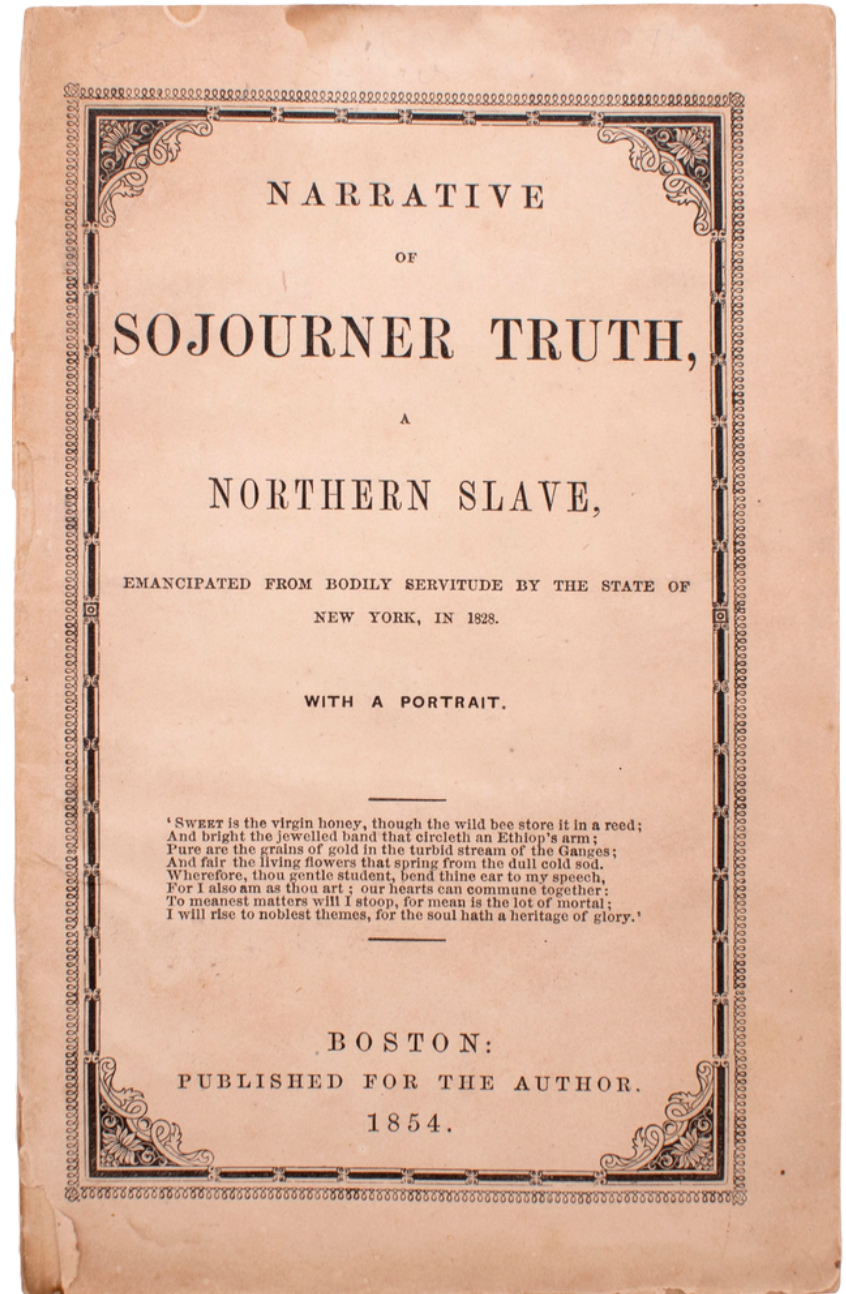


JAMES  
CUMMINS  
*bookseller*

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*African Americana*  
*September 2021*



*Alabama Reconstruction Assembly Ratifies the 15th Amendment*

**2] Alabama. Acts of the General Assembly of Alabama, Session of 1869-70.**

512pp. 8vo. Montgomery: John G. Stokes & Co, 1870. Contemporary leather-backed blue paper boards. Some abrasions and loss to the spine, else very good.

[322820] \$1200

*Scarce printing of the Acts passed at the 1869-70 session of the Alabama Reconstruction Assembly, which included the state's first African American Senator B. F. Royal, as well as twenty-four African American members of the House. Among the more significant items on the Assembly's agenda was the ratification of the 15th Amendment (p. 455).*



*Abolitionist Material Culture*

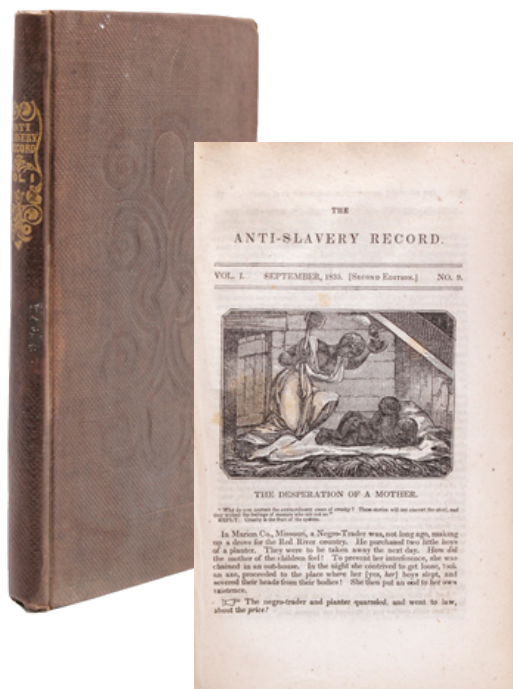
**1] No union with slaveholders !! ... [and] Am I not a Man and a Brother [Two cross-stitched abolitionist Bible markers].**

Perforated paper, silk thread and satin ribbon. The first in green silk, 1-1/4 x 8-1/2 on an 18-inch chartreuse ribbon; and the second in gold thread on two panels 1-3/8 x 7 and 1-3/8 x 6-1/4 on a 24-inch raspberry ribbon. [United States: ca. 1850]. Needlework fine, the first with the ribbon trimmed one side, the second ribbon torn at fold between the two panels.

[322831] \$2500

*Two finely executed needlework Bible or book markers, using the craft of stitching on perforated paper, and bearing abolitionist slogans within ornamental borders. The cry of non-compromise, No union with slaveholders, was first uttered by Wendell Phillips in an 1844 speech, and the second slogan dates back to the Wedgwood medallion. Women proved essential leaders in the abolitionist movement as speakers and writers, but also as organizers of fairs and local societies and in the production and distribution of abolitionist material culture.*





Issues #1 and #2

4] American Freedman's Commission. The American Freedman [Volume 1, Numbers 1 and 2] ... [Published with:] The National Freedman: A Monthly Journal [Vol. 2, Numbers 4 and 5].

16, 113-136; 17-32, 137-160pp. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: The American Freedman's and Union Commission, April & May 1866. Salmon printed wrappers. Fine. [322818] \$600

*The first two issues of the monthly journal of the newly-formed Freedman's and Union Commission, issued with two issues of the New York National Freedman's Relief Association.*



*Harlem on My Mind Exhibition Postcard*

5] Andrews, Regina, photographer. Poets and Heroes 1924 [photographic postcard, image of Langston Hughes, Charles S. Johnson, E. Franklin Frazier, Rudolph Fisher and Hubert Delany].

5-1/8 x 8-1/8 inches. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1969. Minor creases at edges. [323004] \$150

*Printed for the seminal Metropolitan Museum of Art exhibition Harlem on My Mind: Cultural Capital of Black America 1900-1968.*

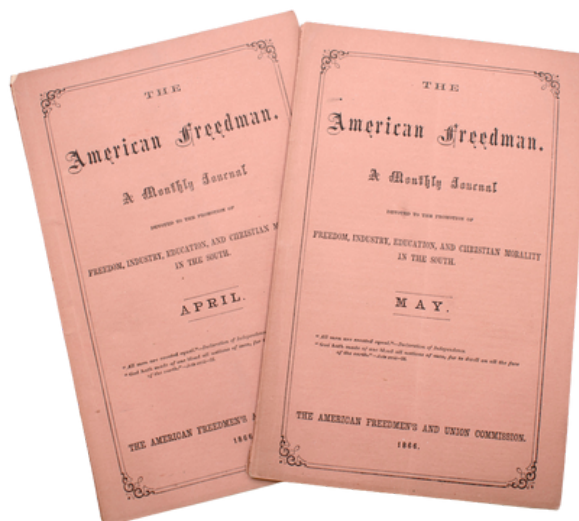
*Established by Garrison*

3] American Anti-Slavery Society. The Anti-Slavery Record ... Vol. I, for 1835.

Numbers 1-12. iv, 168pp. 8vo. New York: R.G. Williams, for the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1835. Original brown cloth, covers blocked in blind, spine lettered in gilt. Ex-library, with label on pastedown and perforated stamps to title page and two leaves. Foxed, still about very good. Sabin 81862; Work, page 297.

[322818] \$850

*This small monthly journal of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which was established by William Lloyd Garrison, was published from 1835-1837, primarily as a fund raising periodical. Includes contributions by John Greenleaf Whittier.*





*Inscribed to Moms Mabley*

6] Armstrong, Louis. Photograph signed and inscribed in the image ("Louis 'Satchmo' Armstrong), to Jackie "Moms" Mabley, "Best wishes to Jackie Mabley, my dear friend ... "

Inscribed in green ink. Approx. 9 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches. Creased at bottom. Framed.

[320363] \$2500

"Moms" Mabley (1894-1975) was the preeminent African American female comedian from the mid-20th century, and opened for Louis Armstrong on several occasions. A fabulous association between two of the most important African-American performers of the period

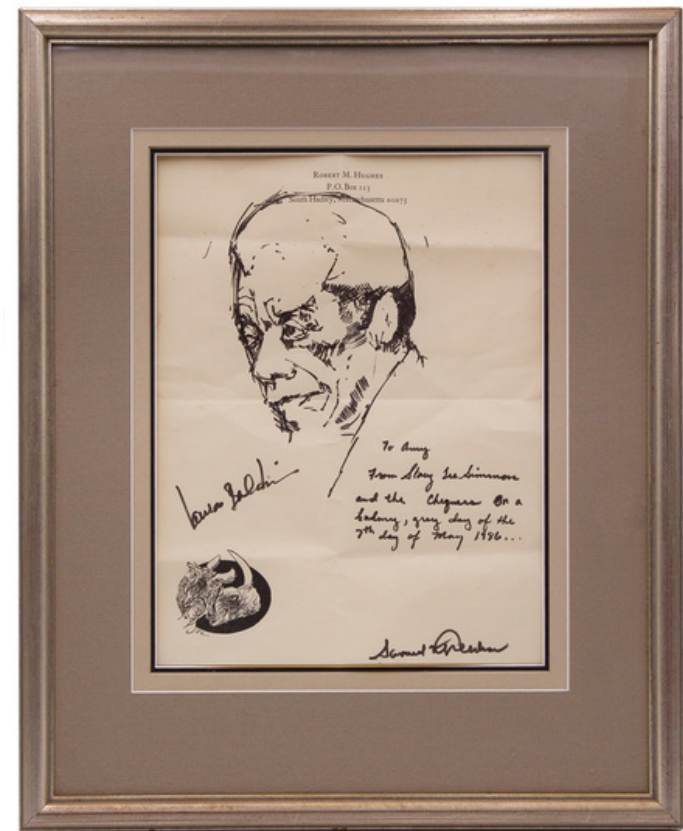
*Original Portrait Signed by Baldwin*

7] Baldwin, James. Pen and ink portrait of James Baldwin, signed by him at lower left.

On 8 1/5 x 11 inch stationery of Robert M. Hughes of South Hadley, Mass. N.p: 1986. Old folding creases.

[314683] \$2250

An accomplished pen and ink portrait of Baldwin in profile, signed by Baldwin. The portrait was done by a Massachusetts artist and is drawn on a sheet of stationery of African-American art collector Robert M. Hughes and inscribed to his wife Amy: "From Stacy Lee Simmons and the chequers on a balmy, grey day of the 7th day of May 1986." It is also signed at the bottom by Samuel Freedman. Hughes lived for many years in Amherst and South Hadley, and was a friend of Baldwin, Romare Bearden and Richard Yarde. The inscription is dated the year before Baldwin's death.







*Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c. Free from Slave Labour*

8] Beale, Joseph H. Bought of Joseph H. Beale ... Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c. Free from Slave Labour ... [Partly-printed billhead for New York abolitionist merchant Joseph H. Beale, accomplished in manuscript selling coffee, sugar and tea to Abraham Bell and signed by Beale].

With a woodcut of the seal of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, with the heading "Work & Be Happy". 8-1/2 x 4-1/2 inches. New York: March 12, 1834. Old folds.

[323291] \$2500

With the growth of the anti-slavery movement in the 1820s, abolitionists first posited the dilemma that if you were against slavery as a moral sin, then buying goods made from slave labor was equally abhorrent. Abolitionist minister Elias Hicks wrote, "What is the difference whether I hold a slave or purchase the produce of his labour from those who do?"

Joseph H. Beale (1812-1883) was a Quaker farmer and abolitionist from White Plains, New York, with business interests in lower Manhattan that included his free labor dry goods store at 376 Pearl Street. In addition to his farm and store, Beale ran a store for free people of color, advertised in several issues of the *Liberator*. Beale and his wife Charlotte were involved with assisting fugitive slaves on the Underground Railroad.



*Landmark Trial of a Master for the Murder of his Slave*

9] Belisario, A.M. A Report of the trial of Arthur Hodge, Esquire, (late one of the members of His Majesty's Council for the Virgin-Islands) at the island of Tortola, on the 25th April, 1811, and adjourned to the 29th of the same month, for the murder of his Negro man slave named Prosper.

186pp. Uncut. 8vo. Middletown, [Conn.]: Printed by Tertius Dunning, 1812. First American edition. Original paper-backed boards. Wear to spine, else a very nice copy. American Imprints 24790; LCP Afro-Americana, Suppl. 1080. Not in Blockson.

[322815] \$3750

Hodge, a Tortola plantation owner, was tried and hanged for the brutal flogging and abandonment of his slave, Prosper, who was left to die without aid over a week's period. The case is further extraordinary in that the prosecution's chief witness was a free black woman, Perreen Georges, despite the fact that it was illegal for a black to testify against a white. Hodge was convicted and hanged; the case contributed to the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. Rare.

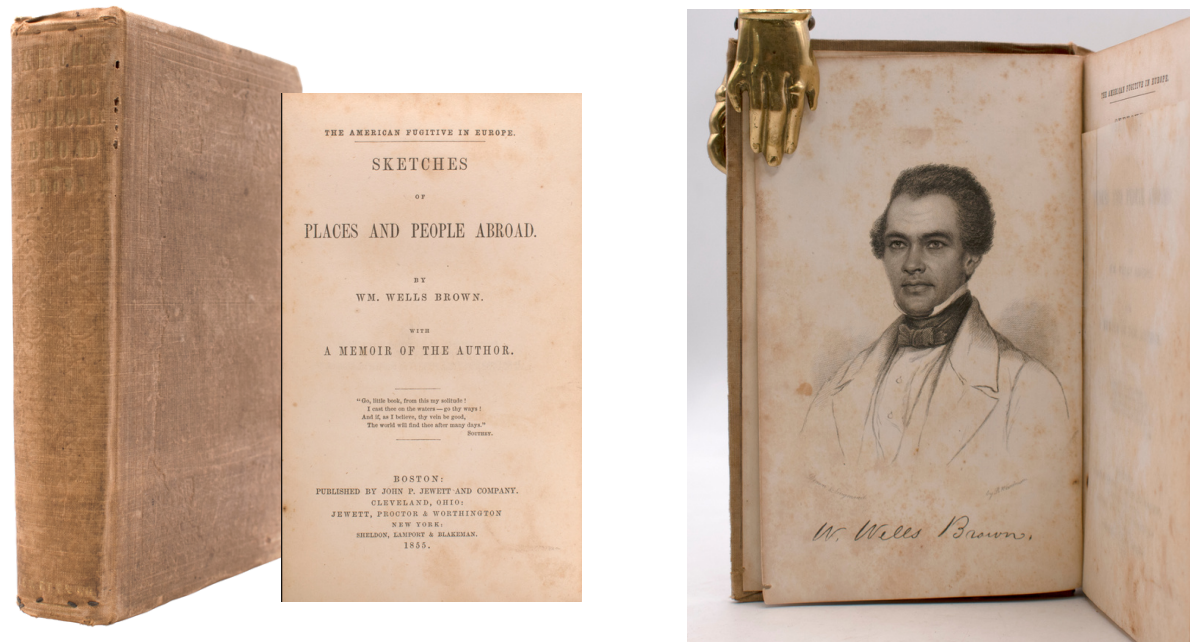
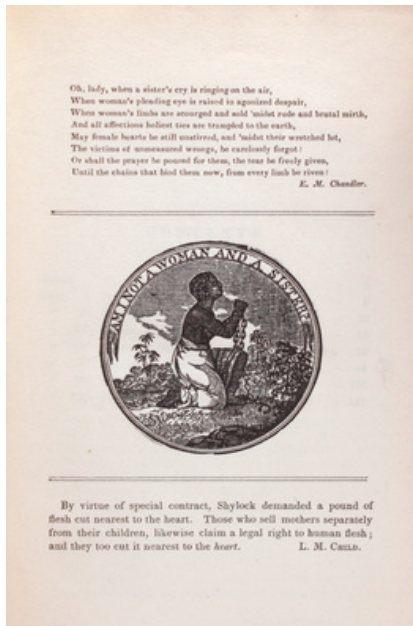
*"Am I Not a Woman and a Sister"*

10] [Bourne, George]. **Slavery Illustrated in its Effects upon Woman and Domestic Society.**

[4], viii, [9]-127 pp. Woodcut seal on leaf following the dedication depicting a kneeling slave with the caption "Am I Not a Woman and a Sister". 12mo. Boston: Isaac Knapp, 1837. First Edition. Removed. Signed Edward Hopper, probably Edward Hopper, Quaker abolitionist, on flyleaf. Sabin 82088; Dumond p. 30 ("sometimes attributed, wrongly, to Angelina Grimké").

[322822] \$850

*Bourne (1780–1845) was an American abolitionist and editor, credited as the first public proclaimer of "immediate emancipation without compensation" of American slaves. William Lloyd Garrison wrote to Theodore Bourne: "I wish it could be republished and a million copies of it be distributed broadcast...Yours to break every yoke..." The work is dedicated to the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Societies. Scarce in trade.*



*The Earliest African American Travelogue*

11] Brown, W[illia]m Wells. **The American Fugitive in Europe. Sketches of Places and People Abroad ... With a Memoir of the Author.**

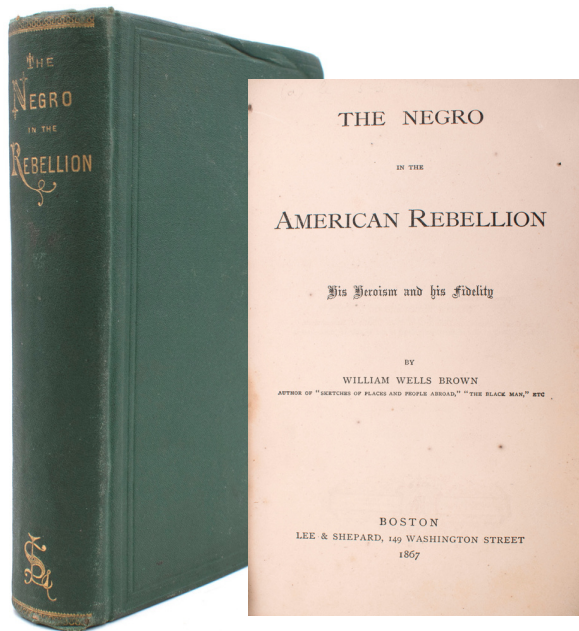
Engraved portrait frontispiece by R. Woodman. viii, [9]-320 pp. 8vo. Boston: Published by John Jewett and Company. Cleveland, Ohio: Jewett, Proctor & Worthington. New York: Sheldon, Lamport & Blackman, 1855. First American edition. Publisher's brown cloth, covers blocked in blind, spine titled in gilt. Some fading and wear, lacks front endpaper. Sabin 8586; Blockson 1973.

[323198] \$3500

*William Wells Brown (1814-1884), African-American abolitionist lecturer, novelist, and historian, was born into slavery in Kentucky and escaped to Cleveland in 1834. He lectured in New York and Massachusetts and wrote a best-selling Narrative (1847) before travelling to Paris and London in 1849. He remained there five years. "He went to Europe to participate in the Paris Peace congress, and he stayed on to lecture more frequently and write more extensively against slavery than anyone else in Britain. He traveled more than 25,000 miles across the British Isles, by his estimate, and gave more than a thousand talks" (Ezra Greenspan, William Wells Brown, An African-American Life (2014)).*

*In 1852 he published in London his travelogue Three Years in Europe (London, 1852), being an account of this period. It is the earliest African American travelogue. The present American edition of that work was retitled as The American Fugitive in Europe, with significant additions not found in the previous, with "a dozen or more additional chapters" (Note to the American edition, p. iv). This included a re-writing of the autobiographical preface, as well as additional chapters on his experience in London between 1852 and 1854 and his return to America.*





*First Edition of the First History of African American Military Service in the Civil War*

**12] Brown, William Wells. The Negro in the American Rebellion: His Heroism and His Fidelity.**

xvi, 380pp. 8vo. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1867. First edition. Publisher's green cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Minor wear and bumps. Early inked stamp of a San Francisco stationer and bookseller. Sabin 8595; Blockson 3521; Work, p. 398. See Ezra Greenspan, *William Brown Wells: An African American Life* (New York & London: 2014).

[323359] \$2500

"Brown's history-making pen put black men in the center and relegated everyone else to the periphery ... 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).

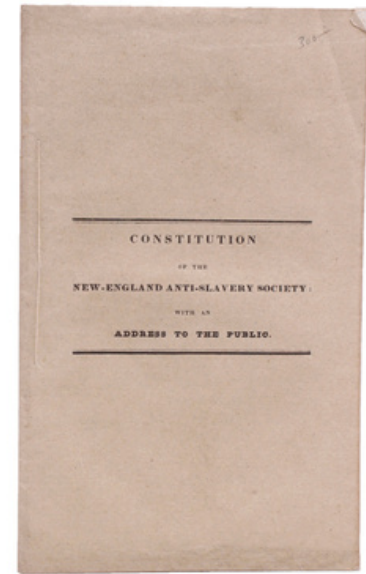
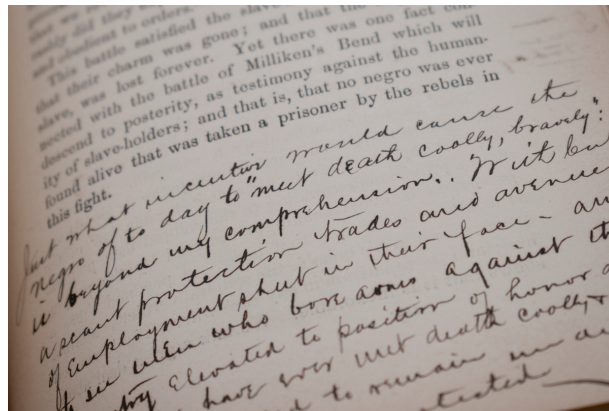
*Self-Published by Brown's Widow, With Important Annotations by an African American Newspaper Editor*

**13] Brown, William Wells. The Negro in the American Rebellion: His Heroism and His Fidelity.**

[2], 380, [2]pp. Ads in the rear for other works by Brown. 8vo. Boston: A. G. Brown, 1885. New Edition. Publisher's cloth. Worn at top and bottom of spine. Closed tear to p. 133/134, endpapers brittle and reinforced with Japanese tissue at the gutters. Provenance: Jasper Hume Childers.

[323358] \$4500

*Self-published by Brown's widow, this rare edition was stereotyped directly from the plates of the first edition, though issued with a cancel title and without the dedication, Preface or Table of Contents. This example with extensive annotations, dated 1889, by Jasper Hume Childers, the son of two former slaves and the editor of the American Citizen, an African American Kansas newspaper. For example, on p. 141 he writes: "Just what incentive would cause the Negro of today to 'meet death coolly, bravely' is beyond my comprehension. With but a scant protection, trades and avenues of employment shut in their face, and to see men who bore arms against their country elevated to positions of honor and trust while they who have ever met death coolly & bravely are compelled to remain unaided and unprotected."*



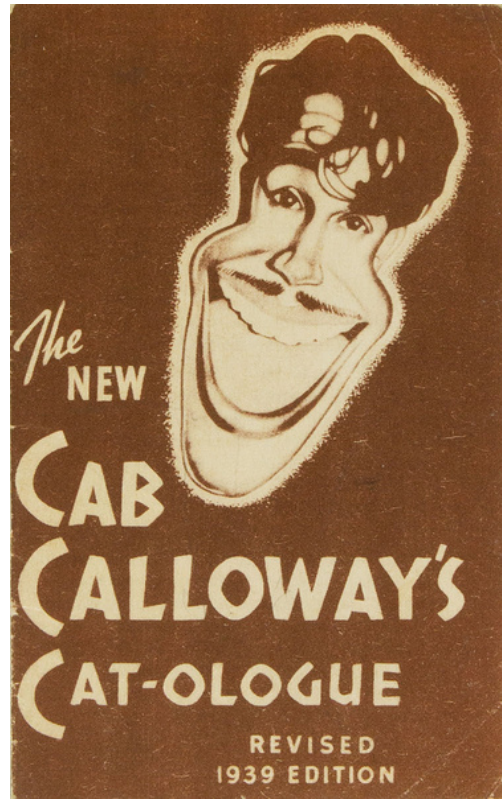
*The Predecessor of the American Anti-Slavery Society*

**14] [Buffum, Arnold; William Lloyd Garrison; Joshua Coffin; and others]. Constitution of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society: with an Address to the Public.**

16 pp. 8vo. Boston: Printed by Garrison and Knapp, 1832. First edition. Stitched in wrappers. Very good.

[322817] \$850

*Founded in 1831 by William Lloyd Garrison, the New England Anti-Slavery Society was among the first such groups to demand the total abolition of slavery in the United States. With the Liberator as its official organ, the Society grew quickly, expanding to become the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 as an umbrella organization with state and local chapters. Arnold Buffum (1782–1859), hatmaker, inventor, and abolitionist, served as the first New England Anti-Slavery Society president, with Garrison as Secretary, and this first printing of the Constitution of the society includes an address by Buffum outlining the principles of the Society. The pamphlet is published by Garrison & Knapp, the publishers of the Liberator.*



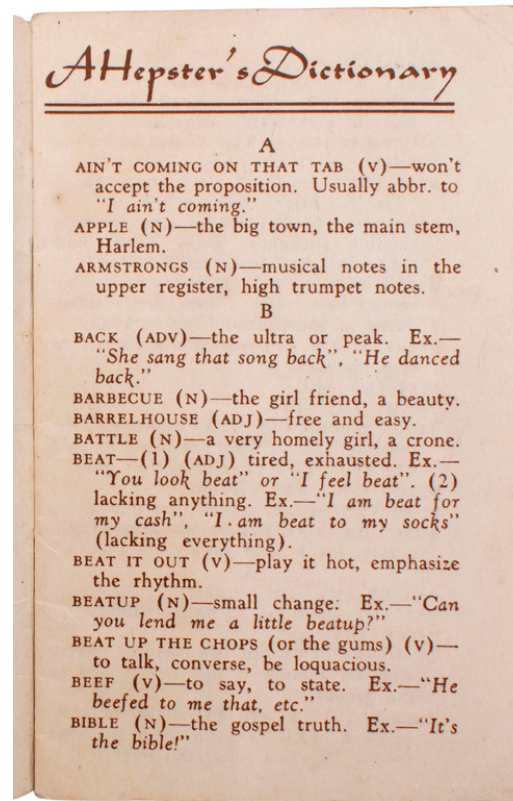
*The First Dictionary of Jive*

15] Calloway, Cab. *The New Cab Calloway's Cat-ologue* [A *Hepster's Dictionary*].

14 pp. 12mo (4-1/4 x 2-3/4 inches). [New York: Cab Calloway], 1939. Revised edition. Original staple-bound illustrated wrappers. Near fine (minor soling to blank back wrapper and a very pale corner dampstain). [321294] \$2750

*The first dictionary of jive produced by one of the luminaries of the Harlem jazz scene of the 1930s and 40s, Cab Calloway (1907-1994). From the introduction to the "Cat-ologue": "the first glossary ever compiled of the colorful and unique words, phrases and expressions employed by Harlem musicians and performers in their own exclusive language or patois ... It is presented herewith, containing about two hundred words and expressions employed by the 'hep cats' when they talk their 'jive', as Harlesemese is called on Lenox Avenue."*

*All editions are rare: the first edition of the "Cat-ologue" (ca. 1937) is recorded in a single copy (at NYPL). OCLC reports only four locations for this revised edition, which according to the introduction features "nearly twice the number of words included in the original glossary."*

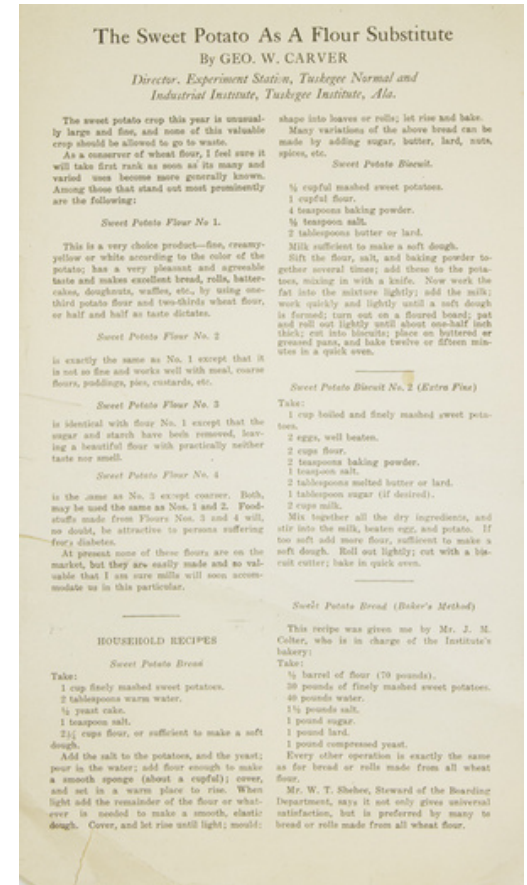


*One of Only Two Lifetime Publications*

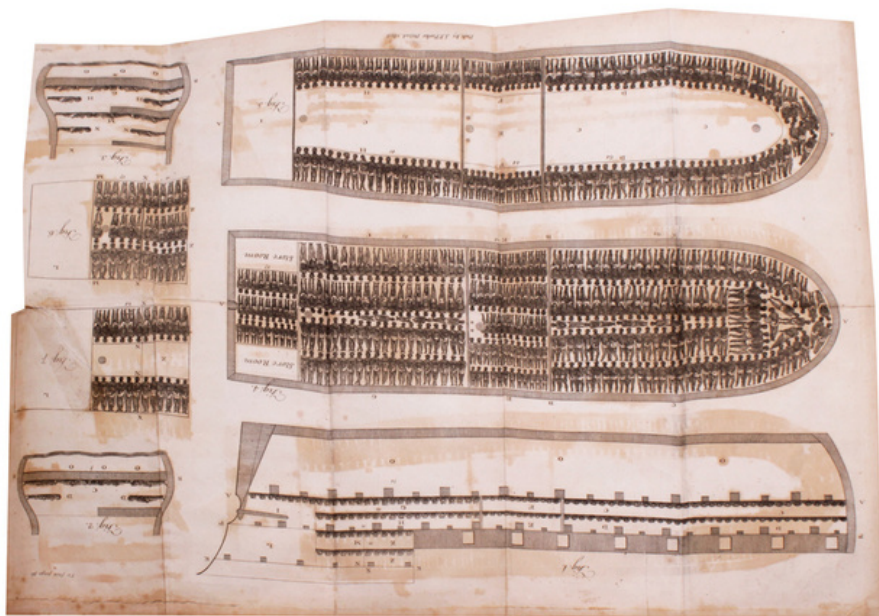
16] Carver, Geo[rge] W[ashington]. *The Sweet Potato as a Flour Substitute*.

Broadside, 10-1/2 x 6-1/4 inches. np: ca. 1916-1917. First edition. Typical breakage folds, cracks and chipping to this fragile item. [234364] \$750

*George Washington Carver, who was known for experiments in crop diversification, offers advice and recipes on how to use the year's unusually large sweet potato crop to make flour, bread, and even biscuits.*







*Very Rare First American Edition*

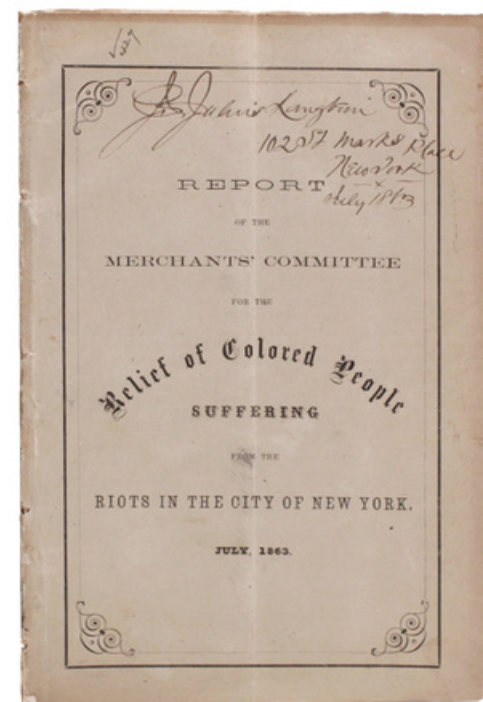
**17] Clarkson, Thomas. The History of the Rise, Progress, & Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament.**

Three engraved plates (two folding). 455, [1]; 468pp. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: James P. Parke, 1808. First American edition. Contemporary calf, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco lettering pieces, marbled endpapers. Owner signatures and labels of Moses Pennock. Near fine copy (some foxing; small repair on edge of slave ship plate).

[322814] \$8500

*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. Though the title of Clarkson's History is triumphant it wasn't until 1811 that slave trading was made a felony.*

*Although the London first edition of this important work is seen regularly, the Philadelphia first American edition appears only rarely, particularly when complete with the iconic folding plate of a slave ship. The diagram of the lower hold of the slave ship Brooks, with rows upon rows of nearly 300 enslaved Africans for transport to America, became arguably the most widely-known and influential images of the abolitionist movement.*



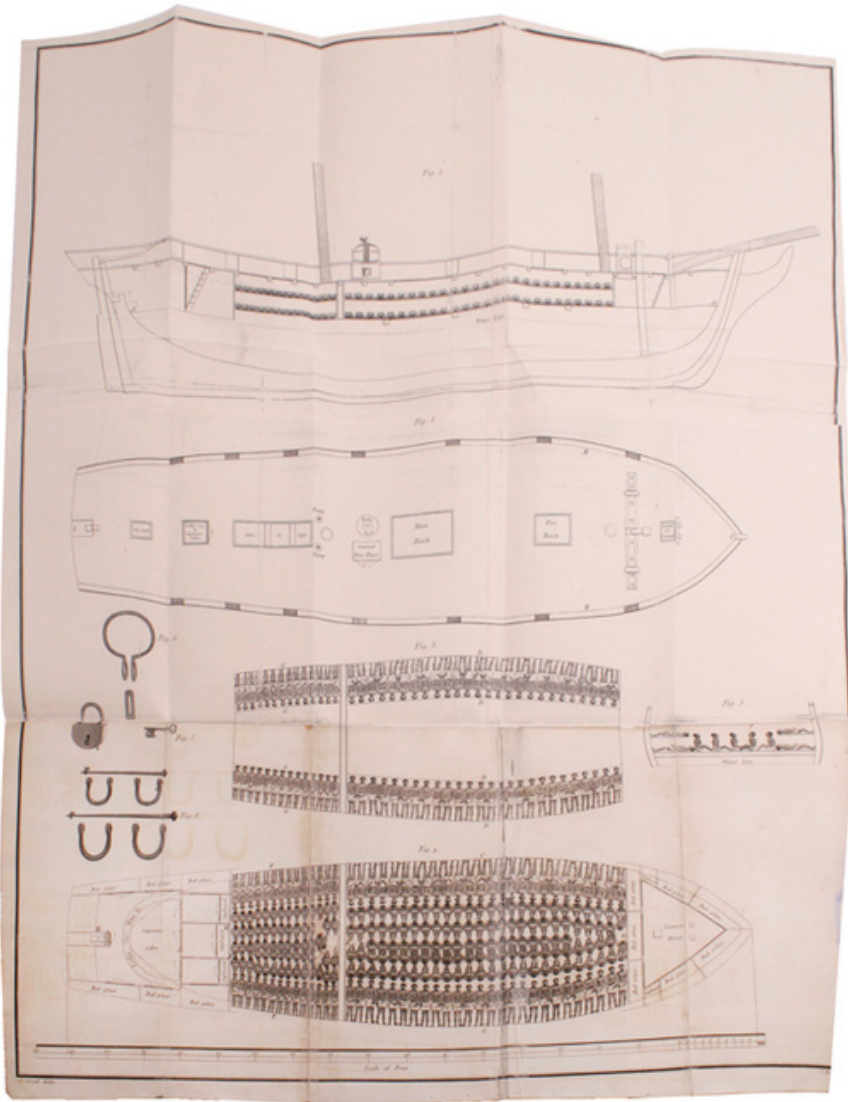
*First-hand Accounts by African American Victims of the Draft Riots*

**18] [Colyer, Vincent]. Report of the Committee of Merchants for the Relief of Colored People, Suffering from the Late Riots in the City of New York.**

48pp. 8vo. New York: G.A. Whitehorne, Steam Printer, 1863. First edition, variant issue with p. 12 ending with the word "no" and 22 donors listed on p. 48. Original upper lettered wrapper, lacking lower wrapper. Contemporary ownership signature dated July 1863 (J. C. Julius Langbein). Sabin 54633; LCP Afro-Americana 7082; Work, p. 561.

[322840] \$6500

*A scarce work including first-hand reports by the African American victims of the July 1863 Draft Riots in New York City. Issued by the Committee of Merchants for the Relief of Colored People, the work includes a listing of those whom the Committee had assisted, as well as donations received. The important of the work, however, lies in the 16-page section titled Incidents of the Riot, which includes eyewitness accounts by African Americans, detailing the attacks and murders. One of few contemporary accounts of the riots that detail the racial undertones and targeted violence against African Americans. Very rare.*



*Rare Account of the Capture of an Illegal Slave Ship*

**19] Committee of the Religious Society of Friends in London. Case of the Vigilante, a Ship Employed in the Slave-Trade; with Some Reflections on That Traffic.**

Large folding plate engraved by Hawkesworth after S. Croad (the upper third of the plate in expert facsimile). 13 pp. 8vo. London: Printed by Harvey, Darton, and Co, 1823. First edition. Recent boards. Sabin 81922; LCP Afro-Americana 1553-1906, #2109. Not in Blockson.

[322809] \$7500

*Published by a Committee of the Religious Society of Friends in London, "to aid in promoting the total Abolition of the Slave-trade." A harrowing account of the capture the Vigilante, an illegal slaver out of Nantes with a cargo of 345 slaves, during British operations off the west coast of Africa in April 1822. The striking plate depicts longitudinal and transverse sections of the vessel, with the arrangement of the slaves aboard the Vigilante. A table within the text references the plate and details the number of slaves, how they were stowed and how many were lost in the battle.*

*"With the Vigilante, the slave ship icon was transformed to represent the illegal slave trade ... The detailed report of the capture of the Vigilante described a grisly battle in which many of the enslaved were saved. Some however were 'devoured by sharks' when they jumped overboard. Others were used as human shields by the slave traders during the attack" (Cheryl Finley, Committed to Memory: The Art of the Slave Ship Icon (Princeton University Press: 2018), p. 96).*

*Rare on the market, with only two examples in the auction records in the last quarter century.*



*A Rare Large Poster on Cardstock from a 1970-72 Protest*

**20] (Davis, Angela). Fair Trial For Angela.**

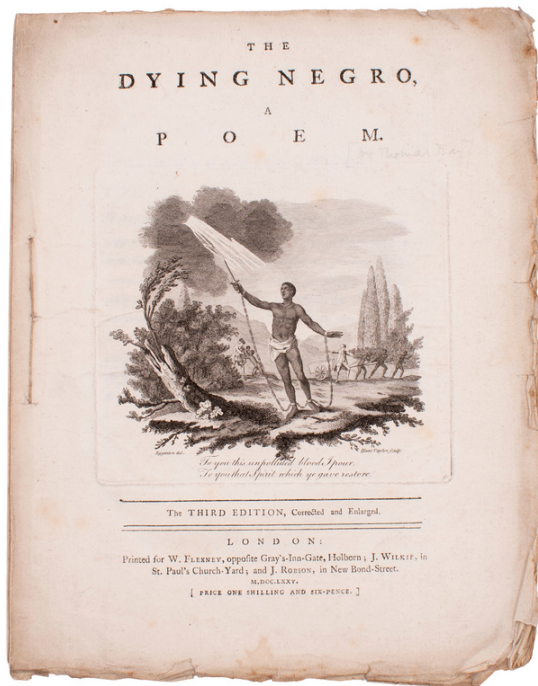
Silk screen on cream card. 28 x 22 inches. [San Francisco?]: [circa 1971]. Some minor scuffing in the image, a few small creases, remnants of prior mounting on verso. Framed.

[323203] \$3500

*This powerful image by an unknown artist is after a photograph by Michelle Vignes, taken at a 1969 news conference at Mills College in Oakland after she was dismissed by the University of California Board of Regents, and used in a variety of forms by the Committee to Free Angela Davis during her 1970-72 trial as an accomplice to murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy for an armed courthouse takeover gone wrong. Davis was acquitted of all charges, and the groundswell of support by the Committee, the Communist Party, the Black Panthers and others proved a powerful movement and moment for social justice.*

*A rare image, and extremely ephemeral given the production on delicate card stock.*





Significant Piece of Abolitionist Verse

21] [Day, Thomas and John Bicknell]. The Dying Negro, A Poem.

Engraved title vignette by Isaac Taylor after Egginton. [ii], x, 24 pp. Uncut. 4to. London: W. Flexney, 1775. Third edition, Corrected and Enlarged. Stitched. ESTC T35109; Work, page 309; Sabin 18937 (lists only an edition of 1793). [314924] \$2500

The Advertisement following the title states: "A Negro, belonging to the Captain of a West Indiaman, having agreed to marry a white woman, his fellow-servant, in order to effect his purpose, had left his master's house, and procured himself to be baptized; but being detected and taken, he was sent on board the Captain's vessel then lying in the River; where, finding no chance of escaping, and preferring death to another voyage to America, he took an opportunity of shooting himself..."

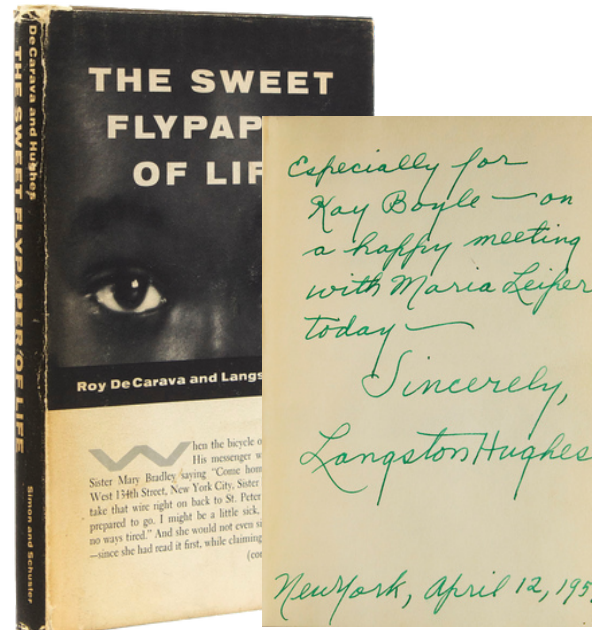
Inscribed by Langston Hughes

22] De Carava, Roy; and Langston Hughes. The Sweet Flypaper of Life.

Photographs by DeCarava. 98 pp. 12mo. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1955. First edition. Original cloth backed boards, photo illustrated dust jacket. Near fine in a very good jacket with some minor toning and creasing at extremities. Roth 101, pp 138-9; Parr/Badger I, p. 242; Hasselblad pp 160-1. [313817] \$3500

Inscribed: "Especially for Kay Boyle – on a happy meeting with Maria Leiper today – Sincerely, Langston Hughes New York, April 12, 1957." Boyle and Hughes had both been friends of Nancy Cunard, and Hughes would later contribute an essay to a tribute to Cunard that Boyle co-edited. Maria Leiper was Hughes' editor at Simon & Schuster.

"One of the most successful collaborations between a great writer and a great photographer ever published" (Roth 101).



First Edition

23] Douglass, Frederick. My Bondage and My Freedom: Part I - Life as a Slave, Part II - Life as a Freeman.

Frontispiece portrait. xxxi, 464 pp. Ads in the rear. 8vo. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton and Mulligan, 1855. First Edition. Original cloth. Fading to spine, wear at top and tail of spine. Blockson 9717. [323186] \$2000

Douglass's first autobiography (Narrative of the Life, 1845) is here greatly expanded and re-titled as his second autobiography. The work would be further revised and enlarged as The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass in 1893.





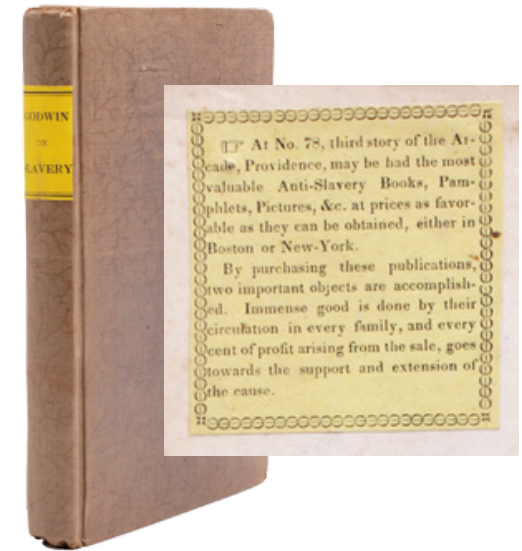
*First Edition*

**25] Edwards, Jonathan; Jr. The Injustice and Impolicy of the Slave Trade, and of the Slavery of the Africans.**

37, [1, blank] pp. Without half title. 8vo. [New Haven]: Printed by T. and S. Green, 1791. First edition. Stitched. Evans 23346; Sabin 21968; Howes E58; LCP Afro Americana Catalog 3427; ESTC W6549; Trumbull 652.

[322813] \$2500

*The ninth child of the Great Awakening theologian Jonathan Edwards, Edwards the younger was noted for his intellect as well as his defense of the rights of Native Americans and African Americans. Even before the Revolution, Edwards was writing and anonymously publishing abolitionist essays. In this powerful antislavery sermon, perhaps his most famous and here writing under his own name, Edwards presses "that all men are born equally free."*



*From the Providence Anti-Slavery Society Library*

**26] Godwin, Benjamin. Lectures on Slavery ... From the London Edition, with Additions to the American Edition.**

258 pp. 8vo. Boston: James B. Dow, 1836. First American edition, revised and augmented from the original London, 1830 edition. Contemporary brown cloth with yellow printed paper label on spine. Light foxing. Leaf 5-3 (pp. 69-70) scorched with loss in outer blank margin of about a thumbnail, without affecting text. Following 3 leaves affected at fore edge only. Overall in very good condition. American Imprints 37668; Library Company, Afro-Americana (rev. ed.) 4148; Sabin 27671. Copac locates only a digital version of this edition at Manchester University.

[322819] \$3500

*Provenance: Providence Anti-Slavery Society Library, with contemporary black on yellow square printed paper ticket advertising an anti-slavery bookshop, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown and contemporary printed paper bookplate pasted on to front free endleaf recto of the Anti-Slavery Library.*

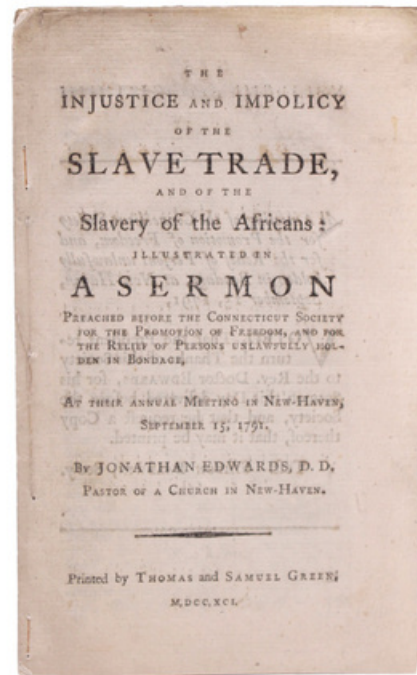
*First Edition*

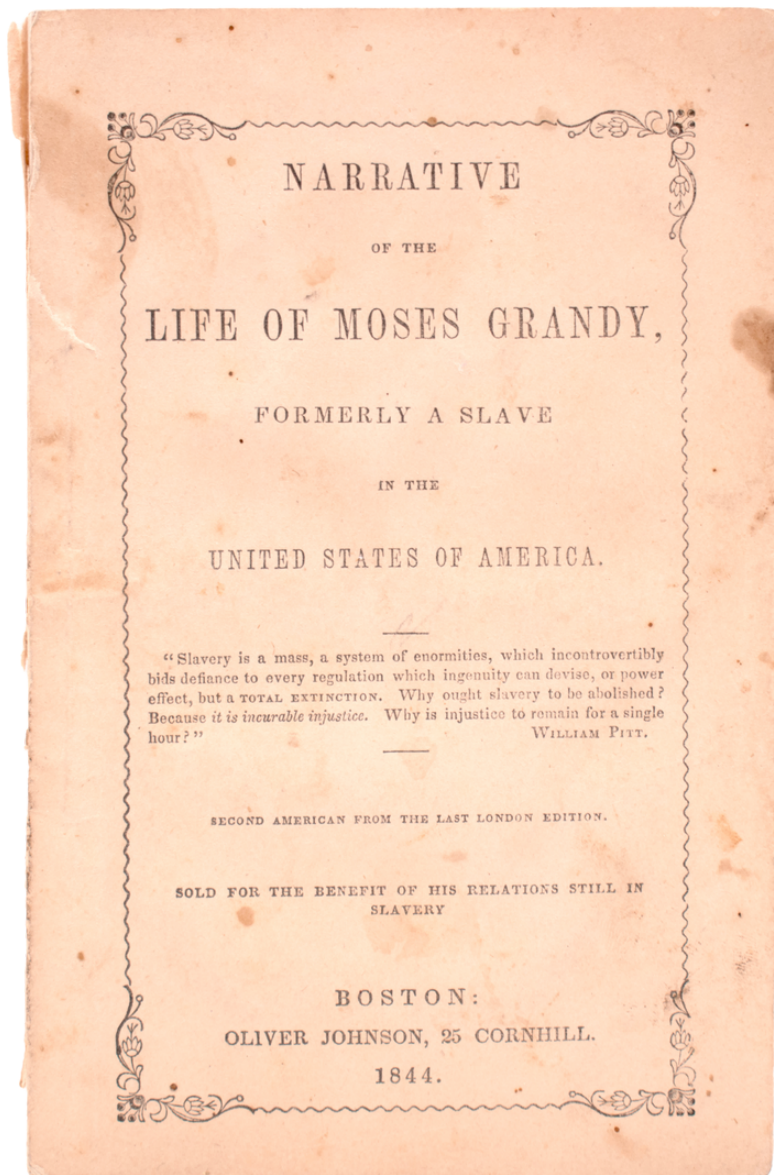
**24] Dubroca, [Jean-Louis]. La Vie de Toussaint-Louverture, chef des noirs insurgés de Saint-Domingue.**

Frontispiece portrait by Bonneville. [iv], 74 pp. 12mo. Paris: Dubroca et Bonneville, An X - 1802. First edition. Mid-nineteenth century green cloth, front cover stamped with gilt arms of Ernest Augustus I of Hanover (1771-1851) and his ink stamps on half-title and title. Fine. Quérard II, 613; Sabin 21030; Palau 76339; Streeter sale 4133; Martin & Walter 11283; Cundall 434a; M. Dict. de bib. haitienne, 5540.

[314211] \$2500

*First edition of one of the first biographies of the Haitian revolutionary general Toussaint-Louverture (1743-1803), published in the year before his death. A profoundly anti-revolutionary and colonialist work.*





*Very Rare Slave Narrative "Sold for the Benefit of His Relations Still in Slavery"*

**27] Grandy, Moses; and George Thompson. Narrative of the Life of Moses Grandy, Formerly a Slave in the United States of America ... Sold for the Benefit of His Relations Still in Slavery.**

45, [3]pp. 8vo. Boston: Oliver Johnson, 1844. Second American from the last London Edition. Publisher's wrappers, stitched. In black half-morocco slipcase and chemise. Blockson Catalogue 9742; Brignano (rev) 687; cf. Dumond p. 60; cf. LCP, Afro-Americana 4216; cf. Work p311-312; Sabin 28277.

[322672] \$8500

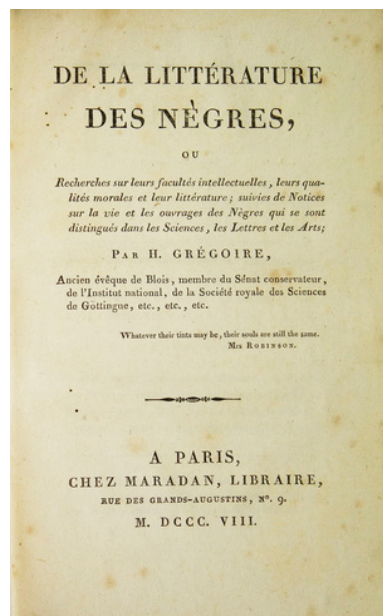
*Born a slave in Camden County, North Carolina, at age ten Moses Grandy was hired out for work building the Dismal Swamp Canal. Able to keep a portion of his earnings from navigating boats along the waterway, Grandy twice purchased his freedom, only to be sold to a new owner with the former one keeping his money. A third owner, however, kept his word and allowed Grandy to purchase his freedom. Moving to Rhode Island, he returned to North Carolina to purchase the freedom of his wife and children, before moving to Boston.*

*In 1842, Grandy travelled to London and dictated his narrative to abolitionist George Thompson. Importantly, his autobiography went "beyond a demand for emancipation to a call for 'black men's civil rights'." The text contributed significant historical understanding of the lives of enslaved African Americans within the antebellum economy" (Hovis). Grandy's Narrative presents haunting descriptions of the cruelties of slavery, from the breakup of his family to vicious floggings and "picklings", and proved an important source book for abolitionist arguments in the antebellum period.*

*First published in London in 1842, two successive American editions followed in 1844, both printed by Oliver Johnson on Grandy's behalf in order to raise funds to purchase his remaining relatives in slavery. A Note, dated January 19, 1844 and appearing as the final leaf in the American editions, details the sums paid (totalling \$3060): "For my own freedom, \$1850. For my wife's, 300. For my son's, 450. Grandchild's 400. To redeem my kidnapped son, 60. I now wish to raise \$100 to buy the freedom of my sister Mary, who is a slave at Elizabeth City, N.C. Her master says he will take that sum for her."*

*All editions of Grandy's work are rare, but particularly the American issues. We find no other example of either American edition on the market in the last half century.*





*First Edition of the First History of Black Literature*

28] Grégoire, Henri. **De la Littérature des Nègres, ou recherches sur leurs facultés intellectuelles, leurs qualités morales et leur littérature; suivi de Notices sur la vie et les ouvrages des nègres qui se sont distingués dans les Sciences, les Lettres et les Arts.**

xvi, 287, [1, errata] pp., de l'Imprimerie des Sourd-Muets, sous la direction d'Ange Clo. 8vo. Paris: Chez Maradan, Libraire, 1808. First edition. Contemporary marbled boards with citron morocco spine label. Rubbing to spine and joints, occasional spotting, early ownership inscription on recto of front free endpaper ("Fr. Barberino ...") and later inscription on verso. Sabin 28727; Blockson 101, no. 18 & Weinstein, Against the Tide, no. 36 (for 1810 American edition); Robinson 1808.A1.

[314384] \$5000

Grégoire (1750-1831) was an abolitionist and a former Bishop of Blois. His *De la Littérature des Nègres* (Paris, 1808) was aimed at the seemingly false sympathy of Thomas Jefferson as expressed in his *Notes on Virginia*. Grégoire dedicated his work "à tous les hommes courageux qui ont plaidé la cause des malheureux Noirs et Sang-mêlés." It includes biographical portraits of fifteen blacks, including Jamaican poet Francis Williams, Olaudah Equiano, Ignatius Sancho, and Phillis Wheatley (pp. 260-272, with three of her poems printed in English with French prose translations).

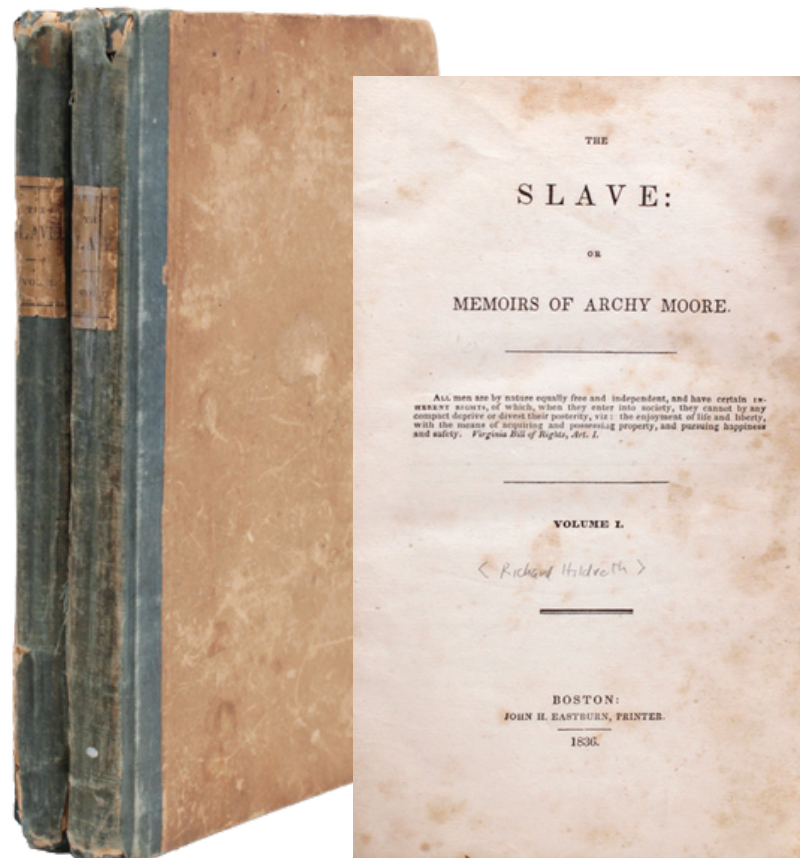
*First Edition of the First American Abolitionist Novel, in Original Boards*

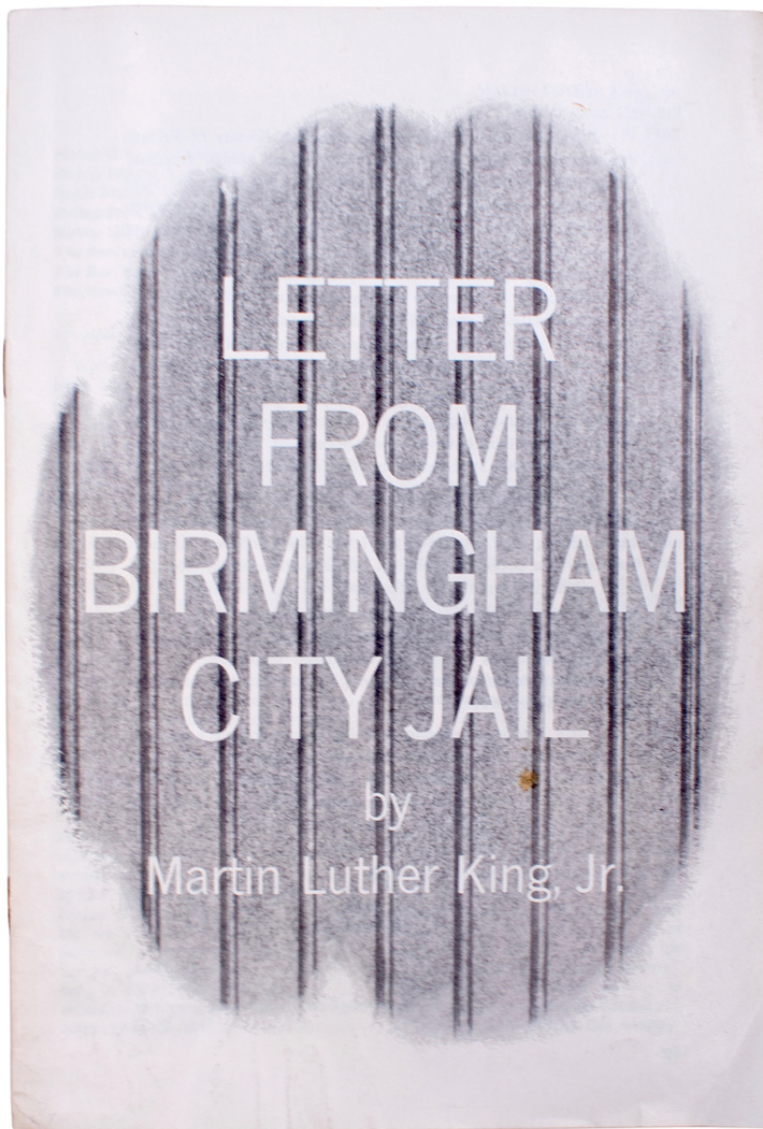
29] [Hildreth, Richard]. **The Slave; or, Memoirs of Archy Moore.**

[4], 170; 163pp. 2 vols. 8vo. Boston: John H. Eastburn, Printer, 1836. First edition. Original boards, original blue cloth spines with printed labels. Some wear and splits, foxing. Very good. Wright I, 1186; Dumond, p. 65; American Imprints 38017, citing 5 locations; Library Company of Philadelphia, Negro History 83.

[322821] \$3500

The first American abolitionist novel, predating the more famous *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by fifteen years. The author, Richard Hildreth (1807-1865), graduated from Harvard in 1826 and was admitted to the bar in 1830, after which he practiced law and contributed articles to various magazines. His health obliged him to spend two years in Florida, and it was there he wrote *The Slave*, which achieved wide readership.





*First Separate Printing of King's Famous Letter From Birmingham City Jail: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."*

**30] King, Martin Luther. Letter from Birmingham City Jail.**

16pp, including wrappers. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, May 1963. First edition, first issue. Staple bound original wrappers. Near fine.

[323254] \$4500

*King's nonviolent Birmingham campaign protesting racism and racial segregation in Birmingham began on April 3, 1963. Arrested and jailed on Good Friday, April 12 for violating an Alabama injunction against demonstrating, that same day a group of white clergymen published a letter in a Birmingham newspaper denouncing King's campaign. King details the writing of his famous Letter from Birmingham Jail in his Why We Can't Wait: "Begun on the margins of the newspaper in which the statement [by the white clergyman] appeared while I was in jail, the letter was continued on scraps of writing paper supplied by a friendly black trusty, and concluded on a pad my attorneys were eventually permitted to leave me."*

*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.*

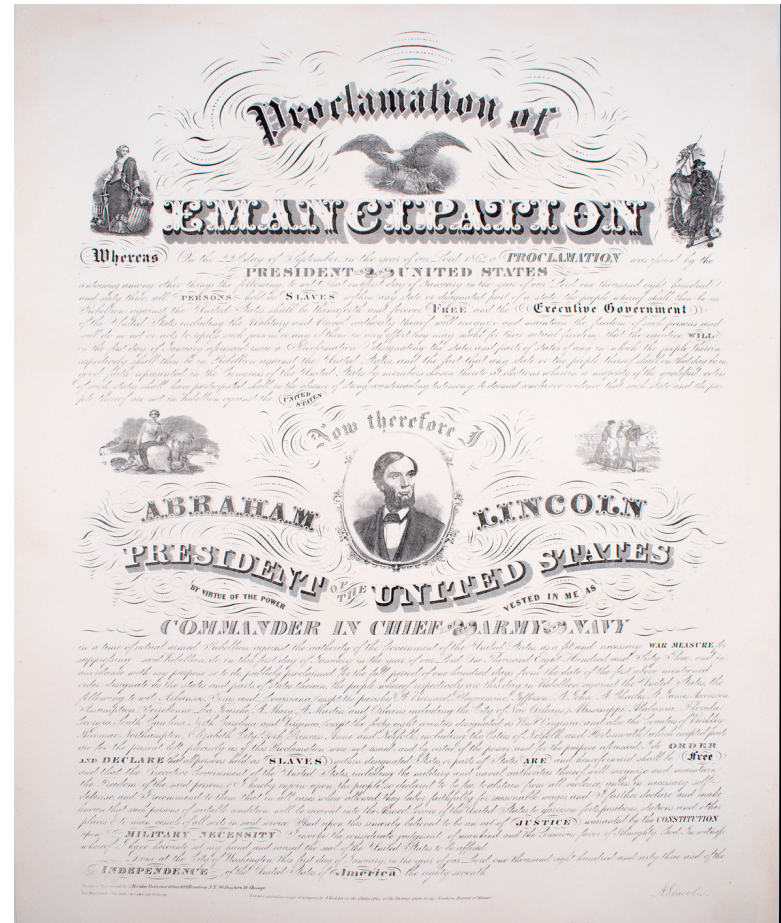
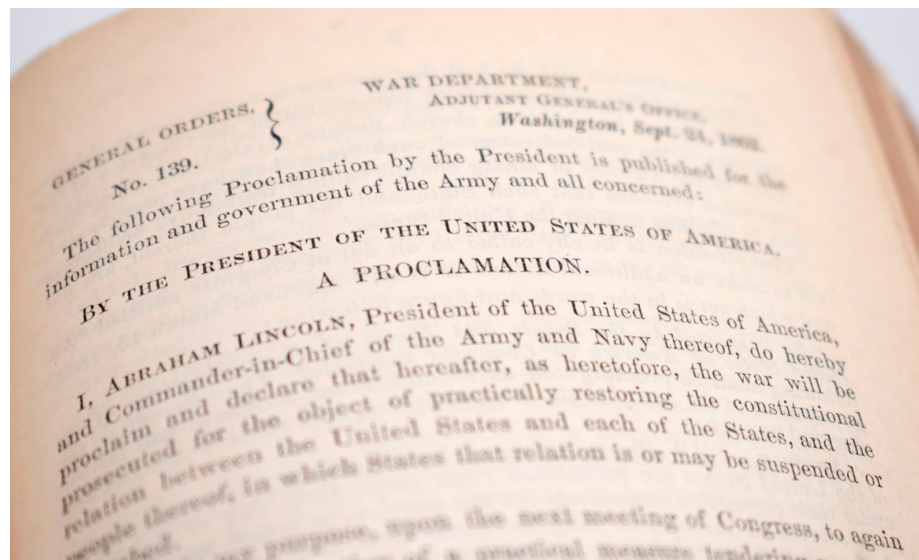


*The Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation*

31] Lincoln, Abraham. [Bound volume of War Department General Orders from 1862, including a printing of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation].

Numbers 1-217, preceded by a 99-page Index dated 1863. 12mo. Washington, D.C: War Department, January 6 to December 30, 1862. Later buckram. Eberstadt, Emancipation Proclamation 4. [322850] \$1500

The War Department issue of Abraham Lincoln's Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation appears as General Orders No. 139 dated September 24, 1862. Eberstadt cites this as the fourth overall printing of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, months before it was officially declared. The original manuscript draft was written by the President on 21 September 1862, and was signed by Lincoln and Seward on the 22nd. A first printed version was sent to important government figures. The present General Orders issue was sent to regimental commanders in the military and was the first widely disseminated printing. It is signed in type by Lincoln, Secretary of State William H. Seward, and Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. The order to publish was given on 24 September, but Eberstadt surmises that it was actually printed a few days later.

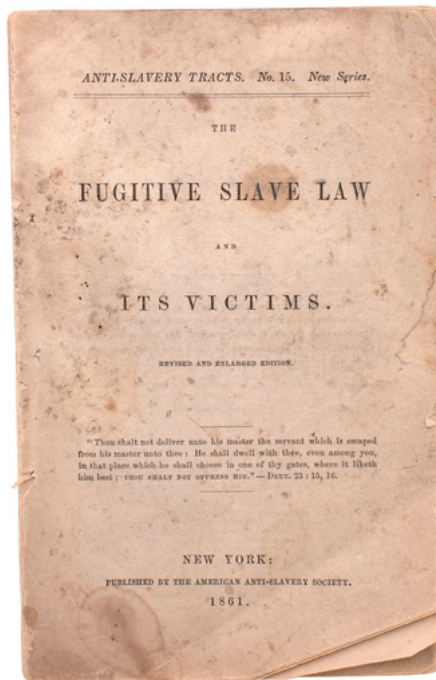


*Decorative Broadside Printing of the Emancipation Proclamation*

32] Lincoln, Abraham. Proclamation of Emancipation. Whereas on the 22 day of September in the Year of our Lord 1862 a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States ...

Lithographed broadside, central oval portrait of Lincoln and with five smaller illustrations, Lincoln signature in print at the lower right. 22 x 18 inches. Chicago: Designed and executed by A. Kidder ... Lith. & Printed by Chas. Shober, [1864]. Expert restoration repairing tears at edges. Eberstadt, Emancipation Proclamation 27; Streeter sale 1752. [323184] \$3500

Scarce issue of one of the more decorative broadside printings of the Emancipation Proclamation, with Eberstadt locating four examples.



#### Record of Kidnapped Fugitive Slaves

### 33] [May, Samuel, Jr.]. **The Fugitive Slave Law and Its Victims.**

168pp. 8vo. New York: Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1861. Revised and Enlarged Edition. Self wrappers, unstitched. A bit soiled and stained, chips to lower corners of first few leaves without loss of text. Sabin 26128.

[318988] \$250

A revised and greatly enlarged edition of abolitionist Samuel May Jr.'s chronological record of kidnapped fugitive slaves, (first published in 1856 as 48 pages), issued as American Anti-Slavery Society's Anti-Slavery Tracts, No. 15, New Series. An invaluable compilation of the horrors committed under the Fugitive Slave Act.

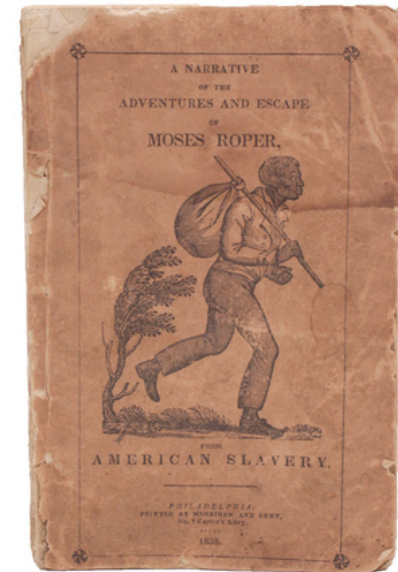
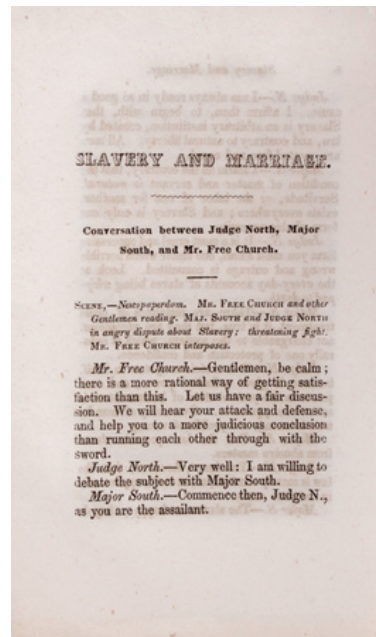
#### Oneida Community Imprint

### 34] [Noyes, John Humphrey]. **Slavery and Marriage. A Dialogue.**

14 pp. 8vo. N.p. [but Oneida, New York]: 1850. Self wrappers. Ericson, Oneida Community books, pamphlets, and serials, p. 28; Carden Oneida, p. 216; DeMaria, Communal love at Oneida, p. 227.

[322829] \$500

A conversation between Judge North, Major South, and Mr. Free Church, in which Mr. Free Church argues that Judge North's arguments against the abolition of slavery are the same objections which he has to marriage; i.e. both are arbitrary social constructs which are contrary to natural liberty and cruel and oppressive to African Americans and women, respectively. The Oneida Community, a perfectionist religious communal society founded by Noyes, preached free love and "complex marriage." A curious spin on an otherwise abolitionist argument.



#### First American Edition

### 35] Roper, Moses. **A Narrative of the Adventures and Escape of Moses Roper, from American Slavery; with a preface, by the Rev. T. Price.**

72 pp. 12mo. Philadelphia: Merrihew & Gunn, no. 7 Carter's Alley, 1838. Original pictorial wrappers. Staining. Sabin 73141; Howes P589; American Imprints 52708; Blockson 9735 (5th edition).

[322823] \$4500

Roper was born in slavery in North Carolina and was sold or exchanged many times. After repeated attempts at escape and numerous horrendous floggings and torture, he succeeded in making his way to Savannah where he received employment on a ship under false pretenses and sailed for New York, eventually making his way to England to preclude his being captured and returned to his former owner. In England, Roper toured extensively, giving lectures on his experiences and exhibiting the tools, whips and chains used to torture slaves. His Narrative was first published in London in 1837, with several printings thereafter. This first American edition of 1838 published by Abolitionist printers Merrihew and Gunn is rare.



*First Edition, First Issue: In the Very Rare Publisher's Extra-Gilt Binding*

**36] Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly.**

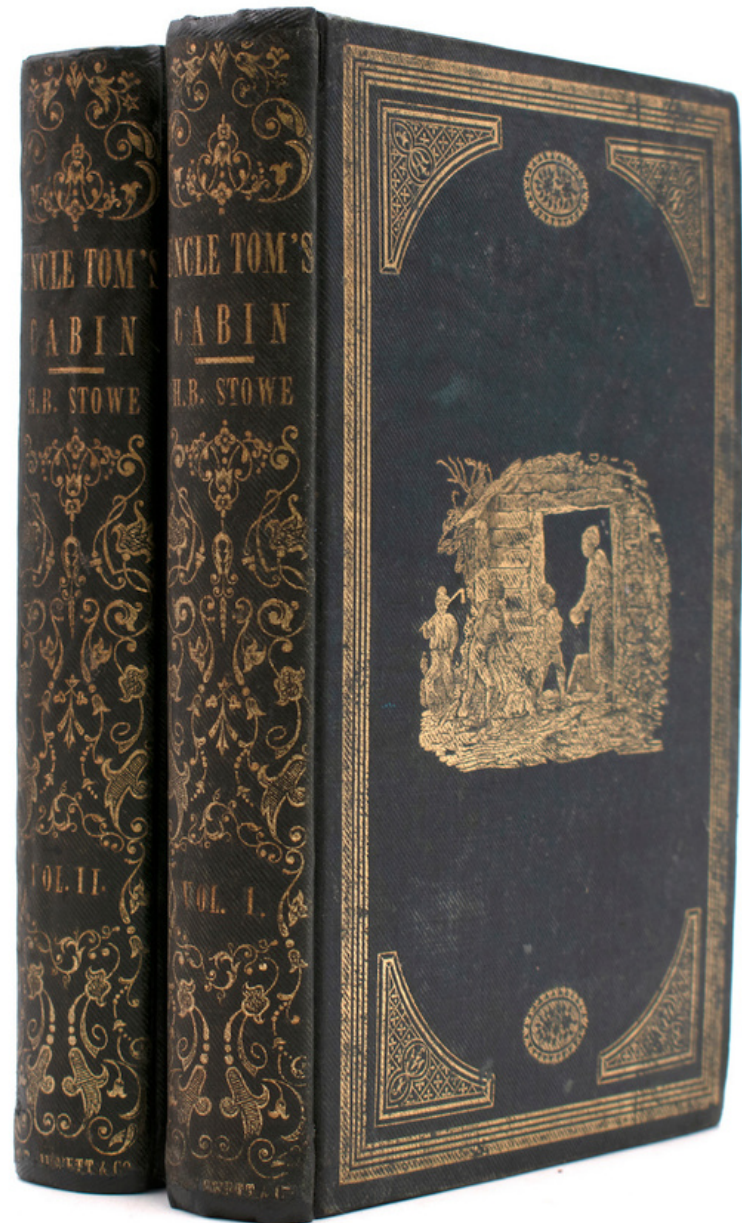
Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo. Boston: John P. Jewett, 1852. First Edition, First Issue (with Hobart & Robbins on the copyright page), bound in Blanck's "extra gilt" C binding. Original publisher's blue-green cloth, gilt pictorial, a.e.g. Expertly recased with restoration to the tops and bottoms of the spines. Foxing. Wright 2401; PMM 332; BAL 19343; Grolier American 61.

[321612] \$20,000

*"In the emotion-charged atmosphere of mid-nineteenth-century America Uncle Tom's Cabin exploded like a bombshell. To those engaged in fighting slavery it appeared as an indictment of all the evils inherent in the system they opposed; to the pro-slavery forces it was a slanderous attack on 'the Southern way of life.' Whatever its weakness as a literary work — structural looseness and excess of sentiment among them — the social impact of Uncle Tom's Cabin on the United States was greater than of any book before or since" (PMM).*

*Published at the end of March 1852, 5000 copies of the first issue were published, with a second issue of an additional 5000 copies published on the first of April. By the middle of the month, both had been exhausted, with the publisher writing in the National Era: "Three paper mills are constantly at work, manufacturing the paper, and three power presses are working twenty-four hours per day, in printing it, and more than one hundred book-binders are incessantly plying their trade to bind them, and still it has been impossible, as yet, to supply the demand." By mid-October, 120,000 had been sold. The work was sold in a choice of three bindings: paper wrappers at \$1.00, cloth at \$1.50, and cloth extra gilt at \$2.00 (as here).*

*Sets in the publisher's deluxe gilt binding are rare and highly desired. Issued in a variety of colors including the present blue-green as well as red, purple and black, we find only four examples of the first edition, first issue in the deluxe binding in the auction records in the last quarter century.*



*A Rare Issue in Original Wrappers*

37] Truth, Sojourner, [and Olive Gilbert]. **Narrative of Sojourner Truth, a Northern Slave, Emancipated from Bodily Servitude by the State of New York, in 1828. With a Portrait.**

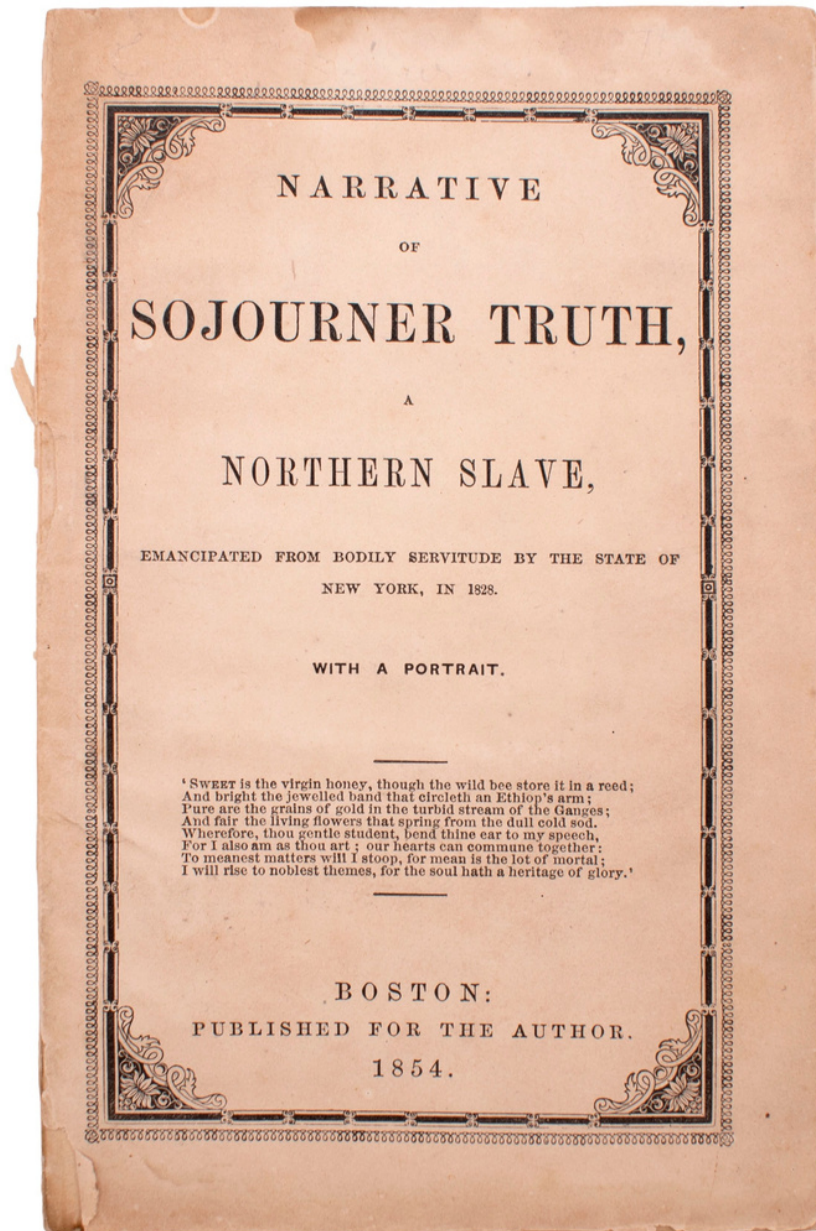
144 pp. 12mo. New York: Published for the Author, 1853 [but with printed wrapper with Boston imprint dated 1854]. Second edition. Original printed wrappers. Spine worn. Very good. For 1853 ed.: Library Company of Philadelphia. Afro-Americana, 1553-1906 (2nd ed.), 10463.

[322832] \$15,000

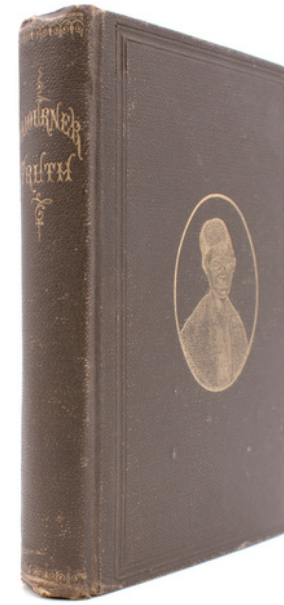
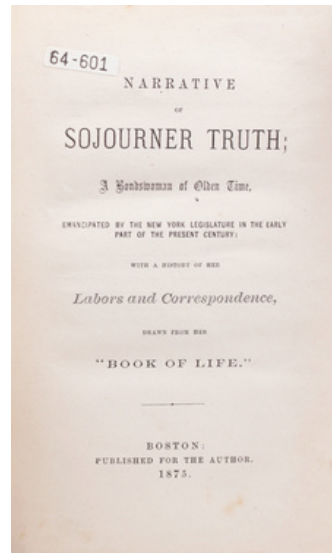
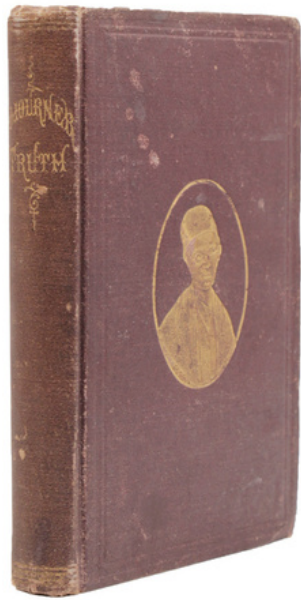
*Sojourner Truth's Narrative is a landmark in African American and women's history. Born into slavery as Isabella Baumfree in Ulster County, New York in the late eighteenth century, she won her emancipation under New York state law in 1827 and adopted the name Sojourner Truth in 1843. After a time as a domestic in New York City she embarked on a lifelong career as an advocate for civil and women's rights, travelling and speaking widely. She lived for a time at the utopian "Northampton Association" in western Massachusetts, and dictated her story to Olive Gilbert, publishing the first edition of the Narrative in Boston in 1850. "A legend in her own time, Sojourner Truth's indomitable will has won her a permanent place in American History" (Blockson).*

*From contemporary correspondence with William Lloyd Garrison, who acted as her intermediary with the printer Yerrinton, Truth paid for the printing of the work rather than work through a publisher, thus owning the printing rights but being responsible for its distribution. Travelling to speaking events throughout the northeast and midwest, Truth would sell copies at conventions, writing to Garrison to send additional and preferring copies in wrappers like the present as they were cheaper to ship and cheaper to sell. It is unclear why in 1853 she would have the work entirely reset in New York rather than print additional copies from the original stereotype plates with Yerrinton in Boston. In all likelihood, the print run had been exhausted and the original printing plates lost or damaged, necessitating the new expense. Given the date, however, one wonders whether it was cheaper to reprint the book locally for distribution at the September 6-7, 1853 Women's Rights Convention (the so-called Mob Convention) rather than print and ship additional copies from Boston. Although reset, textually the 1853 edition is substantially the same as the first edition.*

*Although the title is dated 1853 on this issue, the printed wrapper — resetting the title page within an ornamental border — is dated 1854 and includes a Boston imprint. OCLC records no similar copies. BAL 19381 describes an 1853 dated title like the present but dated 1855 on the wrapper. That issue, however, has different pagination as it includes a new Introduction by Harriet Beecher Stowe.*







*Revised Edition Including her "Ar'n't I a Woman?" Speech for the First Time*

38] Truth, Sojourner. **Narrative of Sojourner Truth; a Bondswoman of Olden Time, Emancipated by the New York Legislature in the Early Part of the Present Century; With A History of her Labors and Correspondence, Drawn from her "Book of Life."**

Portrait. xi, [1 (blank)], 13–320 pp. Half title present. 8vo. Boston: Published for the Author, 1875. First enlarged edition of the Narrative, and the first edition of the Book of Life. Publisher's brown cloth. Errata slip, To the Reader, tipped to front pastedown. Extremities somewhat rubbed. Very good. Blockson, 101 Influential Books, 29; Work, p.476; Howes G163 [322841] \$7500

*This revised 1875 edition of the Narrative retains the Preface by abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison. This new edition contains significant changes: "[f]or example in 1875, in addition to edits to the text itself, Truth decided to expand her biography and had Frances W. Titus edit a selection from her scrapbook, titling it, Book of Life, replacing the original appendix by Theodore D. Weld, Slavery A System of Inherent Cruelty." Testifying at the 1851 Woman's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio as a self-freed black woman who sought to empower women with basic rights and dignity may be considered the high spot in her remarkable life. There, Truth electrified audiences in a speech with the now-legendary refrain "Ar'n't I a Woman?," a speech printed here in this edition of her Narrative for the first time in full.*

*The Final and Most Complete Edition, including a Memorial Chapter*

39] Truth, Sojourner. **Narrative of Sojourner Truth; a Bondswoman of Olden Time, Emancipated by the New York Legislature in the Early Part of the Present Century; With a History of her Labors and Correspondence, Drawn from her "Book OF Life." Also, A Memorial Chapter, Giving the Particulars of Her Last Sickness and Death.**

Portrait. xi, [1 (blank)], 13–320, 32pp. The final chapter within mourning border. 8vo. Battle Creek: Review and Herald Office, 1884. The final and most complete edition, published shortly after her death, including an additional Memorial Chapter. Publisher's brown cloth. Blockson, 101 Influential Books, 29; Work, p.476; Howes G163. [322976] \$6500

*There are four principal editions of the Narrative: the Boston first edition of 1850; the substantially the same but textually reset second edition of 1853 with New York imprint (the second issue of which includes Harriet Beecher Stowe's Introduction for the first time); the revised and enlarged edition of 1875 (including a preface by William Lloyd Garrison and selections from her Book of Life including her 1851 "Ar'nt I a Woman" speech); and the present 1884 "Memorial" edition, stereotyped from the 1875 edition but with an additional chapter on her death and funeral, including reminiscences from Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, T. Thomas Fortune, as well as a poem by A.S. Dyckman and other material added here for the first time.*



*Iconic Portrait of W.E.B. Du Bois*

**40] Van Vechten, Carl. [Portrait photograph of W.E.B. Du Bois].**

Half-length, frontal view. Vintage gelatin silver print. Atelier stamped on verso, with notations in ink giving the subject of the photograph, the date, the number of the negative ("VIII CC 6"), and indications to the printer for enlargement. 9-7/8 x 7-3/8 inches. New York: July 18, 1946. Matted and framed.

[223056] \$2750

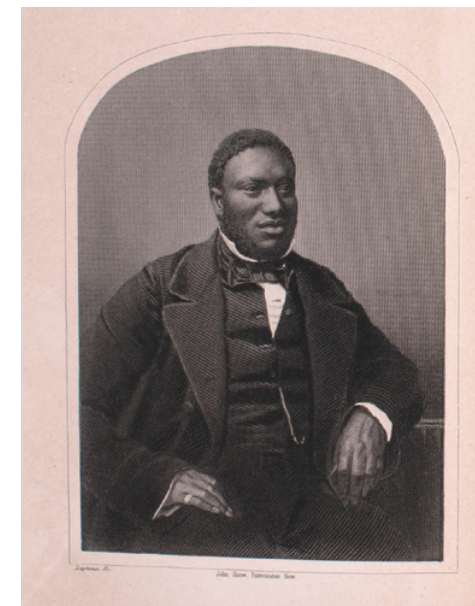
*An iconic image of Du Bois by Van Vechten with provenance to Saul Mauriber, Van Vechten's assistant and executor of his photography estate and the compiler of Portraits: The Photography of Carl Van Vechten (1978).*

*With the Frontispiece*

**41] Vaux, Roberts. Memoirs of the Lives of Benjamin Lay and Ralph Sandiford; Two of the Earliest Public Advocates for the Emancipation of the Enslaved Africans.**

Engraved frontispiece. ix, [10]-73 pp. 12mo. Philadelphia: Solomon W. Conrad; W. Brown, Printer, 1815. First edition. Old sheep, boards detached, spine perished. Sabin 98705; Shaw & Shoemaker 36429; Dumond, p. 112; Blockson 9696. OCLC: 903628033. AAS copy lacks frontispiece. [322811] \$650

*Scarce with the frontispiece portrait of the hunchback Benjamin Lay, the Quaker Abolitionist.*



*One of the Rarest African American Memoirs*

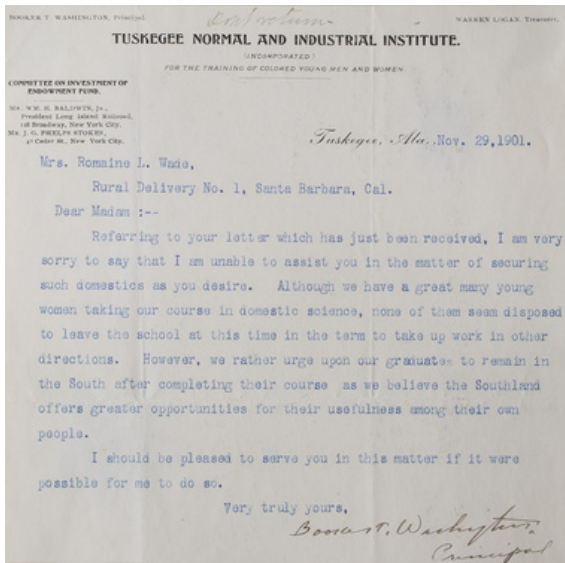
**42] Ward, Samuel R. Autobiography of a Fugitive Negro: His Anti-Slavery Labours in the United States, Canada, & England.**

xii, 412, [4]pp. plus frontispiece portrait. 8vo. London: John Snow, 1855. First edition. Publisher's blue cloth, recased. Work, p. 313; Dumond, pp.113-14; Heartman 120:2120; Blockson only recording reprints.

[321643] \$7500

*An extremely rare autobiographical memoir by Samuel Ringgold Ward, an important and early African American abolitionist, activist, and minister. Ward, born a slave in Maryland, was only three when his parents escaped and headed North in 1820, eventually settling in New York where young Samuel attended the Free African School. He was committed to the abolition of slavery and was employed as a traveling agent throughout western and central New York for the American and New York State Anti-Slavery societies. This appears to be the only 19th century edition of Ward's autobiography, with only much later 20th-century reprints published since this first edition.*





*On His Graduates Remaining in the South*

43] Washington, Booker T. Typed Letter Signed ("Booker T. Washington, Principal") to Mrs. Romaine Wade, declining her request to help find domestic servants, and expressing a preference that his graduates stay in the "Southland."

1 page. Oblong 8vo. Tuskegee: November 29, 1901. Old folds.

[308707] \$750

Washington replies to a Mrs. Wade in Santa Barbara, California, who had evidently sought help finding domestic servants: "Referring to your letter which has just been received, I am very sorry to say that I am unable to assist you in the matter of securing such domestics as you desire. Although we have a great many young women taking our course in domestic science, none of them seem disposed to leave the school at this time in the term to take up work in other directions. However, we rather urge upon our graduates to remain in the South after completing their course as we believe the Southland offers greater opportunities for their usefulness among their own people."

*Cleopatra Jones Archive*

44] Weathersby, Cassius; Vincent Tubbs; William Tennant; et al. Archive related to the casting of the landmark film, Cleopatra Jones.

Approximately 38 pp, comprising typed, carbon typescript, manuscript, and a few photocopied sheets. 1972. Some edge and corner wear but very good; minor soiling to sign. With: An 8 x 10 inch production still.

[314702] \$2500

An excellent archive of material related to the casting of the title role of the iconic blaxploitation film, Cleopatra Jones (1973), from the files of Cassius Weathersby, who headed the open auditions held in seven American cities in the late summer and fall of 1972. The role of Cleopatra Jones would ultimately go to Tamara Dobson, a model with working class roots in Baltimore. At 6'2" she was a striking presence on the screen, and her role and performance remain a watershed for black women in cinema.



*Scarce Portrait Poster by an African American Publisher*

45] [Phillis Wheatley].

Offset lithographed black-and-white portrait after a drawing of Wheatley made from the frontispiece to her Poems on Various Subjects. 24 x 18-3/4 inches. [Washington, D.C: Associated Publishers, Inc, circa 1950].

[322347] \$650

Associated Publishers, Inc., established in 1921 by the "Father of Black History" Carter G. Woodson, published books on African American history, as well as large portraits of African American historical figures for framing and display. Scarce.

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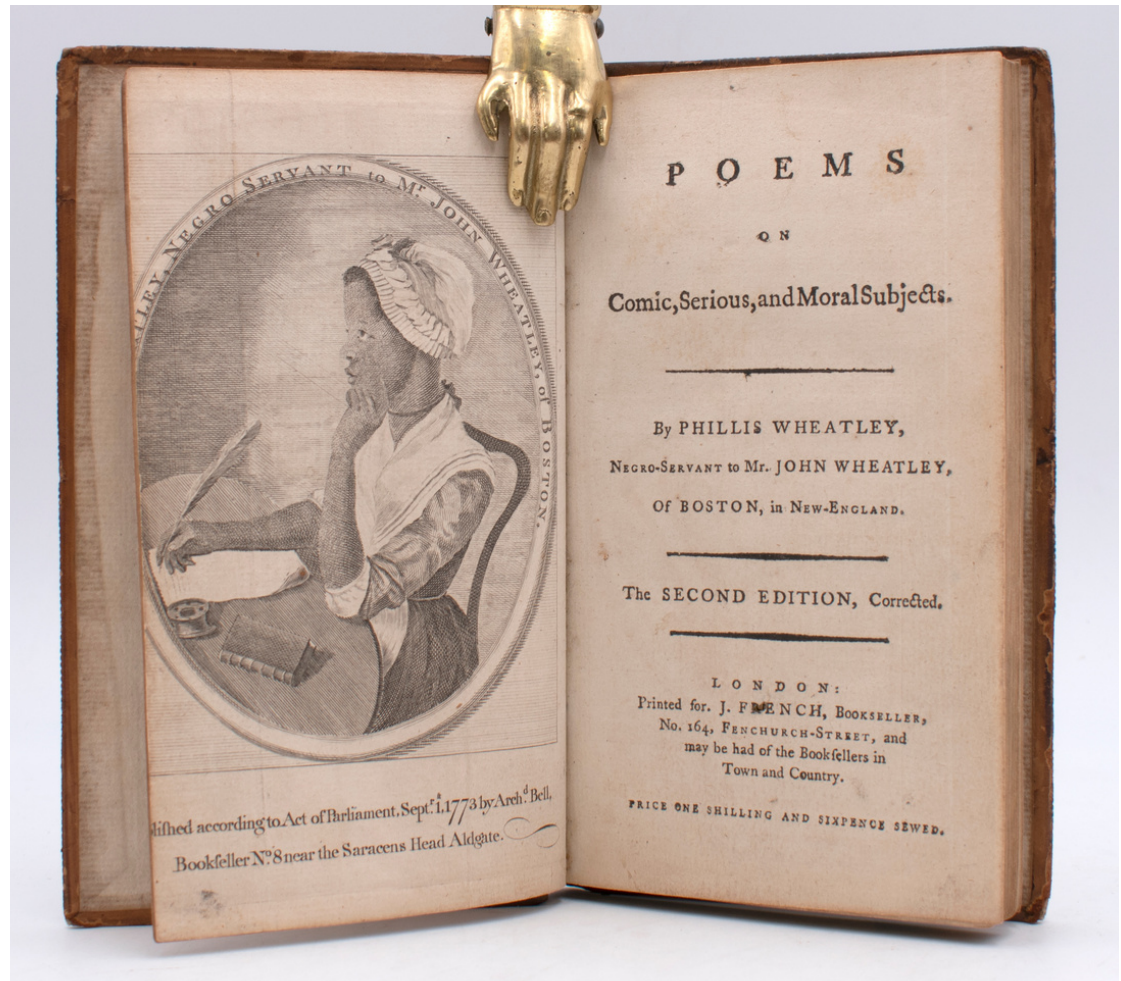
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