List 12
Americana
NOTICE
Headquarters Western Defense Command
Office of the Commanding General
Preside of San Francisco, California
PUBLIC PROCLAMATION NO. 21
17 DECEMBER 1944

...
List 12: Americana

ABOLITION, COINS, TEXAS, AND A MAP


An anthology of anti-slavery sentiment from a wide variety of politicians and other public figures, including Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and Lydia Maria Child. There are chapters on "Authentic anecdotes of United States slavery" and "The African character." Illustrated with drawings of coins with the motto "Liberty" and a "Moral Map of U.S. Jan. 1837", showing the slave states in black.

The map is followed by a section of British commentary on Texas, which concludes, "if the Americans should obtain possession of Texas...a greater impulse would be given to the slave trade than had been experienced in many years." Indeed, the admission of Texas as a state, after the territory had succeeded from Mexico, did expand the slave South.

This volume was issued without an identified author or publisher; the details presented here are from the Library of Congress’s cataloguing of the title. Very Good. Hardcover.

First edition (first printing). Half-bound in contemporary, perhaps original black sheep over coarse cloth; spine stamped in gilt. Some foxing to interior pages; some spotting to covers; generally very good or better. Previous owner's signature on title page. A nice copy of a scarce book. (6308) $750
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NATIVE LANGUAGES BANNED


The federal document giving the "true intent and meaning" of the 1887 federal ban on the use of Indian languages in both mission and government-run schools for Native Americans. This ban was a concerted attempt by the US government to undermine and ultimately destroy Native culture, but Commissioner Atkins' initial rule brought much controversy.

This pamphlet, addressed to Indian agents, reprints some of the letters Atkins received about the ban, and his replies and explanations. He modified the ban to mollify Christian missionaries working on the reservations. He offers an exception for "the vernacular to be used in missionary schools, only for oral instruction in morals and religion, where it is deemed to be an auxiliary to the English language in conveying such instruction."

But Atkins also restates his reasoning: "[T]he intention is to prevent the waste of valuable time by Indian children in schools learning a barbarous tongue which is not comprehensive enough to embrace civilization or to comprehend it." A century later, in 1990, President George Bush signed the Indian Languages Act, reversing the federal policy and giving the government an obligation to support the preservation and survival of Native American languages.

A scarce and important publication. Very Good. Pamphlet.

*First edition (first printing). Minor chipping and creasing to front wrapper, else very good.* (556) $1,250

VICTORIA THE WELDER IN SEATTLE

3. [Brown, Victoria]. *Small collection of union documents from a WWII welder*. 5-1/2 by 3 inches (when folded) leatherette wallet.

In 1944, Victoria Brown, of San Francisco, attended the War Production Training School in Seattle, Washington, and learned how to weld. She joined the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America as an apprentice welder and found work at the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Co., where she stayed for a few months before returning to San Francisco.

This collection includes her Washington union membership pocket folder, dues receipts, a promotion card, and her termination notice.

*Generally very good; several pieces folded.* (35526) $85

A collection of quotes about slavery from Southern sources. Child offers five pages of conclusions at the end.

"Child compiles first-hand accounts of slavery by its defenders and witnesses. The pamphlet is a stinging indictment of the hypocrisy, immorality, and cruelty of slavery. In her concluding remarks, Child reminds her readers that proslavery advocates have imperialistic designs to nationalize slavery"—Anti-Slavery Political Writings, 1833-1860: A Reader, by C. Bradley Thompson.

Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) was a writer, suffragist, and abolitionist and was for several years the editor of the National Anti-slavery Standard newspaper. Very good. Pamphlet.

First edition (first printing). In the original string-bound self-wrappers. Library stamp on front cover; withdrawn stamp on verso of title page. Uncommon in commerce. (9216) $300


The first page prints Cleaver's call for a Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention; the center spread is a message delivered on the 107th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation; and the back page offers Newton's outline of basic principles for a new constitution. Near Fine.

Newsprint tanning, but generally fine. (1557) $300

"THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG IN BABYLON"


A head-and-shoulders portrait of Cleaver is superimposed over the text, a broadside printing of Cleaver's call for a revolutionary people's constitutional convention.

"We're saying that there's something wrong in Babylon, and the form of its organization is based upon the U.S. Constitution, and we must change this form of the system, and we must change the Constitution."

Not located on OCLC (this is not 58423717, which has the same title). Very Good. Ephemera.

Short tears along the bottom edge, else very good. (1555) $250
7. **Collection of 94 Pocket Joke Books from the Early 20th Century**. Roughly 4 by 5 inches, color printed wrappers; 32 to 64 pages. Various publishers, 1907 to 1937.

An interesting look at humor over the first four decades of the 20th century as seen through three series of joke books (with additions), issued by Baltimore's I & M Ottenheimer (44 titles); New York's Wehman Bros. (25 titles in the Handy Series), and Brooklyn's Solon Publishing (17 titles); and 8 titles from other publishers.

In addition to general joke books, there are many books on ethnic and topical subjects: Irish Yarns; The Latest Tramp Jokes; Blackface Minstrel Jokes; A No. 1 Tramp Jokes; New Actor Jokes; New Crop Irish Jokes; The Arkansas I Saw; Charlie Chaplin's Funny Sayings; Tramp, Coon, and Rube Jokes; Barber-Shop Jokes; Boarding-House Jokes; Nudist Jokes; Cocktail Cackles; Wet and Dry [Prohibition] Jokes; and Radio Jokes, among many others.

The jokes, mostly only barely funny and many offensive, offer insight into low-brow male humor of the era. Priced at a dime, they were sold in drug stores and railroad stations. They reveal something about the dominant culture of the time and its fears, anxieties, and stereotypes—the changing roles of women, perceived threats to white superiority, and financial insecurity.

The Ottenheimer and Wehman books, which both have titles spanning two decades, offer the potential to see how jokes changed and did not change during this interesting period when the US left the late Victorian era, fought a world war, and entered what we would recognize as the modern era in the 1920s.

A complete list of titles is available upon request. Very good.

*The books are generally in very good condition in original wrappers.* (35458)$1,000
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INTERNMENT BEGINS IN SEVEN DAYS


A scarce matching pair of broadsides from the US military notifying all persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in the Inglewood neighborhood of Los Angeles that they were to be forcibly relocated on May 7, 1942. These orders, which initiated the Japanese internment during the Second World War, were issued in pairs: the "Notice" provided the legal basis of the resettlement and the corresponding "Instructions" explained who, what, when, and where.

The instructions informed the Japanese Americans that their local Civil Patrol Station would "provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage, or other disposition of most kinds of property," a promise, however well meaning, that could not be kept. This notice is dated April 30, 1942. The affected Americans were shipped to relocation centers seven days later.

More than 100 separate orders were issued up and down the West Coast, which allowed government officials to stagger the massive relocation effort over a couple of months. By far the most commonly seen posters are Civilian Exclusion Order No. 41, which applied to San Francisco and which survives in large numbers. All others are scarce.

*Printed letterpress on thin paper (some posters are found on low-grade cardstock).* Very nearly fine. While internment posters for areas outside of San Francisco used to be available, they have grown markedly hard-to-find in recent years; matched pairs, also once available to those who looked, are no longer. (35548) $2,500

19TH CENTURY RELIGIOUS RIGHT


One of the founding books of the American Christian Identity movement. In this book, Eshelman (1844–1921), a minister in the Church of the Brethren, adapted British Israelism for an American audience. Central to this belief is that the Jews and the Israelites descend from different sons of Noah (all other humans perished in the Flood). Anglo-Saxons are the direct heirs of the Israelites of the Old Testament and are especially blessed by God.

"That the Anglo-Saxons possess a large number of qualities ascribed to Israel... cannot be successfully denied. So numerous are these identities that the mind is unwilling to reject them, or to ascribe them to mere chance."


There are two issues of this book, one published by the Brethren and this commercial edition issued by a Chicago publisher. Very Good. Hardcover.

*First edition (first printing of this issue). Ownership signature dated 1901, Reserve, Browne Co., Kansas.* (2155) $250
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SET IN TRUMP MEDIAEVAL TYPE


A miniature book printing a speech former President Ford gave to Visa International in Quebec, on November 8, 1980. The type is very small Trump Mediaeval. The edition was 500 copies, all signed; one hundred were issued in slipcases. Fine. Hardcover.

First edition (first printing). A fine copy in a fine slipcase. Bound similar to the 1/100 issue, but in red marbled paper, instead of yellow. This copy is designated the "Publisher's Copy" on the colophon. (14524) $125

IN PRAISE OF BUSH 41


A miniature book version of a speech by former President Ford in support of the Republican nominee and future president, George H. W. Bush.

Published in an edition of 350 copies, all signed by Ford. Fine. Hardcover.

A fine copy in a fine slipcase. There were 150 copies issued in tiny slipcases by Mariana Blau. This copy belonged to the publisher, Herb Yellin, and is designated the publisher's copy on the colophon. (14523) $150

21,000 MEN IN ONE PHOTO


A photograph of soldiers forming the air force symbol.

"Goldbeck's last major insignia effort was also his most spectacular. It enlisted the support of more than 21,000 men... Staging this formation required two months of planning as well as the special 212-foot tower that Goldbeck built."—Louis Kaplan, American Exposures: Photography and Community in the Twentieth Century, p. 18.

The armed services were not officially integrated until 1948 so perhaps it is symbolic that the most of the African American soldiers are grouped in the center of the Air Force star, surrounded by white soldiers wearing white. This image is on the cover of one of the two monographs devoted to Goldbeck's photos. Near Fine. Photograph.

Pinholes and minor loss to corners, minor soiling to margins; photographer's stamp on back. Image fine. (2531) $250
$6 FOR 52 HOURS PER WEEK


A report prepared following the enactment of an Ohio constitutional amendment requiring the state to set a minimum wage. This report summarizes responses to a state-wide survey about women's wages in department stores and other retail establishments. The most common wage was $6 per week and the most common number of hours worked was 52. (This could almost be a report on the wages of 21st-century booksellers.)


"THE MOST PROFOUN Dest LEGALISTIC TREATISE ON SLAVERY"--HOWES


An exploration of American and international laws on slavery. In this book, "Hurd went to the bottom of the issues raised by the Dred Scott Decision and undertook a major theoretical inquiry into the nature of legal persons and property"—Herbert Schneider, A History of American Philosophy. Hurd was a white, Yale-educated lawyer.

See also Howes, US-iana H827 for a later, two-volume edition described as, "[The] most profound legalistic treatise on slavery". Very Good. Pamphlet.

*First edition, first printing. A near fine copy bound in plan wrappers, as issued. Inscribed "Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, U.S.S. with the author's respects." Fessenden was a Republican senator from Maine; later a member of Lincoln's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. A nice association.* (3070) $750

NISEI IN MISSOURI


Captioned on the back on a mounted label: "Parkville, Mo. American born Japanese students at Park College, Parkville, Mo., take part in flag-raising ceremony and calmly continue studies there despite protests of citizens of Platte County, Mo., who believe they should be interned." The college president is shown raising the flag, with six named students looking on. An excellent home-front image from the Second World War.

*Tiny bit of label adhesion at the bottom of the photograph, else very good.* (35528) $150
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K IS FOR KOMEDY


A very scarce example of a Klan humor magazine, of which, only one issue (vol. 1, no. 2) is recorded in OCLC (Yale).

This is the politicians number and its tone is anti-government more than overtly racist (one cartoon depicts a character in blackface). The biggest villains in the jokes and stories are Henry Ford and Calvin Coolidge. According to Felix Harcourt (Ku Klux Kulture, p. 47), this short-lived magazine issued from the Pittsburgh KKK.

Very scarce. Good.

Outer corners missing from front wrapper, and thus good only.  (35459)  $125

FIRST RUM RIVER, OREGON, IMPRINT?

17.  Licensed Saloon [caption title] . Rum River, OR [fictional location]: Judas O'Clarety, [ca. 1900]. Broadside. 8-1/2 by 11-3/4 inches

A warning about the evils of alcohol written from the perspective of a satirical saloon owner who "manufacture[s] drunkards" while enriching himself on money that would otherwise be spent on bread and family.

"At two hours' notice I am able to put husbands in a condition to reel home, break the furniture, beat their wives, and kick their children out of doors."

Woodcut illustration at center. Not recorded in OCLC.

A good copy. Edges chipped, light creasefolds, small stains with two-inch tidemark on bottom edge. Text clear.  (83)  $85

THE NOVELIST AS POLITICIAN


The front side (recto) provides a short summary of the Mailer-Breslin ticket; the back (verso) offers a more detailed overview of their positions. Mailer and his runningmate, the journalist Jimmy Breslin, ran for municipal office in the 1969 New York City Democratic primary. The campaign lasted just two months, but attracted a lot of media attention and 41,000 votes, good for fourth place in a five-person field.

Mailer campaigned against the "dull tyranny of the center" and for making New York City the 51st State, with neighborhoods to be incorporated as cities and villages.

This flyer dates from between May 12, when nominating signatures were due, and the primary on June 17, 1969. To further narrow the date, it was published by the second Mailer campaign organization, New Yorkers for Mailer-Breslin, at the second campaign office, on Columbus Circle (the first was on E. 38th St.). Uncommon.

Fine.  (6418)  $150
In 1969, the novelist Norman Mailer ran for mayor of New York City. He formed a ticket with the journalist Jimmy Breslin, who sought the presidency of the city council. This flyer encourages volunteer support to gather the signatures necessary to get Mailer on the ballot in the New York City Democratic primary. The flyer describes Mailer’s idea that New York City should become the 51st state, with its neighborhoods transformed into cities and villages. Mailer announced his candidacy in early April. This flyer dates before May 12 (a date referenced in the text as being in the future).

Mailer’s venture into politics was part of a trend in the late 1960s and early 1970s of public figures running for office to call attention to problems in the political system. This group includes a comedian (Dick Gregory, president); activists (Eldridge Cleaver, president; Oscar Zeta Acosta, sheriff of Los Angeles), journalists (Hunter S. Thompson, sheriff of Pitkin County), and others. Today, most such candidates are rich men.

Uncommon.

Fine, but for minor tanning to the edges. (6419) $200
KEY VOTING RIGHTS CAMPAIGN


A poster from a key but under-appreciated voting rights protest of the 1960s.

At the 1964 Democratic National Convention, in Atlantic City, delegates from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MDFP) challenged the all-white Mississippi contingent, claiming that segregationists had prevented African Americans from voting in the primaries. The MDFP argued that it had selected delegates in full compliance with Democratic rules and that the activist MDFP's delegates were therefore the legitimate Mississippi representatives.

Ultimately, Democratic Party leaders and the MDFP worked out a compromise that allowed the MDFP representatives to stay at the convention, mostly as non-voting guests, and the Democratic Party promised that in 1968 they would not accept delegations elected without African American voters. Many white Democrats from the South walked out of the convention, marking the beginning of the Southern embrace of the Republican Party.

Following the convention, the MDFP continued its campaign, scheduling a "freedom ballot" on the same day as the presidential election. This poster was printed for that campaign. The MDFP nominated Lyndon Johnson as president, Hubert Humphrey as vice-president, Mississippi NAACP leader Aaron Henry for senate, Fannie Lou Hamer for US Congress in the 2nd District, Annie Devine in the 4th, and Victoria Gray in the 5th.

Henry (1922–1997), by profession, owned a drugstore. He became active in the Civil Rights Movement in the early 1950s, and suffered a bombing, an arson attack, and police harassment. In 1982, he won election to the Mississippi House of Representatives, where he served for for seven terms. He was married and had children, but his relationships with men were an open secret, and he was arrested several times for it. See Men Like That: A Southern Queer History by John Howard, p. 158 ff.

The MDFP printed posters for all six candidates in its Freedom Ballot campaign. All are very scarce.

A very good example, with minor edge wear in a few places. (305964) $500

An wonderful poster of one of the great civil rights leaders of the 1960s.

At the 1964 Democratic National Convention, in Atlantic City, delegates from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) challenged the all-white Mississippi contingent, claiming that segregationists had prevented African Americans from voting in the primaries. The MFDP argued that it had selected delegates in full compliance with Democratic rules and that the activist MFDP’s delegates were therefore the legitimate Mississippi representatives.

Ultimately, Democratic Party leaders and the MFDP worked out a compromise that allowed the MFDP representatives to stay, mostly as non-voting guests, and the Democratic Party promised that the 1968 convention would not accept delegations elected without African American voters. Many white Democrats from the South walked out of the convention, marking the beginning of the Southern embrace of the Republican Party.

The convention protest catapulted Fannie Lou Hamer, one of the founders of the MFDP, into national prominence. Beginning in 1962, as a 42-year-old plantation worker, she decided she wanted to vote. Her efforts to exercise her constitutional right caused her to lose her job and her home. She survived drive-by shootings and a severe beating that left her permanently injured. The MFDP expanded on efforts of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and allied organizations’ efforts to register voters in Mississippi. The stakes were made clear to everyone when the bodies of three CORE volunteers working with the MFDP in Mississippi were discovered a couple of weeks before Democratic National Convention.

Following the convention, the MFDP continued its campaign, scheduling a “freedom ballot” on the same day as the presidential election. It was an opportunity for disenfranchised African Americans to practice voting. The MFDP nominated Lyndon Johnson as president, Hubert Humphrey as vice-president, Mississippi NAACP leader Aaron Henry for senate, Hamer for US Congress in the 2nd District, Annie Devine in the 4th, and Victoria Gray in the 5th.

The MFDP printed posters for all six candidates. All are hard to find. This is undoubtedly the most desirable of the posters and one of the scarcest. A key poster from the Civil Rights Movement.

*Minor wear and tanning. Generally very good or better.* (60) $2,500


*Minor staining to covers, else very good in brad-bound wrappers.* (4307) $300

"Based upon three former volumes of journeys and investigations by the same author." Olmsted, the white landscape architect behind New York City's Central Park, made three trips into the American South in the 1850s, visiting Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. He wrote about his experiences, first for newspapers, then as three books, and finally for this two-volume consolidated edition of his travels.

The historian Arthur Schlesinger, in his introduction to the 1953 re-issue of the Cotton Kingdom, described Olmsted's book as a "uniquely candid and realistic picture of the pre-War South." Olmsted travelled alone and often stayed with poor white families, who true to the stereotype of Southern hospitality gave up their beds and shared scarce food supplies with their New York visitor. He wrote about the cruelties of slavery and of the great poverty alongside great wealth in the white South.

The map inserted at the front of volume one has been called "a landmark in American statistical cartography and one of the first attempts to measure agricultural productivity with a map." While Olmsted's "eight-hundred-page manuscript made a relentless case against slavery, the map distilled that argument into a single image"—Mapping the Nation: History and Cartography in Nineteenth-Century America by Susan Schulten, p. 148.

This London edition is the true first printing; the New York Mason Brothers edition (which also carries a Sampson Low imprint on the title page) was printed in the US, apparently from the British stereotype plates. A publisher’s ad in the London Standard states that The Cotton Kingdom was issued in England on September 7, 1861. The New York Times printed a similar ad for the American edition, with the publisher claiming, "We publish to-day The Cotton Kingdom," two months later, on November 6, 1861.

That Times ad offers the genesis of the book: "This publication was called for by several eminent organs of public opinion in England, as well as private advice to the author immediately on the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion. It brings into unbroken connection, with suitable explanation and extension, the author's observations upon the relations of the cotton demand and the employment of slaves to the rebellion."

The first American edition and the 1862 second edition turn up with some frequency in the auction records. The most recent listing in Rare Book Hub for this London edition is 1978.

The true first edition (first printing). Nicely bound in somewhat later three-quarter calf and decorated paper-covered boards by Morrell of London. A bit rubbed; some repairs to the spine of volume one. Outer joints weak. Map with a few short splits and tears. Still, a very presentable copy of a surprisingly scarce and important book. (306003) $1,500
List 12: Americana

**WHITE PEOPLE FIGHTING**


A dramatic image of a white woman throwing an uppercut at a young white man protesting for the integration of an elementary school. The clipping attached to the photo on the back (verso) reads, "Two men carrying signs favoring school integration were kicked and beaten in front of Mount Greenwood Elementary school Wednesday by demonstrators protesting the admission of seven Negro pupils."

*Very good. Some waviness to paper.* (305998) $75

**ENDING THE JAPANESE INTERNMENT**


The virtually unknown order ending the internment of Japanese Americans during the Second World War.

The posters notifying persons of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast of their impending relocation have become rightly iconic symbols of intolerance and bigotry. While the posters are immediately recognizable, their legal character is less widely known. Backed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, the Western Defense Command in San Francisco issued public proclamations numbers 1 and 2, which provided the legal basis for the internment Japanese Americans living on the West Coast. Every one of the well-known "Notice" posters cites these public proclamations in the opening paragraph as justification of the impending forced relocation.

It should not be surprising, therefore, that the same military command office issued a subsequent notice reversing the internment order. This public proclamation, dated December 1944, specifically rescinds public proclamations 1 and 2 and therefore the Japanese Internment:

"The purpose of this proclamation is to restore to all persons of Japanese ancestry who were excluded ... their full rights to enter and remain in the military areas of the Western Defense Command. The people of the states situated within the Western Defense Command are assured that the records of all persons of Japanese ancestry have been carefully examined and only those persons who have been cleared by military authority have been permitted to return."

This proclamation went into effect on January 2, 1945. In practice, it took many months for the officials in charge of the internment camps to review and process the return requests. Many internees had no where to go back to, having given up their homes when they relocated. And many Japanese Americans who did return to their communities faced protests and racism, despite the military's assurance that those returning were not a threat.

Public Proclamation no. 21 is not often seen in any form, but it is most common as a press release from the Presidio. Very few proclamations in poster form, which were likely most often posted in the relocation camps, have survived.

*Very good, with a pin hole in the top margin, a small hole in the body affecting a single letter of text, and a small nick at one corner.* (35549) $2,750
This region was traditionally Yurok territory, but it is close to the Hoopa Valley and census records identify the families in the area as belonging to both tribes. This collection of drawings was apparently a school project, with students assigned to draw formal pictures of baskets. On the cover is a decorative drawing of a woman weaving a basket. The thirty-five basket designs are uniform in presentation, each with a drawing of the basket and a schematic of the design. The students, aged 10 to 12 years old, drew with varying levels of skill, but that they drew baskets at all was remarkable.

At the time, the federal government and the various Indian agencies were attempting to eliminate most Native American culture and language. Here we have students interpreting their traditional art form in Western-style drawings. Several students signed their drawings, including Elgina (Elsie?) Young, Rena (Reyna) Reed, Herman Peters, and Minerva (Minirva) Billie.

Native American manuscripts from this era are very scarce. The dating is based on census documents and internal evidence. Perhaps not coincidentally, Lila O’Neale was doing the fieldwork in the area for her landmark book, “Yurok-Karok Basket Weavers”, at about the same time. Very Good. Ephemera.

*Small repair to front cover, else nearly fine.* (4694) $2,850

**FREE A MAN TO FIGHT**

A terrific “Rosie the Riveter” image of a woman oiling a locomotive wheel with a mechanical pump. Like the classic “We Can Do It!” poster, this was issued by a private company looking for women workers.

The history of this poster is not documented, but it is a very scarce image of a woman doing a man’s work during the Second World War. Arguably, it’s the grittiest such image. The other, better known, posters of women on the home front—the "We Can Do It!" woman and the WOWs (Women Ordinance Workers)—show women in work clothes, but not actually working.

Your humble cataloguer thinks this is one of the very best posters from the Second World War. The artist, Leslie Ragan, made many posters for the New York Central System railroad. His Art Deco-influenced travel posters are classics in the genre.

*Fine (poster condition A-).* (4739) $3,000
List 12: Americana

WWII FACTORY UNIFORMS


An image of five young white people wearing various kinds of breathing apparatus. The caption mounted on the back reads, "Models demonstrate five difference types of respirators at the fashion show held in connection with the 13th annual Safety Convention and Exposition sponsored by the New York Safety Council."

A wonderful image documenting safety clothing for workers during the Second World War.

Very good or better. (305999) $125


Reproduced from typescript.

A description of the experiences of interned Japanese Americans during World War Two, written by four cultural anthropologists working for the War Relocation Authority's community analysis section. The report provides a sympathetic review of the responses of the internees to the crisis of forced internment. The report breaks up 1942 to 1946 into four internment periods: moving in, being sorted into loyal and disloyal categories, settling down, and moving out.

The writers are sympathetic with the unrest and unhappiness of the internees at the beginning of the process, noting that "any sort of people would have behaved in much the same way if they had been dealt with similarly." Special attention is given to the Tule Lake camp, in northeastern California, where the "disloyal" families were sent.

This report is one of the main starting points for understanding the internment experience. It is widely held in institutions, and the University of Arizona Press reprinted it in 1969, but this original edition is rather uncommon in commerce. Very good. Trade paperback.

First edition (first printing). Two ink notations on front cover, else near fine. (35242) $750

WWII HOMEFRONT IN MISSOURI


Captioned on the back on a mounted label: "A worker at the Scullin Steel Co. in St. Louis moves a completed 6-ton 'earthquake bomb' forward on its platform to a freight car." These bombs were manufactured for the British air force for use on hardened German targets during the Second World War.

An usual homefront munitions image.

Very good. Some waviness to paper. The print has several areas of professional touch-up work, to remove portions of the background and to increase contrast. (305997) $100

McCants Stewart was born a free black in antebellum South Carolina, was ordained a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church, passed the bar exam, and held a never-ending string of influential positions in whatever community he found himself in.

Stewart worked as a professor in Liberia in the early 1880s and relied on that experience to write this book. He offers a history of the country, from its founding as a colony for former slaves and free American blacks. Stewart was skeptical about Liberia’s chances as a country without support from the United States or some other power.

He devotes several chapters to the bad climate, which caused much suffering among the residents of Liberia but, he concluded, at least white men stayed away. He observed that God "has stationed the climate there as a gloomy, watchful sentinel, with special orders against white men" (p. 44).

Stewart writes extensively on the relationship between "Liberians" (American blacks and former slaves who relocated to Africa) and the native peoples they were displacing. He observed that many Liberians adopted what he called the Southern attitude about work, believing the native Africans should do it (p.72). The solution would be "fusion" between the natives and the American new-comers (p. 83). He concludes that the best hope for Liberia is the spread of Christianity.


First edition (first printing). A lovely copy in the publisher's original blue boards. Minor wear to extremities; previous owner's address stamp on rear pastedown, else a fine copy. (5452) $1,250
List 12: Americana

I WOULD NOT BE A PARTISAN PRESIDENT


This circular, printed shortly before the presidential election of 1848, reprints two letters that the white Whig candidate Zachary Taylor sent to his brother-in-law J. S. Allison, in which he outlined his political positions.

In the first letter, called "the most important document of the preconvention campaign" by Taylor biographer Holman Hamilton, the future president stated, "I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig." That really clarified the issue and so in September, while in East Pascagoula, Mississippi, Taylor wrote a second letter to Allison to further explain his views. The letter offers an account of Taylor's path to the Whig nomination, which he pursued by pretending not to have political ambitions.

In the second letter, Taylor presents himself as a true outsider. "I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I, in that straitened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people in case of my election ... I would not be partisan President."

Taylor was elected the twelfth president of the United States and died just 16 months into his first term. These two letters were widely reprinted in newspapers and became among the most important elements of Taylor's successful candidacy. Modern scholarship has established that the letters were written by Taylor's advisors and then copied by the general with the idea that they would be made public by Allison.

This separate printing is scarce in commerce. Near Fine. Pamphlet.

First edition (first printing). Light tanning and a few small stains, but generally near fine. (5605) $250

MEMOIRS OF A MILITANT ANTI-ABORTIONIST


An autobiographical account of a radical anti-abortionist's escape from jail and his use of an anthrax scare to disrupt hundreds of abortion clinics following 9/11. Waagner, now serving a long prison sentence, is associated with the Army of God, perhaps the most militant wing of the anti-abortion movement. The group's website calls Waagner an "anti-abortionist extraordinaire."

This book can still be ordered for $30 from the Army of God (through its affiliate, Pro-Life Virginia). If you'd rather give your money to an independent bookstore, you can buy this copy, which was donated to a charity shop and was then acquired by me. Very good. Trade paperback.

First edition. Very good in wrappers (paperback), with minor wear to the corners. (35485) $30
1963 FREEDOM BALLOT POSTER

34. **What Does the Future Hold for the Farm Worker?** [Jackson, MI?]: Committee to Elect Aaron Henry, [1963]. 12-1/4 by 18-1/2 inches. Photographically illustrated poster.

An important poster from the 1963 Freedom Ballot, in Mississippi, which was the predecessor to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party initiative at the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

Alongside the state election in 1963, Henry, a civil rights leader in the state, ran for governor, on an integrated ticket with the white Rev. Ed King. The Freedom Ballot was a protest against poll taxes and citizenship questionnaires that were used to prevent African Americans from voting in Mississippi, but it was also a civil rights action, to introduce the idea and habit of voting to a group of people who had never had the opportunity before.

This poster from Henry's gubernatorial campaign depicts a man in a field picking cotton by hand. Barely visible on his sleeve is a patch reading "Naval Air Station." The legend and the image suggest a campaign aimed at sharecroppers and low-wage farmworkers, many of them veterans. Henry was the son of sharecroppers and an Army vet himself and the issue raised in this campaign poster surely held personal significance for him.

The 1963 Freedom Ballot saw more than 75,000 African Americans vote. As the immediate predecessor to the 1964 Freedom Vote in Mississippi, this poster marks the beginning of one of the most important changes to American politics in the 20th century. After the Mississippi voting protests, the Democratic Party agreed to integrate primary elections in the South which, combined with the Voting Rights Act, enfranchised millions of African Americans who tended to vote for Democrats. Simultaneously, millions of white Southern voters became Republicans, a realignment that has had a profound impact on US politics for more than 40 years.

Henry (1922–1997), a druggist by profession, was one of the leading Civil Rights leaders in Mississippi, beginning in the early 1950s. In 1982, he was elected to the state House of Representatives, where he served seven terms. In recent years, his relationships with men, long an open secret, have attracted scholarly attention. See Men Like That: A Southern Queer History by John Howard, p. 158 ff.

*A fine poster, neatly mounted to a coarse cloth liner. A very uncommon and early civil rights poster.* (35547) $1,000


A four spot color offset lithograph by one of the great poster artists of the 1960s.

This poster promotes an anti-war demonstration march held in San Francisco on November 15, 1969. The top of the poster quotes Isaiah 2:4, about beating swords into plowshares. The two central figures are George Washington flashing a peace sign and a soldier with "#666" on his helmet giving a thumbs-down signal.

A bright, brilliant poster with a classic Sixties design.

*Original printing. Narrow edge stain on the back (verso) which is barely visible on the front of the poster, else fine.* (6177) $200
List 12: Americana

RARE MARTIN WONG POSTER, 1974

23 by 17-1/2 inches. Printed offset in blue and black on tan paper.

Martin Wong (1946-1999) was born in Portland, Oregon; raised in San Francisco's Chinatown; earned an art degree at Humboldt State University; lived in the Eureka area from about 1965 to about 1978, when he moved to New York. While in Eureka, Wong began painting but was best-known for his drawings. He called himself the Human Instamatic and drew portraits and local scenes with quick, fluid, organic lines. His Eureka-Humboldt paintings were in many ways color versions of his pencil drawings. In New York, Wong pursued other painting styles and began a long relationship with Miguel Piñero, one of the founders of the Nuyorican Poet's Cafe.

When Wong died, of AIDS, in 1999, he was not well known outside of a small circle of admirers. In the two decades since his death, his reputation and influence have blossomed with several published monographs, a traveling exhibition, skyrocketing auction prices, and tributes from other artists. In 2019, Wong's painting, Ten Brooklyn Storefronts, estimated by Sotheby's at $60-80,000, sold for $884,000. Soon after, ARTnews named the most important works of the 2010s and included on the list Danh Vo's "I M U U R 2", which was an installation of Martin Wong's belongings at the Guggenheim.

During the time Wong lived in Humboldt County, he is known to have made a few posters and other printed items, all of which are very scarce. This is an excellent example of a poster made for a Humboldt County Board of Supervisors election. The reproducpts a painting of the candidate Harriet Gray driving a car—a favorite setting for Wong's portraits—and deftly renders the image using just two colors and the natural shade of the paper.

This is an excellent example of Wong's poster work, which in less capable hands would simply be yet another mundane example of local politicking. Presumably the print run was small and its distribution ephemeral as the poster says the event is "this Sunday," suggesting that it was intended for display for fewer than seven days. The earliest poster listed in New York University's finding aid for Wong's papers is dated 1983, ten years after the example here.

Minor surface loss in a few places, not affecting image; one short tear; marked "#1" in pencil on back (verso). Stamped with Wong's chop on right side. (35545) $1,250
List 12: Americana

TOWN VIEWS AS ART


Probably Wong’s first book, a collection of his Human Instamatic drawings of people and places in and around Eureka, California. Mostly printed offset in black; a few have an overprinting in red for his chopmark. One reproduces Wong’s “Human Instamatic” blindstamp. In some ways, this is a typical book of small town illustrations, but it is distinctive for its bold, immediately recognizable style.

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A very uncommon book. In fifteen years of serious looking in and around Eureka, this is the second copy we’ve handled. Two copies on OCLC (one of which is the previous copy that came our way; the second was Wong’s own copy).

Very good in spiral-bound wrappers. Minor edgewear to covers. This copy is inscribed by Wong on the title page. (35546) $3,500

LOS ANGELES TO NEW YORK WINE SPECULATION

38. Yarrow, G. J. Manuscript Letter, Los Angeles, March 5, 1870, sent to J. F. Vorbe, Esq. Two pages (single sheet). 8 by 10 inches, on ruled paper.

A nice California business letter. This letter details a number of speculative business ventures in Southern California, and the writer and the recipient appear to be partners in a number of investments. There is a lengthy discussion of the purchase of wine at half price from L. Wolfskill (probably Luis Wolfskil, the son of wine industry pioneer William Wolfskill), which the writer expects to ship to New York at a substantial profit. The second paragraph expresses surprise at the "sheep account," and values the partners’ flocks at $18,000. The letter concludes with the observation, "I see with pleasure that Green Backs are $6 odd, that ought to help us."

Somewhat fragile with old folds, about very good. (35527) $75
List 12: Americana

**MEXICAN AMERICAN LAND CLAIMS IN 1850S LOS ANGELES**


The documents offer a glimpse into the lives of four Mexican Americans living in southern California shortly after it became part of the United States:

1) Preemption claim of Geronimo Ybarra, dated December 29, 1853. Long blue legal sheet, folded and docketed. Thirty-eight lines in the hand of County Clerk John W. Shore concerning Ybarra's claim to 160 acres near the Arroyo Seco. The land claimed by Ybarra had not been surveyed, and his claim was marked by the edge of a mesa, a pile of rocks and a tree. It was measured in the old Spanish land unit "varas." This document is signed by Ybarra and Shore and is sealed with red wax. Ybarra was a member of the Los Angeles Common Council in 1859-1860.

2) Preemption claim of Jose Maria Ramirez, dated February 27, 1854. Long blue legal sheet, folded and docketed. Nineteen lines in the hand of County Clerk John W. Shore concerning Ramirez's claim to 160 acres on Strawberry Island, a small island near the mouth of the San Gabriel River where it enters San Pedro Bay. Signed by Ramirez and Shore.

3) Preemption claim of Vicente Feliz, dated August 1, 1854. Long blue legal sheet, folded and docketed. Nineteen lines in the hand of Deputy County Clerk William Ardinger concerning Feliz's claim to 160 acres in Section 30 of Los Angeles. Feliz signed with an X; Ardinger signed the document in several places.

4) Preemption claim of Francisco Pina, dated August 1, 1854. Long blue legal sheet, folded and docketed. Twenty lines in the hand of Deputy County Clerk William Ardinger concerning Pina's claim to 160 acres in Section 30 of Los Angeles, adjacent to the claim of Vicente Feliz. Pina signed with a X; Ardinger signed the document in several places.

*All very good to fine; folded as usual. Ybarra document with a number of ink spots.*

(6265) $1,500

BELOW: Item 37
LAND FRAUD IN MEXICAN TEXAS

40. [Zavala, Lorenzo de; Joseph Vehlein, and David G. Burnet]. Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company Scrip No. 7285 for One Labor, Containing 177-136/1000 English Acres. New York: E. S. Mesier, Lith., 1830. 8 by 12-1/4 inches, lithographed document with inset map; completed in manuscript.

In 1829, Lorenzo de Zavala (1788-1836), the secretary of the treasury of Mexico, received permission to settle 500 families on a large tract of land around Galveston Bay in what is now Texas. After political upheaval that found his party out of favor, he went into exile in New York and transferred his colonization grant to the newly formed Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, which also owned grants made to Joseph Vehlein and David G. Burnet. The total holdings covered 3.7 million acres in the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas. However, the GB&TLC did not own land, it simply controlled settlement rights, which it sold as scrip which was supposed to convey to the owner the right to survey and claim land, provided they met the colonization criteria established by the Mexican government.

The whole project was an elaborate land fraud. On April 6, 1830, six months before the GB&TLC was formed, the Mexican government ended American colonization in Texas. When the scrip was sold, settlement wasn’t even possible. Predictably, this generated lawsuits, and the GB&TLC scrip owners were tied up in litigation for two decades. The company itself did very well; earning nearly $1 million from selling scrip certificates like this one.

The certificates are very attractive, with cherub figures and a small map showing Nacagdoches and San Felipe de Austin, along with several rivers.

This is an early printing, with the printer’s name still visible (it wore off or was removed from the printing plate at a later date). This scrip is made out to Barney Corse, who was a director of the GB&TLC (see Lundy, The War in Texas, 1836, p. 35). Several other scrip certificates in Corse’s name are known, in a variety of denominations. Old folds, else very good. This scrip is signed in ink by company officers Anthony Dey, W. H. Sumner, G. W. Curtis, and W. H. Willson; it is endorsed on the verso (back) by Corse. (14535) $1,250