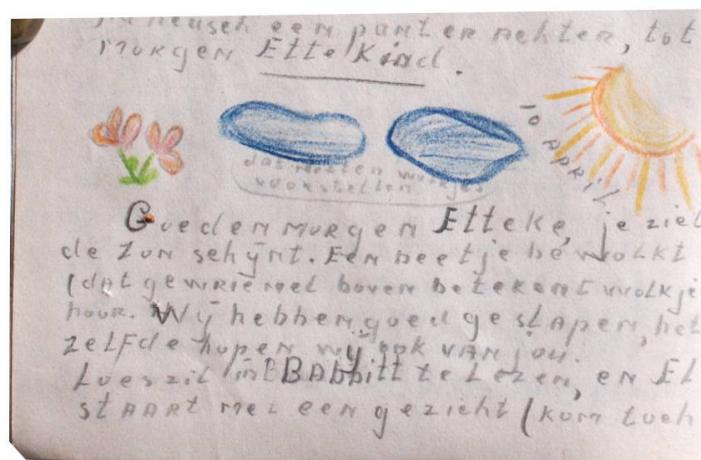
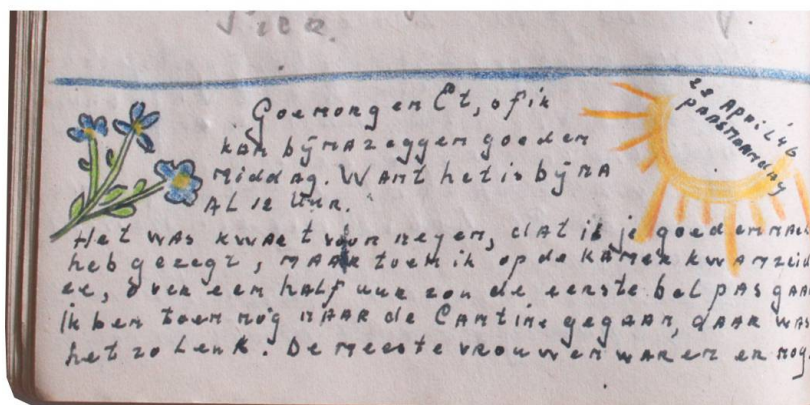
The diary, which we had translated, covers April 9 to July 1, 1946, and begins, "To my best friend E. Ekker." Etteke Ekker, whom our writer addresses as "Et," "Etty" and sometimes "Dikke" (a Dutch word that translates to "Fatty") had been transferred from the prison the day before and Sammeke noted that "Now I've made this 'Little Book' my refuge, and I intend to write everything in it, to you."

Our author (who signs some entries as "Sam" or "Sammy") was likely a member of the National Socialist Movement in the Netherlands (Nationaal Socialistische Beweging, NSB). She was held at Beugelen, which was a concentration camp during the war and used as an internment camp for NSB sympathizers from 1946 to 1951. NSB was a Dutch political party that existed from 1931 to 1945 and collaborated with the Germans during World War II.

After the war, NSB leaders were tried, imprisoned and even executed; minor offenders were sentenced by special tribunals, while serious traitors and major war criminals were tried by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

This diary provides intimate glimpses into life at the prison. Many entries tend to the mundane, with sentiments of Sammeke missing her friend and reminiscing on when they could walk and talk together, but also shine a light on daily activities like laundry and kitchen work and what visiting days were like. Sam references dozens of other women's names (some in full), prisoners and guards alike, as well as several young men at the camp. A few entries touch on prisoners' tribunal results:

"Mel knows her results, imagine, she got 1½ years. Of course we are all so happy. And Bep v. Dijk got 1 year and 24 days and then Bunte 1½ years . . . Remmy and Meta got their results as well, and it didn't turn out to be too bad. It's quite sad that you have to be happy with a small punishment."



Other entries mention a Political Investigation Service coming from the formal prison at Almelo. A group of prisoners had escaped from Beugelen in the crowds and chaos of birthday celebrations for Princess Juliana – “because of this escape, they are measuring the shape of our faces and special features and fingerprints, comical right?”

Sam also described other incidents:

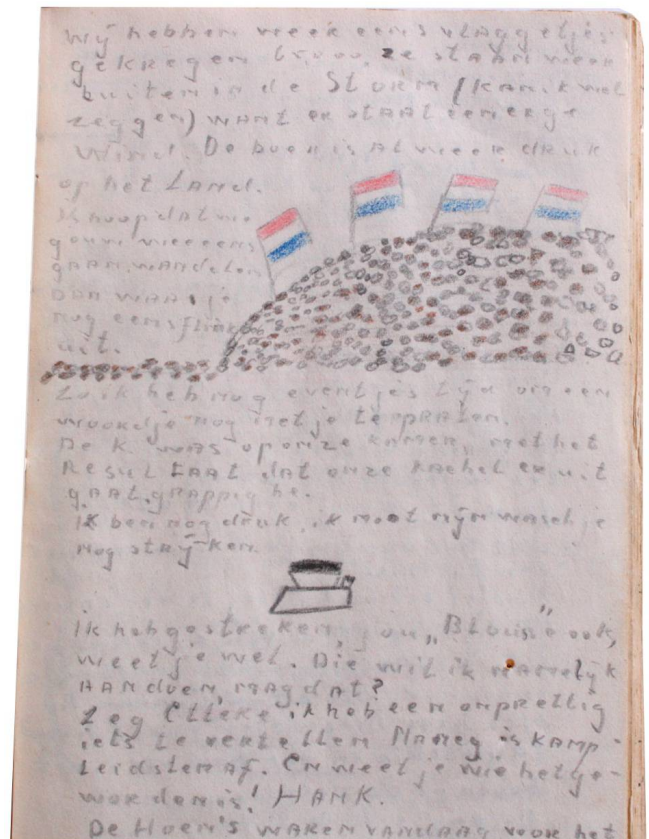
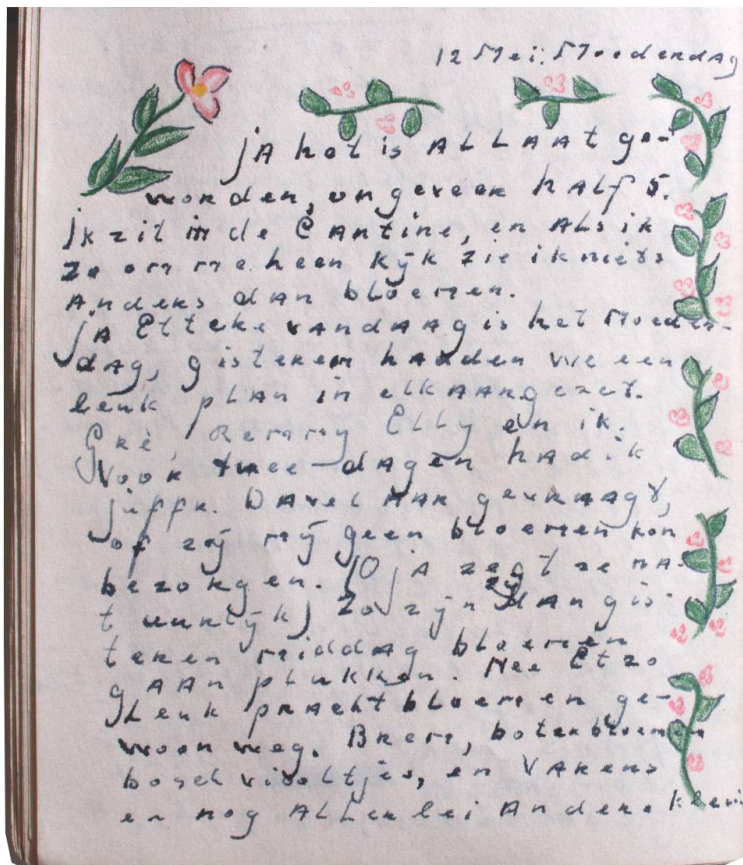
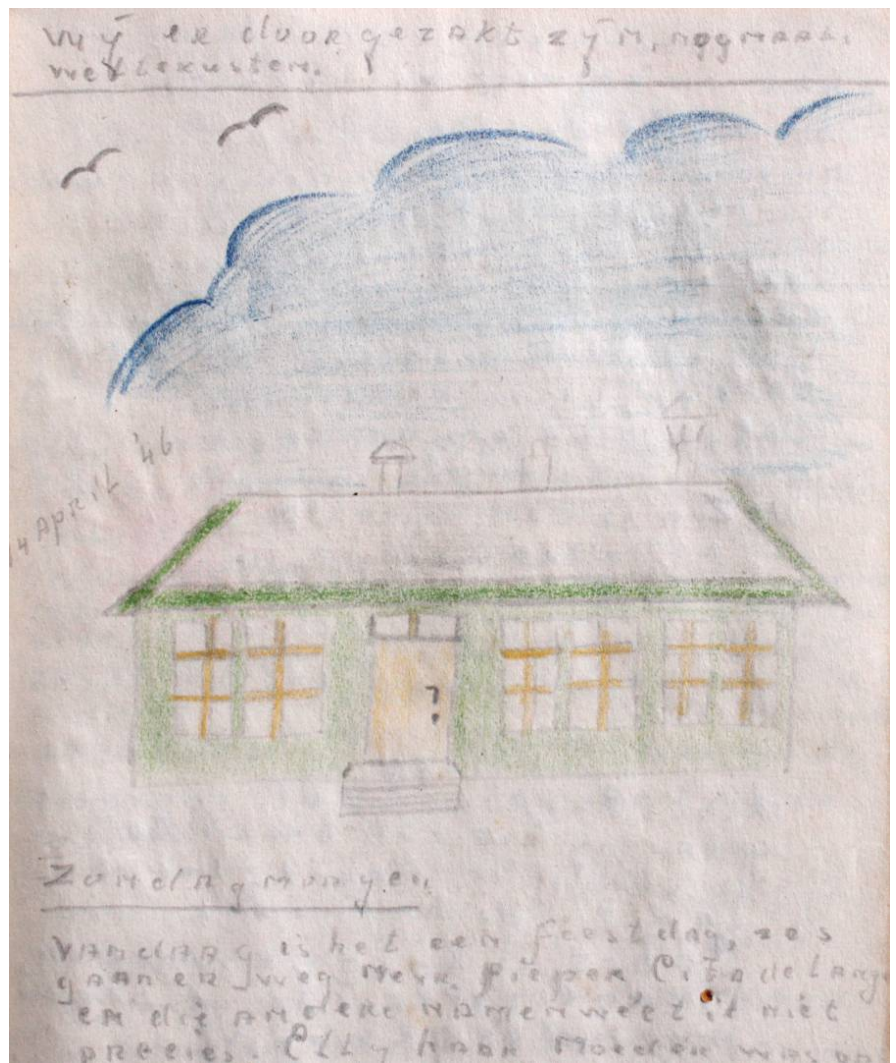
“This afternoon there was simply a silent rebellion in the camp. They discovered an Eagle in the sky. How and where it came from was a mystery, but so clear to us. I did not see him myself, but they all were able to tell us. That is precisely what I should not have seen.”

She touched on the relocation of prisoners among the camps:

“Today it was a hive of activity. The women who arrived this week are going back to Enschede tomorrow. And from there they’re going to Winterswijk.”

And related others' and her own activities during the war:

“Last year at the same time we were on our way from Italy to Austria with our wounded. I had to think about that. At the time we also had beautiful weather. When I look outside, I get nostalgic about the work I was allowed to do last



year at this time of year. Fietje Voorhoeve had been an ideal nurse, was written in the newspaper. She had volunteered to go to a concentration camp during the war. Of course that was decided by the English R.K. We did the same work in Villach."

In May Sammeke learned that she would likely appear in front of the "Trib" and by the end of the month she had been transferred to Camp Erika near Ommen. There her diary was confiscated but *"they have been so fair to give it back unharmed."* Her final transport was to Almelo on June 26. The following day, she wrote:

"We'll probably get our subpoena today. Well, I'm curious what it will be. I'm really nervous. The cops here are saying that Dinny and I are going to be released. Dinneke in any case, she's been here for far too long. I can't write too much more, because my little book is almost full."

Her diary ends after only one more short entry just a few days later.

A standout feature of the diary is the 22 pages with illustrations. Nearly all of the drawings show a combination of flowers, birds, sun, clouds and sky, and accompany Sam's comments on the weather. In one entry she sketched a location at which she and Et used to meet. There are dried pressed flowers adhered to four pages; one read, *"I picked flowers for you. Aren't they adorable? I got them from those meadows full of buttercups."* The diary also includes a few original poems, one wishing Et luck at her tribunal and two composed by another female prisoner at the camp.

A rare, firsthand glimpse into the life of an imprisoned female Nazi collaborator. **[3900]**

We'd like to thank Jessi Fishman for her assistance in describing many of the items above.

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

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