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THE EXTRAORDINARY
HISTORY OF THE
EVERY DAY

**E-List 8:
African Americana and
Spring Miscellany**



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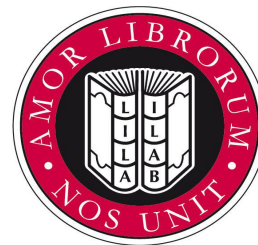
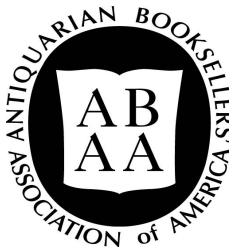
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E-List 8: African Americana and Spring Miscellany

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Front Cover: Item 63

1. [African Americana][Business]
[Application for Charter of the Negro Licensed Beverage Association of Western Pennsylvania]. Pittsburgh, PA: [Shields, Watson & Washington, Attorneys at Law], 1961. Two 14" x 8½" and two slightly shorter leaves, brad bound inside a 14¾" x 9" legal slip, folded to 9" x 3¾". Pp. [7]. Good plus: creases at folds; slip moderately worn; leaves lightly dust-soiled with one small stain.

This is an application to charter the Negro Licensed Beverage Association of Western Pennsylvania (NLBAWP), in 1961. The group of Black hotel, restaurant and tavern owners arose in response to Jim Crow laws and other societal forces making it exceptionally difficult for African American business owners to succeed in the Pittsburgh area. The late 1950s and early 1960s saw the development of similar organizations, including the National Negro Licensed Beverage Association, headquartered in Philadelphia, and the New Orleans-based Negro Tavern Owners Association.

Importantly, this document lists the goals of the NLBAWP:

"To foster, strengthen, and improve business within the Negro community. To advance the cause of the Negro tavern and hotel owner as a whole. To give service to members to do things for them which they cannot do for themselves or which can be done better or less expensively if done collectively. To create and project the proper image of a tavern or hotel owner in the community. To sponsor, aid, and assist any charitable or civic project approved by the members."

One noteworthy incorporator listed here was Vivian Mason Lane. Lane owned four Pittsburgh taverns in the 1960s and was a community leader through at least the 1980s. She led a neighborhood Chamber of Commerce and ran (unsuccessfully) for County Commissioner and the State House.

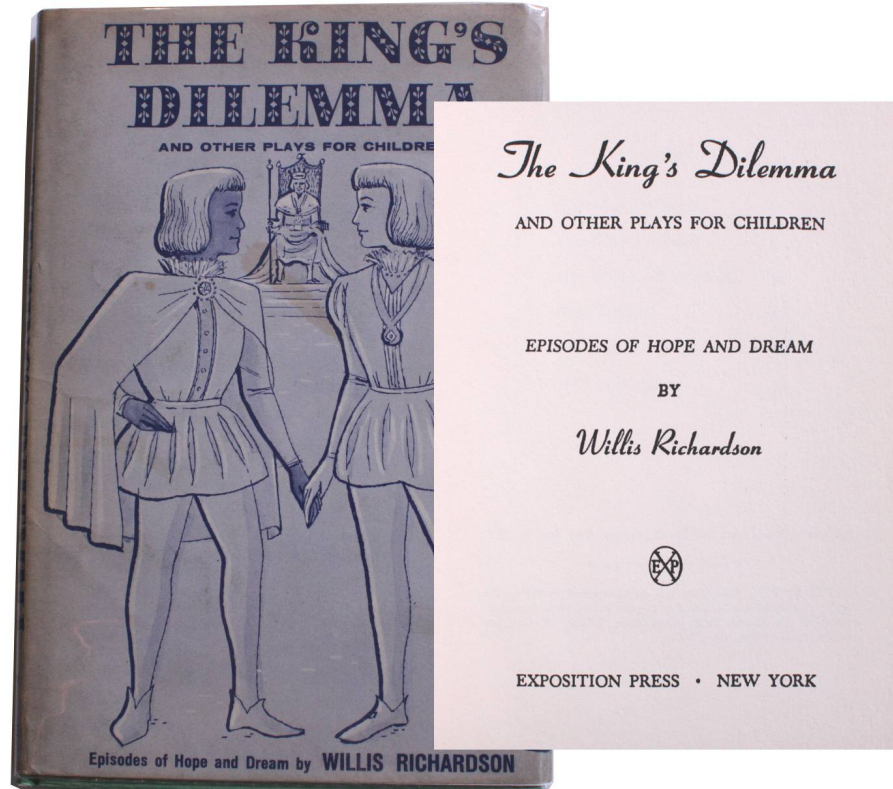
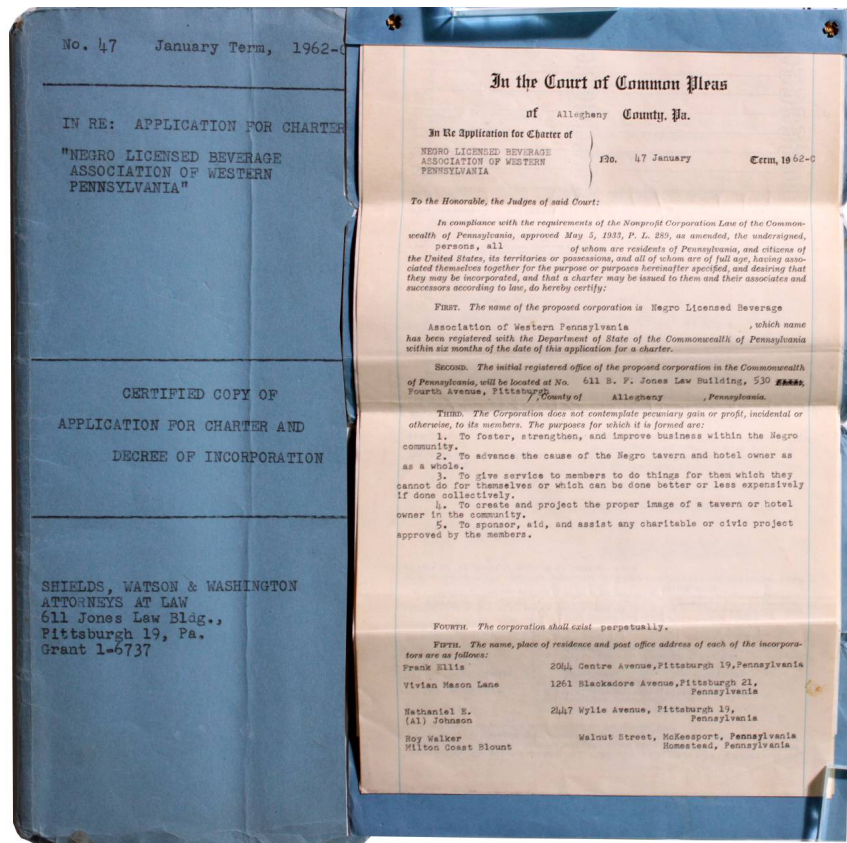
We were unable to determine if the NLBAWP survived.

Rare primary source material documenting the goals of Black Pennsylvania business owners who were hoping to unite and thrive. \$400 [6164]

2. [African Americana][Children's Books] [Theater]

Richardson, Willis. ***The King's Dilemma and Other Plays for Children.*** ***Episodes of Hope and Dream.*** New York: Exposition Press, [1956]. First Edition stated. 8¼" x 5½". Green cloth, dust jacket. Pp. 71. Book near fine with minor wear; dust jacket very good minus with a few small stains and moderate dust soiling to the rear panel.

This is the scarce first edition of a book of plays for children. It was written by the first African American playwright to have a non-musical production on Broadway, Willis Richardson.



Willis Richardson was born in North Carolina in 1889 and attended M Street School, later named Dunbar High School, which was the first Black public high school in the United States. His young talent was fostered by his teacher, Mary Burrill, the noted African American female playwright. Richardson's plays were published in magazines and frequently performed at African American schools and theater clubs across the country. He also directed a theater group in Washington, D.C. At the request of Carter Woodson in 1930, Richardson compiled an anthology of plays for children written by Black authors, including four of his own. He has been the recipient of several awards, including a posthumous AUDELCO prize, awarded for excellence in African American theater.

This book contains six of Richardson's plays, with themes that urged kindness, tolerance and racial equality. According to the book's dust jacket text, the plays could be "*effectively and economically produced and easily staged*" by primary through high schools, church and community groups: "*For it is the youth of our country, the young citizens in the formative years . . . who are best equipped to fight conditioned prejudice, ignorance and civil injustice.*"

A scarce book of plays for children by an important African American playwright. OCLC shows 23 holdings over two entries. **\$750 [6175]**

3. [African Americana][Education]

A Conference on the Home Life of the Negro in West Virginia.

[Institute, West Virginia]: West Virginia State College, 1937. 11" x 8½". Six leaves of typescript printed rectos only, corner stapled. Pp. 6. Very good: toned with text faint in areas, but readable, though difficult at times.

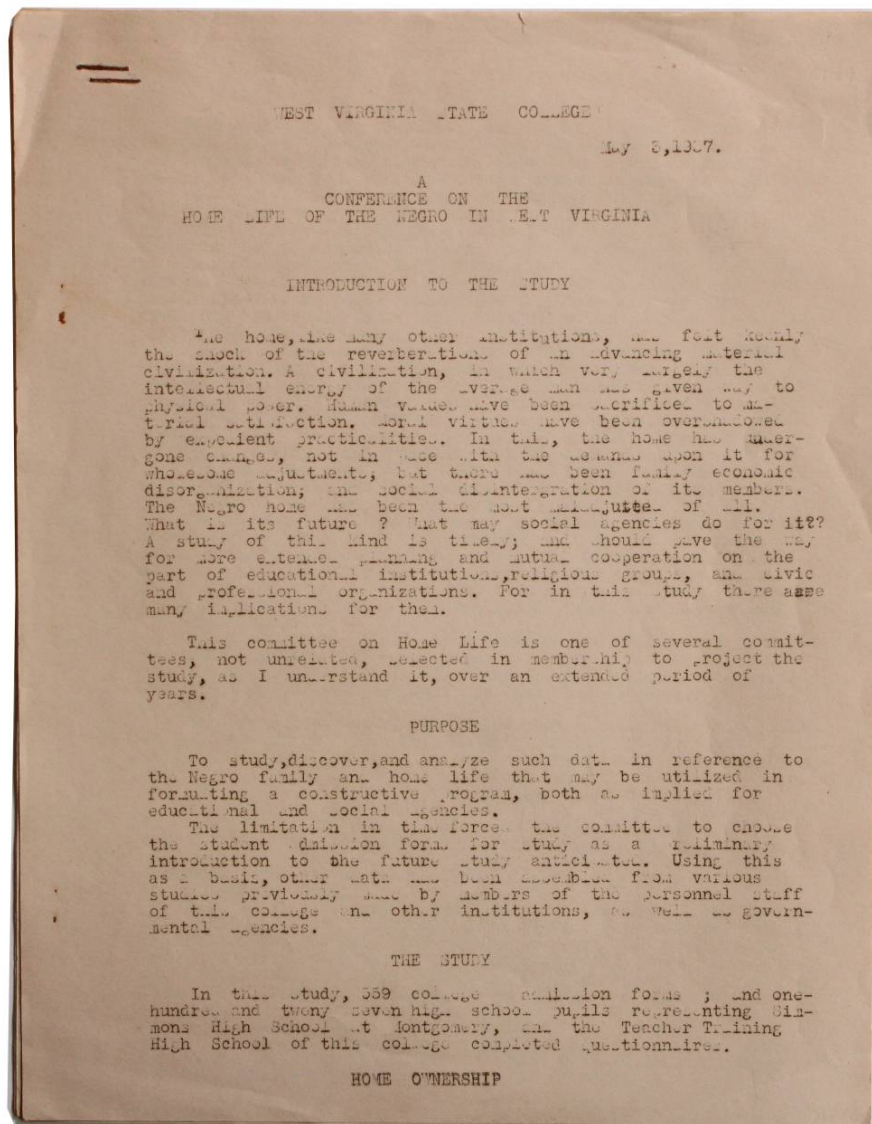
This is a study conducted by an HBCU, West Virginia State College, on the familial and home life challenges facing African Americans in West Virginia.

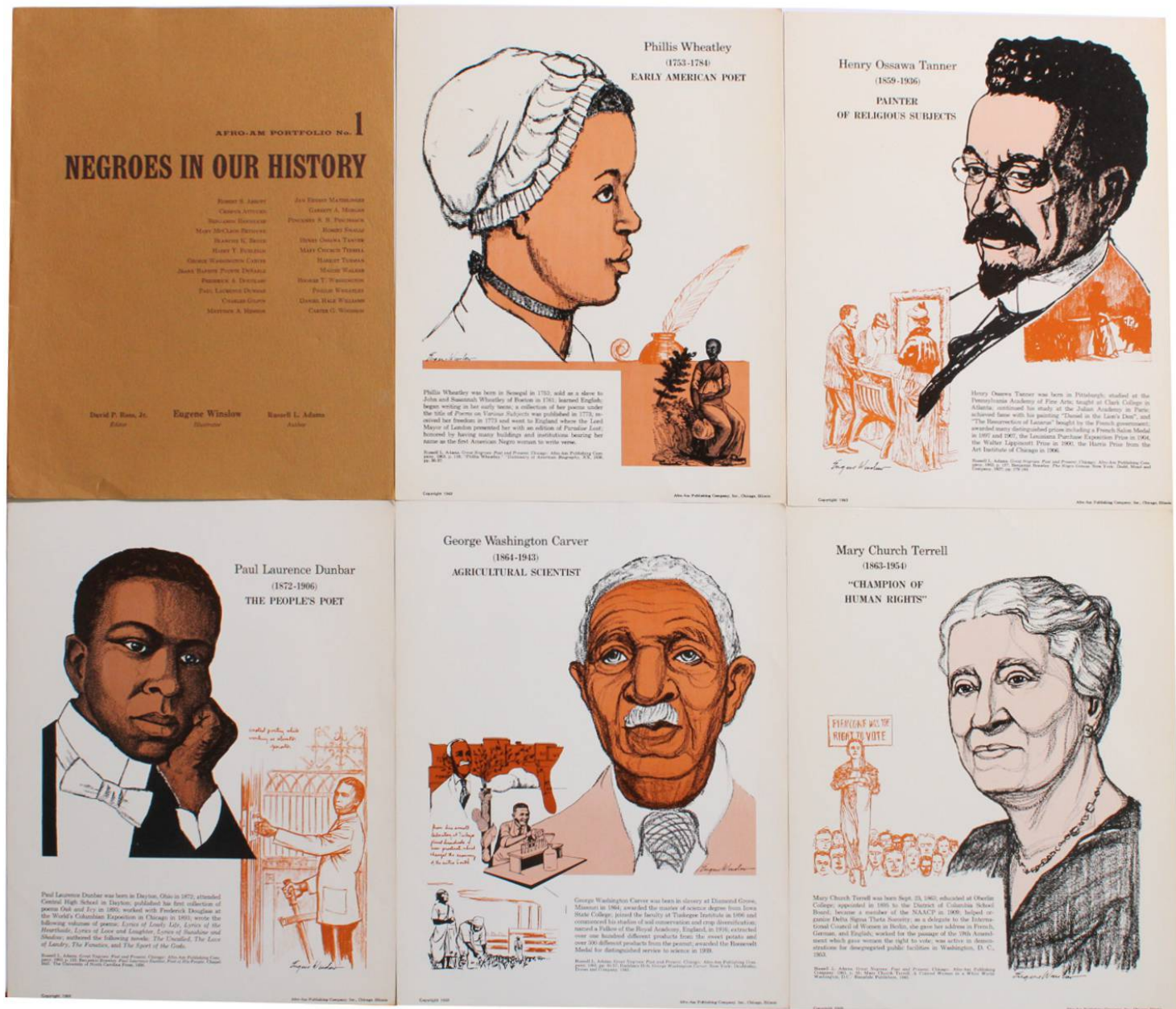
Its introduction posited that in the current society, "*human values have been sacrificed to material satisfaction.*" The large goal of the study was to gather, analyze and report on data that would lead to "*mutual cooperation on the part of educational institutions, religious groups, and civic and professional organizations*" to improve Black lives.

The study provided statistics on a sample of West Virginian African American families. The vast majority of the families lived in rural areas, with most parents working in mining or domestic trades. They were stricken by low incomes, substandard housing, employment insecurity, and little to no opportunities for advancement, traits that were "*usually adverse to home-making and stability of family life.*" The data showed the correlation between low income and infant death rate, as well as lower spending on medical needs than those in higher income groups. It noted that "*It is not likely that the poorer families need less medical attention. They sacrifice health for bread.*"

The text also reported on the high number of children being forced to drop out of school in order to work, creating new demands on society for training and education. It ended on the hopeful note that regular and continuing educational opportunities would help improve the home and family lives of African Americans in the future.

An rare report by an HBCU on the quality of life and educational opportunities among African Americans in West Virginia in the 1930s. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$200 [6154]**





4. [African Americana] [Education]

Adams, Russell L.; Winslow, Eugene (illustrator); Ross, David P. (editor). **Afro-Am Portfolio No. 1. Negroes in Our History. [Cover title].** Chicago: Afro-Am Publishing Company, [circa 1969]. 13¾" x 10¾". Title card followed by 24 (of 24) mini-posters on thin card stock with a light gloss. Generally very good with several posters good-only due to creasing.

This is a portfolio of small posters by the Afro-Am Publishing Company that were meant to be used in conjunction with its textbook, *Great Negroes Past and Present*. That book was published in 1963 and was an instant hit. By 1972 it was in its third edition and had been adopted by California's Board of Education as a social studies text. Afro-Am was also founded in 1963 by the three men involved with this portfolio. The illustrator, Eugene Winslow, was an accomplished artist and designer who was named as one of seven Chicago Black design pioneers by the DuSable Museum. Winslow took over Afro-Am in 1978, and stayed as its head until 1993 when he sold the company.

This portfolio was part of a series of at least nine other portfolios, each also containing 24 posters, respectively. The first in the series, the topic here is general history, and most of the people represented are well known. Each poster features a large bust of the historical figure, along with smaller illustrations and biographical text. The pinholes in a bunch of the posters on offer has us imagining a school room wall covered in Black history: laid out properly, they would take up over 20 square feet of wall space.

While OCLC shows 28 locations over two entries for this particular series, we checked several at random only to learn that all but one either didn't have this portfolio or actually owned a different portfolio from the series. Checking OCLC portfolios numbers 2-9 we find similar results with respect to possible "ghosts": the holdings range from 9-12 entities per series, but few, if any actually appear to have a physical copy. **\$500 [6910]**

5. [African Americana][Education]

Can You Pass This Soul Quiz on Black American Freedom Fighters

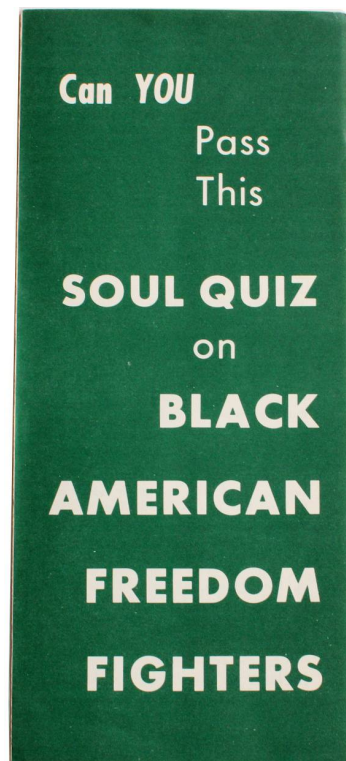
[Front panel title.] New York, New York: Foundation for Change Inc., 1973. 8½" x 3¾". Single leaf, tri-fold brochure, measuring 8½" x 11" unfolded. Near fine with minimal wear.

This is a brochure from an organization focused on improving race relations whose name makes it difficult to research—the Foundation for Change, Inc. (FFC). The FFC was founded by a woman named Lyla Hoffman as early as 1965, according to the Women Strike for Peace Records at Swarthmore, though a listing in the 1975 Directory of Social Studies/Social Science Service Organizations (<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED115519.pdf>) stated that FFC was founded in 1968. That same listing shows that FFC had six staff members and that its purpose was “to develop student understanding of minority views and to encourage white responsibility toward effecting social change.” It further revealed that FFC was in the process of “developing teacher and student training curricula on cultural clashes in the classroom.”

This brochure printed eleven trivia questions and answers pertaining to notable Black Americans in the fight for freedom and racial equality. Questions included “Who was the first Afro-American protest marcher on record?” and “Who is the man generally credited with coining the expression, ‘Black Power’?” The small brochure managed to provide fairly substantial historical context, and included some powerful quotes by Ida B. Wells, Frederick Douglass, Malcolm X, W.E.B. Dubois, and others.

The brochure additionally contained a list of books for further reading; this dovetails with the fact that the FFC was directly connected to the better known Council on Interracial Books for Children (CIBC). The CIBC was formed in 1965 by teachers from the New York City area who had assisted in some of the Freedom Schools in Mississippi. Its purpose was “to promote a literature for children that better reflects the realities of a multicultural society.” The following year CIBC began issuing book reviews in an effort to “to provide librarians and other educators with the perspectives of those our society has long oppressed—minorities, feminists, older people, disabled people, etc.” More than one source described Hoffman as a full time volunteer for CIBC, and said that FFC had merged with CIBC, but none provided a date. Hoffman first appeared in a CIBC newsletter as a contributor/consultant/reviewer in 1974. She retired as the director of the CIBC's resource center in 1985 and the CIBC disbanded in 1989.

OCLC locates no copies. **\$125 [5421]**



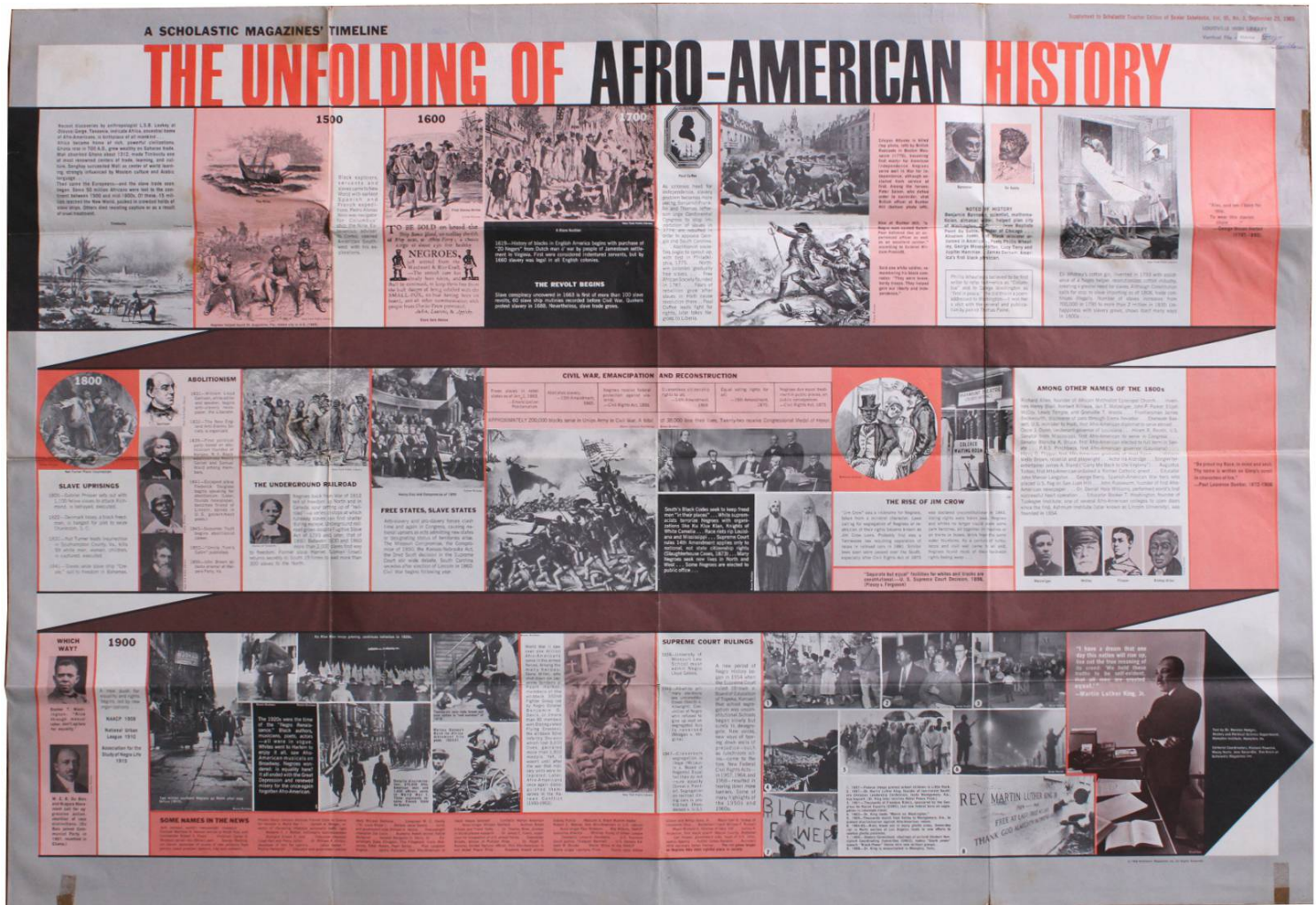
6. [African Americana][Education]

DODDS Celebrates Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Black History Month 1989 [Caption title].

NP: [Department of Defense Dependents Schools], [1989]. 22" x 17". Poster. Good: folded twice, moderate to heavy creasing throughout.

This is a rare poster produced by the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS) which celebrated the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Black History Month in 1989. It features sketches of King as well as several African American luminaries such as Jesse Jackson, Frederick Douglass, Thurgood Marshall, Count Basie, Willie Mays, and Walter Payton.

Not in OCLC. **\$200 [5456]**

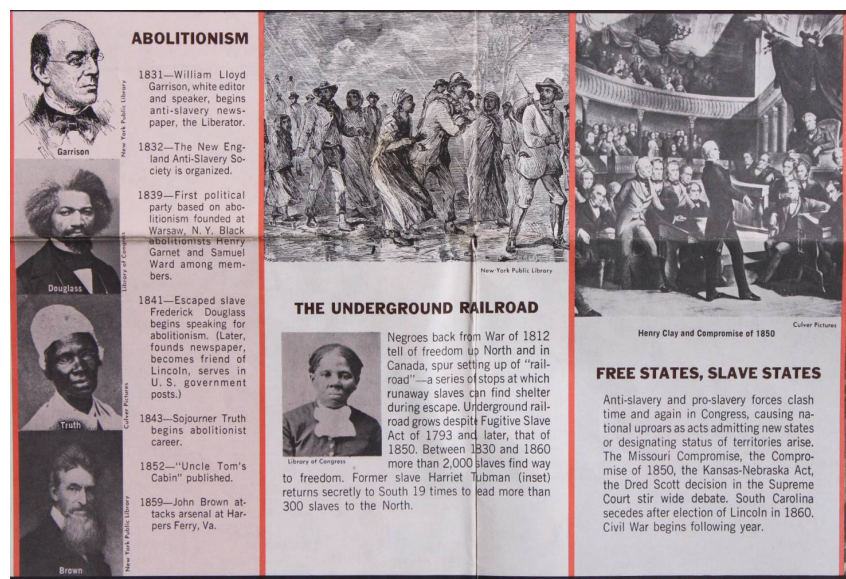


7. [African Americana][Education]

Hodges, Dr. Norman. ***The Unfolding of Afro-American History***. [Maplewood, New Jersey]: Scholastic Magazines, 1969. 30¼" x 43¾", folds to 7½" x 11". Two-sided poster. Very good minus: ex-library, with a stamp and label; remnants of adhesive at edges in four spots; 1" tear at an intersection not affecting any text; lightly dust-soiled.

This is a large educational poster with one side devoted to a heavily illustrated timeline of African American history with text written by an accomplished African American professor, Norman Hodges. According to the poster, Hodges was teaching at Hampton Institute as of the date of issuance. According to a flyer for a Hodges talk that we located online in the massive FBI file on Malcolm X that was declassified in December 1983, Hodges grew up in Michigan and was an alumnus of Fisk University, the London School of Economics, Yale, and Columbia. He received his doctorate in African Studies from Columbia and around the time the poster was issued, Hodges accepted a position at Vassar where he ultimately became the first tenured Black professor in its history department. Hodges also published *Breaking the Chains of Bondage; Black History from its Origins in Africa to the Present*, in 1972.

This poster was published as a supplement to a teachers' edition of *Senior Scholastic* magazine (Vol. 95, No. 3, September 29, 1969). Its timeline consists of illustrated panels documenting key points in Black history, beginning with civilization in Ghana as early as 700 AD. It covers the slave trade, revolts and uprisings, emancipation and the growth of important organizations like the NAACP. Photographic images and compelling artwork depict African Americans in the military. There are portraits



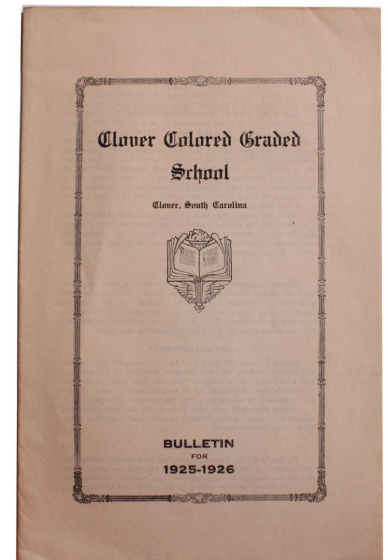
and biographies of Black leaders both well- and lesser-known, including Benjamin Banneker, poet Phillis Wheatley, James Derham (the nation's first Black physician), Sojourner Truth and W.E.B. DuBois. The poster lists important Supreme Court rulings and concludes with a series of nine great photographic images showing Martin Luther King, Jr., the Watts riots, Stokely Carmichael and the Black Power Movement. The reverse side has a full color map of the world with insets on population distribution and economic division.

A rare, highly visual Black history learning tool. OCLC shows three holdings of the poster over two entries, and a Google search revealed it at three other institutions. **\$500 [7530]**

8. [African Americana][Education]

The First Annual Bulletin of Clover Colored Graded School. Clover, S.C.: [Clover Colored Graded School], 1926. 8½" x 5½". Two folded bifolia. Pp. [8]. Very good: a few faint creases; lightly toned.

This is a rare bulletin issued by the only African American grade school in Clover, South Carolina, after its first year of existence. The bulletin shared the school's principles, information on its finances, and noted the need for improvements, soliciting "*the cooperation of all the people of both races.*" There was also a list of the school's trustees and faculty, as well as a full roster of all enrolled students by grade. The school's principal, Captain Phillip Thomas White, graduated from Shaw University, an HBCU in Raleigh, North Carolina. Before coming to Clover, he had been a professor at Friendship College in Rock Hill, secretary of the fifth congressional district of South Carolina, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1912. He also published *The Messenger*, the official newspaper for the Black Freemasons within the state.



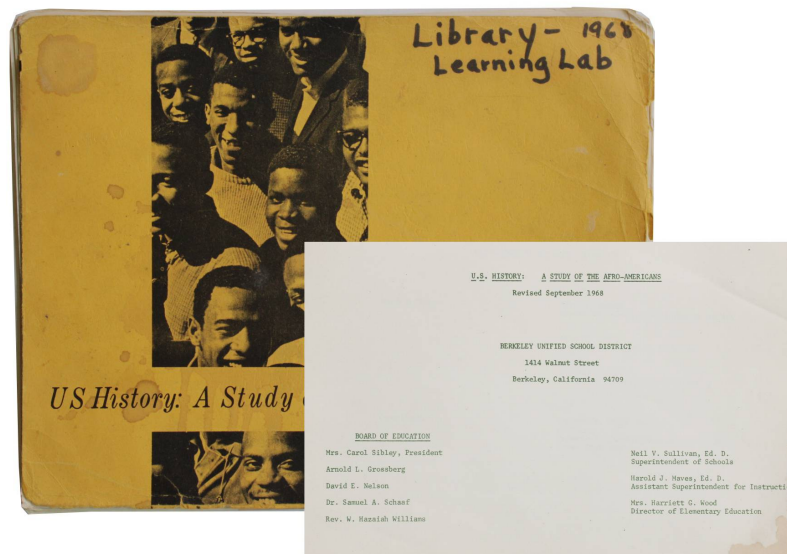
Despite *Brown v. Board of Education*, Clover schools were not fully integrated until 1970. The Clover Colored Graded School transitioned into the Roosevelt School around the 1940s, and the building was closed in 1990 when a new school was built. However, the African American community of Clover rallied to repurpose the school as an event and community center of their own. After the building was demolished in 1995 due to asbestos, the community developed the Roosevelt Park and Community Watch program in its honor.

A rare glimpse into African American education in a small Southern town. OCLC shows one holding, with no evidence of any later bulletins. **\$300 [6168]**

9. [African Americana][Education]

U.S. History: A Study of the Afro-Americans Revised September 1968. Berkeley, California: Berkeley Unified School District, 1968. 8½" x 11". 21 loose leaves comprising 25 pages of mechanically reproduced text + printed thin card cover. Good: incomplete; moderate edge wear and stains; handwritten ownership notations to cover.

This is an incomplete draft for a revision of a rare teachers' guide focused on African American history. It documents the Berkeley Unified School District's (BUSD) late 1960s attempts at including more African American history in its classes. While woefully incomplete (it may lack up to 127 leaves), the partial publication on offer contains important background on the previous year's BUSD Black history teacher's guide, reasons for its revisions, and outlines of the core curriculum.



The original guide had been entitled "The History of the Negro in America," and was produced one year earlier, in 1967. That guide is known in three copies per OCLC, and the 1968 revision is held by four institutions. Per the table of contents here, our draft contains all of the preliminary pages, including this statement from the Superintendent of the BUSD regarding the need for the guide:

"Right now, the role of Negroes has been so neglected in the curriculum of the public schools that, in Berkeley, it must be given special emphasis by this excellent Negro History Study Guide. I commend it to you for it is the truth we seek in a school district committed to the racial integration of school and community and to quality education for every child in our keeping."

The portion on offer also has a one page narrative on how the BUSD program came about as well as the names of everyone involved. It contains a bibliography as well as lists of various media owned by BUSD that was available to teachers of the

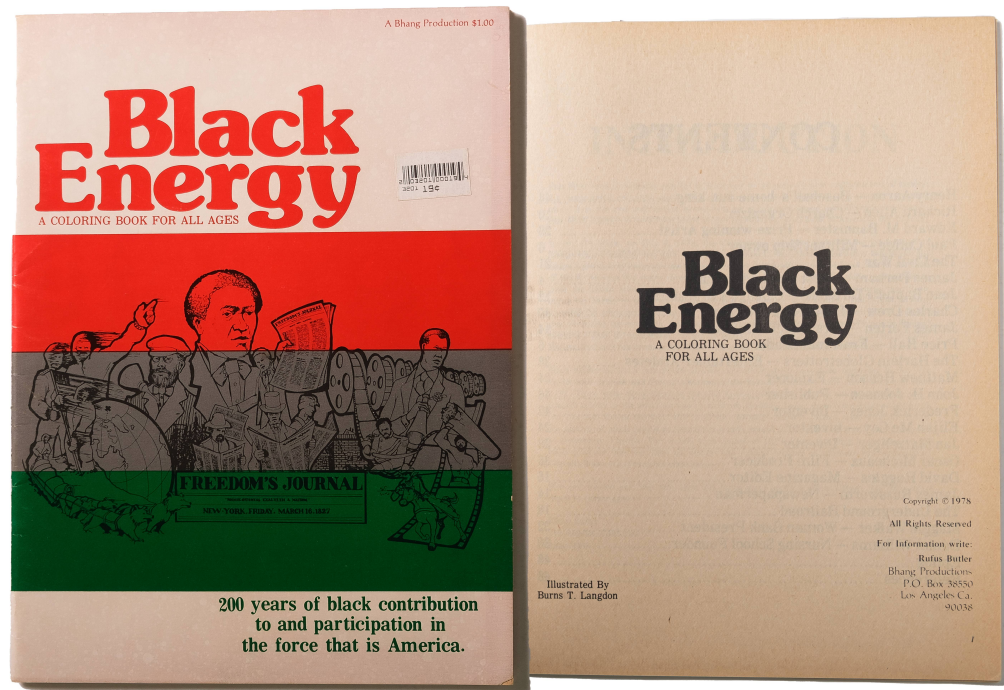
program. This revision includes four pages of changes, additions and background information for the teachers. One page reflects the use of new language, instructing teachers to “*Change the title of the bulletin board – Negro in America – to a more appropriate one, e.g. Afro-Americans.*” The first three pages of the main content of the original guide, which pertain to the study of West African civilizations, are also present. These pages include teaching prompts and guidance, such as lists of questions to pose to students, key dates and topics, and spelling words.

Important evidence of the efforts of a school district in California to incorporate African American history into their elementary curriculum. **\$250 [5464]**

10. [African Americana][Education] [Uplift]

Butler, Rufus and Langdon, Burns T. (illustrator). ***Black Energy. A Coloring Book for All Ages.*** Los Angeles, Ca.: Bhang Productions, 1978. 11” x 8”. Stapled thin card wrappers. Pp. 48. Very good: wrappers lightly worn and toned and with a price sticker on the front wrapper; leaves toned.

This is an educational coloring book celebrating the contributions of African Americans to United States history. While the cover of the book is emblazoned in the colors of the Black nationalist flag, we find little militant language or symbolism throughout. Rather, the book commends lesser-known Black inventors, artists and leaders (particularly those who rose up from poverty or underprivileged home lives), lauds the participation and cooperation of white allies, and celebrates American patriotism.

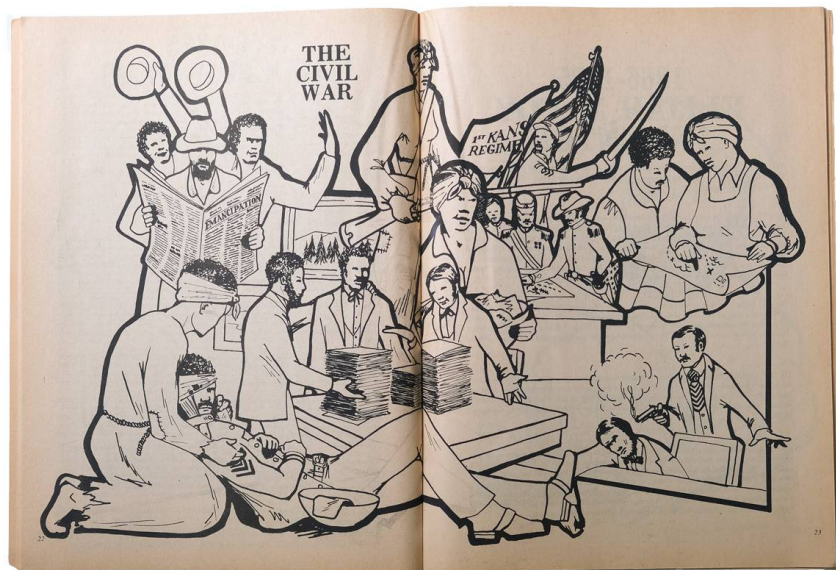


Most of the individuals described in the book have a full page biography alongside a drawing awaiting color. We learned about Dr. James Derham, the first African American to practice medicine in the United States, as well as James Forten, “*the epitome of enlightened militancy. His only weapons were his pocketbook, his head, and his heart.*” One page honored Maggie Lena Walker, the first African American woman to establish and become president of a bank in the United States. The author also lauded Black women more broadly:

“Since not even slavery could break the spirit of black women, we have become accustomed to seeing their names in lights or the headlines of our daily papers. They have regularly tackled institutional and the other forms of discrimination and they have always been stubborn advocates of change.”

The book gave “*a splendid example of black-white cooperation to achieve an end,*” when it told of Matthew Henson, who accompanied Admiral Richard Peary on his expedition to determine the precise location of the North Pole. We also learned about Oscar Micheaux, the first film producer to cast Paul Robeson in a film and the first director to make an “*all-black talkie.*” The page for John H. Johnson, publisher and businessman, gave a history of Black printing from *Freedom's Journal* through *Ebony* and *Jet*. Inventor Frederick Jones was also lauded, as he:

“put together the first practical truck refrigeration system in the world. The transportation industry was revolutionized, the marketing habits of an entire nation were changed and the inexpensive movement of frozen foods became reality – based on concepts developed by a black grammar school drop-out.”



We think the author of the book is the same Rufus Butler who was a psychologist who served as the director of the Portland (Oregon) Urban League field office, and was the first managing director of the Albina Art Center (AAC) in Northeast Portland.

From 1964 through the mid-1970s the AAC was a significant cultural hub for the African American community in Portland, focusing on arts, music, and other cultural programs. A Rufus Butler is mentioned in a 1973 newspaper article regarding Los Angeles' Inner City Cultural Center, which was called a "multiracial arts center" in the article, and this book was published several years later in Los Angeles. While we can't be certain that the AAC's Butler is the author of this book, the career arc of the known Rufus Butler is consistent with the contents of this book.

A rare and uplifting production celebrating Black history. OCLC shows two holdings. **\$200 [5513]**

11. [African Americana][Education][Law][HBCUs][Texas]

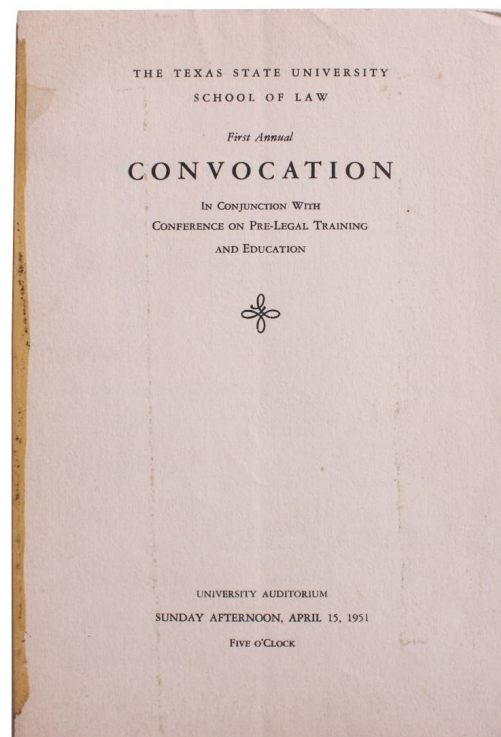
The Texas State University School of Law First Annual

Convocation... [Cover title]. [Houston, Texas]: 1951. 9" x 6".

Single leaf, folded, with text on rectos only. Good: adhesive remnants at spine as well as the third page; light lines of soiling to cover; faint vertical crease at center.

This is a program for a special event: the first annual convocation in conjunction with a conference on pre-legal training and education at the first law school in Texas established at an HBCU. The law school is now known as the Thurgood Marshall School of Law at Texas Southern University but the program was created during a brief period when the school was known as the Texas State University for Negroes and was in the process of changing its name. In January 1951, Texas Representative Charles Murphy from Houston introduced a bill to drop "for Negroes" from the university's name. University of Texas Chancellor James P. Hart fought back, arguing potential confusion with his school's name. "Texas Southern University" (TSU) was chosen as the new name and one week after this convocation the school's name was officially changed by the legislature. We posit that TSU decided on its own to drop "for Negroes" from its name on this particular program.

According to TSU's website, this law school came about after an African American man, Heman Marion Sweatt, applied to enroll in law school at the University of Texas and was denied because he was Black. Sweatt filed suit, and with help from the NAACP, the Texas legislature provided for the establishment of a law school for African Americans in Houston. In June 1947, the site at what is now Texas Southern was chosen for the school.



This event was presided over by Ralphael O'Hara Lanier, the first president of Texas State University for Negroes. It included an address by the Honorable Edith Sampson, who had become the first Black United States delegate appointed to the United Nations just the year before. Sampson was introduced by a representative of the Houston-based, Black-owned Watchtower Life Insurance Company.

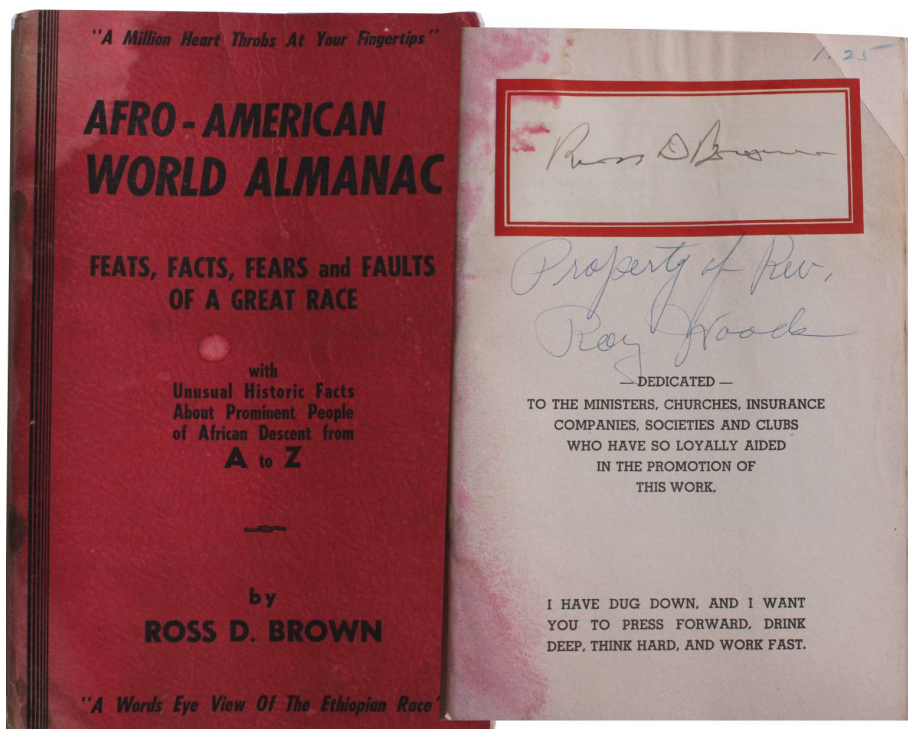
Ephemera documenting a notable period in Texas HBCU history as well as an important Black female leader speaker at a special HBCU event. Not found in OCLC. **\$250 [2899]**

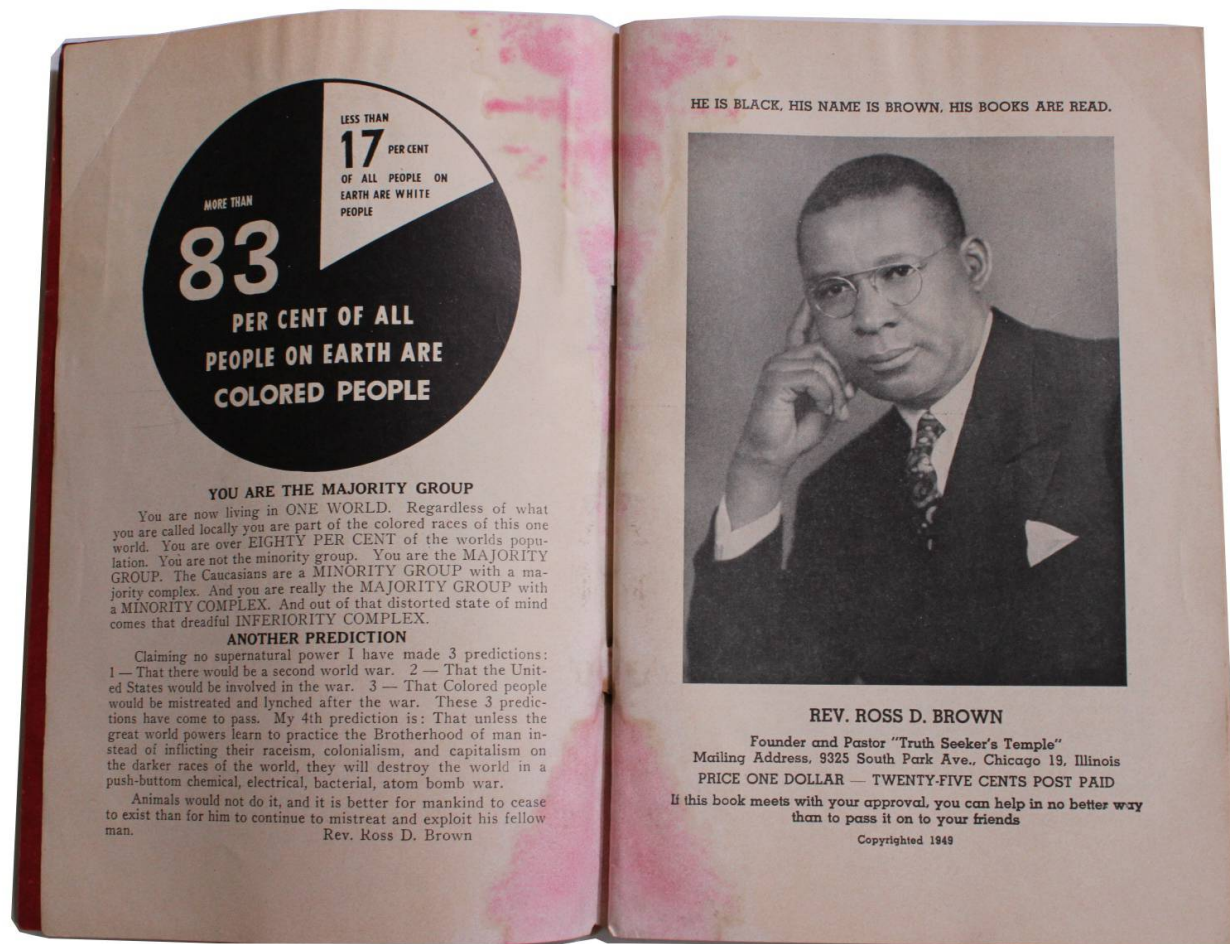
12. [African Americana][Education][Uplift]

Brown, Ross D. ***Afro-American World Almanac. Feats, Facts, Fears and Faults of a Great Race .***

... [Cover title]. Chicago, Ill.: Self-published, [1949]. 8¾" x 5¾".

Printed thin card wrappers. Pp. 112. Good: wrappers detached with water damage and patches of pink offset to first and last few leaves; owner name on dedication page; toning and dust-soiling throughout. **Signed** by the author on an affixed sticker to the dedication page.





This book can be judged by its cover as it is densely filled with lists and facts intended to educate and inspire African Americans. We have not been able to find much about its author, Ross D. Brown, save for the partial text of a talk given at Northwestern in 2018 that was intended as the foundation of a book about him. He was born in Indiana in 1885 and published his first pamphlet in 1915. A committed Socialist, he campaigned heavily for the party in the Mid-West throughout the 1910s and 1920s. He moved to Chicago in the 1930s where he became an Associate Minister of the Pilgrim Baptist Church and in 1941 he founded his own church, the Truth Seekers Temple.

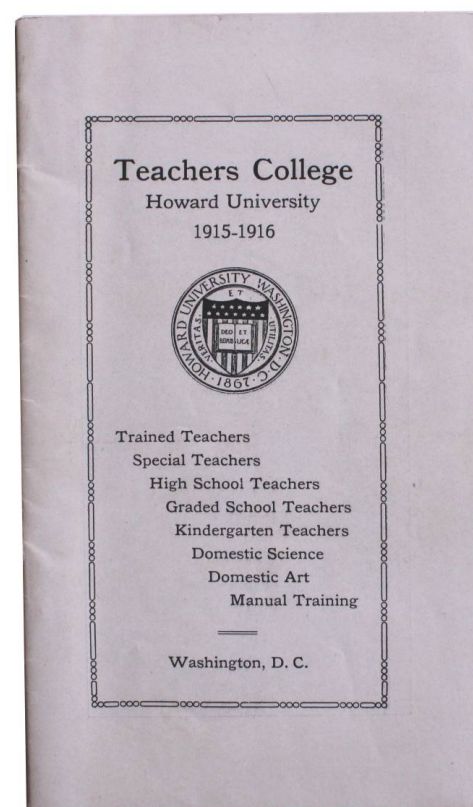
Around 25 pages are devoted to a list providing at least one historical fact about African Americans for each day of the year. Another 15 list prominent people along with a fact or two about their importance. Three pages are devoted to 63 different uses of the word "Black." Brown also provided lists for "Great Personalities of African Descent Now Claimed by White Historians," "Great Black People in the Holy Bible," and "Things the Prejudiced Press Won't Print." There are several short biographies, lists of legislators, a list of Black newspapers and much more. **\$150 [4092]**

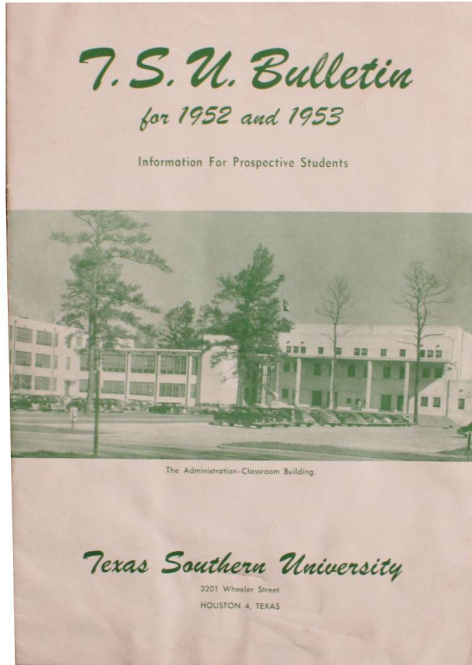
13. [African Americana][HBCUs]

Teachers College. Howard University. 1915-1916 [Cover title]. Washington, D.C.: [Howard University], [1915]. 6 5/8" x 3 7/8". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 23. Near fine with minimal wear and a hint of dust soiling.

This is a brochure for the Teachers College (TC) at Howard University for the 1915-1916 school year. TC was established in 1899 by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Baxter Moore to "train leaders of educational thought and practice." By 1915, it had a student population of nearly 200 and had granted 125 degrees. The brochure stressed the demand for trained and capable African American teachers and listed employment statistics for TC graduates from 1900 to 1914. It provided information on courses of study, student activities, fees and admission. There was also a list of some of TC's outstanding graduates and a photographic image of its Carnegie Library.

Rare documentation of the Teachers College at Howard University. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$250 [7156]**





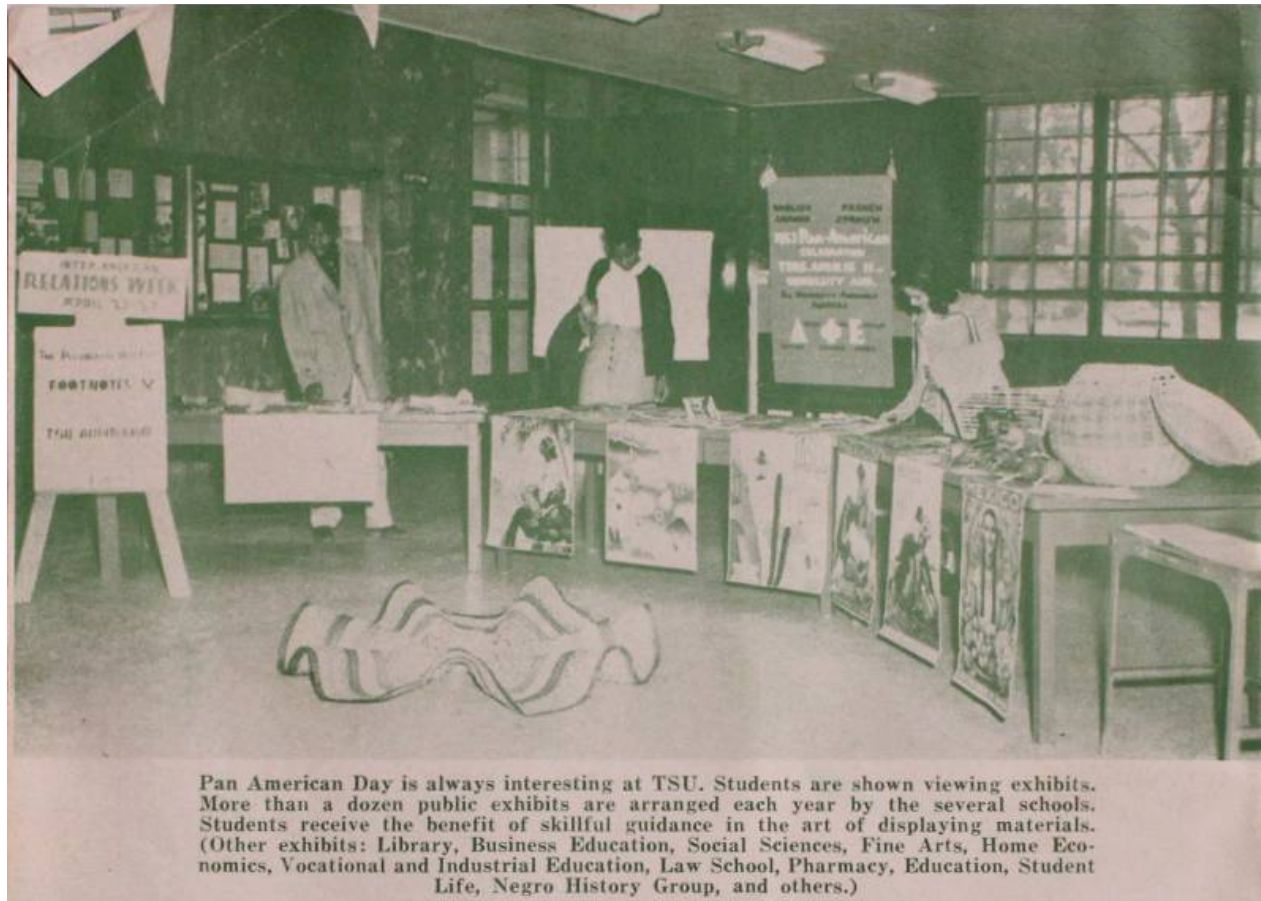
**14. [African Americana][HBCUs]
[Texas]
T.S.U. Bulletin for 1952 and
1953 [Cover title].** [Houston,
Texas]: [Texas Southern University],
(1952). 10" x 7". Stapled self-
wrappers. Pp. [12]. Good: pages
lightly creased and wrinkled from
water exposure.

This is a heavily illustrated brochure for Texas Southern University (TSU), which celebrated the school's first five years of operation.

The pamphlet describes TSU's location, lists its degree programs and touts recent accomplishments including its recognition as a Class A institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as well as its Pharmacy School which recently opened its own building. It

also has fifteen photographic images including buildings on campus, sports and extracurriculars, and a full page shot of Edith Sampson, the first African American delegate to be appointed to the United Nations. The centerfold is covered in images of newspaper clippings lauding TSU.

A rare promotional with outstanding images documenting the early years of a Texas HBCU. Not found in OCLC. **\$450 [6160]**



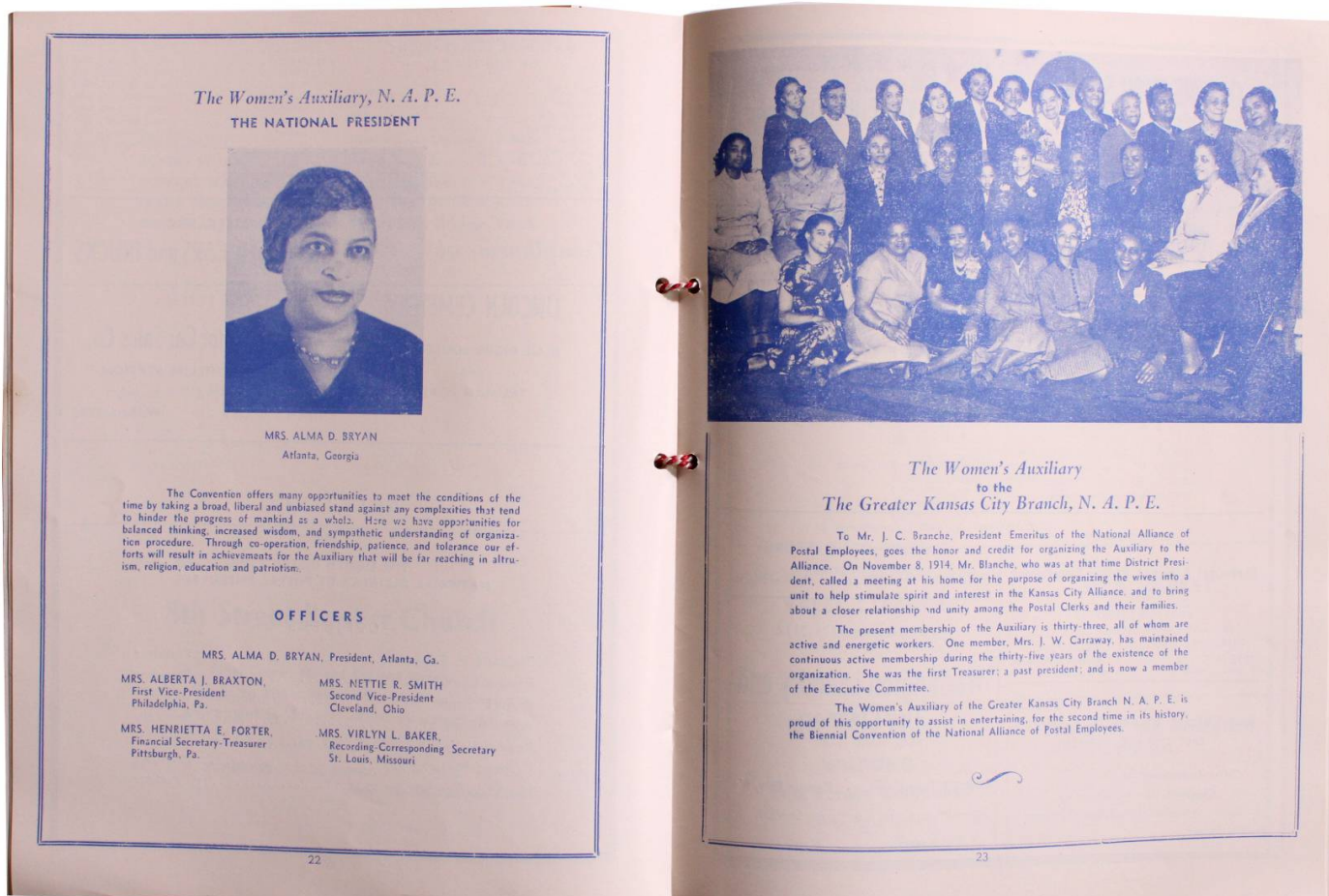
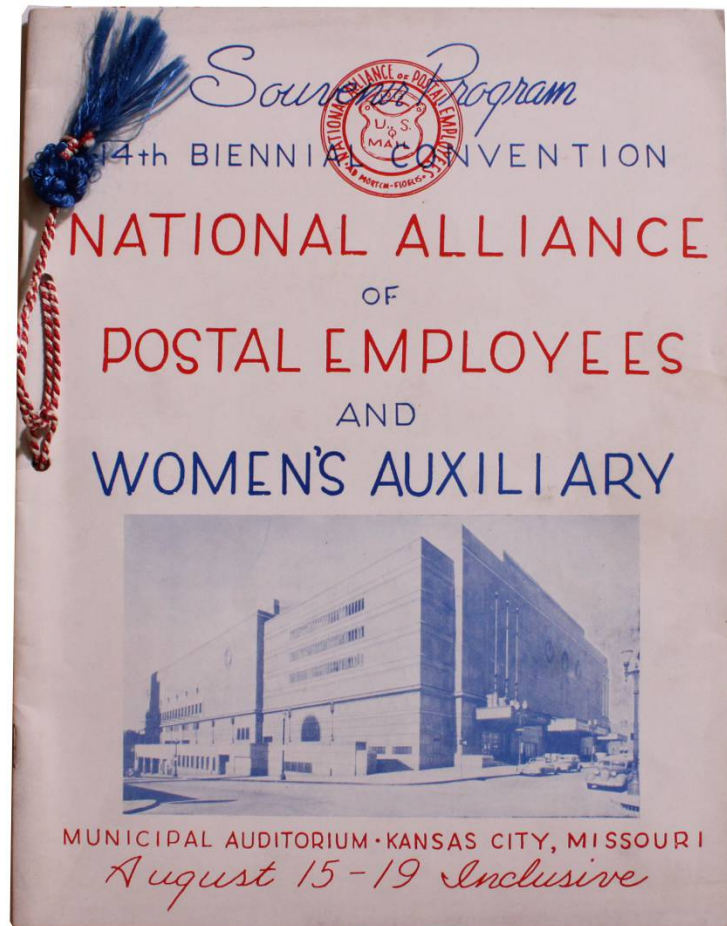
15. [African Americana] [Labor]

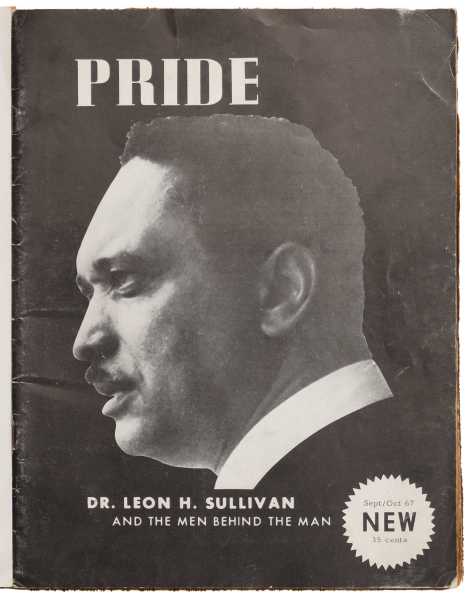
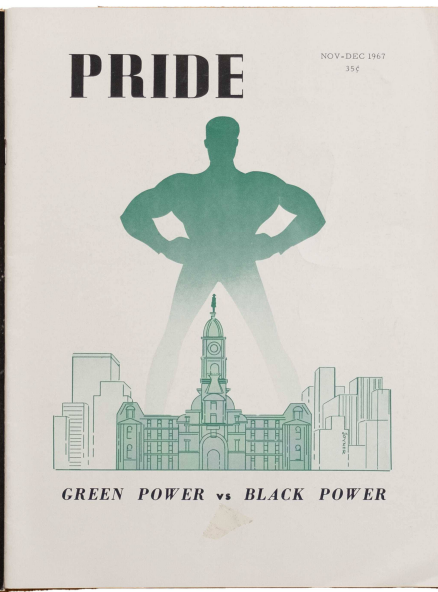
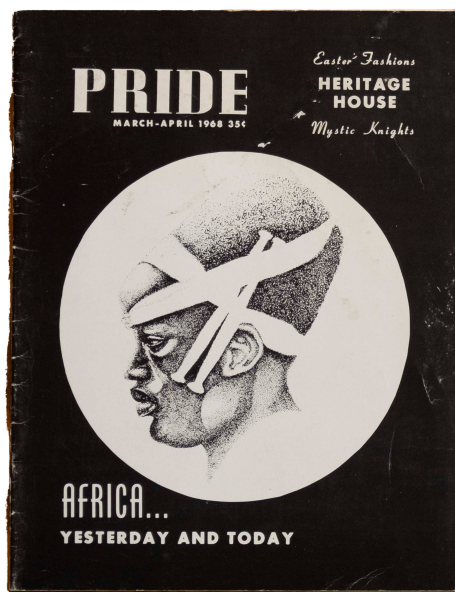
Souvenir Program. 14th Biennial Convention. National Alliance of Postal Employees and Women's Auxiliary . . . [Cover title]. [Kansas City, Missouri]: N.P., [1949]. 11" x 8¼". Stapled wrappers; two-hole punched and ribbon-tied. Pp. 36. Very good: wrappers with some dust soiling; otherwise bright throughout.

This is a souvenir program book for a convention of an African American-established union, the National Alliance of Postal Employees (NAPE). NAPE was founded in 1913 at a meeting of Black postal workers held in Chattanooga. According to this book, its goals were *"to meet specific needs, namely, to keep jobs in the postal service open to qualified citizens regardless of race."* Since its founding, NAPE has invited all members regardless of race, sex, creed or religion and the union claims that it was the first in the federal service to do so.

This book lauds the accomplishments of NAPE including the establishment of 95 branches with 16,000 members. It also lists the years and locations of previous NAPE conventions, as well as a detailed schedule of events for the present meeting. Importantly, it has 129 advertisements, which include several Kansas City businesses (presumably Black-owned), like Mrs. Meek's Mortuary. The rear cover features a full page ad for the United Automobile & Home Owners Protective Association of Kansas City. The book also includes several photographic images and rosters of leaders including the Women's Auxiliary president, Mrs. Alma D. Bryan of Atlanta, and the women of the Kansas City branch.

In 1965, NAPE was renamed the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees (NAPFE). It exists today as an independent labor union with national headquarters in Washington, D.C. and branches in 36 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands. OCLC locates no copies. **\$175 [6155]**



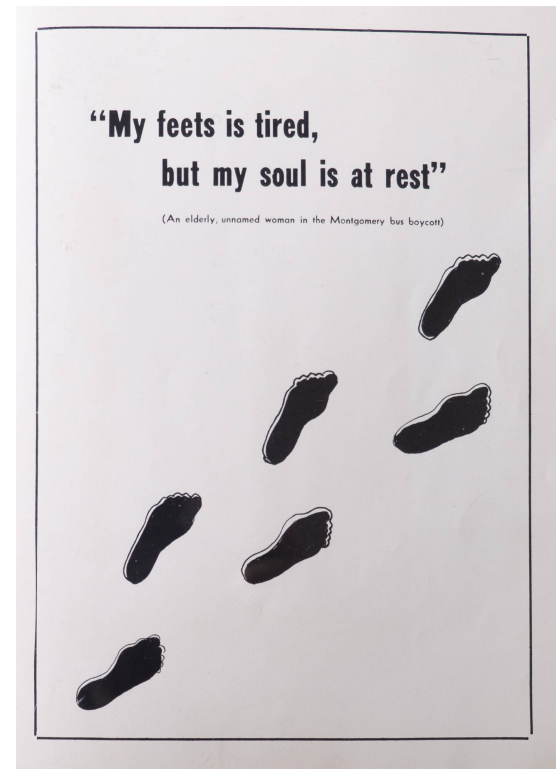


16. [African Americana][Periodicals]

Lockett, Bob (editor). **PRIDE** [Run of the first three issues]. Phila., Pa.: Robert L. Lockett Publications, 1967-1968. 11" x 8½". Stapled wrappers. Publication sequence: Vol. 1, Nos. 1 (Sept-Oct 1967) and 2 (Nov-Dec 1967); Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan-Feb 1968). Pp. 32. Generally very good with light to moderate wear.

This is a run of the first three issues of a 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, despite the name of the publisher in these issues. The obituary also stated the magazine was issued through the 1970s and mentions a January-February 1970 issue. It 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 first issue of *PRIDE*, 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."

That first issue also has a nine page profile of Dr. Leon H. Sullivan, along with short biographies and portraits of ten of his right hand men at his Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC). A "Man of the Month" feature profiled Bert Lancaster for his success as an auto salesman. Two years after this issue, Lancaster, an all-American track star at Penn State, became the first Black coach to organize and promote a national championship meet: the 1969 AAU Track and Field Championships. This issue also has an interesting article on African Americans' diminishing use of the word, "ni**ger," and what that meant with respect to a sense of self-worth. That article spawned a lot of letters to the editor, which led Lockett to devote his editorial column to the topic in the fourth issue offered here. Another section was called "Young Business Woman Places." It also profiled Philadelphians, and this issue shared the story of twin sisters who worked nights and weekends so they could attend Cheney State Teachers College.

Young Business Woman Places

Accent on Exotic



"Business is booming" for an attractive, 22-year-old Philadelphia woman who is causing a stir in local business and fashion design circles.

Andrea Marcelle Case, of 525 Westview St., Mount Airy, is a fashion designer who recently opened her second location on Greene St., south of Chelton Ave., Germantown.

A 1966 graduate of Howard University, Andrea also has a "Boutique" at 3726 N. Broad St., just north of Erie Ave.

She designs original dresses, suits, gowns, D'sheki (an African shirt for men), hats, hosiery, jewelry and African Art.

While at Howard, Andrea majored in Fashion Design. She designed the costumes used by the well-known Howard Players, and assisted in outfitting the equally-famous Washington Ballet.

She is as much the business woman as she is the designer. In addition to creating attractive fashions, she is going into the Bridal

African Look



Consultant business and will provide bridal arrangements, attire for bridal parties, and even arrange catering and honeymoon trips and cruises.

Despite her age, she has also worked as a school teacher at the Bartlett Junior High.

As one would expect, she often travels to New York to purchase imports, materials (especially African print) and paintings. She is given moral support by her entire family, including mother and brother who help to model her creations, and artist-cousin Donald Stevens, of LaMott, Pa., who assists in preparing boutique settings.

Well, good luck, Andrea. Only remember us when you open in Paris!

In photo at right, models are (from left): Jean Harrison, Andrea, Mamie Hargrove, Regina Howard, Mrs. Ruby Case, Arthur Case, Barbara Thompson, Ronald Bacon and Valeria Corbin.

The second issue boasts powerful cover art from important African American cartoonist, Samuel R. Joyner. The contents page stated that the cover asked *"the question whether Negroes will ever become the dominant power of the city. The answer is discussed in our feature article."* The issue also has several cartoons by *PRIDE's* art editor, Hugh Morris, a full page portrait of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his family, and a full page profile of Black artist, Benjamin Britt.

The third issue featured a five page article on Black history while encouraging readers to learn more by visiting the Free Library of Philadelphia during Negro History Week in February. There's also a piece on a work-study program for at-risk Black high school students where they were trained to work in the banking industry. This issue's "Men of the Month" feature included Matt Robinson, the actor, writer and producer who later was the first actor to portray Gordon Robinson on *Sesame Street* and provided the voice of Roosevelt Franklin in addition to being a producer on the show. Another article shared employment opportunities with the government and the women's business section in this issue profiled a milliner.

OCLC locates three entities with physical holdings and we've handled a few other issues not yet posted in OCLC. Not in Danky Hady. **\$650 [7133]**

17. [African Americana][Periodicals]

Say [Broken Run of Four Issues]. Atlanta, Ga.: Race Publishing Company, Inc., 1954-1955. 5 7/8" x 4 1/8". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 68. Publication sequence: Vol. 1, No. 15 (Oct 28 1954); Vol. 2, Nos. 5 (Mar 17 1955), 10 (June 9 1955), 11 (Jul 7 1955). Generally good plus: wrappers lightly worn and soiled; one issue with slight water damage and another with a few penciled notations. Else internally very good with mild dust-soiling.

This is a group of four issues of *Say*, an enigmatic small format magazine in the style of *Jet* and clearly in competition with it. Little information exists about the magazine and its publisher, save for it is listed in *Danky Hady*. The magazine had a focus on popular culture, with articles on entertainment, sports and music, as well as book reviews and profiles of celebrities. Issues were crammed with photographic images.

The first issue on offer here has a cover and spotlight of model and "star bait for Broadway," Vivian Cervantes, two photos of Ruth de Sousa, the "best movie actress in Brazil," and a photo feature on Jacob's Pillow, the all male Black ballet group. The second issue has an article on Chicago policewoman Frances Chapman and also shows Black members of the New York state legislature overseeing the signing of a proclamation for Negro History Week. This issue also has a list of "Say's Top Records" featuring a great shot of Sarah Vaughan, and a feature on the current commercial success, or lack thereof, of Ella Fitzgerald.

The third issue has a seven page feature on Harlem as well as a review of a Broadway dance show with the tagline "*N.Y.'s Great White Way gets Black Magic.*" It includes a blurb on the national meeting of "*The Gay Northeasterners*" and a feature on two African American professional baseball players giving "*the Cubs their best keystone combination in years.*" The fourth issue here has special coverage of the Bandung Conference, the first large-scale meeting of Asian and African states. There is also a "*Social Register*," with a great shot of the "*Cotton Club Girls*," as well as a piece on Jim Crow laws and a photo feature on Cab Calloway.

Four issues of a surprisingly rare African American magazine. OCLC shows four institutions with holdings, but only one with any of these issues (Vol. 2, No. 11 at Michigan State University). *Danky Hady* 5244. **\$800 [4446]**



18. [African Americana][Religion]

[Program for an AME Church Young People's Congress].

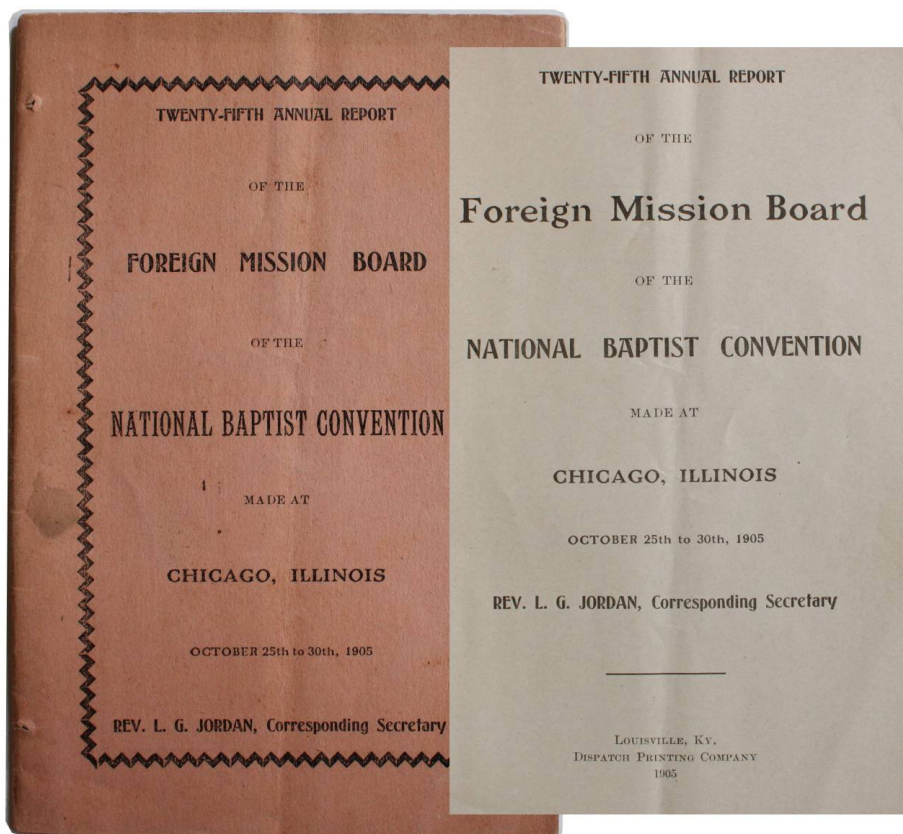
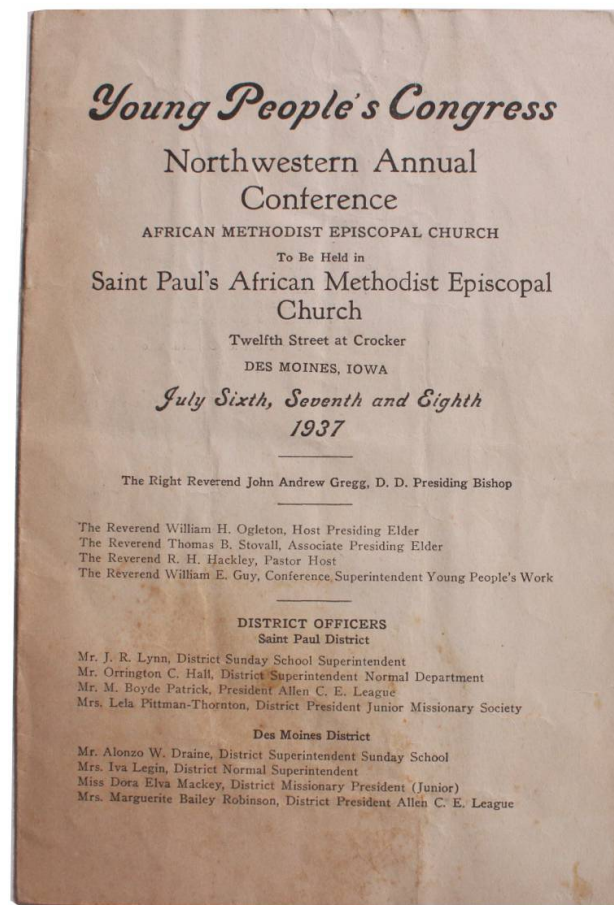
Des Moines, Iowa: [Saint Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church], 1937. 8 5/8" x 5 3/4". Two bifolia, printed all sides and stapled. Pp. [8]. Good: outside leaves heavily soiled and worn, internally moderately so.

This is a program for, as well as a circular requesting attendance at, the 1937 Young People's Congress. The event took place in Des Moines, Iowa as part of the Northwestern Annual Conference of the A.M.E. Church. While there's little secondary reporting of the event, its back page gives some insight:

"This marks the forty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of the work of Teacher Training in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Iowa. In Iowa began the first effort of this kind known anywhere in our African Methodism. The Congress is highly favored in that one of the principals of this Congress was also associated with the movement forty-five years ago in the person of Mr. S. Joe Brown."

The back page goes on to describe the Congress' oratorical contest for high school students and reminded participants of their financial obligations as well as other submissions required prior to attendance. It also may have pointed out difficulty in African Americans finding lodging in the Des Moines area: *"the members of the Congress and their guests will be entertained in the homes of the members and friends of the S. Paul A.M.E. Church. That is, so far as lodging is concerned."* The program itself listed a detailed day-by-day schedule of events, including devotionals, Sunday School and departmental conferences, general discussions, addresses and presentations.

A rare glimpse into the activities and experiences of a Western A.M.E. Youth conference. OCLC locates no copies. **\$375 [6147]**



19. [African Americana][Religion]

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention Made At Chicago, Illinois October 25th to 30th, 1905.

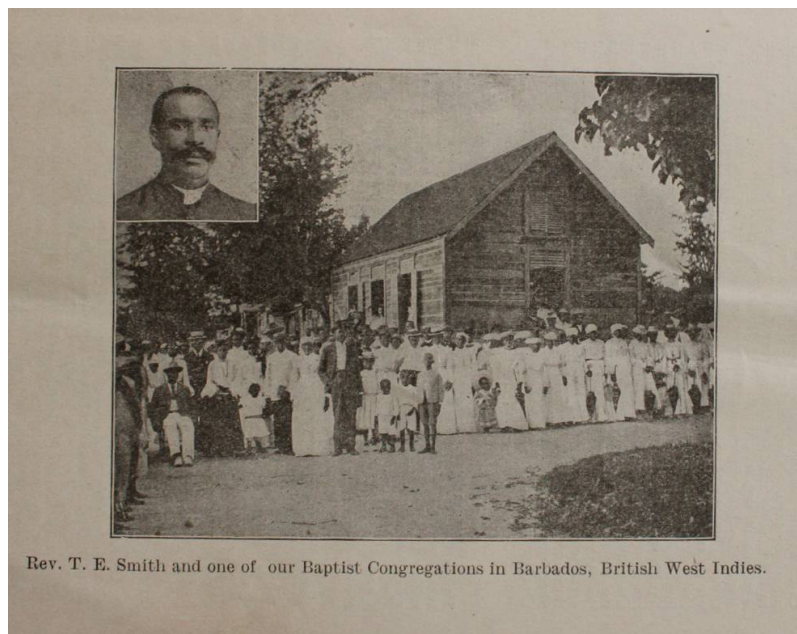
Louisville, KY: Dispatch Printing Company, 1905. 8 1/4" x 5 1/2". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 28. Very good: two tiny puncture holes from being held with other pamphlets; wrappers lightly worn and moderately dust soiled; faint vertical crease.

The National Baptist Convention (NBC) was formally organized in 1895. It brought together the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention (founded 1880), the National Baptist Convention of America (1886) and the National Baptist Education Convention (1893). According to its website, it is presently the largest Black Baptist convention. This is the 1905 annual report of the NBC's Foreign Mission Board (FMB).

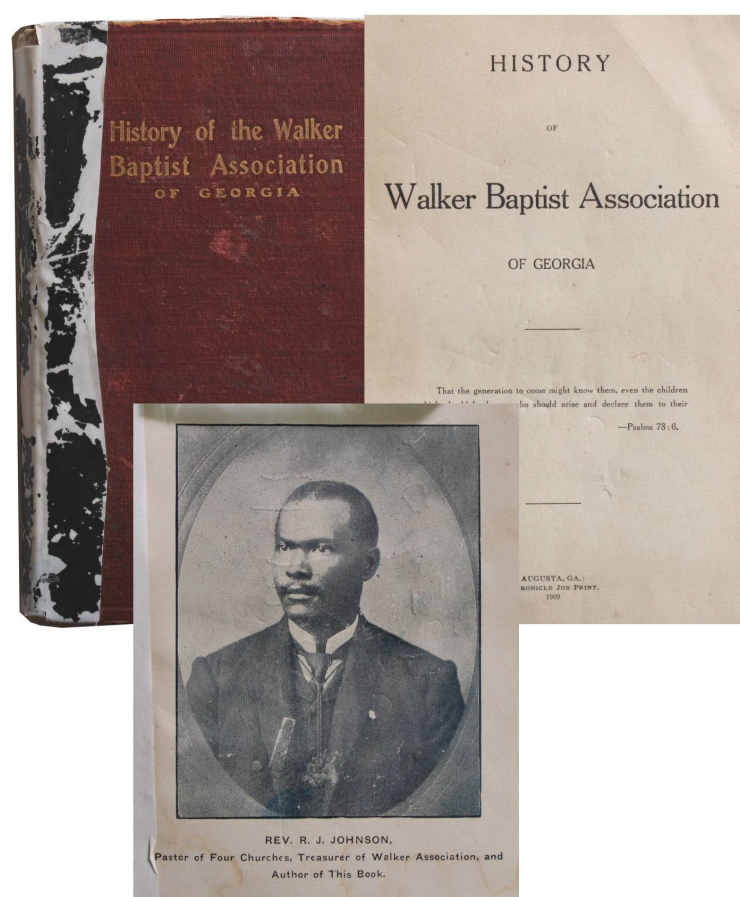
The book has a discussion of the FMB's struggles in South Africa and several other dispatches from missionaries including a more positive report from Liberia. It has a breakdown of financial contributions by state as well as an accounting of how those funds were used. The book is also illustrated with five photographic images and two charts including group shots of missionaries and parishioners in Barbados and their mission house in Chiradzulu.

While not marked as such, this copy was owned by the Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas' missionary department.

OCLC locates eight institutions with annual reports for the NBC's Foreign Mission Board but no copies of this particular year. **\$500 [4043]**



Rev. T. E. Smith and one of our Baptist Congregations in Barbados, British West Indies.



20. [African Americana][Religion][Education] [Georgia]

Johnson, R[oman] J. ***History of Walker Baptist Association of Georgia.*** Augusta, GA.: Chronicle Job Print, 1909. 8¾" x 5½". Red cloth, title gilt. Pp. [author frontis], 276 + three page table of contents and 23 plates interspersed. About good: spine appears to be fully perished and crudely repaired with tape; endpapers crudely renewed; hinges cracked but holding; scrawled pencil notations to verso of frontis and last (blank) page; several leaves with tiny tears, folds or faint stains at edges.

This is a thorough and compelling history of an organization of Black Baptist churches in Georgia, the Walker Baptist Association (WBA). It was compiled by Reverend R.J. Johnson, who served as pastor of four churches and treasurer of the association.

WBA was organized in 1868 with seven churches in Jefferson County, Georgia. At the time of this book's publication WBA covered eight counties and included a Sunday School program, missionary department, women's auxiliary and a high school, known as the Walker Baptist Institute (WBI). According to their website, WBA is "*striving today, with the same mission: To Educate and Train.*"

The book provides a detailed chronology of WBA, including background on its leaders, churches, programs and WBI. One chapter was devoted to the WBA meeting of 1900, at which attendance "*broke all former records*" and the debt that had been acquired by WBI since its 1881 opening was paid in full. There are extended biographies of both "*fallen heroes*" and living leaders including the president of the women's auxiliary, Elizabeth Berrien, in whom WBI had "*a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.*" The book also has lists of officers and pastors, and a chart of church data including membership counts and when each joined WBA. One table listed WBA meetings over the years, revealing locations, officers and money raised. Twenty-three photographic illustrations show churches, school buildings and WBA leaders including one woman, WBI teacher Inez Johnson.

A rich history of an association of African American Baptists in Georgia, which its author contended was "*an institution that stands for the moral, industrial and intellectual uplift of one race of the world's great family.*" OCLC shows 21 holdings. **\$1250 [7219]**

HALF ACRE HOMESITES
— IN BLOCK No. 6 —
FRANKLIN'S SUB-DIVISION
3 1/2 Miles West of Pine Bluff, Half Mile from Dew Drop, on Mail and School
Bus Routes. Electric Lights. Houses already in this Sub-Division

Sale Price: \$50.00 Each, with \$1.00 Down, \$1.00 Weekly
Abstract and Warranty Deed Furnished **WHITE PEOPLE ONLY** Come today or Mail your order

McGEHEE REALTY & LUMBER CO.
RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS
4th and Mulberry Sts. PINE BLUFF, ARK.

4-ROOM HOUSE

Price \$1050.00
With \$50.00 Down Pay-
ment and \$12.50 Monthly
Flat Payments Buys This
Home with 2 1/2 Acres

Five miles out just a few blocks East of Highway No. 65 or
Dollarway Pike, fine well of water, electric lights, about 1/2
mile from Whitehall School also Church. House painted
and papered and screened.

4 Rooms with Front and Rear Porches

White People Only.
We have other properties that can be sold on equally
convenient terms. Write just what you want.

McGEHEE REALTY & LUMBER CO.
4th and Mulberry St. PINE BLUFF, ARK.

PRICE \$650.00
With \$10.00 Down Payment
and \$10.00 Monthly with
6% Interest Buys This
Home with 1 1/2 Acres

Five miles out just a few blocks East of Highway No. 65 or
Dollarway Pike, fine well of water, electric lights, about 1/2
mile from Whitehall School also Church. House painted.

2 Rooms With Front and Rear Porches

White People Only.
We have other properties that can be sold on equally
convenient terms. Write just what you want.

McGEHEE REALTY & LUMBER CO.
4th and Mulberry Sts. PINE BLUFF, ARK.
P. S.—We do not show Property on Sundays.

WHITE PEOPLE ONLY

White People Only.

White People Only.

21. [African Americana][Segregation]

[Two Handbills for Whites-Only Housing]. Pine Bluff, Arkansas: McGehee Realty & Lumber Co., [circa 1930s]. Two double-sided handbills measuring 8" x 4 3/4". Good: small burn or rust mark resulting in small hole to each handbill and loss to a few characters of text; lightly soiled and creased.

This is a pair of handbills distributed by a realtor, McGehee Realty & Lumber Co. in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. It advertises homes and home sites for "white people only." These handbills advertise prices, terms and locations of new homes; one features a diagram of a neighborhood's plats with costs for each.

Our date attribution is based on a 1938 directory of lumber companies which listed the exact name and address of McGehee as it appears on the handbills; newspaper advertisements throughout the 1920s show the firm at a different address and named only as "McGehee Realty Company."

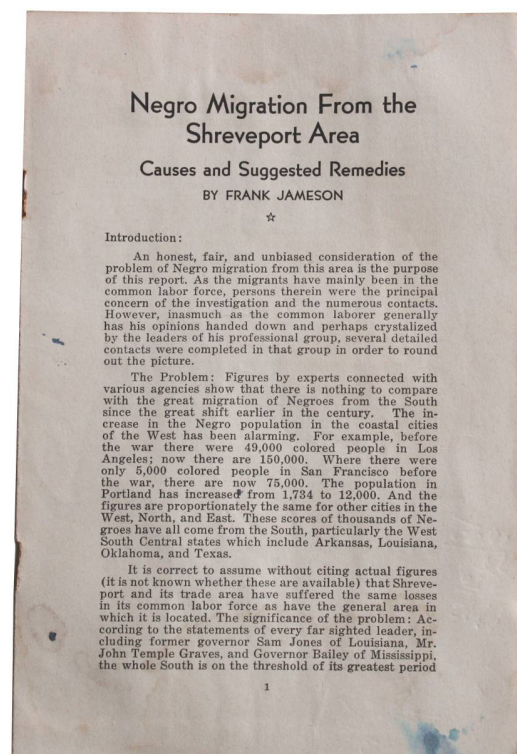
OCLC locates nothing similar. Rare survivals, worthy of further research, documenting the ugliness of whites-only. development in Arkansas. **\$300 [7146]**

22. [African Americana][Uplift]

Jameson, Frank. **Negro Migration From the Shreveport Area. Causes and Suggested Remedies [Cover title].** [Shreveport, Louisiana]: [Shreveport Journal], [1945]. 9" x 6". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 8. Good: several ink blots, affecting a couple characters of text; outer bifolium loose from bottom staple; faint water stains to edges; a few penciled notations and visible scratches.

This is an offprint of a report lamenting the migration of African Americans from the Shreveport area due to racism and fear. It provides suggestions to improve race relations and working conditions for African Americans in the South, and was written by the first Black juvenile detective in Caddo Parish, Frank Jameson.

Per contemporary newspaper accounts, Frank Jameson served as a case worker for the Caddo Relief Administration and as "Negro probation officer" for Caddo Parish from the 1930s to the 1970s. His work led to the 1935 organization of the "colored children's bureau" of Shreveport, a welfare group, and by 1953 he was the



first Black member of a Caddo Parish juvenile investigation team. Jameson died in 1977, and the Caddo Parish Police Jury published a resolution in his honor, calling him *"a gentleman of the highest character . . . a credit to his family, community, church and those with whom he worked."*

This investigative report was originally printed in the *Shreveport Journal* in 1945. In the report, Jameson referred to the migration of African Americans from Shreveport and the broader South as a *"first-rate problem"* for the labor force and the economy. He conducted interviews with African Americans who had migrated out as well as those still in the Shreveport area. His investigation found that the flight was not in search of *"so-called 'greater opportunities'"* but instead due to *"a deep, dreaded underlying feeling of fear . . . of group helplessness . . . of violent harm . . . of impending doom."* To combat this fear, Jameson posited that city and industry leaders could *"establish a feeling of security, freedom from harm, and the impression of helpfulness and concern among and for Negroes."* The report related job opportunities and other benefits for African Americans in the South and warned of the cost of real estate and living out West. It also included a reminder that *"the 'Negro Section' is a part of all America, not just the South."*

A compelling investigation conducted by an advocate for Black lives in Shreveport, urging better living and working conditions to combat racism and fear. OCLC shows no holdings of this offprint. **\$500 [7190]**

23. [African Americana][Women]

Stokes, Naomi.

**Photographs For
the South Side
Billiard Owners
Association
Women's 8 Ball
Tournament.**

Chicago: 1949.

Three black and white photographs measuring between 7½" x 9 5/8" and 8" x 10" adhesive mounted on thick card leaves (the backs of which contain unrelated photographs) + one 4¾" x 6¼" black and white photograph, loose. Photos very good with moderate edge wear and spotting, one with a numbered notation in ballpoint and one with adhesive tape remnants; cards with moderate corner wear.



This is a group of photographs showing the 1949 Women's 8 Ball Tournament sponsored by the South Side Billiard Owners' Association (SSBOA). We've uncovered enough about the SSBOA from contemporary news accounts to learn that it was far more than a trade organization of African American pool hall owners. The group existed as early as 1946 and boasted over 100 member pool halls as of 1951. We know, at a minimum, that it sponsored community programs, such as "Dope Must Go," (1951) and that it had a women's auxiliary who held fundraisers for the Southside Community Committee's summer camps.

The runner-up for the 1949 women's 8 ball tournament and woman featured in all of the photos is Naomi Stokes. Originally from St. Louis, Stokes played basketball for the all-African American Bivins All Stars in the late 1930s and early 1940s. One photo shows Stokes just after winning the plaque; the others show her in action with a background crowd of Black men, and a few women, engrossed in the action. Beginning in 1947, SSBOA champs faced off against the North Side champions in the Interracial Billiards Classic. **\$175 [4290]**

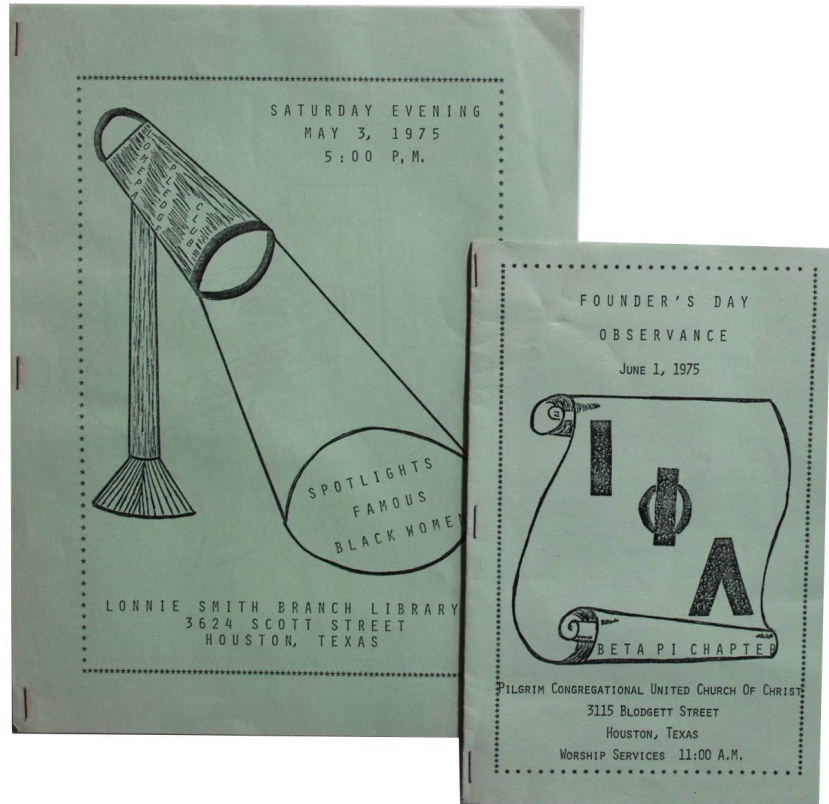
24. [African Americana][Women][Business][Fraternal Organizations]

[Three Items of Ephemera Documenting the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority in Texas.]

[Houston, Texas]: 1975. Two stapled pamphlets, measuring 8½" x 5½" and 11" x 8½"; one single-sheet form measuring 11" x 8½". Very good: slight oxidization to staples; very minor edgewear to form.

This is a group of three items relating to the Houston, Texas, chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Inc. (IPL). IPL is the first African American sorority for business and professional women. It was founded by Lola Mercedes Parker in 1929 in Chicago. According to the sorority's website, its goals are to:

"Unite in sisterhood qualified business and professional women in order to enhance and improve the status of women in our highly complex, competitive business and professional world; Promote increased interest in the broad field of business education among high school and college young women through planned programs and scholarships; Encourage the development of personal goals and leadership potential; and Establish and promote civic and social service activities for youth and adults."



The stapled pamphlets highlight two important events in the chapter's history: a spotlight on the achievements of famous Black women in observance of International Women's Year, and the observance of the sorority's Founder's Day. Both provide a detailed program schedule for their respective events and feature mimeographed illustrations along with text of sorority songs. "Spotlights" additionally features samples of member signatures, while the Founder's Day program displays a photographic image of Lola Parker. A single-sheet application for membership to the sorority is also included, asking women to list their occupation, educational and employment history, and "special talents."

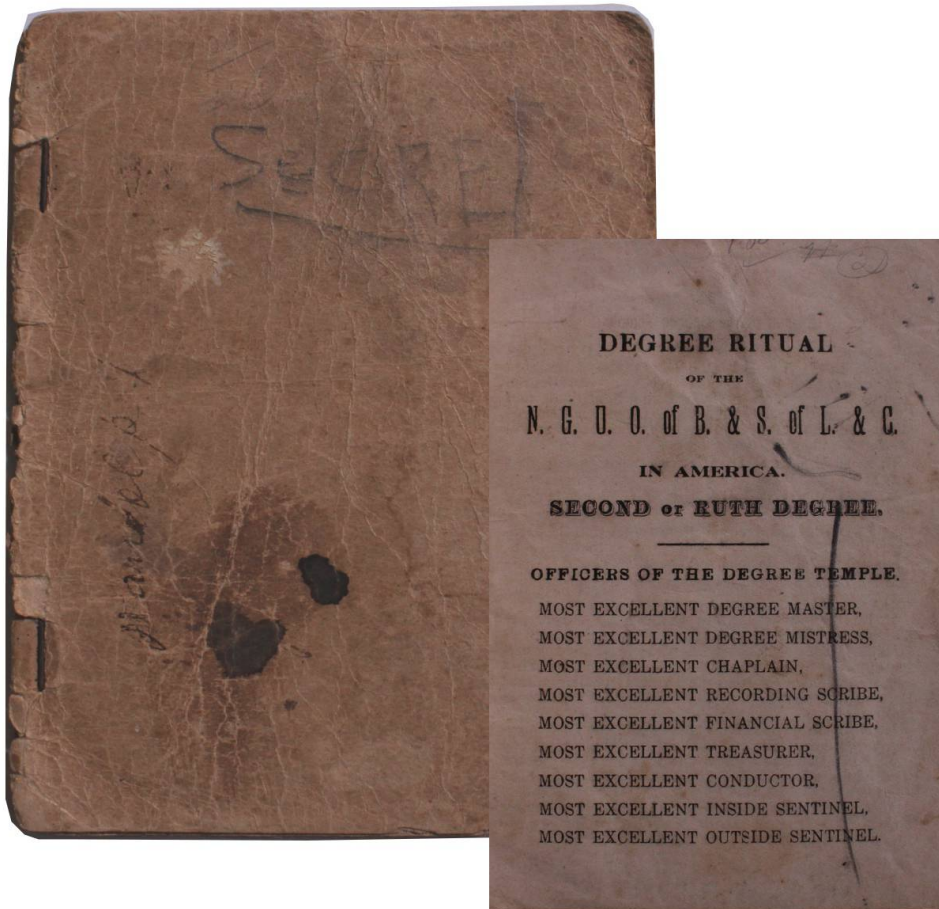
Illustrated and informative evidence of a Black female business sorority in Texas in the mid-1970s. \$150 [6216]

25. [African Americana][Women][Fraternal Orders]

Degree Ritual of the N. G. U. O. Of B. & S. Of L. & C. in America. Second or Ruth

Degree. N.P.: N.P., [1920s]. 6¼" x 4¾". Stapled thin card wrappers. Pp. 24. Very good: dogear to front wrapper and first few leaves not affecting text; light penciled notes on front wrapper and first page; scattered light stains; mild soiling.

This book lays out the ritual for the Ruth Degree for a female member of an African American fraternal organization, the National Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity in America (NGUOBSLC). According to Theda Skocpol and Jennifer Lynn Oser in "Organization despite Adversity: The



Origins and Development of African American Fraternal Associations,” (Social Science History 28, no. 3 (2004): 367–437. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40267851>), the NGUOBSLC was founded in 1872 in North Carolina and may have been an offshoot of the Grand United Order of the Oddfellows, an international fraternity consisting of lodges first documented in London in 1730. In 1856, New York Oddfellow Brother Patrick Reason, better known as the important African American engraver and lithographer, requested to establish the “Ritualistic Work of the Ruth Degree” to be conferred upon select women in the organization. It was approved by the American Committee of Management in 1857 and by the Committee of Management in England in 1858.

According to the history provided on the website of the Grand United Order of the Oddfellows, the purpose of the degree was to:

“enlist the sympathies and assistance of women in behalf of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows and to unite the wives, daughters and other sisters more intimately with their fathers, husbands, and other brothers of the Order in working out the beauties of Oddfellowship. To encircle in one social band, the wives, daughters, widows of the Odd Fellowship and entwine around the mystic cord that each and all may be mutually benefited and more closely united in the noble work of relieving the needy, the sick and the distressed.”

The book listed the officers of the Degree Temple, and then provided the layout and procedures to confer the degree, including a script and what clothes to wear. The book also included explanations of the bible quotes, symbols, and implements used throughout the degree ritual. There are a few pages dedicated to the third, or Naomi, degree of this organization as well.

OCLC finds one copy. **\$350 [5011]**

**26. [African Americana]
[HBCUs][Women]
[Handbill for a Debate
Between Two Southern
HBCUs].** [Scotlandville,
Louisiana]: [Southern
University], 1938. 7½” x
5¼”. Handbill. Good:
moderately creased and
soiled; manuscript notes
on both sides.

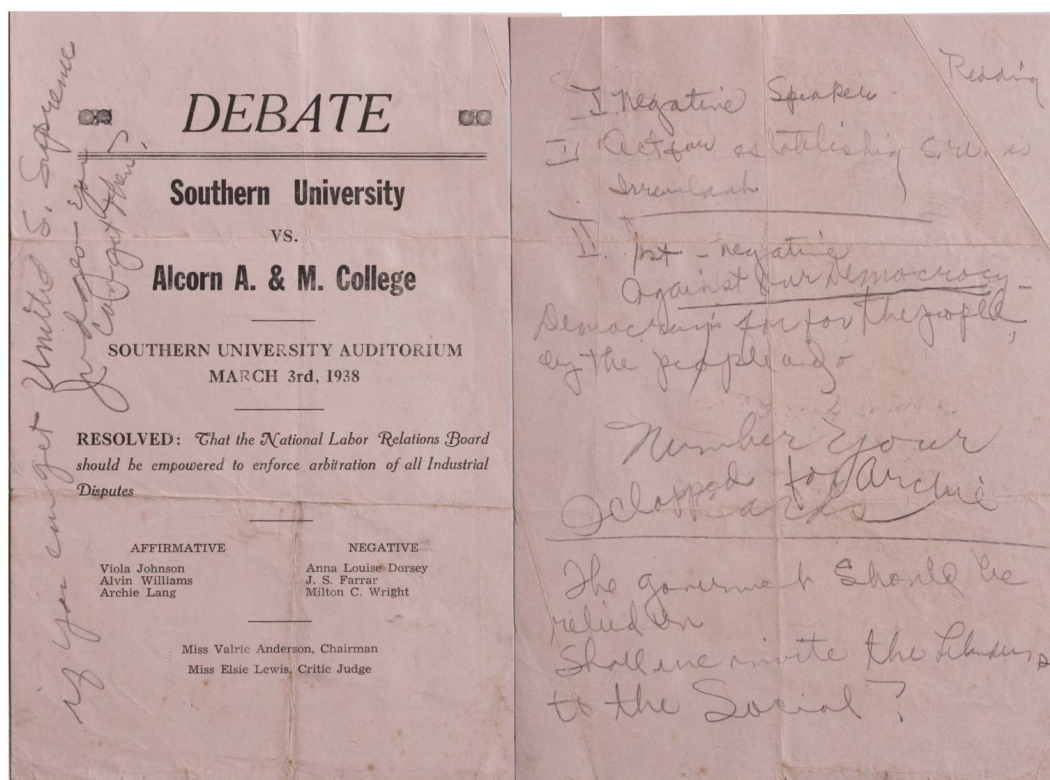
This is a handbill for a debate between Southern University (SU) and Alcorn A&M College, now known as Alcorn State University (ASU). One of the debaters, Viola Johnson, fought for racial justice in higher education and went on to a noteworthy medical career.

SU was established in New Orleans in 1880 as Southern University for Colored Students. It exists today as Southern University and A&M College, located in Baton Rouge, and is the largest HBCU in Louisiana. ASU, a public HBCU in Mississippi, was founded in 1871 and was the first Black land grant college established in the United States.

The subject of the debate was: “Resolved: That the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] should be empowered to enforce arbitration of all Industrial Disputes.” This was a hot topic in college debates at the time – the newly created NLRB was experiencing growing pains, as strikes and labor disputes were rampant throughout the country and millions of Americans were jobless. The handbill is extensively notated, almost certainly in real time by someone at the event as most of the notes relate to arguments for the negative position.

One of the three debaters on the “affirmative” side was Viola Johnson. Johnson graduated from SU in 1938 and taught at Grambling University before going into medicine. In 1946 Johnson was rejected from Louisiana State University’s medical school because of her race. She filed suit with the NAACP. Though she ultimately lost her case, the litigation laid the ground for the historic Sweatt v. Painter case in Texas which ruled that a university could not reject an applicant solely on the basis of race. Johnson went on to become Dr. Viola Coleman, the first Black female physician in Midland, Texas.

A rare survival of an HBCU debate. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$200 [7186]**



27. [African Americana][Women][HBCUs]

The Home Economics Department of Southern University Presents Its Annual Fashion Show . . . [Cover title].

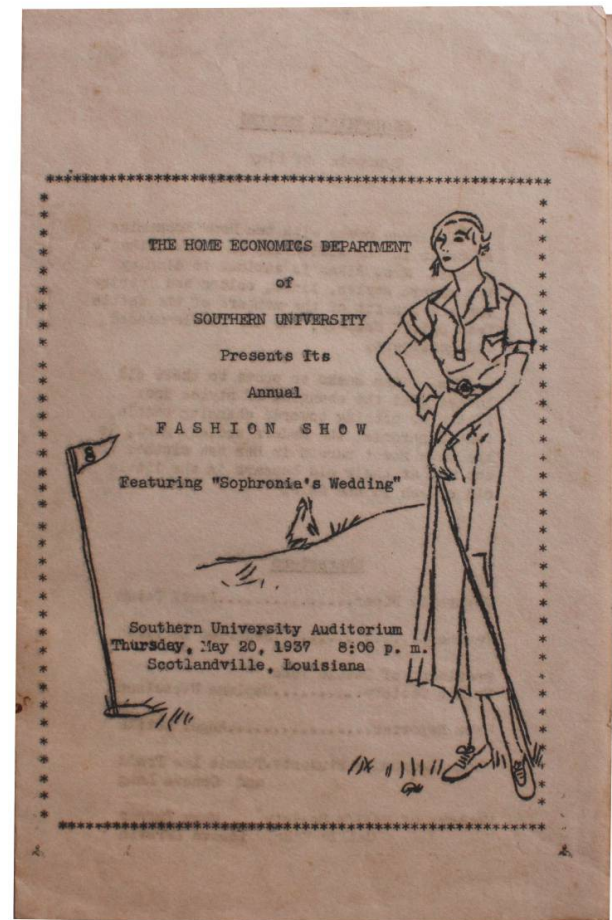
Scotlandville, Louisiana: [Southern University], 1937. 8½" x 5½". Single sheet, folded, printed all four sides. Pp. [4]. Very good: moderately toned, with a few patches of light foxing and a few remnants of adhesion to back page.

This is a program for a fashion show and theatrical performance presented by the home economics department of a Louisiana HBCU, Southern University (SU).

SU was established in New Orleans in 1880 as Southern University for Colored Students. In 1914 the university moved to Scotlandville, an area now included as a historic site on the Louisiana African American Heritage Trail. SU began offering home economics courses in their high school department in 1886. In 1916 a two-year curriculum for college students was added, replaced by a four-year program in 1932. SU exists today as Southern University and A&M College, located in Baton Rouge, and is the largest HBCU in Louisiana.

This program lists the names of all the young women who participated in the play and the "fashion parade," as well as the director and teachers of the SU home economics department. It provides a synopsis of the play, "Sophronia's Wedding," in which home economics students seek to prove to "stable-minded old gossipers" that the changing of fashion styles is a good thing, and that Sophronia, "the modern society girl, is the same sweet person" they knew from "the little old church in the dale."

Rare and visual printed material showcasing the creative efforts of young African American women at a southern HBCU. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$150 [7187]**



28. [African Americana][Women][Texas]

[Photographically Illustrated Advertising Card of]

Mrs. Ida B. Jefferson. [Texas?]: [circa 1910s]. 6¾" x 4½". Thin card with image on recto. Good: a few chips, scuffs and stains; scrawled notations to bottom of recto and entire verso of card.

This is an advertising card featuring a photographic image of Mrs. Ida B. Jefferson, who according to various newspaper accounts was "a healer of great power." From Longview, Texas, this "widow lady evangelist" of the AME church was purported to solve many of life's problems, from diagnosing and curing difficult diseases to giving advice on business matters to restoring hair on bald heads.

Newspaper accounts conveyed that Jefferson also lived in Fort Worth and Los Angeles, and informed on her exciting relationship history. She married Albert Pierce in 1924, apparently after a 20 year romance, but after two months of marriage he filed for divorce on grounds of cruelty as well as a damage suit alleging slander. Two years earlier she had married a "well-known and highly respected citizen of New Orleans," with the wedding taking place in her lavish twelve room mansion in Longview.

A rare image of a female African American preacher, healer and entrepreneuse, worthy of further research. **\$250 [5554]**



29. [Argentina][Transportation]

[Collection of Photographs Depicting a Luxury Hotel and Railway Stations in Argentina]. Argentina: 1890-1891. Twenty black and white albumen photographs measuring between 6½" x 9" and 8 7/8" x 10 7/8". All are captioned by hand on versos; seven are additionally captioned in the negative. Generally very good with light curling and various degrees of faint creasing; a few tiny tears and old creases; two photos with larger tears.

This is a group of late 19th century photographs depicting various aspects of the British-owned Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway as well as an opulent hotel in Buenos Aires. Five of them are credited to Enrique Carlos Moody who founded the photograph studio EC Moody House (La Casa EC Moody/Moody y Cía) in Buenos Aires in 1884.



The Buenos Aires and Campana Railway Company was established in London in 1873. In the 1880s the company transferred its shares to the newly created Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway (BARR). From Rosario, the line was extended to La Banda in September 1890 and Tucumán in February 1891. Further branch lines were built, including one from La Banda to Santiago del Estero in February 1891, ultimately connecting Buenos Aires with the rest of Argentina for the first time and putting the company in direct competition with the Central Argentine Railway. Some of the photos here document various aspects of the expansion of the BARR including four exterior shots of newly built train stations in Tucumán as well as Santiago del Estero. There are also a couple images of trains and tracks, a close-up of a "heavy goods engine," and other views such as store yards, the time-keeper's office, and the "company's cottages in La Banda."

Seven photos are devoted to the Bristol Hotel which was a luxury hotel in Mar del Plata, Argentina and patronized by wealthy families. They include two shots of the Mar del Plata seascape, three which show the interior of the Bristol, including the "great and unique dining room," and two exterior shots featuring horse-drawn carriages and wealthy patrons and onlookers.

Stunning shots documenting transportation and tourism development in late 19th century Argentina. A list of photos with captions is available. **\$700 [5758]**

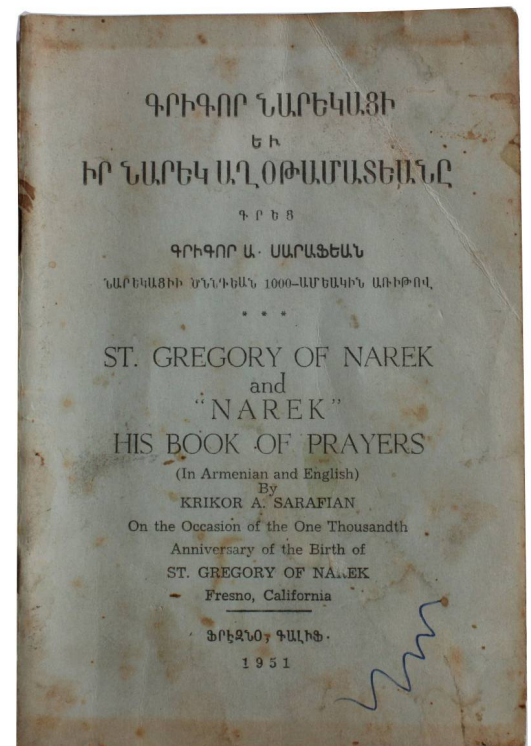
All images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2s2njzce>

30. [Armenian Americans][Religion][California]

Sarafian, Krikor A. **Գրիգոր Նարեկացի եւ իր Նարեկ աղօթամատենանը . . . /St. Gregory of Narek and "Narek" His Book of Prayers (In Armenian and English).** Fresno, CA: N.P., 1951. 7¼" x 5". Stapled thin card wrappers. Pp. [26], 59. Good: wrappers heavily soiled and with a ballpoint scribble; moderate staining and dust soiling throughout with a few dogears and penciled owner notations.

This is a book of prayers, printed in Armenian and English, written by a leader of the Armenian church and community in Fresno, California. It was published to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of the birth of St. Gregory of Narek who was an Armenian poet, monk, and theologian and is venerated as a saint in the Armenian Apostolic and Catholic Churches.

Fresno, California, has historically been home to a significant population of Armenian Americans. The similar climate of the region was a large draw for Armenian immigrants, many of whom made their living in agriculture. Several sources agree that the influx began with an Armenian merchant, Hagop (known as Jacob) Seropian, who had first settled in Massachusetts but found the winters unagreeable. In 1881, Seropian moved to Fresno with his half-brothers, Kevork (known as George) and Hovahaness (known as John). The brothers eventually found success with their dried fruit and nut business, and spread glowing accounts of the San Joaquin Valley and Fresno County to members of Armenian communities in New England and



back in their home country. The numbers of Armenian settlers in the Fresno area grew steadily, largely following the Hamidian massacres in the mid-1890s, the Adana massacre of 1909, and the Armenian genocide in the Ottoman Empire during WWI. The newcomers faced a number of prejudices due to their Middle Eastern appearance, language, and customs, and the communities banded together figuratively and physically. They formed their own benevolent and fraternal organizations, churches and newspapers, and even clustered in one part of the city of Fresno, which became known as "Armenian Town."

The author of the book on offer, Krikor Sarafian, was born in Aintab, Turkey, in 1880. He came to the United States in 1910 and earned a bachelor's degree from Yale University's Divinity School. After graduate work in New York, he returned to Armenia to teach; there he was captured and condemned to death for his "Christian leadership connections" but managed to escape to Syria. In 1920, he came to Fresno to work for the Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU). He served as executive secretary of the western region of the AGBU from 1920 until he retired in 1953, and was instrumental in the organization of 26 new chapters in the region. A noted religious scholar, Sarafian also wrote several other books, edited the Fresno religious periodical *Pharos*, and contributed articles to various Armenian literary, religious, and cultural publications. He was awarded the Armenian church's highest honor, the Order of St. Gregory the Illuminator, First Degree, in 1959.

OCLC shows a copy at 5 institutions. A celebratory Armenian tract, simultaneously documenting the Armenian American community of Fresno and highlighting the career of an important Armenian American religious scholar. **\$750 [5732]**

31. [Arizona][Photo Books]

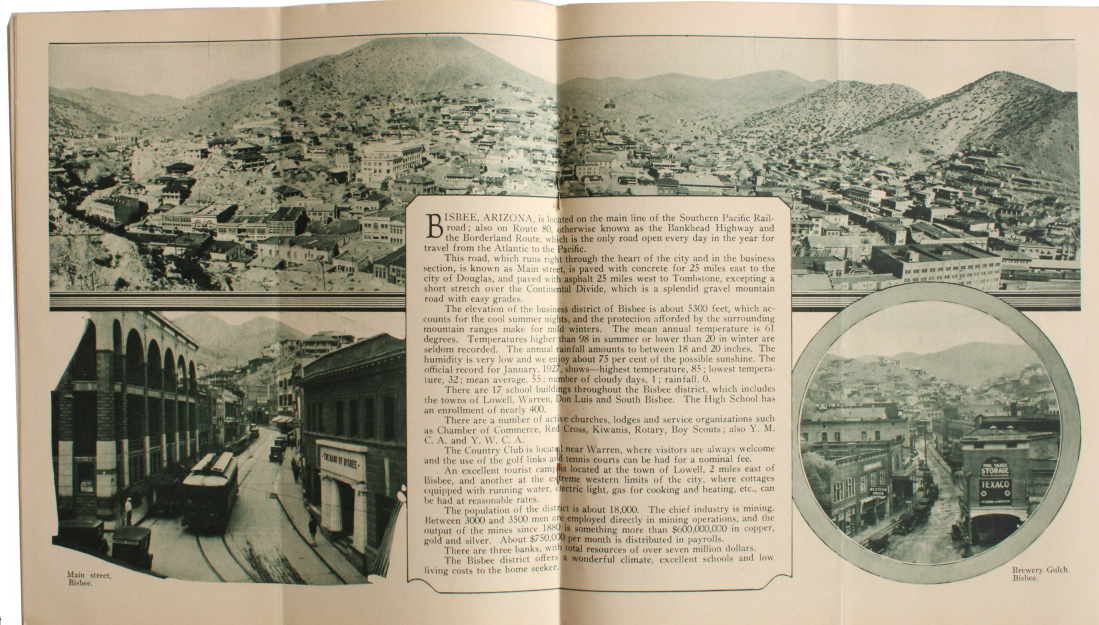
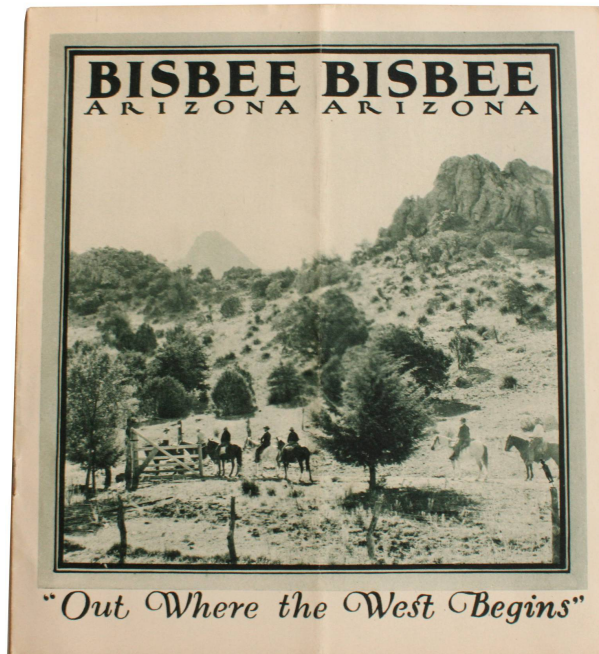
[Bisbee, Arizona: "Out Where the West Begins" [Cover title.]
[Bisbee, Arizona]: [F. A. McKinney], [circa 1927]. 9"x 8". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. [16]. Very good: old vertical center fold to all leaves; some light dust soiling.

This is a heavily illustrated land and tourism promotional for Bisbee, Arizona and its surrounding area.

The book has 31 photographic images with highlights including a panoramic shot of Bisbee that stretches across the top half of the two center pages and a nearly half page panorama of the town of Warren. A few images show street scenes in Bisbee, while several depict camp, resort, and ranch sites in surrounding areas. The rear cover is dedicated to images of Sonora, Mexico, just seven miles across the border "*over a good road, and no formalities to cross the line.*" One of the images depicts ten Mexican children (and swears they lined up in height order, "*as shown, on their own accord*") and another shows the Mexican Rural Guard.

The text in the book describes places of interest such as "*The Pit*," an 18 acre hole where once stood Sacramento Hill, a mountain of copper. There is a center spread on Bisbee, relating information about transportation, roads and railways; schools, churches, banks and other services; as well as population and climate statistics. It specifies the temperature records for January 1927, which is how we attributed the date of publication.

OCLC shows four holdings over two entries. **\$225 [5850]**



good: folded horizontally at center, presumably as issued; toned and a bit fragile, with a small split at center fold.

This is an illustrated marketing promotional for Harper Cotton, a product of the largest and most successful seed company in Martindale, Texas.

Located approximately 8 miles southeast of San Marcos in Central Texas, Martindale was a nationally-recognized center in the cottonseed industry in the 1930s. Two major agricultural operations shaped the town's development; one was run by Robert M. Harper, a lifelong resident of Martindale who went into the cottonseed business in 1928. Harper was one of the first to hybridize the seed and his farm became the largest supplier of hybrid seed in Texas.

This promotional provides information on Harper's *"improved line-bred seed"* of cotton, including a list of ten reasons why it was *"the king of all Mebane strains."* It compares the product to its competitors in terms of variety, breeding, growing, turnout, price and customer satisfaction. There are testimonials from happy customers and a directive to order early, as the farm had sold out of its stock the previous year and had to *"send farmers home from the Breeding Farm without any seed."* The promotional includes a section on the government cotton reduction program and relates how Harper cotton could increase farmers' yields. There are also illustrations and photographic images of Mr. Harper and his product.

A rare marketing promotional for an important seed producer in Central Texas. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$100 [4995]**

[illegible]

OUR SPECIAL LINE OF REFRIGERATORS

This line of refrigerators is made of the best seasoned hardwood lumber, therefore there are no open joints, no warped or shrunken parts. The sanitation and insulation are perfect, being secured by means of charcoal sheathing and air spaces. The inside body is of solid wood and galvanized steel lining. The hardware is blinged for convenience in removing water and pans. They have retaining casters, an advantage not to be overlooked. They are lined throughout with galvanized steel, which is stronger and more durable than zinc, more easily kept clean and not subject to damage with an alkali. The frame is made of solid oak and double coated with high quality coach varnish. Therefore their advantages are not a theory, but a fact.

California Single Door Refrigerators, \$7.50



This great line of leaders is the greatest value for the money in the refrigerator line that has ever been offered. They have hard northern ash cases elegantly finished with the best varnish. Have perfect insulation by which the ice is protected and preserved by distinct walls, including an absolute dead air space. They are steel lined throughout with removable galvanized steel shelves, wastebasket and racks. Have our perfect cold dry air circulation which makes damp or moldy provisions impossible while the ice supply is kept up. Mounted on steel self-centering casters with hardwood wheels. Solid brass hinges and door trimmings. The case is finished with hand-curved ornamental molding, making an elegant and attractive piece of furniture.

No.	Width	Depth	Height	Capacity	Weight	Price
A1288	21 in.	14 in.	28 in.	20 lbs.	100 lbs.	\$7.50
A1292	27 in.	14 in.	28 in.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	9.00
A1294	27 in.	18 in.	41 in.	45 lbs.	110 lbs.	15.50

HOUSEHOLD ICE CHESTS

Nothing
Better
Made.
Cheap
and
Economical



An
Ice
Saver.
Full
Zinc
Lined

No.	Length	Depth	Height	Shipping Weight	Price
A1219	25 in.	17 in.	35 in.	70 lbs.	\$8.25
A1212	27 in.	17 in.	35 in.	70 lbs.	9.50
A1214	32 in.	21 in.	35 in.	120 lbs.	11.25



BAKER'S CANVAS COOLER A Refrigerator Without Ice CLAIMS

To preserve meat, butter, milk, etc., as well as in an ice chest. To free from ants. To be sold cheap. We anticipate large circulation and are satisfied with small margins. To be made of pine, strongly mortised. Fittings of brass. To have cooler made of heavy metal at double seamed. To have canvas tank strongly made and water tight. To stand handling and transhipment.

Size: Top, 19x24 inches; Height, 34 inches; Galvanized Bottom, 12x16x21 inches.
No. A1220. Price \$7.00

'BREUNER'S' Cleanable Solid Ash Refrigerator



Points of Excellence

Seasoned Ash Lumber
Antique Finish
Removable Galvanized Chamber and Drip Pan
Solid Brass Hardware
Roman Gold Paint
Self-Closing Drip Cup
Galvanized Iron Sides
Raised Bevel Panels
Self-Retaining Casters
Swinging Base Board
Perfect Insulation
Extra Heavy Removable Waste Pipe

No. A1294. Price \$16.00.	Dimensions:	Width	Depth	Height
Outside	28 in.	18 in.	35 in.	41 in.
Ice chamber	18 in.	10 in.	10 in.	10 in.
Provision chamber	19 in.	9 in.	9 in.	10 in.
Ice, 55 lbs. Shipping weight, 125 lbs.				

No. A1294. Price \$20.00.	Dimensions:	Width	Depth	Height
Outside	31 in.	19 in.	35 in.	41 in.
Ice chamber	21 in.	11 in.	10 in.	10 in.
Provision chamber	21 in.	11 in.	10 in.	10 in.
Ice, 65 lbs. Shipping weight, 125 lbs.				

We can quote you any size refrigerator you may want. Write us.

We Can Furnish Your Home Fr

If you will send to us for everything you buy we guarantee to save you money on every purchase. At the same time you will be getting our valuable profit share certificate, and as soon as these certificates amount to ten cents you can get valuable articles entirely free of us as explained on the last pages of this catalog.

Wall Tents



There are many kinds of tents in the making of tents, but we only use one kind—the best.

'Breuner' quality on tents is the standard of the world. Buy the best.

No. A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50
A1299.	Size 7x7 ft. 8-oz. duck, 3 ft. wall.	85.50

We carry all above sizes in stock. Special sizes and styles such as round, photograph, etc., can be furnished on short notice. Write for estimates.



Ham- mocks

(Being the recent calamity in San Francisco our shipment of hammocks arrived about the middle of the season, and we have cut our prices in half in order to turn them into cash. Take advantage of the opportunity to get a good hammock at cost.)

No. A1332.	Colored cord hammocks, without valance or spreader.	Each \$5.00
No. A1334.	Colored cord hammocks, heavier than above, with pillow.	Each \$5.00
No. A1334.	Colored fancy weave hammocks, with valance, pillow and spreader.	Each \$1.15
No. A1334.	Full size hammocks, pretty colorings, with valance, pillow and spreader.	Each \$1.70
No. A1340.	Very fine hammock, fancy colored weave, extra heavy valance, an elegant hammock.	Each \$1.90
No. A1340.	Extra heavy hammock, fancy close weave, with pillow, heavy valance, an elegant hammock.	Each \$2.40
No. A1344.	Heavy hammock, close weave, throw-back pillow, pleated valance.	Each \$2.50
No. A1344.	One of the very best hammocks made. Extra heavy ropes, and comes with fine divided pillow; extra heavy close woven material.	Each \$3.90
Hammock hooks, per pair		15c

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR
CATALOGUE AND COMPARE PRICES
AND THEN WE GIVE YOU...

"BREUNER" Quality

The New Vudor Porch Shades



Vudor shades are made of thin strips of linen fibre, so fastened together that they effectively shut out the heat of the sun without shutting out the light. They can be easily raised or lowered, last indefinitely, and are extremely artistic and inexpensive. Color is a cool shade of green.

Comes in the following sizes:

No. A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40
A1350.	635 ft.	82.40



Adjustable Window Awnings

These awnings are made of 8-oz. duplex, blue and white striped, complete with pulleys, ropes, chains, etc., strong iron frame. Full directions for hanging with each one; can be adjusted to fit any window from 2 ft. 4 in. to 3 ft. 8 in. wide, 42 in. high, projection 26 in. Complete \$2.39. Special sizes to order. Write for prices.

Folding Curtain Stretchers



Made of poplar, for stretching lace curtains, shawls, blankets, etc. Adjustable to any size. As will be observed, the frame is secured at the corners with adjustable screw clamps, and the bars are provided with plate hooks 1 inch apart, set in coped recess below the surface, so that the bars pass each other, allowing a free extension and contraction.

No. A1254. Good quality. \$1.25
A1254. Best quality, with adjustable pins, so they can be set any distance apart. Has the best clamping device. \$2.25

33. [Business][California][1906 San Francisco Earthquake]

[Catalog for the Breuner Brothers Company].

Sacramento, California: Breuner Brothers, [circa September 1906]. 10 1/4" x 7 3/4". Stapled; lacking wrappers. Pp. 5-76. Fair/defective: lacking wrappers and first two leaves; last few leaves heavily chipped and torn; crayon scrawls and soiling to first present leaf; lightly creased throughout.

This is an extensive mail order catalog, offering for sale just about everything under the California sun. It's also a direct relic of the impact of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake on a major California mail order house, and was issued while the business was temporarily displaced. It was produced by Breuner Brothers, a family business that was founded to cater to prospectors during the Gold Rush and which has an important history in the state.

John Breuner came to the United States from Germany in 1849 and arrived in California in 1852. A cabinetmaker, Breuner opened a small furniture store in Sacramento in 1856 that became well-known for its hand-crafted quality. Upon Breuner's death in 1890, his sons Louis and John took charge of the business, which expanded to stores in Oakland, San Francisco and Stockton, California as well as Reno, Nevada. That year also saw the brothers introduce their illustrated catalogs, well-timed for the mail order madness that coincided with the nation's western expansion following the growth of the railroad. By 1901, newspaper advertisements were touting the company as "California's greatest mail order house."

This catalog offers a vast array of items, including the kitchen sink. There are thousands of items, many illustrated with images and described with catchy slogans. On offer are mail order groceries, appliances, cookery, home decor, musical instruments, buggies and bicycles. Several pages of



TRADE MARK

THE MATTRESS OF QUALITY

We Will Ship, Expressage Prepaid to Any Railroad Point in the United States, for

\$15

The filling of the Kapokeen Mattress is a pure vegetable fibre—a soft, silky substance which nature uses as a covering for the seeds of certain trees that grow in Java. After being gathered from the trees, this fibre is spread out in the hot sun until it is thoroughly dried and is then imported by us to California. Here it is put through our own patent curing process, which effectually removes the natural vegetable oils and all impurities. The fibre is then closed in strong, handsome "ant" ticking—making a mattress Six Inches Thick, delightfully soft and elastic and so light and buoyant that it will support in water thirty times its own weight.

Kapokeen Mattress is positively vermin proof and non-absorbent—all moisture being evaporated and quickly thrown off. The fibre Never Decays and being a non-conductor of heat, the mattress is cool in summer and warm in winter. Properly cared for a Kapokeen Mattress will last a lifetime—an occasional sunbath will renew its vitality—puffing up the fibre like new. Price, double size, (6 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.), including Express Prepaid to any railroad point in the United States, \$15. Mattresses expressed same day check received.

OUR GUARANTEE. Use Kapokeen Sixty Nights and if not entirely satisfactory return it at our expense and your money will be refunded.

the catalog were devoted to men's, women's and children's shoes, clothing and hosiery, including beautifully illustrated portraits of smartly attired women. One could order a rug, lawn mower, hay fork, enamelware set, upright grand piano or "The Breuner Clothes Wringer."

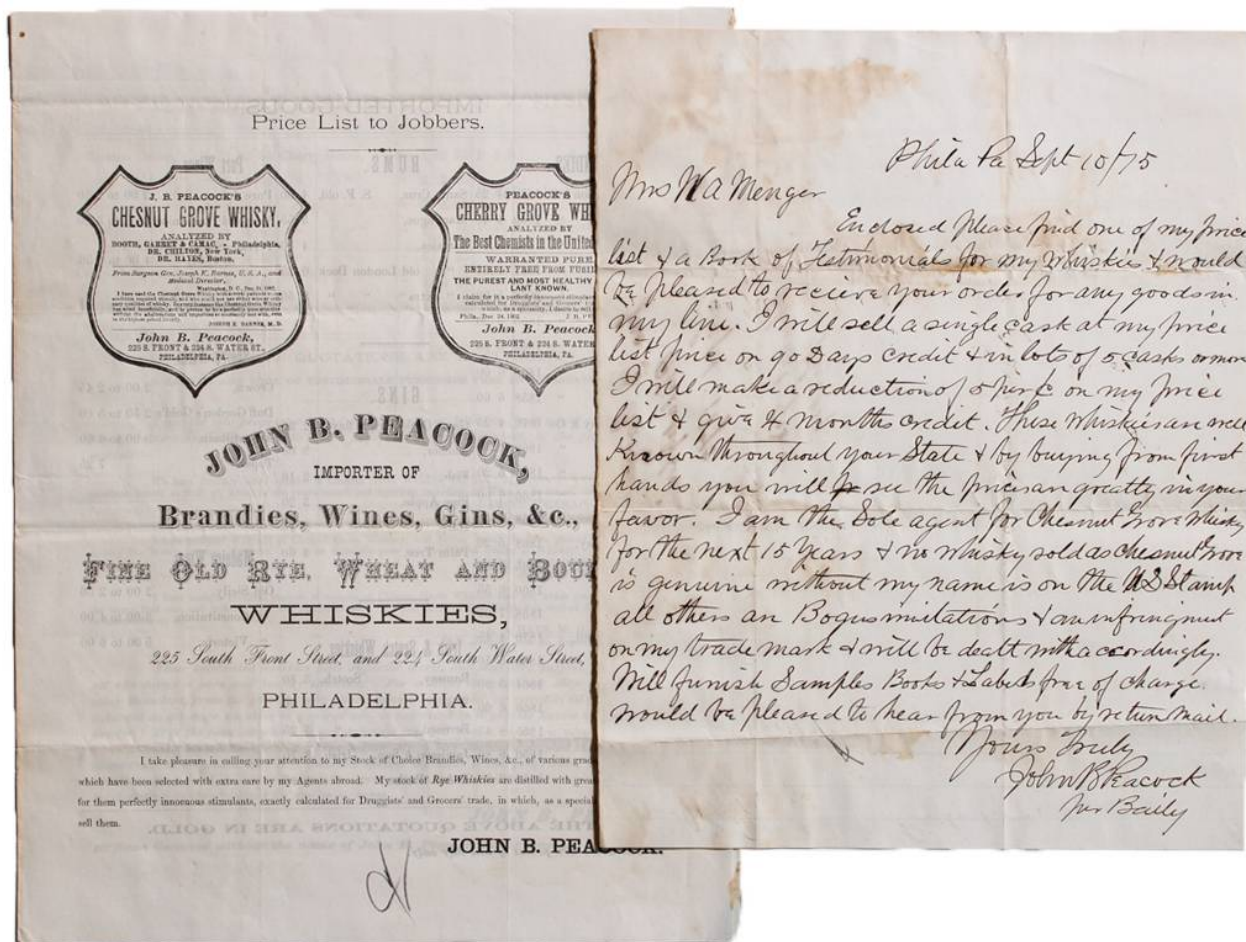
We are able to attribute a date to this catalog based on an announcement within regarding the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, the location of the company at the time of publication as well as its name. We know that the business was called the "John Breuner Company" until 1904 and just "Breuner's" in 1905, all while being headquartered in Sacramento. The earliest we see the name "Breuner Brothers" is a March 1906 newspaper ad, and the company showed a San Francisco address. An ad from September 1906 announced that the company had moved, "temporarily, to Sacramento, in order to immediately protect its vast business." Tying these facts together show this catalog was a product of the displacement caused by the earthquake.

A rare and heavily illustrated mail order catalog for an important retailer in California. No holdings found in OCLC or online. The California State Library holds the John Breuner Company Records but no inventory is listed and no catalogs referenced in the online finding aid. **\$500 [5799]**

**34. [Business]
[Liquor]
[Women][Texas]
Peacock, John
B.; [Menger,
Mary] [ALS and
Promotional
Circular from
a Liquor
Salesman to a
Female Texas
Hotelier].**

Philadelphia:
1875.
Handwritten
letter on single
sheet measuring
9 5/8" x 7 5/8"
+ bifolium price
list printed all
four sides
measuring 11" x
8 1/2". Letter is
good with
moderate
staining;

circular very
good with chipping/insect predation at outer edges.



On offer is an ALS and circular from an important whiskey maker and liquor distributor, John B. Peacock, to an even more important businesswoman, Mary Menger. Peacock made, and exclusively distributed, two types of whiskey, which his price list announced were "the purest and most healthy stimulant known" and "analyzed by the best chemists in the United States." He also imported others' alcoholic products into Philadelphia from at least 1870 to 1881.

Mary Menger emigrated to San Antonio from Germany around 1846 and later married William Menger; together they ran the Menger Hotel, as well as a brewery, until William's death in 1871, when Mary became the sole owner. She ran the hotel on her own for the next ten years. As to the brewery, according to TSHA:

"Mary informed her customers and suppliers that she would carry on the hotel and brewery business as sole proprietor and stated her husband's death would 'cause no change in the affairs' of either venture. Over the next ten years, as Texas's population boomed, Menger demonstrated her management skills and business acumen in an increasingly competitive market. After 1871 her employees produced enough beer to make Menger the number one producer in the state with a customer base that stretched from Fort Concho to Galveston."

IMPORTED GOODS.

BRANDIES.	RUMS.	Port Wines.
Pinet, Castillon & Co. 1870 \$4 25	Santa Cruz, S. F. old, 4 00	Pure Juice, 2 00 to 2 40
" " " 1869 4 40	Martingue, 3 55	Very old Pure Juice, 2 60 to 3 20
" " " 1868 4 60	Jamaica, 4 50	Private Stock, 1845 to 1860, 4 00 to 6 50
" " " 1867 4 80	" old London Dock 6 25	
" " " 1866 5 00	" extra " " 8 50	
" " " 1865 5 20		
" " " 1862 5 80		
" " " 1860 6 00		
" " " 1858 6 60		
GINS.		
Otard, Dupuy & Co. 1870 4 25	Game Cock, triple flavor 2 90	Crown, 2 00 to 2 45
" " " 1869 4 40	Anchor, 3 00	Duff Gordon's Gold'n 2 50 to 5 00
" " " 1864 5 20	Fish, 3 10	Amontillado, 3 00 to 6 00
" " " 1860 6 00	Pine Apple, 3 20	Topaz, 7 25
" " " 1858 6 40	Harp, 3 45	
Jas. Hennessy, 1868 5 20	Palm Tree, 3 60	
" " " 1865 5 80		
" " " 1860 6 55		
" " " 1858 7 05		
Irish & Scotch Whiskies.		
J. & F. Martell, 1870 4 45	Ramsay, Scotch, 3 80	Madeira Wines.
" " " 1868 5 10	Wise's " 3 90	Old Sicily, 2 00 to 2 50
" " " 1864 5 90	Bernard, " 3 25	" Constitution, 3 00 to 4 00
" " " 1860 6 60	Jamieson & Son, Irish, 3 70	" Victoria, 5 00 to 6 00
" " " 1855 8 45	E. & J. Burke, " 4 45	
S. O. P., 1850 9 80		
" " " 1846 12 90		

THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS ARE IN GOLD.

The above are prices of this day only.

RYE, WHEAT AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Chestnut Grove,	No. 1,	\$2 55	Cherry Grove,	No. 1,	\$2 35	P. & B.,	Rye,	\$3 80
" "	" 2,	3 05	" "	" 2,	2 85	P. P. B.,	Bourbon,	2 40 to 4 95
" "	" 3,	3 55	" "	" 3,	3 35	P. P. W.,	Wheat,	2 45 to 5 90
" "	" 4,	4 05	" "	" 4,	3 85			
" "	" 5,	4 55	" "	" 5,	4 35			
" "	" 6,	5 05	" "	" 6,	4 85			
" "	" 7,	5 55	" "	" 7,	5 35			

THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS ARE IN CURRENCY.

A SAMPLE AND BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED FREE ON APPLICATION.

I am the sole proprietor of the above brands of Whiskies, and would call the attention of dealers and consumers who desire pure and healthy stimulant, to the following testimonials:-

We have carefully tested samples of Chesnut Grove Whiskey, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substance known as fusil oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of Whiskey in general use.

BOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists, Philadelphia.

I have analyzed a sample of Chesnut Grove Whiskey, and having tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of Whiskey.

JAMES R. CHILTON,
Analytical Chemist, New York.

I have made a chemical analysis of samples of Chesnut Grove Whiskey sent me, which proves to be free from the heavy fusil oil, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whiskey is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

A. A. HAYS, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Bejleton Street, Boston.

These celebrated whiskies have superior merit, and will give perfect satisfaction to all who desire a pure and healthy stimulant. For medical or social use they surpass every other stimulant, from the fact that the poison known as fusil oil, or essential oil of whiskey, an inherent in all other whiskies in general use, is extracted by a process known only to the proprietor. It is the fusil oil which causes delirium tremens and kindred maladies.

The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Mechanics Institutes deemed them of so much importance to the public that they awarded special diplomas to the proprietor, and pronounced them the purest stimulant known, they prove themselves a cordial at once healthful and invigorating to the enfeebled by age or sickness.

JOHN B. PEACOCK.

None Genuine without the name of John B. Peacock on the stamp.

The letter from Peacock to Mary was written at the height of Mary's career as a sole proprietress. In it, he solicited her business and offered special discounts. The circular he included, which is not found in OCLC, has a price list for approximately 70 different alcoholic products, and features testimonials from chemists as well as physician and United States Army Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes. It's also illustrated with an engraving of Memorial Hall for the upcoming Centennial Exhibition.

A rare alcohol-related circular, with correspondence and direct connection to an important 19th century Texas businesswoman.
\$575 [5954]

35. [Canada][Folk Art/Folk Books] [Women?]

Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Stevens. *[Sketch Book and Short Diary of Trip Through Northeastern Canada.]* Mostly Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada: 1869. 4" x 6³/₄". Quarter leather over marbled boards. 100 leaves: 47 of the first 48 have sketches in pencil on versos only (most are captioned), the final nine have 16 handwritten pages; the rest of the leaves are blank. Good due to some loss to the backstrip, a cracked front hinge, and the rear board split but held firmly by cords; evidence of excision of one leaf, leaves lightly toned.



This book documents a trip through northeastern Canada by a well connected American couple we know only as "Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Stevens." The first page of the book has an owner inscription of "Mrs. J.C. Stevens/No. 7 Beacon Street." Two out-of-sequence entries in the journal appear to be written in a different hand and have the initials, "H.S.", so we believe those are Mrs. Stevens' initials. We are not sure which spouse compiled the bulk of the book as there are not many internal clues to make that call definitively.

While we have not been able to determine exactly who the couple was, the book provides plenty of evidence. The Stevenses probably lived in the Dorchester section of Boston at the time of the trip, and one of them likely grew up in Newton as they visited siblings and one of their parents while in Newton. Evidence in the book also suggests Mr.

Stevens was in the mining or mining-adjacent industries and was well connected with high level politicians in both the United States and Canada and the trip may have related to exploring mineral interests in Canada.

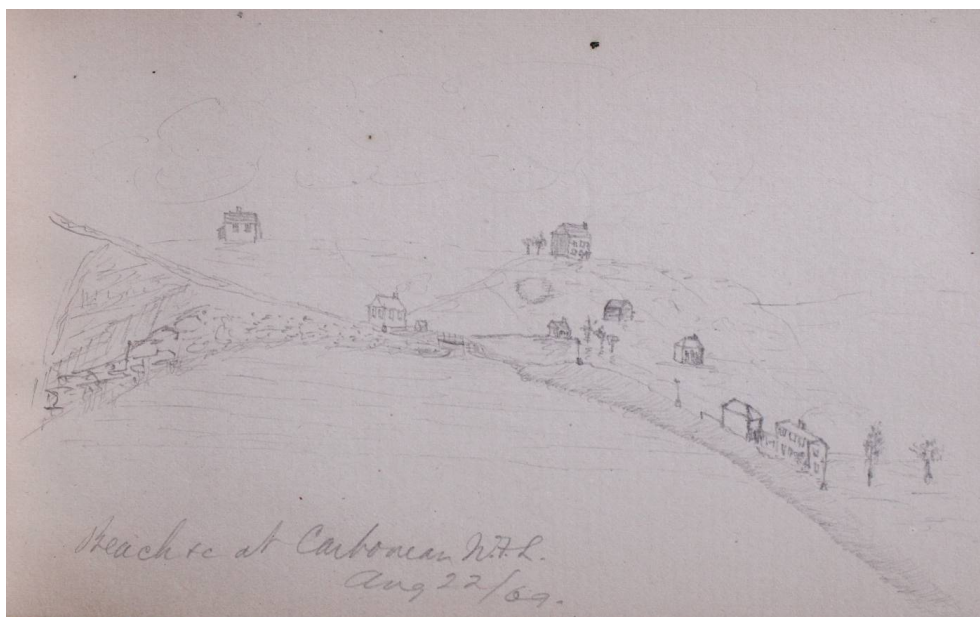
The diary contains a series of short notes compiled from July to September 1869. The Stevenses were probably already

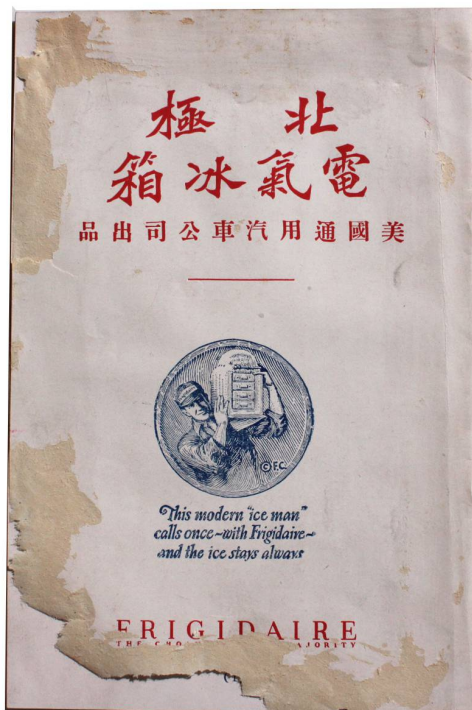
traveling prior to heading to Canada as the leaf that's missing from the book precedes the diary's first date, which shows they left Nashville July 22, 1869 to head to Boston, and arrived in Dorchester the evening of the 28th. They left for Canada August 4th and arrived in Halifax on the 6th. Halifax appears to have been their home base for the next seven weeks as they returned to Dorchester September 26th. While brief, the notes reveal much about the background of (presumably) Mr. Stevens. His host in Canada was Mortimer M. "Judge" Jackson, the United States Consul General to Canada. Together, they attempted to visit the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, General Charles Hastings Doyle, met with the Archbishop of Nova Scotia as well as the Governor Provost Secretary of Newfoundland and Labrador and

called on at least one other United States consul, Thomas N. Molloy. Unfortunately, there are no notes of these meetings. The notes also make reference to a Waverly gold mine, red sandstone cuttings in the West River, the Drummond mines and a meeting with a geologist.

The sketches begin August 7, 1869 with a view of the entrance of the Minas Basin. While that one's not a show stopper and approximately one third of the sketches are similarly faint and simple views of coastline taken at sea, the rest of the drawings range from naive, to naively accomplished. Of note are approximately 15 portraits and/or other depictions of people encountered along the way including, "the Tippetary Man", "Lo, the poor Indian," and a policeman in St. John's. There's a lovely drawing of a man and his horse-drawn carriage in Windsor Nova Scotia, a sketch of the outside of someone's home in Windsor Junction, and a depiction of a village near Cape Freels in Newfoundland. Several sketches show Carbonear including the entrance to Carbonear Harbor, a group of fishing boats in the bay, and a village built on the beach. Another sketch features the entrance to the Drummond Colliery; less than four years later it was the site of what became known as Drummond Colliery Disaster, where 70 men were killed in an explosion.

A curious collection of sketches and notes revealing a trip to Northeastern Canada that is worthy of further research. **\$1200 [4905]** More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/yvddkhee>





36. [Chinese Americans][Business]

北極 電氣冰箱 美國通用汽車公司出品 (**Frigidaire Electric Refrigerator From the General Motors Company**) [**Cover title**]. N.P.: [Frigidaire Corporation], [circa late 1920s]. 9" x 6". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 17. Good: evidence of scrapbook removal and losses to front wrapper, affecting one line of text; moderate dust soiling to rear wrapper.

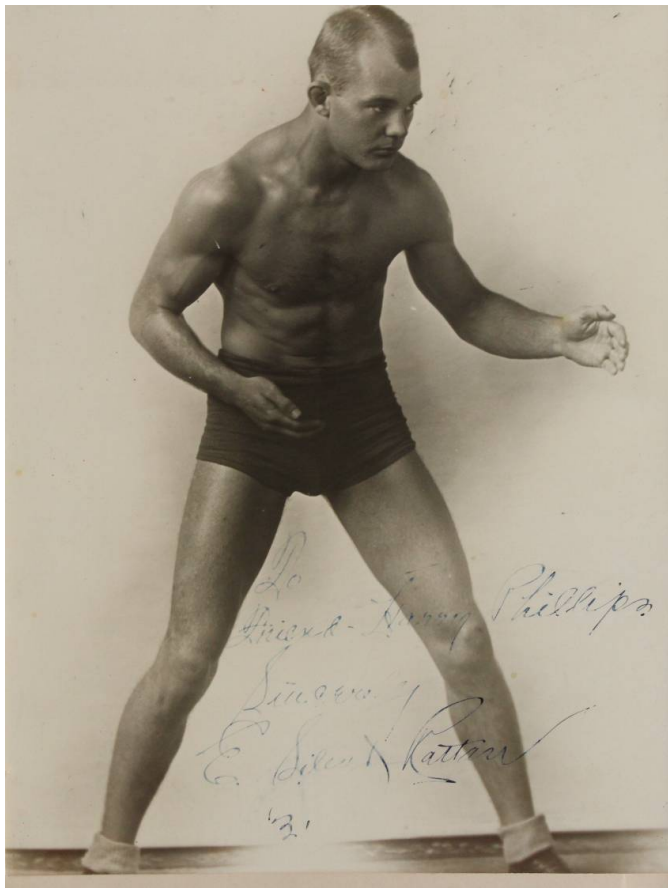
This is a Chinese language catalog advertising the Frigidaire electric refrigerator from the General Motors Company (GM). Based on internal evidence, the catalog appears to have been produced in the United States but marketed toward a Chinese American audience.

The Frigidaire Corporation has its roots in the Guardian Refrigerator Company (GRC). GRC was organized in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1916 to develop the recent invention of the self-contained electric refrigerating unit. General Motors purchased GRC in 1918, and one year later the name "Frigidaire" was coined. Through the 1920s and even the Great Depression, GM brought its mass production techniques from the

automobile industry to the building of refrigerators, and the Frigidaire business thrived.

The catalog features fifteen illustrations and includes an introduction to the Frigidaire and GM companies as well as characteristics of Frigidaire's electric refrigerators, including their improved efficiency over iceboxes. The rear wrapper features a list of model numbers and measurements, using inches and Fahrenheit.

OCLC shows a few listings for English-language Frigidaire electric refrigerator booklets from the late 1920s but we were unable to locate this Chinese language one in any holdings. A rare marketing attempt by an American business to appeal to the Chinese American population. **\$400 [4972]**



37. [Disabled Americans]

Rattan, Everett Nathan. [**Inscribed Photograph of a Deaf Professional Wrestler.**] NP: [1931]. 10" x 8" black and white photograph. Very good with light wear and minor surface imperfections. Inscribed and signed in ink.

This is an inscribed photograph of Everett Nathan "Silent" Rattan, a deaf and mute American professional wrestler from Kansas City, Missouri. It shows Rattan poised and ready to wrestle and is inscribed "To Friend Harry Phillips. Sincerely E. Silent Rattan '31." Rattan was born in 1907, attended the Missouri School for the Deaf, and made his professional wrestling debut in 1923. From 1933 to 1934 he won 109 straight matches, earning him the title of World Junior Middleweight Champ. His career in the ring lasted 24 years. Interestingly, Rattan's manager was also deaf and mute, and would communicate with him ringside using gestures. Online newspaper accounts tell of Rattan using pad and pencil to communicate with others. As early as 1951, Rattan resided in Los Angeles with his wife, Lenore Kelly, an alumna of the Indiana School for the Deaf. He died in 1981. **\$250 [6601]**



38. [Duels!]

McCain, William. **[ALS Challenging a Man to a Duel.]** [Lawrence County, Alabama]: [1825?]. Single leaf measuring 9½" x 7¾". About good: portions had separated completely and were crudely repaired with tape at an early date; those repairs are now reinforced with archival tape.

This is a manuscript challenge to a duel. It reads in full:

Sir, the manner in which you have recently attempted to villify [sic] my character together in the personal insults I received from you on a late occasion compels me to insist on your giving me the only satisfaction which a Gentleman can accept of. I will expect you to meet me at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning in Mr. Strains [sic] Field. I expect you to answer by my friend Mr. Pettigrew with whom you can arrange the terms.

The author, William McCain, his opponent, Isaac Owen, and a penciled date written in a relatively modern hand give clues as to why this challenge was solicited. William McCain was the son-in-law of John Byler for whom the old Byler Road in Alabama was named. Byler Road was one of the first roads authorized by the Alabama State Legislature and it ran from Bainbridge Ferry on the Tennessee River, across the western border of Lawrence County, and into the Warrior Mountains of present day Bankhead National Forest. McCain ran a

toll gate on the road near its junction with the Northwest Road. Isaac Owen, according to *Early Settlers of Alabama*, (New Orleans: L. Graham and Son, LTD, 1899), arrived in Alabama in 1821 at the age of 18 and was a merchant until his death in 1880. It's possible that the challenge arose out of McCain's running a private toll for the use of the road, and we find no evidence of the duel actually occurring. **\$450 [3209]**

39. [Farming]

[Industrial

Photography]

[Photograph Album Depicting Threshing Bees in the Midwest].

Various places:

1945-1964. 14¼" x

12¼". Embossed

brown faux leather

over boards, screw-

bound album. Pp. 44

with 349

photographs, all

adhesive mounted.

Photos of varying size

with most around

2½" x 4¼" and nearly

all are captioned on

the page or on the photo. Very good: album lightly scuffed and a bit threadbare at corners; photos generally very good plus with a bit of scattered spotting.



This heavily captioned album depicts threshing bees and shows throughout the Midwestern United States and Canada.

Throughout much of the history of agriculture, threshing was laborious and time-consuming. Before the invention of the threshing machine in 1786, about a quarter of farming labor could be spent on it. A threshing bee was traditionally a time for neighbors to pool their labor to get the season's threshing done. Newspaper accounts we found online mention "old-fashioned" threshing bees as early as 1945. These bees typically involved people coming together to showcase (and buy and sell) equipment, share food, music and dancing, commemorate the past and hand out prizes. Though largely obsolete today, the tradition does live on, particularly in the Midwest.

This album is brimming with hundreds of photographs, names, notes and comments on at least 30 different bees or shows. Our compiler, who per one caption called Minnesota home, traveled to Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Manitoba and Ontario, Canada. The equipment is the star in nearly all the shots: we see various models and engines, including Stanley Steamers, horse-pulled threshers, "portables" and 110 horsepower tractors. Captions detail the machinery cutting corn, threshing sunflowers, sawing shingles, steaming tobacco, plowing and pumping. Two photos are aligned to make a great panorama showing a "Parade of Engines." Pages upon pages identify friends and cohorts at bees as well as posing with their equipment as our compiler visited sawmills and farmsteads en route.

Also of note are a few images showing women who appear to be preparing vehicles for display and/or conducting agricultural work. One is captioned, "Marilyn Trelstad with her 22 hp Advance." We found a great image online of Trelstad baling hay that identified her as the secretary of the Zumbro Valley (Minnesota) Threshermen's association.

Vivid, well-composed and well-captioned photographs detailing over 20 years of threshing bees. **\$1250 [4996]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/hbwnyw4p>



40. [Filipinos][Music]

[Promotional for a Performance by the Filipino Varsity Four].

[Lawrence, Kansas]: [University Extension Division, University of Kansas], [1932]. 8" x 5½". Bifolium with four printed pages. Good plus: creased at old fold; lightly faded, dust-soiled, and spotted.

This is a promotional brochure for a musical performance by a quartet of Filipinos who were educated in Kansas.

In 1903, following the Philippine–American War, the United States Congress passed the Pensionado Act of the Philippine Commission, which established a scholarship program for Filipinos to attend school in the United States. According to the *Greenwood Dictionary of Education* (ABC-CLIO, 2011),

"the program ran from 1903 to 1928, and it was commonly viewed as a method to foster goodwill between Filipinos and Americans after the annexation of the Philippines by the United States in 1899 . . . Being selected for the pensionado program was very prestigious, as the original criteria included moral and physical qualifications as well as high social status."

The Filipino Varsity Four was a group of these Pensionados, as they were known, based in the Kansas City area in the 1920s and '30s. The text of this brochure was written by the group's manager, Francisco Asis, who played the Philippine mandolin. We learn from his text that Asis earned his bachelors' in Civil Engineering in 1929. His brother Abraham, who *"plays the mandolin and has a tenor voice,"* earned his Masters in Political Science from Kansas University in 1929 and his Ph.D. in 1930. Bibliographical information on the other two musicians is also included.

Two additional blurbs were specially and separately printed on this brochure: one giving details on an upcoming performance, the other providing a one sentence review.

Not found in OCLC but a similar brochure may be found in the Redpath Chautauqua Bureau Records at the University of Iowa. Rare evidence of Pensionados in Kansas, broadcasting their educational as well as musical accomplishments. **\$200 [5694]**



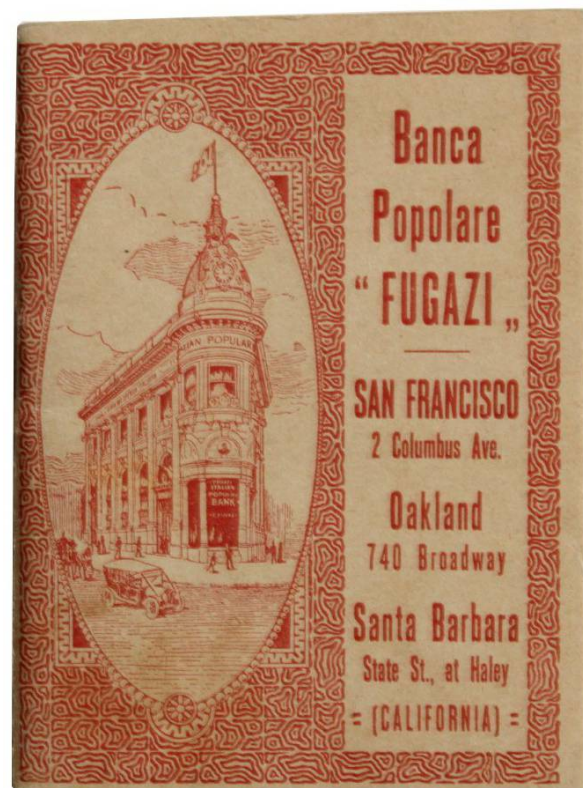
41. [Italian Americans][California]

Almanacco Universale del Gran Pescatore di Chiaravalle per l'Anno del Signore 1919. [Cover title: Banca Popolare "Fugazi"].

Genova: Stamperia Casamara, Piazza 5 Lampadi, [1918]. 4⅛" x 3". Stapled printed thin card wrappers. Pp. 40. Very good plus: dust soiling and mild wear throughout; a few minor ink blurs and creases on leaves not affecting readability.

This is an Italian-language almanac with specially issued wrappers for distribution in California. It was sponsored by the Banca Popolare "Fugazi", with locations in San Francisco, Oakland, and Santa Barbara, California and was likely distributed as a promotion to Italian communities in California.

Giovanni (John) F. Fugazi (1838-1916) was born in Milan, Italy and emigrated to the United States the age of 16. He spent the next several years as an itinerant laborer before settling in San Francisco in 1869. There he founded San Francisco's first travel agency, Agenzia Fugazi. Before Fugazi's travel agency, Italian immigrants in San Francisco had no way of sending money back to their families. He owned the only vault in North Beach and many Italians asked him to secure their important papers – and their money – for safekeeping. They were then able to make arrangements to transport their families from their homelands. In 1893, Fugazi officially established the Banca Colombo, and after the great earthquake and fire of



1906, he formed his second bank, the Banca Popolare. Though it took many years for San Francisco to be rebuilt, the Italian Colony of North Beach rebounded within a year, thanks in part to Fugazi's resources.

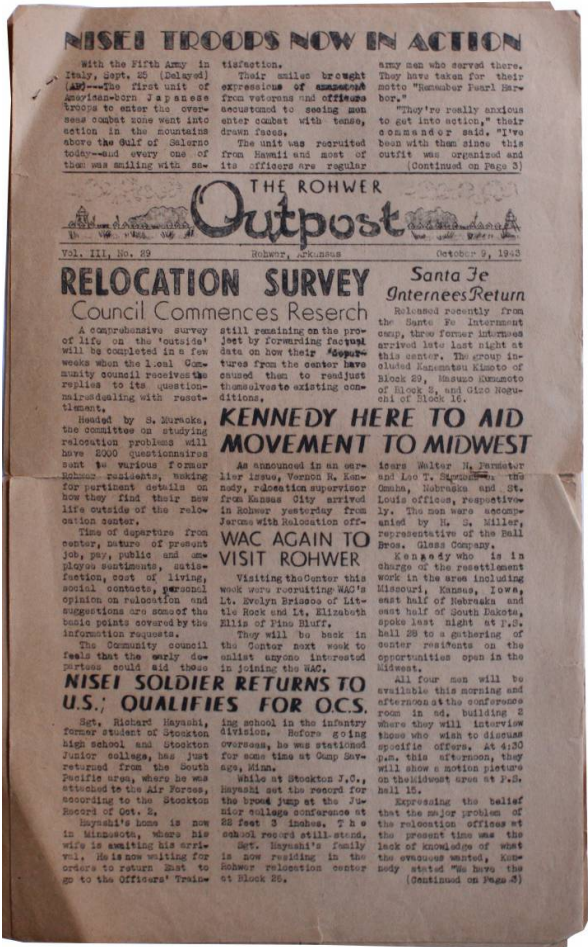
An artifact of the attempts of a prominent Italian-American businessman and philanthropist in California to bolster his community with feelings of home. **\$250 [5806]**

42. [Japanese American Incarceration Camps]
The Rohwer Outpost. Vol. III, No. 29. October 9, 1943.
Rohwer, Arkansas: [Internees of the Rohwer War Relocation Center], 1943. 14" x 8 1/2". Newsprint, corner stapled. pp. 6.
Good: folded horizontally at center with 1.5" splits at each margin.

This is an issue of the newspaper for the Rohwer War Relocation Center. It contains a lot of local camp news, listings for outside employment, schedules of camp events and more. There's also a sports section, as well as the appearance of the popular cartoon, *Lil Dan'l*, by George Akimoto. Of note are the paper's reports on the first unit of Japanese Americans to enter a combat zone as well as a fantastic editorial, "Badge of Courage," which ended with,

"We nisei must establish ourselves in a new world within our own United States. We will have little money, perhaps few friends but . . . our problem of relocation is infinitesimally smaller than [the issei's] of migration to a foreign land. Times are still unsettled on the outside and all conditions are not conducive to normal living. In entering that world unrestricted by barbed wires, we must not forget that we shall need courage—the same courage that have carried the issei so far."

OCLC locates around 30 entities with various holdings of the paper but does not disclose who may have this particular issue. **\$400 [6089]**



43. [Japanese American Incarceration Camps]
The Tri-Stater. [Vol. I. No. 3. Nov. 30, 1942]. [Newell, California/Tule Lake War Relocation Center: [Students of Tri-State High School], 1942. 13 7/8" x 8 1/2". Two loose leaves of mimeographed typescript printed both sides. pp. 4.
Near fine: light toning, minimal wear, text a bit faded in spots.

This is a rare and remarkably well preserved copy of the high school newspaper for Tri-State High School, also known as Newell High School, at the Tule Lake Internment camp in Newell, California.

The paper included a fair amount of teen gossip (including a formal gossip column), a profile of a teacher, and a call for better behavior at study hall. It cheered the organization of an Announcer's Club that grew out of a public speaking class, as well as the drill team and also had short articles on fashion as well as a humor club. This issue also had a blurb at the upper right of its first page mentioning that nearly one year had passed since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

OCLC shows five institutions with varying amounts of physical copies. **\$350 [6394]**





44. [Japanese American Incarceration Camps]

Tulean Dispatch [Two Complete Issues + Two Incomplete Issues]. Newell, California: [Interned Residents of Tule Lake War Relocation Center], 1943. 14" x 8½". Five leaves of mimeographed typescript printed rectos only. Good: chips, tears and creases along bottom edge, costing a couple of words on one leaf.

This is a group of newsletters produced by residents of the Tule Lake internment camp in Newell, California. Included are two full single leaf issues, Volume 7, Numbers 15 and 16 both published October 16, 1943; also included are pages 1 and 3 of Volume 7, Number 14 (October 14, 1943), and page 2 of presumably Volume 7, Number 13, which was issued on October 12, 1943. While brief, they are filled with compelling stories including a major accident at the camp which injured 29 people, the arrest of young men in Utah for firing weapons into the Topaz camp, a fatal accident at Topaz, and more. One issue has a four panel comic strip, "Jiro," and there are a few other illustrations as well.

OCLC listings for this title are a mess with several dozen different entries. This is possibly due to the fact that the paper is available on commercial microfiche as well as the similarity of the name of its sister publication, *The Tulean Daily Dispatch*. Considering the situation in which the paper was published, these issues are certainly scarce. **\$650 [6088]**

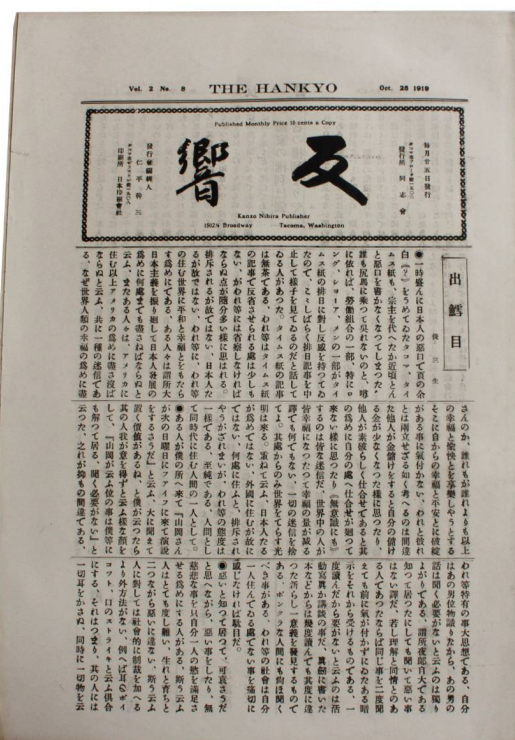
45. [Japanese Americans]

The Hankyo 反響. Vol. 2 No. 8. October 25, 1919. Tacoma, Washington: Kanzo Nihira, 1919. 11½" x 8". Small folio newspaper on two folded sheets. Pp. [8]. Very good: one tiny tear to last leaf not affecting any text; a few scattered small stains and stray ink; lightly dust-soiled and toned.

This is an issue of a little-known Japanese language newspaper printed in Tacoma, Washington, just after World War I.

Japanese newcomers first arrived in Tacoma in the late 1880s. They soon began opening businesses in the city, eventually creating a vibrant community known as Nihonmachi. The community prospered, despite anti-Japanese immigrant laws and sentiment, building hotels, churches, and the Tacoma Japanese Language School. Several Japanese language newspapers were published, including the *Takoma Jiho* (Tacoma Times), the *Tacoma Japanese Weekly*, and this one: *The Hankyo*, whose name means "Echo."

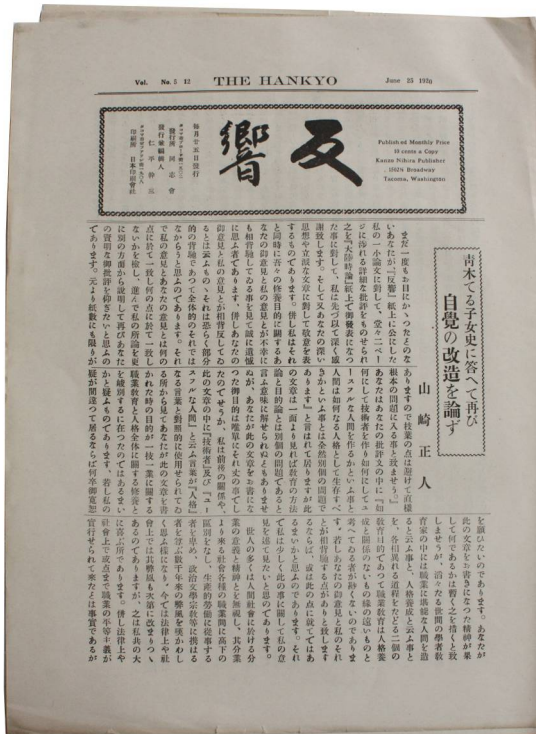
The only English content in the paper is the title, date and issue number, monthly price (10 cents a copy), and name and address of the publisher. We had the first article translated, learning that it complained about an anti-Japanese article that had been printed in the *Tacoma Times* newspaper. It went on to suggest that:



"Among our society, there's someone saying one should have a loyalty to Japan, our homeland, on the other hand, there's someone saying one should have a loyalty to the United States, where we live. Neither of these assertions is correct. We should think that everyone in the world should be happy."

There were also Japanese language advertisements for businesses throughout.

We were unable to find any information about the publisher or the newspaper online, except for one citation in a scholarly article which cites it only as a *"Japanese language monthly."* The footnote confirms its scarcity: *"Unfortunately, the issue of Hankyo (Echo) . . . seems to be unavailable in both the United States and Japan."*



Rare evidence of the Japanese American community in the Pacific Northwest just after World War I. OCLC shows no holdings. **\$250 [4572]**

46. [Japanese Americans]

The Hankyo 反響. June 25, 1920. Tacoma, Washington: Kanzo Nihira, 1920. 11³/₄" x 8³/₄". Small folio newspaper on two folded sheets. Pp. [8]. Very good: light wear and some tiny edge tears.

A later issue. **\$250 [6669]**

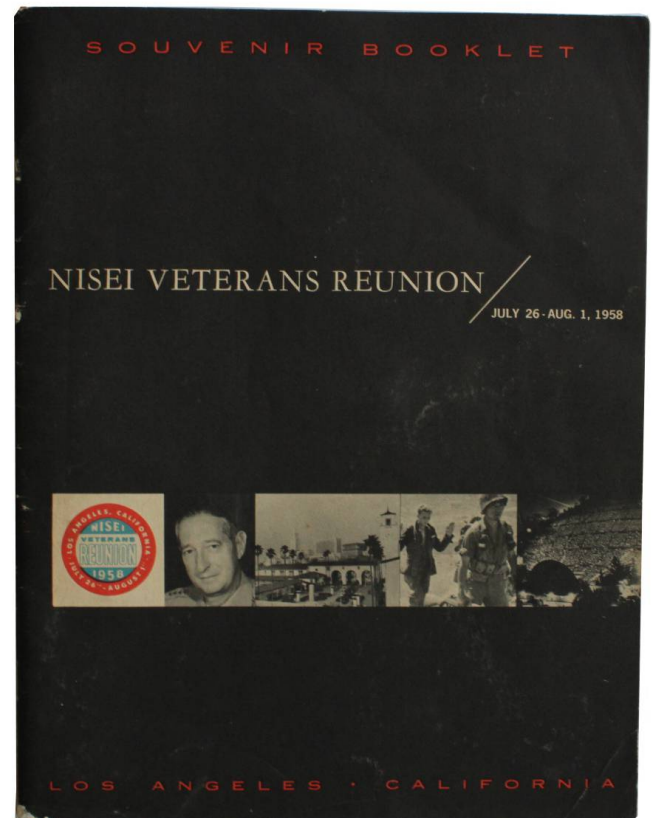
47. [Japanese Americans][World War II][California]
Souvenir Booklet Nisei Veterans Reunion... [Cover title]. Los Angeles, CA: N.P., 1958. 10³/₄" x 8¹/₄". Stapled thin card wrappers. Pp. 85. Very good: wrappers moderately worn and soiled, minor toning at extremities.

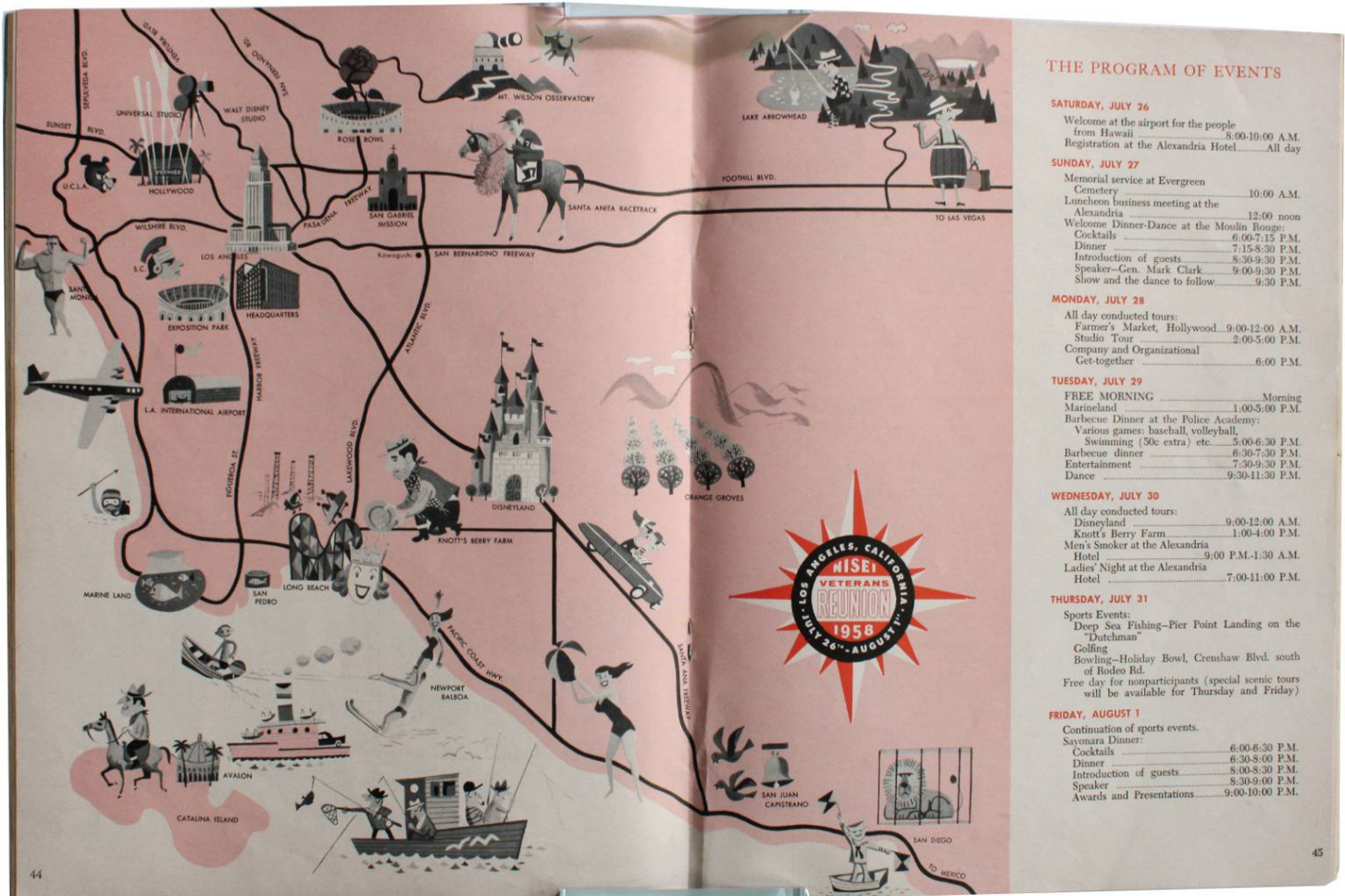
This is the program for the 1958 Nisei Veterans Reunion, which was held in Los Angeles, California. According to the prologue, Nisei veteran reunions were held because,

"Equality, security, and respect won at such a sacrifice on the battlefield must be protected, nurtured, and expanded throughout the years."

More than 30,000 Nisei volunteered for military service during World War II. Many of them joined the mostly-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team and 100th Infantry Battalion. The 442nd fought mostly in Europe, their motto was "Go For Broke", and more than one source considers them the most decorated unit in the history of American warfare.

The book features approximately 120 photographic images and also includes ten pages on the history of the 442nd with illustrations, a map, lists of members and accolades. One full page and parts of two others are dedicated to photographs and biographies of two Nisei recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor. This is also an impressive resource on Japanese American businesses in the Los Angeles area with over 200 advertisements. The centerfold features a cartoon map of the Los Angeles area along with the detailed program of events. That map's artist, Mike Kawaguchi, was an artist for Disney, as well as an art director at Hannah-Barbera.





The owner of this copy, Robert Ichikawa, had been imprisoned at Amache, volunteered for the U.S. military at the age of 17, and was inducted on his 18th birthday. He served in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 2nd Battalion, E Company, earning a Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

OC LC shows no holdings for this reunion, though it finds reunion programs for 1970 and 1982. A substantial resource on Japanese American veterans. **\$500 [2794]**

BEST WISHES
TO
NISEI VETERANS REUNION
FROM
TOWNSEND HARRIS POST 438

The American Legion
1881 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Roy Aikawa, Commander

Paul Tsujimoto, 1st Vice Commander
Roy Osawa, 2nd Vice Commander
Shiro Nishida, 3rd Vice Commander
Ken Kawanishi, Adjutant
George Suzuki, Finance Officer

Robert Matsui, Service Officer
Mori Shiga, Chaplain
Julius Shiga, Treasurer
Tom Sato, Sergeant at Arms
Jack Kusaka, Judge Advocate

Greetings to Nisei Vets

FUKUI MORTUARY




JAMES NAKAGAWA ICHIRO FUKUI

707 TURNER ST., LOS ANGELES 12 MA 6-5832



JOE S. SHIGEZANE—broker

MIUCHI TAMAKI BURGESS LEE
sales manager sales manager

TUJUTOHU W. KATAOKA JAMES W. OWENS
JIMMY K. HOSIYA CATHERINE M. GENTZEN

Secretaries:
SHIZ KAWASAWA MICHIO AMABE
Advertising & Interior Decorator
MARION Y. YAMASAKI

2410 W. Santa Barbara Ave., L.A. AXminster 5-4131

**JAPANESE CASUALTY
INSURANCE ASSN.**

AIHARA INS. AGENCY
AIHARA-KARITA MU 8041
114 SOUTH SAN PEDRO ST.
RA 226, 212 E. 1st St. RA 4-4792 RA 3-1109

FUNAKOSHI INS. AGENCY
WILLIE FUNAKOSHI MAREO MASUNAGA
218 S. SAN PEDRO ST. RA 6-3272 RA 6-6894

HIROHATA INS. AGENCY
254 EAST 137 ST. MU 3716 MU 9-4974

HIROTO INS. AGENCY
218 1/2 E. 137 ST. MI 0758 MI 7-3396

TOM T. ITO
689 DEL MONTE ST., PASADENA SY 4-7159 RI 1-6889

SATO INS. AGENCY
124 SO. SAN PEDRO RA 6-1423 MO 5-6767

INOUE INS. AGENCY
15029 SILVERWOOD AVE., NORWALK, CALIF. TOper 4-5774

WELCOME NISEI VETERANS

*Congratulations and Best Wishes from
One of Southern California's
Largest Oriental Offices*



CHICK H. FURUYA
Broker









Asia REALTY CO.

MAIN OFFICE—2020 W. Jefferson Blvd. CULVER CITY—4520 Centinela Ave.
Owned and Operated by Chick H. Furuya (Co. B, 100th Br.) RE 2-6152 VE 9-2709



Mission Nisei Mortuary




MR. "EDDIE" SHIMOYAKI MR. "DUKEY" OGATA
MEMBER OF MEMBER OF
"T" CO. CLUB OF SO. CALIF. V.F.W. 9933
442 VETERANS CLUB AHS CLUB

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Serving you with dignity and courtesy

WELCOME VETERANS

NOMURA BROS.

Henry T. and Sam J. Nomura



PRODUCE HAULING

Vandyke 9363

613 E. 9th Street, Los Angeles 15

48. [Japan][Photography][Earthquakes]

[Nakamura, Bokuyō]. 震災寫真. (*Portrayal of the Earthquake Disaster.*) [Cover title]. [Gifu and Aichi Prefectures, Japan]: N.P., [circa 1892]. 5" x 6½". Silk over boards with gilt title to front board. Leporello accordion-style format with twelve panels, each panel measuring 4 5/8" x 6½" and a total of 24 albumen photographs measuring 3 7/8" x 5 3/8" adhesive mounted both sides. All photographs captioned in Japanese in the negative and by hand in English. Very good: light wear to covers, which is heavy at its threadbare corners; a few small stains; photographs generally very good or better with the occasional insignificant spot of foxing or soiling.

This is a commercially produced photo album commissioned by the Aichi Prefecture to document the destruction caused by the Nōbi, or Great Mino-Owari earthquake which struck Japan in October 1891. The photographer, Bokuyō Nakamura, has not left much of a trail though we found that he also published a book of portraits of famous Nagoya celebrities. The album's pastedowns each have the same printed sheet of text in Japanese which explained the album's purpose:

These photos, taken on October 28th, 1891, show the realities of the earthquake-stricken areas. These are to be utilised as references for our country's history of natural disasters, along with research in areas such as architecture, housing and seismology. The poor who have lost their parents, wives or children are seen being moved to tears when being rescued, while the injured with elbows broken and foreheads split are being treated. Raging flames turn everything into ashes, ground fissures cause houses to fall, and the scene is gruesome as far as the eye can see. There is no such sight as despairing and heartbreaking as these. This should act as a memorial of the tragic disaster for our compatriots.



destroyed." Other photographs, while not captioned with the specific town in English, show "relief work," a "burned village," "broken street," and a bamboo grove that was "moved 40 yards."

While at least two books were published about the Great Mino-Owari earthquake (including one which has at least one of Nakamura's images) within a year or two of its occurrence, OCLC, auction records, and Google searches do not find this photo album. Rare photographs of the aftermath of the largest inland earthquake ever recorded in Japan. **\$1500 [4795]**
More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2k5sruec>



The Great Mino-Owari earthquake struck the former Japanese provinces of Mino and Owari (present-day Gifu Prefecture) in the early morning of October 28, 1891. The destruction of buildings extended over 4,000 square miles, and effects were noticed as far away as Shanghai. It was the largest recorded inland earthquake in Japan's history, and it led to the formation of the Seismological Society of Japan.

The photographs depict decimated towns and villages, with seven bleak shots featuring the local populace along with what they have lost. One image shows an outdoor hospital, one shows makeshift temporary huts on a main street, and another depicts soldiers attempting to recover bodies from ruins. The English captions on eight of the 25 photographs specify that they were taken in Nagoya, and depict various locations that were heavily damaged. Three photographs are identified as the suburb of Gifu; 20 miles from Nagoya, Gifu was a "large town entirely

49. [Latino/a Americans]

Chicano and Proud [Front panel title.] New York, New York: Foundation for Change Inc., 1973. 11" x 8½". Bifolium printed all four sides and folded to 3¾" x 8½". Very good plus: lightly dust-soiled and toned.

This is a bilingual brochure from an organization focused on improving race relations whose name makes it difficult to research—the Foundation for Change, Inc. ("FFC"). See item #5 for background on the FFC.

The brochure is printed in two columns, one in Spanish and one in English. It features snippets from "I Am Joaquín" by Rodolfo Gonzales, the epic poem associated with the Chicano movement of the 1960s. There are cartoon illustrations as well as text on the ethnic makeup of the people, and powerful sentiments such as, "We have deep roots in the land, which once was ours." Six photographic images are also seen portraying a protest or rally, and featuring a sign reading "Chicano Youth Por Justicia,"; others depicted Latin Americans of various ages as well as a view of a Mexican landscape.

The brochure also has a list of books for further reading, dovetailing with the fact that the FFC was directly connected to the better known Council on Interracial Books for Children ("CIBC"). The CIBC was formed in 1965 by teachers from the New York City area who had assisted in some of the Freedom Schools in Mississippi. Its purpose was "to promote a literature for children that better reflects the realities of a multicultural society." The following year, CIBC began reviewing children's books and materials, addressing negative stereotypes and historical inaccuracies. More than one source described Hoffman as a full time volunteer for CIBC, and said that FFC had merged with CIBC, but none provided a date. Hoffman first appeared in a CIBC newsletter as a contributor/consultant/reviewer in 1974. She retired as the director of the CIBC's resource center in 1985 and the CIBC disbanded in 1989.

OCLC shows two holdings. **\$150 [5422]**



50. [Latino/a Americans][Women][Periodicals]

CSAC News. [Broken run of eight issues of the Chicana Service Action Center newsletter.] Los Angeles, CA: Chicana Service Action Center, Inc., 1973-1977. 11" x 8½". Each issue consists of one or two single folded leaves printed all sides, with 4-8 pages per issue. Publication sequence: [Vol. I implied], Nos. 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 (1973-1974); Vol. II, Nos. 4 (misnumbered), 5 (1977). Generally very good or better.

This is a group of newsletters by a little-known female Hispanic advocacy and activism organization in Los Angeles founded in the early 1970s, the Chicana Service Action Center (CSAC).

While CSAC was founded in 1972, its roots go back a couple years earlier to the founding of the Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional (CFMN) in October 1970. CFMN was founded by a group of women who had earlier attended the annual National Chicano Issues Conference (which was also billed as, depending on the source, the "Mexican American National Issues Conference") and were dissatisfied with the lack of attention given to issues facing women and families as well as the lack of leadership opportunities for women. They therefore decided to create an organization for themselves which strove to "enhance and promote the image of Chicana/Latina women in all levels of society."



In 1972, CFMN developed CSAC to function as an employment training center based in Los Angeles to meet the needs of the largely low-income, unskilled Chicana population. In June 1973, CFMN held its first National Convention in Goleta, California. According to UCSB's library, who holds the CFMN archives,

"It was here that the organization drafted its first constitution. About 800 women attended this conference, and together they decided:

- To direct their efforts to organizing women to assume leadership positions within the Chicano movement and in community life.*
- To disseminate news and information regarding the work & achievement of Mexican & Chicana women.*
- To concern themselves in promoting programs which specifically lend themselves to help, assist and promote solutions to female issues.*
- To spell out issues to support, and explore ways to establish relationships with other women's organizations and movements."*

The CSAC newsletters on offer here showcase the organization's attempts to make good on all four of these goals. Issue #2 reported on Chicana-centered publications and conferences and also covered topics such as mental health among Hispanic women. Issue #5 (October 1973) reported on the first anniversary of the opening of CSAC, stating that *"for the past twelve months, the Center has counseled hundreds of Chicanas and other Spanish-speaking women concerning employment, training and education."* This and subsequent issues contained reports of CSAC activities and accomplishments, along with employment opportunities and information on obtaining financial aid for education. In late 1975 the newsletter began featuring small illustrations, then added in photographic images. Vol. II, No. 4 included a photograph and write-up of Graciela Olivarez, announcing her appointment by President Jimmy Carter as the director of the Community Services Administration. Olivarez, the first woman and the first Latina to graduate from the Notre Dame Law School, had previously served as the chair of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Most issues had a calendar for upcoming social and political events in the Los Angeles area. There was also information on educational programs sponsored by the CSAC along with services such as a *"Chicana Rehab Center"* and events such as the *"first of its kind, the Chicana Artisan Festival"* held in Los Angeles, September 1974. The newsletters also included reports and statistics pertaining to childcare, discrimination cases, politics, and more. There was an emphasis on California in the coverage, though national news and opportunities were featured as well. Earlier newsletters printed reproductions of newspaper articles on topics such as women's health concerns and the under-representation of women in politics.

OCLC shows seven institutions with varying physical holdings. Digging in to their respective library databases shows a total of approximately 85 physical issues held, with the largest run totalling 33 issues. Outstanding source material documenting the efforts of Chicana women, for Chicana women, in the early to mid-1970s. **\$750 [6490]**

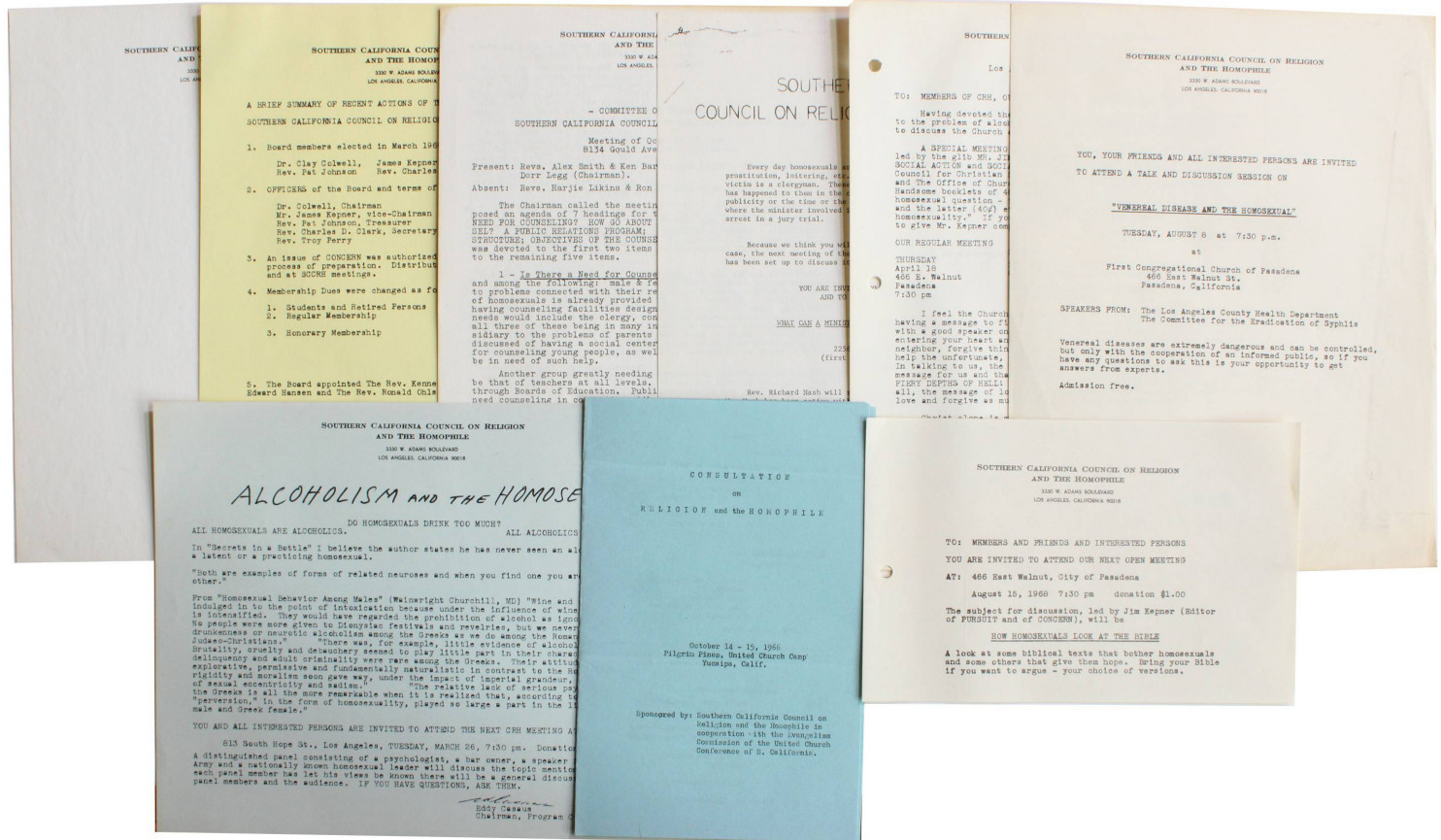


51. [Latino/a Americans][Protests]

[Banner For a Vigilia For Peace With Justice]. [San Antonio, Texas?]: [circa 1960s-1970s?]. 43" x 110". Cloth banner. Very good: some wear and light stains to edges; many creases from folding.

This is a cloth banner that shouts, "Vigilia for Peace with Justice." **It is three and a half feet tall and over nine feet long.** It is bright and vivid, featuring examples of Aztec art in the form of black and white shapes along one long border and a large color illustration of a bird. We obtained the banner from an estate in San Antonio, Texas, and were told that it had been used during a protest or march in that city. While we found digitized newspaper accounts of several possible events (most between 1967 and 1971), we can not be certain that this banner was used at any of them in particular.

A striking example of what we believe to be a piece of Latino/a American history in San Antonio, worthy of further research. **\$750 [6745]**



52. [LGBTQ+]

[Nine Items Issued by the Southern California Council on Religion and the Homophile]. Los Angeles, California: 1966- 1968. All items described in specificity below. Generally very good plus to near fine or better with three items having punch holes.

This is a small collection related to a relatively early and important LGBTQ+ advocacy organization, the Southern California Council on Religion and the Homophile (SCCRH).

According to the finding aid of ONE's SCCRH collection,

"[SCCRH] traces its origins to a June 1, 1965, meeting of 20 individuals in the Westchester YMCA called by the Council on Religion and the Homosexual, of San Francisco, which had been founded in 1964. The purposes of SCCRH were 'to open the avenues of communication and understanding between churchmen and homophiles; to investigate and implement ways for meeting the spiritual needs and social responsibilities of homophiles; to encourage more satisfactory climate of opinion within the community on broad matters of sex and morals; [and] to seek just social treatment of the homophile community . . ."

[The SCCRH was incorporated in April 1966 and] provided an extensive program of monthly lectures, discussion groups, and informal meetings of clergymen, church members, and members of the GLBT community. [It also gave] retreats and conferences exploring homosexuality and religion; "exposure education" for non-gay clergymen and church members to learn about such aspects of GLBT culture as gay bars, clubs, and organizations; assistance to churches developing policies relating to homosexuality and religion and to homosexual law reform; and training for counselors, teachers, clergymen, and others who counseled homosexuals . . .

Despite vigorous activity in its early years, by the 1970s the SCCRH was overtaken by more activist religious organizations, in particular the Metropolitan Community Church and Dignity, whose more militant, and even at times confrontational, stand appealed more to the Gay Liberation generation of the GLBT community. While the SCCRH continued to hold meetings as late as 1974 . . . it appears to have ceased operations by 1975."

The group's founders included W. Dorr Legg who founded an interracial gay couple support group in 1950, as well as Jim Kepner, the gay rights activist and journalist who was one of the main writers of ONE Magazine prior to a falling out in 1961. Kepner's thirst to document gay culture led to his forming an enormous LGBTQ+ collection which merged with ONE Archives in the early 1990s. Kepner spoke at two of the events documented in this group.

Unless otherwise stated, all items were issued in Los Angeles and are single photomechanically reproduced typescript leaves measuring 11" x 8½" and printed one side only. Items 1, 2, 5 and 6 are shown in OCLC, each in a single copy at Texas A&M; the rest do not appear in OCLC. The group includes:

1. **[Brochure and registration form for "Consultation on Religion and the Homophile"]**. [September?] 1966. One leaf has a short registration form for two day retreat held in Yucaipa October 14-15, 1966. The other leaf has a page listing the program schedule, as well as another entitled "Purpose of the Consultation," which stated that,

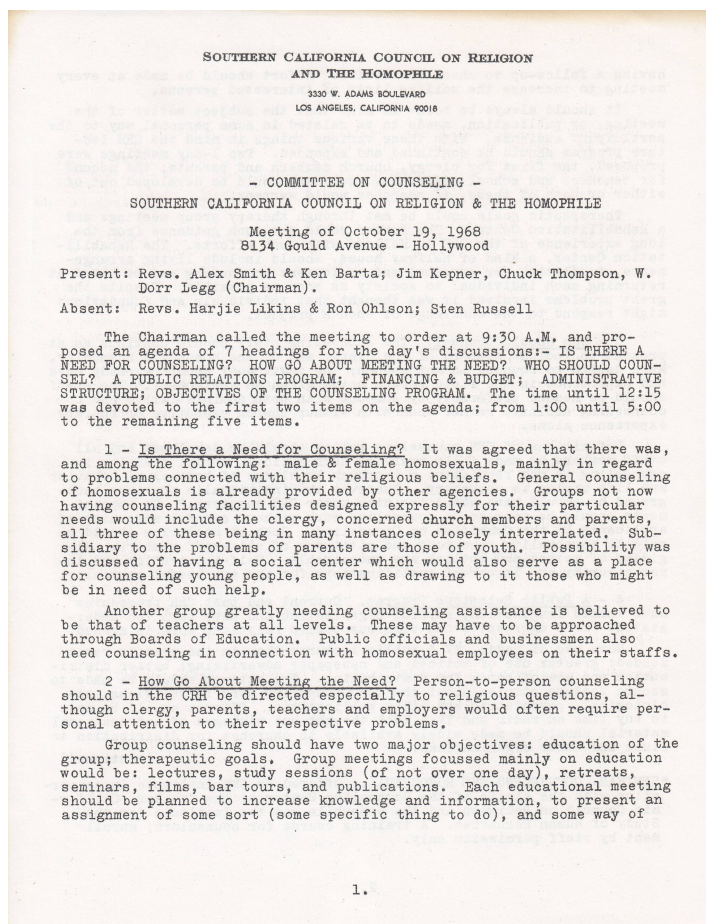
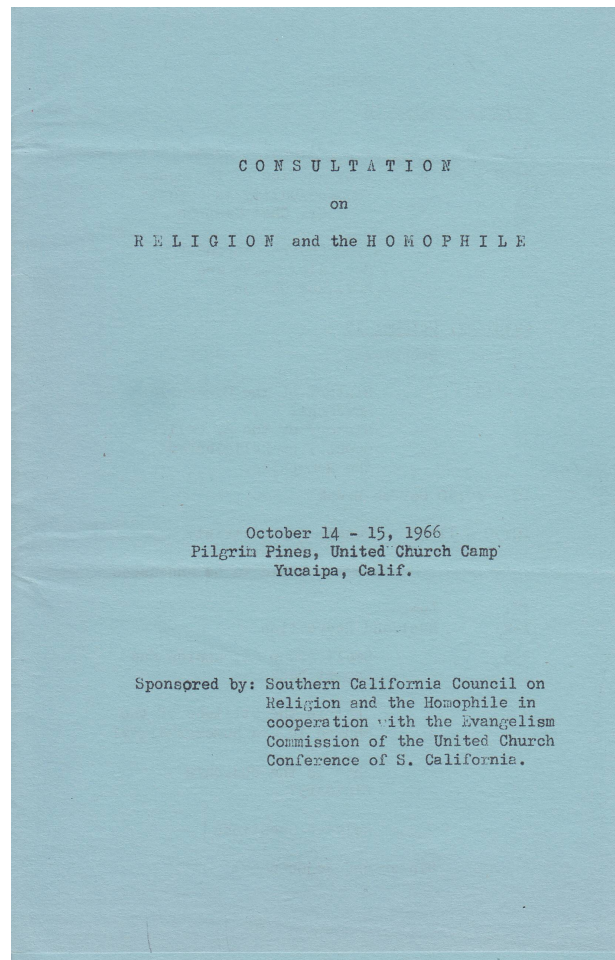
"the purpose of this consultation is primarily to inform the ministry of the church concerning the large numbers of individuals both within and without their parishes who deal with the fact of homosexuality in their own lives. It is also the purpose . . . to acquaint members of the homophile community with the concern of the church in their struggle for social justice and their individual concern for spiritual resource."

This would have been one of the first, if not the very first, retreats held by SCCRH.

2. **[Flyer for a talk entitled "Alcoholism and the Homosexual"]**. Two leaves folded with a total of five pages of text. March [1968].

3. **[Flyer announcing two upcoming meetings]**. April [1968]. The first was a special meeting which featured Jim Kepner speaking on social progress as well as selling booklets relating to the rights of homosexuals.

4. **[Invitation to an August 15th open meeting]**. August 1968. Half-sheet. Meeting was held in Pasadena with Jim Kepner leading a discussion, "How Homosexuals Look at the Bible."



5. **[Report of recent meeting of the SCCRH's Committee on Counseling]**. Two leaves, four pages of text. October 1968.

This is a detailed report of a meeting held October 19th to discuss seven topics related to SCCRH offering counseling services. Per the document, it was decided that there was need for counseling homosexuals with respect to issues posed by their religious beliefs and the group could offer person to person and group counseling, with counselors made up of clergy and/or members of the gay community. The report further detailed discussions related to the administrative structure of the counseling entity, its financing and budget, a public relations program and stated objectives.

6. **A Brief Summary of Recent Actions of the Board . . .**

[March?] 1969. Single sheet. Announced recently elected members of the board as well announcing that a plan to hold a one day homophile conference on June 7, 1969 was mailed to members.

7. **[Flyer for a talk entitled "Venereal Disease and the Homosexual"]**. August [1969].

8. **[A single sheet of unused letterhead.]** [circa 1970.]

9. **[Flyer for a talk by Rev. Richard Nash, "What Can A Minister Do To Fight an Unjust Arrest?"]** [1971]. Nash was an important gay Unitarian minister and activist who had recently been arrested for prostitution. **\$1850 [6400]**

53. [LGBTQ+][Directories/Guides/Maps]

Dallas/Fort Worth Lambda Pages. Dallas, Texas: Angle Media, Inc., 2000. Volume Nine. 9" x 6". Printed wrappers. Pp. 224. Very good: light wear, spotting, and a few small stains to wrappers; lightly toned pages.

This is a scarce business and community services directory which served the LGBTQ+ population of the Dallas/Fort Worth area in the 1990s and early 2000s. The directory contained an introductory statement from publisher Todd Cunningham of Angle Media, which stated:

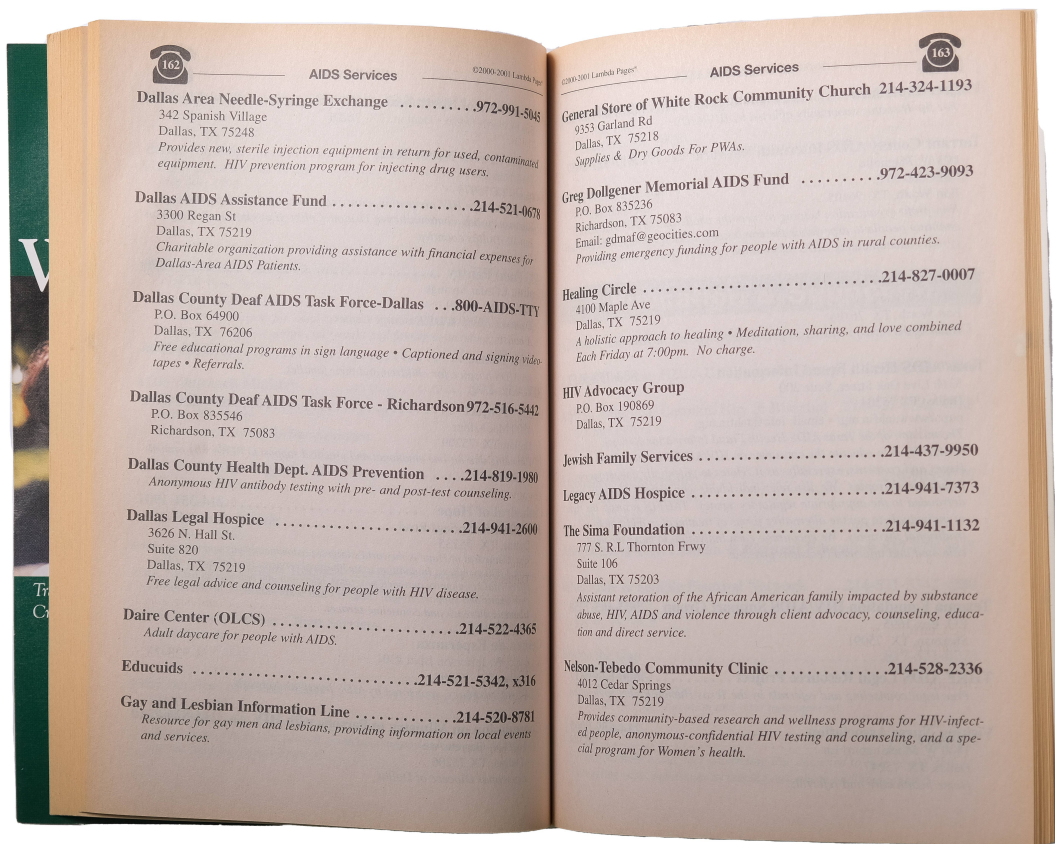
"Just as we work to bring you The Texas Triangle on a weekly basis, it is a great opportunity to be able to annually provide a quality directory of services for members of our community to keep by their phone at home and at work. The Lambda Pages is produced by gays and lesbians in Dallas/Ft. Worth for gays and lesbians in Dallas/Ft. Worth. We are proud to be the only service directory that can make that claim."

Lambda Pages was originally founded by Kay Christian in 1992 and sold to Cunningham shortly thereafter. In 1997, Angle Media also took over the operation of the failing *Texas Triangle* newspaper. Both were sold to QTexas, owned by Robert Moore of the long-standing *Dallas Voice* newspaper, in 2004. In 2005, the *Dallas Voice* redesigned and relaunched the *Lambda Pages* as an annual *LGBT Yellow Pages* business directory and visitors' guide. It is still in publication as *OUT North Texas* today.

In this issue, which covered the period of September 2000-2001, there were printed letters from Dallas Mayor Ronald Kirk and City Council member John Loza, offering congratulations and best wishes on the publishing of the directory. It had a few pages of "important numbers" for health, social, and legal services, income assistance, and non-emergency police and fire departments in the Dallas/Fort Worth area. There was also a list of advertisers by name, and then the main content – a business directory with over 130 pages of listings. Like standard yellow pages, these listings were organized by category. An index to the categories was provided at the rear of the publication.

Many advertisements throughout the directory were printed with cartoon or photographic images. One ad featured a photo of Queen Elizabeth II, stating "All Good Queens Use the Lambda Pages." A "Community Outreach" section included numbers for AIDS services and support as well as various types of organizations, such as professional, political, religious, educational, sports, and theatrical. "Bonus Pages" included clippable coupons for local businesses, and there was an Arts Calendar for 2000-2001 printed, as well.

OCLC shows four libraries with holdings, but no mention of which editions. **\$250 [6375]**





54. [LGBTQ+][Periodicals]

Philadelphia Gay News. *[Broken run of 68 issues.]* Philadelphia, PA: PGN, Inc./Masco Communications, 1976-1981. 15" x 11". Newsprint. Most issues with 24-48 pages. Publication sequence: **Initially issued as a monthly:** (No Volume #), Nos. 1 (Jan 1976), 2 (Feb 1976), 4 (Apr 1976), 5 (May 1976), 7-11 (Jul-Nov 1976 [issue 11 misnumbered as a second issue 2]); Volume 1, Numbers 5-12 (Feb-Sep 1977); Vol. 2, Nos. 1 (Oct 1977), 3-5 Dec 1977-Feb 1978), 8-11 (May-Aug 1978); Vol. 3, Nos. 1 (Oct 1978), 3 (Dec 1978), 5 (Feb 1979); **Issued bi-weekly:** Vol. 3, Nos. 8-10 (Apr 6-May 4 1979), 12-16 (May 31-July 27 1979), 18-22 (Aug 24-Oct 19, 1979); Vol. 4, Nos. 1 (Nov 2 1979), 3-6 (Nov 30 1979-Jan 11 1980), 10 Mar 20 1980), 11 (April 3), 14 (May 15 1980), 15 (May 29 1980), 18 (July 10 1980), 20 (Aug 7 1980), 21 (Aug 21 1980), 24 (Oct 3 1980), 25 (Oct 17 1980); Vol. 5, Nos. 1-3 (Nov 13-Dec 11 1980), 5 (Jan 8 1981), 9 (March 5 1981). **Unnumbered "Mid-Month Supplements:** Mar 15 1978, Sep 15 1978, Oct 15 1978, Dec 15 1978, March 15 1979. **"Atlantic City Edition":** Number 1 (June 1976). Generally very good minor edge wear; one issue (Number 2, November 1976) with a chunk of insect predation to every page not affecting text; a few issues with minor tears; light dust-soiling and spotting.

This is a collection of several dozen of the earliest issues of the *Philadelphia Gay News* (PGN), the area's largest and oldest publication serving the LGBTQ+ community. The paper's website gives a concise history and mission statement:

"Founded by Publisher Mark Segal in 1976, Philadelphia Gay News has been a part of Philadelphia's thriving LGBTQ+ community for decades. When no other media outlet was covering the AIDS crisis, PGN did. When many of our community members were closeted for fear of safety, PGN was a visible and reliable source of news. As a community newspaper, PGN's mission is to be a platform for the LGBTQ+ community to communicate with each other on various viewpoints, as well as to communicate with the mainstream community."

Issues featured national news, book reviews, and interviews, along with articles and editorials on arts and entertainment, the LGBTQ+ lifestyle, and issues facing the community. An issue from November of 1979 had two interesting headlines facing each other – one, “*Eleanor Roosevelt's love was a lady,*” detailed a *New York Times* report on a 30-year “*intimate and intensely loving relationship*” the first lady had with reporter and author Lorena Hickok; the opposite page led with the headline “*Oral sex not a crime if it's done in the dark.*”

There were also advertisements for bars, nightclubs, travel agencies, and local businesses and services. At least one issue contained an ad for Congregation Beth Ahavah, “*serving the Jewish community with an outreach to gay women and men.*” Most issues also ended with a robust directory of resources in the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland areas, including bars and clubs, legal services, organizations, bookstores, and more. There was also a considerable classifieds section.

OCLC shows seven entities with various holdings of print copies; only one, Cornell, appears to have more than 20 or so issues with all of Cornell's dated 1980 or later. A number of individual issues are presently offered online, nearly all of which are also dated 1980 or later. **\$2750 [6118]**

55. [Mexican Revolution][Pascual Orozco]

Ugalde, R. A. ***Vida de Pascual Orozco 1882-1915: Orozco, Guerrillero*** [Cover title]. El Paso, TX: R. A. Ugalde, [1915]. 8¾” x 5¾”. Grey, stapled, photographically illustrated thin card wrappers. Pp. 18. Very good with light edge wear and toned leaves.

This is a Spanish-language biography of Pascual Orozco printed in El Paso, Texas. The author laid out the contents of the pamphlet on the cover, separating the work into nine sections. Two women were listed as sources, one a female author of “*los días del héroe*”:

“The data contained here is true, as I have collected them from the most authoritative sources, and I do not hesitate to consider this humble work as worthy of consultation. The august and venerable author of the days of the hero and his most respectable widow are two of those sources. The other data have been provided to me by high and prestigious bosses who, like General Marcelo Caraveo, were witnesses and companions of the favorite son of Chihuahua.”

It also relayed the author's assurance of truth to the text therein. Two pages are dedicated to Orozco's early history and are followed by sections detailing his rise to prominence as a revolutionary leader.

The final section of the book was dedicated to Orozco's “*alleged insubordination,*” where the author conveyed the story of Orozco's break with Francisco Madero, even providing quotes of conversations between the two.



Also of note is the photographic portrait of Orozco's children printed on the recto of the rear wrapper. They are referred to as “*the little orphans of General Orozco,*” inside the rear cover.

OCLC locates 13 copies over four entries; two copies presently available online, one of which has white wrappers; we are also offering a variant in pink wrappers. **\$150 [6110]**



56. [Mexico][Mining]

Set of Miniature Panoramic Photographs of Chipiona Mine District. [Mexico]: [Cieneguita Copper Company?], [circa 1900]. 11 photographs, each measuring 2¼" x 7" and mounted on thick card measuring 5¼" x 10½". All but one with extensive detailed captions. Photos near fine, cards very good—a bit wavy with light edge wear and small flecks of surface loss on versos.

This is a group of 11 photographs which depict the Chipiona mining district in Mexico around the turn of the 20th century. Evidence in the captions suggest they were prepared by a surveyor or mining engineer with an eye toward further operational development. The images may have been compiled by an employee of the Arizona-based Cieneguita Copper Company (CCC) as the company had a significant operation in Chipiona at the time. According to a 1906 article in The Engineering and Mining Journal, CCC's Cieneguita's operations had:

"four wood-burning reverberatory smelting furnaces, two reverberatory roasters and some 50 roasting stalls. A steam plant, gravity incline and several work shops are in operation. A large company store is also run. Half a million dollars (gold) is said to have been spent on the property. Over 7000 ft. of drifts are said to have been run and a large body of ore opened up. This mine is the best developed in the district and should soon be an active producer."

If indeed taken by an employee of the CCC, the images likely pre-date that article, as the operations shown here appear to be in their infancy, and show far fewer buildings than images of CCC's plants in a 1905 prospectus.

The photographs show different angles and viewpoints of mostly mining areas. We see guard houses, ruins of an old mill, two views of the Chipiona mining camp and one of the Colorado De Vres camp. The versos are exceptionally well captioned, detailing geography, mine components, progress of mining efforts and more. Over half have an economic/planning aspect to them with detail on measurements, location, potential profit and more such as,

"The "Foster Shaft," looking almost due East. "Jerry" on left, Mr. Brodine on right. The pile of rock on their right, and behind them, is ore, and is estimated to be of from \$10,000 to \$40,000 value. The mountain in back is ½ mile away, across Chipiona Creek. To right is waste pile, with truck. Shaft 235 ft. deep."

Or,

"The reservoir and stack. Mine hill on left. Reservoir 93 feet long, 60 feet wide, 10 ft deep, holds ½ million gallons; said to have cost about \$10,000 gold. Taken from corner of old adobe wall that enclosed quadrangle, for protection from Indians."

Other captions point out ruins, older buildings and one mentions a cemetery. Also of note are the three which contain manuscript drawings of shafts.

A rare collection documenting an early 1900s American mining venture in Mexico. **\$750 [4753]**

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2p84p66y>



57. [Mexico][Travel Guides]

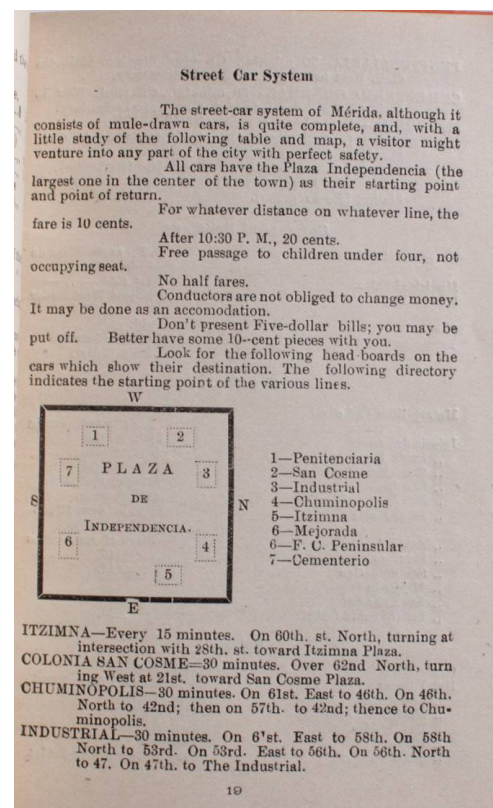
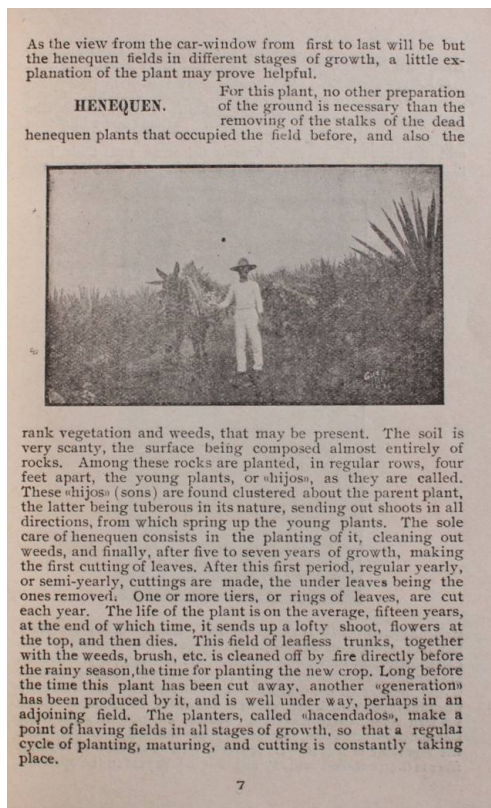
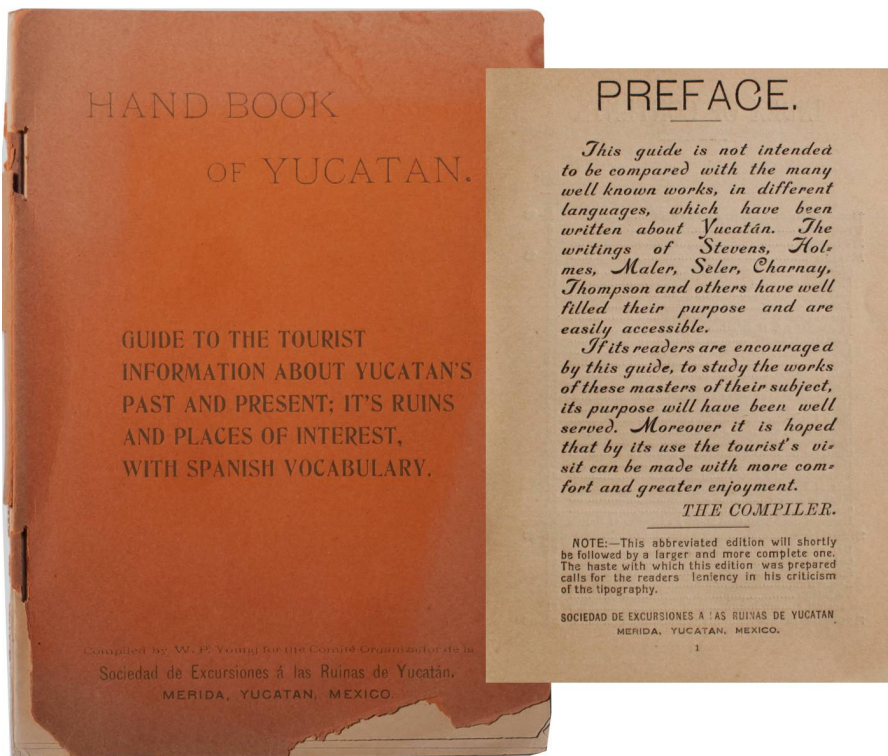
Young, W[illiam] P. **Hand Book of Yucatan . . . [Cover title]**. Merida, Yucatan, Mexico: Sociedad de Excursiones a las Ruinas de Yucatan, [1911]. 6 3/8" x 4 5/8". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 88. Good: rear wrapper detached, front nearly so, both moderately chipped and lightly dust soiled; internally near fine.

This is a guide book to the Mexican state of Yucatán, compiled by a man credited with pioneering tourist activity in the region, William P. Young. It includes a Spanish-English dictionary as well as photographic images and descriptions of the treasures that awaited the traveler.

In 1905, Young, the United States consul to Yucatán at the time, began working with the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company to enable tourism to the region's ruins. The company provided cargo and passenger services between New York, New Orleans, Havana, Veracruz, and Progreso, a port city on the Yucatán Peninsula. Young established an organization in Mérida, translated as the "Society for Excursions to the Yucatán Ruins" and was reported to have been the first to publish English-language brochures promoting travel to the area.

This guide book includes history and information on the region's ruins, places of interest, and items of use to the traveler such as the street car system, mail service, Mexican money and a list of consuls. Thirty-one pages are dedicated to a Spanish-English dictionary, divided into sections "for every day demand" such as in the cantina and the cafe, hotels and restaurants, and visiting the barber or doctor. It also covers time, apparel, animals, body parts, greetings and niceties. There are 27 pages of advertisements, many of which are illustrated, and the book contains an alphabetical index to these as well.

A rare illustrated guide book, issued in the early days of United States tourism to the Yucatán state. OCLC shows three holdings. **\$600 [6772]**



58. [Music][Hawaii]

[Photograph Album Depicting the

Sunshine Music Festival]. Oahu, Hawaii:

1977. 11¼" x 9¼". Commercial album with cellophane-covered, gummed adhesive leaves. 20 pages with 75 photographs adhered and 1 laid in. Album very good with light wear; photos near fine or better.

This album documents the 1977 Sunshine Music Festival, otherwise known as the Diamond Head Crater Festival, or Crater Fest. Referred to by multiple sources as "Hawaii's Woodstock", the festival attracted tens of thousands of people who enjoyed the biggest musical acts of the 1970s under the hot Hawaiian sun.

The first Sunshine Festival was held on January 1, 1970. By its third year, attendance jumped from 12,000 to over 75,000. The State Department of Land and Natural Resources banned the event in 1979 over noise and environmental impact concerns.

This album depicts the 1977 festival held that July. The images mostly show festival crew working, hanging out, setting up stages and tuning instruments. About 20 photos show performers, including Journey (with then-lead singer Robert Fleischman, before Steve Perry joined the band), Styx, Detective and Mickey Thomas. Fantastic hair and jumpsuits abound. The lineup also included Elvin Bishop, Sandy Bull, the Mackey Feary Band, Flash Cadillac and, per a promotional poster found online, "*Hawaii's finest homegrown talent.*" The album shows crowds on the festival grounds, and a few surreptitiously snapped shots of scantily clad female concertgoers. A few press photographs are also included; though these performers weren't at the festival, there are great shots of Emmylou Harris and a band from Southern California, The Younger Half. Per a contemporary news account, The Younger Half were composed of five "*Chicanos*," three of whom were brothers and the band was managed by their mother, Sara Hinojos.

A warm collection depicting one of the hottest music festivals of the 1970s. **\$750 [7443]**

More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2ksb4b2r>



59. [Native Americans]

Blackie, W[illiam] R[eid]. *[Typescripts of Speeches Given About Native Americans by a Methodist Minister and Scholar]*. New York: 1921-1922. 8½" x 5½". Two groups of typescript pages with manuscript corrections. Pp. 15; 6. Very good: leaves toned and dust soiled; paperclip remnants to first leaf of each speech.

These are drafts of two speeches given by W.R. Blackie, a Methodist minister with a passion for archaeology and Native American history.

William Reid Blackie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1870 and became a preacher in Ontario, Canada, in 1890. As a traveling priest in the foothills of Western Canada, he was the inspiration for Canadian author Ralph Conner's popular 1899 novel, *The Sky Pilot*. Blackie joined the New York Methodist conference in 1900 and held pastorates in New York City as well as several towns in the state. Along with conducting extensive research into the history of Native Americans in New York, Blackie regularly took the youth of his congregations on field trips to Native American archaeological sites, and spoke on the topic at various New York society meetings.

One of the drafts was for an address entitled "*The Indians of New York City and Vicinity*," delivered by Blackie at a 1922 meeting of the New York State Historical Society. In this oration, he discussed the history of Native Americans of New York City and the lower Hudson Valley, including tribes that may have predated the American Indians encountered by the first white settlers. The draft for this speech concluded mournfully:

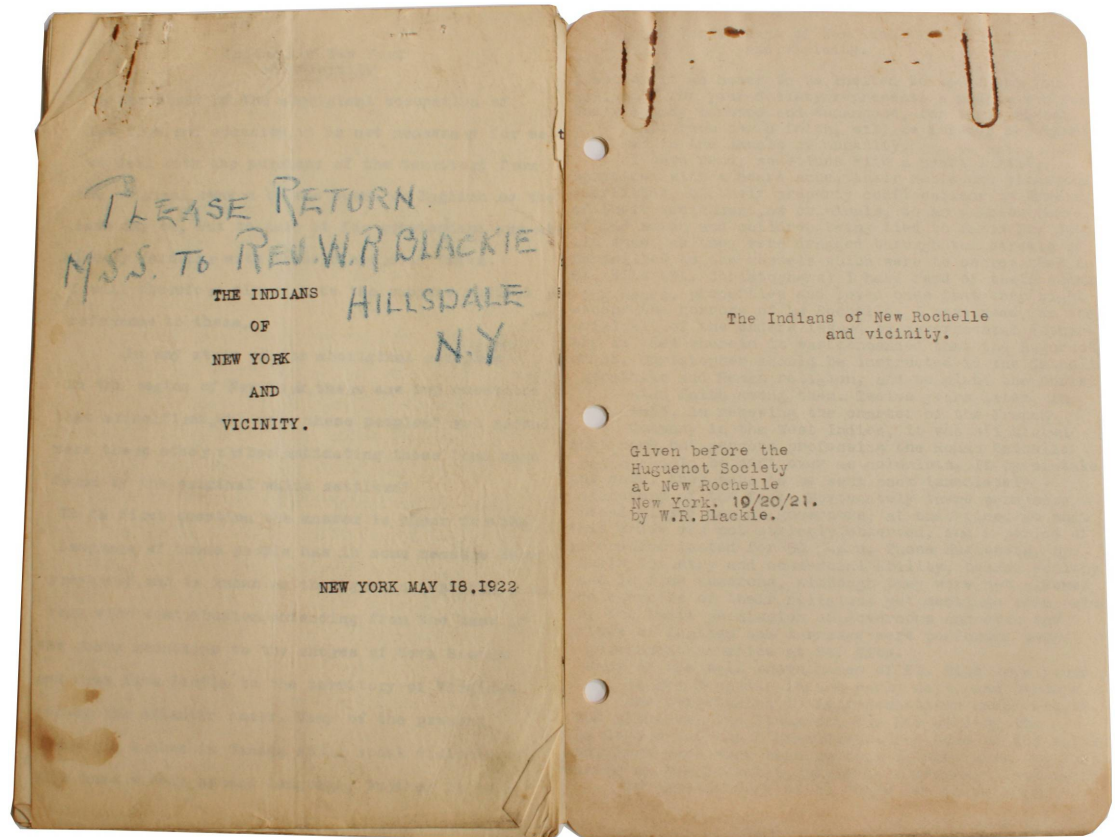
"The coming of the whites spelled the death knell of the Indian in this region. How numerous they were we may not know, but that they were deprived of their lands and possessions, their fishing and hunting preserves is a lamentable fact. No longer do they roam at will among the hills or fish in the streams. The avaricious whites laid waste their villages, slaughtered their women and children, robbed them of their caches of corn and even sometimes scalped their warriors. 'All, all are gone, the old familiar faces': gone to the shades of their ancestors or to the happy hunting grounds and all that is left as memorials to them are the implements and a few ornaments that time has not as yet been able to obliterate."

The other draft was for a meeting of the Huguenot Society at New Rochelle, New York in 1921, and focused on "*The Indians of New Rochelle and Vicinity*." In this shorter speech Blackie laid out the history of the Siwanoya who had lived in the area, and gave examples of archaeological relics that he had found to explain what they had eaten and how they had lived. This draft ended dolefully as well:

"... in closing my talk I desire to look back to those vanished people from your neighborhood. Gone! who knows where; ask the colonists who aroused their enmity by coercion by the burning of their homes, by the slaughter of their women and children until only traces of this once numerous tribes and their imperishable memorials of their civilization."

These drafts came from the collection of Kenneth H. Mynter of Claverack, New York. Mynter was an expert on Native American tribes of the Hudson Valley region, and served as a professor at the University of Rochester and a member of the New York State Archaeological Association. He and other New York State archaeologists excavated an Indian site in Claverack, yielding evidence that the site had been used as a shelter for hundreds of years, thousands of years ago.

Two speeches documenting one man's vast explorations into the history of Native Americans in the New York region and decrying the actions that led to their disappearance. **\$100 [6139]**



60. [Native Americans]

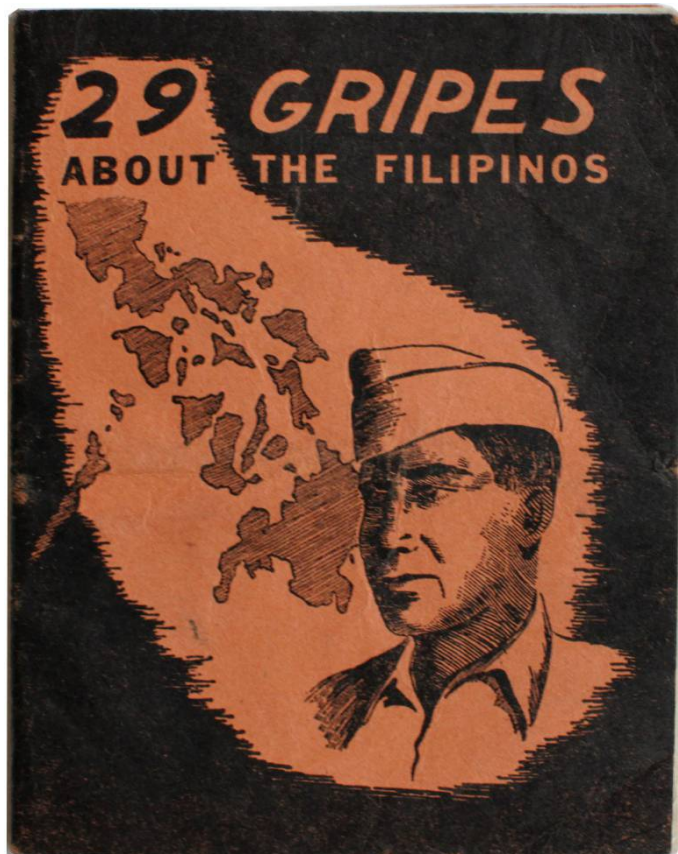
Indian and Proud [Front panel title.] New York, NY/Mohawk Nation at Akwesasne via Roosevelttown, NY: Foundation for Change Inc./White Roots of Peace, [early 1970s]. 11" x 8½". Bifolium, printed all four sides, folded to measure 3¾" x 8½". Very good with minor wear.

This is a heavily illustrated brochure aimed at educating children from the point of view of Native Americans *"about the history of the land you live on--about our country."* The brochure was produced by Foundation for Change, Inc. (FFC), an organization focused on improving race relations, and White Roots of Peace, a Mohawk communications group. See item #5 for background on the FFC.

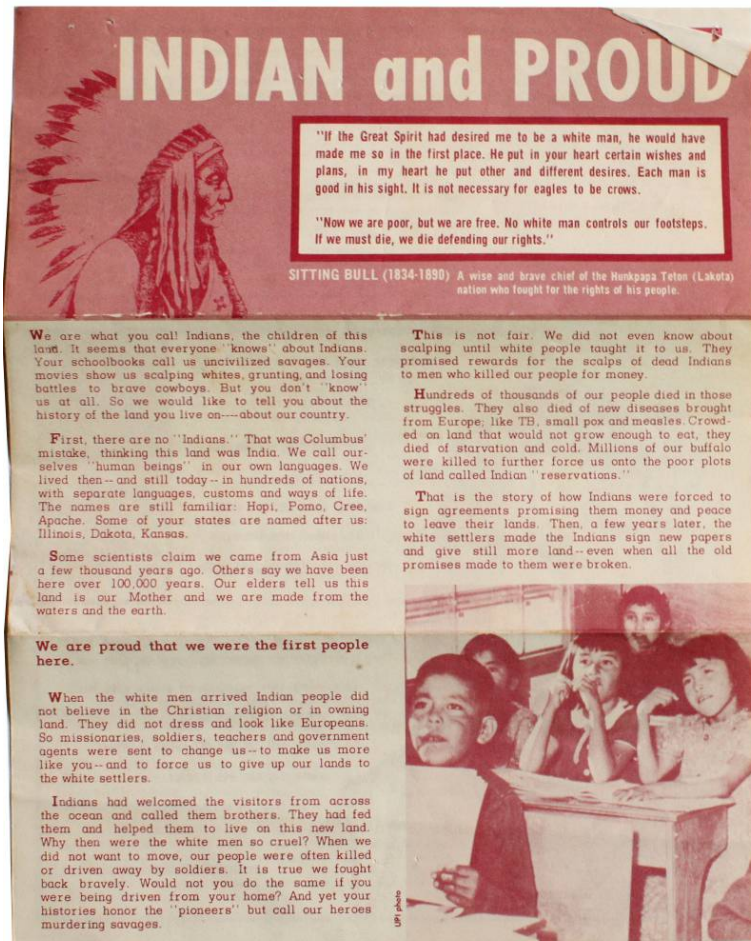
White Roots of Peace was founded in 1969 by Thomas Porter, a Mohawk chief, teacher and director of the Akwesasne Freedom School. The group would visit schools, church groups and prisons to lecture on, and provide an experience of, traditional Mohawk culture.

This brochure contained illustrations, brief histories, and quotations of Native leaders Sitting Bull and Chief Joseph. It also featured photographic images of Native American children, and anecdotes from the point of view of members of three different tribes. The text related the historical mistreatment of Native peoples, including being removed from their land and the forcing of Native children into boarding schools.

OCLC shows three holdings. **\$150 [5429]**



answers are nothing more than a matter of getting facts straight . . . and sometimes it's merely a matter of recognizing a gripe as being based on fact, at least in part, and then taking a look at ourselves to see whether we aren't guilty of the same objectionable characteristics."



61. [Philippines/Filipinos][Militaria]

29 GripeS About the Filipinos. [Cover title.] [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946. 5¼" x 4". Stapled illustrated thin card wrappers. Pp. vi, 34. Very good: moderate wear and light creasing to wrappers and most leaves; tiny dogears to first few leaves; mild dust soiling and toning.

This is a pamphlet containing *"straight talk about honest GI gripes"* and attempts at rebuttals intended to ease post-WWII relationships between American soldiers and Filipinos.

The foreword to the pamphlet provided an explanation for its existence:

"We've been back in the Philippines for a long time now, ever since the Leyte campaign of 1944. And we've had the everyday problem of getting along with the people who were here before we came and who will be here after we leave."

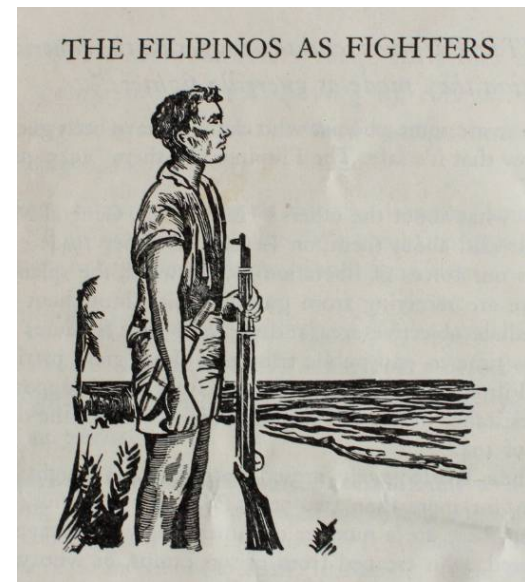
and its purpose:

"We've made a list of the most frequent GI criticisms of Filipinos - 29 gripes in all - and we've compiled the answers. Sometimes these

The list of gripes found in the pamphlet are organized into five overarching themes. "The National Character" included remarks about the Filipino people, their country, and their customs. The history of independence of the Philippines, as well as financial contributions of the U.S. government, are addressed in "The Filipinos and America." "The GI Slant" put forth some more personal concerns of American soldiers, like individual trustworthiness and "*the risk of VD*." Finally, there are gripes that relate to "Philippine Politics" and "The Filipinos as Fighters." Six rather simple but impactful illustrations round out the publication. These include images of Filipinos appearing in both village and city scenarios, a sketch of a soldier with a gun standing on the coast, and one of Philippine President Manuel Roxas.

Reasonably well-represented at institutions, this pamphlet is a powerful attempt of the U.S. government to assuage resentment or petulance on the part of the troops:

"They're worth getting along with, not only because during the war they were our bravest friends in the Pacific, but also because from now on we need their peacetime friendship as much as they need ours." **\$200 [5706]**



62. [Puerto Rican Americans]

Puerto Rican and Proud/Puertorriquenos y Orgullosos [Front panel title.] New York, NY: Foundation for Change Inc., 1973. 11" x 8½". Bifolium printed all four sides and folded to 3¾" x 8½". Very good plus with minimal wear.

This bilingual brochure was produced by an organization focused on improving race relations whose name makes it difficult to research—the Foundation for Change, Inc. (FFC). See item #5 for background on the FFC.

This brochure featured 14 photographic images and printed all of its text in both English and Spanish. The cover was graced with a group shot of Puerto Rican children outside their New York City public school. Six different children's headshots were featured inside the brochure, alongside text describing their physical resemblance to the various ethnicities that make up the Puerto Rican American, including Taino Indians, Spaniards, and Africans. Seven images (with corresponding descriptions) were of notable Puerto Ricans including Lola Rodriguez de Tio, "*a writer and poetess who worked for equal rights for women and for freedom for Puerto Rico*," actor/director Miriam Colon, and Arthur Schomburg. There was also a list of books for further reading.

According to a 1977 dissertation on multicultural practices in childhood education, this was one of several brochures included in "Racism and

Sexism," published by the Council on Interracial Books for Children ("CIBC") and the FFC. These publications were intended to be used in the classroom, "*offering cultural, historical and current information for building self image of the minority child and for increasing awareness and respect for white children about racial minorities*." The CIBC was formed in 1965 by teachers from the New York City area who had assisted in some of the Freedom Schools in Mississippi.

A wonderful source of images and information intended to educate children on Puerto Rican Americans. OCLC shows two copies of the 1974 edition of this brochure, but none of the edition on offer. **\$150 [5426]**



63. [Silent Film Industry][Fred Thomson/Frances Marion]

[Thomson, Frederick Clifford.] **[Photo Album Likely Compiled by Fred Thomson and/or Frances Marion].** Mostly Southern California: circa 1918 to 1928. 9" x 11½". Full leather over flexible card post binder. 57 leaves with 83 black and white photographs adhesive mounted rectos only. 39 photos measure around 8" x 10", nine are 5" x 7", the rest a range of smaller sizes. Album very good plus with minor wear; photos generally near fine or better.

This photo album documents the career and personal life of Fred Thomson and includes exceptionally rare images of his noteworthy wife, the screenwriter Frances Marion. The album appears to have been compiled by either Thomson or Marion, as it exclusively focuses on Thomson's speedboat racing, his film career and production company, and his family.

Thomson was a silent film cowboy who grew up in Pasadena, was a track and football star in high school and college, and started at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1910. He completed his seminary training and was ordained by the Presbytery of Los Angeles in 1913. During World War I, Thomson served with the 143rd Field Artillery Regiment as a chaplain. He broke his leg stateside and during recovery he was introduced to Frances Marion by Mary Pickford. According to Cari Beauchamp in *Without Lying Down. Frances Marion and the Powerful Women of Early*



Hollywood, (University of California Press: 1997),

"No one had written more satirically about "love at first sight" than I,' Frances admitted, but [the day she met Fred] she told Mary it had happened to her. She knew that if she had penned such a scene it would have been discarded as too far-fetched, but the truth was that the experienced and sophisticated writer had fallen in love with a straitlaced, God-fearing Boy Scout."

Marion and Thomson married November 2, 1919.

The album is organized in distinct sections and opens with a large studio head shot of Thomson which is followed soon after by a magnificent studio portrait of Frances in her World War I war correspondent uniform. After those portraits are 16 photographs related to Thomson and his speedboat, the *Frances Marion*. According to Beauchamp, Fred built his own engine for the aluminum boat and wanted to compete in hydroplane races in Miami and Havana in March 1928. There's a great shot of the boat on its trailer, with a huge sign reading *"Transcontinental Trip California to Florida of the Frances Marion. One of the Fastest 151" Speedboats in the World. Built, owned and driven by Fred Thomson."* There are four images of Thomson building the boat, and several show him racing it. According to contemporary news accounts, Fred built the boat on a movie studio lot in between stunts while filming and he drove that truck from Hollywood to Miami over a two week period, the trip itself becoming national news.



The next section of the album focuses on Fred's film career and production company, with 24 photographs including stills and images of film and production crews. It turns out that Thomson wasn't interested in acting until Frances' directorial debut in 1921's *Just Around the Corner*. According to Beauchamp,



"The cast was made up of reliable and known actors, but they were hardly star caliber. Fred often came to work with [Frances] and when the actor who was scheduled to play the part of 'the real man' failed to show, Fred was talked into 'stepping into the part rather than hold up production.' Fred's stunning good looks had already given rise to the obvious suggestions that he become an actor . . . While he claimed he had agreed only because Frances needed him and 'couldn't have been less interested' in acting, Frances had come to another conclusion, 'If I had any qualms, they were instantly dispelled as soon as I saw the rushes. I knew then I'd married an actor.'"

After the success of *Just Around the Corner*, later in 1921 Thomson co-starred with Pickford in a film written and directed by Frances, *The Love Light*. 1923 saw him starring in his own action serial for Universal, *The Eagle's Talons*, where he did his own stunts and the album has several shots of Thomson performing them. Thomson also started a production company, and at least four photos show signage of either "Fred Thomson Pictures" or "Fred Thomson"

Productions including one showing Fred on location shooting *The*

Sunset Legion. There's a great film still of Thomson and Pickford and at least six of Thomson's horse Silver King, who was a star in his own right, and was taught to do tricks by Thomson.

Following the mostly large movie-related photos are a mixture of smaller images, most of which are vernacular. These include a spectacular shot of Thomson doing a handstand on a moving train, and eight showing him participating in track and field events—Thomson was first nationally known as an athlete, having won the AAU All-Around championships in 1910, 1911 and 1913. Approximately 18 are family photos and include five 8x10s of Thomson with his young son. Wonderfully, at least five of the vernacular photos are rare views of Frances, including her playing in the snow on a sled with a dog and another of her reclining on the lawn with a bird perched in one hand. One is a stunning double exposure: a similar image of Frances with the bird, except Fred is seen laying on the lawn head to head with her and the other image shows Frances in the foreground, in a different reclined position, and dramatically posing for the camera.

The latest easily datable pictures in the album are the ones from March 1928 related to Fred and his speedboat. Just nine months after the speedboat races, in early December, Thomson fell ill and was hospitalized. He had tetanus, but his doctors did not realize it until far too late, and Fred died on Christmas day.

A lovely album, created with care and affection, with fantastic images of Fred Thomson's film career, his speedboat project, and his family life with Frances Marion. **\$2000 [7481]**

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

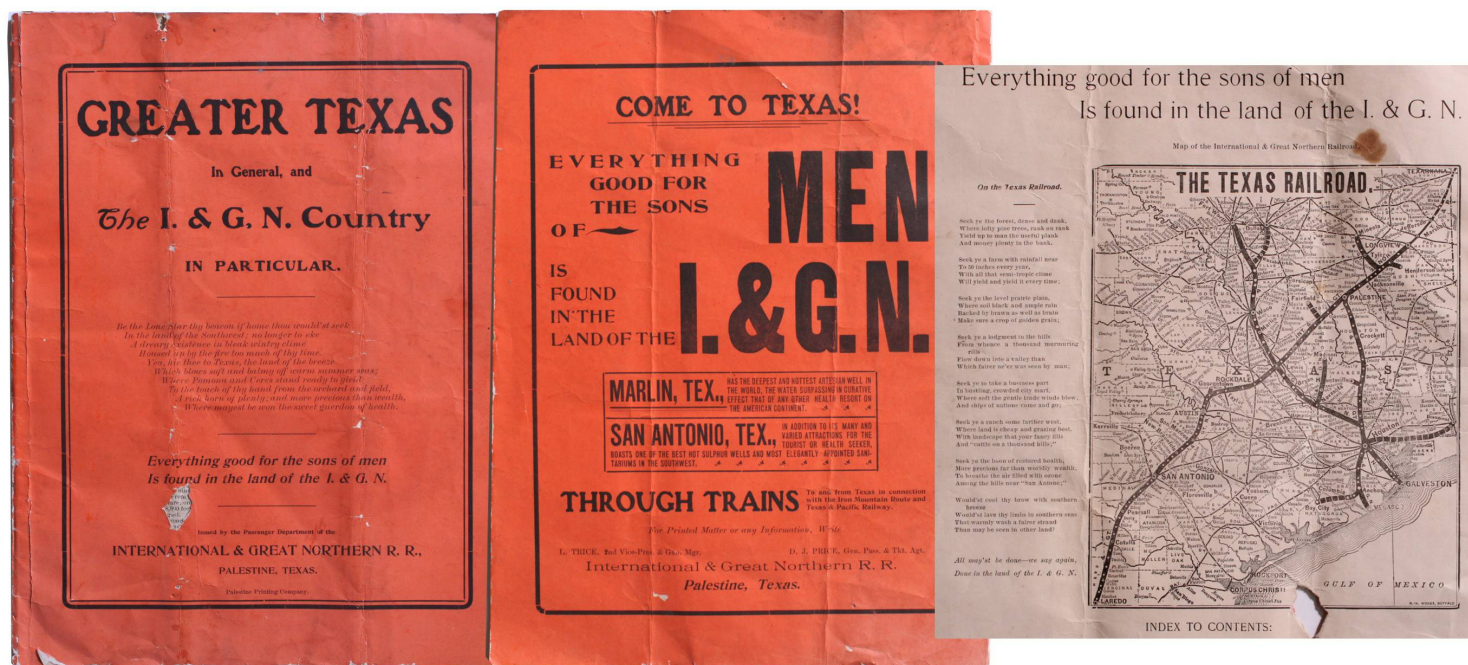
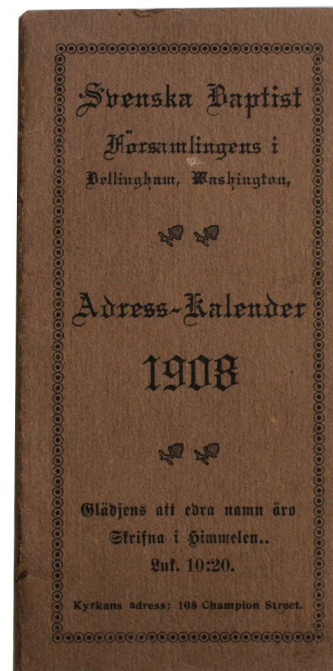
64. [Swedish Americans]

Svenska Baptist Församlingens i Bellingham, Washington, Adress-Kalender 1908 ("Swedish Baptist Church in Bellingham, Washington, Address-Calendar") [Cover title.] Bellingham, WA: Svenska Baptist Church, 1908. 5 3/8" x 2 1/2". Stapled wrappers. Pp. 12. Good plus: wrappers lightly soiled; oxidation of staples; spotting and toning to pages; one small handwritten notation.

This is a small booklet of member addresses, church activities, and information pertaining to the first Swedish Baptist Church in Bellingham, Washington, in 1908. Amidst the influx of European immigration to the United States in the late 1800s, many Scandinavians settled in the Pacific Northwest. In December 1889, the Swedish Baptist Conference of the North Pacific Coast was organized, which included churches in Portland, Tacoma, Dogfish Bay, Dakota Creek and Seattle. The following year, the Conference sent missionary August Sandell to Bellingham to begin a Baptist church there. The church was renamed "Northwest Baptist Church" in 1960 and is still open to this day.

The booklet includes weekly meeting and prayer schedules as well as a printed a list of parish officials, trustees, and Sunday school officials. It also features a member directory, which included some businesses, as well as a discussion of church finances.

OCLC and Google searches reveal no copies. Rare ephemera documenting the first Swedish Baptist church in this Pacific northwest town. **\$175 [5825]**



65. [Texas][Land Promotionals][Maps]

Greater Texas In General, and The I. & G. N. Country In Particular. [Cover title.] Palestine, Texas: International & Great Northern Railroad, [circa 1904]. 12" x 9 1/4". Wrappers. Pp. 23. Good: wrappers heavily worn and creased with small losses and some staining; internally lightly toned with creasing throughout.

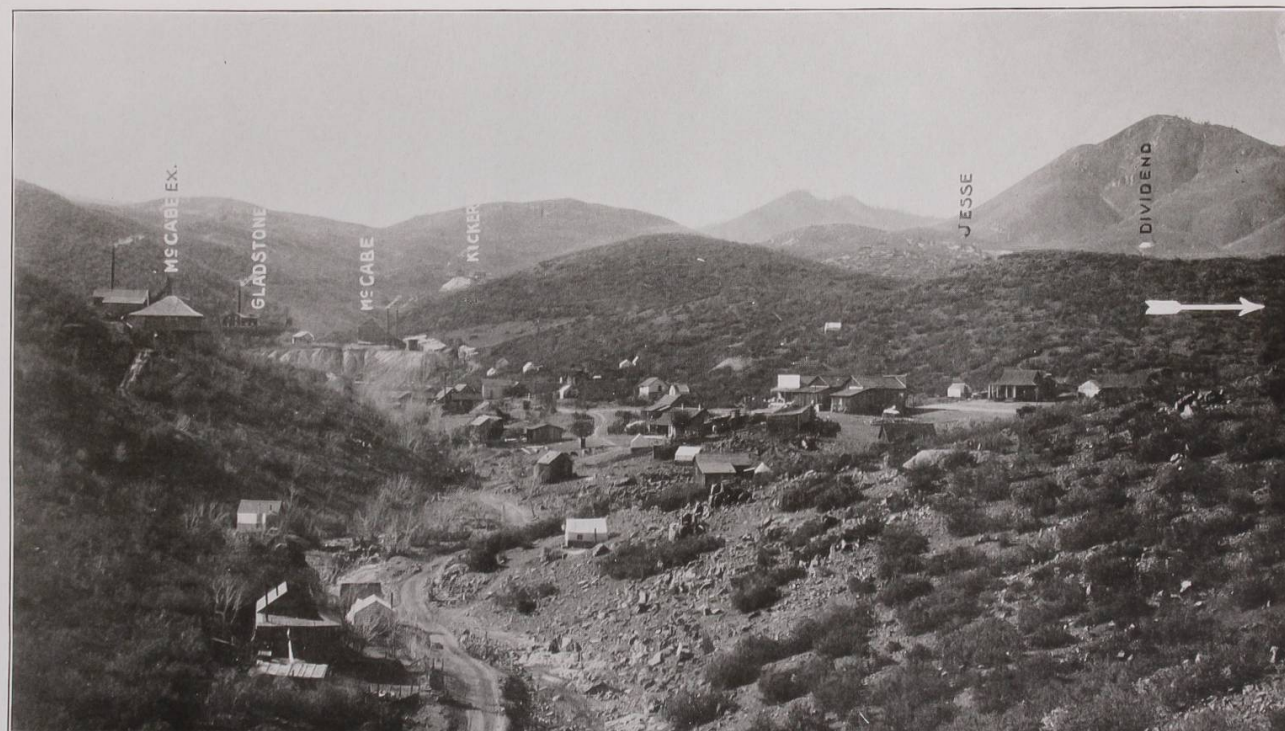
This is a Texas promotional issued by the International and Great Northern Railroad Company (I&GN) that is filled with photographic images, poetry and a rare railroad map.

I&GN was formed in 1873 by the consolidation of the International Railroad Company and the Houston and Great Northern Railroad. At its peak, I&GN owned 1,106 miles of track. As the railroad expanded, it reached Austin and San Antonio, finally reaching Laredo in 1881. I&GN became part of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in 1925.

This book serves as a promotional for I&GN as well as the "empire, magnificent in extent and mighty in resources," otherwise known as the state of Texas. It extols the state's low taxes, high land values, and opportunities in agriculture and industry such as coal, rice, strawberries, tobacco, cotton and cattle. There are 36 illustrations or photographic images of giant crops, buildings, farm and ranch scenes. One section is devoted to San Antonio with a large image of the Alamo, another section

covers newly developed towns around Fort Worth and a third has small blurbs on the 36 Texas counties served by the line. There are six poems in the book as well as a 6¾" x 5½" map of the I&GN railroad in Texas printed on the verso of the front wrap. The map was created by Matthews-Northrup Works of Buffalo, New York, prominent printers and publishers of railroad maps, and no evidence of it was found online or in OCLC.

A rare land and railroad promotional inviting visitors and settlers to Texas. OCLC shows one holding, and a Google search revealed another. **\$400 [7383]**



VIEW 1.

McCABE VILLAGE, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF MINES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND AND ARIZONA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY ARE SITUATED TWO MILES DISTANT IN THE DIRECTION INDICATED BY ARROW AT THE RIGHT AND ARE IN THE SAME MINERAL BELT.

66. [Western Americana][Mining][Photo Books][Maps]

Baer, Erwin (photographer). *[Photo Book and Prospectus for a Mining Company]*. McCabe, Arizona/Boston, Mass.: New England and Arizona Gold and Copper Mining Company/The Fort Hill Press (printers), [circa 1907]. 11" x 14". Wrappers, two-hole punched and string-tied. Sixteen leaves of plates, numbered I-XVI. Very good minus: wrappers lightly soiled with a few small chips and tears, corner dog ear and chip extending to first two leaves; faint water stain to top edge of first five leaves not impacting images or text.

This is a wonderful photo book which masquerades as a prospectus for a mining company and is filled with images from an important Arizona mining photographer.

The book was produced by the New England and Arizona Gold and Copper Mining Company (NEAGCMC) and we were unable to learn much about it; contemporary news accounts show the company was incorporated in 1901, but also in 1906. Its properties were located in McCabe, Arizona which is now a ghost town. Between 1900 and 1907, McCabe's peak years, about 400-600 people were living in the town and its mine closed in 1913.

The book's cover lists capital stock and share information as well as a list of company officers and its board of directors. The remainder of the publication is devoted to 22 captioned photographic images on 16 large numbered plates. Eight of these have full page images and seven have two half-page images per plate. The photographer was Erwin Baer, a Civil War veteran, photographer and gallery owner, best known for his early views of Prescott. Baer later became a member of the Arizona Photographic Company, the first multifaceted photographer partnership in Arizona, and he was also the official photographer for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.



READ STAR MINE. SHOWING TRIPOD AND HORSE WHIM WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN REPLACED BY A FULLY EQUIPPED STEAM PLANT AS SHOWN IN PLATE VIII, MADE APRIL 17, 1907. SMOKE AT RIGHT OF TRIPOD SHOWS LOCATION OF THE ARIZONA SMELTING COMPANY AT HUMBOLDT.

From a picture made by Erwin Baer, Mining Photographer, less than one year ago (May 29, 1906).

The images are mainly expansive, desolate views of the land and structures. There's a fantastic low birdseye view of McCabe Village as well as a wide shot of the Arizona Smelting Company's plant in Humboldt, with thick plumes billowing out of smokestacks. At least five images show mining camps, including one which depicts buildings being constructed. At least seven images depict miners/laborers including a great shot of the company's engine house at its Read Star Mine, along with an internal view of the same. Another shows "machine men" operating air drills in a mine; the men are covered in dirt/dust/oil and the caption mentions the photo was taken 700 feet below ground.

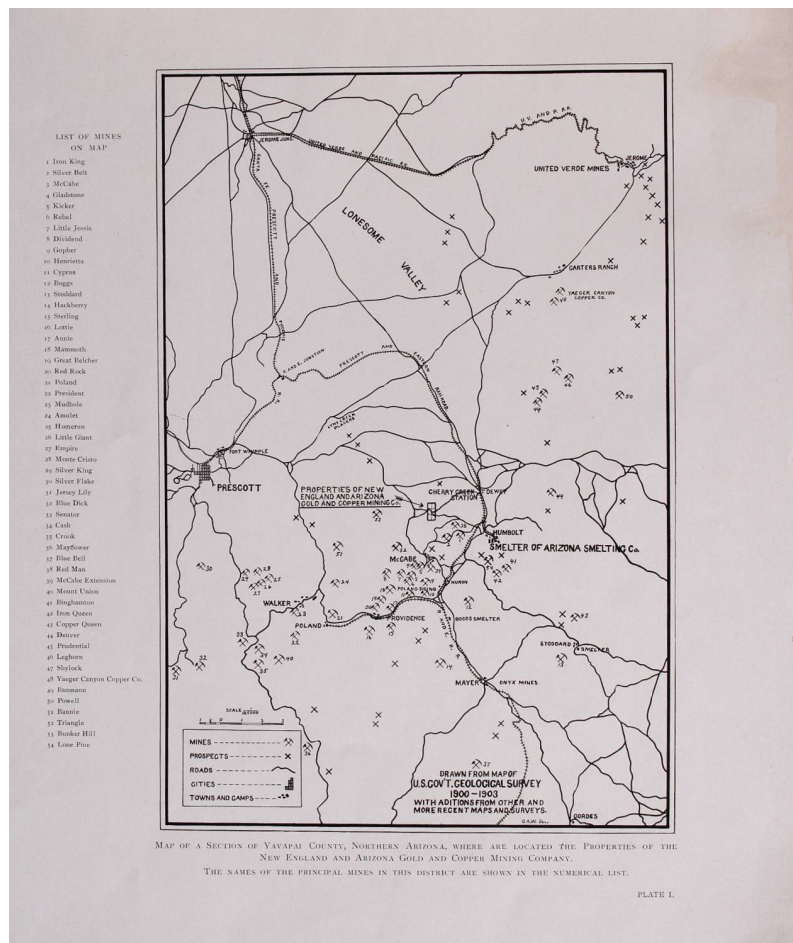
Also of note is the book's first plate: a nearly full page map of the NEAGCMC's mining interests in Yavapai County. It was compiled from government geological survey maps of 1900-1903, along with "additions [sic] from other ore recent maps and surveys," and bears the initials "G.A.W.," likely the company president, George A. Whitney. It provides the location of 54 different mines, identifies several tiny settlements such as Walker and Poland, as well as mining interests of a couple other companies in the area.

A rare and heavily illustrated prospectus, with huge images, for a little-known mining company in Arizona.

No holdings found in OCLC or online. **\$1250 [3770]**

More images may be seen here:

<https://tinyurl.com/2er9hhh5>



67. [Women][Art][Education]

Curtis, Ruth A. **[Notebook of a Female Art Student]**. 1906-1909. 8¼" x 6¾". Blank book with ruled paper. Pp. [34] + 12 items laid in measuring from 2¼" x 2¼" to 7½" x 6". Very good: one entire leaf, and 5" x 5" section of last leaf excised.

This notebook belonged to Ruth A. Curtis of Windsor, Connecticut. It documented her studies in art, spanning two different groups of lessons from 1906 to 1909. There are laudatory notes from her renowned instructor, Marshall T. Fry, laid in, as well as several nice examples of art, including woodblock prints and two colorful drawings of flowers.

The first several pages documented Ruth's notes, sketches, and exercises from two lessons dated November 3 and 17, 1906. Topics included motive, arrangement, color, shape, value, intensity, and principles of design. Curtis then wrote a detailed "Schedule of 10 Lessons in Design by Frank Alvah Parsons of the Chase Art School in New York." The pages immediately following this schedule were a list of materials and their costs for a "Winter 1908-9" group of lessons with "Instructor Marshall Frye." The rest of the notebook documented this latter group. The Chase School, which became the Parsons School of Design, is a preeminent art institution in New York. Marshall T. Fry was a painter and ceramist who founded the Southampton Summer Art School in Southampton, New York, in 1907. He was also a student of William Merritt Chase in New York. We wonder if Ruth was hoping to get into classes at the Chase, or if that schedule may have been part of her first instruction from Fry.



Two typed notes from "M. T. F." to "Miss Curtis" were laid in to the notebook, on the versos of information sheets about Fry's Southampton Summer class. The sheets informed on dates, room and board, work, and materials needed, and also advised that "Mr. Fry will give two or three general criticisms per week, besides daily individual criticism and assistance." The notes to Ruth were both extremely laudatory. In one, Fry asked her to make a copy of one of her landscapes for his "private collection, to be shown to future classes, and to be exhibited . . . at the Craftsman's Society in New York."

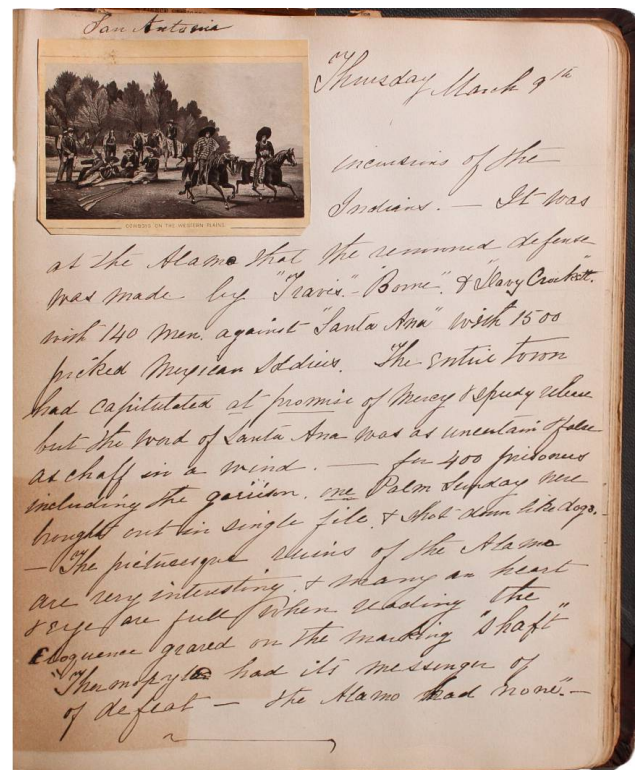
A unique perspective into a young woman's studies of art and design at the beginning of the 20th century. \$150 [1390]

68. [Women][California][Texas]

[Scrapbook and Diary Compiled by a Woman on a Train Tour to California]. Various places: mostly 1893, with some items dated as late as 1909. 12¼" x 10". Quarter morocco over pebbled cloth. 84 pages, the first 48 with handwritten diary entries (approximately 2900 words), approximately 55 clippings from travel promotionals, 25 clippings from viewbooks, 9 photographs, and 25 news clippings all pasted down with another approximately 75 items laid in (mostly clippings but including two additional photographs); the rest of the pages are blank. Good plus: backstrip perished, covers heavily worn with light staining; clippings and photos generally very good or better.

This is a scrapbook album and diary compiled by an unidentified woman on a train tour from Pennsylvania to California in 1893. It's filled with her lyrical and poetic observations, the factual data she gathered, and is accompanied by dozens of items which bring her words to life--the whole reading much like a handmade travel promotional.

A typed letter from our compiler laid in at the front of the album shows the tour company was called "Pennsylvania Tours to the Golden Gate." The approximately 21 diary entries begin on March 2, 1893, when she



joined the tour in Harrisburg. She shared brief experiences in Alabama ("scores of interesting suburban points revealed to us what typical Southern life is") as well as New Orleans ("no city in America is so distinctively foreign") and devoted a fair amount of her writing to Texas including this observation on her way from New Orleans: "[We traveled] through the Louisiana lowlands and Texas. The way is through the rich sugar lands, where you see groups of sable laborers and the planters' homes. Live oak, moss draped and gloomy looking." She was smitten with the Alamo:

"the settlement consisted of a Fort, stone houses and rooms for the Friars, all enclosed behind a stone wall, which made a fortress against the incursions of the Indians. It was at the Alamo that the renowned defense was made by Travis, Boone and Davy Crockett with 140 men against Santa Ana with 1500 picked Mexican soldiers. The entire town had capitulated at promise of mercy and speedy release but the word of Santa Ana was as uncertain and false as chaff in a wind, for 400 prisoners including the garrison were brought out in single file and shot down like dogs."

On her way from San Antonio to El Paso:

"this country is essentially the land of the 'cowboy,' our train glides through cultivated farms and ranches and woodland then enters a prairie wilderness. Four miles west of Del Rio one catches the first glimpse of the Rio Grande, the natural boundary stream, and passes for many miles through its canyon."

She was also taken with cowboys

"of the Western plains, characters in their own way. When mounted on his Mustang or pony a wide brimmed white hat made of felt, a loose dark colored flannel shirt, leather high boots and gaudy colored necktie. He goes full armed, brace of revolvers, a couple of Bowie knives, a rifle and a lasso, used to rope or catch cattle; being so much alone on the plains he goes well armed."

At El Paso, "we crossed the river and visited the typical Mexican town of 'Pasa del Norte' now called Juarez. The crooked streets and sunburnt bricks called by the natives 'Adobe,' something similar to that which the children of Israel were compelled to make for King Pharaoh of Egypt." She later commented about Mexico,

"The glimpse we have had of Mexican life has been novel. The little Adobe houses present a very picturesque and quaint picture. The ride through the great American desert was full of interest, a vast country with nothing but land. But the cacti growing in such profusion looked like a tropical garden."

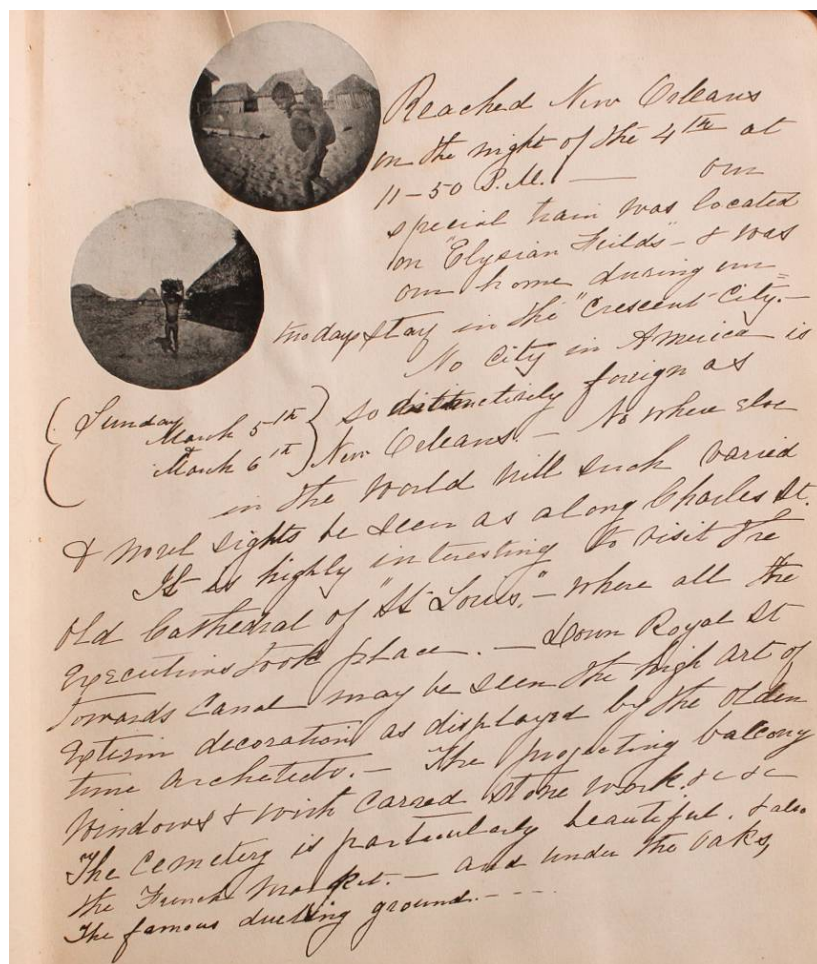
Once the tour reached California our compiler provided vivid descriptions of hotels, beaches, trees and gardens. In March on Coronado Beach she opined, "it seems strange to be looking at a date palm in a heavy winter coat. But we are in a strictly temperate region and the soil is always warm and dry, hence flowers and plants live and bloom continually." She loved Los Angeles:

"the 'town of the angels' and it surely deserves the name . . . really a city of gardens and groves . . . indeed the garden of Eden! . . . The residences are palatial and surrounded by parks, lovely walks and flower beds. It is described by a writer as the peaches and cream of the 'Golden State.' It is an ideal spot."

The tour spent six days in San Francisco and our author dedicated several lines to her experience of Chinatown,

"We saw Chinatown in the night time with a guide which is indispensable. The Chinese Joss House, where their idols sit in splendor! And the most striking scene of all is to be found in the Chinese Theatre. The stage properties are of the rudest order. There is no curtain, no scenery and no furniture except one table and a few chairs. The orchestra performs on curious instruments and sits in rear of the state. The performers are all males."

On April 8th the tour reached Nevada ("It was a magnificent day's ride, amid such glorious scenery"), then passed into Utah. The last entry mentions a day and night spent in Salt Lake City and abruptly ends.



Over 100 items illustrate the narrative, including photographs as well as clippings from travel guides and illustrated viewbooks. One fantastic large photograph shows local residents of Juarez, another shows the inside of a Chinese restaurant in San Francisco and a third depicts a busy street scene in Chinatown. There are professional photographs of two Western hotels visited on the tour and a great hand-colored shot of two young women dressed as geishas. There are also many photographically illustrated clippings which show Black and Native Americans, and many other images and line drawings clipped from late 19th century viewbooks or travel guides.

A first-hand account of a woman's experience of the West in the late 19th century, embellished with dozens of highly visual items of ephemera. **\$1350 [5685]**

69. [Women][Education][Texas]

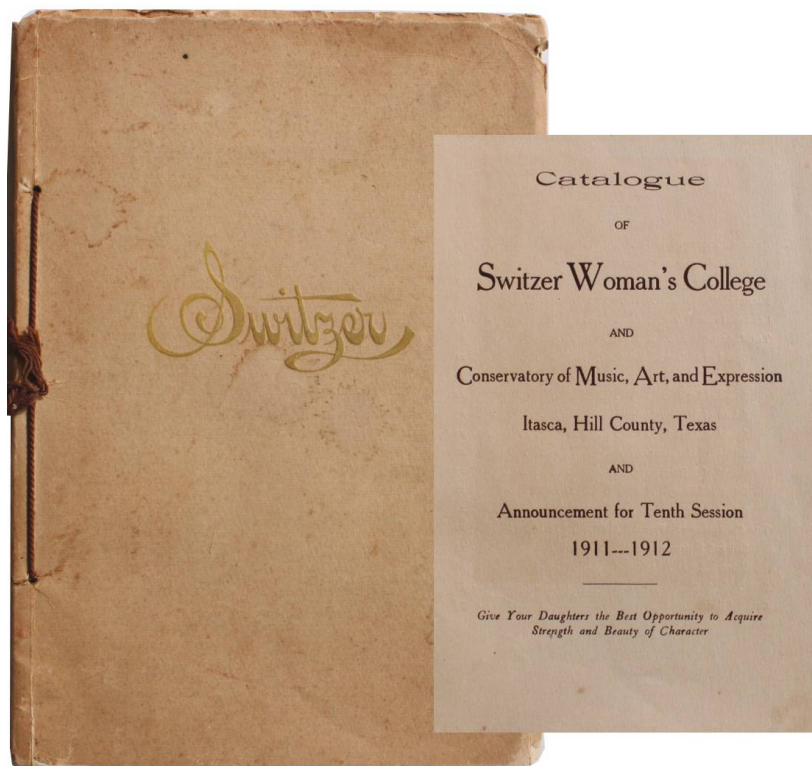
Catalogue of Switzer Woman's College . . .

Itasca, Hill County, Texas: [Switzer Woman's College], [1911]. 9¾" x 6¾". Thin card wrappers, two hole-punched and string-tied. Pp. 44. Good: top 3" of last leaf torn away but costing little text; moderate soiling and light edge wear to wrappers; scattered small stains and offsetting.

This is a rare, photographically illustrated catalog for a short-lived college for women, Switzer Woman's College and Conservatory of Music, Art and Expression (SWC). It was founded by David Seile Switzer in 1902 after a long career in education. SWC was located in Itasca, about an hour south of Fort Worth and David ran the school with his wife Rebecca and four of their children until 1912. After that they moved to Dallas where they operated the Switzer School of Music until David's death in 1929.

This catalog lists SWC's board, trustees and faculty, along with general information such as its requirements for admission and detailed department and course descriptions. The catalog also functions as a yearbook, with 18 photographic images on six pages. Two of these pages contain multiple portraits, one of student society officers and one of graduates. Four images show scenes from performances and one shows the basketball team. Importantly, there is also a full roll of both the college and the conservatory, as well as a list of all graduates from 1903 to 1910. The catalog explained, "*We cannot educate everyone, not half of those desiring our instruction, but we can give thorough and individual instruction to those who meet our requirements. It is not the many that move the world, but the few who have prepared themselves to do it.*"

Rare documentation of a little-known but noteworthy private college for young women in Texas. OCLC shows one holding of an SWC catalog, but the entry does not give its date. **\$350 [4243]**



70. [Women][New Mexico][Advertising]

Chapman, Clara Zell Brown. **[Scrapbook**

Documenting the Life of a Young Woman in New Mexico with Over 100 Product Labels]. Mostly New Mexico: 1920-1942, but focused on 1933-1935. 12" x 9". Thin card wrappers, spiral-bound notebook. 108 pages with 340 items of ephemera and 47 clippings adhesive mounted. Items in a wide range of sizes from 1½" x 1" to 10¼" x 7½". Good: front cover nearly detached and almost fully covered with a news clipping; rear partially detached; moderate chips and losses to covers and edges throughout.

This is a densely packed scrapbook compiled by Clara Zell Brown, later Chapman, of Roosevelt County, New Mexico. Bursting with color, it has hundreds of items documenting her experiences from grade school through adulthood with a focus on her time at Portales High School.

Many items document parties and events, including menus, invitations, seat cards, napkins, tickets, handbills and much more.

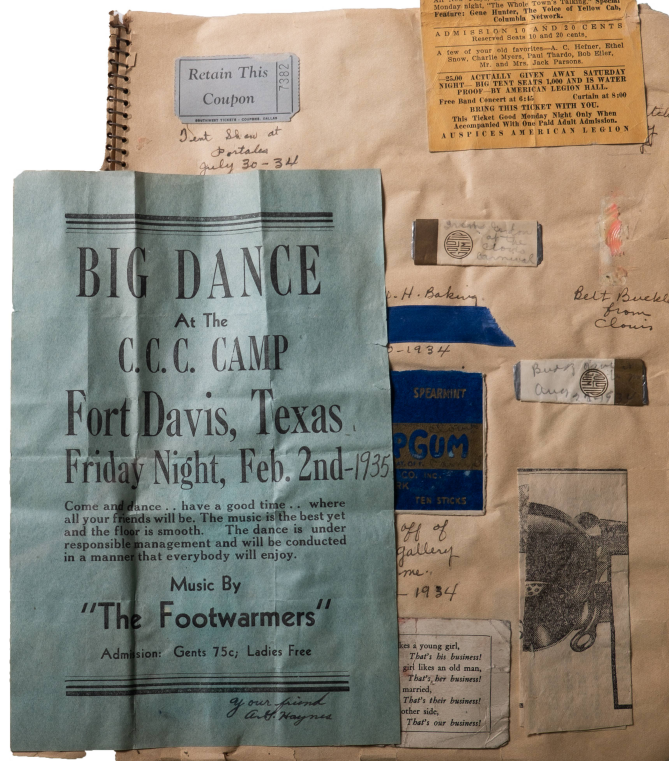
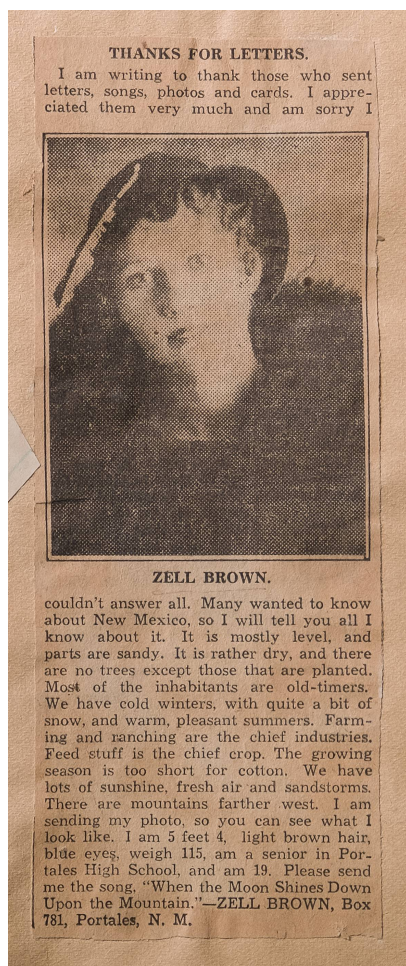
A few of these were done by hand, including a program and menu for a mother-daughter banquet in the shape of a butterfly with crepe paper wings and a bobby pin body. Also noteworthy are 13 poems, many of which appear to be original, as well as a few pieces of original art donated by Zell's friends for her album.

Another interesting aspect is the approximately 112 product labels Zell included as keepsakes, showing about 22 different brands. Nearly every example has handwritten notes on or near the label or wrapper – these captions document events, names, dates, locations and feelings with notes like “My 20th birthday candy papers.” Most common are a beau’s Wrigley’s gum wrappers (“got all these from Gerald when I started going with him”) but we also see labels for Hershey’s candy, a few brands of cigarettes, whiskey and an “old favorite – soda card” for Arm & Hammer featuring an image of a painted bunting. There are also twelve locks of hair –

“Curls of my Friends” – with their owners identified.

Zell apparently grew up on a farm and was living away from her family while attending Portales High. She may have been lonely in town as she placed a classified advertisement in an unidentified paper (included here) which read,

“I hail from Rossetti County, New Mexico, where there is plenty of fresh air and sunshine. I have always lived in the country but at present am living in Portales going to school. All you cousins can imagine how lonely a



farm girl is living in town and doing nothing but studying books all the time so I am asking for plenty of pen pals."

It appears that some of the responses to that ad are included here, as are at least eight letters on blank postcards Zell wrote to her family back home. She updated them on happenings at school and when she would next be able to make it home. One with great content described a day of grueling work on a farm:

"I am so sore I can hardly wiggle. I worked yesterday, I picked up sweet potatoes all day. And I am so sore that I an hardly move. I made \$1.27 all day, 15 cents per hour. Don't think I will try it any more though. It is a worse job than jerking broom corn because you have to drag your crate with you as you go and it weighs 60 lbs when full. Picked up about 3000 pounds or 50 crates."

A creative and heavily detailed scrapbook showcasing the life and experiences of a young woman in rural New Mexico. **\$600 [7384]** More images may be seen here: <https://tinyurl.com/2p95m96b>



71. [Women][Oil Industry]

[Stock Certificate for an Oil Company Run Exclusively by Women]. Chicago, Illinois: Woman's Federal Oil Company of America, 1917. 5½" x 9¾". Certificate, printed both sides. Very good plus with light creasing at old folds and a tiny bit of spotting.

This is a stock certificate for what was likely the first oil company run exclusively by women. Considering the under-representation of women to this day in the energy industry, it should come as no surprise that the history of women-run oil companies is lacking in documentation as well.

In 1915, the Woman's Federal Oil Company of America was incorporated in the District of Columbia with \$750,000 capitalization. Harriet Benham (Mrs. Harry H.) Honore of Chicago served as president along with a group of exclusively female executives and directors from multiple states. According to one source, more than 2,100 women bought shares in the company and by 1918 it had acquired a charter to do business in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and Illinois.

This certificate was signed in Chicago in July of 1917 for ten shares of the company. Printed in shades of grey, the certificate featured both a gold seal of the company as well as a printed image of a woman surrounded by the text "equal opportunity in the amassing of wealth."

In 1918, the company drilled two wells near the town of East Oakland, Illinois. Both produced commercial amounts of natural gas, and the company paid its first dividends to stockholders that year. Like so many other oil exploration companies of the 1910s, the Woman's Federal Oil Company soon lost their luck. Honore resigned as president in 1919. Her obituary derided the "petticoat management" of the company, informing that "men finally bought into the company, gained control, and ousted

the all-woman directorate.”

OCLC reveals no holdings of this item, or anything related to the business. A uniquely adorned certificate representing just as unique of a company. **\$300 [6373]**

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

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