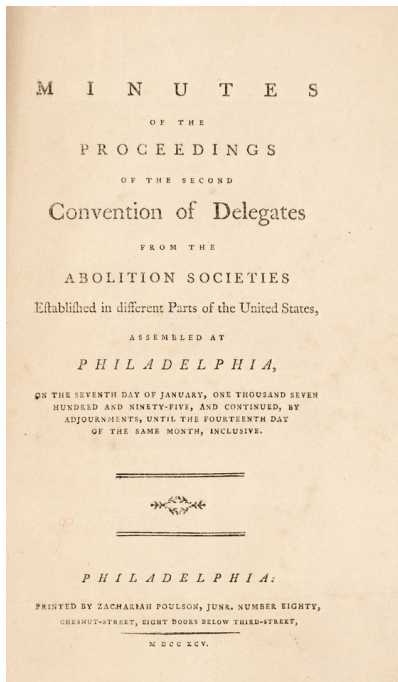


JAMES CUMMINS *bookseller*



JOSEPH, 3B JOHNSON, L.F. FOREMAN, C.F. MENDEZ, P. ALLEN, 2B DEAN, P.



In Original Wrappers

1] (Abolition).

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Second Convention of Delegates from the Abolition Societies Established in different Parts of the United States, Assembled at Philadelphia.

32pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson Junr, 1795. Original blue paper wrappers, toned at sheet edges, else very good.

[365634] \$3000

The proceedings of the second convention of the first national anti-slavery organization. Includes the text of the Slave Trade Act of 1794 on pp. 14-17. On January 1, 1794, delegates from the abolition societies of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland met in Philadelphia as "a loosely organized federation of the several state societies" (Dumond) – the first national anti-slavery convention. Twenty-six conventions would be held prior to 1837, though the minutes from the 18th century conventions, like the present, are scarce.

Rare Illustrated Broadside

2] American Anti-Slavery Society.

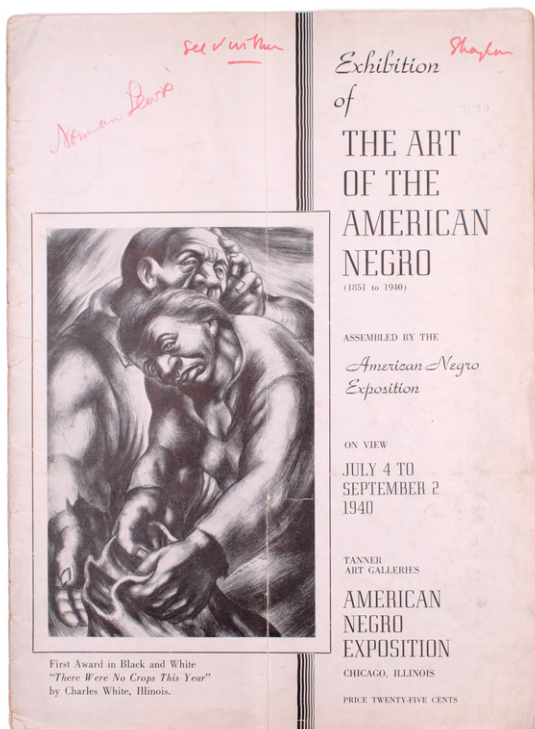
Views of Slavery.

Lithographed broadside with six vignette images. 13-3/4 x 10 inches. New York: [American Anti-slavery Society], 1836. Expert restoration at sheet edges.

[353320] \$12,500 On Hold

This abolitionist broadside produced and distributed by The Emancipator was advertised for sale by the American Anti-Slavery Society as early as 1836. The vignettes, intended to provoke disgust of the horrors of slavery, include: enslaved women working in the field while their children are left alone; a freedwoman and her child watching as their free papers are destroyed by a man who has kidnapped them from the street; an enslaved man being whipped and beaten; an enslaved woman watching as her children are taken away from her and sold; a slave auction; and a shipment of slaves being loading onto a ship at Baltimore bound for New Orleans. We trace only 3 examples in institutions (the Smithsonian Institution, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Gilder Lehrman Institute).





Scarce Exhibition Catalogue

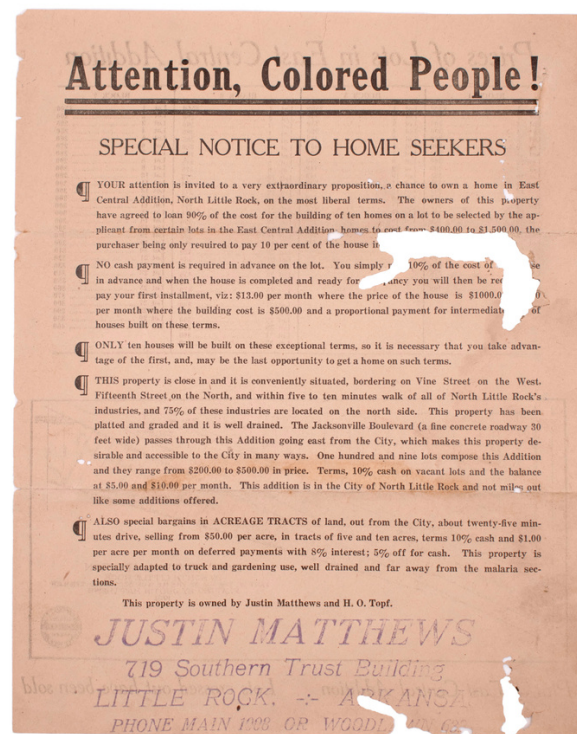
3] American Negro Exposition.

Exhibition of the Art of the American Negro (1851-1940) Assembled by the American Negro Exposition. On View Just 4 to September 2, 1940. Tanner Art Galleries.

Illustrated. 16pp (including wrappers). 4to. Chicago: Tanner Art Galleries, 1940. Original stapled wrappers, vertical centerfold. Provenance: Sidney Kaplan.

[353177] \$2500

The catalog for the Tanner Art Galleries exhibition in conjunction with Chicago's American Negro Exposition. Introduction by Alain Locke and works by Charles White (There Were No Crops this Year on the front cover), Jacob Lawrence, Sargent Johnson, Lois Maillou Jones, Hale Woodruff, Robert Duncanson, Frederic Flemister, Eldzier Cortor, Marvin Smith, William Carter, E. Simms Campbell, Donald Reid, Robert Blackburn, Elizabeth Catlett, Richmond Barthé, Joseph Kersey and more. More than 300 individual pieces are listed for this historic exhibition, which Alain Locke describes in the preface as the "most comprehensive and representative collection of the Negro's art that has ever been presented to public view."



Unrecorded in OCLC

4] Arkansas.

Attention, Colored People! Special Notice to Home Seekers ...

2pp. handbill illustrated with a map of the proposed development and listing of prices for each lot. [With:] Typed letter signed by white developer Justin Matthews, sending the handbill and writing that the deposit can be paid in monthly installments, dated May 11, 1922. [Little Rock, Arkansas]: [1922]. Folds, insect damage with losses.

[353526] \$1500 On Hold

Rare handbill by the white developer of North Little Rock, promoting an area for houses for African Americans to be built on plots of lands. The interest terms given are somewhat unclear, though he promotes that 90% of the cost of building would be loaned for the first 10 homes committed to, and only 10% of the cost of the plot required. The triangular region, just north of the railroad tracks, south of Fifteenth Street (i.e. present-day Curtis Sykes Drive) and east of Vine Street, was divided by Mathews into 109 lots, varying in price from \$200 to \$500. This region of North Little Rock bordered Argenta, Arkansas, an African American neighborhood remembered as the site of a violent race riot in 1906.



The Second Colored World Series

5] (Baseball).

Colored World Series. Kansas City vs. Hilldale. Philadelphia Pa. Oct. 8th 1925 at Phila Nat League Park.

Panoramic photograph of both teams, with the names of each player in the negative, taken by Harold Stott, Philadelphia. Approx. 8 x 35 inches. Philadelphia: 1925. Expert restoration with some retouching, archivally mounted.

[346509] \$27,500

An extraordinarily rare image of the second Colored World Series. Taken in the Baker Bowl in Philadelphia prior to Game 5 of the series, a rematch of the 1924 first World Series featuring the Kansas City Monarchs, Champions of the Negro National League, and the Hilldale Club, the Eastern Colored Champions, the panoramic photograph depicts 18 members of the Hilldale team and 15 Kansas City Monarch players, with four league executives in the center. Included on the Hilldale team (sometimes known as the Darby Daisies) are Hall of fame catcher Biz Mackey, Hall of Fame third basemen "Judy" Johnson, player/manger Francis Warfield, Hall of Fame slugger Louis Santop and southpaw ace "Nip" Winters. Notable players on the Monarchs included pitcher/manger Jose Mendez, and second basemen Newt Allen; not pictured on the Monarchs was their ace Hall of Famer Bullet Rogan, who injured himself prior to the series. Between the two teams in the center of the image stands Andrew "Rube" Foster, the founder of the Negro National League and the "Father of the Negro Leagues." Hilldale would redeem their loss in the first world series, winning this one 5-1.

The last example of this photograph we could locate on the market appeared in the sale of the collection of Jeff Eastland, selling at Robert Edwards Auctions in their Spring 2004 sale for \$13,800, said at the time to be one of two known copies.

Presentation Copy

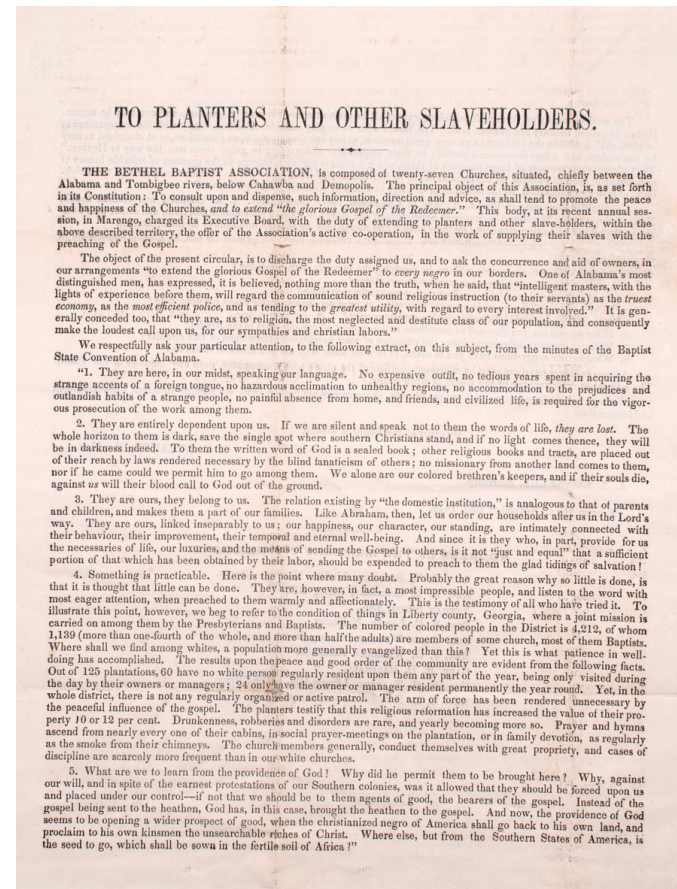
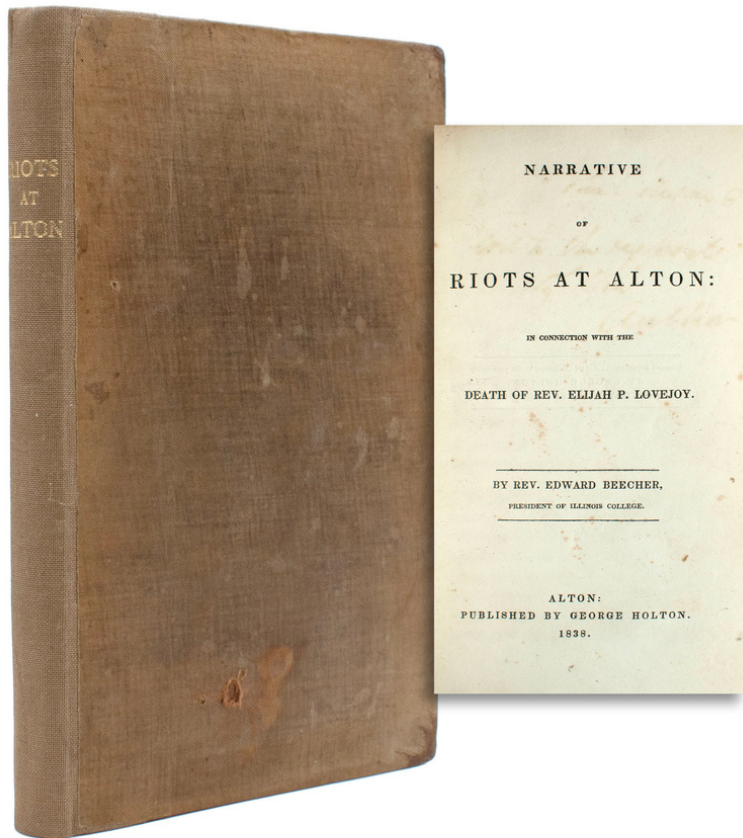
6] Beecher, Edward.

Narrative of Riots at Alton: in Connection with the Death of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy.

159pp. 12mo. Alton: Published by George Holton, 1838. First edition. Presentation copy inscribed by the Author. Publisher's cloth, rebacked.

[353774] \$1500

Edward Beecher was the brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and like all of his family, a passionate opponent of slavery. He was president of Illinois College at the time his friend Lovejoy, who had been publishing anti-slavery tracts, was killed by a pro-slavery mob in Alton on 7 November 1837. Lovejoy, as editor of the "Observer," an anti-slavery journal, had moved his press from St. Louis to Alton, Illinois in July 1836 due to repeated threats. His office was attacked three times in the following year; he was setting up again when the press was attacked by a mob and a riot occurred. At what appeared to be a withdrawal by the mob Lovejoy opened the door to his office and was shot.



Unrecorded in OCLC

7] Breaker C.M.

To Planters and Other Slaveholders.

2pp. handbill with integral address leaf. Signed in print by C.M. Breaker, President of the Board of the Bethel Baptist Association. Addressed in manuscript to "Mr. Burwell (Planter) / Dayton". 4to. Spring Hill, AL [but printed in Marion, Alabama?]: November 13, 1849 [postmarked Feb. 16]. Usual folds with minor separations.

[352786] \$2950

A handbill published by the Bethel Baptist Association, a group of Baptist churches in Alabama whose principal object was "extending to planters and other slaveholders ... the offer of the Association's active co-operation, in the work of supplying their slaves with the preaching of the Gospel." The text quotes extensively from the minutes of the Baptist State Convention in Alabama regarding the advantages and duties of preaching to the enslaved.

Wood cuts by J. Anderson.

INJURED HUMANITY;

BEING

A Representation of what the unhappy Children of Africa endure from those who call themselves CHRISTIANS.

The husband and wife, after being sold to different purchasers, violently separated; probably never to see each other more.



When slaves are purchased by the planters, they are generally marked on the breast with a red hot iron.



A representation of a slave at work cruelly accounted, with a Head-frame and Mouth-piece to prevent his eating—with Boots and Spurs round his legs, and half a hundred weight chained to his body to prevent his ascending.



The manner of fixing the slaves on a ladder to be flogged, which is also occasionally laid flat on the ground for severe punishment.



The respectable and increasing numbers of those, who, from motives of humanity, have concurred in rejecting the produce of West-India slavery, cannot but afford a subject of the sincerest joy to every friend of mankind. Even those who, from motives of interest, still favour or engage in the trade, have been obliged to be silent upon the injustice of first promoting the Negroes, and last not had the humanity to excuse or palliate the horrors of the middle passage: but still they assert, that the treatment the slaves meet with in the West-Indies amply counterbalances their previous sufferings; nay, they have not scrupled to extend a state of servitude as a happy asylum from African despotism, and calmly maintain, that the condition of the labouring poor in England is much harder than that of the Negroes in the West-India islands. Upon this point, the advocates of slavery are willing to meet its advocates, and the design of the following extracts is to enable the public to form an impartial and decisive judgment on the subject.

WHEN a ship arrives at the port in the West-Indies, the slaves are exposed to sale, (except those who are very ill, they being left in the yard to perish by disease or hunger, or are disposed of by public auction, the sickly by scramble. The sale by scramble is the ship being divided into compartments by sails, the purchasers are admitted, who, rushing forward with the ferocity of brutes, seize as many slaves as they have occasion for. In none of the sales, is any care taken to prevent the separation of relatives or friends: the husbands, wives, parents and children, are parted with as little concern as sheep and lambs by the butcher. Abstract of the evidence, as laid before a committee of the British parliament, page 46 and 47.

With respect to the general treatment of the slaves, Mr. Woodrich says, that he never knew the *free* master in the West-Indies use his slaves well, as the *free* master his servants in England. Abstract of the evidence, see page 55.

To come to a more particular description of their treatment, it will be proper to divide them into different classes: the first consisting of those brought for the use of the plantations: the second of the *is* and *out* islands.

The field slaves are called out by daylight to their work: if they are not out in time, they are flogged. When put to their work, they perform it in rows, and, without exception, under the whip of drivers, a certain number of whom are allotted to each gang. Such is the mode of their labour: as to the time of it, they begin at daylight, and continue with two missions (one for half an hour in the morning, the other for two hours at noon) till sunset. Besides this they are expected to mow about and pick grass for the cattle, either during their two hours rest at noon, or after the close of the day.

Sir G. Young adds, that women were, in general, considered as miserable from their treatment: they met with; and Captain Hall says, that he has seen a woman seized to give suck to her child, rescued from that situation by a severe blow from the cart-whip. Abstract of the evidence, see page 55, 54, 55.

The above account of their labour is confined to that season of the year which is termed *crop*. In the crop season, the labour is of much longer duration. Mr. Dalrymple says, they are obliged to work as long as they can, that is, as long as they can keep awake or stand. Sometimes, through excess of fatigue, they fall asleep, when it has happened to those who feed the mills, that their arms have been caught therein and torn off. Mr. Cook, on the same subject, states, that they work, in general, eighteen hours out of the twenty-four; he knew a girl under her hand by the mill while feeding it, being overcome with sleep, she dropped against the rollers. Abstract of the evidence, page 55, 56.

To this account of their labour, it should be added, that it appears, that on some estates, the slaves have Sunday and Saturday afternoon to themselves; on others, Sunday only; and on others, only Sunday in part. It appears again, that *as crop*, on no estate have they more than Sunday for the cultivation of their own lands. Abstract of the evidence, page 56.

The point next to be considered is the *food* of the slaves, which appears to be subject to no rule; on some estates, they are allowed land on others, provisions; and some are allowed provisions and land jointly. The best allowance is at Barbadoes, of which the following is a specimen. The slaves, in general, says Gen. Tettersham, appeared to be ill fed: each slave had one pint of grain 24 hours, and sometimes, half a rotten herring. When the herrings were *soft* for the whites, they were bought up for the slaves. Nine pints of corn, and one pound of salt-fish a week, are, in general, the utmost allowance. As a proof that some have not food enough, Mr. Cook says, that he has known both Africans and Creoles eat the putrid carcasses of animals dead with want. Abstract of the evidence, page 57 and 58.

As to the accusation of their being *ill* slaves, all the evidences maintain, that it was an account of their being *half starved*. Abstract of the evidence, p. 58. Concerning the *property* of the field-slaves, all the evidences agree in asserting, that they never heard of a field-slave amassing such a sum as enabled him to

purchase his freedom. Abstract of the evidence, page 60.

Having now described the state of the plantation, on account, however, of being constantly exposed to the cruelty and caprice of their masters and mistresses, their lives are rendered so wretched, that they not infrequently wish to be sent to the field: the *outdoor* slaves are porters, coopers, &c. who are obliged to bring to their masters a certain sum every day.

The ordinary punishments of the slaves are inflicted by the whip and cow-skin. This, says Mr. Woodrich, is the general mode of punishment, with a thick strong lard, it is so formidable an instrument, that some of the overseers can by means of it take skin off a horse's back; he has seen them lay the marks of it into a deal board: the lacerations (according to Dr. Harrison and Dean of Middleburgh) are sometimes so deep that you may lay your finger into the wounds, and are such as no time can erase. As a further proof of the severity of the punishments, the following facts are adduced. Mr. Fitzmaurice has known a negro woman so severely whipped, that she has miscarried in consequence of it. Davidson tells us a negro girl died of a mortification of her womb two days after whipping. Dr. Jackson recollects a negro dying under the lash, or soon after. Abstract of the evidence, see page 60 and 61.

We now proceed to the extraordinary punishments, in instances of which, malice, fury, and all the worst passions of the human mind, rage with unbounded violence. Abstract of the evidence, in a horrid perspective, and can scarce collect composure to disclose the bloody catalogue.

Mr. Fitzmaurice says, he has known slaves severely punished, then put into the stocks, a cattle chain of sixty or seventy pounds weight put on their necks, and all round their necks, and a weight of fifty-six pounds fastened to the chain, when they were directed to the collar, are formed with two, three, or four projections, which hinder them from lying down.

A negro man, in Jamaica, (says Dr. Harrison) was put in the stocks, a long, a cruel punishment of his feet and hand, an accusation of robbing his master, and was severely punished, which it afterwards appeared the master had taken himself. Yet the master was privy to the punishment, and the slave had no compensation. Abstract of the evidence, page 60.

Mr. Fitzmaurice mentions the practice of dropping hot lead upon the slaves, which he saw performed by a planter in the name of Rankin in Jamaica, this same man, in three years, destroyed by severity forty negroes out of sixty. The rest of the conduct of this planter was very oppressive by the house of commons, as containing circumstances too horrible to mention. Abstract of the evidence, page 60.

An overseer on the estate where Mr. J. Turry was, in Grenada, threw a slave into the boiling *lime* juice, who died in four days.

Captain Cook relates, that he saw a woman named Rachel Lusler, beat a slave most unmercifully, and who he murdered her, had also not been prevented; the girl's crime was, that she brought money enough from board of a ship, *whilst she had been sent by her mistress, for the purpose of prostitution*.

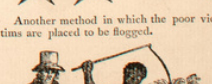
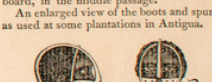
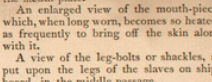
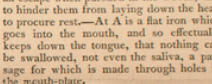
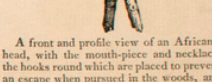
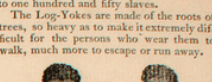
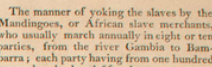
Lieutenant Davidson relates, that the wife of the clergyman at Port-Royal, used to drop hot sealings-wax on her negroes after flogging; he was sent for as surgeon to one of them whose breast was terribly burnt.

It should be asked, for what offences the punishments cited have taken place, the following answer may be given.

Under the head of *ordinary* punishments, the slaves appear to have suffered for not coming to the field in time, not picking a sufficient quantity of grass, for staying too long at an errand, and theft, to which they were often sent by hunger.

Under the head of *extraordinary* punishments, the following have been alleged: reason for running away, for breaking a plate, or to extort coin, for not minding the master's business, and for political pretence, which the master held out to the world to conceal his own selfishness, and which he *never* to be false. Women punished their slaves for being found pregnant, for not bringing home the *full* crop of provisions, and others, who have been the subjects of a fault.

All the facts that have been now adduced are of unquestionable authority, having been extracted from the evidence laid before the house of commons by the evidence of the facts. Let now every honest man lay his hand on his breast, and seriously reflect, whether he is justifiable in continuing such barbarities; or whether he ought not to reject, with horror, the smallest participation in so infamous a transaction. To the weaker sex, whose amiable characteristics it is, to be "especially alive" to every tale of woe, the friends of the abolition return their warmest acknowledgments, for the deal with which many of them have exposed the cause of humanity, and for the noble example they have shown in rejecting the produce of slavery and misery.



A Powerful Early Abolitionist Broadside

8] Broadside.

Injured Humanity ... What the Unhappy Children of Africa Endure From Those Who Call Themselves Christians.

Letterpress broadside in four columns, illustrated with seven woodcut vignettes by Alexander Anderson. 16-3/4 x 13-3/8 inches. New York: Samuel Wood, [1805-1808]. Expert restoration to separation at horizontal centerfold with a few letters in facsimile.

[353317] Sold

An important illustrated broadside describing the horrors of the Middle Passage and West Indian slavery. The main text is largely adapted from a work published in London in 1793 in support of an abolitionist boycott of West Indian goods. It describes slave auctions and the "scrambles" by which sickly Africans are sold, and gives details of the treatment of field and house slaves. The illustrations are horrifying, showing slave families being separated at auction and then branded, floggings at the hands of black overseers, and various restraints to keep the slaves from eating or escaping, including head-frames and mouthpieces, neck braces, weights, leg spurs and shackles, and yokes.

The broadside is undated but Quaker printer and abolitionist Samuel Wood is listed at this address in New York City directories from 1805 to 1808. The text and illustrations also appeared within other works published by Wood, including *The Mirror of Misery*, or, *Tyranny Exposed* (1807) and *The Penitential Tyrant* (1807). A powerful manifestation of the growing abolitionist sentiment in the United States in the early 19th century.

A Rare Edition Published by Brown's Wife

9] Brown, William Wells.

The Negro in the American Rebellion: His Heroism and His Fidelity.

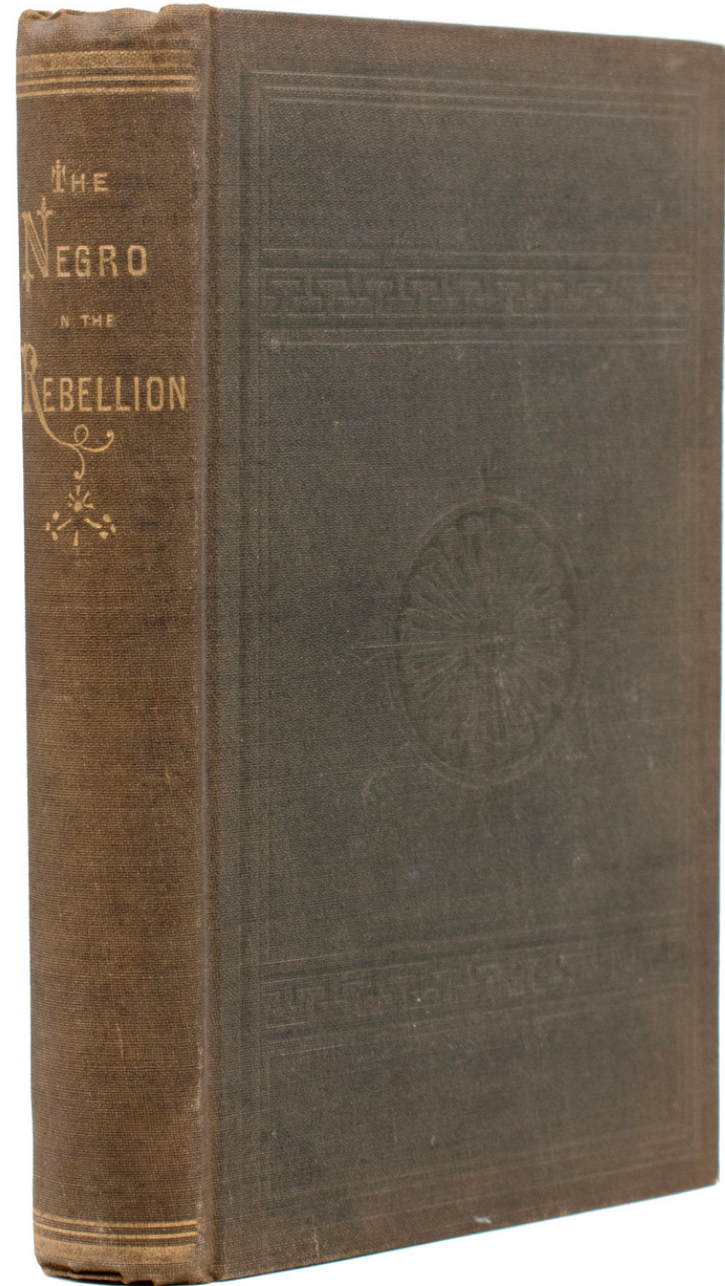
xvi, 380, [2]pp. Ads in the rear for other works by Brown (The Rising Son and My Southern Home). 8vo. Boston: A. G. Brown, 1880. New Edition. Publisher's brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Provenance: Mrs. W. A. Webb (signature). Near fine.

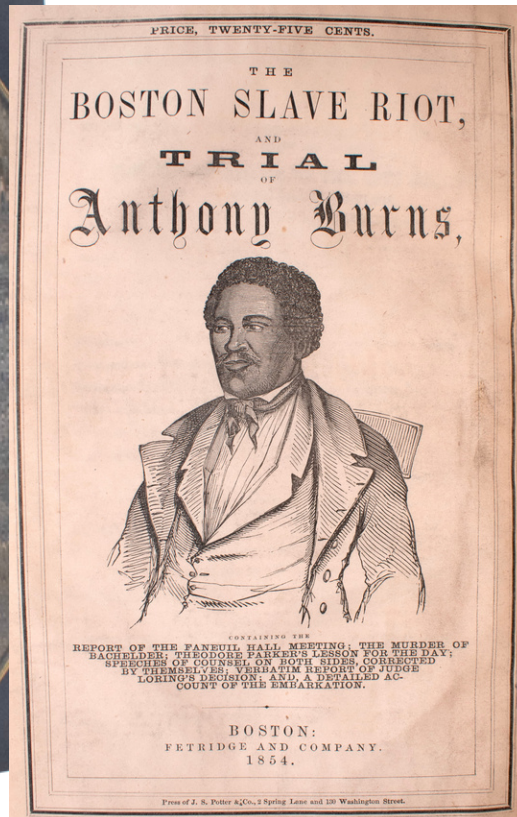
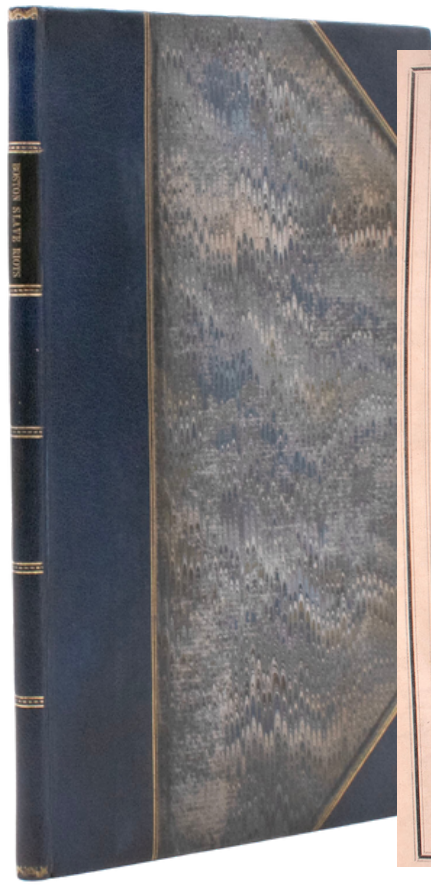
[354146] Sold

Self-published by Brown's wife, this rare edition was stereotyped directly from the plates of the first edition. Drawn from newspapers, regimental histories, and first-hand accounts related to him by veterans and family members, Brown's groundbreaking work, first published in 1867, was the first history of African American military service in the Civil Era to be published. Brown writes in the Preface: "Feeling anxious to preserve for future reference an account of the part which the Negro took in suppressing the Slaveholders' Rebellion, I have been induced to write this work."

Brown "practiced a different kind of history. His was a dynamic, popular history written close to the ground level from odd angles, created from a grab bag of sources and populated mostly by common people performing heroic actions. Brown's history-making pen put black men in the center and relegated everyone else to the periphery. Even Lincoln ... was mostly marginalized ... His major appearance came chiefly in the role of the assassinated president; only martyrdom made Lincoln truly palatable. Grant, Sherman, Lee and their subordinates likewise left few footprints in Brown's history. Brown replaced these standard figures with a black set of military heroes ..." (Greenspan, pp. 431-433).

The first edition was sold strictly by subscription. See Greenspan for a detailed account of the marketing of the book by and to African Americans. Between 1876 and 1880, Brown purchased from the Publisher Lee & Shepard the unsold copies and the stereotype plates and self-published the work with a cancel title bearing the imprint of his wife, Annie G. Brown





Fill out in ink. When married erase "single" and "widow"; when widowed, erase "single" and "married."

**RETURN OF DEATH TO THE CITY REGISTRAR.
CITY HALL, BOSTON.**

Date of Death, *May 26th* 1854
 Name, *James Batchelder* Color, † *W.*
 Age, *24* years, *9* Months, *23* days
 Place of death } *Court House, Court Square* **WARD**
 Street and No. } *Boston*
 Residence, *Charles Town, Mass.* Sex, *M* Single, Married.
 Occupation, *Truckman* Wife of _____
 Birthplace* *Ackworth, N. H.* Widow of _____
 Name of Father, *James*
 Name of Mother, *Elizabeth*
 Birthplace of Father,* _____
 Birthplace of Mother,* _____
 Cause of } Primary, *Stabed in the* Duration, _____
 Death } *Bowels in the Burns*
 Secondary, *Riot* Duration, _____
 Place of Interment, *Cave No. 52 East Range New Ground*
in Charles Town
 Date of Interment or Removal, *May 28th 1854 at 5 P.M.*
 Undertaker or Informant, *E. N. Coburn*

†State whether white or black.

*Insert Town and State.

With the Death Certificate for James Batchelder

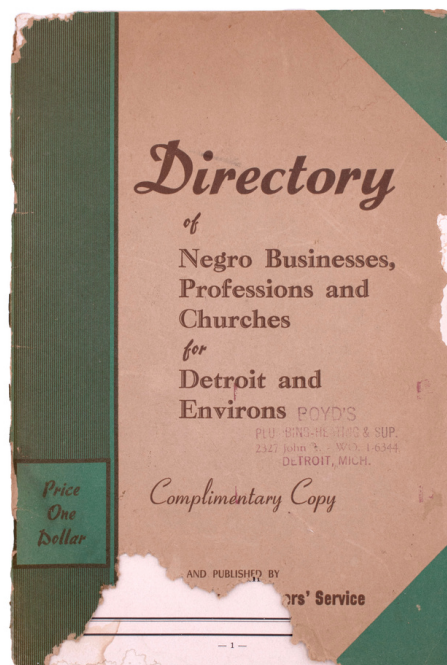
10] (Burns, Anthony).

Boston Slave Riot, and Trial of Anthony Burns. Containing the Report of the Faneuil Hall Meeting; the Murder of Batchelder.

86pp. With the original upper pictorial wrapper bound in. [Bound with:] Contemporary partly-printed document accomplished in manuscript being the Return of Death certificate for James Batchelder, "... stabled [sic] in the bowels in the Burns Riot...". 8vo. Boston: Pettridge and Company, 1854. First edition. Expertly bound in half navy morocco and marbled paper covered boards, marbled endpapers. Ex-library with perforated and inked stamps to the title.

[346111] \$6500 On Hold

Burns escaped from slavery in Virginia in 1854 stowing away on a ship bound for Boston. Finding work in a clothing store, his former owner tracked him down and had issued an arrest warrant under the Fugitive Slave Act. "The excitement in Boston during the following week was said to have been without parallel since the days of the Revolution" (DAB). On May 26, a faction of the Boston Committee of Vigilance, founded to peacefully assist escaped slaves, attacked the courthouse attempting to free Burns and a riot ensued in which a deputy marshal was killed. Burns was unsuccessfully defended by Richard Henry Dana and was sent back to Virginia amid staunch protest from the public. Burns's freedom would later be purchased and would be brought back to Boston a free man. This example with a contemporary death certificate for Batchelder, the deputy marshal killed in the riot; evidently one of several sold in 1888 at an auction of the coroner's estate. We note another example at Harvard.



Scarce Post-War Detroit Directory

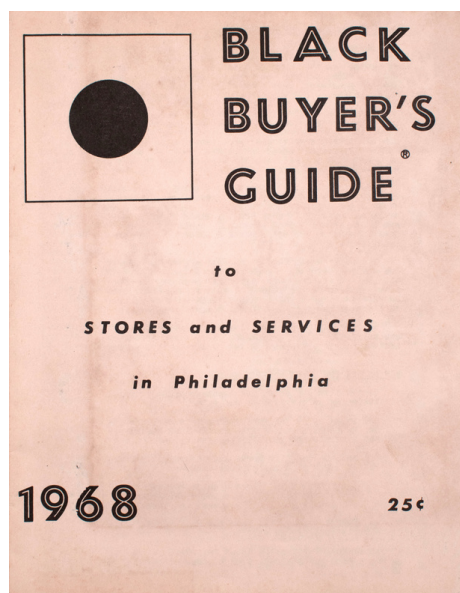
11] (Business Directory).

Directory of Negro Businesses, Professions, Churches for Detroit and Environs.

[56pp. Numerous ads. 8vo. [Detroit]: Associates Advertisers' Services, 1952. Publisher's tan and green wrappers, minor insect damage with losses to upper wrapper. Provenance: Boyd's Plumbing-Heating & Sup. (inked stamp, listed in the directory on p. 46 and advertisement on p. 22).

[353524] \$2250

Rare African American business directory in post-war Detroit, listing hundreds of businesses by type, with addresses and phone numbers, as well as numerous advertisements. Compiled by John A. Cuspart and Reuben J. Hughes, the directory was issued annually between 1952 and 1957 – the first directory of Black businesses issued by an African American advertising service in Detroit. Rare, with only 5 holdings of all issues located by OCLC.



First Edition

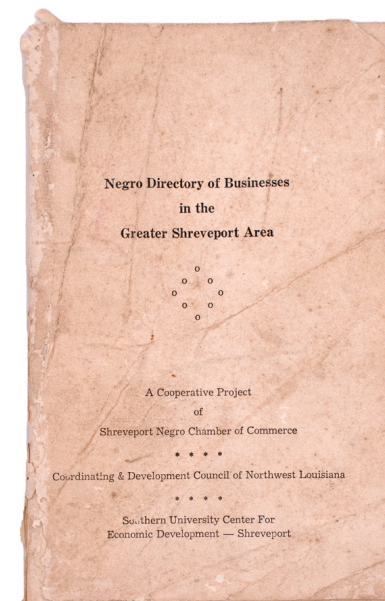
12] Business Directory.

Black Buyer's Guide to Stores and Services in Philadelphia 1968.

4to. Philadelphia: Black Buyer's Guide, [1967-1968]. First edition. Original wrappers.

[352799] \$950 On Hold

First edition of the first annual issued directory of Black businesses in the Philadelphia area, with a range of businesses from cement work and insurance agencies to record shops and osteopaths, organized alphabetically by category and including a professional section of Black lawyers, doctors, and dentists. From the introduction: "You will be surprised by the range of businesses and services that Black people can provide. (...) It is essential that we support all of our people who are in business. When you buy Black you help to make the Black community stronger because money stays in Black hands longer! This is the first step in creating the Black economic power which will lead to a strong and self-sufficient Black community." Additional guides were issued in 1969 and 1970. OCLC locates five copies of the present first issue.



Unrecorded in OCLC

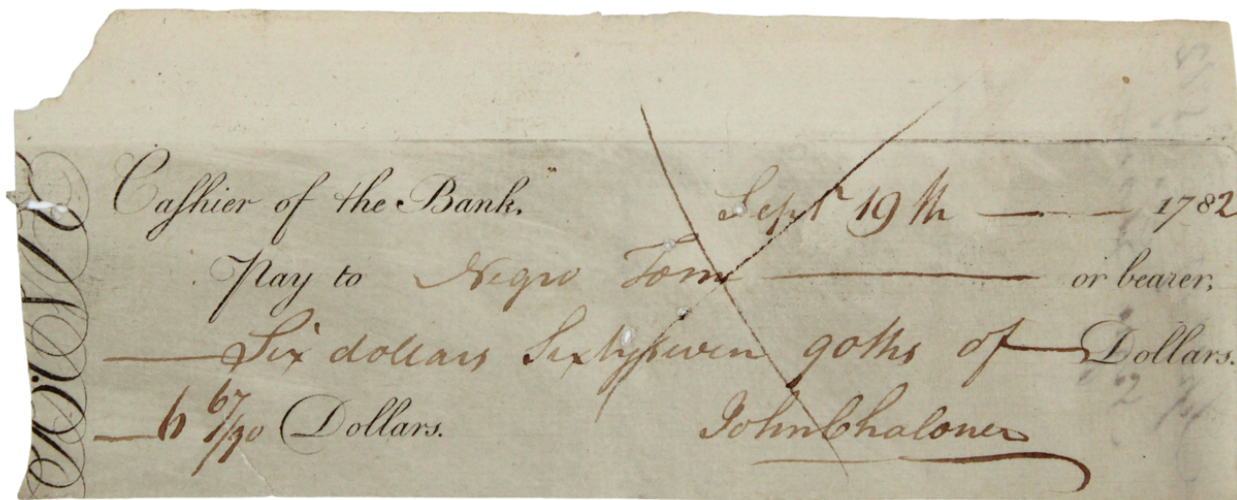
13] [(Business Directory).

Negro Directory of Businesses in the Greater Shreveport Area.

[1], 70, [1]pp. 8vo. Shreveport: Southern University Center for Economic Development, [circa 1972]. Original wrappers, worn and creased, minor insect damage along the spine.

[353525] \$1850

"This directory represents the first attempt to provide a more comprehensive listing of Negro Businesses in the Shreveport-Bossier area. The committee that guided the assembling of this data and publication of the directory hoped to establish an accurate source of information for the general public as well as to provide valuable assistance to the operators of Negro Businesses in their efforts to increase their service to the general trade of the community." (Preface). The first half of the directory comprises an alphabetical listing with address, phone number and type of business, followed by a listing by type of business which includes the aforementioned information plus the date of business founding. Approximately 300 businesses are identified.



Rare Ephemera Relating to the Service of an African American in the Revolutionary War

14] Chaloner, John.

Engraved partly-printed Revolutionary war era cashier's check, signed by Chaloner as the Deputy Commissary of Purchases for the Continental Army, payable to "Negro Tom" for "Six Dollars Sixty seven 90ths of Dollars."

1p. Endorsed on verso, cancellation mark recto. 2-3/4 x 6-3/4 inches. [Verplanck's Point?]: September 19, 1782. Small void in top left corner not affecting text, trimmed close at bottom margin.

[353645] \$8500

Chaloner served as the Deputy Commissary of Purchases for the Middle Department of the Continental Army from 1777 to the end of the war. The period after Yorktown but prior to the signing of the Treaty of Paris saw continued operations of the Continental Army to maintain their state of readiness. At the end of August 1782, with the British still in occupation of New York City, General Washington moved approximately 8,000 Continental troops down the Hudson River from West Point by flat boat flotilla to create an encampment at the strategic Verplanck's Point, New York. Given the September 1782 date of the present check payable to Negro Tom, it seems likely to have been related to the supplying of the army at Verplanck's Point. Although we have been unable to identify Negro Tom, all material relating to the service of African Americans in the Revolutionary War is scarce.

Civil Rights Handbill

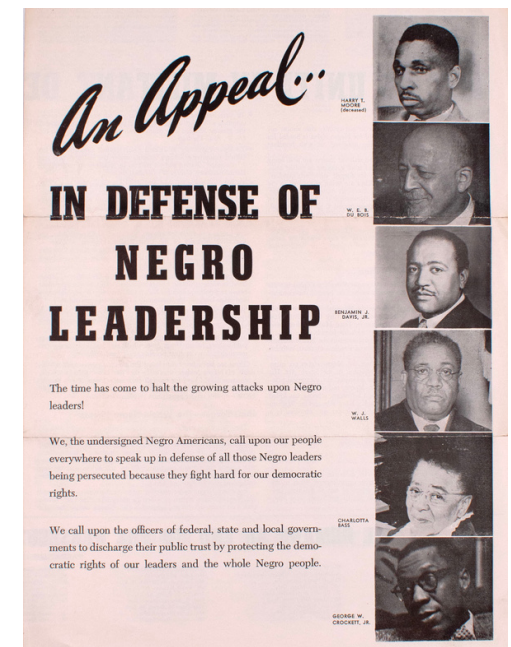
15] Civil Rights.

An Appeal ... in Defense of Negro Leadership. Sponsored by National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

18 small portraits of prominent Black leaders, including W.E.B. Du Bois, Paul Robeson, Mary McLeod Bethune and others. 4pp., with fold-down at the top. 4to. Brooklyn: National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, [1952]. A few small, closed tears along folds, else fine.

[34074] \$850 On Hold

Documents efforts to restrict activities of Black leaders, including members of the Communist Party under the Smith Act. The final page includes eight specific demands, including "Stop hounding and persecuting Negro leaders who speak up and fight hard for Negro democratic rights", as well as restoring the passports of W. E. B. Du Bois and Paul Robeson and "taking all executive and legislative steps" to ensure the voting rights of African Americans "in freedom from physical attack and lynch terror." OCLC records two copies.





Currier & Ives

16] Civil War.

The Gallant Charge of the Fifty Fourth Massachusetts (Colored) Regiment. On the Rebel works at Fort Wagner, Morris Island near Charleston, July 18th, 1863 and Death of Colonel Robt. G. Shaw.

Hand-colored lithograph. Approx. 10 x 14 inches. New York: Published by Currier & Ives 152 Nassau St, 1863. Toned. Framed and glazed in a period frame.

[365780] Sold

A dramatic, hand-colored rendering of the first major battle in the Civil War to involve African-American troops, the attempted storming of a Confederate fort near Charleston, South Carolina on July 18, 1863.



Kurz & Allison

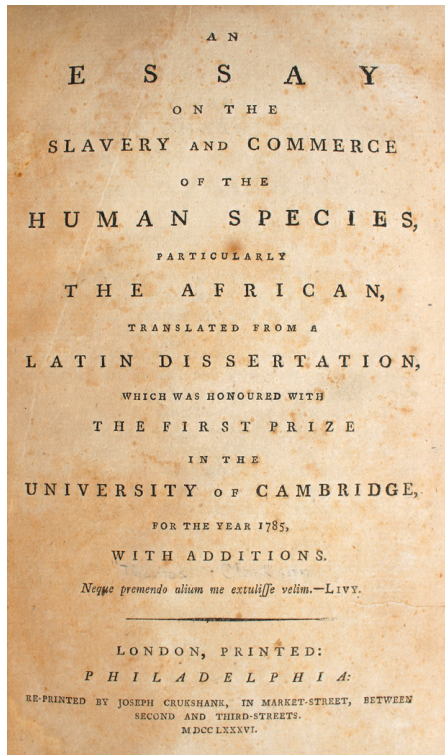
17] Civil War.

Storming Fort Wagner ... Charge of the 54' Mass. (Cold'd) Rgt. July 18, 1863.

Chromolithograph, finished with gum arabic. Image size: 17½ x 25 inches; sheet size: 22 x 28¼ inches. Chicago: Kurz & Allison, 1890. Expertly backed and restored with repaired tears in the image. Framed.

[353586] \$5500 On Hold

Colonel Robert Gould Shaw was killed along with fifteen other officers and nearly 300 men of the 54th Mass. The print shows the Union troops charging the ramparts of Fort Wagner, charging into the oncoming Confederate rifle and cannon fire. A Union officer, likely intended to be Shaw, stands atop the first rampart, sword held high, the flag waving boldly next to him. Union ships float off the coast in the background, shells bursting above them.



First American Edition

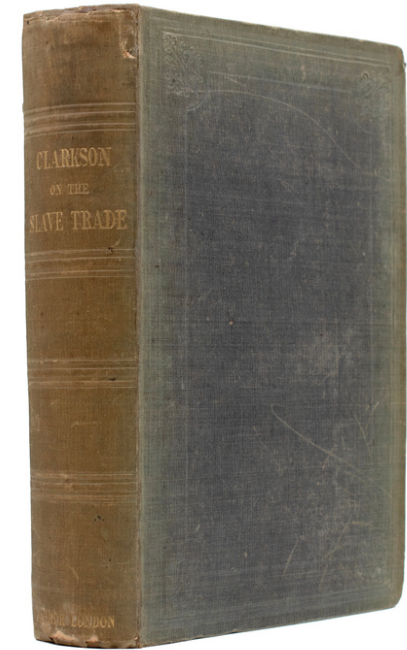
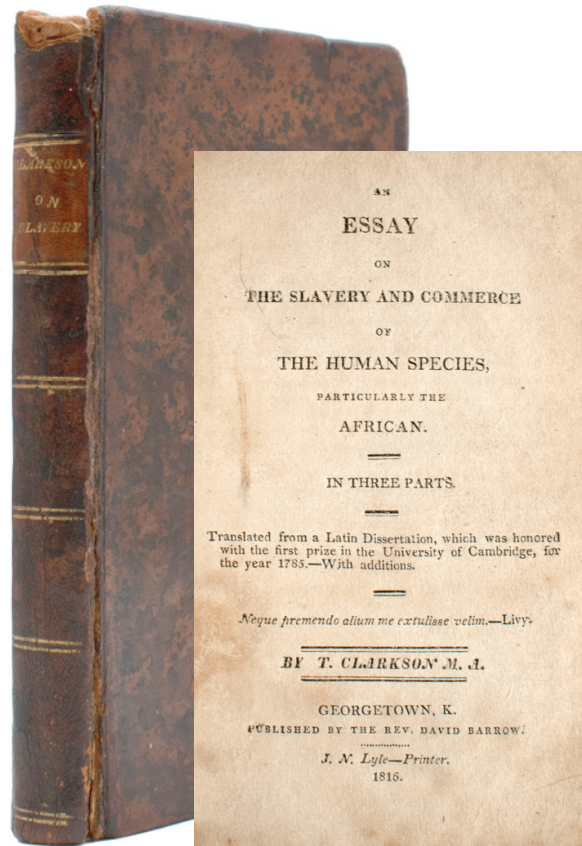
18] Clarkson, Thomas.
An Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, particularly the African, translated from a Latin Dissertation.
 xix, [1], [21]-155, [1] pp. Publisher's ad on verso of the terminal leaf. 8vo. London, Printed: Philadelphia: Reprinted by Joseph Cruikshank, 1786. First American edition. Published the same year as the first edition. Later buckram. Minor foxing to endpapers and title.
 [365644] \$1750

Clarkson (1760-1846), along with William Wilberforce and Granville Sharp, was instrumental in convincing the British public and Parliament of the moral necessity of abolishing the slave trade. Clarkson's "Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species" (1786) galvanized a small group of abolitionists.

Printed in Kentucky

19] Clarkson, Thomas.
An Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, particularly the African.
 175pp. 12mo. Georgetown, KY: Published by the Rev. David Barrow, 1816. Contemporary calf, small chip at head of spine, front joint just starting but cords holding.
 [353779] \$3000

A rare Kentucky printing of Clarkson's important argument against the slave trade, following the first of 1786 and several American printings which followed. Indeed, this edition is noted as the first to be published in a slave state.



Scarce "Final" Edition

20] Clarkson, Thomas.
The History of the Rise, Progress, & Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament ... A New Edition, with Prefatory Remarks on the Subsequent Abolition of Slavery.
 Portrait frontispiece, folding map, folding plan and folding section of the slave ship Brooks. viii, 615, [1]pp., plus 8-pages of ads in the rear. Uncut and partially unopened. 8vo. London: John W. Parker, 1839. Publisher's cloth, some fading to spine and board edges, wear at head and tail of spine.
 [365072] \$3500

The present "final" edition, published after the final abolition of West Indian slavery in 1832, and updated with a new preface which recounts the parliamentary debates leading abolition as well as subsequent debates on ending the interim indentured apprenticeship of former slaves and on slavery in Mauritius. A scarce edition, published at a crucial period in the abolition movement in America.



Woodcut Triptych

21] Crite, Allan Rohan.

St. Luke, Madonna and Child, and St. Joseph.

Boston: 1936. Hand colored woodcut in four colors on cream paper, some soiling mostly on verso, each character titled beneath in pencil, signed and dated by artist; near fine. 9" x 12".

[334628] \$3000 On Hold

Allan Rohan Crite (1910 - 2007) was a prolific Boston based artist whose works depicted everyday Black life, typically incorporating spiritual elements with depictions of churches, saints, the Virgin Mary, and Jesus to reinforce the importance of religion within his community. His work has been widely exhibited and is in the collections of the Smithsonian and many other institutions throughout the U.S.

First to Separately List African American Residents

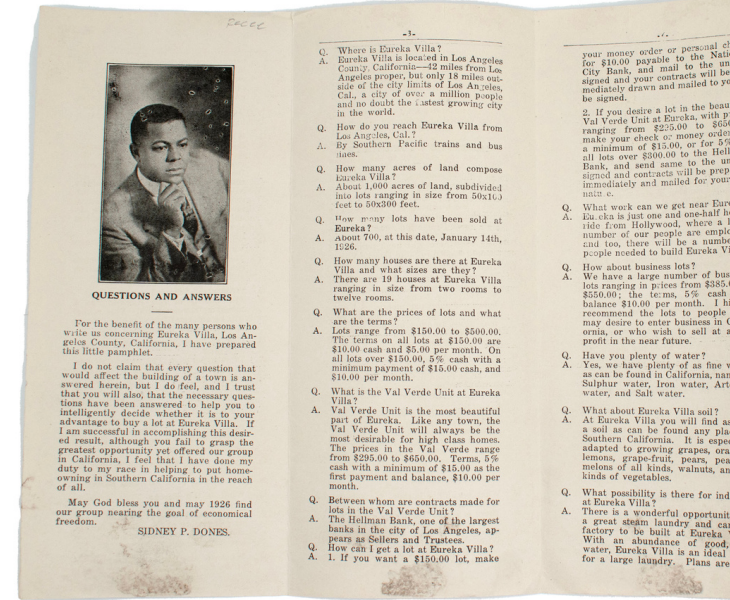
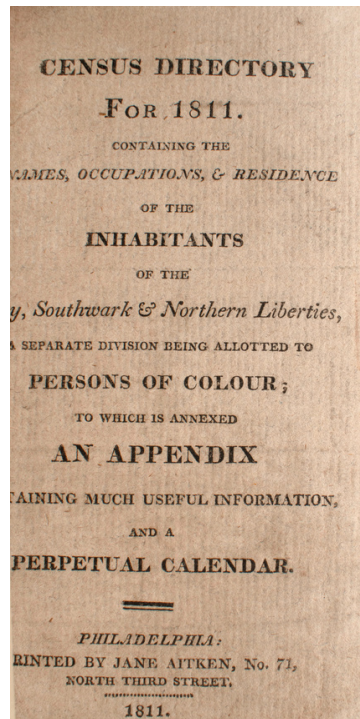
22] Directory.

Census Directory For 1811. Containing the Names, Occupations, & residence of the Inhabitants of the City, Southwark & Northern Liberties, a Separate Division being Allotted to Persons of Colour.

484, [2]pp. Ad on the terminal leaf. 12mo. Philadelphia: Jane Aitken, 1811. First edition. Modern calf-backed marbled boards.

[365310] \$3000 On Hold

Philadelphia printer and binder Jane Aitken's directory for 1811 is notable as the first American city directory to separately list African American residents. Including their addresses and occupations, the directory provides a wealth of information on demographics and social geography. Included in this directory are among the most notable of the city's free blacks, including Richard Allen, Absalom Jones, James Forten, and Robert Douglass.



A California Community for African Americans

23] Dones, Sidney.

"Eureka Villa".

Handbill folded into 8 panels. Portrait of Dones on p. 2. [Los Angeles]: [ca. 1926]. Folds, minor soiling. [353825] \$1750 On Hold

An unrecorded promotional brochure for Sidney P. Dones' Black resort community Eureka Villa, located just north of Los Angeles. Eureka Villa was founded on 1000 acres that Dones and his fellow investors (including Charlotta and J.B. Bass, Civil Rights activists and owners/editors/publishers of Los Angeles' long-running African-American newspaper the California Eagle) bought in 1924 near the long-abandoned Mexican mining town of Val Verde. It was envisioned as an affordable and welcoming home and vacation destination for Blacks in southern California, who were otherwise excluded from most public amenities and priced well out of home ownership near the city.

First Edition

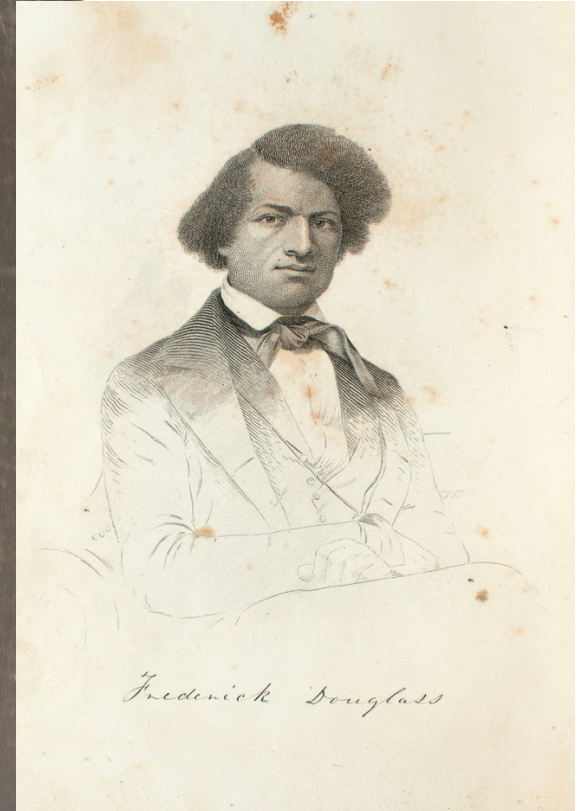
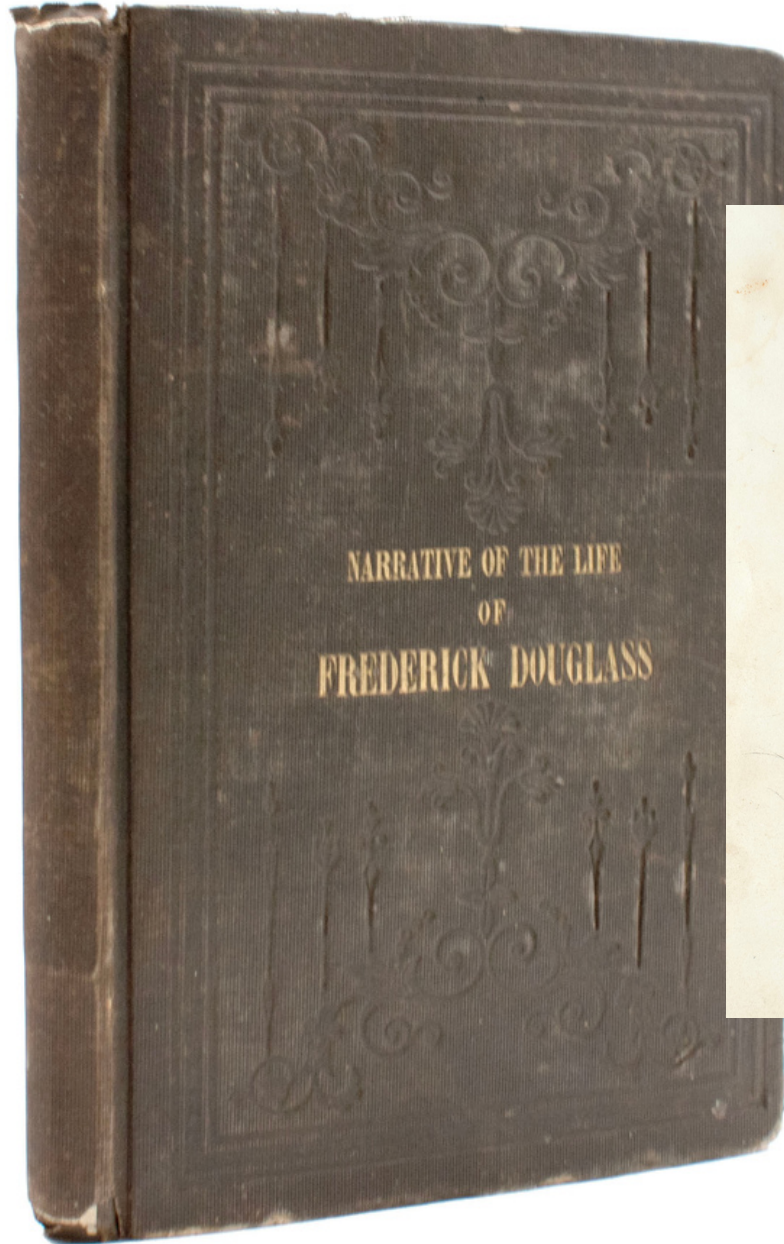
24] Douglass, Frederick.

Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. Written by Himself.

Engraved frontispiece portrait. xvi, 125 pp. 8vo. Boston: The Anti-Slavery Office, No. 25 Cornhill, 1845. First edition. Publisher's brown cloth, decorated in blind, titled in gilt on front cover, worn at extremities, a bit cocked. Some staining to the title

[353819] Sold

The first edition of the first book by Frederick Douglass, describing his years in captivity in Maryland and his eventual escape and involvement in the abolition movement. "Published seven years after the author escaped slavery. It is probably the best known narrative of the ante-bellum period" (Blockson). Henry Louis Gates, Jr., in his essay "What is an African American Classic," names The Narrative, along with The Souls of Black Folk, by W.E.B. Du Bois, and Their Eyes Were Watching God, by Zora Neale Hurston, as the "three most classic of the black classics." With a preface by William Lloyd Garrison, who had advised against publication, fearing details in the work would lead to Douglass's recapture. The Narrative was published in mid-May 1845 in 5,000 copies and sold for 50 cents. It was followed by two more autobiographies — My Bondage, My Freedom (1855) and Life and Times of Frederick Douglass (1881).



"...This Fourth July is yours, not mine..."

25] Douglass, Frederick.

Oration, Delivered in Corinthian Hall, Rochester ... July 5th, 1852.

Published by Request.

39, [1] pp. 8vo. Rochester, NY: Printed by Lee, Mann & Co, 1852. First edition. Disbound. Without wrappers.

[366523] On Hold

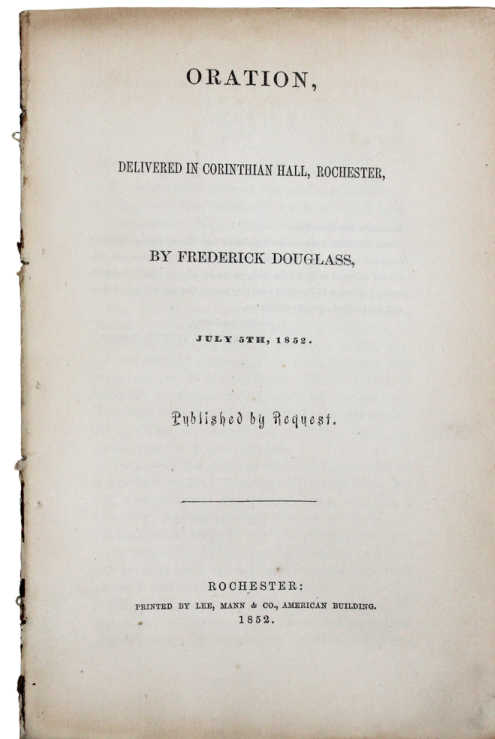
"The speech is an indispensable document of Americana, and by far the most important speech delivered by an Afro-American relating to the Fourth of July celebration" and "perhaps the greatest oration of Douglass's life" (Blockson). Others have deemed it perhaps the greatest anti-slavery oration ever given, ranking it as a work of oratory with Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Martin Luther King's I Have a Dream.

Delivered on July 5, 1852, as the keynote address to the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in Rochester, New York, Douglass had been asked to speak on the question: What to the Slave is the Fourth of July? His scathing answer would famously culminate with the following passage:

"...Fellow-citizens, pardon me, allow me to ask, why am I called upon to speak here to-day? What have I, or those I represent, to do with your national independence? Are the great principles of political freedom and of natural justice, embodied in that Declaration of Independence, extended to us? and am I, therefore, called upon to bring our humble offering to the national altar, and to confess the benefits and express devout gratitude for the blessings resulting from your independence to us? Would to God, both for your sakes and ours, that an affirmative answer could be truthfully returned to these questions! ... But such is not the state of the case. I say it with a sad sense of the disparity between us. I am not included within the pale of glorious anniversary! Your high independence only reveals the immeasurable distance between us. The blessings in which you, this day, rejoice, are not enjoyed in common. The rich inheritance of justice, liberty, prosperity and independence, bequeathed by your fathers, is shared by you, not by me. The sunlight that brought light and healing to you, has brought stripes and death to me. This Fourth July is yours, not mine. You may rejoice, I must mourn..."

The speech is noted for its range of rhetorical devices, including satire, irony, and hyperbole, and the sections on the internal slave trade and the fugitive slave law are particularly noteworthy, as is his textual analysis of the constitution. The speech was first published within Douglass's newspaper on July 9th and in present pamphlet form the following week in a reported 700 copies. While well represented institutionally, the oration is very rare on the market, with only two examples in the auction records in the last quarter century and none in the last twenty years.

you, this day, rejoice, are not enjoyed in wh
The rich inheritance of justice, liberty, prosperi
and independence, bequeathed by your fathers,
shared by you, not by me. The sunlight that brough
life and healing to you, has brought stripes and death
me. This Fourth July is yours, not mine. You
rejoice, I must mourn. To drag a man in fetters
the grand illuminated temple of liberty, and call
him to join you in joyous anthems, and call
ckery and sacrilegious irony. Do you mean,
to mock me, by asking me to speak to
is a parallel to your cond
that it is danger



Cabinet Card Portrait of Douglass

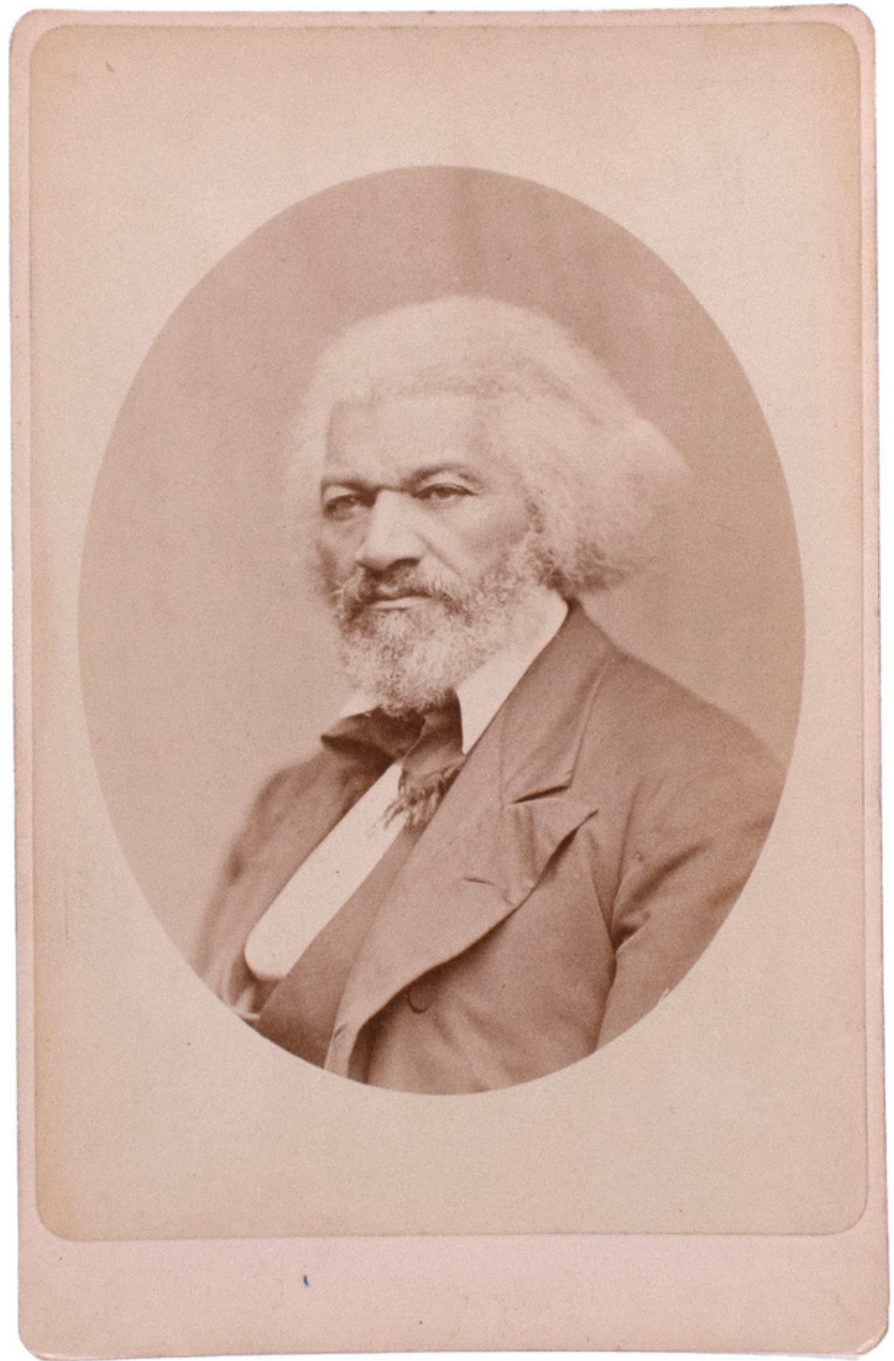
26] (Douglass, Frederick) - George K. Warren.

[**Cabinet card portrait photograph of Frederick Douglass**].

Boston: circa 1879. Minor fading to the image, slight warping to the mount.

[352781] \$4,750

*This important image was used as the frontispiece to Douglass's third autobiography, *Life and Times* (Hartford:1881) and was sold at his lectures. "Douglass at his most statesmanlike" (Stauffer). Like the example at the Library Company of Philadelphia, the present on an unmarked mount .*



Scarce Early Sociological Study by Du Bois

27] Du Bois, W.E.B.

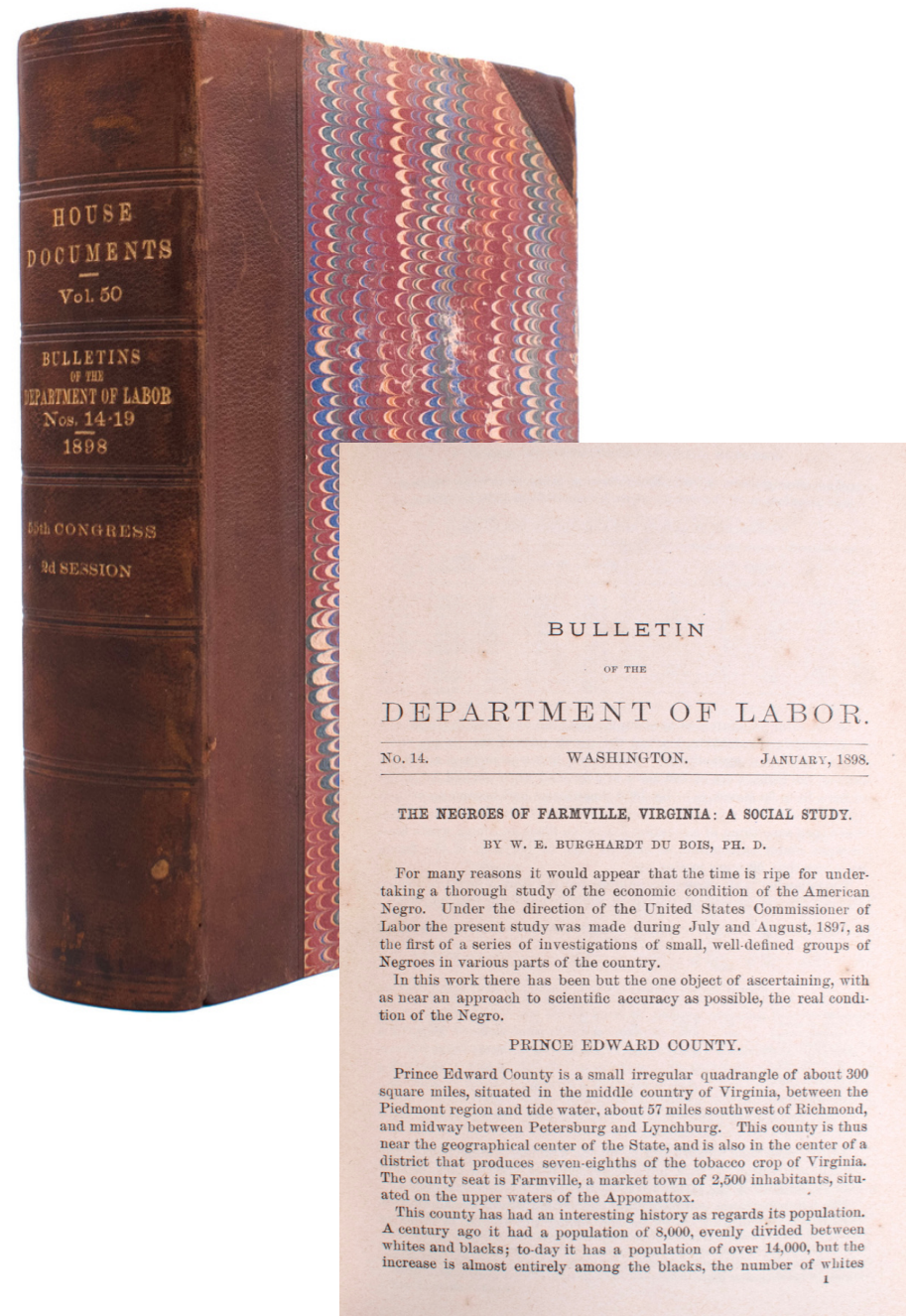
The Negroes of Farmville, Virginia: A Social Study ... [within Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 14 – January 1898].

Comprises pages 1-38 of Bulletin No. 14. [Bound with:] [Department of Labor Bulletins, Numbers 15-19, March through November 1898, with general title, contents and index for the annual volume]. Together: [2], iv, [2], 928pp., plus maps (some folding) and plates of Alaska (issued to accompany reports on gold mining in Alaska by Samuel Dunham). Thick 8vo. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1898. 55th Congress, 2d Session, House Doc. No. 206, Parts 1-6. Contemporary half morocco and marbled paper covered boards, marbled endpapers and edges.

[353240] \$1250

"At the first Atlanta Conference held at the university in May 1896, [George G.] Bradford described his plans to study the physical and moral condition of city blacks which, he said, had not been studied previously in any extensive or systematic way ... Bradford invited the Department of Labor to cooperate with him and tabulate and publish the results" (Grossman). The first of these Department of Labor reports appeared in the May 1897 Bulletin of the Department of Labor titled "Conditions of the Negro in Various Cities". At the time W.E.B. Du Bois was completing his work on his monumental sociological study *The Philadelphia Negro* (published in 1899) and in July 1897 accepted a professorship in history and economics at Atlanta University.

Building off his work at the University of Pennsylvania, Du Bois proposed to Carroll Wright, the U.S. Commissioner of Labor, a series of federally-funded investigations of small, well-defined groups of African Americans in various parts of the country. The first of these reports was the present investigation of Farmville, Virginia. "Du Bois lived with the Farmville Negroes, joined their social life, visited their homes, and asked each family and individual 21 questions concerning birth, sex, and age of each family member, occupation, wages, employment, landownership, and church attendance Du Bois concluded that studies of communities like Farmville brought to light good, bad, and indifferent conditions. One visitor might find Farmville blacks shiftless and lewd. Another might find them industrious, with steadily advancing educational and moral standards. These contradictory statements were both partially true, but when stated without reservation, they were misleading. Though Du Bois found the degree of sloth and immorality in Farmville dangerous, he believed that an impartial investigation showed that the industrious black citizen 'best represents, on the whole, the general tendencies of the group'" (Grossman).



"The problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color line"

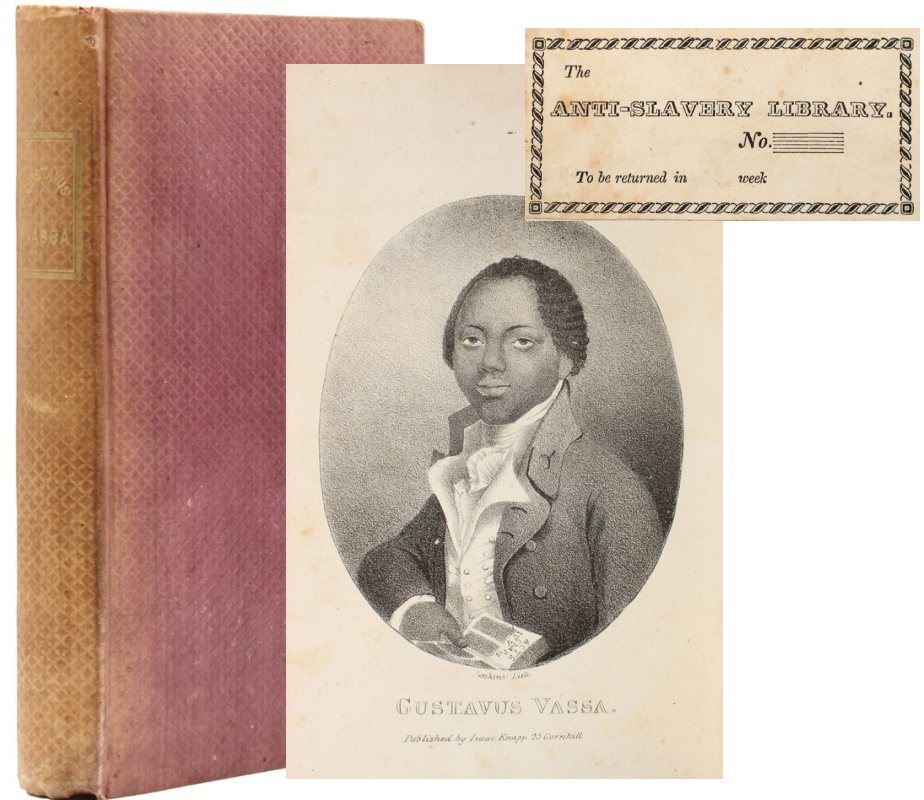
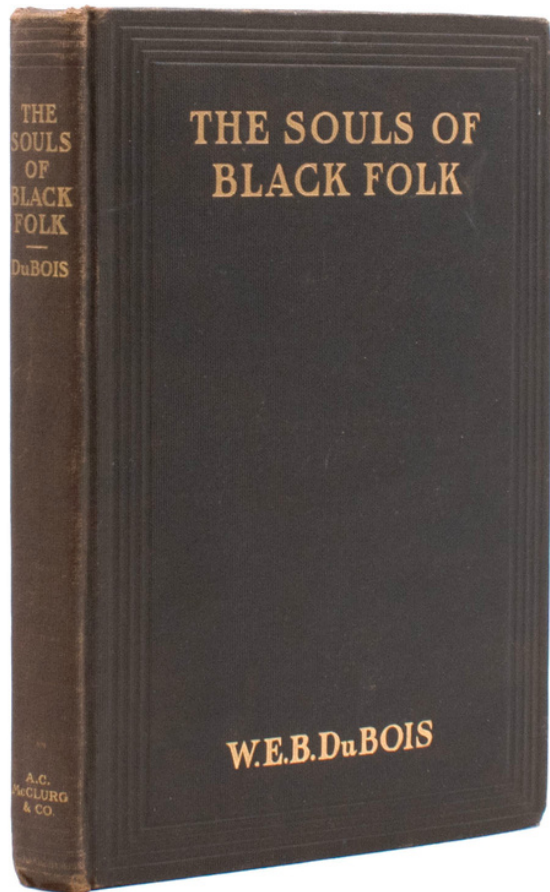
28] DuBois, W.E.B.

The Souls of Black Folk. Essays and Sketches.

Printed music within text. viii, [ii], 264, [1] pp. 8vo. Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co, 1903. Second edition. Publisher's black ribbed cloth, titled in gilt, touch of wear to extremities else very good. Abrasion to the title costing the top of the letters to Second Edition. Provenance: Wilbur W. Winn (signature, booklabel and mounted newspaper clipping); Jack Misner (later inked stamp on endpaper).

[352973] Sold

Second edition (June 1, 1903) of Du Bois' seminal essay collection marking his break with the accommodationist strategy of Booker T. Washington. "The monumental work was the opening salvo in the struggle that has dominated the century for black and white Americans: the quest for dignity, justice and equality" (Blockson).



Scarce Abolitionist Edition With Provenance to an Anti-Slavery Circulating Library

29] Equiano, Olaudah.

The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African. Written by Himself. A New Edition, corrected.

Frontispiece portrait and folding plate, lithographed by Jenkins. 294pp. Two volumes in one. 12mo. Boston: Published by Isaac Knapp, 1837. Publisher's purple cloth, fading to spine. Provenance: Anti-Slavery Library booklabel on the front pastedown.

[365304] \$8,500

"[First] published when the author was forty-five years old, Vassa's autobiography is the fullest account ever published of the life of a free black in the 18th century ... The author, a Nigerian Ibo, spent thirty years at sea before gaining his freedom by working for his manumission by a Philadelphia Quaker, Robert King. The autobiography recounts the life of Equiano from his birth in Benin through his experiences as a slave to an English Sea Captain ... Vassa's narrative has been ranked with the autobiographies of Benjamin Franklin and Frederick Douglass, who also vividly captured the historical tide. Unquestionably, this is the most impressive autobiography written by a native of Africa" (Blockson).

The Publication that Launched Grimke's Abolitionist Career

30] Grimke, Angelina.

Appeal to Christian Women of the South [caption title].

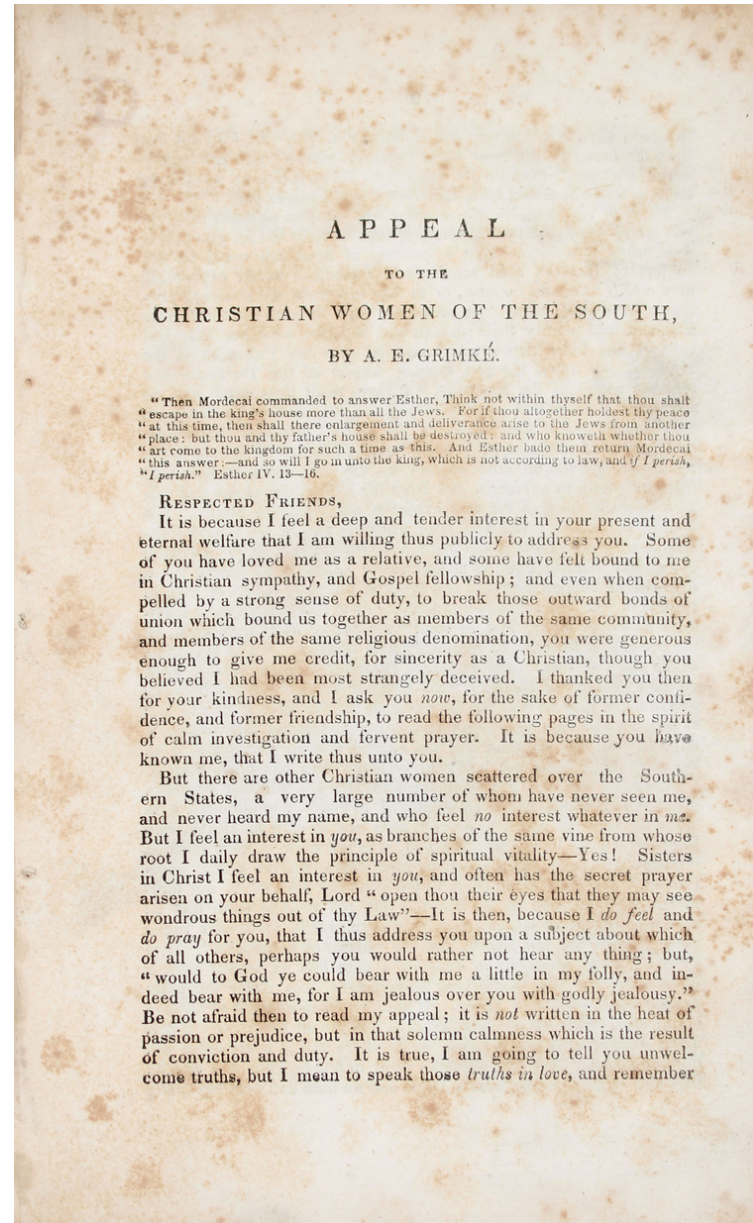
36pp. 8vo. [New York]: [American Anti-Slavery Society], [1836]. Third edition. Disbound. Foxing.

[365561] \$6,500

"Angelina called her *Appeal* '46 pages of foolscrap paper' but it was in actuality a passionate sermon to white women like herself who could 'use their influence with their husbands and brothers' to enact the 'justice and humanity' denied to the enslaved ... Indeed as the first widely distributed abolitionist pamphlet written by a Southern white woman, the *Appeal's* impact on white women's abolitionism cannot be overstated ... Angelina's appeal was a form of personal reckoning ... Angelina appealed to all slaveholding Southern white women 'not in the heat of passion, or prejudice, but in that solemn calmness which is the result conviction and duty.' As she put it, 'I am going to tell you unwelcome truths, but I mean to speak those truths in love'" (Greenidge).

While Grimke's *Appeal* was publicly burned in Charleston, reaction in the northeast was split; applauded by many, particularly those involved in the American Anti-Slavery Society who promoted the pamphlet, but scorned by others, who felt a woman should not be publically involved in political debate. Its publication, however, launched Grimke's abolitionist career and did more to involve women in radical abolitionism than any other work.

All editions are scarce.



Pictorial Lettersheet View of Cape Palmas, Liberia

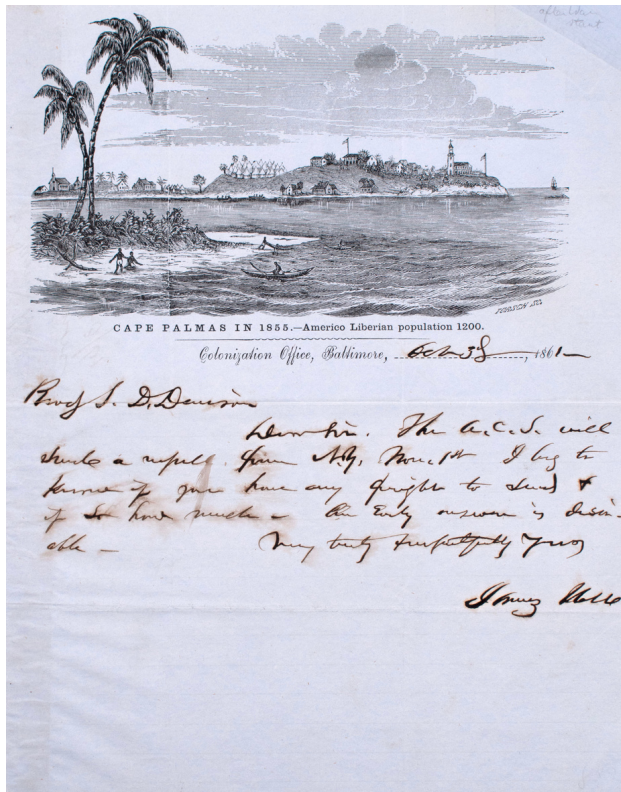
31] (Liberia) Hall, James.

Autograph letter signed to Rev. Samuel D. Denison, inquiring about a ship being sent to Liberia, written on a pictorial lettersheet with a large view of Cape Palmas.

1p., single blue sheet of American Colonization Society letterhead. The woodcut view engraved by John W. Torsch. 4to. Baltimore: October 3, 1861. Usual folds, remnants of prior mounting along one edge on verso, small tape repair at upper left corner.

[352785] \$2,000 On Hold

Hall, the former Governor of Maryland and the founder of the colony Maryland-in-Africa, served as a commercial agent for the American Colonization Society in Baltimore until 1861. The colony Hall founded gained independence in 1854, but was annexed by Liberia in 1857. The present letter informs fellow ACS member Samuel Denison of a ship being sent by the American Colonization Society, i.e the packet ship Mary Caroline Stevens to Liberia: "The A.C.S. will send a vessell from N.Y. Nov. 1st. I beg to know if you have any freight to send & if so how much. An early answer is desirable."



Sent from Liberia

32] (Liberia) Harris, Francis A.

Autograph letter signed to Philadelphia abolitionist Benjamin Coates, on life in Liberia, a financial matter and noting his "wish that I had come out here ten years sooner than I did for I know that after all that is is the only home for the coulор'd man and I would God that all my coulор'd brethren in America would believe it..."

2pp., plus integral address leaf. 4to. Monrovia, Liberia: January 25, 1845. Usual folds, some ink smudging.

[353838] \$3,000 On Hold

Quaker businessman Benjamin Coates was among the most ardent Philadelphia abolitionists in the ante-bellum period. "He opposed slavery and strongly favored education for African Americans, believing them to be as capable as whites. But he was also passionate about the welfare of Africans, and he was convinced that only through colonization could both African Americans and Africans make real social, economic, and political progress. He described himself as a 'true abolitionist,' desiring to end slavery not only in the United States but also in Africa" (Lapansky). Haverford College hold over 100 letters written to Coates by various abolitionists, which formed the basis of Lapansky et. al. However, there are no letters in the collection from Harris. We find Harris listed in an 1843 census of Liberia as a carpenter married to Rebecca M. Harris, with the information that he arrived there in 1840.



Includes the 1928 First Exhibition

33] Harmon Foundation.

[Four Harmon Foundation catalogues of African American artists, including the groundbreaking 1928 first exhibition].

Illustrated. 4 vols. 12mo. New York: Harmon Foundation, 1928-1931-1933-1935. First editions. Original stapled wrappers, minor soiling. Provenance: Sidney Kaplan (signature on upper wrappers and some manuscript annotations in red ink).

[353172] \$12,500

Four programs for the important early exhibitions of African American art, including the 1928 first exhibition of works created exclusively by African-American artists. Artists from the first exhibition included Sargent Johnson, Aaron Douglas, A. R. Freelon, Helen Smith, Laura Wheeler Waring, Hale W. Woodruff, Palmer Hayden and many more. The later exhibition catalogues includes essays by Alain Locke and others, and included works by Richmond Barthe, Allan Rohan Crite, Beauford DeLaney, Meta V. Warrick Fuller, Lois Mailou Jones, James A. Porter, Charles Alston, Richmond Barthe, E. Simms Campbell and more. Each from the collection of noted scholar of African American art Sidney Kaplan (1913-1993).

The First African-American Ordained Minister Preaches on a Wrongful Conviction

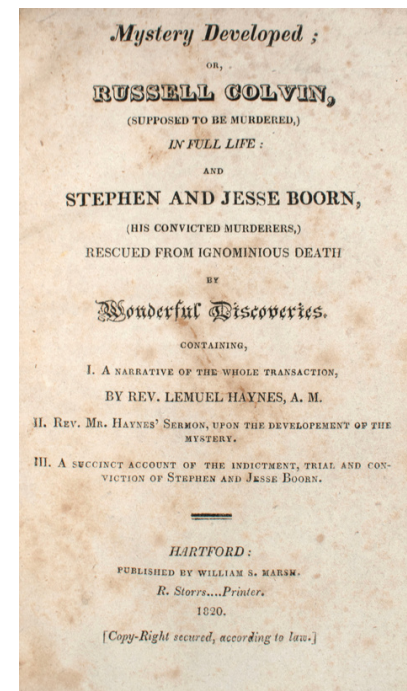
34] Haynes, Rev. Lemuel.

Mystery Developed; or, Russell Colvin, (Supposed to Be Murdered,) in Full Life: and Stephen and Jesse Boorn, (His Convicted Murderers,) Rescued from Ignominious Death by Wonderful Discoveries.

1p., single blue sheet of American Colonization Society letterhead. The woodcut view engraved by John W. Torsch. 4to. Baltimore: October 3, 1861. Usual folds, remnants of prior mounting along one edge on verso, small tape repair at upper left corner.

[353820] \$3,750

*Born in West Hartford, Connecticut in 1753 to a white woman and a black man, Lemuel Haynes was adopted by Deacon David Rose. He received a formal education, and following service as a minuteman and as a private in the Continental army, he prepared for the ministry, becoming a Congregational clergyman. He later married a white woman, fathered 10 children, and eventually became a pastor in 1788 at the West Parish in Rutland, Vermont. "Among early American Negro writers Haynes was relatively prolific... he was also more than ordinarily literate... Indeed, Middlebury College in 1804 conferred upon him a master's degree, *causa honoris*, probably the first of its kind in Black America" (Blyden Jackson, *A History of Afro-American Literature* pp. 70-71). At the time of the present work Haynes was the pastor at the Congregational Church in Manchester.*



Unrecorded in OCLC

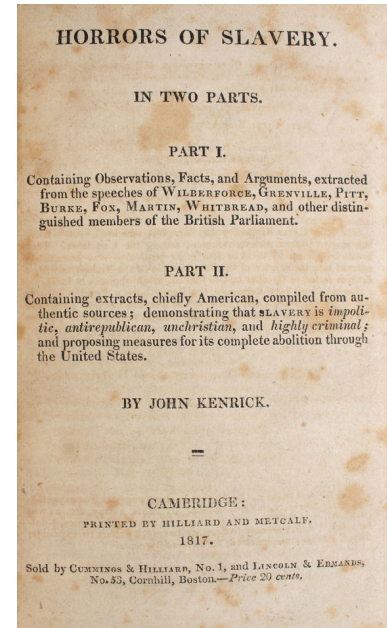
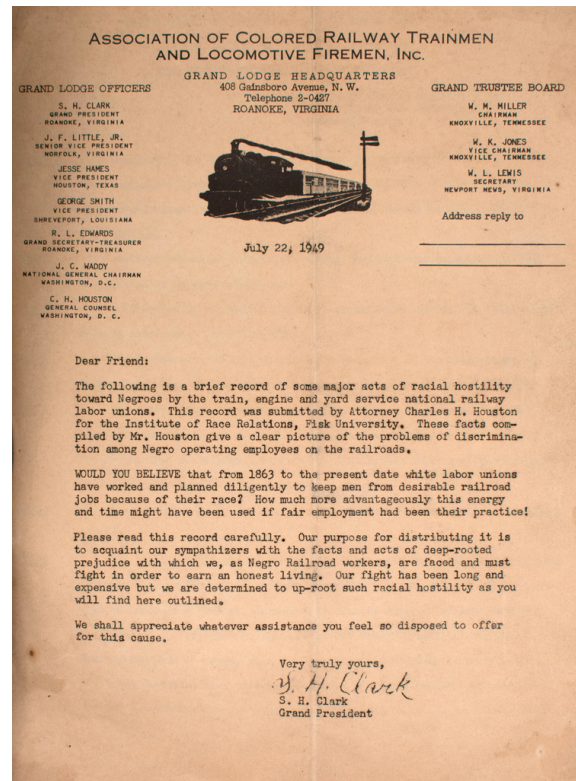
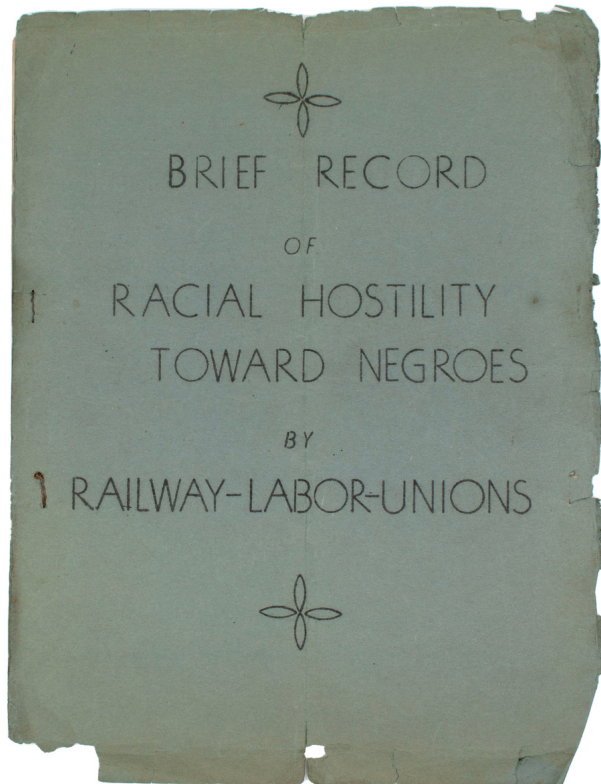
35] [Houston, Charles Hamilton].

Brief Record of Racial Hostility Toward Negroes by Railway-Labor-Unions.

[2], 12pp., mimeographed sheets. 4to. Roanoke, VA: 1949. Stapled into original green upper wrapper, lacks rear wrapper.

[353883] \$3500 On Hold

Comprises a cover sheet from S. H. Clark, Grand President of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Inc., on letterhead and dated July 22, 1949: "The following is a brief record of some major acts of racial hostility toward Negroes by the train, engine and yard service national railway labor unions. The record was submitted by Attorney Charles H. Houston for the Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University. These facts compiled by Mr. Houston give a clear picture of the problems of discrimination among Negro operating employees on the railroads ... Our purpose in distributing it is to acquaint our sympathizers with the facts and acts of deep-rooted prejudice with which we, as Negro Railroad workers, are faced and must fight in order to earn an honest living. Our fight has been long and expensive but we are determined to up-root such racial hostility as you will find here outlined..."



First Edition

36] Kenrick, John.

Horrors of Slavery, in Two Parts.

59, [1]pp. 12mo. Cambridge: Hilliard and Metcalf, 1817. First edition. Later buckram.

[365645] \$2000

Divided into two parts, the first consisting of a digest of speeches by William Wilberforce, Greenville, Pitt and other British abolitionists. The second are "extracts, chiefly American, compiled from authentic sources." The work also includes several examples of anti-slavery verse. Kenrick, better known as a horticulturalist and arborist, operated a commercial orchard in Newton, Massachusetts. He "proved himself a pioneer of a different kind in 1817 when he published a fifty-nine page booklet entitled the Horrors of Slavery, which lashed out at American society for its hypocrisy in sustaining an institution---slavery---that contravened the principles upon which the American republic had been founded. The antislavery movement was in its infancy when this angry tract made its appearance. Kenrick was venturing on dangerous ground in embracing abolitionism" (Marchione).

Rarely Encountered Programs from the MIA Conferences

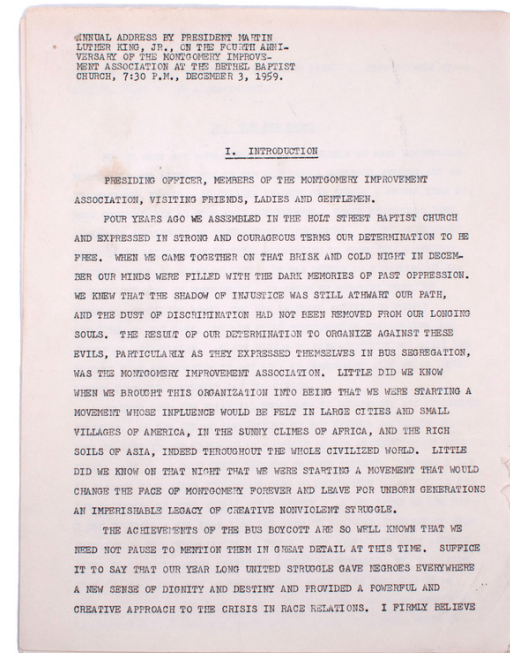
37] (King, Martin Luther).

[Group of 5 printed programs from the Montgomery Improvement Association Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change annual conference].

Includes the programs for the first and third through sixth annual programs. 8vo. Montgomery, AL: 1956-1961. Original wrappers. Provenance: Alfonso and Lucy Campbell.

[352447] Sold

"In December 1956, the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) held the first of its annual conferences on nonviolent direct action, called the Institute on Nonviolence and Social Change ... Institutes held in the following years typically included mass meetings, public forums, seminars on nonviolence, women's nights and youth nights, and other public events" (<https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/institute-nonviolence-and-social-change>). Keynote speakers at these events included King, as well as Ralph Abernathy. The original programs for the events are rarely encountered.



His Final Address as the President of the Montgomery Improvement Association

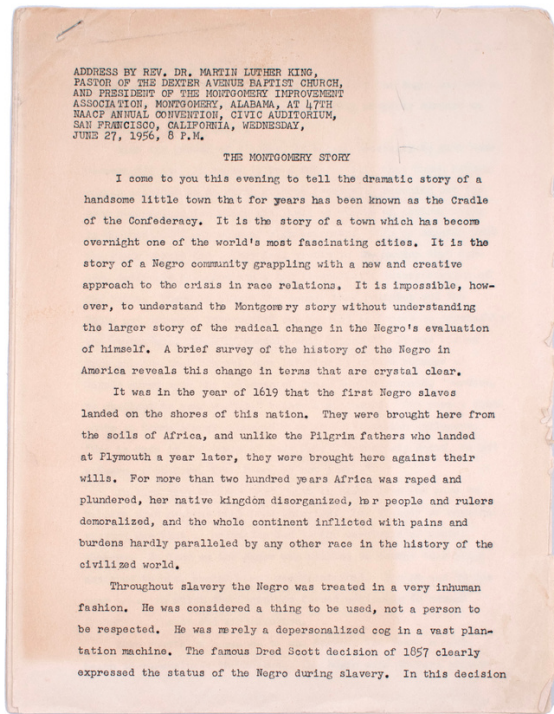
38] King, Martin Luther, Jr.

Annual Address by President Martin Luther King, Jr. on the Fourth Anniversary of the Montgomery Improvement Association at the Bethel Baptist Church ... December 3, 1959.

Mimeographed typescript. 18 numbered leaves. 4to. Montgomery, AL: 1959. Staple removed from upper left. Provenance: Alfonso and Lucy Campbell.

[352449] Sold

"In this typescript of his final address as president of the MIA, King summarizes the past year's accomplishments, highlighting attempts to desegregate the city's public schools and parks: 'I think this is enough to say to the cynics, skeptics, and destructive critics that the MIA is still in business, and that while it does not have the drama of a bus boycott, it is doing a day to day job that is a persistent threat to the power structure of Montgomery.' He outlines the MIA's 'threefold task': challenging segregation, suffering and sacrificing for freedom, and making full and constructive use of existing freedoms. King discusses 'the painful experience' of leaving Montgomery and admits that he had 'not accomplished for you all that I desired, but I have tried to do my best.' King pledges to remain "actively associated" with the MIA and reminds the members that 'the freedom struggle in Montgomery was not started by one man, and it will not end when one man leaves'" (<https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/address-fourth-annual-institute-nonviolence-and-social-change-bethel-baptist.>)



"The Montgomery Story" Address

39] King, Martin Luther, Jr.

Address by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, and President of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Alabama, at 47th NAACP Annual Convention, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California, Wednesday, June 27, 1956 ...

Mimeographed typescript. 13 numbered leaves. 4to. San Francisco: 1956. Stapled at upper left, final leaf detached. Toned. Provenance: Alfonso and Lucy Campbell. MLKPP 560627-009 (locating 4 copies).

[352450] Sold

"King and A. Philip Randolph were the featured speakers at the forty-seventh annual NAACP convention, addressing a public session at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium that attracted more than a thousand delegates from thirty-five states. King discusses the historical background of the black freedom struggle and the emergence of 'a brand new Negro in the South, with a new sense of dignity and destiny.' Despite violence and intimidation, King declares, the '[new] Negro in the South has been freed from the paralysis of crippling fear.' He concludes with an appeal for passive resistance to segregation and injustice" (<https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/montgomery-story-address-delivered-forty-seventh-annual-naacp-convention>)

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere"

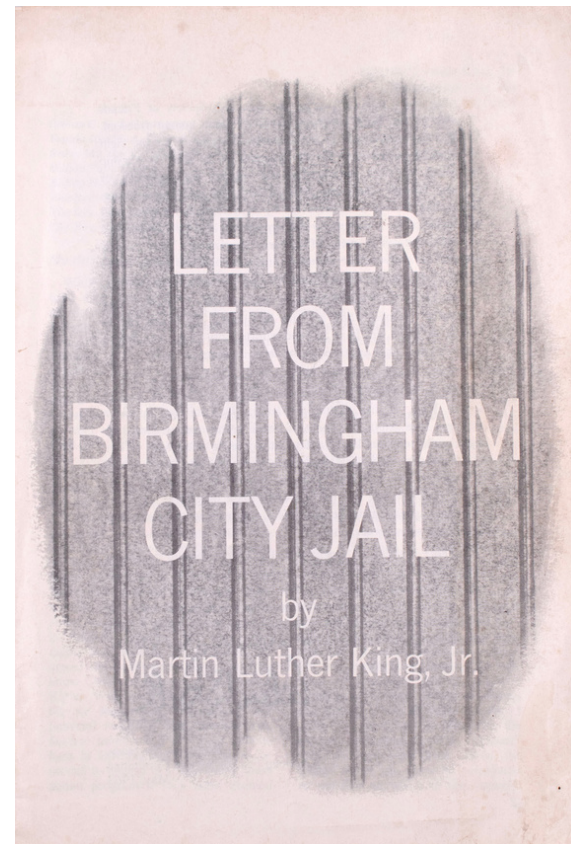
40] King, Martin Luther, Jr.

Letter from Birmingham City Jail.

16pp, including wrappers. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, May 1963. First edition, first issue. Staple bound original wrappers, creases to wrappers and old folds. Good.

[353469] Sold

After the New York Times chose not to publish the letter, extensive excerpts were published, without King's consent, on May 19, 1963, in the New York Post Sunday Magazine; other newspaper and magazine printings followed in June. Within days of the New York Post printing, however, the American Friends Service Committee received King's permission to publish 50,000 copies in pamphlet form, with an iconic wrapper title with jail bars in the background -- the first separate printing of the Letter. A second printing of an additional 30,000 copies followed later in May, with successive monthly editions throughout the summer. By September 1963, nearly 200,000 copies had been published. A critical text of the Civil Rights movement.



Original Watercolor

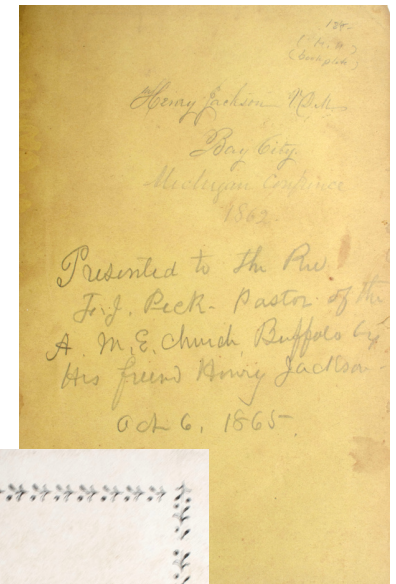
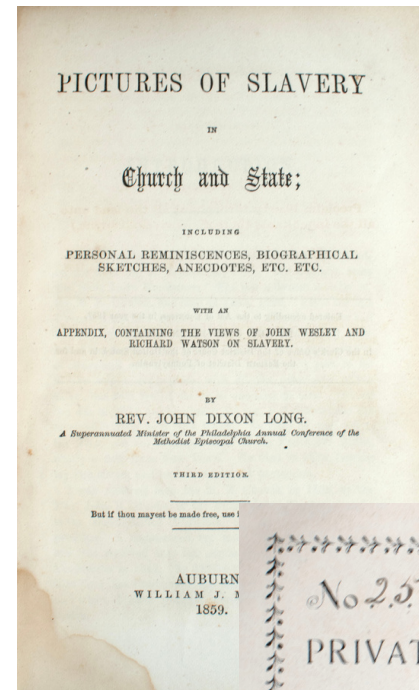
41] (King, Martin Luther, Jr.) - Barry Moser

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Watercolor portrait of Martin Luther King, Jr. Titled, signed and dated in pencil below the image. 11 x 8-1/4 inches (sheet size). 1987. Framed.

[352930] Sold

"Would it ever be possible to see a picture of Dr. King without hearing the words, "I have a dream" in the back of your mind? When we look at his eyes now, serious or smiling, all of what we know is there" (Ann Patchet, *Barry Moser: An Essay [the introduction to Moser's Potraits. North Hatfield: Pennyroyal Press, 2006]*)



With Esteemed Native American and A.M.E. Provenance

42] Long, John Dixon.

Pictures of Slavery in Church and State; including Personal Reminiscences, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, etc.

418pp. 12mo. Auburn: William J. Moses, 1859. Third edition. Publisher's cloth, spine chipped with minor losses. Provenance: Henry Jackson (signature and inscription to:); Rev. F. J. Peck; Rev. D. G. Hill (bookplate).

[353771] Sold

With provenance to a Native American minister and two noted ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Chippewa Henry Jackson, or Bam-me-no-de-no-kaid was born in Canada and educated as a Wesleyan Methodist, and served as an interpreter and agent to the Pottawattomies, among other tribes. He has inscribed the book, dated Michigan Conference 1862. A pencil note below presents the volume to Rev. Francis J. Peck. pastor of the A.M.E. Church of Buffalo in 1865. In 1881, Peck's daughter Maggie married Rev. Daniel Grafton Hill, Sr of Baltimore, and the volume includes Hill's bookplate.

Unrecorded in OCLC

44] (Maryland).

House of Delegates ... Mr. Jacobs, from Committee on Colored Population ... A Bill ... which punishes negroes calling for, or receiving incendiary papers.

3pp. Bifolium. [Annapolis, MD]: [January 1860]. Unstitched.

[353321] \$6,500

The slip bill, marked Bill H at the top of the first page, proposes an amendment to the seventy-fifth section of the thirtieth article of the Maryland code of public general laws, stating "that if any free negro shall knowingly call for, demand or receive any abolitionist book, handbill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation, or other paper of any inflammatory character, having a tendency to create discontent amongst, or stir up to insurrection the negroes in this State, or to induce slaves to abscond from their masters ... he shall ... be sold as a slave for life." The bill was one of several recommendations of the Committee on Colored Population following the 1859 Baltimore Slaveholders Convention and in response to John Brown's October 1859 raid on Harper's Ferry.

must be carried out in good faith. If we are not entirely neglected we will be reasonably certain to elect four members of Congress, provided always we do not lose Ohio next month. With success in Ohio and some attention from the National Committee we will not only carry the 2^d, 3^d, 6th and 7th districts but we will have a reasonably fair prospect of success in the State. There is some trouble in the 3^d district growing out of the defeat of Jeffords and the nomination of Pearce but Pearce says it is not as serious as represented. He promised me that he would confer with Senator J. C. Bleeker on the situation and that if he (Pearce) should become convinced that his candidacy would lose us the district or the State he would withdraw in favor of Bleeker. Perhaps a letter from you to Pearce on this line would do some good. His name is A. G. Pearce, post office, Greenwell.

The outlook in this district (the sixth) is all that could be desired. The whites turn out in large numbers to hear me and they manifest a great deal of interest in what I have to say about the tariff. If we carried Maine yesterday by a good majority and will carry Ohio next month then you may consider my election a settled fact although the white majority in the district is about two thousand.

Very truly yours
John Roy Lynch

Noted African American Congressman

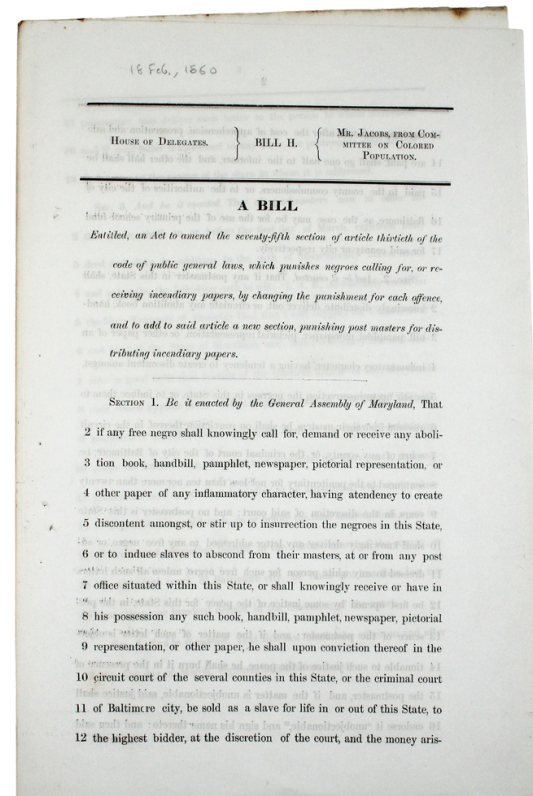
43] Lynch, John Roy.

Autograph letter, signed to Hon. S. Fessenden, a committee member of the Republican National Convention, on the prospects for gaining seats in the House in Ohio, detailing an issue in the 3d district and on his own prospects in Mississippi.

3pp. 4to. Scranton, Mississippi: September 9, 1884. Usual folds.

[365757] \$2500

John Roy Lynch, born into slavery in Louisiana, was the first African-American from Mississippi elected to Congress in 1873, a three-term congressman, promoted the Civil Rights Bill of 1875, and delivered the keynote address at the 1884 Republican National Convention. He writes in the present letter: "The outlook in this district (the sixth) is all that could be desired. The whites turn out in large numbers to hear me and they manifest a great deal of interest in what I have to say about the tariff. If we carried Maine yesterday by a good majority and will carry Ohio next month then you may consider my election a settled fact although the white majority in the district is about two thousand." Lynch would lose the election.



Civil Rights Rarity

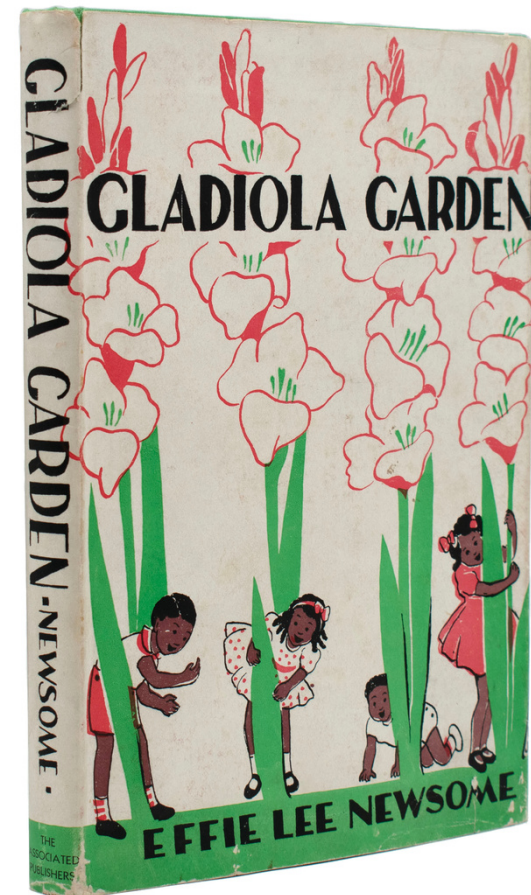
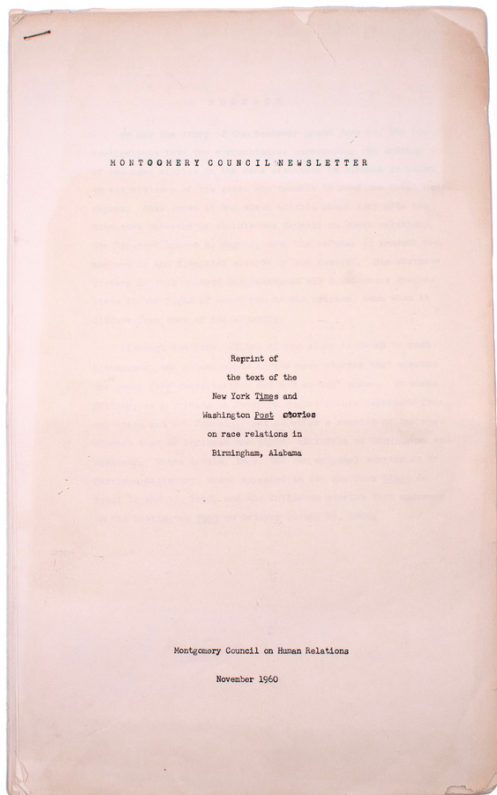
45] Montgomery Council on Human Relations.

Montgomery Council Newsletter. Reprint of the text of the New York Times and Washington Post stories on race relations in Birmingham, Alabama.

19 mimeographed sheets. 14 x 9 inches. Montgomery, AL: Montgomery Council on Human Relations, November 1960. Stapled at top left. Final leaf detached. Minor chips to first leaf. Provenance: Alfonso and Lucy Campbell.

[352440] \$3500

The Montgomery Council on Human Relations, a local branch of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, was an integrated, community-organized group which was dedicated to the advancement of racial justice through legal means, formed in opposition to such groups as the anti-Civil Rights White Citizen's Council. The present mimeographed newsletter by the MCHR reprints news stories related to the Bessemer grand jury indictment of Robert Hughes (in a case related to what would become New York Times v Sullivan). OCLC records no examples of newsletters by the MCHR.



Illustrated by Lois Mailou Jones

46] Newsome, Effie Lee.

Gladiola Garden. Poems of Outdoors and Indoors for Second Grade Readers.

Illustrated. 8vo. Washington, D.C.: The Associated Publishers, 1944. First edition. Publisher's green pictorial cloth, very clean with very slight water staining to top right corner of front cover, dustjacket with a couple of short closed tears along bottom edge to front and rear cover panels, closed tear along front spine edge from head of spine, some general bumping and soiling, and light water staining along hinge for front flap; inked stamp on endpapers (Franklin School, Massillon, OH). Very good.

[365338] S

The first African American poet to “write poetry exclusively, or primarily, for children.”

Black Voter Suppression in Mississippi

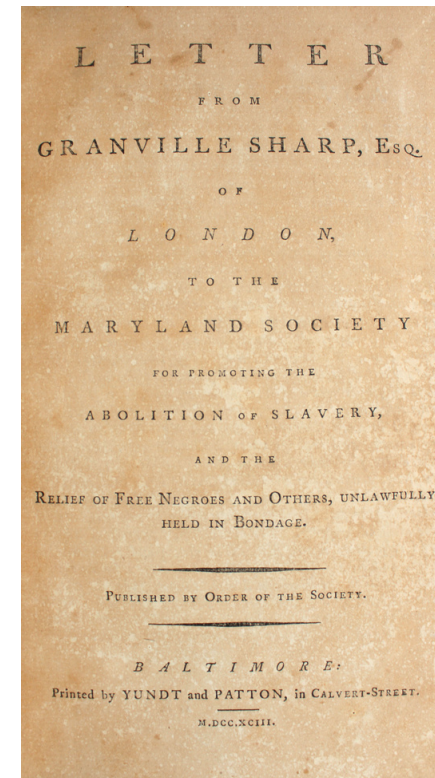
47] (Reconstruction) - Garth, William W.

Autograph letter signed concerning the ratification vote for the Mississippi Constitution of 1868, describing the suppression of African American voters, written by a white Democrat and using racist language.

2pp. With the original mailing envelope. 4to. Tibbee Station, Mississippi: June 24, 1868. Usual folds.

[352788] \$2500

In May 1868, the Mississippi constitutional convention, sometimes referred to as the "black and tan" convention as it included for the first time both white and black delegates, adopted the state's third constitution and referred it to the people for ratification. The radical Republican document not only outlawed slavery, but extended citizenship to former slaves and suffrage to African American men. Among its more controversial provisions, however, was the stipulation that barred from public office any citizen, military officer, legislator, or convention delegate who had served or sympathized with the Confederate cause. The ratification vote was held the following month and Mississippi became the only former Confederate state to reject its reconstruction constitution by nearly eight thousand votes. Historians have long been interested in the vote tally of this election, as African American voters far outnumbered white voters, and have pointed to both widespread intimidation and manipulation to explain the failure of passage. The present letter, by a white Democrat, was written in the midst of the ratification vote to an attorney in Huntsville Alabama describing the polling and the intimidation tactics in detail.



Early Maryland Abolitionist Pamphlet

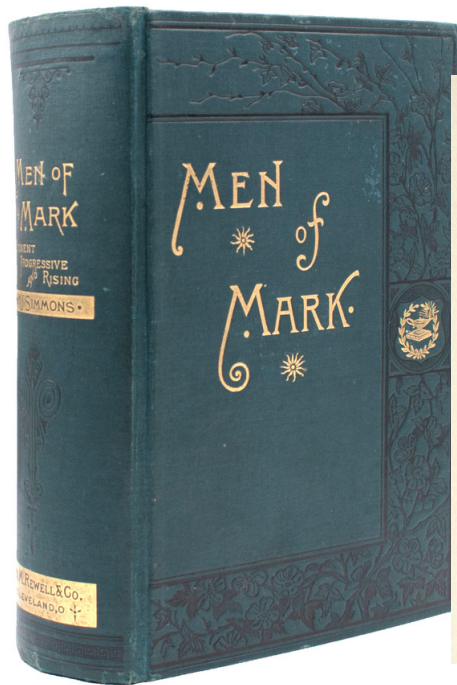
48] Sharp, Granville.

Letter of Granville Sharp, Esq., of London, to the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes and others, Unlawfully held in Bondage.

11, [1]pp. 12mo. Baltimore: Yundt and Patton, 1793. Modern buckram. Browned.

[365632] \$4750

Formed in Baltimore in September 1789, the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery was among the earliest such organizations in America. Although a large Quaker population supported the movement, the agrarian slaveholding population of the state made their formation and influence controversial. Among the founding members was Joseph Townsend, who served as Secretary of the Society. The present pamphlet published by the Society prints a letter from Sharp, who had joined the society as an honorary corresponding member, to Townsend, detailing his legal and religious arguments for abolition. Scarce.



First Edition

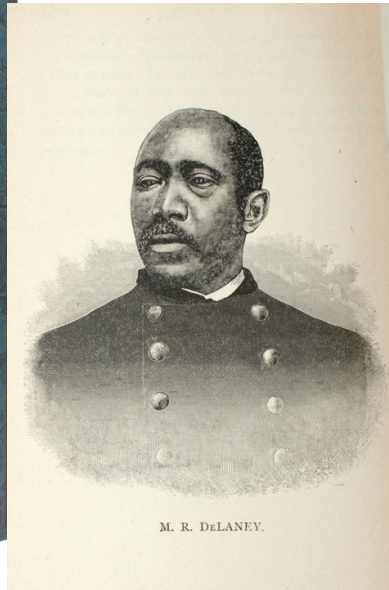
49] Simmons, William J.

Men of Mark: Eminent, Progressive and Rising.

106 portrait plates. 1141pp. Thick 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio: Geo. M. Rewell & Co, 1887. First edition. Publisher's green cloth, upper cover blocked in black and gilt, recased. Provenance: Chippie M. Reed (signature on endpaper).

[365074] \$3500 On Hold

The formerly enslaved author, the President of the State University in Louisville, writes in the preface: "I have noticed in my long experience as a teacher, that many of my students were woefully ignorant of the work of our great colored men – even ignorant of their names ... If in a slight degree I shall here furnish the data for that class of rising men and women, I shall feel much pleased ... If the persons herein mentioned could rise to the exalted stations which they have and do now hold, what is there to prevent any young man or woman from achieving greatness?" The work, sold by subscription, comprises biographies of 177 African American men, illustrated with 106 portraits, including Frederick Douglass, Crispus Attucks, Henry Ossawa Tanner, Paul Cuffee, Benjamin Banneker, Richard Allen, William Wells Brown, Alexander Crummell, Ira Aldridge, Nat Turner, Booker T. Washington, Martin Delaney and numerous lesser known, though highly accomplished African Americans of the 18th and 19th centuries. A very good copy of a scarce book.



Punished for Selling Alcohol in Missouri

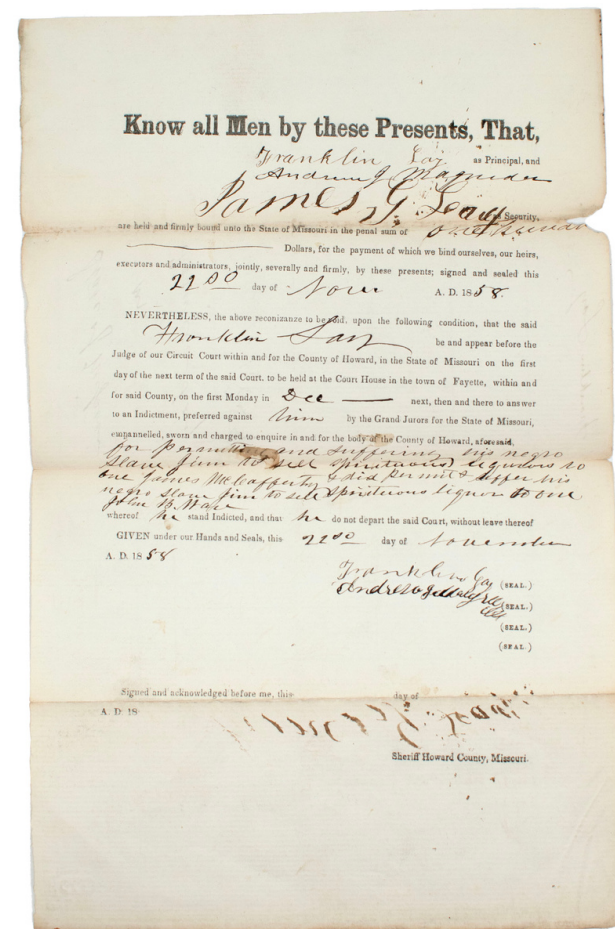
50] (Slavery).

A pair of partly-printed manuscript documents signed relating to Franklin Lay being summoned to court "for permitting and suffering his Negro slave Jim to sell spirituous liquors..."

Together, 2 items. Each 1p. Signed by Lay and multiple officials. Approx. 12x8 and 6x8 inches. Fayette, Howard County, Missouri: November 1858. Usual folds.

[353881] \$400

In the antebellum period, the Missouri slave code was expanded and included the prohibition on slaves selling alcohol. Enslavers who allowed the commercial interaction were fined \$300; the enslaved who sold or delivered alcohol to other slaves could receive up to twenty-five lashes.



With Provenance to a Possible Conductor

51] Still, William.

The Underground Rail Road. A Record of Facts, Authentic Narratives, Letters, &c, Narrating the Hardships, Hair-breadth Escapes, and Death Struggles of the Slaves in their efforts for Freedom, as Related by Themselves and Others, or Witnessed by the Author; Together With Sketches of some of the Largest Stockholders, and Most Liberal Aiders and Advisors if the Road.

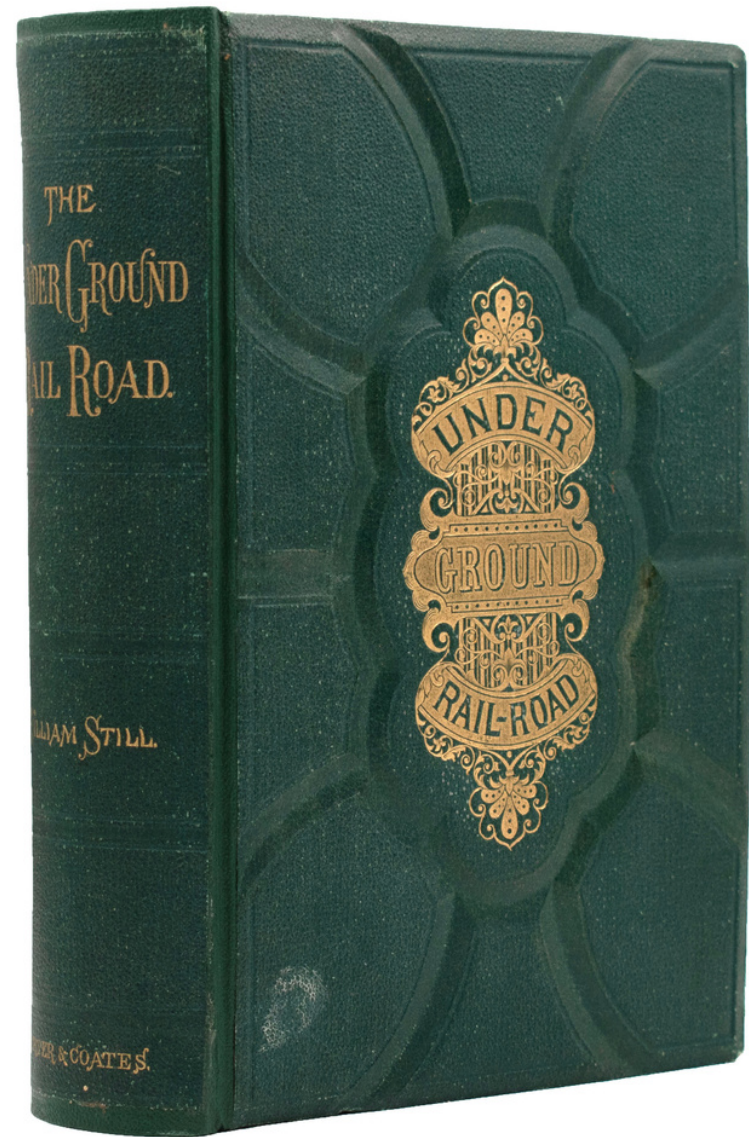
Engraved frontispiece, 24 plates, plus numerous illustrations. [4], [4], 780pp. With the 4-page prospectus bound in preceding the title. 8vo. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1872. First edition. Publisher's green pebbled cloth, elaborately debossed in blind, covers with central stamp in gilt, bevelled board edges, expertly rebacked retaining the original gilt-lettered spine, brown endpapers. Provenance: Dr. Jesse Holmes; his son Kersey Holmes.

[354148] \$7500

Still's monumental work, approaching 800 pages, documented the efforts and frequent successes of fugitive slaves to seek freedom as they made their way north along the Underground Railroad.

"Still worked diligently in the preparation of his book. He began to collect information as early as 1867. He kept detailed records of every fugitive passing through Philadelphia, which were preserved in his classic work published in 1872" (Blockson). Blockson also writes: "William Still was one of the most energetic and adventurous of the many Philadelphians who operated the Underground Railroad. He had been born free, but his parents had undergone the hardships of escape. Still spent his life helping other escapees, and was so successful that, it was said, nineteen out of every twenty fugitives passing through Philadelphia stopped at his house" (Afro-Americana Exhibition).

This example with provenance to Dr. Jesse Holmes, a Salem, Ohio abolitionist and Quaker school teacher. The underground railroad was particularly active in that portion of eastern Ohio and included a station in Salem (see Still, pages 644-649). Given Holmes's religious and political leanings, his location and the inscription by his son, it would seem likely that he was involved in the railroad. Kersey Holmes has inscribed the endpaper: "Received from a devoted father, whose life was associated with many of the incidents & workers mentioned in the pages of this book."



Unrecorded

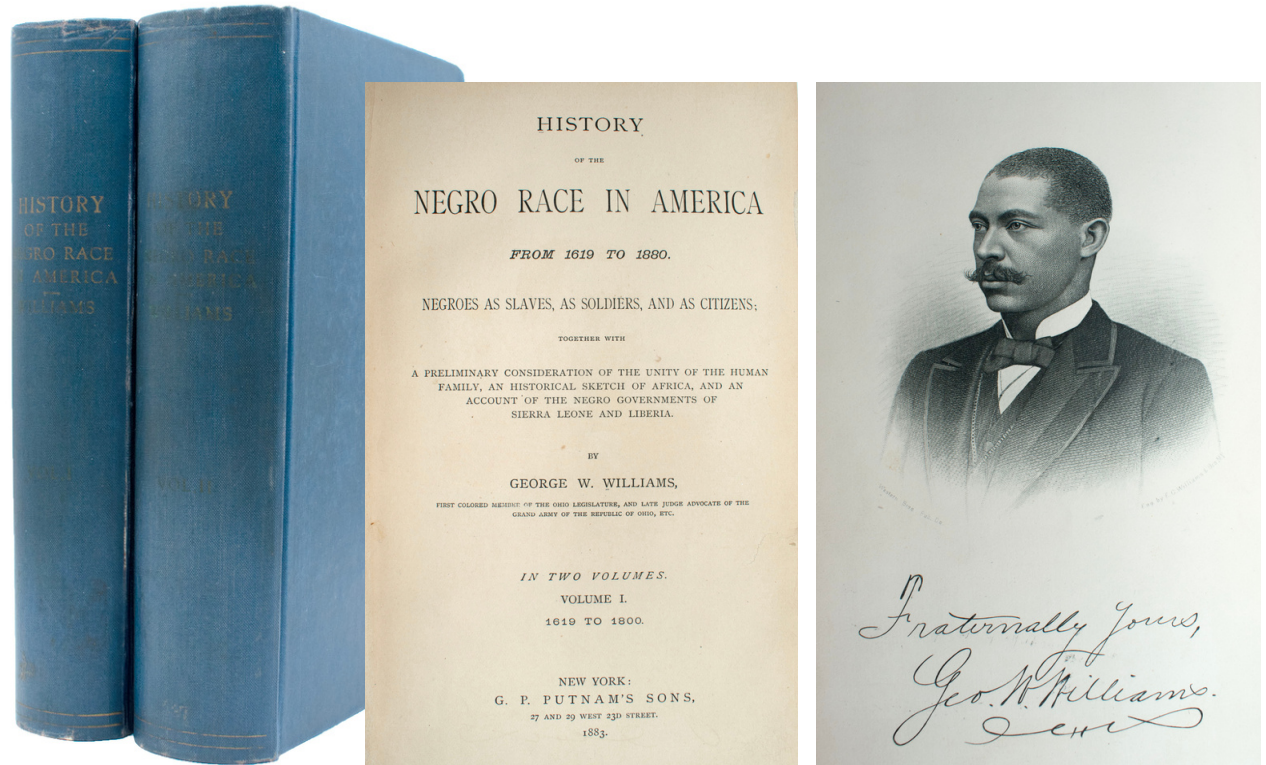
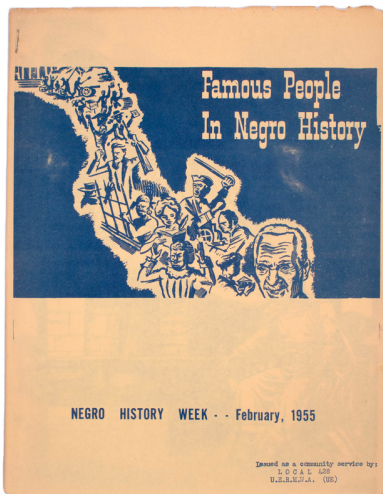
52] United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Famous People in Negro History. Negro History Week - - February, 1955.

Illustrations. 9 pages on 8 sheets, comprised of an illustrated cover, 6 mimeographed pages each with two images, and a final leaf printed with the Bill of Rights (recto) and Great Dates in the History of the American Negro (verso). 4to. [N.P., New York?]: United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, February 1955. Stapled in upper corner, minor edge wear.

[353315] Sold

The images, printed in blue, would appear to have been taken from a calendar and include portraits and brief biographies of Peter Salem, Ira Aldridge, Phyllis Wheatley, Maggie Lena Walker, Joseph Cinque, Jessie L. Brown, Denmark Vesey, John Brown, Jan Matzeliger, George Washington Carver, Lucy Craft Laney, and Harriet Tubman. The pamphlet was "issued as a community service" for Negro History Week by Local 428 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. The union was originally affiliated with the left-leaning Congress of Industrial Organizations, but was expelled by the CIO for being too far left in 1949.



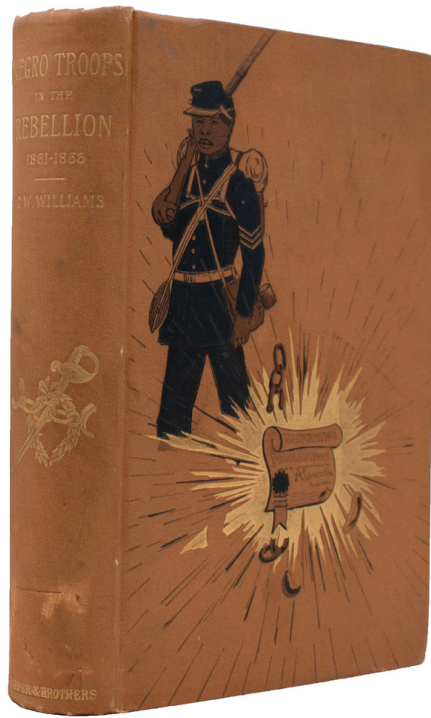
First History of African Americans in the United States

53] Williams, George W.

History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1880. Negroes as Slaves, As Soldiers and as Citizens. [2],xix,481; xiii,[1],611pp. Half title. Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1883. First edition. Publisher's blue cloth, minor fading to the spines and very minor wear at extremities, expertly recased. Later slipcase.

[354149] \$5,000 On Hold

The first history of African Americans in the United States by the man W.E.B. Du Bois called "the greatest historian of the race", and a work considered by modern historians to be a "pioneering achievement" in the field of historiography. Taking seven years to complete, the work is the first history of African Americans in the United States, tracing the establishment and growth of slavery in the American colonies under the English crown, with a focus on each of the thirteen original colonies. The history continues with the significant contributions African Americans made to the Continental Army during the course of the Revolution at a time when slavery was flourishing. The first volume ends with a discussion of slavery becoming a political and legal quagmire for the colonies during and after the revolution. The second volume reviews the issues that precipitated the Civil War, with slavery being primary among them. It continues forward, looking at the contributions African Americans made as soldiers on both sides of the war, reviewing the conclusion of the war, Reconstruction and the subsequent "Great Exodus" of African Americans northward to escape White cruelties.



First Edition in Publisher's Cloth

54] Williams, George W.

A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865.

Engraved frontispiece, plate of medals. [v]-xvi, 353, [1]pp, plus 12-pages of ads in the rear. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1888. First edition. Publisher's pictorial cloth gilt, minor soiling to the spine, else very good.

[354150] Sold

George Washington Williams' highly-regarded History is perhaps the best of the 19th-century histories of African Americans in the Civil War. Williams, a Black soldier himself, an officer of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and a veteran of the Mexican War, is identified on the titlepage as "colonel and late judge advocate in the grand army of the Republic...." He participated in many of the battles herein described, including "the most severe conflicts of Negro troops with the enemy in Virginia." Williams touches on his own military career, discusses his methods of research, lists the names of those who were "sources of information," and provides an overview of the finished work. He concludes the Preface as such: "I commit this story of the Negro's martial prowess to my countrymen, regardless of section or race, creed or party, entertaining the belief that neither sectional malice nor party rancor can ever obliterate a record that is now, happily in the progress of events, not only the proud and priceless heritage of a race, but the glory of a nation."

Salesman's Dummy

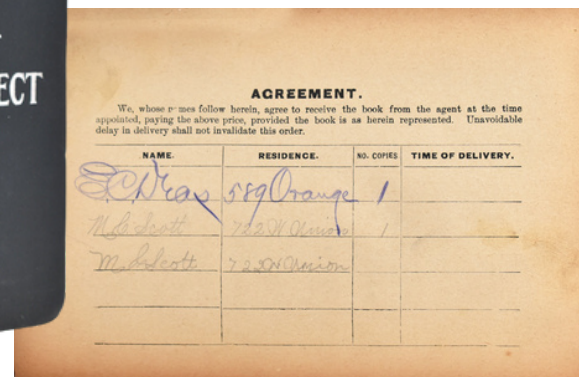
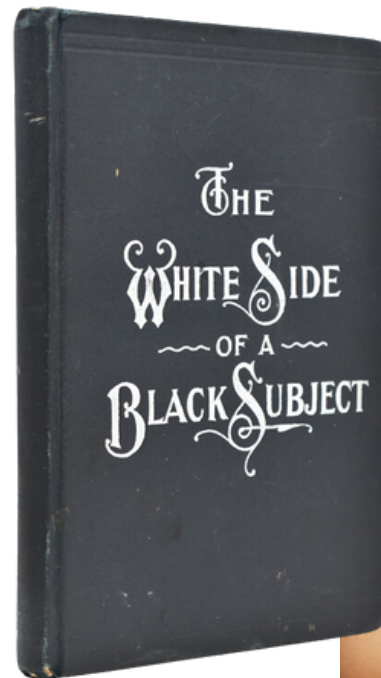
55] Wood, Norman B.

The White Side of a Black Subject. A Vindication of the Afro-American Race from the Landing of Slaves at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565, to the Present Time ... Enlarged and Brought Down to Date.

Illustrations. 8vo. Chicago, Ill: American Publishing House, 1897. Salesman's sample, with 3 sales enumerated. Original black cloth, stamped in silver. Lacks front endpaper.

[366075] Sold

A salesman's dummy for a work on African Americans, providing a historical survey of their progress from slavery and the Underground Railroad to the times of cultural uplifting, including biographies and portraits of notable men, women and events. It would seem likely that the work was intended for sale to a growing middle class African American audience in the period just prior to the Great Migration. Such books were largely sold by subscription using salesman dummies like the present, as publishers were wary of taking a commercial risk on works concerning or intended for African Americans. Indeed, among the reviews following the title is one by African American professor H. F. Smith of Rockport Indiana: "There never has been a better book written concerning our race; and it should be in every Afro-American home, school and college..."



Near Complete Set of this Important Black Periodical

56] Woodson, Carter G.; editor.

The Negro History Bulletin.

Volumes I-XX, but lacking vol. XVII. 19 vols. 4to. Washington, D.C: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc, 1937-1957. Dark navy cloth boards with gilt titles on spine.

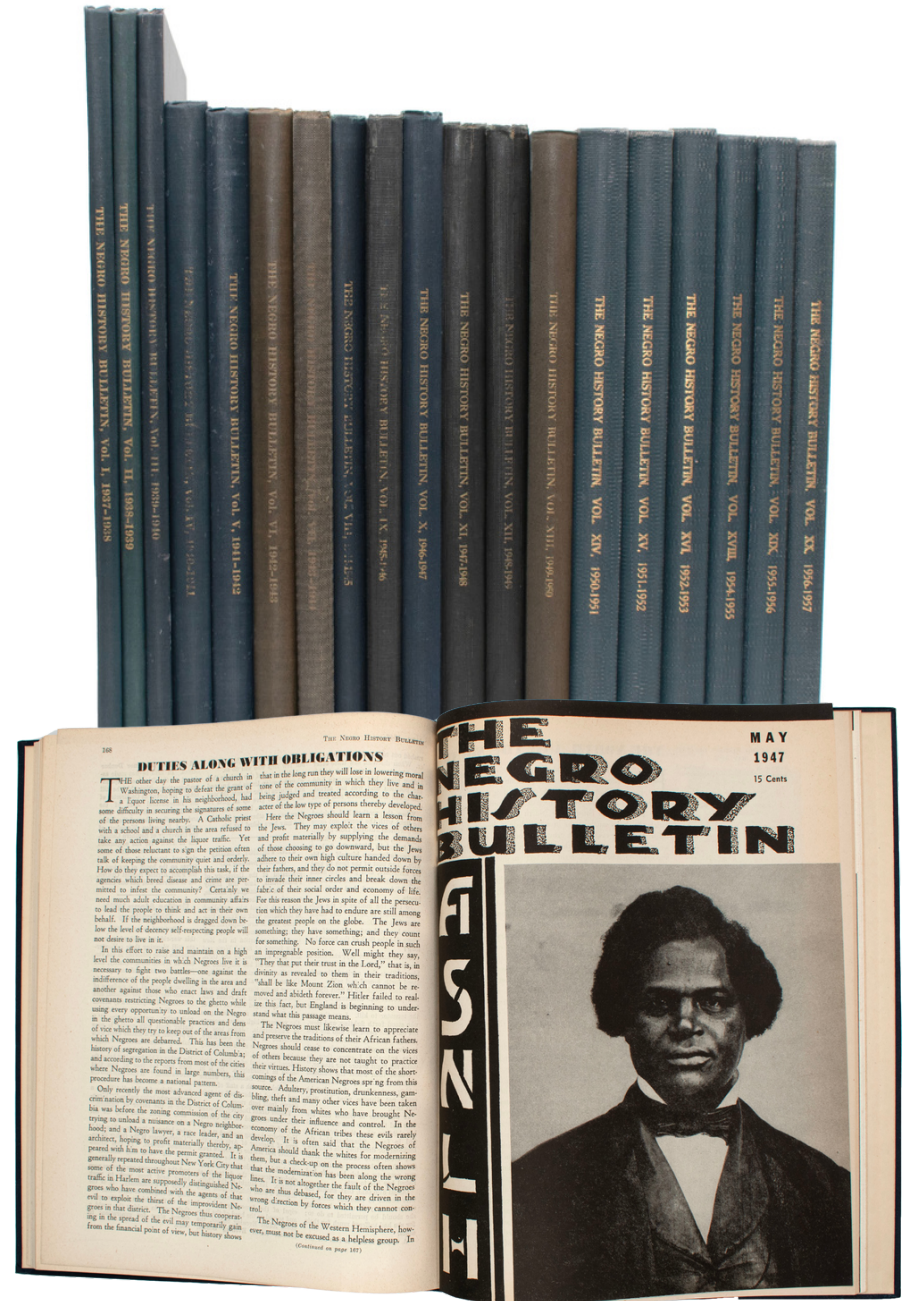
[365079] \$10,000 On Hold

Carter G. Woodson (b.1875 – d.1950) is considered the "father of black history" for establishing "Negro History Week," the precursor of Black History Month, as well as founding *The Journal of Negro History* in 1916, and jointly founding *The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History* in 1915, which became ASNLH (Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History) in 1973, and is now called ASALH (Association for the Study of African American Life and History).

It was Woodson's prolific advocacy that caught the attention of Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Florida branch of the NACW, an advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the Federal Council on Colored Affairs, also known as the "Black Cabinet," and an educator at Cookman College, a Black university in Florida. Bethune tapped Woodson to a develop a publication which pertained to Negro education in the United States.

In 1937 the first issue of *The Negro History Bulletin* was published and supplied to Black teachers across the United States. Its focus was on historical figures and stories that lesson plans could be developed from to further Woodson's and Bethune's goals of an around-the-year Black history education. Topics covered were wide-ranging, with book selections, profiles and editorials that uplifted contemporary Black people for their innovations and successes in their respective fields, and occasionally even touched on international affairs of African countries such as Liberia and South Africa, but always with the foundation of being an educational resource. The publication's existence coincided with massive cultural shifts for Black people from the Depression to the civil rights era. Volume 20 details the Rosa Parks Montgomery bus incident and the beginning of Martin Luther King Jr.'s rise to national prominence.

This collected library set of 19 (of 22) volumes covers the span of twenty years of the publication, 1937-1957, missing only the seventeenth volume (1953-1954).



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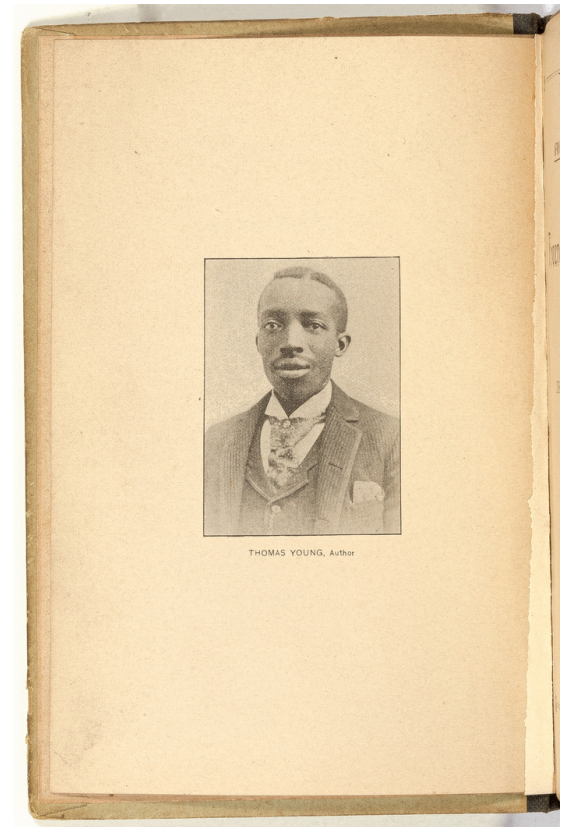
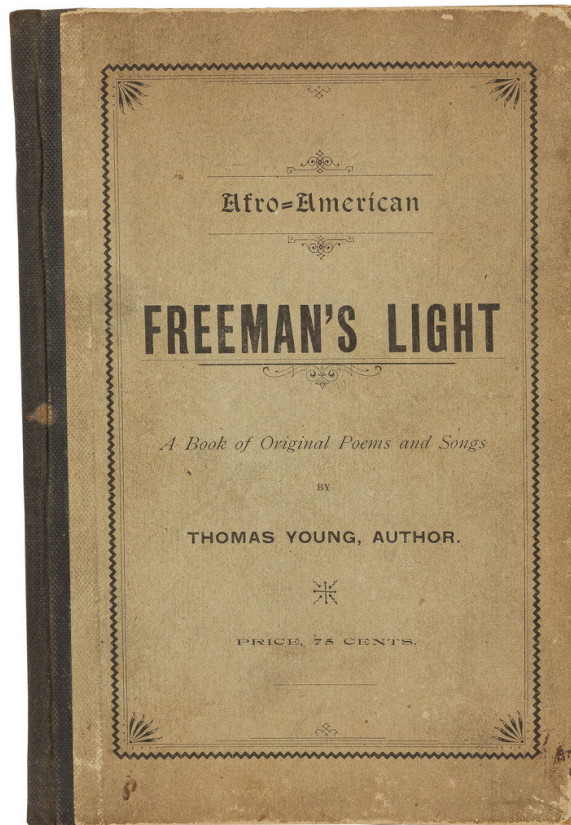
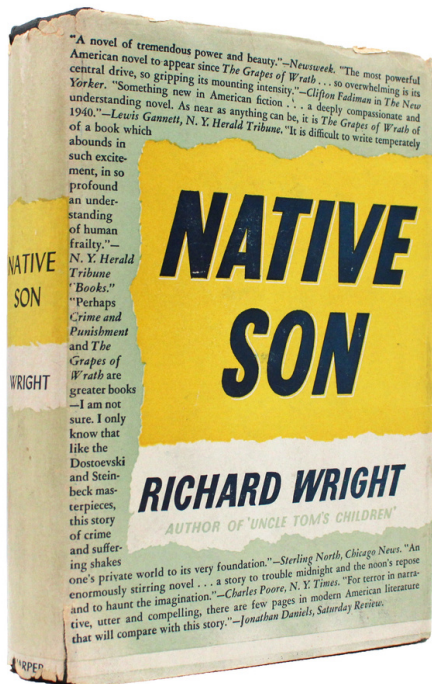
57] Wright, Richard.

Native Son.

Title page printed in red and black. xi, 359 pp. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1940. First edition, first printing with A-P below the editions statement. Blue cloth with some rubbing to front cover, rear cover with some rubbing and soiling, spine cocked; unclipped dust jacket (price \$2.50) in green and white, with single spaced blurb on front but not side panel, faded as usual, with some chipping to foot of spine and around foot of flaps, general rubbing with some light chipping along top edge.

[366170] \$3,500

A landmark work in African American fiction, which became the first Book of the Month Club selection by an African-American writer, selling 250,000 copies in its first three weeks on the market, propelling Wright to fame, and a lauded dramatic adaptation was directed by Orson Welles on Broadway the following years.



Very Rare Work by an African American Poet in the West

58] Young, Thomas.

Afro-American Freeman's Light.

32, [2]pp. Photographic frontispiece portrait of the author. 8vo. Denver: Press of H. D. Mann and Co., Music Printers, 1896. First edition. Quarter cloth and pale brown printed paper covered boards. Small tear on the upper margin of the last page, corners a little rubbed and slightly rounded, a nice and presentable very good copy.

[353762] \$45,000

Prayers, poetry, hymns, and music, with a brief autobiography of the author, who was born enslaved in Batesville, Mississippi in 1860, moved to Memphis, Tennessee as a teenager where he was employed as a coachman, and where he taught himself to read. In 1892 he moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and worked as manager of the servant's quarters at the Antlers Hotel, composing poetry and hymns in his spare time. Rare, with five copies recorded by OCLC.

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