

McBRIDE RARE BOOKS

List 69 *American Voices*



This year is America's 250th birthday. As Americana dealers, we felt that merited a list – but not a greatest hits of the usual dead white guys. Instead we have compiled for your perusal a list of American Voices which we feel personifies the much-touted “Melting Pot” America of our childhoods. There are letters from immigrants to the various corners of our country; narratives of the formerly enslaved and civil rights handbills; letters, archives, and scrapbooks by women; protest posters, and Native American poetry. We hope you enjoy this compilation and find something to add to your collection.

Cheers,
Teri & James

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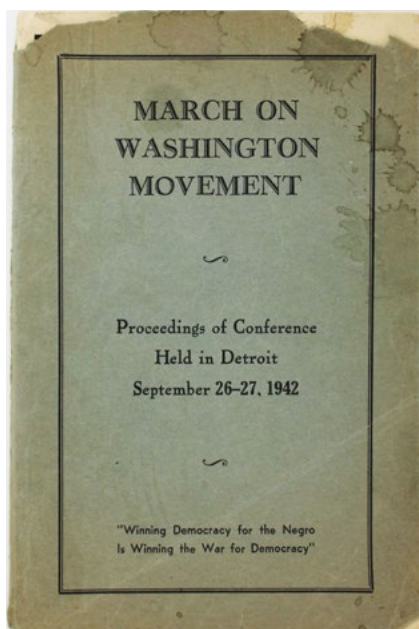
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THE PUSH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1. [African Americana]. *March on Washington Movement. Proceedings of Conference Held in Detroit September 26-27, 1942*. Detroit: 1942. 43pp. Original printed wrappers. Corners heavily chipped, lightly soiled. Pictorial title page with photogravure on verso. Minor soiling and wear to text. Good plus.



Proceedings for this early World War II-era civil rights conference held in Detroit. The March of Washington Movement lasted from 1941 to 1946 under the slogan "Winning Democracy for the Negro Is Winning the War for Democracy." The pamphlet includes the opening speech delivered by A. Philip Randolph, the Black labor unionist who organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first Black-led American union. He also lobbied successfully for the desegregation of the armed forces in 1948. The text also provides the outcomes of several committee meeting and resolutions

regarding an anti-lynching bill, the Communist Party, and "pro-Japanese activities among Negroes" (the Movement was decidedly against this). The verso of the title page contains a group portrait of the conference delegates. We locate a single copy in OCLC, at the Jacksonville Public Library.

(McBRB6435)

\$1,500

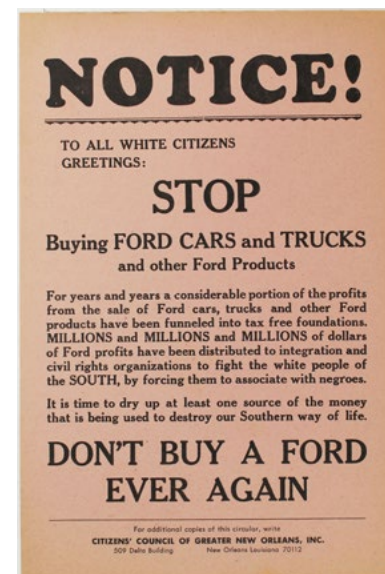
MAKE THE SOUTH GREAT AGAIN

2. [African Americana]. [Louisiana]. *Notice! To All White Citizens Greetings: Stop Buying Ford Cars and Trucks and Other Ford Products...* [caption title]. New Orleans: [ca. 1960]. Broadside, 9 x 6 inches. Minor toning. Near fine.

Broadside urging the white citizens of New Orleans to stop buying Ford cars, claiming Ford profits "have been distributed to integration and civil rights organizations" to the detriment of white folks "by forcing them to associate with negroes." The broadside declaims, "It is time to dry up at least one source of the money that is being used to destroy our Southern way of life. Don't ever buy a Ford again." The Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans lobbied for boycotts on several companies that they felt were encouraging Southern society into integration.

(McBRB6351)

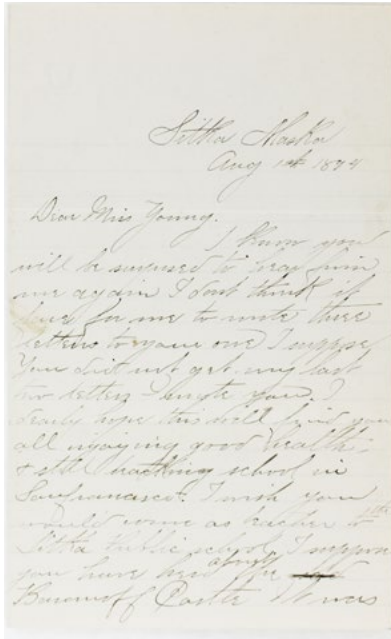
\$750



"SO YOU MAY TELL YOUR FRIENDS THAT THE BARANOFF CASTLE AT SITKA IS NO MORE."

3. [Alaska]. Haley, Julia E. [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Julie E. Haley, Daughter of Noted Sitka Pioneer and Miner Nicholas Haley, Describing Her Firsthand Account of the Burning of Baranof Castle in Sitka in 1894]. Sitka, Ak.: August 1, 1894. 5pp. Original mailing folds. Very good plus.

A historically-illuminating eyewitness account of the burning of Baranof Castle, the famous fort built in the New Archangel (Sitka) by the first governor of Russian America, Alexander Baranov. During Russian rule, the castle was the administrative center of Russian America.



Baranof Castle was the site for both the formal ceremony of the sale of Alaska to the United States and the hoisting of the first American flag in Alaska. The building was continually reconstructed throughout its tenure and fully renovated in 1893. On the night of March 17, 1894, the castle caught fire and burned to the ground, apparently due to the ignition of oily rags stored there. At the time of the fire, the building was used as the office and residence of the U.S. Court Commissioner Robert C. Rogers. Much later, in 1962, the site where the castle once stood was declared a National Historic Landmark.

The author of the present letter, Julia E. Haley was the only daughter of Nicholas Haley, a Sitka pioneer, notable miner, and important early landowner with several claims close to Sitka Bay. Born, raised, and ultimately buried in Sitka, Julia Haley owned and operated the well-known curiosity shop the “Old Indian Trading Post” on Lincoln Street in Sitka in the first two decades of the 20th century. Her store offered a variety of local products and artifacts, some of which purportedly came from the ashes of Baranof Castle, though Haley’s account of the fire seems to refute any possibility of relics being found in the ashes. Here, Haley writes to a friend identified only as “Miss Young,” a schoolteacher in San Francisco. In her letter, Haley provides a detailed account of the Baranof Castle fire, notes the troubles people have in getting to Sitka due to “much trouble on the railroads,” and briefly describes a ball given by local ladies in honor of the Bering Sea Fleet (“That is the U.S. Navy ships in harbour - Yorktown, Mohican, Albatross, Ranger, Hassler, Corwin, Adams, Bear, Rush, Pinta, and H.M. Ship Pheasant & Areal”).

Haley’s description of the fire reads as follows: “I suppose you have heard about the Baranof Castle. It was burnt to the ground. Not even could we have a chip in remembrance. Of it nothing could be saved. It was

impossible. Judge Rogers was in the building at the time & it took all they could do to get him out. He was at the windows for 8 hours crying for help. But no one heard him. Every one was asleep. He lost everything. Nothing saved, only a long coat he had on. And his poor little dog was in the attic & no one could get near him. It was a beautiful building after it as nearly repaired. So you may tell your friends that the Baranof Castle at Sitka is no more. The ground it stood on is all there. The building after being repaired was going to be occupied by the officials & we miss the view so much. It was a very pretty fire. I wished you could have seen it. The flag pole was the very last to burn. They took several views of it which looks so much like it. Every one felth [sic] so sorry. All the ladies watched it from one in the morning until four.” A unique account of one woman’s experiences in far-flung Alaska in the last decade of the 19th century, with a particularly noteworthy eyewitness account of the last moments of Baranof Castle.

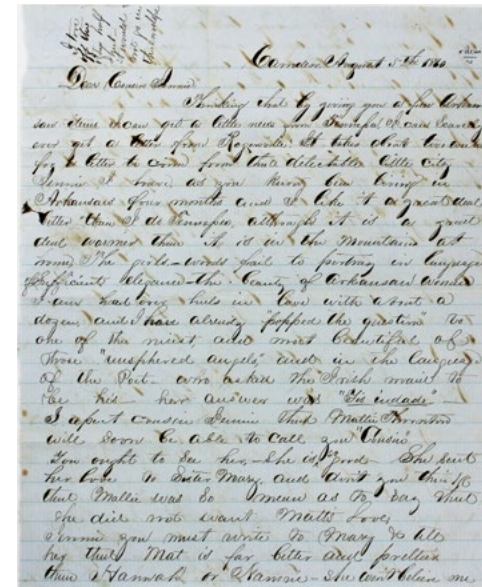
(McBRB2889)

\$1,250

ARKANSAS NEWSPAPER EDITOR COMMENTS ON HIS SURROUNDINGS

4. [Arkansas]. Speck, Lawrence P. [*Manuscript Letter, Signed, by Settler Lawrence P. Speck, Discussing Politics and Job Opportunities in Antebellum Arkansas*]. Camden, Ar.: August 5, 1860. [2]pp. on blue lined paper. Old folds, minor edge wear. Very good.

An interesting pre-Civil War letter sent from Arkansas settler Lawrence P. Speck to his cousin Jennie back in Tennessee. Speck moved from Tennessee to Arkansas to pursue business opportunities, and writes that he “likes it a great deal.” He then reports on the “beauty of Arkansas women.... I am head over heels in love with about a dozen and I have



already ‘popped the question’ to one of the nicest, and most beautiful of those ‘unsphered angels....” He then turns his thoughts to Camden, politics, and his work in the state: “We have a great many balls and parties here in Camden. There are a great many young people here and they always are up to something to enjoy themselves. I am very much pleased with Camden. Political excitement is running very high in this State now. There are two democratic parties in the field and things are getting pretty warm - The Election comes off tomorrow [referring to the Arkansas gubernatorial race]. I am assistant Editor of the Southern ‘Star’ a copy of which I send you every week. I am going into the Cotton Shipping Business next week for R.E. Arrington, as a book keeper. I can make more money than by the business I am now in.... This is the largest city in Arkansas and at the head of navigation of the Ouachitee River there are about one hundred thousand Bales of Cotton shipped there every year.” According to the 1860 census, Speck was living in Camden with the family of the editor of the Southern Star, George Turner, along with three “printers.” A short time later, Speck appears to have fought for the Confederacy as a private in the 1st Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. (McBRB4077) \$450

EARLY AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED ABOLITIONIST WORK INTENDED FOR YOUTH

5. Branagan, Thomas. *The Penitential Tyrant; or, Slave Trader Reformed: A Poem in Four Cantos.* New York: Samuel Wood, 1807. xii,[4],290,[10] pp., plus stipple engraved frontispiece, and including several woodcut illustrations scattered throughout. 12mo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt ruled with gilt leather label. Light wear to spine ends and hinges, corners bumped, and minor chipping along board edges. Scattered staining and moderate foxing internally. Good plus.

Second, enlarged edition of this anti-slavery literary work printed by early abolitionist and children’s literature publisher Samuel Wood. The first edition was published in Philadelphia in two cantos, but the present edition is expanded to four, and also includes the following extracted, shorter abolitionist works : Notes to The penitential tyrant; Messiah: a sacred eclogue, in imitation of Virgil’s Pollio [by Alexander Pope];

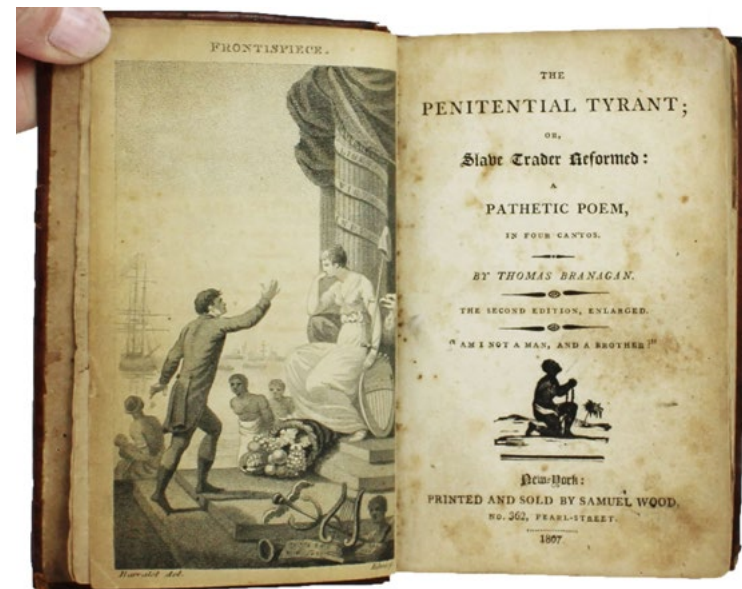
Buying stolen goods synonymous with stealing; or, The immorality of using the produce of slavery demonstrated. Addressed to all Christians of all denominations; A subject for conversation and reflection at the tea-table. Originally published in England [by William Cowper]; The method of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa ... Extracted from authentic documents, and exemplified by engravings; Extract from an essay in verse, entitled, Slavery. By Captain Marjoribanks, belonging to a British regiment which was stationed in the West-Indies.

The section titled, “The Method of Procuring Slaves on the Coast of Africa,” includes a double-page depiction of the infamous plan of the slave ship Brooks lower deck, a provoking symbol of the abolitionist movement that brought out the horrors of the Middle Passage, and eight other woodcut illustrations, including one full-page of a slave in headframe and mouthpiece. The illustrated title page features an early American use of the kneeling slave image and the “Am I not a Man, and a Brother?” slogan, while the frontispiece engraving depicts a man appealing to a seated Lady Liberty, with bound slaves arriving into harbor in the background. At the rear is a nine-page list of subscribers and a publisher’s advertisement for Wood’s other offerings. A fascinating and relatively early work of antislavery literature.

Shaw 12202; LCP Afro-Americana 1480; Wegelin 879; Stoddard 838; Sabin 7383.

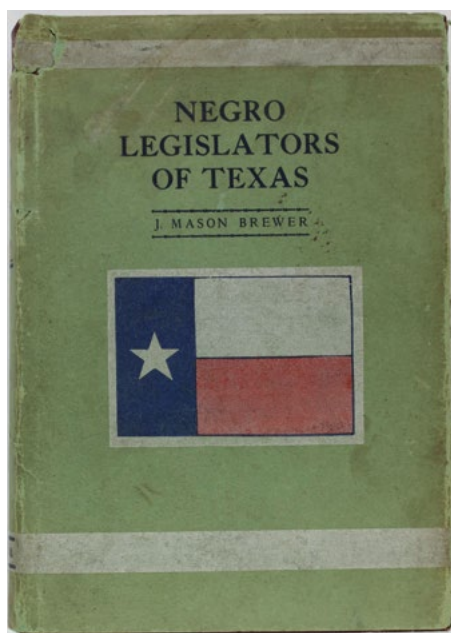
(McBRB6308)

\$3,250



EXTREMELY RARE IN DUST JACKET

6. Brewer, J. Mason. *Negro Legislators of Texas and Their Descendants. A History of the Negro in Texas Politics from Reconstruction to Disenfranchisement.* Dallas: Mathis Publishing Co., 1935. x,134pp., plus five pages of photographic plates. Original crimson cloth, gilt. Original green dust jacket ruled in white with black titles on front cover and spine and a color reproduction of the Texas state flag on the front panel. Modest wear to extremities and dust-soiling to cloth, rear hinge partially separated. Minor surface wear and edge wear to jacket, spine head chipped but not affecting spine text. Good plus.



A notable work of Texas African-American history by the state's trailblazing African-American historian. J. Mason Brewer was the first African-American member of the Texas Folklore Society and the first Black author elected to the Texas Institute of Letters. The present work is his second book of history, in which Brewer details the background of political participation by African American Texans from Reconstruction through the "Disenfranchisement of the Negro in Texas," tracing the rise and fall of African American voting rights in the process. The individual biographies

of the legislators provide invaluable background information on a generation of Black men attempting to participate in the government in Jim Crow Texas. The photographic plates picture several of the legislators, some of their descendants, Rev. R.T. Andrews (identified as the grandson of Richard Allen), and a group portrait of the Ladies Reading Circle of Dallas, Texas (to whom the work is dedicated). The present copy is notable for retaining the original dust jacket, which we had never seen before.

(McBRB3888)

\$4,250

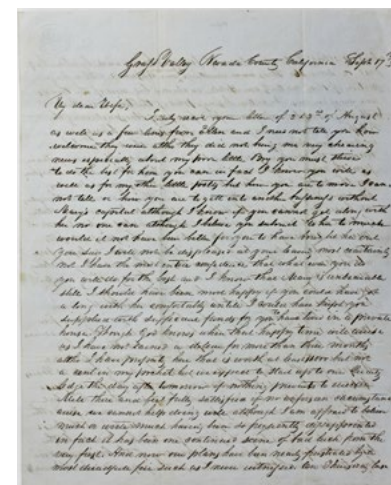
A VOICE FROM THE GOLD FIELDS

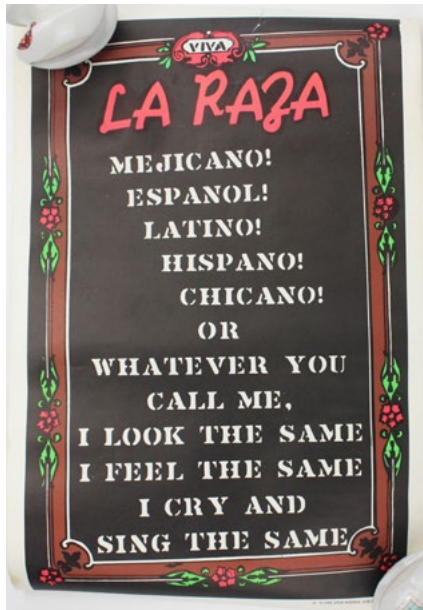
7. [California Gold Rush]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from a Gold Seeker to His Wife, Detailing His Mixed Luck in California].* Grass Valley, Ca.: September 17, 1855. [4]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Old fold lines, minor wear. Very good.

An intimate letter from a gold seeker in Nevada County, California. Theodore Shaw writes to his wife about mixed luck in California, a terrible fire, his concern for their children, and his great anxiety about the future. He writes, in part: "I have property here that is worth at least \$1000 but not a cent in my pocket but we expect to start up to our quartz ledge the day after tomorrow if nothing prevents to erect a mill up there.... And now our plans have been nearly frustrated by a most dreadful fire such as I never witnessed. On Thursday last about 11 o'clock p.m. an alarm of fire was heard and by about half past 12 some 350 stores, dwellings, and buildings were consumed with a large portion of their contents our hotel included. ... The entire business part of the town is in ruins...we have been sleeping under an old shed in the suburbs.... This fire has injured us in this way, several who had taken stock in our company have lost their means still we intend going on in a smaller way. We had formed a company with a Capital Stock of \$50,000 divided into 50 shares of \$1000 each.... Do you know Lydia I have more anxiety about your health than anything else as I know you work hard; only think what would happen to our dear children if anything serious should happen to your health and I away here in California..."

(McBRB4791)

\$950





CHICANO POWER POSTER

8. [California]. *Viva La Raza Mejicano! Espanol! Latino! Hispano! Chicano! or Whatever You Call Me, I Look the Same I Feel the Same I Cry and Sing the Same* [caption title]. Los Angeles: 1972. Poster, 17.5 x 11.5 inches. On cream stock, printed in black, red, and green. Two-inch closed tear at top edge, upper corner chipped. Minor wear and soiling else. About very good.

A striking poster from the Chicano movement in Los Angeles, issued by one of its most prominent

publications. *La Raza Magazine* was a powerful voice for the Chicano movement, published from 1967 to 1977. As the poster's text reiterates, Chicano, Mexican, Latino, whatever the label, we are all people. The same holds true today.

(McBRB4176)

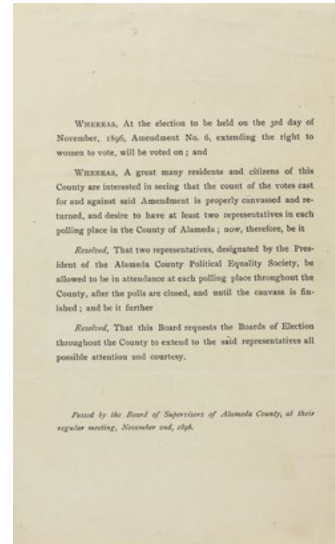
\$350

INVOLVING THE FIRST BALLOT MEASURE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA

9. [California]. [Women's Suffrage]. [*Handbill from the Alameda County Political Equality Society Calling for Poll Watchers*]. Alameda, Ca.: 1896. Handbill, 8.5 x 5.25 inches. Old folds, minor wear. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded resolution involving the first ballot measure calling for women's suffrage in California in the waning years of the 19th century. Here, the Alameda County Political Equality Society calls for two representatives to be present at each polling place in the county to ensure that votes are "properly canvassed and returned." Particularly at issue was Amendment No. 6 in the election, "extending the right to women to vote." A printed note at the bottom of the document states

that the resolution was "Passed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, at their regular meeting, November 2nd, 1896." The prospect of calling for representatives to monitor polling places indicates the political unrest brought forth during the suffrage movement. Of particular interest on this handbill are the vote tallies handwritten on the verso, beginning with the county or precinct totals for President and including



(McBRB5088)

numerous other state and local races; for example, William McKinley received 116 votes to W.J. Bryan's 34. The handwritten tallies do not include totals for the Women's Suffrage Amendment, but it was ultimately defeated statewide by a healthy margin of about 27,000 votes. The present handbill provides a unique record of a failed attempt in California to secure for women the right to vote at the close of the 19th century. It would take another fifteen years for women to achieve the franchise right, when a similar amendment to the California Constitution narrowly passed (by just over 3,500 votes) in 1911.

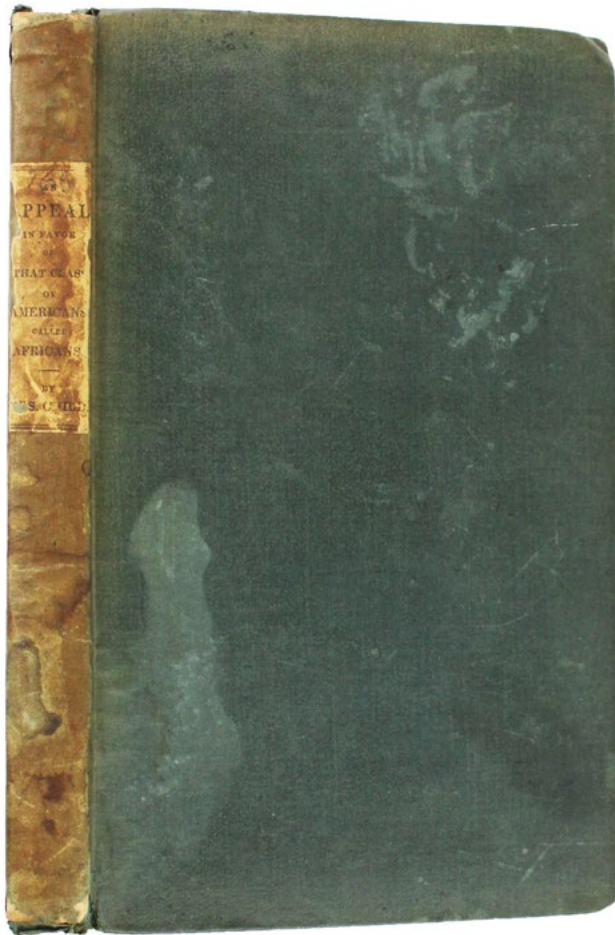
\$650

LANDMARK ABOLITIONIST WORK

10. Child, Lydia Maria. *An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans*. Boston: Allen and Ticknor, 1833. [6], 232pp. Lacks frontispiece. 12mo. Contemporary green publisher's cloth, printed paper label on spine. Light soiling and discoloration to spine, head and foot lightly chipped, rubbed. Corners bumped. Contemporary ownership inscription on front endpapers. Light foxing. About very good.

A notable work by suffragist and abolitionist Lydia Maria Child, being the first abolitionist work published in book form in the United States. Child (1802-1880) was an advocate for women's rights, the rights of Native Americans, and of African Americans, as presented here. The work discusses the history of the institution and urges the immediate

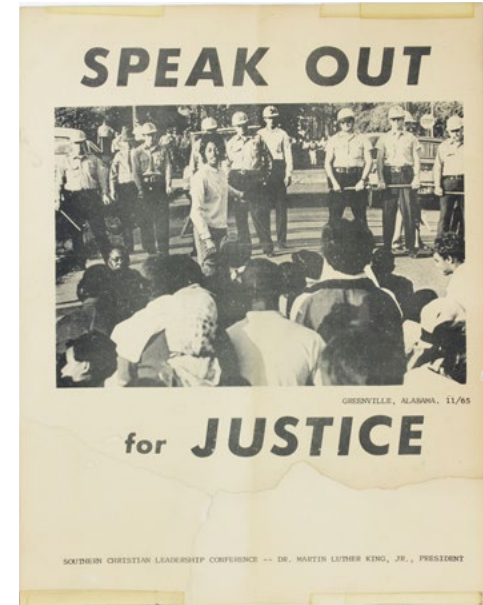
emancipation of slaves in the country. She argues that Africans are neither intellectually or morally inferior to whites, and that any such perception is a clear prejudice. The present copy lacks the frontispiece but is otherwise a nice example in unsophisticated condition.
(McBRB6007) \$5,000



UNRECORDED SCLC HANDBILL

11. [Civil Rights Movement]. [Alabama]. *Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Speak Out for Justice* [caption title]. [Greenville, Al.: 1965]. Photo-illustrated broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Old tears repaired with cello tape on verso, four cello tape reinforcements along edges, noticeable tanning, old folds. Top corner chipped away. About good.

A highly-ephemeral and likely unique surviving example of this broadside handbill issued by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Greenville, Alabama in the heat of the Civil Rights Movement. A central photograph picturing a young Black woman and a group of African-American activists facing off against police occupies about half of the broadside, with the words "Speak Out for Justice" emblazoned above and below the photograph. Added by typewriter are the words, "Greenville, Alabama. 11/65" and "Southern Christian Leadership Conference --



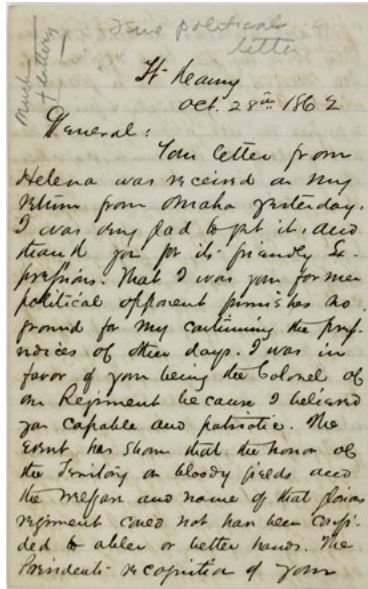
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President." As with many other places in the South, Greenville, Alabama had been the site of numerous clashes between African-American citizens and police officers during the struggle for civil rights. The impetus for the present handbill was likely related to the recent clash between R.B. Cottonreader, a County Project Director for the SCLC in Greenville, and local authorities. Cottonreader and the SCLC sued the mayor and various officials in Greenville over the summer of 1965 for violating multiple constitutional rights relating to assembly, equal protection, voter registration, and more. Cottonreader and other African-American activists continued their civil disobedience into November (the date typed on the present handbill). Eventually, the U.S. District Court in Alabama found both Cottonreader and the local officials equally culpable for the unrest in Greenville.

(McBRB6024)

\$1,250

DIRTY POLITICS IN FRONTIER OMAHA

12. [Civil War]. [Nebraska]. Miller, George L. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Nebraska Territory Pioneer George L. Miller to Nebraska General Samuel Ryan Curtis, Reporting on Some Dirty Politics and Including a Brief Appraisal of the Frontier Town of Omaha]*. Fort Kearny, Ne.: October 28, 1862. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet of lined paper. Light wear and toning, old folds. Very good plus.



An interesting manuscript letter written by Dr. George Lorin Miller (1839-1920), a leading Nebraska pioneer and instrumental figure in establishing Fort Kearny. Miller also served as the fort's sutler during the Civil War, and helped to recruit the First Nebraska Regiment. Miller was a physician, politician, editor and land owner who arrived in Omaha in 1854, the year the city was founded. Miller himself founded the Omaha Herald, which later became the Omaha World-Herald, and was a staunch Democrat who became adept at harnessing the power of the press.

Here, Miller writes to an unnamed general in Helena, Arkansas, who was most likely Samuel Ryan Curtis. Miller's letter is well-written, providing insights into and details of the politics, war news, and other information of the period. He is friendly to his correspondent, noting that the two men had been political opponents in the past, but Miller states that he supported the candidacy of his correspondent as "Colonel of our Regiment because I believed you capable and patriotic." Miller praises him for being recognized by no less than the President for "gallant services authenticated as they were by the best officers of the service" and then bemoans the fact that the correspondent was denied an appointment by the Senate due to the "mendacious meanness" of a Nebraska politician named Samuel G. Daily, who apparently worked against his confirmation. Then Miller notes that Daily had to answer for

his denial of the correspondent's appointment on the recent campaign trail, where Daily "had to meet your case in the canvass at every turn -- apologized, lied and smoothed it over as he best could. Denying everything and admitting nothing saved him by about 100 votes...." He continues to encourage his correspondent with supportive language, and then closes with a short appraisal of their shared hometown in the Nebraska Territory: "Omaha is changing much, but it will not outrun your recollection of it. When you return you will see, as I see, that it is a real home after all, however changed its appearance."

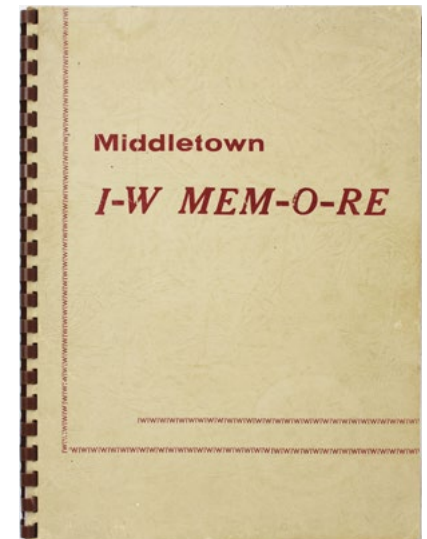
(McBRB3449)

\$750

"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS..."

13. [Conscientious Objectors]. [Connecticut]. *I-W MEM-O-RE at Middletown Conn.* Middletown, Ct.: 1955. 32pp. Spiral bound small folio. Illustrated with numerous black-and-white photo reproductions. Minor wear. Very good.

A remembrance book produced by a group of conscientious objectors (COs) who worked at the Connecticut State Hospital mental hospital instead of joining the armed forces. In the introduction, they wrote: "Though it is true we have not gone out of the battle fronts of war, we sincerely desire that we may have served our God and our nation well by enlisting in the battle against disease and suffering, in the name of Christ." Assistant Superintendent H.S. Whiting, M.D. commented in the booklet that the COs played an important role: "One of the most important, and perhaps least understood, elements in the treatment of mental patients is the role of interpersonal relations in this environment... The group for which this is written has, in my judgement, filled this role unusually well."



The booklet includes biographies and photographs of the COs who served as psychiatric aides at the hospital. Several are pictured with their wives who served with them, and there are also photographs of 12 children born between 1952 and 1955, the years the unit served in Middletown. This booklet was originally owned by Landis E. Burkholder, whose name is written on the verso of the cover. At the time of his induction, he was a 21-year-old machine operator and member of the Indiantown Mennonite Church in Pennsylvania.

Throughout World War II, the Civilian Public Service (CPS) provided conscientious objectors an alternative to military service. It was disbanded in 1947 even though conscription continued until 1973. By the early 1950s a replacement program, 1-W service, was in place for conscientious objectors and mostly involved working in institutions such as hospitals. The Connecticut State Hospital was founded in 1868 to treat the mentally insane. Now called the Connecticut Valley Hospital, it remains a state facility that specializes in the treatment of mental illness and addiction. A scarce publication; OCLC locates copies at Eastern Mennonite University and the Mennonite History Library in Indiana. (McBRB4258) \$300

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA IN 1858

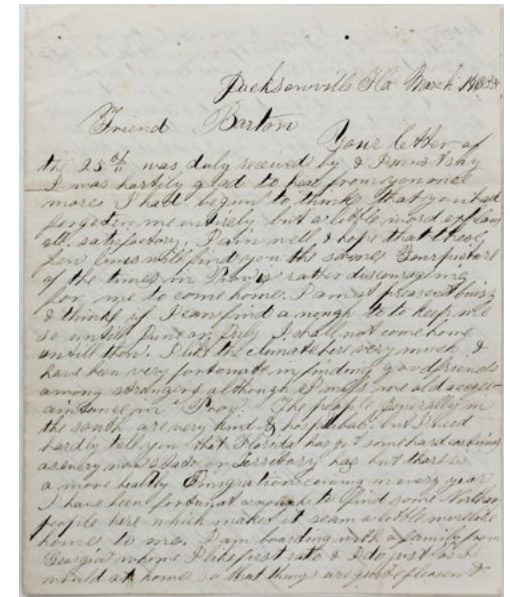
14. [Florida]. [Medicine]. [Emigration]. Scranton, A.C. [Manuscript Letter Describing the Environs and Various Local Events in Antebellum Jacksonville]. Jacksonville, Fl.: March 15, 1858. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Old mailing folds. Very good plus.

An informative dispatch from antebellum Florida from A.C Scranton to "Friend Barton" in 1858. In his letter, Scranton reports that despite some problems, he is enjoying southern people and general life in Florida: "The people generally in the south are very kind & hospitibal, but I need hardly to tell you that Florida has got some hard times as every new state or Territory has but thare is a more healthy Emigration coming in every year I have been fortunate anough to find some Northern people here which makes it seam a little more like home to me. I am boarding with a family from Georgia whome I like first rate & I do just as I would

at home so that things are quite pleasant here considering I am amongst strangers."

He then provides information on Jacksonville and then two disasters that hit his adopted hometown: "Jacksonville is the largest place in Florida & had at one time about 3,000 inhabitants it is not as large as it was once some three years ago it was visited by a very destructive fire & burned nearly half of the town. Last summer there was some kind of Fever here that almost prostrated the place some called it the Yellow Fever & some the African but none could tell for certin...about a hundred & fifteen or twenty that died here in 3 months & a grate many left the town nearly all the stors wer closed, not a sound of a hammer was to be heard. When cold weather came it stoped the sickness [and] it seams quite lively now. It has been for many years a grate resort in the winter season for invaleds but on account of the sickness last summer thare are but few this winter if it continus healthy this summer the place will revive but if not it will kill it entirely."

Scranton also discusses the transportation system that served Jacksonville, and the recent winding down of the Seminole Wars: "It is situated on the Johns River about 23 miles from the mouth and is connected with Charleston & Savana by a regular line of steamers that runs up the river a hundred miles to a place called Platka whare Emigrants land & then travel by land to the interior to settle the country, thare is a railroad building from this place to Tallahassee the capital of the state a distance of a hundred & eighty miles which wen completed will be a little help to this place. There is also another in progress from Fernandina a new town that lays in the North East corner of the state to a place called cedar keys on the gulf side whare they intend to carry the US mail direct from New Orleans to New York insted of going round by Key west & will shorten the time considerable.... Florida has cost Uncle Sam a large some



of money...the government...will make a treaty with them & send them into the Indian Territory & then close the Indian war in Florida.” Almost all of the Seminoles remaining in Florida relocated to Indian Territory in the year this letter was written. A wonderfully-detailed firsthand account of Jacksonville and its development and challenges during the late 1850s. A printed transcription accompanies the letter.

(McBRB4106)

\$650

A JAPANESE ACTIVIST RECOUNTS HIS DIFFICULT LIFE IN AMERICA

15. Fujii, Sei. *Beikoku Ni Sumu Nihonjin No Sakebi [The Protest of Japanese Americans: My Forty Year Stay in America]*. Los Angeles: Kashu Mainichi Shinbunsha, 1940. [2],2,16,420,[1]pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Minor soiling and light edge wear to wrappers; spine ends a bit chipped; front hinge starting from both ends. Text browned, but not brittle, with scattered foxing and dust soiling. About very good.

A rare collection of writings by an important Japanese-American activist, journalist, and editor. Sei Fujii (1882-1954) was the founding editor of the Kashu Mainichi (Los Angeles Japanese-California Daily News) in L.A. Fujii emigrated to California from Japan in 1903 and obtained a law degree from the University of Southern California. Sadly, Fujii was unable to practice law in the United States because he was not an American citizen, and he was unable to earn American citizenship because he was Japanese - a cycle of injustice that took a few more decades to correct. After graduation, Fujii went back and forth to Japan, finally settling for good in Los Angeles shortly before 1930, where he founded the Kashu Mainichi in 1931. During World War II, Fujii was interned as an enemy alien in New Mexico, where he was not able to secure his release until 1946. After the war, he successfully challenged California's 1913 alien land law, which prohibited Japanese immigrants from owning real estate. In *Fujii v. California*, he convinced the California Supreme Court to overturn decades of legal precedents, ending forty years of prohibitions on property ownership and other racially- and ethnically-motivated restrictions. Fujii's activism and dogged determination for justice culminated in 1954, when he was finally able to call himself an American

citizen; he was also finally granted his law license posthumously in 2017, sixty-three years after his death.

“A collection of newspaper editorials and columns published by the Kashu Mainichi of Los Angeles. Many articles deal with the patriotic activities of Japanese immigrants after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937” - Encyclopedia of Japanese Descendants in the Americas. The present work was reprinted in 2013. OCLC records just seven institutional copies of this original 1940 edition - six in the United States and one in Japan.

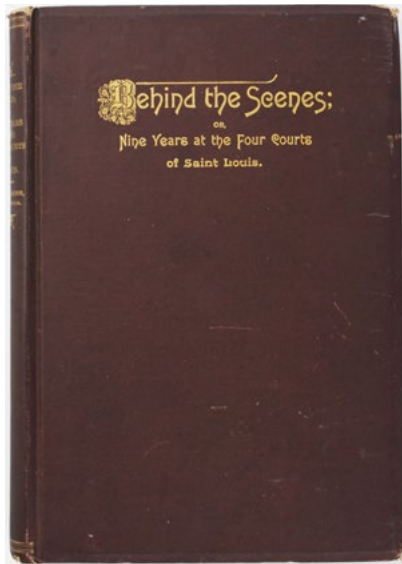
(McBRB2532)

\$1,750



ST. LOUIS POLICE MATRON TELLS ALL

16. Harris, Louisa. *Behind the Scenes; or Nine Years at the Four Courts of Saint Louis.* By Mrs. Louisa Harris, Police Matron. St. Louis: A.R. Fleming & Co., 1893. 220pp. including frontispiece. Original brown publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt. Corners and spine ends lightly worn. Contemporary ownership inscriptions on front flyleaf. Some staining to several leaves in lower corner. Good plus.



A solid copy of this unusual autobiography of a 19th-century police matron, featuring a stern frontispiece portrait of the author. Louisa Harris was the first policewoman in St. Louis, and her autobiography recounts her nine years of experience working in the legal system there. In the introduction she writes, "While I have from personal observation become familiar with so-called criminals, I have had opportunity to learn many of the causes of the committal of the crimes. The law seldom recognizes the palliating influences, but humanity should."

(McBRB6441)

\$650

JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNEES RENOUNCE CITIZENSHIP

17. [Japanese-American Internment]. [U.S. Department of Justice - Alien Enemy Control Unit]. *Application for Permission to Renounce United States Nationality [with Unused Cover Letter].* Newell, Ca.: November, 1944. [1], 3pp., mimeographed forms printed on rectos only. Minor wear, small paper clip rust stains to top edges. Very good.

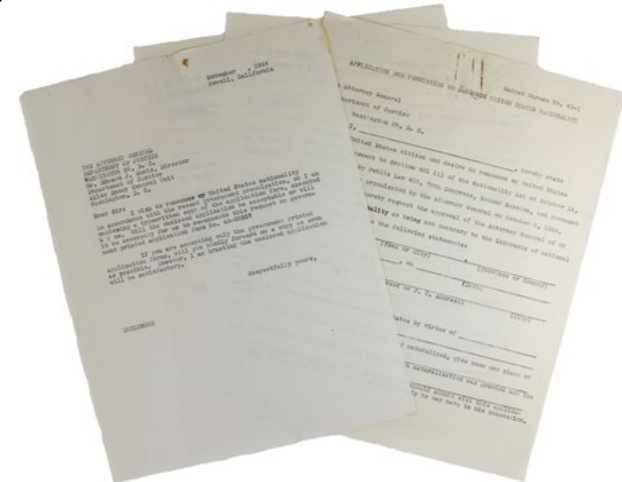
A cover letter datelined "November [blank], 1944 Newell, California" intended to accompany the attached blank version of the actual application, intended for use by Tule Lake internees wishing to renounce their United States citizenship. The cover letter is pre-addressed to the Attorney General and Edward J. Ennis, the director of the Justice

Department's Alien Enemy Control Unit in Washington, D.C. The form letter begins, "I wish to renounce my United States nationality in accordance with the recent government promulgation, so I am enclosing a typewritten copy of this application form, executed by me." A blank copy of the application is included here, numbering three pages. The application includes a renunciation statement intended to be signed by applicants, followed by ten questions pertaining to the applicant's history of birth, residence, last point of entry into the U.S., close relations, education, military service, Selective Service classification, and a declaration that the applicant has given "true and correct" answers, intended to be dated and signed at the end.

Tule Lake became the holding center for Japanese American internees viewed as disloyal after the issuance of the infamous loyalty questionnaire in the summer of 1943. These "disloyal segregees" were sent to Tule Lake, where they suffered ostracization from fellow internees, poorer living conditions, inferior food, and harsher treatment from American military guards, among other indignities. There were even disagreements among the segregated internees, as some of them truly wished for repatriation to Japan and identified as Japanese, while others viewed this group as disloyal and undeserving of assistance or relief. In other words, not only were these internees seen as disloyal by their own government, but also by some of their fellow internees. Their feeling of dislocation ran deep. Eventually, many of these segregees sought to renounce their American citizenship and repatriate to Japan. The present forms were many internees' first step in this process.

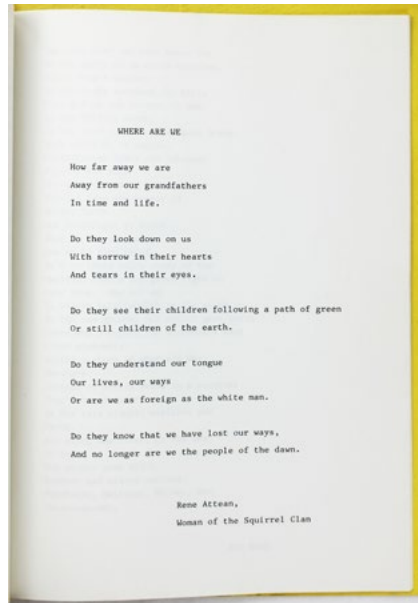
(McBRB3153)

\$450



NATIVE AMERICAN POETRY

18. [Native American Literature]. *Poems by Penobscot People [cover title]*. [N.p.: 1980s]. [16]pp., rectos only. Folio. Contemporary yellow folder, typed label on front cover. Some light wear and soiling to covers, contents clean with a few white out corrections. Very good.



(McBRB6220)

A collection of fifteen poems by Penobscot poets, seemingly unpublished. All three identified authors are from the Penobscot Nation on Indian Island in Maine. The first five pieces are attributed to William W. McDougall. Red Hawk is credited with six of the poems, including one which is dated 1981. A single work is authored by Rene Attean, a "Woman of the Squirrel Clan"; three are unattributed. Carol Dana, writing under the name Red Hawk, is a respected Penobscot poet in Maine and the author of one volume of poetry, *When No One Is Looking*. Her work also appears in *DawnLand Voices: Indigenous Writings from New England*.

\$750

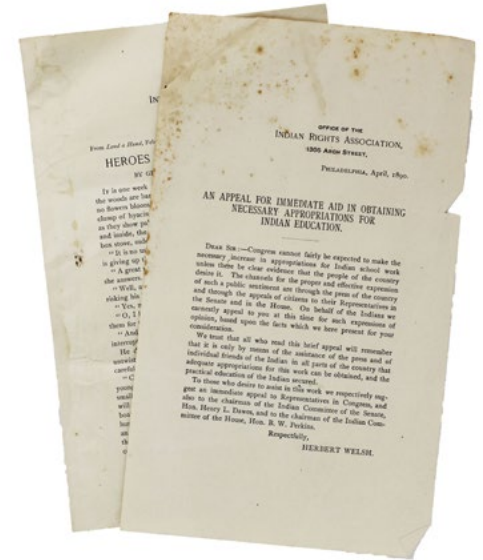
INDIAN HEROES OF NORTH AMERICA

19. [Native Americana]. [Periodicals]. [Two Circulars from the Indian Rights Association]. Philadelphia: 1890. Two works: 6; 1pp. Gathered signatures; single sheet. Some edge wear and creasing, minor foxing overall. Small hole to inner margin of first work, with some chipping to outer margin not costing any text. Very good.

A pair of scarce circulars issued by the Indian Rights Association in Philadelphia in 1890. The first work prints an excerpt by George Truman Kercheval titled, "Heroes of North America" and a passage by Rev. Edgerton Young called "Among the Indians" focused on "Indian

Heroism." Both works focus on missionary work to Native American youth and both were also published in *The Christian* in London around the same time. The second work prints a letter by Herbert Welsh headed, "An Appeal for Immediate Aid in Obtaining Necessary Appropriations for Indian Education." Welsh was one of the co-founders of the Indian Rights Association in 1882; his organization, dedicated to "bring about the complete civilization of the Indians and their admission to citizenship," was highly influential for quite a long time, and continued its work until 1994. OCLC records five copies of the first work, at Yale, Amherst, Harvard, Smith, and the University of New Mexico, and just two copies of the second work, at Yale and Harvard.

(McBRB5909)



\$550

QUOTING SITTING BULL

20. [Native Americans]. *If a Man Loses Anything and Goes Back and Looks Carefully for It He Will Find It, and That Is What We Are Doing Now When We Ask You to Give Us the Things That Are Ours [caption title]*. Roosevelttown, N.Y.: Akwesasne Notes, [1970s]. Poster, 22.5 x 17.5 inches. On cream stock, printed in red and green. Minor wear. Near fine.

Handsome Native rights poster produced by the newspaper Akwesasne Notes, a publication of the Mohawk Nation. The paper reproduced several of its centerfold pieces as separate posters in the 1970s. The present work depicts a young indigenous man near a totem pole, taken from an Edward Curtis photo; it is accompanied by a famous quote from Sitting Bull.

(McBRB6330)

\$250

NATIVE RIGHTS, WOMEN'S RIGHTS

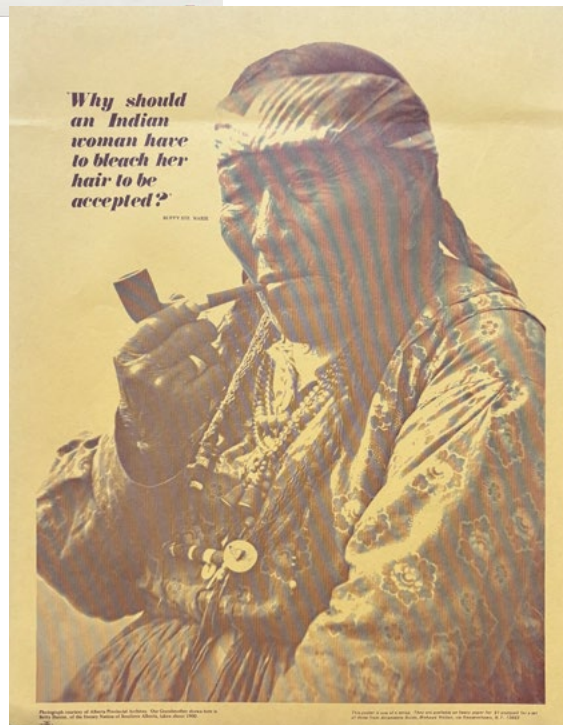
21. [Native Americans]. *Why Should an Indian Woman Have to Bleach Her Hair to Be Accepted?* [caption title]. Roosevelttown, N.Y.: Akwesasne Notes, [1970s]. 22.5 x 17.5 inches. On golden stock, printed in sepia. Minor wear. Near fine.

Handsome Native rights poster produced by the newspaper Akwesasne Notes, a publication of the Mohawk Nation. The paper reproduced several of its centerfold pieces as separate posters in the 1970s. The work pairs a photographic image of an older woman with a quote by Buffy Ste. Marie. The caption notes, "Our grandmother shown here is Betty Hunter, of the Stoney Nation of Southern Alberta, taken about 1900." (McBRB6328) \$250

CHICANO LAND DISPUTE IN CHILILI

22. [New Mexico]. [Chicanos]. *The Fight for the Chicano Nation Chilili Defends the Right to the Land / La Lucha por la Nacion Chicana Chilili Defiende Derecho a las Tierras.* Tikerias, N.M.: El Comite para Reformar y Preservar las Tierras de la Merced de Chilili, [1977]. [10]pp., plus 11 x 8 broadsheet. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Very minor creasing and old horizontal fold to broadsheet. Fine.

Two ephemeral, bilingual pieces on a land struggle between New Mexico developers and local Chicano villagers in Chilili, southeast of Albuquerque during the late 1970s. The broadside present describes an armed police response to a roadblock protest on the edge of town on May 18, 1976. "Dressed in 'flack jackets' and carrying semi-automatic and automatic rifles they rounded up the people of the



village -- young and old, men, women, and children. At all times they had their weapons pointed directly at people's head. They had orders to shoot to kill any 'troublemakers' among the villagers.... All of us who cherish freedom and liberty cannot fail to be moved by the heroic people of Chilili...BUT THEY NEED OUR HELP NOW." The pamphlet here describes, in English and Spanish, an evidently more successful protest at which, "On September 1, 1976, over 30 armed Chicano villagers of Chilili, New Mexico blocked and halted development of a road which crossed near the village and which would have opened up the area for more development, more tourists, more rich people moving in and eventually leading to the destruction of the traditional way of life of the Chicano people of Chilili and the destruction of the village itself." The illustrated wrappers depict an armed protest above the title in English and a portrait of Pancho Villa at the head of a column of his men on the Spanish-language side. Unrecorded.

(McBRB6397)

\$500

CLASSIC SLAVE NARRATIVE

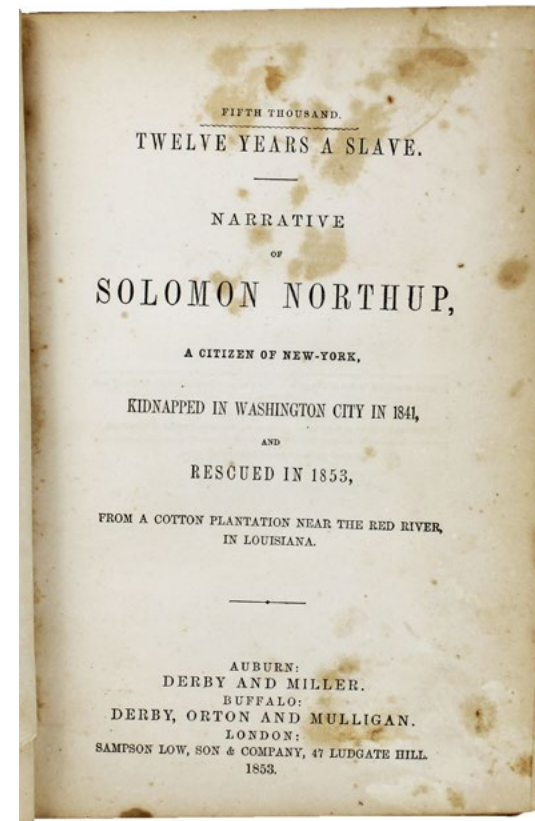
23. Northup, Solomon. *Twelve Years a Slave. Narrative of Solomon Northup, a Citizen of New-York, Kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and Rescued in 1853, from a Cotton Plantation Near the Red River in Louisiana.* Auburn; Buffalo; London: Derby and Miller; Derby, Orton, and Mulligan, 1853. [4],336pp., plus frontispiece portrait and six plates. 12mo. Original publisher's cloth, spine gilt. Spine ends and corners worn, cloth rubbed; patches of discoloration to rear board. Slightly later, pencil ownership inscription and annotation on front free endpaper recto. Scattered staining and soiling, heavier to initial leaves; moderate toning and dust soiling. Good plus.

Second printing, "Fifth thousand," of this classic and powerful slave narrative. The author, Solomon Northup, was a free Black landowner in New York, but was kidnapped into slavery during a trip to Washington, DC, in 1841, and spent twelve years enslaved under several owners in Louisiana before his freedom was obtained in 1853 after a coordinated search. His story, in the words of Frederick Douglass, "chills the blood," and Northup's work became one of the most influential and popular

anti-slavery narratives of the 1850s. The first edition of 4,000 copies was published in early July 1853 and sold out in weeks, requiring the immediate undertaking of the present second printing, and in the July 15, 1853, it is advertised that, "To-day the long looked for issue of the fifth thousand...will commence at Derby, Orton, & Mulligan's." A good copy and only slightly later printing of this cornerstone of American abolitionist literature.

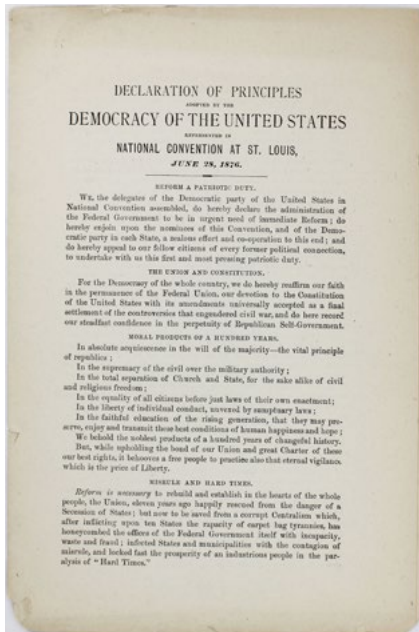
(McBRB6011)

\$3,750



RECONSTRUCTION IS A "CORRUPT CENTRALISM" ENGENDERED BY "CARPET BAG TYRANNIES"

24. [Reconstruction]. [Democratic Party]. *Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Democracy of the United States Represented in National Convention at St. Louis, June 28, 1876 [caption title].* [St. Louis: 1876]. 4pp., on a single folded sheet. Minor toning, a few shallow edge chips. Very good.



A rare statement by the embattled Democratic Party reaffirming its commitment to "Republican Self-Government" and the Constitution in the run-up to the controversial Election of 1876, but ultimately a document which contradicts its own ideals. After having opposed the Reconstruction Constitution Amendments, Democrats "hereby reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war." The Party acknowledges "the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment" and recognizes the need for

"the total separation of Church and State," among many other ideals. Each separate section begins with the words, "Reform is necessary." But this rare Declaration has harsh words for Congressional Reconstruction, calling it "a corrupt Centralism" inflicted upon the states by "the rapacity of carpet bag tyrannies" which have "honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud." Moreover, Republican rule has permitted "Mongolian" immigration and "exposed our brethern [sic] of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock..." So, a mixed message of patriotism and political harangue not unlike modern discourse. OCLC records just two copies, at Yale and the Huntington.

(McBRB5893)

\$850

REACTING TO TEXAS STATEHOOD

25. [Texas Revolution]. Silva, Jose Maria. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by Jose Maria Silva, Written to Don Jose Salgado in Mexico City, Reacting to the Recognition of Texas by the United States].* Los Reyes, Michoacan, Mexico: September 18, 1836. [2]pp., plus manuscript docketing. Folded. Minor loss where previously sealed, otherwise light tanning and dust soiling. Very good.

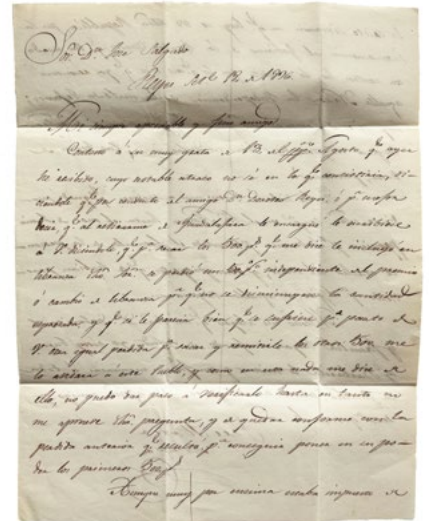
This letter between Mexican business colleagues attends firstly to financial matters, before turning to the state of affairs in Texas and cursing the United States for recognizing Texan independence:

"Aunque muy por ensima estaba impuesto de la triste situacion en q[u]e hoy se ve n[ues]tra Republica, por la inconsecuencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, q[u]e ha usado con nosotros, hoy lo acredito por lo q[u]e me dice q[u]e ya reconoció aquella Nacion la independencia de los malbados Tejanos; hoy de es de temerse una guerra sagrientissima de n[ues]tro. Congreso no premedita bien su declaracion; que hemor de hacer, paciencia!"

An interesting reflection and interjection of Mexican sentiment amidst the uncertainty after San Jacinto.

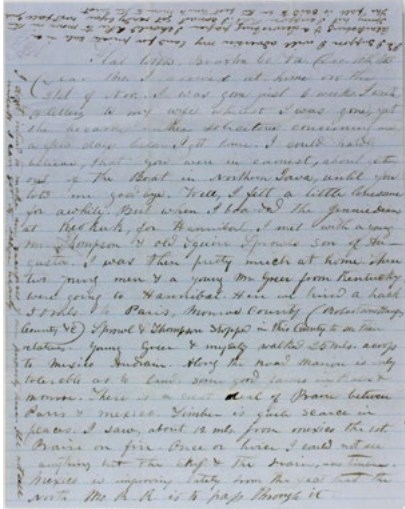
(McBRB5348)

\$375



LOOKING FOR A HOME IN MISSOURI

26. [Travel]. [Missouri]. *[Letter Written by Jonathan Koiner to His Brother Absalom Regarding Travels in Iowa and Missouri in Search of Possible Emigration Destinations]*. Flat Woods, Va.: December 10, 1855. [4]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Old fold lines. Minor wear. Very good.



A detailed record of one man's travels upriver and overland to Missouri in search of a place to resettle. Jonathan Koiner (1820-1889) of Flatwoods, West Virginia, went on a western tour in 1855 to scout potential emigration destinations. He traveled with his brother, Absalom, who quite abruptly stepped off the steamboat in northern Iowa, leaving Jonathan to continue alone. Most of this letter describes Jonathan's travels in Missouri: from Hannibal by hack to Paris, and then 25 miles on foot to Mexico. There he saw a prairie fire, a bustling courthouse with

judges and lawyers chomping on cigars, and several relatives of his wife's. He took a carriage thirty miles to Columbia, "the Athens of the state, where the state university is situated & several fine female institutions." At Marshall, his westernmost point, he saw the 300-acre hemp farm of a man named Bruce who "has a good many slaves, but he is one of the largest hemp growers in the U.S." He also witnessed "scores of wild cranes & wild geese one cloudy day in the corn fields above Marshall." He met the well-known pro-slavery jurist William Barclay Napton, "the great antagonist of T.H. Benton"; former governor Meredith Miles Marmaduke; and numerous extended family members and friends who had already made the move west. On his way home, he was inspired by St. Louis and Cincinnati, with their "living moving masses of men & things!" He concludes with his decision to sell his Virginia land and move his young family west, though census records suggest that he never did so. An informative missive of an exploratory emigration journey.

(McBRB3164)

\$950

NOW IS THE TIME

27. United Farm Workers. *Ahora Es Cuando. Mayoria Aplastante. Vota UFW.* Los Angeles: [ca. 1970]. Poster, 22 x 17.25 inches. Light wear at top edge, a few small edge chips. Very good.

Pictorial poster declaring "Now is the time" to vote with the UFW. The lower half of the poster shows a crowd -- mostly women are visible -- cheering and holding their fingers up in peace signs. A wonderful visual of the peaceful struggle for rights in the farm workers' movement.

(McBRB6326)

\$500



AN OUTSPOKEN LIFE IN DIARIES

28. [Women]. [*Archive of Diaries Recording the Unusually Bold and Independent Life of Jessie Tibbits Cochrane Willets*]. [Various locations: 1910-1936]. Fifteen notebooks, each about 6.5 x 4 inches; totaling approximately 200,000 words. Some notebooks without covers, scattered soiling, some biopredation or wear. Written in ink and pencil. Good plus.

Diary archive of Jessie Tibbits Cochrane Willets, a Long Island native who traveled extensively and wasn't afraid to speak her mind and be her own person. Throughout her diaries she expresses frustration at being shunned by her family, undervalued and subject to gossip, but is fiercely determined to live life on her terms. She is often traveling solo, driving her own car, staying in rooming houses or hotels, and feeling she has no home of her own. She regularly renews her pistol license. She goes to the theater in New York, attends lectures and meetings of women workers, the League of Women Voters, and speeches by Margaret Sanger. She believes strongly that women have a right to their own bodies. She reads widely and mentions stories in the newspapers of the Lindbergh kidnapping and the mistreatment of Black people in the South. She remarks on books she is reading, writes of the men she encounters, and notes the opinions of others about her lifestyle and liaisons. Through these diaries, the life of a singular woman of the early 20th century is revealed. Jessie (1869-1943) was born in Nassau County, New York, the oldest of three children and the only girl. The Tibbits were early residents of Long Island, an old colonial family, and Tibbits Place was one of the oldest establishments on the island. Her father was one of the founders and first President of the Port Washington National Bank, and started a real estate business in 1901, and the family was quite comfortable and respectable. Jessie married William Cochrane in 1890, though they divorced at some point and by 1910 she had moved home and was considered a bit of a disgrace as a result. In 1929 she married Nathaniel Louis Willet (1851-1933), and was subsequently able to live out the rest of her days on a more comfortable footing. She died in Palm Beach, Florida. The diaries in this collection include the years 1910 to 1912, 1917, 1918, 1921 to 1923, 1927 [in three parts], 1928, 1930 to 1932, 1934 to 1936, and 1941; they therefore cover almost the entirety of her adult life.

The first diary here begins with "let the past be the past," and opens with details of a trip to Europe in 1910. Starting in Gibraltar, she travels all over Italy and then on to France and England. Though often discussing the company of the other passengers, it seems she made the trip alone. In Genoa she has "a bad dream of Bill trying to kill me again," and one speculates that fleeing her husband may be part of the impetus for a European jaunt. Arriving home in October, she feels distinctly unwelcome at the family homestead and can't wait to leave again. By June of 1911 she had moved to a rooming house in San Diego. She has made the acquaintance of a Reverend and often waits for him to come by and see her, noting that he would marry her if she had enough money to support him so he could leave the clergy. Another woman in town is also vying for his affections. At the same time, she is seeing another man named Baxter and when things get tense, she leaves for short excursions to Los Angeles or Santa Barbara. On her return one time to San Diego she decides to take her own apartment so she can entertain gentlemen callers without being spied upon. In February 1912, she receives a letter warning her that a Mr. Warren was planning on calling her to the stand in his divorce proceedings. It is unknown what came of these upheavals.



Her next diary begins in January 1918 with a hope for the end of the war and a strong statement on the value of women in the world: "Woman is slowly awakening to the realization of her position -- God grant she may see true Mother of Man -- this world is only as great as her women -- I blame men and out of this new knowledge [there?] will grow a new world." She is traveling once again, and mentions yet another gentleman friend. By the end of January she was in Miami. She went to hear William Jennings Bryan speak and found him a strong "man of the people." Someone asks her why she is not married and she wonders "is this fault all mine?" She also says she believes "there is no real advantage in virtue if it chills and diminishes passion." While on an excursion by boat on the Indian River she considers whether she should "take up Mr. Rich -- but I am tired of old men." By March she had started back north by train to St. Augustine, Charleston, Charlotte, and on to Danville, Virginia, where she spent the night. "[T]he streets are hilly the shops are good but anywhere the old men stand on street corners spit and look insults to the women -- I would like to castrate a few of the old fools." By 1921 she is unhappily back with her family. Of her mother she writes: "God help a woman that has so much hatred in her heart." She spends time in the city at the theatre and lectures, including one by Margaret Sanger advocating birth control: "Mrs. Sanger said all nurses and clinics should have the power to control birth, and give a woman the right to know her own body and have the right to it." Jessie continued to advocate for birth control and a woman's right to her own body for the remainder of her life, as mentioned in these diaries. Altogether, a lengthy and fascinating account of one woman's life at the turn of the century.

(McBRB6410)

\$3,250

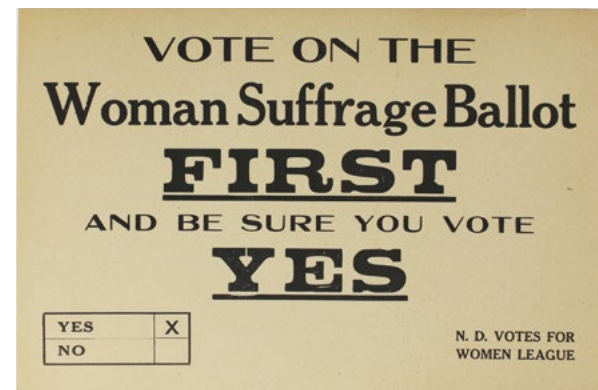
VOTES FOR NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN

29. [Women]. [Suffrage]. *Vote on the Woman Suffrage Ballot First and Be Sure You Vote Yes.* [North Dakota: ca. 1914]. Broadside, 6 x 9 inches. Minor wear. Near fine.

Handbill published by the North Dakota Votes for Women League ahead of the suffrage referendum in that state in 1914. North Dakota had several 19th-century attempts at women's suffrage which all failed to pass. The League was established in 1912 and pushed another referendum in 1914. It, too, failed to pass. North Dakota was the twentieth state to ratify the 19th Amendment in 1919, finally granting the vote to women.

(McBRB6466)

\$650



HIGH SCHOOL SCRAPBOOK OF A WYOMING GIRL

30. [Wyoming]. [Mentzer, Frances]. *[Scrapbook and Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Frances Mentzer's High School Years in Cheyenne, Wyoming]*. Cheyenne, Wy.: 1918-1921. [35] leaves, illustrated with approximately 215 items of ephemera, 161 back and white photographs, and dozens of newspaper clippings, mostly adhesive mounted, but with numerous items loosely laid in. Approximately 100 photos are portraits, mostly wallet-sized photobooth photographs; the remainder measure from 2.5 x 4 inches to 4 x 4.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, front cover lacking, all leaves loose. Minor wear to rear board. Contents in overall nice condition. Very good.

An immense scrapbook and photograph album containing over 375 photographs and pieces of ephemera documenting the high school years of Frances Mentzer at Cheyenne High School in Wyoming. Frances ("Fritz" to her friends) was the daughter of W.C. Mentzer, a state court judge and a highly-motivated student who ended up graduating Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Nebraska several years after this scrapbook ends. She later returned to Cheyenne and worked as the town's librarian at the local Carnegie Library.

The scrapbook is filled with representative pieces from Frances' high school life, including at least ten long letters to her from fellow students (mostly boys) and many invitations, programs, party favors, and dance cards from numerous events. The album contains at least thirty theater programs and/or broadsides including at least twenty from Cheyenne's Princess Theater and several from the Atlas Theater; at least one of the programs lists Mentzer as a performer. There is also a full menu for Cheyenne's Bon Ton Cafe which served "American and Chinese Dishes." In addition, the album contains a few handbills and other ephemera related to community service in World War I, placards from events, typescripts of school songs, certificates of achievement for speech events, and much more. Well over half the of the items of ephemera have short handwritten notes regarding her experiences at the respective events, and some of them are filled out by hand with lists of students who attended the events. Mentzer was also a sponsor of the Cheyenne ROTC,

accounting for the healthy amount of ROTC-related items present here, and the newspaper notices picturing Mentzer as one of several female sponsors. On one of the pages recording her summer vacation in 1918, Mentzer

mounted a package of Army Navy cigarette rolling papers next to a program for the Frontier Days event on July 27. Interestingly, the program for Mentzer's graduation ceremony on June 12, 1921 notes that the Baccalaureate Address was given by eminent women's rights advocate and suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt.

There are also dozens of newspaper clippings recounting football and basketball games, school elections, performances, and more. Particularly notable among the notices are the clippings of a student strike that occurred after three students were expelled for a prank. Mentzer joined in solidarity with her classmates; next to headlines of "Bolshevism Broke Out In High School" and an editorial that stated "a good citizen places the sanctity of the laws and of duly constituted authority above his own personal grievances," her unexcused absence slip is proudly placed.

Unique items include a two-page typescript of a play as well as a draft of a speech she apparently gave at graduation, as well as a two-page manuscript draft of Mentzer's idea for a newspaper called "the Mountain Ear." She was assistant editor of the Cheyenne High School newspaper, The Lariat, and two full copies of the paper are included here. The Lariat was distributed citywide as it was "the one vital connection between the students and the community as a whole." A notice printed at the bottom of the last page of the second issue reads, "This page produced in its entirety by Frances Mentzer." The photographs include a stunning three-page spread with about ninety photo booth portraits of identified students. Other images include playful group shots, some showing the students in costumes and a great larger-format photo showing a group of students saluting a flagpole while the flags of seven different countries get raised. A comprehensive and unique look at the high school years of a curious, intelligent, socially-active young woman in Cheyenne in the years immediately following World War I.

(McBRB2405)

\$1,250



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