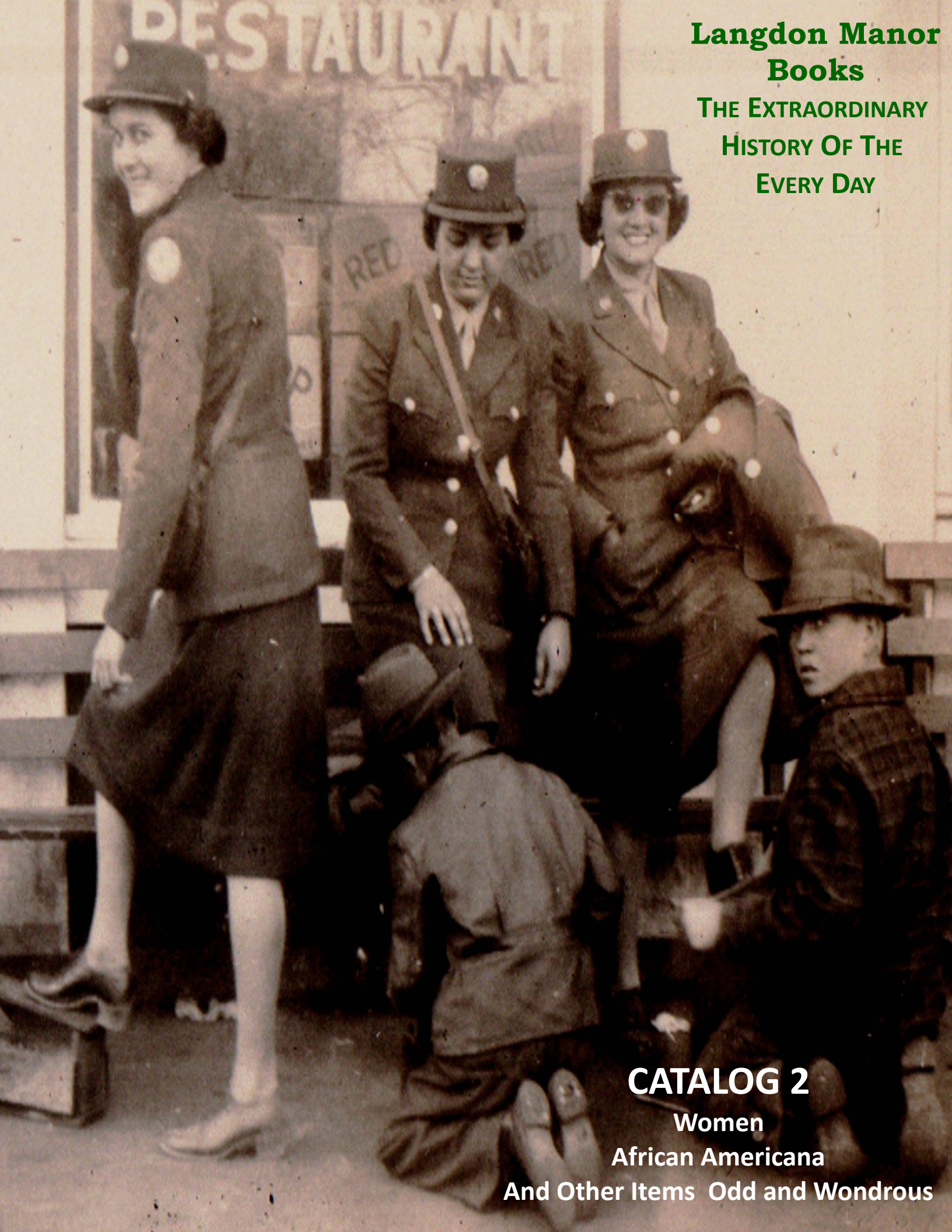


**Langdon Manor
Books**

**THE EXTRAORDINARY
HISTORY OF THE
EVERY DAY**



CATALOG 2

Women

African Americana

And Other Items Odd and Wondrous

Langdon Manor Books, LLC

THE EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY OF THE EVERY DAY

*Specialists in American Social Movements,
American Personal Narratives, Photo Albums and Outsider Books*

1800 St. James Place Suite 105

Houston, Texas 77056

713-443-4697

LangdonManorBooks@gmail.com

LangdonManorBooks.com

For Pops

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. Domestic shipping is free, international customers please email for a quote.

Please call or email to reserve items or request additional photos.

We are members of the Independent Online Bookseller's Association and the Texas Booksellers Association and adhere to their rules of ethics.

Cover: Item #60

1. [Americans With Disabilities]

Duco, Lucy. ***Photograph Album of a Woman with Dwarfism, Her Armless Boyfriend, and Their Participation in Chicago's Opportunity Guild for Shut-Ins.*** Burlington, Wisconsin and Chicago, Illinois: 1947-1948. 11" x 14³/₄". Full leather over heavy boards, screw bound. 182 pages with 1054 mostly black and white photographs adhesive mounted, the first few hundred with captions. Photos measure from 2 5/8" x 2 1/4" to 5 1/4" x 3 1/2" and an additional four 8"x10" laid in. Album near fine, contents generally near fine or better with some of the color photos faded; title leaf detached.

A massive archive of fearless spirits thwarting adversity. This is the photo album of a disabled couple, Lucy "Lu" Duco and Henry "Hank" Wiegman (sometimes referred to in news articles as "Weigman"). Hank was born with no arms and Lucy may have had pseudoachondroplasia, a form of dwarfism that does not affect

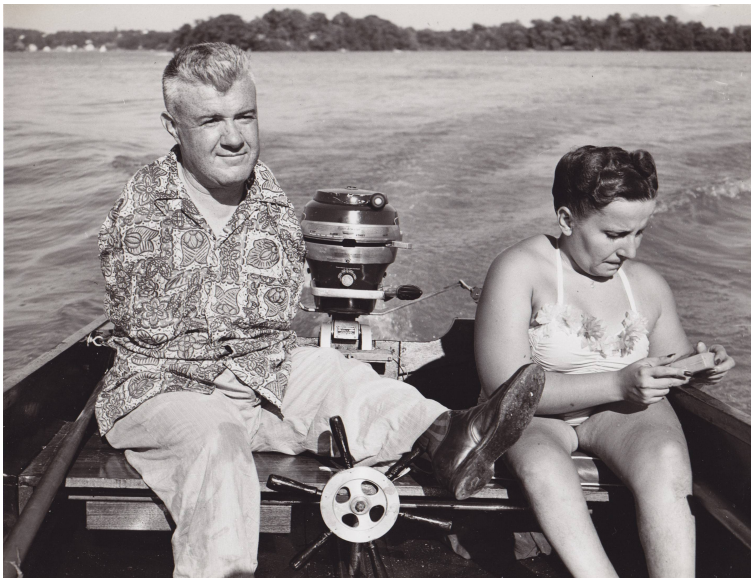
facial features. They were officers in the Opportunity Guild for Shut-ins which was founded near Chicago in 1937 by and for "*mentally normal but physically handicapped*" adults. This album documents about 2 years' worth of the Guild's parties, outings and other gatherings, but more about them in a moment.

From an early age, Hank wanted to be an artist. He taught himself to draw by holding art instruments between his shoulder and cheek and progressed to holding implements with his teeth. Before he was a teenager he was a minor celebrity with enough renown that traveling circuses offered his family significant sums for him to join. Even President Coolidge wrote him saying, "*it is better to be a good boy without arms than to have arms which are always getting one into mischief.*"

Despite living a semi-normal life, Hank longed for arms and around the age of 12 a doctor discovered that short slivers of bone were hanging from his shoulder joints and thought he could use those bones to grow stumps. He successfully performed the operation and Hank was then fitted with prostheses. His operation was featured in a medical journal and at least two full page newspaper articles described his life (a religious periodical misreported that he was equipped with fully functioning arms and hands). One summer, as a teenager, he earned \$25 a week in a sideshow where he drew pictures on stage, but the experience left him feeling demeaned. He ended up attending the American Academy of Art in Chicago. There

are plenty of newspaper reports regarding his painting, but we are unable to learn if he reached his dream of becoming a commercial artist.

By the time of this album Hank was 39 years old and clearly in love with Lucy--there's plenty of photos of them smooching and gazing happily in each other's presence. He typed with a drumstick, could prepare meals, played ping pong and drove around Chicago "*in a three wheeled gas propelled 'motorette'*". He's also likely the photographer for some of the images in this album as a few photos show him using a camera mounted to a contraption that he could hold against his shoulder with his head.





The album contains an enormous amount of photos of Hank and Lu's life together and with their friends from the Guild. It begins with a series of captioned photos at a retreat in Burlington, Wisconsin where they played in the water, swam, boated and fished. The group is seen together at parks, weddings and a numerous amount of social gatherings. We see Hank pushing Lucy's wheelchair as well as steering a motorboat with his feet. A short series shows their first plane ride together. Others show them and their friends playing cards, tubing, drinking—all with joy spread across faces that are content in belonging. One exceptional photo shows only the shadow of a man on crutches facing a stairwell.

The Guild members also partied. A lot. Some of these party photos likely show their fundraisers which are documented in contemporary newspaper articles. They hoped to build a permanent home designed to suit the needs of disabled adults, with a desire for wheelchair

ramps at the top of the list. We are unable to determine if the Guild ever built this house, but it was still going strong as late as 1974.

A deep trove of images, extraordinary for the ordinary, showing disabled adults living full lives long before societal accommodation was mainstream.



2. [Americans with Disabilities][African Americana]



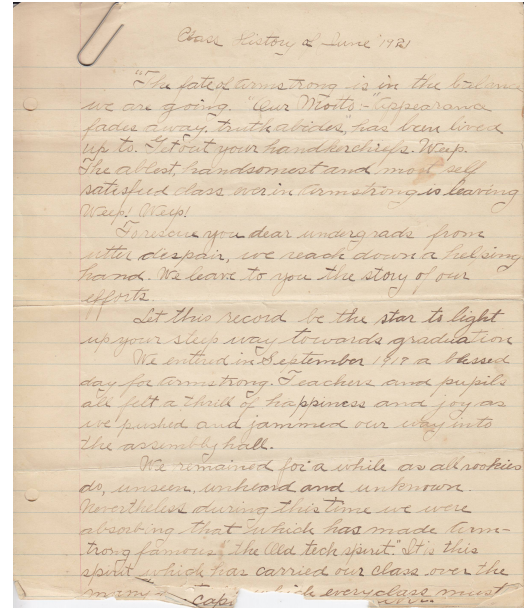
Rich, Vernon Allan. ***African American Family Album with Deaf Patriarch.*** Mostly Washington, D.C. and New York City: mostly 1919 – 1950. 14" x 12¼". Vinyl (made to look like wood) over boards scrap book album. 46 pages with 317 black and white photos adhesive mounted, a few captioned with dates. A few items of ephemera as

well. Photos generally measure 3½" x 2½" to 4½" x 2¾". Album good only: text block detached and spine was repaired with duct tape, page edges are brittle and chipped; photos generally very good or better.

A warm album showing three generations of African Americans whose patriarch was born just after the Civil War and was deaf.



Vernon Rich, the album's compiler, attended Washington D.C.'s segregated Armstrong High School, graduating in 1921. His four page manuscript detailing his graduating class' accomplishments is laid in. Rich graduated from Howard University in 1925 where he was the editor of the school's *Commercial Outlook*. The album includes several images of his graduation day.



The album documents over 30 years of Rich's life, showing family picnics, trips to the beach and a visit to the 1939 New York World's fair. Others show them with family pets, playing in the snow, and there are a fair amount of posed family images where they are impeccably dressed. There are also 30 photographs from 1924 showing Rich in uniform along with his military buddies, but we are unable to turn up any records.

There are at least 20 photos of Rich's father, William, who was deaf. Pasted in to the album is the October 1944 monthly magazine of the Kendall School for the Deaf where William is on the cover. The magazine details a picnic held in his honor, as he worked at the school for over 50 years. On the page facing the magazine is a telegram from Vernon's brother which reads "NO HOPE FOR DAD COME WHEN YOU CAN." William was born in 1868 and attended the school from 1875 to 1885, becoming its janitor three years after graduating. In 1906, the school became segregated and stayed that way until the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954.

A poignant album, brimming with joy, hope and courage.



3. [African Americana]

Series of Cabinet Cards Featuring African-American Caricatures Engaged in Courtship.

Chicago: John McGreer/Cartoon Publishing Co., (©1881). 4 1/8" x 6 1/4" (image size 4" x 5 1/4"). Nine (of ten) printed illustrations on cabinet cards, publisher's stamp on versos. All are good to very good with various degrees of card wear and/or soiling; one card with a small chew spot in upper corner not affecting image, one card trimmed to just outside the image.

A scarce cabinet card series, a few referencing Harper's Weekly illustrations including one by Sol Eytinge. In the vein of Currier

and Ives' *Darktown* prints, these cards tell the story of two African American men's courtship of the daughters of "Dr. Black." It starts with a flirtation and ends with the birth of children, though we are flummoxed that a card in the middle shows the two men in a duel. We are unable to learn anything about either publisher--the only mention on OCLC is a trade card and there's nothing in the online auction records of RareBookHub, ABPC or Worthpoint. We note that a set of 10 trimmed cards in a frame is being offered elsewhere online.

4. [African-Americana][Advertising]

Afro-American Almanac 1897. Brooklyn, New York: Rossie & Co., [1896]. 8 1/4" x 5 1/4". Stapled wrappers. pp. [32]. Very good: wrappers lightly worn and dusted; small stain to upper outer corner of pages not affecting text, said corner of last leaf with a few tiny holes; one image outlined in pencil.

A marketing promotion for Mexican Mustang Liniment Oil and Lyon's Kathairon targeted at African Americans. The liniment was apparently mostly crude oil and could also be used on animals. The Kathairon was a hair product consisting of nearly 75% alcohol.

In addition to standard almanac fare, there are several images of black people pitching the products, including a livery stable worker touting the liniment's use on horses with painful joints, as well as his own rheumatism. One page has a portrait of Booker T. Washington with an excerpt of a speech he gave at Carnegie Hall. The book includes census data classifying blacks as "black", "mulatto", "quadroon" and "octoroon" and details the number of states with the most "pure negroes".

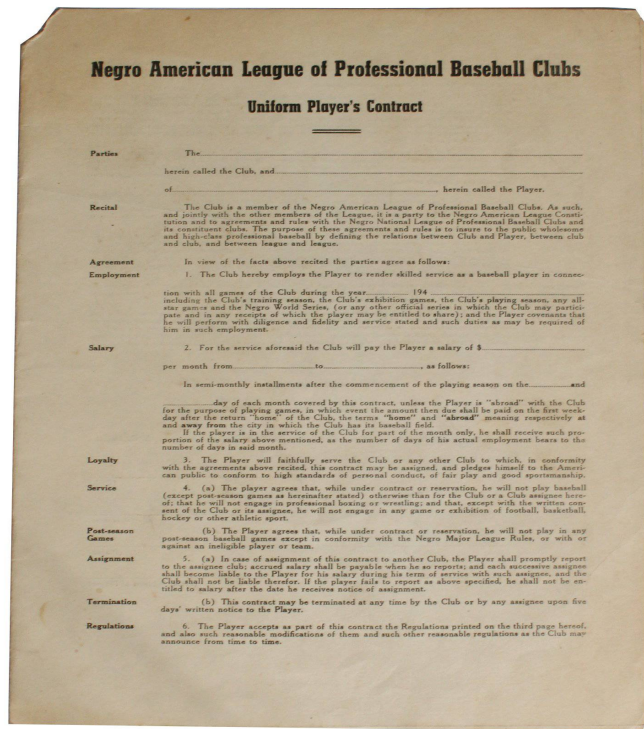
Scarce, with just one copy located on OCLC (February 2017).



5. [African-Americana][Advertising][Texana]

Flour Trade Cards. San Antonio, Texas: Hannig & Standen, [1880s]. 4 1/4" x 2 5/8". Three trade cards printed rectos only. Two are very good plus with light wear, the third very good with a few small stains to recto and evidence of paper clip removal to verso.

A set of three trade cards, showing the transformation of an African American child into a white one, due to the intervention of a large bowl of flour. None on OCLC.



6. [African-Americana][Baseball]

Negro American League of Professional Baseball Clubs Uniform Player's Contract. Chicago: H&H Press, [circa 1949]. 11" x 8 3/8". Bifolium of thin card stock printed all sides. Very good: light to moderate toning, faint diagonal crease in upper portion of both leaves, triangular chip to upper corner.

The Negro American League existed from 1937 to 1962. This contract for the Baltimore Elite Giants (pronounced *EE-light*) is blank save for the signature of the team's president, Richard D. Powell. The Elite Giants were a Negro National League team, but played in the American League in 1949 and 1950. It produced Roy Campanella and won league championships in 1939 and 1949.

7. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

N.A.A.C.P. Fight For Freedom Campaign Worker's Report Envelope with Enclosures. New York City: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1962. Unused envelope measuring 7½" x 5½" with the following enclosed: (1) eight page informational brochure; (2) member decal; (3) two different brochures with appeals to join; (4) five membership envelopes; (5) 1962 member pin.

A small collection of ephemera meant to be used by an N.A.A.C.P. volunteer to recruit new members as part of its Fight for Freedom campaign.

"Financially pressed by the heavy load of legal cases and other aspects of the civil rights battle, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, newly elected chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, [in 1954] launched the "Fight For Freedom Fund" campaign at the annual convention in St. Louis, Missouri. The slogan was "Free by '63" and the goal was to eliminate all state-imposed racial discrimination and segregation by the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation." (Bond, Julian et al. *N.A.A.C.P.: Celebrating A Century--100 Years in Pictures*. Salt Lake City, 2009.)



As part of this effort, local branches were charged to come up with their own campaigns. The Detroit chapter created the Fight for Freedom Fund Dinner which annually hosts thousands.

A boots-on-the-ground relic of the N.A.A.C.P.'s role in the fight for civil rights.



8. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Bush, George H.W. and Weaver, Robert C. ***Documents Related to the Work of the First African American Appointed to a United States Cabinet Position.*** Washington, D.C.: 1967. Three items: (1) TLS on HUD stationery from Robert C. Weaver with enclosures; (2) Retained TLS from friend of Congressman Bush; (3) TLS on Congressional letterhead from Bush in response to item 2. Very good: small holes from removed staples, Bush letter with thin 4" vertical stain at right margin; HUD brochure fair with only 1 leaf (of 2?) present.

In 1965, the Department of Housing and Urban Development was created. Robert C. Weaver was its first secretary and the first African-American appointed to a cabinet level position. In 1968, HUD's Transportation Administration held a Design Awards Program. The items offered here include a typed letter signed by Weaver regarding the awards program as well as a brochure and entry form.

The letter and brochure was mailed to Rapid Transit Lines, Inc., then the operator of Houston's public transport. Don Lambert, a friend of Congressman Bush, was an executive at Rapid Transit. He made copies of the HUD materials and forwarded

them to Bush, complaining, "*Federal monies are being wasted on awards programs instead of providing an efficient transportation system.*" Bush's letter thanks Lambert for the update.

An interesting series of letters joining a pioneering African American with our 41st President.

9. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Johnson, Charles S. ***A First Full Draft of the Report on THE TOBACCO WORKER. A Study of Tobacco Factory Workers and their Families for the Industrial Studies Section, Division of Review, NRA. Part I.*** [Washington, D.C.]: self-published, 1935. 12¼" x 9¾". Full brown cloth, typescript rectos only. 200 leaves (eight unnumbered followed by 192 numbered) and including 63 statistical tables (13 folding) + 3 additional charts (2 are handwritten). Binding very good with moderate wear; internally near fine with a hint of toning at extremities.

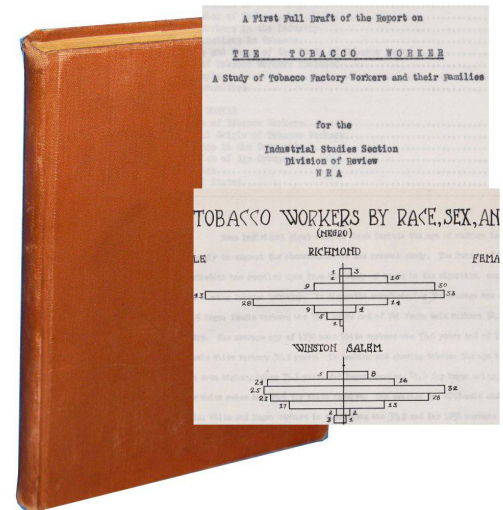
The author was an African American sociologist and civil rights activist who gained funding from white philanthropists to study black communities under Jim Crow. He was the first black president of Fisk University, and his biographers called him "*a visionary who linked the everyday struggles of blacks with the larger intellectual and political currents of the day.*"

Johnson spent the summer of 1935 directing a study of tobacco workers for the National Recovery Association. The study sought to learn the possibility of reemployment in the tobacco industry. 1333 workers were interviewed in their homes in the tobacco centers of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. Among his many findings, Johnson learned that whites earned 30% more than blacks, that whites' wages usually increased over time, whereas blacks' did not, and that it was nearly impossible to have a mixed race union. Johnson described the living conditions of African American tobacco workers, writing "*their homes are small, bare, gloomy structures, weather-beaten and neglected.*" He also included numerous quotes from interviews, including the notion that blacks were not fond of the NRA: e.g., "*The NRA ain't done us no big favor because we works ourselves to death.*"

This work apparently preceded Johnson's two volume final draft that is in the National Archives. OCLC locates no copies of this draft, or the completed work. The Roosevelt administration did not like his findings and refused to publish it. Regarding this, Johnson wrote to his wife, "*if you could see the terrible dilemma of this study . . . there is a fight . . . to suppress it . . . and a divisional fight to rush it to completion.*"

Important as both a Johnson artifact and source document of the working conditions of African Americans under Jim Crow.

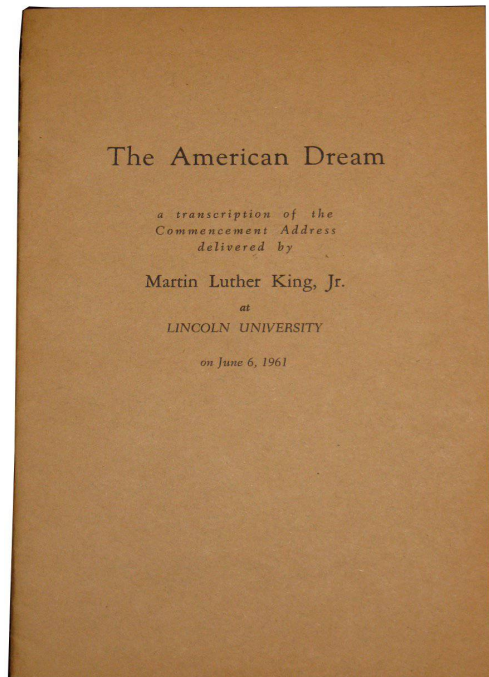
(Gilpin, Patrick J. and Gasman, Marybeth. *Charles S. Johnson. Leadership beyond the Veil in the Age of Jim Crow.* State University of New York Press, 2003).



10. [African-Americana][Civil Rights]

[King, Jr., Martin Luther]. ***The American Dream: a transcription of the Commencement Address delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr. at Lincoln University on June 6, 1961.*** Lincoln University, Pennsylvania: Lincoln University, (1961?). 8½" x 5". Stapled wrappers. pp. 16. Near fine with a small faint stain and two tiny closed tears to the rear wrapper.

A scarce printing of King's 1961 commencement speech at the country's first degree-granting historically black college or university. Apparently sent as a Christmas greeting by the president of Lincoln at the time, Marvin Wachman. OCLC locates 4 copies.



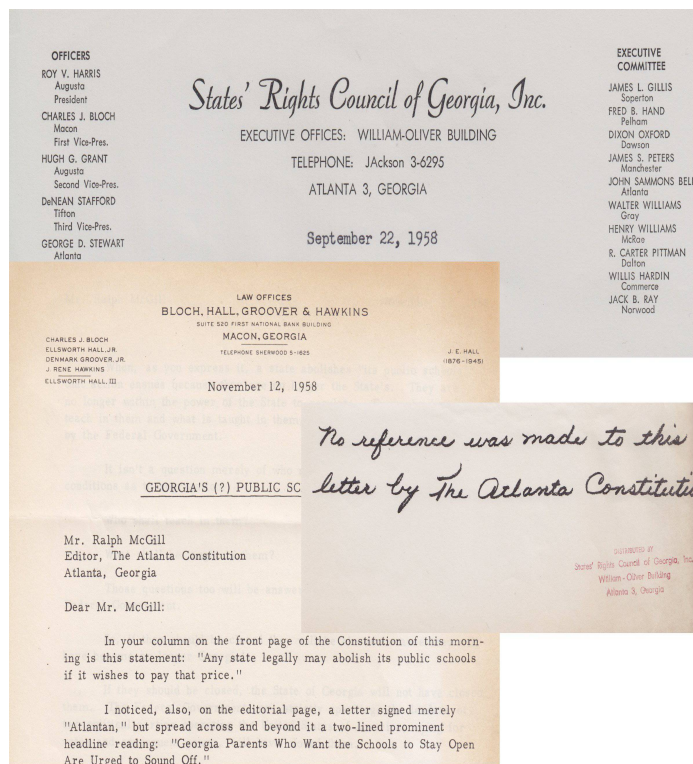
11. [African-Americana][Civil Rights][Segregation]

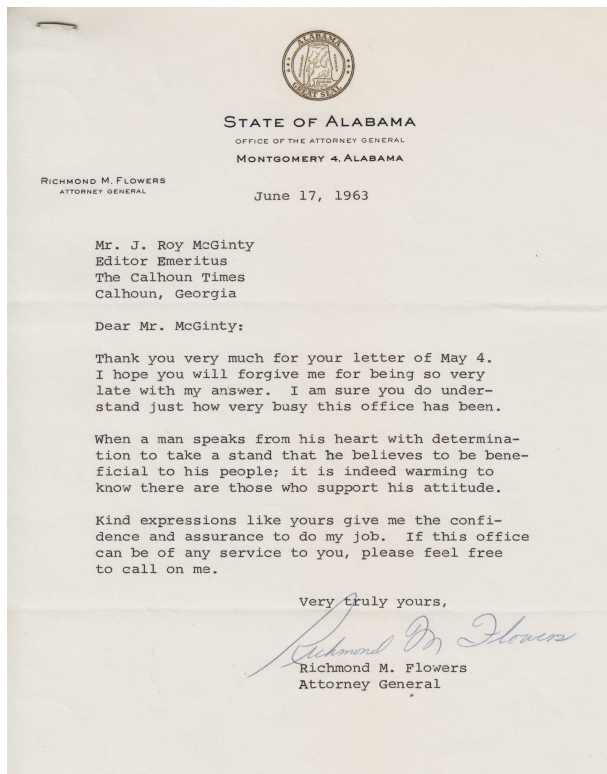
Bloch, Charles J.; Lufburrow, W.A. ***Ephemera from The States' Rights Council of Georgia, Inc.*** Atlanta, Georgia: 1958. 8½" x 11". Two items: the first a single sheet TLS with original mailing envelope; the other six leaves of photomechanically reproduced typescript printed rectos only. Both items very good: the first with light creases and folds for mailing; the other with old folds, uneven toning on first and last leaves and a small chip to the lower corner of last leaf.

A scarce propaganda paper and TLS from from The States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc. The SRCG was organized in Atlanta in 1955 with the goal of preserving "long-standing Southern traditions and the region's accepted way of life." It patterned itself after the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi. In 1955 alone it succeeded in getting the Augusta Soap Box Derby canceled because of two black contestants and protested Georgia Tech's participation in the Sugar Bowl because its opponent had a third string African American player.

This grouping includes a letter from SRCG's executive director Lufburrow as well as a six page letter to the editor written by Charles Bloch, SRCG's first vice-president, on his law firm letterhead with an SRCG distribution stamp on the last page. The multi page letter is a complaint to the *Atlanta Constitution* because its morning paper contained a statement that "any state legally may abolish its public schools if it wishes to pay that price." Georgia's constitution was amended by the state assembly in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education* and required the governor to defund any public school that desegregated. The letter provides a detailed history of states' rights as it relates to segregated schools and ends by stating that "the Federal Government . . . can never compel Georgia to operate integrated schools—never, never."

While a few SRCG publications appear on OCLC, the Bloch typescript does not.





12. [African-Americana][Civil Rights][Segregation]

Flowers, Richmond M. ***Typed Letter Signed by Alabama State Attorney General Who Defied Governor Wallace's Position on Integration.***

Montgomery, Alabama: 1963. 10½" x 7¼" (retained letter 11" x 8½"). Single sheet, typed letter, signed on State of Alabama letterhead, retained letter on orange paper. TLS very good plus with old folds and a staple in upper left corner; retained letter very good with a few closed tears along left edge.

A response to a letter from a Georgia newspaper editor congratulating Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers for his stance on desegregation. The retained letter is dated May 4, 1963 and thanks Flowers for his stand "on the side of law and order and common sense in the distressing conflicts through which your state is passing at the present time." On May 2nd, Flowers publicly announced that Governor Wallace's position on integrating the University of Alabama was "tomfoolery" and said he would strike down any public official who defied an integration order while also attempting to "prevent violence and bloodshed." At the time, the state faced federal court litigation to admit black students to the University and Wallace stated that he would defy any court order that forced their admission. On May 16th, the court ordered the admission of James Hood and Vivien Malone, leading to

Wallace's "Stand in the Schoolhouse Door" and Kennedy's federalizing the Alabama National Guard on June 11th.

Flowers' letter, dated June 17th, apologizes for the delay in his response with an understated "I am sure you do understand just how very busy this office has been."

13. [African Americana][Comic Strips]

Brandon, Jr., Brumsic. ***It's 1973 [Luther Wall Calendar]***. New York: The Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization, [1972]. 8½" x 11". Stapled self wrappers. pp. [36] including wrappers. Very good: wrappers lightly toned, an "X" in black felt marker in the postage paid box; internally clean and bright save for three pages with scattered notes, dates checked, and a couple of areas colored in.



According to its website, The Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization, assists "the poor and disenfranchised in developing and sustaining community organizations to fight human and civil rights injustices." Brumsic Brandon, Jr., an African American cartoonist, created *Luther* (named for MLK), one of the earliest mainstream comic strips with a black lead character. It ran from 1969 to 1986. This colorful blend of community and comic is more than a calendar--it describes numerous projects funded by IFCO, long lists of sponsors, board members and supporters, and a listing of dozens of important dates related to African Americans, Africans and civil rights.

OCLC records one undated copy of an IFCO *Luther* calendar.

14. [African-Americana][Comic Strips][Outsider Books]

Down Home With the Bailem County Kids. N.p.: N.p., [early 1970s?]. 14" x 11". Full faux leather. Inconsistent pagination, 115 leaves, with 170 pages handwritten and illustrated in 1,456 consecutively numbered panels. 38 pages illustrated in colored felt marker, the rest in black ballpoint. Very good: spine and board edges covered in masking tape, occasional staining on pages not affecting readability.

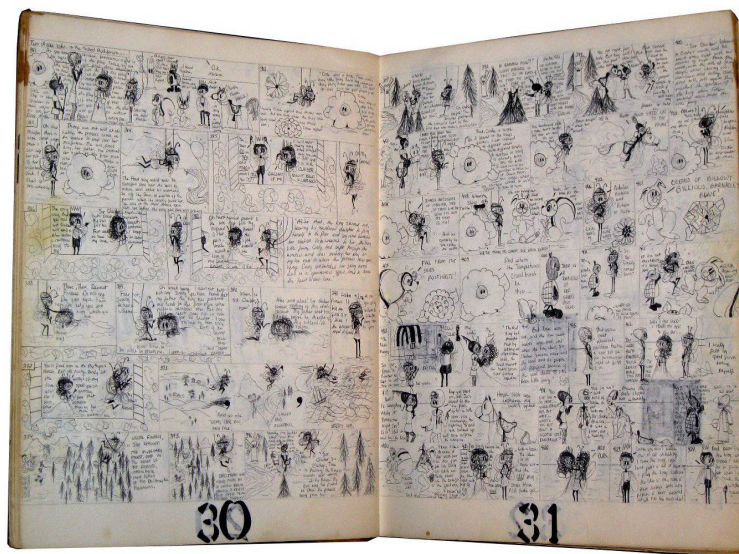


A mammoth undertaking that is a mixture of the *Little Rascals*, *Charlie Brown* and *Good Times*. The place, *Bailem County*, does not exist, nor were we able to ferret out clues to the book's author or place of creation. Nearly 1500 panels reveal a world of bell bottom-wearing African American "kids" (depending on the scene the characters are anywhere from 4th grade students to adult party-throwing borderline alcoholics) who speak in what one of the characters calls a "Harlem Ghetto Accent".

Bailem is economically depressed and the stories center around Betty Beans. She is named after the Mattel doll line from the 1960s that had a black doll named Betty whose brother was Booful, just like Betty's brother here. Betty is almost always portrayed as a wise child, paired up with her best friend Dolly Stevens. Dolly beats the snot out of someone in each of the manuscript's 11 stand alone stories. We follow Betty and Dolly to Wimble Elementary School, Camp Whippemdaily and elsewhere as they interact with a bevy of well developed characters including Betty's brother Booful and his close friend Jim Bradshaw. Booful has a drinking problem, and, when drunk, believes he's Napoleon and only speaks in French. Jim is a light skinned British ex-pat who is usually portrayed as a cultured intellectual with a thick accent.

The titled stories include "The Snobs" where one character admonishes, "chile, not all snobs is rich. You'll fine a lot o' po' snobs too." In "Dolly's Big Fight", Booful wears a suit of armor to fight Greg Greenbore the "Champeen Judo Chop Chopper". The highlight of the book is "Zit The Magnificent". In a dazzling display of color, the circus, with all black performers, comes to town. It's led by Zit, a talking dog who waxes on the hardships of a traveling circus performer, "many hours are spent on the road, or in practice perfecting petrifying paragons of profoundous preciousness."

It's not all silliness, as one plot line involves Betty falling in love with a sick boy who ultimately dies and another depicts a beauty contest where the award goes to the girl with the most inner beauty. We read nearly every panel of this almost certainly unique manuscript in a quest to discover authorship or context and failed miserably. The book nonetheless stands on its own as an expression of diversity through the use of African American stereotypes as it documents the human capacity for kindness, craziness, pugilism, love, prejudice and its need for talking dogs.



15. [African-Americana][Education]

[Robb, Frederic H. Hammurabi]. **5000 Year Pictorial History Packet, Calendar, Almanac, and F.H. Hammurabi Quizzer.** Chicago: The House of Knowledge, [early to mid-1960s]. 11½" x 14"; interior leaves 11¼" x 12¾". Stapled heavily illustrated wrappers. 18 leaves printed both sides. Wrappers very good minus with moderate staining, some creases and an inscription in ballpoint along the top of the front wrapper. Internally bright and clean, a touch of waviness to leaves.

A group of calendars spattered with explosions of images and text related to African American history. The House of Knowledge was created by F.H.H. Hammurabi, an African American attorney who toured the country (and ultimately the world) speaking on black history. He also wrote and published on the subject under both the imprint here as well as The Century Service Exchange. The building that housed his businesses on South Michigan Boulevard in Chicago was later used as the first home for the DuSable Museum of African American History.

Included are complete calendars for 1961 and 1964 as well as a leaf for January/February 1965. Scattered throughout are predictions such as (transcribed exactly), "*Autimation, racial hysteria and unemployment will increase, birth control and desexing programs, later no VOTE, and African Program, in elections.*" Each regular calendar day contains a wealth of information, often with a photo, squeezed into its box.

Considering the contents, we're not sure if this is a sample book. What's certain is the artifact stands for Robb's commitment to his mission by providing an endless stream of information on African American history.

While a blog article at Emory University mentions a holding of a Robb African American History calendar, we were unsuccessful in locating it in either its online catalog or finding aids. OCLC locates no copies.



16. [African-Americana][Hair]

[Jordan, James Edward (1888-1977)] **HY-BEAUTE COSMETICS Styled For Smart Women Who Care.** [Atlanta, Georgia]: [circa 1950]. 18½" x 25". Very good: intermittent light surface creases, top edge with uneven curling, small chip along right edge, small closed tear to top edge not affecting image.

James Edward Johnson was an African American entrepreneur who arrived in Atlanta in 1919. He created the Hy-Beaute Cosmetics line as well as running real estate, tailoring, film production and other businesses. This poster contains an image of 18 different products along with 11 different hair styles including the "Ten-Minute 'Konk'". The earliest dated advertisement we could find for Hy-Beaute was 1949 and it contained three of the images on this poster. None on OCLC.



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

Young, Richard E. **Photo Album of African American Navy Sailor.** Worldwide: 1954. 10 7/8" x 13 3/4". Screw bound full faux leather over wooden boards. 62 pages with 276 black and white photos adhesive mounted, most captioned in white album pencil. Photos generally measure around 3" x 4 1/2". Album very good: moderate cover wear also showing numerous scattered gouges and nicks, some areas of loss of leather; internally very good plus with lightly rippled leaves and near fine or better photos.

An artfully produced album by an African American Navy man showing the lighter side of military life during the Korean War. Richard E. Young toured the world in 1954 on the U.S.S. Hornet, a ship notable for its recovery of the Apollo 11 astronauts after their moon landing.



The album's front paste down has a memorial to a fellow black sailor who died in the U.S.S. Bennington explosion on May 26, 1954. It then moves to January 1954, in Key West, where African Americans can be seen partying in internal views of Bubba Jack's Bar.

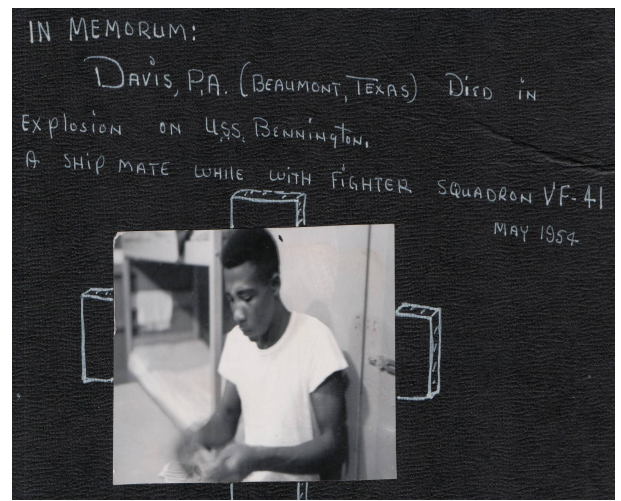
More fun is had in Virginia Beach in April, with barroom images showing black female singers and male quartets sharing microphones. There's also a series showing a huge family picnic as well as a crowd of black couples dancing at Big Dick's Nite Club.

The Hornet was recommissioned as an attack aircraft carrier in September 1953 and left for an eight month global cruise in May 1954. In July, planes from the ship supported attacks over the Phillipine Sea where two Chinese fighters were shot down. None of this tension is revealed in the album; to the contrary, there's a series of shots of silliness when the ship crossed the equator and a group of photos of Lisbon, Portugal has a pasted news clipping that reads "*Lisbon: Sex, Spies & Sport!*".

Young included photos from numerous ports of call including the Dominican Republic, Naples, Italy, the Suez Canal, India, Singapore, Japan, Cuba and more. Most of these images are devoted to the native populace and scenery, with only the Lisbon and Japan photos showing the sailors having a ball. Many of the Japan photos continue the multiracial party theme of Lisbon with sailors in a club watching a

woman strip to near full nudity as well as an outstanding group showing a club packed with black and white soldiers carousing with Japanese women.

A warm collection of mixed race military fun in the decade after the desegregation of United States troops.



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

Ivey, James T. **Photo Album of African American Soldier from Georgia.** [France?]: [circa 1943]. 6½" x 9½". Full leather over boards. 20 pages with 46 black and white or sepia colored photographs adhesive mounted and one additional laid in. All but one photo measure 2 3/8" x 3½" and some are captioned on the page, usually with home states of soldiers. Two coins, a miniature postcard book of Paris and Ivey's dogtag laid in. Album very good: covers with soil spots and moderate wear that's heavy at the edges; photos generally very good, two photos crudely removed

and perished.



bookseller we admire, gives it a "certain artifactual charm".

James T. Ivey, of Elim, Georgia enlisted in the army November 30, 1942 at the age of 20. According to the 1940 census he was a farm laborer with a 5th grade education.

This album shows him and his fellow soldiers around a military camp, possibly in France. The captions show the soldiers all hailed from states under Jim Crow. Most of the photos are posed but some show them cooking, fake boxing and all show a group of rugged but weary men. Though there are not a lot of photos, there's an artistry to the album and its images that, to quote a



We were unable to locate his unit, but we think it likely he went to Europe. Included with his album is his dogtag and presumably his coins from Italy and France, as well as a miniature postcard book of Paris that was purchased in France where on the back of the card entitled "Place de l'Etoile" someone scrawled, "the unkoning/soldies,/berried from/ 1914 1915".

An engaging expression of the black experience of World War II.

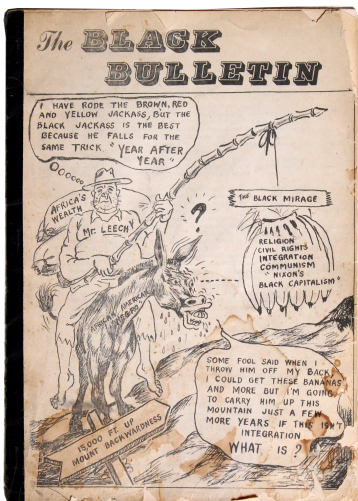
19. [African-Americana][Organizing]

[Cooks, Carlos A.] **Black Bulletin.** [New York City]: [African Nationalist Pioneer Movement], [circa 1966]. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. 16 leaves, all but the last printed rectos only (the rear wrapper duplicates the final leaf). Good: spine reinforced with library tape at an early date; front wrapper heavily chipped with coffee stains along bottom third, a portion of which bled on to first two leaves.

Carlos A. Cooks was a black activist and speaker in Harlem. He grew up in the Dominican Republic, going as a child with his father to meetings of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association. In 1929, at the age of 16, he moved to New York, and became a follower of Garvey. Traditional members scorned him for his atheism and other reasons, but Garvey put his faith in him, allowing him to lobby in Washington and making him leader of the UNIA's Advance Division. A year after Garvey's death, Cooks founded the African Nationalist Pioneer Movement. According to its stated purposes on the rear wrapper the ANPM advocated a "Racial Hegemony of the African at home and abroad" as well as the "Buy Black Campaign."

Cooks produced a couple different periodicals in his lifetime and *The Black Bulletin* appears to be an attempt by his followers to continue the movement after his death. This issue contains an article on the natural resources of Africa ("the wealth of Africa is the exclusive property of the Black people of the world") as well as a call for economic independence of blacks, with many Cooks quotes.

OCLC locates one copy. Not in Danky-Hady.



20. [African-Americana][Scouting]

Scouting and Our Boys. N.p.: Boy Scouts of America, [circa 1949-50]. 6¼" x 10½" unfolded. Tri-fold pamphlet printed both sides. Very good: lightly worn with a few penciled characters to the top edge of the cover image.

A scarce Boy Scouts of America brochure marketing to African Americans and featuring three images of black scouts. African American troops started forming around 1911 and the BSA did not take a position on racial discrimination. While publicly declaring for decades that all boys were entitled to join, the BSA left racial policies to the local chapters, and many banned black scouts or prohibited them from wearing the uniform. The text extols the virtues of scouting, with no reference to race, though there are four promotional blurbs from black leaders. One of those leaders was Roy Wilkins, who headed the NAACP in 1974 when it sued the BSA for racial discrimination.

OCLC records no copies. We are aware of a BSA pamphlet with a similar theme issued in the late 1950s.



21. [African-Americana][Slavery]

[Nateel, Sabe]. **Discharge Documents of a Slave-turned-Union Soldier.** Hilton Head, South Carolina: 1865. Two forms printed both sides and completed in manuscript. The first "Final Statement" measures 10" x 8"; the other "Voucher" is 11" x 8 3/8". Very good: old folds, each document with damage to upper inner corner from poor attempt at seal removal.

The discharge paperwork and pay voucher of Sabe Nateel, a private in the 33rd Regiment of the United States Colored Troops, signed by him with an "X". Nateel enlisted on January 12, 1863 when the regiment was known as the 1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged due to consumption on December 8, 1865.

The 1st Carolina Volunteers was the first African American regiment in the Civil War. It was made up of escaped slaves and was initially raised in May 1862. This was nearly a year before the famed 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, made up of free Northerners, was authorized. Not two weeks after Nateel's enlistment, the 1st South Carolina was involved in a skirmish that caused the loss of one man and the wounding of several others. They spent the month of March 1863 successfully occupying Jacksonville, Florida. In July, they traveled the Edisto River, freeing slaves. In November, 1864 they participated in the Battle of Honey Hill and captured a fort on James Island.

In the summer of 1865, Nateel was made a teamster while stationed in Hamburg, S.C., where his commanding officer believed he contracted the tuberculosis that led to his discharge.

Fine artifacts from a soldier of a trailblazing regiment.

I certify, on honor, that Sabe Nateel, a Private of Captain William James Company (B) of the 33rd Regiment of Colored Troops Volunteers, of the State of South Carolina, born in St. Augustine, State of Florida, aged 22 years; 5 feet 8 inches high; Light complexion, Blue eyes, Black hair, and by occupation a Laborer, who joined for service and was enrolled (see Note 9) on the 12th day of January, 1863, at Beaufort S.C. by Captain W. James, for the period of three years, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 31st day of January, 1863, at Beaufort S.C., by General Sartis; and having served HONESTLY and FAITHFULLY with his Company to the present date, is now entitled to a **DISCHARGE** by reason of Physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

The said Sabe Nateel was last paid by Paymaster James Hudson, to include the 31st day of October, 1865, and has pay due him from that time to the present date; he is entitled to pay and subsistence for TRAVELING to place of enrollment, and whatever other allowances are authorized to volunteer soldiers, drafted men, or militia, so discharged. He has received from the United States CLOTHING amounting to Twenty six 72 dollars, since the 12th day of January, 1863, when his clothing account was last settled. He has received from the United States 72 doll.

There is to be stopped from authorities, for CLOTHING for other stoppages, viz: 72

He has been furnished with 72

place of enrollment, up to the 72

He is indebted to Laundress, 72 dollars.

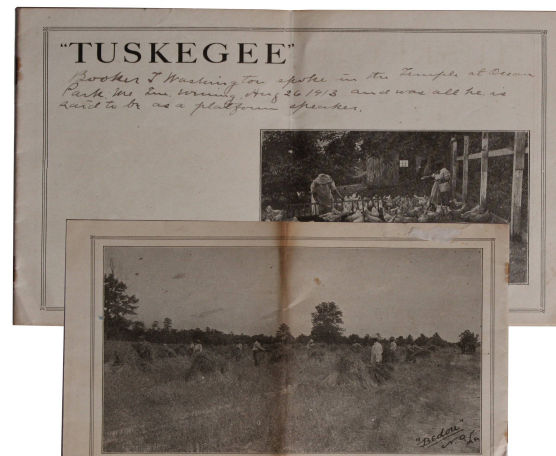
Given in Duplicate, at Beaufort S.C., this 8th day of December, 1865

James Z. Huber
Surgeon, 33rd Regt
Commanding Company, 33rd

(A. G. O. No. 86-First)

22. [African-Americana][Traditionally Black Colleges] [Photography]

[Bedou, A(rthur) P(aul) (Photographer)]. [Washington, Booker T.]. ***"Tuskegee"*** [Cover Title]. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama: Institute Press, 1913. 6¼" x 8¼". Stapled self-wrappers. Four leaves printed both sides. Very good: vertically folded at center at an early date, staples oxidized, rear wrapper with moderate line of toning at the fold and small adhered paper remnant, touching the border of the photo. Three line owner inscription on front wrapper.



A rare pamphlet containing an appeal for funds with four photographic images by an important New Orleans African American photographer. It provides a brief history of Tuskegee while describing a need for a \$5,000,000 endowment. The inscription on the cover reads, "Booker T. Washington spoke in the Temple at Ocean/Park, Me Tue. Evening, Aug 26, 1913 and was all he is/said to be as a platform speaker." Presumably, the pamphlet was provided at this speech.

The photographs show students farming and working with poultry. A.P. Bedou was Washington's personal photographer in the last years of Washington's life. For a time he was the official photographer of Tuskegee, as well as the National Negro Business League. He was so well known in the New Orleans community that his last name became a household word.

The title makes searching OCLC and the googleverse difficult. Various permutations including title, date, printer, etc. resulted in locating no copies.

23. [Hate][African-Americana]

Application for NAACP Membership. [Atlanta, GA?]:[1960s?]. 11" x 8½". Single sheet of mimeographed typescript, printed one side. Good: heavily creased (at one time folded thrice) with some penciled and ballpoint notes on verso.

A mean parody of an NAACP application with blanks for "Name of Pappy (if known)", types of crimes committed and a pledge that includes "NIGGERS IS BETTER THAN WHITE FOLKS IS; AND THAT WHITE FOLDS (sic) SHOULD PAY MORE TAXES THAN US NIGGERS . . ." Acquired from its original owner who received it in Atlanta in the mid-late 1960s.

APPLICATION FOR NAACP MEMBERSHIP

Name _____ Date _____
 Address _____ (If living in car, give make, model, and license no.)
 Name of Pappy (if known) _____
 Make of Auto Cadillac _____ Lincoln _____ Imperial _____
 No. of children or relatives _____ No. of illegitimate children _____
 Marital status: Common Law _____ Shaved up _____ Unemployed _____
 Source of income: White _____ Relief _____ Free Public Hospital _____
 Place of Birth: Charity Hospital _____ Cotton Field _____ Back Alley _____ Unknown _____
 List all segregated schools you would like to attend: _____

Are you a personal friend of the following:
 E.B. Johnson _____ Ed Sullivan _____ Earl Warren _____
 Frank Sinatra _____ Robert Kennedy _____ General _____
 Abilities: Don't Employ _____ Good Teacher _____
 Agitator _____ Rascal Man _____ Property Price Breaker _____
 General Disease Specialist _____
 Would you be willing to serve as: Director of the Ford Foundation _____
 President of the U.S. _____ Chairman of the Red Cross _____
 Chief Justice _____
 List your greatest desire in life (other than a white girl) _____

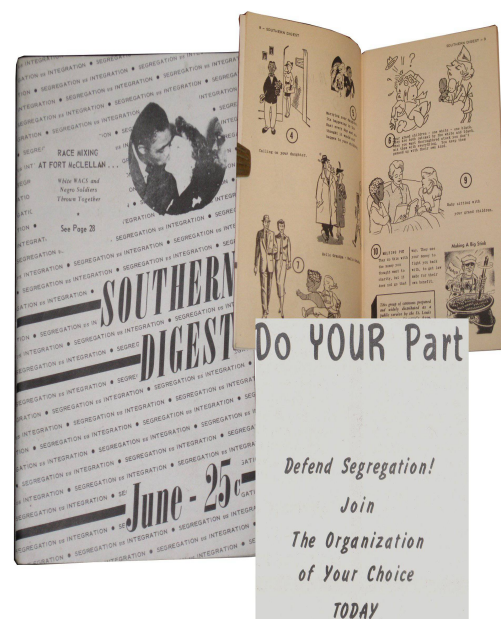
PLEDGE: I BELIEVE IN EQUALITY. THAT NIGGERS IS BETTER THAN WHITE FOLKS IS; AND THAT WHITE FOLDS SHOULD PAY MORE TAXES THAN US NIGGERS SHOULD, AND US NIGGERS SHOULD HAVE MORE AND MORE WELFARE, AND NOW THAT WE HAVE THE SUPREME COURT AND U.S. ARMY ON OUR SIDE, THE LAWS SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED TO MORE, AND I PROMISE TO DO EVERYTHING I CAN TO INCREASE WELFARE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND NOT TO SWITCH WHEN ANY DISTURBED WHITE FOLK STARTS CRYING OVER HOW US NIGGERS IS PERSECUTED.

I KNOW MY RIGHTS _____ (signed) _____
 CRIMINAL RECORD: Rape _____ Murder _____ Gang Killing _____

24. [Hate][African-Americana][Civil Rights][Segregation]

Birdsell, D.E. (editor). ***Southern Digest. Vol.2, No. 4. [May-June, 1956].*** New Orleans, LA: D.E. Birdsell, 1956. 7¾" x 4¾". Stapled wrappers. pp. 48. Very good plus: bright, lightly worn, with a tiny dent to the lower inner corner of the last few leaves.

The publisher of *Southern Digest*, D.E. Birdsell, was a staunch segregationist and propagandist loosely connected to the White Citizen's Council. Featuring a cover image of a black man kissing a white woman, the preface of this issue warns against "mongrelization, family tragedy, [and the] destruction of our very society!" In case the message of the preface was unclear, a three-page cartoon vignette shows how integrating schools ultimately leads to having grandchildren of different races: "They are both outcasts . . . when you want thoroughbred stock you don't mix them with everything. You keep them penned up with their own kind." A series of rants through original and re-printed articles follows, including an exposé of race mixing at an army base. OCLC locates 13 runs, all but 3 in the University of California system.



25. [Hate][Civil Rights][LGBTQ][AIDS]

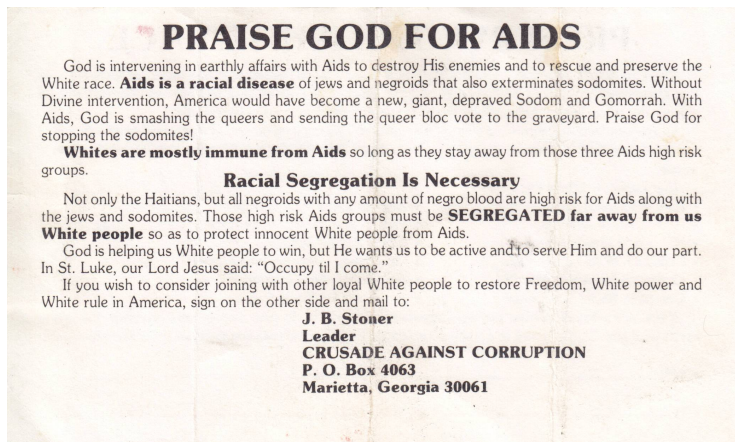
Stoner, J.B. ***Praise God For AIDS***. Marietta, Georgia: Crusade Against Corruption, [circa 1986-1987]. 4" x 7". Handbill on thin card stock printed both sides. Good: three vertical creases, a few faint stains, penciled note on verso.

J.B. Stoner was an attorney who represented James Earl Ray, a suspect in the King assassination and ran the National States Rights party, the political arm of the Ku Klux Klan. His run for the United States Senate in 1972 included television advertisements that used the word "nigger". They were allowed on the air due to the FCC ruling in favor of Stoner's rights under its now-abandoned Fairness Doctrine.

This handbill was created not long after Stoner's release from prison for the 1958 Bethel Baptist Church bombing. Outhistory.org states that Stoner passed out the handbill in 1987 when he "*led a mob confronting civil rights marchers in Forsyth County, Georgia.*" We acquired this from the original owner who wrote "*Forsyth County, GA/1986*" in pencil on its verso but is referring to a civil rights march that occurred in Forsyth County on January 24, 1987. The week before, Hosea Williams led a small group to Forsyth County for a brotherhood march, hoping to ease the county's segregationist stance. According to the 1980 census there was just one African American in Forsyth, a result of racial tensions that began in 1912 and led to black flight. Things turned ugly quickly, as Williams' group of approximately 90 people was attacked by around 400 segregationists. The melee received national attention, and Williams returned on the 24th with over 10,000 marchers. This item's original owner was teaching in Georgia at the time, and sent two students to cover the second march. One of them was given this handbill.

Recipients of the card were encouraged to mail the handbill to Stoner with their contact information to join in his "*CRUSADE AGAINST CORRUPTION*" that sought "*complete racial separation*" and "*America First*" foreign and trade policies. This item is a bit more overt in its contempt for homosexuality than the item that follows and fears no pandemic claiming that "*Whites are mostly immune from Aids so long as they stay away from . . . jews, negroids and queers.*"

None in OCLC.



26. [Hate][LGBTQ][AIDS]

Todd, Cecil. ***Everything You Ought to Know About the AIDS-Plague But Were Afraid to Ask***. Joplin, Missouri: Revival Fires Ministry, [1987]. 11" x 8½". Plastic comb bound card wrappers. 26 consecutively numbered photocopied typescript leaves printed rectos only. Very good: internally bright and clean, wrappers a bit dusted with faint soil spots on front, a couple of semicircular 1" x 2" stains to top edge of rear that bleed into final six leaves getting progressively smaller and not affecting any text.

Revival Fires Ministry was founded in 1964 in Joplin, Missouri by Cecil Todd who ultimately had a 20 year run as a national televangelist hosting Ronald Reagan and Oliver North among others. This alarmist screed fomenters fear by stating nearly everyone in America will be exposed to AIDS, possibly wiping out the entire country within 10 years. It contemplates that AIDS came to humans through bestiality and states that "*as long as the homosexuals continue to receive preferential treatment with special laws to protect their abominable lifestyle, millions more innocent victims will be infected and die from the AIDS plague.*" Todd complains of "*militant homosexuals*"

attempting to "*find safe ways to 'sin' and keep on breaking God's law without any punishment.*" He even warns that one can contract AIDS from a sneeze or mosquito bite.

Homophobia masquerading as fear of pandemic.

OCLC records no copies.

27. [Hate] [Ku Klux Klan]

[Name Withheld]. **Typed Letter Signed With Firsthand Account of a Ku Klux Klan Rally and Associated Ephemera.** Houston, Texas: 1923. Three items in original mailing envelope: (1) Letter consisting of five 11" x 8½" leaves typed rectos only. Very good, old folds, last page with insect predation affecting unrelated text. (2) Printed invitation measuring 3½" x 5 1/8" on thick blue card stock. Very good, horizontal crease at bottom. (3) Photographically illustrated handbill measuring 6 5/8" x 7". Very good with old folds.

A courtship letter from a Houstonian recounting his attendance at a Klan rally in Houston on September 15, 1923. He says, "[l]ast night I went to the big Ku Klux meeting. From the standpoint of attendance it was an overwhelming success, but from the standpoint of interest

it was a failure for we could see absolutely nothing." He tells her that an estimated 35,000 people choked the streets, that they had to park over 1 mile away, and "we found standing room about two blocks from the fiery cross and could see and hear absolutely nothing . . . we were pressed so close together . . . [that] we would have suffocated had we been in a building."

He included an invitation to the rally as well as a handbill that he presumably acquired on site. The image on the handbill appeared in the 1922 edition of the Rice University yearbook, in the clubs section.

According to newspaper reports, between 5,000 and 13,000 people watched several hundred get initiated into the Klan.

Rare survivals all.

28. [House Un-American Activities Committee]

Kamp, Joseph P. and Gill, A. Cloyd [editors and compilers]. **The Fifth Column Menaces America on A Thousand Fronts.** New York: Constitutional Educational League, Inc., [1941]. 23¾" x 35 7/8", printed both sides in red, black and blue, folded as issued. Very good plus: bright, lightly worn with a few pinholes at intersections. Outer margins of cover panels a bit dusted.

A wonderfully paranoid map using swastikas, hammers and sickles, Soviet stars and other iconography to provide locations in the United States to 14 different subversion centers including Bund Headquarters, Communist Workers Schools, Italian Fascist Centers and Nazi Propaganda Centers. The verso of the map contains an alphabetized list of several hundred "DANGER SPOTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY" including the ACLU and the National Negro Congress.

Interestingly, the publisher was indicted by a federal special grand jury in July 1942 for "conspiracy to impair the loyalty and morale of the armed forces."

OCLC locates 7 copies over two entries and a third entry shows 5 with the same title and a 1942 date.



29. [Japanese Americans][American Internment Camps]

[Kochi, Kazuo Jay]. ***Year's Flight 1944*** [Cover title]. [Butte High School Yearbook—Gila River War Relocation Center]. Rivers, Arizona: 1944. 11¼" x 8½". Full faux leather. 148 unnumbered pages. Very good: binding a bit shaken, but sound; covers a bit faded with a few indentations; small spots of erosion at spine tips, corners and one along the top edge.

This is the school yearbook for Butte High School, the secondary school at the Gila River War Relocation Center that educated grades 7-12. The Gila River internment camp was located approximately 50 miles southeast of Phoenix, Arizona and mostly took internees from California.

The book's endpapers provide a birdseye view of the camp, with seemingly endless rows of barracks. The camp was meant to hold 10,000 people but at its peak over 13,000 squeezed in, resulting in water and food shortages and very cramped living spaces. Each endpaper contains a poem that combines hope ("*Have faith, pioneers and face the world*") with the reality of internment ("*Despite the sea of ignorance/ Despite the darkness of distrust*"). What lies between is no different than any other school yearbook: faculty, student and activity photos abound. There were over 25 clubs, a significant number considering the school was only in its second year. They also had intramural football and basketball for the boys; volleyball and basketball for the girls.

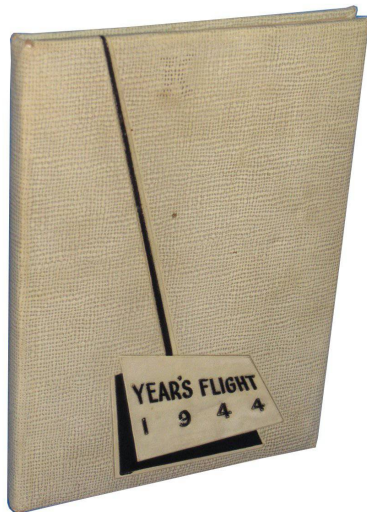
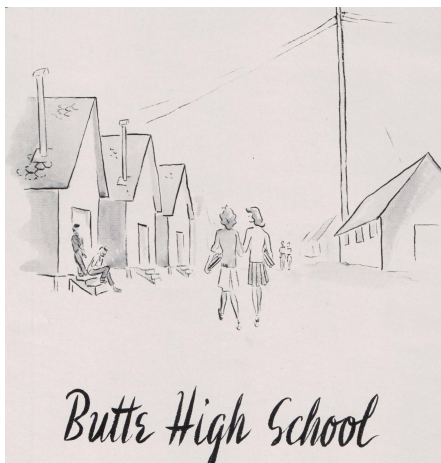
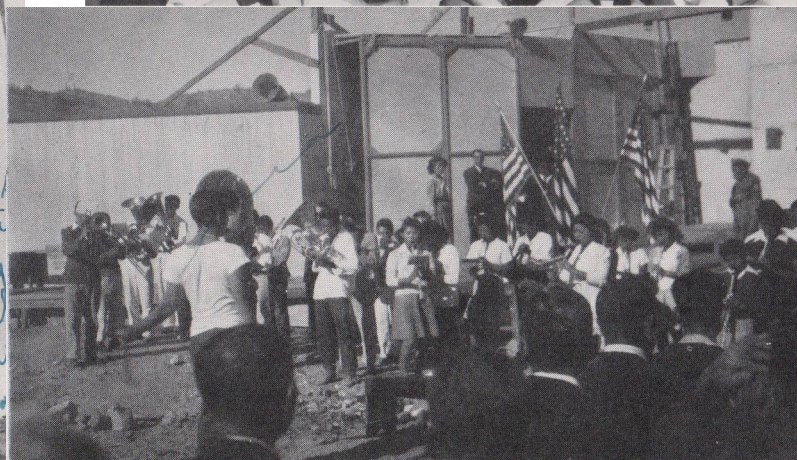
This was Kazuo Kochi's copy acquired directly from his nephew. Kochi (who later went by "Jay") is a Junior in this book and was apparently fairly popular: there are approximately 45 inscriptions and around 60 other signatures of internees. A lot of his friends presciently called him "*Brain*". Sure enough, Jay went on to a distinguished career as a

physical organic chemist, lecturing at Harvard and serving on the faculty of three different universities as well as getting elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

The yearbook also shows Noriyuki "Pat" Morita of *Happy Days* and *Karate Kid* fame in one of the 7th grade group photos.

OCLC lists 8 locations for the three year run of yearbooks produced by Butte High School with the notation that Arizona State University has all three, and UCLA has the 1943 edition. The rest, including Yale, are not similarly noted and there is a separate entry for Yale's copy of the present edition.

Rich source material on school life for young internees.

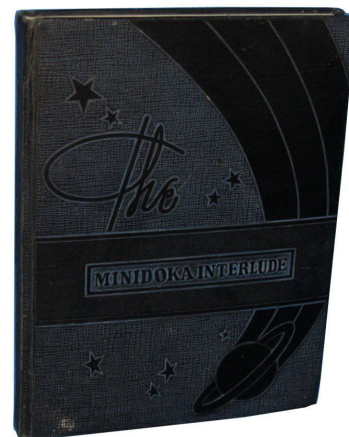
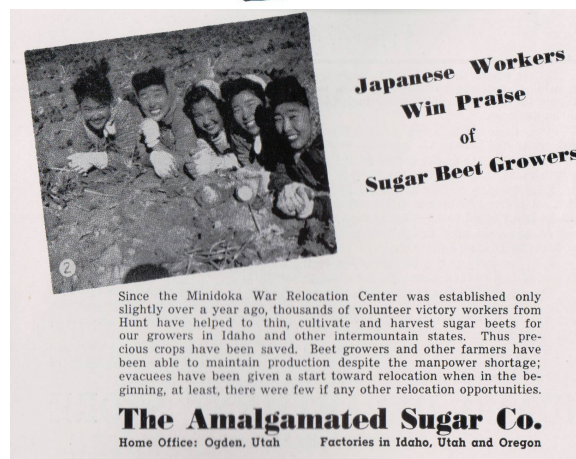


30. [Japanese Americans][American Internment Camps]

Minidoka Interlude September 1942-October 1943. [Camp Year Book of Minidoka War Relocation Center]. Hunt Idaho: Residents of Minidoka Relocation Center, [1943]. 10¾" x 8". Blue embossed and decorated cloth. 184 unnumbered pages. Very good: light wear and soil spots, small spot of white paint on front cover; ownership name in ballpoint on FFEP and address stamp on title page; first leaf just starting to pull away from internal staples, same for final leaf and RFEP, all holding firmly.

The Minidoka War Relocation Center in Jerome County, Idaho covered 33,000 acres with five miles of barbed wire fencing and eight watchtowers. Internees from Oregon, Washington and Alaska began arriving at Minidoka on August 10, 1942 and families of up to 9 squeezed into one room apartments furnished only with army cots and a stove, so they fashioned furniture out of scrap material.

This book documents the first 13 months of the camp and begins with starkly illustrated endpapers that depict multiple camp scenes. In contrast to the Gila River school yearbook offered above, it directly confronts the indignity of incarceration. It begins with a detailed history of the Japanese in America, their desire to fight *for* America against Japan, and a timeline of events leading to internment beginning with arrival at the Puyallup and Portland Assembly Centers. Its dedication states *"it is our firm conviction that a nation so great, so powerful and so wise whose very foundation of government and principles of living is based on equality and justice, will solve her domestic racial problems in a just and equitable manner."*



It contains a wealth of documentary and visual source data including 44 nearly full page group photos of named internees in front of their barracks. A panoply of work groups, from the coal and legal divisions to the finance, health and education sections, are documented with group photos and names as well. Numerous shots of recreational groups show boy and girl scout troops, sports leagues, bands and more.

The advertising section at the book's end makes regular mention of Japanese American contributions to the war effort with one stating, *"courteous treatment to all and willingness to assist in the progress of its community"*. The tag line of the O.K. Cafe reads *"Where Evacuees Meet."*

OCLC records five copies, a separate entry with the same title records an additional six with a 1945 publication date and same number of pages as the present copy.

A powerful production of hope and patriotism.



31. [LGBTQ][Business]

The Blue Book 1980 Spring & Summer L.A.

[Cover Title]. Los Angeles, CA: Payne Publications, Inc., 1980. 8" x 4¼". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 88. Very good: light wear and rubbing and small split to wrappers above staple, with a tiny closed tear to foot of rear wrapper, leaves lightly toned, two leaves with paperclip indentation with one of those pages having a few extra businesses recorded by hand in ink.

A pre-AIDS era gay friendly business directory. The publisher's full page advertisement on the inside front cover of the May/June 1979 issue of *The Lesbian Tide* is reminiscent of the *Negro Motorist Green Book*:

"No more looking over your shoulder, or calling operators. The Blue Book, A guide to Gay/Lesbian L.A. has arrived with over 2,500 listings of Gay businesses in L.A. Find out where to eat, sleep work and play and how to get there."

This second (and likely last) year of the directory lists over 3,000 businesses in several dozen categories. There's a separate section for bars and bath houses as well as commentary related to various areas of Southern California such as the Laguna Beach bar, *The Little Shrimp*: *"The crowd is definitely cruisy, and women are welcome, but there are not as many as in Mainstreet (sometimes)."*

Rare: OCLC and numerous iterations of internet searches reveal no copies. One copy of the 1979 edition located among the papers of Sue Prosin at UCLA. The Catalog of Copyright Entries for this edition with the note *"no copies recorded for year"*.

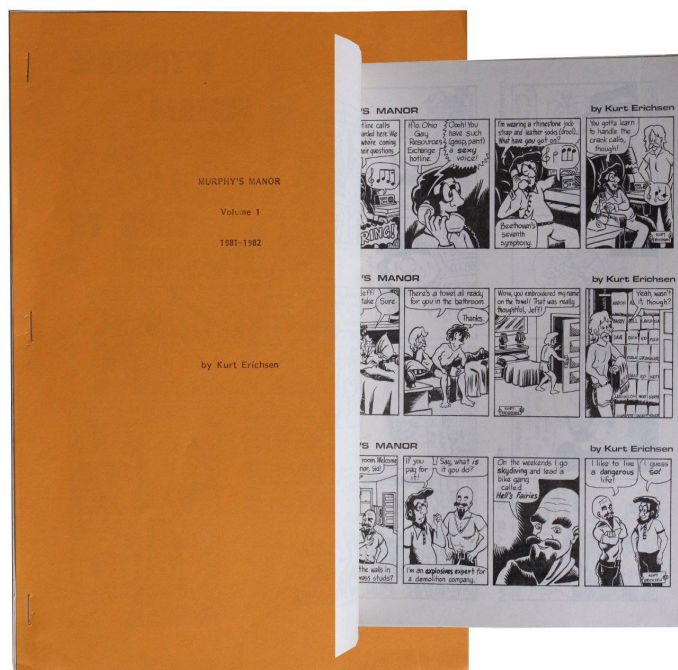
32. [LGBTQ][Comic Strips]

Erichsen, Kurt. **Murphy's Manor Volume 1. 1981-1982.** Toledo, Ohio: Self-published, 1982. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. 22 leaves printed one side only. Near fine, with a touch of thumb soiling to rear wrapper and the occasional small faint crease.

Murphy's Manor was a weekly gay comic strip that ran from 1982 to 2008 and was syndicated in around 70 local gay newspapers. This collection contains the first 47 four-panel strips, and features topics such as coming out, bath houses, and characters such as Sid, an explosives expert who leads a biker gang called *Hell's Fairies*. The first leaf leads us to believe Erichsen used this item to promote the comic and seek subscribers as it provides a brief history and offers exclusive distribution rights.

OCLC shows no copies. Brown University holds a similar promotional, dated 1995, with strips from 1991.

An interesting and light look at gay life just before the dawn of the AIDS era.



33. [LGBTQ][Gay Mardi Gras]



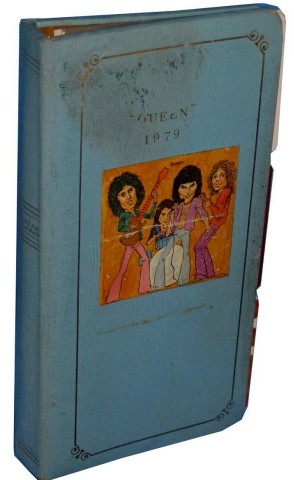
1st Place Macho Man Award for Gay Mardi Gras. New Orleans: 1982. Engraved Gorham Silver Plate Bowl; approximate diameter 14", height 8". **[Together with] Contact Sheet of Alleged Winner of 1st Place Macho Man Award.** 11" x 8½". 36 different images. Bowl very good plus, minimally worn with occasional spots of imperfection, needs polishing (we polished the front for the photo); contact sheet good, heavily creased in areas, numerous editing marks.

A unique artifact of Gay Mardi Gras, the bowl given to the first place winner in the Macho Man division of the 1982 Edd Smith Mardi Gras Awards. According to the person from whom we acquired this, the contact sheet depicts the bowl's winner. Ambushmag.com tells us that the first openly gay krewe was launched in 1958 and the first Bourbon Street awards were given in 1962.

Provenance: Acquired on a house call years ago when we should have been practicing law. According to the seller, who we believed was in her 80s, the bowl was won by her son who she said died in the 1990s. When she told us her son was the model on the contact sheet, we gently asked if he was gay and if she had any other items of his with which she could part. She angrily said no and asked to be paid, after which we were shown the door. Also note that we acquired this years before an Edd Smith Macho Man bowl appeared on Liveauctioneers in 2014.

34. [LGBTQ][Entertainers]

Vernacular Photo Album of a Queen Concert. [Cincinnati?]: 1978. 11½" x 5¾". Commercial leather album with ephemera pasted to front cover, internal plastic comb binding. Six leaves, each with three mylar sleeved pockets, a seventh leaf with four pockets. 44 photographs inserted both sides, all but three in color. Photos measure 3½" x 5 1/8". Album very good with moderate wear, some scuffs and light soiling. Photos generally near fine with light edge wear, two with small area of surface loss, two with a larger area of similar loss.



Freddie.
Mercury.

Internal evidence suggests these were taken November 26, 1978 at Cincinnati's Riverfront Coliseum.



35. [Native Americans][Military]

Benally, Amy. **Photo Album of Native American Family.** [Farmington, New Mexico?], mostly 1940s. 5 3/8" x 7 7/8". String tied, full limp leather album, front cover printed with illustration of "Chief Big Feather", and "Santa Fe, N.M." as well as the ownership name in ink, "Amy Benally". 24 leaves with 32 black and white photographs mostly adhesive mounted to rectos only save for the last leaf. Photos measure from 1" x 1 1/8" to 5 1/2" x 3 1/2". Album very good with light wear and spotting to the covers; photos very good or better, a few are loose.

An interesting Native American family album. Based on the name on the cover, as well as the album's likely place of initial purchase, we think it highly likely it was created by Amy Benally who enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in Santa Fe in 1943 (and listed her race as "white") and was buried at the Navajo Methodist Mission School cemetery in Farmington, New Mexico.

There are a couple of shots of Native American children filling the back of a truck as well as a line of people in the middle of a sack race, cheered by onlookers. Others show people posing around homes, a group of young men and boys in ceremonial clothes outside a Philips 66 station, and a trio of girls aiming bows outside their school.

At least seven photos show Native Americans in uniform. Two of those photos show WACs and presumably one of them is the compiler.

Though there are not many photos, nearly all provide compelling views of Native Americans during World War II.

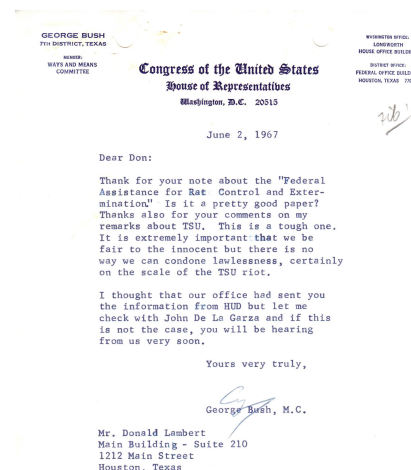


36.[Protests][African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Bush, George H.W. **Typed Letter Signed "George" Regarding Riot at Texas Southern University.** Washington, D.C.: 1967. 9" x 6". Single sheet of Congressional stationery. Very good: folded as mailed, two-hole punched, small holes from removed staple.

Protests at Houston's Texas Southern University (a traditionally black college) began in March 1967 after the S.N.C.C. was banned. On May 17th the campus erupted after reports that a black child had been shot by a white police officer. Approximately 500 police officers ended up raiding the men's dormitory, firing over 3,000 rounds of ammunition and receiving return fire. One officer was killed and 488 students were arrested (all but a few were released the next day).

Just a few months into his first term as an elected official, George Bush writes to a friend in Houston, "Thanks also for your comments on my remarks about TSU. This is a tough one. It is extremely important that we be fair to the innocent but there is no way we can condone lawlessness, certainly on the scale of the TSU riot." Years after his presidency, Bush spearheaded a \$50 million capital campaign for Texas Southern.



37. [Protests][Apartheid]

Photo Album Detailing Anti-Apartheid Protest at UC Berkeley. Berkeley, California: 1986. 12" x 12½".

Commercial leather album bound with rivets. 8 pocketed mylar sleeves with 92 color photos inserted both sides. Photos measure 3½" x 5". Album near fine with a couple bumps and dings; contents fine.

On Monday, March 31, 1986, approximately one thousand protesters at the University of California-Berkeley built shanties to block the entrance to California Hall, home of the chancellor's office. Every photo in this album is from that protest on that day. The first series of photos gives birdseye views of huge crowds outside the building. Other photos show the shanties being built, with protesters carrying wood, hanging protest signs and moving completed shanties. Still more show the doors of the building blocked by shanties with protesters milling about.

The next day, 61 protesters (including 21 students) were arrested and the shanties were destroyed. The administration got a restraining order preventing more

shanties but they were back up by Wednesday. Before dawn on Thursday morning, police arrested dozens of protesters and put them in buses. Those not arrested surrounded the buses, and when police in riot gear tried to clear a path, it turned violent. Ultimately 91 were arrested and 29 received minor injuries.

Please see the following item for more about the shanties and anti-Apartheid divestment protests.



38. [Protests][Apartheid]

Ivey, Jose Joaquin.

***Photographs of Protests by
The Johns Hopkins Coalition
For A Free South Africa.***

Baltimore, Maryland: 1986.

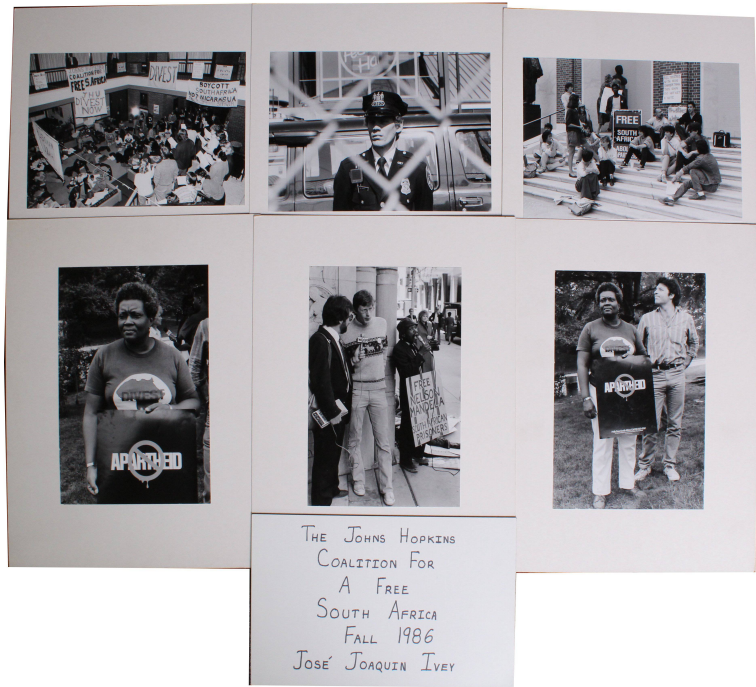
11 black and white
photographs mounted on heavy
cards measuring 14" x 11" +
handwritten title card in black
felt marker. Photos are 6½" x 9
3/8" or the reverse. Mounts
very good plus or better, photos
near fine or better.

The Johns Hopkins Coalition For A
Free South Africa built shanties on
university grounds to protest the
school's investments in South Africa.
Shanties had been built at college
campuses nationwide to symbolize
living conditions of black South

Africans. The protests often led to confrontations with right-wing student groups. Members of the Johns Hopkins group occupied the shanties around the clock. In May, 1986, three members of Delta Upsilon fraternity set fire to one of the shanties, causing first and second degree burns to a student inside and they were charged with attempted murder. The arson caused the press to take greater notice and created much more support for the protesters. The university responded by tracking some of the protesters, creating files on them, and ultimately issuing a decree that banned unauthorized school structures. Protesters ignored the decree, which caused 14 of them to be arrested in September. In October, the board of trustees voted for selective divestment, causing the protesters (who wanted full divestment) to occupy the administration building on October 26, 1986, slinging a huge banner to rename the building "Mandela Hall".

This collection of photos by an African American student at Hopkins includes a shot of the students occupying the administration building, protesting on the steps of buildings, and one of faculty members forced to step over students whose bodies filled a hallway. One terrific image depicts a white protester interviewed by the media, while just to his left his black comrade wearing a large homemade placard belts into a microphone. Another shows a protester dragged by police, his or her camera dangling from an arm, a great shot made extraordinary when we learned from the photographer that as the student fell to the ground, the strap wrapped around the officer's gun. The officer started screaming, saying the student was going for his gun, when a calmer officer walked up and unhooked the camera strap.

An outstanding collection from a talented black photographer. Please see the following item for more about Ivey.





A captivating group of images showing the destruction wrought by the 1992 Los Angeles riots. The best shows a group of African Americans cleaning up outside the crumpled husks of burned businesses with a mailbox covered in graffiti and office furniture strewn about the sidewalk. Four show the inside of a looted swap meet and the last depicts firemen fighting an apartment blaze while being guarded by police.

We tracked down the photographer who explained the swap meet was used by Korean immigrants as a starting point to build up to a storefront. The photographer was friends with the owner pictured here, who had no insurance and lost everything he had.



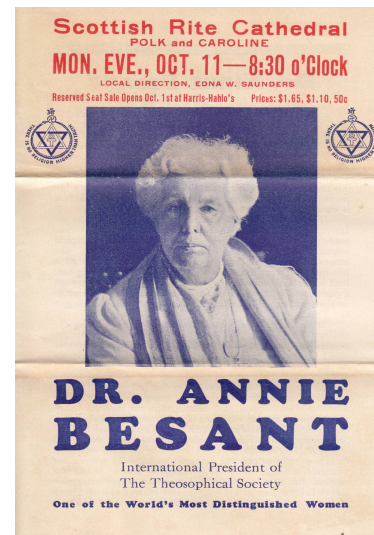
Jose Ivey, an African American, studied photography at the Maryland Institute College of Art while getting his B.A. at Johns Hopkins where he graduated in 1987. He was also the photographer for the 2009 book *A Young Dancer: The Life of an Ailey Student*. He tells us there was a show and (impossible to find) catalog of his riot aftermath pictures in Los Angeles and his photo from this series, "Fuck the Police" (not included here), is published in Deepak Sawhney's *Unmasking L.A.* (New York: Palgrave, 2002), where it's described as "[fulfilling] the highest obligations of resistance art by encouraging audience reflection on deeper social inequities".

40. [Women][Activism]

[Besant, Dr. Annie]. ***Dr. Annie Besant International President of The Theosophical Society. One of the World's Most Distinguished Women.*** [Houston, Texas]: N.p., [1926]. 8¼" x 5¼". Single leaf, folded once. 4 pages. Very good plus: fresh with old folds and a couple of edge nicks.

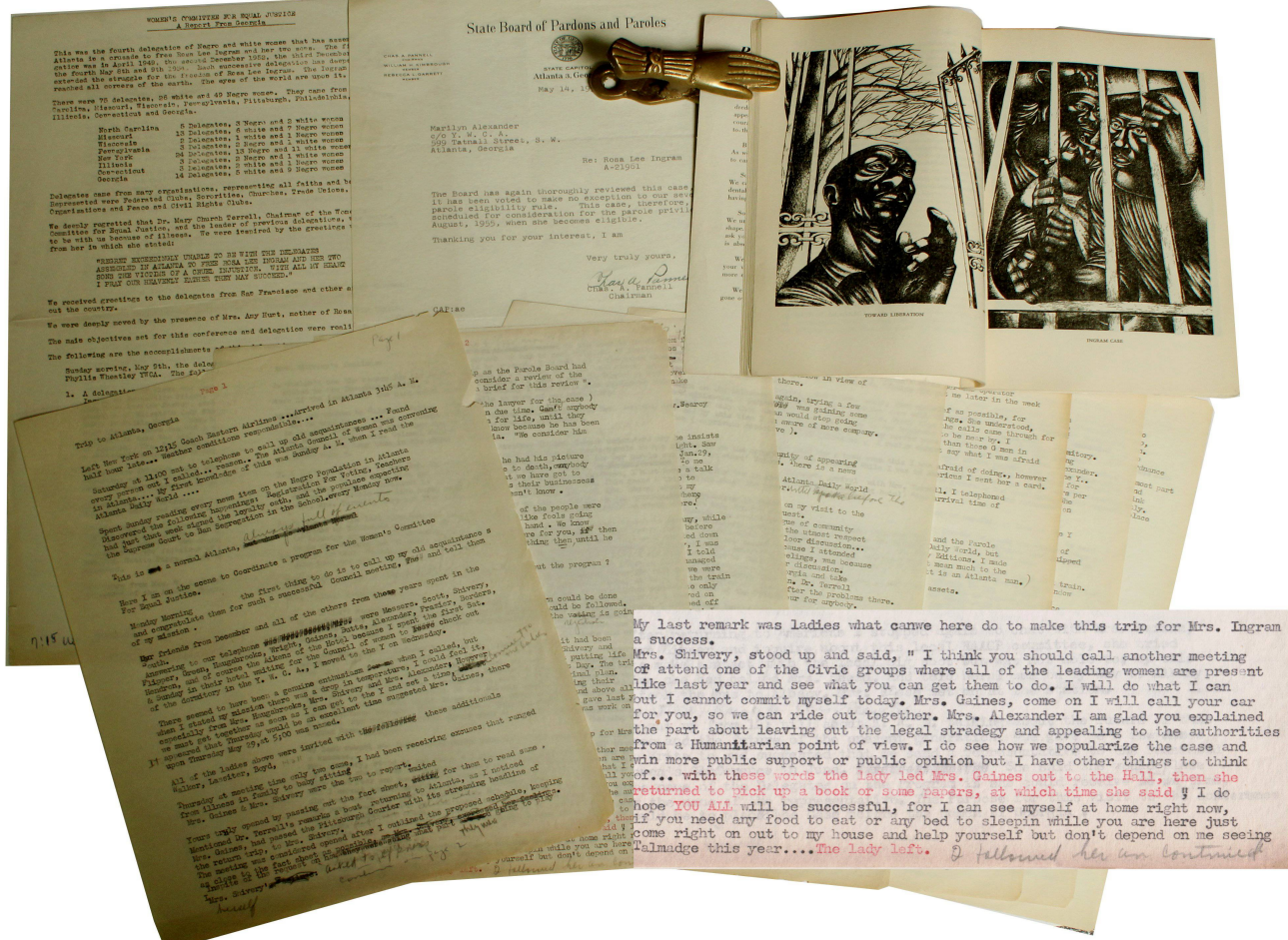
Program for a United States lecture tour of Annie Besant. Besant was a British women's rights activist who was prosecuted in 1877 for publishing a book on conception and birth control. She succeeded Helena Blavatsky as president of the Theosophical Society. Besant was the legal guardian of Jiddu Krishnamurti whom she believed was "The World Teacher", Theosophy's rough equivalent of the Buddha, a topic about which she spoke on her tour.

OCLC and a Google search reveal no copies.



39. [Protests][1992 Los Angeles Riots]

Ivey, Jose Joaquin. ***Photographs of the Aftermath of the 1992 Los Angeles Riots.*** Los Angeles, California: 1992. Six black and white photographs, each with photographer's backstamp and copyright on verso. Three photos measure 8" x 10", the others 11" x 14". The smaller photos are near fine with light edge wear, the larger very good with some faint creasing and one with several small red dashes.



41. [Women][African-Americana][Civil Rights]

Alexander, Marilyn. ***Narrative and Related Items of Black Female Organizer Who Managed a Multiracial Delegation of Women Activists in the Rosa Lee Ingram Case.*** Atlanta, Georgia: 1954. Four items: (1) Alexander's narrative of eight leaves (8½" x 11", approximately 7,000 words) of typescript with manuscript corrections, all but one typed one side only; (2) Typed letter signed by Charles A. Pannell, chairman of the Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles to Alexander regarding Ingram; (3) Two leaves (11" x 14") of typescript (one side only) entitled "WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE A Report From Georgia"; (4) Alexander's copy of the February 1950 issue of *masses & Mainstream* with an illustration by Charles White entitled "The Ingram Case". All very good with some sheets having small edge chips and/or small splits at folds.

In January 1948, Rosa Lee Ingram, an African American sharecropper, and two of her sons were sentenced to death for the murder of John Stratford after a one day trial in Ellaville, Georgia. Civil rights groups, including the Civil Rights Congress (CRC), quickly mobilized to help the Ingrams and the sentences were commuted to life. The appeal of their conviction was denied in July.

The CRC was formed in 1946 to provide legal defense in civil rights cases as well as to promote civil rights awareness campaigns. The CRC had Communist Party ties and some considered it a competitor to the NAACP. After the Ingrams' appeal was denied, in 1949 the CRC created the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family (NCFIF) for the "sole purpose of creating public sentiment and opinion in behalf of freedom for the Ingrams." "Although not expressed explicitly in its name, the Ingram Committee was exclusively a women's organization, reflecting the CRC's desire to assist the group's leaders in organizing and mobilizing women across the country, especially black women, in Mrs. Ingram's cause." Over the next several years, the NCFIF, led by Mary Church Terrell, twice sought help from the United Nations. It also periodically sent interracial delegations of women to Georgia to check on the Ingrams and attempt meetings with the governor and/or the parole board. These trips were in April 1949, December 1952 and December 1953.

In 1953 the committee's name was changed to the Women's Committee for Equal Justice (WCEJ), and in 1954 a delegation of 75 women (49 black/26 white) from eight states went to Georgia over Mother's Day weekend (May 8th and 9th) to raise awareness for the Ingram case, casting the issue as an unlawfully convicted mother separated from her children. Marilyn Alexander, an African American woman, was the coordinator for the state groups of the WCEJ and tasked with stirring up local support for what the newspapers called a "praying crusade". Her eight page typescript documenting her time in Atlanta from April 24th to May 16th provides an immersion into the experience a black female organizer thrust on a city already tense as it awaited the ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

On her arrival she contacted Atlanta members of the National Council of Negro Women and was met with a cool reception. Only two members showed at an organizational meeting where they told her they did not see the point in appealing to the Governor or the Board of Pardons after they just did so several months earlier. They also said there would not be much local support because of a voter registration drive. She met with some local clergy as well as Ingram's attorney and her reception was not much warmer. Alexander then traveled to Americus by segregated train to visit with the Ingram children who were not in prison and found better support there. She learned in Americus that the Atlanta women may have been loathe to help because many of them had been followed and received threatening phone calls due to their Ingram-related activities the previous December.

After returning to Atlanta, Alexander was invited to speak at the women's auxiliary of the Atlanta NAACP and was chastised by the chair as an intruder seeking money. The chair stated she would not recommend that NAACP members support the delegation and not a single member supported it.

By May 5th, Alexander secured accommodations to house all the delegates and a significant number of Baptist and Methodist ministers offered to have their congregations pray for the Ingrams' freedom at Mother's Day services. But that was about all the help she received: Ingram's lawyer told her to go home and after getting buses to take 60 women to visit Ingram in prison, the delegation was only given three passes.

Alexander's narrative is littered with mentions of being followed and receiving mysterious phone calls. In one instance she wrote, *"I would not go near Mrs. Reid's home as the Gmen were following me so close I could see the weave in their jackets."* Newspaper reports claimed that delegates were under constant surveillance by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia State Police. The night before the delegates were to arrive, Alexander's nerves started to fray from the constant phone calls and surveillance. The owner of the hotel where she stayed stepped in, offering to refuse to transfer phone calls to her. At midnight she spoke with the owner's wife, *"She said they are trying to scare you out of town I am sure they won't touch you for they don't want any suits against the State especially now, but they would like to put a little fright in you. I said I wish they would allow me to sleep I am certainly not afraid of them. (probably shaking right then)."*

The WCEJ report that is included here considered the delegation's visit a success: three women visited Ingram on Mother's Day and many attended an audience with the the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Alexander stayed in Atlanta for at least another week, meeting with business and community leaders including then president of the Georgia chapter of the NAACP, Dr. William M. Boyd.

A remarkable document, rippling with the ominous fear felt by many crusaders in the South, and providing prime source material on the organizing of women in the civil rights movement.

(Source for the purpose of the NCFIF: Martin, Charles H. *Race, Gender, and Southern Justice: The Rosa Lee Ingram Case*. The American Journal of Legal History, Vol. 29, No. 3 (Jul., 1985), pp. 251-268)

42. [Women][African-Americana][Photography]

Morehead, Howard (photographer). ***Armstrong's Bar & Grill [African American 1961 Pinup Calendar]***. Kingston, N.Y.: N.p., [1960] . 10¾" x 8¼". Comb bound. Six leaves printed both sides. Very good: light wear and toning, patches of staining to verso of third leaf, not affecting image; moderate dust soiling to verso of fifth, and recto of sixth, leaf.

A pinup calendar of stunning black women posing at the beach by an important African American photographer. Morehead was best known for his jazz photography and pictures of international leaders. He was a Tuskegee Airman (though the war ended before he saw combat) and founded the *Miss Bronze California* beauty pageant. His work was regularly featured in *Ebony* and *Jet*.

Not in OCLC, does not appear to be among the Morehead archive at UCLA.



43. [Women][African-Americana?][Photography]

[Guccione, Robert]. **"Gucci Girl" Photographs Featuring a Black Model.** [London?]: [Robert Guccione], [1950s]. Ten loose black and white photographs, each measuring approximately 5" x 4¼". Generally near fine with light edge wear.

Prior to founding *Penthouse* in England in 1965, Bob Guccione sold mail-order nudes through the British entertainment tabloid *Show Business* at least as early as 1954. Six of the ten images offered here contain nudity.

Scarce: considering the blank versos, confirming that these are Guccione's work borders on the impossible; these were originally purchased at auction from the Guccione estate.



44. [Women][African-Americana][Photography]

[Layne, Cecil]. **Three Contact Sheets of African American Models with Buicks.** New York City: Layne's Studio, [circa 1957]. 10 1/8" x 8 1/8". Each sheet with nine images measuring approximately 2¾" x 2". Two with photographer's back stamp. Back stamped sheets very good minus, each with a strip of loss at the border, one with a patch of surface loss affecting one image, the other with two closed tears and tiny surface loss barely affecting the image. Third sheet very good plus with light edge wear.

A series of 27 images by acclaimed African American photographer Cecil Layne. Layne was president of the Negro Press Photographers' Association and his photo credit is attached to many civil rights luminaries from Jackie Robinson to Rosa Parks to Robert C. Weaver (see item #8). Layne's work is held by the New York Public Library, the Smithsonian National Museum of

African American History and Culture and the Library of Congress holds an archive of his photos documenting NAACP activities in New York City from 1940-1970.

26 of the 27 images feature black models with Buicks, all but one of whom is female. Although we are unable to determine if these photos were used in any ad campaigns, African American models selling cars in this time frame is uncommon.

45. [Women][African-Americana][Photography]

Martin, Louise Ozelle. **Two Photographs by African American Female Photographer.** Houston, Texas: 1953-1954. Two black and white photographs, one (the parade float photo) measuring 8" x 10" with photographer's embossed stamp on recto and ink stamp on verso; the other 5" x 3½" with photographer's back stamp. Larger photo good: numerous creases, a few are heavy, small curl to lower left corner; smaller photo very good.

Louise Martin was born in Brenham, Texas in 1911 and wanted to be a photographer from an early age. She was unable to find schools with photography programs in the south that admitted African Americans, so she found her way to Chicago's Art Institute. She returned to Houston and opened her studio in 1946 and ultimately became known as a society photographer. She was the only black female photographer assigned to Martin Luther King's funeral and a few of her photos from that day ended up in *Life* magazine. A fair amount of her work is held by the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.





46. [Women][Design][Virginia Lee Burton]

Norton, Dorothy. **Sketch Archive of a Folly Cove Designer.** Cape Ann and Gloucester, Massachusetts: [1946-1972]. 11¼" x 9¾" (most leaves measure 11" x 8½"). Three ring binder. 50 three-hole punched leaves with approximately 309 different sketches, mostly in pen and/or pencil but some in watercolor and including a few test prints on paper and textile; nine additional leaves of mimeographed design lesson homework interspersed. Sketches in binder are either on smaller cut sheets adhesive mounted to leaves (mostly rectos) or drawn directly on the leaves. Also with approximately 50 laid in sheets of different sizes with drawings, including water colors and a finished block print. The drawings range in size from ½" x ½" to nearly the entire leaf; the finished print is 12¾" x 18¾". Binder very good with moderately soiled covers and heavily soiled spine, contents generally very good or better. Finished block print is good: folded twice with a few chips, stains and small tears at edges, not affecting print area.



Take a soon-to-be-beloved children's book author who was also a designer, mix in a group of neighbors (mostly women) who want to learn design, and the result, as you'll see, is extraordinary.

Virginia Lee Burton, best known for her classics such as *Mike Milligan and His Steam Shovel*, was also a talented textile designer. She lived in Cape Ann, Massachusetts and in 1938 made curtains printed with cut linoleum blocks. As the story goes, an admiring neighbor who taught violin offered to teach Burton's children in exchange for Burton teaching her block

printing. An agreement was reached and soon other neighbors clamored for lessons.

The group grew and in 1940 they had their first exhibition. They adopted the name, the Folly Cove Designers, the following year. The vast majority of the participants were married women with children, and the fact that they could work from home allowed them to build design careers. The group became nationally known, with magazines such as *Life* writing articles about them. Their works were exhibited at major museums, and they contracted with department stores who produced other goods based on their designs. By the 1950s, around 30 retail establishments carried their wares. The group was so committed to Norton and each other that when she died in 1968 they voted to disband instead of continuing without her. The largest collection of FCD works are at the Cape Ann Museum, though some of their work is held by The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Burton believed that anyone could design, all that was required was relentless commitment and practice. New students spent the fall in Burton's class, where they had to pick a subject for their prints and do seemingly endless repetitive exercises to truly understand their subject. Included in the binder are nine examples of Burton's "homework", where she gives direction on how to choose and study a subject, as well as the numerous repetitive exercises she required. In the winter, a jury of senior members judged new designs. Members whose designs were approved spent the next couple of months devoting anywhere from 60 to over 100 hours carving linoleum blocks. The spring was spent inking and printing, usually for the creation of textiles.

This collection of sketches and other artwork was Dorothy Norton's, the group's first employee, hired in 1944 as their executive secretary. It includes her homework, brainstorming and processes of nine of her ten approved designs documented by the

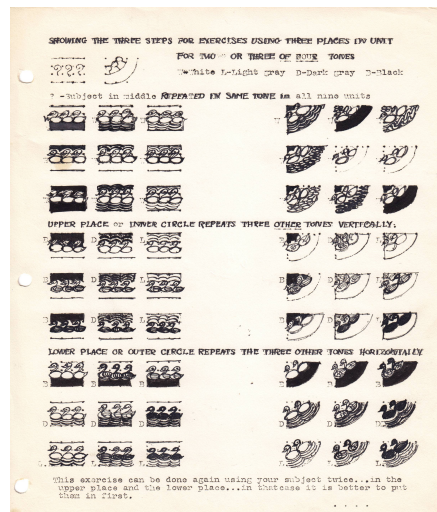
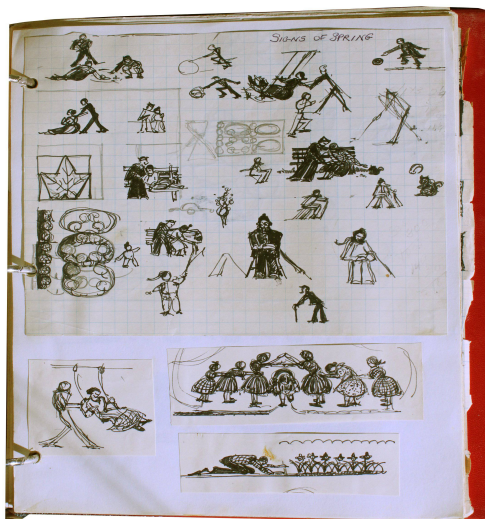
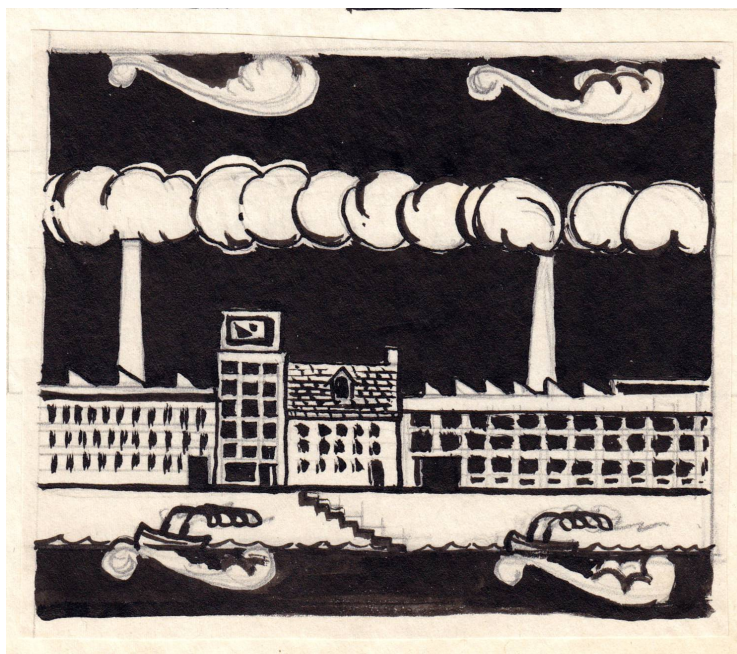
Cape Ann Museum in the 2013 printing of its FCD exhibition catalog. Norton clearly followed Burton closely as she repeated numerous iterations of various ideas for design and the beginnings of her completed projects can be seen throughout. The binder also has some small water colors, a design for a Christmas card, and a finished print, *Ducks*.

An abundant archive flowing with the creative process of a member of an important design group.

A categorical breakdown of the laid in items is available upon request.

Provenance: sold to us by a gentleman whose family was close to the Nortons for four generations; he acquired the binder's contents around the time of FCD's disbanding.

(Sources: *The Folly Cove Designers 1941-1969*. Gloucester, MA: Cape Ann Museum, 2013; and <http://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/the-unlikely-story-of-the-folly-cove-guild-the-best-designers-youve-never-heard-of>)



47. [Women][Journalism]

Racz, Mary E. ***Photo Albums of Stars and Stripes Reporter in Post-War Japan.*** Various Cities in Japan: 1953-1955. Two albums, both 11½" x 9¼", the first string-tied painted silk over boards, the other lacquered decorated paper over boards. Together they contain 106 thick card pages with 448 black and white photos inserted into corner mounts; a few are military press photos or commercial and many are neatly trimmed. Most measure from 3" x 3" to 4" x 6" and most are captioned, a fair amount with further descriptions on versos. Albums and contents near fine or better, hinges of first album neatly reinforced with library tape; 12 photos appear to be lacking and the final 15 pages of the 2nd album are blank.

Photo albums of a female journalist reporting on nearly 3 years of her life in Japan. Mary Racz wrote for *Pacific Stars and Stripes* and it appears her home base was at the Osaka Hotel in Tokyo where she lived with other female reporters. We get to



Street changes rapidly all over the islands. These days alone and require places always presented me! Tokyo in November 1954.



Women "Get some more" - must be some along the way. Here in a Tokyo alley note even interesting view - little and for great clothes hanging within "groups" November 1954



Busque, again - a busy alley street



Clothes out the window



Wide exposure. Racz goes to Tokyo alley with some



Cicely Comfort stands under a decorative street light in a street in Tokyo, Japan

know her, her friends and Japanese culture as she traveled to Oiso, Yokohama, Osaka, Hokkaido, Sapporo, Nara, Kobe, Boys Town, Kyoto and elsewhere. The only articles of hers that we could locate report on American military infrastructure in Japan, but these albums document a rebuilding country through Racz' strength of composition, both written and visual.

The albums report on new buildings, pachinko parlors, various fairs, several parades and children's and doll festivals. Racz attended many military parties that are also shown. There's a series of her in her office and one interesting shot shows the leader of an anti-American parade. Another series shows crowds surrounding then-Vice-President Nixon as he arrived at the airport.

Several series are heavily captioned with a running commentary. On the verso of a photo she took of the Queen of the Ainu tribe, she wrote, "her mate was annoyed (she was too) because I had no American cigarettes! I didn't, but couldn't convince them I did not smoke! Even showed them [my] bag . . . but he walked out . . . muttering after my friend offered them his." Racz took a lot of photos just walking the streets including one poignant shot of a man that appears to be eating what he found on the street; on the verso is written, "Do I need words?"

A wonderful collection of fine images of post-war Japan, infused with life by a female reporter.



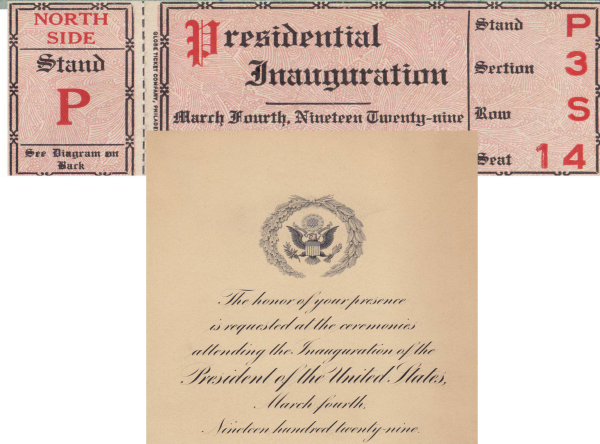
One of the group leaders in an Anti American parade in Yokohama, Japan.



48. [Women][Politics]

McKee, Ida S. **Handwritten Account of Herbert Hoover Inauguration.** Washington, D.C.: 1929. 12" x 9¾". String tied paper over board scrap book. 88 pages including 12 page handwritten journal (approximately 3000 words) and numerous items of ephemera; final 36 pages blank. Scrap book very good with light wear, leaves toned at extremities, a few items of ephemera perished.

(a marvelous gold and white Ball room.) to the Green Room, then the Blue Room, where President and Mrs. Hoover received us. We were not hurried or crowded and were able really to speak to the President and I was able to greet him and thank him personally for his auto-graphed photograph which he sent to Dad and me last fall. Mrs. Hoover was very



Ida McKee was married to an Ohio industrialist who was invited to attend Herbert Hoover's inauguration in 1929. She created this scrap book for her daughter and included a number of news clippings as well as her inauguration invitation, ticket stubs to events, a map of the Senate and more.

Her written description of the experience begins with the train ride from Columbus where they were treated to a performance of the Buckeye Republican Glee Club in the dining car. They stayed at the Mayflower Hotel, attended the governor's ball and other social events, and she described nearly everyone she met, including their clothes and relative attractiveness. The inauguration is treated in great detail, from where they sat (pretty darn close), to braving the rain, to meeting the Hoovers in the White House with a description of every room she entered.

A unique account, by a woman, of the 36th Presidential Inauguration.

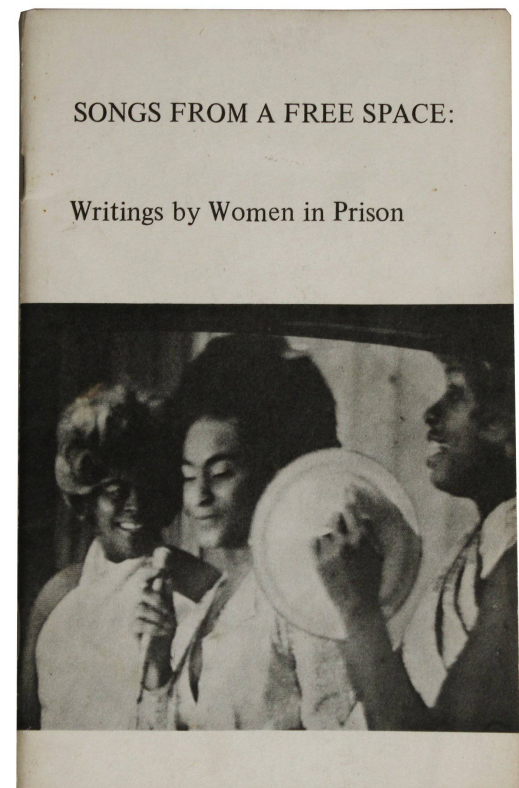
49. [Women][Prison][Black Panthers/BLA][Assata Shakur]

Muske, Carol and Rosenblum, Gail (editors). **SONGS FROM A FREE SPACE/Writings By Women in Prison.** [New York City?]:[N.Y.C. Correctional Institution for Women?], [1975]. 8½" x 5½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 32. Very good: wrappers lightly worn and dust soiled, internally bright.

Free Space was a writer's workshop created by Carol Muske-Davis in 1972 for the Rikers Island women's prison. It grew into a statewide prison writing program renamed Art Without Walls/Free Space. This collection of poems and short stories by eight women also includes several images of a video the women created, "Next Time".

Of note are the two poems by Assata Shakur, member of the Black Panthers and Black Liberation Army who escaped from prison in 1979, ultimately receiving asylum in Cuba in 1984. She is still sought by the FBI and was the first woman it ever listed on its most wanted terrorist list.

There are also three pieces by, and an image of, Abbie Hoffman accomplice, Carole Ramer. OCLC records 9 copies over three entries.

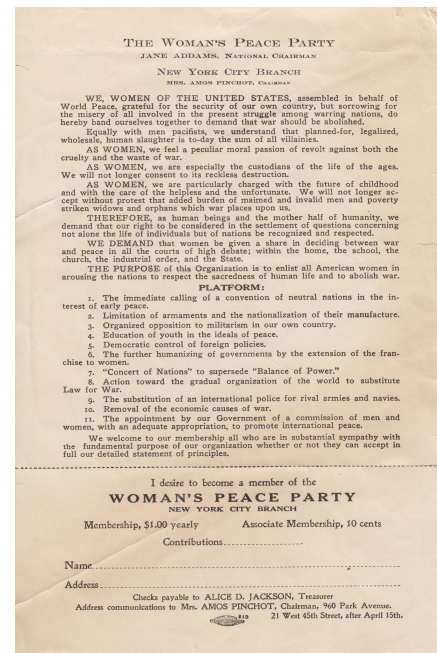


50. [Women][Protest]

Woman's Peace Party Membership Handbill. New York City: Women's Peace Party, [circa 1915-1918]. 9½" x 6". Single sheet printed one side. Very good: a couple of gentle creases, tiny chips and three small tears of ½" or less not affecting text.

The Woman's Peace Party was formally organized in Washington, D.C. in January, 1915 with Jane Addams elected as its chairman and Chicago chosen as its headquarters. The WPP was the first peace organization in the United States to hold public protests and is considered the first formal feminist peace organization in the United States as well. Its stated purpose was to enlist American women in the abolition of war. In April 1915, it sent a delegation to The Hague for the first International Congress of Women where they met with officials of European countries to develop a plan to broker peace. The entry of the United States into the war created rifts in the organization as some women chose to support efforts on the home front and many pacifists were considered traitors.

The New York City chapter that issued this membership recruitment handbill was formed before the national organization and its executive board was made up of important suffragists, feminists and other activists. Not in OCLC.



51. [Women][Sports][Baseball]

Photos and Ephemera Related to the Peoria Redwings of the All American Girls Baseball League. Peoria, Illinois: 1948. Collection consists of: 25 black and white photographs (22 are signed), 12 biographies clipped from a yearbook and 12 biographies clipped from a newspaper. Most photos measure 4½" x 3½", six are larger. Most items very good, program bios with evidence of scrapbook removal on verso, newspaper bios adhered to scrapbook paper.

The All American Girls Baseball League (now known as the AAGPBL or All-American Girls Professional Baseball League) existed from 1943 to 1954. It was the brainchild of a committee started by Chicago Cubs owner Philip K. Wrigley to make up for attendance losses due to many male major league players serving in World War

II. The committee recommended a girls' softball league, which morphed into a hybrid of softball and baseball. With semi-pro women's softball leagues finding some success, the group scoured the United States and Canada ultimately recruiting 280 young women to a try out in Chicago. 60 were chosen for the new professional league. Girls as young as 15 agreed to have no other employment during the season and most were paid more than their parents earned in skilled jobs. During spring training, the women were required to attend charm school, with each player receiving a beauty kit.

These photos and biographies show at least thirteen different women from the 1948 Peoria Redwings. It was the league's best year of attendance with 910,000 present to watch games between 10 teams. We believe the items once lived in a scrap book and were separated to maximize sale return. Each woman is shown in one or two team issued photos as well as either a biography clipped from the Redwings' yearbook or what we presume to be the local paper (many of the women are represented with both bios). The team boasted the Roth twins, Elaine and Eilaine (that's not a typo), Faye Dancer and Gloria Ruiz. Dancer was the first AAGPBL player to hit 2 home runs in a game and was inducted into the National Women's Baseball Hall of Fame in 2002. Ruiz was one of seven Cuban women to play in the AAGPBL.

Signed photos of the women of recent vintage are common; period signatures, especially on team issued photos, appear to be quite scarce. In various iterations of a search for signed AAGPBL memorabilia on Worthpoint and Liveauctioneers, we looked through a couple thousand sales, locating only a few signed items from the period and only one group of team issued photos (a Redwings archive sold by Leland Little Auctions in 2016). While these search engines are by no means exhaustive, we find the ratio telling. We've located one Redwings yearbook in OCLC and possibly another on Worthpoint. There's also a scrapbook related to the Redwings' 1948 season at the Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum that was donated by a player.

A fine group documenting a short-lived experiment in women's professional sports.

An inventory is available upon request.

52. [Women][Sports][Bodybuilding]

Photo Album of Sixth Miss Olympia Competition.

New York City: 1985. 11½" x 6¾". Full leather commercial album. Twenty vertically overlapped hinged mylar sleeves to each pastedown with a total of 72 color photographs inserted each side. Photos measure 4" x 5 7/8" and are not captioned. Album and contents near fine or better.



A vernacular album of *Miss Olympia VI* held at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum November 30, 1986. It was won by Cory Everson for the second of six straight years as she became a female bodybuilding superstar. The event was still clearly in its infancy as witnessed by the banner created with a sharpie, but it was notable for the fact that for the first time all women were tested for steroids. All passed.

The competition was canceled in 2015. Some bodybuilding historians argue that it was due to a diminished appearance of femininity that appeared within a year or two of the event depicted in this album.

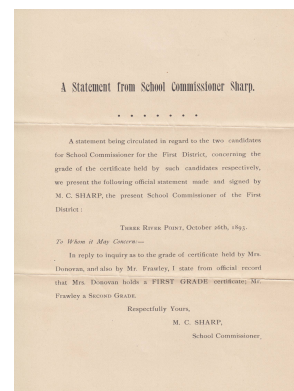
A large number of search iterations turned up no images of this event in the Googleverse. (Note that image above is a four photo composite).

53. [Women][Suffrage]

A Statement from School Commissioner Sharp.

Three River Point [Clay, New York]: 1893. 8" x 5 3/4". Handbill. Very good, old folds, 1" split at 2nd fold.

In 1892, in New York, women gained the rights to vote and run in School Commissioner elections. The following year, Marion E. Donovan, one of the subjects of this election handbill, ran for School Commissioner of Onondaga County's First District as a Democrat. We located a campaign flier of hers at herhatwasinthering.org, but have found nothing else related to her campaign.



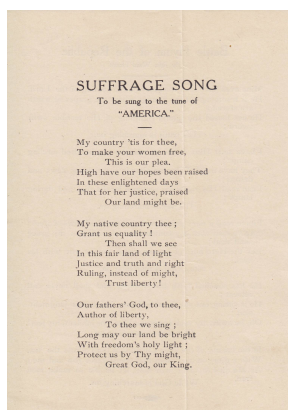
54. [Women][Suffrage]

Suffrage Song To be sung to the tune of "America".

N.p.: N.p., [1910s?]. 8" x 5 1/8". Handbill printed both sides. Very good: faint vertical crease just right of center.

A handbill whose slug on the opposite side looks quite similar to the one on the broadside that follows and with which it was acquired. Opposite side contains lyrics to Julia Ward Howe's *Battle Hymn of the Republic*.

OCLC shows four copies.



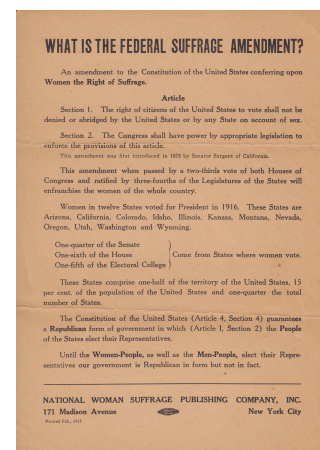
55. [Women][Suffrage]

What Is The Federal Suffrage Amendment?

New York City: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc., 1917. 10" x 7". Broadside. Very good: toned, old folds, ¼" closed tears at 2nd fold and top not affecting text, tiny chip to upper left corner.

Scarce broadside documenting the states that allowed women to vote in the 1916 Presidential election and ending with *"Until the **Women-People** . . . elect their Representatives our government is Republican in form but not in fact."*

OCLC and Google searches reveal no holdings.



56. [Women][Vietnam War]

Hartness, Paula. ***Scrap Book and Photo Album of Woman's Quest for Information on MIA Husband.***

Dallas, Texas: 1969. 16" x 11¾". Thick, heavy, black cloth boards, internally screw bound. 106 pages with 20 black and white photos, and approximately 50 newspaper and magazine clippings (all but 10 are photocopies) and a few other items, mostly ephemera, adhesive mounted. A few extra items are laid in; final 46 pages blank, one item appears to be missing. All but one photo measures 8"x10" and are likely press photos. Album and contents near fine or better, leaves a touch wavy.



Gregg Hartness was shot down over Laos in November 1968. He had three children ages 4-9 when he disappeared. This album documents his wife's efforts to find out what happened to him.

In January 1969, Paula Hartness was invited to Carswell Air Force Base near Fort Worth, Texas to view film of unidentified missing soldiers. Bonnie Singleton, already a thorn in the side of the government because of her efforts with respect to her MIA husband, was there as well. According to Newman and Sheppard's *"Bury Us Upside Down: The Misty Pilots and the Secret Battle for the Ho Chi Minh Trail"*. (Presidio Press, 2007):

"From [Singleton's] perspective the U.S. government wasn't showing a great deal of concern, either. The Air Force's biggest worry seemed to be keeping the wives quiet—even if that meant getting nasty [and] in a desperate effort to keep some of the women quiet, some of the Air Force liaison officers even suggested that wives who spoke out would be cut out of the information flow regarding their husbands if they didn't follow the service's rules."

Tired of feeling bullied, Singleton reached out to the publisher of *The Dallas Times Herald* who

ran an editorial about her, Hartness and another woman named Sandy McElhanon. Then a local television news host agreed to have them on and they received the support of a powerful congressman. The news station then arranged to fly the women (a fourth, Joy Jeffrey, was now in the group) to the next round of peace talks in Paris in September, where they would meet with North Vietnam's chief negotiator. They were first pressured by Washington not to go, but they went anyway. They received an empty promise from the North Vietnamese that they would investigate, and their experience led Ross Perot to get more deeply involved. He funded an organization for the families of those missing or imprisoned in Vietnam, *"United We Stand"*. The group ultimately generated thousands of letters to the powers that be, but the women still did not find out about their husbands. In January 1973, they learned that as part of the peace agreement, Kissinger did not negotiate for an accounting of the MIAs.

This scrap book documents Paula's experiences in 1969. The second leaf has a portrait of Gregg in uniform and is followed by numerous clippings showing the different reports of papers across the country as they followed the saga. There's also a typescript of a press release regarding the Paris trip, signed by the four women. The photos show them waiting for the plane to Paris with their children in their laps and sitting in front of cameras for a press conference after they met with the representative of North Vietnam. Another shows them interviewed live on local television. Hartness also included her VFW National Convention Pass, medal, and a letter from its executive director. While at the convention in August, the women met with the Secretary of Defense and received a donation that assisted in their ability to get to Paris.

We knew very little about these courageous women going into our research. While reading through a narrative on what the women experienced, we noticed our heart pounding as well as our desire for a happy ending. There was none. Hartness kept on fighting, including suing the Air Force when it tried to rule that her husband was dead. She lost, and could not afford an appeal. On July 1, 1980, the Air Force declared that Gregg Hartness was dead. He's presently listed as MIA on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund website.





57. [Women][World War II][African Americana]

Etienne, Ernestine. ***Small Archive of African American WAC.*** Mostly Fort Knox, Kentucky: 1942-1945. Collection consists of Etienne's service record book (6" x 4½"), Separation Qualification Record form and 20 black and white or sepia photographs plus three negatives. All but three photos measure from 5" x 3¼" to 8" x 10". Photos generally good or better: several heavily worn and/or creased/stained, some with loss. Service record book very good, moderately worn with some loss at spine tips and small tears to many pages not affecting readability. SQR is fair: fragile, held together with scotch tape and some losses, but all data is readable.

A small but deep collection documenting the wartime service of Ernestine Etienne, a member of the Women's Army Corps. Etienne, from New Roads, Louisiana, had a 7th grade education and enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in Houston, Texas on December 17, 1942 when she was 21 years old. She trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa and worked as a baker for the 1550th Station Complement at the WAC facility at Fort Knox.

The photos are nearly all military, with group photos showing what appears to be Etienne's company, a swearing in ceremony and two weddings of African American military members, with everyone in full dress.

Her service record book, while mostly blank, contains 11 short inscriptions from fellow WACs as well as 17 pages of Etienne's handwritten experiences. She describes the day she went to the WAAC recruiting station in November 1942, her excitement on receiving a letter to report to an induction center in February 1943 as well as her train ride to Fort Des Moines. The rest of the narrative describes her time at Fort Knox where she learned to drive, her (unrealized) longing to go overseas and after traveling to the north on furlough, reflected that she hoped to live there one day.

A warm collection of a black female soldier in World War II.

58. [Women][World War II][Aviation]

Hoben, Bernadine **Photo Album, Wings and Flight Log of Female Pilot.** Mostly St. Paul and Washington County, Minnesota: 1942-1949. 11" x 14". String tied embossed and decorated paper over boards. 70 pages with 447 mostly black and white photos and 18 commercial images inserted into corner mounts, an additional 23 photographs laid in. Photos measure from 1½" x 2" to 8" x 10". Sterling silver CAA War Training Service wings and flight log book also included. Album very good with light wear, contents generally near fine or better, a few leaves chipped and one detached; several of the large laid in photos with creases and/or punctures. Wings and log book near fine.



The photo album and flight training artifacts of Bernadine Hoben, a beneficiary of the FDR administration's Civilian Pilot Training Program. In 1939, the Civilian Aeronautics Authority (predecessor to the FAA) received governmental authority to train civilian pilots at educational institutions. Written into the law was the provision that *"none of the benefits of training or programs shall be denied on account of race, creed, or color"* which paved the way for women and African Americans. In 1942 the program's name was changed to the C.A.A. War Training Service to reflect the United States' entry into World War II.



Most of the album centers on Hoben's life in college and after, showing a lot of trips, formals, her graduation, her honeymoon and more.

Around 30 images involve her flying career. She began her training in 1943 at the age of 19 while she was a student at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota. She's shown around planes, in her bomber jacket and there are two pictures of her in military dress. One of the large photos shows Hoben and another female pilot receiving their wings. A news clipping which features the photo is included as well as her sterling silver wings, though we cannot discern whether they are the ones in the photo. The logbook records numerous details for her 99 flights from February 1943 to January 1946. Her flight instructor, Ozzie Goyette, became her husband and approximately 30 photos near the end of the album show the start of his flying business, the Surf Side Seaplane Base.

An interesting assemblage of an aviatrix.



59. [Women][World War II]

Holcomb, Lieutenant Helen M. ***Photo Album of Army Nurse Corps Lieutenant Who Participated in the Liberation of France.***

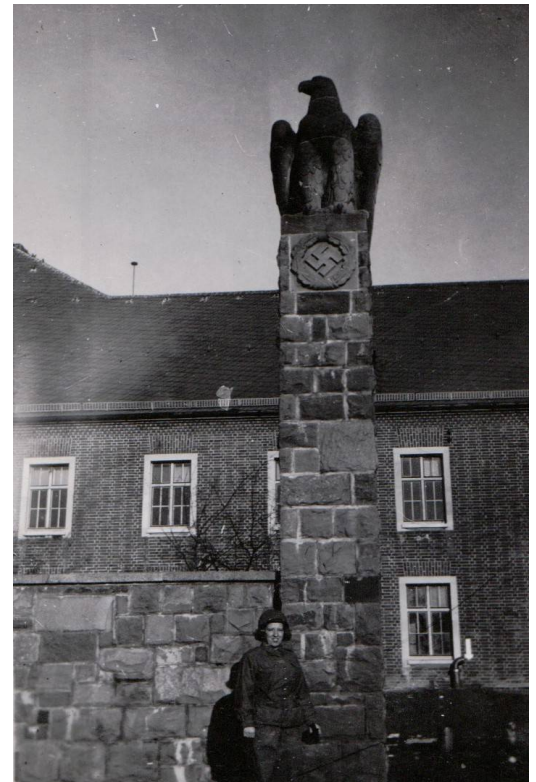
Mostly France, Germany and Belgium: 1943-1945. 10¼" x 13½". Full limp leather, internally string tied. 100 pages with 494 black and white photographs, 96 postcards and 25 commercial images inserted into corner mounts; an additional 18 photos and some ephemera laid in. Photos measure from 1¼" x 1½" to 4½" x 6¼" and nearly all are captioned, some with additional information on versos. Album very good with small bits of loss to covers and spine tips; internally generally fine with the corners of a few leaves chipped.

An album devoted exclusively to the wartime experiences of a member of the Army Nurse Corps whose tour of duty included England, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland. Helen Holcomb graduated from the St. Luke School of Nursing in Cleveland in 1932 and worked as a public health nurse. She was a talented amateur photographer with a sometimes extraordinary eye for composition.

In May 1943 she was the first nurse from her hometown of Wadsworth, Ohio to volunteer for the nurse corps. A few stateside photos show women drilling and training. In September, she arrived in England, documenting her camp with images that included the barber shop and washing sheds.

We're not entirely sure when she arrived in France, but a large group of photos are devoted to Normandy and are dated July 1944. Army nurses arrived in Normandy just four days after D-Day, on June 10, 1944, so it's possible that she was in this group. She took several shots of Omaha Beach. One shows a hill that men had to surmount to reach bivouacs; another shows many ships just offshore. At a bivouac she photographed nurses washing their hair and clothes using helmets as basins.

A three-photo panorama of the 32nd General Hospital in Bolleville, France highlights a series of this newly liberated area. She shows life around the hospital, tents, ball fields and more. There's an amazing shot of an old church, another of a family standing on the balcony of their home and others of villagers rebuilding their lives. In Paris she was able to get close to Charles de Gaulle getting out of his vehicle. She shined with her shots of the every day that include the inside of a bakery as well as a butcher carrying a large carcass into his shop. A great image shows soldiers at a makeshift market filling their helmets with potatoes and other goods.





16- Jo Kennedy
hola Kendall



New Fatigues
England



may 1944



Helen Rees



hola Kendall



Jo Kennedy

Her pictures of Belgium include bread lines, V-E Day in Leige, and street sweepers and others cleaning up after a buzz bomb. There are many photos of her fellow nurses, both formal and chumming around. Other photos include POW camps, foxholes, minefields, and train depots. Pictures of destroyed buildings abound.

Holcomb's neatly written captions are often journalistic such as *"we ate in snow"* and *"old lady and grandson just from Normandy church tried to pour cognac into my camera."* One reads, *"A mine in Belgium—boys 8-10 years old work in mines—also girls."*

Ephemera include a safe conduct pass for a German soldier and a German leaflet giving its view of the Allied invasion at Cherbourg.

An elegant album, rich in its documentation of an army nurse, richer for the civilian and military life made mesmerizing by her lens.



60. [Women][World War II]

London, Sergeant Lillian. **Photograph Album Compiled by WAC Sergeant.** Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Hollandia, New Guinea and elsewhere: 1943-1946. 7¼" x 11". String tied beige cloth over boards. 70 pages with 165 black and white photos inserted into corner mounts and an additional 40 laid in, a few are duplicates. Photos generally measure from 2¾" x 4½" to 6" x 4". Many photos captioned in ink either on the photo's border, verso, or both. Album very good with light wear and soiling, "1943-1946/Army Memoirs/of Lillian London Cohen" written in ballpoint on front cover, first two leaves detached; images generally near fine or better, a few faded; some mounts lacking photos, presumably some of these are laid in.

An album created by Sergeant Lillian London of Pennsylvania. London was possibly a member of the Women's Air Force Corps as she spent time at Camp Forrest in Tullahoma, Tennessee and ended up serving in Hollandia, New Guinea.



The album starts at WAC training centers that include stints at Daytona Beach in September 1943 and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and Camp Forrest in November. There are a number of excellent group shots of the women in both coveralls and dress uniforms as well as one of them in a jeep. One stellar photo (our cover image) shows three women serviced by boot black boys outside a restaurant in Tullahoma.

London was sent to Hollandia, New Guinea where it appears she worked in the reclassification board office. An assignment to New Guinea was an honor: overseas assignments were highly sought after and only women with top qualifications were chosen. WACs arrived in Hollandia in September, 1944 and 70% of the 5500 who served there worked in office or administrative jobs.

Life in Hollandia involved non-stop rain in some seasons, red clay that clung to hair as dust and clothing as mud (one photo shows a jeep stuck in the mud), and an intolerable heat that allowed for little sleep. Everyone turned yellow because of the requirement to use atabrine. This dreariness is not evident in many of the photos, especially the posed shots that seem to show a pretty happy bunch. These images include London in front of her tent (tent #57 at Base G called "home" in its caption) and posing outside the reclassification office. There are some photos of R&R including lounging on the beach by the Coral Sea. Others show the

native populace interacting with the military, and there's a series related to a large party for Dutch Princess Juliana.

The happy images are juxtaposed with the reality of war shown by a heap of crashed Japanese planes by the side of the road. Another is captioned "Jap Prison Stockade" where shirtless Japanese prisoners, surrounded by barbed wire, are seen cooking over a makeshift stove. Still another shows London and two colleagues kneeling in front of a pile of bones, the caption on the back reading, "Near a Jap cave. Those are Jap bones."

There are a few photos of London's postwar volunteer work with the Salvation Army in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania and one of them was used in a newspaper article regarding a meal program provided to veterans.

An interesting album documenting one WAC's life in the Pacific theater.





61. [Women][World War II]

Rooney (née Thane), Second Lieutenant Barbara. **Archive of First Californian Female Officer in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve.** New Orleans and elsewhere: 1942-1945 (but mostly 1943). 75 loose black and white photographs and approximately 20 items of ephemera. Photo sizes vary with eight measuring 5" x 7" and 25 are 7" x 9" or larger. Approximately 75% are captioned with names on versos. Five of the larger photos are duplicates. All items generally very good or better.



The United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve ("WR") was created by legislation signed by FDR in July 1942, but it did not form until February 1943. Unlike their counterparts in other branches of the military, the women were simply called "marines" and ultimately provided with uniforms that were very similar to the men's. The response to the WR's creation was so overwhelming that the corps was unable to keep up with the number of women who volunteered. The Navy offered to supply some of its WAVE officers-in-training to assist as recruiters. Since the corps had 19 procurement offices





nationwide, it accepted the offer and chose 19 women who were immediately sworn in as marines.

Barbara Rooney was one of those 19 women. Sworn in as a WAVE in November 1942, she went to officer training school at Smith College the following January. According to newspaper reports, she was the first Californian officer in the WR.

The archive offered here documents these early days and the recruitment efforts of the WR. Rooney was initially sent to New Orleans to recruit. More than one newspaper article touted her arrival and the corps took out a full page ad (not included here) in the April 15, 1943 *Monroe News-Star* with a head shot of Rooney in uniform under the headline, **"Women of America/BE A/MARINE/AND FREE A MARINE TO FIGHT"**. August found her in Pittsburgh and the archive includes a news clipping



where she was photographed as part of publicity related to a paper drive. Also in Pittsburgh, she was chosen as the marine corps representative for the first field exhibition held by the Civil Affairs section of the army.

The photographs include several portraits of Rooney and some of her fellow marines, one of her posing in front of plane with flight gear strapped to her and another shows her swearing in two new recruits in New Orleans. There's a group shot of women standing at attention behind a color guard and a great image of a group of women boarding a train. Others show Rooney and fellow marines on R&R including crabbing in Louisiana bayous and playing at the beach. Several show Rooney and another female marine posing with heroes of Guadalcanal and another shows her posing with New Orleans' mayor Robert Maestri.

Another group of photos include then-Major Ruth Cheney Streeter, the first director of the WR who spent a year touring the country promoting the program. She's seen here in shots of a dinner in her honor as well as a few with Rooney standing around a radio station microphone and still more posing with various personnel members.

Ephemera include Rooney's wedding announcement to a second lieutenant in the army, a WAVES memory card and a prisoner of war neck tag.

A fine collection featuring the early days of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve.



62. [Women][World War II]



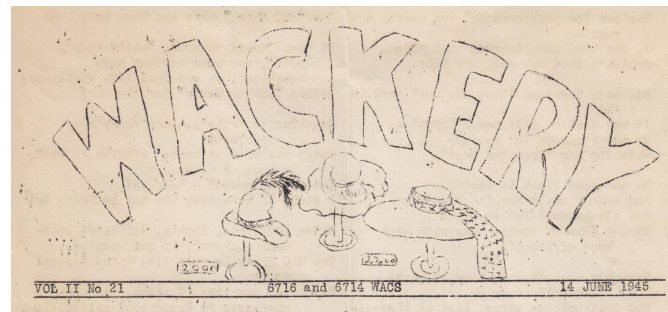
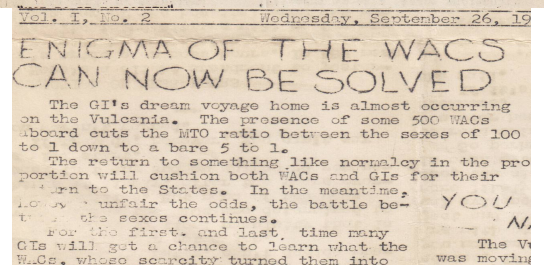
and measuring 10½" x 8" Album good: front cover detached; contents generally fine, two photos with corner chips, a couple are loose. Newsletters good: toned, folded, one of the ship newsletters lacks a leaf.

Marion Van Winkle served in the Women's Army Corps from May 1943 until the end of World War II. She spent nearly two years overseas as a telephone operator for the 6716th WAC HQ Company. Most of that time was spent in Italy and Morocco and the album offered here shows her posing with children in Naples, firing a weapon and attending a military dance. There are some shots of destroyed buildings in Monte Cassino as well as photos of Marion and other WACs in Rome and Casablanca.

The June 1945 and January 1946 issues of *The Wackery*, a mimeographed newsletter of the 6716th, are also included. One contains a long article detailing one WAC's adjustment to getting home, the other

has a 122 line rhyming poem that describes the company's exploits, from training at Camp Oglethorpe to watching Mount Vesuvius erupt.

Van Winkle apparently traveled home on the *Vulcania* and one of the ship newsletters she kept has the headline "*ENIGMA OF THE WACS CAN NOW BE SOLVED*". There were approximately 2500 men and 500 women aboard and the article includes sentences such as "*only 12% of them are married, although 88% would like to be*".



OCLC records no issues of *The Wackery*.

An interesting assemblage of an overseas WAC.

