



THE JOE FAY COMPANY

RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS & ARCHIVES, EPHEMERA

NEW ACQUISITIONS: SPRING 2026

Terms of Sale

All items are guaranteed as described. Any purchase may be returned for a full refund within ten working days if returned in the same condition and is packed and shipped correctly. All items subject to prior sale. We accept payment by check, wire transfer, and all major credit cards. Payment by check or wire is preferred. Thank you for looking at our list!

EACH HEADLINE BELOW HYPERLINKED TO ONLINE LISTINGS WITH INFORMATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

[Rare Poetry from a Celebrated San Antonio Woman](#)

1. [African Americana]: Beverly, Katharine: *A Distant Spring and Other Poems*. San Antonio: Artes Graficas, 1952. 62pp. Original light green cloth titled and decoratively stamped in black. Minor wear on front cover, light edge wear. Four leaves towards the end wrinkled. Very good overall. Item #12889

A rare book of poetry authored by an important African-American poet and activist in Jim Crow San Antonio. Besides her poetry work, Katharine Beverly was a staff writer and columnist for the *San Antonio Register*, a civil rights activist, and spokeswoman for the YWCA and other causes in midcentury San Antonio. In 1966, she received the John F. Kennedy Freedom Award from the San Antonio Catholic Interracial Council. According to an article in the *San Antonio Light* in 1982, Beverly was given the newspaper's Woman of the Year Award; she is described in the article as "a person of remarkable character and determination - of unflagging service to her fellow man and a sensitive poet" and "a social historian for the city's black community and former social columnist for the San Antonio Register."

The work opens with an acknowledgments page in which Beverly thanks a number of publications, including her own *Register*, as well as *Negro Voices*, *Palmetto Voices*, *Ebony Rhythm*, *The Emancipator*, and others. The poems in the present work touch on a variety of subjects, with titles such as "To John Keats," "To Marian Anderson," "Dance, Brown Girl, Dance," "TVA Tennessee Valley Authority," "Black," "Voodoo Moon," and "The Mississippi." In her poem celebrating Marian Anderson, Beverly describes her as "A dusky queen who chose a singer's guise." In her final poem, she describes the Mississippi River as a "Restless, turbulent stream, Spirit of black America...Part slave, part free, Inconsistent Mississippi." The work was printed by Artes Graficas, a publishing house in San Antonio that published books in both English and Spanish.

OCLC reports four copies, at Howard, Harvard, St. Mary's University, and the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library.

\$650

["Legally I stand before you as a Defendant. Morally, I stand before you as a Prosecutor."](#)

2. [African Americana]: Careathers, Benjamin Lowell: *The Frame-Up of Benjamin Lowell Careathers: Opening Statement to the Court and Jury by Benjamin Lowell Careathers, Defendant in the Thought Control Smith Act Trial...* [wrapper title]. Pittsburgh: Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Five, 1953. 24pp. Original pictorial self wrappers, stapled. Minor toning and handling wear. Very good. Item #12898

A scarce pamphlet pertaining to the controversial legal battle pertaining to one of the Pittsburgh defendants in a notable Smith Act case. Careathers, a longtime Communist activist, was accused by an informant of plotting violence with other Communists, collectively known as the Pittsburgh Five. Here, Careathers provides a passionate defense by detailing his life struggles, his positive history with the Communist Party (which Careathers believed was "sincere in fighting for the rights of the Negro people"), his experiences as a labor organizer in the steel industry, his "fight for Democratic rights" against those "trying to outlaw and

smash the Communist Party,” his “fight for peace,” his opposition to war and fascism, and his support for socialism. A truly erudite defense through careful argument of issues and experiences relevant to the Smith Act defendants. The Alien Registration Act (or Smith Act) of 1940 required all adult non-citizens in the U.S. to register with the federal government and also set penalties for advocating for the overthrow of said government. The government used it mainly to harass and imprison Communists. After being sentenced to five years in prison, the Pittsburgh Five launched appeals that ended up reaching the Supreme Court. The informant was shown to be an untrustworthy witness, and the Smith Act convictions were tossed. In a 1957 retrial, a federal judge threw out the charges and the prosecutors dropped the case. Fewer than a dozen copies in OCLC.

\$750

Unrecorded African American Masonic History Printed by a Black Pressman in Kansas City

3. [African Americana]: Walker, J.G. and J.B. Anderson: *The Origin and Rise of the Negro Masons of America*. Kansas City, Mo: The Sojourner Press, 1924. [14]pp. Original printed wrappers. Substantial wear and staining to wrappers, reinforced along spine with cello tape. Short closed tear to fore edge of text leaves, a few stray pencil marks, Preface leaf detached. Fair condition. Item #12884

An unrecorded history of African American “Negro Masons” attributed to two Ancient York Prince Hall Masons named J.G. Walker and J.B. Anderson, and printed by a Black-owned press in Kansas City. According to the Preface, the work is the product of a single “author” (likely one of the two men named above) who “has worked as a Mason for twenty years” and “has seen the persecution of true masonry and has undertaken a task that in his judgment will greatly relieve the order many innovations among Negro Masons.” He offers “this little grub-ax as a delineator of original Masonry among the American Negroes.” The text is comprised of a short history of Prince Hall Masonry, the text of a June 4, 1789 letter by Prince Hall himself, and a passage about the letter written by the authors, who sign in type at the conclusion of the work as Grand Secretary and Grand Master, respectively, and indicate they do so “In and for the Jurisdiction of the State of Kansas.” The work is identified on the front wrapper as a second edition, but we fail to locate any other copies of any edition, with no records in OCLC. The only other work attributed to Kansas City’s Sojourner Press in OCLC is a slim volume of African-American poetry by Calvin Horatio Warrick titled *The True Criteria*, also printed in 1924. Contemporary newspaper records indicate the press was owned by African-American job printer J.M. Sojourner.

\$950

Very Rare African American Directory for the City of Angels

4. [African Americana]: [California]: *Black Business Directory 1970 Summer Edition Los Angeles and Vicinity* [cover title]. Los Angeles: Black Business Directory, Inc., 1970. ii,66pp. Square quarto. Original illustrated peach wrappers printed in black, stapled. Minor edge wear and rubbing, uneven toning to wrappers. Text toned but clean. Very good. Item #12882

A rare business directory intended for use by the African-American community of Los Angeles at the outset of the 1970s. The cover touts the directory’s series motto: “Most Complete & First of Its Kind.” The directory itself contains listings for a wide variety of businesses, presented alphabetically by business type, ranging from “Accountants” to “Youth Organizations & Centers.” As with most other directories, the listings are interspersed with advertisements for a plethora of local Black-owned or managed businesses, including First City Savings, Clarke’s Furniture, Vermont Volkswagen, Friendly Chrysler-Plymouth, Lewis Bakery and Soul Deli, Triple AAA Building Maintenance Service, Foreman Driving School, Magnificent Bros. Hair Styling Salon, Kelsey’s Termite and Pest Control, Leo’s Plastic Slip Covers, Willie Greene’s Travel Service, Medallion Printers & Lithographers, and numerous others. The advertisements are often illustrated with portraits of the managers or proprietors of the businesses. The penultimate page of the directory is reserved for a listing of “Supporting White Business.” There is also a full-page ad for the publication itself, which touts its advantages and purpose: “Black Business Directory -- Contains over 5,000 competitive Black Businesses in over 250 categories. Purpose -- to stimulate minority employment by exposing minority businesses, services, and products.”

All four of the directories that we know of in this series are rare. OCLC reports just three copies of the first volume published for the summer of 1969, at the New York Public Library, the Bancroft Library, and the University of Southern California; and just two copies of the second volume, published in the Winter of 1969-70, at NYPL and the Bancroft. The present work is only the second copy of the Summer 1970 edition that we have ever seen or of which we are aware, with no institutional copies reported in OCLC. No copies of the Winter 1970-71 or Summer 1971 editions exist, as far as we know, though they were likely

produced, as the Winter of 1971 edition is reported at three institutions -- the University of Southern California, the Bancroft, and Yale.

\$950

“In the sciences and professions, the majority of Negroes are deprived of equal educational opportunities by segregation and quota systems....”

5. [African Americana]: [New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions]: *A Call to a Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences & Professions [with three additional related documents]*. New York: New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 1951. Three items stapled together at top left corner, together with a separate leaflet, totaling seven pages. Minor edge wear, one item with a short closed tear. Overall very good. Item #12896

A group of four printed items pertaining to an effort by New York arts professionals to encourage equality for African American arts professionals in midcentury United States, where the lower half of the country was still mired in Jim Crow laws. The most notable of these items is a four-panel program detailing the conference, with introductory text describing the ways in which racism limits the opportunities of Black artists and scientists, and the failure to put recent anti-racist court decisions into actual practice. The program for the conference lists such themes as the effects of Jim Crow policy on the arts and representation of Black subjects, the deleterious effects of racism on health and welfare, and how cultural standards are lowered and violence encouraged by discrimination. According to the speakers list on the fourth page of the program, participants in the conference included Oliver Harrington, Jacob Lawrence, Julian Mayfield, Paul Robeson, and other artists, educators, scientists and musicians.

Attached to this program are two handbills; one is an invitation to an opening night event featuring new works of ballet, chorus, calypso, and drama, the night before the conference. This performance took place at the Pythian on November 9, 1951. The other handbill announces the program for the Annual Convention of the New York Council, which appears to have been a more general event on the day after the conference on equal rights. The text on this handbill notes the suppression of free speech under McCarthyism. The last item is an 8.5-x-14-inch handbill, probably a press release of sorts announcing the conference, also titled “A Call to a Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions.” The language of this handbill is the same as the second page of the four-page brochure, but is dated a month before the conference, in October 1951.

Some of the language in the program introduction and handbill merit quoting here: “In the sciences and professions, the majority of Negroes are deprived of equal educational opportunities by segregation and quota systems, denied employment in the professions, restricted to the most menial occupations, confined to ghetto areas for their private practice, and thus prevented from making a full contribution to the welfare of the nation.... Blacklisting, character assassination, political inquisitions and other forms of censorship against white artists, scientists and professionals cannot be ended - so long as discrimination against Negroes and other minority group members is maintained, For those who violate the Constitution and foster a policy of discrimination against Negroes are the very same persons who are responsible for censorship, blacklisting and the debasement of our science and culture. It is they who tolerate and promote the campaigns of violence and brutality against the Negro people, as exhibited in Cicero, in the bombing of the home of a world-renowned Negro chemist, in the refusal of platforms to the most outstanding American Negro artists, in the ‘legal lynchings’ of many young men guilty of nothing more than being Negroes. American culture Cannot live in the face of such terror against a large segment of our people. Standards of truth and humanism cannot be maintained in our cultural media so long as the truth of the Negro people’s lives is denied expression. Nor can there be decent standards for white professionals in many fields so long as a reservoir of Negro unemployed is used to depress salaries and rates.”

Surprisingly, OCLC is silent on any material from the conference, though we doubt this group of ephemera is a unique survival.

\$850

Rare Dunbar Dummy

6. [African Americana]: [Salesman’s Sample]: Dunbar, Paul Laurence: Wiggins, Linda Keck: *The Life & Works of Paul Laurence Dunbar...Agents Wanted*. Naperville, IL: J.L. Nichols & Company, [ca. 1907]. [98]pp., variously paginated, plus photographic frontispiece of the author, twenty doubled-sided plates, and eight pages of lined paper at rear for recording subscriptions. Original maroon cloth stamped in gilt on front cover and in more elaborate black and white floral designs with central

photographic image of Dunbar on rear cover, with exemplar of morocco leather spine affixed to rear pastedown. Moderate edge wear, light soiling and rubbing, gilt on front cover a bit worn. Text quite clean. Very good. Item #12900

A delightful salesman's sample intended for use by canvassing booksellers seeking subscriptions for the final published edition of Lida Keck Wiggins' *The Life and Works of Paul Laurence Dunbar* (1907). As with similar canvassing books or salesman's dummies, the present work includes a selection of text from the finished work, which in this case includes a sampling of Wiggins' biography of Dunbar, plus separate sections printing some of Dunbar's poetry and stories. In addition to the text, the work includes a healthy sampling of illustrations intended for the final work, featuring portraits of notables important in Dunbar's life and career (such as Frederick Douglass, President William McKinley, and Dunbar's mother Matilda, among others), Dunbar's house in Dayton, Ohio, and numerous scenes illustrating Dunbar's literary works.

The present work was published by J.L. Nichols & Company, touted on the title page as "Manufacturing Publishers of High Grade Subscription Books." Just below the imprint on the title page, the publishers have included a notice reading, "Agents Wanted" for selling the book door-to-door. A very nice copy of a scarce African-American literary salesman's dummy. OCLC lists ten copies in institutions, at Keiser University (Florida), Illinois, Southern Illinois, Hutchinson Community College (Kansas), Amherst, Ohio State, the Bancroft, Yale, American University, and the University of Delaware.

\$850

[Unrecorded African American Broadside from Jim Crow Texas](#)

7. [African Americana]: [Texas]: [Wonderful Workers of the World]: *Public Installation of Officers of Overton Temple No. 265 Wonderful Workers of the World...* [caption title]. Overton, TX: 1945. Broadside, 11 x 6 inches, with portrait photograph at center left. Overall even toning, some dust soiling and foxing, minor edge wear and a few shallow chips, a few short closed edge tears. Good condition. Item #12903

A seemingly unrecorded broadside advertising the new officers to be installed at the Overton, Texas temple of the Wonderful Workers of the World (WWOW). Overton, Texas is located about twenty miles east of Tyler, and the WWOW event took place at the town's Zion Baptist Church. The WWOW was an African American benevolent society chartered in Texas in 1920. Houston, Texas would experience an influx of African American residents in the first half of the 20th century as part of the Great Migration, and many mutual aid organizations and fraternal groups were formed there. The WWOW is obscure even in newspaper records, where a 1923 advertisement records them offering life insurance. The present broadside informs prospective attendees of the place, date, time, and so forth of the 1945 WWOW event, stating that the subject of the event is "Social Justice in Religion." The guest speaker, whose portrait adorns the broadside, was J.H. Anderson, a national supervisor for WWOW. The bottom of the broadside lists the members of various committees for the Overton Temple of the WWOW, providing the names of almost twenty members of the organization for posterity. We could find no other examples of this highly ephemeral broadside from rural Jim Crow Texas.

\$750

[Documenting a 1914 Russian Agricultural Mission to the United States, in Pictures](#)

8. [Agriculture]: [Photography]: [Russia]: *Trip to America 1914* [cover title, translated from Cyrillic]. [New York, South Dakota, Utah, and California: 1914]. [16] leaves, illustrated with seventy-five photographs, mounted rectos only, all with printed captions in Cyrillic. Oblong large folio presentation album. Contemporary faux alligator-patterned brown cloth, gilt cover titles, neatly rebaked in matching brown cloth, hinges reinforced. Moderate edge wear, rubbing, and soiling to boards. Inside front cover and first leaf a bit stained. Item #12794

A fantastic photographic record of a 1914 agricultural educational mission by a group of Czarist Russians studying American agricultural methods. The first photograph shows the party boarding the steamship *George Washington* in Bremen. After a couple of seafaring photos, the group arrives at Cornell University and its experimental agricultural station now known as the Cortland Cooperative Extension. Several images here feature timothy grass (including one featuring a man identified as Professor Gilbert). According to other photographs from the group's time at Cornell, they studied crop rotation, cultivating forage plants, lysimeters, canning green peas, cultivating hay, and alfalfa. Several of the buildings from farms in Cortland are featured here, including the farmhouse, barn, and silos. The group then proceeds to another farm in Cortland County, with one photograph showing a clear view of the farm grounds, with Cayuga Lake in the background, and then to another farm in Geneva, New York. Here, the photographs note peach orchards, an experimental garden, and an experimental tree farm, with rows of

trees treated with different fertilizers.

The scene then shifts to South Dakota, where the researchers visit grasslands near and around the Agricultural College at Brookings (now South Dakota State University). Among other agricultural scenes here, the researchers picture two fields of “sickle-shaped alfalfa brought from Siberia” and another field labeled “Nursery of individual bushes of sickle-shaped alfalfa from Russia. Turkestan alfalfa.” Other photos feature farms around Brookings, including one photo of a silo under construction, fields of experimental cross-bred alfalfa, an inspection of tools for planting alfalfa, and more. The group also visited the Stoner Farm in Highmore, South Dakota, located in Hyde County. Here, they also visit fields of Turkestan alfalfa, as well as a field of bearded barley. The scene shifts again to Ogden and then Logan, Utah, where the group visits another experimental station at the latter, again to see alfalfa fields, and also to learn about irrigating crops with saline water. This location is now the College of Agricultural and Applied Sciences at Utah State University. The last handful of images in the album picture the Botanical Gardens at the University of California, Berkeley and a few shots featuring alfalfa watering and Sudan grass at the agricultural experimental station at the University of California, Davis. Throughout the album, several images feature the researchers inspecting fields, but more importantly, consulting in a group about various aspects of the crops while standing in the fields.

Newspaper records from Ithaca, Brookings, and Logan reveal that the Russian delegation visited these locations in the summer of 1914 “to investigate the farm crop conditions in the United States and bring back to Russia such information as can be used in the development of the country’s resources” (*Ithaca Journal*) and “to get practical information relative to prairie farming” (*Brookings Register*). The article from Brookings also lists the names of the five delegates, headed by the Agricultural Commissioner from the Russian Government to the United States, William P. Anderson. The other four Russian delegates are identified as V.M. Stein (Russian Chief of Section of Forage Plant Culture), Andrew Dimitreiff (Senior Specialist in Forage Plant Culture), P. Markowitch (Chief of Section of the Department of Agriculture in St. Petersburg), and Adolph Rolloff (Director of the State Botanical Gardens in Tiflis, or modern-day Tbilisi). The present album records their journey of agricultural diplomacy across the continental United States at a curious time; the First World War started this same summer after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28. Relations between Russia and the United States have never been the same.

\$2,250

Unrecorded Alabama Agricultural Society Pamphlet

9. [Alabama]: [Agriculture]: Baldwin County Agricultural Society, Incorporated, 1898, Daphne, Ala. [caption title]. [N.p., probably either Mobile or Daphne, Al: 1898]. Narrow sixteenmo. Original printed wrappers on blue paper, sewn. Light wear and soiling, pencil note on front wrapper. Very good. Item #12649

An unrecorded and ephemeral pamphlet printing the Baldwin County Agricultural Society’s constitution (seven articles) and by-laws (eight articles), along with a list of officers and directors, to set up the first operations of the organization. The society was formed to further “the interests of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil or in the distribution of its products.” The wrappers are printed with advertisements for local businesses, all located in Mobile, about thirteen miles across the bay from Daphne. No copies in OCLC.

\$350

Only Known Copy of an Alabama Reconstruction-Era Broadside

10. [Alabama]: [Reconstruction]: Fair and Last Warning! All Persons are Henceforth Notified to Desist from Hunting, Foraging Their Stock, Stealing or Otherwise Trespassing on the Lands Belonging to the Estate of A.M. Lewis... [caption title and beginning of text]. Sumter County, Al: March 15, 1868. Broadside, 11.25 x 8.5 inches. Old folds and creases, a few tiny losses along folds. Expertly repaired along fold lines on verso. Good plus condition. Item #12894

The only known copy of a broadside from Reconstruction-era Alabama in which a landowner named A.M. Lewis threatens poachers, foragers, and thieves from trespassing on his lands “lying in the counties of Marengo, Sumter, and Choctaw.” Additionally, Lewis provides a stern warning: “All those who disregard this emphatic warning are informed that they will be most promptly arraigned before the CIVIL, MILITARY, and Powder and Lead Courts,” i.e., the latter meaning Lewis’s own vigilante justice. Lewis clearly prefers the latter, continuing: “to the last of which [Powder and Lead Courts], by the force of circumstances, the laziness of the negro, the great scarcity of meat and the workings of felonious Radicalism, I am more religiously inclined.” The most interesting aspect of the broadside lies in this latter language, which is clearly informed by post-Civil War and Reconstructionist activities in Alabama. Lewis’s language speaks to the controversies which rose after the Civil War regard-

ing the impact of northern agitators and the perceived insouciance of freed slaves on the scarcity of food and resources in the former Confederacy. Lewis is clearly angry at the state of his life and property in 1868.

The work is signed in type by Lewis and his executor, L.J. McCormick. The pair give a final warning near the bottom of the broadside reading: "For his greater safety here and better government hereafter, the thief must go back to God, from whom he will receive more justice and less mercy than is agreeable to robbers." In other words, God will give trespassers more mercy than will Lewis.

The broadside was first sold in 1965 by the renowned rare book firm, Edward Eberstadt & Sons. They proposed that it may have been printed in Demopolis. It then sold through the William Reese Company a quarter century ago; they referred to it as "A quite clearly Reconstruction broadside." The broadside is not listed in Hummel or Ellison, and we could locate no copies in OCLC.

Eberstadt 168:5 (this copy). William Reese Company 198:4 (this copy).

\$2,250

[Napa Valley Wineries at the End of the Eighties](#)

11. [California]: [Wine]: *Napa Valley Wine Country Map. Travel Guide of 153 Wineries for Tasting and Tours...* Santa Rosa, CA: Graphic Concepts, 1989. Broadsheet cartoon map, 22.25 x 16.75 inches, with printed information on verso intended as a brochure but in this case unfolded. Some dampstaining along bottom portion mostly visible on verso, with old tape at each corner of verso from previous mounting, likely removed from a wall or bulletin board long ago. Otherwise minor wear. Good plus. Rolled. Item #12906

A lovely illustrated map of Napa Valley highlighting one of the region's most distinctive and iconic characteristics -- its robust viticulture industry. Numerous vineyards and wineries dot the fertile valley, epitomized by an idyllic scene in the upper right corner. Notable names include Robert Mondavi, Charles Krug, Beringer, Stag's Leap, Sutter Home, and Charles Shaw (the source of Trader Joe's "Two Buck Chuck"). The design and layout were executed by Ron Morales, with artwork by Susan Clifford. This is one of several similar wine maps created by Morales, though the emphasis on Napa Valley is an uncommon characteristic. The notice in the bottom margin reads, "Copyright 1989 by Graphic Concepts" of Santa Rosa, California. Charts on the verso lists the wineries by county and their various amenities and operating hours, as well as local accommodations, entertainment, restaurants, and so forth. This work was intended to be folded as a brochure for easy transport but the current example was never folded; it was likely posted at a winery or local business in Napa Valley and taken off the wall at some point. OCLC records just two copies of this delightful map, fit for the wall of any wine enthusiast, at the Library of Congress and the University of Utah, though it is difficult to believe copies don't reside at various California (especially northern California) institutions.

\$550

["The Negro is destined to be Lord of all in these latitudes."](#)

12. [Dominican Republic]: [*Carbon Manuscript Letter Describing American Colonial Activity in the West Indies, the Future Role of Black Leaders in the Region, Political Instability, and Other Matters in the Dominican Republic Following the Restoration War*]. San Felipe de Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo: March 16, 1868. 8 [of 9]pp., carbon copy on lined onionskin paper, with occasional manuscript emendations. Some chipping, costing occasional letters or parts of words. Minor creasing and edge wear. Fragile, but in good condition overall. Item #12897

A long letter, comprised of eight pages (of nine, lacking page two), by an American reporter for the "Advertiser," detailing the social and political situation in the Santo Domingo in the years after the Dominican Restoration War (also known as the War of Santo Domingo). The author was likely visiting the island nation because of the Johnson Administration's recent and unsuccessful proposals for annexation of the Dominican Republic, which he or she references in the first sentence. The author admits that though "the necessity existing for some safe and commodious anchorage in the West Indies to be used as a naval station, is urgent," he or she argues that the United States need not acquire ports in both Santo Domingo and Danish Saint Thomas at that time. The author blames this ravenous desire for American expansion on "the old 'manifest destiny' doctrine, originated by the slave-democrats for the purpose of extending the area of territory devoted to the cultivation of Cotton, Sugar-Cane, Rice, Tobacco, and the other products of slave labor."

The present author writes that “It is vain to believe that in taking possession, the Americans could de-nationalize and re-educate the present possessions.” He also alludes to the notion that, in the West Indies, “the Negro is destined to be Lord of all in these latitudes.” The author then states that “the West Indian islands shall have become different members of a confederation composed almost exclusively of states owned and controlled by a race in which African blood predominates. It only needs the abolition of slavery in Cuba and the other Spanish West Indies, a step which can not now be long deferred....”

The preponderance of the letter is concerned with the political history of the island itself. The correspondent writes about Spain’s past colonial activities in Santo Domingo, the scant nature of the population (“There are but few cities in San Domingo deserving of the name”), the ruins created by the Spanish departure from the island in 1865, and provides brief descriptions of Santo Domingo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Puerto Plata. The author apprises the local population as “completely demoralized - politically - as one revolution succeeds another with such rapidity that it is quite impossible to record them,” and claims “the principal cause of discontent” on the country’s “depreciated paper currency” and “the scheming ambition of that part of the population who aspire to be leaders...impelling constantly to change, confusion, bloodshed and anarchy.” Puerto Plata is represented as chaotic: armed children, summary executions, other people disappeared only to be found dead on the streets so others can identify them. The author concludes that “The idea of the United States obtaining a foothold in the island is utterly distasteful to the inhabitants of both of San Domingo and Hayti. They feel perfectly assured that in the course of time the Americans would seek to obtain possession of the entire island....” The letter contains much more to be mined by the modern researcher.

An intense, informative, and likely unique source document on the Dominican Republic in the aftermath of the Restoration War.

\$950

“Forgotten Heroes” of Filipino-American Military History

13. [Filipino Americana]: [United States Army]: [Three Posters Commemorating Filipino Americans Who Served in the U.S. Military]. San Francisco: Presidio Army Museum, 1985. Three photographically-illustrated posters, printed in red and black, each 20 x 16 inches. Very minor edge wear and toning. Near fine. Item #5617

A visually appealing trio of posters celebrating the military service of Filipino Americans during World War II, created for an exhibition at the Presidio Army Museum in San Francisco in the summer of 1985. The exhibition was titled, “Forgotten Heroes: An Exhibit Honoring the Filipino Americans Who Served in the United States Army 1898-1945.” Each poster pictures a different unit of Filipino U.S. Army soldiers with experience in the Second World War, as follows: a group of infantry soldiers identified as part of the “Defense of Bataan and Corregidor;” eight members of Company E of the 57th U.S. Infantry, Filipino Scouts; and the four soldiers comprising the Color Guard of the 1st Filipino U.S. Infantry Regiment in 1942. The first two posters carry the same title, “Forgotten Heroes,” while the latter poster is titled, “‘Bahala Na!’ ‘Come What May!’ The Story of the 1st and 2nd Filipino Infantry Regiments in the United States Army,” perhaps a smaller display within the larger exhibition. No copies in OCLC, though we doubt the posters are unique, perhaps residing in larger collections of Filipino American material.

\$550

Unrecorded Georgia Literary Broadside

14. [Georgia]: Culpepper, J.R.: *The Bee Hive. A Swarm of Bees. A Father’s Counsel To Daughter* [caption title]. Americus, GA: [early 20th century]. Broadside, 12.25 x 9.5 inches, printed in two columns inside a four-line border. Moderate staining, foxing, and edge wear, several short closed edge tears, tiny hole in left column just touching one letter, small hole near top right in blank area, tiny chip to top right corner. Good condition. Item #12899

A delightful and seemingly unrecorded poetry broadside from a Georgia father named J.R. Culpepper, written as “counsel” to his daughter. Culpepper was obviously interested in bees, attested to by the title of the poem as well as the poem’s construction. The poem is arranged in two columns, consisting of twenty-four four-line stanzas written in alphabetical order (combining X, Y, and Z into one stanza at the end). Each line begins with the letter “B” and is followed by four lines of poetry, each beginning with the same letter of the alphabet, offering fatherly advice. For example, the first stanza reads in full:

“B Aspiring for a place on the record of fame,
B Ashamed of all that would tarnish your name,
B Attentive to your duties as a student, my child,

B Ambitious to succeed, B Amiable, B Mild.”

We were unable to locate any other copies of this broadside in OCLC or elsewhere.

\$250

Rare Japanese American Internment Camp Yearbook

15. [Japanese American Internment]: [California]: Manzanar War Relocation Center: *Our World 1943 1944 Manzanar High. Manzanar, Ca: 1943.* [72]pp., plus pictorial endpapers. Large quarto. Original green cloth backstrip and cartographically-illustrated paper boards, with green titles on front cover. {ictorial endpapers. Moderate toning, soiling, and staining, some areas of minor insect damage on rear cover. A bit over-opened after first text leaf, with small staple stains, but contents otherwise clean. Very good overall. Item #12851

An original yearbook from the most visible of the numerous Japanese American internment camps, the Manzanar War Relocation Center in California. The cover title reads, “Our World Manzanar, California.” As with other internment camp yearbooks, the remarkable nature of this volume is how similar it appears to any other high school or middle school yearbook from any other year at any other American school. It contains sections on the administration and staff, portraits of the students organized by class year from seventh grade to seniors, class officers, features on various school organizations, sports teams, and more. Interestingly, this yearbook contains more explanatory text than usually seen in internment camp yearbooks from other camps. The yearbook itself is described in the foreword as “a history book of Manzanar, with the school emphasized as the center of the community.”

The final section opens with a passage about “Democracy” (Democracy at work...)” focused on how Manzanar’s industry, agriculture, religion, community, consumer enterprises, and other aspects were self-supporting. The final six pages are a photocollage of the camp memorializing “These Fond Memories” of life at Manzanar, followed by a note to the reader from the yearbook staff. The latter couches the yearbook as “the story of the typical teen aged youngster in Manzanar.” The yearbook staff is also “especially appreciative to their advisor, Janet Goldberg” and “to our photographer Toyo Miyatake and his staff.” Miyatake was a legendary photographer in Los Angeles, first opening a studio in 1923. At first, he smuggled photographic equipment and film into Manzanar, seeing it as his duty to document internment camp life for posterity. He eventually became the official photographer of the camp.

“Located in the Owens Valley about 225 north of Los Angeles, Manzanar began its life as the Owens Valley Reception Center, the first of the WCCA-administered camps to open. After about ten weeks under WCCA administration, it officially became a WRA camp on June 1, 1942. Thus, essentially all of Manzanar’s 10,000 inmates went directly to Manzanar without passing through another ‘assembly center.’ Despite having a relatively homogeneous population -- nearly 90% of its inmates came from the Los Angeles area -- Manzanar was beset with unrest in its first year, culminating with what has been called both a ‘riot’ and an ‘uprising’ in December 1942 that saw military police firing into a crowd resulting in the deaths of two inmates. Manzanar also had one of the highest rates of segregation to Tule Lake and one of the lowest rates of volunteers for the military among WRA camps. Undoubtedly the best-known, most photographed, and most visited of the WRA camps, it has been the subject of numerous books, movies, and exhibitions” - *Densho Encyclopedia*.

OCLC reports just a smattering of holdings across several records, which are somewhat obscured by digital copies and a 1998 reprint edition published in Utah.

\$4,250

Postwar Japanese in Hawaii

16. [Japanese Americana]: [Iwanami Shoten Henshubu, editor]: *Nikkei Amerikajin. Hawaii no [Japanese Americans in Hawaii]*. Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1956. [64]pp. Illustrated with legions of black-and-white photographs. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled, 7.25 x 5 inches. Wrappers rubbed and a little soiled. Some small areas of paper abrasion to first and last leaves, otherwise clean internally. Very good. Item #12642

An informative midcentury publication on Japanese Americans in Hawaii, illustrated with over 200 black-and-white photographs, providing a vivid record of their lives in the years following the Pacific War. The work covers three generations - Issei, Nisei, and Sansei - capturing both continuity and change within the community. The photographs suggest that unions outside

the community were still relatively uncommon at the time, while the lifestyles of Nisei families were shifting rapidly towards more “American” ways. At the same time, traditions such as religion and wedding customs remained central to community life. OCLC records seven copies worldwide, including one each in Japan, the United Kingdom, and Canada, and three in the United States, at Columbia, Yale, and the University of Washington.

\$450

Rare Posada Broadside Game

17. [Mexico]: Posada, Jose Guadalupe: *El Nuevo Coyote*. [Mexico City]: Tip. Arsacio Vanegas Arroyo, Penitenciaría 27, [ca. 1930s]. Broadside, printed on yellow paper, 15.75 x 11.75 inches. Minor edge wear and dust soiling. Very good. Item #12883

A rare, large-format José Guadalupe Posada broadside, being a printed game board based on a Posada woodcut illustration, with his signature in the woodcut at lower right. The title translates simply as “The New Coyote.” The work was issued by the descendants of Posada’s longtime publishing partner, Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. “Printed gameboard shows illustrations of chickens on the border and a coyote eating a sheep at the center. The text gives the instructions to the game. A popular game, it was reprinted many times after the death of Jose Posada and his publisher, Antonio Vanegas Arroyo” -- Library of Congress. The game involves two players -- one who plays as the chickens and the other who plays as the coyote. The coyote loses if he falls into a hole or is surrounded by the chickens. The present copy dates to the 1930s, when Antonio Vanegas Arroyo’s son Arsacio had taken over the premises, with his imprint at the foot of the broadside. A nice example of an enduring diversion based upon a Posada illustration, which also nicely demonstrates the longevity and reuse of his woodblocks. OCLC shows one holding, at the University of New Mexico (describing it as a zinc etching), and we know of copies at Harvard, Ohio State, and the Library of Congress. Listed in López Casillas’ *Juegos y diversiones de Posada* (2013).

\$850

New Hampshire High Schooler Living Experimentally in Mexico in the Summer of 1940

18. [Mexico]: [Experiment in International Living]: [Hollis, Mary Brooks]: [*Archive of Manuscript Letters, an Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album, and Assorted Ephemera Documenting the Experiences of Mary Brooks Hollis While Participating in the Experiment in International Living in Mexico*]. [Various locations in Mexico: 1940]. Six autograph letters, signed, totaling twelve pages and approximately 7000 words, all written on quarto sheets of onionskin paper. Folded, minor wear. [with:] Annotated vernacular photograph album. [13] leaves, illustrated with 101 photographs and three picture post-cards. Contemporary cork covers, string-tied, with title in green on front cover with a small illustration of a sombrero-clad figure riding a burro at bottom right. Covers worn and dust-soiled, rear cover detached and with chip to bottom corner. [and:] Small group of ephemeral items. Very good overall. Item #12820

An informative collection of original letters and photographs memorializing the adventures of Mary Brooks Hollis of Concord, New Hampshire in the summer of 1940, when she traveled to Mexico to participate in the Experiment in International Living. Mary Brooks Hollis Plaut (1920-2002) lived most of her life in Keene, New Hampshire after attending Bryn Mawr, and worked energetically in the local community. The Experiment in International Living began in 1932 to offer immersive homestay experiences for American high school students in various international settings. The Experiment still functions today, and is still committed to its mission “to improve understanding across cultures and expand the worldview of U.S. students.”

The half-dozen letters in present archive were written by Hollis to her mother between July 22 and August 20, 1940. Hollis’s handwriting is small and pinched, allowing for a voluminous amount of content in the twelve pages she writes here from Guadalajara, Mexico City, and Tamazunchale, Mexico, with a brief section of her last letter written from Laredo, Texas while on the way home. In her letters, Hollis details her activities in Mexico, which include taking Spanish lessons, visiting San Pedro and witnessing local artists and artisans at work, traveling to El Salto Falls (which she was quite unimpressed with), commenting on the differences in driving habits in Mexico, visiting other smaller towns, and much more. She occasionally includes drawings within the text to illustrate items about which she’s writing. Hollis’s letters are interesting not only for content but for her honest, and even sometimes caustic tone.

The photograph album accompanying Hollis’s letters opens with several portraits and group shots of local Mexican men and women whom Hollis met and the house where she stayed in Guadalajara. This is followed by a series of images beginning with the manuscript title, “Experiment in International Living Trip to Mexico 1940 (Guadalajara).” This section opens with numerous shots on the road to Mexico, which seems to have begun in Aurora, Indiana. One notable photo taken along the way pictures a

house belonging to “Sharecroppers - Poplar Bluffs Missouri.” More than half of the photographs picture the people and places Hollis encounters in Mexico at the previously-mentioned locations, and also Jacala, San Andres, Santa Anita, Xochimilco, Taxco, and Cholula. Hollis captures architecture, street scenes, local people, and more.

The collection is accompanied by a small group of ephemera, including a letter sent to Hollis while in Mexico, a letter sent home by the program to parents in July 1940 providing an update on the trip, a small envelope of additional photographs, a map of Mexico, a newspaper clipping of an article on the trip (naming and picturing Hollis and others), and the April 1941 issue of *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* with an article on the trip.

\$850

Protestant Missionaries in Japan

19. [Missionaries]: [Hawaii]: [Japan]: [Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting American Christian Missions in Hawaii and Japan]. [Various locations in Hawaii and Japan: 1927-1928]. [12] leaves, illustrated with 123 mounted sepia-toned photographs, many captioned in the image area, occasional manuscript captions on the album leaves. Oblong folio. Contemporary pictorial cloth illustrated with various Japanese motifs, string tied. Minor wear to cloth. Internally clean. Very good. Item #12860

An attractive and informative vernacular photograph album memorializing the experiences of Protestant missionaries in the Pacific. Protestant missionaries came to Hawaii starting in the 1820s, and eventually became quite socially and politically influential. The first Protestant missionaries arrived in Japan in the mid-1840s. They were relegated to treaty ports and prohibited from proselytizing, but once these restrictions were lifted, they were fairly successful, with 300 churches and 34,000 converts by 1889. Their main avenue was education, and by the 1920s they were well established in this sector. The present album of photographs were taken by an American missionary in Hawaii and Japan in 1927 and 1928. It is not entirely clear whether the photographer did any missionary work in Hawaii or if it was just a stop on the way to Japan; the photos from Hawaii show Honolulu harbor from the deck of the President Madison, the “Club House,” and Diamond Head.

The photographs from Japan are more clearly missionary. The photographer was involved in teaching in Kyoto; captions include “Kami Kyoku Bishamon Cho” (listed as a theological school in the 1928 *Japan Mission Year Book*) “Japanese Language School,” “The Faculty,” “Nihongo Faculty,” and “St Agnes Ena -- Music.” There are two St. Agneses in the *Year Book*, both middle schools, one in Tokyo and one in Kyoto. Two photos of an older Japanese man in a clerical collar captioned “Mr Hayakawa” suggest this is the St. Agnes in Kyoto, as Mr. K. Hayakawa is listed as the head of that school. Other individuals listed in the *Year Book* include Sally Rembert, Thora Johnson, and “Maxine,” who is probably Maxine Schannep with the ABCFM. Generally the school shots are exteriors of buildings and people posing outside of them; there are also shots of Christmas trees at St. Agnes, the students of “Helen’s Kindergarten” in Koriyama, girls in school uniform with deer at Nara Park, and several of the nurse’s home at St. Luke’s Hospital in Tokyo.

Other photos show life around Kyoto and other cities, including Nikko and Fukui. Most of the men are in Western dress, while the women and children wear kimono. Two photos of Buddhist monks included in the album were taken by Japanese photographer Kurokawa Suizan; these show a Komusō in a tengai hat playing the flute and a kasa-hatted monk on the steps of a building. Finally, some uncaptioned shots show a procession taking place in front of an audience. Some in the procession carry flags, a few are on horseback, and a few carry plants on their heads, and part of the procession carries a litter.

Overall the album documents both religious education and everyday life in late 1920s Japan; of particular interest to historians of Protestant missionaries.

\$1,250

American Seventh Day Adventists in India

20. [Missionaries]: [Seventh Day Adventists]: [India]: Pohlman, Edna Mabel: [Pair of Vernacular Photograph Albums Documenting the Experiences of American Seventh Day Adventist Missionaries in India]. Various locations, mostly in India: 1929-1939]. Two contemporary photograph albums bound in matching black cloth. Album 1: [47] leaves, illustrated with 347 mounted photographs (including a handful of real photo postcards), profusely captioned in white pencil on album leaves. Album 2: [30] leaves, illustrated with 285 photographs (including some real photo postcards and commercial images), with only a few manuscript captions. Oblong quarto. Item #12870

A unique pictorial record of American Christian missionary service in India during the years of the Great Depression, detailing the life and work of Seventh Day Adventists Edward and Edna Mabel Pohlman. Edward Pohlman (1906-1970) and Edna Mabel (1906-1997) married in 1928 and served in the Northern India Union (NIU) Section, which was part of the Southern Asia Division, from 1929 to 1946. While in India, it appears that the Pohlman family lived (at least) in Mussoorie, Roorkee and Poona, during which time they had one son, Edward Wendell, born in Punjab in 1933. The father, Edward, received an M.A. and PhD from Ohio State University. The couple likely lived in Roorkee early on, where Pohlman likely taught at Roorkee Adventist College, as there are images of the faculty at Roorkee, their bungalow, and so forth. They may also have been associated with the Vincent Hill School in Mussoorie, of which there are several images. He definitely taught theology at Spicer Missionary College (Now Spicer Adventist University) in Poona (Pune) and became president of Spicer in 1939, a position he held until 1946. Spicer College was the church's flagship educational institution in India. Pohlman also held SDA conference positions, including educational and missionary volunteer secretary for the Southern Asia Division.

The SAD NIU section focused on establishing mission schools, doing medical work, publishing, and direct preaching, aiming to spread the gospel this way. The organization worked to establish churches and develop indigenous leadership and self-supporting missions in communities across northern India. The albums only pertain to his time in India, but following his time there, Pohlman taught at the Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio, then in 1958 was a Fulbright lecturer in sociology and anthropology at the University of Karachi, and then served as executive director of the U. S. Educational Foundation in Pakistan. In 1960 he joined Queens College in Charlotte, North Carolina, where he taught and was head of the sociology and anthropology departments until his death. He was fluent in Urdu and Hindustani.

The first few images in the first album document the Pohlman's trip from New York to India as a young married couple in 1929. They spent some time in England and the Holy Land before arriving in India. The first images from India show their first house in Mussoorie and the Vincent Hill School, which was part of the SDA educational system. Other early India images feature Najabad, including a dispensary, a village meeting, and their colleagues the Kimble's bungalow there, plus an image of a building captioned "Northwest Union Headquarters of our work" (in Lucknow). The next group of photos are of Roorkee in 1931, picturing another SDA school, the Roorkee Adventist College, the faculty, a group of students, a sewing class, a Bible class, and a dispensary. Numerous images include Edna and Edward, as well as their colleagues the Steeves, the Kimbles the Garners and others. One shows Edna and four young men and is captioned "my first English class."

Several historic photographs relate to important SDA events, meetings, and facilities. One of the bigger photographs shows a very large group and is captioned "workers from India Burma & Ceylon at Poona [SDA] Council, 1931." Another shows the Division Headquarters at Poona, and a third shows attendees from the Northwest India Union that attended the Poona Council in 1931. Another group of images shows workers and students at the SDA Colporteur Institute, a school that trained people to evangelize and pass out literature. Another shows 17 Abbott Road in Lucknow, the location of the SAD Publishing House. There are also images of the Seventh Day Adventist Training School, many uncaptioned images of SDA student and graduate groups, and some of Edna or Edward with their students.

Other photographs illustrate the missionaries' lives through their bungalows, outings, trips to Kashmir (a large group of images), Lahore and Delhi, riding elephants, celebrating Christmas, and more. Other images show local people harvesting sugar cane, bathing in the Ganges, a pilgrim knee-walking, a street sewing service, Indian weddings, a group in front of the Seventh Day Adventist Training School, many uncaptioned images of SDA large and small student and/or graduate groups, and more.

The albums also provide images of the couple's missionary colleagues, including several who traveled out to India with them and some who were especially notable. These include:

John Milton Steeves (1905-1998), an important SDA missionary and educator, who became a career diplomat serving as acting ambassador to Jakarta, Indonesia, deputy assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs (1959-62), and ambassador to Afghanistan (1966-69). The Steeves family lived in Western Washington between 1919 and 1927, where Steeves graduated from Walla Walla College (an SAD-affiliated school) and the University of Washington.

Raleigh and Edna Garner, from Nampa, Idaho, who served sixteen years in India then pastored in Idaho. Garner also graduated from Walla Walla College.

Ray LeRoy (R.L.) Kimble (1890-1972) and his wife Jessie M. Estep Kimble. Kimble was a pastor and missionary who served in India from around 1915 to 1950 and was president of the Northern India Union Section from 1946 to 1950. His wife was principal of the North Agra Mission Girl's School from 1930 to 1932; earlier they ran a sanitarium at Bombay. After India's independence, Kimble was part of a delegation in August 1947 that met with Nehru, Gandhi, and Jinnah to explain the role of

the Seventh Day Adventist Church in India.

Marion Hulda Belchambers (1886-1949), a pioneer teacher, administrator, and publishing house pioneer, who became secretary and treasurer of the Northwest / Northern India Union in 1923.

The two albums document important contributions made by the Pohlman and their colleagues to education and healthcare in India, and also provide visual documentation of important Seventh Day Adventist events and meetings and insights into the daily lives of missionaries of the period.

\$1,850

[Unique Snapshot of a Minnesota Indian School](#)

21. [Native Americans]: [Education]: [Minnesota]: [Vernacular Photograph Featuring the Students of the Pipestone Indian Training School at the Turn of the 20th Century]. [Pipestone, Mn. 1900]. Sepia-toned photograph, 4.75 x 6.75 inches, mounted on a gray sheet of paper, manuscript caption reading, "Indian school at Pipestone Minn 1900." Removed from an album. Photograph in excellent shape. Very good. Item #12717

A striking group photograph picturing a young teacher and fifty-five of his male Native American students posed in front of the imposing Boy's Residential Building at the Pipestone Indian Training School in 1900. The students appear to range from around five years of age to their mid-teens, all dressed in similar pants, white shirts, and dark jackets. According to Minnesota's Carleton College: "In the 1890s, the U.S. built the Pipestone Indian Training School on reserved quarry land and legal conflict soon followed. The Pipestone Indian Training School was one of many boarding schools that separated Native children from kin and land in order to assimilate them into American economy and society. These schools came about as attitudes towards the 'correct' treatment of Native people turned towards assimilation with the passage of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887. Many Native people resisted boarding schools, but the Pipestone Indian School inspired particularly active resistance for two reasons. First, it was built illegally on Yankton Sioux reservation land. Second, during the school's tenure, management of the quarries fell largely to the white superintendent of the school instead of the Yankton people."

\$500

[Unrecorded Image of the Fort Sill Indian School](#)

22. [Native Americans]: [Education]: [Oklahoma]: *Employees and Students Fort Sill Indian School Lawton Okla. Dec. 5 1932* [caption title]. [Lawton, Ok.]: 1932. Panoramic photograph, 8 x 28.75 inches. Some staining along border, with a few spots in the image area, a few small chips and creases. Good plus. Item #12881

A striking panoramic photograph featuring several dozen Native American students, along with some faculty, at the Fort Sill Indian School in December 1932. The Fort Sill Indian School was founded in 1871 with twenty-four students and two employees. Within ten years, the school had many more students and seventy-five employees to manage the facility. The present photograph emanates from the era of the Great Depression, and features both male and female students from early grades to teenage years. A handful of white teachers are interspersed within the student population. The subjects of the photograph are arranged seven rows deep, and are posed in front of one of the school buildings in a rather sparse rural setting.

"Because the school was located near Lawton, before World War II Fort Sill's student body was made up largely of Indians from western Oklahoma -- Comanche, Apache, Caddo, Kiowa, Delaware, and Wichita. This changed dramatically in the postwar era, however, as Navajo from New Mexico and Arizona began to be admitted. Within a few years they comprised 80 percent of the student population. The influx of out-of-state Native students gradually declined, and by 1970 more than two hundred of the school's three hundred pupils hailed from Oklahoma. Until the 1950s the curriculum for males consisted of vocational and agricultural training, and females received instruction in homemaking. Thereafter, Fort Sill emphasized more of an academic curriculum, although vocational trades remained important. Students who attended Fort Sill came away from the boarding school with impressions that ranged from downright hatred of the school to enduring fondness for it. For some, the strict discipline and harsh punishment meted out at the institution made it feel more like a prison than a place of learning. Being away from family and tribal communities made the experience even more alienating. Others, however, enjoyed their time there, making lifelong friends, participating in extracurricular activities, and remaining Indian despite attempts by the government's educational machinery to grind it out of them" - *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*.

OCLC is silent on other examples of this photograph.

\$1,750

Scarce Compilation of Dakota Mission Articles

23. [Native Americans]: [Education]: [Williamson, John P.]: *The Dakota Mission: Past and Present. A.D. 1886* [wrapper title]. Minneapolis: Tribune Job Printing Co., [1886]. 27pp., plus additional printed note tipped in on first leaf of text. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Three binder holes punched along spine, moderate toning and dust-soiling to wrappers, ownership signature in blue ink on front wrapper. Soft vertical crease throughout. A handful of blue ink underlinings to text. About very good. Item #12811

A scarce compilation of articles from a confederation of American religious missionary organizations working in various populations of Dakota Indians in the Midwest and Far West, compiled by John P. Williamson, a Presbyterian and “Missionary to the Indians” in the Dakota Territory. Williamson also served as the treasurer of the Native Missionary Society. The Dakota Mission was made up of members of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders, as well as groups like the American Board, the American Missionary Association, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The present work includes nine articles by members of these various groups, including three by Williamson (“Early Missions to the Dakota Indians in Minnesota,” “Poplar Creek Mission” and “The Dakota Native Missionary Society”), as well as “Sisseton Mission” by Martha Riggs Morris; “The Yankton Mission” by Nancy Hunter; “Wolf Point Mission, Montana” by Rev. George W. Wood; “The Congregational Division of the Dakota Mission” by Rev. Alfred L. Riggs; “The Santee Normal School” by “One of the Teachers;” and “The Swiss Missionaries” by Rev. Samuel W. Pond. In describing their work, these authors necessarily discuss various aspects of the lives and culture of Native Americans.

\$550

Rare Songsheet About Indian Conversion

24. [Native Americans]: [Music]: [Cowdell, Thomas Daniel]: *Hymn. The Indian's Prayer*. [Boston]: Shepley & Wright, Printers, Congress Street, [ca. 1835]. Broadside, 8.75 x 5.25 inches. Ample margins, but unevenly trimmed along bottom edge. Otherwise light wear. Near fine. Item #12912

A nice example of a scarce broadside song sheet once attributed to William Apess, a Pequot Methodist minister, though it was in fact written by British Methodist emigre to Nova Scotia. This is the first separate printing of the song, arranged in three five-stave musical notation followed by the lyrics printed in five six-line stanzas. The song itself is focused squarely on Native American religious conversion; the note just below the title reads: “Religion -- the pure religion of the BIBLE -- is the same in substance, where it was received into the humble mind, -- among untutored Indians, as among the most civilized of our race. See, in the following Hymn, the ‘inside heart,’ of a truly penitent Indian, who had embraced the gospel with his whole soul.” The tune became a standard in the Methodist Church in the ensuing years, with early generations believing it was written by Apess because of its publication in the 1831 second edition of Apess’s autobiography *A Son of the Forest*. It had actually been published first twenty years earlier, in Cowdell’s *The Nova Scotia Minstrel*. Despite its misunderstood origins, the song itself lived on in Methodist hymnals and even in publications by the assimilationist Carlisle Indian School. Of additional interest to American printing historians, the broadside is one of the few surviving products of the short-lived Boston printing firm of Shepley & Wright.

\$450

Hypnotic Original Science Fiction Cover Painting

25. [Original Art]: Brillhart, Ralph: [Original Cover Painting for the Paperback Edition of Paul W. Fairman’s *THE WORLD GRABBERS*]. New York: Monarch Books, 1964. Gouache and tempera on art board, 21.5 x 14 inches, total board size 26.75 x 17.25 inches. Signed by Brillhart near bottom right. With Monarch Books’ printed label on verso. Minor edge wear and thumb-soiling to margins, publisher’s pencil markings and registration marks in margin. Item #12916

A stunning original painting used as cover art for Monarch Books’ 1964 mass market paperback publication of Paul W. Fairman’s *The World Grabbers*. The artist, Ralph Brillhart (1924-2007), painted just over a dozen covers for Monarch in three years. Monarch itself lasted only eight years, publishing lurid pulp fiction and sci-fi between 1958 and 1965. The present example

shows a close-up of a turbaned figure at bottom right emitting the traditional symbol for hypnotism, the spiral, from his left eye and winding larger and larger around his face, with a futuristic building in the background. The painting is accompanied by an original paperback edition of the book, which states the story was “inspired by” the 1960s supernatural / fantasy / science fiction television series, *One Step Beyond*.

\$850

The Texas-Mexico Border in 1916

26. [Texas-Mexico Border]: [Mexican Revolution]: [Annotated Panoramic Photograph Picturing the Texas-Mexico Border at Brownsville in the Midst of the Mexican Revolution]. Des Moines, IA: Hebard-Showers Company, September, 1916. Panoramic photograph, 8 x 37.5 inches, with numerous captions in the negative. Rolled tightly. A few soft creases, minor wear at bottom right corner. Very good. Item #12895

An unusually informative panorama of Brownsville and Matamoros taken from the American side of the Rio Grande during the heat of the Mexican Revolution. The photograph was produced by the firm of Hebard-Showers (here spelled Hedard-Showers, likely scratched backwards in the negative) of Des Moines, Iowa. The image captures the scene along the Red River from a portion of Fort Brown in the east, west to Brownsville’s Union Station, with the International Bridge visible downriver. Directly across the river from Brownsville is labeled “Santa Cruz, Mexico” with Matamoros a bit further south. Other landmarks identified on the Brownsville side include the aforementioned Union Station and the International Bridge, as well as Fort Brown, a river landing, the customs house, and various locations for American state guard units. Near the landing is the Brownsville Transfer Company’s building.

More pertinent to the Mexican Revolution are some of the captions identifying locations on the Mexican side. These include “Casa Mata Fort or place of execution,” “Blanco’s Battlefield June 3rd 1913,” and “Villa’s Battlefield March 27 - Apr. 13, 1915. 100 Killed.” Also identified on the Mexican side are a Mexican bull ring, the “Bone yard,” and a river landing. Interestingly, a small rowboat containing a few people can be seen approaching the Mexican side on the Rio Grande.

Naturally, Hebard-Showers Company mainly documented Des Moines and its surrounding areas, but they shot a handful of Brownsville border views over several years, at least between the present example and about 1921. SMU holds an example of the later panorama; comparisons between the present example and SMU’s does reveal some changes in the area over the course of those five years, and the present example includes many more detailed captions in the negative.

\$1,250

“Satan Makes Unhappy Children”

27. [Texas]: Jarrel, W.A.: *The Origin, the Nature, the Kingdom, the Works, and the Destiny of the Devil. Together with the Devil Made God’s Agent.* Dallas, TX: Published by the Author, 1892. viii,139pp., including twenty-three full-page illustrations. Original pictorial wrappers stamped in red, black cloth backstrip. Rear wrapper lacking. Moderate rubbing, creasing, and toning to front wrapper. A few unobtrusive chips to outer edge of text leaves, occasional light foxing or pencil markings. Overall good condition. Item #12904

A scarce work of demonic theology through the lense of Biblical scripture, in which the Evangelist W.A. Jarrel gathers his writings on the Devil in order to provide a type of primer on the evil influence of Satan and his demons. Jarrel organizes chapters on the personal nature of the devil, the origin of the devil and demons, Satan’s mystery, the “Nature and Number” of Satan and His demons, his works, and so forth. In his “Dedication to His Satanic Majesty” (datelined from Dallas in April 1892), Jarrel includes, among other realizations, that he is “indebted” to Satan “for every unlovely and wicked thing in my nature and life” though he hopes to conquer the Prince of Darkness through “the Grace of Jesus Christ.” Interspersed throughout the text are twenty-three full-page illustrations which heighten the effect of Jarrel’s text; these illustrations largely focus on Satan’s effect on children, with titles such as “Satan makes unhappy children,” “How Satan makes little girls look unlovely,” “Satan in the bad boy,” “What Satan hates” (showing a little girl praying), and the like.

Willis Anselm Jarrel (1849-1927) was an American Baptist minister, evangelist, and author who published several influential works on a variety of Biblical subjects. He was born in Greene County, Indiana but spent much of his ministerial life in Illinois and Texas. He was an influential force in his era through his participation in a wide range of evangelical activities but mostly through his writings. The present work was written two years before what is considered his most influential work, *Baptist*

Church Perpetuity: Or, the Continuous Existence of Baptist Churches from the Apostolic Age to the Present Day (also self-published in Dallas, in 1894). OCLC reports a number of holdings, most of which appear to be digital copies.

\$650

Unrecorded Texas Labor Unrest Broadside

28. [Texas]: [Labor]: [Rangel-Cline Defense Committee]: *Shall Texas Hang These Workers?* [caption title]. Los Angeles: Citizen Print Shop, [ca. 1914]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet, 5.5 x 7 inches. Even toning, old horizontal fold. Very good. Item #12625

An unrecorded brochure pertaining to the legal fight of a group of labor activists accused of murder in Texas in the early-20th century. The fourteen men, most either labor activists for the International Workers of the World, socialists, or anarchists (or all three) were on their way to Mexico in 1913 to organize Mexican laborers when they were ambushed by a posse. After one of the group was killed, they took two of the posse as hostages, and shot one who fought them in his effort to escape. The two most prominent members of the group – Charles Cline and Jesus M. Rangel – were members of Ricardo Flores Magón's Liberal Party, and were also reportedly traveling to Mexico to take part in the Mexican Revolution.

The present pamphlet presents the defendants as conscientious labor organizers, "trying to teach labor its rights and...organize the Mexican unskilled laborers who as underbidders are a menace to the standard of the American worker." The defendants "believe in the necessity for economic emancipation and taught that the workers should have what they produce." The work then includes biographical passages of Cline and Rangel, along with more details on the case. Cline is characterized as such an effective speaker and organizer that "he is regarded as a very dangerous character by the lumber barons of Louisiana and Texas." Upon discussing the notion that authorities in Texas are seeking the death penalty for Cline and Rangel, the author asks: "Will the workers of America allow the master class to pick off their most valuable men, one by one? Let a million voices of labor answer no!" The brochure was issued by the Rangel-Cline Defense Committee, which prints a call to action on the final page, along with various endorsements, including that of Eugene V. Debs. The work ends with an optimistic cry: "Things are coming our way and with YOUR HELP, pulling all together, we will WIN THIS BATTLE!" Cline and Rangel were each given 99 years in prison and most of the other defendants were put in jail for at least ten years, whether or not they had anything to do with the crime. The case is widely regarded as a miscarriage of justice motivated by business interests in Texas with an absolute dependence on cheap, and unorganized, labor.

\$500

A Texas Baptist Preacher's Personal Diaries

29. [Texas]: [Religion]: Hilger, John R., Rev.: [Collection of Eighteen Manuscript Diaries Kept by Reverend John Rufus Hilger, a Baptist Preacher in Texas, Recording His Life and Professional Activities for Almost Two Decades]. [Various locations in North Texas, mainly Greenville: 1935-1952]. Eighteen manuscript diaries, one daily entry per page, all mostly filled in, totaling approximately 5,800pp. and about 575,000 words, with numerous ephemeral items laid in. All in matching black, blue, or crimson cloth, with gilt titles on front cover reading "DIARY" and with the given year. [with:] Collection of Fourteen Manuscript Diaries from Hilger's Wife, Mary Ollie Haynes Hilger. Item #12849

A deeply-informative collection of personal diaries kept by Rev. John Rufus Hilger, a Baptist preacher and piano repair man based in Greenville, Texas during the first half of the 20th century. John Rufus Hilger (1884-1952) was born and raised in Boone, Arkansas, but is noted as early as 1910 (from census records) as a "Minister" in Collin County, Texas. Hilger married Mary Ollie Hayes in Collin County in 1901, and the couple raised four children. Reverend Hilger passed away in Greenville on January 7, 1953 and is buried in Farmersville, Texas. According to his obituary in the *McKinney Courier Gazette*, Reverend Hilger "was a Baptist preacher for 42 years and was well known throughout Collin and Hunt counties."

Reverend Hilger was a obsessive diarist, recording his life and work almost every day in the eighteen annual diaries present here. The diaries necessarily detail a multitude of both personal and professional topics and activities over this time. A quick survey of personal activities recorded here include having dinner with various friends and congregants; noting visits by children, family, and friends; recording his finances and purchases (often with lists of prices of various goods); gardening, taking care of his livestock, and keeping bees; mentioning election dates and commenting on current events ("The Civil War in Spain is still raging. It started last September" [February 23, 1937]); remarking when he works on a piano; and so much more. Interestingly, the whole of his November 23, 1936 entry records his family trip to Dallas to attend the Texas Centennial Exposition, where he

comments on seeing the “old relics,” “old documents,” and “new inventions.” His entry for December 7, 1941 is headed, “WAR BEGAN” in bold capital letters. One part of his entry for May 8, 1945, headed “V-E Day German surrendered,” reads: “The war is ended in Europe, but is still going on with Japan. Great celebrations went on all day by the Allies.”

Hilger’s professional tasks include a legion of sermons throughout the years performed all across North Texas (Hilger usually includes the titles of such sermons, along with other details, i.e., “Preached at 11: ‘Missions.’ Took collection for Home and Foreign Missions, received \$17.55”); conducting funerals at home and in other areas around the area; attending Baptist conferences and meetings around the state; teaching classes at Baptist schools; and more. A healthy number of ephemeral items are laid in throughout the diaries, likely picked up by Hilger during the course of his work. Among these items are commercial cards, receipts, a piece of V-Mail sent home by Hilger’s nephew from France in January 1945, a political campaign card for the local sheriff, and a business card for a cobbler known as “The Crippled Shoemaker” in Paris, Texas. Reverend Hilger’s diaries last throughout the year before his death, with his last entry dated in early February 1952.

Greenville, Texas was a notoriously racist town in north Texas. Once a center for the booming cotton industry, officials in Greenville employed the typical array of Jim Crow laws to discourage settlement by African Americans in the 20th century. Additionally, a welcome sign hung over Lee Street in downtown Greenville from 1921 to 1965 that read, “Greenville - The Blackest Land, The Whitest People.” Reverend Hilger’s views on race are hopefully more positive. The only mention we saw of African Americans in perusing the diaries is a line in his March 22, 1945 entry: “Went to see the Negro about ploughing for us.”

Reverend Hilger’s diaries are accompanied by fourteen additional manuscript diaries of the same type he used, authored by his wife, Mary Ollie Hayes Hilger (1882-1964). Mary Hilger was also born in Arkansas and likely accompanied Reverend Hilger to Texas at the turn of the 20th century. These diaries date from various years between 1942 and 1963. Adorably, both Reverend Hilger in the above diaries and Mary Ollie in her diaries refer to each other as “Mrs. Hilger” and “Mr. Hilger,” respectively. Mrs. Hilger records an understandably wide range of observations and activities over the course of twenty years. In and of themselves, the present diaries are an interesting and informative collection of the thoughts and experiences of a Baptist woman in Texas at the midcentury mark. She often mentions visiting her daughter Jester in Fort Worth and other family matters, and also occasionally includes observations on topics such as current affairs. In one such entry from November 5, 1952, Mary comments on the recent presidential election: “Ike was elected by a large majority - the largest vote cast in the history of our country. Seems as though most of the people are fed up on Trumanism, and war. I know I am and have been a long time.”

An extraordinary collection of the seemingly ordinary lives of a Baptist preacher and his wife in Texas over the course of more than twenty-five years, seen through both of their eyes for much of the time, with deep research potential.

\$3,750

[Pennsylvania Woman Serving as an Army Nurse During World War II, Mainly in Texas and Oklahoma](#)

30. [Women]: [United States Army Nurse Corps]: Frazier, Erma J.: [Pair of Annotated Vernacular Photograph Albums and Scrapbooks Documenting the World War II Homefront Service of Lt. Erma Jean Frazier in the U.S. Army Nurse Corps]. [Various locations, mainly Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas]: 1945. Two albums. Album I: [24] leaves, illustrated with twenty-four original photographs, over two dozen postcards (mostly photographic), original letters and military documents, and a large quantity of ephemeral items. Folio. Contemporary cream cloth decoratively stamped on front board in gilt and silver, string tied. Album II: [11] leaves, illustrated with ninety-eight photographs in mounting corners, six loose photos, and a couple of ephemeral items. Oblong folio. Contemporary brown cloth decoratively stamped on front board in gilt, yellow, and red, string tied. Overall minor wear. Very good condition. Item #12886

A pair of annotated vernacular photograph album / scrapbooks compiled by Lt. Erma J. Frazier and her mother during her wartime service in the U.S. Army Nurse Corps. Frazier served in the Nurse Corps at various hospitals in the Trans-Mississippi West, at Camp Swift in Bastrop, Texas; Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas; Okmulgee, Oklahoma; and Camp Robinson, Arkansas. Frazier hailed from East Brady, Pennsylvania and worked as a Registered Nurse at the nearby Kittanning Hospital before she entered military service. She enlisted in early 1945 and served throughout the conclusion of the Second World War. The present albums record her service time in unusual detail, with a mixture of original photographs, picture postcards, original military documents, a few manuscript letters, and various ephemeral items.

The first album was compiled by Frazier’s mother, who inscribes the first page: “I dedicate this book to my daughter Erma Jean Eberhart Frazier, who entered the Armed Services on March 17, 1945 as a 2nd Lt. in the Nurse Army Corps a Camp Swift, Texas.” This album focuses mainly on Frazier’s time at Camp Swift and Okmulgee, Oklahoma. This album contains the lion’s

share of the ephemera, including a patch, the floral corsage she wore on the day she left for service, military paperwork and forms, and various newspaper clippings. The military paperwork includes enlistment documents (including her "Application for Appointment"), a manuscript postcard from the director of the Red Cross describing Frazier as a "professional qualified for military service," Army documents on qualifications for nurses, and more. Other ephemera includes letters and cards received by her at Camp Swift, a page of five pressed "Flowers from Texas," each preserved in a small plastic bag, shipping tags from packages of clothing sent home by Frazier, a couple of church programs, a page of ten small postcards from her visit to Austin, a menu from Brooke General & Convalescent Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, some greeting cards, and so forth. The photographs include portraits of Frazier from 1943 and 1944 while a nursing student; eight pictures of Frazier and other soldiers at Camp Swift; and eight shots of Frazier, fellow soldiers, and their barracks and administration buildings at Okmulgee, Oklahoma. The second album was compiled by Frazier herself, who provides a manuscript title on the inside front cover: "Memories of the Army Nurse Corps." There are also two photographs inscribed in the first person ("Me on arrival at G.G.H." and "side entrance to my barracks G.G.H."). This album is almost entirely comprised of captioned photographs, particularly valuable for identifying numerous fellow soldiers serving with Frazier. The images emanate from the last three locations at which Frazier served, which she lists on the inside front cover: Brooke General Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Glennon General Hospital in Okmulgee, and Regional Hospital at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. Perhaps Frazier felt her mother's album, largely focused on Camp Swift, sufficiently memorialized her time there. The photographs are presented in chronological order, and include portraits of dozens of men and women with whom Frazier served, or patients served by Frazier, often accompanied by informative and sometimes humorous manuscript captions on the album leaves or directly on the images. The photos also picture the hospitals themselves and include a handful of images taken during leisure time on base.

A unusually informative pair of World War II-era albums and scrapbooks preserving the service of a highly-qualified Army nurse from Pennsylvania serving in the American West during the last year of the war.

\$2,750