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Springfield Mass 1st May 1851

Wm M Beall Esqr

Dear Sir

In consequence of our discontinuing business here, your Letter to us of the 21st March last has been a long time lying unanswered. When our Mr Brown was in your country he did intend to call on you but forgetting where you was located when he was near you until he was passed some miles, he being in a great hurry left your account with James Patterson ^{Esqr} to present for us & to receive a small balance in our favour; as that appeared to be the true state of accounts between us. If we understand the matter right; you had over drawn your account (by expecting a better sale than was in our power to make) some thirty Dollars, & a little over. We did suppose untill we got your letter that your account had been handed you, & the balance paid Mr Patterson. We suppose he must have forgotten it.

Very Respectfully Yours
Perkins & Brown

1 John BROWN

Autograph Letter Signed ("Perkins & Brown")

Springfield, Massachusetts: 1851

\$8500

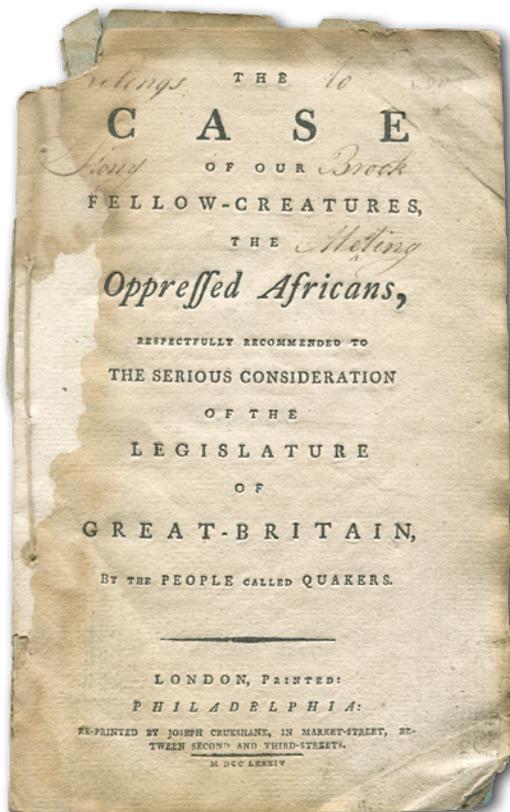
One page third-person Autograph Letter **Signed** ("Perkins & Brown") and dated 1 May 1851 from Springfield, Massachusetts to William Beall. Measuring 7½" x 6¾". Letter entirely in the hand of John Brown and **Signed** with the name of his business "Perkins & Brown." Old folds from mailing, two tiny ink spots and a few spots of foxing, else about fine.

Fifteen years before his ill-fated raid on Harpers Ferry, John Brown operated an Ohio tannery and also dealt in cattle, horses, and sheep. His business travels throughout Ohio put him in contact with fervent abolitionists and increased his desire to spearhead the movement. In 1844 he formed a partnership with Simon Perkins, and two years later they moved the business to Springfield, Massachusetts, a progressive community deeply involved in the abolition and antislavery campaigns. The business failed, leading Brown into his fateful life of abolitionism in Massachusetts, Kansas, and Virginia.

This letter was written just as Perkins & Brown were wrapping up their business:

"In consequence of our discontinuing business here, your letter to us of the 21st March last has been a long time laying unanswered. When our Mr Brown was in your country he did intend to call on you but forgetting where you was located when he was near you until he passed some miles, he being in a great hurry left your account with James Patterson, Esqr. to present Patterson & Miles for us & to receive a small balance in our favour; as that appeared to be true state of accounts between us. If we understand the matter right, you had over drawn your account (by expecting a better sale than was in our power to make) some Thirty Dollars, & a little over. We did suppose until we got your letter that your account had been handed you, & the balance paid Mr. Patterson. We suppose he must have forgotten it."

Although not of earthshaking content, this letter was written entirely in Brown's hand in the important transitional period when Brown had decided to dedicate himself to the abolition of slavery by any means necessary. [BTC#423261]



2 (Abolition) [Anthony BENEZET]

The Case of Our Fellow-Creatures, the Oppressed Africans, Respectfully Recommended to the Serious Consideration of the Legislature of Great-Britain

London / Philadelphia: Printed by J. Phillips / Re-printed by Joseph Crukshank, in Market Street, Between Second and Third Streets 1784

\$3500

First American edition. Octavo. 13pp., followed by 3pp. of "Books to be sold by Joseph Crukshank". Sewn self-wrappers, lacks front wrap. Final page of printed text (p. 13) states in part: "Signed by order of the Meeting for Sufferings... John Ady, Clerk to the meeting." Early ink owner notation on title page in unknown hand, with later rubberstamped owner name on blank preliminary page. Title page and final leaf have early staining, with light staining on a few leaves of text, a 1" chip at the top of spine and text in top corner margin, only a good copy. Benezet, a native of France who immigrated to Philadelphia in 1731, was a Quaker educator and ardent abolitionist. He issued the first call for the Pennsylvania Abolition Society in 1775, and was a prolific anti-slavery writer and influential advocate for the rights of African-Americans and Native Americans, who were welcome at his school in Philadelphia. This Philadelphia issue: *Evans* 18353; *Sabin* 4669 (attributing text to Anthony Benezet). [BTC#520947]

3 (Abolition)

Mrs. [Lydia Maria] CHILD

An Appeal in Favor of that Class of Americans called Africans

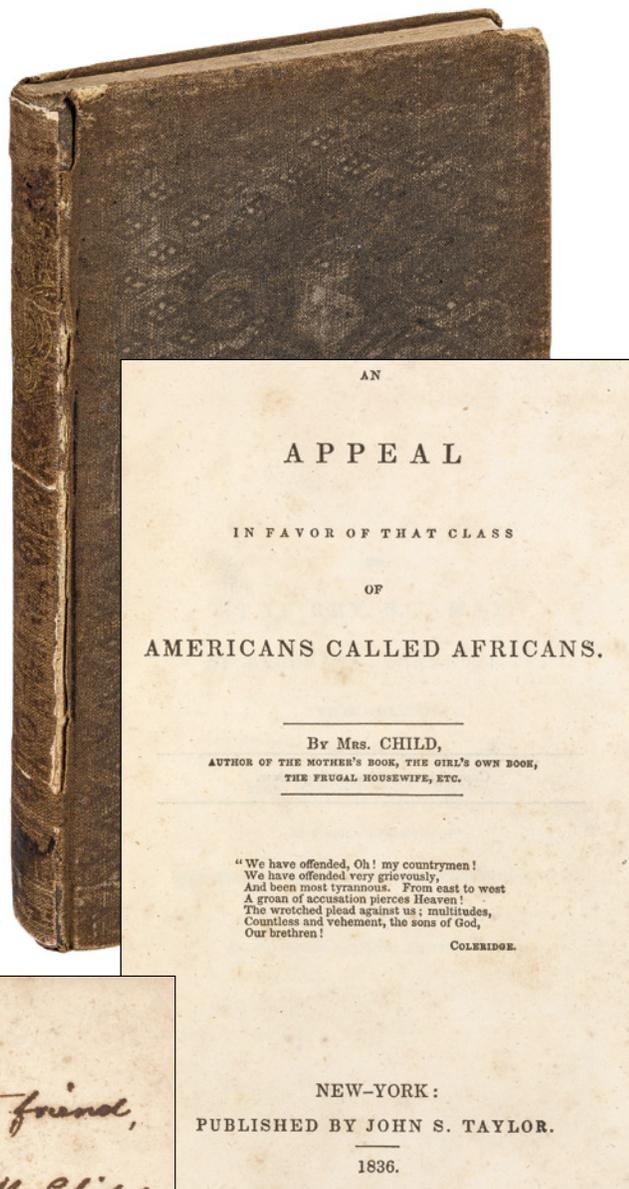
New York: John S. Taylor 1836

\$9500

Second edition and first edition published in New York (originally published in Boston in 1833). Small octavo. 216pp. Brown figured and embossed cloth gilt. A couple of horizontal tears and erosion at the edges of the cloth on the spine, spine ends chipped, corners rubbed, and some foxing mostly on the first and last few leaves, a sound good copy. Inscribed by the author: "To Caroline Weston, from her affectionate friend, L. M. Child." Caroline Weston served as vice president of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded in 1833. She also edited their newsletter, *The Liberty Bell*. Weston and Child were friends and frequent correspondents, and many of their existing letters are available online.

An excellent association copy of an important book. "In 1833 Child was probably the best - known woman writer in America. She was the author of popular novels like *Hobomok* (1823) and a best-selling advice manual called *The Frugal Housewife* (1829), and founder of the nation's first children's magazine, *The Juvenile Miscellany*. But as she predicted in the preface to this protest against slavery and racism, this book made her very unpopular with many former admirers and readers. It is one of the first major American abolitionist texts, and in its arguments in favor of admitting African-Americans into full membership in society, one of the most radical." (Railton, University of Virginia). Bound in book cloth, this represents the early days of books being bound in cloth manufactured specially for that purpose, and the earliest examples were markedly fragile. Thus survival in the original cloth is uncommon. See *BAL* 3116. [BTC#535430]

To Caroline Weston
From her affectionate friend,
L. M. Child.





4 William Lloyd Garrison (John Brown)

[Newspaper]: The Liberator, Five Volumes bound in One: (Vols. 26-30: January, 1856 – December 1860) With Extensive Reporting on John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry, his Trial, and Execution (October – December, 1859)

Boston: Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill / J. B. Yerrington & Son, Printers (1856-60)

\$20,000

Elephant folio (18¼" x 24½"). Volumes 26-30. Contains 225 weekly issues (four pages each) dating from January 4, 1856 – December 31, 1860. Lacking 37 issues (full list is available). Bound in modern black cloth over boards, gilt-lettered spine, of modern endpapers. Intermittent issues have a small subscriber's name written in ink on the top margin. Toning and moderate dampstaining, scattered small closed tears at the edges, a few paper mends with minimal loss of letterpress at some folds and corners, two leaves are partly damaged, good or better overall.

A scarce, near complete five-year run of *The Liberator*, the country's most important abolitionist newspaper. *The Liberator* served as the preeminent forum for America's leading abolitionists, women's rights activists, and other progressives during the antebellum period. African-Americans in the northern states made up the majority of its subscribers. Edited and published in Boston by William Lloyd Garrison, founder of the influential American Anti-Slavery Society, Garrison advocated for the immediate

emancipation of all people held in bondage and the restoration of the natural rights of enslaved persons. *The Liberator* provided important information and resources for African-Americans both free and enslaved, and published the speeches and writings of many eminent abolitionists and social reformers, including Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Lydia Maria Child, and Garrison himself. Their contributions, among many others, feature prominently in this five-volume run.

This run also features the paper's numerous and extensive articles and reports on John Brown's raid, trial, and execution; together with various assessments both of John Brown's life and the significance and effect of the raid, both for good or ill, on the abolitionist movement.

A detailed inventory of the five volumes, together with a selected list of the paper's coverage of John Brown's raid and aftermath is available. [BTC#558517]



5 Frederick DOUGLASS

Engraved Spoon of Frederick Douglass

Rochester, New York: William P. & Henry Stanton [circa 1850s]

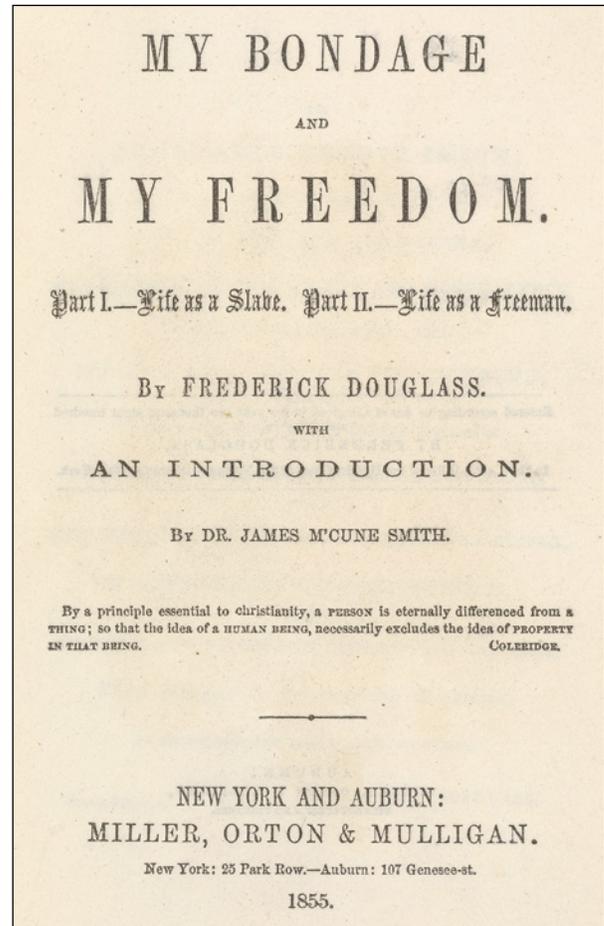
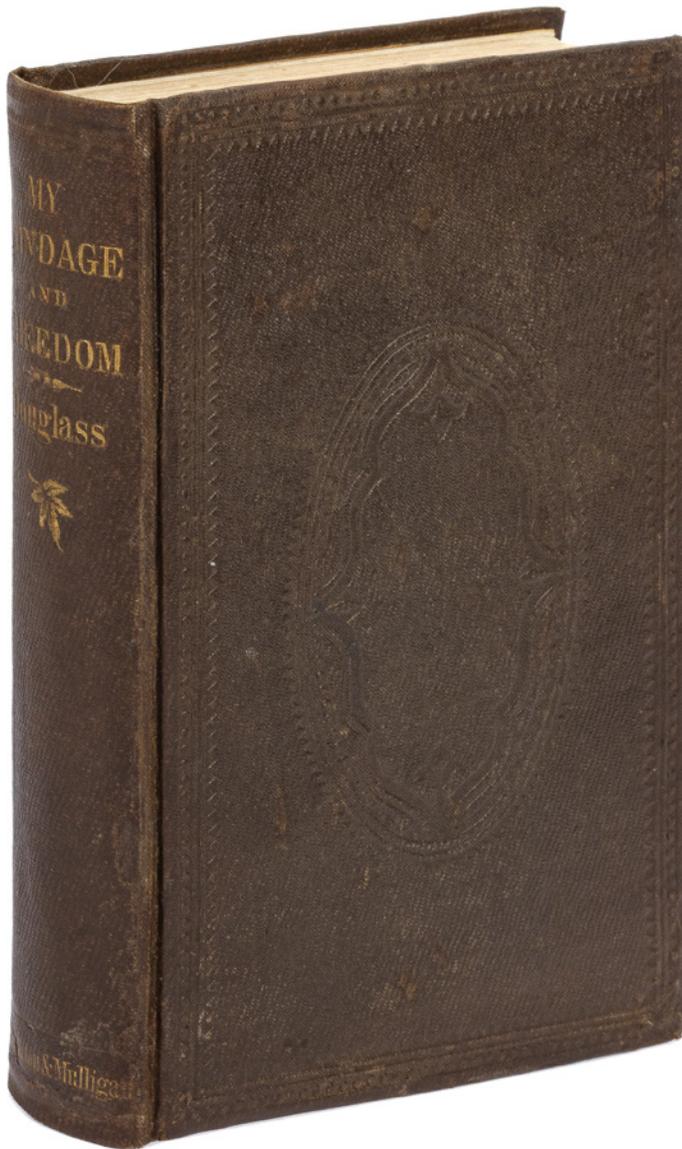
\$8500

Coin silver spoon. Measuring approximately 6" long, with a tapered handle approximately 1/2" across and bowl 1 1/4" wide and 1/4" deep. The maker's name on the rear of the stem ("W.P. & H. STANTON") and Douglass' name engraved in script on the front of the handle. ("F Douglass"). The surface is tarnished and the bowl has a number of small indentations, which resemble teeth marks. The spoon was made by brothers William P. and Henry Stanton who were known as goldsmiths, silversmiths, watchmakers, and jewelers between 1826 and 1866, according to various Rochester, New York city directories of the times.

Douglass lived in Rochester from 1847 to 1872, first on Alexander Street and later South Avenue, before leaving permanently following a fire that destroyed his home. His time there represents his longest-lived city, and overlaps with the Stanton brother's business by nearly 20 years. While we could not document a specific relationship between the Stanton brothers and Douglass, given their prominent reputations as business men and his fame, they undoubtedly were known to one another, at least in the case of William. He was not only active in city affairs but was a trustee of the Cornhill M.E. Church, which was located close to Memorial A.M.E. Church, which Douglass attended and whose basement served as his *North Star* Publishing office.

A number of spoons featuring Douglass exist. Most appear to have been produced following his death in 1895 for the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia held later that same year. The various spoons we have seen are highly decorative with Douglass's name, images and various important dates (birth, death, etc.). All a far cry from this example. We have identified several similar examples of Stanton-produced spoons, some nearly identical to this one in profile and engraving style, suggesting to us that this spoon was likely not produced to promote Douglass but was rather for his family's private use. [BTC#559244]



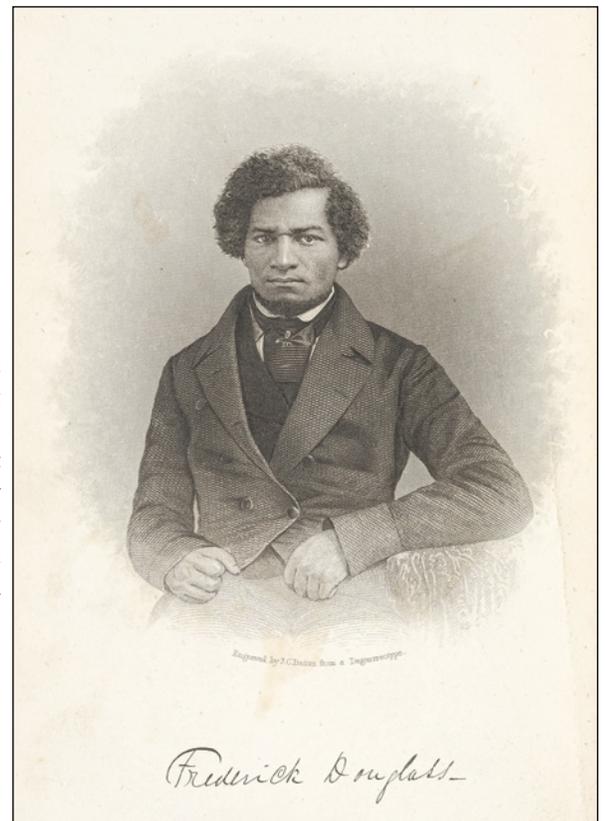


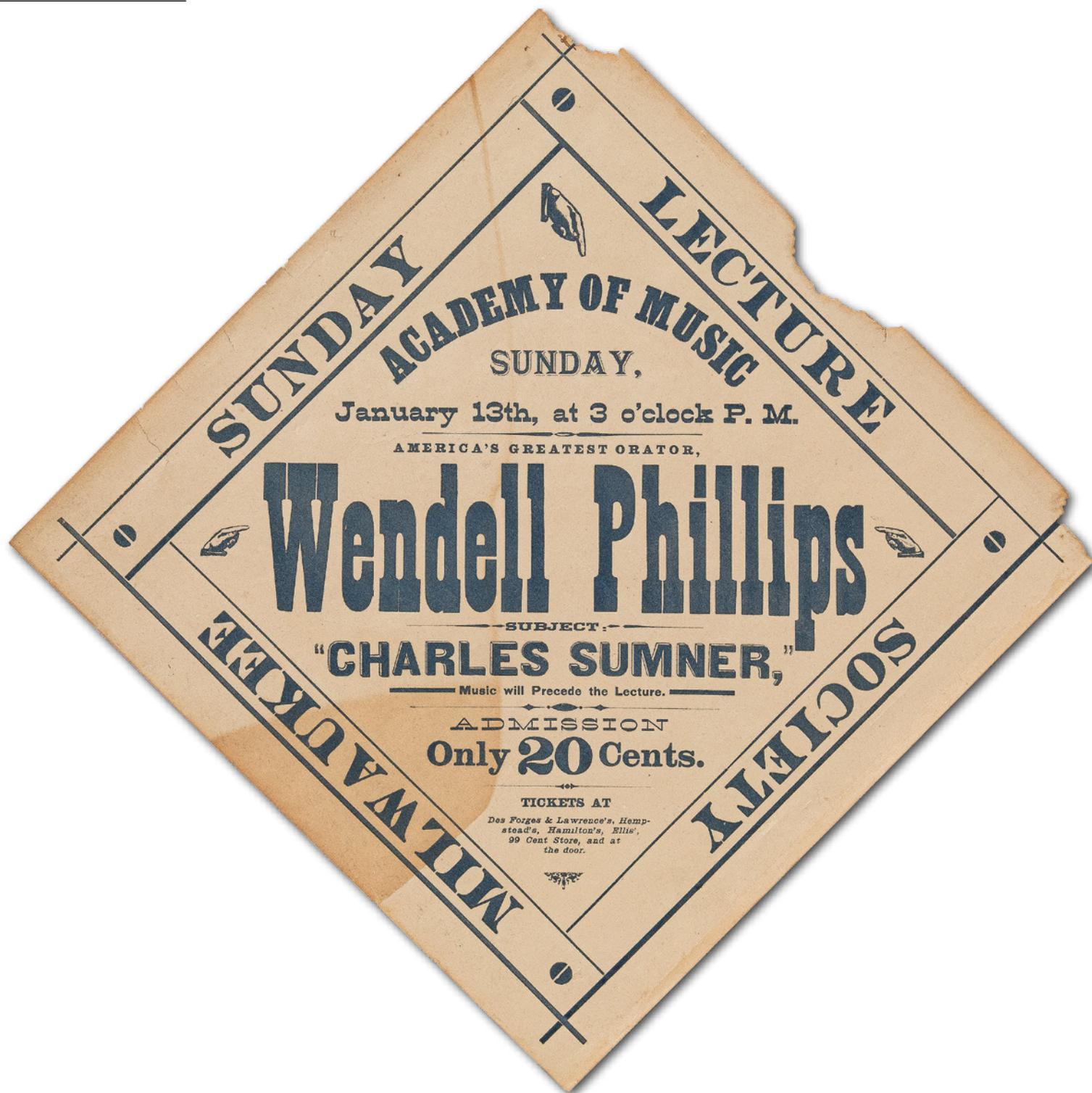
6 Frederick DOUGLASS

My Bondage and My Freedom:
Part I—Life as a Slave. Part II—Life as a Freeman
 New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan 1855

\$15,000

First edition, first printing. Octavo. 464, [8] ads pp. Portrait frontispiece. Illustrated with two additional plates. Original publisher's cloth. Expertly conserved, with the text block recased in the original boards, with one blank leaf and the tissue guards replaced. The second of Frederick Douglass's three autobiographies and "what is probably the best eyewitness account of American slavery. In addition to graphic descriptions of slavery and the anti-slavery movement, the volume offers theoretical insights of the first order on oppression, the impact of slavery on whites and blacks, the philosophy of reform, and relations between black and white leaders." (Bennett, Jr.). *Blockson 101*, #27: "Frederick Douglass has been frequently called, with justification, the greatest of American Blacks." *Blockson Catalogue 9717. Work p. 311. [BTC#566146]*





7 (Abolition)

Wendell PHILLIPS

[Broadside]: Milwaukee Sunday Lecture Society

Academy of Music Sunday, January 13th...

America's Greatest Orator, Wendell Phillips Subject "Charles Sumner"

Music will Precede the Lecture

Milwaukee: Milwaukee Sunday Lecture Society [1878]

\$3500

Broadside. Approximately 14" x 14". Stain in lower left quadrant, chips in the upper right quadrant, affecting no text, and only affecting the border superficially, overall good or better. Broadside gives sale locations for the 20 cent tickets, including at the bookstore of Des Forges & Lawrence. A rare and typographically interesting diamond-shaped broadside. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#457783]



8 (Abolition)

Parker PILLSBURY

*[Broadside]: Milwaukee Sunday Lecture Society
Academy of Music Sunday, April 7th...*

The Eminent Reformer and Orator, Parker Pillsbury!

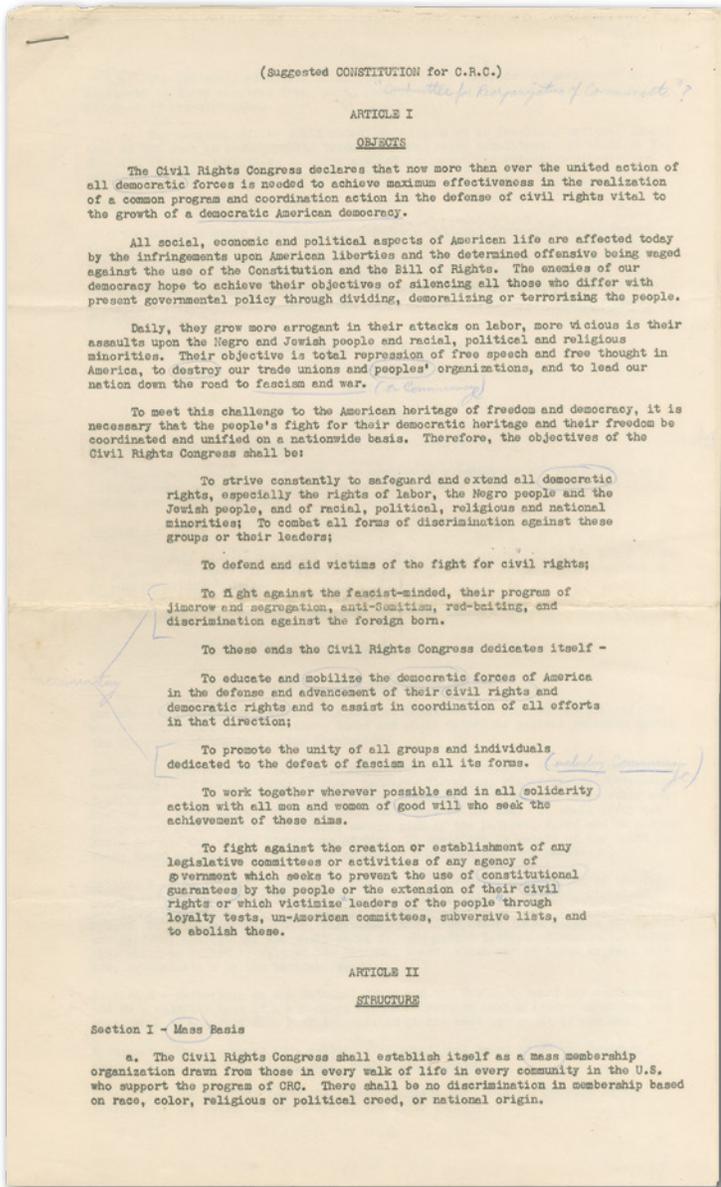
Subject: Money and Monopoly

Music by the Italian Band

Milwaukee: Milwaukee Sunday Lecture Society [1878]

\$3500

Broadside. Approximately 14" x 14". Several modest chips at the corners and extremities, affecting no text, and only affecting the border superficially, overall good or better. Broadside gives sale locations for the 20 cent tickets, including at the bookstore of Des Forges & Lawrence. A rare and typographically interesting diamond-shaped broadside. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#457785]



9 (Suggested Constitution for the C.R.C.)

Article I: Objects

The Civil Rights Congress declares that now more than ever the united action of all democratic forces is needed to achieve maximum effectiveness... in defense of civil rights vital to the growth of a democratic American democracy..."

[New York?]: Civil Rights Congress June 7, 1949

\$3000

First edition. Tall quarto measuring 8½" x 14". Five mimeographed leaves printed rectos only, and stapled in the corner. The sheets are folded three times horizontally for mailing, light creasing and faint soiling on sheets, a very good or better copy. Text consists of a detailed suggested Constitution of the Civil Rights Congress, written in eight Articles concerning objects, structure, membership, National Board and Resident Board, officers, chapters and regional councils, and affiliations. There are a few early annotations in blue pencil in an unknown hand, critical of the organization and objectives, beginning with renaming of the organization: "Committee for Reorganization of Communists," followed by other critical annotations, and a few neat scorings and underlining, in blue pencil: "What are democratic rights," "this isn't democratic either," etc.

The Civil Rights Congress (1946-1956) was formed by the merger of the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Supported by Paul Robeson and William Patterson, the CRC argued before the United Nations in 1951 that the U.S. failure to prevent lynching of African-Americans was de facto genocide. The CRC was later designated a Communist front group, and placed on the Attorney General's List of Subversive Organizations, as directed by President Truman. A rare publication. Unrecorded by OCLC (which does note other publications by the CRC). [BTC#521766]

Inscribed

10 Eldridge CLEAVER

Soul on Ice

New York: Ramparts / McGraw-Hill (1968)

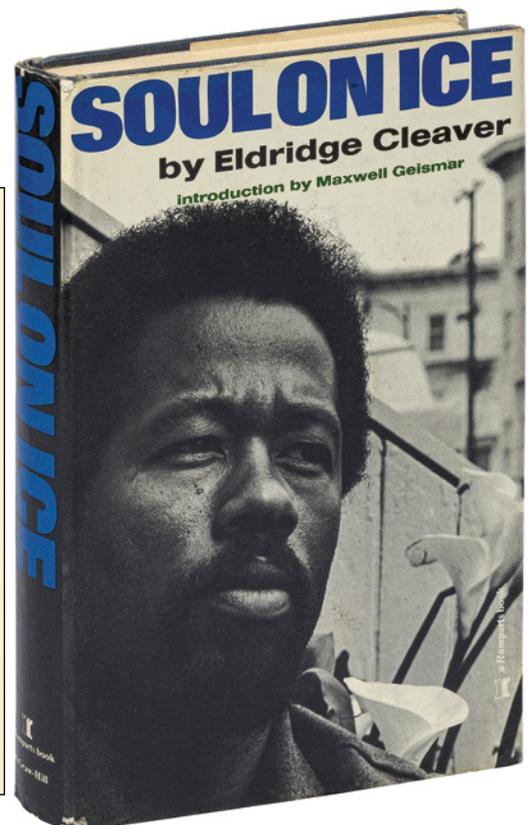
\$5500

First edition. Introduction by Maxwell Geismer. Corners a bit bumped and rubbed, else near fine in lightly rubbed near fine dust jacket. Nicely Inscribed by Cleaver: "To Gareth L. Pawlowski, Who appreciated this book in a way that makes me glad that it was written. All Power to the People! Eldridge Alger Jan. 10, 1971." Pawlowski was an author of several books including *How They Became the Beatles, A Definitive History of the Early Years 1960-1964*. A nice inscription and association in an uncommon first edition, and a landmark book in the Black Power Movement.

[BTC#468925]

To Gareth L. Pawlowski,
Who appreciated this
book in a way that makes
me glad that it was
written.

All Power to
The People!
Eldridge
Alger
Jan. 10, 1971





12 Dr. Martin Luther KING and Rev. Ralph ABERNATHY *Birmingham in 1963: Mass Meeting, 16th Street Baptist Church*

[Birmingham, Alabama]: Rev. C.H. Oliver 1963

\$10,000

Original 33½ rpm vinyl record album. Off-white outer sleeve printed in black with six paragraphs of liner notes by Rev. C.H. Oliver on rear. The album itself has a red label printed in silver on both sides crediting Oliver for the recording and listing a code (“BIRM-1963 A/B”) on each side. Outer sleeve with some corner creasing, some edgewear including a touch of splitting at the top edge and small scrape at the lower right front corner from a removed price sticker, about very good with the record fine and bright; the inner sleeve is new and supplied.

Oliver recorded this mass meeting at the 16th Street Baptist Church on May 3, 1963, the second day of the historic Children’s Crusade. What began with children being arrested for staging a school walk-out was quickly escalated by police the next day through the use of fire hoses and police dogs. The result were unforgettable images and video of police cruelty that galvanized national support for the Civil Rights Movement and allowed President Kennedy to mobilize the National Guard.

This recording captures the raw emotional responses of Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy as they addressed parishioners on what proved to be the most substantial day of the Birmingham Campaign, as Oliver explains in the liner notes: “There were nightly mass meetings for some 75 days straight, attended by hundreds and sometimes thousands of people, many coming from all parts of the country. Of all the meetings, none reached the height of enthusiasm as did the one on this recording. Had it not been for one tape recorder in operation, a great moment in history would have passed without posterity having the benefit of hearing it as it was.”

While later editions were made, this first pressing is exceedingly rare, with *OCLC* locating just two copies of this historical recording. [BTC#542535]

The moment came in Birmingham on April 3, 1963 when the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights, headed by Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, joined hands in an all out non-violent assault against the forces of segregation in Birmingham. By May 11, more than 3000 persons had gone to jail in protest of the injustices of segregation. There were nightly mass meetings for some 75 days straight, attended by hundreds and sometimes thousands of people, many coming from all parts of the country. Of all the meetings, none reached the height of enthusiasm as did the one on this recording. Had it not been for one tape recorder in operation, a great moment in history would have passed without posterity having the benefit of hearing it as it was. To interpret the enthusiasm as basically anti-white would be a very serious error. The enthusiasm was against injustice, not color.

To have been there is to have felt down deep that this was just one of those existential things. The song has not ended, and the melody lingers on.

**Xenia's
1st Annual BIRTHDAY RALLY
FOR**

**REV. DR.
MARTIN
LUTHER
KING JR.**



**12 NOON — JANUARY 15, 1979
BENNER FIELD HOUSE**

Keynote Speaker

**Rev. Dr. T. Garrett Benjamin Jr. of
Indianapolis, Indiana — Pastor of
Second Christian Church,
Board Chairman of People United to
Save Humanity [PUSH]**

**Host of Weekly T.V. Series
"Living For The City"**

**Area Choirs Will Provide
Inspirational Music**

"LET'S KEEP THE DREAM ALIVE!!"

13 (Martin Luther KING, Jr.)

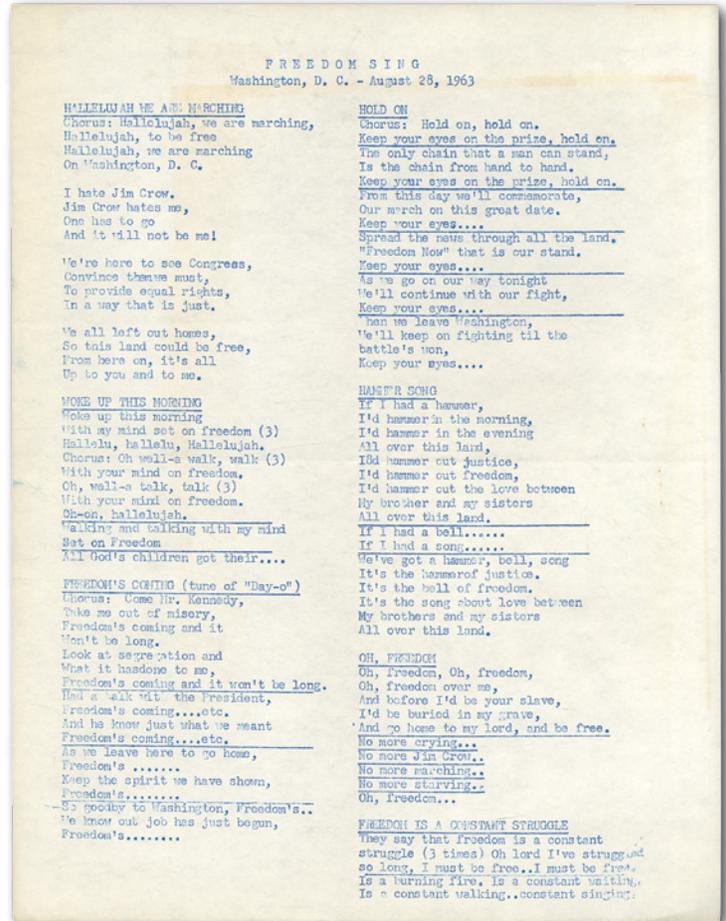
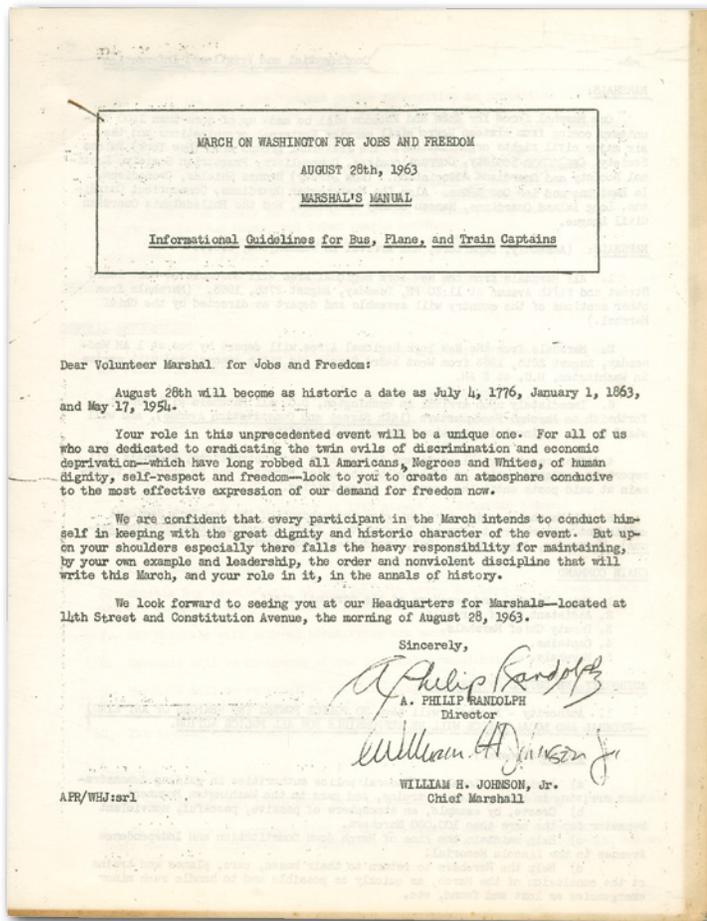
[Broadside]: Xenia's 1st Annual Birthday Rally for Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

January 15, 1979 ... Keynote Speaker Rev. Dr. T. Garrett Benjamin Jr. of Indianapolis ... "Let's Keep the Dream Alive!!"

Xenia, Ohio: [Wilberforce University?] 1979

\$1200

Illustrated broadside. Approximately 14" x 22½". Printed on thin card stock. About fine. Woodcut image of King in upper right quadrant. Poster for an event likely sponsored by HBCU Wilberforce University, which is located in Xenia, held four years before King's birthday became a national holiday. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#464294]



14 A. Philip RANDOLPH; William H. JOHNSON, Jr.

[Manual]: *March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. August 28, 1963*
Marshal's Manual. Informational Guidelines for Bus, Plane, and Train Captains
[with song sheet]: *Freedom Sing*
Washington, D.C. August 28, 1963

Washington, D.C.: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom 1963
\$9500

Two original advisory documents for the August 28, 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, as follows:

March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. August 28, 1963. Marshal's Manual. Informational Guidelines for Bus, Plane, and Train Captains. Three photomechanically reproduced leaves comprising six pages of directions for Marshals and guides for the March. Includes an organizational chart and a map for bus parking. A touch of toning mostly along the edge of the first page, else near fine. Signed in print by Randolph as Director and Johnson as Chief Marshall [sic]. Fascinating and detailed directions to volunteer Marshals for the event who were charged with maintaining order, guiding protesters, and traffic flow. Among the directions:

"Marshals will have NO POLICE POWERS (NO WEAPONS OF ANY KIND)..."

"Create, by example, an atmosphere of passive, peaceful, nonviolent behavior for the more than 100,000 marchers."

"All Marshals will wear white shirts, dark trousers, preferably blue and the remaining attire dark also."

"CAPTAINS: Every bus, plane, and train must have a Captain."

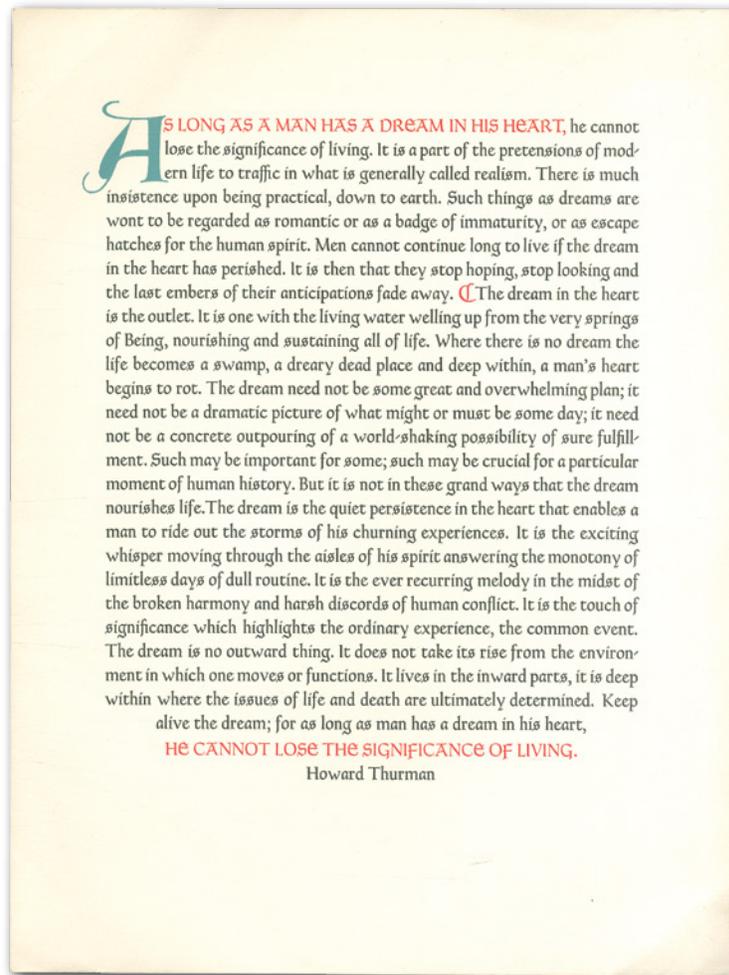
"He must have an accurate list of the passengers under his charge - including their names and addresses. He must check this list at every discharge and boarding point."

[WITH]

Freedom Sing. Washington, D. C. August 28, 1963. A single mimeographed leaf printed in blue ink on recto only. Faint old crease, very slight age-toning, else about fine. Lists seven songs, several of which seem to have been either written or adapted for the event (as evidenced by the time and place specific lyrics: *Hallelujah We Are Marching*, *Woke Up This Morning*, *Freedom's Coming (tune of "Day-o")*, *Hold On*, *Hammer Song*, *Oh, Freedom*, and *Freedom is a Constant Struggle*.)

Two extremely ephemeral documents from one of the most important American events of the 20th Century; we have seen many printed documents, flyers, and handouts from the event, but have never seen either of these. While there obviously exists the possibility that copies of these exist in larger archives of the event, OCLC locates no separate copies of either of the two documents. [BTC#561167]

Early Influence on the “I Have a Dream” Speech?



15 Howard THURMAN

[Caption Title]: “As Long as a Man Has a Dream in His Heart, He Cannot lose the significance of living...”

(San Francisco: Designed and Printed for the Church for the Fellowship of all Peoples by Lawton Kennedy) [1953 or before]

\$6500

First edition. Single sheet of heavy paper stock folded once to make four quarto pages measuring 12¼" x 9¼". Text is printed in red and black, with decorative initial in bluish-green on the front page only; interior pages are blank; the last page prints only the publisher's imprint. The front cover prints an untitled 27-line statement. A few faint creases at corners, else a very near fine, bright copy. Thurman, born in 1900 in Florida, was a noted pastor, theologian and author, and the grandson of slaves. In 1953, he was named by *Life* magazine one of the top 12 outstanding clerics in the United States, and was the author of more than 100 works during his lifetime.

Thurman was a classmate and friend of Martin Luther King's father at Morehouse College, and Thurman served as a spiritual advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., during the height of the Civil Rights Movement. In 1951, Martin Luther King, Jr. studied at Boston University, following his studies at Morehouse College and Crozer Theological Seminary, where, in 1953, Howard Thurman served as Dean of Marsh Chapel at Boston University. In discussing the profound influence Thurman had on Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. Walter L. Fluker (Director, Howard Thurman Papers Project, at Morehouse College), states: “Leaders like King do not arise out of a historical vacuum. There are movements and there are personalities who actually sow the seeds. Thurman is one of those persons who sows the seed. In fact, I don't believe you'd get a Martin Luther King, Jr. without a Howard Thurman (“The Legacy of Howard

Thurman - Mystic and Theologian,” *Religion & Ethics Newsweekly*). It has been suggested that this publication by Thurman, *As long as a man has a dream in his heart...*, may have influenced King's writing of his historic “I Have A Dream” speech in 1963.

In 1944 Howard Thurman left his position as Dean of Rankin Chapel at Howard University to help establish the Church for the Fellowship of all Peoples, one of the first racially integrated, intercultural churches in the United States, where he served as pastor until 1953, when he became the Dean of Marsh Chapel at Boston University, serving until 1965. The text begins: “As long as a man has a dream in his heart, he cannot lose the significance of living. It is a part of the pretensions of modern life to traffic in what is generally called realism... Men cannot continue long to live if the dream in the heart has perished... The dream in the heart is the outlet... The dream is the quiet persistence in the heart that enables a man to ride out the storms of his churning experiences... Keep alive the dream; for as long as man has a dream in his heart, He cannot lose the significance of living... ”

OCLC lists six holdings, all of which bear a variant, and quite likely later imprint: “Designed and Printed for Dean Howard Thurman, Marsh Chapel, Boston University, by Lawton Kennedy, San Francisco,” with copies held at Brown, Yale, UCSB, UCLA, UC Berkeley, and a Californian Seminary; but no copies of this variant issue. [BTC#518368]



16 (Malcolm X)

Marvin WORTH, Alex HALEY, James BALDWIN, Betty SHABAZZ, and Others

The Autobiography of Malcolm X: An Archive of Correspondence and Contracts Associated with the Initial Attempt to Produce a Film Adaptation of the Life of Malcolm X, 1967-72

(1967-72)

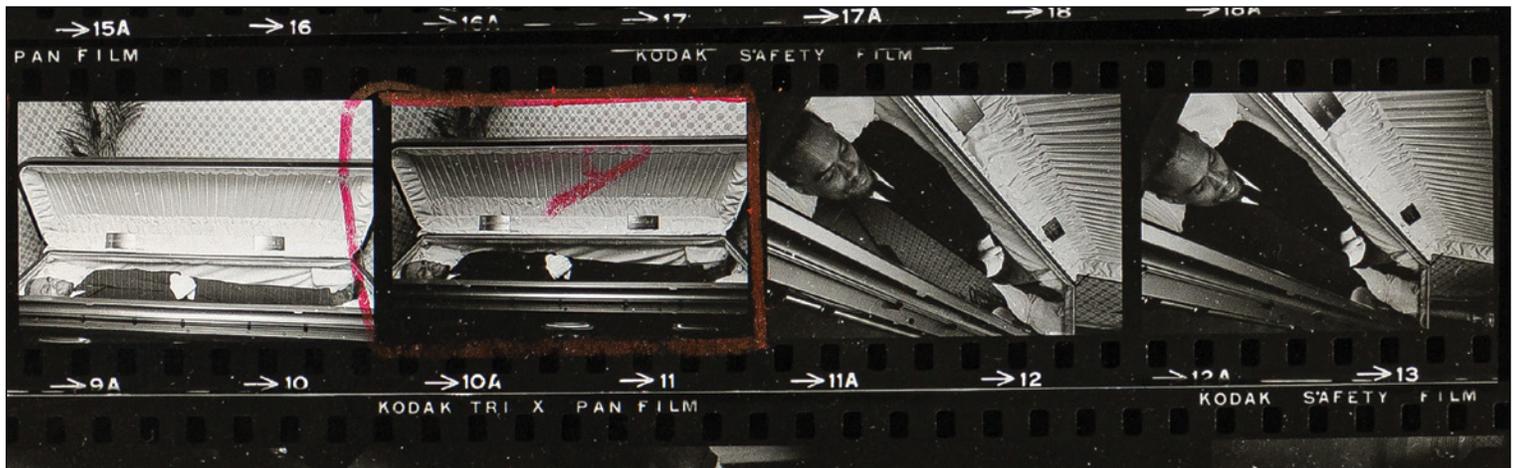
\$35,000

An important archive consisting of correspondence, contracts, memoranda and photographs documenting Marvin Worth's efforts, from 1967 through 1972, to bring the biography of Malcolm X to the big screen. His work eventually led to the production of the 1972 documentary film *Malcolm X*, for which he received an Oscar nomination. In 1992 he would produce the full-length film *Malcolm X*, with director Spike Lee.

Highlights from the collection include the executed option agreement Signed by Alex Haley, Marvin Worth, and Malcolm X's widow, Betty Shabazz; together with five Typed and Autograph Letters Signed from Haley to Worth, as well as letters from screenwriter and director Arnold Perl, Malcolm X's brother Reginald Little, and Clifford X. Hyman, who co-founded with Malcolm X the Fruit of Islam wing of the Nation of Islam.

Also notable is a large file folder of material associated with James Baldwin's involvement in the project including an Autograph Postcard Signed, a typescript of an interview with Baldwin's holographic corrections, and seven letters addressed to Baldwin, including letters from French actress Myriam Bru, South African poet Mazisi "Raymond" Kunene, and American painter Billy Morrow Jackson.

All of the material is clean and legible, near fine or better overall, with folds for mailing to some and a bit of occasional light toning; housed in four file folders within an archival box (17½" x 11¾" x 4"). A more detailed description of the collection is available. A remarkable, historically important collection, rich in content, providing first hand insight into one of the earliest efforts to memorialize Malcolm X and his role in the Civil Rights Movement. [BTC#533946]



She says she'll have to leave by 10 pm to get home; and I'll take a night plane to the Coast.
So keep Monday pm thus open. Will call you something in return.
Best!

When I began to hear things, I thought you "wouldn't hurt me," you know - when counter-intuitive is that it could be done. I have unbridled reaction - and above all why would want to "hurt me." You know in general, Marvin... I'm friends, in my regard, a thin culture.

be involved; all kinds of contractual (?) are going to have to be mutually worked out of signing. Reason two is pragmatic: for the in my writing life, I'm adequately solvent. hing, lecturing, Playboy and...

Alex Haley
c/o Belli
722 Montgomery St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94111



Beverly Wilshire Hotel
9500 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California

August 23, 1968

Dear Marvin:

As it has turned out in my mind, this really isn't a thing to ask Louis Blau, or anybody else. Because, I have been thinking, when, now, it would appear to be finally, finally, finally -- after all of the long, tough, trying-so-hard years; that now new kinds of challenges are going to face me; and pure instinct says that no need, now, is more fundamental, none is more vital, than that I think for myself, and stand by what I think, and by these implicit disciplines that I be my own man.

Funny: at this time, instead of some kind of delirium happiness (there is quiet, deep satisfaction, yes), what I am feeling more is kind of a lamenting awareness that, inevitably, new problems and dilemmas to come must see an altering, in relevant places, of at least some of the long comfortable, almost-always agreeable guy, whom almost everyone liked, which I enjoyed.

Anyway, my answer, Marvin, is precisely that answer which you would give, automatically, to me -- if I proposed the selfsame request to you. You had a product; I invested in it were years of your life; it was your property totally, entirely free and clear. And I say to you, "Marvin, hey, give me option control of your good swatch of your life of hard work. Why? Aren't we friends?" Do you need for long to consider at all what would be your response? To any friend whomever?

for advice, and specifically received. The face, their respective director.

tion-picture background, I've from the art praisals of am not saying that what I am saying

s that whatever and clear entirely complications. est the large old buy with o select for y the key pro- cess of the

purchases my only academic own building, able to them, more I think t I, scarcely s, would propose I propose to with their selected him as no other I will learn.

way I feel -- a because I so want you will understand me and me, Marv



Mr. Marvin Worth
Columbia Pictures
1438 North Gower Street
Hollywood, California, 90028

AIR MAIL



Beverly Wilshire Hotel
9500 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California

August 27, 1968

Dear Marvin:

In my letter on Friday, I had hoped to avoid this necessity, now, to ask directly that you end your efforts toward some participant involvement with my property.

New and naive I am in the motion picture world, Marvin, but basically stupid I am not. Very transparent is the intended direction of your subtle semantics that I have made notes of on various recent times that you have telephoned: "Right now, I'm just being an agent for you--"; "--either you, or Blau, or Columbia have got to protect me"; "You're a principal, I'm a principal--"; "Go through with it, you'll learn--"; "I'll take you back--" I have, as you know, received a call from New York, "Don't let Marvin be shut out--"

Marvin, I simply asked your advice as a friend, some two weeks ago. We all need friends capable of simple helpfulness. I don't need, I don't want, again I ask you to desist gratuitous efforts for some participatory foothold on my property.

You say, "--if my feelings are hurt, Columbia won't buy," and entirely without my assent, or even my prior knowledge, you say you have been to another studio, allegedly "representin"

As I have to Mr. Louis Bl my character and his moti guided by hi involve myse Furthermore, jeopardize t one, or any

Alex Haley
P.O. Box 110
Rome, N.Y., 13440



Mr. Marvin Worth
Columbia Pictures
1438 Gower Street
Hollywood, California

EX HALEY
P. Box 110
ROME, NEW YORK, 13440

SPECIAL DELIVERY



MR. MARVIN WORTH
9784 DRAKE LANE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAPAN—Samboin Temple Gardens in Kyoto

PAR AVION *Par Avion*

PLACE STAMP HERE

AIR FRANCE

14.7.68

M. Marvin Worth
1/2 Columbia Pictures
1438 No. Gower,
L.A. California
U.S.A.

Baby:
See you soon.
Love,
Jimmy B.

PAN AM WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE

James Baldwin (Author)

17 Edward W. BLYDEN***From West Africa to Palestine***

Freetown, Sierra Leone / Manchester / London: T.J. Sawyer, Publisher / John Heywood / Simpkin, Marshall & Co. / (Printed by John Heywood, Excelsior Printing Works, Manchester) 1873

\$15,000

First edition. Octavo. 201pp. Frontispiece steel engraving of a pyramid and the Sphinx. Dark blue grained cloth stamped in gilt on the spine. Modest wear at the extremities of the spine and tips of the corners, else a near fine copy, with the text particularly fresh and clean. **Inscribed** by Blyden: "Capt. L.R. Richardson, With the author's compliments. Monrovia, Jan. 20, 1880." Beneath the inscription is a faint author's ownership stamp: "Edward Wilmot Blyden. Freetown, Sierra Leone. West Africa."

Blyden is considered the father of Pan-Africanism. When he was rejected from a theological college in the United States because of his race, he emigrated to Liberia, where he eventually served as Secretary of State from 1864-66. From 1871 to 1873 Blyden lived in Freetown, Sierra Leone, where he edited *Negro*, the first explicitly Pan-African journal in West Africa. He also led two important expeditions to Fouta Djallon in the interior. In 1885 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Liberian

presidency. He was later the Liberian ambassador to Britain and France, and still later served as president of Liberia College.

In the preface Blyden states: "The following pages contain nothing more than a record of the daily incidents and impressions of a voyage from Liberia to the Holy Land, copied from a journal regularly kept for the information of friends at home. Having to perform the entire journey alone... I trust that those who may have the

curiosity to follow an African in his wanderings through sacred lands, may be able to participate, to some extent, in the pleasure and profit which my tour has afforded me..."

An exceptionally scarce title, especially signed. A single copy has appeared at auction since 1975, and we have seen a single ex-library copy offered in the trade in the last 20 years. *OCLC* lists 10 American holdings. [BTC#526739]

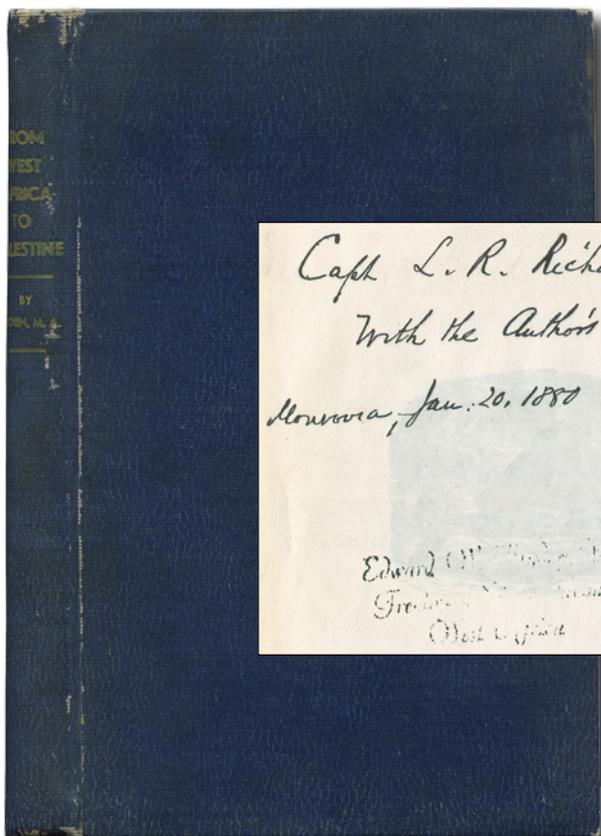
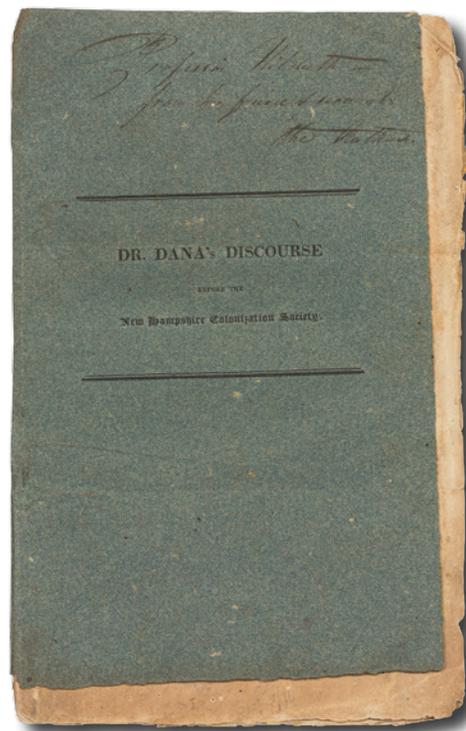
**18 Daniel DANA
(Richard HILDRETH)**

***A Discourse Addressed to the New-Hampshire Auxiliary
Colonization Society, at their First Annual Meeting,
Concord, June 2, 1825***

Concord: Printed by Shepard and Bannister 1825

\$2500

First edition. Octavo. 24pp. Untrimmed in the original printed blue paper wrappers. The title page is modestly toned, very good or better. **Inscribed** by the author in ink on front cover to "Professor Hildreth" – best known for his six-volume *History of the United States of America*, and a leading anti-slavery activist. A passionate oration in support of the migration of free African-Americans to the continent of Africa. Dana was a minister in Newburyport, Massachusetts and founding member of The Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of America, commonly known as the American Colonization Society (ACS), established in 1816. He later served as President of Dartmouth College. An attractive copy, scarce in the original wrapper, with a nice association. [BTC#469858]



19 (Liberia)
(James S. PAYNE)

*Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia to the
 Two Houses of the Legislature at the Commencement of
 the Session of 1868*

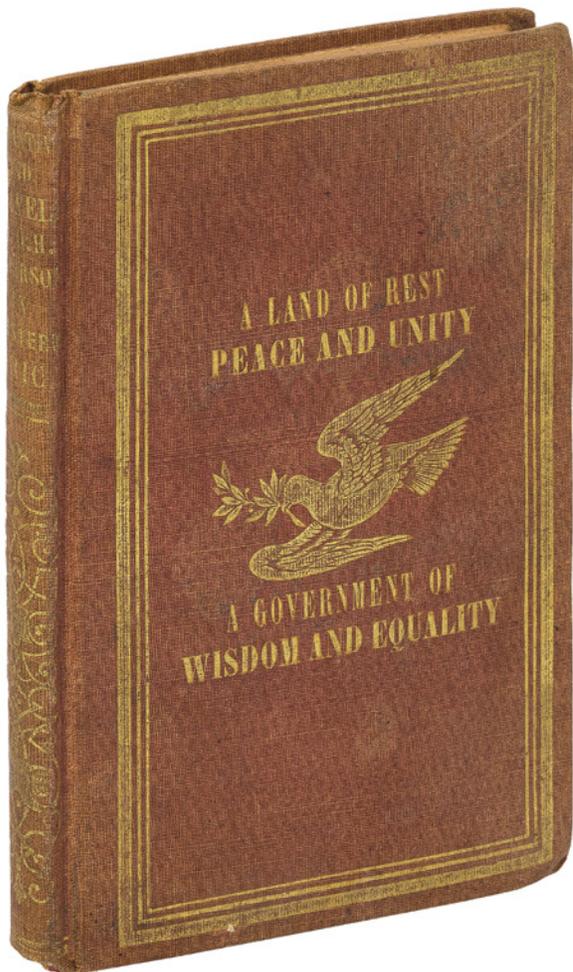
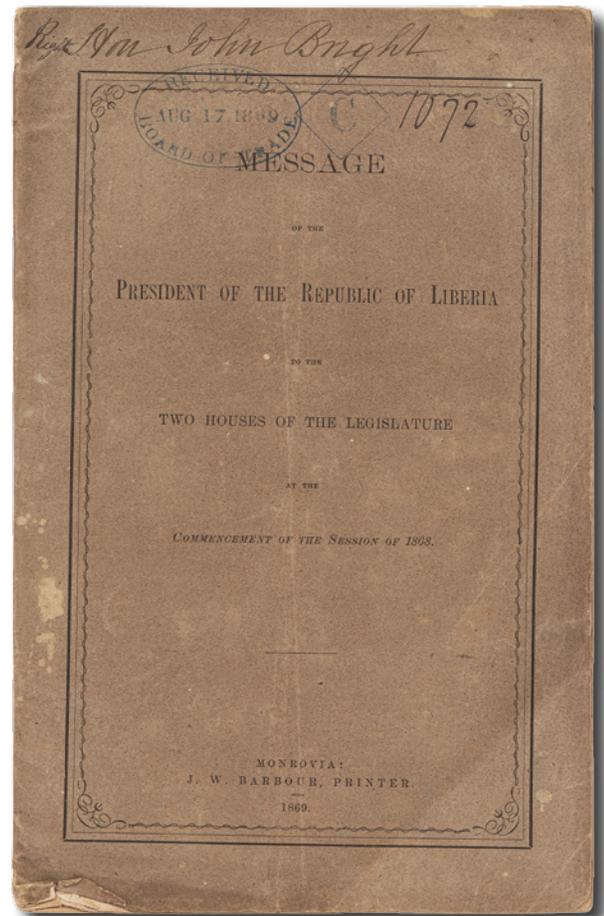
Monrovia: J.W. Barbour, Printer 1869

\$8500

First edition. Octavo. 22, [2]pp. Stitched printed brown wrappers. Ownership signature of "Hon. John Bright" and stamped date ("August 12, 1869") on front wrap, slightly creased tear at the bottom of the front wrap and the first couple of leaves, a light vertical crease, very good.

Signed in type by President James S. Payne at the end of the text. Payne expresses cautious satisfaction with Liberia's progress but notes: "We should not consider ourselves beyond danger because we have sustained our institutions so far. Our history is too brief, our existence too recent, our situation too peculiar, to so consider ourselves." He further cautions against "the disposition of Christian governments to acquire sections of the African continent." He expresses "admiration of the interest taken by all enlightened powers, with few exceptions, in the abolishment of the African slave-trade." He states his satisfaction that "The Republic of Liberia continues to be an object of sympathetic interest, and has the sincere aspirations for her prosperity and success of the best men and wisest nations of the earth."

A rare Monrovia imprint, *OCLC* locates two copies only (NYPL and LOC). Not in *LCP* or *Blockson*. [BTC#440256]



20 (Liberia)
Daniel H. PETERSON

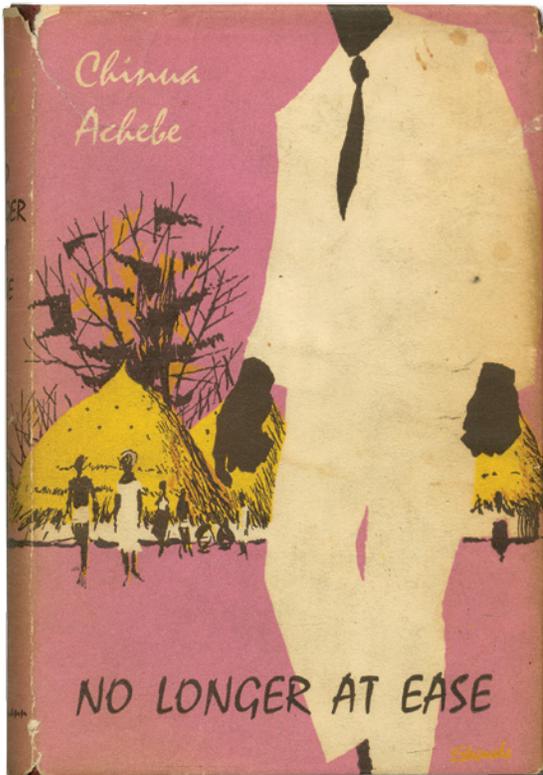
*The Looking-Glass: Being a True Report and Narrative of the
 Life, Travels, and Labours of the Rev. Daniel H. Peterson, a
 Colored Clergyman; Embracing a period of time from the year 1812
 to 1854, and including his visit to Western Africa. With Engravings*

New York: Wright, Printer 1854

\$2500

First edition. Small octavo. 150, [1]pp. Frontispiece engraving and seven plates. Reddish-brown cloth in heavily gilt original boards decorated with an eagle with an olive branch and an abolitionist sentiment: "A Land of Rest, Peace and Unity / A Government of Wisdom and Equality." Text moderately foxed, first few preliminary pages have 1" piece missing from lower margin mended with brown tape and no loss of text, else very good. A nice copy of a desirable volume, by some accounts the first hardbound book by an African-American who traveled to Africa. The majority of the book concerns the author's travels in Liberia and Gambia. Peterson, who claimed that he was owned in his childhood by a Maryland relative of President Tyler, became a preacher of some prominence. Although this book is characterized as a narrative, it also serves as an alluring description of Liberia as a proper home for unhappy African-Americans. *Blockson* 8868. Not in *Brignano* or *Work*.

[BTC#506430]



21 (African Literature)

Chinua ACHEBE*No Longer at Ease*

London: Heinemann (1960)

\$1200

First edition. Neat ink owner name twice on front endpapers (once in pencil), a couple of tiny spots of foxing else near fine in a good or better pictorial dust jacket with soiling, a few small nicks, and a couple of faint stains. A presentable copy of the Nigerian author's second novel, and the scarce second volume in his African Trilogy, which includes *Things Fall Apart* and *Arrow of God*. [BTC#560640]

22 (African Literature)

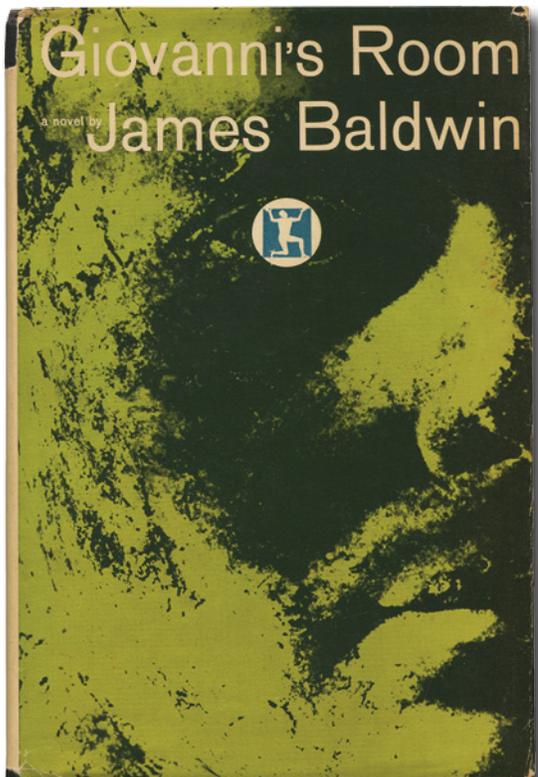
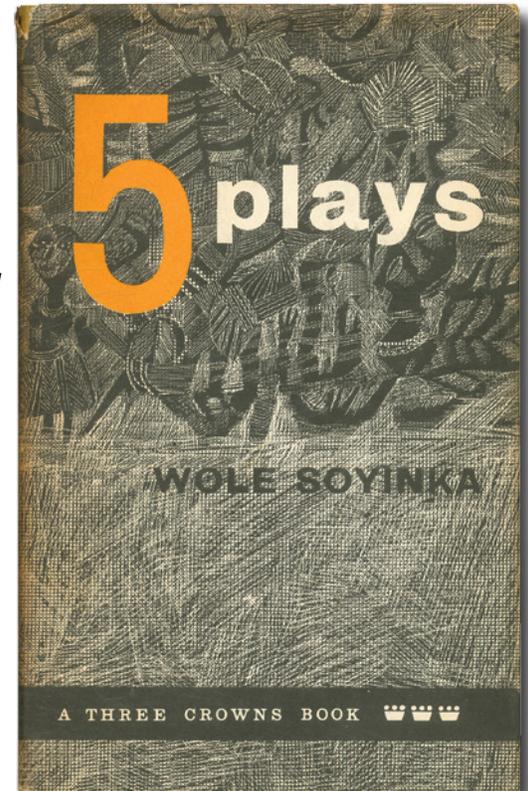
Wole SOYINKA

Five Plays: A Dance of the Forest, The Lion and the Jewel, The Swamp Dwellers, The Trials of Brother Jero, The Strong Breed

London and Ibadan: Oxford University Press (1964)

\$400

First edition of this collection, hardcover issue. Small owner initials on front flap and two early leaves, tiny tear on front blank, near fine in very good dust jacket with toning at the spine and small chips at the crown. A collection of plays by the Nigerian Nobel laureate. [BTC#563909]

23 **James BALDWIN***Giovanni's Room*

New York: The Dial Press 1956

\$2500

First edition. Endpapers and page edges slightly toned, near fine in a price-clipped, very good dust jacket with light spine-toning, and a triangular chip at the crown near the front panel. The author's controversial and very scarce second novel. [BTC#531246]

24 **Charles W. CHESNUTT**

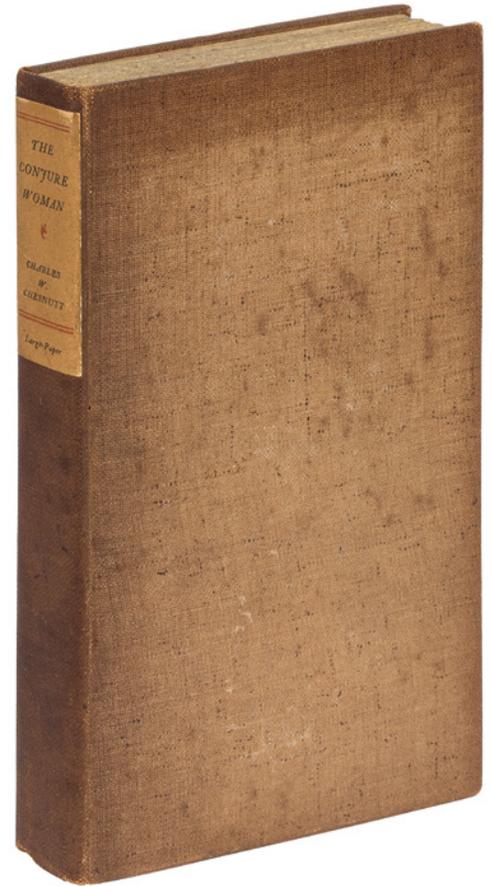
The Conjure Woman

Cambridge: Printed at The Riverside Press 1899

\$8000

First edition, large-paper issue. Octavo. 230pp. Brown cloth with publisher's printed spine label. Spine and boards are toned with light tanning on the spine label, a very good copy, issued without dust jacket. Copy number 119 of 150 numbered large-paper copies. Chesnutt's first book, a very scarce issue of an iconic African-American work of fiction. [BTC#508331]

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES PRINTED
NO. 119



LITERATURE

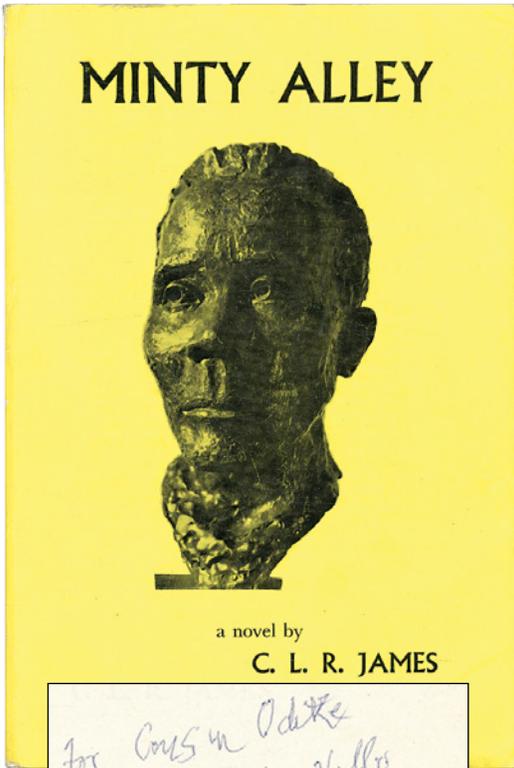
25 **C.L.R. JAMES**

Minty Alley

London: New Beacon Books Ltd. (1975)

\$3500

Later printing. 244pp. Introduction by Kenneth Ramchand. 12mo. Printed yellow wrappers. Light wear on the wraps with a couple of shallow creases, wrinkling and creasing on the bottom edge of a few pages, a very good copy. Inscribed by the author on the front fly (from "Nello," a nickname of C.L.R. James) to his cousin: "For Cousin Odike, from Cousin Nello, with affection and hope for early reunion." Novel and a cornerstone title of Caribbean literature, written and inscribed by Trinidadian author and political theorist C.L.R. James. [BTC#509630]



For Cousin Odike
From Cousin Nello
With affection and
hope for
early reunion

26 **Charles JOHNSON**

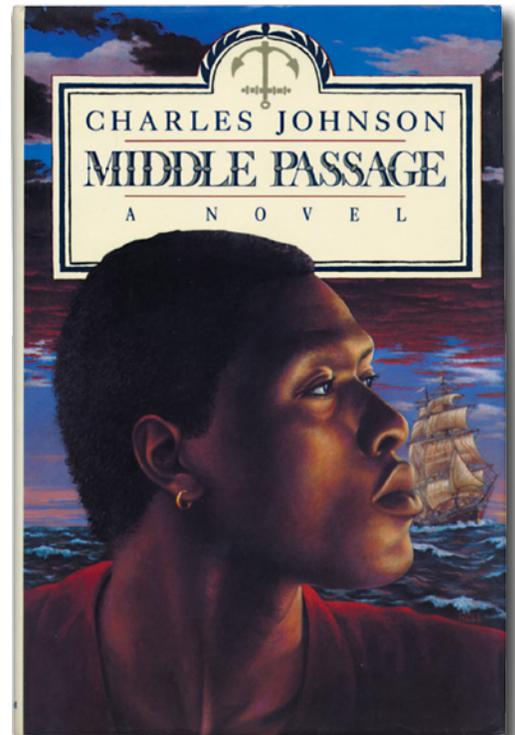
The Middle Passage

New York: Atheneum 1990

\$750

First edition. Fine in fine dust jacket. Warmly Inscribed by Johnson to a fellow author and former colleague at Bennington College: "For Nick Delbanco, with profound admiration & lifelong friendship. Charles Johnson. 1/28/92." Laid in is an Autograph Postcard Signed from Johnson to Delbanco, as well as Delbanco's printed introductory notes for a reading given by Johnson. An exceptional novel, a *tour de force* about a freed slave who, to his horror, stows away on a slave ship headed for Africa. National Book Award winner. A wonderful association copy. [BTC#278546]

CHARLES JOHNSON
For Nick Delbanco,
with profound
admiration & lifelong
friendship. Charles
Johnson
1/28/92



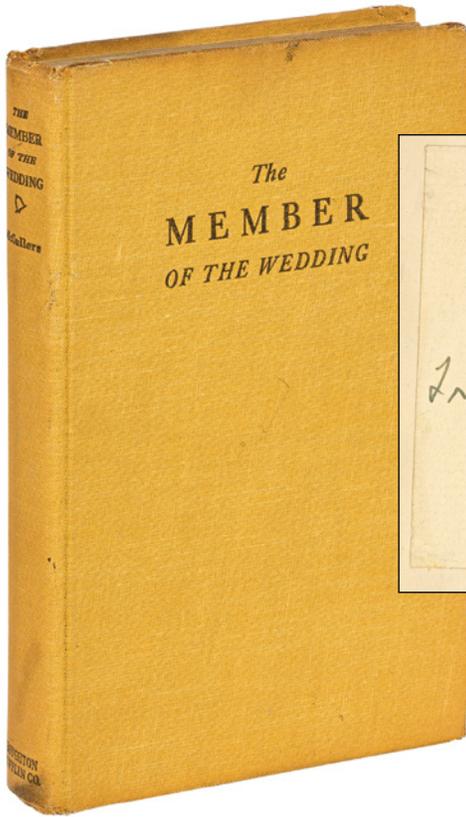
Tipped-in inscription to Langston Hughes

27 **Carson McCULLERS**

The Member of the Wedding

Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company / Riverside Press 1946

\$9500



First edition. Octavo. Modest fraying at the top and base of the yellow cloth boards, darkened at the base of the spine, a good or better copy lacking the dust jacket. Affixed to the front fly is a complimentary slip from the Riverside Press, with their logo, Inscribed to Langston Hughes: "For Langston with love Carson." McCullers first met Hughes at Yaddo during the summer of 1942. Virginia Spencer Carr in her biography of McCullers, *The Lonely Hunter*, notes of McCullers: "One of her favorites, Langston Hughes stayed until November... Hughes and composer Nathaniel Dett were two of the first blacks ever to be in residence at Yaddo... and Carson thoroughly enjoyed her friendship with them over the summer... Yaddo hosted only a small number [of artists] in the summer of 1943... and Carson was especially pleased to see Langston Hughes back... Carson proudly elaborated how she and Langston Hughes had spent many profitable evenings at craps during his two summers there." The glue affixing the slip has caused some moderate wrinkles on the front fly.

McCullers later adapted this novel into a play that opened on Broadway with Julie Harris and Ethel Waters and won numerous awards. Waters and Harris then recreated their Broadway roles in the 1952 Fred Zinneman film, with Harris nominated for a Best Actress Oscar. A significant association copy displaying McCullers' unabashed affection for Hughes. Ex-library of Virginia Spencer Carr.

[BTC#565345]

28 **(Morehouse College)**

Phoenix: A Magazine of Creative Arts - Volume One, Numbers One and Two

[Atlanta]: Arts Club of Morehouse College
1954

\$7500

Magazines. Octavos. 59pp and 64pp. Stapled illustrated wrappers with mimeographed and offset pages. Overall very good with moderate wear on the yapped edges, including chipping and small tears, and with the cover of Number One detached. The first two issues of this short-run (three-issue) literary magazine published by students of Morehouse College meant to feature "poetry, short stories, criticism, art, [and] music." The magazine was edited by Richard John, with help from faculty advisors Ethel Werfel and Howard Fussiner. Among the contributors were Nigerian drummer and social activist Michael B. Olatunji, and future New York Congressman Owen Majors (replacing Shirley Chisholm, upon her retirement), who later married advisor Werfel. Issues of this magazine are exceeding rare with OCLC locating six total copies and of those, none of issue number one.



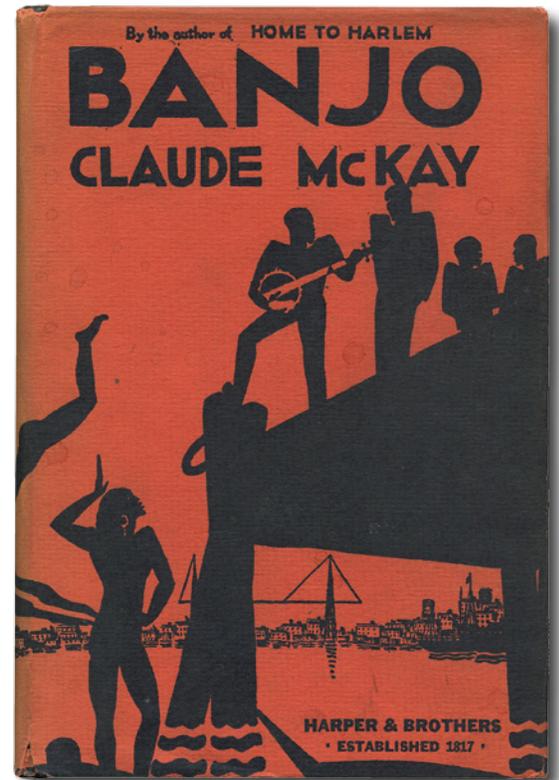
[BTC#558058]

29 Claude McKay*Banjo**A Story Without a Plot*

New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers 1929

\$3500

First edition. Near fine in near fine Aaron Douglas-designed dust jacket, slightly toned on the spine, with very shallow loss at the crown. A very attractive copy of McKay's second novel and the basis for the 1937 J. Elder Wills musical film *Big Fella* starring Paul Robeson helping police locate a missing boy (while also finding time to sing five songs), which also featured Elisabeth Welch and Margaret Rutherford. [BTC#533270]

**Scarce First Book**

The Bluest Eye, a novel by Toni Morrison

Quiet as it's kept, there were no marigolds in the fall of 1941. We thought, at the time, that it was because Pecola was having her father's baby that the marigolds did not grow. A little examination and much less melancholy would have proved to us that our seeds were not the only ones that did not sprout; nobody's did. Not even the gardens fronting the lake showed marigolds that year. But so deeply concerned were we with the health and safe delivery of Pecola's baby we could think of nothing but our own magic: if we planted the seeds, and said the right words over them, they would blossom, and everything would be all right.

It was a long time before my sister and I admitted to ourselves that no green was going to spring from our seeds. Once we knew, our guilt was relieved only by fights and mutual accusations about who was to blame. For years I thought my sister was right: it was my fault. I had planted them too far down in the earth. It never occurred to either of us that the earth itself might have been unyielding. We had dropped our seeds in our own little plot of black dirt, just as Pecola's father had dropped his seeds in his own plot of black dirt. Our innocence and faith productive than his lust or despair. What is that of all of that hope, fear, lust, love, and remains but Pecola and the unyielding earth. Breedlove is dead; our innocence too. The and died; her baby too.

There is really nothing more to say—since *why* is difficult to handle, one must take

*With the Compliments of
the Author.*

30 Toni MORRISON*The Bluest Eye*

New York: Holt Rinehart Winston (1970)

\$7000

First edition. Fine in about fine dust jacket with the usual toning at the extremities of the front panel, but which is otherwise a tight and almost certainly unread copy. Advance Review Copy with publisher's promotional letter laid in; and with a publisher's printed card laid in stating "With the Compliments of the Author." A landmark book and one of the scarcest first books of the 1970s in any genre. This title has taken its place among other notable books that have been banned from public circulation by those too small-minded, myopic, or lazy to distinguish between excellence and prurience. A nice example of the Nobel laureate's scarce first novel. Morrison was the first African-American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.

[BTC#563919]

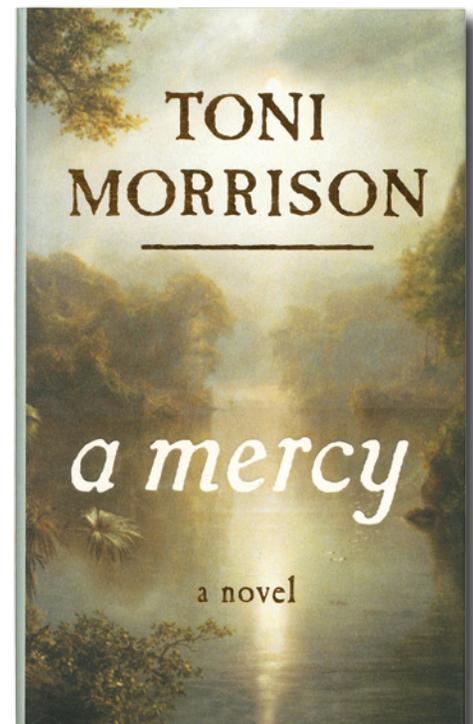
31 Toni MORRISON*A Mercy*

New York: Alfred A. Knopf 2008

\$400

First edition. Fine in fine dust jacket. **Signed** by the author on the titlepage. [BTC#569141]

TONI MORRISON
Toni Morrison





Publisher's Copy

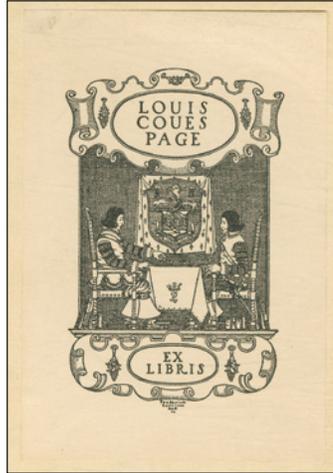
32 Harriet Lummis SMITH

Pat and Pal

Boston: L. C. Page & Company (1928)

\$2500

First edition. Illustrated by Griswold Tyng. Thick octavo. 291, [9 ads] pp. The publisher L.C. Page's copy with his engraved bookplate designed by Frederick Garrison Hall on the front pastedown, else fine in fresh and bright, just about fine dust jacket. Harriet Lummis Smith was very possibly the first Black teacher in Boston, beginning at the Sharp School in Beacon Hill in 1890 (see Hayden, *African-Americans in Boston* p.49). Smith had a gift for writing, and her career actually took off in the mid-1920s, when she took over the Pollyanna series after Eleanor Porter's death. This novel, a romance told from the point of view of a Boston Terrier owned by a young woman, was one of Smith's few non-Pollyanna novels. The publisher's copy in excellent condition, and as such, a rarity. OCLC locates about a dozen copies. [BTC#561128]



33 Wallace THURMAN

The Blacker the Berry: A Novel of Negro Life

New York: Macaulay 1929

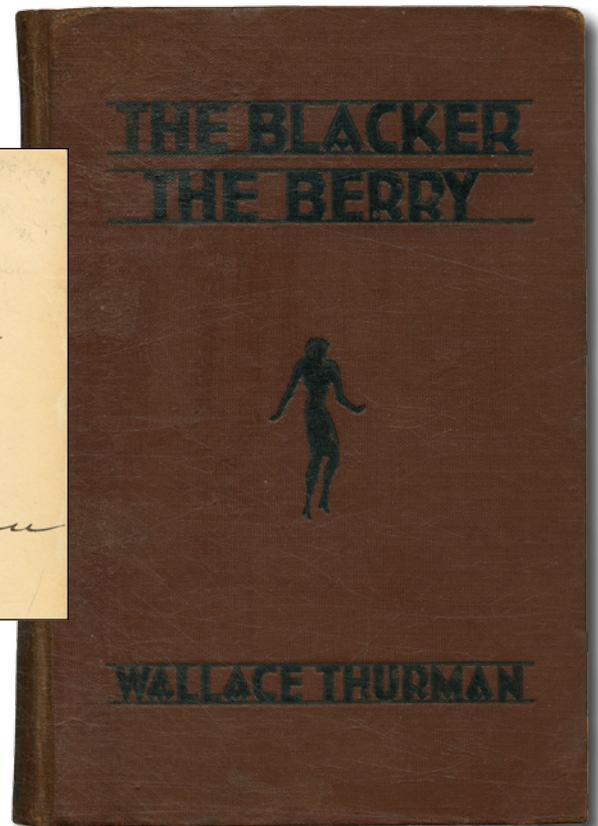
\$22,000

First edition. Brown cloth with title stamped in black. Professionally recased and rebacked, preserving most of the original spine, the corners neatly refurbished, and the hinges seamlessly tightened, thus a presentable very good copy, lacking the dust jacket; housed in a lightly worn custom clamshell case. A very nice presentation copy, Inscribed by Thurman to silent film actor and director James Cruze: "To James Cruze - In anticipation of another story being especially written for submission to him. Sincerely, Wallace Thurman."

To James Cruze -
In anticipation of
another story being
especially written
for submission to him
Sincerely,
Wallace Thurman

Both Thurman and Cruze were from Utah, outsiders in their communities. In *Down in the Dumps: Place, Modernity, American Depression*, Thurman is quoted as writing to playwright and producer William Jourdan Rapp in June, 1929: "Met James Cruze, who is quite anxious to see a script of Harlem... [Cruze] has long wanted to do a first class colored movie and showed me countless stories he has considered. He wants to star Evelyn Preer, which is alright by me so long as he buys the movie rights..." Cruze directed or produced nearly 100 silent films, but appears not to have transitioned well to the talkies. We could find no evidence that he filmed any of Thurman's work.

The Blacker the Berry is one of the keystone novels of the Harlem Renaissance and Thurman's first published novel. It offers a frank portrayal of prejudice within the Black community, featuring a dark-skinned young woman who travels to Harlem and is discriminated against by lighter skinned people of her own race, which caused some controversy with critics and commentators. Thurman was already well-known in Harlem Renaissance circles, but the publication of this work would announce his talents to a wider audience. Only the second presentation copy we've seen of this novel. [BTC#548728]



34 **Alice WALKER**

[Broadside]: *A Reading by Alice Walker*

October 1, 1983 8 P.M. Hub Auditorium, UW

[University of Washington] Sponsored by Red and Black Books
and UW Women's Studies Program

[Seattle]: Storefront Press 1983

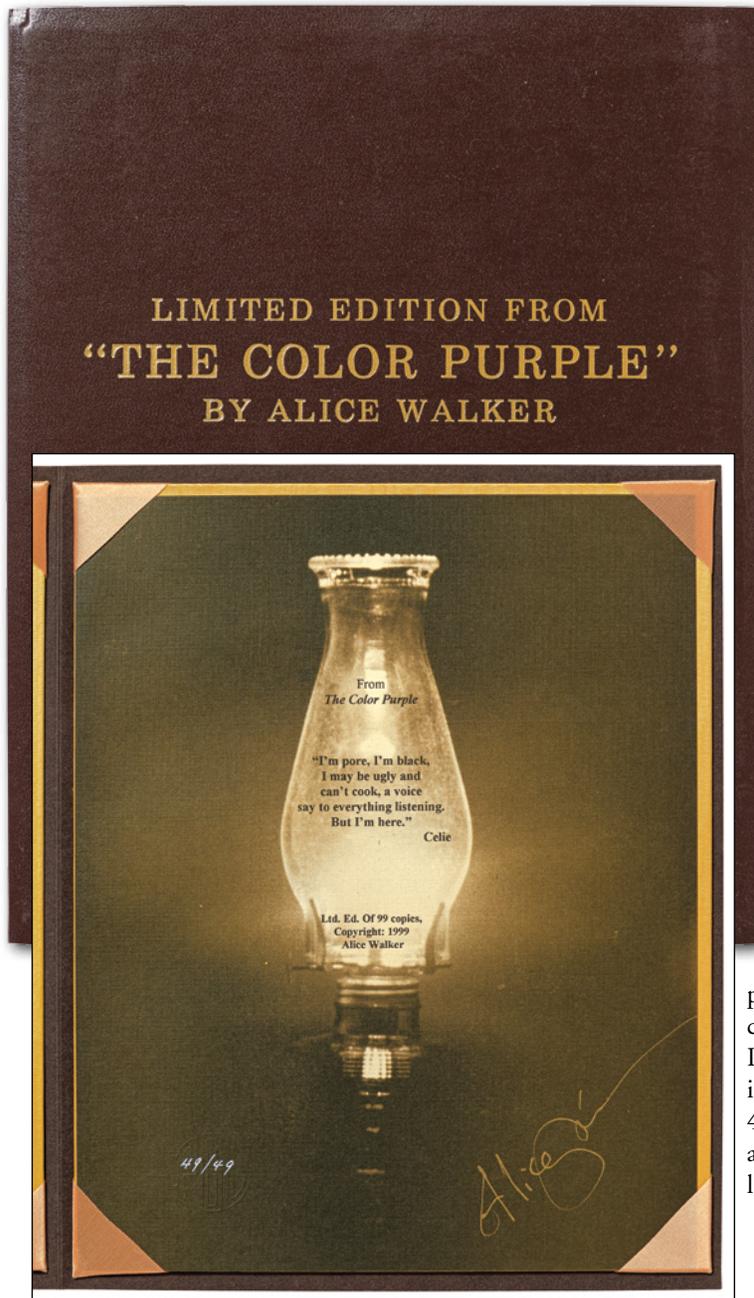
\$600

Pictorial broadside. Measuring 10¼" x 15". Fine. Purple and green woodcut design framing a portrait of Walker. A poster for a reading at the height of the success of her 1982 novel *The Color Purple*. A striking and colorful image.

[BTC#569186]



LITERATURE

35 **Alice WALKER**

[Portfolio]: *Limited Edition From "The Color Purple"*

St. Albans, West Virginia: (Parchment Gallery Graphics) 1999

\$950

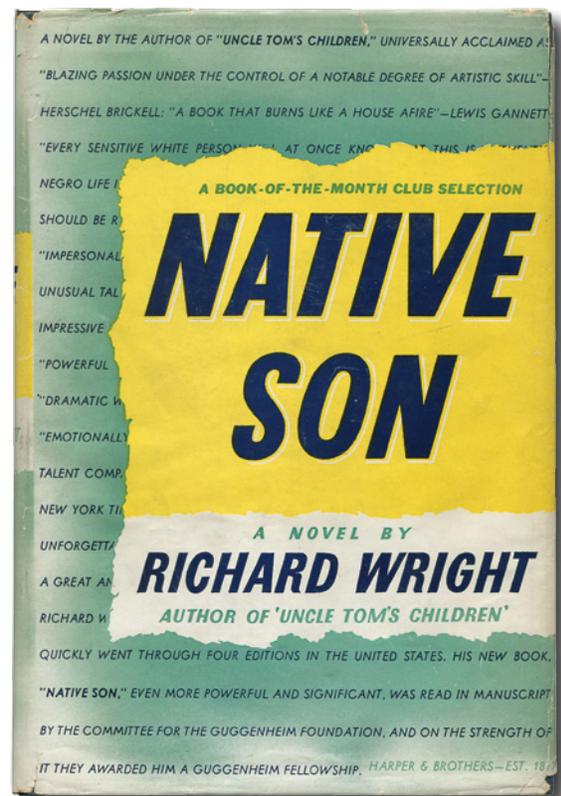
First edition. Single sheet, measuring 8" x 10", consisting of a photographically reproduced image of an oil lamp, quill pen, and a brief passage from *The Color Purple*. The broadside is housed in a brown leatherette silk-lined folder, stamped in gold. With a colophon leaf in a paper folder laid in, all housed in an unprinted envelope. Fine. One of 49 copies **Signed** by Alice Walker in gold ink and numbered in white over a Parchment Gallery Graphics blindstamp. The colophon states: "Originally intended for an edition of 99 pieces (as stated on the [printed] image) only 49 copies and one Printer's Proof were issued for commercial purposes." An attractive publication, published in a remarkably small limitation. OCLC locates three copies (UC Berkeley, Delaware, Georgia). [BTC#510546]

36 **Richard WRIGHT***Native Son*

New York: Harpers 1940

\$7000

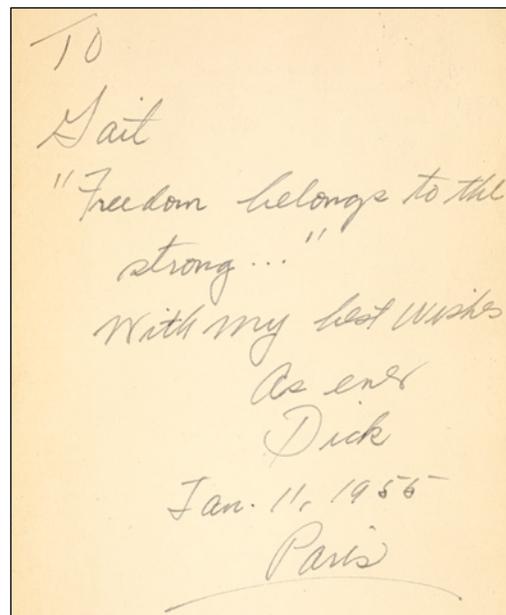
First edition, first issue dark blue binding. Slightest foxing on preliminaries else about fine in very good first issue dust jacket with a long internally repaired tear on the rear panel, small nicks, and a modest split at the top of the front flap fold. A presentable copy of one of the handful of great classics of 20th Century fiction. [BTC#553096]

37 **Richard WRIGHT***The Outsider*

New York: Harper & Brothers (1953)

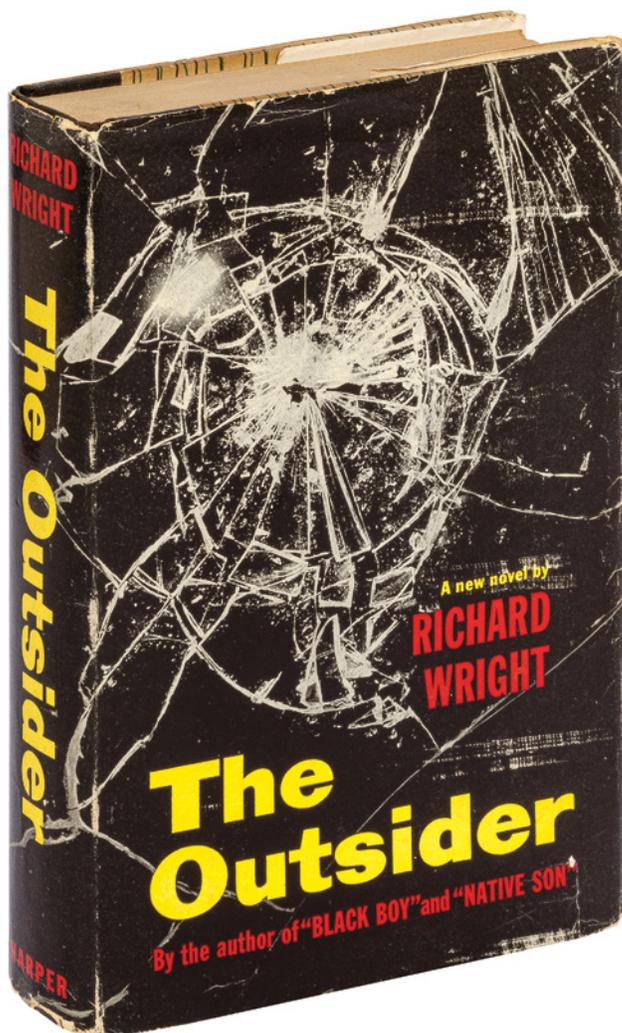
\$15,000

First edition. Corners a little bumped, age-toning at the edges of the boards, and the page edges a bit soiled, a very good copy in a near fine dust jacket with some slight rubbing at the spinal extremities and with a short tear on the front panel. Very nicely Inscribed by Wright to author Gail Lumet Buckley, a journalist and the daughter of the actress and singer Lena Horne: "To Gail 'Freedom belongs to the strong...'"



my best wishes As ever. Dick Jan. 11, 1955 Paris." In addition to writing several other books, Buckley wrote *The Hornes: An American Family* and her time in Paris with her famous mother are detailed in Horne's own autobiography *Lena*. Buckley was also married to acclaimed filmmaker Sidney Lumet from 1963 to 1978. This was Wright's first novel since *Native Son*, and is seldom found in nice condition due to the susceptibility of the uncoated black jacket to rub and tear, this is a very nice copy, with a significant association.

[BTC#540786]



38 H.M. ADDISON

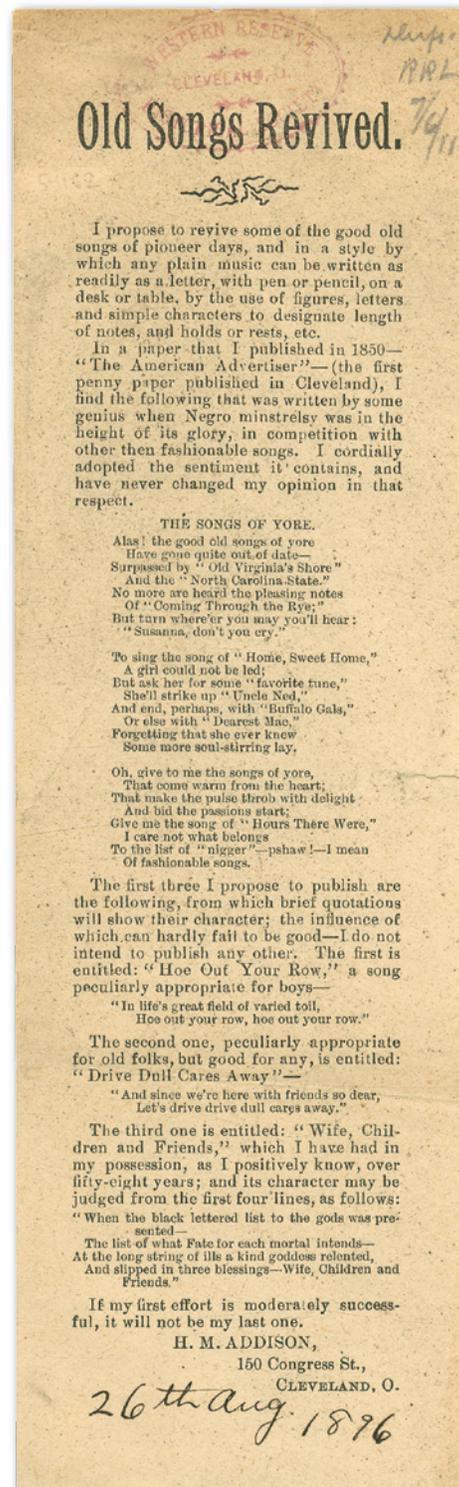
[Broadside]: *Old Songs Revived*

Cleveland, Ohio: H. M. Addison [1896]

\$350

Broadside. First edition. Single sheet measuring 3" x 9¾" printed on thin paper stock on recto only. Contemporary neat ink date in lower margin, very likely in the author's hand: "26th Aug. 1896." Ex-library copy, with an old, small rubberstamp at top margin and noting in early pencil: 'Dup,' with initials, dated 1911. Text is tanned and lightly foxed, with two short closed edge tears mended on verso, a very good copy.

An eight paragraph essay by Addison: "I propose to revive some of the good old songs of pioneer days, and in a style by which any plain music can be written as readily as a letter... In a paper that I published in 1850 - 'The American Advertiser' - (the first penny paper published in Cleveland), I find the following that was written by some genius when Negro minstrelsy was in the height of its glory..." This is followed by the entire three-stanza text of the song, "The Songs of Yore," which states in part: "Alas! The good old songs of yore / Have quite gone out of date - / That come warm from the heart; / Give me the song of 'Hours There Were,' / I care not what belongs / To the list of 'nigger'- pshaw!- I mean / Of fashionable songs." Also prints brief excerpts from the first three songs he proposes to publish, and concludes, "... If my first effort is moderately successful it will not be my last one." followed by the author's name and address in Cleveland. Very scarce. OCLC lists one holding at Yale, and no other publications by this author. [BTC#565470]



39 Sterling BROWN

[Offprint]: *Negro Folk Expression: Spirituals, Seculars, Ballads and Work Songs*

Atlanta: Reprinted from Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture First Quarter, 1953

\$750

Offprint, and first separate edition. Octavo. P. 45-61. Stapled self-wrappers. Slight rust from an old paperclip, a touch of toning on wrappers, near fine. Exploration of Black culture as reflected in music. Exceptionally scarce offprint by a Harlem Renaissance writer. OCLC locates two copies (Howard and Delaware). [BTC#565458]

By STERLING BROWN

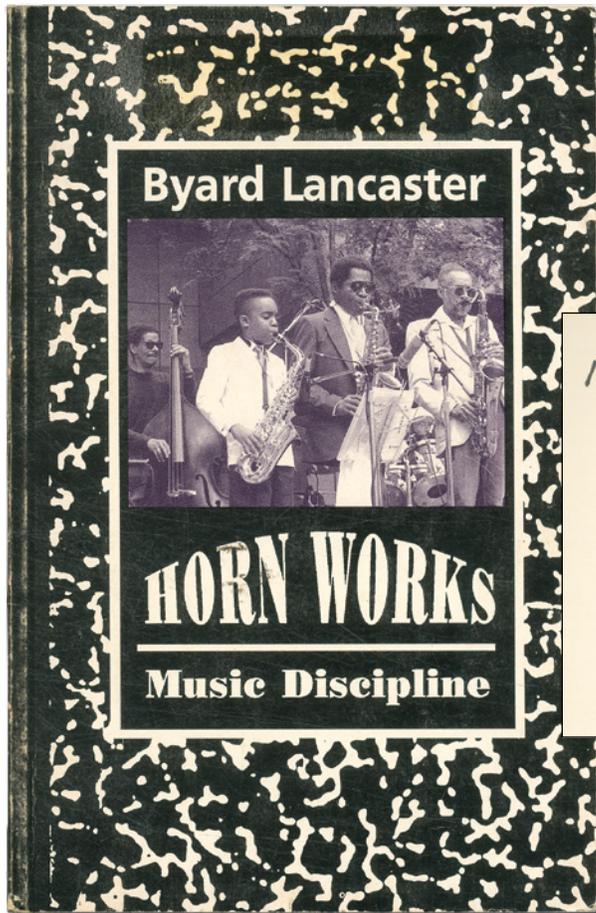
Negro Folk Expression: Spirituals, Seculars,
Ballads and Work Songs

The Spirituals

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, one of the very first to pay respectful attention to the Negro spiritual, called it a startling flower growing in dark soil. Using his figure, we might think of this flower as a hybrid, as the American Negro is a hybrid. And though flowers of its family grew in Africa, Europe, and other parts of America, this hybrid bloom is uniquely beautiful.

A large amount of recent scholarship has proved that the spirituals are not African, either in music or meaning (a claim made once with partisan zeal), that the American Negro was influenced by the religious music of rural America from the Great Awakening on, that at the frontier camp meetings he found to his liking many tunes both doleful and brisk, and that he took over both tunes and texts and refashioned them more to his taste. But careful musicologists, from studying phonograph records of folk singing rather than, as earlier, inadequate, conventional notations of "art" spirituals, are coming around to the verdict of Alan Lomax that "no amount of scholarly analysis and discussion can ever make a Negro spiritual sound like a white spiritual."

A new music, yes. But what of the poetry? Scholars have discovered that many phrases, lines, couplets, and even whole stanzas and songs, once thought to be Negro spirituals, were popular in white camp meetings. A full comparison of the words of white and Negro spirituals is out of the question here. It might be said that some of the parallels turn out to be tangents. Thus, "At his table we'll sit down, Christ will gird himself and serve us with sweet manna all around" is supposed to be the white source of "Gwine to sit down at the welcome table, gwine to feast off milk and honey," and "To hide yourself in the mountain top, to hide yourself from God" is supposed to have become "Went down to the rocks to hide my face, the rocks cried out no hiding place." Even when single lines were identical, the Negro made telling changes in the stanza. Briefly, the differences seem to result from a looser line, less tyrannized over by meter and rhyme, with the accent shifted unpredictably, from a more liberal use of refrains, and from imagery that is terner and starker. The improvising imagination seems freer. Some of the changes of words arose from confusion: "Paul and Silas bound in jail" has been sung:



40 (Music)

Byard LANCASTER*Horn Works: Music Discipline*

Dog Town, U.S.A. [Philadelphia?]: Jazz-Versity Press 1992

\$850

PHILLY JAZZ FANS
 WE NEED YOU
 Byard
 93/4/21
 IN LOVING KINDNESS

First edition. 95pp. Trade paperback original. Octavo. Photographically illustrated wrappers. A little rubbing on the wrappers, near fine. Inscribed by the author: "Philly Jazz Fans We Need You. Byard. 93/4/21. In Loving Kindness." An idiosyncratic book that's a little hard to describe by a Philadelphia jazz saxophonist; guide to avant garde jazz, educational music programs, radio stations, photographs of jazz masters, business forms for jazz musicians, a Selected Bibliography to jazz by Harrison Ridley, Jr., and more. [BTC#561521]

41 (Music)

James A. McGOWAN*Hear Today! Here to Stay!:**A Personal History of Rhythm and Blues*

St. Petersburg, Fla.: The Sixth House Press 1983

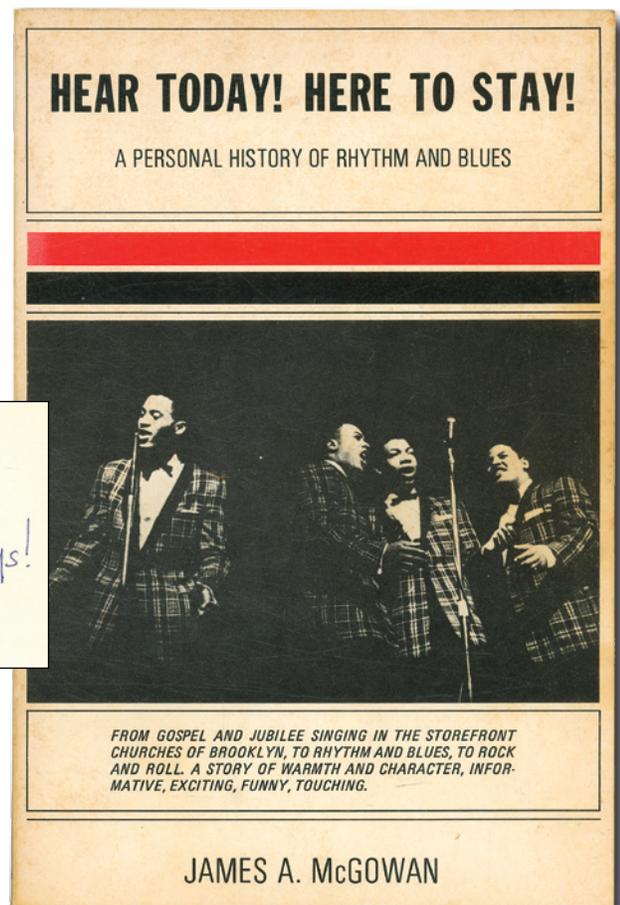
\$750

First edition. Trade paperback original. Octavo. 194, [1]pp. Illustrated from photographs. Illustrated wrappers. Modest toning on the wrappers, sound and very

good or better. Inscribed by the author: "To Peg & Dennis Fowler: We did it! Sunshine & soft breezes, always! Jim McGowan." History of rhythm and blues in the 1950s and 60s by an African-American doo-wop singer and songwriter (with The Four Fellows), who was paralyzed from the chest down, and who

among many other accomplishments (author of a book on the Underground Railroad, a biography of Harriet Tubman, photographer for the first book on wheelchair sports, etc), pioneered many projects and programs for the disabled. Laid in is an envelope with a letter from McGowan's sister sending along the news of his death, along with an obituary, program, and mass card for his funeral. Very scarce self-published volume. OCLC locates less than ten copies of this first edition. [BTC#556703]

To Peg & Dennis Fowler:
 We did it!
 Sunshine & soft breezes, always!
 Jim McGowan

**HEAR TODAY! HERE TO STAY!**

A PERSONAL HISTORY OF RHYTHM AND BLUES

FROM GOSPEL AND JUBILEE SINGING IN THE STOREFRONT CHURCHES OF BROOKLYN, TO RHYTHM AND BLUES, TO ROCK AND ROLL. A STORY OF WARMTH AND CHARACTER, INFORMATIVE, EXCITING, FUNNY, TOUCHING.

JAMES A. McGOWAN

Under the Patronage of

**The Ambassador of Trinidad & Tobago
Presents**

A PRE-MOTHERS DAY EXTRAVAGANZA

LISNER AUDITORIUM

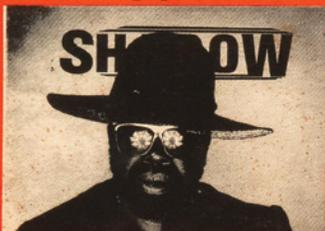
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
730 21st STREET, N.W. -- WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUNDAY MAY 1, 5:30P.M.

MIGHTY SPARROW
Calypso King of the World



SHADOW



CRAZY

Len "BOOGSIE" Sharpe

WINSTON SOSO

SAM and THE CARIBBEAN EXPRESS

M.C. FLASH M.C.

ALL SEATS RESERVED

ADVANCE ADMISSION \$18.00 -- AT DOOR \$20.00

Tickets on Sale at: WEST INDIAN RECORD MART, 700 Columbia Road, N.W. 232-8226
THE ISLANDER RESTAURANT, 1762 Columbia Road, N.W. 234-4955
MIKE & RITA'S WEST INDIAN CARRY-OUT, 3322 Georgia Avenue, N.W., 722-1868
MUSIC BOX, 8006 New Hampshire Avenue, Langley Park, 434-5154
BEBO'S RECORDS 11218 Triangle Lane, Wheaton, 942-9080



SPONSORED BY THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

PROCEEDS FOR "CARIBBEAN SUMMER IN THE PARK" 1988

SPECIAL EFFECTS, Inc. Landover, MD (301) 322-2470

42 (Music)

(Mighty Sparrow, Crazy, Len "Boogsie" Sharpe, Shadow, Winston SOSO, Sam and the Caribbean Express, M.C. Flash)

[Poster]: Under the Patronage of The Ambassador of Trinidad & Tobago Presents A Pre-Mothers Day Extravaganza... Mighty Sparrow: Calypso King of the World; Crazy; Len "Boogsie" Sharpe; Shadow; Winston Soso; Sam and the Caribbean Express; M.C. Flash

George Washington University... Sunday May 1, 5:30p.m

Landover, Maryland / Washington, DC: Special Effects Inc. / George Washington University 1988

\$1000

Poster. Measuring 22" x 28". Printed in orange and black on thick coated card stock. Staple holes, some foxing and soil, a very good copy of a scarce poster advertising a 1988 performance by some of the world's greatest Calypso artists. [BTC#564096]



43 (Massachusetts)

A Collection of Early Photographs of an Extended African-American Family from Nantucket

[Nantucket, Massachusetts: circa 1865-90s; circa 1920]

\$9500

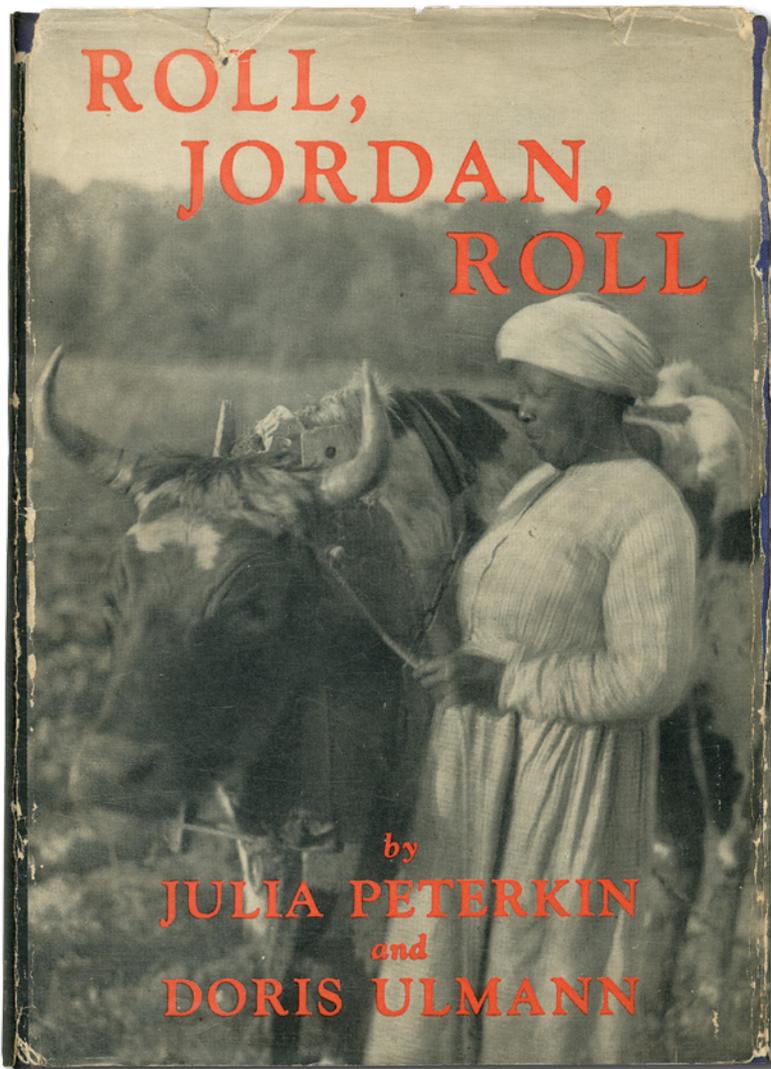
A collection of 36 photographs consisting of 23 tintypes (including one in an original paper frame), seven cartes de visite (CDV), one stereoview card, and five gelatin silver prints, together with a pencil sketch comprised of five vignettes. All but one or two images are portraits of African-Americans or persons of mixed-race dating from the late 1860s-90s, and include five prints (a portrait of a Black man and four outdoor views of Nantucket) dating from around 1920. Two tintypes are flaked at the edges, a few have small areas of light cracking and one is rubbed and faded, else most prints are very good overall, with moderate staining on four or five cartes de visite. All 36 prints along with the drawing are neatly laid into plastic sleeves housed in a three-ring binder.

A remarkable cache of portraits of mostly young African-American men and women, including a few children and two or three different images of the same person. Among the tintypes (dating from the late 1860s and 1870s) are several striking portraits, including a pair of men bearing an uncanny resemblance to each other, squared off face-to-face in a bare-knuckles boxing pose. Also included is an 1898 stereoview of Black troops from the Civil War, titled: "2nd Battalion E., G., A. and E. – 24th Infantry, Chickamauga Park, Ga."

Though none of the prints have identifying captions, an autograph note in the album from which they were removed collectively identifies the images of this extended family as being from Nantucket. Included among the outdoor views from circa 1920 is one image of two Black women standing in front of a clapboard house (similar in design to the historic African Meeting House on Nantucket). Among the CDVs, most were made in the 1880s by photographers based in New Bedford, Massachusetts, along with individual prints made at a studio in Lowell, MA, Hudson, NY, and Montevideo [Uruguay]. The collection is notable for its many portraits of self-possessed men and women, who fix their gaze directly at the camera. A historically important, uncommon collection of photographs with many striking images of young African-Americans. More images available upon request.

[BTC#565462]





44 Julia PETERKIN and Doris ULMANN

Roll, Jordan, Roll

New York: Robert O. Ballou (1933)

\$2750

First trade edition, first issue. Contemporary gift inscription in pencil: "For Jennie with Harleston's love. Charleston April '34" on front fly, light sunning along the top edge of the boards else near fine in very good dust jacket with old internal repairs, and a couple of small chips at the crown. Peterkin's text about the descendants of slaves on a coastal South Carolina plantation, accompanied by 75 of Ulmann's inspired and exceptional gravure photographs. A classic collaboration which brought out the best in both of the participants. There was also a limited edition of three hundred copies signed by both Peterkin and Ulmann, now prohibitively expensive.

[BTC#565287]

45 (Zora Neale HURSTON)

Carl VAN VECHTEN

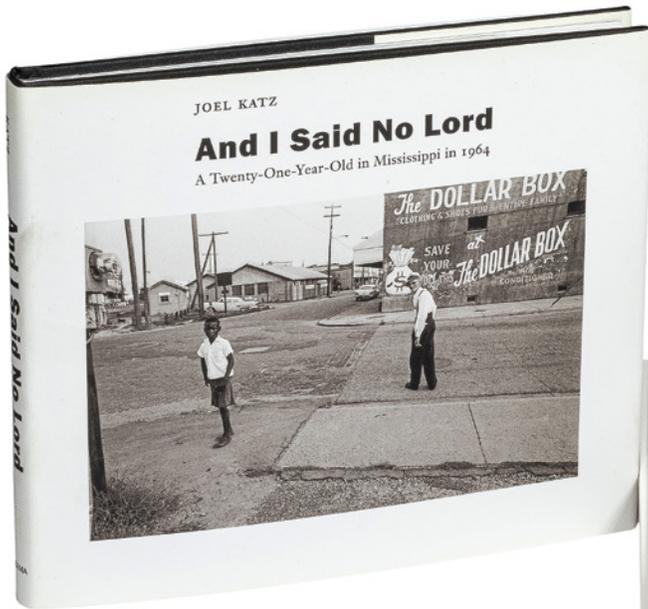
Postcard-size Portrait photograph of Zora Neale Hurston

New York: Carl Van Vechten 1938

\$9500

Sepia-toned gelatin silver photograph. Approximately 3½" x 5½". Printed on "DuPont Defender" postcard stock. Faint disturbance in the emulsion visible if held at an oblique angle, else fine. Photographer's embossed name stamp in lower margin. Captioned on the verso in ink likely by Van Vechten ("Zora Neale Hurston") and below that in pencil in a different hand ("Writer"). Portrait of Hurston, the Harlem Renaissance author, seated and looking off to her right, wearing a fedora-style hat with large wooden beaded necklace. According to the Library of Congress, the portrait was taken on April 3rd, 1938, and was possibly printed later, but certainly at an early date. A similar photograph, with Hurston in the same outfit and background but looking forward, is used on the cover of *The Library of America* volume of her work. Van Vechten tended to date his larger images, but would often just stamp the smaller images with his embossed name. An iconic image, one of the most famous taken of Hurston. [BTC#566969]





46 (Mississippi)

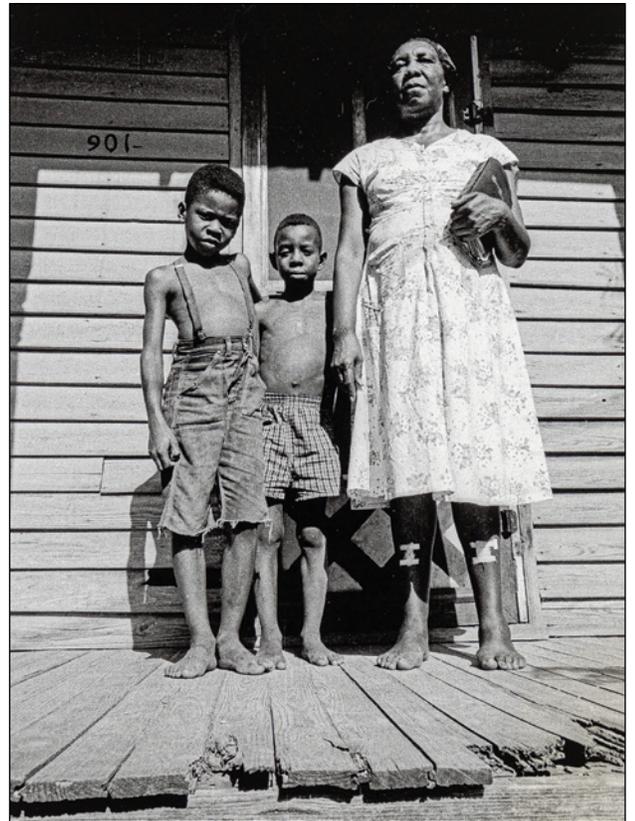
Joel KATZ

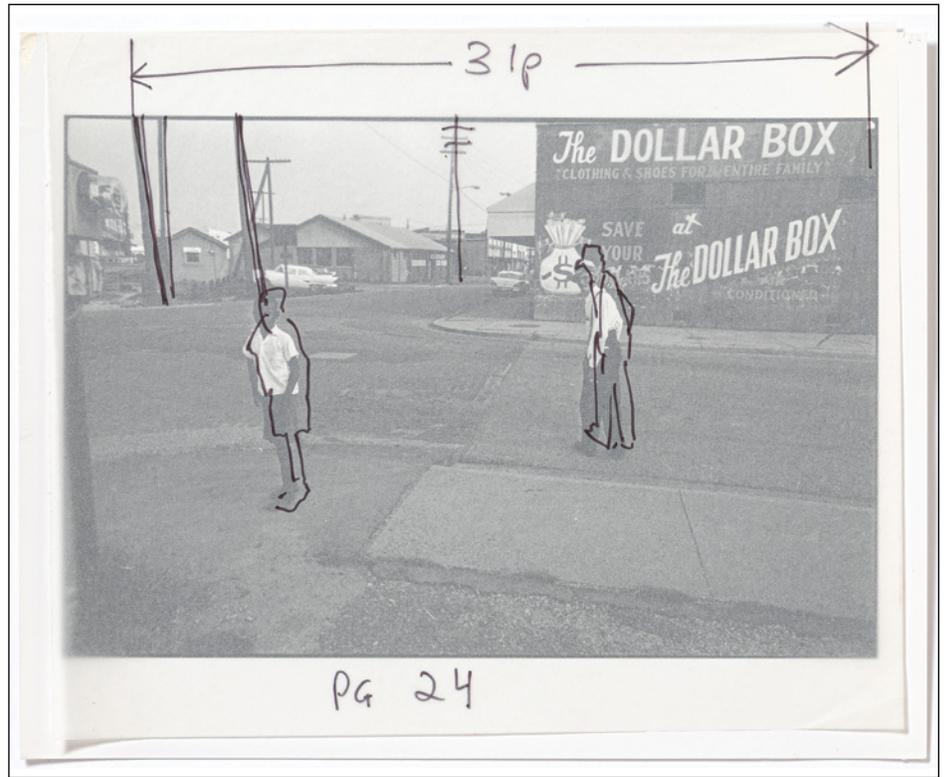
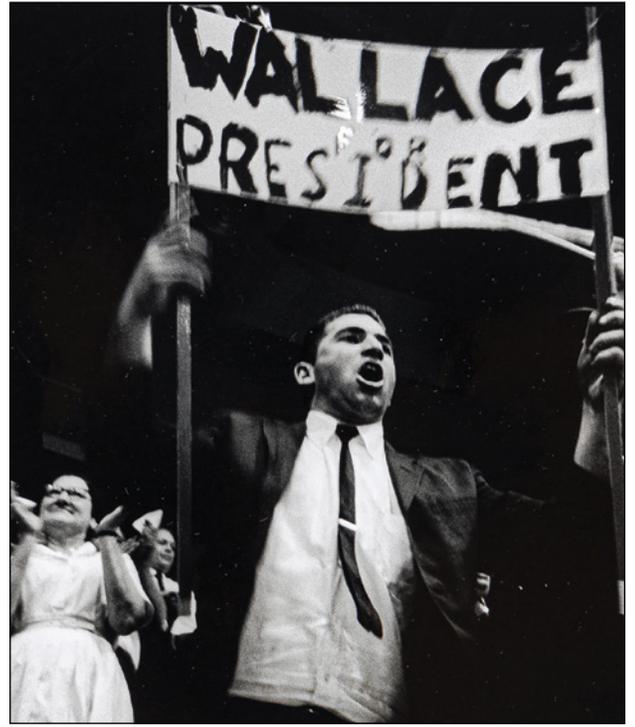
[Archive]: *The Mississippi Photographs* by Joel Katz taken during the "Freedom Summer" of 1964, with associated Ephemera

[Mississippi: 1964]

\$10,500

A collection of 46 black & white photographs of mostly African-Americans and other Mississippians, taken by the 21-year-old Joel Katz during the "Freedom Summer" of 1964. A student of Walker Evans at the Yale School of Art, the photographs were taken for Katz's Scholars of the House project, for which he won the Henry H. Strong Prize for American Literature in 1965. Most of the photographs were published by the University of Alabama Press in 2014: *And I Said No Lord: A Twenty-One-Year-Old in Mississippi in 1964*, and exhibited at the Moore College of Art & Design in Philadelphia.



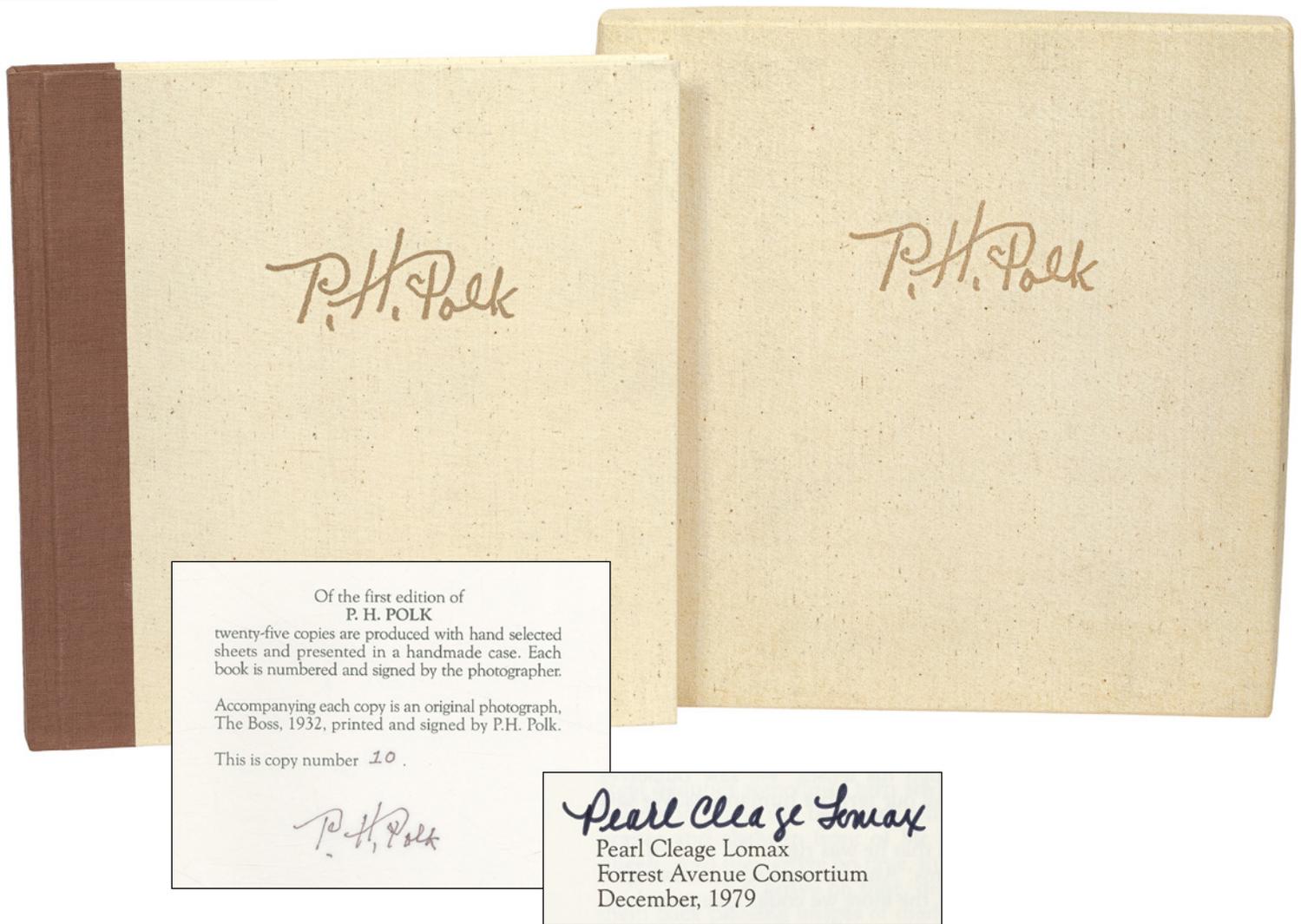


The photographs consist of 41 gelatin silver prints measuring 8" x 10" or 8½" x 11", and five prints measuring 5" x 7". A total of 39 published and seven unpublished images created from the original negatives taken by Katz in 1964. The collection includes several prints with publication layout notes written on tissue overlays, and several prints are **Signed** by Katz, with his last name only, as is his custom. All are housed in protective sleeves, near fine. Included is a **Signed** copy of the book, together with related ephemera.

The collection features many striking images of African-Americans in small towns and rural communities at Jackson, Vicksburg, Ruleville, and elsewhere in Mississippi, including informal individual portraits and small groups of families, farmers, congregants of a CME Church, and residents of the Harmony Community at Carthage. There are also images

of both White and Black Mississippians, including White segregationists at a Wallace for President rally. The images in the book are accompanied by Katz's insightful contemporary narrative account of the trip where he recounts teaching at a Freedom School, escaping death in Vicksburg, and meetings with various Mississippi politicians, activists, and authors. Katz went on to have a prominent career as a photographer, graphic designer, author, and teacher. A fellow of the American Academy in Rome, he was the winner of the Rome Prize for 2002-2003.

An important collection of photographs taken by Katz at what turned out to be the height of the civil rights movement, for which he won the Strong Prize for American Literature while at Yale. A list of the photographs is available. [\[BTC#546479\]](#)



Of the first edition of
P. H. POLK
twenty-five copies are produced with hand selected
sheets and presented in a handmade case. Each
book is numbered and signed by the photographer.

Accompanying each copy is an original photograph,
The Boss, 1932, printed and signed by P.H. Polk.

This is copy number 10 .

P.H. Polk

Pearl Cleage Lomax
Pearl Cleage Lomax
Forrest Avenue Consortium
December, 1979

47 (Photography)

P.H. POLK*P.H. Polk: Photographs*

(Atlanta): Nexus Press 1980

\$12,000

First edition, deluxe issue. Essay by Pearl Cleage Lomax. Large square quarto. Illustrated with 62 full-page photographs by Polk, each identified by subject matter and by date of image, taken between 1929 and 1943. Quarter brown and beige cloth with Polk's signature in facsimile in gilt on front board, in publisher's two-part lidded box. Faintest toning, about fine. The deluxe issue, copy number 10 of 25 numbered copies Signed by P.H. Polk, with hand selected sheets, and with an original silver gelatin print photograph ("The Boss, 1932"), printed and Signed by Polk housed in a separate chemise.

The book concludes with a 12-page essay devoted to photographer P. H. Polk by Pearl Cleage Lomax, entitled "... Take my Picture, Mr. Polk." and is Signed by Lomax at the end of the essay. The original silver print, measuring 8" x 10" is signed by Polk in the lower margin of the original photograph. African-American photographer Polk was born in Bressemer, Alabama in 1898. He photographed primarily at Tuskegee Institute and environs, after enrolling as a student in 1916, where he studied photography. He worked as a portrait photographer in Atlanta in the 1930s and eventually returned to Alabama and became the "official photographer" of the Tuskegee Institute. While the trade issue is relatively common, this deluxe issue is rare with OCLC noting a single copy. [BTC#468656]



48 Philip ROLAND, edited by
1957 Foto Feature

St. Louis: The School Press 1957

\$500

First edition. Thick 12mo. 179pp. Stapled orange printed wrappers. Small spots on the front wrap, very good. An unusually elaborate program or yearbook for an African-American dance school in St. Louis with posed photographs of all the staff and students, and with a poem dedicated to each student on the page facing each student. *OCLC* locates no copies.

[BTC#299608]



49 H. M. TUXERY

[Real Photo Post Card]: *Students at the Missionary School in Doornkop in South Africa, 1919*

\$300

Gelatin silver post card. 5½" x 3½". Faint wear at corners, near fine. Image of about sixty students standing in front of or perched on a rock wall. On the verso is a long, easily readable message from missionary H. M. Tuxery, who notes, among other things: "This is a photo of our school at Doornkop. At present I am trying to build a house on our mission property. For the past eight years we have we have been living in an old shack of a building. The roof leaks so badly that we have set vessels ... to catch the water which drips through the old iron roof." Doornkop, meaning "thorny hill" is now on the outskirts of Soweto. A nice image.

[BTC#553218]

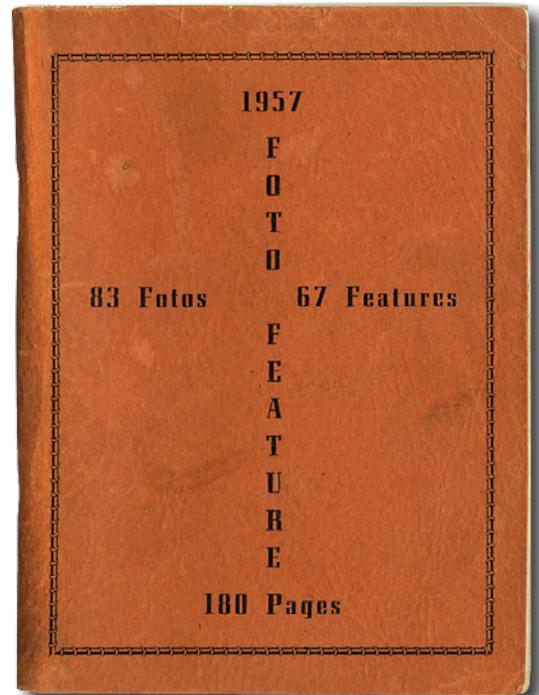
50 Nancy WILSON

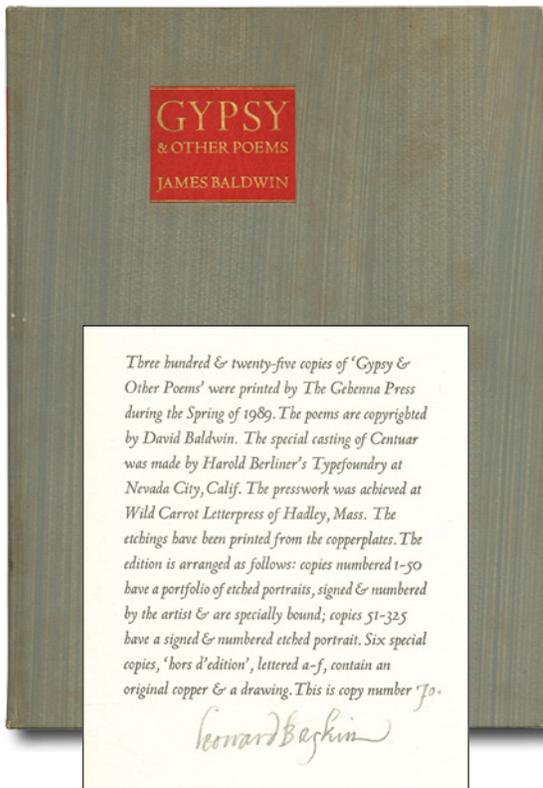
[Carte de Visite]: *Portrait of an African-American Woman, Nancy Wilson*

[Circa 1865]

\$600

Albumen photograph. Approximately 2½" x 3¾" mounted on larger card mount. Corners very slightly clipped for mounting in an album else a deep and rich, very good or better example. A full length portrait of an African-American woman in a voluminous dress, with one hand resting on a chair. No indicator of the identity of the location or the photographer; but an old note on the verso dated 1910 reads: "My Mother, Nancy Wilson born 1844. 66 years old when she passed." Scarce early identified carte de visite of a Black woman. To date we have been unable to identify more details about the subject. [BTC#563707]



**51 James BALDWIN***Gypsy & Other Poems*

[Leeds, Massachusetts]: The Gehenna Press 1989

\$700

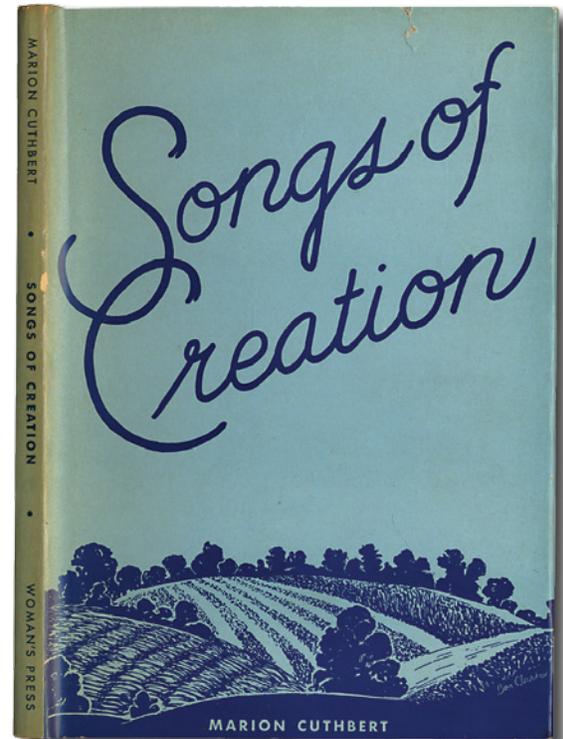
First edition. Tall quarto. [13] pp., two etchings, colophon. Pastepaper boards with red morocco labels gilt. Copy number 70 of 275 copies of a total edition of 325 with an etching of James Baldwin by Leonard Baskin and Signed by the artist. Several tiny flakes of white on rear cover, possibly paper erosion, a little soiling on the boards, very good. Lacks the slipcase. [BTC#567263]

52 Marion CUTHBERT*Songs Of Creation*

New York, New York: Woman's Press 1949

\$200

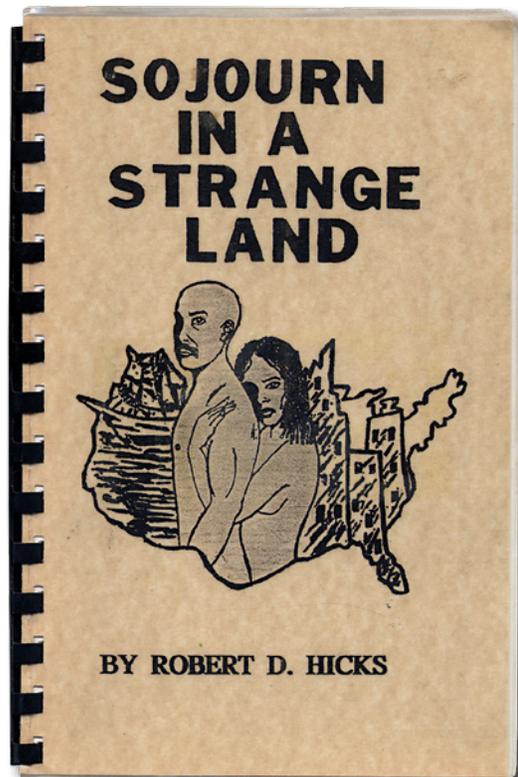
First edition. Fine in a very good dust jacket with a short tear at the top of the front panel and a darkened spine. Poetry by the Dean of Women of Talledega College. [BTC#287758]

**53 Robert D. HICKS***Sojourn in a Strange Land*

(Philadelphia: Robert D. Hicks Enterprises 1986)

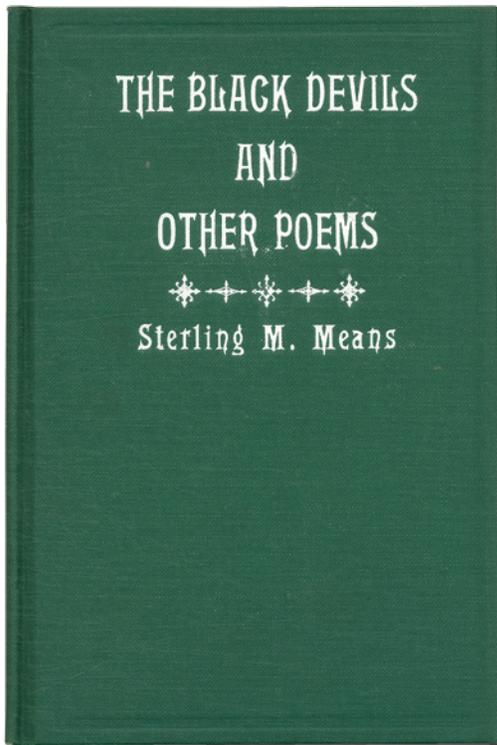
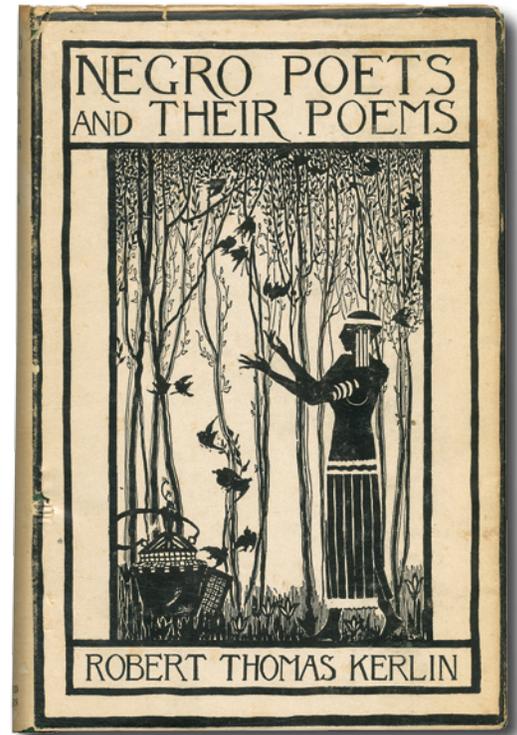
\$450

First edition. 103pp. Laminated illustrated wrappers in a comb binding. Ink notation on one page, a couple of pages dog-eared, else near fine. Self-published poetry of longing and struggle by an African-American. Rare. We could find no copies offered in the trade. OCLC locates no copies. [BTC#340045]



54 **Robert Thomas KERLIN, edited by**
Negro Poets and Their Poems
 Washington, D.C.: The Associated Publishers (1947)
\$450

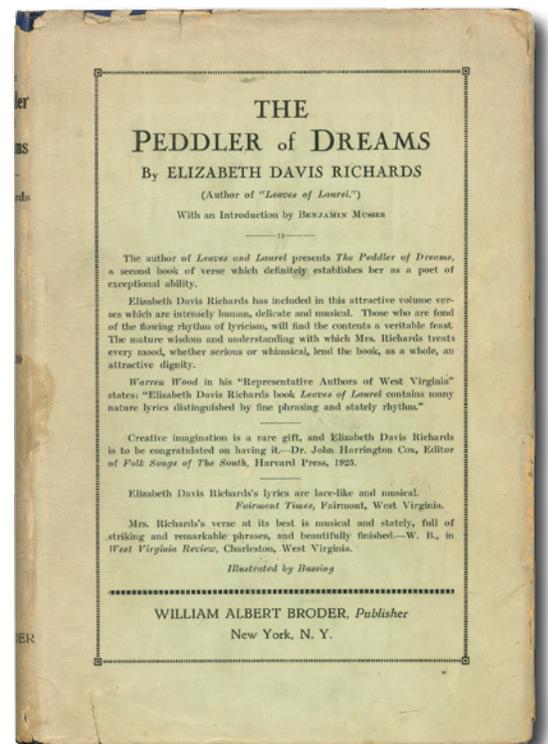
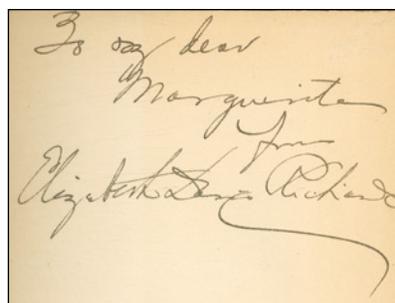
Fourth edition, but stated "Third edition, Revised and Enlarged." With "Preface to the Fourth Edition" that is dated 1947. Illustrated from portrait photographs. Octavo. 354pp. Fine in near fine price-clipped dust jacket with a little toning and tiny spots on the spine. A much better than usual copy of this important and, for the time, major anthology, and an excellent source of biographical information and images for early 20th Century Black poets. [BTC#552419]



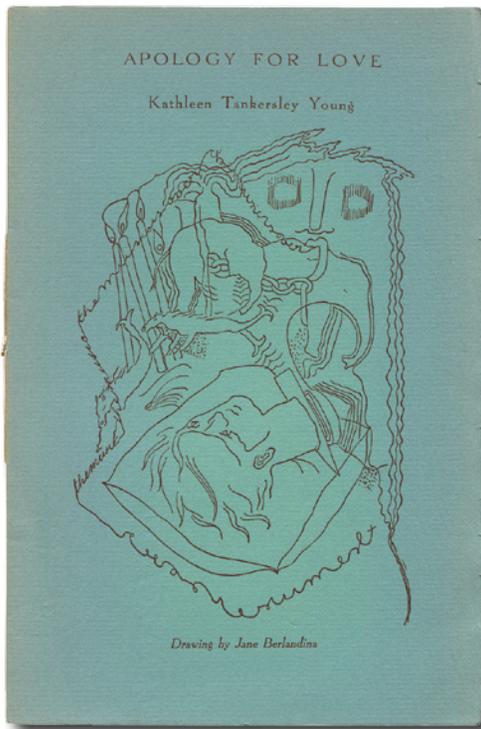
55 **Sterling M. MEANS**
The Black Devils and Other Poems
 Louisville, Kentucky: Pentecostal Publishing Company (1919)
\$750
 First edition. Small octavo. 56pp. Green cloth with painted lettering on the front board. Slightest rubbing on the white lettering, near fine. A much nicer copy of this volume of poetry than usual, [BTC#561053]

56 **Elizabeth Davis RICHARDS**
The Peddler of Dreams and Other Poems
 New York: William Albert Broder 1928
\$500

Second printing. Octavo. 96pp. Blue cloth gilt. Former owner name on front pastedown, else near fine in very good dust jacket with a chip at the crown, and other light wear. Inscribed by the author. Poetry by an African-American poet from West Virginia. [BTC#561118]



POETRY

57 **Kathleen Tankersley YOUNG***Apology for Love*

(New York City: The Modern Editions Press) [1933]

\$2500

First edition. Drawing by Jane Berlandina. Octavo. [4]pp. Sewn blue-green pictorial wrappers with a drawing by Berlandina on front cover. Fine. Issued as Pamphlet Four in "Pamphlet Series One." Prints a single poem. According to the Princeton University Library Manuscript Division citation for their Kathleen Tankersley Young correspondence: "Kathleen Tankersley Young was an African-American poet, active during the Harlem Renaissance. She served as an editor for The Modern Editions Press (which also published Paul Bowles' rare first book, *Two Poems*), and co-editor of *Blues: A Magazine of New Rhythms*. Young died unexpectedly in April 1933, as noted in the September 1933 issue of *Latin Quarterly*." [BTC#521789]

58 **Phillis WHEATLEY**

"Some Account of Phillis, a Learned Negro Girl"
[and her poem] "On Recollection" [in] *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Vol. 43, 1773

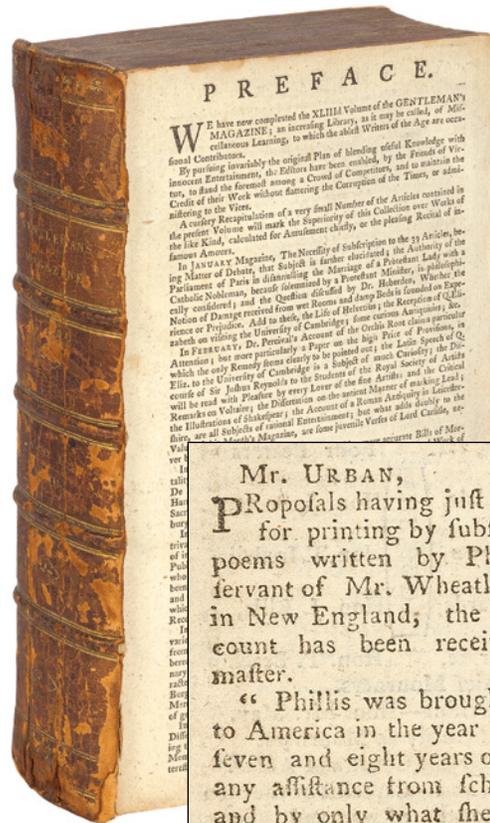
London: Printed for D. Henry at St. John's Gate 1773

\$5000

First Edition. Volume 43 (January-December and Supplement). Octavo. [2], 655, [15]pp., illustrated from woodcuts and numerous engraved plates, some folded. Contains 12 monthly issues and a Supplement, with a two-page Preface at the front and 15-page index at the back. In the original calf, gilt spine, edges speckled light red. Lacking both boards, spine back is worn, lacking the first general title page and final index leaf, else very good or better, the pages and plates are tight and bright. The May issue contains a contemporary article on the 1773 publication in London of "poems written by Phillis, a negro servant of Mr. Wheatley, of Boston . . ." The article includes an account of her life and writings written by Mr. Wheatley, and testimony by "the most respectable persons in Boston, certifying . . ." that the poems were "written by Phillis, a young negro girl, who was but a few years since brought an uncultivated barbarian from Africa . . ." The September issue prints Wheatley's long poem: "On Recollection." This poem "taken from a small collection of Poems on Various Subjects, just published . . ." includes an explanatory note added to authenticate her authorship.

This volume also includes reviews of two important abolitionist works. The first, in the January issue, is a review of "An Argument in the Case of James Sommersett, a Negro, lately determined in the Court of King's Bench, wherein it is attempted to be demonstrated the present unlawfulness of domestic Slavery in England. By Mr. [Francis] Hargrave, one of the Counsel for the Negro." The second, in the October issue, is a review of the 1773 abolitionist poem "The Dying Negro: A Poetical Epistle from a Black to his intended wife." Published in England by John Bicknell and Thomas Day, it has been called "the first significant piece of verse propaganda directed explicitly against the English slave systems." Also notable are two long accounts of James Cook's "voyage round the world" published in the December issue and Supplement; together with an "Epitome of Commodore Byron's voyage round the world" in the July issue and an "Epitome of Captain Wallis's voyage round the world" in the September issue. Notable among the engraved plates is one of the first published illustrations of a kangaroo: "An Animal of a new Species found on the Coast of New South Wales" engraved after George Stubbs in the July issue; and an engraving of a (Māori) "War-Canoe of the savages in the South Seas" depicted underneath an engraved "branch of a Bread-fruit tree."

An historically important early volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine* dating from the lead-up to the Revolutionary War. [BTC#560373]



Mr. URBAN,
Proposals having just been published for printing by subscription, some poems written by Phillis, a negro servant of Mr. Wheatley, of Boston, in New England; the following account has been received from her master.

"Phillis was brought from Africa to America in the year 1761, between seven and eight years of age, without any assistance from school education; and by only what she was taught in the family, she, in sixteen months time from her arrival, attained the English language, to which she was an utter stranger before, to such a degree as to read any the most difficult parts of the sacred writings, to the great astonishment of all who heard her.

"As to her writing, her own curiosity led her to it; and this she learned in so short a time, that, in the year 1765, she wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Occom, the Indian minister, while in England.

"She has a great inclination to learn the Latin tongue, and has made some progress in it. This relation is given by her master, who bought her, and with whom she now lives.

John Wheatley.
Boston, Nov. 14, 1772."

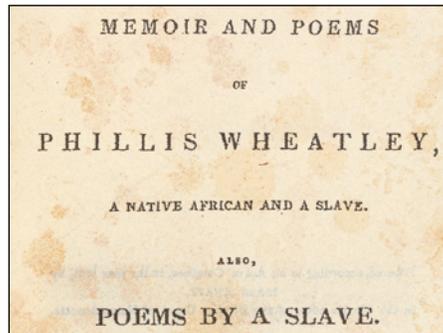
59 **Phillis WHEATLEY**
(George Moses HORTON
and Margaretta Matilda ODELL)

Memoir and Poems of Phillis Wheatley,
A Native African and a Slave
Also, Poems by a Slave

Boston: Isaac Knapp 1838

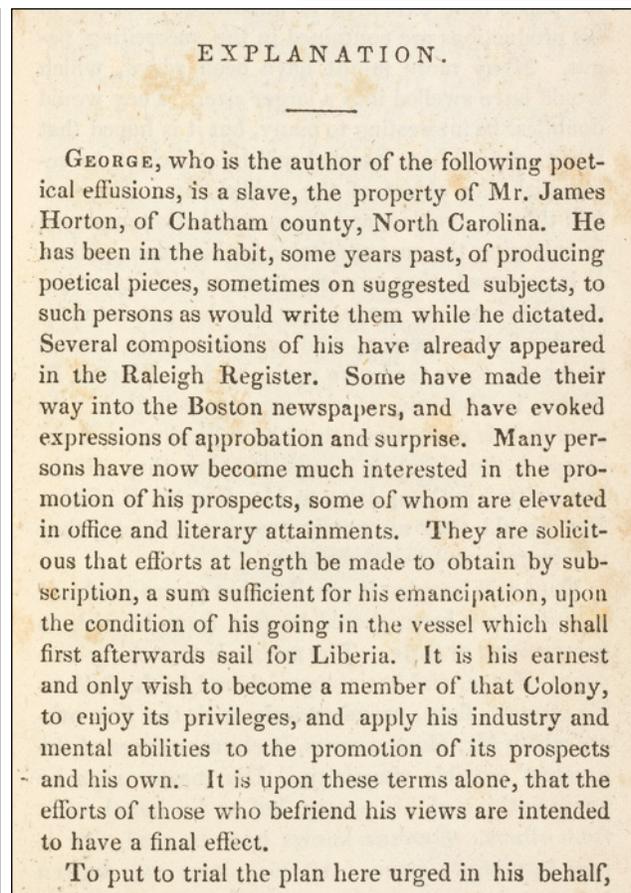
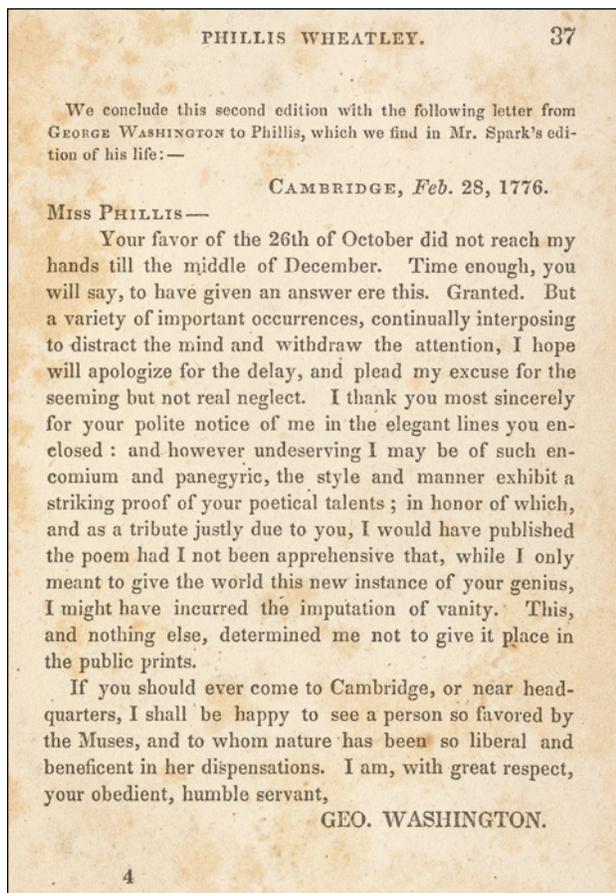
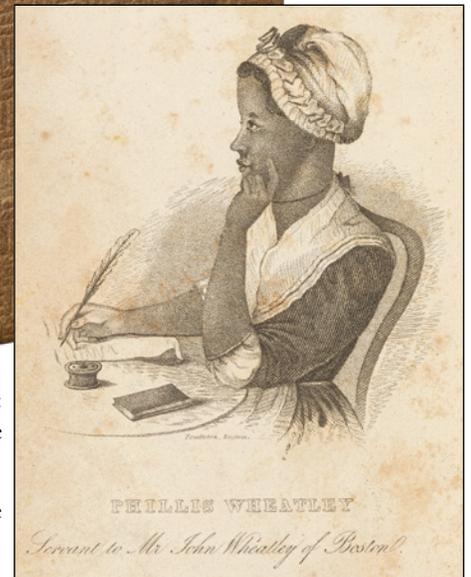
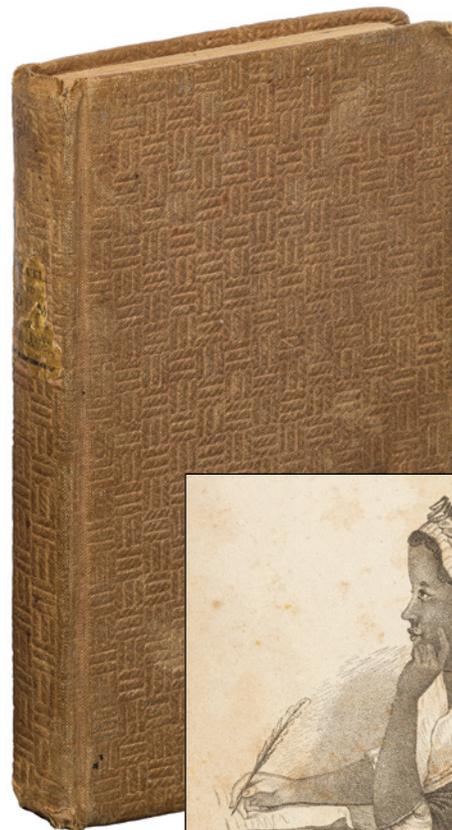
\$18,500

Third edition, first issue. Published with the letter from George Washington to Wheatley, and with the work of the noted Southern enslaved poet George Moses Horton. 12mo. 155pp., illustrated with a frontispiece portrait of Wheatley. In the original publisher's cloth with a printed paper spine label. The boards are a trifle faded and lightly soiled, head and tail of spine a little frayed, lacking about half of the spine label and two leaves: the title leaf and one text leaf (pp. 11-12), both expertly replaced with facsimile reproductions made from the copy at the American Antiquarian Society. Very good.



The scarce first issue of the third edition (with p.36 blank). In 1834, George W. Light published a new edition of Wheatley's *Poems* which included for the first time a "Memoir of Wheatley" by Margaretta Matilda Odell. In 1837 a second edition was published by Light and Horton, and a third edition was published by Isaac Knapp in 1838. In addition to Odell's Memoir, Knapp's edition also includes two important new additions: George Washington's letter to Wheatley, as well as poems by George Moses Horton, introduced in the book as "a slave, the property of Mr. James Horton, of Chatham County, North Carolina."

Wheatley's landmark collection of poems was the first book written by an African-American to be published (1773). An attractive copy of the third new edition. [BTC#542599]



NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

Voters, the Issue is Upon You!

READ THE EVIDENCE!

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Connecticut at the last session, May, 1867, passed the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, which strikes out the word WHITE, and admits NEGROES TO VOTE:

THE AMENDMENT.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by the Constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, become a part thereof, viz:

"Every male citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector, at least six months next preceding the time at which he may so offer himself, and shall be able to read any article of the Constitution, or any section of the statutes of this State, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, become an elector."

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution be continued to the next General Assembly, and be published with the laws passed at the present session.

House of Representatives, July 18, 1867. Passed.

JAMES U. TAYLOR, Clerk.

The next Legislature must vote upon this amendment, and every vote given on the first Monday of April, for a Senator or Representative in any town in this State, will be either for or against NEGRO SUFFRAGE in Connecticut. The Legislature next May cannot avoid this question. The Republican party, by its action last year, has forced it upon the people in the present election.

The Republican party is pledged to Negro Suffrage in this State and in the country. The Democratic party is opposed to it.

CONGRESS PROPOSES TO FORCE IT UPON US!

The Republican party in Congress has forced Negro Suffrage upon ten States of the Union—more than one-fourth of the entire number. The leaders of that party claim that they have a right to force negro suffrage upon Connecticut, by an act of Congress; and they have introduced a law, which is now before Congress, of which the following is a section:

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent any qualified citizen of the United States from exercising the right of Suffrage, at ANY ELECTION in ANY STATE, under the pretense that such citizen is disqualified by THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF SUCH STATE on account of his parentage, race, lineage, or color, such person shall be deemed GUILTY of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be sentenced to PAY A FINE NOT EXCEEDING \$5,000, or to undergo IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING FIVE YEARS, OR BOTH, at the discretion of the court."

FREEMEN OF CONNECTICUT! Read this monstrous proposition. The act proposes to punish your lawfully constituted officers, by a fine of \$5,000, and imprisonment for five years, if they prevent a negro from voting, on the pretense that it is not constitutional or lawful in this State! Or, it proposes to inflict this enormous fine and imprisonment upon officers of towns for obeying the Constitution and Laws of their State, which they are sworn to obey.

This act of Congress proposes to crush the Constitution of Connecticut. The Congress which Connecticut, with her twelve sister States, created—the Congress which has no power save that which the States have delegated to it—the Congress which has never been authorized to control suffrage in any State,—has already usurped power and abolished State Governments—abolished suffrage in some cases, and conferred it in others upon Africans and ignorance.

The leaders who have done all this, and forced their party to do the bad work, now propose to do more. They are bound to force negro suffrage upon Connecticut and all the States.

THE PEOPLE should rebuke these radical men at the ballot box. They must rebuke them, or surrender their independence and freedom.

In the debate on this negro suffrage force bill in Congress, on the 18th of March inst., Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, an able and leading Democrat, truly said:

"I say he (Mr. Broomall, who introduced the bill) will find it written in the chronicles, when he comes to read them aright, that from the Declaration of Independence down to the date of this bill, suffrage, whether white or black, has

been a State power, with which the Federal Government has nothing under the heavens to do. His bill proposes that the Federal Government shall overturn the laws on suffrage in the States and force negro suffrage upon them. The Federal Government has no suffrage to bestow on anybody, black or white. It never had and it never will have unless you revolutionize the Government and make it something the fathers did not make it.

"This is a provision which is proposed to be enacted by the Federal Government, which never had any suffrage to confer, by a Representative who sits in this House at this moment by virtue of State suffrage, and who but for that State suffrage would not have been here to make it. I have heard some strange things since I have had the honor to sit here; but I declare to you that I have never heard anything more strange than this."

THADDEUS STEVENS, true to the revolutionary plot which he and his friends are now carrying out—knowing that Congress, under our system of government, has no right to enforce negro suffrage upon any State—took part in that debate. He said:

"We are not now merely expanding a government; we are building one. We are making a nation. We are correcting the injustice, the errors, the follies which were heaped upon other times by necessity.

Stevens, Schenck and Benjamin Butler are "correcting the injustice, the errors, the follies" of George Washington, of Jefferson, Madison, Benjamin Franklin! They are destroying our government, and "building a nation."

Freemen! hear and understand these startling words!

Stevens declared that when they had accomplished their work of establishing negro suffrage:

"Tyrants everywhere must tremble, and demagogues who talk to us about difference of races must be ashamed and skulk from the face of the world."

"And whenever he (Judge Woodward) or I or any one else undertakes to make a distinction between the black race and our own because of the color of the skin or the formation of the body, he forgets his God, and his God will forget him."

Assuming that the war has not preserved but changed the Constitution and the Union, in his wild revolutionary frenzy, Mr. Stevens asserted:

"Whatever construction shall be given to the Constitution in its present condition by this Congress, and those nearest the great events which have modified it, will be likely to be accepted through future time as its true meaning."

—That is, that every negro shall vote any way.

Mr. Stevens said: "At the proper time, I shall move to amend the bill by adding the following:

And be it further enacted, That every male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who was born or naturalized in the United States, or who has declared his intention to become naturalized, shall be entitled to vote on all national questions which may arise in any State in the Union where he shall have resided for the term of thirty days; and no distinction shall be made between any such citizens on any account, except for treason, felony, or other infamous crimes, not below the grade of felony at common law."

Under the Constitution of Connecticut, no person can be made a voter unless he is a citizen, is white, 21 years of age, is of good moral character, can read, and has resided in the State one year, and the town where admitted six months next preceding.

Mr. Stevens proposes to abolish our Constitution, and not only confer the ballot upon negroes, but authorize them to vote when they have been in this State thirty days, whether they are full citizens or not—whether they can read or not, or whether they have other qualifications or not.

The object of this is to enable the Freedmen's Bureau to send boat loads and car loads of Southern negroes to Connecticut, and to other States, at the public expense, (as they are now sending them,) and to throw the whole ignorant pack upon our ballot boxes, as soon as they have been here thirty days.—Then they can send them to other States, where they can vote again on thirty days residence.

We need not assume that Congress will not pass this monstrous negro law. Kelley, Broomall, Schenck and other leading Radicals, as well as Stevens and Sumner, advocate it. We have seen already that the most revolutionary schemes brought forward by these men, at first opposed by a few Republican members, have been passed into laws, as this one will be, under the party caucus discipline.

A vote for the Republican ticket sustains the negro measures, Freemen of Connecticut.

A vote for the Democratic ticket opposes the negro usurpation, and sustains the Constitution which bears the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

You have taken an oath to support the Constitution—Do not violate your oaths. Do not abandon the noble institutions established by the wise men and patriots of 1776.

60 (Connecticut)

[Broadside]: Negro Suffrage in Connecticut. Voters, the Issue is Upon You! Read the Evidence! (1867)

[Connecticut: 1867]

\$10,000

Broadside. Tall folio. Measuring 8¾" x 22¼". Moderate creasing and one short closed tear, near fine. A scarce, unrecorded Reconstruction era broadside appealing to the "Freemen of Connecticut" to oppose Negro suffrage in Connecticut and in the country: "The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Connecticut at the last session, May, 1867, passed the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, which strikes out the word White, and admits Negroes To Vote."

The broadside prints the text of the amendment followed by several exclamatory arguments against "this monstrous proposition" and against the Republican party: "Congress Proposes To Force It Upon Us! The Republican party in Congress has forced Negro Suffrage upon ten States of the Union ... The leaders of that party claim that they have a right to force Negro suffrage in Connecticut, by an act of Congress ..."

The people of Connecticut had been bitterly divided since the end of the Civil War over whether to amend the state constitution to allow African-American men the right to vote. It remained the central political and social question of the Reconstruction era until the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1870 which prohibits the federal government or any state from denying a citizen's right to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

An historically important, detailed, and visually appealing unrecorded broadside. [BTC#533661]



61 (New York, Religion)

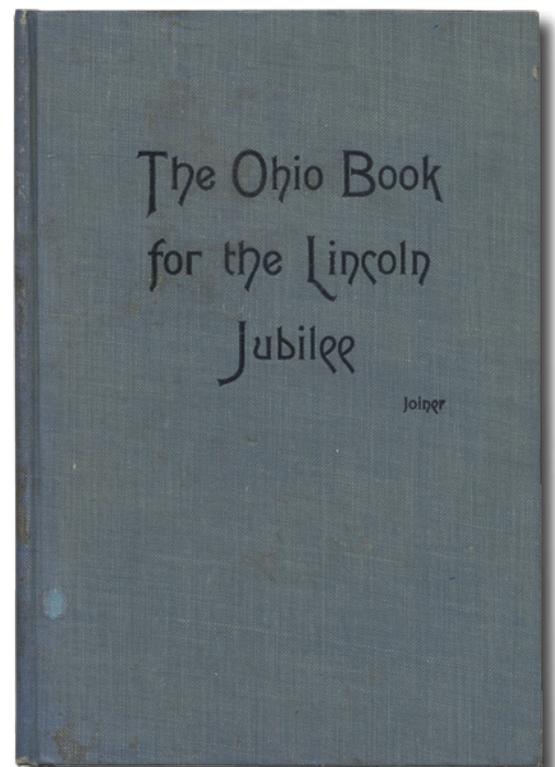
[Certificate]: Issued to Henry Allen for his contribution for the American Bible Union to give the Sacred Scriptures to the Freedmen of America

June, 1874

New York: Manhattan Engraving Co. 1874

\$900

Engraved certificate. Measuring 7½" x 4¾". Illustrated with vignette depicting Liberty in a white gown, loosening the shackles of a formerly enslaved Black man who is kneeling on the ground. Engraved text with ornamental border, completed in manuscript: "This is to Certify, That Henry Allen has collected for the American Bible Union 1.50 to give the Sacred Scriptures to the Freedmen of America. June 1874. 32 Gt. Jones St. New York." Creased twice where once folded, with short closed tears at the margin edges of the vertical fold, very good. An attractive, finely engraved certificate, documenting Reconstruction-era efforts by the American Bible Union to provide bibles to freed slaves. An uncommon, ephemeral item. *OCLC* locates only one copy. [BTC#500210]



**62 (Ohio)
W.A. JOINER**

A Half Century of Freedom of The Negro in Ohio
[cover title]: The Ohio Book for the Lincoln Jubilee

Xenia, O.: Press of Smith Adv. Co. (1915)

\$1200

First edition. Octavo. 134pp. illustrated from photographs. Publisher's blue cloth titled in black. Very near fine with just a touch of soiling on the boards. A history of African-Americans in Ohio, prepared by a Wilberforce professor. Uncommon. [BTC#302855]



63 (West Virginia, Education)

[Large Photographic Collage]: Thirty-two African-American Students of the Bluefield Colored Institute, Grouped around a Central Large Image of the Education and Administration Building, Manhood Hall Bluefield, West Virginia: Atkins Photographer [circa 1905]

\$3000

Large photographic collage of oval portraits of 32 African-American students of Bluefield Colored Institute, surrounding a photograph of the school's first building, Manhood Hall. Black cardstock mount, measuring 20" x 16", gelatin silver sepia-toned photographs. The center photograph of Manhood Hall measures 10" x 8" and shows the building and surrounding grounds. Photographer's embossed stamp in lower corner: "Atkins Photo. 20 Federal St. Bluefield, W. VA." **Signed** by the photographer in white album ink in lower right margin. Grouped around the central photograph are 32 individual, sepia-toned portraits of the students of the school, 25 young women and seven young men each in similar formal clothing, and each measuring 1¾" x 2½". A little edgewear on the card mount, near fine, with the photographic images crisp and clear. Bluefield Colored Institute was founded in 1895 as a school for teacher training in the state's then-segregated educational system. It opened in 1896, with a class of 10 male and 10 female students. A large and pleasing collage of images. [BTC#499559]

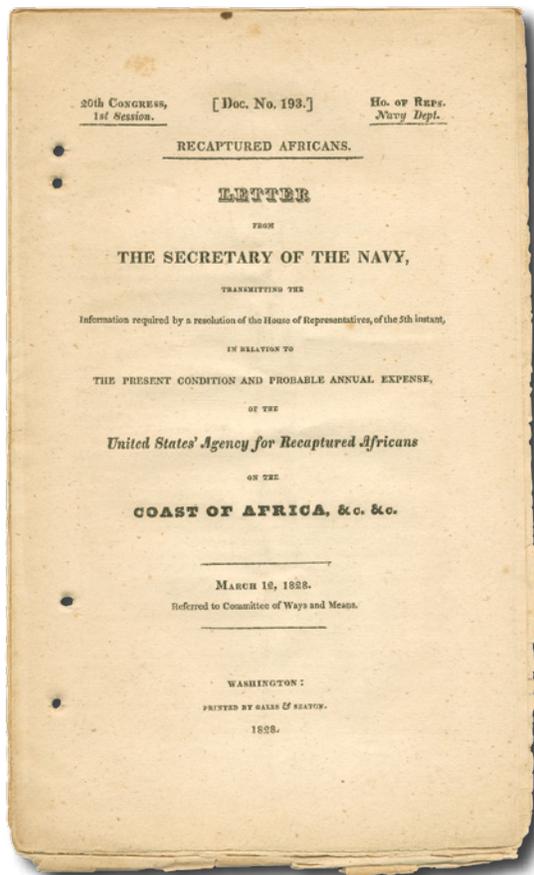
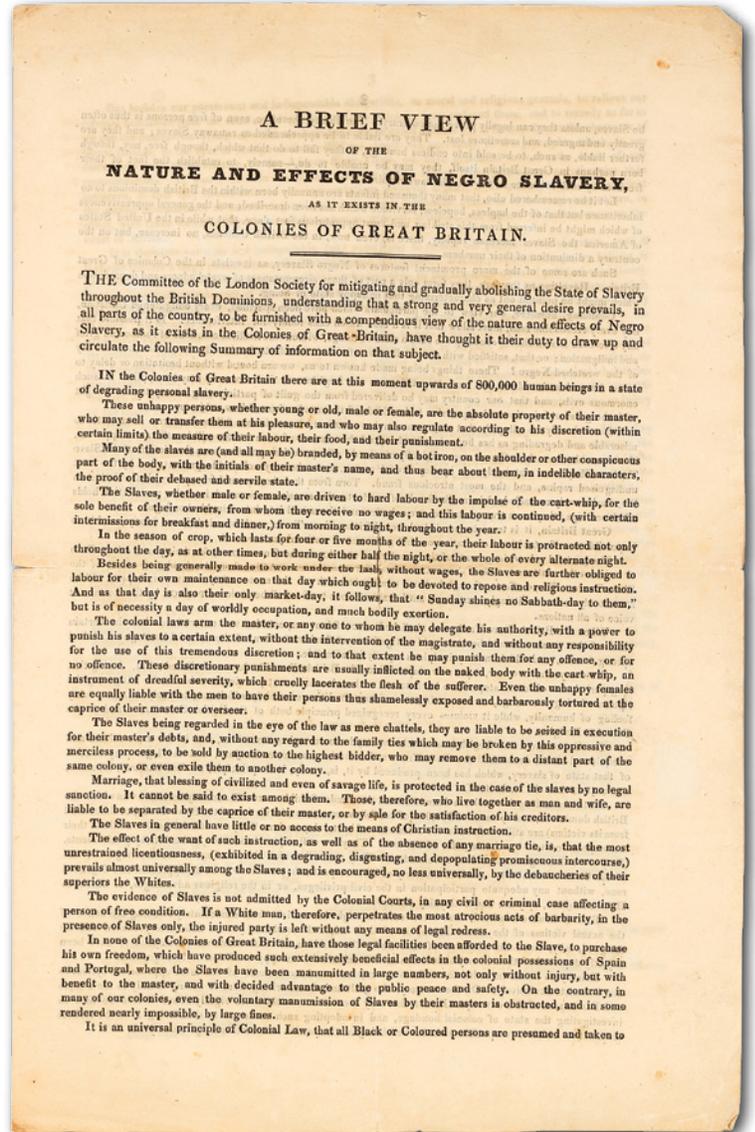
64 London Society for Mitigating and Gradually Abolishing the State of Slavery throughout the British Dominions

A Brief View of the Nature and Effects of Negro Slavery, as it exists in the Colonies of Great Britain

London: Printed by Ellerton and Henderson, Gough Square (April 1823)

\$3000

Folio (8½" x 13"). pp. [1] 2-3 [4 blank]. Light vertical and horizontal center folds, three short tears at the horizontal fold, near fine, with a contemporary drawing of a few survey lines and diagrams very lightly sketched in ink and pencil on the final blank page. The Society states its case against slavery in the Colonies of Great Britain, where "there are at this moment upwards of 800,000 human beings in a state of degrading personal slavery." It provides a brief but detailed description of "the immoral, inhuman, and unjust" nature of the slave trade, and of the absolute power of slave owners. [BTC#423251]



65 J. ASHMUN, Samuel L. Southard

RECAPTURED AFRICANS: Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, Transmitting the Information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 5th instant, in Relation to the Present Condition and Probable Annual Expense, of the United States' Agency for Recaptured Africans on the Coast of Africa, &c. &c.: March 12, 1828

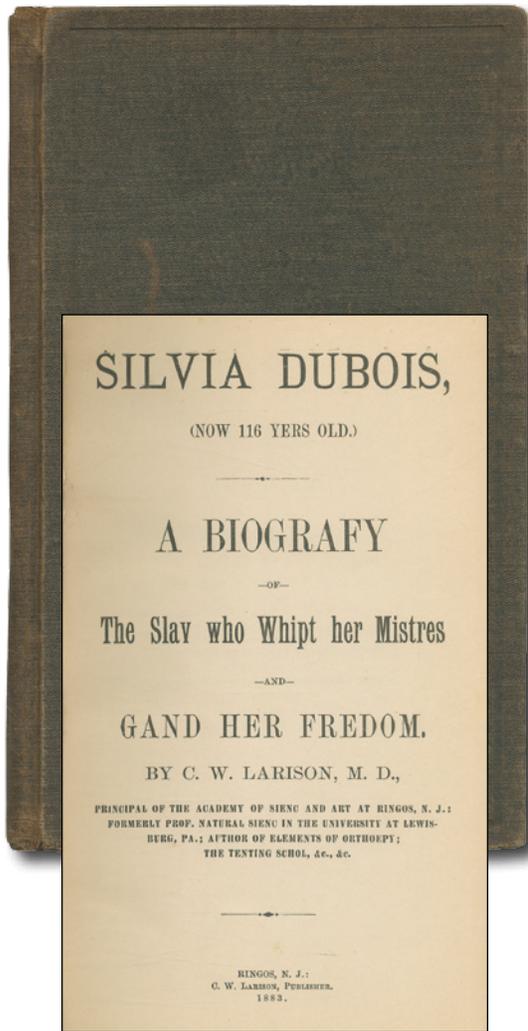
Referred to Committee of Ways and Means. Doc. No. 193. 20th Congress, 1st Session. Ho. of Reps., Navy Dept.

Washington: Printed by Gales & Seaton 1828

\$2250

First edition. Octavo. 15pp. Printed self wrappers. Left blank margin has four early, small, die-cut punches in blank margin only, light foxing and faint creasing on title page and printed text, else a near fine copy, partially unopened. Prints a two-page letter from Samuel L. Southard, The Secretary of Navy, concerning "Recaptured Africans" off the coast of Africa, including the annual expense incurred by the United States' Agency for Recaptured Africans, followed by the text of five letters from J. Ashmun of the United States Navy Department, sent from Cape Mesurado, including tables detailing information about 142 recaptured Africans, noting the current status of each individual that has been recaptured as of September 1827. [BTC#526529]

SLAVERY



66 C.W. LARISON

Silvia DuBois, (Now 116 Years Old): A Biograpy of The Slav who Whipt her Mistres and Gand her Fredom

Ringoes, N.J.: C.W. Larison 1883

\$10,000



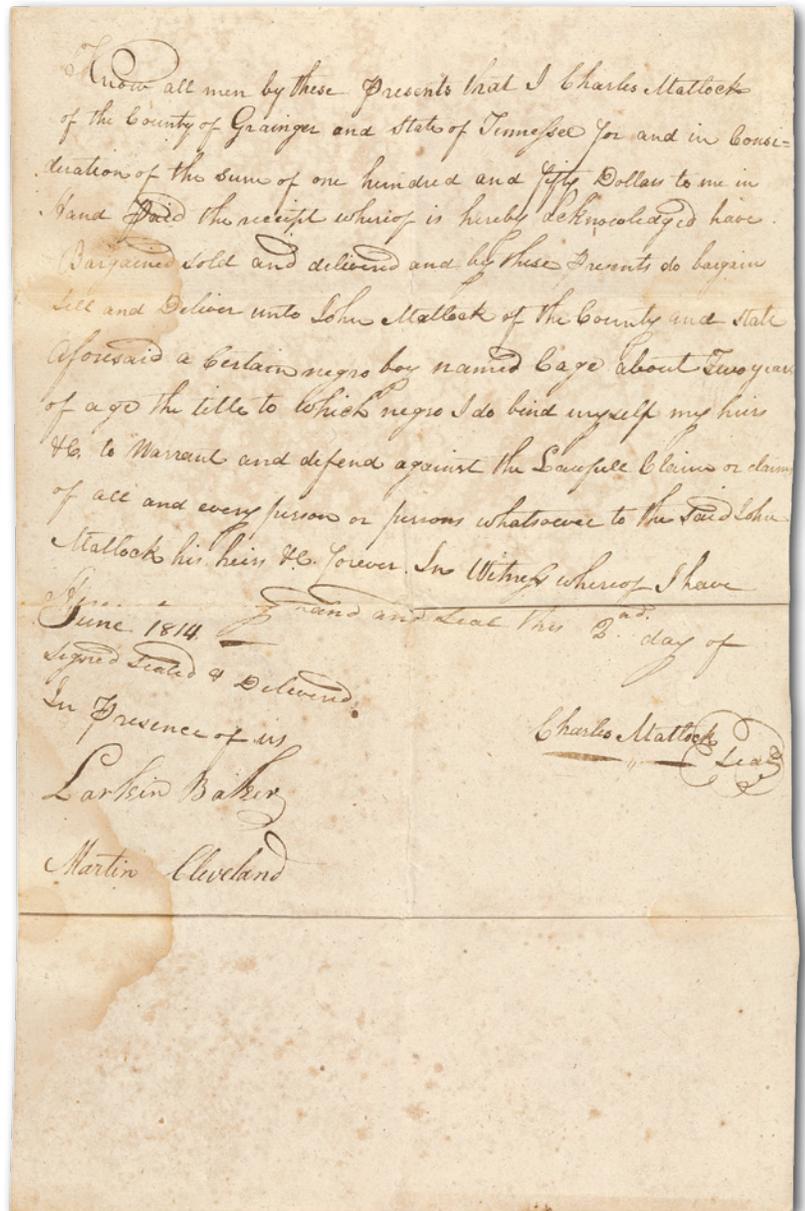
First edition. Original brown cloth. 124, [6 ads] pp., two plates. Small owner label front pastedown, hinges neatly strengthened, modest wear at the extremities of the boards, very good. In effect a narrative, Dr. Larison visited the reportedly 116-year-old formerly enslaved woman in her hut in the mountains of Hunterdon County, New Jersey and took down her extraordinary life story in her own words (and in his own phonetic spelling). The plates picture Sylvia and her primitive hut. Sylvia, incidentally, lasted several more years. Larison was an eccentric who printed his own idiosyncratic books in an outbuilding on his property, using phonetic spelling, and distributed the books himself. A splendid and uncommon narrative. [BTC#541181]

67 Charles MATLOCK

[Manuscript Document]: *A Bill of Sale for an Enslaved Two-Year Old Boy, Signed by Charles Matlock of Grainger County, Tennessee, 2 June, 1814*
(Grainger County, Tennessee: 1814)

\$1800

Folio (7½" x 11¾"). One manuscript page of 13 lines written in a cursive hand, docketed on verso: "Charles Matlock, Bill of Sale." Creased along two horizontal folds, two faint dampstains at one edge and moderate foxing, very good and entirely legible. The document sets forth the terms of sale of "a certain negro boy named Cage about two years of age" purchased from Charles Matlock for \$150 by John Matlock, both of Grainger County, Tennessee. The document is Signed by Charles and two witnesses: Larkin Baker and Martin Cleveland. The low price recorded here suggests that Charles and John Matlock were likely blood relatives. [BTC#564739]



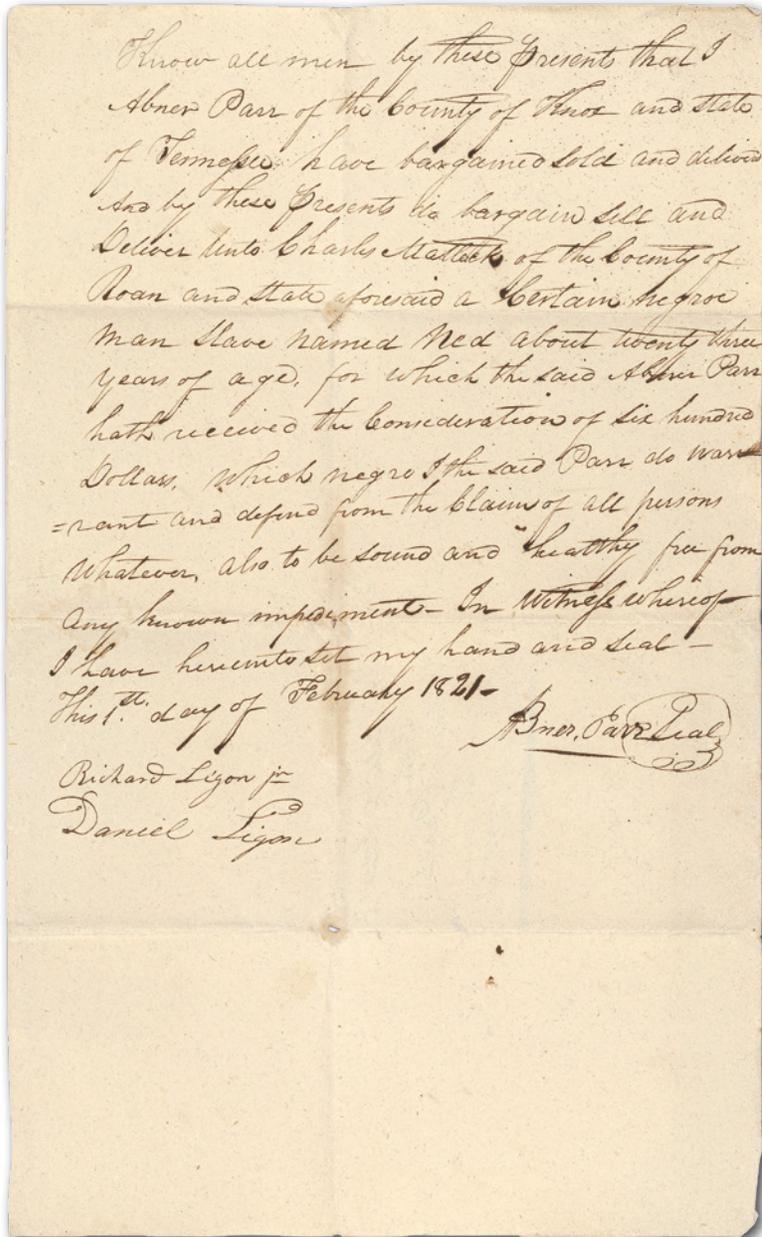
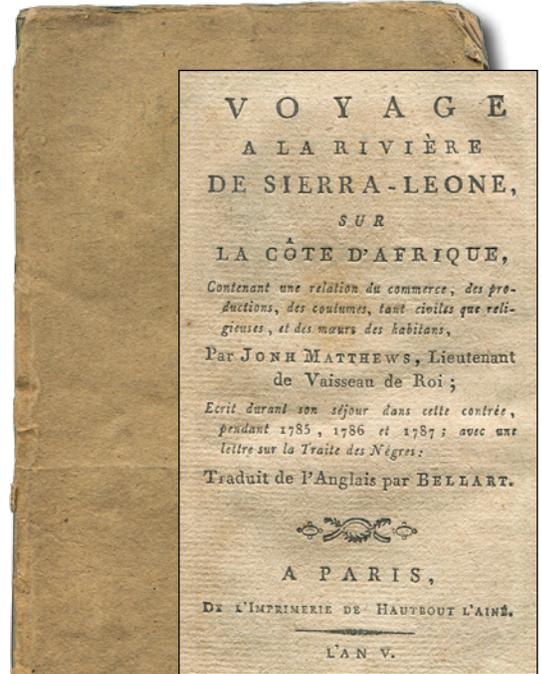
68 John MATTHEWS

Voyage a la Riviere de Sierra-Leone sur la Cote d'Afrique, contenant une relation du commerce, des productions, des coutumes tant civiles que religieuses, et des mœurs des habitans par Jonh [sic] Matthews écrit durant son séjour dans cette contrée, pendant 1785, 1786 et 1787, avec une lettre sur la Traite des Nègres

Paris: L'imprimerie de Hautbout l'Aine l'an V [1796]

\$1500

First French edition. Translated from the English by Belart. 24mo. 183pp. Engraved frontispiece: "vue de la riviere de Sierra-Leone et du Rivage Nord". Contemporary tan unprinted wrappers. Fragile wrappers have moderate chipping on spine, front cover sewing has shaken but the front wrap is still attached, a few pages of text lightly foxed, else a very good copy. A scarce publication in the French edition. OCLC locates seven copies; three in the United States First published in English in London in 1788. [BTC#518761]



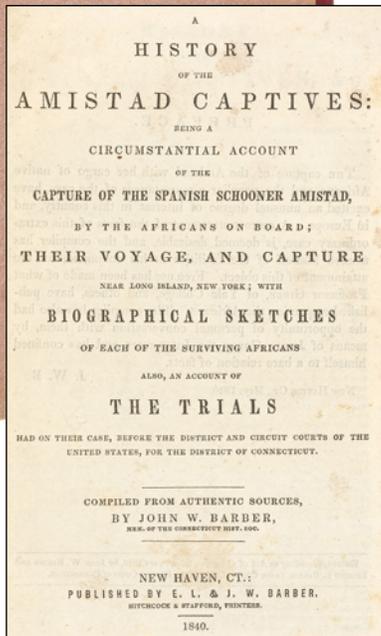
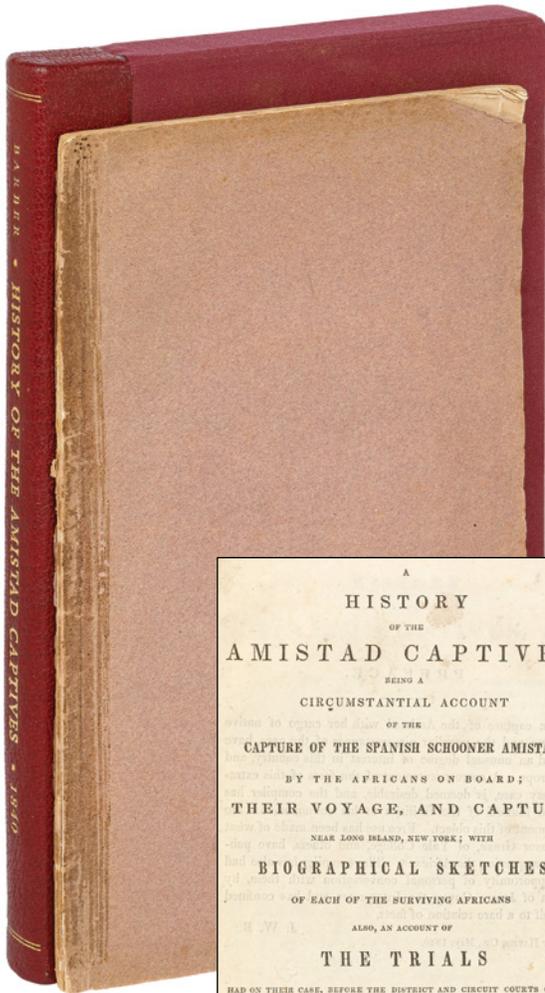
69 Abner PARR

[Manuscript Document]: *A Bill of Sale for an Enslaved Adult Man, Signed by Abner Parr of Knox County, Tennessee, February 1, 1821*

(Knox County, Tennessee: 1821)

\$2400

Folio (7½" x 12½"). One manuscript page of 15 lines written in a cursive hand, docketed on verso: "A Bill of Sale from Abner Parr to Charles Matlock". Light old folds with three small holes (not affecting legibility), near fine. The document sets forth the terms of sale of "a certain negro man slave named Ned about twenty three years of age," who is declared "to be sound and healthy free from any known impediment". He is also declared to be free "from the claims of all persons". Ned was purchased from Parr for \$600 by Charles Matlock of Roane County. The document is Signed by Abner Parr and two witnesses: Richard and Daniel Ligon. The price paid here is substantial. A 23-year-old enslaved man, because of his potential productivity and longevity, would have been considered the most desirable human commodity on the market at that time. An historically important primary source document. [BTC#564733]



70 (Amistad) John W. BARBER

A History of the Amistad Captives: Being a Circumstantial Account of the Capture of the Spanish Schooner Amistad, by the Africans on Board; Their Voyage, and Capture Near Long Island, New York; with Biographical Sketches of Each of the Surviving Africans. Also, an Account of the Trials Had on their Case, before the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for the District of Connecticut. Compiled from Authentic Sources
New Haven, CT.: Published by E.L. & J.W. Barber. Hitchcock & Stafford, Printers 1840
\$40,000

First edition. Octavo. 32pp. Large folding wood-engraved frontispiece; 38 wood-engraved illustrations of silhouette profiles, one map, and two illustrations. In the original plain pale purple wrappers. Wrapper lightly toned, a few small chips, spine mostly perished with some glue residue along the spine. Scattered light foxing and slight offsetting from wrapper on one blank panel of the folded frontispiece and onto the final page. Very good, with the striking folding frontispiece very bright and attractive. Neatly housed in a cloth chemise and quarter morocco and cloth slipcase gilt.

Barber's highly important history documenting what one historian called "the most famous of all shipboard revolts," published in the same year that the New Haven court ruled that the slave traffickers had no claim on the *Amistad* rebels, and preceding the publication of Adams and Baldwin's 1841 Supreme Court arguments. The work features Barber's famous large frontispiece engraving depicting the uprising on the ship and the death of the *Amistad's* captain, along with Barber's 38 engraved profiles of the *Amistad* rebels made during his visits to the New Haven jail where they were incarcerated. The work also features a map of Mende on the West African coast, an engraving of a Mende village, and an engraving of nine *Amistad* Africans chained in the ship bound to Cuba.

In 1839, 53 enslaved Africans aboard the *Amistad* rose up near Cuba, killed the captain and one other crew member, and captured their slavers, José Ruiz and Pedro Montes. The new crew took control of the vessel and sailed it to Long Island, where they were captured by the U.S. Navy and ultimately incarcerated in New Haven. In 1841, after a remarkable trial, the Supreme Court declared the *Amistad* rebels free. Exceptionally uncommon. *Sabin* 3324; *American Imprints* 40-480; *Library Company, Afro-Americana* 881. [BTC#543798]



Death of Capt. Ferrer, the Captain of the Amistad, July, 1839.

Don Jose Ruiz and Don Pedro Montez, of the Island of Cuba, having purchased fifty-three slaves at Havana, recently imported from Africa, put them on board the Amistad, Capt. Ferrer, in order to transport them to Principe, another port on the Island of Cuba. After being out from Havana about four days, the African captives on board, in order to obtain their freedom, and return to Africa, armed themselves with cane knives, and rose upon the Captain and crew of the vessel. Capt. Ferrer and the cook of the vessel were killed; two of the crew escaped; Ruiz and Montez were made prisoners.

9

Map of part of Western Africa.



13

(18.) **Shu-le**, (water fall,) 5 ft. 4 in. the oldest of the Amistad captives, and the fourth in command, when on board the schooner. He was born at Konabu, in the open land, in the Mendi country. He was taken for a slave by Ma-ya, for crim. con. with his wife. Momawru caught both him and his master Ma-ya, and made them slaves, and sold them to a man who sold him to the Spaniards at Lomboko. There is a large river in his country named *Wu-wa*, which runs from Gissi, passes through Mendi, and runs south into the Konno country.

(19.) **Ka-le**, (bone,) 5 ft. 4 in. small head and large under lip, young and pleasant. His parents living; has two sisters. He was taken while going to a town to buy rice. He was two months in traveling to Lomboko.

(20.) **Ba-gna**, (sand or gravel,) 5 ft. 3 in. was born at Du-gau-na, in the Konno country, where his king, *Da-ga*, lived. His parents are dead, and he lived with his brother, a planter of rice.



(21.) **Sa**, 5 ft. 2 in. a youth with a long narrow head. He was the only child of his parents, and was stolen when walking in the road, by two men. He was two months in traveling to Lomboko.

(22.) **Kin-na**, (man or big man,) 5 ft. 5½ in. has a bright countenance, is young, and, since he has been in New Haven, has been a good scholar. His parents and grandparents were living; has four brothers and one sister. He was born at Si-ma-bu, in the Mendi country; his king, *Sa-mang*, resided at the same place. He was seized when going to *Kon-gol-li*, by a Bullom man, who sold him to Luiz, at Lomboko.

(23.) **NDZHA-GNWAU-NI**, [**Nga-ho-ni**,] (water bird,) 5 ft. 9 in. with a large head, high cheek bones, in middle life. He has a wife and one child; he gave twenty clothes and one shawl for his wife. He lived in a mountainous country; his town was formerly fenced around, but now broken down. He was seized by four men when in a rice field, and was two weeks in traveling to Lomboko.



(24.) **FANG**, [**Fa-kin-na**,] 5 ft. 4 in. head elevated in the middle, stout built, and middle aged. He was born at *Dzho-po-a-hu*, in the Mendi country, at which place his father, *Baw-nge*, is chief or king. He has a wife and two children; was caught in the bushes by a Mendi man, belonging to a party with guns, and says he was ten days in traveling to Lomboko after being a slave to the man that took him, less than a month.

(25.) **FAHI-DZHIN-NA**, [**Fa-gin-na**,] (win,) 5 ft. 4 in. marked on the face with the small pox; was born at *Tom-bo-lu*, a town of Bombali, in the Mendi country. He was made a slave by *Tamu* for crim. con. with his wife. *Tamu* sold him to a



No. 1.



No. 2.

(1.) **SING-GBE**, [**Cin-gue**,] (generally spelt *Cinqué*) was born in *Ma-ni*, in *Dzho-poa*, i. e. in the open land, in the *Men-di* country. The distance from *Mani* to *Lomboko*, he says, is ten suns, or days. His mother is dead, and he lived with his father. He has a wife and three children, one son and two daughters. His son's name is *Ge-waw*, (God.) His king, *Ka-lum-bo*, lived at *Kaw-men-di*, a large town in the *Mendi* country. He is a planter of rice, and never owned or sold slaves. He was seized by four men, when traveling in the road, and his right hand tied to his neck. *Ma-ya-gi-la-lo* sold him to *Ba-ma-dzha*, son of *Shaka*, king of *Gen-du-ma*, in the *Vai* country. *Bamadzha* carried him to *Lomboko* and sold him to a Spaniard. He was with *Mayagilalo* three nights; with *Bamadzha* one month, and at *Lomboko* two months. He had heard of *Pedro Blanco*, who lived at *Te-i-lu*, near *Lomboko*.*

(2.) **GI-LA-BE-RU**, [**Grab-eau**,] (have mercy on me,) was born at *Fu-lu*, in the *Mendi* country, two moons' journey into the interior. His name in the public prints is generally spelt *GRABEAU*. He was the next after *Cingue* in command of the *Amistad*. His parents are dead, one brother and one sister living. He is married, but no children; he is a planter of rice. His king *Baw-baw*, lived at *Fu-lu*. He saw *Cingue* at *Fulu* and *Fadzhinna*, in *Bombali*. He was caught on the road when going to *Taurang*, in the *Bandi* country, to buy clothes. His uncle had bought two slaves in *Bandi*, and gave them in payment for a debt; one of them ran away, and he (*Grabean*) was taken for him. He was sold to a *Vai-man*, who sold him to *Laigo*, a Spaniard, at *Lomboko*. Slaves in this place are put into a prison, two

*The following is a phrenological description of the head of *Cingue* as given by Mr. Fletcher: "*Cingue* appears to be about 26 years of age, of powerful frame, bilious and sanguine temperament, bilious predominating. His head by measurement is 22 3/8 inches in circumference, 15 inches from the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance over the top of the head, 15 inches from the Meatus Auditorius to do. over the head, and 5 3/4 inches through the head at destructiveness.

The development of the faculties is as follows: Firmness; self-esteem; hope—very large. Benevolence; veneration; conscientiousness; approbateness; wonder; concentrativeness; inabiteness; comparison; form—large. Amativeness; philoprogenitiveness; adhesiveness; combativeness; de-

been dead a long time; has a wife and one child, was taken prisoner in war, and it was four moons after he was taken, before he arrived at *Lomboko*. *Shuma* spoke over the corpse of *Tua*, after the *Rev. Mr. Bacon's* prayer. The substance of what he said, as translated by *Covey*, was, "Now *Tua* dead, God takes *Tua*,—we are left behind—No one can die but once," &c.



No. 33.



No. 34.



No. 35.

(33.) **Ka-li**, (bone,) 4 ft. 3 in. a small boy, with a large head, flat and broad nose, stout built. He says his parents are living; has a sister and brother; was stolen when in the street, and was about a month in traveling to *Lomboko*.

(34.) **Te-me**, (frog,) 4 ft. 3 in. a young girl, says she lived with her mother, with an elder brother, and sister; her father was dead. A party of men in the night broke into her mother's house, and made them prisoners; she never saw her mother or brother afterwards, and was a long time in traveling to *Lomboko*.

(35.) **Ka-gne**, (country,) 4 ft. 3 in. a young girl. She counts in *Mendi* like *Kwong*, she also counts in *Fai* or *Gallina*, imperfectly. She says her parents are living, and has four brothers and four sisters; she was put in pawn for a debt by her father which not being paid, she was sold into slavery, and was many days in going to *Lomboko*.

(36.) **Mar-gru**, (black snake,) 4 ft. 3 in. a young girl, with a large, high forehead; her parents were living; she had four sisters and two brothers; she was pawned by her father for a debt, which being unpaid, she was sold into slavery.

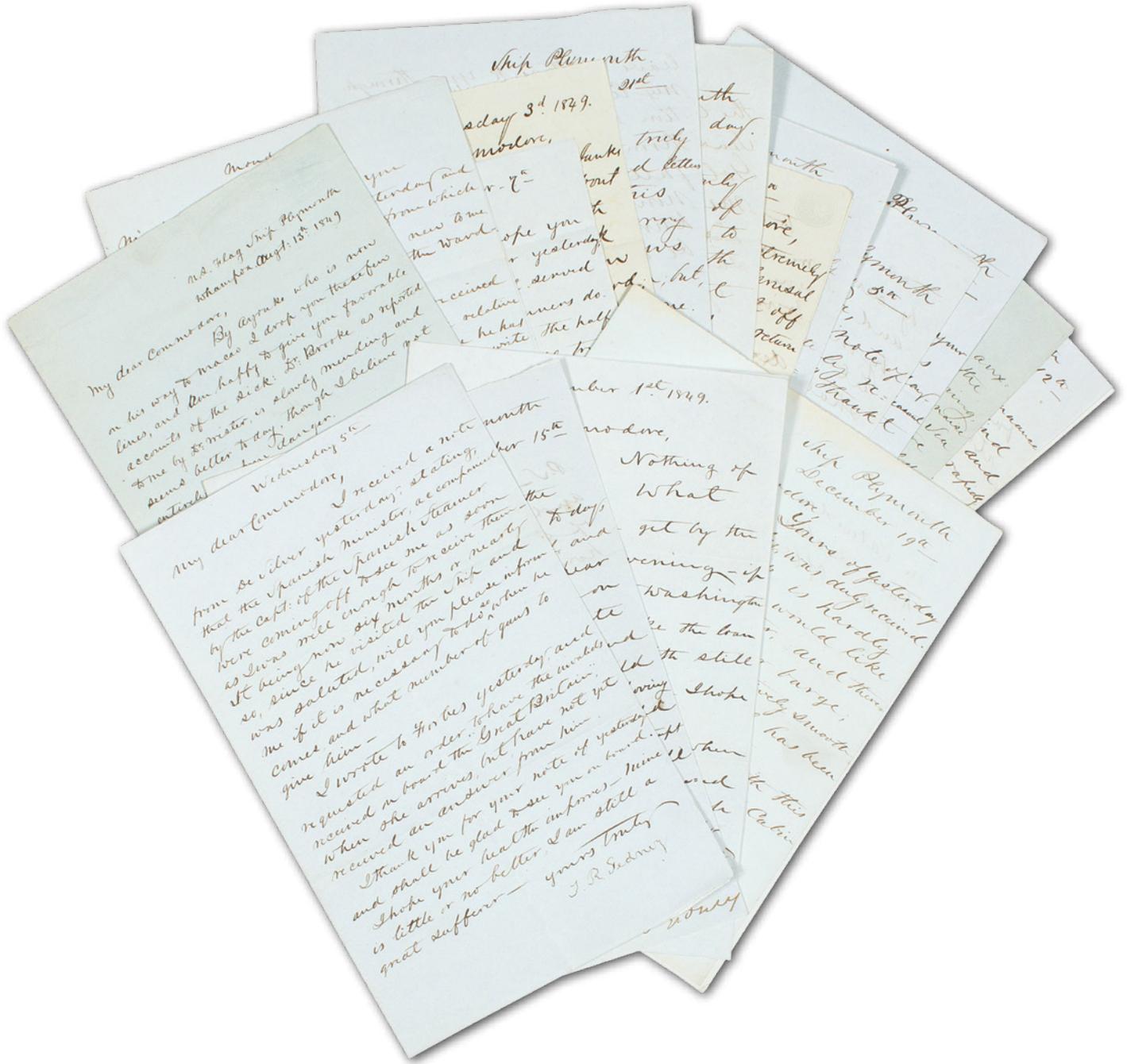
The foregoing list comprises all the Africans captured with the *Amistad*, now [May, 1840] living. Six have died while they have been in *New Haven*; viz. 1, *Fa*, Sept. 3d, 1839; 2, *Tua* (a Bullom name) died Sept. 11th; 3, *We-lu-wa* (a *Bandi* name) died Sept. 14th; 4, *Ka-ba*, a *Mendi* man, died Dec. 31st; 5, *Ka-pe-li*, a *Mendi* youth, died Oct. 30; 6, *Yam-mo-ni*, in middle life, died Nov. 4th.

JAMES COVEY, the interpreter for the Africans, is apparently about 20 years of age; was born at *Benderi*, in the *Mendi* country. His father was of *Kon-no* descent, and his mother *Gissi*. *Covey* was taken by three men, in the evening, from his parents' house, at *Go-la-hung*, whither they had removed when he was quite young. He was carried to the *Bullom* country, and sold as a slave to *Ba-yi-mi*, the king of the *Bul-loms*, who resided at *Mani*. He lived there for three years, and was employed to plant rice for the wife of *Ba-yi-mi*, who treated him with great kindness. He was sold to a Portuguese, living near *Mani*, who carried him, with 200 or 300 others to *Lomboko*, for the purpose of being transported to *America*. After staying in this place about one month, *Covey* was put on board a Portuguese slave-ship, which, after being out about four days from *Lomboko*, was captured by a British armed vessel, and carried into *Sierra Leone*. *Covey* thus obtained his freedom, and remained in this place five or six years, and was taught to read and write the English language, in the schools of the Church Missionary Society. *Covey's* original name was *Kaw-we-li*, which signifies, in *Mendi*, war road, i. e. a road dangerous to pass, for fear of being taken captive. His Christian name, *James*, was given him by *Rev. J. W. Weeks*, a Church Missionary, at *Sierra Leone*. In Nov., 1838, he enlisted as a sailor on board the British brig of war *Buzzard*, commanded by *Captain Fitzgerald*. It was on board this vessel, when at *New York*, in Oct., 1839, that *JAMES* was found, amid some twenty native Africans, and by the kindness of *captain Fitzgerald*, his services as an interpreter were procured.



James Covey.

The Naval Officer who Captured the Amistad



My dear Commodore,

I received a note from De Silver yesterday, stating, that the Spanish Minister, accompanied by the Capt: of the Spanish Steamer, were coming off to see me as soon as possible.

I wrote to you yesterday, and requested an order, to have the minister when he arrives, but have not yet received an answer from him. I shall be glad to see you on board, and shall be glad to see you on board, if you are well, and I am still a little or no better.

I am still a little or no better, and I am still a little or no better.

Yours truly,
J. R. Sweeney

71 (Amistad)

Thomas R. GEDNEY*Small Archive of 16 Letters Signed by Thomas R. Gedney to his Commanding Officer***\$18,000**

Group of 16 letters, each Signed by Thomas R. Gedney to his commanding officer, addressed as “Dear Commodore,” several headed by Gedney “Ship Plymouth” or “U.S. Flag Ship Plymouth.” Each is one or two pages on a bifolium, various dates between August 1849 and January 1850. The letters seem to be both in Gedney’s and other secretarial hands, each Signed by Gedney (often with additional Initialed postscripts). Old folds from mailing, small tears or nicks, overall near fine.

Gedney became a central figure in the Amistad Affair, when he re-took the ship from the slaves who had wrested it from Spanish slavers. His decision to apply for compensation for the salvage value of the slaves was, at least legally, the precipitating incident of the legal case that surrounded and largely defined the event. The website of the Federal Judicial Center perhaps explains it better than we could:

“Thomas Gedney’s decision to file a libel for salvage in the schooner *Amistad* brought the case to the federal courts and set in motion the proceedings that eventually led to the Supreme Court’s decision freeing the captive Africans. Without that libel, the court never would have ordered the arrest of the Mende [tribesmen] on board, the Spanish owners would have had no reason to file their own property claims, and the Spanish government’s demand for the ship and its passengers might have been met by the Secretary of State without any participation of the federal courts. The admiralty claim of Gedney and his crew had the unintended effect of offering the abolitionists an opportunity to challenge the claims for slaves as property and forcing the federal courts to rule on a definition of legal slave property.

“Gedney was the commanding officer of the *Washington*, a U.S. Navy brig that was conducting a coastal survey in Long Island Sound when the crew encountered the *Amistad*. The crew took custody of the ship and passengers and carried the *Amistad* to New London, Connecticut. Gedney immediately contacted Norris Willcox, the U.S. marshal in New Haven, and requested a court hearing so that he could submit a libel (or claim) for a salvage award. Gedney’s libel provided a detailed description of the cargo, which along with the ship he estimated at a value of \$40,000. The libel also included a request for a salvage award based on the recovery of the enslaved Africans, whom he valued at \$25,000.

“Early in the district court proceedings, Judge Andrew Judson declared that he would not approve a salvage award for the enslaved Africans, since the court could not order their sale and had no means to determine their value. In his decision of January 1840, Judson awarded Gedney and his crew salvage for one third of the value of the ship and its cargo of goods. The district court also ordered the sale of the *Amistad* and the goods on board so that the money could be divided between the owners and the navy crew commanded by Gedney. The U.S. attorney appealed the decision granting salvage, but the Supreme Court upheld the award.”

The South Carolina-born Gedney was an interesting figure beyond his involvement with the *Amistad*. He went to sea straight from Charleston’s orphanage, discovered the Gedney Channel into New York Harbor in 1834, and also saved the life of President Andrew Jackson in 1835, when he tackled and subdued a would-be assassin while Jackson was attending the funeral of a South Carolina Congressman.

These letters were written at the end of 1849, while Gedney, who had risen to the rank of Commander, was on overseas duty with the East India Squadron. They primarily concern events within the Squadron: deserters, minor crimes, correspondence and mail from Hong Kong and Canton, dinners, season’s greetings, and rather insistently, his own ill-health (perhaps of relevance, it was about this time that the fleet surgeon of the Squadron reported Gedney’s excessive drinking and gambling to his Commodore - quite likely the same recipient of these letters - which he then apparently went on to rectify).

In three of these letters Gedney refers to impending meetings with Spanish officials (“De Silver,” “Balestiers,” and others). Whether this was coincidental or was related to his salvage claims (as mentioned Gedney was allowed to collect salvage for the *Amistad* and the other non-human cargo, but not for the slaves) is unclear.

While these letters are obviously not directly related to the *Amistad*, any correspondence from Gedney is very uncommon. No auction records exist for his letters, and we have never seen others offered in the trade. [BTC#414640]

Yours truly
Tho R Gedney



Baargeld für den schwarzen Soldat.

Versprechungen für den Weißen Soldat.

\$300 Extra Bounty für den schwarzen Soldat.

\$100 Extra Bounty für den weißen Soldat.

Der Congress, in 1866, bestimmte für den schwarzen Soldaten \$300 als extra Bounty, und verwilligte Geld dieselbe auszusahlen.

Der weiße Veteraner bekommt \$100 extra Bounty, und der Congress verwilligte kein Geld dieselbe auszusahlen.

\$2,000 extra Löhnung für Congressmitglieder, in Baargeld; kein Geld für weiße Soldaten. Sieben Millionen, in Baargeld, für das Freedman's-Bureau, und kein Geld für weiße Soldaten.

Kein weißer Soldat erhält mehr als \$200 extra Bounty. Jeder Neger-Soldat erhält \$300 als extra Bounty.

Viele der weißen Soldaten dienten drei Jahre lang. Keine der Neger dienten mehr als zwei Jahre.

Geary ist für den Congress und für den Neger.

Grant ist für den Präsident, die Convention, und für den Weißen Mann.

Geary heißt seine Mitsoldaten, „Feiglinge und Hospital-Bummers.“

Geary sagt: „Ich bin nicht bereit dem schwarzen Manne das Stimmrecht zu mißbilligen.“

72 (Anti-Black Suffrage Handbill)

[Printed Card]: *Radikale Liebe für den Soldaten* [“Radical Love for the Soldiers”]

[Pennsylvania?: no publisher: Democratic Party, circa 1866]

\$3500

First edition, German-language issue. Single sheet of heavy card stock printed on both sides. Measuring 4" x 3". Near fine. Illustrated with an engraved vignette depicting a caricature of a group of African-American Civil War veterans being awarded the \$300 cash bounty appropriated by Congress; adjacent are two white Civil War veterans being turned away by the paymaster asking for their \$100 bounty. The captions for the illustrations, printed in German, translate to: “Black Soldier: Massa, I come for my Extra Bounty of \$300, what Congress gives me. Paymaster: All right my brave man, here is your money.” “White Soldier: I came for my Extra Bounty of \$100. Paymaster: I’m very sorry, but Congress has made no appropriation for you.”

A rare ephemeral item linking African-Americans’ role in the Civil War, continued political battles during Reconstruction, and the subsequent debate surrounding African-American suffrage. This German-language issue of the handbill was intended for distribution to the sizable number of German-American soldiers who had served in the Union Army during the Civil War, issued simultaneously with an English-language version, with identical content. The verso states: “Baargeld für den Schwarzen Soldat. Versprechen für den Weißen Soldat...” (“Cash for the Black Soldier. Promises for the White Soldier. \$300 Extra Bounty for the Black Soldier. \$100 Extra Bounty for the White Soldier”).

The text goes on in German: “Congress, in 1866, voted the black soldier \$300 for extra bounty, and appropriated the money to pay it. The white veteran gets \$100 extra bounty, and Congress appropriated NO MONEY

to pay it. \$2000 EXTRA PAY for Congressmen, in cash; no money for the white soldier. Seven million, IN CASH, for the Freedmen’s Bureau, and no money for the white soldier... Many of the white soldiers served three years. None of the negroes served more than two years. GEARY IS FOR CONGRESS AND THE NEGRO. GRANT IS FOR THE PRESIDENT, THE CONVENTION, AND THE WHITE MAN. Geary calls his fellow Soldiers, Shysters and Cowards, Skulkers and Hospital Bummers. Geary says: I AM NOT PREPARED TO DENY THAT RIGHT OF VOTING TO THE COLORED MAN.”

Geary’s opponent, although not mentioned on the handbill, was Hiester Clymer, who ran on a “white supremacy” platform. According to the Library of Congress website, similar handbills and broadsides in the series were issued “attacking Radical Republican exponents of black suffrage.” John White Geary (1819-1873) was a Republican who successfully ran for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1866 (serving from 1867-1873). This political handbill, issued during the 1866 Pennsylvania gubernatorial race, attacks candidate John White Geary and his advocacy “for Congress and the Negro,” and for supporting African-American suffrage, quoting him, “I am not prepared to deny that right of voting to the colored man.”

Unrecorded in this German-language issue. OCLC locates a single holding of the English-language issue at Yale, and second example of the English-language issue is included in the Susan H. Douglas Political Americana Collection at Cornell. [BTC#518726]

73 (Art)

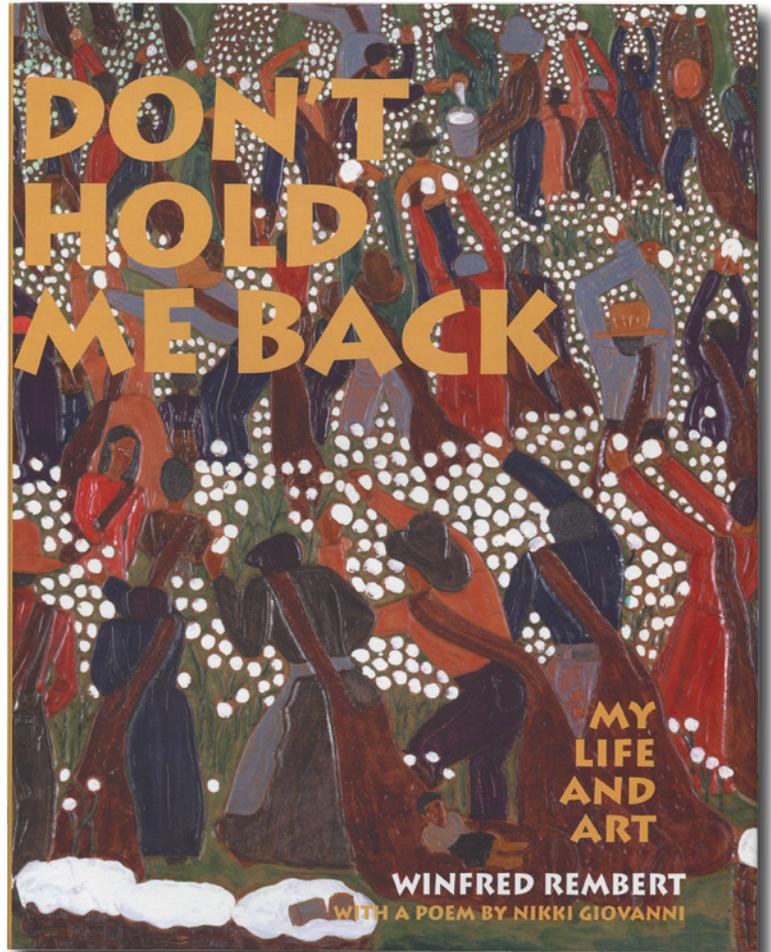
Winfred REMBERT***Don't Hold Me Back: My Life and Art***

(Peru, Illinois): Cricket Books (2003)

\$4500

First edition. Thin quarto. 40pp. Poem by Nikki Giovanni. Introduction by Warren Adelson. A Note on the Art by Jock Reynolds. Historical note by Charles and Rosalie Baker. Glossy pictorial boards. Fine in fine dust jacket. Brief overview of the art of this remarkable self-taught folk artist who learned leatherwork in prison, and worked in hand-tooled, carved, and dyed leather. **Inscribed** by the artist: "To Gary & Franny, I enjoyed visiting you guys and hope you are still enjoying your pictures, also hope you like this book. Winfred Rembert. 10-15-03." The recipients, Gary Oleson and Franny Ness, owned at least one of the art works featured in this book. [BTC#532541]

To Gary + Franny
I enjoyed visiting you
guys and hope you are still
enjoying your pictures, also hope
you like this book
Winfred Rembert
10-15-03



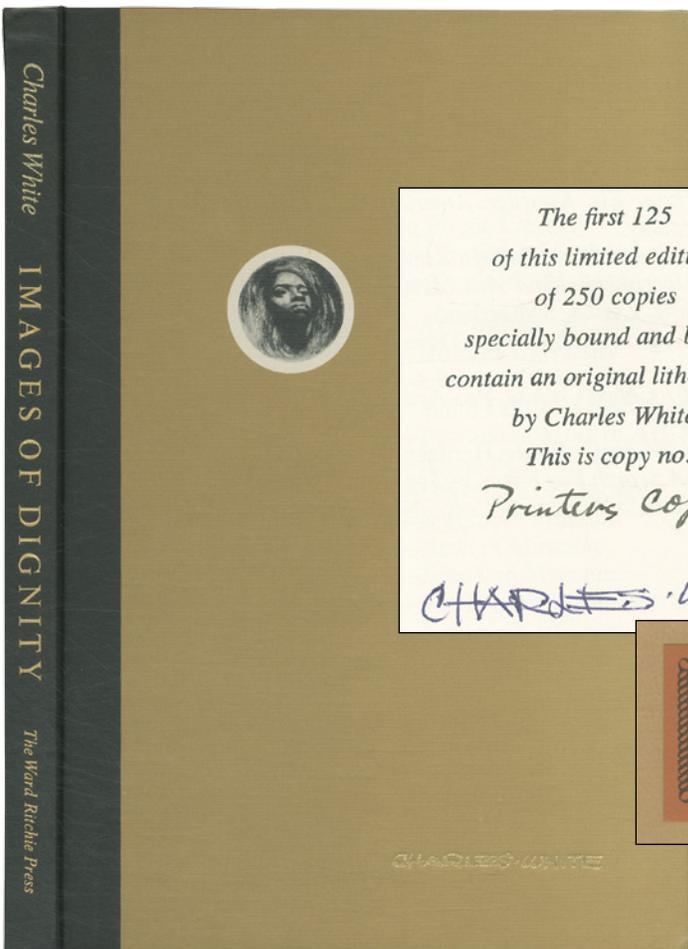
74 (Art)

Charles WHITE***Images of Dignity: The Drawings of Charles White***

[Los Angeles]: The Ward Ritchie Press (1967)

\$8000

First edition, limited and signed issue. Foreword by Harry Belafonte. Introduction by James Porter. Commentary by Benjamin Horowitz. Small quarto. 121pp. 95 black and white illustrations. Quarter black cloth gilt and light brown paper-covered boards with small cameo onlay of a Charles White drawing. Small bookplate of the printer Ward Ritchie on the front pastedown, slight foxing on the foredge, else a fine copy lacking the publisher's slipcase. An elusive title in the limited, signed issue (also published in the same year in a trade issue). This copy is designated in ink as the "Printer's Copy" and is **Signed** by White. The publisher's printed colophon states that the first 125 copies (of a total edition of 250) were meant to contain an original lithograph, but apparently no copies were issued with the lithograph. Rare in this issue, OCLC lists many holdings for the 1967 trade issue of this publication, but only a single citation for the signed issue. [BTC#532601]



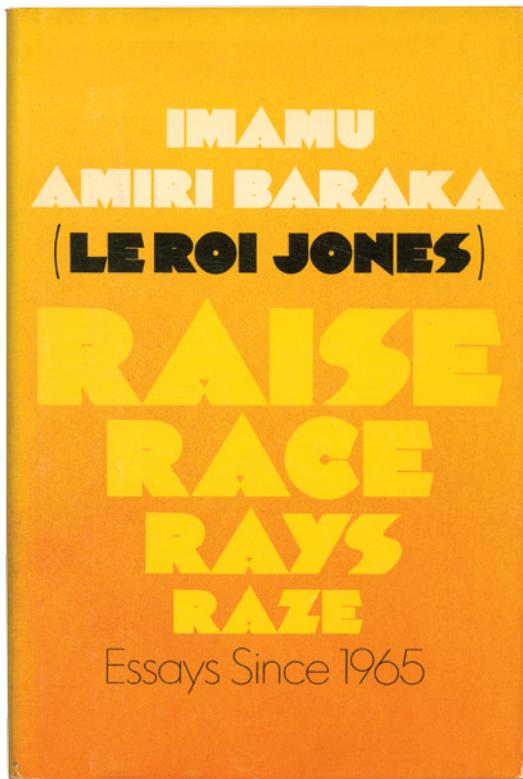
The first 125
of this limited edition
of 250 copies
specially bound and boxed
contain an original lithograph
by Charles White.

This is copy no.

Printers copy

CHARLES WHITE

From the Books
of WARD
RITCHIE



75 Imamu Amiri BARAKA (LeRoi JONES)

Raise Race Rays Raze: Essays Since 1965

New York: Random House (1971)

\$450

First edition. Small ownership stamp of the Black Academy of Arts & Letters of New York (the organization ceased to function in 1973) on the front fly, else fine with a modest amount of the usual spine fading to the otherwise near fine dust jacket. The first edition has become very uncommon. [BTC#563990]

**76 (Biography)
Adah B. THOMS**

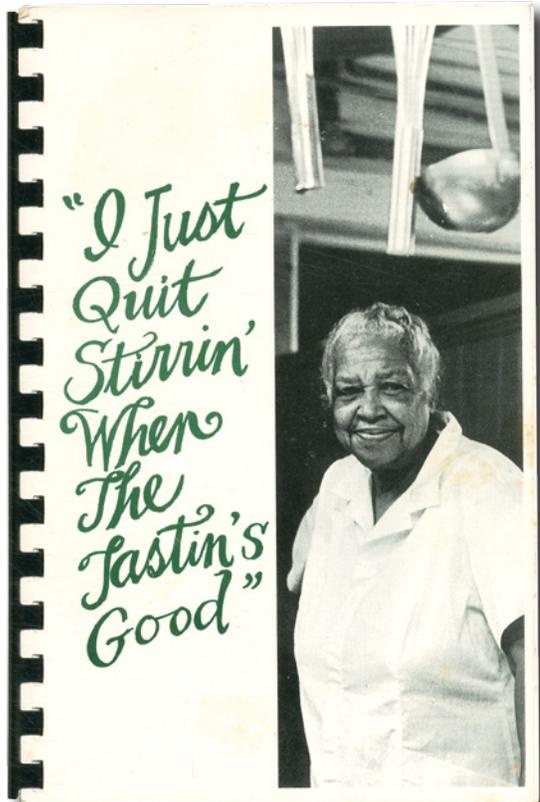
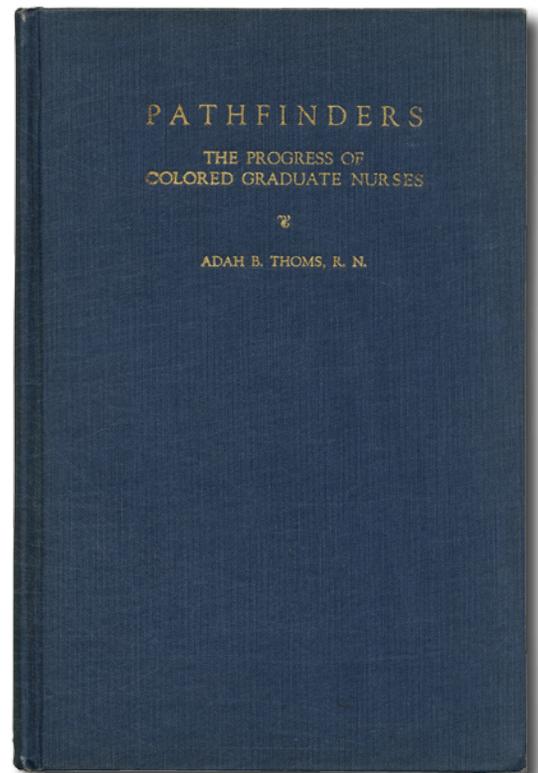
Pathfinders: The Progress of Colored Graduate Nurses with Biographies of Many Prominent Nurses

(New York): Kay Printing House (1929)

\$1200

First edition. Octavo. 240pp. Illustrated from photographs. Modest rubbing, very near fine (almost certainly issued without a dust jacket). Compiled by an African-American nurse who was the assistant superintendent at the Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing in New York City. A significant history of African-Americans in the nursing profession by the Virginia-born author, who left home for New York in the 1890s to study speech and education before turning her interests towards nursing. She enrolled in the Women's Infirmary and School of Therapeutic Massage and in 1900 graduated as the only Black woman in her class of 30. Her education continued at the Lincoln Hospital and Home School of Nursing, a school for Black

women, and after graduating was named acting director in 1906, a position she held until 1923. She helped found the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, a group which fought for the full integration of Black women into the profession, and advocated for parity in their education, employment opportunities, and pay. Not in the *Catalogue of the Blockson Collection*. Exceptionally scarce. [BTC#565302]



**77 (Cuisine)
Helen DICKERSON**

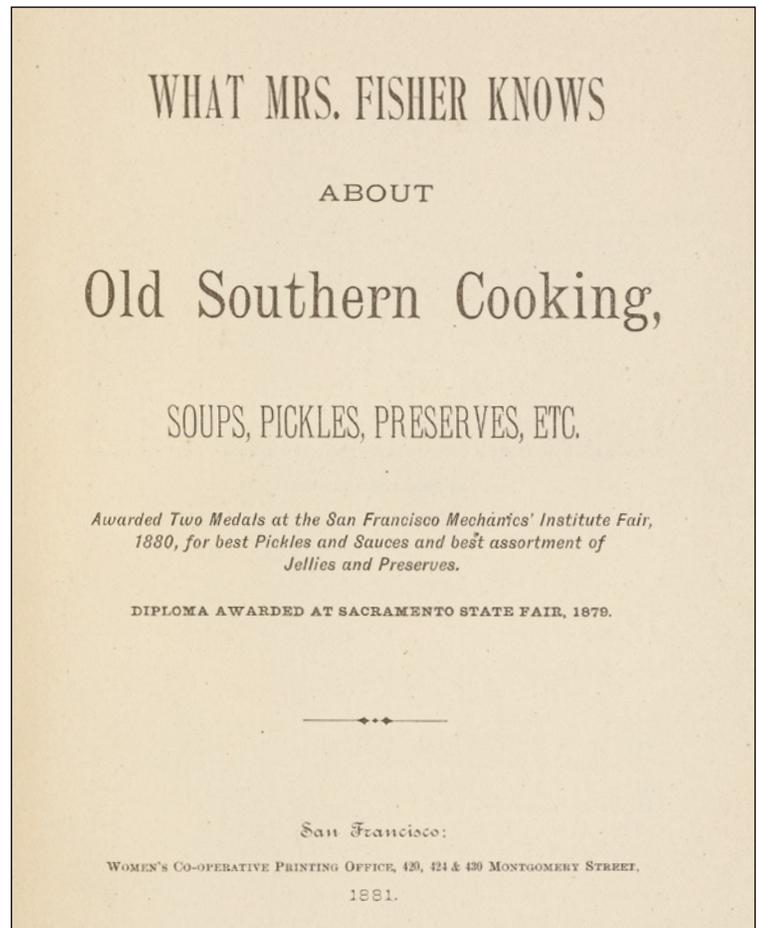
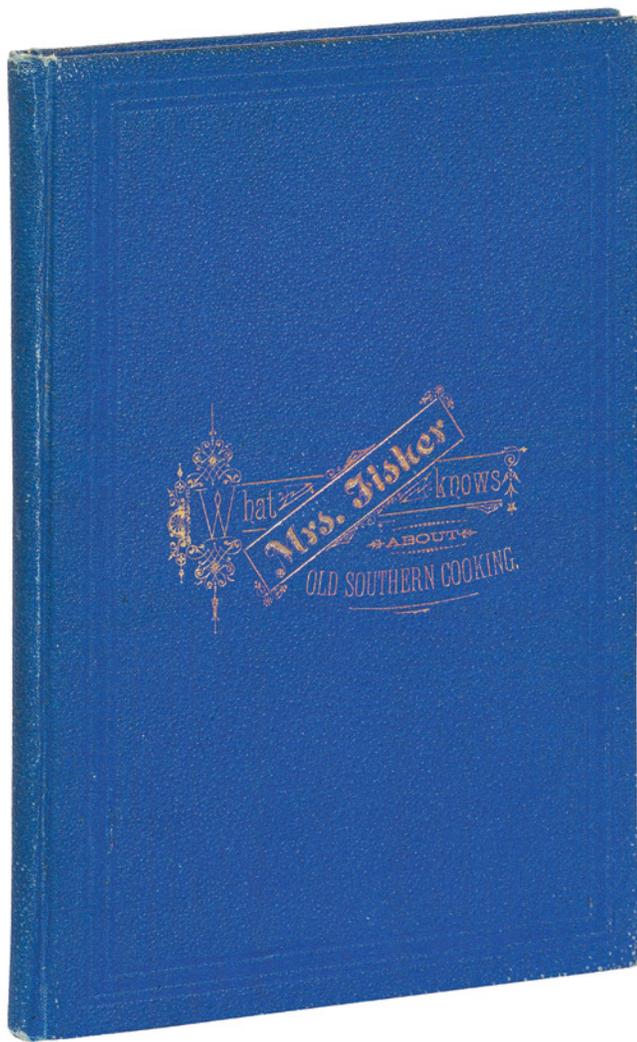
I Just Quit Stirrin' when the Tastin's Good

Cape May, New Jersey: The Chalfonte Hotel 1986

\$350

First edition. Edited by Cissy Finley Grant. Illustrations by Lynne Cherry. Cover design by Judy Bartella. Octavo. 94, [order blank] pp. Drawings and photographs. Spiral bound in glossy illustrated wrappers. Fine. Cookbook of family style meals served by Helen Dickerson, an African-American woman who was the head chef at the Hotel for 60 years. The small historic hotel, still in operation, was founded by a returning Civil War veteran (and POW) in 1876. The Satterfield family bought the hotel in 1920, and brought Dickerson along from their Richmond, Virginia home to cook. Very uncommon. *The Jemima Code* p.189.

[BTC#553138]



78 (Cuisine)

Mrs. [Abby] FISHER

What Mrs. Fisher Knows About Old Southern Cooking, Soups, Pickles, Preserves etc.

Awarded Two Medals at the San Francisco Mechanics Institute Fair, 1880, for best Pickles and Sauces and best assortment of Jellies and Preserves

San Francisco: Women's Co-Operative Printing Office, 420, 424 & 430 Montgomery Street 1881

\$35,000

First edition. Octavo. 72pp. Blue cloth stamped in gilt. Nominal rubbing on the cloth, a lovely, fine copy. The second earliest cookbook by an African-American woman (preceded only by Malinda Russell's extraordinarily rare *Domestic Cookery*, 1866, which is known in only a single copy); the first California cookbook created by an African-American; and the earliest available book by an African-American exclusively devoted to cooking (two earlier titles: Robert Robert's, 1827 *The House Servant's Directory*, and Tunis Campbell's 1848 *Never Let People Be Left Waiting* were essentially household management books which included recipes but devoted most of their contents to housekeeping and related duties). Additionally, one of the earliest San Francisco cookbooks by a person of any race.

Mrs. Fisher was born enslaved in Alabama to an African-American mother and a French father, she later learned plantation cooking in South Carolina. Reportedly she could neither read nor write. She dictated this collection of 160 recipes (including one of the earliest printed recipes for

Jumbalaya - here referred to as "Jumberlie") to three men and six women, prominent citizens of San Francisco and Oakland, who helped her to transcribe the book and may have helped underwrite the publication.

Of additional interest is the publisher of this book, the Women's Co-Operative Printing Office, one of San Francisco's earliest women-run printing shops. Agnes Peterson founded the Women's Co-Operative Printing Union (WCPU) in 1869, and it was later taken over and run by Lizzie G. Richmond, who relocated printing operations permanently to Montgomery Street, where they published a handful of books between 1879 and 1883. The WCPU was an extremely important marker in the history of women printers as it was operated by women and staffed primarily with women. (Levenson, *Women in Printing* 72.)

Copies of this title are known in blue, green, red, and brown cloth, with no known or suggested priority. A beautiful copy of a rare and desirable title. *Bitting*, p. 158; *Culinary Americana* 29; *The Jemima Code* p. 21. [BTC#565428]



79 A.B. FROST
(Joel Chandler HARRIS)

[Original Drawing]: "Brer Fox, he ain't sayin' nuthin'" from *Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings* by Joel Chandler Harris

[1895]

\$15,000

Original pen and ink drawing on paper of Brer Fox reclining in the grass. Measures 11¼" x 10" to the inside edges of a mat frame, neatly housed inside a glazed wood frame (22" x 18"). **Signed** by the artist in the lower left corner. One of Frost's original illustrations for the book *Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings* (p. 96), published by D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1895. In fine condition. Accompanied with a complete but well-read edition of the book with the printed illustration for comparison. An exceptional original drawing by A.B. Frost, best known for his illustrations of American sporting scenes and of Joel Chandler Harris' characters in the Uncle Remus books. [BTC#534231]

80 (Hair)

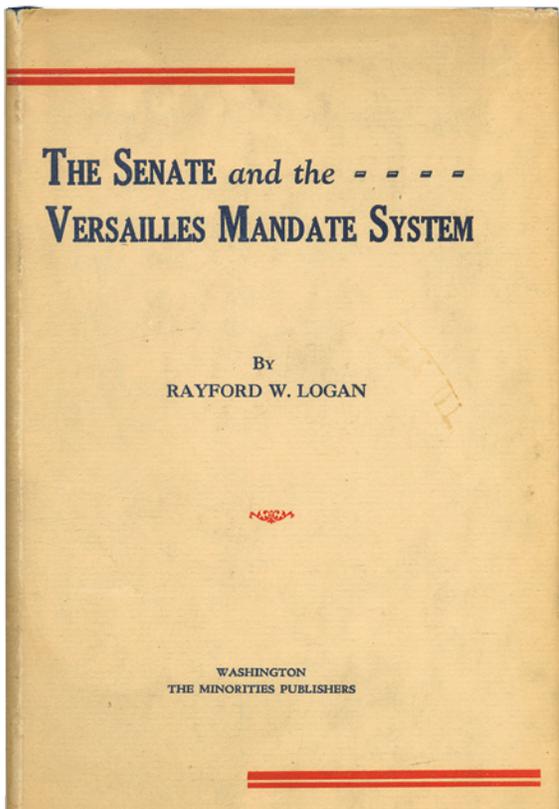
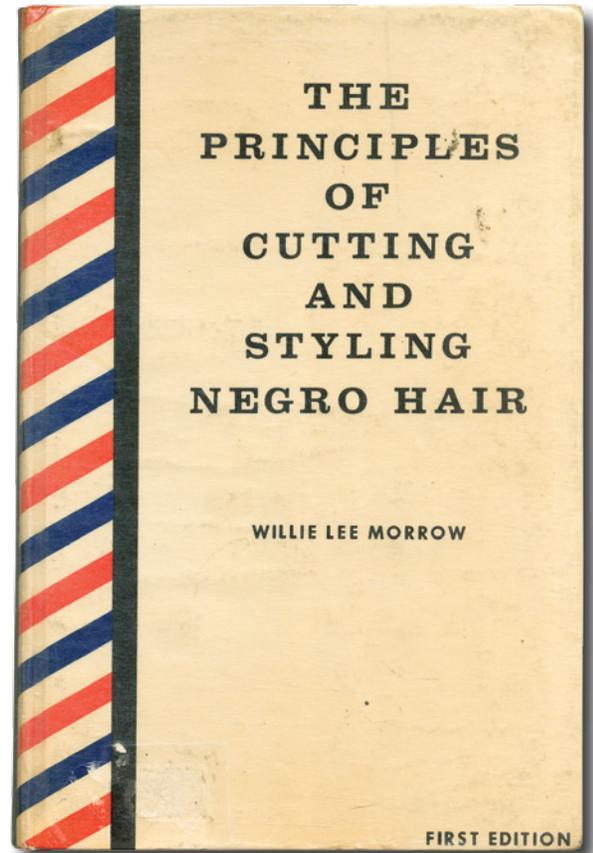
Willie Lee MORROW*The Principles of Cutting and Styling Negro Hair*

San Diego, California: Morrow Publications (1966)

\$750

First edition. Octavo. 187pp. Frontispiece portrait of the author, profusely illustrated. Glossy printed boards. Ex-library copy with original wrapped covers laid down on boards with Vinibind, small scrape on front board, library stamp, a good or better copy. Morrow was a barber shop owner, businessman, and purported inventor of the afro pick. Contracted by the Department of Defense in the early 1970s to train military barbers in Black styling, he continued for years traveling internationally, training both military and civilian barbers in styling for both men and women. Very scarce. OCLC locates 14 copies.

[BTC#565333]

81 **Rayford W. LOGAN***The Senate and the Versailles Mandate System*

Washington, D.C.: The Minorities Publishers 1945

\$500

First edition. Octavo. 112pp. Blue cloth gilt. Fine in lightly soiled near fine dust jacket with a small chip on the rear panel. Inscribed by the noted historian Logan to Harlem Renaissance poet Sterling Brown and his wife: "To Sterling and Daisy: The South discovered no good in the mandate system. Rayford W. Logan." Logan examines the attitudes of both Republicans and Democrats toward the Mandate system after WWI, in anticipation of the post WWII development of the antagonists. Logan began his career as an assistant to Carter G. Woodson and was the longtime head of the History Department at Howard. [BTC#561067]

To Sterling and Daisy
The South discovered
No good in the mandate system
Rayford W. Logan

82 (Medical)

Gerald A. SPENCER*Cosmetology in the Negro:**A Guide to Its Problems*

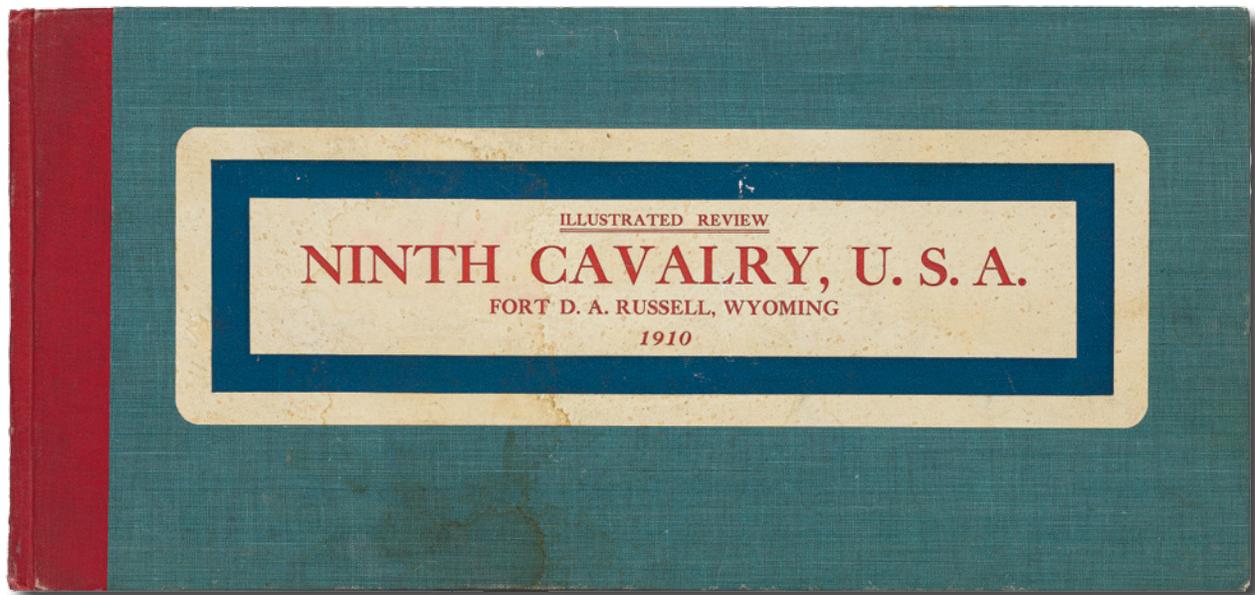
New York: Arlain Printing Co. 1944

\$1000

First edition. Jacket art by "Diex." 12mo. 127pp. Illustrated. Orange-red cloth stamped in black. Light toning on the endpapers, near fine in a fair only dust jacket with the front panel detached at the spine, several chips, and some light but fairly pervasive tidemarks from dampstaining. Study of skin diseases and conditions by a Black doctor. Very scarce in jacket, albeit this well-used example. [BTC#565301]



Buffalo Soldiers and Damon Runyon



83 (Military)

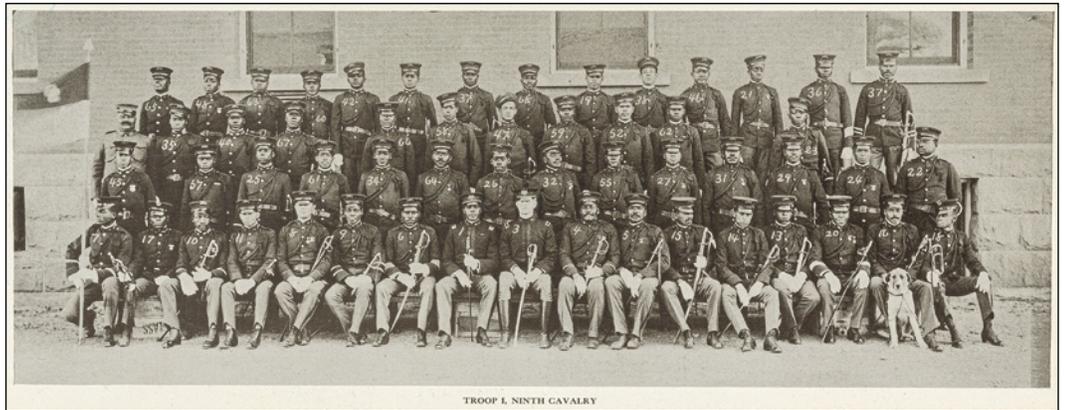
MEDLEY & JENSON, written and compiled by

Illustrated Review: Ninth Cavalry, Fort D.A. Russell, Wyoming; Embracing an historical sketch of the movements and operations of the Regiment since organization. Roster of its present Officers, Field, Staff and Line; Non-commissioned Staff, Band, Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. With illustrations, the names of veterans of the Indian Campaigns, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition, now serving with the regiment and qualifications of marksmanship of the personnel

(Denver, Colo): Medley & Jenson (1910)

\$10,000

First edition. Foreword by Anthony L. Powell. Oblong folio. Approximately 17" x 8". 88pp. Illustrated, plates (we've had this once before with a folding panoramic image of the fort, this copy lacks the panorama but shows no obvious evidence of having had it to begin with). Original cloth with printed title label. Faint dampstains on front cover, hinges are a bit tender, with a thin crack located in the gutter following the copyright page, and very light pencil markings pages 73-74, else very good or better. A very good copy of a fragile and rare book.



History of an African-American cavalry unit, including group photographs of the officers (mostly White), and non-commissioned officers and each troop in the regiment (overwhelmingly Black), with rosters (including the hometown of each soldier), a year-by-year history of the regiment from its formation in 1866 (including details of engagements first against Native Americans and later Spanish forces), and numerous candid photographs of the men at work and at recreation. A number of photographs show the soldiers in athletic and equestrian contests and drills. In 1886, Congress formed four Black regiments, the famous "Buffalo Soldiers." Three of these regiments, including the ninth, were stationed at Fort Russell, which became the largest cavalry post in the United States. The fort is still in operation today as the Frances E. Warren Air Force Base.

In addition, the book contains a prefatory poem, "Soldiers," that is stated as having been "written expressly for this publication" by Damon Runyon. Although best known today for his humorous stories of Broadway that were collected in the book *Guys and Dolls*, Runyon spent years as

a journalist and columnist and, in the early 1900s, wrote poetry in a Kiplingesque vein. Some of this light-hearted military verse was based on his (limited and vastly self-exaggerated) experiences in the Philippines at the end of the Spanish-American War. The poem written for this volume, "Soldiers," describes a crowd's peacetime enthusiasm and reverence for a large military parade, but makes specific allusions to African-American soldiers ("... the faces brown") and its refrain ("Silence! The Colors! The Colors pass!") plays on the duality of the colors of the flag and the "Colored" soldiers. This volume precedes Runyon's first book (*The Tents of Trouble*, a 1911 collection of verse), and this poem was reprinted later in his second book (*Rhymes of the Firing Line*, a 1912 verse collection). This represents one of his first book appearances, issued as it was by a short-lived Colorado-based publishing house whose sole output was a handful of contemporary military reviews.

Not in *Work* or the *Catalogue of the Blockson Collection*. OCLC locates two copies, at Yale and the Library of Congress. [BTC#548718]

Drafting African-Americans into the Union Army

84 (Military, Civil War)

*The United States Enrollment Laws,
for Calling out the National Forces.*

Approved March 3, 1864,

and as amended February 24, 1864

Official and Complete

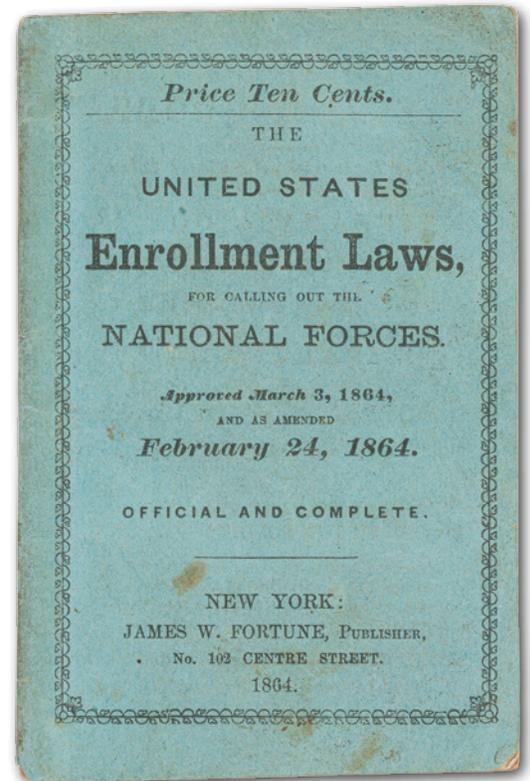
New York: James W. Fortune 1864

\$8500

First edition thus. 16mo. 48, [16 ads] pp. Printed blue wrappers. Some light soiling and mild wear, a very good or better copy. An important reprint of the 1863 Enrollment Act, with additions and amendments to allow for the service of African-Americans in the war for the first time.

The key section is number 24 (pp.41-42), which commences: "That all able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of this act ... and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal master ... his master shall have a certificate thereof, and, thereupon such slave shall be free ; and the bounty of one hundred dollars ... shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor."

Replacing the Militia Act of 1862, the 1863 Enrollment Act was the first national conscription law in the United States. In addition to the enrollment of all male citizens (note the change to "residents" above), it established enlistment quotas, and allowed for policies of substitution and commutation (paying \$300 to avoid the draft). These policies were seen as deeply inequitable and, in the case of New York City, led to the Draft Riots of July 13-16, 1863. Both Goodyear ("Indian rubber goods") and Tiffany & Co. ("choice military goods") placed advertisements in this edition. Exceptionally scarce. *OCLC* locates copies at Yale Law Library and Ohio History Center, and a third copy resides at Library of Congress. A single copy is recorded at auction in 1913. *Sabin* 22655. [BTC#464180]



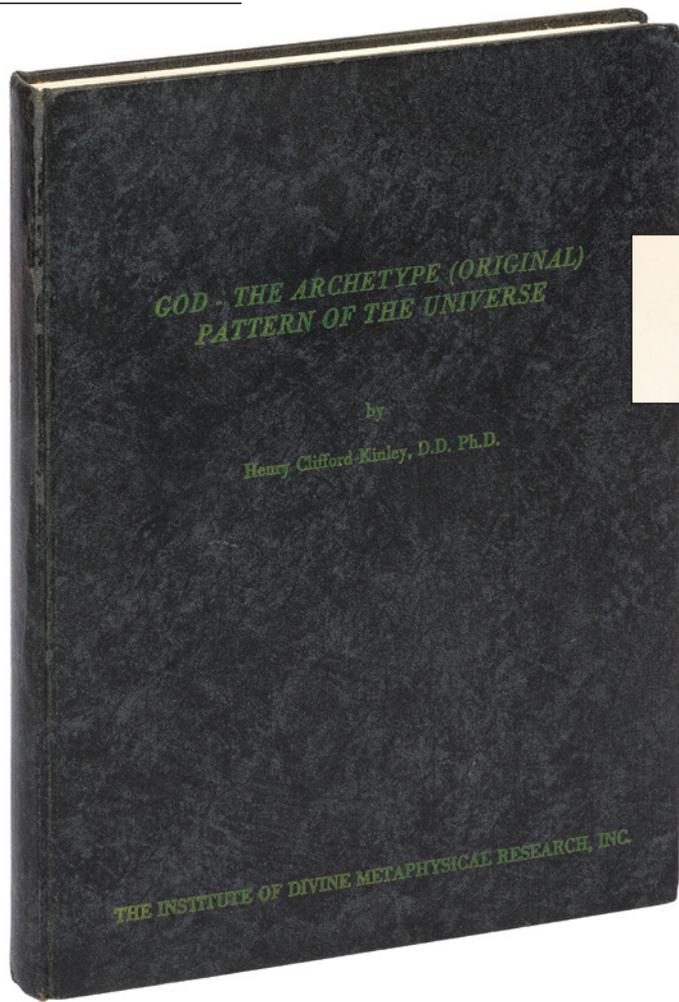
dollars, by any court competent to try the offense.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That all able-bodied male colored persons, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is an amendment, and form part of the national forces ; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and, thereupon such slave shall be free ; and the

85 (Religion)

Henry Clifford KINLEY**God – The Archetype (Original)
Pattern of the Universe**

[Los Angeles?]: Institute of Divine Metaphysical Research, Inc. 1961

\$7500

First edition. Quarto. 274pp. Heavily illustrated in black and white, some by Carl F. Gross, Fred Allen Jr., and the author's son, Glenn Kinley. Black cloth with cover stamped in green.

Boards with some rubbing and edgewear, corners gently bumped, a very good or better copy. **Signed** by Kinley on the front fly. (N.B. It appears that the book was not bound up with pp.153-154. A mimeographed copy of the leaf has been laid in, almost certainly as issued by the publisher.)

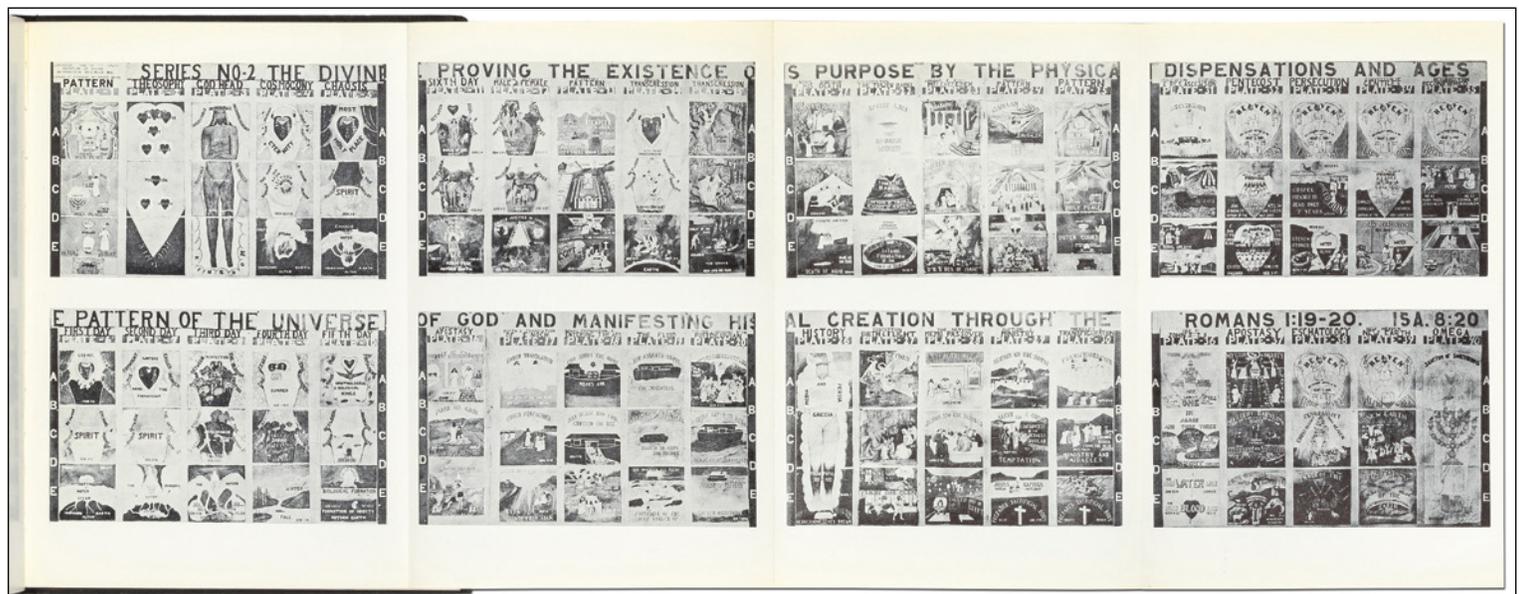
Kinley's first book and the founding document of the Institute of Divine Metaphysical Research, which in its revised (and retitled) state had gone through at least 12 editions by 2003 (per *OCLC*). The Institute of Divine Metaphysical Research grew out of a purported revelation Kinley received from God in 1931. Previously a minister of the Church of God in Christ, Kinley calls this revelation "a great Panoramic Vision, and on the same day... the Divine Revelation of Spiritual meaning of the Vision" (from the introduction). Almost 30 years later, he and his followers would commit his revelation to print. Of the fascinating illustrations, he writes "To the very best of our artistic ability, we have drawn pictorial illustrative charts of the Great Panoramic Vision, showing the 'Divine Pattern' and Spirit Law, embodied therein..."

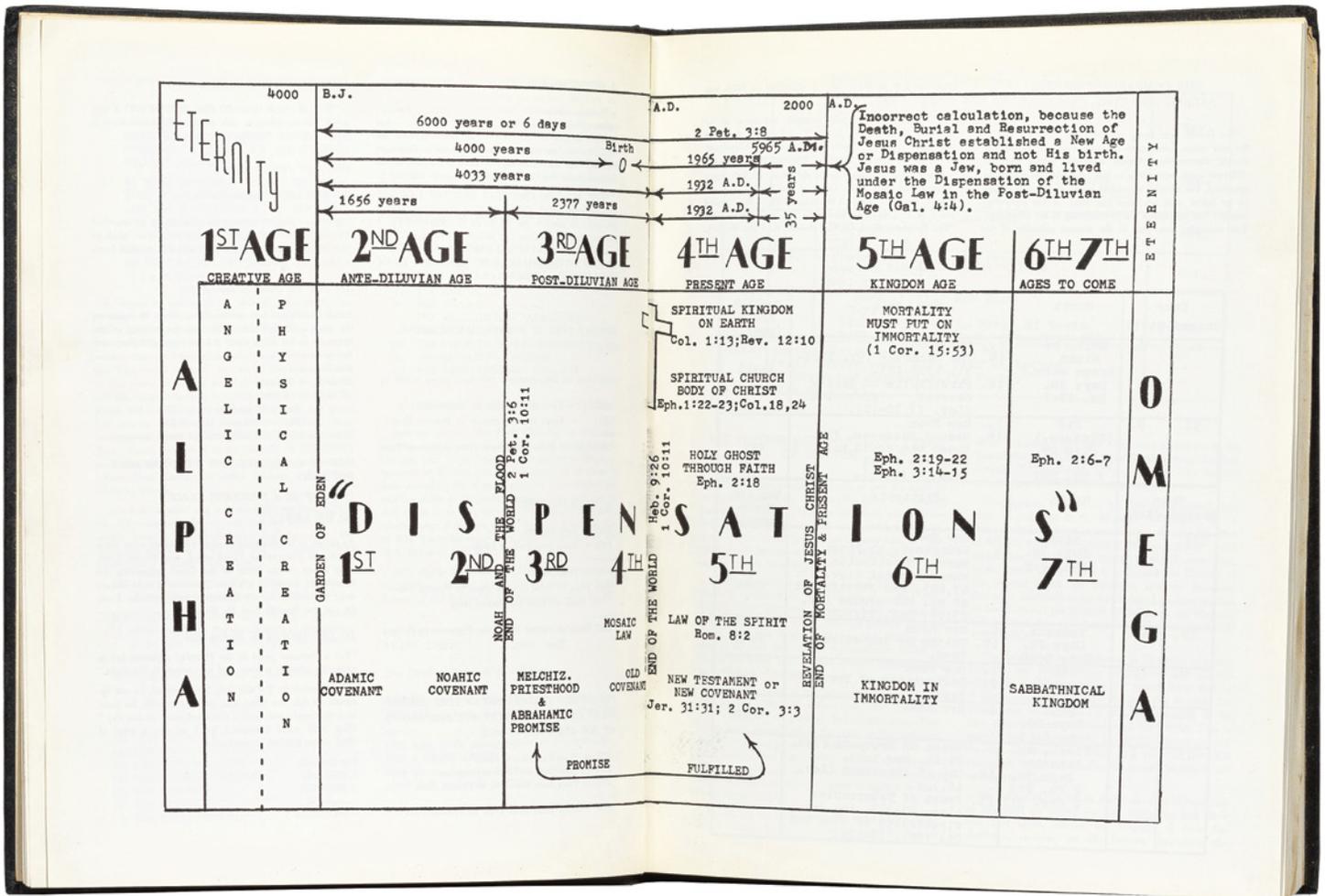
The book is composed of four volumes: "God The Archetype Pattern Of The Universe"; "The Mystery of God, The Mystery of Iniquity, and The Mark of The Beast"; "The Mystery of John The Baptist and Jesus, The Messiah"; and

"Whose Builder and Maker Is God." The fourth volume is focused on the body, with sections on the "meaning" of blood, teeth, the ear, the thymus gland, and diseases, among many others. This chapter contains images titled "Oral cavity portraying crucifixion and the times following it," and "Female Reproductive Organs compared with Migratory Pattern and the Tabernacle."

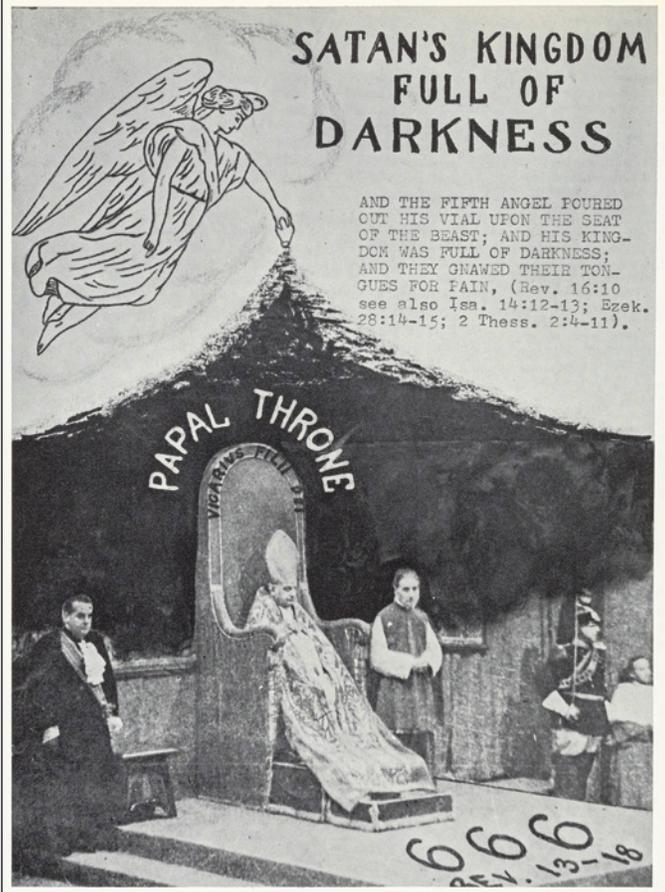
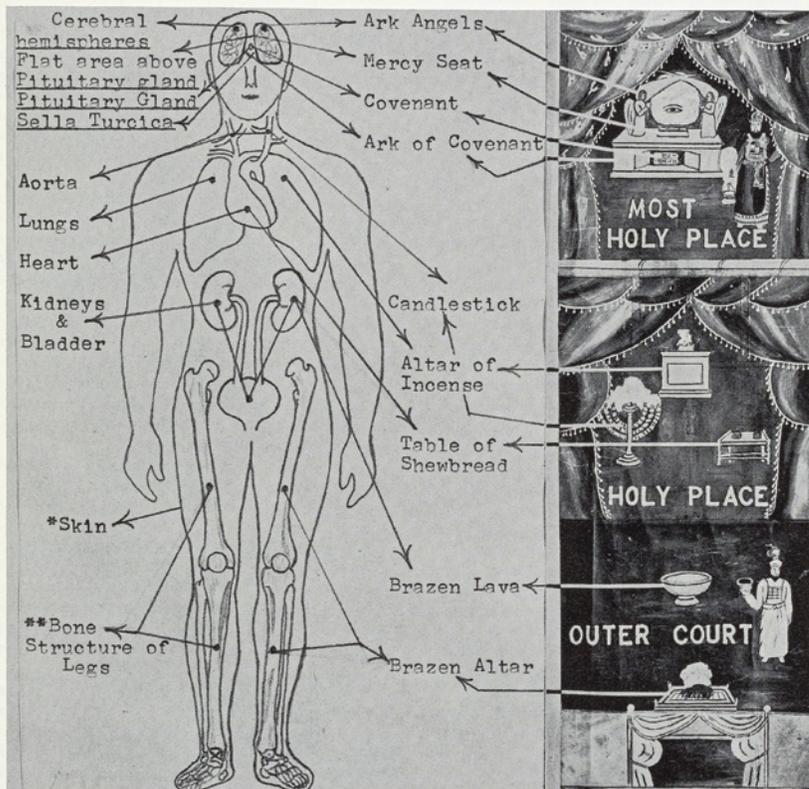
Although not a great deal of information about the organization is available—they consider themselves more of a school than a religion—a 1994 article in the *Los Angeles Times* stated the Institute of Divine Metaphysical Research at that point still claimed a nationwide membership of 5,600 people, mostly African-American. (The topic of the article was a 1,000-person conference in Virginia put on by the Institute, where believers met to discuss and prepare for the end of the world, which they believed would happen in 1996.)

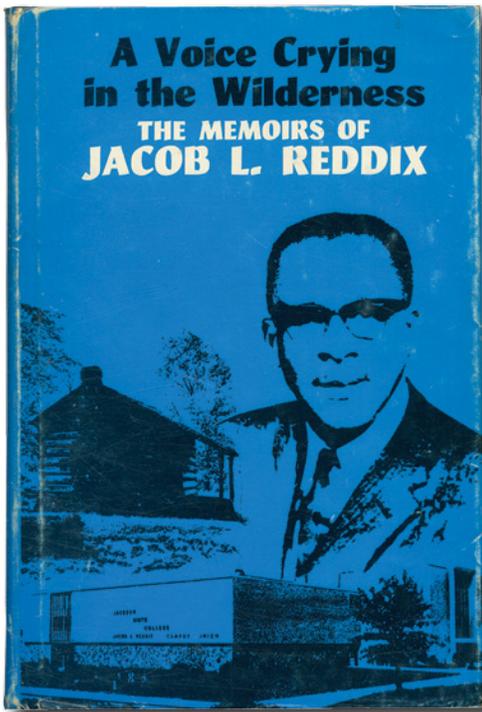
The true first edition of a fascinating book, filled to the brim with information and creative imagery, and the founding document of the Institute of Divine Metaphysical Research. Rare, especially when signed by the author. *OCLC* locates only three copies of this 1961 first edition (American Jewish University, two in seminaries). [BTC#519389]





TABERNACLE OF MAN — COMPARED TO — MOSAIC TABERNACLE





86 Jacob L. REDDIX

A Voice Crying in the Wilderness: The Memoirs of Jacob L. Reddix

Jackson: University Press of Mississippi (1974)

\$950

First edition. Octavo. 238pp. Illustrated from black and white photographs. Near fine with an abrasion on the front free endpaper and slightly bumped corners in a near fine dust jacket with a short tear and very light wear. Memoir of educator Jacob L. Reddix, first president of Mississippi Negro Training School (now Jackson State University). [BTC#563090]

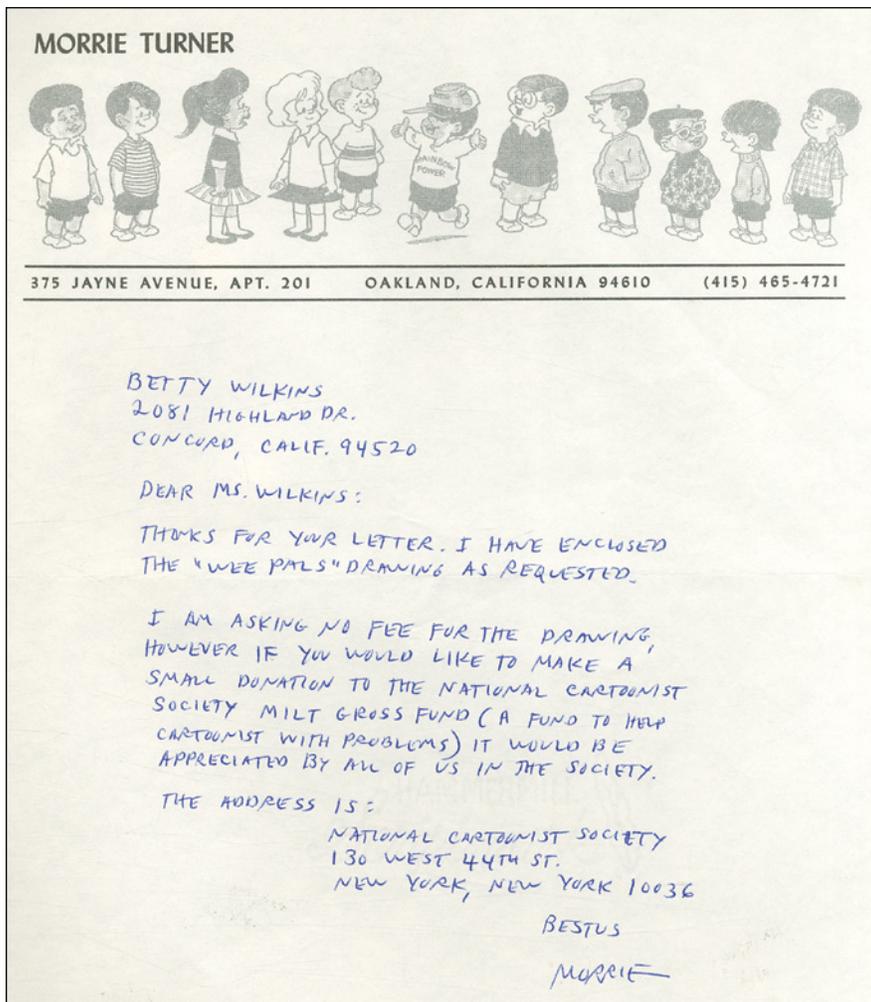
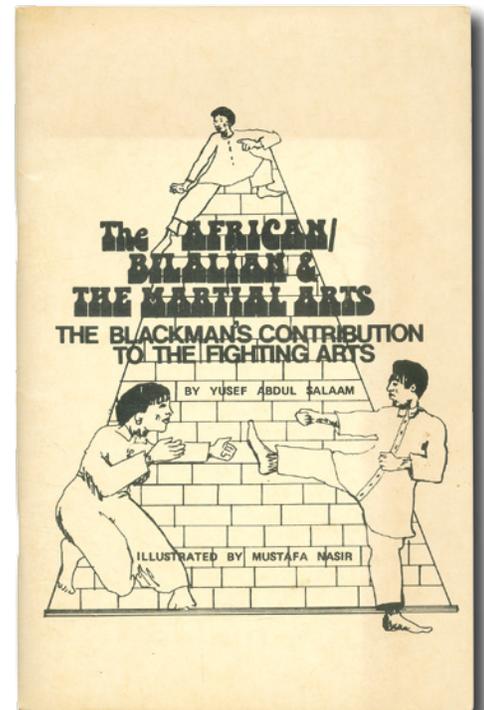
87 Yusef Abdul SALAAM

*The African Bilalian
and the Martial Arts:
The Blackman's Contributions
to the Fighting Arts*

Harlem, New York City: Afrikan/Bilalian Publications 1977

\$350

First edition. Illustrated by Mustafa Nasir. Octavo. 45pp. Stapled illustrated wrappers. Age-toning on the wrappers, else near fine. OCLC locates six copies. [BTC#551106]



88 Morrie TURNER

*Autograph Letter Signed from
Morrie Turner to Betty Wilkins*

Oakland: Morrie Turner [no date]

\$400

Autograph Letter **Signed** ("Morrie") on Turner's illustrated stationery. Old folds from mailing, else fine. Turner sends his correspondent a *Wee Pals* drawing (not present). While he asks no fee for the drawing, he notes: "However if you would like to make a small donation to the National Cartoonist Society Milt Gross Fund (a fund to help cartoonists with problems) it would be appreciated by all of us... ." In 1965, Turner's *Wee Pals*, became the first American syndicated comic strip to have a cast of diverse ethnicities. Although the strip was only originally carried by five newspapers, after Dr. King's assassination in 1968 it was picked up by more than 100 papers. In 2003 the National Cartoonists Society recognized Turner with the Milton Caniff Lifetime Achievement Award.

[BTC#555504]



89 (Sports)

The Bulletin of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association (The C.I.A.A. Bulletin): A Collection of 13 issues, 1926-50

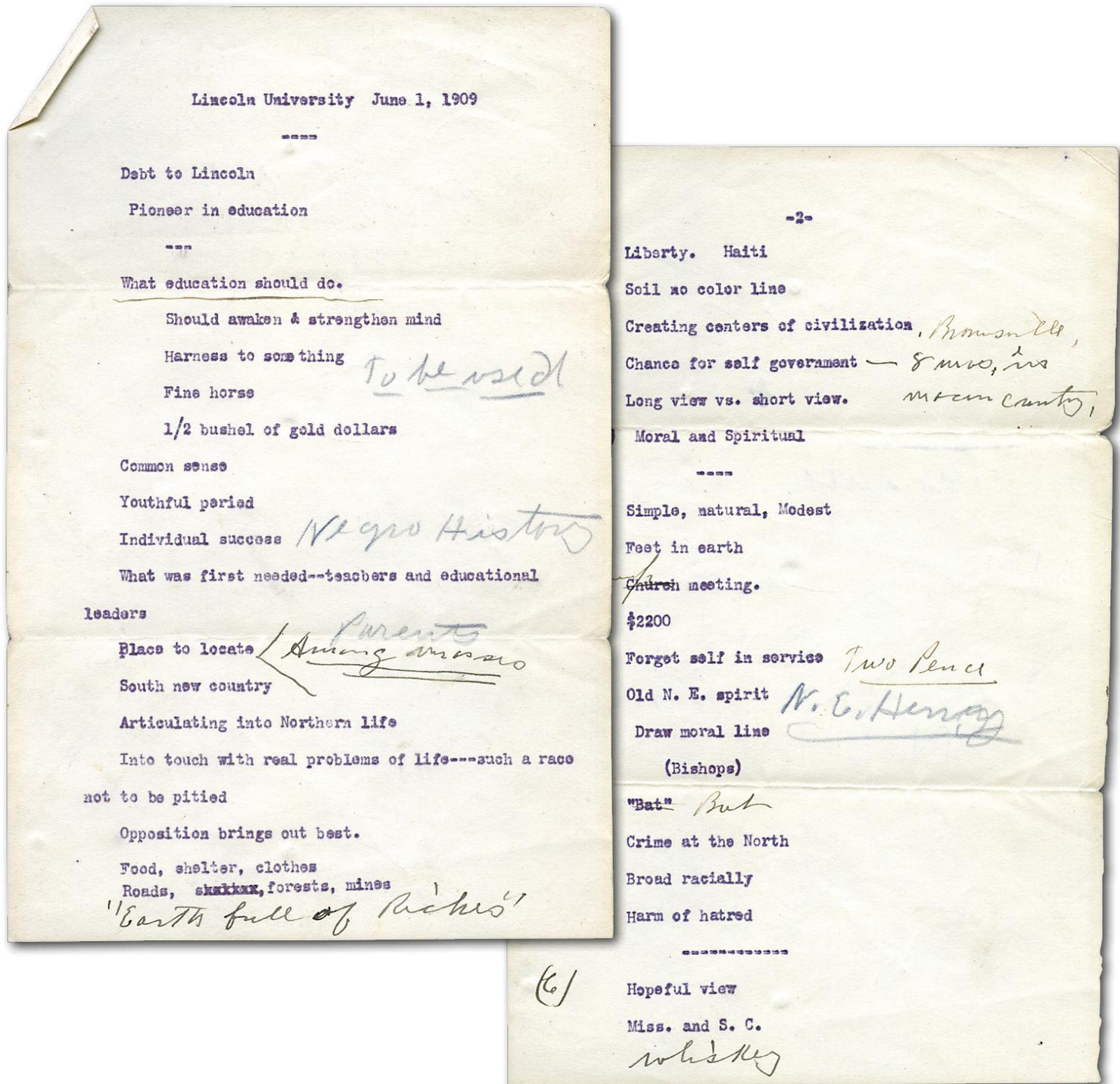
[Hampton, Virginia]: The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association 1926-1950

\$9500

Magazines. Thirteen separate annual issues in the original stapled printed wrappers: 1926, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946-47 (double issue), 1948, 1949, and 1950. Most are profusely illustrated with photographs of teams, individual athletes, officials, and coaches. Most staples are a little rusty, occasional light soiling and faint staining, the 1926 issue wrapper is moderately stained, corner chipped and detached from staples; the 1936 issue is bumped along the bottom edge, else very good or better overall. A scarce cache of individual issues of the historically important Bulletin of the C.I.A.A., founded in 1912 on the campus of Hampton Institute in Virginia. It is the oldest African-American athletic conference in the United States, consisting mostly of historically black colleges and universities on the east coast, stretching from Pennsylvania to South Carolina.

The Bulletin covers football, track and field, basketball, tennis, baseball, boxing, etc. A small sampling of articles include: "New Deal and College Athletics" by Edwin Henderson (1934); and "A Quarter of a Century in Negro Organized Athletics" by Charles Williams (1936). The 1943 issue is "Dedicated to C.I.A.A. Men in the Armed Forces," and the 1944 issue includes a poem by African-American poet, J. Farley Ragland: "To the C.I.A.A. Boys in the Armed Services." Also included in the 1946-47 double issue is "Basketball in the C.I.A.A." by John B. McClendon, Jr. (known today as "the father of black basketball").

A detailed list of all 13 issues with notable contributions is available. [\[BTC#519245\]](#)



90 Booker T. WASHINGTON

Typed and Manuscript Notes for an Address at Lincoln University, June 1, 1909

\$7500

Two pages of typed notes, annotated in the hand of Booker T. Washington, unsigned, written on the rectos of two octavo leaves of paper. Modest creases and small tears, fold marks, very good.

Washington was a talented improvisational speaker, and rarely wrote his speeches out whole, delivering them from notes and talking points such as these – usually a list of phrases that would presumably trigger an idea or anecdote. From just such brief notes, Washington could deliver long and eloquent speeches. For example, after the typed heading “Lincoln University June 1, 1909,” the speech begins with the following phrases on separate lines: “Debt to Lincoln,” “What education should do,” “Opposition brings out best,” “Liberty. Haiti,” “Miss. and S.C.” and so forth. In a few places Washington has handwritten in a new topic, for instance “Whiskey” and “Earth full of Riches.” In others, he has elaborated on a typed topic, for instance he has added “8 mos. in Macon County” to the typed line: “Chance for self government” and handwritten “Negro History” after the typed “Individual success.” On the verso of the second page, Washington has handwritten a numbered list of five additional topics including “Two in ditch,” “more kinds of changes” and “School term.”

An excellent example of Washington’s notes for a speech; we can find no reference to a printed version of this particular speech. [BTC#93401]

91 **Booker T. WASHINGTON**

Stenographic Report of the Commencement Exercises of the Washington Normal School No. 2, M Street High School, Armstrong Manual Training School at Convention Hall, Washington, D.C., Friday, June 16, 1905
Dr. Booker T. Washington – the principal speaker of the evening

Washington, DC: William H. Davis, Stenographer and Principal of Lincoln Temple Business College (1905)

\$9500

23 folio sheets, typed rectos only. Sheets measure 8" x 12¾". Bradbound at the top edge into unprinted pale blue paper wrapper with a few scattered corrections. Three horizontal folds, tiny tears at the edges of the wrappers and one interior page present but neatly separated at the fold, a near fine example. The original typed transcript of the 1905 graduation day program for three African-American schools in Washington, DC - Washington Normal School No. 2, M Street High School, and Armstrong Manual Training School – with the bulk of the transcript consisting of the commencement address of Booker T. Washington, complete with notes on the audience's reaction.

The event was recorded by William H. Davis, a pharmacist in Washington, DC who also served as the official stenographer to the National Negro Business League, of which Washington was President. The day was hosted by Dr. Winfield Scott Montgomery, a graduate of both Dartmouth College and Howard University, with an invocation from Rev. William V. Tunnell, the first Professor of History at Howard, and followed by a brief address by Henry Brown Floyd MacFarland, the President of the DC Board of Commissioners, who introduced Washington.

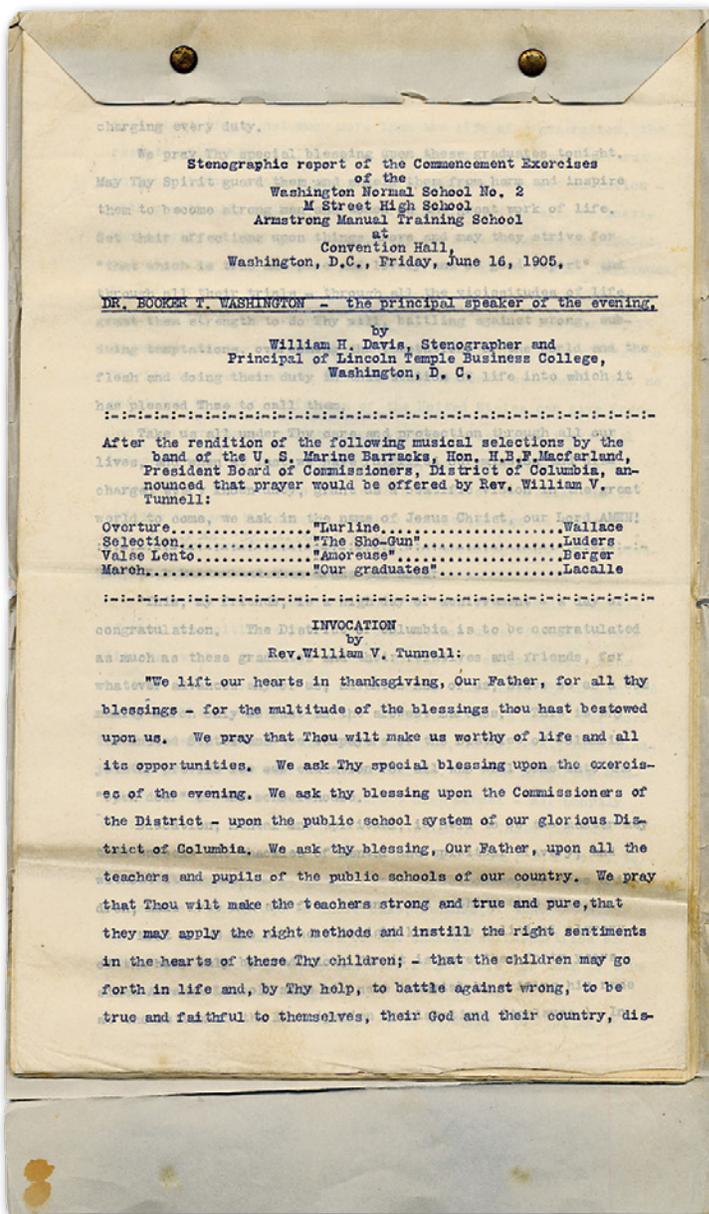
Over the course of 19 pages Washington impresses on the graduates the importance of education, not just for the students themselves, but for Black Americans nationwide: "We are looking to you more and more each year for inspiration ... You have an opportunity here as few people have ever had." He points out the district's large Black population and strong educational institutions, and how the impact of this educated class can affect the country: "You do not teach alone in the District of Columbia, twenty thousand children, but in a very large degree you are the teachers of the three millions of children of our race scattered throughout this nation."

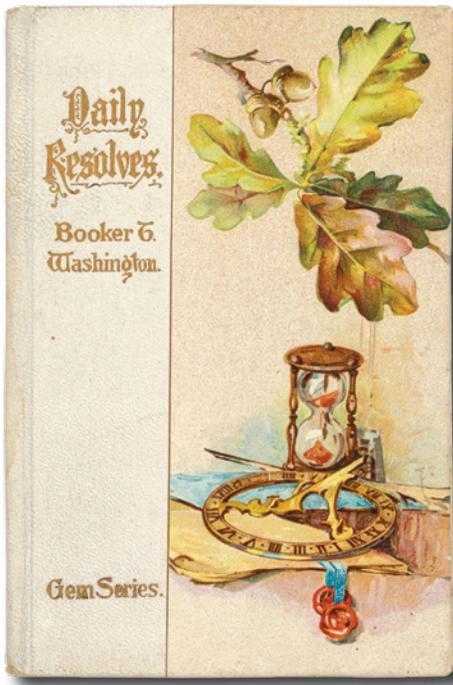
While Washington praises education he also acknowledges the obstacles that still remain to educated Black America, which sadly remains relevant today: "I believe that in any proper system of education, whether for black people or for any other race of people, you have got to take into consideration the racial needs, the racial opportunities, and the racial characteristics, that surround the people for whom that education is given." He presents the examples of the new Black graduates competing against fellow White graduates for jobs in the next day's newspaper: "how many of those white boys will mostly likely have been employed? You have got to consider the question practically; you have got to consider this question frankly."

Establishing the obstacles inherent in American culture, even to the new class of educated African-Americans, Washington concerns himself with the importance of building Black communities, not just intellectually but practically, defining the occupations available to most African-Americans into three groups: agricultural, mechanical, and domestic. "Now I don't advocate the black man ... should remain in one of these three groups," says Washington, "but I do say that inasmuch as the majority of our people are now interested in one of these three groups, we should help this majority to perform that service well, whether for themselves or for others."

Washington closes with several pieces of advice to the new graduates. He tells them not to be ashamed of where they start or what their parents do, only to keep in mind that they you don't have to stay there: "Rise up to a better sphere"; that education will increase your wants but don't fall into the trap of letting it ruin your life: "Life to the educated man or woman, should not be a life of spending, but a life of giving – should not be a life of hoarding but a life of scattering"; and always be proud of your race: "I don't mean that we should not love and have faith in all other races, but I like to see a race have faith in itself!"

OCLC locates two printed copies of this report published by the Armstrong Manual Training School in 1905 under the title: *Joint commencement under the direction of Dr. Winfield Scott Montgomery: Normal School no. 2, M Street High School, Armstrong Manual Training School, Washington, D.C., June 16th, 1905*: (Library of Congress and Howard University). We can find no mention of this address by Washington outside of those items, nor a reference to a stenographic copy, suggesting this is likely the original from which William H. Davis transcribed the events and from which the above published copies were created. Likely unique. [BTC#83033]





92 Booker T. WASHINGTON

Daily Resolves

London and New York: Ernest Nister and E.P. Dutton 1896

\$2800

First edition. 12mo. Pebble grained cloth, stamped in gilt and chromolithographed papercovered boards. Tidy contemporary owner name on front fly, else a lovely, fine copy with none of the usual nicking and wear at the spine. Washington's rare and fragile first book, a compilation of life-affirming aphorisms, designed in England in a calligraphic style and beautifully printed in Bavaria.

[BTC#566376]

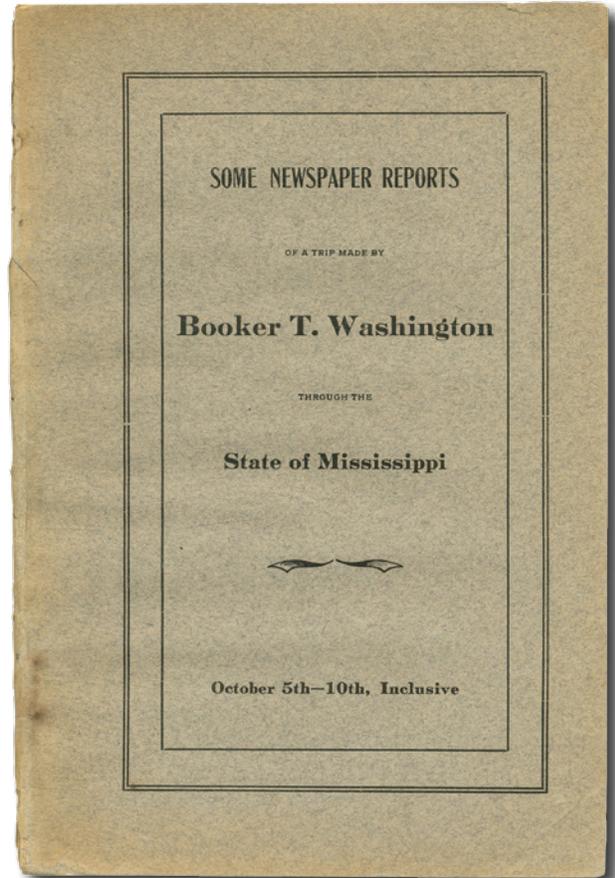
93 Booker T. WASHINGTON

Some Newspaper Reports of a Trip Made by Booker T. Washington Through the State of Mississippi October 5th-10th, Inclusive

Tuskegee, [Alabama]: Tuskegee Institute Press 1908

\$3000

First edition. Octavo. 35pp. Stapled printed gray wrappers. Small tears, mostly along the spine, light dampstain tidemark along the top and bottom of most of the leaves, staples a bit rusted, still a nice and presentable good copy. Accounts of Washington's tour as told by historically Black newspapers: *The New York Age*, *The Indianapolis Freeman*, *The Florida Sentinel*, *The Charleston Advocate* (W.Va.), *The Tuskegee Student*, etc. The text provides extensive extracts from various of Washington's addresses. Rare. OCLC locates two copies (Yale and Howard). [BTC#564103]



94 Booker T. WASHINGTON and W.E.B. DuBOIS

The Negro in the South: His Economic Progress in Relation to His Moral and Religious Development, Being the William Levi Bull Lectures for the Year 1907

Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Company (1907)

\$3500

First edition. Small octavo. 222pp. Blue cloth gilt. Corners and spine ends a little rubbed with some minimal loss of cloth, very faint spotting on front board, a very good copy lacking the rare dust jacket. An exceptionally uncommon title containing two lectures by Washington: *The Economic Development of the Negro Race in Slavery* and *The Economic Development of the Negro Race Since Its Emancipation*; and two lectures by DuBois: *The Economic Revolution in the South* and *Religion in the South*.

[BTC#558484]

