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**Elist 12: Fall
Miscellany**

בדרך לחירות במשך שנים חעו בדרכים, ורדפים ע"י האויב, נולים מסחנה לסחנה, עד שהגיעו לסחון חפצם: לארץ ישראל - לחירות. בדרך כף רגלם על אדמת הסולדת, קרן היסוד רואנת להם ומספלת בהם. היא בונה נן סעל לראשם, סכלכלת ומלבישה אותם. נוחח להם חווך והכשרה. היא פוחחח לפניהם דרך לחיים חדשים

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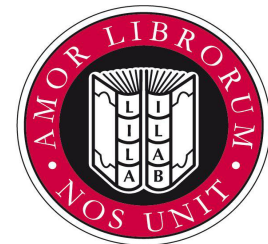
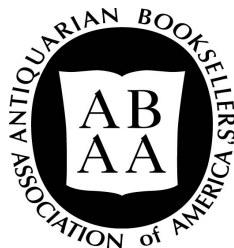
E-list 12: Fall Miscellany

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"Only the News
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PRIDE

VOL. 2 NO. 5 SEPT.-OCT. 1968

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PICTURE CREDITS: Our attractive and care-free cover girl is Miss Crystal Harrison, age one and the daughter of our Fashions Editor. Photo is by Bob Payne. Other photos and artwork are identified on appropriate pages.

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1. [African Americana][Periodicals]

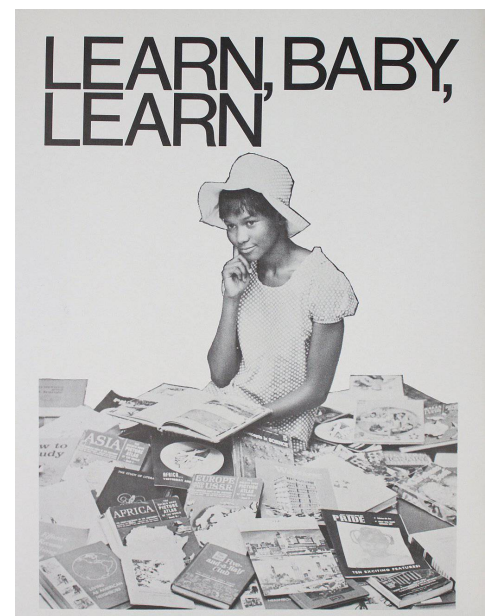
Lockett, Bob (editor). **PRIDE. Vol. 2, No. 5. Sep.-Oct., 1968.** Phila., Pa.: Pride Publications, 1968. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 32. Very good: rear wrapper and last leaf with some creasing and dings.

This is an issue of a short-lived and handsomely produced magazine by a Philadelphia journalist and public relations expert, Robert Lee "Bob" Lockett. We learn from Lockett's obituary in the *Philadelphia Daily News* that he grew up in Aliquippa, Pennsylvania and served in the Pacific with the army during World War II. He thereafter took journalism classes under the G.I. Bill and started his journalism career working in public relations for Frankford Arsenal. He was later the public relations director for the Opportunities Industrialization Center and in 1981 he retired as the manager of consumer relations for the FDA's Philadelphia branch office. Lockett's freelance writing appeared in Reader's Digest as well as the Philadelphia Inquirer.

That obituary stated that Lockett founded Pride Publications in 1965 for the purpose of creating this magazine. The obituary also stated the magazine was issued through the 1970s, mentions a January-February 1970 issue and we offer the May-June 1970 issue below. The obituary also contains a quote from an unnamed Black writer that PRIDE was "the first Philadelphia magazine devoted to highlighting the positive contributions of the African-American community here in the Delaware Valley."

According to Lockett's "Editor's Note" in the very first issue of PRIDE (not offered here but handled by us previously) the magazine was founded because

"we wanted to be more purposeful, that we wanted to contribute something beneficial to the community in which we live, that we wanted to do something concrete to alleviate the civil and to fertilize the economic positions of the Philadelphia Negro, and indeed all Negroes. Try as we did, we couldn't think of any better



way of doing this than telling the increasingly beautiful story of Negroes—of you and your neighbors, of other black men in America, of the progress being made by Black Africa, of American Negro history, and of the increasingly successful Negritude that has gone fairly unacknowledged through the years.”

This particular issue has a profile of a successful Black businessman, Jack Baylor, whose Data Preparation Corporation was “the largest and only black data preparation firm” in Philadelphia. There's a piece on Paul Robeson, as well as one on an all-Black town in New Jersey, Lawnside. There's also a short story entitled “Ghetto Arsonist,” an article on a Black-owned country club and a fashion section.

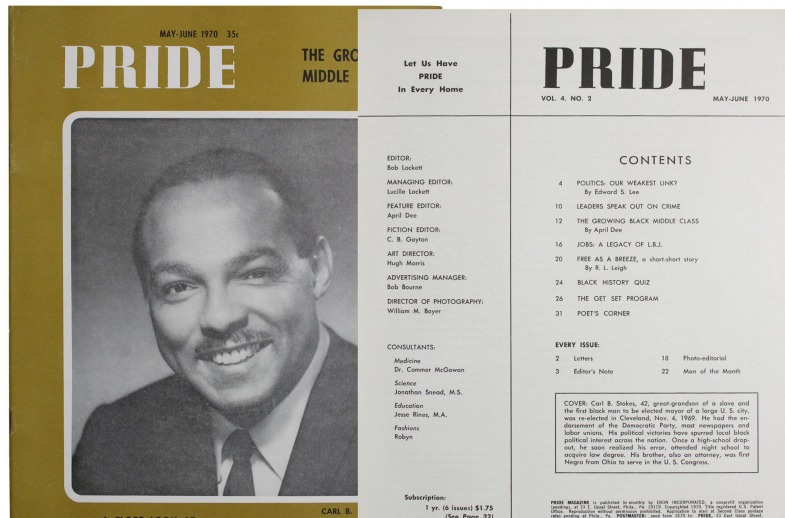
OCLC locates holdings at eight institutions over two entries, though none appear to have this issue. **\$350 [8503]**

2. [African Americana][Periodicals]

Lockett, Bob (editor). **PRIDE. Vol. 4, No. 2. May-June 1970.** Phila., Pa.: Ebon Incorporated, 1970. 11” x 8½”. Stapled wrappers. pp. 32. Very good plus with light wear.

This issue of *Pride* may be one of its last, as OCLC locates nothing later. It holds an article on Philadelphia's Black Political Forum, another on the growing Black middle class and a short work of fiction. There's also a Black history quiz, and an original poem.

OCLC locates no holdings of this issue. **\$350 [8502]**



3. [African Americana][Politics]

All Americans Move Forward [Drop title]. Washington, D.C.: Democratic National Committee/United Publishing Co., [1964]. 8½” x 4” (folded). Single sheet measuring 8½” x 20”, printed both sides and folded to create a 10-panel pamphlet. Very good: faint offsetting to front panel; else internally bright with minimal wear.

This is a rare promotional brochure for Lyndon B. Johnson's 1964 presidential campaign, focusing on “total war on prejudice and poverty.” It features great photographic images of notable Black leaders and a list of African Americans in federal positions at the time.

The brochure includes an excerpt from Johnson's 1964 State of the Union message extolling the 1963 congressional session, "which did more for civil rights than the last hundred sessions combined." The text stressed that:

"All of these increased opportunities in employment, in education, in housing, and in every field, must be open to Americans of every color. As far as the writ of Federal law will run, we must abolish not some, but all racial discrimination, for this is not merely an economic issue, or a social, political, or international issue. It is a moral issue, and must be met this session by the passage of the bill now pending in the House."

Along with a cover shot of the president, the pamphlet holds five images of Johnson meeting and conferring with African American leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., "Mrs. Rosa Gragg of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and Miss Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women," Hobart Taylor of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and Carl Rowan, Director of the United States Information Agency. The rear was dedicated to "a partial listing of federal posts held by Negro decision-makers" including U.S. attorneys and federal judges, commissioners and representatives of the White House, regulatory agencies, the District of Columbia and more – nearly 100 names in all. It also held a form to "become an enrolled member of the Democratic Party" as well as text eulogizing John F. Kennedy, "the greatest leader of our time . . . struck down by the foulest deed."

A rare and compelling piece of African American political history. OCLC shows two holdings. **\$300 [8398]**

4. [African Americana][Music][Women]

Martin, Sallie and Morris, Kenneth (compilers/editors). ***Martin and Morris Special Soul Stirrers No. 19***. Chicago, IL: Martin & Morris Music Studio, Inc., 1952. Pp. 64 + table of contents printed inside rear cover. Very good: wrappers with moderate wear, light soiling, music store stamp and prior owner name to front wrap.

This is a rare songbook from the storied Martin & Morris publishing house.

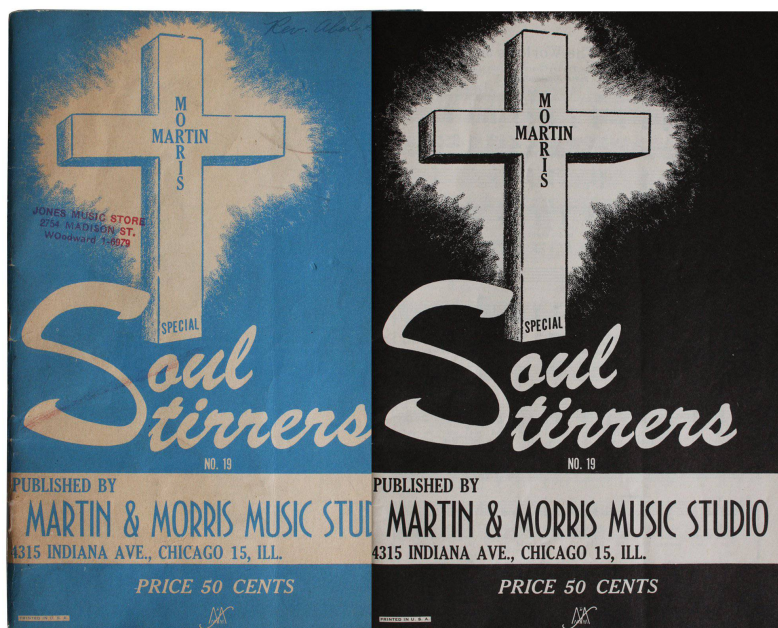
Sallie Martin, known to many as the "Mother of Gospel," was born in Georgia in 1896 and settled in Chicago around 1927. She was soon hired by pioneering African American gospel composer Thomas A. Dorsey. Not to be confused with Tommy Dorsey the big band leader, Dorsey had been an accompanist for blues singer Ma Rainey but experienced a spiritual awakening and left her (and popular Dorsey) songs. Martin and Dorsey traveled the country, establishing new gospel choirs and selling Dorsey songs. With other gospel musicians they co-founded the National Convention of Gospel Choirs and Choruses (NCGCC), and she helped him open Dorsey House of Music, the first Black-owned gospel publishing house in the country, in 1932.

In 1940 Martin was introduced to Kenneth Morris who was working as the music director and organist for a spiritualist church. They opened the Martin & Morris Music Company (MMMC) that year. To promote the company's catalog, Martin formed the Colored Ladies Quartet, believed to be the first all-female gospel singing group in the United States. They were soon renamed the Sallie Martin Singers, and they traveled the nation performing their music to church choirs and conventions. Among the group's initial members was Ruth Lee Jones, later (and better) known as jazz and blues superstar Dinah Washington.

MMMC later expanded, installing agents throughout the country, and Martin moved to California to handle business on the west coast. Around 1950 the company was renamed the Martin & Morris Music Studio, and sometime that decade it seems to have merged with Lillian Bowles' publishing house.

This book has 32 songs, 21 of which give Morris writing or arranging credit. There is a great image of the "famous group of male singers, *The Soul Stirrers*" and a foreword inside front wrap, arguing that "It is mainly because of their fervent rendition and beautiful soul-stirring arrangements that gospel singing has flowered into the ripe plant of spiritual acclamation and public praise to which it has matured today." Sam Cooke, one of the most influential soul artists of all time, was their lead singer.

OCLC shows three holdings. **\$575 [7445]**



5. [African Americana][Periodicals]

Vann, Robert L. (editor-in-chief). *The Competitor [Vol. II. No. 3 (July-August, 1921)]*. Pittsburgh, PA: Continental Publishing, Inc., 1921. 11 x 8½". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 46. Good due to lacking wrappers, issue beginning on p. 3 which has a tiny tear at bottom edge not affecting any content; else very good with light creasing and a few faint dings throughout, primarily at corners and edges.

This is an issue of an attempt at a national journal for African Americans. It was the brainchild of Robert L. Vann, the publisher and editor of the *Pittsburgh Courier*. In a February 1920 issue of *The Southern Workman*, Vann gave the purpose of the periodical:

"The great masses of our people are reading today as never before. It is highly important that they read wholesome literature, whether written by one of their own race or another. Now, while the Negro is aroused to a sense of his possibilities, it is the time of all times to guide him aright. He has caught the vision and that vision must not be eclipsed through any failure of race leaders to lead in the right direction."

With associate editors including Alice Dunbar-Nelson and Emmett J. Scott and, according to this issue, contributions from the likes of Mary Church Terrell, James Weldon Johnson and Archibald H. Grimke, the magazine had high hopes for success but apparently ceased publication in 1922. OCLC entries state that *The Competitor's* last issue was Volume 3, No. 4 but also give its date as June 1921, which would contradict the issue on offer here.

Notably, this issue was produced not long after the Tulsa Race Massacre and contains a full page cartoon related to it. The issue includes an article on the Wage Earners Savings Bank of Savannah, Georgia, "serving the people with their own funds," as well as the text of Dr. Charles V. Roman's inspiring address to the graduating class of Hampton Institute in 1921. There are 26 photographic images, four works of fiction and three original poems, along with features on entertainment, sports and an entire section devoted to women. The issue spotlights "women of interest" in education, religion and activism, with a focus on accomplishments by state and regional chapters of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Association of Colored Women and other groups throughout the country.

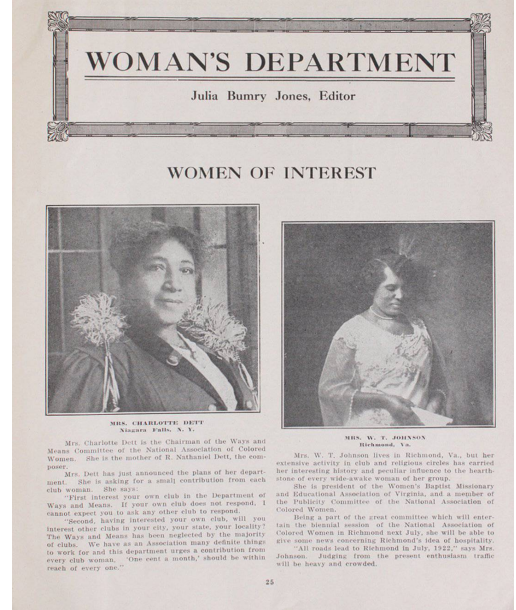
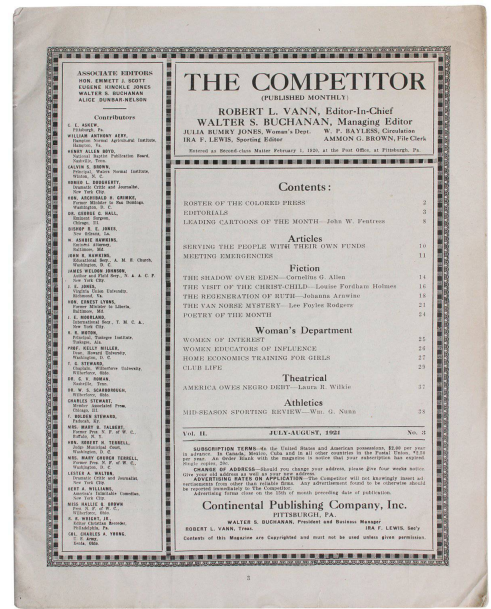
OCLC listings are difficult to decipher as the periodical is available on microfiche. We clicked into around 10 of the several dozen holdings shown as physical copies, and all were either microfiche or reprints. Our sense is that original physical copies are quite scarce and none are available in the trade. **\$550 [4125]**

6. [African Americana][Periodicals][Black Photographers]

Ferguson, William (publisher). *Eyes: The Negroes' Own Picture Magazine [Vol. 1, No. 3 (June 1946)]*. Iowa City, Iowa: Eyes, Inc., 1947. 11½" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 48. Fair: lacking pp. 21-28; wrappers detached, rear with a moderate chip and tears crudely repaired with tape at an earlier date; inked notation to bottom of one page; lightly creased, toned and worn with a few marginal stains.

This is a rare issue of a short-lived African American periodical out of Iowa, *Eyes* magazine. Lavishly printed and richly illustrated, *Eyes* was "designed to report Negro progress in all fields of endeavor, by means of snappy and interesting photographs."

An article in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen* reported that



Eyes was founded in April 1946 by “a practical dreamer, William C. Ferguson, who took a master of arts degree in commerce from the University of Iowa in 1942.” Ferguson was quoted on the magazine’s purpose: “to give the Negro a new and better outlook on life . . . picturing the best the Negro race has to offer in art, literature, science, industry and sports.” *Eyes* was said to be funded by “five Iowa Negro professional men, two attorneys and three doctors,” who had “assured” publication “for at least six months,” but we only found evidence of a total of five issues in one volume.

The issue on offer ran images by “E.F. Joseph of Oakland” and urged readers to “look for ‘Photos by Joseph’ that will appear in every issue.” Emmanuel Francis Joseph was the first professional African American photographer in the San Francisco Bay Area. Initially operating out of his home, from 1927 until his death in 1979 Joseph documented the daily lives of Black Bay Area residents, as well as public figures such as Josephine Baker, Mahalia Jackson, Mary McLeod Bethune and Thurgood Marshall. The issue featured “Man of the Month” Frank Adair, the famed pioneering African American accountant in the early 1930s, who had just been appointed the first Black administrator in “any voluntary hospital in America.” There was ample photographic coverage as well as a detailed biography of Adair, who had also received the first Rockefeller scholarship in business administration (to attend Harvard Business School) and worked at both Tuskegee and Dillard University.

The issue also reported on the St. Paul, Minnesota food co-op organized by “a progressive group of young Negro men and women,” members of the Credjafawn Social Club: “proof that a consumers’ co-operative can also be a practical and effective instrument for inter-racial harmony.” One of the earliest and longest-running African American organizations in the Twin Cities, the club also founded a credit union, offered scholarships to local students and worked to integrate facilities for Black social events. One photo-feature identified members and leaders of a Kansas City Baptist church, and another showed campus buildings and covered student life at Oklahoma HBCU Langston University.

An uncommon and heavily illustrated issue of African American life and achievements. OCLC shows four institutions with holdings of this issue, all appearing in a bound volume. Danky Hady 2289. **\$600 [3982]**

7. [African Americana]

[Periodicals][Women][California]

Clark, Elizabeth “Libby” (editor). **FEMME [Vol. 2, No. 8 (Aug.-Sept. 1955)]**. Los Angeles, California: FEMME Publications, Inc., 1955. 10¾” x 8½”. Glossy stapled wrappers. Pp. 20. Very good: wrappers lightly pocked and worn with a tiny ding to top edge of rear; faint center vertical crease throughout, else internally fresh.

This is an exceedingly rare issue of a Black women’s magazine founded and edited by a trailblazing African American journalist, Libby Clark. Heavily photographically illustrated and filled with ads for Black-owned businesses in Los Angeles, *FEMME* was just one of Clark’s many efforts to publicize African American social issues and achievements, and advocate their importance to the advertising world.

Elizabeth “Libby” Clark was born in 1918. She graduated from Columbia University (one of four African American students in the journalism program) and the Mulvey Institute of Journalism (where she was the only one). In 1942 she became the first Black woman on the staff of the *Chester* (Pennsylvania) *Times* and three years later moved to Los



Neighborhood Co-op Thrives

Scenes at the Neighborhood Cooperative Store No. 3, St. Paul, Minn. Starting with three employees, it has grown to be one of the finest in the city.

Housewives avail themselves of the opportunities at the Co-ops. Both white and Negro customers patronize this well-stocked store.

EYES



Angeles and worked for the West Coast edition of the *Pittsburgh Courier*. In 1951 the University of Southern California chose her to lead a group of African American students on a 23-city, six-week tour of Europe; she reported "her observations on the status of American Negroes over there" for the *Courier* and the *Los Angeles Mirror-News*.

Laughed out of the office of the *Los Angeles Times*, denied entry as a guest of a white reporter at the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, Clark became the first African American licensed to own a public relations firm in California; she ran Libby Clark Associates for 50 years. In 1954 she launched *FEM* magazine (titled on the present issue as *FEMME*), aimed at Black women and hoping to school advertisers on their purchasing power. She also wrote on food and social issues for the *Los Angeles Sentinel* for 50 years; her "Food For Thought" column was syndicated in 150 papers. From 1989 to 1994 she published the *Plum Book*, a vast resource on leaders and organizations in the Southern California Black community, and she was the author/editor of the 1991 best-selling *Black Family Reunion Cookbook*, commissioned by the National Council of Negro Women. When she was 85 years old, Clark received the National Newspaper Publishers Association's Lifetime Achievement Award. She died in 2012.

On offer here is the special "Convention Issue" of *FEMME*, welcoming "Delegates and Visitors" to Los Angeles meetings of the National Medical Association, the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and Omega Psi Phi, the first fraternity founded at an HBCU. It has giant, illustrated ads for Black-owned banks, hotels, realtors, bars and restaurants. There are write-ups and dozens of photographic images of African American leaders throughout the nation, as well as Black women's groups in Los Angeles like the Sunday Morning Breakfast Club and the Women's Political Study Club. The issue also meets its goal of addressing "the Negro woman and her family," with features on interior decorating, tips to "mind your manners and be well liked" and a two-page "exclusive" with fantastic images on Josephine Baker and eight (of her eventual twelve) adopted foreign babies.

A bright and celebratory publication from an ambitious and accomplished African American woman. A single issue of *FEM* [Vol 1, Number 6 (October 1954)] is found by OCLC. **\$1950 [5189]**



MRS. YOLANDA C. BILLINGSLEY became president of the Los Angeles Council in March of 19th after years of experience in community, educational, political, church and social work. She was educated at Xavier University in Louisiana and the University of Southern California. She served as teacher in the city public schools and as clerk-secretary for a number of years in local government offices.



ONELIA MCDOWELL, master craftsman in her chosen field of beauty culture, enjoys a national reputation as being one of the West Coast's foremost beauticians and civic leaders. Formal training in her field was acquired in Los Angeles Trade Technical College and she continued an advanced hair styling under Mr. Deeman of Long Beach and Roberta Tate of Hollywood.



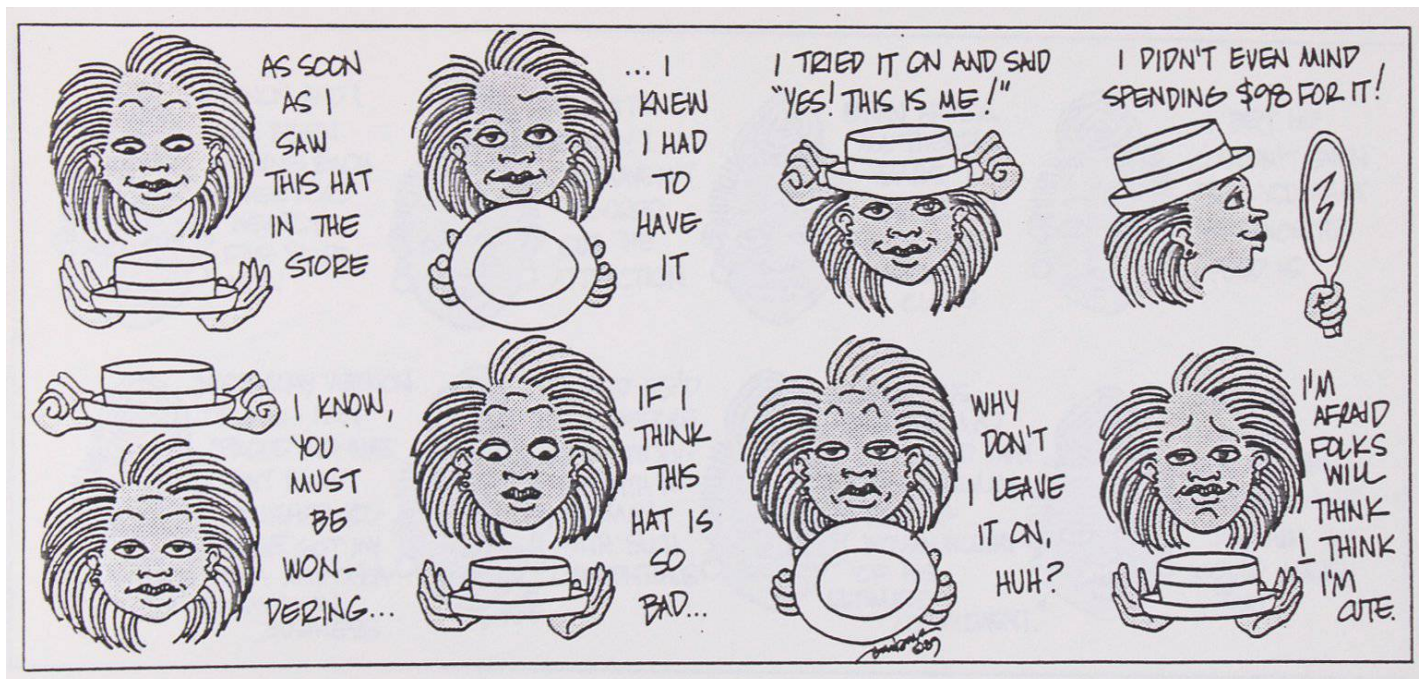
MABEL V. GRAY, wife of Robert Vernon Gray is a native daughter. Mrs. Gray was for eighteen years president of the Five and Over Charitable Club. One of the founders of the Woodlawn Branch S.W.A., Mrs. Gray is currently International Grand High Preceptress of the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor. She is also a member of Victory Chapter No. 27, Order of Eastern Stars, Prince Hall Affiliation. Her past affiliations include California State Association of Colored Women, past president; National Association of Colored Women, past vice president; Hyacinth Temple No. 91, I.E.P.O.E. of W., Daughter Ruler; Los Angeles Urban League, Board of Directors, member; Lafayette Junior High School P.T.A., president; Los Angeles County Conference on Human Relations, Foremost among her numerous awards and citations for distinguished service is Delta Phi Beta "Woman of the Year"; Five point Gold Star pin, (5000 hours, Volunteer Service, USO); Golden Book pin; Federated Jewish Women's Club. She received her Master's Degree in Religious Science and is now a Practitioner working on her Doctorate.



8. [African Americana][Women][Comics]

Brandon, Barbara. *Where I'm Coming From*. Brooklyn, New York: Barbara Brandon, 1990. Eighth Printing. 5½" x 8½". Illustrated paper front wrapper with plastic cover and black vinyl rear wrap in black plastic comb binding. Pp. [64], printed rectos only. Very good plus: a bit of faint toning and spotting to some edges and corners, mostly on versos. **Inscribed** by the author on the title page.

This is a rare self-published collection of comic strips by the first nationally syndicated Black female cartoonist, Barbara Brandon (now Barbara Brandon-Croft).



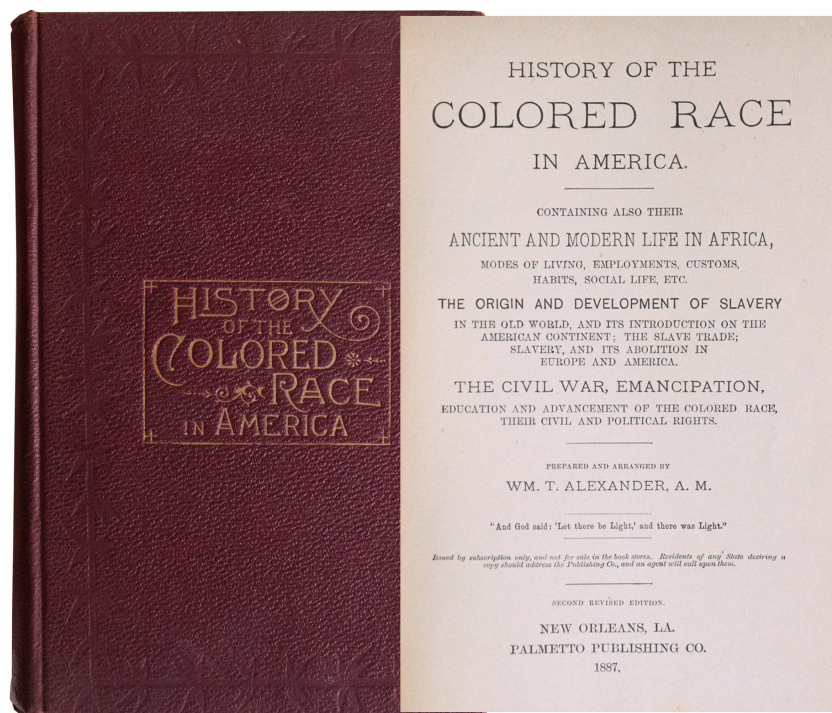
Brandon-Croft was born in Brooklyn in 1958. She graduated from the College of Visual and Performing Arts at Syracuse University in 1980 and two years later developed a cartoon feature for *Elan*, a Black women's magazine. She later served as a fashion and beauty writer for *Essence* and created illustrations for the NAACP's *The Crisis*, as well as for *The Village Voice* and MCA Records. Her strip *Where I'm Coming From* began in the *Detroit Free Press* in 1989 and went national with the Universal Press Syndicate in 1991 – it was the first comic strip by an African American woman to be syndicated in major newspapers, and it appeared in more than 60 papers until 2004. Interestingly, Brandon-Croft's father was noted for the comic strip *Luther*, published in the *Los Angeles Times* syndicate from 1970 to 1986. She had helped him with the comic growing up in exchange for allowance, and they are the only known occurrence of father-daughter newspaper cartoonists.

The comic traces the experiences of about a dozen African American women, based on the author and her friends. The art is minimalistic, with no backdrop; it shows only the characters' heads (and sometimes upper torsos), as well as the text of their conversations, omitting any speech bubbles. The women are shown addressing the reader directly or on the phone with each other, mainly discussing their love lives: "Well, Victor knows what has to happen to get us back on track. / All he has to say is three simple words. / No. Not 'I love you.' / I want to hear him say, 'I was wrong.'" The strip also addresses more serious issues of sexism and racism: "Ain't life a trip?! / How sick am I of folks asking me: 'what are you?' / . . . 'You can't be Black... / You must be mixed.' / I tell them yes I'm mixed. / Try African American."

A work rich in humor and personality, warmly inscribed by a trailblazing African American female cartoonist. No holdings of this self-published edition were found in OCLC, which shows about 45 holdings of a 1993 version published by the Universal Press Syndicate as well as a 2023 printing. **\$675 [8320]**

9. [African Americana][Uplift]

Alexander, W[illia]m T. *History of the Colored Race in America . . .* New Orleans, LA: Palmetto Publishing Co., 1887. Second Revised Edition. 9½" x 6¼". Brown leather over boards, embossed in blind, spine and title gilt, edges marbled. Pp. [2], 600 + 17 unnumbered plate illustrations (including frontis). Very good: rear board a bit scuffed; light wear to corners and spine tips; front hinge starting. Pp. 469-476 bound out of place (between 460-461); a few tiny chips and tears at edges; light scattered creasing, spotting and toning; gift inscription to front free endpaper.



This is the uncommon, New Orleans-published edition of a monumental work on African American history, available by subscription only in the late 19th century.

We were unable to discover much about the author or the publishers, though we did locate contemporary newspaper ads in various states seeking “a first-class agent, either white or colored” to sell the book. The work was dedicated to “the millions of our colored citizens whose past history gives promise of future greatness,” and in the preface, the author expressed his “earnest desire” to acquaint African Americans “with the history of their race and their civil and political liberties, which have been secured to them through civil strife and on fields of carnage.” “Of what avail is physical emancipation if the mind be permitted to grope in darkness,” he questioned. “To keep in ignorance the masses has ever been the rubric of oppression.”

The sweeping tome, rich with poems, inspirational quotes and plate illustrations, covers several hundred years of Black history with a focus on civil rights, political and social advancement. Thirty chapters address subjects such as “Ancient and Modern Life in Africa,” religion and missionary ventures and “the brutality of slavery” (“the world’s disgrace”), including uprisings and relevant “congressional acts.” There are detailed accounts of the Civil War, features on Abraham Lincoln, John Brown, Frederick Douglass and “other noted anti-slavery agitators,” as well as chapters devoted to the “Reconstruction of Southern States” and the “Republic of Liberia.” Great attention is paid to education, noting the efforts of the Freedmen’s Bureau and Phyllis Wheatley, along with lists, reports, anecdotes and even a sample course catalog from African American schools and universities.

The book also holds 17 plate illustrations, including frontis portraits of “Representative Colored Men,” (the first five African Americans elected to Congress) depictions of “An Ancient African City” and a “Chief Africaner,” portraits with facsimile signatures of noted leaders and views of buildings on African American college campuses. Statistical tables show “the number of slaves in the States respectively, at the time of the Revolution,” arguing that “in proportion as slavery existed, so the love for liberty and patriotism decreased.” This copy was inscribed to one “Walter F. Spry From His Grandfather Wilson,” with a date of 1885—either Grandfather Wilson was wrong about the year, or this book was published two years earlier than its title page suggests.

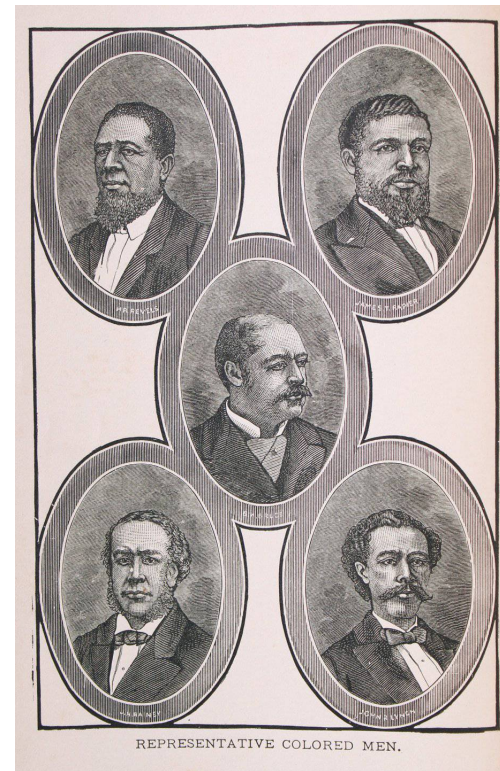
A powerful and expansive work on African American history, urging the advancement of civil and political rights. OCLC shows eleven holdings over three entries. **\$1250 [8321]**

10. [Agriculture][Farming][Nebraska]

Leavitt, Lucius. *[Diary of a Nebraska Farmer]*. Lincoln, Nebraska: 1877. 4¾” x 2¾”. Leather over flexible card, commercial 1877 almanac. Pp. [236]: 22 pp. almanac, 182 pp. daily diary entries + 32 pp. ledger. Very good: covers a bit chipped, rubbed and worn; two leaves of ledger notes at rear partially excised; entries very good plus with just a touch of dust-soiling and spotting.

This is a detailed first-hand account of a farmer in Lincoln, Nebraska, recorded in a small almanac for the year of 1877.

The book began with 22 pages of printed almanac standards including a jam-packed historical calendar with data for every day of the year, listings of tides, postage rates and the “population of states and territories – 1870.” It then held a handwritten entry by Leavitt for every single day of 1877; most touched on farm work, hauling goods to town for sale and the oft-formidable weather. On January 17 he wrote, “My Birthday to day. I went to town. I am 22 years old. Weigh 160 lbs.” The young man was an active member of the community; dozens of entries record his helping neighbors at the well, with sowing, baling, threshing and other laborious tasks. Many entries concerned finances, with notes on customers, that he borrowed money and “paid the lightning rod note.” One entry noted “The worst storm this winter,” with another informing “I husked corn to day. One load. Snowed so hard I quit.” Thankfully Lucius experienced many a “pleasant day” as well,



and several entries related that he had fun outside of work, playing the Authors card game, going into town, to parties and gatherings. There were also frequent mentions of attending church as well as school meetings. The book ended with a 32-page handwritten financial ledger, tracking Leavitt's purchases as well as sales revealing the fruits of his labor.

Leavitt achieved success and remained a pillar of the community in the Bethany neighborhood of Lincoln; he made the local newspaper in 1908 for opening up a new barn “*upon the finest location in the Heights,*” hosted a reception of high school alumni in 1912 and served as secretary of the Bethany Realty Company in 1916.

A densely-packed record of a successful Nebraska farmer in the state's early years. **\$350 [8016]**

11. [Architecture][Florida][Photography]

Gillies, John Wallace (photographer); [Curtiss, Glenn]; [Muller, Bernhardt E[mil]] (architect).] **[Collection of Photographs Documenting an Arabian-Themed City]**. Opa-locka, Florida: [1926-1927], 1930. 51 loose B&W photographs: 3 measuring 8” x 10” (with notes and captions on versos), 1 5” x 7”, 10 around 3” x 5½” and 37 around 3” x 4” + 14 photographic negatives, most 5” x 7”, three smaller. Generally very good or better save for the four larger photos which are lightly worn and soiled – one with 2” slit, two with several tiny spots of loss, and one with tiny tear to edge, corner creases and chip not affecting image.

This is a collection of photographs documenting a fascinating architectural project, the design and construction of Opa-locka, Florida, the only known city in the country to be built around the theme of Arabian, Persian and Moorish Revival architecture. It is also believed to be the first real estate development based upon a literary work.

Opa-locka, a city in Miami-Dade County, was the third suburban Florida real estate development of aviation pioneer (and millionaire) Glenn H. Curtiss. In 1925, New York architect Bernhardt Muller was introduced to Curtiss by way of Curtiss' mother, and he expressed his desire to create a community inspired by the Arabic literary work *One Thousand and One Nights*. He designed an estimated 100 buildings, construction began and the town was incorporated in May 1926. Just four months later a hurricane devastated South Florida and its booming land market; while Muller's 62 finished buildings were largely left unscathed, the 31 under construction and all unbuilt plans were put on hold. As part of an effort to regenerate interest, the town held its inaugural “Arabian Nights Fantasy” in January 1927. The festivities marked the opening of the Opa-locka train station and the first run of the “Orange Blossom Special,” a luxury passenger train connecting New York and Miami in winter. Residents dressed in Arabian costumes, and Florida Governor John Martin made an appearance. The “Arabian Nights” festival continues as a community event to this day, and the city remains home to the largest concentration of Moorish Revival architecture in the nation.

About 30 of the present 51 photographs document the town's buildings and construction, while the remainder reveal the raucous celebrations of “Arabian Nights.” They display men and women in elaborate costume, several with horses (also adorned), a donkey in one and camels in three others. Revelers are seen playing instruments with magnificent buildings as backdrop, one shows a woman dancing with a parrot and another shows the steaming train's approach. Two of the images reveal dignitaries in their ordinary dress, and we are fairly certain that Governor Martin is visible in one of them.

At least two of these images were taken by photographer John Wallace Gillies. Per his entry in Sally E. Svenson's *Adirondack Photographers, 1850-1950* (Syracuse University Press, 2023), Gillies was “*well known as an architectural photographer, popular with architects for his ability to record their buildings as they would wish to have them seen.*” In 1923 he published what is considered a “*minor classic of photographic literature,*” and he wrote regular articles for popular photographic journals. There is also a sketch of the proposed Hotel Aladdin, a sweeping Chinese-style inn that



was never built, with a 1930 "cut made by engraver" stamp on the back. These three photos' versos hold the typed caption notes and stamp of Bernhardt E. Muller, architect.

The University of Miami holds the Bernhardt E. Muller collection, which the finding aid describes as a "compendium of newspapers, architectural drawings, renderings, and photographs related to the design and construction of Opa-locka." We imagine there would be some photographic overlap, but were unable to determine specificity. A fantastic collection of photographs revealing architecture and celebration in a themed South Florida town.

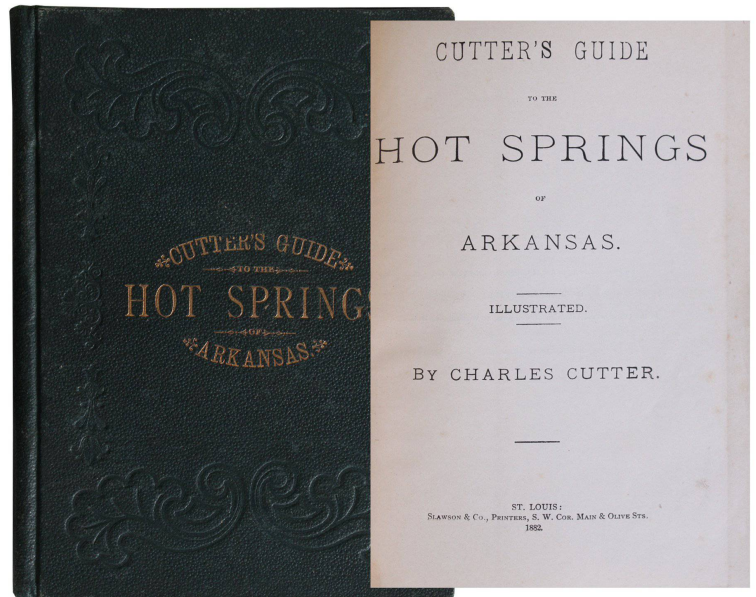
\$950 [5311]

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/4u6jw65e>

12. [Arkansas][Maps][Land Promotionals]

Cutter, Charles. *Cutter's Guide to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Illustrated.* St. Louis: Slawson & Co., Printers, 1882. 6 7/8" x 5". Green cloth, embossed in blind, title gilt. Pp. 92, [12, advertisements] + two foldout maps, one 12½" x 10", one 7½" x 4 5/8". Very good minus: joints cracked; front board loose but held firmly by cords; penciled notes to both endpapers; light scattered spotting and foxing. Maps very good with a few small spots.

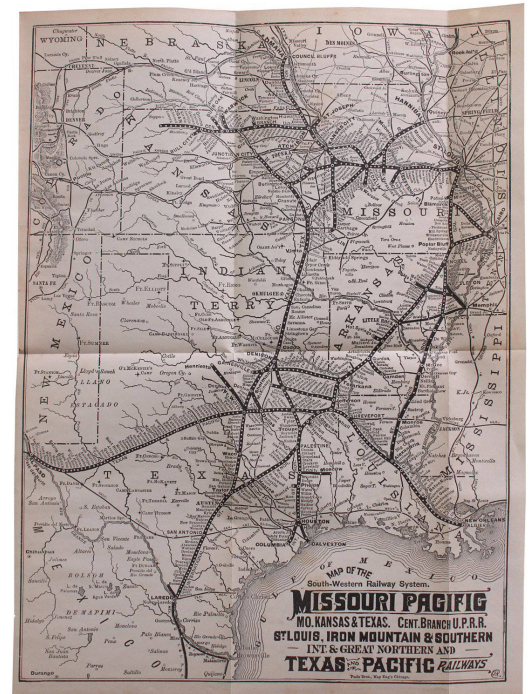
This is a fantastic, heavily illustrated guide to the "unique," "incomparable, and almost indescribable" city of Hot Springs, Arkansas and its healing thermal waters. It features poetic exaltations of the city's offerings, thorough statistical data and two great foldout maps.



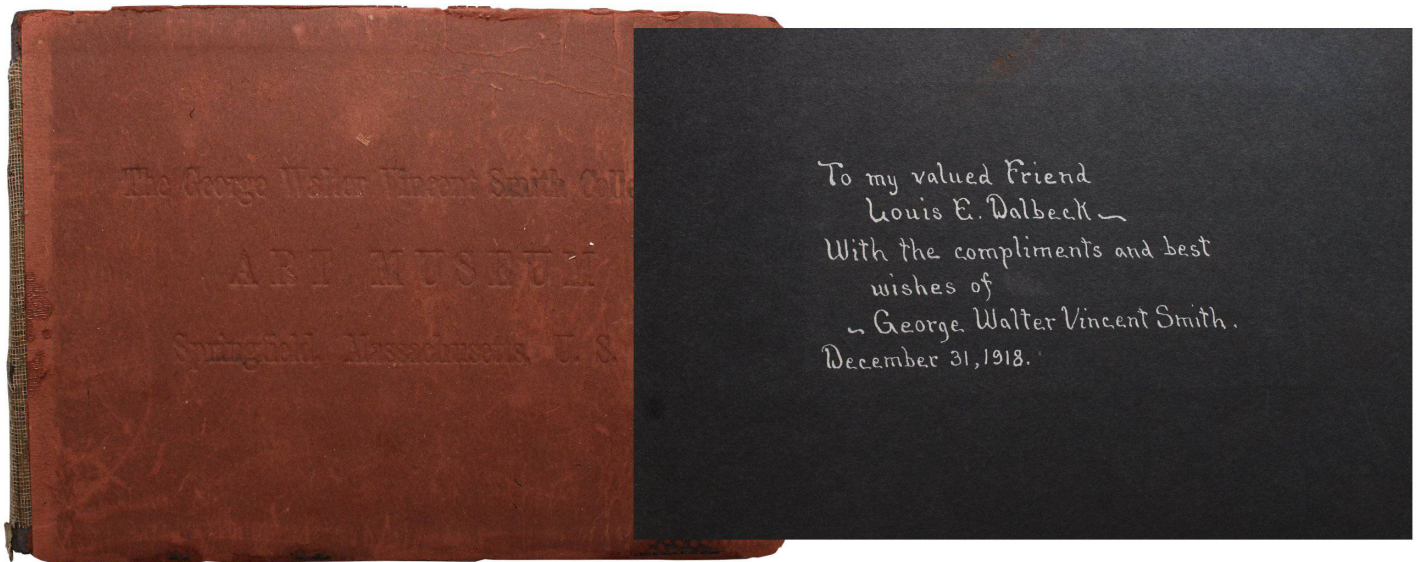
The hot spring waters for which the town was named have been prized for their healing properties by Native Americans for centuries. Following federal protection in 1832, the city developed into a successful spa town, only to be destroyed in the American Civil War. Bath houses and hotels underwent extensive rebuilding in the years following, and Charles Cutter began issuing his illustrated guide to the region in 1874. His son John Milton Cutter took over, releasing the popular book until 1917.

Cutter dedicated "this little book" to "all invalids in search of health . . . hoping that it may guide them safely to these healing waters." The preface noted his goal of providing "a perfect guide, with a clear and correct description of the Springs, Bathing, Bath Houses, Hotels, expenses here and all information needed . . ." The book includes an early history of the area, as well as tables and scientific analyses of water temperatures and "mineral constituents," arguing that "at no place in the known world can so many diseases be effectually cured or greatly benefited." It offered a thorough description of the bathing process as well as expenses one might incur at bathhouses and hotels. There were rates of fare from "most of the important railroad points" in the country, data on climate and rainfall, and a special section on the town's value "as a resort for ladies." Twenty-six fantastic illustrations reveal bird's eye views of the waters, street scenes and depictions of the various establishments.

The book boasts two foldout maps, the larger of which shows the "South-Western Railway System," including lines of the Missouri Pacific and the Texas and Pacific Railways, stretching from Omaha and Des Moines in the north to Houston and New Orleans in the south; Denver, Santa Fe and El Paso to the west (heading into Mexico in the southwest corner), and a bit of Illinois and Mississippi on the east. A smaller map of Hot Springs, most of which is colored in green, shows the snaking springs and surrounding mountains, hotels and bathhouses, and is detailed down to street level in the south. There are also several pages of advertisements for local businesses, many of which were illustrated.



An uncommon early edition of a long-lasting travel guide. OCLC shows 14 holdings over two entries. **\$450 [6072]**



13. [Art][Museums][Photography]

Smith, George Walter Vincent. ***The George Walter Vincent Smith Collection Art Museum [Cover title]***. Springfield, Massachusetts: 1918. 7¼" x 10". Suede-covered flexible card scrapbook, title embossed in blind. 52 black paper leaves with 74 B&W photographs adhesive mounted rectos only. Photos measure 3½" x 5 5/8" and nearly all are captioned. Very good: loss of suede to entire spine and chipped at edges; a few leaves with chips, most somewhat fragile. Photographs very good or better: a few slightly wavy and the occasional small spot.

This is an intriguing book of black and white photographs taken of and at the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Museum (GWVSAM), compiled and dedicated to a "valued friend" by Mr. Smith himself.

George Walter Vincent Smith was born in 1832 and amassed a fortune exporting fabrics and manufacturing carriages in New York. He began collecting art in the late 1850s, particularly Japanese and Chinese armor, swords, carvings and furniture, and moved to Springfield, Massachusetts in 1871. He and his wife, Belle Townsley Smith, a Springfield native and connoisseur of Venetian lace, established the GWVSAM in 1895 to hold their vast, eclectic collections in a grand, Italian palazzo-style building. The museum is especially noted for its holdings of Japanese lacquer, treasures from ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, rare examples of lace and early textiles, and one of the largest collections of Chinese cloisonné outside of Asia. The building's original Tiffany stained glass windows are the only such existing windows created specifically for a museum.



Armor of the Daimyo of Arima. Signed Miochin. Japanese. 16th cent.



Japanese Armor, 18th cent.

This album was inscribed to Louis E. Dalbeck "With the compliments and best wishes of George Walter Vincent Smith, December 31, 1918." Dalbeck (per his obituary) was a cellist, "well-known in Boston and New York musical circles," and a recognized "authority on chamber music" who directed the Woodstock Inn (now the Vermont Symphony) Orchestra for 27 years. The album holds four photographs of the museum's exterior and one of a portrait of the Smiths by noted painter Thomas Waterman Wood. One page noted, "The following 18 views are taken from different positions in the ten galleries" and those are the only pages that lack detailed, tidy captions. The photos reveal dozens of impressive works of art, notably an 18th century "Japanese Shinto Shrine," a 16th century "Italian Trousseau Chest" and several 16th to 19th century French, Italian, Chinese and Japanese cabinets and chairs. There are 18th century Japanese swords, a set of

“European Armor, Gothic Style” from the 15th century and “Guns from Turkey, Morocco, Tunis, British India and Japan” from the 17th to 19th. Images also reveal alarmingly beautiful 19th century Russian and Japanese bronze sculptures, a “very rare specimen” of 17th century Chinese jade, Turkish and Persian rugs, carved ivory tankards from Germany from the 1800s and an array of 16th to 19th century Chinese and Japanese pottery, porcelain and jeweled enamel jars. There is also a “Marble Bas-relief of Mrs. Smith at the age of 25” by Madison Colby, an American sculptor who lived in Florence and a lovely example of Venetian “Rose Point Lace, 1688-1694.”

A terrific photograph album of worldly treasures in a Massachusetts art museum, compiled and gifted by its founder.

\$650 [3825]

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/3hmarn2>



14. [California][Missouri][Women][Photography]

[Western Trip Album Compiled by Female Travelers.] [Various Places With an Emphasis on California and Missouri: [circa 1909-1912]: 98 pages with 351 black and white photos adhesive mounted. Many photos measure around 5” x 3” with around one third are captioned. Album good due to detached covers, photos generally very good plus or better.

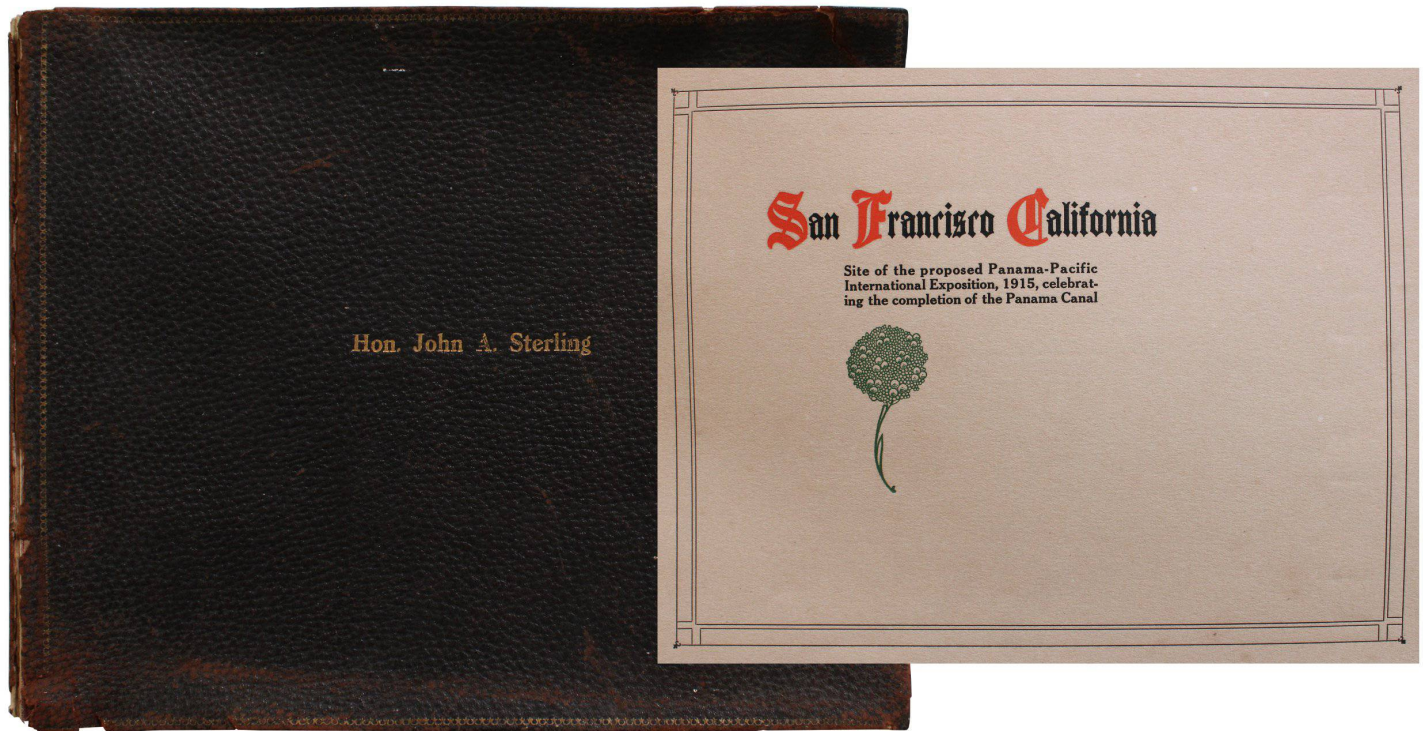
This is an album documenting trips by three unknown women with around half the photos being posed shots of unknown family and friends while the rest are compelling photos of California, Kansas and several other areas as described below. We think the compiler was from Kansas City as that’s where the album starts and it ends in Hannibal, Kansas.

In Kansas City we see some street scenes and an electric park. The section on Hannibal has at least 30 5x7s of churches, public buildings, the Mark Twain Hotel and a fantastic birdseye view of Main Street. Also around Hannibal we see Mark Twain's Cave, an exceptional shot of a riverboat and two large mini-panoramas.

At least 100 photos were taken in California. They include a series at a ranch in El Cajon where the compilers picked grapes, several at the Coronado Hotel and several more of their lodgings at a "tent city" at Coronado Beach. There's a birdseye view of Coronado Beach, scenic shots around La Jolla and Point Loma and photos in and around Redondo Beach and the Hotel Del Rey. There are at least a dozen photos around Santa Catalina Island and a couple in Tijuana including a street scene.

Other interesting photos include a few of a train wreck in Colorado and a few more in Seattle. There are also at least six photos showing buildings and exhibits at 1909's Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition as well as the second ever Indianapolis 500 in 1912. There are at least 20 other great RPPCs including street scenes in Illinois, Michigan and Michigan City, Indiana. **\$750 [6810]**

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/mupr53d4>

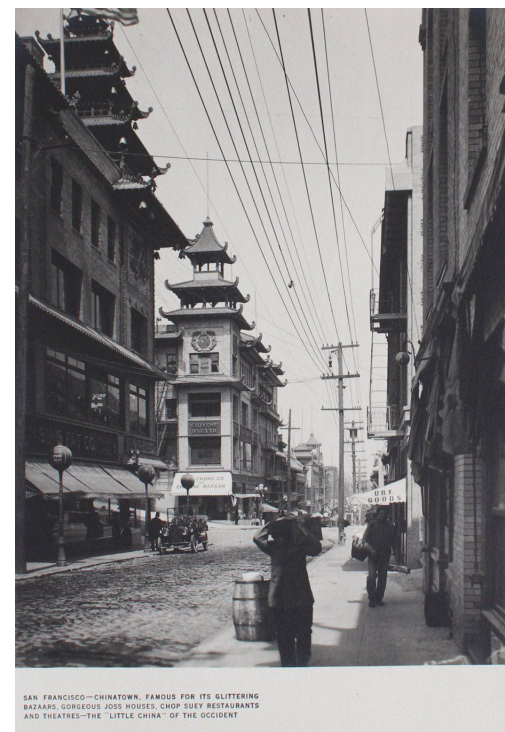


15. [California][Panama Pacific International Exposition]

Tibbitts, Howard Clinton (photographer). ***San Francisco, California: Site of the proposed Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915, celebrating the completion of the Panama Canal.*** San Francisco: H.C. Tibbitts, [1915?]. 9½" x 12". Full leather over flexible card. 29 leaves consisting of a title leaf + 3 leaves of text printed rectos only followed by 25 leaves, each with a 7¾" x 5¾" photograph printed directly on the leaf and each with a printed caption. Album good due to moderate to heavy edge wear and some loss to the spine; photos generally very good plus or better with dust soiling at extremities, not affecting any images.

This is a photo album promoting the city of San Francisco as the site of 1915's Panama-Pacific International Exposition (PPIE). It contains a few pages of text followed by 25 exceptional photographs taken by H.C. Tibbitts. Per the first page of text:

"The completion of the Panama Canal, in 1915, is distinctly a Pacific Ocean event. It joins the Pacific with the Atlantic, and opens the Pacific to the commerce of the world. San Francisco, the largest American port on the Pacific, with its super harbor and its growing Oriental trade, is



naturally the one fitting point where a great international celebration of this world event—the canal's completion—should be held . . . Since the fire of 1906 San Franciscans have spent \$300,000,000 in reconstruction. It is to-day the last word, architecturally, among the nation's great cities, with block after block of business buildings, hotels, apartment houses and private residences, all new, substantial and artistic, with every modern equipment.”

Per the finding aid for a Tibbits collection at the Online Archive of California, the photographer:

“worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad for 40 years starting in 1892. He photographed extensively in the American West, Canada and Mexico, documenting landscapes, towns, agriculture, parks, and other local scenes to help promote the railroad. His work as used in the railroad's magazine *Sunset* started with the first publication in 1898.”

16 photos depict urban areas in San Francisco and the other nine show area landscapes; all have detailed captions printed on the page. There are at least twelve street-level views including a great shot at Lotta's Fountain at the junction of Market, Kearny and Geary Streets, one of Montgomery Street and another shows the Hotel Francis. There's a shot of crowds at Golden Gate Park, a compelling image of the banking district, and another of Chinatown. We also see the San Francisco Bay, Mount Tamalpais, and the Yosemite Valley from Bridal Veil Meadows.

A lovely album of outstanding photographs touting San Francisco as the proposed location for the PPIE. OCLC locates 16 copies. **\$600 [8217]**

16. [Canada][Business]

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition [Caption Title]. Winnipeg: Bulman Brothers and Co., 1895. 35” x 24 ½”. Poster. Good: old folds; large separations and small losses at intersections.

A striking poster with bold colors prepared for the 5th Annual Winnipeg Fair in 1895. The poster advertised \$15,000 in prizes for various exhibitions as well as “bicycle races on the fastest One-Third Mile Track in America.” Approximately 28,000 people attended the fair, less than the previous year, as nearly two days of its five day run were lost due to rain.

The verso of the poster has a note stating that it was acquired at the train station in Banff “by exercising his blandishments upon the station agent.”

Not found in OCLC. **\$400 [5506]**

17. [China][International Relations]

[Foreign Policy]

[Two Bound Issues of] Journal of The American Association of China [Vol. I, Nos. 13 (Jul 1904) and 14 (Jan 1905)]. Shanghai: [The American Association of China], 1904-1905. 9¾”

x 7¼”. Cloth-covered boards. Pp. 34; 53. Good due to front board, endpaper and first leaf detached (but attached to each other); internally very good or better with penciled notes on issues' contents to fpep.

This is a slim bound volume of two rare issues of the *Journal of The American Association of China*, concerning the United States' economic and scientific involvement in China and Manchuria. Released just two years after the Chinese Exclusion Act was extended and made permanent, amidst the backdrop of the Open Door Policy and the Russo-Japanese War, the issues include contributions from some of the leading American voices in Chinese relations and foreign policy.

An opening editorial section of the first issue here noted that:

“since the publication of the last issue of the *Journal*, events of world-wide importance have occurred,

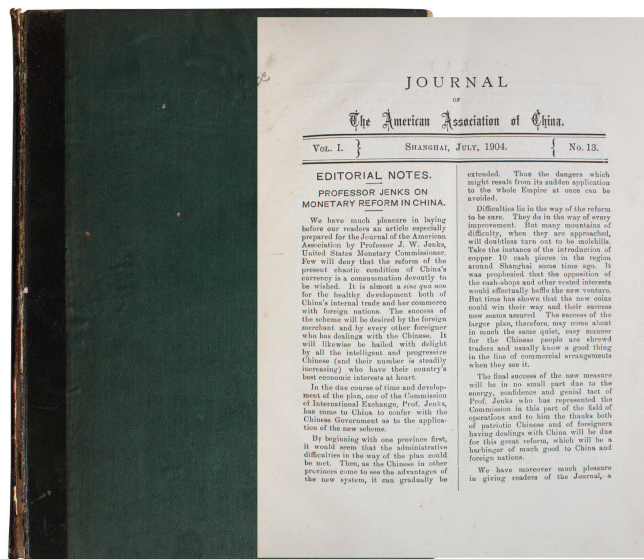


which may lead to an entire reconstruction of the ideas of one half of the world in regard to the other half . . . to us who live in China, the future of this great country is naturally the most important feature in the Asiatic situation . . . In this great epoch in the development of the Orient, the United States will have its share . . .”

The issue claimed that “the trade of China with the United States has grown more rapidly in recent years than with any other country,” and yet it was “not merely the prospect of mercenary and material gains which appeals to Americans in the upbuilding and renovation of the ancient Empire but also sympathy for the Chinese people and hope for their final independence.” There were blurbs on the Chinese Exclusion Act, mining regulations and the visit of Chinese Imperial Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition. It also printed the latest edition of the Association's Constitution and Bylaws.

The second issue ran an extract from the *Far Eastern Review* of Manila, revealing a parallel effort to Jenks' monetary reform work taking place in the Philippine Islands. Other blurbs concerned the admission of Chinese students to the United States, an American improvement plan for the “Whangpoo” river, rail and steamship service between the continents, trademarks and customs fees.

Two rich journal issues covering United States foreign policy in China and the Far East. OCLC locates these issues at eight institutions. **\$250 [5741]**



18. [China][Military]

Information Pamphlet on Peiping (Peking) [Cover title].

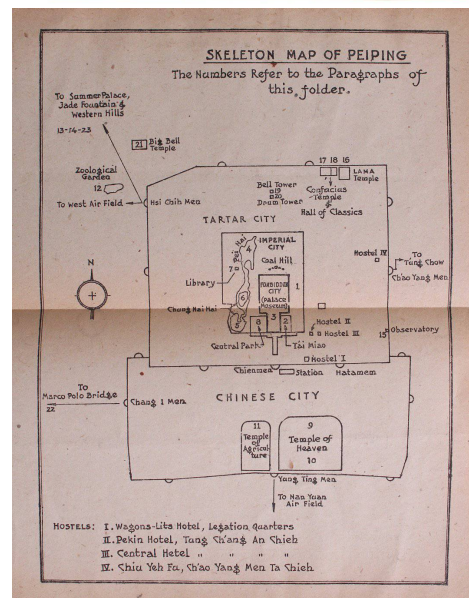
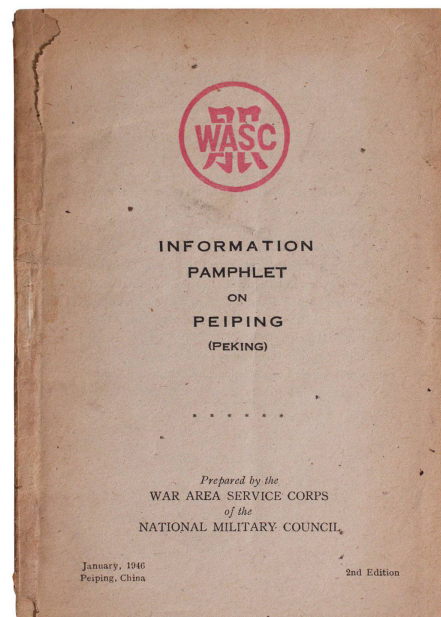
Peiping, China: War Area Service Corps of the National Military Council, 1946. 2nd Edition stated. 7¼” x 5”. Paper wrappers. Pp. 28 + fold-out 9” x 7” map. Very good minus: wrappers lightly soiled, moderately split at head and lightly at foot of spine; small closed tear to edge of front and corner chip to rear; age-toned and fragile with light scattered spotting.

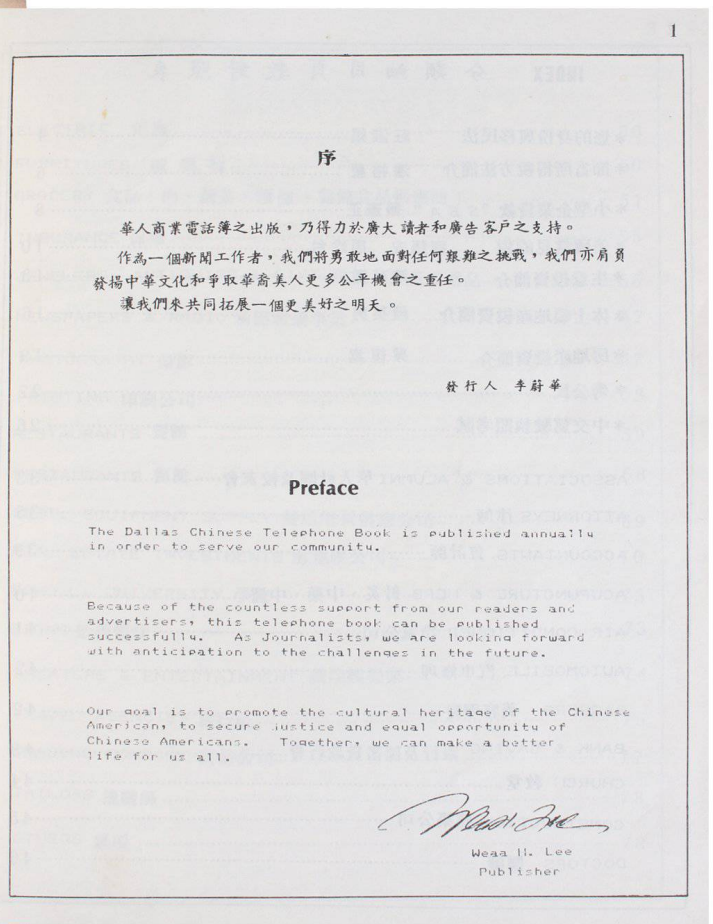
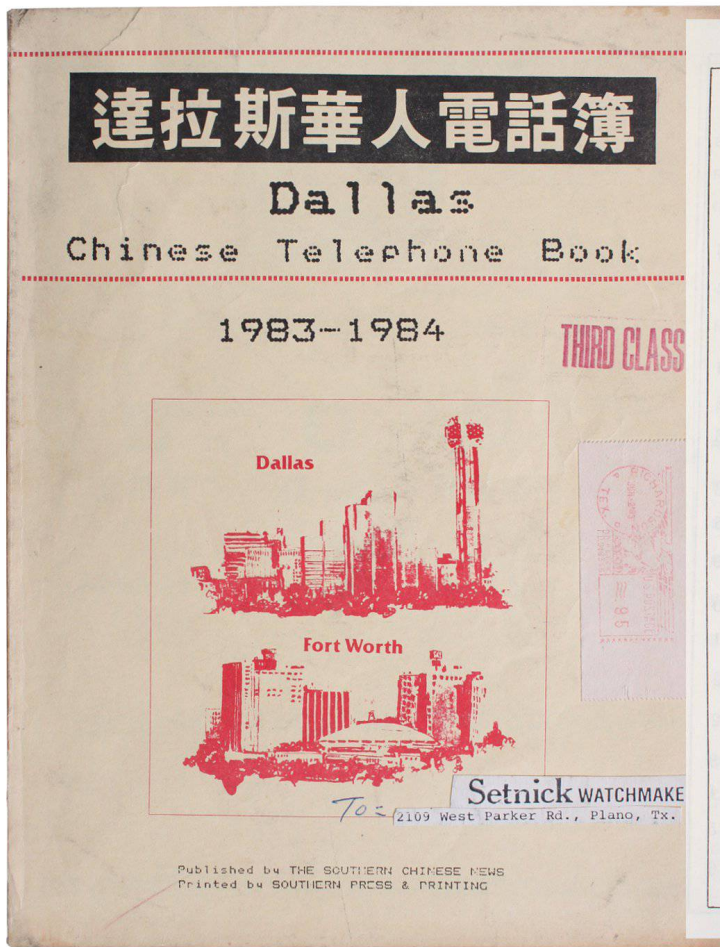
This is a rare and illustrated guide to Beijing issued after the conclusion of World War II by the War Area Service Corps (WASC), a military branch of the Chinese government tasked with catering to foreign troops.

An introduction to this small book read, “Allied Friends – Welcome! Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sincerely desires and has, therefore, ordered the WASC . . . to make your visit in Peiping a happy and pleasant occasion. The WASC has been entrusted with this task because it has been taking care of United States Forces personnel in Free China ever since 1942 . . .” It promised to help “you get to know the Peiping all of us love.”

The book includes a “brief historical sketch” of the city, complete with a chronology of the dynasties of China, as well as descriptions and small illustrations of favored tourist destinations. There is a great fold-out “Skeleton Map,” identifying temples, hostels, directions to airfields and points of interest such as the Palace Museum, Bell Tower, Central Park and Library, numbered to correspond with their descriptions in the book. Six pages were dedicated to a directory, with addresses in both English and Chinese, of WASC headquarters and hostels, churches and missions, clubs and associations, movie houses, dance halls and restaurants, including one menu.

Rare. OCLC shows only one holding, at the National Library of Australia. **\$450 [6754]**





19. [Chinese Americans][Texas][Business]

Dallas Chinese Telephone Book 1983-1984. Richardson, Texas: The Southern Chinese News, [1983]. 10 7/8" x 8 3/8". Pictorial yellow thin card wrappers. Pp. 78, [1, blank]. Very good: wrappers moderately worn and scuffed with mailing stamps and labels, scattered light creasing and spotting.

This is an apparently unrecorded, primarily Chinese-language guide to Chinese businesses and services in the Dallas area. It provides helpful information on immigration, citizenship and American modes of life.

The Southern Chinese News (SCN) started in Houston as a Saturday weekly in 1979 and began publishing the *Houston Chinese Telephone Book* one year later. *SCN* launched its Dallas edition in 1982, a paper that still exists as the *Dallas Chinese Times*. Throughout the 1980s *SCN* sponsored an array of events and seminars of interest to the Chinese community, founded the Southern Arts Center of Houston as well as Texas Chinese Television, the first Chinese-language station in the state. They have since expanded nationally and globally, partnering with the *Taipei World Forum* and other Chinese-language papers.

Over half of this book is devoted to a yellow pages-style directory of Chinese- and Chinese American-owned enterprise in the Dallas/Fort Worth area, organized alphabetically by category, from "Associations & Alumni," attorneys and accountants through barbers, banks, doctors, grocers, restaurants, "Theaters & Entertainment," travel agents and more. There are dozens of illustrated ads, all of which, along with the listings, are printed in both English and Chinese. The book also contains an index to the categories and to the several pages of information on immigration laws, small business loans, "common taxes in the United States," "an introduction to real estate investment," the questions on a citizenship test and how to obtain a Texas driver's license.

A rare and illustrated guide to Chinese life in Texas in the 1980s. No holdings located in OCLC, none found online. **\$1250 [5366]**

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谷祖光牙醫師
DR. CHARLES T. KU. D.D.S.
莊谷祖榮牙醫師
DR. ALICE KU CHWANG. D.D.S.

路易斯維爾診所
 1136 WEST MAIN ST. LEWISVILLE
 ● MAIN VALLEY MAIN ST., EXIT SHOPPING CENTER

地址：1136 WEST MAIN ST. LEWISVILLE TX.
 時間：每週六天，星期二及星期四營業到晚上八點鐘
 電話：(214) 436-4242 436-3131

地址：3131 Harvard Ave., Suite 105, Dallas, TX.
 時間：每週5天，星期六、日及晚上均可預約
 電話：(214) 760-8411

敬請電話預約

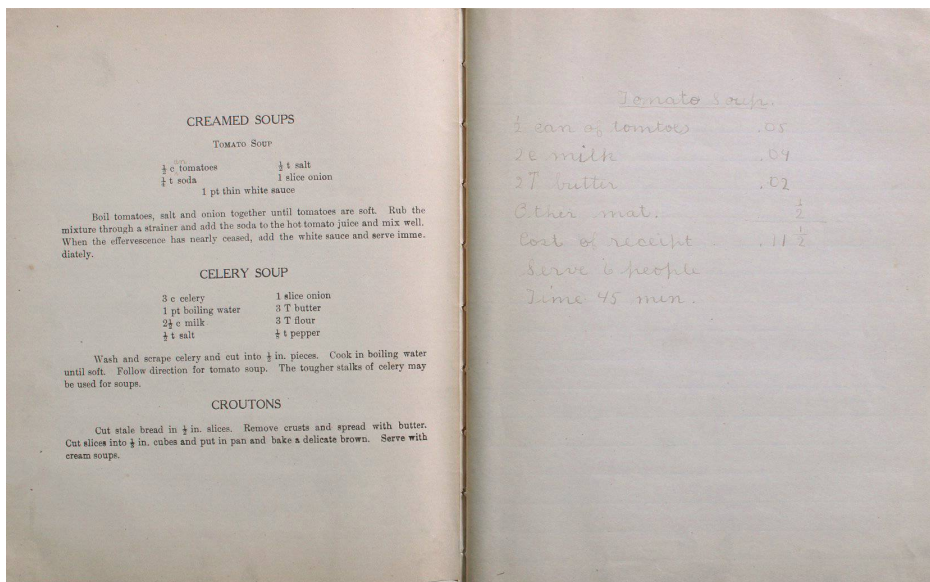
20. [Culinary][Women]

Rose, Ruth. **[Handmade Culinary Notebook]**. [N.P.]:[circa 1910s?]. 8 1/8" x 6 7/8". Marbled cloth over boards. Pp. [71] comprising 22 handwritten or hand-drawn pages and 37 printed clippings adhesive mounted, about evenly interspersed. Very good minus: boards moderately worn and scuffed with a few bits of loss; several clippings detached or nearly so, but present in original locations; pages lightly dust-soiled and a bit wavy.

This appears to be a young girl's study- or scrapbook, filled with printed recipes and homemaking instructions, and complemented by notes, recipes and drawings done by hand.

The book holds 37 printed clippings, which comprise 85 culinary recipes as well as "general rules" and instructions for cooking, baking, serving and cleaning. One clipping held 18 severe "Rules for Working," including washing hands and keeping one's hair fastened back, with directives to "save work by saving dishes" and "never ask a question that you can answer yourself." Another was devoted to "The Range and Its Care," very similar to an article we found online in a 1913 issue of *The Catholic Bulletin* out of St. Paul, Minnesota. Our compiler, named on the first page as Ruth Rose of "TA Brown School," drew her own childlike rendition of an oven opposite that clipping, and a more impressive diagram of "Cuts of Beef" later in the book. She also included her own handwritten versions of 20 recipes, which had elements copied from corresponding clippings as well as her own additions of ingredients' costs ("2 c. Brown Sugar \$.5"), serving sizes and cooking times. There were entries for cereals, vegetables, "egg vermicelli" and "rennet custard," as well as beverages, breads, candy and "fats." A "Cake" section held five recipes along with "tests for the use of the oven," there were "directions for freezing," a list of "food principles," yeast "experiments," cooking tips and tables.

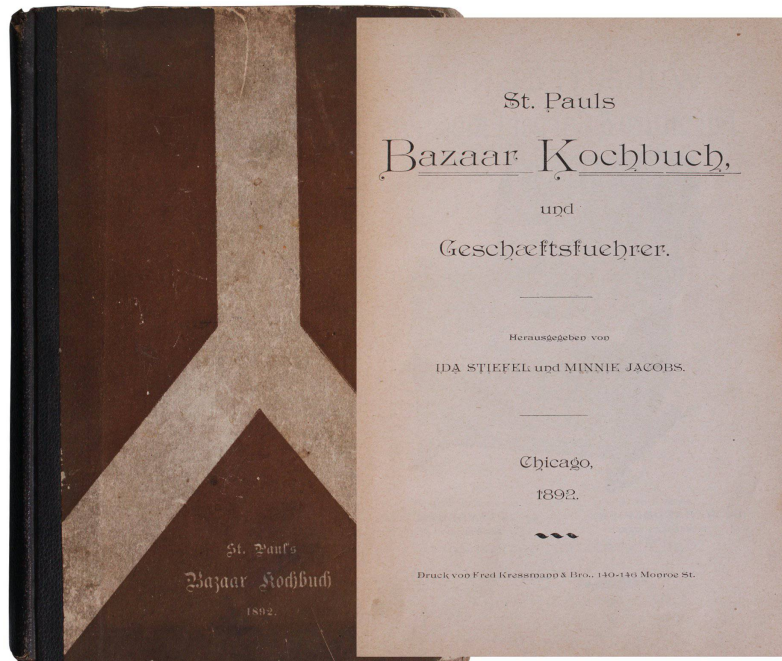
An appealing, handmade book of homemaking and culinary instructions. \$175 [7817]



21. [Culinary][Women][German Americans]

Stiefel, Ida; Jacobs, Minnie (compilers). **St. Pauls Bazaar Kochbuch und Geschæftsfuehrer**. Chicago: Druck von F. Kressmann & Bro., 1892. 7 7/8" x 5 1/4". Decorated brown paper over boards. Pp. 138 + 4-6 blank leaves inserted at intervals for notes (38 leaves total). Very good: covers scuffed and soiled with some chipping at edges; copious penciled notes and drawings to final two (blank) leaves; light scattered spotting, more pronounced to edges of last few leaves; one-inch tear to edge of one leaf just barely affecting one word.

This is a rare German- and English-language cookbook,

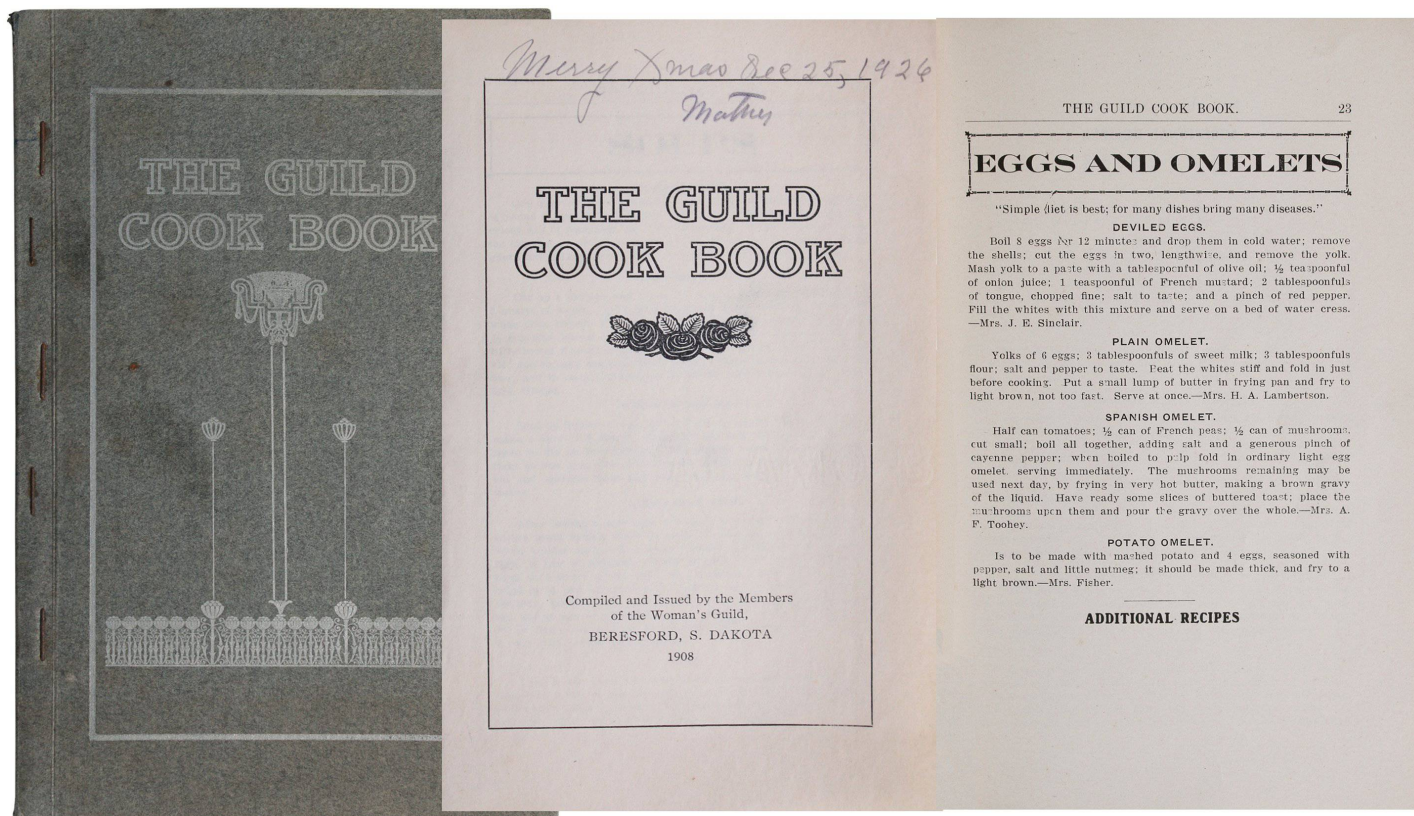


rich with fantastic advertisements, that was compiled by two women of Chicago's historic St. Pauls church.

St. Pauls, per their website, was "founded by German immigrants in a storefront on Franklin Street in 1843 (hence, our name has no apostrophe, a slight nod to the original German, which does not use them)." Their second building was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1871 and quickly rebuilt, but replaced in 1898 when the church moved to Lincoln Park. That building was also destroyed by fire (on Christmas night, 1955) and rebuilt on the same spot, where it remains to this day. Their website posits that, "Throughout our long history, God has called St. Pauls forward . . . to rebuild after fires . . . to remain in the city, to move to Lincoln Park, to welcome LGBTQ+ people, to embrace change, to hold fast, to make a joyful sound in the city."

This book's forward, which we had translated from the German, shared that it was issued in honor of the 1892 "Bazaar Celebration of the Women's Association," and that the "tried and tested" recipes within came not from one "skilled housewife and cook" but rather from "a large group of experienced ladies." It holds 265 recipes (77 in German, 188 in English, and all with their contributor identified) in nine categories including soups, salads, meats, vegetables, dumplings and "Kuchen" (cake). The book directed readers on "Jellied Chicken," "Oyster Patties," and an "Excellent Apple Cake," with recipes for several different "Bretzels," a "Savory Pyramid" of meat in gravy and "Agnes Wenzel's Favorite Vegetable Soup." One section, "Allerlei" (translating to "All Sorts of Things"), had entries for "Boston Brown Bread," a "Berlin Pancake," spiced currants and beet preserves. There was also one set of German instructions for a "hard soap." The book contains over 130 ads, many of them fantastically illustrated, for German American-owned businesses in Chicago, with an index to the advertisers included at the rear.

A rare book of German culinary delights and business in Chicago. The Library of Congress holds the only physical copy of this work, per OCLC. **\$600 [8342]**



22. [Culinary][Women][South Dakota]

The Guild Cook Book. Beresford, S. Dakota: The Members of the Woman's Guild, 1908. 8½" x 5¾". Stapled thin card wrappers. Pp. 88 + [13, ads, interspersed] + index at rear. Very good: wrappers lightly spotted with a bit of wear to spine tips; several leaves with a small closed tear, ding or crease to top edge; a few corner dogears; penciled "Merry Xmas" inscription (1926) to title page.

This is an unrecorded cookbook that was issued by the Woman's Guild of a small South Dakota town in 1908.

The cookbook features 451 recipes in 17 categories, with eight sections of different types of desserts. Nearly all the recipes list their contributor's name, and often a hometown as well. There are "Loaf Cakes," "Layer Cakes," "Cream Puffs, Cookies and Doughnuts," as well as pies, puddings, pickles and preserves (this last, with an adage: "Preserve an even temper, and avoid family jars.") We were pleased to see a few pages of vegetables, even if the contents were mainly

limited to variants of “potatoes with cheese,” pasta and “rice with tomato sauce.” The book has instructions on “Philadelphia Scrapple,” “Irish Stew” and “A Good Breakfast Dish,” as well as sections of “Helpful Hints,” “What Housekeepers Should Remember,” a “Kitchen Time Table” and a list of weights and measures. Each culinary category had some blank space for “Additional Recipes” at its end, and 31 advertisements (over half of them illustrated) promoted “Miss Morrissey’s Millinery Parlors,” the local bank, drug store and phonograph supplier.

A charming collection compiled and issued by a South Dakota women’s group. No holdings found in OCLC or online. **\$400 [8378]**

23. [Education][World War II][Oregon]

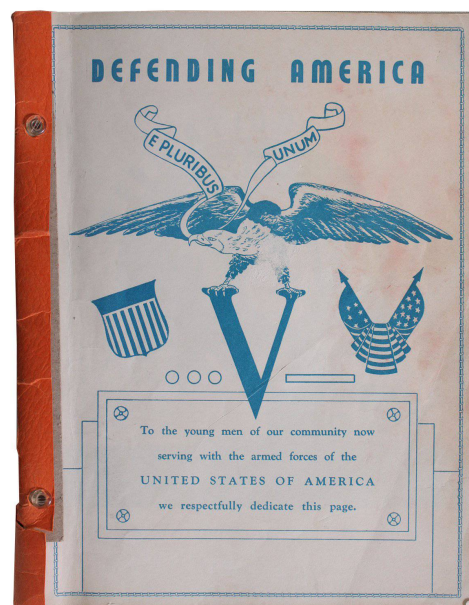
Defending America [First Leaf Title for a High School Yearbook with Original Photographs Mounted In]. [North Powder, Oregon]: [North Powder High School], 1942. 10½” x 8”. Two-hole punched leaves, plastic brad-bound within thin orange folder. Pp. [48]. Good: front cover and first page(s) lacking; rear cover detached but present; offsetting and edge wear to first present page with a small patch worn away; several photographs loose or detached but present in original locations; a bit spotted throughout.

This is a rare yearbook for a small high school in Oregon, issued during World War II and featuring two dozen original photographs tipped in.

Internal evidence proved that this book covered the 1942 graduates of North Powder High School, located in the small town in Oregon of the same name. The first present page, graced with a rendition of the Seal of the United States, with the eagle perched atop a “V” for Victory, shared that it was dedicated to “the young men of our community now serving with the armed forces.” Another page listed the 26 “boys in service who have graduated from N.P.H.S.”

The volume contains fairly standard yearbook fare, made special with the inclusion of 24 original photographs. Images revealed the “Board of Education which has so ably directed our school system” as well as the student-led “Executive Board,” composed of six young women and three young men. The faculty photo displayed six female teachers, a male principal and janitor, and there were individual head shots for the 15 graduating seniors, along with listings of their clubs and activities. Group shots of the underclassmen showed the eight-student junior class (seven of whom were girls) and six freshmen, each with their one teacher, as well as the sophomore class, “the largest class in high-school, having an enrollment of 22.” Other images revealed the nine young women who played volleyball, basketball and baseball (though “they were defeated every time . . . the girls proved their valour”) and the school’s orchestra: “It was the largest orchestra in many years. Musical numbers were presented at plays and Parent Teachers Association meetings throughout the year.”

An unrecorded, charming wartime annual for a small Oregon school. Not found in OCLC. **\$250 [5204]**

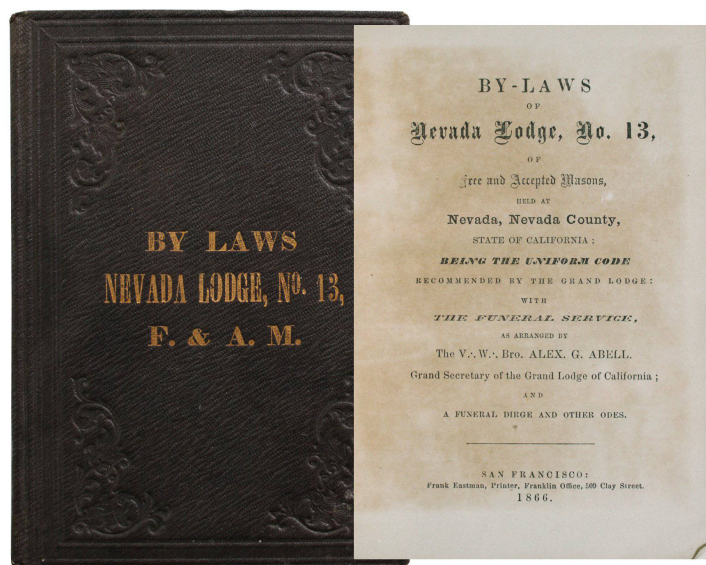


24. [Freemasonry][California]

By-laws of Nevada Lodge, No. 13, of Free and Accepted Masons . . . San Francisco: Frank Eastman, Printer, 1866. 5 3/8” x 3 3/4”. Cloth over boards, embossed in blind, title gilt. Pp. 23. Very good plus: minimal corner wear and a few faint spots to cloth; first and last few leaves toned; a touch of scattered spotting.

This is a rare book of bylaws, complete with funeral service rites, for an early lodge of Freemasons in Nevada County, California.

Nevada Lodge No. 13 was first chartered in 1850 and is the



eighth-oldest still-operating lodge in the state. In the early days of Nevada County, their mission was largely focused on providing for the widows and orphans of miners killed during the Gold Rush, and during the late 19th century the lodge vied with California Lodge No. 1 as the biggest in the state. They lost that battle with the demise of the mining industry, but remain a large and active organization, sponsoring Nevada City's annual Constitution Day Parade (the oldest and largest such observance in the west) and offering educational and vocational scholarships to local youth.

The first eight pages of this book comprise the bylaws of the lodge, with standard articles on elections, meetings, committees and fees. Twelve pages relate the rites and rituals of the funeral service, followed by the text of the "Funeral Dirge," the "Ode for the Third Degree" and a "Closing Hymn."

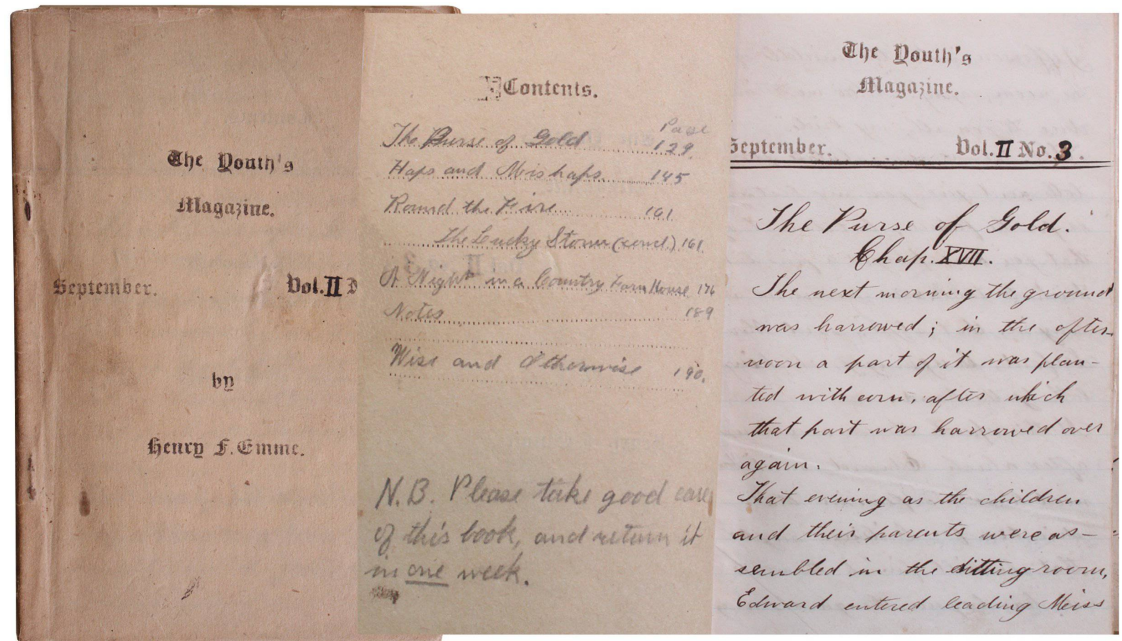
A rare, early California Freemason publication. OCLC shows one holding each of the lodge's bylaws from 1875, 1883 and 1907, but none with this 1866 book. **\$500 [5762]**

25. [Folk Art/Folk Books]

[Children's Books]

Emme, Henry F. ***The Youth's Magazine. September. Vol. II, No. 3 [Cover title].***

Newark, New Jersey: N.P., [undated, possibly 1900?]. 6¼" x 4". Paper wrappers. Pp. [64], hand-numbered 129-192. Very good: wrappers lightly creased and spotted; final 16-page section detached from binding and laid in; a bit of wear and light soiling to edges.



This is a homemade, handwritten "magazine" of children's stories put together by a creative engineer (and the father of a somewhat well-known painter), Henry Emme.

We mainly learned about the author from his daughter's biography on askart.com. Henry Frederick Emme, an engineer and manager of machine companies, was born in 1862 and lived most of his life in Newark, New Jersey. He and his wife Lillie, a professional photographer, moved to Sunnyvale, California in 1903 and their daughter Cora Augusta Emme (1887-1978) was known for her still life, city scene and landscape paintings. Interestingly, there is a listing on Google Books for a "collection of four homemade notebooks" of stories that Emme created at the age of 16, two of which were titled *The Youth's Companion*, and Stanford Libraries holds a later work, *A Trip to Chinatown: Handwritten Account of a Tour in San Francisco by Henry Emme, 1903*.

This issue (deemed Vol. II, No. 3, well into the magazine's "publication") contained four works of original fiction aimed at children, three of which were in installments, along with seven small drawings to complement the stories. Chapters XVII and XVIII of "The Purse of Gold" concerned two young, poor brothers on a shopping trip: "although they had little of the so-called 'book-knowledge', they were very sharp and could do some things which would have done credit to older heads than theirs." Two chapters of "Haps and Mishaps" continued the adventures of young Fred and Edward, fleeing capture by a band of Indians and attempting survival in the wilderness, and there was the conclusion of a no-doubt gripping tale called "The Lucky Storm." The issue also held one stand-alone story, "A Night in a Country FarmHouse," which began with the narrator asking, "What city boy is there, that is not glad when last school day draws nigh?"

The final page contained a masthead identifying Emme as "Editor and Proprietor," what appeared to be a hand-drawn colophon and a note about the weather: "A miniature tornado visited Long Branch making sad havoc among the bathing houses. The bathers had to beat a hasty retreat, to keep themselves from being drowned." We found mention of a tornado, noting in particular the damage to the bath houses, in a Long Branch newspaper account from 1900, allowing for our date attribution.

A lovely handmade collection of children's stories by an enterprising and creative man. **\$350 [3707]**



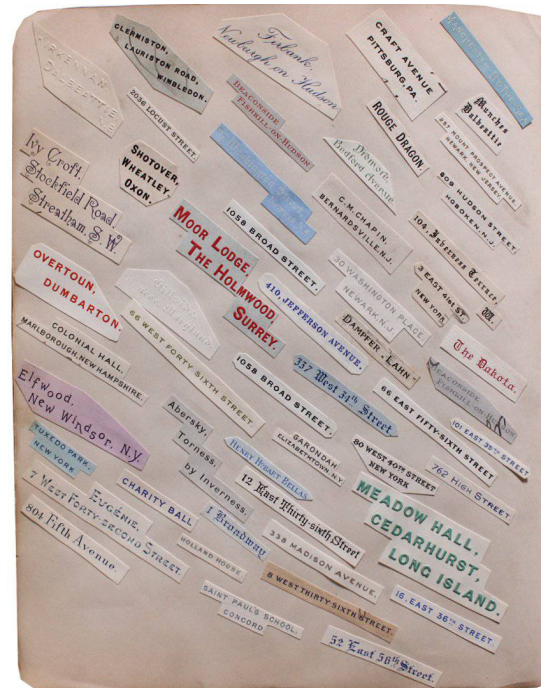
26. [Folk Art/Folk Books][Letterforms][Crest Books]

Burton, Catherine (compiler). **[Scrapbook of Clipped Letterheads, Crests and Other Graphics/Letterforms]**. [New Jersey and/or New York]: 1892-1901. 9¼" x 7½". Leather over flexible card. 126 pages with approximately 1300 pieces of ephemera pasted down and an additional 150 laid in. Book good due to heavy wear of the covers with some loss at the foot of the spine; leaves are a bit wavy and the clippings are generally very good or better.

This is a compelling scrapbook compiled by a woman, Catherine S. Burton. While we know nothing about her, the book shows she was a meticulous compiler of clipped stationery and other bits of paper with graphics. The book may have been an informal record of her interactions with others; regardless of purpose she ultimately created a book which bursts with color while documenting its dozens, if not hundreds, of late 19th century letterforms.

Catherine may have attended Princeton based on a few items found in the book and we think she was from New York or New Jersey as the majority of clippings come from those states, though many others are also represented. Most items are clippings from American letterheads and include many monograms, address blocks and business or location names. This is also a crest book of sorts, as a number of pages hold several dozen English crests.

The clippings come from a wide range of establishments with an emphasis on hotels, civic and social clubs, educational institutions, and steamships. There's at least one impressed seal and a few engraved invitations including one for a reception hosted by the governor of New Jersey in 1894 and an engraved menu. There's a label or clipping from the Women's National War Relief Association, a couple of calling cards and many flags as well.



A phenomenal resource for late 19th century letterheads, logos, and crests. **\$675 [8059]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/ynxktmrk>



27. [Folk Art/Folk Books][Middle East][Photography]

[Homemade History of the Middle East With Ample Cyanotype Photography]. [N.P.]: [N.P.], [before 1932]. 8¼" x 6½". Commercial composition book, cloth over boards. Pp. 140, the first 128 of which hold handwritten entries (about 3,700 words) and 206 cyanotypes adhesive mounted. Photos range from about 2" x 3" to about 4" x 5" and nearly all are captioned. Very good minus: boards moderately worn and chipped; joints cracked but text block holding firmly; library association stamp (dated 1932) to both pastedowns and ffp. Pages and photos very good or better.

This is a meticulous handmade creation, brimming with cyanotype photography, detailed histories and descriptions of Egypt, Greece and the Middle East.

We know nothing about the work's compiler, but present stamps from the Skaneateles (New York) Library Association reveal that it was created sometime prior to July 1932. The book is divided into six tidy sections, the three largest of which cover Egypt (24 pages), Asia Minor (44) and Greece (54). Our author further divided his or her notes and research into categories (geography, history, religion and architecture) and time frames (eras, epochs or periods), complete with dates and photographic examples for each. Most photos were notated by hand (some directly on the image) and many contain the printed captions from their original publication. The shots reveal maps, plans and diagrams of temples and structures, examples of cuneiform writing, mummies, a "sarcophagus found in the great pyramid," "tomb-chamber at Mugheir" and much more. A two-page section covered "Judea, 1300 B.C." with an image of "Herod's Temple at Jerusalem, restored," two pages detailed the history of Phoenicia, and there was a short section with a photo of Lycian tombs. The book held 45 images of individual Greek sculptures, and dozens more from each region showed reliefs, columns and friezes.

A fabulous handmade history book of the Middle East, rich with cyanotypes. **\$600 [8019]**



28. [Israel][Photo Books]

From Dan to Be'er-Sheba: Photos Selected From The Keren-Hayesod Art Calendars. [Jerusalem or United Kingdom]: [Keren Hayesod], [circa 1947]. 6½” x 5¼”. Thin card wrappers; black plastic spiral binding. Pp. [44]. Very good plus: wrappers and title pages very lightly worn and spotted; a bit of soiling to corner of first page.

This is a fantastic book of photographic images showcasing various aspects of life in Israel, produced by an official fundraising organization for the country, Keren Hayesod (KH).

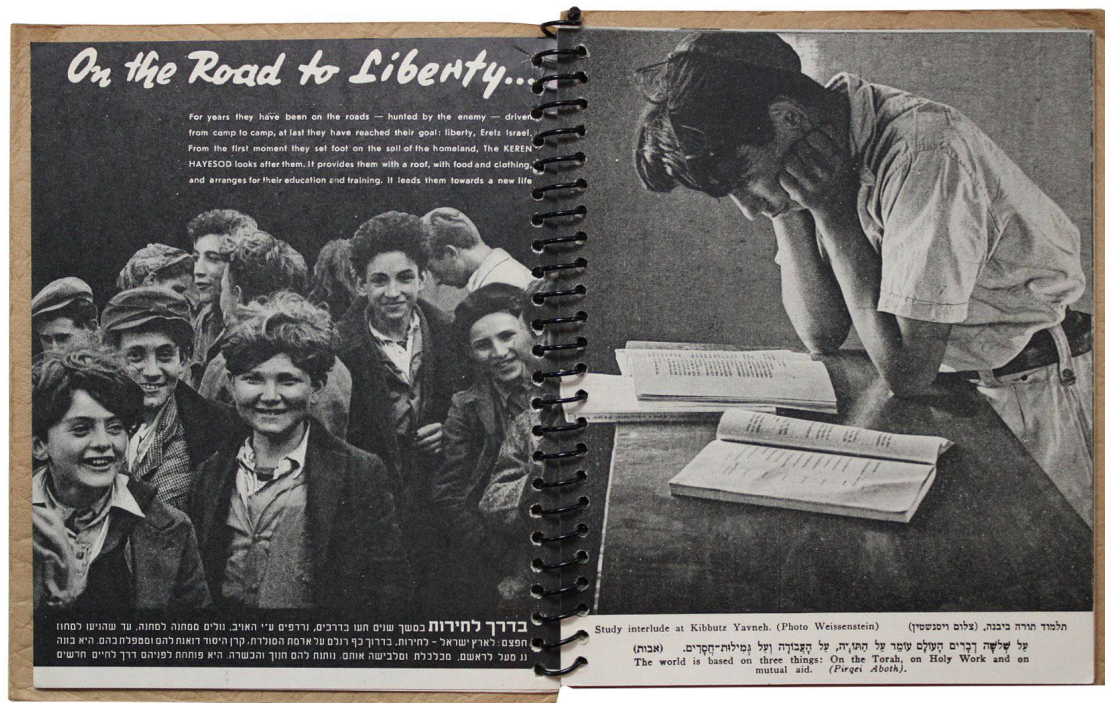
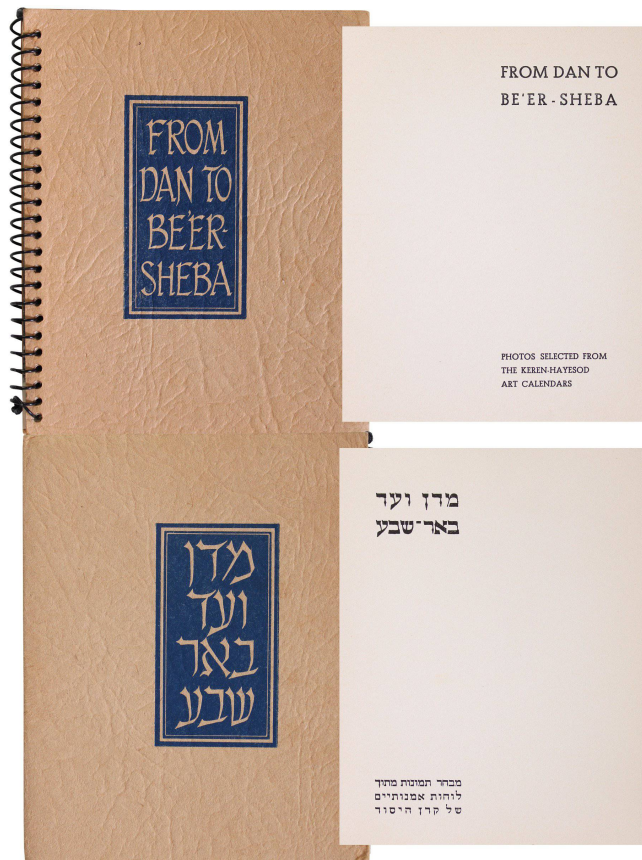
KH was established in London in 1920, per their website, “to provide the Zionist movement with the necessary resources to bring about the return to the Land of Israel, following the Balfour Declaration in 1917 – a statement that turned the ages-old dream of return to Zion into a politically feasible goal.” In 1926, headquarters were relocated to Jerusalem. The group helped establish the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, worked to relocate German Jews during World War II and provided help to Greece's Jewish community after the 2012 economic crisis. KH currently functions by Knesset (Israeli Parliament) law, with branches in 45 countries.

This book features two cover titles – the front in English and the rear in Hebrew – as well as title pages, photograph captions and Old Testament quotations in both languages. Striking full-page photographic images adorn all but one page; that page advertises the Joint Palestine Appeal (JPA), the “united fund raising agency of the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund in the United Kingdom.” JPA was established in 1947, allowing for our date attribution, and the ad suggests that the book may have been published in the UK as well. The book's images portray children in Israel singing and dancing, studying and fishing with nets, and one shot of smiling boys promotes KH's efforts:

“For years they have been on the roads – hunted by the enemy – driven from camp to camp, at last they have reached their goal: liberty, Eretz Israel. From the first moment they set foot on the soil of the homeland, the Keren Hayesod looks after them. It provides them with a roof, with food and clothing, and arranges for their education and training. It leads them towards a new life.”

Other shots reveal the Haifa market hall, views of settlements, towns and farmlands, and flamingos in the Tel Aviv Zoo. We see “*Oriental Jews bake Matzoth daily as of old*” and emigrants on a boat “*From Cyprus to Palestine, the last part of a three years' journey.*”

A rare and poignant effort promoting emigration to Israel and an organization that helped in the effort. Two holdings located in OCLC. **\$500 [8031]**



29. [Japan][Art][Travel]

Allen, Helen T. and Glenn B. *[Scrapbooks Documenting a United States Naval Couple's Stay in Japan]*. Various locations in Japan: 1957-1958, 1962. Two black vinyl three-ring binders measuring 11 3/8" x 10" with thin card leaves. A total of 116 pages with typed captions and narrative, 293 photographs (284 B&W, 9 color) and 146 items of ephemera adhesive mounted. Most photos measure around 3" x 3" or 4" x 4" and nearly all are captioned. Binders and contents very good plus to near fine: one leaf detached from rings, another partially so; two items detached but present in original locations and a few loose; a touch of waviness and a few scattered faint stains.

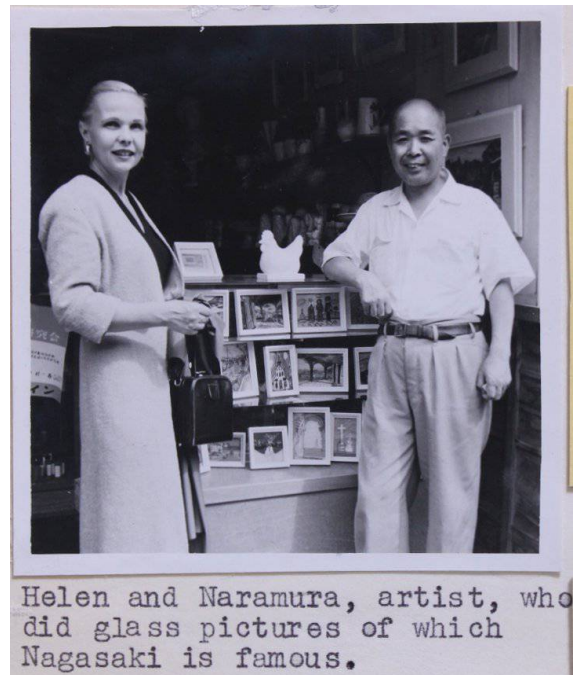
This is a monumental tribute to an American Naval couple's sojourn in Japan in the form of two lovingly crafted scrapbook albums. The albums are filled with detailed narrative, artistic photography and explosions of color, showcasing the couple's clear fascination with Japanese history, culture and customs.

The books' creators, Helen and Glenn Allen, married in San Francisco in 1934, and Glenn was an engineering draftsman with the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Internal evidence suggests he was stationed in Japan in 1957-1958; included are Helen's U.S. Forces, Japan identification card, Glenn's membership card to the Iwakuni U.S. Naval Air Station Officers Mess, and identification for each of them from the USNS General Hugh J. Gaffey. While nearly all of the contents document the Allens' stay during those two years, they are not in chronological order, and there is one full-page clipping from a *Time* magazine of May 1962, leading us to believe that the albums were compiled around that later date.

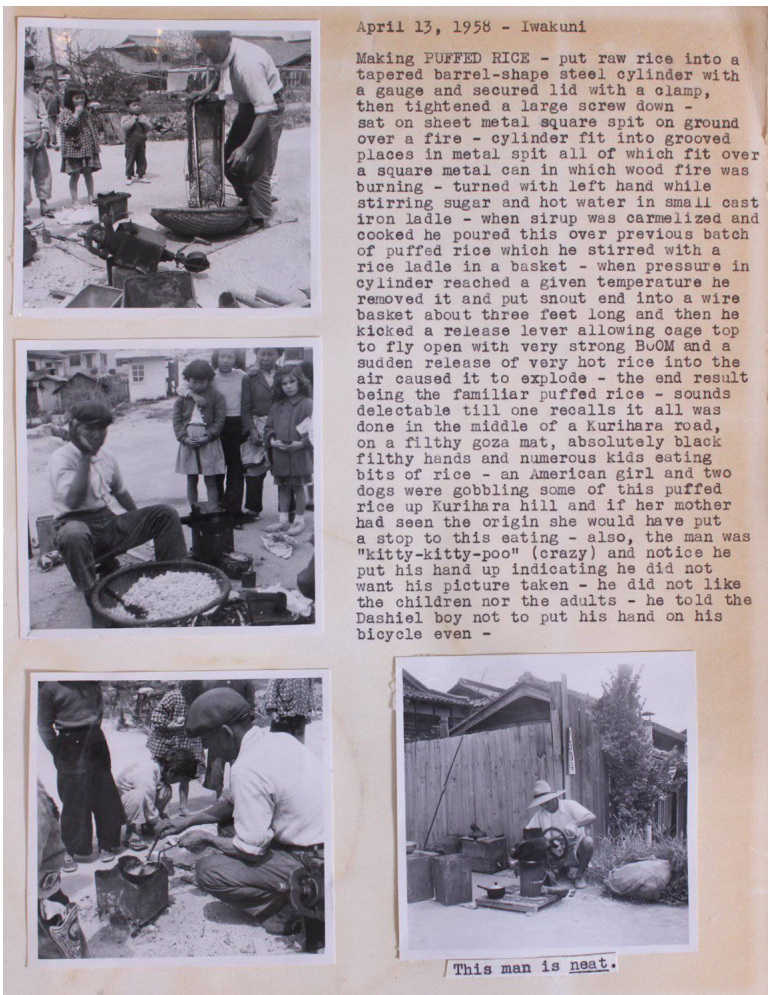
These scrapbooks contain hundreds of fantastic original photographs, large full-color clippings from magazines and travel publications, illustrated and real photo postcards, maps, small souvenirs, notes from Japanese locals and much, much more. They also function as a diary and travelogue, with detailed captions and narrative on events and occurrences, trips around the country and Japanese history. The binders themselves, or at least the thin cards used as pages had a former use with the United States Navy, as we can see these words poking out from behind some of the compilers' handiwork.

Helen and Glenn took many photos of each other, and both contributed to the captioning. The couple explored Japanese streets and gardens, observed and commented on local customs, and chatted and posed with locals. A handful of photos and detailed text revealed a man making puffed rice for an audience of local children, and six pages were dedicated to the *Ama*, female Japanese divers famous for collecting pearls.

The albums hold many internal and external shots of Japanese buildings and landmarks including temples, bridges, tea houses and the "home of *Madame Butterfly*." Street scenes reveal a fish market, souvenir shop, a Japanese mother with her baby strapped to her as she washed clothes in the river, and chickens in a bamboo basket. We see locals "fingernail weaving," "embroidering pictures" and "making brown-sugar cookies." One four-page section showed the couple at the *Bunraku-za* puppet theater, with a long history of both the theater and of the art generally, lovely shots of the building and Helen posed in front of two life-size puppets: "Three dolls!", the caption exclaimed. Six pages were



Helen and Naramura, artist, who did glass pictures of which Nagasaki is famous.



April 13, 1958 - Iwakuni

Making PUFFED RICE - put raw rice into a tapered barrel-shape steel cylinder with a gauge and secured lid with a clamp, then tightened a large screw down - sat on sheet metal square spit on ground over a fire - cylinder fit into grooved places in metal spit all of which fit over a square metal can in which wood fire was burning - turned with left hand while stirring sugar and hot water in small cast iron ladle - when sirup was caramelized and cooked he poured this over previous batch of puffed rice which he stirred with a rice ladle in a basket - when pressure in cylinder reached a given temperature he removed it and put snout end into a wire basket about three feet long and then he kicked a release lever allowing cage top to fly open with very strong BuOM and a sudden release of very hot rice into the air caused it to explode - the end result being the familiar puffed rice - sounds delectable till one recalls it all was done in the middle of a Kurihara road, on a filthy goza mat, absolutely black filthy hands and numerous kids eating bits of rice - an American girl and two dogs were gobbling some of this puffed rice up Kurihara hill and if her mother had seen the origin she would have put a stop to this eating - also, the man was "kitty-kitty-poo" (crazy) and notice he put his hand up indicating he did not want his picture taken - he did not like the children nor the adults - he told the Dashiell boy not to put his hand on his bicycle even -

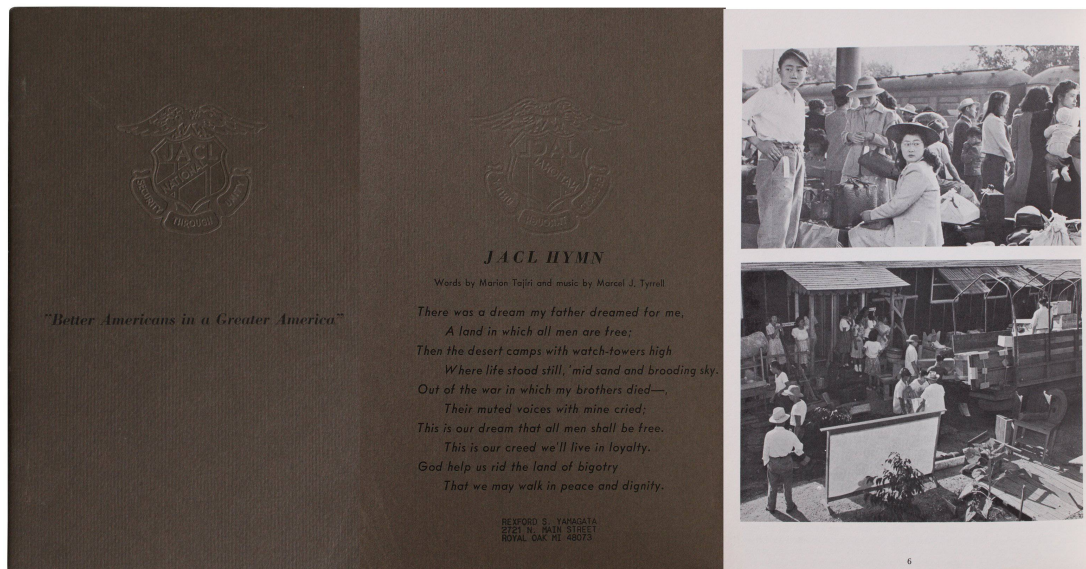
This man is neat.

dedicated to “Cormorant Fishing in West Iwakuni” and one to the “Rice Planting Festival” in Kake. Our compilers observed a “dormant rice paddy,” watched locals fishing and “drying seaweed on wood slat frames,” and noted two little boys perched precariously over the water (“Such balance and nonchalance!”). They also captured a “urinal on the street for passerbys” and a monkey scratching a man’s head.

Interestingly, several tiny cut color photographs reveal paintings that Helen made during their stay. The talented artist painted subjects such as “Shadows on Tatami,” “Shinto Shrine in trees,” “Osaka port with sea gulls” and a “Wood carved fan.” One large news clipping showed Helen and two other women studying with “Sensei Matsuda . . . expert instruction by a well-known Japanese artist gives aspiring amateurs a chance to learn new skills.” Other ephemera in the albums include the handwritten Japanese characters for the couple’s names, English pronunciations for common words and phrases, a “Military Payment Certificate,” yen note and a chrysanthemum wire. One scrap of Japanese writing abuts a photo of a boy who “gifted us slippers” – one of the Allens wrote on it: “his name.”

Incredible, creative scrapbooks documenting a true love story – of a happy couple and for Japan. **\$750 [8061]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/3sh57nvj>

**30. [Japanese Americans]
 “Better Americans in a
 Greater America”
 [Cover title].** [San Francisco, CA]/Spokane, Wash.: [Japanese American Citizens League]/Litho-Art Printers, [1967]. 8 3/8” x 5 1/2”. Stapled brown wrappers, JACL emblem embossed in blind to front. Pp. 24. Very good plus: a touch of scuffing to wrappers; faint upper corner ding throughout; discreet stamp of former owner to bottom edge inside front wrap.



This is a lovely illustrated introduction to, and history of, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) that was previously owned by a man who had been incarcerated at Topaz.

Founded in 1929 out of existing Nisei organizations in California and Washington, the JACL is the oldest and largest Asian American civil rights organization in the United States. Per their website, their mission is to “secure and maintain the civil rights of Japanese Americans and all others who are victimized by injustice and bigotry” and to implement “strategies to effect positive social change, particularly to the Asian Pacific American Community.”

The book includes a moving introduction to the Nisei people, who, “like other Americans . . . come in various sizes, shapes and vocational callings . . . The only thing they have in common, aside from their pride in American citizenship, is their ancestry.” It holds the text of the “JACL Hymn,” written by Marion Tajiri, the first Asian woman to be accepted and enrolled at the University of Missouri’s prestigious School of Journalism. Tajiri ran and edited the JACL newspaper *Pacific Citizen* for a decade. The book also contains the text of the “JACL Creed” by noted author and JACL lobbyist Mike Masaoka, as well as a tribute by Congressman Walter Judd that ran in the *Congressional Record* in honor of the group’s 25th anniversary. Twenty great black and white and sepia toned photographic images show Japanese Americans at work in an array of professions, serving in the military, attending legislative hearings and meeting with Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. A few compelling shots reveal evacuation scenes as well. The book also holds “Presidential Messages” to the JACL, including one from LBJ, dated 1966. This was the last date referenced in the content and what led to our date attribution.

This copy has an address stamp for “Rexford S[higeru] Yamagata.” Shigeru and his family were from San Francisco and Shig registered for the selective service October 16, 1940. Along with his father, two brothers and a sister, Shig was sent to the internment camp at Topaz, by way of the Tanforan Assembly Center, in September 1942. Shig was released to an individual in Cleveland, Ohio in June 1944.

A heartfelt tribute to Japanese Americans and history of an important advocacy group. OCLC shows 23 holdings over two entries. **\$350 [4936]**

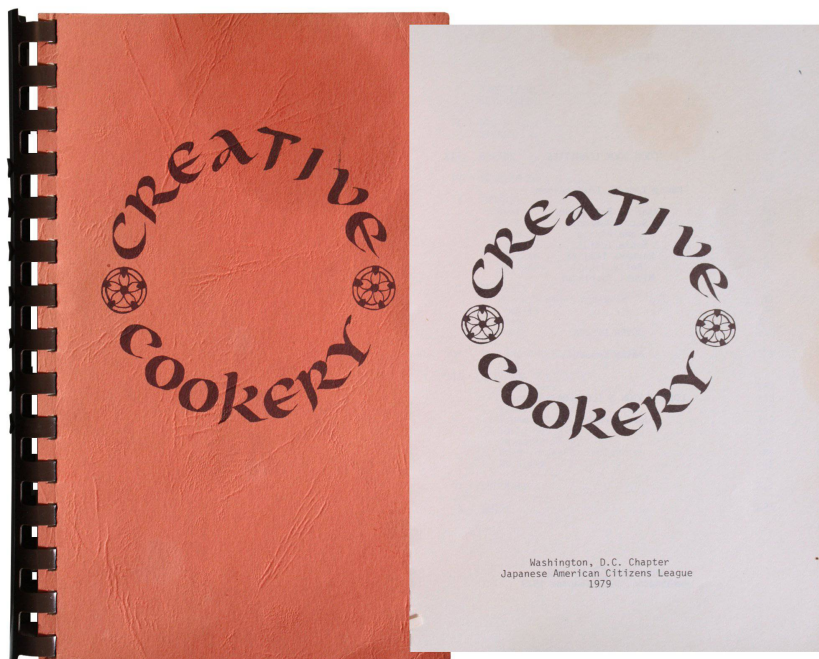
31. [Japanese Americans][Culinary]

Creative Cookery. Washington, D.C.: JACL Washington, D.C. Chapter, 1979. 8¼" x 5½". Red thin construction paper wrappers, black plastic comb binding. Pp. 229 + two order forms at rear. Very good: wrappers lightly soiled and creased; small faint spots to title and a few other pages; slight rippling at edges of several leaves.

This is a rare cookbook issued by the Washington, D.C. chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL).

The book holds 398 recipes in ten categories including standard entrees, appetizers and vegetables as well as "Men and Children's Favorites" and "Oriental Delicacies," the largest group by far. Charming illustrations were strewn throughout, and each recipe listed its contributor's full name and, in the case of its several young dessert experts, their age. Readers were instructed on nine-year-old Nicole Yamada's "Finger Jello Stripes," "George's Samurai Stew," an "Easy Hamburger Fry" and "Commander's Palace Cream of Eggplant Soup." There were entries for "Aunt Bessie's Tsukemono," "Deep Fried Chicken Bits" and a "Concentrate of Japanese Soup Stock." The book also held a few blank pages for notes, a two-page glossary of Japanese ingredients, tables of weights and measures, order forms and an index at the rear.

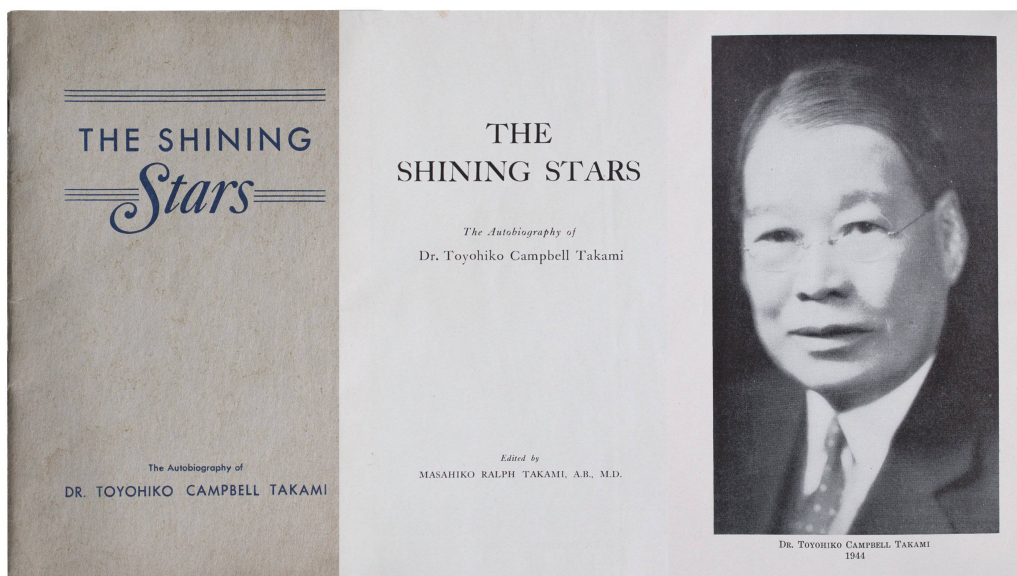
A great collection of recipes and cooking tips issued by an important Japanese American rights organization. OCLC shows two holdings, at Stanford and the Los Angeles Public Library. **\$500 [6831]**



32. [Japanese Americans]

[Medicine][New York]

Takami, Masahiko Ralph (editor). **The Shining Stars: The Autobiography of Dr. Toyohiko Campbell Takami.** [Cold Spring Harbor, New York]: [N.P.], 1945. 9" x 6". Stapled thin card wrappers. Pp. 48 including photographic author frontis. Very good: wrappers a bit spotted, rear with a small blemish to lower edge and damp stain to top, both extending to last few leaves; occasional light spotting, mostly at edges.



This is the scarce and fascinating life story of an important physician, community activist, and the first Japanese immigrant to obtain a medical license in the United States, Toyohiko Campbell Takami.

The introduction to the book revealed that it was "essentially" an autobiography, compiled by Takami's son in 1945, the year of his death:

"... when the precarious state of my father's health forced him to retire from most of his activities, Mother induced him to take pen in hand and write of his life . . . whether by chance or design, he completed the narration of that portion of his life it was not our privilege to share . . . His life has always been a constant source of inspiration to me – and to all who knew him."

The work covers Takami's life from his "Boyhood in Japan," extraordinary voyage to the United States and education, to

his marriage and the early years of his medical practice in Brooklyn. An “Addendum” shared the facts of his later life, including that in 1907 he founded and served as first president of the Japanese Mutual Aid Society (now the Japanese American Association), also serving as president for several later terms, and chaired the dermatology department at Cumberland Hospital for many years. He ran a health clinic for poor and Japanese residents, was on the Board of Directors of three Japanese churches, and established a burial plot for Japanese Americans in the Mt. Olivet Cemetery of Queens. In 1940 he was awarded “*the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Emperor of Japan for his untiring efforts to bring about a closer understanding between the people of Japan and the people of the United States.*”

The story revealed that Takami was born in 1875 in Kumamoto, Japan, “*brought up in strict discipline in the atmosphere of a Samurai family.*” As a teenager he traveled hundreds of miles by foot to reach Osaka and the chance to work his way aboard “*a foreign ship.*” He bought books to teach himself English and sailed out of Kobe in 1891, arriving after a dramatic and strenuous voyage at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Takami was head chef on a ship within a year, studying the Bible to improve his English, when he was introduced to “*Miss Nancy E. Campbell, who conducted a Chinese Sunday School.*” She financed his education at the Lawrenceville School of New Jersey (the second Japanese student to attend), where he played on the football team and was voted “*Best All-Around Man*” at graduation. He also worked summers aboard New York City’s Floating Hospital. Takami graduated from Cornell University’s medical school in 1906 and began his training at Bellevue, the oldest public hospital in the country: “*I came into contact with men and women and children who were forced by economic adversities to seek refuge in a charity hospital . . . I am sure that my six months at Bellevue Hospital did as much for my spiritual welfare as it did for my medical knowledge.*” The book is complemented by a full-page sketch illustration of Nancy Campbell, as well as six photographic images, revealing Takami among friends and the football team during his “*College Days,*” a shot of “*The Young Practitioner*” and one of his wife, Sona Oguri.

An uncommon and compelling story of a noted Japanese American doctor and community leader. OCLC shows six holdings over two entries, and a Google search revealed one other. **\$675 [6056]**

33. [Japanese Americans][Periodicals][Colorado] *Rocky Mountain JIHO* [Run of 42 issues].

Denver, Colorado: [Sadako Tsubokawa (Jan-Mar)]/[Eiji Makino (Mar-Nov)]/[Eiichi and Yoriko Imada (Nov-Dec)], 1978. 17” x 10 7/8”.

Newsprint. Pp. 4. Publication sequence: Vol. 16, Nos. 37-50 (Jan 11 – Apr 19 1978); Vol. 17, Nos. 1-16 (Apr 26 – Aug 30 1978), 18-20 (Sep 20 – Oct 11 1978), 22-31 (Oct 18 – Dec 20 1978).

Generally very good or better: folded horizontally at center, presumably as issued; postal markings and stamps of former ownership to bottom corner of each issue; one with a tiny closed tear not affecting any content; a few with faint creases or light edge wear; lightly toned.

This is a large group of issues of a rare weekly newspaper that served the Japanese American community of Denver for over 40 years, the *Rocky Mountain JIHO*. Printed in both English and Japanese, *JIHO* covered immigration concerns as well as social and community events, and ran a plethora of illustrated ads for local *nikkei*-owned businesses.



Japanese immigration to Denver began in the 1880s, saw an influx of railroad and mine workers from 1903 to 1908, and exploded in the 1940s with those fleeing West Coast incarceration; for a time the city was even considered the “*unofficial Japanese capital of the United States.*” The population expanded again after World War II with the closure of the Camp Amache incarceration center near Granada, Colorado. Centered in the Larimer Street district (also known as *Nihonmachi*, or Japantown), banned from opening businesses elsewhere, emigres formed a tight-knit community – living, working and worshipping in close proximity. While several newspapers had served the community before the war, by the 1970s there was only this one. *JIHO* was founded in 1962 by Yozan and Sadako Tsubokawa; Yozan was editor/journalist, his wife Sadako managed local advertising and their daughters helped with the weekly printing and distribution. When Yozan died in 1970, Sadako took over ownership. She kept the paper running until March 1978, when she sold it to Eiji Makino, a Tokyo magazine publisher who had moved to Denver in 1976. When he fell ill just eight months later *JIHO* made it into the hands of another immigrant couple, Eiichi and Yoriko Imada. Despite having no prior experience in publishing, the Imadas ran the paper from November 1978 to February 2007.

The present collection comprises a near-complete run of the paper's 1978 issues, and notably documents both takeovers of ownership. Though just 42 issues are present, we note a few numbering inconsistencies, and it's likely that the run lacks fewer than three issues, if any at all. The layout and general content remain unchanged throughout the year,

despite new editorship; each issue has news and community updates in English on the front page and in Japanese on the other three, with plenty of photographic images and illustrated ads in both languages throughout. *Jiho* is chock-full of calendars and coverage of community events, along with regular updates on immigration policies. We read of "Songfests" at the Denver Buddhist Temple, allocations for a Japanese "niwa" at the Denver Botanic Gardens, the "16th Annual Simpson Church Nisei Bowling Tournament" and "A Request to Area Nikkei" from the "Mile Hi JACL Chapter" for book suggestions for the "Japanese section" at the University of Colorado library. There was also occasional national and international news, reporting on a "Nikkei Church with a Mission in Big Town, U.S.A." (New York City), and the "double burden" on "temporarily displaced" children of Japanese nationals attending both public and *Nihongo Gakko* Japanese schools in Belgium.

Jiho frequently lauded the efforts of area *nikkei*, such as Susumu Karaki, director of Colorado State University's Solar Energy Applications Laboratory, and Rick Takahashi, who coached "cerebral palsy and amputee students" for the National Handicapped Ski Races at Winter Park. Cathy Morimoto was "said to be the first woman from the U.S. assigned to work" at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, young Joanne Nukaya led a fundraising project for the International Student Exchange Program, and two residents attended the World Buddhist Women's Convention in São Paulo, held concurrently to celebrate the 70th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Brazil. Regular columns covered the "Teen Scene" as well as local, school, state and national sports. Blurbs and great photographic images revealed parties, awards ceremonies, meetings of JACL chapters and elders' groups, theater and musical events, exhibits of Japanese art, locals' travel adventures, weddings, graduations, memorial services and much more. There were also dozens of illustrated advertisements for restaurants, markets, florists, art and antiques galleries, insurance agents, banks and martial arts studios, owned and operated by those of Japanese descent. A few issues ran want ads and a few promoted an "Equal Housing Opportunity" in homes for sale acquired by the Veterans Administration.

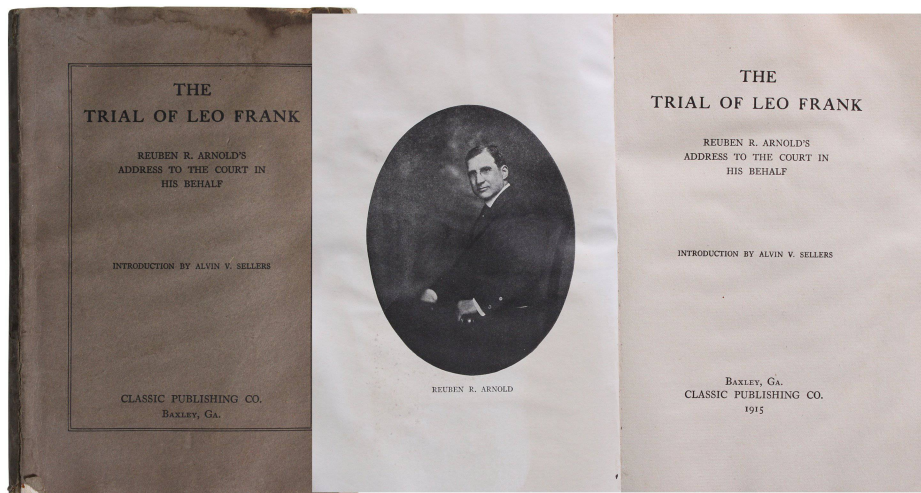
Interestingly, these issues show postal and former ownership markings of the Pacific Asian Coalition of San Jose, California (PAC). Now part of the Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, per a 1978 report, PAC was "the Asian and Pacific American coalition for mental health and other human services, the only one of its kind with a national scope."

A rare and revelatory run documenting Japanese Americans in Colorado. OCLC shows only limited holdings of physical and microfilm issues at three Colorado institutions, and none have these issues. **\$3000 [8185]**

34. [Judaica][Leo Frank]

Arnold, Reuben R. ***The Trial of Leo Frank*** . . . Baxley, GA: Classic Publishing Co., 1915. First Edition. 7^{3/4}" x 5 3/8". Paper wrappers. Pp. 69 (including author frontis) + [2] pp. publisher's ads at rear + 2 photographic plates tipped in. Good: front wrap moderately chipped, lower third split at spine; evidence of water damage with large stain to first (half-title) page; a bit stiff and wavy throughout.

This is the first printing of a defense attorney's heart-wrenching post-trial speech. It was addressed to the trial court in the Leo Frank case; a trial rife with misallegations, steeped in issues of racism, antisemitism and child labor, that resulted in a lynching and major implications for the Jewish population of Georgia.



Leo Frank was a Jewish community leader and superintendent of the National Pencil Company factory in Atlanta in 1913, when Mary Phagan, a 13-year-old girl who worked at the factory, was found beaten, strangled and likely raped in its cellar. Largely based on the testimony of Jim Conley, an African American janitor at the factory, Frank was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Upon appeals, the last of which occurred in April 1915, his sentence was reduced to life in prison. Four months later, he was kidnapped from his cell by a group of armed men and lynched in Marietta, Mary's hometown.

The case drew national media attention and fueled antisemitism and ire. At a 1913 conference on emerging child labor concerns, participants partly blamed Jewish factory owners. The lynchers, while locally known, were never identified or charged. Around half of Georgia's 3,000 Jews left the state. The case was referenced in the 1913 founding of the Anti-Defamation League, and likely contributed to the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, which occurred just one month after the lynching. The general consensus among researchers is of the innocence of Leo Frank.

In the present speech, addressed in the month that his client had been sentenced to be hanged, Frank's attorney Reuben Arnold declared that *"It takes thirteen jurors to murder a man in cold blood"* and that he felt *"not only justified but required . . . to argue to the court the facts of this unusual case, and to give the reasons why the verdict of guilty should be set aside."* Arnold particularly chastised the spectacle that the trial had become:

"And how deadly is the spirit of the mob! . . . Sentiment, prejudice, excitement, had taken the place of justice . . . Argument was lost upon that jury . . . The cry rang out, 'The Jew did it.' Slanders against Frank were poured in the people's ears. He was locked up in jail and had no chance to meet them. The seeds of prejudice were sown broadcast and Frank was condemned in the public mind."

An important work in legal and Jewish history, traversing myriad social issues. Reasonably well-represented in institutions. **\$575 [8392]**

35. [Latino/a Americans][Periodicals][California]

***El Popo* [Broken run of 52 issues].** Northridge, CA: Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán, 1970-1988. 16" x 11¼". Newsprint. Pp. 4-20, most pp. 8-16. Publication sequence [numbering inconsistent, as issued]: Vol. I, Nos. 1-3 (Mar 10 – May 5 1970), Special Issue (May 6 1970), 5 (Jun 1970); Vol. II, Nos. 1-5 [1970]; Vol. III, Nos. 1, [unnumbered] [1971]; Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 [1971-1972]; Vol. 5, Nos. 1, 2, 4 [1972-1973]; Vol. 6, No. 1 (Mar 30 1973); Vol. 7, No. 2 [Fall 1973]; Vol. 8, Nos. 2 [misnumbered as 3 and corrected in ink] [Apr 1975], 3 (Dec 1975), 4 [1975]; Vol. 9, Nos. 1 (Oct 9 1975), 2 (Nov 12 1975), 4 (Mar 1976), 6 (May/Jun 1976); Vol. 10, No. 1 (Sep/Oct 1976); Vol. 11, Nos. 1 (Sep 1977), 3 (Dec 1977); Vol. 12, Nos. 1 (Mar 1978), 2 (May 1978); Vol. 13, Nos. 1 (Sep/Oct 1978), 3-5 (Mar-Jul 1979); Vol. 14, Nos. 1 (Oct/Nov 1979), 3-5 (Jan – May/Jun 1980); Vol. 15, Nos. 1-4 (Oct/Nov 1980 – Apr/May 1981); Vol. 16, Nos. 1 (Sep/Oct 1981), 2 (Nov/Dec 1981); Vol. 17, No. 1 (Sep/Oct 1982); Vol. 19, No. 1 (Mar 1985); Vol. 21, No. 2 (May 1987); Vol. 22, Nos. 1 (Oct/Nov [1987]), 2 (Dec [1987]); Vol. 23, No. 1 (Spring 1988). Generally very good: folded horizontally at center, presumably as issued; most with postal or ex-library markings; one issue with a 2" tear and one with a tiny tear, both at fold; a few inked notations and date amendments; light edge wear and toning.



This is a large group of issues of a scarce Spanish- and English-language newspaper produced by a student activist group at what is now California State University, Northridge (CSUN), *El Popo*. Filled with powerful artwork and photographic images of protests, the paper documents the efforts of young Chicano/a Americans to better their position in their school, state and world.

In April of 1969, as the Chicano Movement (*El Movimiento*) was gaining steam, students from twelve universities met at the University of California, Santa Barbara; *El Plan de Santa Bárbara* grew out of the conference. The Plan called for the unification of student activist groups into one umbrella organization, *Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán*, known as MEChA, and also led to the implementation of Chicano Studies programs throughout the California university system. In the Fall of that year, the first group of Chicanos entered San Fernando Valley State College (SFVSC, now CSUN) under a newly developed special admission policy and into the Department of Mexican American (now Chicana/o) Studies. They formed a MEChA chapter and began printing *El Popo* in 1970. The paper was named after the Mexican volcano Popocatepetl; its first issue, on offer here, stated that *"Like a volcano, the Chicano movement has a fiery beauty about it, and is able to lie dormant for centuries, yet capable of exploding at any moment. Like a volcano, the movement should be beheld with respect."* From 1969 to 1971, MEChA grew rapidly in California; it exists today (having gone through a few name changes) as a national organization, per their Wikipedia page, *"that seeks to promote Chicano unity and empowerment through political action."* We find evidence of the newspaper running until at least 2008.

This collection spans nearly two decades, and each of the issues is overflowing with current events and Chicano/a community efforts at the college, throughout the Los Angeles area, and across the state and nation. We read about Latin Americans' dissatisfaction with Ronald Reagan as governor and later as president, as well as the failures of global political leaders in the eyes of the Hispanic community. In just one issue (Vol. II, No. 4, of October 1970), *EP* reported on union strikes and boycotts concerning California farm workers and upholsterers in Texas, the National Chicano

Moratorium Rally in Los Angeles, and an interview with Corky Gonzales and his Colorado *“Crusade for Justice.”* It ran a two-page illustrated introduction to MEChA and its committees along with a statement of the paper's goals – *“we will continue task until injustices cease to be hurled at us.”* That same issue exposed police harassment of the Brown Berets and the arrest of Ben Saiz, SFVSC sophomore class president, at a peaceful demonstration; an officer's damaging sentiment (*“I was confronted by a group of Mexican-Americans and was fearing for my safety”*) that has been echoed through the years. It announced a new Chicano Community Center as well as a *“partial list of Church property”*: *“Blessed are the poor (they say) for they shall inherit the kingdom of heaven – The CHURCH, it seems, is quite satisfied in inheriting Los Angeles County.”*

Detailed features with fantastic photographic images revealed strikes and protests, meetings and conferences, as well as artists and entertainers of Hispanic descent. The April/May 1981 issue covered a *“Mass Support Rally for El Salvador”* in Los Angeles and a festival celebrating *“La Raza”* in San Diego, with a *“Cultura”* section on the school's *“Mariachi”* band, *“Ballet Folklórico”* and *“Jarcho”* group, known for their Veracruz, Mexico-style minstrel music. Several issues documented MEChA's long-running theater group, *“Teatro Aztlán”*; the students hoped that *“by exposing the injustices and presenting potential solutions”* within their performances *“that people will be more inspired to organize for social change.”*

EP loudly broadcast their solidarity with women and other marginalized groups; many issues ran items concerning *“The Chicana,”* Native American activism, labor unions and AIDS victims. There was also an exposé of the county jail's medical services: *“you'll realize that, just as 'law' today has nothing to do with justice, 'medicine' has nothing to do with health and well being. At least not for poor people.”* One issue ran a statement from Angela Davis, and another, protesting allocations of University funds, alleged the school's *“attempt to play the Black against the Chicano and the Chicano against the Black. Although this tactic is not new, I am shocked that professional educators would stoop to this level.”*

Every issue had original poems by members of *La Raza* as well as political cartoons and powerful Hispanic art, much of it in vivid color. There were special anniversary issues, and Vol. 13, No. 5 was the *“collective”* result of the *“First Biannual Chicano Newspaper Conference,”* held on weekends throughout June 1979 at CSUN. That issue printed the *“principles of unity”* of the four participating newspapers, along with a great image of some of their staff, about evenly split between young men and women. Each issue also ran great illustrated advertisements (hand-drawn, in earlier issues) for local restaurants, businesses and services, as well as for Pacifica Radio, a Latin American songbook and other publications of interest to the community. *EP* also produced and marketed a style sheet and instruction book on putting out leaflets and newspapers.

A fantastic sampling of an important Chicana/o student activist newspaper. OCLC shows limited holdings at 17 institutions. **\$1750 [8192]**

[Latino/a Americans][Periodicals][California]

Salsipuedes [Broken run of 12 issues]. Santa Barbara, CA: University of California, Santa Barbara/Community Service Center/La Casa de La Raza, 1969-1971. 16” x 11 3/8”. Newsprint. Pp. 8-12. Publication sequence [numbering inconsistent, as issued]: [July 1969]; Aug 22 1969; Vol. I (Jan 1970); Vol. I (Feb 1970); Vol. I (Mar 1970); [May 1970]; Fiesta Issue (Aug 20 1970); Vol. II, Nos. 1 (Nov 1970), II [Dec 1970], 3 (Feb 1971); Vol. III, No. 4 (Mar-Apr 1971); Vol. I, No. 5 [May 1971]. Generally very



good: folded horizontally, likely as issued; penciled dates to 3 issues; one issue with a four-inch section neatly excised; several small chips, tears and light wear to edges; lightly toned.

This is a group of twelve issues of a very scarce Spanish- and English-language newspaper produced by and for the Latin American community of Santa Barbara, California, *Salsipuedes*. The issues cover state, national and international news

and politics, as well as uplift and outreach efforts by college students and the community. They are also filled with original poems, photographic images, cheeky cartoons and powerful Hispanic art.

Because it is the name of a major thoroughfare, dam and creek in the Santa Barbara area, online research on *Salsipuedes* proved nearly futile; thankfully the issues provide context. The paper appears to have been founded, at least in part, by student activists at UC Santa Barbara in 1969, very possibly with the first issue present, of July. In April of that year, Chicano students from twelve universities had met at UCSB; *El Plan de Santa Bárbara* grew out of the conference. The Plan called for the unification of student activist groups into one umbrella organization, *Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán*, known as MEChA, and also led to the implementation of Chicano studies programs throughout the California university system. From 1969 to 1971, MEChA grew rapidly in California; it exists today (having gone through a few name changes) as a national organization, per their Wikipedia page, “*that seeks to promote Chicano unity and empowerment through political action.*”

The second issue on offer here, of August 1969, has a staff list of six members, three of whom were women, including Mariana “Mary Anne” Marin. Marin helped to organize the landmark conference and draft *El Plan*; she graduated from UCSB in 1971 and had a long career as an attorney in the Office of the Legislative Counsel. This issue also has an article explaining the paper's name and goals:

“In the early days of Mexican Santa Barbara, Salsipuedes referred to the eastern part of town which being a slough represented a physical barrier to easy access. As a result, the name given to the street: leave if you can . . . Even in those days Salsipuedes also represented a social world, the world of the low-born or poor . . . For us, Salsipuedes represents a specific historical reality, but also a challenge and a promise . . . a rebirth of our spirit and of our social involvement . . . If in the past the word expressed physical and social barriers, in the present it will express our creativity and our pride, in short, our liberation. A newspaper dedicated to the common good . . .”

The February 1970 issue shared news and information on MEChA, as well as the ongoing grape boycott and “*How You Can Help Farm Workers.*” An article in Spanish bemoaned the unique problems facing the community (injustice, poverty, lack of education and job opportunities), and beseeched residents to vote (“*¡Si Se Puede!*”) “*to improve our economic, political and educational situation.*” There was news of local high schools and colleges, including “*La Causa Drill Team,*” “*made up of junior high school Chicano students . . . to emphasize pride and awareness and to develop discipline and leadership among the members.*” It also ran legal and medical aid services, including a clinic schedule, and great illustrated ads for restaurants, a realtor, clothiers and an “*Artist’s Co-Op.*”

The *Fiesta Issue* of August 1970 included the statement of purpose and ten-point program of “*Los Brown Berets,*” as well as a call to boycott the “*Old Spanish Day Fiesta*”: “*The majority of Santa Barbarans at the onset of the Anglo invasion were not Spanish but Indian and Mestizos. These are the people who built and made Santa Barbara.*” It covered the National Chicano Moratorium rally in Los Angeles and recommended books available from “*La Causa Distributors.*” The February 1971 issue reported on legal action taken by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, police brutality at a peaceful demonstration against such, news from Spain and Cuba, and a special feature with large, beautiful images of art works by Diego Rivera. It called for a boycott of Coors beer per their discriminatory employment practices, covered the “*Chicano Positive Movement*” as well as a local “*Escuela Project*” for children and “*Community Health Task Force.*” There was also a full-page petition to Governor Reagan “*for redress of grievances from the Mexican-American and Spanish surnamed community.*” All of the issues ran original poems, cartoons and Latin American-inspired graphic designs and illustrations. Many had powerful art or photographic images gracing the entire rear page, along with messages of Chicano dissent or aspiration.

The last issue on offer here announced the paper's new headquarters, *La Casa de La Raza*, the “*new cultural-service center for the Spanish-speaking,*” “*open to all individuals wanting to better our community through a joint working effort.*” The center's offerings were to include “*free health and legal services, evening classes, a bi-lingual library and child care center, recreational facilities, and cultural events such as the First Annual Feria de Arte*” (art fair), presented by Santa Barbara Mexican American Educators on May 2, 1971. A 2022 article we found online called *La Casa* “*Santa Barbara's First Latinx City Landmark*” and celebrated its having been an “*integral community space for over 50 years.*” We found evidence of *Salsipuedes* existing only until November or December, 1971.

A fantastic group of issues of this little-known but powerful Latino/a American newspaper. OCLC locates two holdings of one physical issue each at the University of Kansas and University of Texas at Austin, with limited microfilm holdings at 13 institutions. Searching the Online Archive of California revealed the possibility of other physical issues within two collections at UCSB, one in a collection at UC San Diego, and two issues, possibly bound together, at the University of California, Berkeley. **\$1250 [8187]**

**37. [Latino/a Americans][Periodicals]
[Michigan]**

***El Renacimiento* [Broken run of 50 issues].**

Lansing, Michigan: El Renacimiento, 1973-1984. 15½" x 11¼". Newsprint. Pp. 8-24. Publication sequence: Año 4, *Números* 60 (Jun 12 1973), 68 (Oct 30 1973), 69 (Nov 19 1973); Año 5, *Números* 75-79 (Apr 8 – Jul 30 1974); Año 7, *Números* 102-106 (Apr 26 – Aug 16 1976), 108 (Oct 18 1976), 109 [misnumbered as 108 and corrected in ink], 113 (Feb 14 1977), 114 (Feb 28 1977); Año 8, *Números* 118-125 (Apr 25 – Aug 8 1977), 127 (Sep 12 1977), 128 (Sep 26 1977), 130 (Oct 24 1977), 131 (Nov 14 1977); Año 9, *Números* 139 (Mar 13 1978), 140 (Mar 27 1978), 142 (Apr 24 1978), 143 (May 8 1978), 148 (Aug 14 1978), 149

[misnumbered as 148] (Sep 15 1978), 150 (Oct 15 1978), 153 (Jan 15 1979), 154 (Feb 15 1979); Año 10, *Números* 155-157 (Mar 15 – May 15 1979), 159-161 (Aug – Nov 1979); Año 12, *Número* 178 (Jan/Feb 1982); Año 13, *Números* 184 (Jul/Aug 1982), 186 (Sep 20/Oct 20 1982), 187 (Oct 25/Nov 21 1982), 190 (Feb 21/Mar 20 1983); Año 15, *Número* 203 (Mar 26/Apr 29 1984).

Generally very good or better: some with postal or ex-library markings; folded horizontally, presumably as issued; a few with small chips or tears at fold and one with a 2" corner chip; several with light edge wear; lightly toned and a few scattered small stains.



This is a large group of issues of an important Spanish- and English-language newspaper produced in Lansing, Michigan, *El Renacimiento* (*ER*). Brimming with photographic images, Latin American-inspired art, local and national news, the paper covered issues of importance, and provided training in aspects of the newspaper business, to the Michigan Hispanic community for 20 years.

ER got its start in 1970, financed through a grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development; an interview with the final editor in 1990 revealed that over the years it was supported by state and county contracts, corporations and foundations, eventually “weaning itself from public funding and becoming self-supporting” in ways that included “holding weekly bingo games to raise money.” The paper and its print shop trained Latin American residents in computer skills, graphic design, typesetting and journalism; they also printed materials for local businesses, community and educational groups. *ER*'s title translates to “The Renaissance” and a quote on each issue's masthead proclaimed: “Man finds, in the greatness of his past, courage and confidence for the future.”

The issues on offer here span from 1973 to 1984 and document an array of local events and community efforts as well as myriad issues affecting Latin Americans nationwide. Articles and editorials appeared in both English and Spanish, addressing police brutality, racial discrimination and injustice, support for migrant farmworkers and “*La Experiencia del Chicano*” in the history of the United States. Issues provided guidance on “*la acción afirmativa*” and its “*promises on paper*” for Hispanic Americans, as well as “*el proceso del impeachment*,” bilingual legislation in national government, and political platforms of state and local candidates. Women were an integral part of the *ER* staff from the get-go, and several issues feature pieces by and for the Latina American, such as “*Data on Hispanic Women Workers*,” “*The Chicana Women Yesterday and Today*” and an obituary for one of Lansing's first “*residentes Mexicanas*.” Readers were informed when Carmen Rosa Maymi became the first Hispanic Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and when Minerva Lopez, a Latina American from Michigan, was hired as a Civil Rights Specialist with the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The last issue here also featured the graduating class of the first Coro Public Affairs Leadership Program for Hispanic Women.

Cultural events appeared often in *ER*, with photographic coverage of celebrated Hispanic authors, musicians, poets and artists on visits to Michigan, such as “*Fiesta Folklorica*,” a world-traveling dance company said to “*preserve Mexican heritage*.” There were announcements and images as well of *Cinco de Mayo* celebrations, *fiestas* in honor of *ER* anniversaries, a Mexican contemporary ceramic exhibit and community classes in Latin American art. Education was also often spotlighted, revealing local efforts such as a new “*Chicano Advisory Committee*” to the Lansing School District Board, childhood reading initiatives and a “*Head Start*” program, and the Youth Development Corporation, “*a unique war on poverty program because it is also a war on delinquency*.” One issue reported on a Michigan workshop in “*Migrant*

Education” for teachers from Minnesota, and there was news of local job training as well as national efforts to “place college-bound students from minority backgrounds” in “business firms around the country.”

The issues are rife with Mexican- and Latin-inspired graphic designs and illustrations, photographic announcements of weddings and *quinceañeras*, features on school and local sports teams and a plethora of other events and activities. There were Spanish- and English-language advertisements for local restaurants and grocers, event room and tuxedo rentals, banks, auto services and more, as well as ads for Quinto Sol Publications, Inc., “Publishers of *Chicano Literature*” in Berkeley. Many issues also ran original poems, cartoons, job opportunities and calendars of events. The last issue present is the special 15th anniversary edition, which included photographic images of several early issue covers, as well as a great photo montage and list of 43 people who worked on the paper over the years.

An ample sampling of an inspiring and impressive newspaper, produced by and for the Latin American community of Michigan. Holdings of physical issues are mostly uncommon, incomplete and difficult to ascertain. A search of individual library databases revealed similarly sized collections to this one (of variant issues) at three institutions: Michigan State University, University of California, Berkeley and the University of Texas at Austin. We also found minimal holdings (between one and six issues) at five other institutions in the United States, two in Canada, one in the United Kingdom and five in Europe. **\$3000 [8183]**



38. [Latino/a Americans][Periodicals][Texas]

El Pueblo [Broken run of 16 issues]. San Antonio, Texas: El Pueblo, 1979-1982. 17” x 11½”. Newsprint. Pp. 8 [earlier issues printed in dos-à-dos format: pp. 4 English, 4 Spanish each]. Publication sequence: Vol. I, Nos. 5 (Jul 1979), 7-12 (Oct 1979 – Apr 1980); Vol. II, Nos. 3-6 (Sep 1980 – Mar/Apr 1981), [Special *Cinco de Mayo* issue] (1981), 7 (Aug 1981), 9-11 (Mar/Apr – Aug/Sep 1982). Generally very good or better: folded horizontally at center, likely as issued; a few with creases from additional old folds; four with postal or library markings; three with small staple holes throughout; one with a small tear at top edge not affecting any content; some light toning, edge and corner wear.

This is a group of issues of a rare bilingual newspaper that was published by a team of volunteers and distributed in impoverished neighborhoods in San Antonio, Texas, *El Pueblo (EP)*. Filled with photographic images, political cartoons and powerful illustrations, the issues covered local, national and international news of importance to the Latin American residents of “*The Village*.”

Per a Texas Public Radio feature of 2022, *EP* was published ad-free and independently from 1979 to 1982 by “a ragtag group of young Mexican American activists and students” working out of a garage. The paper served San Antonio’s West Side, a predominantly Mexican American community bereft of access to adequate health care, public transportation or opportunities to earn a living wage. A donation of 25 cents was requested, but the paper was distributed free of charge.

The first issue here shows a Spanish tagline translating to “Voice of the Mexican Community” (on both the English and Spanish sides) while the remaining issues tout the paper as the “Bilingual Voice of the Working Community.” Most of the content concerned the rampant economic and political injustice facing San Antonio’s Hispanic residents, as well as efforts to boost their conditions. Vol. I, No. 5 reported on a trial involving the city’s “utilities monopoly” and their board, “consisting of local rich businessmen” who “simply increase rates or enforce ‘adjustments’ at will.” Vol. II, No. 3 urged “Tenants: Know Your Rights” and Vol. II, No. 5 announced a new local “Coalition of Hispanic and Labor Organizations.” Each issue had a “Perspectiva Femenil” (“Female Perspective”) column, and one that translated to “The People United,” addressing topics like labor unity, social welfare, undocumented workers, “Sexism on the Job” and “What Happened to Our Leaders?”

One staff writer, Armandina Saldivar, was particularly known to champion the disadvantaged. She penned a feature on “How The Court System Works” in Vol. I, Issue 8, as well as a later exposé that caused quite a stir. After a raid on a local brothel, Saldivar obtained a copy of madam Theresa Brown’s “Trick List” and published some of the names in Vol. II, No. 5. The list included some of the “high and mighty” of San Antonio, who in the past have constantly accused the Blacks, the Mexicans, the poor and working people of being immoral, corrupt and law breakers.”

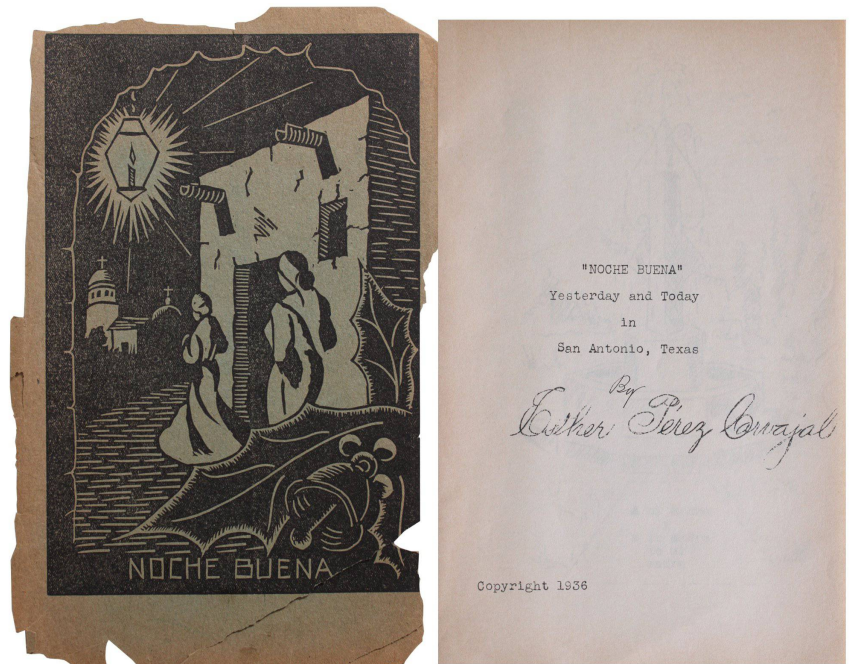
EP also ran state, national and international news. Vol. II, No. 3 reported on Manuel Muñoz’ case against Kelly Air Force Base; he had been fired, reinstated for a few days then terminated again three times in as many months so as to be a “temporary worker,” ineligible for benefits. There were calls for support of El Salvador and for the United Farm Workers union, as well as coverage of “critical” relations between the United States and Mexico. One issue told of “serious construction problems discovered at the South Texas Nuclear Project,” and there were news briefs from San Jose, California, Nicaragua and Puerto Rico. Vol. II, Issue 11 had a great photographic image of San Antonio’s “Mexican Cultural National Ballet,” “well received in S.A., in Texas and in Mexico,” as well as a list of local businesses where readers could find the paper and a laid-in flyer for a rally against unfair immigration laws. All of the issues also featured Hispanic-inspired graphic designs and powerful political art.

Rare, compelling coverage of, and for, the Latin American community of San Antonio. OCLC shows three institutions with physical holdings (two in Texas and one in London), and two with microfilm. **\$1250 [8191]**

39. [Latino/a Americans][Women] [Texas][Religion]

Pérez Carvajal, Esther. **“Noche Buena” Yesterday and Today in San Antonio, Texas.** [San Antonio, TX]: [self-published?], 1936. 8½” by 5¼”. String-tied pictorial thin paper wrappers, now detached. Pp. 12. Good: wrappers detached and heavily chipped, though most of front illustration remains intact; lightly toned, else internally very good plus with a few faint creases.

This is a rare and lovely illustrated work on a Spanish yuletide ritual in San Antonio, Texas, written by a woman who affected great change in the San Antonio public school system and was active in civic, historical and preservationist endeavors.



Maria Esther Pérez Carvajal was born in San Antonio in 1879. Her great-grandmothers included María Robaina de Béthencourt, the matriarch of one of the first families of Canary Islanders to settle in Texas in 1731, and María Josefa Granados, who owned the settlement’s largest general store. Pérez Carvajal taught high school Spanish, started the first Spanish summer school program in 1922, and became the first director of foreign languages for the San Antonio Independent School District. She worked tirelessly to implement Spanish language and cultural programs, co-authored high school textbooks and wrote plays and newspaper articles about early Spanish Texas history. In 1924 she co-founded the San Antonio Conservation Society (tasked first with wrangling the Spanish records), assisted with preservation and restoration efforts of the Spanish Governor’s Palace and Mission San José, and helped found and served as president of *Los Isleños*, a genealogical organization that honors the Canary Islanders who founded the first civil settlement and government in Texas. At various points Pérez Carvajal

had served as director, chair, and historian of the State Association of Texas Pioneers, and she was a Witte Museum charter member. She succumbed to breast cancer in 1942. In 1949 an elementary school named in her honor was opened, and has since expanded into a STEM- and arts-focused, dual-language school.

This small work includes descriptions, illustrations, lyrics and musical notation concerning a traditional Spanish holiday ritual in San Antonio: *“Christmas in the little villa de San Fernando de Bexar, was the Christmas of old Spain.”* It covers *“the great event on Christmas Eve, la Noche Buena (the Good Night)”* with notes on the midnight mass service as well as histories of an array of associated customs and ceremony. We read of the San Antonio version of the mission play *Los Pastores*, *“now lost,”* *“the great ball”* and the folklore behind the festivities with regard to music, foods and decorations. The book also includes the Spanish lyrics (one with translation) and musical scores for two Christmas carols, the *“Lullaby of the Madonna”* and the *“Lullaby of the Lost Golden Apple.”*

A fine piece of historical ephemera by a noted Spanish language and cultural preservation advocate. OCLC shows five holdings over two entries. **\$650 [8353]**

40. [LGBTQ+]

Demand Your Rights! . . . [Drop title]. N.P.: N.P., [1979]. 13¾” x 10”. Double-sided poster. Very good: trimmed askew, lightly affecting one character of text and with a portion of unrelated text slightly visible at bottom; a few spots of scuffing or stray ink; main image bright and fresh.

This is a rare poster advertising the 1979 National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights, likely produced (and aimed at garnering support) in New York.

The poster held a circular main image of the Capitol building in black and white, behind a fluorescent pink flag with interlocked pairs of two male and two female gender symbols. It provided a toll-free number *“to contact organizers in your area and get travel information.”*



This poster is double-sided. The other side is for a *“No Nukes March on the Convention”* from Central Park to Madison Square Garden, sponsored by the Coalition for Direct Action.

A rare poster for a noted event. OCLC shows one holding, at the New York Museum of Modern Art, and a Google search revealed two more, at the Smithsonian and the Oakland Museum of California. **\$300 [7652]**

41. [LGBTQ+][AIDS]

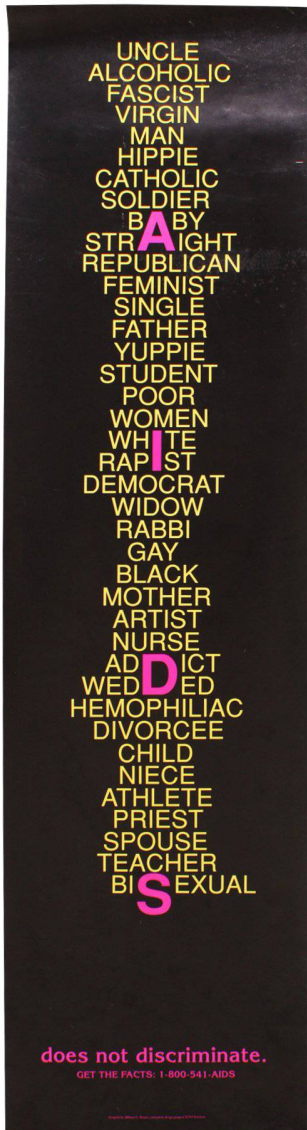
Weiner, BRIana G. ***[AIDS Does Not Discriminate Poster].*** [Purchase, New York]: Community Design Group at SUNY Purchase, [circa 1990s]. 37” x 9¾”. Lithograph poster. Very good: a few minor scratches, dings and faint imperfections; verso foxed.

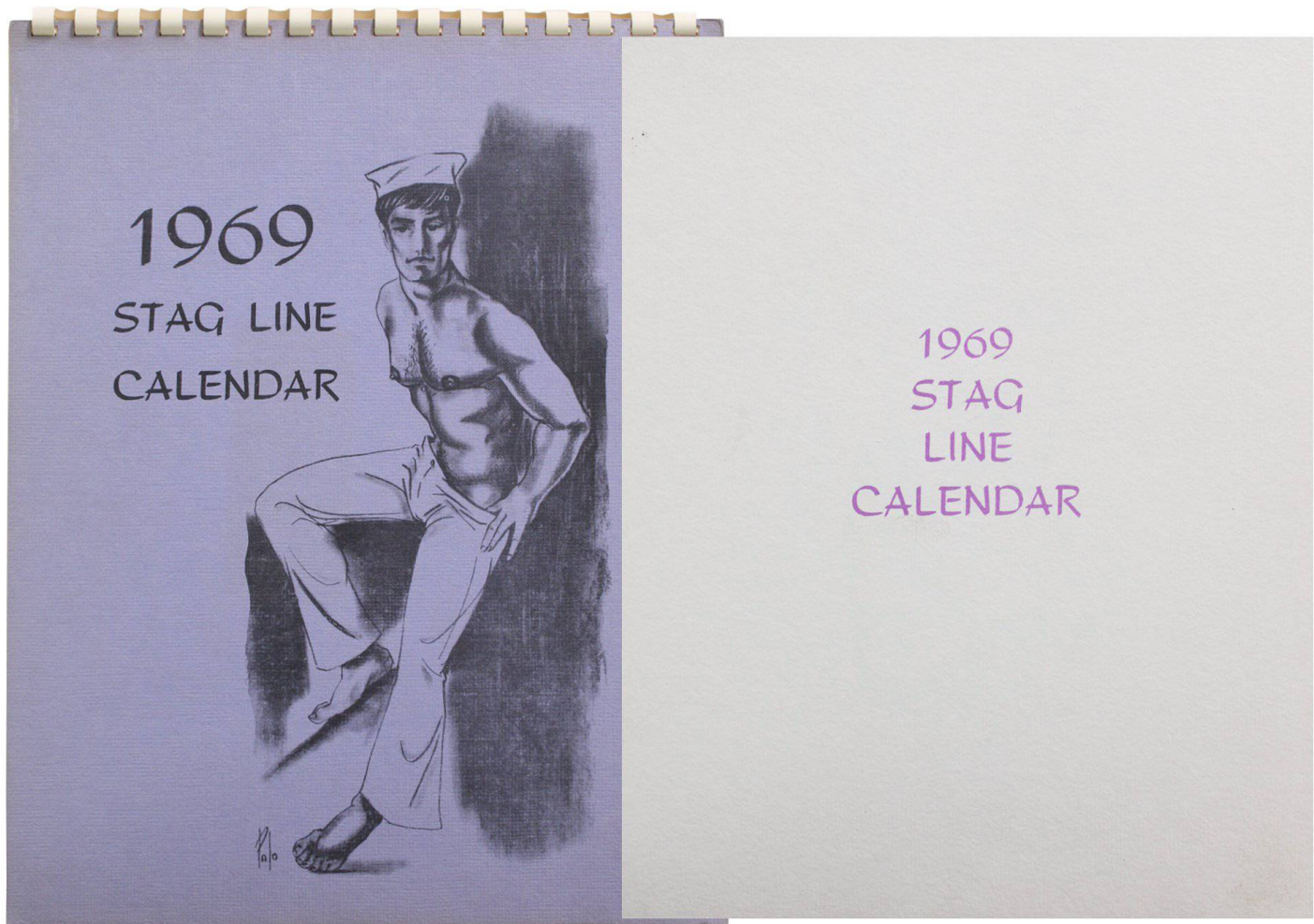
This is a straightforward and powerful poster advertising an AIDS hotline and denoting that AIDS does not discriminate.

We were unable to discover anything about the poster's designer, one “BRIana G. Weiner,” an apparent student at SUNY Purchase, nor the school's “community design group,” though we did confirm the existence of two other safe sex-themed posters published by the group, likely around the same time.

This striking graphic reveals a long vertical list of different types of people, printed in yellow on a black background, with the larger pink letters of *A – I – D – S* incorporated into seven of the words. The bottom portion, in lowercase pink, read *“does not discriminate”* and listed the phone number for the New York State HIV/AIDS hotline. The poster showed that AIDS could and did affect anyone, from *“Uncle,”* *“Alcoholic,”* *“Fascist”* and *“Virgin”* to *“Republican,”* *“Feminist,”* *“Yuppie”* or *“Student.”*

A rare and compelling lithograph print. OCLC shows holdings only at the National Library of Medicine and the UK's Wellcome Collection, though a Google search revealed a possible holding at Yale. **\$300 [7653]**





42. [LGBTQ+][Art]

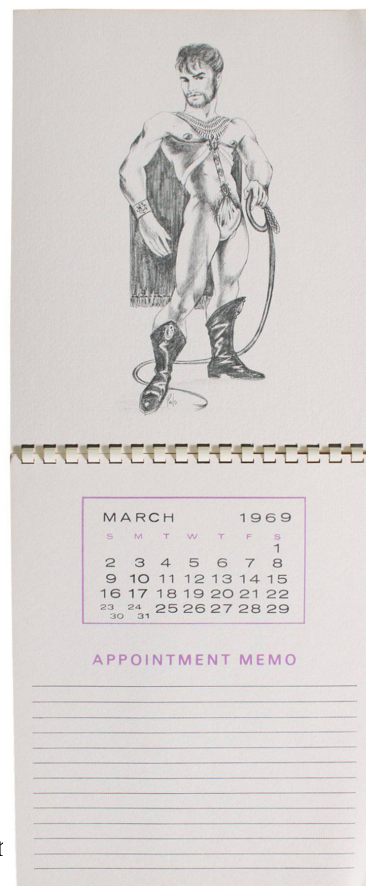
1969 Stag Line Calendar [Cover title]. South Miami, Florida: The Stag Line, [1968]. 10¾" x 8¼". Illustrated thin card wrappers, plastic comb binding. Pp. [24]. Very good plus: the slightest bit of wear and spotting to wraps; bottom corner faintly bumped.

This is an enigmatic monthly wall calendar of homoerotic art.

We were unable to learn anything about the calendar's publishers, other than that they were based in Miami and at one point also issued holiday greeting cards.

Each month of the calendar featured a different illustrated beefcake in varying costume and state of undress. There was Mr. January, clad only in briefs, a belt and boots, with a jacket draped over his shoulder and a superhero-like stance. The personification of July held his hands to a sun in the sky, while a lower sun served as cod plate. Other drawings ranged from regal to Roman, with a few strictly fetish. Half of each facing page was left blank for "Appointment Memo" notes.

An impressive collection of homoerotic art from the 1960s. No holdings found in OCLC or online. **\$500 [8352]**





43. [LGBTQ+][Games]

Gay Strip-Down. Risqué Party Game for Mature and Uninhibited Adults [Box title]. San Francisco, California: Fun Mates/A. Robert Karpenske, 1976. Game box measures 10½" x 21" x 1½" and contains: game board (20" x 19¾"), six player pieces, two dice, 145 pieces of play money, 24 reward cards, 24 penalty cards, coupon, note and envelope with five blank penalty/reward cards; rules sheet and marketing flyer. Box fair due to heavy dampstaining; contents generally near fine or better save for several pieces of play money which are creased.

If this game were a book, judging it by its cover would give one an accurate idea of its goal: lots and lots of sex between men. The game was available by mail order in the *Bay Area Reporter* as early as May 1976 with an advertisement that read, "not for the shy or timid, this game is erotic, erectifying, X-rated; for adults only. Created to inflame passions, arouse animal lust, pep-up lazy libidos, stiffen egos, here's a legitimate excuse to seduce or be seduced." Another ad began with, "have a sex orgy in the safety & privacy of your own home . . ." A press release in the May 14, 1976 edition of *Kalendar* stated that the game "was created to fill a specific need when it was observed that while the straight community has a wide selection of games from which to choose, there are few homosexual-oriented games available." We also learn from that press release that while the game was available via mail order, the publisher intended nationwide distribution via retail stores. Considering the game's scarcity, it does not appear that ever happened.

Reasonably straightforward rules require that players follow directions written directly on the squares of the colorful and wonderfully illustrated game board. Several of the squares simply direct players to "remove article of clothing," while others direct a player to take a penalty or reward card. These are similar to Monopoly's Chance and Community Chest cards, but with *very* different background facts, e.g.: "You just discovered a new peep hole in the men's john at the Y.M.C.A. Collect \$500" or "Your landlord ran into you at the corner grocery. You were in drag and have been ordered to move. Pay mover's fee: \$20."

44. [LGBTQ+][Periodicals]

Collection of Memos and Internal Newsletters of the Gay Community News

Boston, Massachusetts: 1977-1986. 78 pieces or packets on 11" x 8 1/2" printing paper, about 110 pages total. Generally very good: a few pieces with light spotting, creasing or scattered small stains; some penciled and inked notations; one form with mailing label.

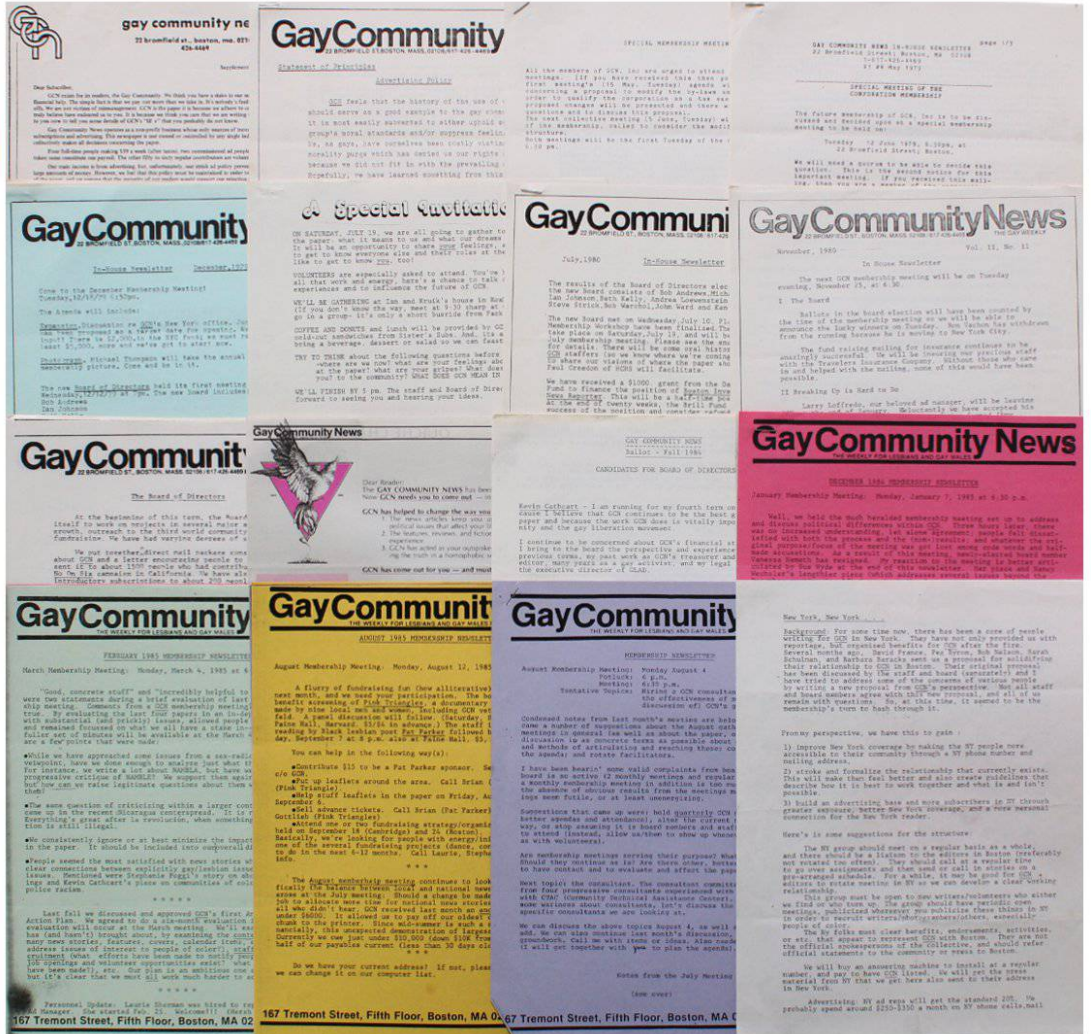
This is a revealing group of internal memos and newsletters distributed among the staff of the noted periodical, Gay Community News (GCN).

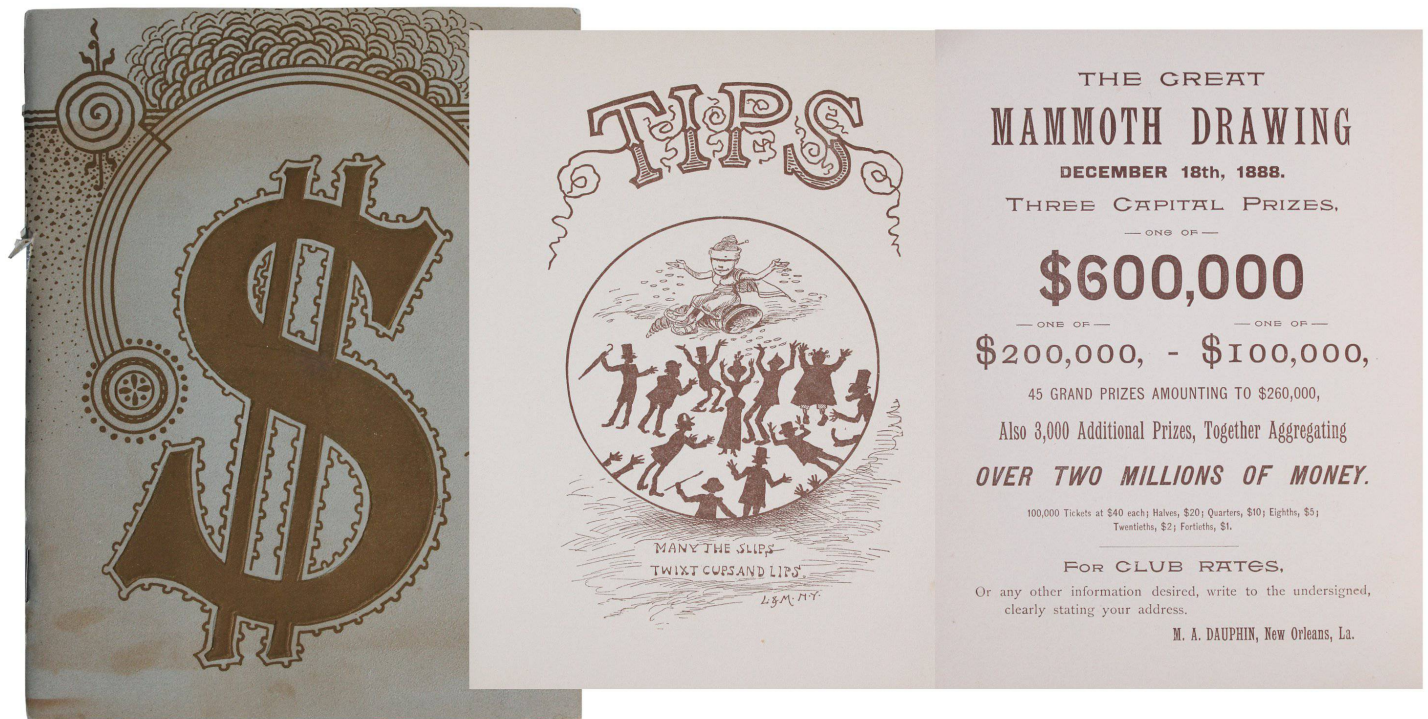
A true community effort, GCN was established in 1973, collectively run by and for gays and lesbians in Boston. It went national in 1978 and until 1999 was one of the earliest and most influential newspapers in Boston's gay community. The Boston Globe deemed it the movement's "paper of record," with alumni that "occupied so many leadership roles around the country that they were called the 'GCN mafia.'" In later years GCN operated as the Bromfield Street Educational Foundation, sponsoring various projects in support of gay and lesbian prisoners, writers and activists.

This collection includes in-house newsletters, meeting minutes, drafts of subscriber forms and mass mailings, policies, program proposals and much more. The items reveal plans for news stories, including coverage of local and national events and demonstrations such as the March on Washington, riots in San Francisco and the Texas Gay Conference in Houston. There are reports of GCN efforts including co-founding the "Lesbian and Gay Business Guild," protesting the firing of the first "gay liaison" to the Boston mayor, a collaboration with Food Not Bombs and an "enthusiastic lesbian/gay task force working on outreach" about a nuclear disarmament march at the UN. In 1980, "after four years of grinding through the wheels of justice . . . our suit against the Bureau of Prisons has been settled, and We Won! This means that GCN and other gay and lesbian publications must now be admitted to federal prisons."

The documents also cover staff changes and Board of Directors elections, complete with bios of candidates, position roles and responsibilities. There are staff and committee reports on advertising, design and distribution, as well as the paper's finances, tax exempt and corporation status. A number of items cover the fire that destroyed the GCN building in 1982, including a dramatically photographically illustrated mailing seeking contributions, suspicions of arson and a hand-drawn map on a meeting announcement "to discuss rebuilding the paper and community action." There are plans and reports of outreach and fundraising efforts such as a Pat Parker poetry reading, gay/lesbian film festivals and a benefit calendar, as well as a summary of an "Emergency Meeting" to address staffing issues and "lack of queer-energy."

Great behind the scenes coverage of an early and important LGBTQ+ newspaper and activist group. A detailed inventory is available. \$950 [6388]





45. [Louisiana][Cartoons]

[Dauphin, M.A.] **Tips.** [New Orleans, Louisiana]: [Louisiana State Lottery Company], [1888]. 6 7/8" x 5 3/8". Stapled illustrated wrappers. Pp. [16]. Very good: wrappers with some soil spots and a touch of corner wear; scattered spotting and soiling to margins and edges, lightly affecting two images.

This is a rare promotional, composed of drawings and poems, for the 1888 "Mammoth Drawing" of the Louisiana State Lottery Company (LSLC).

A scholarly article published in *The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly* (Vol. 20, No. 4, March 1940) detailed the fascinating history of the LSLC, which was chartered in 1868,

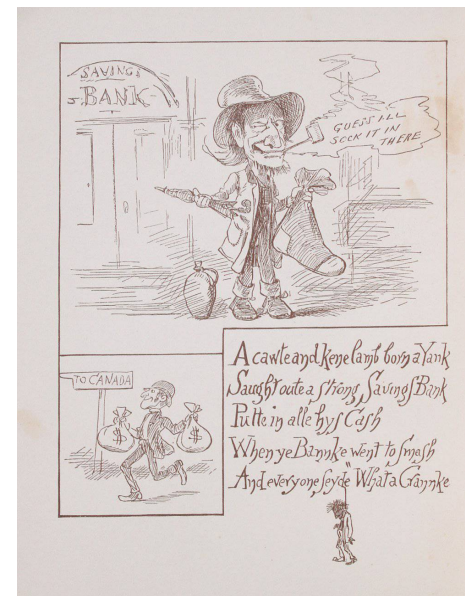
"as an aftermath of the War Between the States. The necessity of financial reconstruction was one of the impelling forces. The gambling concerns in New Orleans were corrupting officers and bribing the police and it was thought these evils could be reduced by making gambling legitimate . . . [LSLC] was an important force in the economic, social, and religious life of the State . . . It was stated that the company had every legislature in its power from 1868 to 1892 . . ."

LSLC was said to be "generous to charity and to public enterprises," with donations to the Howard Memorial Library and the Confederate Memorial Building, among other New Orleans foundations. In 1890, the company sent Governor Francis T. Nicholls a check for \$100,000 "to be used in your discretion to protect the people of Louisiana against the inundation now apparently so imminent in consequence of the threatening condition of the river." Nicholls, staunchly anti-lottery, returned the check, and the money was "distributed by the company directly to the people to relieve the distress when the levees broke." LSLC was abolished by federal law in 1892.

This small volume, in charming caricature and verse, poses various ways one could lose all one's money, whether through stocks, cards or poor choice of banks. It suggests playing the lottery to recoup one's funds.

The tale was followed by an announcement for the "Great Mammoth Drawing" of December 1888, featuring "three capital prizes," "45 grand prizes" and "3,000 additional prizes, together aggregating over two millions of money." It listed the prices of the various tickets (available from whole and halves down to "fortieths" for \$1) as well as instructions and a form to obtain tickets by writing to M.A. Dauphin, president of the LSLC. The final page ran a "fac-simile - full size" of "one of Washington's tickets (still preserved)" for a lottery in 1768.

A rare advertisement for the Louisiana lottery. OCLC shows one holding. **\$350 [8363]**



46. [Minnesota][Photography]

[Women]

Smart, Mrs. G.I. [Martha].

[Photograph Albums Showing Late 19th Century Life in Minnesota].

Blue Earth City, Minnesota: 1898.

5¼" x 6½". Two ribbon-tied commercial albums, now disbound. A total of 30 stiff card leaves with 58 photos measuring 3¾" x 4¾" adhesive mounted within printed borders both sides and all are captioned. Good plus: albums disbound; front covers moderately soiled, one with a corner chip, and lacking rear; several leaves with light wear, soil spots or foxing to edges. Photos generally very good: a few lightly creased or spotted.

This is a great collection of photographs in two heavily captioned albums which reveal the everyday activities of a prominent family in rural Minnesota.

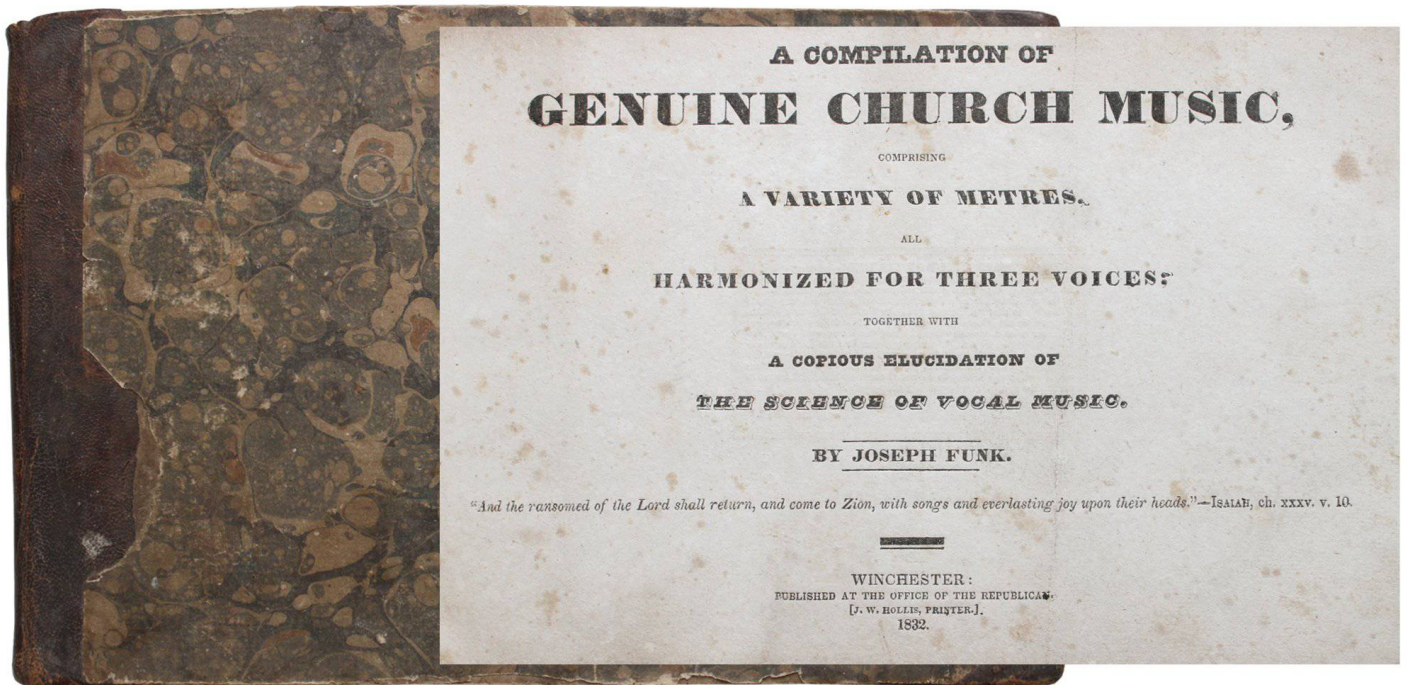
Notes inside each album's front cover shared that "these views" had been "taken and finished by Mrs. G.I. Smart" of Blue Earth City, Minnesota, "with her birthday Kodak." Blue Earth (motto: "Earth so rich the city grows!") was established as a township in Fairbault County in 1856. It had a population of just over 3,000 in the 2020 census and is primarily known for its Jolly Green Giant statue which attracts around 10,000 visitors a year. Dr. Granville Ira Smart, per a biography in Roscoe Hunt's *Pioneer Physicians of Fairbault County* (1944), graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1880 and spent most of his life in practice in Blue Earth City. Kodak patented their first camera in 1888 and the doctor's wife Martha joined the amateur photography fad just ten years later.

These albums contain lovely shots of the Smarts' home and farmland, as well as sweeping vistas, snow scenes and great images of the children at work and at play. We see "Emigrants" in covered wagons on a "Rainy day," "Where Esther and Elliott go to school," an imposing shot of the "Fairbault County Courthouse (Granite Marble and Brown Stone)" and an image of men "Ploughing - Taken too early in the morning." There are impressive internal views of "Dr. Smart's residence - West-Side," including the "Family Group" reading and relaxing in the well-furnished "sitting room," as well as a "Representative farm house 6 miles from town." Images show "Wheat stacks - 22 ft. high - Typical view in August," "Elliott and Bernadine" in the "pig yard," "Hunting prairie chickens" and playing "On the Blue Earth River," as well as a group of men with the "Thresher at work." We also see Esther and her "darling kitties, August '98. My first attempt with Kodak," a striking shot of "How the wind blows" with a swath of trees severely swept, and a "cart Elliott made" that allowed the family's giant dog Bismark to (ostensibly) pull the children around.

Wonderful late 19th century albums depicting life in Minnesota. \$575 [7615]

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2s3958vd>





47. [Music][Religion]

Funk, Joseph. *A Compilation of Genuine Church Music* . . . Winchester [Virginia]: The Office of the Republican (J.W. Hollis, Printer), 1832. First Edition. 5 7/8" x 9". Marbled cloth over boards. Pp. xxvi, [1], 28-208. Good: cloth moderately chipped and lightly soiled; evidence of insect predation to first several leaves, causing 2" corner loss to one leaf, affecting about 20 words of text; moderate foxing and light edge wear throughout.

This is the first edition of an important work of hymnal sheet music, compiled by a Mennonite singing teacher, composer and pioneering publisher, Joseph Funk.

Joseph Funk was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 1778 and spent most of his life in Singers Glen, Virginia. He was a farmer, school teacher, singing school leader, and a reviser and composer of religious hymns. In 1847 he established a print shop and bindery called Joseph Funk & Sons; it was the first Mennonite printing business in the United States.

The present book is an uncommon copy of the first edition of Funk's influential compilation of church music; by its fourth printing the work was known as *Harmonia Sacra*, and the 27th edition was printed in 2010. In the preface Funk wrote that most of the hymns were brought together "from what I believe to be their best forms . . . those dignified, solemn, and heart-affecting productions of musical genius which have stood the rest of time . . ." Titles included "Hymn 214 – Gems of Sacred Poetry," "Rapture," "Devotion," "Consolation" and "Communion," and were culled from a multitude of international cities, listed at the rear in a "General Index." There was also a "Metrical Index" towards the front of the book, along with a 20-page "Elucidation of the Science of Vocal Music," comprising rules of notation, examples of "times, moods and measures," "practical lessons" and a fantastic two-page table showing "the natural, or general scale of vocal music."

A notable first edition of an important religious music compilation. OCLC shows 19 holdings over four entries. **\$500 [7165]**

48. [Native Americans][Education]

[Indian Boarding Schools]

[Three Issues of] *The Indian School Journal*.

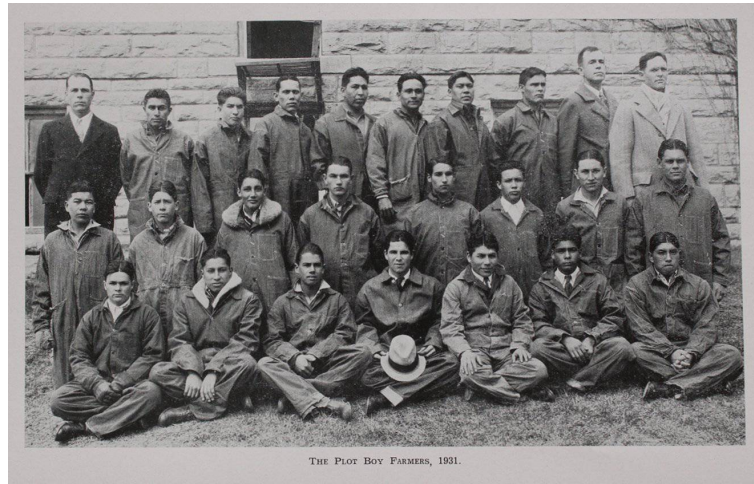
Chilocco, Oklahoma: United States Indian Training School, 1931. 10 1/8" x 6 7/8". Stapled pictorial wrappers. Pp. 18-28. Publication sequence: Vol. 30, Nos. 26 (Mar 27 1931), 30 (Apr 24 1931), 31 (May 1 1931). Generally very good or better: some faint spotting and light wear to wrappers; two issues with a tiny ding to edge of all leaves; a bit of scattered light spotting and a few small stains.



This is a group of three issues of *The Indian School Journal* (ISJ), a vehicle that was “Printed by Indians” and “Published in the Interest of Indian Education” by the Chilocco Indian School in Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Chilocco was one of the first five non-reservation boarding schools for Native Americans authorized by the United States government in 1882. Similar to other Indian boarding schools, it emphasized vocational education, with students performing physical and domestic labor, and the assimilation of Native children into “mainstream” American life. Chilocco was known for its highly structured, military-like regime, and students were required to attend Christian religious services once a week.

Though the covers of these journals shared that ISJ was issued monthly, the masthead (and numbering) revealed that it was a weekly publication. Each had a different focus – the first issue here focused on the Academic Department, with features by teachers on “*The Development of School Spirit*,” “*Values to be Derived From the Study of Literature*” and “*Training Young America for Citizenship*.” There was general school news and data, along with a full-page photographic image of “*Haworth Hall – The Academic Building at Chilocco*” and another of “*Campus Views*.” The second issue was devoted to the Chilocco Home Economics Department, and included contributions by students on topics such as “*Foot Health and Posture*,” “*Appropriate Clothing*,” “*Adulteration of Foods*” and “*The Step-Saving Kitchen*.” There were images of the Home Ec Club members and their “*practice cottage*” as well as internal shots of the foods and clothing “*laboratories*.” The final issue on offer here covered the Agricultural Department and was composed entirely of student-authored content that concerned crops, horse-breaking, the “*Poultry House*” and the bane of “*Soil Erosion – A National Menace*.” There was a great full-page shot of “*The Farm Plot Boys*” as well as views of the “*Egg Plant*,” “*Beef Barn*” and “*Action in the Orchard*.” Each issue held poems and inspirational quotes, some of which were full-page and printed in color with decorative borders. The journal also utilized varying typeface and intricately designed drop caps, showcasing the skill of the students responsible for its printing.



Three lovely examples of Native students' work and experiences, with great data on the school. ISJ is reasonably well-represented in institutions, though exact holdings are difficult to ascertain. **\$500 [8134]**

49. [Native Americans][Montana]

[Photographs of the Fort Peck Indian Fair]. [Poplar, Montana]:

[Fort Peck Indian Reservation], [circa 1913-1917]. Group of 18 photographs and 29 real photo postcards or portions thereof, ranging from 1¾ x 2¾ to 3½ x 5½”. Two are captioned in the negative, another seven on image or verso. Generally very good or better: one photo with two neat small slices; another with a corner chip; most lightly soiled at corners.



This is a collection of fantastic photographs revealing a visit to the annual Fort Peck Indian Fair. About half of the images display the festivities, which included, per contemporary newspaper accounts, “*rites, games and Indian amusements*” and the other half show the white guests dressed up in Native garb.

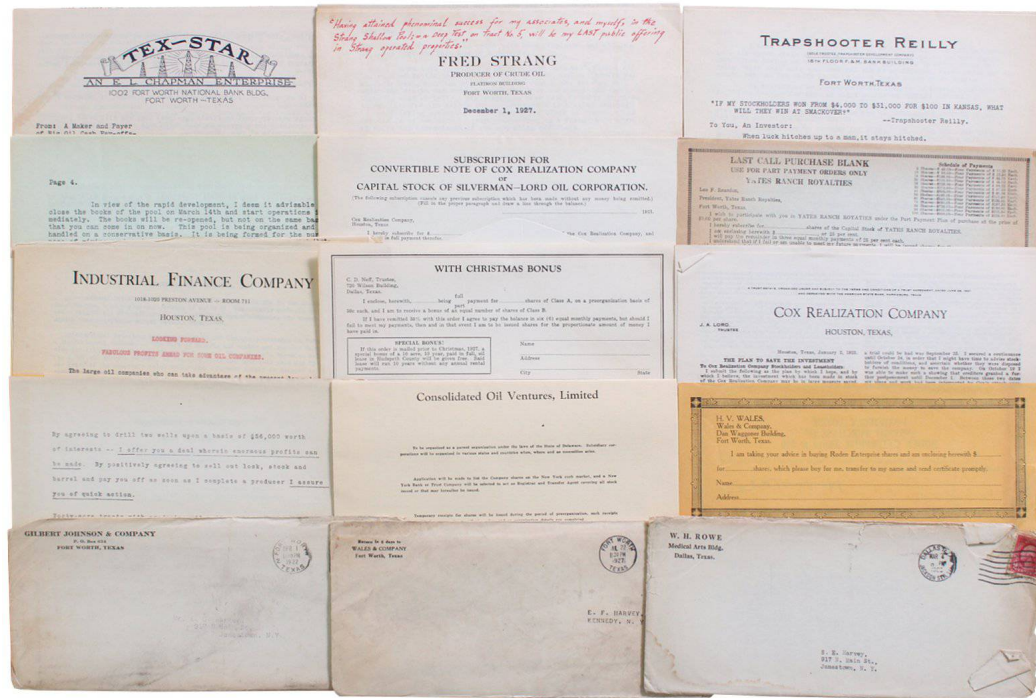
The Fort Peck Reservation is home to two separate American Indian nations (the Sioux and the Assiniboine), each composed of numerous bands and divisions. The Fort Peck Indian Agency was established in 1871, and the Allotment Act designating the Reservation was passed in 1913. Beginning in 1910, the Agency held an annual arts and agricultural exhibit fair, including work created by Indian students, Native men and women in traditional dress and “*various kinds of amusements provided for the entertainment of visitors*.” The 1912 and 1913 fairs were held to celebrate “*the arrival of the Glidden Tours and the special Great Northern Train*,” and we found evidence of the fair occurring as late as 1941.

About 20 images in this collection reveal a group of white visitors, six captioned with their names; we note that they are in the company of “*Mrs. Lohmiller*.” Charles B. Lohmiller served as a Major at the Fort Peck Indian Agency from 1893 (and Superintendent from 1904) to 1917, and we found newspaper accounts with his personal announcement of the

1913 fair. Two real photo postcards, one of which features a Native woman in traditional dress, were also captioned in the negative, "Ft. Peck Indian Res. Montana." The visitors dressed up for the fair as well, and we see them riding horses, posed in front of Native arts and pottery, mimicking smoking a peace pipe, holding important conversations and pointing things out in the distance. There are about 15 great shots of Native Americans performing at the fair, acting out ceremonial rites as well as wartime scenes, and one image shows a young white man (identified as "Worms") sitting next to an ancient Indian man ("Wormy") with an additional caption reading, "Can you beat this for looks." There is also a striking photo of a white woman (in her own clothing and exceptional hat) just off the train, inspecting some Native children.

A great group of photographs revealing a little-known event on a Native reservation in Montana. **\$550 [8380]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/4mfs58n2>

50. [Oil Industry][Texas]
[Arkansas]
[Collection of Oil and Gas Pitches]. Primarily Fort Worth, Texas: 1921-1927. 23 pieces or small groups of ephemera and correspondence, some with original mailing envelopes, ranging from around 3½" x 6" to 11" x 8½" + one 18" x 12" newsletter, all folded to around 4½" x 10". Generally very good: creased at folds; some envelopes with light wear or soiling; one form with portion of envelope adhered over text; one letter with scrawled inked notations to verso; a few pieces with offsetting or light toning.



This is a fantastic group of mailings, including sales pitches, order blanks and company prospectuses documenting the get-rich-quick oil craze of 1920s Texas and Arkansas.

The Texas oil boom, also known as the "gusher age," began in 1901 with the discovery of a huge petroleum reserve at Spindletop, near Beaumont, and speculation and development soon took off statewide. By the 1920s Texas led the nation in oil production and before long the United States was out-producing Russia. Some historians trace the onset of the world's "Oil Age" to this particular era.

The materials on offer here reflect the sales, subscriptions and schemes that accompanied the oil craze, primarily in Fort Worth, Texas, but also in Eastland, Dallas, Houston, and El Dorado, Arkansas. Many of the materials were addressed to one S.E. Harvey of Jamestown, New York, and include drastic letters urging immediate action. One letter that came with an application blank for the "Coke County Drilling Fund" promised that "some of the best geologists of this country" had "put their stamp of approval on the location of this well" and that "there was never such an attractive proposition ever offered by any person at any time than the one I am submitting to you . . . \$5 or \$10 should place you in fortunes [sic] path." An oilman known as Trapshooter Reilly swore, "My Kansas company is hailed in oil history as the greatest single pay-out achievement of one man. I came to Texas to repeat - and I am repeating. Luck followed me. I formed the Trapshooter Development Company, went into the great Currie field and during the last five months drilled SEVEN GUSHERS . . . These gushers are YOUR gushers as soon as you become one of my stockholders."

Other ephemera included a prospectus and subscription form for "Capital Stock" of Houston's Silverman-Lord Oil Corporation, a "Profit Sharing Certificate" and the "Preorganization Details" of Consolidated Oil Ventures of Dallas, led by Chairman C.D. Neff. Neff promised that his offer was "different from any oil proposition you have had placed before you" and included an oversized bulletin, the November 1927 issue of *General Texas Oil News*. This newsletter, unrecorded in OCLC, listed "Wildcat Operations" in West Texas and the Panhandle, ran articles on speculation and "Natural Gasoline" statistics for Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and California. A few pieces offered stock in Arkansas, "at Smackover . . . the world's greatest oil well and money-maker!" and a pitch from C.B. "Chan" McKennon of Dallas declared, "Play \$20 to win a thousand - That's good bay horse sense."

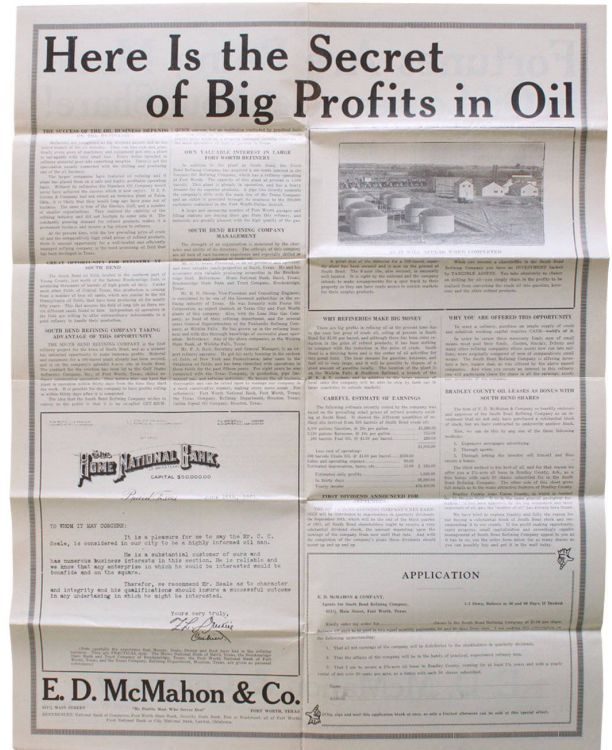
The era was, of course, not without its hucksters. A letter from V.G. Schimmel, "Trustee" of "The Super Syndicate" of Fort Worth, avowed that "We have our own tools on the ground ready to start well #2. We are OIL OPERATORS – not ex-lawyers, ex-doctors or ex-some-other-humbug who is trying to make a quick cleanup in oil at your expense." While we have no doubt that some of the offers were too good to be true, we found evidence that only one of the men named here was sentenced to prison for fraud.

A terrific set of ephemera from a noted oil era. **\$450 [7201]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/y3f46bjt>

51. [Oil Industry][Texas][Arkansas]
Fortunes Are Being Made in Oil Leases – Get Your Share! [Drop title]. Fort Worth, Texas: E.D. McMahon & Company, [1921]. 21½" x 17", folded to 8 5/8" x 4". Double-sided poster. Very good plus: creased at folds; a few tiny holes at intersections; fresh and bright.

This is a large promotional for oil leases in Arkansas marketed by the Fort Worth, Texas-based E.D. McMahon & Company. The poster's ardent text and great photographic images combine to form an impressive oil pitch.

In 1920, a well was discovered just outside El Dorado, Arkansas; within a year a giant oil field was established and the oil gushed, leading to a population and prosperity boom. One side of the present poster reflects the attempts of a Texas company to profit off "the new and sensational El Dorado field, the field that opened up Arkansas as the next great oil state" by offering oil leases in nearby Bradley County. It features a photographic image of "A Typical Arkansas Gusher" as well as thorough information on oil leases, including how and where to buy, their potential for "tremendous future profits" and examples of the "hundreds" who "have made their fortunes." A central panel set forth: "I Am the Oil Lease. I have created more rich men and I have made more millionaires than any other single agency . . . Those who take an interest in me and observe caution, yet exercise supreme courage, will achieve riches . . ."

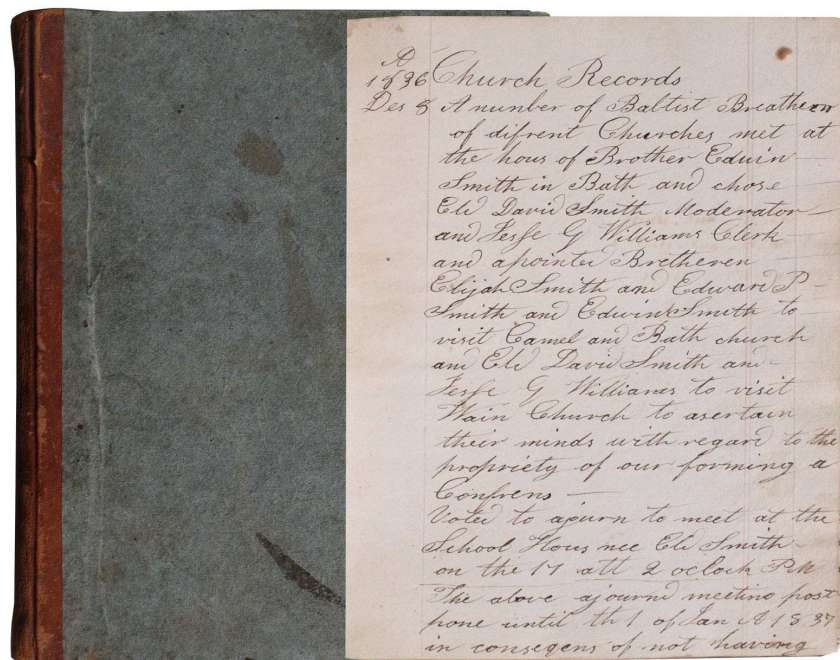


The poster's verso promises "the Secret of Big Profits in Oil," promoting the South Bend Refining Company of Texas, who "as a pioneer has unlimited opportunity to make immense profits." It holds a reproduction of a character reference on a Texas bank's letterhead for the company's president, "a highly informed oil man," as well as an image of how the new "500-barrel capacity plant" "will appear when completed." There is an application blank to purchase shares, along with a "careful estimate of earnings" and an offer for an oil lease in Bradley County "as a free bonus with each 50 shares subscribed."

An enormous and wonderfully displayable oil pitch poster. OCLC locates nothing related to either company. **\$200 [8428]**

52. [Religion][Pennsylvania]
[Record Book and Laid-In Items on the Establishment of a Baptist Conference]. [Mostly Bath,] Pennsylvania: 1836-1862. 7¾" x 6¼". Blue paper-covered boards. 57 handwritten pages (about 8,500 words) + 12 items laid in and 87 blank pp. at rear. Very good: boards and pastedowns moderately soiled. Laid-in items creased at old folds, lightly dust-soiled and worn.

This is a handwritten record book, rich with membership lists, meeting notes and laid-in materials that reveal the efforts of Baptist churches in rural Pennsylvania uniting to form a "Confrens" [sic].



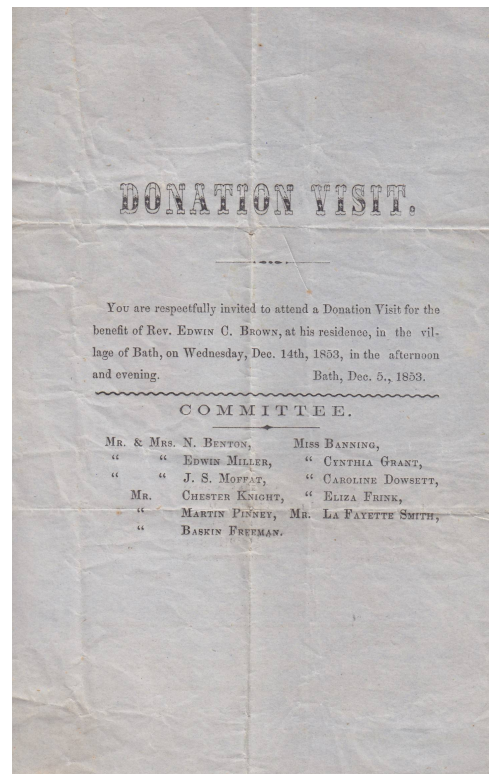
The tidy book has 107 dated entries between December 1836 and July 1843, with a dozen laid-in items dating 1841 to 1862. It lists (separately) the 26 males and 34 females involved in the work, which began when “a number of Baptist Brethren of different Churches met at the hous [sic] of Brother Edwin Smith in Bath.” They appointed leaders and delegates to visit other churches to “asertain [sic] their minds with regard to the propriety” of forming a union, and set plans for future meetings. An entry from January 1837 displays the group’s “Articles of Faith,” including:

“16. We believe an Association of Churches both prudent and useful, that is, that a number of Churches in sister relation, mutually agree to meet by their delegates, at stated seasons, for free conference on the matters that concern the general good of the Churches, and the Zion of God at large.”

as well as the “Church Covinent [sic]”:

“3. We promis [sic] to keep a faithful watch over each other; to provoke each other to love and good works; to be tender of the persons, charicters [sic] and estates of all who are united with us; to be just in our dealings both among ourselves and all men; and do good as we have opportunity, especially to the hous-hold [sic] of faith.”

The book, and most of the laid-in items, concern the recommendation and acceptance of new members (about evenly split between “Brothers” and “Sisters”), listing names of individuals, churches and communities throughout the state. Thorough meeting notes detail “singing and prays,” the election of officers, association business, general “steadfastness in the laws of God” and a few dramatic disagreements and dismissals. Later entries focused on day-to-day activities at the Baptist church in Bath as well as interactions with “the Missionary Board and . . . their council.” Other laid-in items include a letterhead receipt for the Bath church’s 1862 purchase of “The N.Y. Chronicle” and an invitation to a “Donation Visit” for the benefit of Reverend Edwin Brown “at his residence in Bath” in 1853.

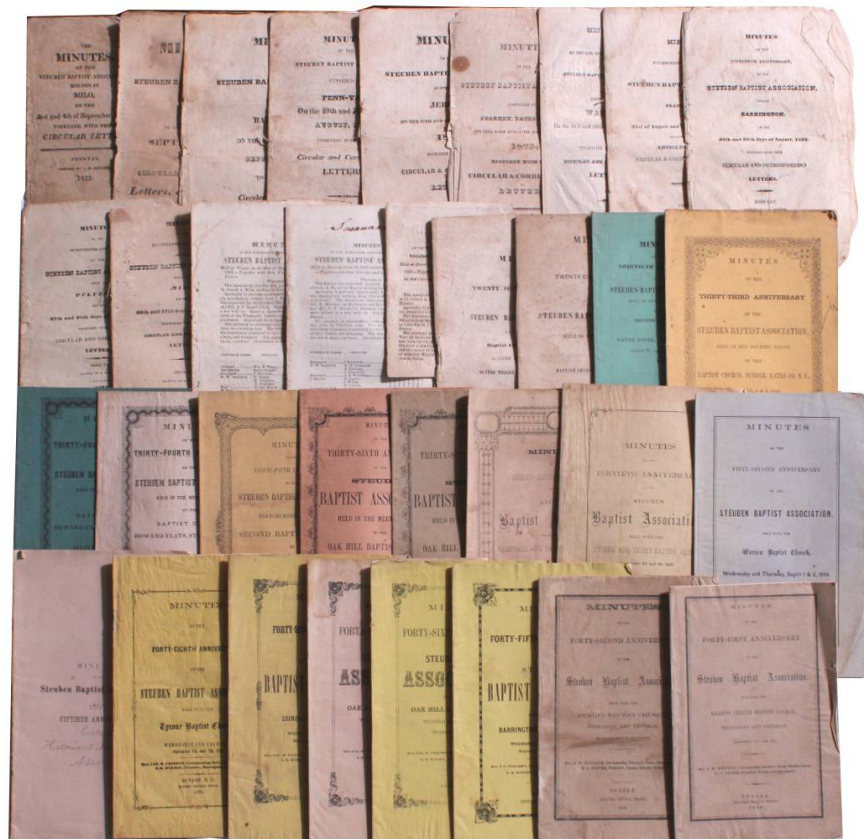


A full and meticulous record book revealing mid-19th century Baptist activity in Pennsylvania. **\$400 [2847]**

53. [Religion][Printing History]
[New York]
[Collection of 32 Meeting Minutes of the Steuben Baptist Association].
 Penn-Yan, Bath and Dundee, New York: Various printers/publishers, 1823-1869. Most around 9¼” x 5½”, three around 6” x 4”. Self-wrappers. Most pp. 8-16, one pp. 26. Generally good or better: a few with partially or fully detached wrappers or leaves; some edge wear, chipping, dust-soiling and spotting; a few with inked notations or signature.

This is a collection of minutes from yearly meetings of a religious organization in Upstate New York, the Steuben Baptist Association (SBA). They are notable for their wide range of printing styles, having been produced by thirteen different printers in a small area in Upstate New York.

Ephraim Sanford was a Revolutionary War veteran and devout Baptist who came into Steuben County in 1793 as the first permanently settled minister of any



denomination in the upstate Finger Lakes region of New York. He was pastor at the Wayne Baptist Church from its inception in 1794 until his death in 1836. It was at this location that the SBA was founded in 1818 – in that first meeting, eight churches were represented by 18 delegates. Sanford's congregation continues to this day with membership in the Finger Lakes Association of the American Baptist Churches of New York State and the American Baptist Association.

A *Centennial History of the Steuben Baptist Association* (Courier Press, 1917) provides general information about the SBA as well as the annual meetings. The minutes on offer enhance that book with great detail such as this from the 50th anniversary in 1867,

“The historian found that 48 different churches had been connected with the Association: that there had been 137 ordained ministers in these churches; and that little more than 6000 persons had been baptized into these churches on the profession of faith in Christ. He also states that a missionary spirit had been encouraged, precious revivals enjoyed, and a good degree of spirituality found at all their gatherings.”

Along with showing the growth and accomplishments of the organization over the years, the minutes reveal a breadth of printing styles among New York printers and publishers. The books began to be printed with colored wrappers in 1847, and two of the years' meetings are represented here in duplicate, with different colored wrappers.

Notably, the 20th anniversary book from 1837 has an ownership signature of a woman, Susannah Williams. While women were members of churches in the region as early as 1815, they typically were not seen as active participants, and the Women's Missionary Society of the SBA wasn't organized until 1876.

Scarce and rich documentation of New York Baptist churches and local printers. OCLC shows five entities with limited holdings. A list of all the minutes and their printers is available. **\$875 [2114]**

54. [National Parks]

[Photo Album Depicting Trips Through Yellowstone Park, Alaska and Colorado]

Alaska, Wyoming, Colorado: 1895. 10¼” x 13”. Pebbled cloth over boards, internally string-tied. 22 thick card leaves with 102 black and white photos adhesive mounted. Most photos measure 3¼” x 3¼” and nearly all are captioned. Album very good with moderate edge wear, photos generally near fine.

This is an album by an unknown compiler with a number of excellent late 19th century images of a trip West which ultimately reached Alaska.

There are approximately 30 pictures of Yellowstone Park including the falls, mud geyser and dining tents at the West Thumb Geyser. One page of five photos is devoted to the Grotto Geyser, and another of six shows the Castle Geyser.

At least 19 photos show Colorado including a great shot of the small town of Gypsum and a W.H. Jackson photo of the canyon in the Grand River. There's a series of shots around Glenwood Springs, several in and around Pike's Peak and a series devoted to Leadville including a birdseye view and two great street scenes.

At least 14 photos show Alaska and include images of Native families in Sitka and Ft. Wrangel as well as one shot of living conditions in Ketchikan. There are five photos showing the Muir Glacier and surrounds as well as several in Juneau including a great shot of homes and buildings along the shoreline.

Rounding out the album, there is also a great birdseye view of Omaha, eight shots in and around Salt Lake City, and several taken in British Columbia. **\$675 [4631]**

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2tw7uckx>



55. [National Parks]

[Photography]

[Photo Album of Hand-Colored Landscape Photos with Many in National Parks and Forests.]

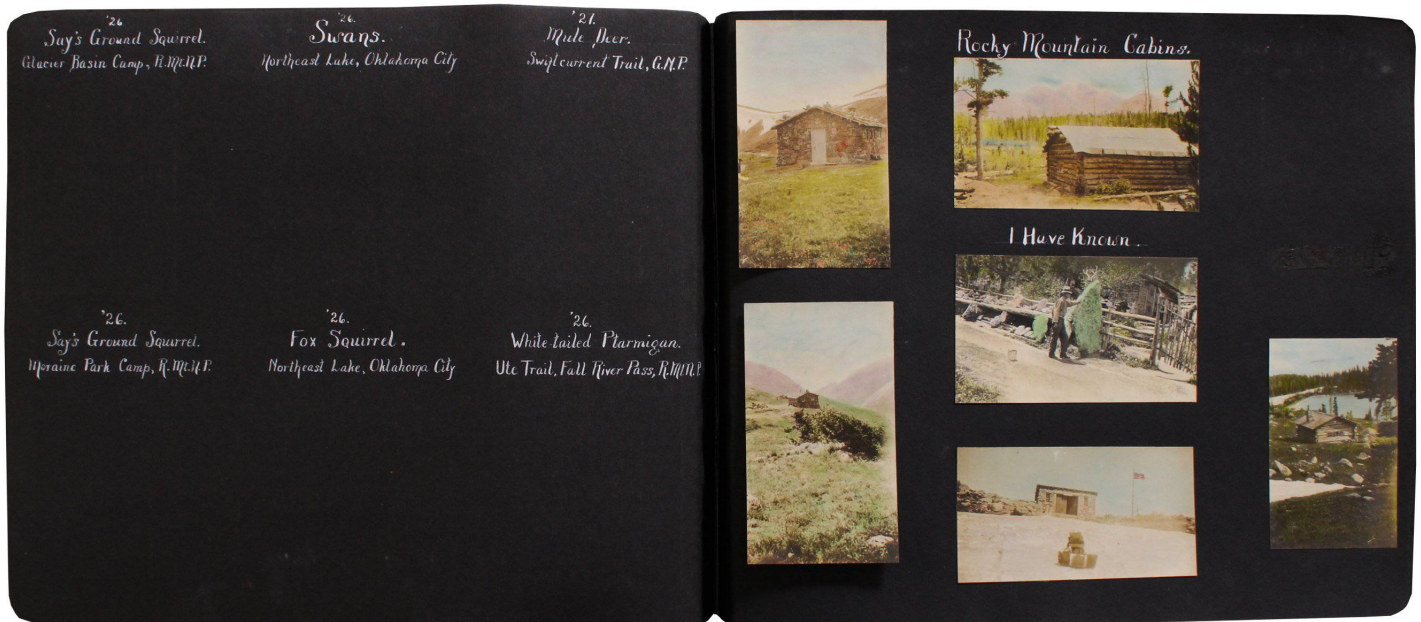
Colorado, Montana and Wyoming: 1926-1927. 10" x 12³/₄". String tied, full leather over flexible card. 70 pages with 126 hand-colored photos mostly glued down. Most photos measure from 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" to 5 1/4" x 3 1/4" with 14 measuring 5" x 7" or larger; most are captioned. Album very good with moderate wear; contents generally near fine or better.

This is an album of lovely hand-colored photos which document National Parks and Forests in Colorado and Montana. Areas depicted include Glacier National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Yellowstone, the San Isabel National Forest, and Gunnison National Forest. Other areas include Swissvale, Almont, Monarch Pass, Pueblo, and Estes Park.

The first page of the album is an artful collection of circular images of the Rockies. Detailed captions in an elegant hand identify specific mountains and ranges, lakes, rivers, and glaciers. There are also 13 pages of photos, each with a particular subject and five to seven photos of each subject including "Lakes of the Rockies," "Mountain Peaks," "Mountain Streams," "Clouds," and "Rocky Mountain Cabins I Have Known."

A collection of stunning and colorful images of National Parks. **\$1000 [8127]**

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/422n4z4m>



56. [Poetry][Civil War]

Cooper, Astley and Cooper, Samuel A. **[Scrapbook of Poems by a Union Army Captain of the United States Colored Troops]**. [Iowa; Missouri; Wichita, Kansas]: [1853-1910]. 12" x 9 3/4". Commercial scrapbook, yellow cloth over boards, embossed in blind. Pp. 84 with 46 poems (39 typed, 1 handwritten, 6 clipped from publications), 4 pp. compiler notes, military document and 11 other clippings adhesive mounted and laid in. Very good: joints cracked, covers lightly soiled; pages and contents age-toned with some chips at edges and offsetting.

This is a homemade scrapbook of poems by S.A. Cooper, a medical doctor and captain of African American troops during the Civil War, compiled in tribute by his son, Astley Cooper of Wichita, Kansas.

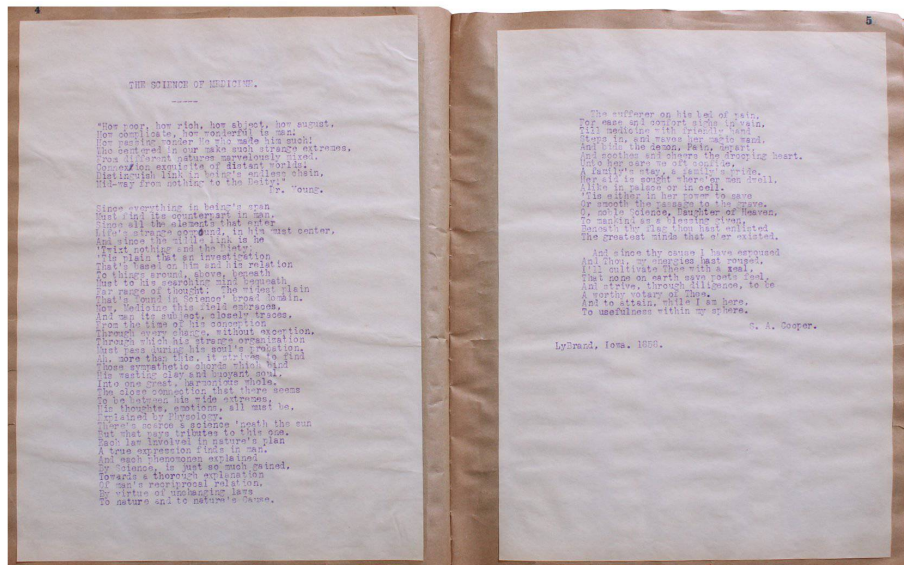
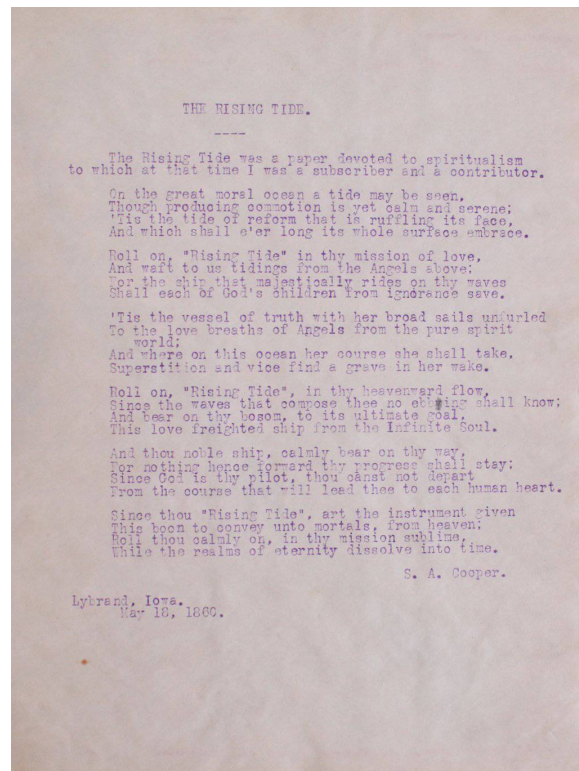
Per his obituary (one of the clippings laid into this book), Dr. Samuel A. Cooper was born in Philadelphia in 1833, raised in Indiana and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1858. He enlisted with the 5th Iowa Infantry at the start of the Civil War, was promoted to Captain of the 50th United States Colored Infantry in 1863 and served "the entire period, including the battle of New Orleans, two months after Lee's surrender." After being mustered out Cooper moved to Warren County, Iowa, where he practiced medicine and ran the general store and post office. In 1879 he was one of the early settlers of the town of Milo, and opened a drugstore there as well. He and his family moved to Des Moines in 1892, citing his failing health. Cooper died at the age of 68 in 1901, "a man that was liked and respected by all . . . well read in his profession and built up an immense practice."

A handwritten note by Astley Cooper laid into this book explained that he compiled his father's poems, some of which "were written before the evil war . . . some during the idle hours of camp life and others during his private and professional career." The poems are typically quite long and complex, covering themes of war, democracy, science and spirituality, and many have notes by the author explaining his inspiration or reason for writing. While most of the poems in the book appear unpublished, and are typed (a few with handwritten amendments), several were clipped from local newspapers and other publications. "S.A. Cooper's Farewell" (vowing to adhere to the "honor to sustain, or die / on fields bedewed with gore") noted that it was "Written for the Journal," a work on "Memorial Day 1889" was "Written for the Milo Motor" and a scathing 1862 rebuke of the *Dubuque Herald* was intended "For the Dubuque Times." The typed "To Henry Watterson" was placed next to its published counterpart, along with a clipping of Watterson's comments concerning race and morality.

Several poems show the quest for meaning and understanding in this life, with titles such as "Shall Man's Punishment Be Endless?", "Is Death The Sequence Of Sin?" and "Is There No God?" There were tributes to teachers, friends and family members, and odes to "The Science of Medicine" and "The Microscope and it's [sic] revelations." "The Immortal Hope" was printed along with Cooper's obituary, and concerned "an instinct in the human soul, / That points it to a future goal, / A home beyond the tomb." A work entitled "Islands of the Sea" also appears to have been published, and spoke compellingly about England's colonization of the known world, particularly regarding "Her daughter, fair Columbia."

The album also contains Samuel Cooper's statement of military service, furnished to Astley in 1910, as well as clippings concerning Astley's marriage, his bride's relative (an accomplished railway company superintendent) and his own status as secretary of the International Boiler Cleaner company of Kansas.

A handmade tribute to an accomplished but lesser-known poet and doctor, deserving of a place in the historical record. **\$400 [7935]**



57. [Religion][Malta]

A Compendium of the Christian Doctrine . . . [Malta]: Sold by

Joachim Calleja Bookseller, 1816. 4½" x 3 5/8". Paper wrappers. Pp. 112. Good: first 16-page quire detached and laid in; moderate rippling, spotting and corner wear throughout; handwritten notation to front wrap.

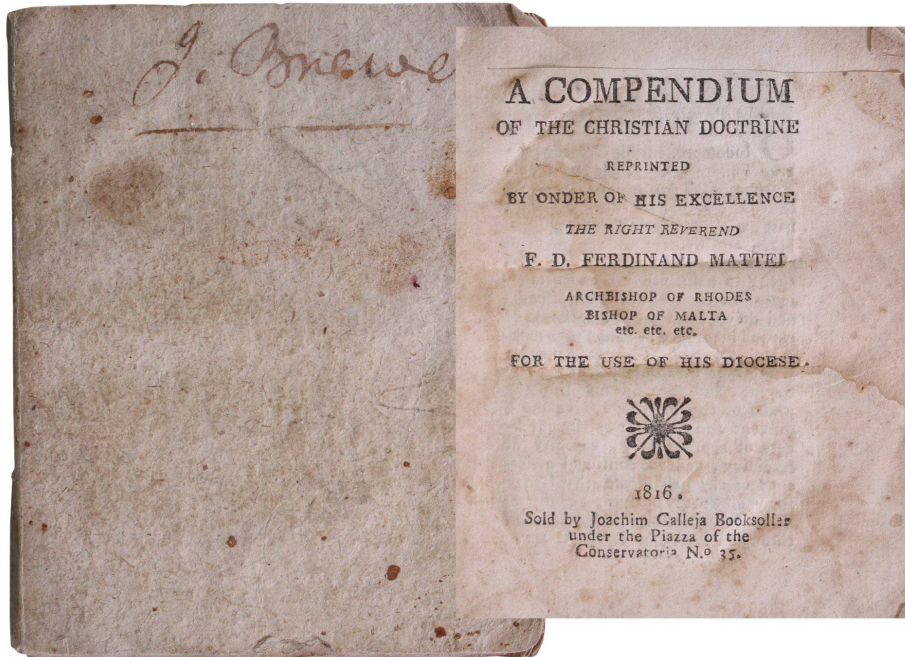
This is an unrecorded composition of Christian prayers, doctrine and ritual, printed by order of the Bishop of Malta, Ferdinando Mattei.

In 1807, Ferdinando Mattei was appointed the first Bishop of Malta after the British takeover, and was the first Maltese-born Bishop in 174 years; from then on only Maltese prelates could fill the position. He was known to be a great benefactor for the poor, and for his role in the tumultuous

debate over the ownership of St. John's, Malta's most visited tourist attraction. General Napoleon Bonaparte had bequeathed the magnificent temple for exclusive use by the Maltese Catholic Church, but Alexander Ball, the island's first British commissioner, argued that his government had inherited it as legal property. Bishop Mattei negotiated an agreement whereby the governor was to have a dais outside the altar railings, with the bishop maintaining his own throne opposite the royal one. He was also instrumental in the elevation of the temple's status from Conventual Church to Co-Cathedral. Mattei additionally served as Archbishop of Rhodes, and died in 1829.

This book is composed of seemingly standard Christian prayers, "articles" and questions and answers, including one dated prayer, of April 1772. The last nine pages were dedicated to the part-English, part-Latin "*Manner of Serving at Mass.*" We note that there are several typos in the work, including the misspelling of Mattei's first name.

A rare religious work, ordered by a noted Maltese Bishop soon after the onset of British rule. **\$350 [6897]**



58. [Religion][Shakers]

[McNemar, Richard]. ***A Concise Answer, to the General Inquiry, Who, or What are the Shakers.*** Stockbridge

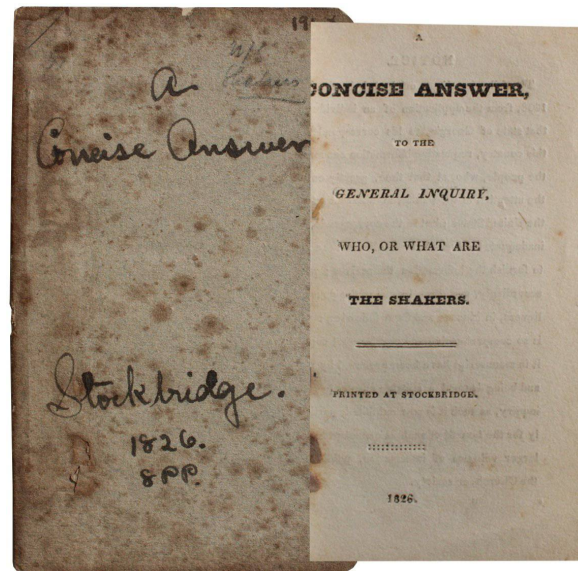
[Massachusetts]: N.P., 1826. 5 7/8" x 3 5/8". Paper wrappers. Pp. 8. Very good: wrappers moderately spotted with a small closed tear to front and one tiny chip at edge; lightly spotted throughout.

This is a rare edition of an epic poem largely viewed as one of the earliest dedications to the Shaker religion.

The 150-line poem was written by pastor Richard McNemar in 1808. McNemar broke from Protestantism in 1805 and helped establish the Union Village Shaker community in Turtle Creek, Ohio. He proselytized widely, converting hundreds throughout Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, and established a printing press on the outskirts of Dayton in the early 1830s, where he helped produce the first printed hymnal of the Shaker west.

A prefatory "Notice" to the book shared that the poem was written "by one of the young Believers" in response to a request by "an individual in the state of Georgia" for information concerning "the people, who, at that time, greatly excited the attention of the public." It was lauded as "comprehensive and concise . . . a suitable answer to general inquiry." The poet wrote, "In answer then to your request / We say we have our sins confess'd . . . In all our dealings with mankind / No secret fraud the world can find . . . Blood-shed and carnage we abhor / And therefore cease from learning war . . . We lift no hand, we kiss no book / To sanction anything we've spoke / Nor need we swear at all forsooth / Because we speak the simple truth."

The work was first published in 1823, then again in 1825 with an added 44-line hymn by Samuel Hooser, an early Kentucky convert and prolific Shaker songwriter. It was printed again in 1826 at Stockbridge (like ours), with the Hooser hymn (like ours), but with an additional "poetical dialogue of 160 lines," making it a 16-page pamphlet. Ours does not



have this addition and is eight pages long. This edition is unrecorded in OCLC, which shows two entries for a total of ten holdings of the 1823 printing, 16 holdings of the 1825, and 15 of the extended 1826. We did locate an eight-page version, matching ours save blue wrappers, where ours are plain paper, sold at auction in 2014. **\$400 [5815]**

59. [Sample Books][Business]

[Foreign Policy][Maps]

[Promotional sample book for]

The Far East and the New America: A Picturesque and Historic Account of these Lands and Peoples. New York and Philadelphia: John Wanamaker,

[1901]. 10" x 7½". Pictorial paper wrappers, stapled textblock. Pp. [26] + color fold-out map opening to 19¼" x 13". Very good: wrappers and first few leaves split below bottom staple; adhesive residue and inked date to front wrap; small closed tear and a few stains to rear; small tear to edge of map repaired with tape on verso at an earlier date.

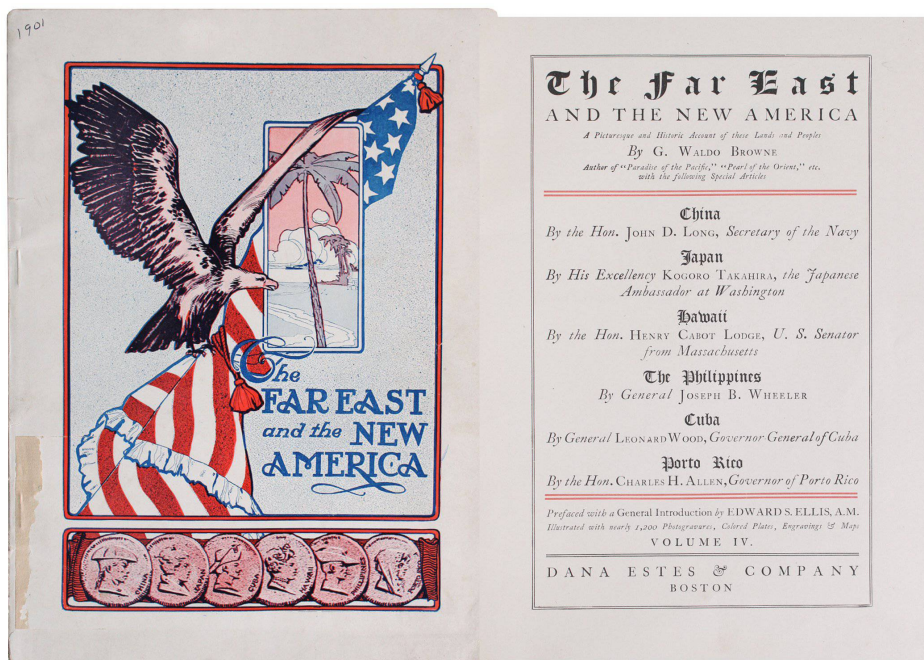
This is a rare and heavily illustrated sample book for a work on United States interests in China, Japan, Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and "Porto Rico." It was issued by a noted retail and marketing pioneer, John Wanamaker, aimed at potential book salesmen.

John Wanamaker, best known as the 35th United States Postmaster General, was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He opened his first retail store at 23; Wanamaker's is considered to be Philadelphia's first department store. He is credited with the creation of the price tag, was the first to offer the "money-back guarantee" that is now standard business practice and the first retailer to place a full-page newspaper ad. The "Wanamaker Club Plan" was a successful multi-level marketing program for decades.

This sample book touted one of the Club Plan products, a six-volume set of articles by noted foreign policy leaders, rich with maps, engravings, photogravures and color plates. It noted that the United States had "grown in one short century" from "lusty infant" to a "great country overtopping in wealth and potential power the strongest of the Old World nations," and stated the work's goal: "to set forth in attractive, readable style such information as one requires to put him in close touch with China, Japan, and the places and peoples of all of our new dependencies."

The book lauded the set's high quality paper and binding, as well as its illustrations, "almost as valuable and worthy of extended notice as the text itself." It included four full-page plates – one in color (a tattooed Japanese man) and others showing "Natives Making Poi" and the "Hong Kong Harbor." There were seven in-text illustrations, revealing a "Dancing-Girl" of Tokyo, "Cuban Laundry" (being washed in the river), "Lantern Makers" in China and a great shot of "Rainy Season" on a Manila street. It also held a lovely color fold-out map, dated 1898, of "China, French Indo-China, Siam, Malaysia & Korea," stretching from just above the Gobi desert in the north to the tip of Australia in the south.

A rare and visually appealing promotional. We found no holdings of the sample book in OCLC, and only a scarce few of the map. **\$450 [6756]**



**60. [South Africa][Music][Women]
The Native African Choir Trans-Continental Tour 1893 [Cover title].**

[London]: N.P., [1893]. 6" x 10³/₄".
Illustrated stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 10.
Good: lacking rear wrapper which contains at least one page of text; front wrap detached with a few small tears at edges; lightly creased throughout.

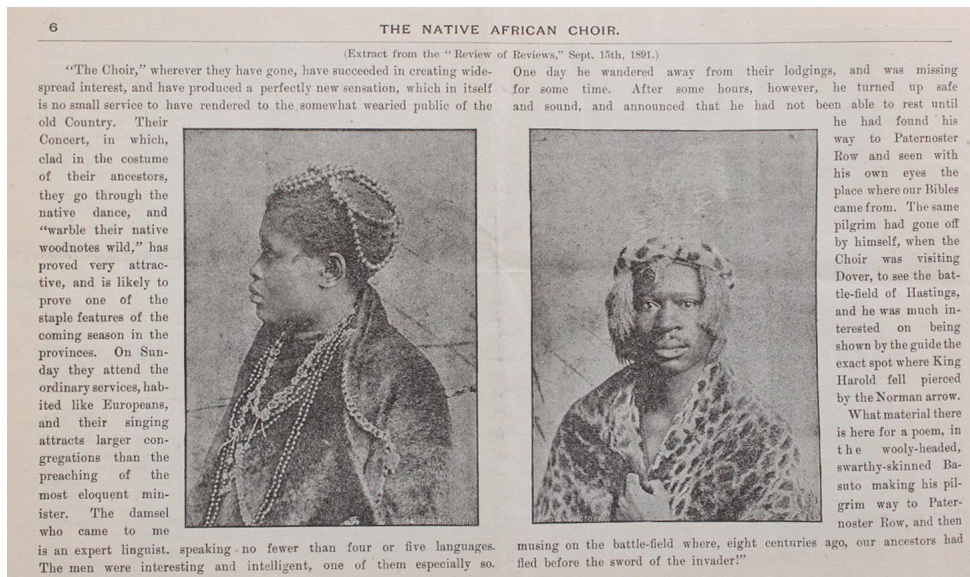
This is an unrecorded book documenting a tour of the Native African Choir (sometimes seen as African Native Choir), which included noted South African religious leader and political activist Charlotte Maxeke. The photographically illustrated work celebrates "*The only Kaffir Choir of its kind in the World*" as well as their performance "*before Her Majesty, the Queen*" at the royal summer residence of Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Active from 1891 to 1893, the 16-member choir traveled by boat to the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, performing English hymns combined with traditional African songs. The book noted that the group represented "*seven distinct tribes*" (the Amaxosa, Fingo, Tembo, Bapedi, Basuto, Zulu and Cape), and had sung not only for the Queen but also for dignitaries such as the Bishop of London, Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck and "*at Baroness Burdett-Coutt's Garden Party, before the members of the Hygiene and Demography Congress.*"

The book contains excerpts from newspaper reviews of performances, with four photographic images of the group, plus two striking, solo shots. The *London Advertiser* proclaimed that "*an African Choir in native costume with all the peculiar embellishments of their primitive state, is a sight unique in itself. Their English is perfectly intelligible, every syllable ringing out rich and clear.*" This should come as no surprise, considering that the "*primitive*" choir was composed of educated South Africans working to raise money for technical schools. One member, Charlotte Makgomo Mannya (later Maxeke) was a teacher who in 1903 became the first African woman to graduate from an American university (and the first Black woman in South Africa to earn a college degree) after finishing her studies under W.E.B. Du Bois at Wilberforce. Maxeke helped bring the AME Church to South Africa, and in 1918 founded the Bantu Women's League, the precursor to the African National Congress Women's League. She has been honored as the "*Mother of Black Freedom in South Africa.*"

At the conclusion of the European leg, the choir sold out venues in Canada and the United States, but was abandoned, penniless, in Cleveland. AME Bishop Daniel Payne, a former missionary in the Cape, raised the funds for their return to South Africa.

Rare, vivid documentation of an under-known South African performing group, working to enhance educational opportunities in their home land. No copies were located in OCLC, and none found online. **\$500 [8375]**



61. [Texas][Land Promotionals]

Paris and Lamar County Texas [Caption title]. Paris, Texas: Peerless Printing Co., [circa 1929]. 9 3/8" x 7 7/8". Two bifolia, printed both sides, center-folded and -stapled. Pp. [8]. Very good minus: light chipping and wear to edges; one page somewhat scuffed, creased and reinforced with tape at an earlier date; lightly toned with an inked date to top edge and a few penciled notations.

This is a rare, heavily illustrated promotional for "Paris, The City Beautiful" and Lamar County, Texas.

Twenty-six illustrations show Paris churches, schools and important buildings such as the post office, banks, courthouse, hospitals, "Lamar Country Club" and the sanatorium, and there is a nearly full-page map revealing the district's "Trade Territory," as "the retail establishments of Paris have charge accounts in practically every county shown." A "Dictionary of Paris" cites area facts in topics ranging from "Accountants" (the town had three) to "Hotels" ("7 - Total 600 rooms") and "Wagon Yards" (four), with glowing descriptions of its medical services ("fewer cases of sickness than any town this size in Texas") and recreational offerings. It boasts of Paris' distinction as "the most beautiful city of the entire Southwest," wholly rebuilt after the "disastrous fire" of 1916, with "some of the best, most prosperous and distinct lines of industry," "unexcelled educational advantages" and the county's "rich valley land." There is also a list of 35 "Manufacturing Plants" and their outputs. The last date cited in the descriptions of the town is 1928, and an inked date to its top edge reads 1929, allowing for our date attribution.



A rare and charming land promotional. OCLC shows one holding. **\$350 [7256]**

62. [Texas][Agriculture]

[Latino/a Americans]

[Photo Album Promoting Agriculture in, and likely Emigration to, the Rio Grande Valley.] Rio Grande Valley, Texas: 1922 to 1926. 7" x 10 1/2".

Leather over flexible card. 98 pages with 98 black and white photographs adhesive mounted, one per page. All photos measure 6 1/2" x 8 1/2" and nearly all are captioned in the negative. Album good plus with moderate wear and a few detached leaves; photos generally very good plus or better; several good only due to creasing or tears.

This is an album of large photographs that appears to have been created as a promotional for emigration to the Rio Grande Valley.



Approximately 55 photos relate to farming or agriculture. We see shots of a tomato packing shed, cotton fields, an orange grove and other citrus fields including a grapefruit orchard. Many photos have captions touting the commercial aspects of farming such as "picking cucumbers for Chicago market, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bu" or "70 days from planting, this crop of beans is paying for land." Several more captions include crop prices as well. There's also a photo of cows with the caption "lots of money in dairy cows." One great shot shows a tomato exhibit at the 1923 Mid-Winter Valley Fair. Identified farms include Carter's Trees, Magic Valley in Harlingen, C.M. Voltz in Mission, and Rabb's Natural Palm Grove in Brownsville.

Importantly, at least 16 photos show Latino/a laborers. We see them clearing virgin soil, packing roasted corn for shipping, plowing up and packing onions, picking tomatoes, pulling carrots, preparing carrots and beets for shipment and more.

There are approximately 20 shots of buildings. These include the Texas Citrus Growers Fruit Exchange, the train depot in Harlingen, and bank buildings in Edinburg and McAllen. We see high schools in Edinburg and Weslaco, an unidentified pumping plant and several show local homes. There are at least two interior views of a citrus packing plant and a couple of great street scenes in Edinburg. The final eight photos have to do with leisure activities in the area: two show bathers at lakes, one shows a woman playing golf and several show beaches at Point Isabel.



A terrific album of large images documenting agricultural life in the Rio Grande Valley while also highlighting the Latino/a Americans who worked on farms and orchards. **\$1875 [8140]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/yvzwm24>

63. [Texas]

[Land Promotionals]

The Beautiful City of Port Arthur . . . [Caption title]. San Antonio, Texas: Martin & Co., [circa 1890s]. 8 5/8" x 5 3/4". Single sheet, double sided handbill. Very good: discreet staple holes to corner; a few spots and faint creases; lightly toned.

This is a rare land promotional for Port Arthur, "*The Deepest Water Port In Texas.*"

The promotional's creators, Martin & Co., were advertising in the German language newspaper *Freie Presse Fur Texas* as early as 1893, and in the present ad deemed themselves "*Wholesale Brokers and Emmigration [sic] Agents.*" The ad offered tens of thousands of "*choice acres . . . equally as faithful as the California lands,*" promising "*the healthiest climate in the U.S.*" An enticement of the town's placement on two rivers and the Taylor Bayou: "*navigable waters filled with fish and oysters; game, a paradise for sportsmen,*" with the added bonus of the "*Port Arthur Railway River*" and "*Ocean Connections*" throughout the country, to Mexico, South America and Europe. The verso advertised "*Special Bargains*" in "*farming, pasture and mineral lands*" in other Texas counties, including "*choice lots*" in a "*healthy, balmy climate*" with "*rich nutritious [sic] grasses, large crops annually,*" for \$8 an acre cash.

We found a listing in OCLC for a different promotional issued by Martin & Co. with a similar tag line and a date of 1897, but no evidence of this one. **\$250 [7255]**

REFER TO BANKS HERE, AUSTIN AND CORPUS CHRISTI.

SPECIAL - BARGAINS

522,000 ACRES OF FARMING, PASTURE AND MINERAL LANDS

293,000 Acres Land in Pecos Co. deep rich valley and mountain plenty grass, water, timber and irrigation. The Rio Grand River Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, the land is close Mexico, can secure cheap live stock and labor. Price \$1.50 an acre. 105,000 Acres Land in Presidio Co; rich valley and mountain plenty timber and water, 3 large Silver and Copper gold Mines. 10 St Mills open in this county, California pattern; shipping \$30,000 bu monthly and increasing production rapidly, G. H. & S. A. Ry. through the county; For sale or trade.

A company of California mining men have just discovered a very vein of silver and gold ore, the location of a find being in Texas, about miles from the rich Boquillas mines in Mexico. The ore assays \$20 ton.

35,000 Acres land in Jeff Davis Co. deep rich valley and mountain plenty grass, water, cedar, oak, and other timbers. The G. I. S. A. and Texas Pacific Railways run through county. Price \$1.50 we will sell or trade on a basis of 1/3 cash, 2/3 time at 6% per cent. into or clear real-estate, business blocks, U. S. Bonds, mortgages garden securities. This is a first class investment low prices and a Syndicate clear millions dollars on above choice lands

MARTIN & CO. Wholesale Brokers

Choice City Lots, Blocks, Modern Homes, Business Mills, Factories on line of railroads, close in. Al. Laurel, south Heights, Government, Beacon, Pross Dignowitty, Hills, Lakeview, East and West End.

5000

Ten Acre Beautiful Park contains a large Natatorium, Basin supplied with hot fresh Sulphur Water. Three acre Peach Orchard fronting the San Antonio River, Aransas Pass, and Electric Car lines run by place. This Valuable property pays large income during each year. A quick deal must be made for this property, for sale or trade.

10,216 Acres choice land, fronting and Steamer, is located near Karnes on the San Antonio River, full of fish and game, it will produce all the kinds of grain, cotton, fruits, vegetables, live stock. Only 36 miles west Texas. Healthy, balmy climate south of the city of San Antonio on rich nutritious grasses, large experimental farms showing products every month in the year. The above lands fronting on Sabine Lake 29 miles long and 12 miles wide. The Sabine and Neches Rivers, Taylor Bayou, navigable waters filled with fish and oysters; game, a paradise for sportsmen. The healthiest climate in the U. S. Large beautiful factories, natatorium residences and hotels. We are prepared to furnish maps, plats and guaranteed titles for above property to bankers, capitalists, merchants, colonies and farmers in large or small deals for cash, time and clear real-estate. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway at Kansas City connecting with all the other lines in the U. S., with the finest trains, complete for Tourist. Air line direct, will furnish low rates by applying to us. We will furnish folders, printed matter; we will aid you to secure good homes; The finest timber of all kinds for factories. No better investment in the U. S. for quick returns. All correspondence answered prompt. Send stamps for maps and folders and open up large business. Their is no better point in the U. S. to invest capital for a future trade.

Lands identical to these, and adjacent to them are paying \$100 to \$500 an acre in the growing of fruit and vegetables alone. They are equally as faithful as the California lands, which make these lands proportionately more valuable.

5000 Acres choice Timber Land, 7 miles Neches Navigable River front, two lines railroads, the land is opposite Beaumont, Jefferson Co. Texas; it is just above the deep water port Sabine Pass. 8000,000 of stumps of Hard Wood, Cypress and Pine Timbers; rich bottom soil suitable for cotton, corn, rice, fruits, and vegetables. Price \$5.00 an acre 1/3 cash, 2/3 time or business blocks, or gent. stocks of mds.

Port Arthur Railway River and Ocean Connections in the U. S. Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Ry. Air Line to Minnesota and Wisconsin The Great Southern Pacific & Southern Ry. Co.'s. from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, via the Gulf to New Orleans and up the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Monongahela Rivers and all Eastern Ports. Mexico South America and all European Ports. All classes of Steamers and cheap freights for Active Commerce.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in San Antonio
Valuable Property Cheap, For Sale or Trade
Guaranteed Titles. MARTIN & CO.

64. [Texas][Maps]

Finder Map of Greater San Antonio. San Antonio, Texas: Ferguson Map Company, [circa 1950s]. 28" x 21", folded to 9¼" x 4¼". Very good: a few tiny tears at folds, mostly affecting blank space; a few small faint stains and spots, primarily at edges; a bit of creasing and edge wear.

This is a fantastic folding map of San Antonio, Texas, "*America's Fastest Growing Major City.*"

Detailed down to house numbers, the map identifies parks, landmarks, residential communities and "*U.S. Government Property.*" Its legend points out public, private and religious schools and colleges, libraries, cemeteries and areas of recreation. The verso holds an "*index showing streets, alleys, subdivisions, roads, etc.*" and there is an inset map of downtown, based around the "*meandering San Antonio River.*" A list on one panel locates "*points of interest,*" "*places of amusement,*" highways in and out of town and "*army camps and flying fields.*" There are also charming cartoon illustrations of popular sites like the Alamo, Fort Sam Houston, Mission San José and Randolph Field. A small ad urged, "*Buy Ferguson's Map Today and Find Your Way Without Delay.*" Ferguson Map Company was founded in 1907 and run by a total of three men (the latter two father and son) before it was purchased by noted Texas map and atlas publishers Mapsco in 1996.

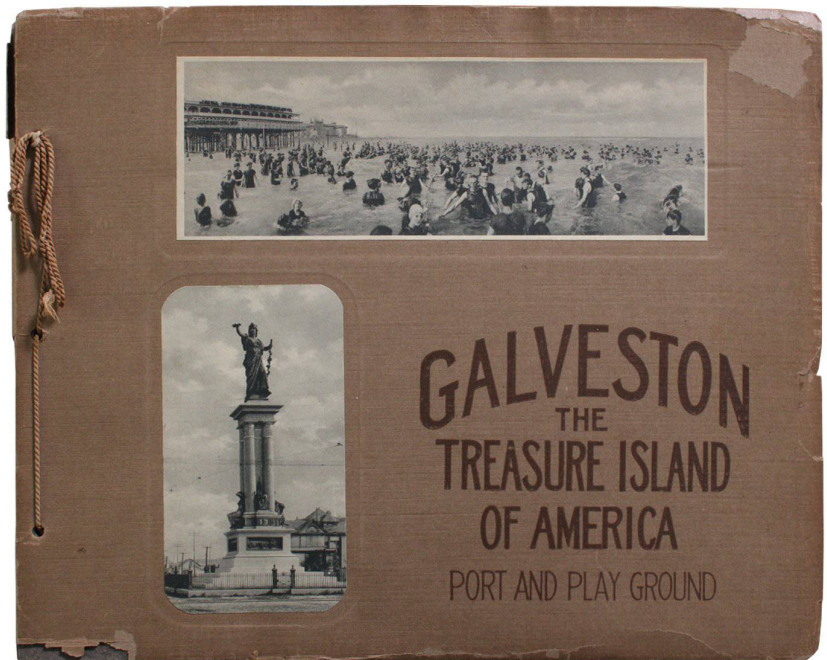


OCLC shows one holding, at the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library. **\$250 [4801]**

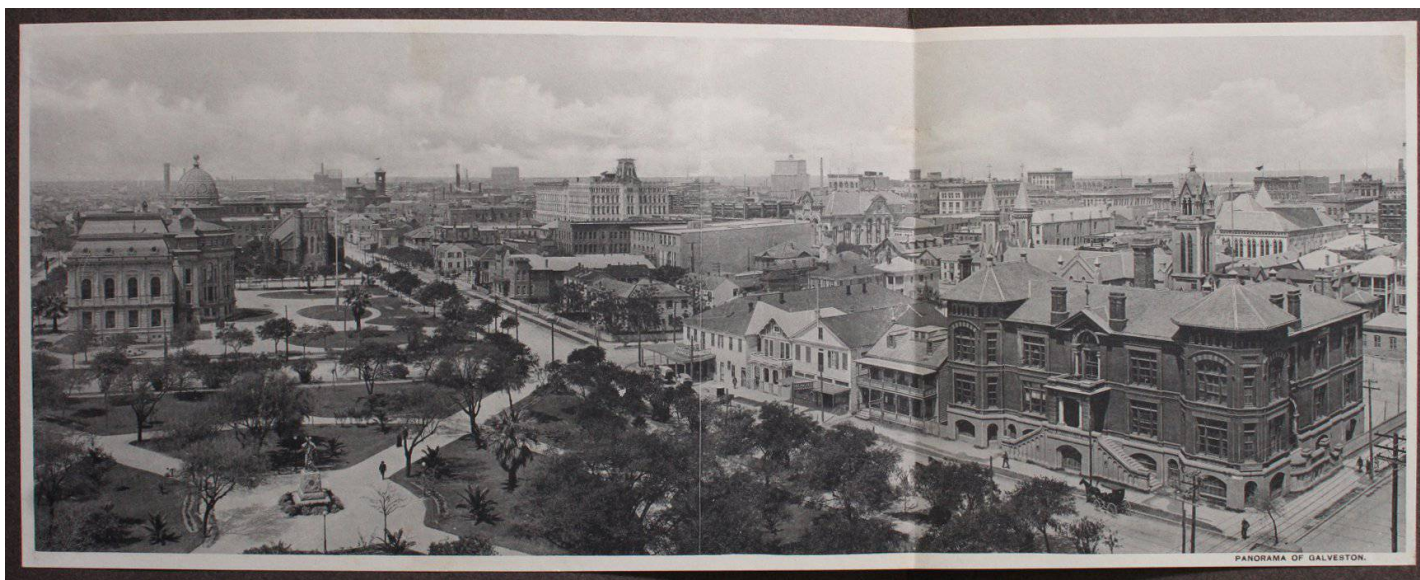
65. [Texas][Photo Books]

Galveston. The Treasure Island of America. Port and Play Ground [Cover title]. Galveston, Texas: Daferner's Bookstore, [circa 1912-1918]. 10" x 12¼". String-tied photographically decorated wrappers. Eleven leaves, each with one B&W photographic illustration adhesive mounted rectos only, ten measuring 6¼" x 8 1/8", one 6 1/8" x 15" (folded in as issued) and all with captions printed on the border of the shot. Pp. [11]. Very good minus due to wrappers lightly chipped, worn and soiled; internally very good plus, a few images with one or two faint spots.

This is a rare and fantastic book of images likely issued as a post-hurricane revival celebration of Galveston, at one point the largest and most important city in Texas.



At the turn of the 20th century, Galveston, Texas was the second-richest city in the country; in 1900 only Providence, Rhode Island had a higher per capita income. The island had been leveled by a hurricane in 1837, and built back up with gusto. Galveston's main commercial street, the Strand, was known as the Wall Street of the Southwest. The Tremont Hotel was said to be the grandest between New Orleans and San Francisco. Galveston had the first opera house in the state, the first gas and electric lights, the first telephone, golf course, hospital and law firm. But the "Great Storm" of 1900 demolished the town once again. To this day, that hurricane remains the nation's deadliest natural disaster. A vital port town, Galveston had no choice but to recover, and 1911 saw the opening of the luxurious Hotel Galvez, an entertainment resort pavilion known as the Casino, and the dedication of Seawall Boulevard, which allowed automobile access from the mainland for the first time. The Brush Electric Company also debuted their iconic slogan sign on the Seawall that year, with three thousand lights declaring Galveston "The Treasure Island of America: Port and Playground, Growing Greater Grander."



This book contains fabulous images of the thriving, rebuilt town, with views of boats in the harbor and street scenes showing stately homes and palm trees, the massive Hotel Galvez, fancy cars, shops and entertainment venues like the Crystal Vaudeville Theatre. We see beach-goers in dresses, suits and hats, and an image of the “Sea Wall, Bath Houses and Boulevard,” complete with the famous sign. A “Panorama of Galveston” is neatly folded in, and a composite shot of cars, boats, trolleys and train broadcasts the “Great Causeway, 2 miles long, cost over \$2,000,000.” An additional two views mounted to the cover show the Texas Heroes Monument and a slew of swimmers in the bay.

A lovely photo book documenting the revival of Galveston in the 1910s. OCLC shows two entries for the book with two holdings each, but one of these entries lists a publisher in Kansas City. **\$450 [8367]**

66. [Textiles][Embroidery]

Kerzman, Marie Louise (editor/compiler). **Punto-Tirato, or Drawn Work. Illustrated.** [N.P.]: [N.P.], 1883. 7^{3/4}” x 5 3/8”. Stapled wrappers. Pp. 31. Good due to wrappers moderately worn, lightly toned and soiled; internally very good with some light scattered spotting and a touch of corner wear.

This is a scarce and heavily illustrated guide to an early form of open work embroidery, Punto Tirato, or drawn work.

A precursor to lace making, drawn work has been discovered on the wrapping of mummies in ancient Egypt, with more elaborate forms appearing in Italy and around Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. This book's compiler, Marie Louise Kerzman, wrote at least three other volumes on crochet work and taught at the Yonkers, New York “School for Young Ladies and Children.” Her preface to the work shared that the art had of late “so rapidly increased in popularity that we feel compelled to acknowledge its importance by presenting it next in order in our Series on Fancy Work.” The book holds 31 intricate illustrations and thorough instructions in the art, covering stitch counts, threading tips, “designs for sofa cushions” and border examples.



A rare and visually appealing work on an early embroidery craft. OCLC shows three holdings. **\$350 [8218]**

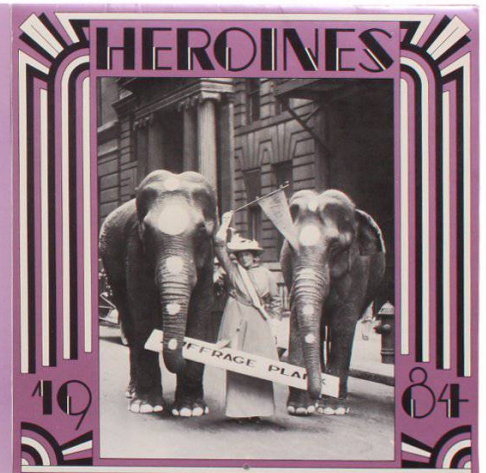
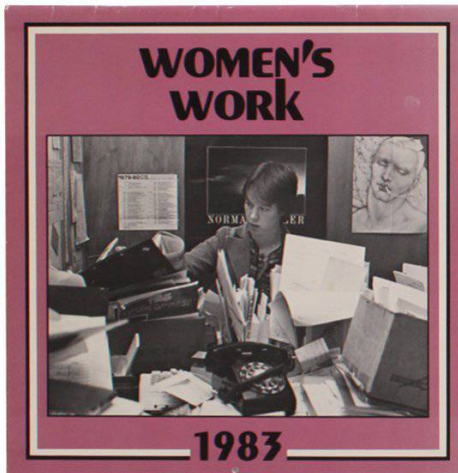
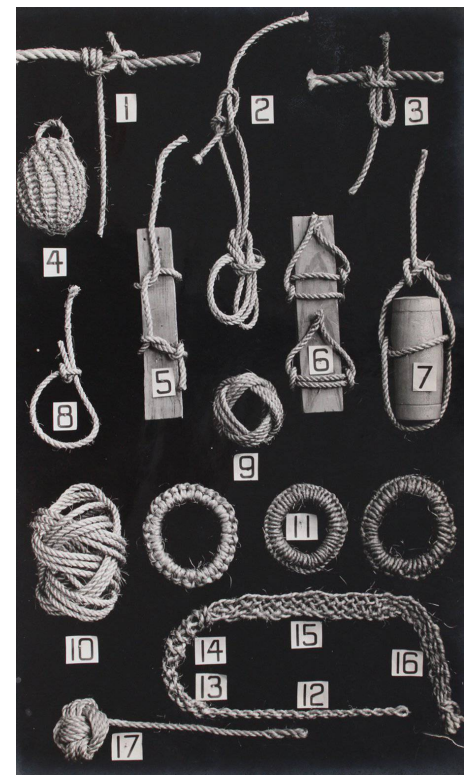
67. [Textiles][Photography]

[Book of Photographs and Identifications of Knots]. N.P.: N.P., [circa 1940s?]. 9 7/8" x 6 7/8". String-tied portfolio, thin card wrappers with 7 linen-backed B&W photographs measuring 9 3/8" x 6" and 7 thin leaves of typescript captions, rectos only. Pp. [14] + two duplicate photos laid in. Very good: wrappers chipped in a few spots with two small tears; edgewear to blank endpaper leaves; first photo a bit scuffed; light spotting to versos.

This is an unusual survival, a handmade identification book revealing the proper tying of knots.

The book holds seven photographs of ropes maneuvered into knots and hitches, braids and bands, 100 different ties in all. There are numbers placed next to each knot in the photos, and a corresponding identification list follows each shot. The work ranges from the seemingly simple to the confoundingly complex, including the recognizable "Hangman's knot" as well as names like "Monkey fist," "Turks head," "Spanish crown," the "Mexican cowboy knot" and the "Tapered lariat splice." Duplicates of the last two photos in the book were laid in at the rear.

In our attempt to pinpoint the origins of this book, we found a YouTube clip of a United States Navy instructional video, "Useful Knots," made during World War II. We imagine that the book may have been created with a similar purpose, but that is purely conjecture. In any case, a nice collection of photographs of impressive (and useful) knots. **\$100 [4808]**



68. [Women]

Bereano, Nancy K. and Clardy, Andrea Fleck (editors). **[Three Calendars Promoting Feminism and Women's Rights].** Trumansburg, New York: The Crossing Press Feminist Series, 1983-1985. Three 11" x 11" hanging wall calendars. Generally very good plus: covers minimally scuffed and spotted, each with price sticker affixed to rear; internally near fine and fresh.

This is a set of wall calendars featuring inspirational feminist messages, histories of important women and compelling black and white images taken by female photographers.

The Crossing Press (CP) was founded by Elaine Goldman Gill and her husband John around 1970; Goldman Gill had been fired from her faculty position at Ithaca College, and per an interview "didn't have the courage to sue them." Students had protested and John, a tenured professor there, quit. The couple started their small press, focused on poetry, far left politics and feminist theory, and it took off. Nancy Bereano, who edited and wrote the introductory essay for two of these calendars, was editor of CP's Feminist Series, which also published titles like *Movement in Black* by Pat Parker, *Sister Outsider, Essays and Speeches* by Audre Lorde, *Nice Jewish Girls: A Lesbian Anthology* and books of poetry by Judy Grahn. Bereano later founded Firebrand Books, an influential lesbian feminist press.

These three calendars were entitled "Women's Work" (1983), "Heroines" (1984) and "The Strength of Women" (1985), and all attacked racism as well as sexism. Each month of "Heroines" featured a portrait and write-up of feminist icons such as Shirley Chisholm, Carrie Chapman Catt, Elisabeth Kübler-Ross and Golda Meir. Lesser-known women were also included, like renowned pediatrician Helen Rodriguez-Trias, Emily Ivanoff Brown, "the acknowledged Alaskan leader in bilingual education and curriculum" and Edmonia Lewis, "the first Black American to receive international recognition as a sculptor." It was edited by Andrea Fleck Clardy, a self-described "writer, married feminist, mother, School Board member, and Director of Promotion" for CP. Clardy is an award-winning playwright and a longtime educator, community organizer and activist.

The other two calendars each boasted powerful photographic images, all taken by women, as well as inspiring quotations, messages of uplift and of injustice. "Women's Work" showed employees of the Greater Chinese American Sewing Company on strike, women providing childcare while at work and engaging in manual labor. November read, "We do it all: earth mother, wage laborer, housekeeper, mover and doer. If our power to affect the direction and quality of life on this planet equalled our ability, our energy, our passion, who can say what would be possible?" "The Strength of Women" focused on the hurdles overcome in the everyday, with fantastic images of women "raising up those who come after," "creating community," "doing work we believe in, earning our own respect in spite of being devalued" and "achieving against heavy odds . . . surprising even ourselves."

Each calendar listed the sources from which text and quotations were lifted, serving as ample bibliographies of feminist works, as well as brief biographies of the photographers. Each month also listed the phases of the moon.

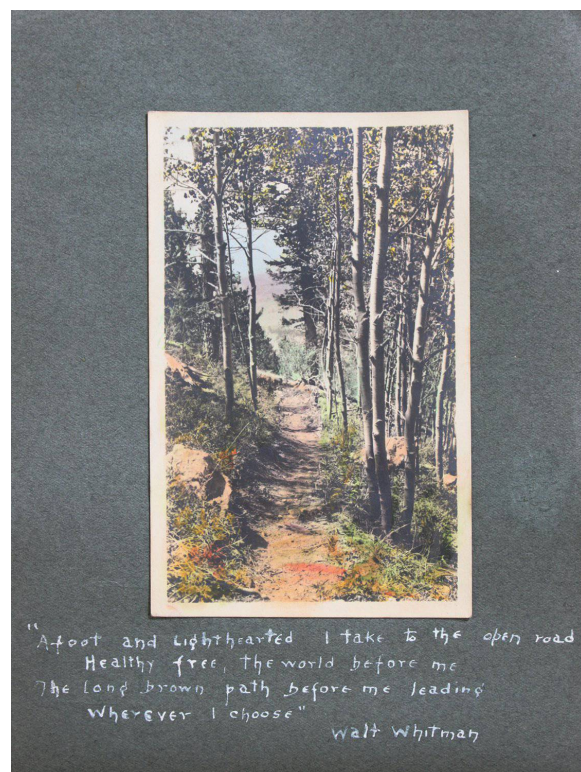
Rare and extraordinary feminist ephemera. OCLC shows one holding of "Heroines" and none of the other two. **\$650 [4944]**

69. [Women][Camp Fire Girls]

Kempthorne, Edith M. [Mills, Enos]. **[Scrapbook of a Trip to Colorado Compiled by a Leader of the Camp Fire Girls]**. Colorado; [Auckland, New Zealand]; [Portland, Maine]: 1923. 6¾" x 10" string-tied album, cloth over boards, thin card leaves. Pp. [60] with 82 photographs (including 39 cyanotypes), 11 newsclips of passages by Enos Mills and 6 other pieces of ephemera pasted down. Photos range from 1½" x 3½" to 4" x 8" and about half are captioned. Very good: boards lightly scuffed and soiled; front hinge loose but holding; first leaf detached. Contents generally very good or better.

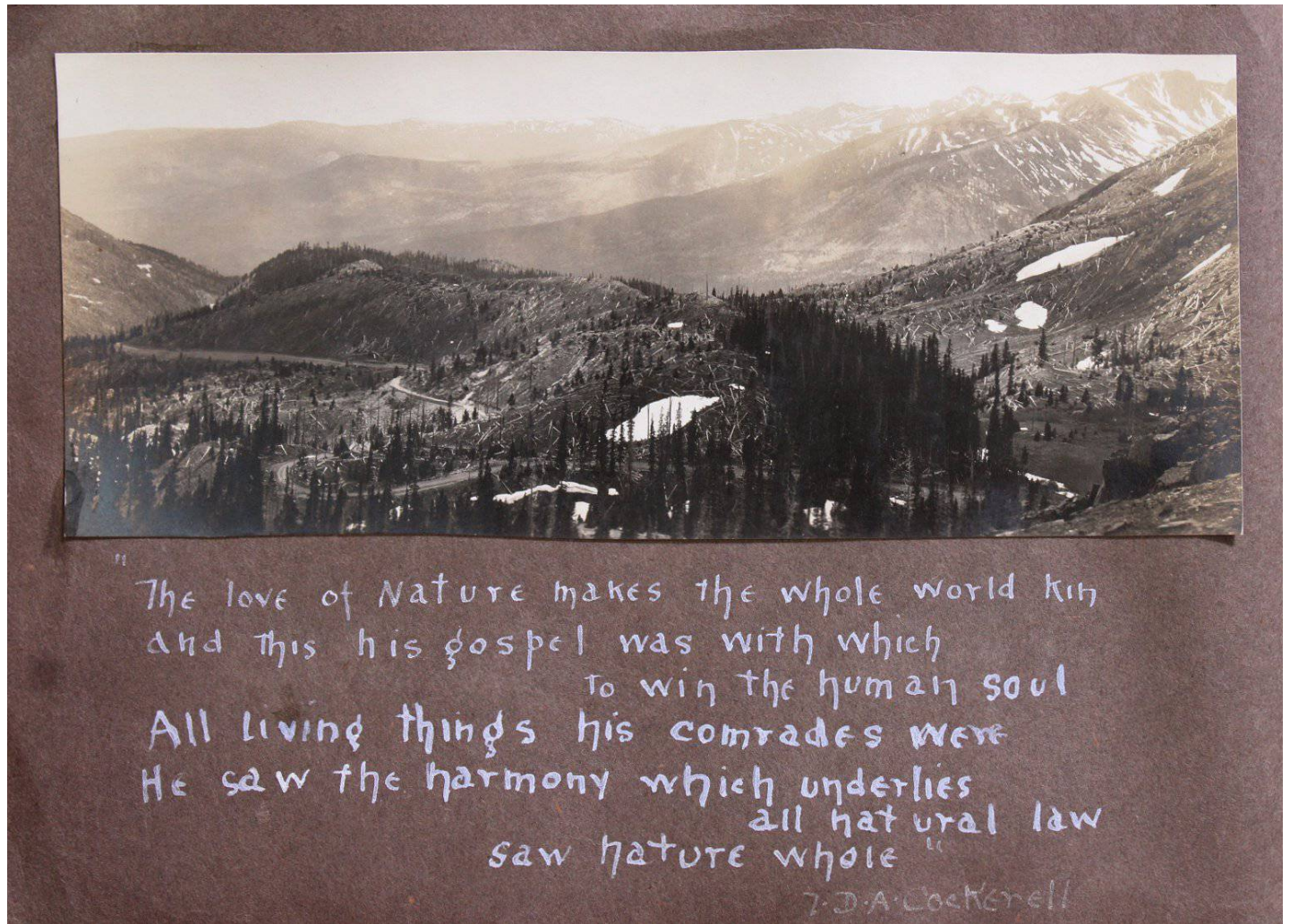
This is a lovely scrapbook created by Edith M. Kempthorne, a leader of the Camp Fire Girls (CFG), in tribute to noted naturalist and writer Enos Mills just after his death. It features fantastic photographs of a few spots in Colorado, as well as cyanotypes of botanical specimens Kempthorne collected.

Now a gender-inclusive group, Camp Fire was the first secular and multicultural organization for girls in America. Its programs include small group experiences such as camping, as well as environmental education. Edith Kempthorne was a pianist from New Zealand who started the first Camp Fire group in Alaska in 1913 and served as the CFG's first field secretary. She traveled the



United States, helping to organize Camp Fire Councils and training other leaders, and worked for the organization until she retired in 1949.

This scrapbook began with Kempthorne's presentation inscription to the Portland Council of the CFG. She wrote that *"It was in Maine I first got to love and know the birds, trees and wild flowers in the U.S."* and that the album covered *"a favorite holiday resort."* A few pages later "EMK" noted that *"This little book is dedicated to Enos A. Mills by one of the goodly company of whose vacation he was the inspiration."* Enos Abijah Mills was a writer, speaker and conservationist known as "The Father of Rocky Mountain National Park." Mills worked for the United States government to record how much snow fell in the Rocky Mountains, and he used his spare time to write. His stories were widely published in magazines, he spoke about the mountains around the country and, with the help of friend John Muir, convinced Congress to create the National Park.



This book contains 11 printed clippings of Mills' writings. Professional photographs corresponded with the subjects of Mills' stories, revealing trees like the aspen and spruce, and shots of a "Beaver World." Kempthorne neatly transcribed lines of poetry by the likes of Evelyn Underhill, Walt Whitman and William Drummond under impressive nature images, and eight shots were captioned in the negative, identifying their locations of Estes Park, Longs Peak and Grand Lake, Colorado. Two images were hand-colored and about a dozen might be vernacular, including one that noted: *"It was in this cabin EMK spent the night with a Kansas City woman struck by lightning and helped to save her life."*

A standout of the album are the 39 cyanotypes, or *"Blueprints made by EMK from wild flowers from the hillside and around her cabin."* Kempthorne identified all but three of these with the specimen's name and family, and included some lines from an Edna St. Vincent Millay poem: *"I will be the gladdest thing / Under the sun / I will touch a hundred flowers / and not pick one."* There are maps of the "Longs Peak Trail" and "Estes Park and vicinity," and on the final page Kempthorne listed birds, animals and trees she had seen, along with another Whitman quote: *"Now I see the secret of the making of the best persons. It is to grow in the open air and to eat and sleep with the earth."*

An impressive collection of photographs and writings revealing the work of an important naturalist and a noted girls' club leader. **\$1875 [6657]**

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/37ys7vzx>

70. [Women][Children's Books][Education]

The History of Almira. Designed to Show the Advantages of a Good Education. By A Youth. Meredith/Concord [New Hampshire]: Jason Lothrop/ George Hough (printer), 1815. 3 3/8" x 2". Boards. Pp. v, [6-]68. Good: front board nearly detached; only remnants of paper over boards; old tape to rear; penultimate leaf printed askew, causing the loss of one line of text; lightly spotted throughout with a few tiny dog ears. Bookplate and penciled signature of former owner to front pastedown.

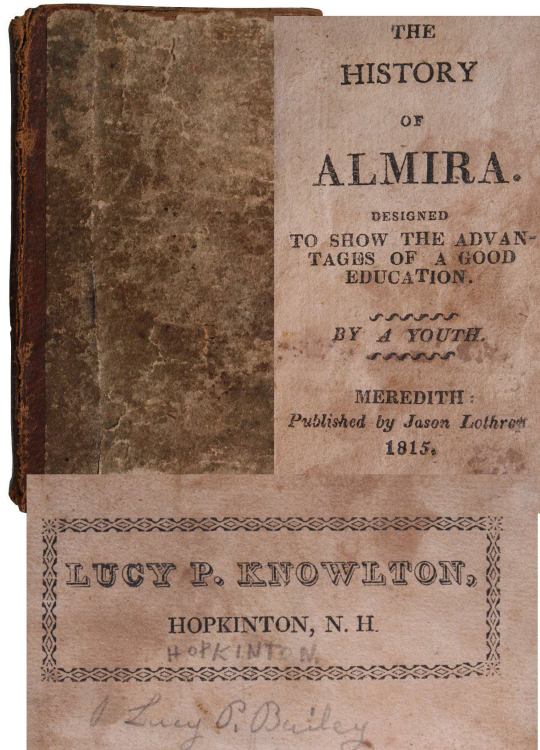
This is a delightful miniature children's storybook about the education of a young woman named Almira, published and printed by New Hampshire notables and previously owned by a woman in the state.

The anonymous author's preface acknowledged that *"It is not my wish to divert the attention of my young readers from their useful books, by putting another into their hands, but, to encourage them in reading more attentively . . ."* And if the story was to seem *"too trifling to my older readers, let them remember, that they too were once young and were pleased with trifles."*

The text concerned young Almira's *"parentage," "disposition and manners"* and how her obedience, *"love for study"* and *"progress in learning"* led to her enjoying a *"useful" life: "her manners agreeable," "her mind serene"* and ultimately, *"her death lamented."* She was said to *"treat all classes of people with decency and kindness"* and that *"less disturbances filled her mind, than are usual with the illiterate and idle."* All this to suggest that *"your happiness in this life depends chiefly on your behavior . . . and a strict attention to your book, now while you are young, will certainly make you wise."*

The book's printer, George Hough, put out Concord, New Hampshire's first newspaper in 1790 and the state's first religious newspaper in 1819. Publisher Jason Lothrop was a New Hampshire school teacher who wrote and published several books of poems and hymns. He later became a pastor and founded the first Baptist church and first printing press in Kenosha, Wisconsin. The book holds the bookplate of a woman, Lucy P. Knowlton, who lived from 1808 to 1891 in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, as well as her later signature as Lucy P. Bailey.

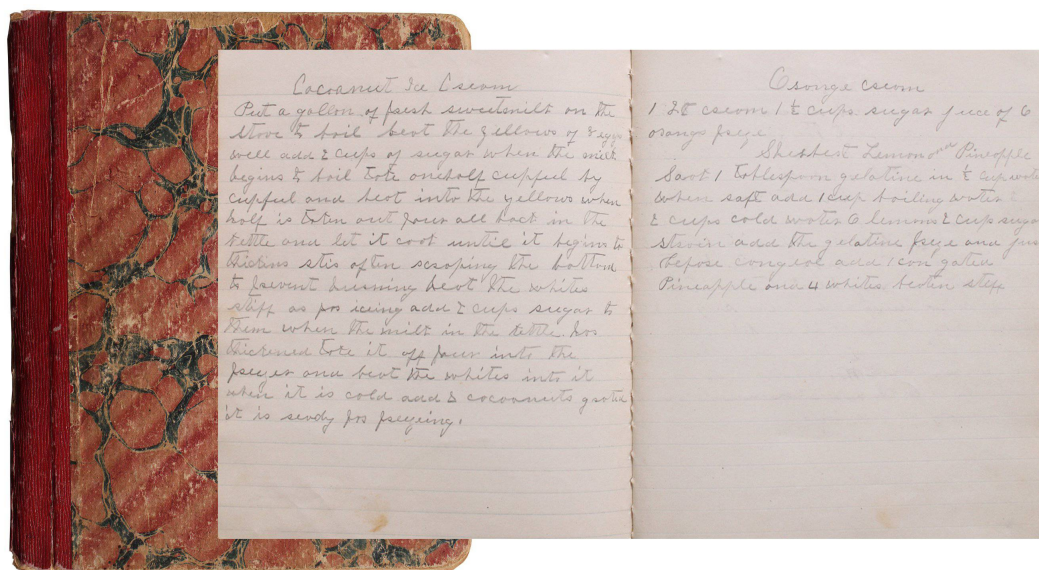
A fairly uncommon and charming work for children. OCLC shows 14 holdings of the physical book over two entries. **\$400 [2949]**



71. [Women][Culinary]

Smith, Mary. **[Manuscript Recipe Book]**. Lebanon, TN: 1892. 8 1/4" x 6 7/8".

Marbled paper over boards. 38 lined notebook pages, 25 of which have handwritten recipes and notes, plus six clippings and 3 additional pp. pinned in; about 2,000 words. Good: spine chipped, boards loose and split at tips; endpapers moderately foxed and a few pages lightly so; a bit of edge wear.



This is a charming manuscript compiled by one Mary Smith of Lebanon, Tennessee, who directed potential readers (or herself) to: *"Read this book and learn to cook good things."*

The book holds 53 culinary recipes, as well as three for general home-keeping, like cleaning and removing rust stains. There are entries for cabbage salad, wines and cordials, four different types of *"white cake,"* jellies, dressings, *"nectar"* and a *"sweet peach pickle"* [sic]. The recipes are neat and thorough, and a few have personal notes, like *"I think this*

would be very good" on the top of a page for pudding. There are also a few instances of Mary trying out her signature, as well as scattered notes, lists and the starts of a few handwritten letters.

A handmade source of cooking and home-making tips from the late 19th century. **\$250 [8319]**



72. [Women][Education]

Hunt, Adelaide Durand. **[Photo Album Documenting a Women's College]**. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: 1910-1914. 7¼" x 12¼". Cloth over flexible card. 44 pages with 145 photographs adhesive mounted + a few items laid in and the last 32 pages are blank. Most photos measure around 2½" x 4" and most (105) are captioned. Good: Front cover and first 8 leaves are detached; many photos lightly soiled.

This is a lovely scrapbook showing the women of Wilson College between 1910 and 1914, including one notable alumna, Dr. Emily Bacon, and providing great coverage of campus buildings and events.

Wilson College, modeled after Vassar, was founded in 1869 by two Presbyterian ministers and named for its first major donor, Sarah Wilson, who gave \$30,000 toward the purchase of the land. Promotional materials from 1870 stated that Wilson was a place for women "to be leaders, not followers, in society." Though some men briefly attended Wilson at the end of World War II due to lack of space at other schools, it didn't officially open to male students until 2013.

The album was compiled by one Adelaide Hunt of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who went on to lead her Wilson alumnae chapter and teach at the local high school. There are 145 photographs, most of which were captioned, mainly identifying students by first name or nickname, though several full names are listed as well. This is how we identified one photo which depicts pioneering pediatrician "Em Bacon," Wilson class of 1912. Emily Partridge Bacon served as class president for three of her four years, then earned a degree in medicine from Johns Hopkins and became the first woman appointed to the senior staff at Drexel Hospital. She was the first physician in Philadelphia to devote her practice exclusively to pediatrics, created the first "well-baby clinic" in the city, as well as a counseling service for troubled children, and taught at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania for over 30 years.

The album contains great shots of the campus, identifying buildings and events like “Procession,” May Day festivities and the “Junior play.” One shot reveals “The Suffrage Party at Nov. election 1912” with a group of 11 women holding signs reading “Votes For Women,” “Give The Females A Chance” and “We’re For Equality.” We see women in caps and gowns, bundled up for winter and in costume for the “Fairy Dance,” as well as enjoying their time both on and off campus: rowing, taking walks, posed in groups and laughing on a porch. Other shots identified an African American man in overalls as “William, of Window Washing Fame,” the “Scotland Orphan School Band” performing for the “May Queen” in 1913 and a group of women coyly posed, on the grass, behind a sign reading “Please Keep Off the Grass.”

A lovely tribute to a women's college, revealing an important alumna and the life of female students in the early 1910s.

\$850 [8373]

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/v9uj8yjt>

73. [Women][Farming][Australia]

Burrell, Mrs. [**Letter Concerning Sheep Farming in Australia**]. Broken Hill, Australia: 1937. Two 8³/₄” x 6 7/8” sheets folded inside original 3¹/₂” x 5¹/₂” envelope. Four-page handwritten letter, about 575 words plus sketched drawing. Letter very good, creased at old folds; envelope about good, lacking 2” section, though both addresses unaffected.

This is a fantastic letter written by an American woman describing sheep farming and fleecing in the Australian outback.

Signed “Aunty” and addressed to “My dear Charles” (clearly a nickname for the recipient, one “Miss Alice C. Smith” of Watertown, Massachusetts), this letter goes into all-encompassing detail about working with sheep on an Australian farm. Mrs. Burrell observed that her present location, Netley Station, was “much like our large ranches in the west” and ran to about 600,000 acres with a whopping 85,000 sheep. “This is shearing time,” she wrote, and “it is very interesting.” The letter meticulously describes the work entailed in shearing and transporting the animals, sorting and grading the fleece, and the climate affecting the whole process. She also addressed other aspects of her sojourn (“I have not yet been into one of the mines – women are not very welcome underground”) and sketched out a drawing of the “sheep run and sheds,” tables and stalls where the fleecing occurred, and the “press where wool is baled.”

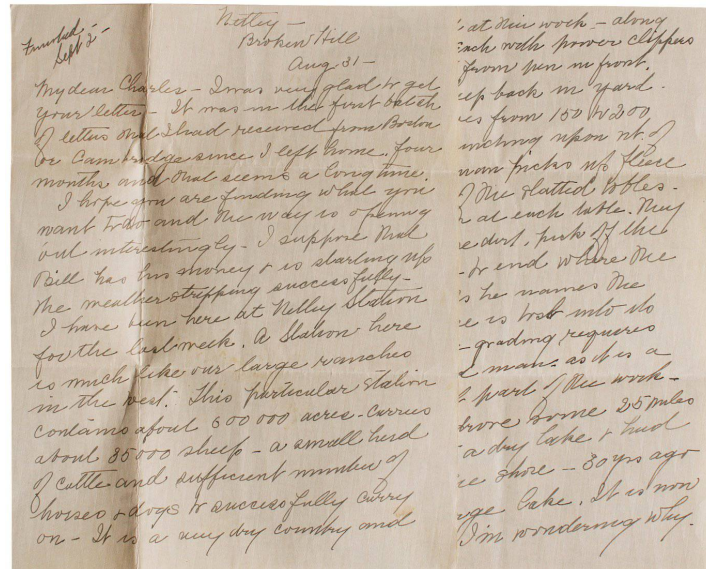
A delightful introduction to sheep farming in Australia written by an American woman.

\$100 [4598]

74. [Women][Kentucky]

Gross, Louisa Elizabeth. [**Scrapbook of an Admired Socialite and Daughter of an Eminent Physician**].

Mostly Louisville, Kentucky and Philadelphia: 1853-1858. 12” x 9”. String-gathered, thin paper album. Pp. [70] with 192 letters, clippings, calling cards, pressed flowers and other items of ephemera adhesive mounted and laid in and the last 50 pages are blank. Good: first two quires detached; moderate edge wear and chipping and susceptible to more; many items wholly or partially loose from adhesive; scattered spotting and a few small stains.



This is a bountiful scrapbook that primarily documents the rich social life of a quite talented and admired young woman, Louisa Elizabeth Gross. “Lou” was the daughter of eminent physician Samuel Gross, and several items here reflect his career and their family life.

Samuel D. Gross was the star pupil of acclaimed surgeon and professor George McClellan, who founded Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. It was the most successful of the private schools in the city, known then as the epicenter of American medicine. Gross graduated in 1828 and, after several years of private practice in Louisville, Kentucky, was the first alumnus to be appointed to the faculty. He became Surgery Chairman in 1856 (just one year after turning down a similar offer at the University of Pennsylvania) and held that position until his retirement in 1882. Gross was also a medical historian, prolific author of essential works and was noted for his contributions to surgical technique. A scholarly history of Jefferson's surgical department lauded the “intellectual superiority” of Gross' four children, as well as the family's prominent social life in Louisville and Philadelphia.

This plentiful scrapbook began with an admonishment to its cover (“Hands off this means you”), immediately followed by a letter to Lou from her esteemed father, written in 1855. This letter reveals a doting and affectionate father amidst a crucial moment as he was considering leaving his beloved Louisville: “Philadelphia looks quite strange to me. When I studied medicine here eighteen years ago, I was acquainted with every street and alley; now I can scarcely realize that I ever lived here, as great are the changes. Nothing, my dear Louisa, is stationary.” The doctor couldn't help but expound on the benefits of exercise, and the letter shows his familial devotion as well: “Tell your mama I cannot be happy without her and the children . . . There are a great many pretty things in this city, the sight of which would please you very much. When I see you I will endeavor to tell you all about them . . . A thousand kisses to you . . .”



The majority of the album's contents reflect Louisa's rich and varied social life in the 1850s. There are 33 calling cards (mostly from men) as well as 122 personal letters, notes and invitations, many folded neatly in their original envelopes, from friends and suitors. One 1856 note from “your admirer and friend Geo. D. Prentice” revealed:

“I was much too ill last night, dear Lou, to join the gay but sorrowful throng that no doubt gathered around you. But my heart was there, and it will go with you upon your long journey. We are all sorry to lose you. It will seem to us as if a bright flower has fallen from our garland of life . . . as if a star had shot from our heaven. God bless you for all the hours you have brightened to the souls of your friends.”

There are little poems, notes of admiration, invitations to escort Louisa to events and parties and other good wishes for her travels and departure, as well as several propositions of marriage and pleas for her attention. A handful of letters document some society drama – one chided Louisa for her words about another woman, while another “commended” her – and quite a few notes were written at least partially in French.

The book also holds 18 clippings, nearly all of which laud the young lady's beauty and talents. *The Missouri Republican* covered “A wedding in Louisville,” particularly noting “Miss G–, daughter of an eminent physician, whose Queen-like and agreeable manners commanded admiration and attention from all.” Other articles concerned Lou's musical prowess, commenting on her “exquisite” piano performances (“It is not often that ladies attain to such a thorough mastery of the instrument”) as well as the publication of a few of her own compositions. One, the “Adieu Polka,” was deemed “an exquisite piece of music, and it will long be cherished here as the sweet parting memento of a charming and gifted young lady whose removal to a distant city is contemplated by hundreds as a great social calamity.” Four pages clipped from *Godey's Lady's Book* hold a partly fictionalized account of the female writer meeting Lou, in the form of character “Louise Ross,” “a Southerner who had come North” and “had become at once and decidedly a reigning belle.” There is also coverage of Dr. Gross' return to Jefferson, marking “an eminent addition to Philadelphia's professional and social circles.”

Other ephemera in the book includes 12 pressed flowers (four with notes from a “Barney” at West Point), as well as a dance card, society cartoons, handwritten poems on dyed and decorated doily, and an invitation to a “Bachelors Soiree” with a long list of men's names. There are also a few notes penned directly onto pages, identifying flower specimens and social events.

Lovely, generous coverage of an admired socialite and important medical family in Kentucky and Philadelphia.

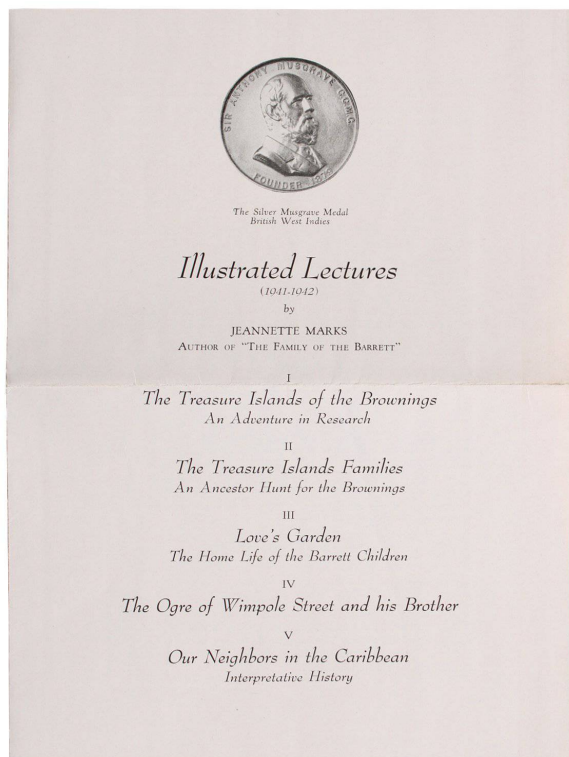
\$1375 [6757]

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/4xywks8f>

75. [Women][Literature][LGBTQ+]
[Promotional for] *Illustrated Lectures (1941-1942)* by Jeannette Marks . . . [South Hadley, Massachusetts]: [Mount Holyoke College], [1941]. 9 3/8" x 21" sheet, printed both sides and folded to create a 9 3/8" x 7" brochure. Very good: creased at old horizontal fold, a bit of light wear and spotting.

This is a promotional for a series of "*Illustrated Lectures*" by an important author, professor, women's rights and political advocate, Jeannette Marks.

Jeannette Augustus Marks was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1875. She earned her BA from Wellesley College in 1900. There she met Mary Emma Woolley, then a Wellesley professor, soon to be president of Mount Holyoke College (MHC) and her companion for the next 50 years. In 1901 Woolley appointed Marks instructor in MHC's English Department; she would later become chair. At MHC Marks founded the Play and Poetry Shop Talks lecture series, bringing notable authors and poets to campus to discuss modern literature. She also founded the school's Laboratory Theatre in 1928. A prolific writer, Marks was best known for *The Family of the Barretts*, a family biography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, as well as *The Life and Letters of Mary Emma Woolley*. She served as chair of the New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party and advocated politically for Eugene V. Debs. Marks died in 1964; the LGBTQ+ center at MHC is named in her honor.



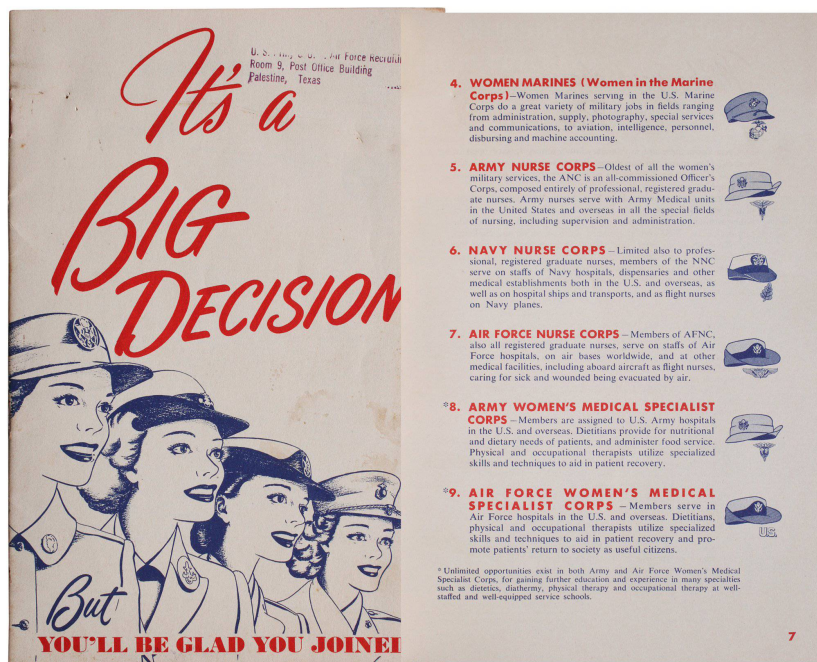
This brochure lists five of Marks' lectures, including the "*Adventure in Research*" that facilitated her work on the Brownings; "*Love's Garden: The Home Life of the Barrett Children*" and an "*Interpretive History*" of "*Our Neighbors in the Caribbean*." It is rich with glowing testimonials from such notables as author and women's activist Mary Ritter Beard, novelist and Yale professor William Lyon Phelps, a "*descendant of the Barretts*" and "*a considerable authority*" on Jamaica and the West Indies. It boasts of the copious illustrations which accompanied each lecture and elucidates the terms by which Marks' appearance could be obtained, including the fees for single lectures or an entire course to be delivered within a week.

Not located in OCLC or online, though a copy may be present in the Jeannette Marks papers housed at MHC.
\$100 [8329]

76. [Women][Military]
***It's a Big Decision But You'll Be Glad You Joined* [Cover title].** [Washington, D.C.]: Department of Defense, [1950s]. 8 3/4" x 5 3/4". Stapled pictorial self-wrappers. Pp. 15. Very good: some light creases, scuffs and spots to front wrap which has an Army/Air Force Recruiting Station stamp to top edge; one faint crease at edge throughout; lightly toned.

This is a rare recruitment book, "*calling young women*" to join the United States Armed Forces in the early 1950s. Photographically illustrated with charming cartoons and informative details, the book outlines the myriad opportunities awaiting women in the service.

The book began with a facsimile of a letter on Joint Chiefs of Staff letterhead from General Omar Bradley, which explained that "*When women answered the emergency summons of World War II, they quickly proved their indispensability as members of the Armed Services.*" It offered "*new*



opportunities” as well as “lifelong satisfactions. Your field of service is as wide as the world.”

Complemented by cartoon illustrations, the text covered numerous benefits of a life in the service related to education, job training, travel and recreation, as well as, of course, “dates,” “a happy marriage” and “future security.” It detailed the nine routes a woman could take, including the WAC, the WAVES, the Nurse and Medical Specialist Corps, along with “what it takes to make the grade” and what to expect “once you’re in.” A great centerfold photographic spread revealed nine women happily performing different tasks, all “vital to your country,” and there was a list of several “other things that count,” assuring young ladies that “you can really have fun,” “the food is tops” and “you’ll find it easy to keep fit!” Seeking women with “loyalty,” “character” and “efficiency,” the book vowed that “You will be the pride of a grateful nation.”

An informative and illustrated enticement for young women to enlist. OCLC shows two holdings. **\$350 [3244]**

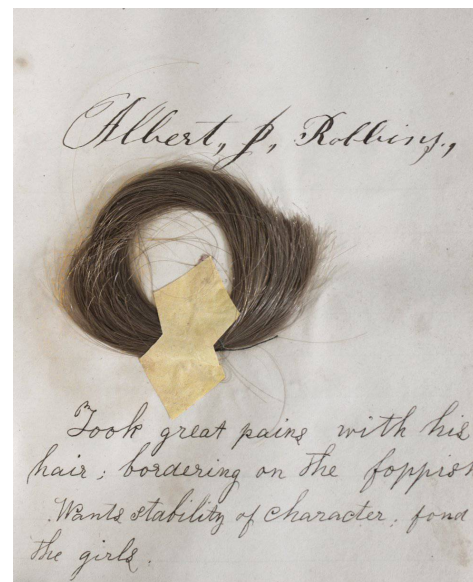
77. [Women][Memory Books][Hair]

Taft, Julia Ann Robbins. ***Tokens of Remembrance*** [Handwritten cover title]. [Massachusetts]: [circa 1844]. 5 7/8” x 4 1/2”. Handmade green string-tied stiff card paper-covered wrappers with quires of 16 thin paper leaves each. A total of 23 handwritten pages (about 350 words), each with one to two hair samples adhered with fabric and glue + three small notes and two pencil drawings laid in. Very good: covers lightly soiled; scattered foxing and offsetting from samples; some leaves slightly wavy; quite well-preserved overall.



This is a charming memory book compiled by a woman from Massachusetts and filled with locks of hair snipped from the heads of her family and loved ones. While the text is mostly confined to the names of the hair samples' donors, there are also quite a few humorous and heartfelt extended anecdotes.

Thanks to online genealogy resources and a few internal hints, we were able to discern the identity of this book's creator. Julia Ann Robbins was born in Massachusetts around 1823 and married one James L. Taft. Censuses of 1850 and 1870 show them living in New York, and she died in 1896. There are two quires of handwritten pages in this little book, string-tied together, and the second appears to be older than the first. The earlier set introduced us to Leonard Robbins, “a good hearted, whole souled cousin, thought nothing about his head, the outside at least, as he seemed more intent on cultivating the inside,” as well as young Henry Robbins, “an excellent boy, generous, kind and attached to his cousin, puts implicit confidence in her sayings.” One lock of hair in this set was noted to have been collected in Dunstable, Massachusetts in 1844. Other samples had belonged to “mother's own brother,” William Corey, and William's son George, who was “married at the age of 19 yrs . . . 5 months younger than myself: at the age of 21 how different our prospect of life; he, bound by a matrimonial noose which has proved a curse thus far – I, lighthearted and free, to roam in fancy's gay domain, unfettered.”



Julia didn't stay unfettered for long, however, as the later set proved, with samples of both her own and her husband's hair, along with those of several other relatives, these a bit neater and captioned only with their former owners' names. In both sets, the samples were artfully arranged into different designs and adhered down with varying swatches of fabric and ribbon. Two of the entries were in memoriam – a poetic tribute to Adaline Corey: “Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade / Death came with friendly care / The opening bud to heaven conveyed / And bade it bloom forever there” and one to “Emma – Companion of my early years, dearest, best beloved friend of later ones. The thought of thy sweet face has cheered many a solitary moment, then again tinging them with sadness.” A few laid-in items include the text of “The Old Man's Song,” written in 1804 by Scottish poet James Montgomery, as well as a brief note with some family history and a quite impressive pencil drawing of a “View on the Susquehanna.”

A remarkable survival; one woman's touching tribute to her family. **\$750 [7956]**

78. [Women][Oklahoma]

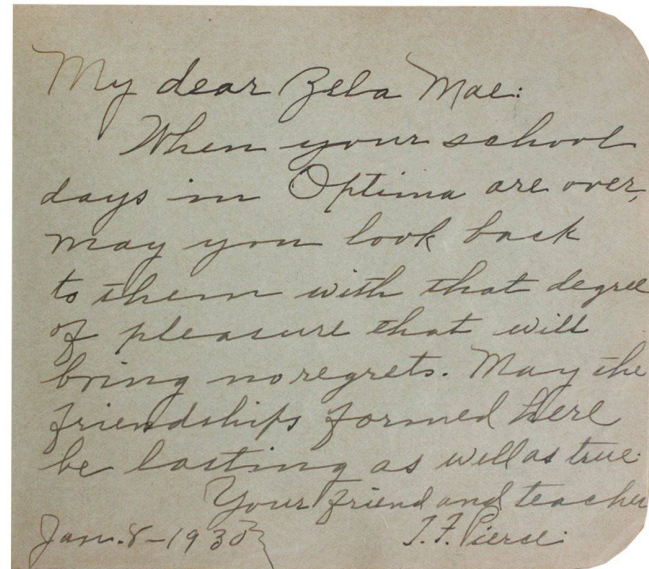
McAnarney, Zela Mae. **[Autograph Books Belonging to a High School Girl in Oklahoma]**. Optima, Oklahoma: 1928-1932. Two commercial autograph books, one red cloth over boards, one string-tied green thin card wrappers. Each book around 4" x 6" with 58 pages and about 65 handwritten entries. Good: boards detached from textblock but attached to each other; loss to half of each wrap; pages lightly soiled and worn.

This is a set of "Schoolday Memories" and class autographs compiled by a young woman from Optima, Oklahoma, documenting her high school years.

Zela Mae McAnarney (later McDonald) was born in 1916 and lived out her life in Optima, Oklahoma. Located in Texas County, in the Oklahoma panhandle, Optima was founded as a ranching town around 1885. The first official census in 1930 recorded 115 residents; 337 were reported in 2020. Zela graduated from Optima High School (OHS) in 1932, helped found the local 4-H club, and married in 1934. She died in 1995.

These heartfelt autograph books provide a glimpse into high school life in small town Oklahoma, and introduce us to the young Zela Mae, who participated in the Glee, Dramatics and Debating Clubs, loved horseback riding and basketball and noted that her favorite course of study was "Oklahoma History." Zela neatly listed the names of her classmates, separated by school year, as well as teachers and their subjects. Copious handwritten entries reveal the students' care for each other as well as their school – one had letters branching off an OHS logo, reading "Oh How Sweet." They are filled with messages of friendship and forget-me-not, wishes for love, happiness and success. There were charming poems like "Long may you live / Long may you tarry / Love who you wish / But watch who you marry" and "Kisses give germs / So I've heard stated / But kiss me kid / I've been vaccinated." The books also hold seven tiny cut photographs, including one of Zela inside a book's front cover.

A lively group of autograph entries revealing Oklahoma school days in the late 1920s/early '30s. **\$175 [7248]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/29daybj3>



79. [Women][Politics]

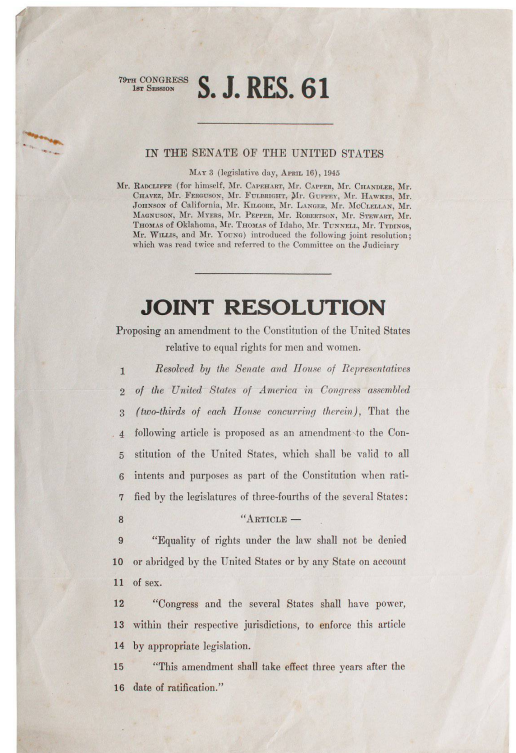
79th Congress 1st Session. S.J. Res. 61 [Caption title].

[Washington, D.C.]: [Government Printing Office?], 1945. 13" x 8 3/8". Single sheet handbill. Very good: creased at old horizontal folds; paper clip scar and tiny hole to one edge; light foxing.

This is the text of a 1945 Joint Resolution "proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women." It covers one of the many (failed) introductions to Congress of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), a decades-long battle fought by the National Woman's Party (NWP) that was finally won in 1972.

NWP was an outgrowth of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, formed in 1913 by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns. The group played a critical role in the 1920 passage of the 19th Amendment, and one year later announced plans to campaign for another amendment to guarantee women equal rights with men; this would come to be known as ERA. In 1923 Paul made the first revision to ERA at Seneca Falls; she named this version the Lucretia Mott Amendment, after the abolitionist who fought for women's rights and attended the First Women's Rights Convention. ERA went under further revision in 1943. The women of NWP worked tirelessly for years, planning, publicizing and fighting for its approval. From 1943 it was reintroduced in each subsequent Congress, to no immediate avail; between 1948 and 1970, House Judiciary Committee chair Emanuel Celler refused to even consider it. The text of the 1943 revision became Section 1 of the version that would finally be passed by Congress in 1972.

This handbill lists the group of senators who introduced the April 1945 incarnation of the resolution, "which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary." It specifies three parts of the article, namely that "Equality of rights



under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex” and that Congress would have the power to “enforce this article by appropriate legislation.” In September of that year, there was a Senate hearing on the resolution, at which multiple NWP leaders spoke; their words, again, unheeded.

A rare and important piece of political ephemera. We were unable to find evidence of this handbill in OCLC or online. **\$350 [8331]**

80. [Women][Politics]

Brown, Helen Elizabeth. ***Unequal Justice under Law: Women and the Constitution.*** Washington, D.C.: National Woman's Party, [1942]. 7 7/8" x 5". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 15. Very good: a touch of faint soiling to wrapper edges; a few small dogears.

This is an offprint of an article by an important lawyer, Helen Elizabeth Brown, intended to drum up support for the National Woman's Party (NWP) and to promote equal rights and legal justice for women.

Helen Elizabeth Brown was born in Indiana in 1899 but grew up in Fort Worth, Texas. Upon finishing high school she went to work for the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, where she paved the way for female reporters by covering the police court circuit, City Hall and local politics. In 1922 she accepted a position on the staff of the *Baltimore Post* and was the first woman at that paper to cover the courthouse as well. Brown attended law school at the University of Maryland and was admitted to the bar in 1926. In 1927 she formed the first organization for women lawyers in Maryland, and one year later founded the Business and Professional Woman's Council. Brown also served as Assistant City Solicitor, Judge of the Baltimore Housing Court and instructor at the University of Baltimore Law School.

This article originally appeared in *Equal Rights*, the official magazine of the NWP. Founded in 1923, the publication was directed towards women, but also strove to educate men about the benefits of women's suffrage and women's rights. With a sharp wit, Brown's article systematically reviewed the legal inequalities women faced, covering labor laws, the 14th and 19th Amendments, “the miracle of marriage” and the “biased masculine process.” Ultimately, Brown posited that “There is now but one remedy for this accumulated injustice, and that is the prompt passage and ratification” of the ERA – “This Amendment will end the lingering tyrannies of the dark ages and counteract the corrosive common-law interpretations by men judges which have destroyed the Constitutional rights which should have been the just heritage of every American woman.”

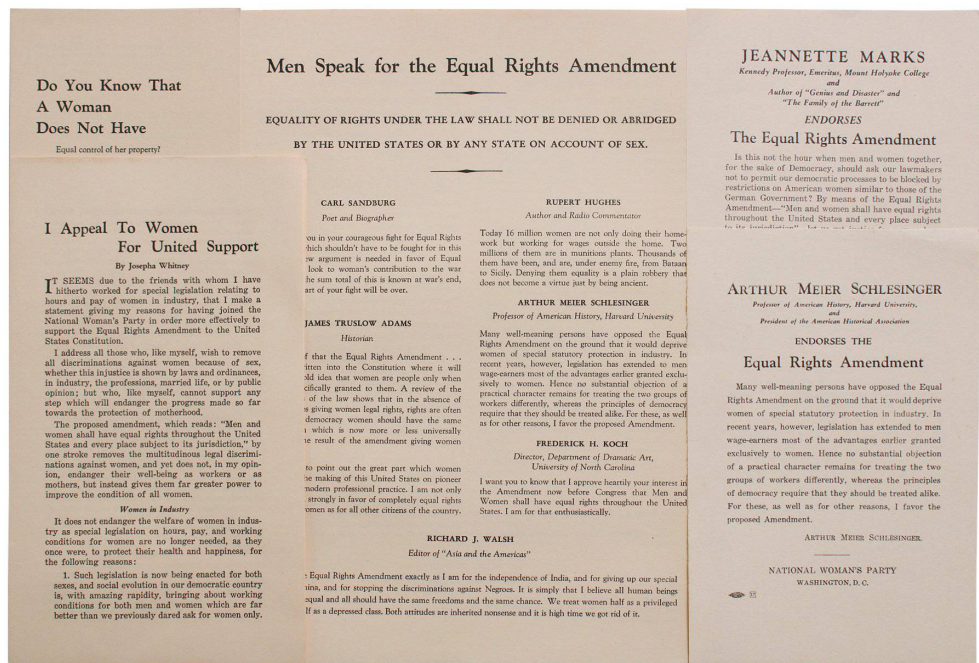
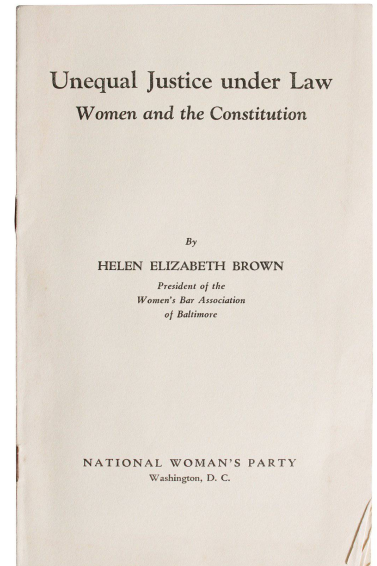
An uncommon and inspiring work on legal justice for women. OCLC shows six holdings. **\$150 [8325]**

81. [Women][Politics]

[Group of Ephemera Endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment]. Washington, D.C.: National Woman's Party, [circa 1943]. Two handbills and three pamphlets, ranging from 7" x 5" to 11" x 8½". Pp. [1]; [1]; [4], [6] and a six-panel folding brochure. Generally very good plus with just a touch of light edge wear or foxing.

This is a group of printed endorsements, articles and arguments concerning the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), a decades-long battle fought by the National Woman's Party (NWP). It features the opinions of notable women, as well as several men, striving to obtain “equality of rights under the law.”

This collection includes two single-sheet endorsements of the ERA, one by Arthur Meier Schlesinger, professor of



American History at Harvard and president of the American Historical Association, and one by noted writer, lecturer and political advocate Jeannette Marks. Marks served as chair of the NWP New York State Branch from 1942 to 1947 and was a professor of English at Mount Holyoke College; the school's LGBTQ+ center is named in her honor. There is a six-panel brochure aimed at increasing NWP membership and decrying all the rights, control and opportunities "A Woman Does Not Have," as well as a six-page pamphlet in which "Men Speak" for the ERA. This holds testimonials of 34 men sounding off for equal rights, including poet and biographer Carl Sandburg, economist Irving Fisher and other prominent authors, attorneys, politicians and professors. There is also a four-page article by Josepha Whitney, reprinted from NWP official vehicle *Equal Rights*, attempting to assuage any fears of the ambivalent. Whitney was president of the New Haven, Connecticut chapter of the League of Women Voters, chair of the Connecticut Women's Peace Party and the first woman on the New Haven board of aldermen. In her present "Appeal To Women For United Support," she assured readers that the ERA would benefit "women in industry," maintain "the protection of maternity" and eliminate the "one thousand and more discriminations against women in the laws of our States."

Rare political ephemera documenting an important milestone in the fight for equality and women's rights. OCLC shows only one holding of any of these items (Whitney's article), at Yale University. **\$200 [8324]**

82. [Women][Politics]

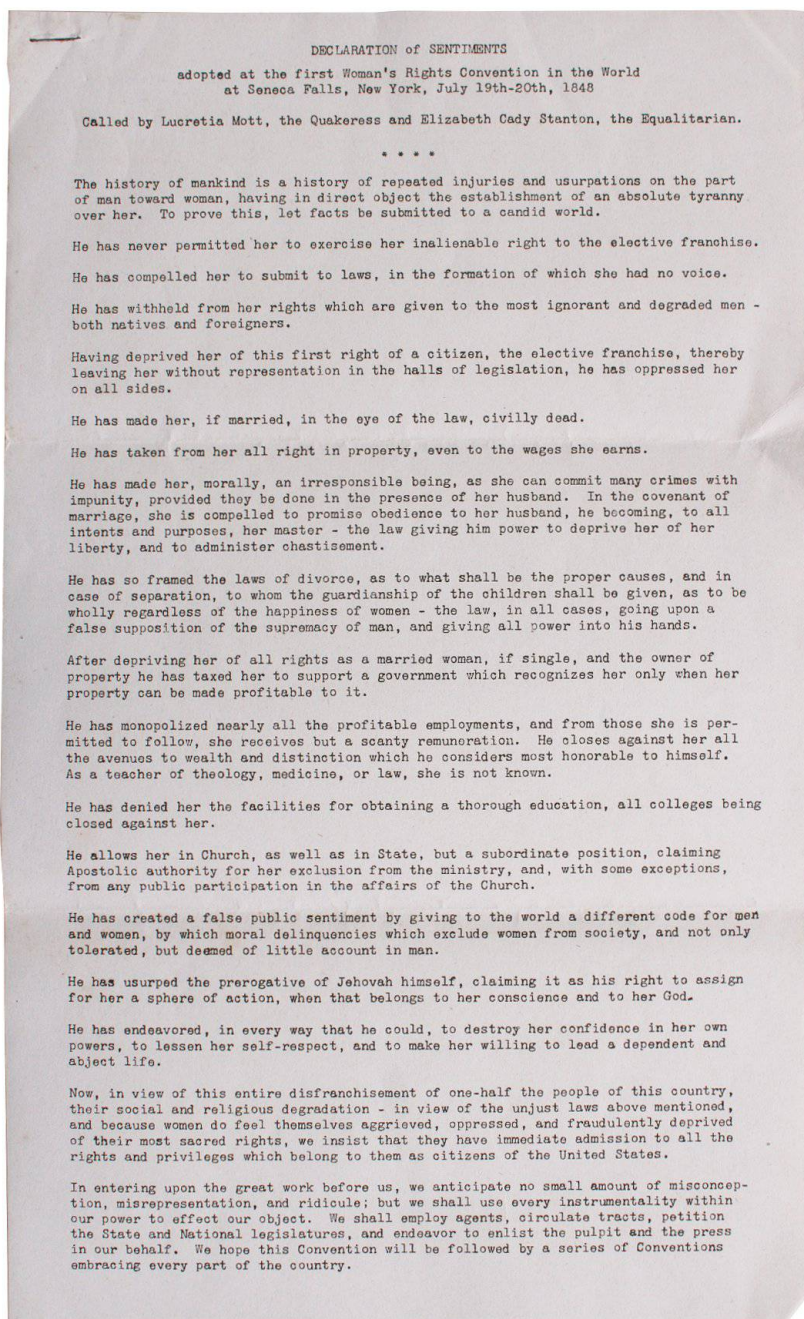
[Information Packet Distributed by the National Woman's Party]. New York, NY; Washington, D.C.: [1945]. 14" x 8½". Three mimeographed leaves, printed rectos only and corner stapled. Pp. [3]. Very good: creased at two old horizontal folds; light foxing to rear; a bit of corner wear and light spotting at edges.

This is an information packet and marketing tool issued by the National Woman's Party (NWP), intended to entice women into joining the struggle for political freedom and equal rights.

This packet provided the "Declaration of Sentiments adopted at the first Woman's Rights Convention in the World," at Seneca Falls, New York. It bewailed that as of "1945 - Only one of these demands put forth in 1848 - that of the right to vote - has been completely won" and argued that "It is in the hands of women today" to continue the push for the "complete freedom of women" as begun by those "pioneer women." There was a list of recommended "Books on the Woman Movement," including works on Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as well as Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own* and *Of Men and Women* by Pearl S. Buck.

The document listed its four authors, which included Alice Paul, national chair in D.C., as well as Jeannette Marks, chair of the New York State Branch from 1942 to 1947. A noted writer, lecturer and political advocate, Marks was a professor of English at Mount Holyoke College and the school's LGBTQ+ center is named in her honor.

We found no evidence of this packet in OCLC or online. **\$300 [8326]**



83. [Women][Politics]

Lutz, Alma. *[Two Handbills of Articles on Feminism and Equal Rights for Women]*. Washington, D.C.: [National Woman's Party], [circa 1943]. 14" x 4 1/4"; 11" x 4 1/4". Handbills. Very good: a bit of light creasing and corner wear; faint scuff to one top edge.

This is a set of two handbills written by a noted feminist and leader in the fight for women's rights, Alma Lutz.

Alma Lutz was born in 1890 and graduated from Vassar College in 1912. She was a writer and editor for the National Woman's Party (NWP) from the 1920s to the 1940s and was for many years a member of the party's national council. Lutz published numerous books and articles on women's rights and women's history, not limited to *Created Equal: A Biography of Elizabeth Cady Stanton*, published in 1940, *Susan B. Anthony: Rebel, Crusader, Humanitarian* (1959) and *Crusade for Freedom: Women of the Anti-Slavery Movement* (1968). She was part of historian Mary Beard's circle of women activists and scholars and served on the advisory board of the Schlesinger Library. Lutz died in 1973.

The text on these handbills originated in a column entitled "A Feminist Thinks It Over By Alma Lutz," printed in *Equal Rights*, the official magazine of the NWP.

One of the present editorials urged, "Women, Your Country Needs You!" It noted that women held "fewer public offices in the United States than in countries which we regard as far less progressive," likely due to having been taught "for so many generations that government is man's sphere, and subconsciously this fallacy still controls their thinking." Lutz pled that the nation needed its women, "not only to keep up morale, not only to bind up its wounds" but also to "share in government." The other handbill bemoaned "The Blindness Of The Exceptional Woman": "Why is it that women are still afraid of the words freedom and equality when applied to them? Why are they still so eager to hide from the term equal rights? Why do they think that other freedoms and other rights are more important than their own?" While Lutz may not have had the answers, she did argue that the ongoing struggle for "an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing to women justice and equal rights with men under our laws" was as "noble a goal" as the Declaration of Independence.

Rare handbills showcasing the work of an important feminist writer and leader. Not located in OCLC nor in the finding aids for any collections of Lutz' papers. **\$300 [8330]**

84. [Women][Politics]

Some Recent Editorials and Press Comments on the Equal Rights Amendment. Washington, D.C.: National Woman's Party, [1944]. 13 1/2" x 8 1/2". Stapled thin card wrappers reinforced with tape. Pp. [116]. Very good: moderate foxing and scuffing to wraps; lightly spotted and thumb-soiled throughout; some contents folded as issued.

This is a bound book of reprinted articles and editorials concerning the historic National Woman's Party (NWP) and their monumental efforts with regard to the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). The group fought for this bill for decades, and the articles cover a pivotal moment in the 1940s, a rewrite that would finally become law in 1972.

This book contains 58 offprints of articles and editorials from national newspapers, maintaining their original size and type. There were features from Washington, D.C., Iowa, Los Angeles, Miami and several New York publications including George Peck's column "The American Way" ("Ladies! Get Tough") from the bilingual paper *Il Risveglio Italiano* out of Niagara Falls. Most took up a single page, but two pieces continued onto versos, including "On Account of Sex" by Jeannette Marks, published in the General

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

Women, Your Country Needs You!

IN SPITE of the fact that women held the balance of voting power in many parts of the country in the November election, fewer women were named for Congress and the major State offices than in the past two general elections.

I have often wondered why women have not shown more interest in running for public office. They have held fewer public offices in the United States than in countries which we regard as far less progressive, in spite of the fact that they have had an enviable background of freedom with virile women's organizations working for their complete citizenship for almost 100 years. This leads me to wonder if these organizations have not become an end in themselves, keeping women in an indirect rather than a direct relationship to government.

Men have not encouraged women's cooperation in government, preferring naturally to keep the balance of power on their side, and the plums as well. And women with their natural diplomacy whom men are concerned have acted slowly and have not forced recognition to any great extent. Probably too only a minority of women recognize their ability to assume a more active role in government. They have been taught for so many generations that government is man's sphere, and subconsciously this fallacy still controls their thinking. Nor have the schools and women's colleges taught them any better. Very few history textbooks recognize will women's contribution to the building up of our country and the development of democracy. Women's colleges have been so busy bending over backwards to show that education will not discourage women from being good wives and mothers that they have overlooked entirely women's responsibility to take part in government, that is, actually to hold public office. To be sure, they have encouraged women's traditional role of a sister of mercy, and have encouraged women to work in indirect ways through their clubs to improve their cities and communities. But I have not heard of one woman's college that has even suggested to its students that they should aspire to hold the job of Mayor of their city, serve in their State Legislature, or represent their States in Congress. Perhaps a few courageous, far-seeing professors have made attempts to rouse women students, but it has not been the general policy of colleges or the teaching profession. Perhaps the course inaugurated at Syracuse University this fall on the "Status and Responsibilities of Women in the Social Order" will be a step in the right direction. At least it has a great opportunity to become a pattern for the future.

Every boy leaving school or college is confident of his ability to govern. He knows he is a potential President, Senator or Mayor. Ask college girls if a woman should ever be President of the United States, and a large majority will say that a man can fill the job better. Only a few will admit that women have the ability and that some day a woman will be President. Only a minority will even think about a career in Congress or in their State Legislatures. This is all wrong. Women have the ability and they have a responsibility toward democratic government.

With more and more young men being called into the armed forces, many of them never to return, who will be left to fill adequately our public offices but our able women? Can women at such a time continue to be observers? They too must give their lives to their country. They must enter the field of government with the same zeal and the same adaptability with which they have entered new fields in the past. No one need fear that there are not enough able women to fill the gaps. Many of them may say they have never had political ambitions. This is not a question of political ambition. It is the serious matter of preserving, strengthening, and perfecting democratic government. Women, your country needs you not only to keep up morale, not only to bind up its wounds, not only to keep war plants, business, and the farms going. It needs you to share in government. Will you answer the call?

Reprinted from "EQUAL RIGHTS"

144 B Street N. E. Washington, D. C.

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

The Blindness Of The Exceptional Woman

I am not interested in equal rights for women. I am no feminist. There are bigger issues at stake. This in substance is what many of our prominent women are cautiously saying to the press, as if equal rights for women were something to be ashamed of and as if the word "feminist" had a derogatory meaning.

What would we think of a Chinese who said, "I am not interested in equal rights for the Chinese"; or a Negro, not interested in equal rights for Negroes? We would at once line them up as lacking spirit and self-respect, and think they must be inferiors after all. But when a woman makes such a statement, countless other women, instead of being indignant, regard her with admiration because she is not one of those "wild feminists".

And actually what is a feminist? Not what one of our women scholars recently called her—a woman who wants to "rape men or out them." Feminism, according to Webster is

"The theory, cult, or practice of those who advocate such legal and social changes as will establish political, economic, and social equality of the sexes."

Nothing very bad about that. In fact, self-respect, pride in the achievements of women, spirit, and love of freedom demand that every woman be a feminist. It is this definition of feminism, the true definition, that inspired the title of this column, *A Feminist Thinks It Over*.

Why is it that women are still afraid of the words freedom and equality when applied to them? Why are they still so eager to hide from the term equal rights? Why do they think that other freedoms and other rights are more important than their own?

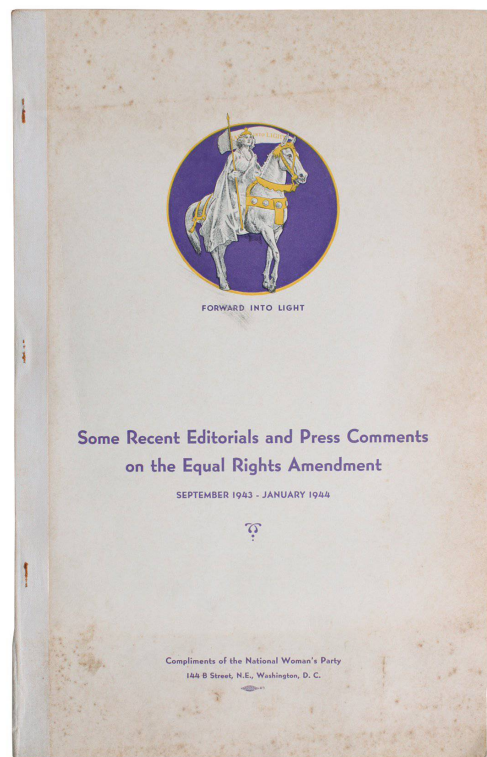
These are questions hard to answer. The exceptional woman is the worst offender because she of all women should know better. The exceptional, brilliant woman, busy in her own field, overlooks the fact that the average woman has been progressing through the years and is able to cope with national and international problems as well as with domestic concerns. She overlooks the fact that the average woman in 150 years has progressed from an uneducated, chattel class through a bloodless revolution to a voting, educated citizenship and has contributed mightily to the culture, business, and professional life of our nation. To her the average woman is still in the primary grade. Perhaps she refuses to face facts because she does not want to lose her own role as a brilliant heroine.

Whatever the reason, it is time for exceptional women to analyze their aversion to equal rights and to ask themselves if they are able to understand and appreciate the principles of freedom on which this nation was built. If they believe in democratic government, they must admit that all the people, women as well as men, must share its responsibilities and receive equal justice under its laws.

The struggle for freedom for women, for a Bill of Rights, an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing to women justice and equal rights with men under our laws, is as noble a goal as the framing of the Magna Charta or the Declaration of Independence.

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Some Recent Editorials and Press Comments on the Equal Rights Amendment

SEPTEMBER 1943 - JANUARY 1944

Courtesy of the National Woman's Party
144 B Street, N.E., Washington, D. C.

Federation of Women's Clubs' *Clubwoman* of November 1943. A noted writer, lecturer and political advocate, Marks was chair of the NWP New York State Branch from 1942 to 1947. She was also a professor of English at Mount Holyoke College and the school's LGBTQ+ center is named in her honor. The book featured an image of a sovereign-appearing woman on horseback as well as a slogan: "Forward Into Light."

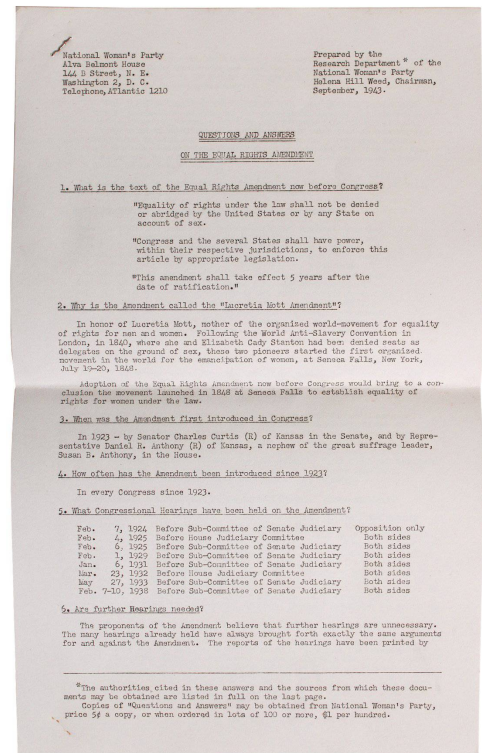
An uncommon and useful batch of press coverage on an important women's organization and their political work. OCLC shows four holdings. **\$400 [8332]**

85. [Women][Politics]

Weed, Helena Hill and others. **Questions and Answers on the Equal Rights Amendment.** Washington, D.C.: National Woman's Party, 1943. 14" x 8½". Thirteen mimeographed leaves printed rectos only and corner stapled. Pp. 13. Very good: heavy crease at horizontal fold; the occasional scuff or spot; two penciled amendments.

This is a detailed information packet concerning the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), a decades-long battle fought by the National Woman's Party (NWP) that was finally won in 1972.

This work was prepared by NWP's "Research Department" and its stated chair, Helena Hill Weed. Weed made waves as one of the first women to be arrested and jailed for picketing outside the White House on July 4, 1917 and was a founding member of the Women's National Press Club. She was also one of the nation's first female geologists. The text shared insight into various aspects of the ERA, including its wording, goals, supporters and status in Congress, in the form of 64 questions and answers. It listed the multiple Congressional hearings held and reports made on ERA since 1924, assured that the amendment was "in harmony with our system of Government" and explained from whence its nickname came. There were remarks on "women in industry," marriage, rape, maternity laws and equal pay, as well as its intended "psychological effect" (the abbreviated answer: "To raise the status of all women.") It also ran a list of government references cited and "the sources from which these documents may be obtained."



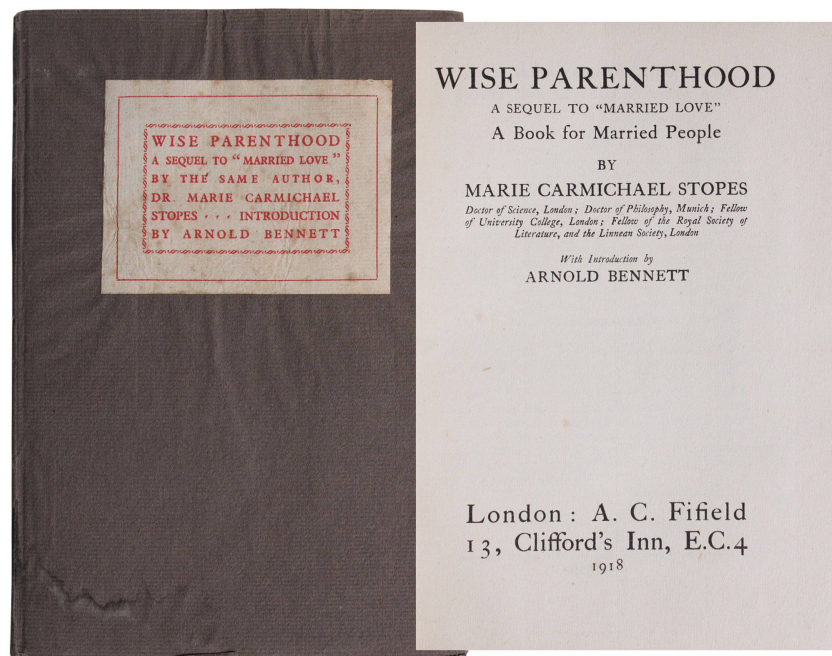
Thorough information on an important political milestone in the fight for equality and women's rights. This document was eventually published by the Government Printing Office and OCLC shows thirteen holdings of that version, but none of what we assume must be this early draft. **\$250 [8327]**

86. [Women][Reproductive Health]

Stopes, Marie Carmichael. **Wise Parenthood . . .** London: A.C. Fifield, 1918. First Edition. 7 3/8" x 5 1/8". Paper over boards. Pp. viii, 34. Very good minus: covers damp-stained, slightly warped and edge-worn; light foxing to front title label, prelims and a few pages' edge.

This is the scarce first printing of a work on the status of birth control in the early 20th century, written by a pioneering female expert and advocate, Marie Carmichael Stopes.

Born in 1880 in Scotland, Marie Carmichael Stopes has been referred to as "one of the grandmothers of the sexual revolution." She earned a doctorate and became a lecturer in botany in 1904 (making her the first female faculty member at the University of Manchester), specializing in fossil plants and problems in coal mining. Her first marriage was unconsummated, and its annulment in 1916 led her to studies of sex, marriage, childbirth and their value in society. She founded the first birth control clinic in the United Kingdom and authored multiple scientific and literary works, such as *Married Love* (1918) and *Our Ostriches*, a play about working-class women being forced to procreate throughout their lives. Passionate, if problematic, Stopes



advocated for suffrage and women's rights, but also supported eugenics among the lower classes. She died in 1958. Marie Stopes International, an NGO working on sexual and reproductive health worldwide, was established in 1976.

In this book, written as a follow-up to *Married Love* (and rife with excerpts from and urges to read that book), Stopes declared that *"The question before us is not whether or no[t] birth control should be allowed. It is in daily use by the great majority of the more intelligent married people."* The problem was the *"general dissatisfaction with most of the methods used"* and the *"widespread ignorance of satisfactory methods even on the part of medical practitioners."* *"Numbers of people,"* she argued, were *"in urgent need of a better method . . . The following pages are written for them."*

Veering from the norm, well ahead of her time, the author opined that *"Churchmen recommend (though I wonder if they practise) 'absolute continence.' Where the mated pair are young, normal, and in love, such advice is not only impracticable, it is detrimental. A rigid and enforced abstinence can be as destructive of health as incontinence."* She proffered a number of suggestions as to pregnancy prevention, some medically valid and many not, asserting that *"The ideal method is not yet discovered, though I am following up a line of research at present on a method designed greatly to improve on those now available."* The book also held a page of glowing reviews for *Married Love* and a list of further reading.

A trailblazing, if contentious, effort by an early female birth control advocate. OCLC shows 24 holdings of this first edition, with only 11 in the United States. **\$500 [8394]**

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