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WESTERN AMERICANA: JULY 2026

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EACH HEADLINE BELOW HYPERLINKED TO ONLINE LISTINGS WITH INFORMATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

[700 Images of an African American Family in Jim Crow Louisiana](#)

1. [African American Photographica]: [Louisiana]: [Large Vernacular Family Photograph Album Documenting Numerous Aspects of African-American Life in Midcentury Louisiana]. [Various locations in Louisiana: 1952-1968]. [81] leaves, illustrated with 701 photographs, some in color but mostly in black-and-white. Oblong folio. Contemporary green cloth, screw-bound. Moderate soiling and wear to album, both covers and a few internal leaves detached. Album leaves with varying levels of chipping and wear, a handful of photographs with paper remnants from being stuck to facing images on a few leaves, but the great majority of images in very good or better condition. Overall good condition. Item #4412

A thoroughly charming and mammoth assortment of vernacular photographs documenting the activities of an African-American family and their friends in Jim Crow Louisiana. Many of the images contain dated captions printed in the borders, helping to identify the time they were taken, and are not arranged chronologically; the album was likely compiled some time in the mid-1960s. The wealth of images capture men, women, and children at home, often playing with their children, visiting, sitting on the porch, and so forth. The photographs also feature the family at church, weddings, family events, swimming, at Christmas, and more. A great number of the images feature subjects posed in front of or near personal automobiles, an important development in the lives of Black families in the mid-20th century. The album does not contain any captions or notations, but the license plates of several automobiles in some of the images can be read clearly, identifying the setting as Louisiana. Three photos document a young man and woman near a flooded portion of a neighborhood. A few of the men featured here sport military uniforms. The sheer number of images provide an excellent opportunity for further study into African-American life in Louisiana in the 1950s and '60s - a time of great transition and upheaval in the country.

\$1250

[Rust University Through the Eyes of an Early Student](#)

2. [African Americana]: Johnson, D.J.: [Autograph Letter, Signed, by D.J. Johnson, from Rust University, Regarding His Experiences at the School]. Holly Springs, MS: February 4, 1889. [2]pp. Original mailing folds, minor toning. In original transmittal envelope, with pre-stamped return label from Rust University. Very good. Item #5155

A rare correspondence from D.J. Johnson, a young African-American student in Holly Springs, Mississippi in 1889, written to "Dear Sister," E.F. Stewart. Johnson reports that he is "now in school" with "two hundred and fifty one students and some are coming in daily." He states that he has "only three studies as the term is nearly close[d]" and he "thought that would be plenty." Johnson complains that he has already had to move three times and that he is now "stoping [i.e., staying] at Mrs. Sanders" who has only three other boarders, including someone named Joseph. He also mentions that "the State Normal [school] is crowded;" the Mississippi State Normal School for Colored Youth was also located in Holly Springs, Mississippi from 1870 until it was closed in 1904 (where one of its first students was none other than Ida B. Wells).

Johnson also mentions that since it had been cold recently in Holly Springs, he considered "coming home and cropping as it was such a hard matter to find a stoping place." He further inquires about his correspondent's school as well as a mutual friend's educational activities, remarking that "I guess your school is progressing rapidly and do tell me how Sister Isabella is getting along and whether her school is increasing." Johnson does not specifically say that he is attending Rust rather than State Normal but use of the Rust

envelope suggests he was most likely there. It is possible he was attending the State Normal School, though, as that is the only school he mentions by name here. The pre-stamped return address on the envelope also lists Rev. J.F. Loyd as the Acting President and the envelope is stamped with an 1889 postmark from Holly Springs.

Rust University was established by Northern Methodists in 1866 and chartered as Shaw University in 1868. The name for this Historically Black College was changed to Rust University in 1892 and then to Rust College in 1915. The present letter is a rare correspondence from a young African-American student in 19th-century Mississippi, with good content on the population of students, the particular challenge of boarding in Holly Springs during his stay there, and the educational pursuits of his correspondent and another "sister."

\$650

Jim Crow Arizona Newspaper

3. [African Americana]: [Arizona]: *Arizona Sun. Read the Sun - the Voice of 60,000 Negroes of Arizona Vol. XI, No. 25* [caption title]. Phoenix: March 2, 1951. 8pp. Gathered sheets of newsprint, folded. Moderate toning and wear, central vertical crease with minor occasional loss. Very good. Item #5631

An informative issue of a rare African-American weekly newspaper produced in Jim Crow Arizona. The newspaper was edited and published by Doc F. Benson, a notable leader of the local NAACP chapter and a member of the state House of Representatives in Arizona. This particular issue was produced on March 2, 1951, and contains stories about labor issues with the C.I.O., the awarding of a Silver Star to a local World War II veteran, society news, the indictment of W. E. B. Du Bois in connection with the Peace Information Center, and more. OCLC reports a smattering of issues of the *Arizona Sun* in six institutions, at the Arizona Newspaper Project, Arizona State, Stanford, Chamberlain University, Simon Fraser University, and the Library of Congress.

\$350

Arkansas African American Mutual Aid Society

4. [African Americana]: [Arkansas]: Bush, A.E. and P.L. Dorman, editors: *History of the Mosaic Templars of America - Its Founders and Officials*. Little Rock: Central Printing Company, 1924. 291pp., plus thirty-one photographic portrait plates. Publisher's green cloth with titles stamped in black. Considerable wear and staining to boards, edges worn. Hinges partially separated but holding by mull cloth. Latter portion of text dampstained. A well-worn copy of a rather scarce book. Good. Item #3578

An uncommon work detailing the history, activities, and prominent early members of the Mosaic Templars of America. According to the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, the Mosaic Templars was "an African-American fraternal organization offering mutual aid to the Black community, founded in Little Rock (Pulaski County) in 1882 and incorporated in 1883 by two former slaves, John Edward Bush and Chester W. Keatts. Taking its name from the biblical character of Moses, the organization offered illness, death, and burial insurance to African Americans at a time when white insurers refused to treat Black customers equally. The name metaphorically linked the organization's services to African Americans and the oppressive conditions of the Jim Crow South to Moses's leadership during the Israelites' Exodus from slavery in Egypt and into the Promised Land. At its peak in the 1920s, the organization had an estimated membership of over 100,000 members and had chapters in twenty-six states, the Caribbean, and South and Central America. Headquartered in Little Rock throughout its existence, the MTA exemplified a successful black-owned business enterprise."

The photographic portrait plates picture the founders J.E. Bush and C.W. Keatts, the editors of the current work A.E. Bush and P.L. Dorman, as well as about forty additional members of the organization, including several women who worked in both local chapters and for the national organization, often printed in pairs and with accompanying biographical details. The editors were themselves notable members of the Mosaic Templars; Aldridge E. Bush was the son of the co-founder, John E. Bush; Percy L. Dorman was a field agent for the Arkansas Council of Defense during the First World War.

OCLC records nine physical institutional copies, at Central Arkansas, Auburn-Montgomery, Arkansas-Mullins, U.C. North Regional Library, Howard, Harvard, Kansas City Public, Louisville Public, and New York Public. Not in Blockson or the Library Company's Afro-Americana Collection.

Work, p.414.

\$750

Black Soldiers of the First World War

5. [African Americana]: [Arkansas]: [World War I]: *Panoramic Photograph of an African-American Military Company at Camp Pike, Arkansas*. Camp Pike, Ar. Ewing Incorporated, Official Photographers, Sept. 30, 1918. Regularly-spaced heavy creasing, center

crease almost split through, some small chips and tears, minor soiling. A wonderful image but will require preservation. Fair. Item #3418

A captivating panoramic photograph featuring the African American members of the 74th and 94th "casual" companies of the United States Army during their time training for service in World War I at Camp Pike, Arkansas. The caption in the negative reads, "Casual Cos. 74 & 94." Casual companies are nontraditional units of the Army meant as holding units for combat replacements, groups awaiting transport or discharge, a specialized unit assembled for specific duty, or one comprised of soldiers on convalescent duty. These units are not usually pictured in military photographs, much less in panoramic images during wartime.

The present panoramic photograph features about 150 African American servicemen in uniform and a few white officers arranged in roughly four rows at Camp Pike, located just north of Little Rock. Camp Pike opened in late 1917 and served as a training center for troops in World War I; towards the end of the war, Camp Pike was used as a replacement training facility and as a demobilization station, either of which could explain the presence of casual companies at the base. Since 1937, Camp Pike has been known as Camp Joseph T. Robinson. Images of African American units serving during the First World War are rare, especially from casual companies and especially from training sites in Arkansas. A fantastic image in less-than-ideal condition, but priced accordingly.

\$650

CORE in Oakland

6. [African Americana]: [Congress of Racial Equality]: 1967 CORE National Convention June 30 - July 4, 1967 - Oakland, California. Black Power: "Blueprint for Survival" [caption title]. Oakland: 1967. Printed leaflet, 11 x 8.5 inches, with photographic portrait of Muhammad Ali. Minimal edge wear. Very good plus. Item #4897

A very rare small broadside or handbill promoting the 1967 national convention of the Congress for Racial Equality, held at the Oakland Auditorium in the summer of 1967. The motto of the convention is printed at top: "Black Power: 'Blueprint for Survival.'" A portrait of a smiling Muhammad Ali is printed at right, and the text conveys the location, time, and contact information for the convention, along with a long list of other attendees, including Dick Gregory, Rap Brown, Leroi Jones, Dr. Kenneth Clark, two African ambassadors, and "California's Black Legislators." A detailed listing of the "Workshop Sessions" are listed at right; the workshops focused on building and developing CORE chapters and other civil rights activities, with titles such as "Building Black Political Power," "Improvement of Black Self Image," "Development of Black Leadership," and "Mobilization of Black Consumer Power," among others. We could locate no line item listings for this leaflet in OCLC, though it is likely some survive in larger collections of civil rights and/or CORE material.

\$650

African-American Urban Renewal in Iowa

7. [African Americana]: [Iowa]: Patten, Robert E.: *Soul and Soil Salvation. Clean Up, Grow Up, Fix Up, Decorate, Beautify.* [East Des Moines, Ia. R.E. Patten, 1956]. Broadsheet, 13.25 x 8.5 inches, on thick paper. Roughly creased through center, with mild toning and staining. Very good. Very good. Item #12987

A rare broadsheet written and published by Robert E. Patten, a prominent African American printer, photographer and entrepreneur who lived in Des Moines, Iowa beginning in 1909. The broadside promotes an organization dedicated to urban renewal that Patten called "The Community Garden Club" as well as the "Peace School Health Club." The front page of the broadsheet discusses the group's plans to clean up the neighborhood, and calls upon community members to "STOP breaking bottles on sidewalk, street and alley. Dispel fear-worry from your face and spirit. Plant the Spring of life in your soil and soul. Warm the community atmosphere with the Summer of friendly fellowship." The verso, meanwhile, covers numerous subjects, including nuclear disarmament, predatory medical practices, and brain washing, and aims for a national movement of "soul salvation" and "soil salvation." Two in OCLC, at the University of Iowa and Yale; another possible copy may be held at the African American Museum of Iowa.

\$1250

Black Dance School in St. Louis

8. [African Americana]: [Missouri]: [Les Pierrettes Dance School]: 1957 *Foto Feature* [wrapper title]. St. Louis: The School Press, 1957. 180pp. Profusely illustrated with photographs. Original orange printed self wrappers, staple. Minor rubbing, soiling, and some edge wear to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good. Item #5265

A seemingly unrecorded photographic annual for a prominent African-American dance school in Jim Crow Missouri. The Les Pierrettes Dance School was a well-respected institution for the training of young dancers in St. Louis. The school's director (identified

in the present work as “Maitre d’Ecole”) was Anita W. Roland, a prominent dancer with experience on the stage in North America, Latin America, and Europe. The work opens with a couple of introductory poems and a table of contents; thereafter, the work features almost sixty dance students, both male and female, in two-page spreads with a poem on the verso and a photographic portrait of the students in their dance uniforms on the rectos. This section is described on the table of contents as “A group of mirth-laden girls and boys make truth-laden statements about themselves,” indicating the biographical poems were written by each of the students. The middle of the work features the dancing school staff and “Studio Demonstrators” (i.e., dance instructors) with some biographical details about each person. This is followed by a long section of well wishes and congratulatory messages from the dance students’ family, friends, and the larger community. The rear of the work also includes a section of advertisements from local businesses. The present work was edited by Anita Roland’s husband Philip Roland, here listed as the Director of Program Activities for the dance school and editor of *Foto-Feature*. The work itself is identified on the table of contents as “Vol. 2, No. 1,” indicating it is likely the second in a series.

We could locate no exact matches of the present work in OCLC or auction records, though there might be one other example at the Missouri History Museum (the OCLC record does not specify volume number).

\$750

Class Photo of Segregated School in Tulsa

9. [African Americana]: [Oklahoma]: “Class of 1935” Booker T. Washington High School [caption title]. Tulsa: Randle Studio, 1935. Photographic broadside, 8 x 10 inches. Moderate edge wear, left edge unevenly trimmed, some surface wear and light soiling, short closed tear in right edge. About very good. Item #5261

A striking photographic collage featuring the 1935 graduating class of Booker T. Washington High School in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The class photo includes small portraits of 116 students, all identified by name in printed captions below each photo. The photo credit at lower right indicates the image was produced by the Randle Studio in Tulsa. Booker T. Washington High School opened in 1913 with a student body of fourteen students taught by a faculty of two. In 1920, the new school building opened in the Greenwood district of Tulsa. Luckily, the school escaped destruction during the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot. In fact, Booker T. served as headquarters for the American Red Cross’s relief efforts just after the riot, providing temporary shelter for over 2,000 Tulsans displaced during the conflagration. Despite the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the school was not desegregated until the 1970s. The present group collage photo for the 1935 class of Booker T. Washington High School remains a powerful reminder of African-American education in Jim Crow Oklahoma.

\$450

Early African American Labor Union

10. [African Americana]: [Railroads]: *Agreement Between the Colored Firemen and the Management of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company, the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company and the New Iberia & Northern Railroad Company. Effective September 1, 1925 and Superseding All Other Rules and Working Conditions* [wrapper title]. [N.p., likely New Orleans]: 1925. 9pp. Original purple wrappers printed in black, stapled. Uneven sunning to wrappers, mild wear. Light even toning to text, otherwise clean. Very good. Very good. Item #13149

A rare work publishing rates of pay and terms and conditions to be maintained by the railroad lines, agreed upon between the three named railroad companies here and the Colored Firemen, a labor organization composed of African American railroad workers whose job it was to keep the engines fired on steam-powered locomotives. The present work also specifically codified passenger service rules, seniority, deadheading, discipline and grievance procedures, and other work-related aspects for the African American firemen working along about 137,000 miles of rail lines in the south and southwest, mostly in Louisiana and Texas.

The organization in question may have been affiliated with the Associated Colored Trainmen of America or was perhaps a regional African American trade union. Three members of the Colored Firemen are named at the conclusion of the present agreement. This appears to be the first of two agreements between the railway companies and the Colored Firemen, with another agreement published in 1929; both are exceedingly rare. OCLC records just four copies of the present work, at Historic New Orleans, LSU, SMU, and UT-Austin.

\$1250

Unique Photographic Record of Jim Crow Missouri

11. [African-American Photographica]: [Missouri]: [Johnson, Cassie]: *Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Belonging to a Young African American Woman in Missouri*. Columbia, Mo. [ca. 1935]. [10] leaves, illustrated with thirty-one mounted

photographs. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, string tied. Minor wear to edges. Some photographs missing. A nice album. Very good. Item #3253

A nicely captioned vernacular photograph album assembled by Cassie Johnson of Columbia, Missouri. Johnson and a few friends have signed the front cover of the album, which is also captioned with "Columbia Mo" and "June 4, 1935." The photographs are also captioned in the same white ink and feature four photographs of young Cassie, along with numerous shots of her family members and friends, all of whom are identified by name. The portraits include two of Mary Jane Johnson, who is another of Cassie's friends who signed the cover of the album. One of the more interesting photographs features a woman named Barbara Johnson posed in her Sunday best but holding a long rifle. An interesting collection of original photos - the type of photographic record that unfortunately does not usually survive - featuring a young African American woman and her friends and family in rural Jim Crow Missouri.

\$750

Deep Photographic Archive of a California Woman

12. [California Photographica]: Collins, Isabel Porter: [Substantial Collection of Family and Personally-Produced Photographs by Noted California Artist and Amateur Photographer Isabel Porter Collins]. [Various locations in California, mostly Sausalito and other locations in Marin and Sonoma Counties: 1870s to 1930s]. Nine photograph albums in a variety of bindings, containing approximately 810 photographs, the great majority paper prints but with a fair share of tintypes and CDVs in the earliest two albums, plus 102 loose negatives, three negative rolls, and a metal container housing 135 later color slides. Very good. Item #4373

A phenomenal collection of photographs from noted but still somewhat obscure California artist, teacher, and amateur shutterfly Isabel Margaret Porter Collins. The collection numbers over 800 images ranging from early family images featuring dozens of Collins' antecedents from the 1870s to 1890s, personal albums featuring Collins with her family and friends in various locations in California over the course of about thirty years, and an album and some further images produced by Collins' son Henry Benjamin Collins, whom she called Ben. The collection was most likely retained by Ben. Isabel Margaret Porter Collins (1875-1954) was an artist and teacher who produced both amateur and fine art photography. She was born in Petaluma to a prominent Marin County family descending from the Collins-Dowd-Harris-Howard-Porter line. Collins was a talented visual artist and studied at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art from 1898-1900. She then worked as a pen-and-ink artist for Shreve & Company, producing greeting cards and place cards. She was subsequently employed by Dirk Van Erp, from whom she learned coppersmithing, producing lamps, shades, pen trays, and other hammered copper objects. In 1906, she married Henry Collins and moved to Sausalito, where she taught in Bay Area public schools until her retirement in 1945. She participated in major exhibitions for the San Francisco Art Association (1896 and 1901) and earned a gold medal at the California State Fair in 1900. In her later years, Collins lived with her daughter in Seattle. After she died, Collins was buried in the family plot in Ukiah, California.

Further details available by following the hyperlinked headline to the full description on the website.

\$12,000

Confederate Soldier in Brownsville

13. [Civil War]: [Texas]: Gallatin, Samuel: [Autograph Letter Signed by a Confederate Soldier Stationed at Brownsville, an Outpost He Describes as "One of the Last Places in the World to Get News of Any Kind"]. Brownsville, TX: April 4, 1863. [2]pp. Old mailing folds, moderate foxing and toning. Overall about very good. Item #13099

An interesting letter from Samuel Gallatin, a Confederate soldier stationed in far south Texas during the middle of the Civil War. Gallatin writes that there is not much going on, but his categorization of Brownsville and his brief discussion of the value of money provide important details of a soldier's life on the Gulf of Mexico during the war. The text of his letter in full is as follows (with spelling corrected):

"It is with much pleasure that I seat myself to answer your kind letter which I received a few days ago. I was truly glad to hear that you all was well and doing well. Me and Milam are both well hoping when you receive this, it will find you all enjoying the same blessing. All the boys are well that bears your acquaintance. I have nothing to write that would interest you much. We are just laying around Camp not doing much of anything. There is no prospects of us having any fighting to do soon. The Yankee transport boats have all left the mouth of the Rio Grande. The weather is very warm and for that reason I think will be some healthier than it has been. We get plenty to eat and wear such as it is though we will not grumble.

Ed Pace received a letter from his father the other day. He stated that Albert was sick but was not dangerous. There is a great deal of talk about peace being made pretty soon in this country, but I expect that has got to be a by word with you all down there. We are in one of the last places in the world to get news of any kind and would be glad that you would write oftener and let us know what all is

going on down there. Money is tolerably plenty in this country. Paper money is only worth twenty to thirty cents on the dollar. With silver or gold we can get things as cheap as we used to or near about it.”

\$550

Filipino American Couple Who Settled in Colorado

14. [Filipino American Photographica]: [Acosta Family]: [Collection of Original Vernacular Photographs Documenting the Life and Family of Rafael and Teresa Acosta, a Filipino-American Family]. [Various locations in the United States, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and others: 1950-1995]. 290 original vernacular photographs, some with manuscript captions, measuring between 2.5 x 1.75 inches and 8 x 10 inches, plus two partially-printed certificates completed in manuscript. Overall general wear. Very good. Item #4981

A unique collection of original vernacular photographs documenting the life and family of Rafael (Ralph) and Teresa (Teresing) Acosta, Filipino immigrants to the United States in the mid-20th century. Ralph Sison Acosta (1917-1996) was born in Mangatarem in the Philippines. He is listed as the Filipino Third Mate on the manifest of a ship arriving in New York in 1940, having engaged the ship in Manila; this may represent Rafael's initial arrival in the United States. Later, as evidenced by the present photographs, he served as a personnel officer in the United States Army in the 1950s and beyond. Little is known about his wife Teresa Acosta (1917-2023). Both are buried at the Mount Olivet Catholic Cemetery in Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

The present collection of almost 300 photographs capture Rafael and Teresa, their children, relatives, friends, colleagues, and others in a variety of settings in various locations over the course of several decades. Fifty-five of the images are captioned in ink in the front margins or on the verso; along with signage and other clues within the photographs, the images were taken in Colorado, Oregon, Manila, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, Camp Atterbury and Fort Benjamin Harrison (both in Indiana), and likely other locations. The photographs seem to emanate from the various locations where Rafael was stationed during his long career in the Army. Interestingly, among the annotated images, a couple of the captions are written in the Filipino mother tongue of Tagalog. One small portrait of Teresa is inscribed by her to Rafael, “Dearest, Just a reminder that I love you and always will.” Other annotated images identify people, places, situations, and more important to the Acostas and their larger circle of family and friends.

The other photographs, most of which are not annotated, include portraits of Ralph and his family at various ages, plus images at home, graduations, family vacations, portraits of family friends, funerals, and more. A group of about a dozen photos capture the Acosta family and some colleagues in Puerto Rico in 1956. A great deal of the images picture Ralph at work in the armed forces, showing him as well as his colleagues at work, posed outside barracks and other buildings, and more. A handful of the images from 1967 are stamped on the verso as official photos of the U.S. Army's Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Denver. A vein of Catholicism runs through the photographs, with images of churches, church signs, ceremonies, a group shot with a priest, and the like. One image of a ceremony inside a church is captioned: “Picture taken during the blessing ceremony of Sacred Heart of Jesus with all the spouses holding the ribbons from the crown of Jesus.” These images stand to reason, as the Acostas were Catholic themselves.

In addition to the photographs, the collection includes two certificates of appreciation from the Filipino American Community of Colorado -- one each given to Rafael and Teresa in 1995. The certificates acknowledge their “commitment and effort to support” the Filipino-American community in Colorado, apparently where the Acostas retired once Rafael's military career was over. An excellent visual primary source collection memorializing the lives of a Filipino-American immigrant family whose patriarch served in the United States military in the decades following the Second World War.

\$1750

Internment Camp Yearbooks from Gila River

15. [Japanese American Internment]: [Arizona]: [Pair of YEAR'S FLIGHT Yearbooks from Butte High School, Gila River Internment Camp, Both Owned by and Inscribed to Student Ben Mura]. Rivers, AZ: 1943-1944.

1) *1943 Year's Flight*. Rivers, Az.: Associated Students of Butte High School, 1943. [122]pp., profusely illustrated. Quarto. Original padded tan buckram decoratively stamped in blue. Moderate edge wear and soiling. Hinges tender but stable, minor dampstaining along upper margin, rear endpaper detached but present. Good condition.

2) *1944 Year's Flight*. Rivers, Az.: Associated Students of Butte High School, 1944. [148]pp., profusely illustrated. Quarto. Original padded cream buckram decoratively stamped in black. Minor edge wear and dust-soiling. Very good. Item #13119

A nice pair of annotated yearbooks documenting the high school years of Japanese American students attending Butte High School in Rivers, Arizona, during their internment at the Gila River Internment Center. *Year's Flight* is among the scarcest Japanese internment

camp yearbooks in the market. Butte High School was located in one of two camps at Gila River, located on the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. Internees began to arrive at Butte Camp on August 21, 1942. The population of 8,301 was at its peak on March 21, 1943. The majority of internees were from central Los Angeles and the southern coastal regions of California.

This pair of the first two yearbooks issued at Gila River belonged to young Ben Mura, a 1944 graduate of Butte High School, who has signed his name to the top of each free endpaper. In addition, his name is stenciled in gilt on the front cover of the 1943 yearbook. Mura was possibly the son of Shigeko Mura, a Japanese immigrant from California who was interned at Gila River. Ben Mura contributed a poem entitled "Clouds" to his school's publication, *Cactus Blossoms* 1945, where he reflected on his desire to escape confinement. The present yearbooks are profusely signed and/or inscribed to Mura by some faculty and staff members, as well as legions of his fellow students. The signatures and inscriptions appear on the rear endpapers and some interior pages of each book. Interestingly, Mura's fellow students have inscribed messages to him in both English and Japanese. While the majority of the inscriptions celebrate Mura's success or reflect on his friendship, some also share the sombre tone of his poem. One example: "Best of luck in the future as you deserve it. I hope you will someday be able to relocate and maybe graduate from some college with high honors, Always, Hideo Itabashi."

High school yearbooks are a vital primary source on life inside the various Japanese-American internment camps throughout the Second World War. Photographs in the yearbook show typical student portraits and activities such as taking part in a school play and a variety of sports, as well as Armistice Day. Amidst the student portraits and images of classroom and school functions, sport & club activities, and other extracurricular pursuits are glimpses of housing blocks, wire fences, and the desolate landscapes faced by internees and which defined the existence of nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans relocated and incarcerated during World War II. The yearbooks were edited and published by the students themselves.

One or more editions of *Year's Flight* reside in only nine institutions according to OCLC. A rare opportunity to acquire a pair of them, both owned by the same interned student.

\$7500

[Learning English and Tailoring Inside an Internment Camp](#)

16. [Japanese Americana]: Kishi, Asako: [Pair of Diplomas Earned by Asako Kishi While Interned at the Manzanar War Relocation Center]. [Manzanar, CA]: 1943. Two partially-printed documents, completed in manuscript, 11 x 14 inches and 9.5 x 12 inches, respectively. Minor wear, some creasing. Smaller diploma somewhat faded. Overall very good. Item #12995

An intriguing pair of relics from a sad moment in American history, but certainly emblematic of the resilience within the Japanese American community during the internment period. Each diploma was earned by an internee inside the Manzanar War Relocation Center named Asako Kishi, both in 1943. Kishi earned a certificate for the Manzanar Adult English Class on May 24, 1943. The certificate is signed by two administrators and two internees who were all involved in the Adult Education program inside the camp. The second diploma is dated December 20, 1943 and certifies Kishi for completing the Ladies' Course of Tailor Drafting and Designing from the Manzanar Tailoring School for Men and Women. It is also signed by two administrators and two internees, the latter two instructors in the Adult Education program. "Adult programs began in the fall of 1942 and continued into early 1945. The program peaked in early 1943 when some 1,500 adult students took English language, academic, and cultural classes" - *Densho Encyclopedia*. Evidence of adult educational opportunities within the various Japanese American concentration camps is decidedly rare.

\$550

[Japanese Americans in Oakland](#)

17. [Japanese Americana]: [California]: [Archive of Original Photographs from the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church in Oakland and Additional Photographs and Documents From Its Later Merger with Lake Park Methodist Church]. [Oakland: 1917-1986]. Seven substantial photographs, measuring between 6 x 9 inches and 7.5 x 36.75 inches, plus approximately four linear inches of programs, newspapers, additional photographs, holograph notes, financial records, and more. Varying levels of wear, soiling, chipping, and repairs to the photographs. Good. Item #4750

A rare collection of substantial images picturing members of the Oakland Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church in the early-to-mid 20th century, first at what appears to be a converted home in the city, and later at their larger, more traditional church on West 10th St, with an additional image of an outing to Piedmont. The incarceration of Japanese Americans during WWII led to the temporary closure of the church. During this time, one of its halls was used to store the possessions of incarcerated Japanese and Japanese American citizens; after the war, it served as a hostel for returning members. In 1967, the church sold the land and moved, at the invitation of Lake Park Methodist Church, to the latter's premises, and in 1968, the two churches formally merged. The second portion of the archive relates to the Lake Park Methodist Church both before and after this merger. The photographs present here depicting the earlier years of the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church are as follows, in chronological order:

1) *Oakland Japanese M.E. Church. Sept. 30, 1917* [caption title]. 7.5 x 9.5 inches. A handsome black-and-white group photograph outside the church, captioned in the plate in English. The wooden sign for the church is mounted above the entrance and reads, "Japanese M.E. Church." An American flag flies above the sign. Evidence of construction paper adhesion to verso; clear tape to upper corner; light soiling.

2) *Methodist Ministers' Conference* [caption title in pencil on verso]. 6 x 9 inches. Similar setting to the photograph above, this black-and-white group photograph, features a group of almost forty ministers of the Methodist Church, most of whom are not Japanese American, but apparently met in conference at the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church in Oakland circa 1917 (though a pencil note on the verso reads, "1912?"). Formerly mounted, with tape remnants to verso and one corner, some creasing, a few short closed tears.

3) *Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church of Oakland. Dedicated Feb. 24th, 1918* [caption title]. 12 x 20 inches. A substantial black-and-white group photograph outside the church, featuring a couple hundred members presumable posed for the church building's dedication. Two newspaper clippings of ministers of the church are taped to the upper corners, small semicircle of loss and tape to middle of bottom margin, tape to corners and verso.

4) [Uncaptioned Panoramic Photograph Featuring Church Members in 1925]. Tsuji Studios (stamp on verso and embossed blind stamp in lower margin). 7.5 x 36.75 inches. Pictures the church membership of over a hundred Japanese American men, women, and children in the midst of the Roaring Twenties. Heavy dampstaining and damage to left side, obscuring about five inches of the image. Accompanied by another example of the same photograph, also with Tsuji Studios stamps, this copy with damage to the right side. This second example has an ink inscription in Japanese on verso and a computer-printed date taped to the bottom margin and reading, "1925." The chipping on each side of the two photographs obscure some of the subjects, but taken together, these two images record all of the information contained in the photograph.

5) *Church Outdoor Ceremony at the Piedmont Hills* [caption title in Japanese]. 8 x 32 inches. A striking sepia-toned panoramic photograph capturing an outdoor excursion to the Piedmont hills in 1927 (four captions in the negative printed in Japanese). Tsuji Photo Studio stamp on verso, along with a short manuscript caption in pencil in Japanese. Light marginal staining; toning.

6) *Farewell Ceremony for Pastor Arima and His Family. January 8, 1933* [caption title in Japanese]. Tsuji Photo Studio. 7.75 x 9.5 inches. Handsome sepia-toned group photograph of a farewell gathering for Pastor Arima and his family in early 1933 (captioned in the plate in Japanese). An ink inscription on the verso confirms the caption in the negative and reads, "Farewell photograph taken on January 8, 1933 prior to the departure of Rev. Arima & family to Japan." Rough patch to lower corner and lower edge, likely from tape removal, slightly affecting the extremities of the image.

7) *Final Service at the West 10th Methodist Sanctuary. Feb. 5, 1967* [caption title]. Utsumi Studio. 8.5 x 14 inches. An informative black-and-white group photograph depicting the congregation at the West 10th Methodist Church location after it was sold in 1967. Small chip and closed tear to bottom margin, affecting part of caption, tape to verso.

The later portion of the archive documents church life and activities at Lake Park Methodist Church, the vast majority of which emanates from prior to the merger of the two churches. This earlier material includes a notebook of board meeting notes from 1967, numerous typed board meeting agendas from the 1960s, two issues of the Lake Park Methodist Church newsletter called *Spotlite*, church programs and fliers, a few Methodist newspapers such as the *United Methodist* and *Lake District Reporter*, and numerous photographs picturing Anglo-American members of the church. The post-merger material includes a dual-language newsletter and calendar for October 1972 (listing the minister as George Uyemura), a folder of financial records from the Lake Park United Methodist Church School from 1969-70, and two newsletters from November 1968.

An important record of Japanese American religious life in Oakland before, during, and after the collective trauma of WWII incarceration, as well as a peek into the development of a particular California Methodist Church later in the century.

\$2750

[Ansel Adams and John Hersey on Japanese Internment](#)

18. [Japanese Americana]: [Publishing]: [Promotional Poster for John Armor and Peter Wright's MANZANAR]. [New York]: Times Books, [1988]. Photographically-illustrated poster, 19 x 24 inches. Minor wear. Very good plus. Item #4448

A promotional poster for the publication of John Armor and Peter Wright's *Manzanar*; a 1988 book that combined Ansel Adams' photographs with a powerful original essay by John Hersey entitled "A Mistake of Terrifically Horrible Proportions," along with a detailed account of life at the internment camp by Armor and Wright titled, "A Portrait of Manzanar." The promotional poster includes a large Ansel Adams photograph showing one of the streets of the desolate desert internment camp and a smaller photograph of an interned family at lower left. A quote by Hersey is printed below the Adams photographs, and reads: "Thus began

the bitterest national shame of the Second World War for the sweet land of liberty....” A rare book publishing advertisement poster for a notable late-20th century book on the most well-known Japanese-American internment camp in California.

\$250

Unrecorded Missouri Newspaper Prospectus

19. [Missouri]: Frank C. Neely & Co.: [Prospectus for the Establishment of a Newspaper Called the Greenville Reporter in Reconstruction-Era Missouri]. Greenville, MO: [ca. 1870s]. Small broadside, 8 x 4.25 inches. Light foxing and toning, old horizontal folds. Very good. Item #12948

An unrecorded promotional circular for a weekly newspaper in southeast Missouri called *The Greenville Reporter*. According to Rowell's *American Newspaper Directory*, the paper was established by Frank C. Neely & Company in 1869. The present prospectus was authored by Neely, and is signed in type by them at the bottom. The text here begins: “The necessity of establishing a permanent and reliable journal in South-East Missouri, to advocate the advancement of the interests of its citizens, and those owning Real Estate in any of the counties embraced therein, being apparent to the undersigned, they have established themselves in Greenville, Mo., and will hereafter publish a weekly paper entitled ‘*The Greenville Reporter*.’”

This is followed by the mission of the newspaper: “This journal will be especially devoted to the development of the vast resources an indigenous wealth of our section. Special attention will be paid to the landed interests of the same.” Further, the text details additional reporting to be found in the paper, including news on manufacturing, capital investment, court schedules, reporting census data and lists of delinquent lands, and more. Neely then calls for subscriptions, especially for those who live outside Wayne County, then concludes by couching the newspaper as “a medium through which the progress of South-East Missouri may be greatly facilitated.” As such, the paper seems to be one of the legion of commercial-minded special interest periodicals that flourished in the western United States in the 19th century. We could find no other examples of this circular, nor any institutional holdings for the newspaper itself.

\$450

Unique Snapshot of a Minnesota Indian School

20. [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

21. [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.

\$1750

[The Students and Teachers of a South Dakota Indian School](#)

22. [Native Americans]: [Education]: [South Dakota]: [Crow Creek Sioux]: [Large-Format Albumen Photograph Featuring the Students and Teachers at the “Fort Thompson Indian School”]. [Fort Thompson, SD: ca. 1920s]. Albumen photograph, 7.5 x 9.75 inches on a slightly larger plain mount, manuscript title at bottom right, “Fort Thompson [sic] S.D. Indian School.” Some staining, surface wear, and edge wear, bottom left corner a bit chipped, mount worn at corners. Notations in marker and pen in verso, reading “Ft. Thompson [sic] Indian School D O’Connor Collection” and “Dixie O’Connor Collection.” Good condition. Item #12734

A striking group photograph featuring the students and teachers of the Fort Thompson Indian School, more commonly known as the Crow Creek Tribal School, in the early-20th century. The image shows about 120 students arranged in three rows, split almost evenly into two groups, with half the students dressed in black on the left and the other half of the students dressed in white at right. Between the students are over a dozen teachers and staff members. All of the students, faculty, and staff are posed in front of a large three-story brick building. The indigenous school at Fort Thompson was started in the late-1880s by Father Pierre DeSmet. The school remains open today, serving the population of Crow Creek Sioux on their reservation on the east bank of the Missouri River in central South Dakota. The present photograph remains a stark visual reminder of the U.S. government’s assimilationist activities among Native Americans over the past two centuries.

\$650

[Native American Celebration in New Mexico](#)

23. [Native Americans]: [New Mexico]: *Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Dances - Crafts - Parades - Sports* [caption title]. [Santa Fe, N.M. 1968]. Serigraph poster, printed in five colors on heavy cardstock, 22 x 14 inches. Light rubbing, dust-soiling, bumping, and edge wear. Bright and attractive. Very good plus. Item #5175

Rare serigraph poster by Louie Ewing advertising an “Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonial” celebration in “The Indian Capital” of Gallup, New Mexico over the course of four days in August 1968. The central image of the poster shows a Navajo in traditional dress astride a yellow horse in a desert setting. Louie H. Ewing (1908-1983) utilized serigraphy in much of his art and developed a style uniquely his own and instantly recognizable. He designed and printed the poster for the Gallup Inter-Tribal Ceremonial for over thirty years. First launched in 1922, the annual Gallup Inter-Tribal Ceremonial continues today; it is one of the longest-running celebrations of Native American culture and art in the country. Ewing’s papers are held at the Smithsonian Institution, which seems to be the only repository for any of his work.

\$450

[Native American Patriotism During World War II](#)

24. [Native Americans]: [World War II]: [Propaganda Poster Encouraging Native American Support for the War Effort Through the Purchase of War Bonds, Produced by Three Native American Artists Attending the U.S. Indian School in Santa Fe]. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1942. Color lithographed poster, 24 x 38 inches. Old folds, light wear, minor soiling. Very good. Item #5992

Three patriotic propaganda posters on a single sheet produced to encourage the purchase of war bonds during the Second World War, featuring Native American themes and created by Native American students. Dotted trim lines are printed and labeled around each

of the three posters, which were designed to be cut out separately. The top left poster shows a Native American warrior sending up a smoke signal which reads out, "BUY WAR BONDS!" The upper right shows a native warrior with a tomahawk juxtaposed against two P-40 "Warhawk" or "Tomahawk" fighter planes, under a title reading, "MORE TOMAHAWKS for OUR UNITED WARRIORS" and encouraging the purchase of war bonds. The poster at bottom shows three Native American children and their pinto-patterned horse bringing their savings to an adobe-style post office, which is decorated with a poster encouraging patrons to buy war bonds.

The illustrated posters are supplemented with patriotic text at top, which reads in part: "The three posters on this page were made by boys who see America as the home their people have had always. They share it with us now and they see the war as their fight - to be fought with their ancient courage and cunning, but by modern methods...Ben Quintana (Ha-aTee), and Eva Mirabal (Eah-Ha-Wa) who painted the smoke-signal poster, and Charles Presbetonesqua who painted the 'Tomahawk' poster are all students at the United States Indian School in Santa Fe, New Mexico."

Harder to find than most other propaganda posters related to the Second World War, with only a dozen institutional holdings.
\$750

The Life and Career of a Legendary Mining Engineer of the American West

25. [Nevada]: [California]: [Mining]: Robbins, Frank: [*Phenomenal Annotated Photograph Album Memorializing the Career of Eminent Mining Engineer Frank Robbins, Who Managed Some of the Most Legendary Mines in the American West*]. [Various locations in Nevada, California and British Columbia: 1878 to 1914]. [19] leaves, illustrated with 176 photographs (a combination of albumens, cyanotypes, silver gelatin, and printing out paper images), most with penciled captions on the album leaves, plus relevant newspaper clippings to first and last leaves, and a folder of original drawings, letters, manuscript poetry, and additional newspaper clippings laid in. Oblong folio. Contemporary black pebbled cloth, spine bound with two screw posts. Minor wear and dust soiling to covers, edges and corners worn. Very good. Item #13005

An extraordinary annotated vernacular photograph album memorializing the career of legendary mining manager Frank Robbins (1856-1914). The compiler of the album was likely Robbins' son George C. Robbins, who followed his father into the mining and geology fields. Frank Robbins was born in Portland, Oregon in 1856. He studied science at Upper Canada College before first practicing his profession at the celebrated mining camp at Eureka, Nevada, where he apprenticed to prominent mining and metallurgical engineer Max Moeller. He became partners with Moeller before managing the famous lead mine at Eureka, then mining camps at Leadville, Colorado; various locations in southern California and northern Mexico; and Hells Canyon, New Mexico, and two notable mining concerns in British Columbia. He served in various advisory positions including a term as president of the British Columbia Mine Owners Association before moving to Los Angeles in 1902. The newspaper clippings in the album provide further biographical details on Robbins' life and career.

The album is not presented in chronological order, with the photographs beginning with two of Robbins' last managerial stints at the North Star Mine in Kimberley, East Kootenay, British Columbia and the Brooklyn Mine in Phoenix, B.C. The North Star images include several shots of the mining campgrounds, the assay office, and some of the miners. The Phoenix Mine is presented in several cyanotypes and other photos, showing the grounds and buildings from various angles, as well as a few shots of Robbins' son Tom Robbins, who died of typhoid fever at age twenty at the Phoenix mine camp. The next series of over twenty photographs emanate from the Jacalitos geological formation in southern California, and are interspersed with shots of Robbins' family residences at San Diego and some images of the mining camp at Leadville, Colorado. The Jacalitos images also include shots taken at Tijuana and Carrissa Valley. These are followed by about twenty images of Robbins and others with their drywasher and other scenes in the Goler Mining District in the Mojave Desert near Randsburg, California.

The next series of twenty photographs capture Robbins traveling to and exploring Cedros Island in Baja California. As with other series in the album, several other people are identified in the captions in this section, providing important details on Robbins' crew at each stop of his career. These images are followed by a series of over thirty images from Julian, San Diego County, and Deer Park, California. A handful of these images feature mining-related buildings, but most of the photos in this section show Robbins and his family and friends. The album concludes with a series of six images from the Hells Canyon Mining District in New Mexico. The images showing Robbins' various mining camps are sometimes interspersed with numerous shots of his family, capturing group shots, family scenes while traveling, exterior and interior scenes of their residences, and so forth. A couple of images capture indigenous peoples in the various places Robbins visited ("Indians at Needles, Calif.").

The photographs and newspaper clippings in the album are accompanied by a folder containing numerous original materials that were probably intended to be mounted in the album but the compiler ran out of room. These items include thirteen illustrations in ink. All of these were likely executed by Frank Robbins himself, as one is a self portrait signed by him. The other illustrations are largely comic or satirical scenes of travels and voyages and early California, with one scene seeming to lampoon religious intrusion on Robbins' North Star Mine, showing two nuns pushing a mine cart full of "glittering ore," with the mine cart labeled "Souvenir d'

Etoile de Nord 1901.” The folder also includes a few letters sent home by Robbins and two manuscript poems by him from a mining camp in 1897. Amongst these items is a letter from George Robbins, Frank’s son, docketed on the verso as “George’s first letter Sep. 20 1886.” George was probably the compiler of the present album, as the last page is mostly taken up with newspaper clippings of his professional activities as assayer and chemist, namely as manager of the Jay Gould Mine in the Chewelah Mining District in Washington. Altogether, the album and laid-in folder constitute a unique record of the life and career of one of the American West’s most prominent mining engineers of the late-19th century.

\$6500

Rare Nevada Mining Report

26. [Nevada]: [Mining]: Clayton, Joshua E.: *Abstract of a Report of Professor Clayton on a Set of Twenty Mines in the Eureka District, Nevada* [caption title]. Eureka, Nv. July 3, 1871. [4]pp., on a single large folio sheet. Old horizontal folds, minor toning. Very good. Item #3384

A large-format mining report on the Eureka District of Nevada by noted mining and mechanical engineer Joshua E. Clayton. Joshua Elliott Clayton (1820-1889) was regarded as one of the nation’s foremost mining engineers in the latter half of the 19th century. Self taught, Clayton worked in the mining fields of California, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Nevada for a variety of companies for over fifty years. He was also innovative, inventing mining and milling machinery over his long career that he would market to the companies for which he was a consultant. Clayton was renowned in the west for his integrity and accuracy, once claiming in 1880 that Butte would eventually yield 40,000 tons of copper per year; nine years later, Butte was producing over 50,000 tons of copper annually. The idea was laughed at, until the mine produced. A detailed biography of Clayton by Clark C. Spence, titled, “Joshua E. Clayton: Pioneer Western Mining Engineer” was published in the Autumn 1980 issue of *Arizona and the West*.

Beginning in 1867, Clayton consulted for a number of British and American firms in the mining fields of Nevada. The present report on “twenty mines in the Eureka District” in Lander County, Nevada was produced for an unspecified investment group, likely a British firm, many of whom Clayton was consulting at this time. In the report, Clayton details the overall state of the geology of the area, the ore deposits, lodes, veins, and other phenomena. He also goes into great detail on two area mines - the “Bullwhacker” Series and the 1,600-foot Dunderberger Mine. Clayton describes these mines in great detail, and characterizes them as can’t-miss opportunities for his unnamed investors, writing that “the set of mines selected for the basis of your investment...is the finest combination of claims that can now be made in this wonderfully rich district.” The last page of the document is a supplemental report by W.S. Keyes which confirms Clayton’s assessment of the Eureka-area mines.

Though no item-level records of this report are listed in OCLC, there may be copies in the two collections of Clayton’s papers at Yale and the Bancroft. Otherwise, the document is unrecorded.

\$450

Rare Work on Early North Dakota College

27. [North Dakota]: [Education]: *The Agricultural College North Dakota. Some Pictures Showing Its Principal Buildings and Laboratories* [cover title]. [Fargo: 1894]. [16] leaves with descriptive tissue guards. Oblong 12mo. Original grey printed wrappers, string-tied. Light wear and soiling to covers. First tissue guard lacking. Internally clean. About very good. Item #3962

A pictorial souvenir of the Agricultural College of North Dakota, which later became North Dakota State University. The school opened in January 1892 with 123 students enrolled. This booklet, then, showcases the progress made in the short years after the founding of the school. Images show the primary building, the biology lab, the chemistry lab, home economics classroom, the agricultural classroom with its collections of grains and seeds, and more. We locate two copies in OCLC, at the University of Illinois and North Dakota State University.

\$250

Concerning Several Slaves in East Baton Rouge

28. [Slavery]: [Louisiana]: *[Manuscript Legal Affidavit Regarding Disputed Ownership of Several Named Slaves in Antebellum Louisiana]*. East Baton Rouge Parish, LA: October 25, 1836. [1]p. on a single folded sheet, integral blank docketed on verso. Old folds, moderate toning and foxing, short closed tear along one fold line, a few small instances of ink burn. Overall good condition. Item #13107

An interesting document of legal testimony involving numerous named slaves in Louisiana in 1836, ranging in age from one year to almost thirty years of age, and including seven children. According to the docketing, the document is effectively a “Title to Slaves.”

The deponents were two local citizens, John Bills and Andrew Black who had “personal knowledge of the fact that James D. Stuart and his wife Mary Gayle are now and have been for the last ten years & upwards the bona fide owners and possessors of the following named slaves: Juba Aged 25 and Sicily his wife aged 22 to whom have been born the children Braxton aged six years and Dan aged 3 years. Also the negro woman Celia aged 28 years and her children Mary 11 years Margaret 8 years Charley 6 years Sarah three years, which slaves Juba, Sicily & Celia were acquired by inheritance from the estate of Christopher Gayle.... And they further depose that the negro woman Rachel aged 17 years was inherited by the said Stuart from the estate of his deceased mother...and that the said Rachel has now a child named Jacob of the age of one year....” The document is signed by Black, Bills, and the Justice of the Peace Daniel D. Avery. Documents involving slave inheritance of, and subsequent ownership by, not one but both members of a marriage are exceedingly rare.

\$550

Four People Listed Among the Property

29. [Slavery]: [Missouri]: [Manuscript Estate Inventory from Antebellum Missouri, Including Four Named Slaves]. St. Genevieve County, MO: January 18, 1844. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Original folds, minor wear. Very good condition. Item #13105

A sobering manuscript inventory from the estate of Richard Maddin following his death in Missouri in 1843 detailing his “slaves and other personal” property. The inventory begins by listing the enslaved persons by name, along with an assignation of value for each of them, as such: “1 Negro man named Smith \$600. 1 Negro man named Sandy \$10. 1 Negro woman and child named Margaret and Jason \$400.” The inventory then goes on to list the other property, beginning with a long list of livestock followed by equipment, household goods, and so forth. The document is certified and witnessed by a number of local citizens who attest to the “full and perfect inventory of the goods, chattles and personal estate” of the deceased Mr. Maddin. The reasoning is unclear why the second listed slave, Sandy, was worth only \$10.

\$450

Halliburton at Work on the Gulf Coast

30. [Texas Photographica]: [Halliburton, Erle P.]: [Pair of Vernacular Photograph Albums Documenting the Construction of the Tex-Mex Cement Company Plant on the Gulf Coast of Texas]. Corpus Christi: 1948-1949. Two contemporary “Fotofolio” flip-style photograph albums, illustrated with 385 black-and-white photographs, all measuring about 4 x 5 inches, all hinged along the top edge and mostly arranged sequentially. Most of the images are annotated with the date in ink or with a printed date in the margin, and sometimes carry a letter-number code printed in the margin, as well. Some chipping to album spines, some splits along the joints, moderate rubbing and edge wear. A few photos creased, three leaves in second album detached. Very good. Item #3661

A large collection of photographs documenting a large-scale construction project along the Texas Gulf Coast in the mid-20th century by one of the state’s most notable companies. The photographs date from October 11, 1948 to July 29, 1949, and picture the construction of the Tex-Mex Cement Company Plant in Corpus Christi. The photos were likely made for a architect, contractor, or construction supervisor building the plant. The Tex-Mex Cement Company was a subsidiary of the Erle P. Halliburton Company, today one of the most well-known multinational corporations in the energy industry. The company’s plant in Corpus Christi began construction in the summer of 1948 and was designed to make “Portland cement” from oyster shells and clay dredged from Nueces Bay. The plant was estimated to cost \$6 million, and included its own power plant, shipping facilities, sales offices, and more. Following construction of the plant, the Tex-Mex Cement Company’s franchise was transferred to the Halliburton Portland Cement Company. By March 1950, the company’s new Corpus Christi plant was at full production capacity, churning out 4,000 barrels of Portland cement per day. Interestingly, Halliburton began as an oil well cementing company and still makes Portland cement for the oil and fracking industry, among its many products and services.

The present collection of photographs document almost two years of the construction of the Tex-Mex Company Cement Plant. Four of the earliest photographs are annotated in ink on the verso, identifying the project and providing some general observations on the content of those specific images. These annotated images, all taken from the roof of the west end shop on the grounds of the project, picture the “Piling Cutoff - 175’ Slurry Thickener & Tank Farm,” “Clinker Silos...Power House & Raw Grind,” “Kiln Piers, Kiln Feed End, Slurry Tanks,” and “Forms for Clinker Silos...Piling for Finish Grind...Nearly complete Piling in Cement, storage...[and] left side ready for excavation & cutoff.” Ranging over the next nineteen months, the photographs capture the plant as construction moves along apace, showing human workers in the field, construction of pilings and the smokestacks of the power plant, truck beds full of supplies, several shots of crane work, closeups of the plant’s machinery and infrastructure, the setting in place of drainage pipes, buildings being constructed, some of the railway lines and rail cars to be employed at the plant, and numerous other aspects of the massive project. In one shot, a truck from the South Texas Materials Company is clearly visible. Some of the photographs are back-stamped from the studio of John F. Maxwell, while others were developed by Culli’s Custom Prints, both Corpus Christi-area photography shops during this time.

A healthy collection of photographs memorializing construction of a major cement plant on the Gulf Coast of Texas by one of the state's and the nation's most visible and successful energy companies.

\$950

Rare Texas Promotional

31. [Texas]: *Corpus Christi Texas. Metropolis of Southwest Texas, The Coming Seaport of the Texas Coast* [cover title].

Dallas: Southwestern Folder Co., Cumming & Sons, Printers, [1910]. Illustrations and text on continuous strip, folded to form 19pp., 3.5 x 4.5 inches when closed. Original pictorial cardboard wrappers printed in green and black, designed for mailing with address and stamp outline on rear wrapper. Minor wear to wrappers, bottom corner chipped, with part of the chipped portion present. About very good. Item #4786

Scarce promotional piece for Corpus Christi, Texas, with numerous photographs of its buildings, scenery, docks, coastal scenes, and more. The two pages of promotional text tout Corpus Christi as "The Metropolis of Southwest Texas," and offers "three factors responsible for the city's growth and a sure guarantee of its future greatness." On the inside of the front wrapper is an advertisement for the Corpus Christi Commercial Club, and their return address is printed on the rear wrapper. OCLC lists only three copies, at Yale, Baylor, and SMU.

\$350

Large Texas County Map

32. [Texas]: *Live Oak County*. Austin: General Land Office, 1910. Large format blueprint map, 53 x 38.5 inches. Some fraying and minor chipping to edges, moderate staining, a smattering of small, mostly marginal wormholes. Rolled. Very good. Item #2311

A substantial blueprint cadastral map showing the state of land ownership in Live Oak County in 1910. Live Oak County is located in far-south Texas, just about seventy miles from Corpus Christi. The plots within the county on the present map are noted with hundreds of owners, a mixture of Anglo-Americans, Mexican-Americans, and various school lands. Hundreds of smaller plots of farmland are organized in the western portion of the county, which had been divided up by various land speculators looking to cash in on the fertility of the soil. Cotton was the main product of these farms in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Portions of the Atascosa, Frio, and Nueces rivers flow through the county, past the then-county seat of Oakville, and southward from there.

"Between 1900 and 1930 Live Oak County experienced a period of energetic growth and development. The number of farms regularly increased, growing from 278 in 1900 to 487 in 1909 and 572 in 1920; by 1930 the county had more than 1,140 farms. During this same period, the population almost quadrupled, from 2,268 in 1900 to 8,956 in 1930. A primary reason for this growth was the rapid spread of cotton culture. Though the number of cattle in Live Oak County dropped by almost 35 percent between 1900 and 1910, land planted in cotton jumped from about 3,800 acres in 1900 to almost 56,000 acres in 1930. The cotton boom came to play an important role, as eventually it extended into most parts of the county, raised land prices, encouraged ranchers to subdivide their lands, and brought new wealth and residents to the area" - *Handbook of Texas* online.

OCLC records a single copy, at the Library of Congress.

\$1250

New York Troops in the Border War

33. [Texas]: [Border War]: [*Two Panoramic Photographs of the First Cavalry New York National Guard and Their Camp at McAllen, Texas*]. McAllen: Photo. by Murff & Robinson, 1916. Two panoramic photographs, measuring 8 x 28 and 8 x 26.5 inches. Rolled. A couple of short, closed tears and small perforations, otherwise minor wear and soiling. Very good. Item #3373

Two detailed panoramic photographs that depict the First Cavalry Regiment of the New York National Guard, one unit of the 15,000 guardsmen from the state that were sent to garrison the Rio Grande in South Texas during the Border War with Mexican revolutionaries and Pershing's Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa. The New Yorkers were stationed at inadequate, parched camps in Mission, McAllen, and Pharr. The slightly larger of the two images here shows the camp of the First Cavalry at McAllen, with field tents and temporary camp buildings on the left and the regiment's allotment of horses tethered together at right. The second images shows the unit on parade, being reviewed by General Frederick Funston, the commander of the border garrisons. The photos are each captioned in the negative, and dated August 28, 1916, and October 1, 1916, respectively. Scarce images of New York's encampment in Texas during the Border War.

\$650

Confederate Texas Newspaper with Detailed Slave Sale

34. [Texas]: [Civil War]: Cushing, E.H., editor: *The Tri-Weekly Telegraph*. Vol. XXIX, No. 92. Whole No. 3747. Houston, TX: October 21, 1863. Broadsheet, printed in five columns, on blue paper. Old folds, some chipping along fold lines and at cross folds, costing a handful of words, partial separation along central vertical cross fold, some foxing. Fair condition. Item #13007

An interesting relic of the Texas Confederacy, being the October 21, 1863 issue of the *Tri-Weekly Telegraph*, printed in Houston during the Civil War. As such, the issue is chock full of war news, with several general orders printed in the first two columns on the front page and the third column taken up almost entirely with "Still Later News" of happenings related to the war. Interestingly, the fourth column prints news from a public meeting at a "Barbecue in Huntsville," in which a group of citizens called for a resolution banning substitutes in the Confederate Army. A particularly impactful notice in the second column is unrelated to the war, but emblematic of the defiance of the Confederate States, announcing the "Auction Sale" of several named slaves in Navasota, including George, his wife Lucy, five children, a seamstress named Henrietta, and her unnamed seven-year-old son. Because of the ongoing blockade of the Gulf of MEXICO, the paper is printed on blue-green rag paper. Confederate Texas newspapers are scarce in the market.

\$550

If You're Travelin' to the North Panhandle Fair....

35. [Texas]: [Townsend, A.E.]: *Fair and Agricultural Exhibit at Hansford on Friday and Saturday, October 8th and 9th - Preparations for an Exhibit at Chicago and Dallas, Where the North Panhandle Will Compete for Greater Honors* [caption title]. [N.p., likely Hansford, Tx.]: 1909. Printed broadside, 22 x 7.5 inches. Moderate even toning, a few short closed edge tears, old folds. Very good. Item #2469

A very rare broadside listing the "cash premiums" for various livestock, crop yields, prepared foods, and other products and services at an agricultural fair in Hansford, Texas in the first decade of the 20th century. Hansford is located in the far north-central portion of the Texas panhandle. Among other interesting details, the text at the top of the broadside indicates the previous year's fair was centered around the promotion of the Enid, Ochiltree and Western Railroad. The fair advertised here brought together the ranchers of three counties - Hansford, Hutchinson, and Ochiltree - for the 1909 fair, which would once again focus on "encouraging agricultural development" in the area. The livestock detailed here include horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry. Among the crops to be judged are wheat, oats, barley, corn, alfalfa, peas, beans, potatoes, and watermelons. The "Art & Culinary Department" offers prize money for the best pound of butter, loaf of bread, lemon pie, point lace, embroidery, and button hole, among other talents. The bottom of the broadside is signed in type by the president of the fair, A.E. Townsend and Secretary W.S. McNabb. Judge A.E. Townsend was the publisher of the Investigator newspaper in Hansford, which is likely where the present broadside was produced.

OCLC records just two copies of the present broadside, at SMU and Texas Tech. A wonderful printed relic from rural far north Texas.

\$450

Rare Correspondence from West Florida (Now Mississippi) in 1811

36. [West Florida]: Littlejohn, W.M.: [Autograph Letter Signed by Lieutenant W.M. Littlejohn to Lieutenant Charles Kitchell Gardner, While Stationed in West Florida After the 1810 Rebellion, Describing the Area Around Him, and Twice Commenting on the Lack of Local "Female Society"]. Pass Christian, West Florida [present-day Mississippi]: June 4, 1811. [3]pp., on a single folio sheet, addressed and docketed on verso of integral leaf, postmarked at New Orleans on June 14. Original mailing folds, a few fold line separations, some with old, small tape repairs, light toning and foxing. Very good condition. Item #13130

An intriguing manuscript letter from Lieut. W.M. Littlejohn to Lieut. Charles Kitchell Gardner, written from Pass Christian, then in Orleans Territory now in Mississippi. Lieutenant Littlejohn was stationed at a United States Army cantonment at Pass Christian which was established in the aftermath of the rebellion in the Republic of West Florida in 1810. The army was dispatched to the area to keep the peace between the parties, namely the United States, Spain & factions supporting the Republic of West Florida. Littlejohn's letter opens with the news that his passage took him through Natchez, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans on his way to Pass Christian. Littlejohn then provides an informative, then somewhat jarring assessment of Pass Christian: "This place is most delightfully situated on the sea shore & abounds with fish crabs & oysters -- it is also said to be the most healthy part of the country, but that is counterbalanced by the total want of female society, & the sea breeze & bathing which adds life & vigour wastes their precious gifts for nothing."

Littlejohn then describes his quarters and doubles down on the lack of female companionship: "The cantonment is well built & convenient for the number it was intended for, but not being sufficient for the last detachment we have to commence our own quarters which is no contemptible undertaking at this hot season, with men unaccustomed to the climate & without tools to work with.... This is the first time I have been in a country where there were no Ladies & on that account would prefer being at Washington where there is such elegant society." In the course of describing the setting, weather, general situation at the camp, and so forth,

Littlejohn names the companies of troops present, several of the officers, some of the movements of said officers, and more. He comments on the lack of significant activity, noting that “there is not the smallest hope of any fighting with the Spaniards,” though he does expect “a small skirmish between two great men” at some point.

All artifacts of military activity from this era in Orleans Territory east of New Orleans are extremely scarce, as is the New Orleans postmark from its pre-statehood period.

\$950

Almost 500 Images of the American West and Mexico

37. [Western Photographica]: [Large Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Recording the Lives and Travels of the Owners of a Colorado Ranch]. [Various locations in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, and Utah: 1934-1935]. Seventy-four leaves, illustrated with 485 photographs and picture postcards, between 2 x 3 inches and 4.75 x 6.75 inches, occasionally annotated in manuscript in white pencil. Oblong folio. Contemporary black textured cloth, string tied. Small stain near right edge of front cover. Internally very clean and well organized. Very good plus. Item #3380

A voluminous collection of photographs picturing the lives and travels of Pat and Marge Williams, centered on their ranch in Colorado. The images capture the landscape and buildings on the ranch, both exterior and interior, as well as the livestock, grain fields, and more. Several photographs capture farming activities including the harvesting of the alfalfa crop and the threshing of the wheat. The album also includes photos of the area around the ranch and within Colorado, in places such as North Park, Estes Park, Cheyenne Plains, Grand Lake, and Fort Collins, with images of Long’s Peak, Mary’s Lake, Spanish Peaks, Big Fish Lake, White River, Trapper’s Lake, and others.

The album also features locations visited by the compiler in the American West and Southwest, with informative photos of Taos Mountain, Cimarron Canyon, Kit Carson’s house, the pueblos and ruins in Taos and Puye, House Rock Valley, Bryce Canyon, Zion Canyon, and other sites in New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, and Utah. Some of the original photographs and postcards feature Native American subjects, such as Native American women in Taos, “Victoriano Sisneras and Wife” in Puye, and Navajo rug weavers at work in Arizona. Other interesting images depict a “Hopi Watch Tower” in the Grand Canyon, the Mojave Desert, “Old Fort Bridger” in Wyoming, “Dinosaur tracks near Tuba City,” and the Colorado River Bridge at Lee’s Ferry.

The final eighteen leaves, encompassing about ninety-six photos and postcards (mostly the latter) record numerous scenes in various locations in Mexico. A far-reaching collection of vernacular images and pictorial postcards capturing numerous locations in the American West and Southwest during the mid-1930s.

\$650

With Forty Small Panoramic Images

38. [Western Photographica]: [British Columbia]: [Wonderful Vernacular Photograph Album Capturing Scenes in the American West, with Numerous Striking Panoramic Images of the Grand Canyon and the Rocky Mountains]. [Numerous locations, including New Mexico, Arizona, California, but mostly British Columbia: ca. 1910]. Forty-six leaves, illustrated with 232 photographs, between 3.25 x 5.5 inches including forty small panoramic images measuring around 3.5 x 12 inches, some manuscript annotations, some images captioned in the negative. Oblong folio. Contemporary pebbled leather, stamped in gilt “Grand Canyon and Canadian Rockies” on the front cover, formerly string tied but binding and leaves now loose. One image roughly removed from the album, minor chipping to some leaves, but otherwise minor wear. About very good. Item #3375

An unusual and wholly engrossing collection of western American vernacular photography, titled in manuscript on the first page, “Views taken by M.H. Fussell of trip taken by Sarah E. Fussell and himself to Los Angeles to attend Amer. Med. Asso. On return trip via Canadian Rockies camping at Emerald Lake near Field Canada as seen by pictures.” The author of this inscription was Dr. Milton Howard Fussell (1855-1921), longtime Philadelphia physician and instructor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania who was the head of the Medical Ward at Episcopal Hospital until shortly before his death. Dr. Fussell must have also had a passion for photography, as the present photographs were apparently taken by him along the course of his trip to the west coast, with many of the pictures displaying Dr. Fussell’s captions in the negative. A few of the captions are written backwards, adding to the amateur character of Dr. Fussell’s otherwise well-composed pictures.

While on the way to California, Dr. Fussell’s photographs begin in Chicago, with a couple of small panoramas of Lincoln Park, but the scene swiftly shifts to the American West, with images of Native Americans (among them shots of “Indian children” and an “Indian Village”), a “Pueblo at Laguna,” numerous shots of New Mexico (Las Vegas, Raton, and Albuquerque), several small panoramic scenes of the majestic Grand Canyon, and more. During their visit to the Grand Canyon, Dr. and Mrs. Fussell took the chance to snap portraits of each other, under which the annotation reads, “The climbers. It took 12 hours to make the trip up & down. Hot!!!” On

the way to California, Dr. Fussell also took a couple of images of Kansas and Nevada before proceeding to snap about a half dozen pictures of the Sacramento Valley.

The photographs from this point forward, constituting the majority of the pictures in the album, concentrate on the latter half of Dr. and Mrs. Fussell's expedition to British Columbia and the Canadian Rockies. After visiting Victoria and Vancouver, the Fussells stayed at Camp Crusoe on Emerald Lake. This portion of their trip includes a few more images of the travelers themselves, including a shot of Sarah with a large, dead black bear. In addition to several small panoramas of Emerald Lake, Dr. Fussell captures scenes of the natural wonders of British Columbia such as Mt. Burgess, Mt. Wapta, Bow Valley, Yoho River, Emerald Glacier, Valley of Ten Peaks, Kicking Horse Canyon, Bow River, Lake Louise, Moraine Lake, Mirror Lake, Fraser River, and more. The last few leaves feature other scenes in British Columbia and elsewhere, with a street scene in Banff, a view of the "Prairie Town of Suscathevan B.C.," a handful of pictures featuring the Sierra Nevadas and several photos captioned "Over the Coast Range" taken from a train.

A unique photographic record of a West Coast excursion taken by a notable Philadelphian and his wife in the early 20th century.
\$4500

"Evelyn Thompson - KOOL-TV News Reporter and Sportscaster"

39. [Women]: [African Americana]: [News Industry]: Thompson, Evelyn: [Photographic Scrapbook Documenting the Early Journalism Career of Evelyn Thompson, Noted Reporter and News Anchor in Arizona]. [Various locations, mostly Phoenix, AZ: 1972-1980]. [24] leaves, illustrated with twenty-three mounted photographs, plus dozens of mounted ephemeral items including letters, documents, certificates, newspaper clippings, and more, plus a folder laid in containing television prompt copies. Folio. Contemporary brown vinyl scrapbook, string tied. Minor overall wear, some old tape stains to most items, some items apparently re-mounted, likely by a later friend or family member. Overall very good. Item #12998

A wonderful scrapbook celebrating the professional career of Evelyn Lorraine Thompson (1948-2005), on-air reporter and news anchor for KOOL-CBS Radio and Television and KTVK-TV in Phoenix, Arizona in the 1970s. Thompson worked for KOOL straight out of college, after graduating from Boston University in 1972. She was hired as a writer-producer for morning newscasts, then worked as a full-time news reporter. Unusual for the era, Thompson also served as KOOL's weekend sports reporter. She later moved to KTVK-TV, also in Phoenix, where she worked as a news anchor. We could find no other information about Thompson following about 1980, except for her brief obituary in the *Arizona Republic*.

The present scrapbook provides a valuable snapshot of Thompson's life and early career through a range of original photographs showing her as a child but with the majority showing her during her working years at KOOL and KTVK. The album also includes numerous letters to Thompson from a variety of correspondents, thanking her for stories, congratulating her for her positions at the news, news releases and other documents announcing her personal appearances, newspaper clippings when Thompson appeared in the paper either for a story or as the subject of a story, and so forth. The scrapbook even includes the prompt copy of a speech given by her before sorority students at Northern Arizona University. For a deeper look at her life as a reporter or anchor, a number of additional prompt copies of some of Thompson's stories are gathered in a manila envelope laid into the scrapbook. The scrapbook also includes award certificates, most notably her award as one of the "Outstanding Young Women of America" in 1973. Altogether a unique assemblage of original materials documenting a trailblazing Black reporter and news anchor in the contemporary American West.

\$1250

Pennsylvania Woman Serving as an Army Nurse During World War II, Mainly in Texas and Oklahoma

40. [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 at 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.

\$2750