



JAMES
CUMMINS
bookseller

African-Americana
January 2023

Pennsylvania Hospital to R^d. Allen Dr^r
 the ^{the} 20 of August to Sweeping 8 Chimney 6 8 0
 the 20 of September Dr 8 Dr — 0 8 0
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 32 ————— £ 1:12:0
 October the 26 1799
 Recd the within Bill
 Richard Allen

Founder of the Free African Society and the African Methodist Episcopal Church and an Influential Early Black Leader

1] Allen, Richard.

Manuscript document signed, recording monies received from Pennsylvania Hospital for chimney sweeping.

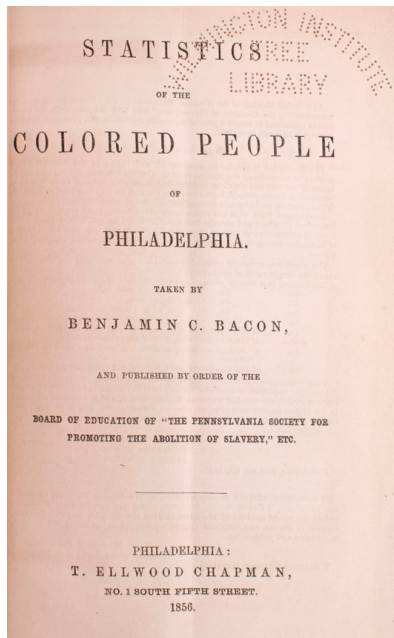
1p. 5x8 inches. Philadelphia: October 26, 1799. Framed and glazed. Provenance: Victor Niederhoffer.

[346885] \$22,500

Richard Allen, born enslaved in 1760 on Benjamin Chew's Whitehall plantation in Kent County, Delaware, in 1768 he and his family were sold to a neighboring plantation owned by Stokely Sturgis. Just a few years later, Allen would be separated from his mother and several siblings who were sold again. In the midst of the Revolution, Allen would attend a Methodist revival which would have a profound effect on both he and Sturgis. In 1783, Allen purchased his and his brother's freedom for \$2,000 in Continental currency and became a circuit preacher, settling in Philadelphia where he met Absalom Jones. Together, the two founded the Free African Society in 1787, a mutual aid society to benefit African Americans in the city. Allen and Jones rose to prominence during the city's yellow fever epidemic of 1793, in which the two led the heroic efforts of African Americans to aid the sick and bury the dead, publishing their *Narrative of the Proceedings of the Black People during the Late Awful Calamity* in 1794 as a response to Matthew Carey and others who falsely portrayed their sacrifices as opportunistic. That same year, Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), which became known as "Mother Bethel" Church, which would become the basis for the first fully independent Black denomination in the United States. From that period, until his death in 1831, Allen and his wife Sarah operated a stop on the Underground Railroad.

Concurrent with his religious and political activities, Allen worked in various capacities to support his family, including as a cobbler and as a chimney sweep. Cleaning the chimneys of Philadelphia, one of the least desirable and most dangerous occupations in the city, was largely undertaken by African Americans. The present document written and signed by Allen comprises a record of monies received, ironically from Benjamin Rush's Pennsylvania Hospital – it was Dr. Rush who incorrectly had asserted that African Americans were immune from contracting yellow fever during the epidemic – paying Allen £1.12s for sweeping 8 chimneys in August 1799, 8 in September 1799, and 16 in October 1799. The entire text is likely in Allen's hand but certainly the signature and the inscription above it, "Recd the within bill." Autograph material signed by Allen, particularly in the 18th century, is exceedingly rare. We know of no other example appearing on the market in the last half century.

WILLIAM A. BOWEN, JR.



Early Sociological Study of African Americans

3] Bacon, Benjamin C.

Statistics of Colored People of Philadelphia ... Published by Order of the Board of Education of "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery"

16pp. 8vo. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Chapman, No. 1 South Fifth Street, 1856. Pink wrappers, upper cover lettered. Linen tape along spine and gutter margins of wrappers. Perforated library stamp on title.

[345974] **SOLD**

"It is amazing that successive sociological studies of the Negro community should have been made so early. We know none earlier. The beginning was the four-volume manuscript census compiled by [Benjamin] Bacon and [Charles] Gardner, the accuracy and completeness of which was due to the access the latter, a Philadelphia Negro, had to his own people. The records show that Bacon set out the format and later made the compilation, but Gardner filled in all the names, addresses and other information" (Library Company of Philadelphia).

Early Photograph of an African American Ball Player

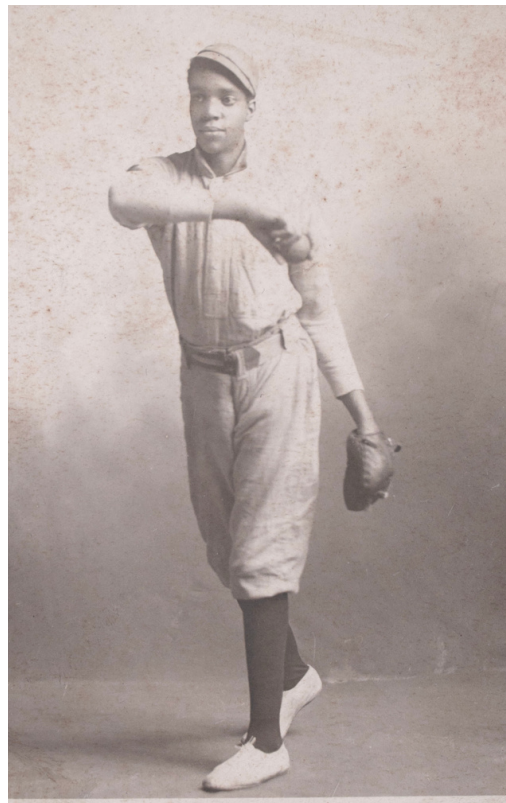
4] (Baseball).

Photograph of an African American baseball player.

Image size approximately 3-1/2 x 5-1/2 inches, mounted on 5-1/4 x 7 inch thick card. Np: Circa 1900. A bit of faint foxing in the background of the image and a small splash mark at one corner.

[331558] \$2500

A slim clean-shaven African-American baseball player is shown going through the motions of throwing the ball (although still clutching the ball after the point from which the ball would likely be released) with a mitt on his left hand. From the uniform and Boston style cap, we'd estimate the date of the image to circa 1895-1900. Photographs of early Black ballplayers are extremely scarce.



Baseball in Cuba

5] (Baseball).

El Negro en el Beisbol Norteamericano.

Illustrated. 8vo. [Cuba?]: Servicio de Informacion de los Estados Unidos de America, 1954. Original pictorial wrappers.

[351727] \$400

With an image of the great Minnie Miñoso on the upper cover, the pamphlet evidently issued to promote baseball in Cuba. OCLC locates a single copy at Notre Dame.

*Click the photos for full descriptions
and additional images online*



Early African American College Team Photograph

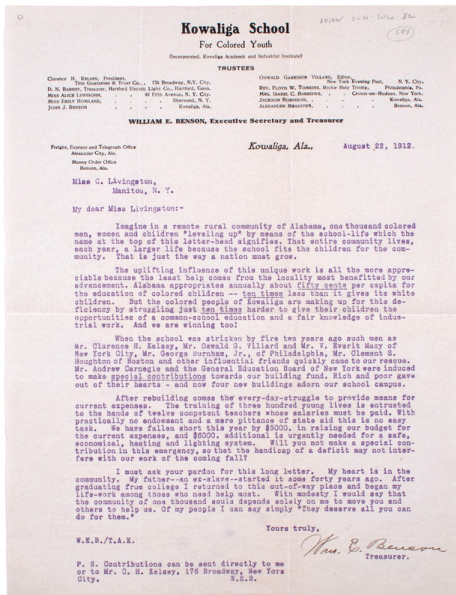
6] (Baseball).

Photograph of the 1917 Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship team from Virginia Union.

Silver print photograph by Brown of Richmond, Virginia, on original mount. 8x10 inches (image size). Richmond, Virginia: 1917. Horizontal split through the image.

[346309] \$3000

Virginia Union was a founding member of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1912 and won the baseball championships in 1917 and 1920.



Educating African Americans in Alabama

7] Benson, William E.

Typed letter signed, to Miss C. Livingston of Manitou, NY, soliciting funds for the Kowaliga School for Colored Youth.

1p. 4to. Kowaliga, Alabama: August 22, 1912.

[346674] \$500

The letter begins: "Imagine in a remote rural community of Alabama, one thousand colored men, women and children 'leveling up' by means of the school-life which the name at the top of this letter-head signifies ... The uplifting influence of this unique work is all the more appreciable because the least help comes from the locality most benefitted by our advancement ... My heart is in the community. My father – an ex-slave – started it some forty years ago ..."

William E. Benson (1873-1915) born in 1873 near Kowaliga, AL the son of former slave John Benson and founder of the Kowaliga School. Although Benson died in 1915, the Kowaliga School endured for another decade before closing in 1926 due to financial issues.

Presentation Copy

8] Bowditch, William Ingersoll.

The Rendition of Anthony Burns.

40pp. 8vo. Boston: Robert F. Wallcut, 1854. First edition. Presentation copy inscribed on the upper wrapper. Later wrappers with original upper wrapper laid down. Disbound. Ex-library with inked and perforated stamps.

[346112] **SOLD**

An important legal critique of the decision to send Anthony Burns back into slavery under the Fugitive Slave Act written by noted antislavery lawyer and underground railroad activist William Ingersoll Bowditch. The present example inscribed in the upper corner and signed by Bowditch with initials to George P. Fisher, likely the noted New England theologian and historian (1827-1909); although George P. Fisher (1817-1899), the Unionist attorney general of Delaware is possible too. Scarce.



Scarce Civil War Image of African American Soldiers

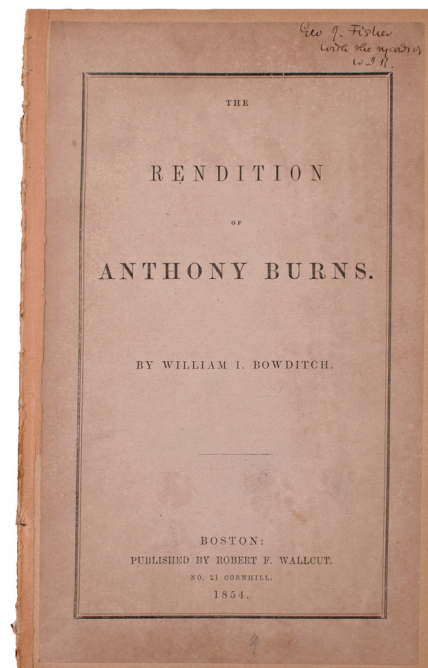
9] [Brady, Matthew; photographer].

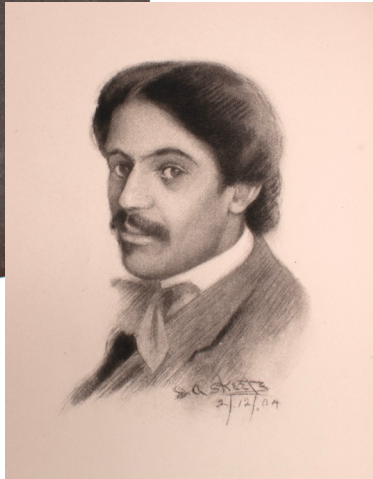
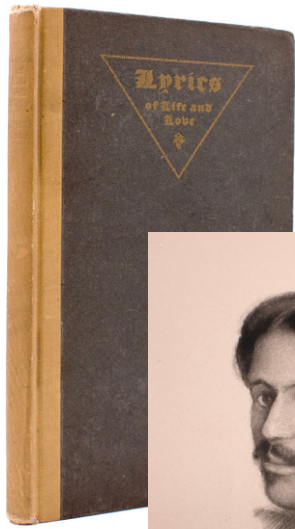
[A Group of Contrabands].

Unmounted albumen half stereoview. 3-1/16 inches square. [circa 1865].

[346670] **SOLD**

Depicts a group of seven African American soldiers in a line in front of a wagon and building, Bermuda Hundred, Virginia. The title above is as per the title on a stereoview version from the War for the Union series; escaped slaves who had joined the Union army were often referred to as "contrabands" and the soldiers depicted here likely served as teamsters. This image is reproduced on page 296 of James Horan's Matthew Brady: Historian with a Camera (New York, Random House, 1988).





With Important Provenance

10] Braithwaite, William Stanley.

Lyrics of Life and Love.

80pp. 8vo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co, 1904. First edition of Braithwaite's first book. One of five hundred copies. Provenance: Civil rights leader and Niagara Movement founder Jesse Max Barber's copy with his ink ownership signature on the front free endpaper.

[352056] **SOLD**

Braithwaite, born in Boston, was a poet, editor, and anthologist. In 1918 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal by the NAACP. This example of his first book with provenance to Jesse Max Barber. The son of formerly enslaved parents, after graduation in 1903 from Virginia Union, he began working for the important Atlanta literary magazine *Voice of the Negro*. In 1905, with W.E.B. Du Bois and others, Barber became one of the founders of the Niagara Movement, an early Civil Rights organization.

Early American Illustrated Abolitionist Work

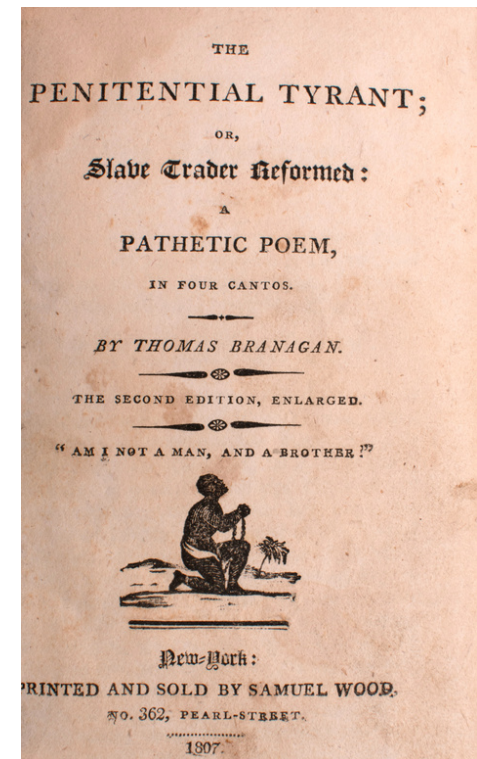
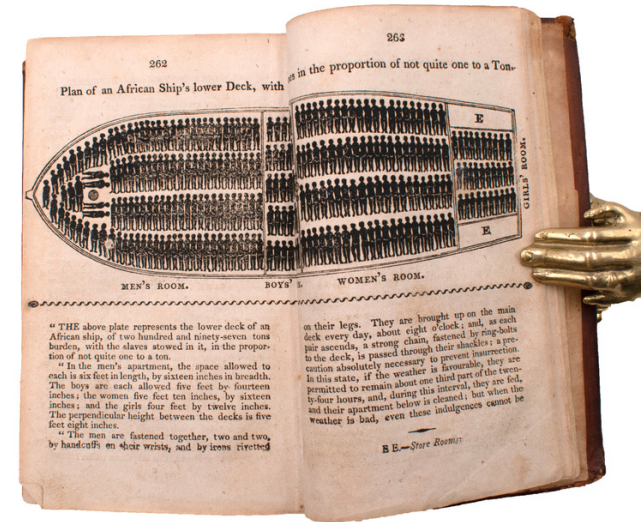
11] Branagan, Thomas.

The Penitential Tyrant; or, Slave Trader Reformed: A Pathetic Poem, in Four Cantos ... The Second Edition, Enlarged.

Stipple engraved frontispiece, kneeling slave woodcut on the title, double-page slave ship woodcut illustration, eight other woodcut illustrations including one full-page of a slave in headframe and mouthpiece. xii, [4], 290, [10]pp. Nine-page list of subscribers, plus publisher's ad in the rear. 12mo. New York: Samuel Wood, 1807. Second Edition, Enlarged. Contemporary tree calf, worn at joints and top and tail of spine, lacks rear endpaper. Two leaves irregularly trimmed and possibly supplied from another copy.

[346517] **SOLD**

The stipple engraved frontispiece by Barralet depicts a slave trader fecklessly pleading his case before Lady Liberty who looks onto the slaves landing on the shores of America with despair. Originally published in Philadelphia in two cantos, this edition expanded to four, plus significant additions including a section titled "The method of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa ... Extracted from authentic documents, and exemplified by engravings." That section includes a double-page depiction of the plan of a slave ship Brook's lower deck, a provoking symbol of the abolitionist movement, depicting the horrors of the Middle Passage. See Finley for a discussion of this image and its use in this work by abolitionist children's book publisher Samuel Wood.



A Very Rare Broadside

12] (Broadside).

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Notice to Colored People. All Colored People (Bond or Free) wishing to travel on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, will be required to bring with them to the Ticket Office, President Street Depot, some Responsible White Person, A Citizen of Baltimore, known to the undersigned, to sign a bond to the Company before they can proceed ...

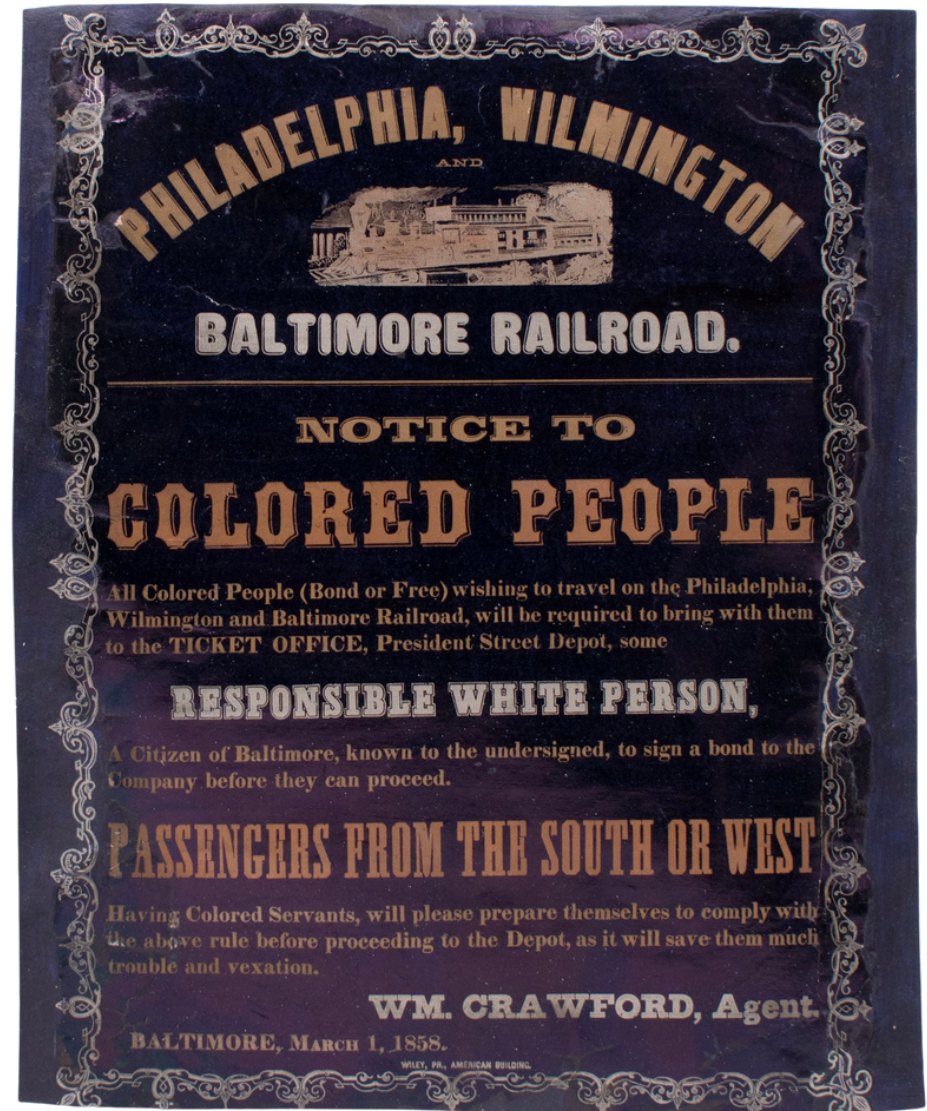
Broadside, printed in gold and silver on coated glossy black paper, within an ornamental border. Signed in print by William Crawford, Agent. 12 x 10 inches. Baltimore: Wiley, Pr., American Building, March 1, 1858. Extensive restoration at the margins including some of the border and a few letters at the lower left in expert facsimile. Framed.

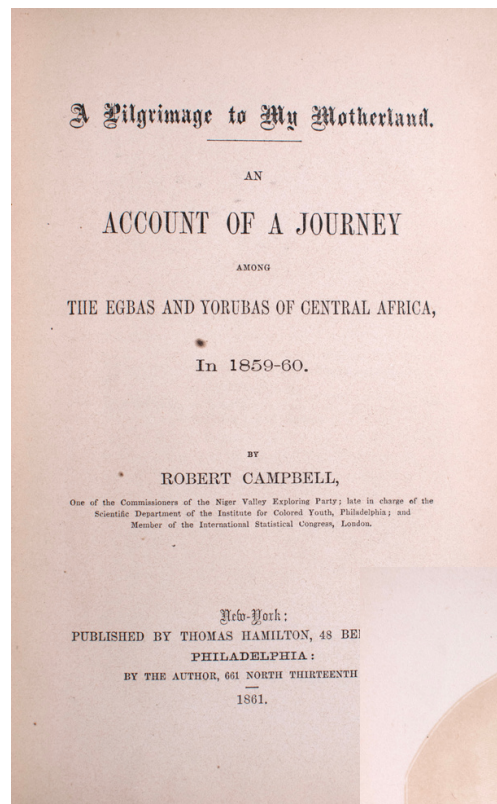
[346518] \$35,000

In their Annual Report for 1857, the directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (PWBR) noted that lines had been or would shortly be connected for a direct train service from Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee to Philadelphia. Given the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, the concern of liability against the railroad resulting from fugitive slaves from the south riding to freedom in Philadelphia no doubt prompted increased regulations directed toward African American passengers.

Indeed, the PWBR had been among the railroads which had transported Henry "Box" Brown to the abolitionist Passmore Williamson in 1849 (albeit as cargo and not as a passenger). Furthermore, in July 1855, enslaved Jane Johnson and her children had arrived in Philadelphia via the railroad with their master, North Carolina politician John H. Wheeler, leading Williamson and fellow Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society abolitionist William Still to assist in their self-emancipation. Williamson's subsequent arrest and imprisonment for aiding the slaves would become a cause celebre among the abolitionist community.

Though often reproduced as the pre-eminent example of a mid-19th century broadside enforcing racial discrimination (largely reproduced from a digital image of a photostat at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture), this broadside is quite rare. There are no examples of the actual broadside located in OCLC. Although such signs from the Civil Rights era are frequently on the market, we have never before encountered another from the antebellum period.





Delany's Niger Valley Exploring Expedition

13] Campbell, Robert.

A Pilgrimage to My Motherland: An Account of a Journey Among the Egbas and Yorubas of Central Africa, In 1859-60.

Lithographed portrait frontispiece, double-page map. 145, [1]pp. 12mo. New York: Thomas Hamilton; Philadelphia: By the Author, 1861. First edition. Later calf-backed marbled paper boards.

[346495] **SOLD**

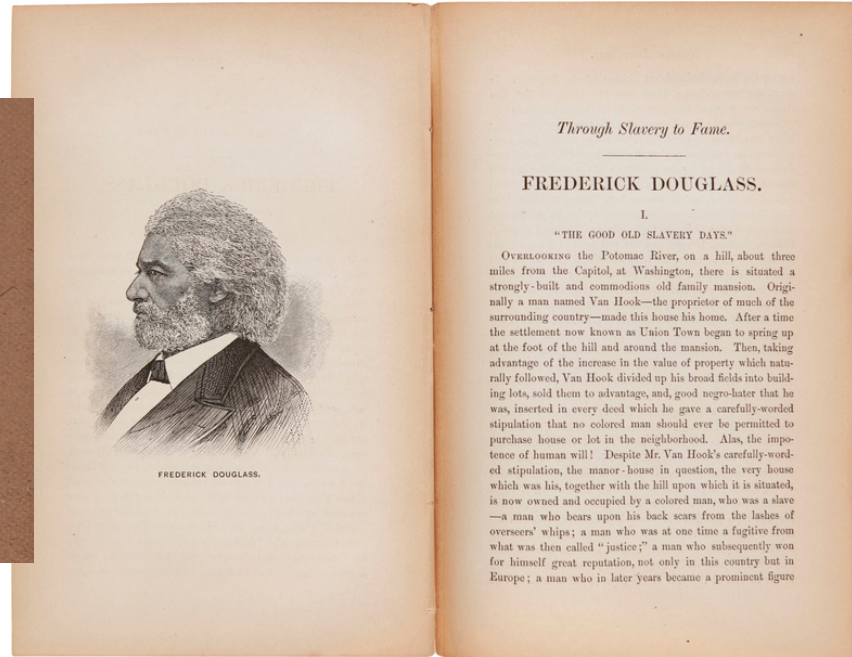
An important account of a mid-19th century African-American-led attempt to procure land to return formerly enslaved African-Americans to Africa.

Born free in Jamaica to a white Scottish father and mixed race mother, Campbell apprenticed at a printing shop and later became a teacher in Spanish Town. He emigrated to New York in 1853, eventually becoming a teacher at the Institute of Colored Youth in Philadelphia. In 1858 he joined Delany on his Niger Valley Exploring Party expedition to Africa on behalf of the National Emigration of Colored Men, and published his own account of the experience. The work includes descriptions of Abeokuta, ethnographic material, and the text of the treaty he and Delany negotiated with the king and chiefs of the Egba for the right to establish settlements.

Both Campbell and Delany's accounts were published by Thomas Hamilton, who Blockson calls "the first Black publisher of importance in America." The year following its publication, Campbell purchased a cotton gin and printing press and emigrated to Nigeria with his wife and children, hoping to start a colony for African Americans at Lagos. With attention turned to African American participation in the Civil War, the colony did not come to fruition but represents an important moment in black nationalistic thought.

"The Niger Valley Exploring Party ... was the culmination of African emigrationism in the period before the Civil War, and its importance is to be measured, not by its failure to materialize, but by the fact that it was fostered, and carried out by blacks, acting independently, in large measure, of white Americans. Independence of action and self-reliance were the principal underpinnings of black nationalistic 'ideology'" (Blackett).

A present from
Frederick Douglass
to
J. W. Cromwell.



Presented by Frederick Douglass

14] Carroll, Howard.

Twelve Americans: Their Lives and Times.

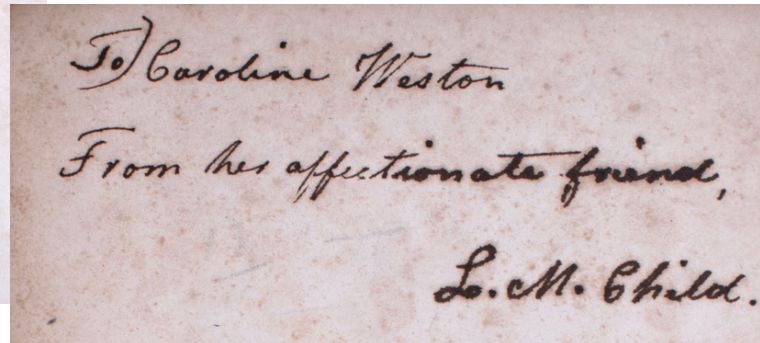
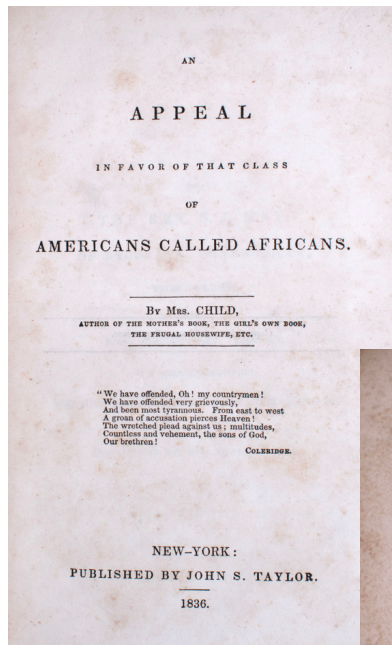
xii,[2],473pp., plus twelve portraits (including frontispiece) and six pages of publisher's advertisements. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1883. Publisher's green cloth, spine gilt. Cloth a bit rubbed and soiled, neatly rebacked with original backstrip laid down. Front and rear free endpapers chipped in edges. Text slightly tanned. Provenance: John Wesley Cromwell (contemporary inscription on front free endpaper noting the copy had been presented to Cromwell by Frederick Douglass).

[345773] \$8500

A book of biographical sketches and portraits of twelve widely varied but significant men of 19th-century America, presented by Frederick Douglass to Civil Rights activist, journalist, and intellectual renaissance man John Wesley Cromwell. Douglass himself is one of the dozen notable Americans profiled in the book, and the only African American.

A note on the front free endpaper of this copy, in Cromwell's hand, reads "A present from Frederick Douglass to J.W. Cromwell." John Wesley Cromwell was born into slavery in 1846, and went on to hold a remarkable variety of influential public positions. He taught at several important African-American schools, became clerk of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1867 and 1868, practiced as a lawyer and judge, and was founding editor and later owner of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, one of if not the first African-American owned and operated newspapers in Virginia. He was also one of the founders of an important African-American intellectual hub, the Bethel Literary and Historical Society, where he succeeded Frederick Douglass's grandson Joseph as its fourth president in 1883. Frederick Douglass was also involved with the Society, and was a repeat speaker at their events.

The author of this book, Howard Carroll, was a journalist for the NEW YORK TIMES - the biographies in the work are all taken from extended personal interviews with the subjects, and are expanded versions of articles which originally appeared in the paper. The lives described cover a wide range of backgrounds, from important political figures of both parties to actors, intellectuals, and other public figures such as Frederick Douglass. The "Twelve Americans" whose lives are sketched are: Horatio Seymour, Charles Francis Adams, Peter Cooper, Hannibal Hamlin, John Gilbert, Robert C. Schenck, Frederick Douglass, William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, Joseph Jefferson, Elihu B. Washburne, and Alexander H. Stephens.



Inscribed to Caroline Weston

15] Child, Lydia Marie.

An Appeal in Favor of that Class of Americans Called Africans.

216pp. 8vo. New York: John S. Taylor, 1836. Second edition and first edition published in New York (originally published in Boston in 1833). Presentation copy inscribed to Caroline Weston. Brown cloth blocked in blind. A couple of horizontal tears and erosion at the edges of the cloth on the spine, spine ends chipped, corners rubbed, and some foxing mostly on the first and last few leaves, a sound about good copy.

[338676] \$9500

Inscribed by the author: "To Caroline Weston, from his affectionate friend, L. M. Child." Caroline Weston served as Vice President of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded October 1833. The group published the newsletter, The Liberty Bell, which was edited by Child. Weston and Child were personal friends and frequent correspondents, and many of their existing letters are available online.

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

Author's Copy

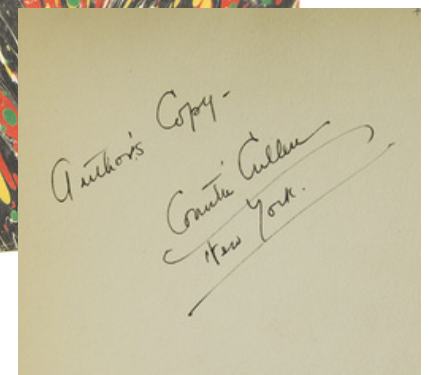
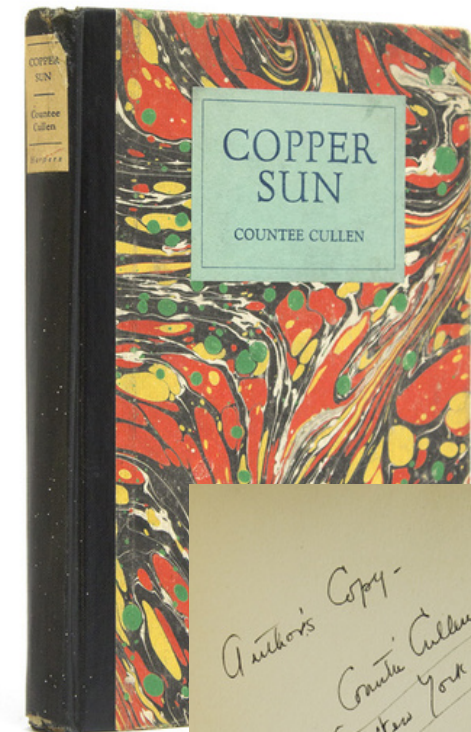
16] Cullen, Countee.

Copper Sun.

8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1927. First edition. Original marbled boards, black cloth spine with paper spine label. Spine ends a little rubbed and chipped, corners slightly worn, otherwise very good. Bookplate of Carroll Atwood Wilson.

[16323] \$1200

The AUTHOR'S COPY, inscribed and signed on the front free endpaper "Author's Copy - Countee Cullen / New York." The second book of poems by the Harlem Renaissance author.



The First Black Nationalist

17] Delany, Martin Robison.

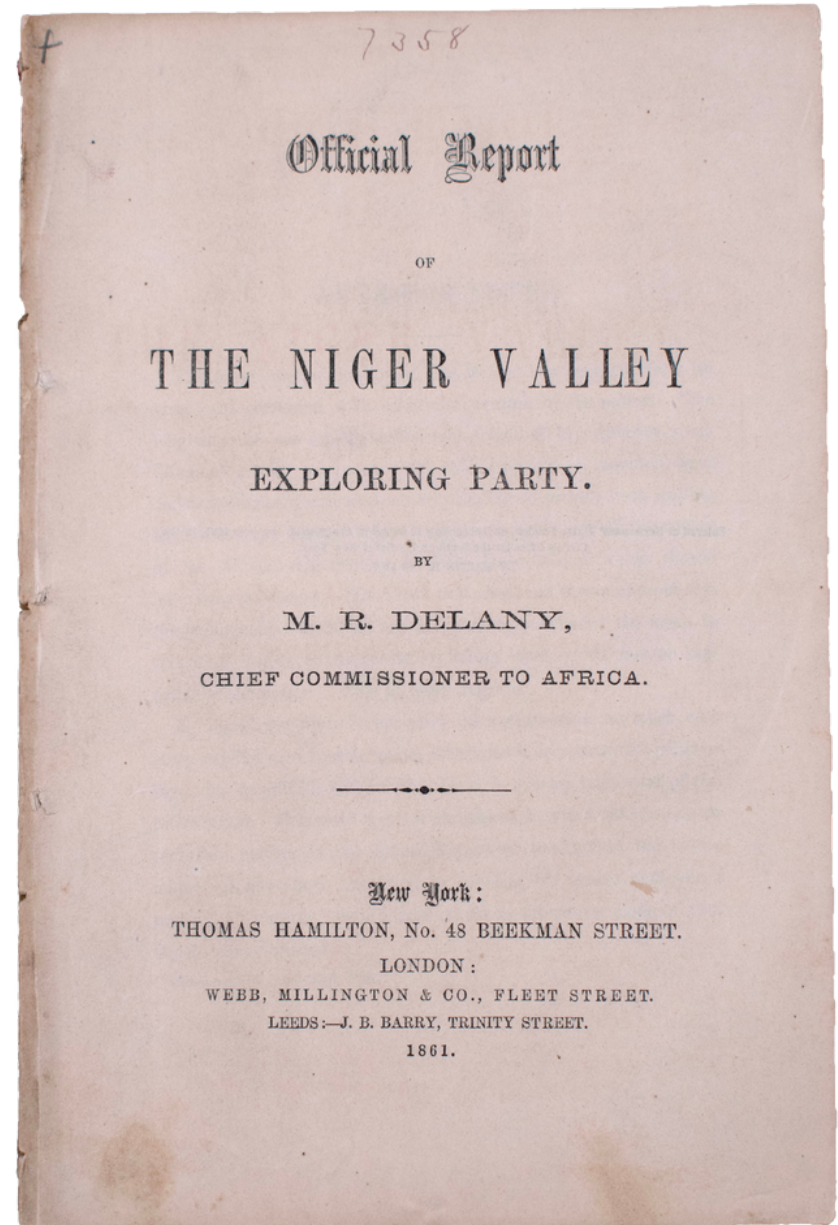
Official Report of the Niger Valley Exploring Party.

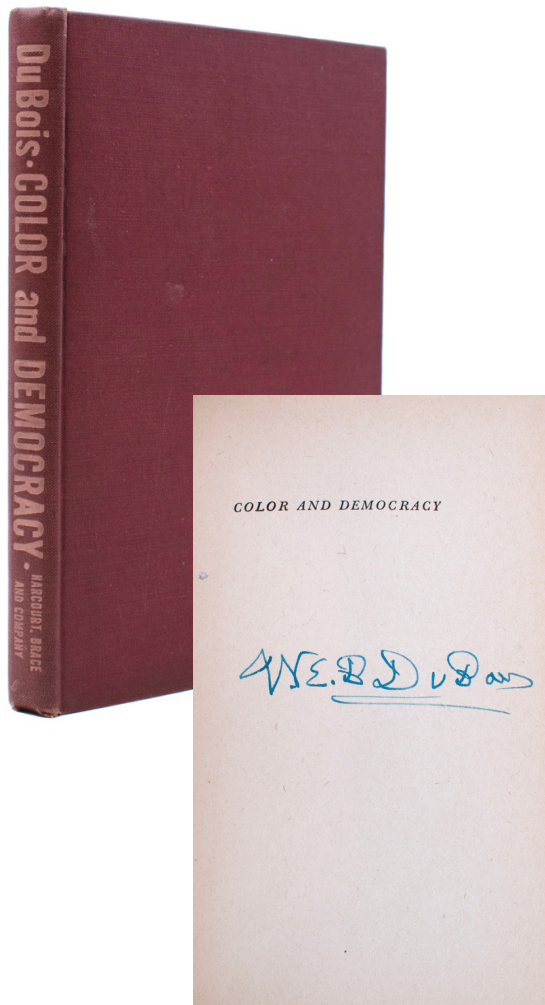
[4], 75, [1]pp. 8vo. New York: Thomas Hamilton; London: Webb, Millington & Co.; Leeds: J. B. Barry, 1861. First edition. Disbound, without the printed wrappers. Short edge tear to terminal leaf. Housed in a morocco backed box.

[346494] \$15,000

"At first opposed to colonization, Delany came to believe blacks could not and would not receive equal status with whites in America. Representing the National Emigration of Colored Men, he led an investigation into the Niger Valley in West-Africa to study its suitability for colonization. His report gave an account of topography, climate, flora, fauna, diseases, remedies, commerce, religion and slave trade in a vivid commentary ... Delany's report was first published in an abbreviated version in London, a condition that he deeply regretted. He later prepared the present edition. His publisher Thomas Hamilton was the first black publisher of importance in America. The report is one of the basic works about black repatriation in Africa and it established Delany's reputation as the first black sociologist and the first black nationalist" (Blockson).

Rare on the market, we find no other example in the auction records in the last quarter century.





Signed

18] Du Bois, W.E.B..

Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace.

143pp. 8vo. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, (1945) / [probably 1946]. Third Printing. Signed on the half-title. Burgundy cloth, near fine lacking the dust jacket.

[329025] \$2500

Uncommon, especially signed.

First Edition

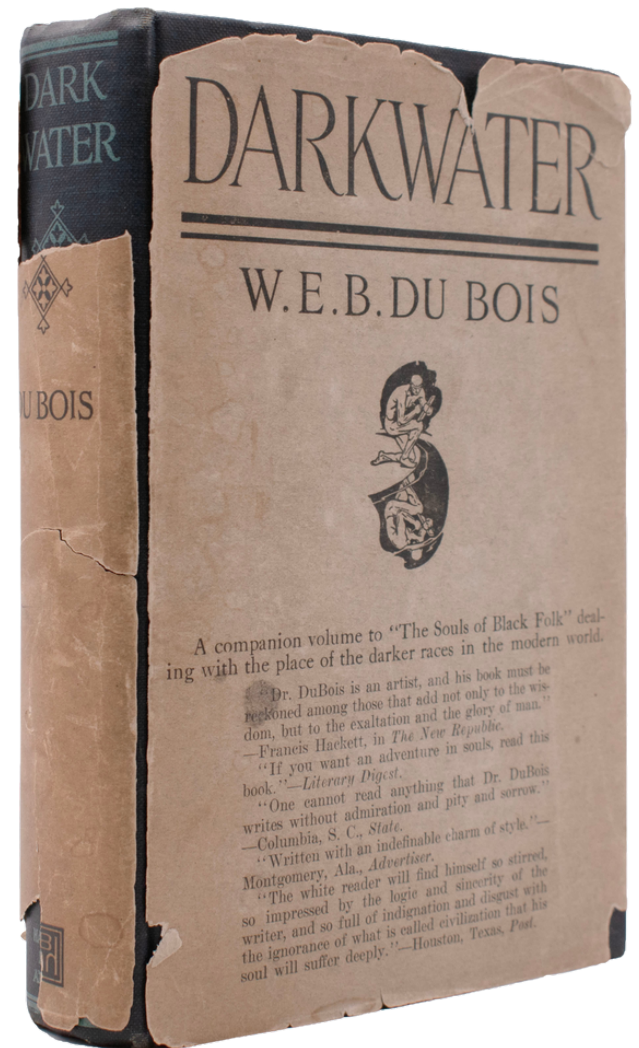
19] Du Bois, W.E.B.

Darkwater. Voices from within the Veil.

8vo. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920. First edition. Original blue cloth. Near fine in worn dust jacket (losses to spine panel).

[346660] \$7500

Scarce first edition of Du Bois's autobiographical collection of essays, verse and fiction, rarely found with the dust jacket. "If The Souls of Black Folk achieved its singular impact through W.E.B. Du Bois's masterly interweaving of the personal and the universal in such a way that each appropriated something of the illustrative and symbolic value of the other, much of Darkwater: Voices from Within the Veil was a cri de coeur in which the author's anger at the absurdities of racial prejudice crackled through the text like electric jolts that scorched, illumined, or stunned" (David Levering Lewis, from the introduction to the 2004 Washington Square Press edition).



With a CDV of Alexander, a Fugitive Slave

20] Eliot, William G.

The Story of Archer Alexander. From Slavery to Freedom. March 30, 1863.

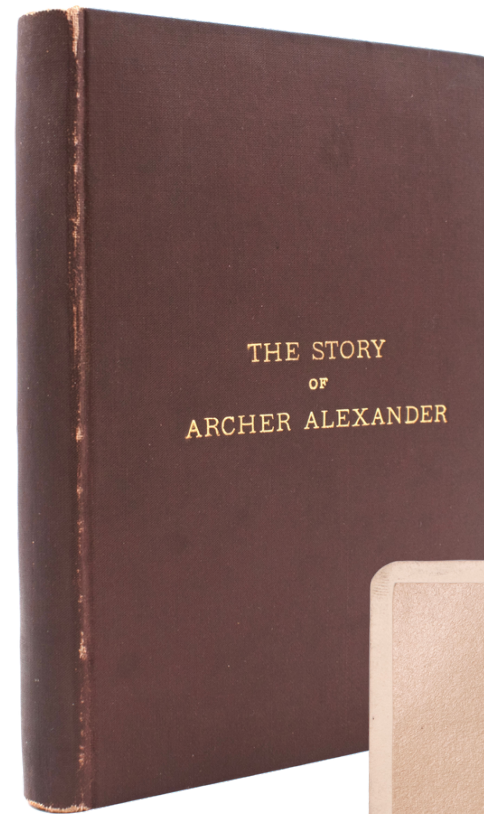
2 plates (including photographic frontispiece of Thomas Ball's Emancipation Memorial, a statue of Lincoln and a kneeling slave modelled after Alexander]) 123pp. [With:] A contemporary carte-de-visite photograph of Alexander, by Scholten of St. Louis, inscribed on verso "Taken two weeks after his recue", housed in an envelope mounted to the rear pastedown. 8vo. Boston: Cupples, Upham and Company. The Corner Bookstore, 1885. First edition. Presentation copy inscribed by the author's son H. W. Eliot. Publisher's brown cloth, minor wear at joints, repairs to hinges. Tissue repairs at gutter of preliminary and terminal leaves.

[324549] **SOLD**

Written by a noted St. Louis abolitionist and co-founder of Washington University, St. Louis, this narrative tells the story of fugitive slave Archer Alexander, believed to be the final slave captured under the fugitive slave law. Eliot, who helped secure his freedom, recounts Alexander's story. Born enslaved, Alexander was separated from his parents to accompany his master Thomas Delany to Missouri. There, he met a nearby slave woman named Louisa, married and was sold to Louisa's master. Twenty years passed with the couple living together and raising ten children.

In February of 1863, Archer was accused of spying for the Union and was ordered to go before an examination committee. Fearful of the result of that judgment, he escaped to St. Louis and found employment working for William Greenleaf Eliot. Eliot wrote to Alexander's former master seeking to purchase his freedom but instead slave-catchers were sent and Alexander was imprisoned, pending return under the fugitive slave act. Eliot, however, persuaded local Union officials to issue military arrest warrants for the presumed Confederate slave catchers and Alexander was freed. Eliot would later assist Alexander's wife and daughter to escape as well.

The CDV which accompanies the book was taken, according to the inscription on the verso, two week's after being freed from jail. The image would later be used by Thomas Ball for the likeness of the kneeling slave in his 1876 Emancipation Memorial. The narrative is uncommon and the CDV very scarce.



On the Set of Native Son

21] Freund, Gisèle.

[Small archive of 22 photographs of Richard Wright and the filming of the first film adaptation of *Native Son* in Argentina, along with two carbon copy typescripts by Freund including an interview with Wright on set and a series of captions of the photos].

22 photographs, each hand stamped and captioned in pencil on verso (by Freund?), each between 7-1/2 x 8-3/4 inches and 8 x 10 inches. The two typescripts on seven sheets, holes punched in left margin, stapled. Argentina and Paris: [1951-1959]. With the original mailing envelope. Provenance: David Bakish (autograph note from Freund to Bakish sending the images and typescript, laid in).

[346587] \$10,000

Directed by Pierre Chenal, the first film adaptation of Wright's controversial 1940 novel starred the author himself as Bigger Thomas and was filmed in Argentina. MGM had initially offered Wright \$25,000 for the film rights to the novel, but Wright declined after the studio insisted the movie be cast with white actors. Chenal, noted for his film noir style, followed Wright's original vision and filmed in Argentina after France and Italy had refused permits because of the film's controversial storyline. Most American studios refused to distribute the film, though an independent company released it after extensive editing which removed more than thirty minutes. Even so, many states banned the film.

*Freund (1908-2000) a German-born French photographer and journalist, worked with Magnum Photos particularly in Latin America. At the time of the filming of *Native Son*, she was blacklisted in the United States due her socialist ties. It is unclear if her interview and accompanying photographs of Wright have been published together – although included is an iconic portrait of Wright in the Luxembourg Gardens in 1959. The present group comprises a complete piece of photojournalism, with copy by Freund, describing the work on set, and interviewing Wright about his transitioning the work from the page to the silver screen, and is accompanied by a list of 24 descriptive captions (only 22 photos remain). It was sent by Freund to Wright biographer David Bakish in 1968.*



Complete With Both Maps

22] Hall, Marshall.

The Two-Fold Slavery of the United States; with a Project of Self-Emancipation.

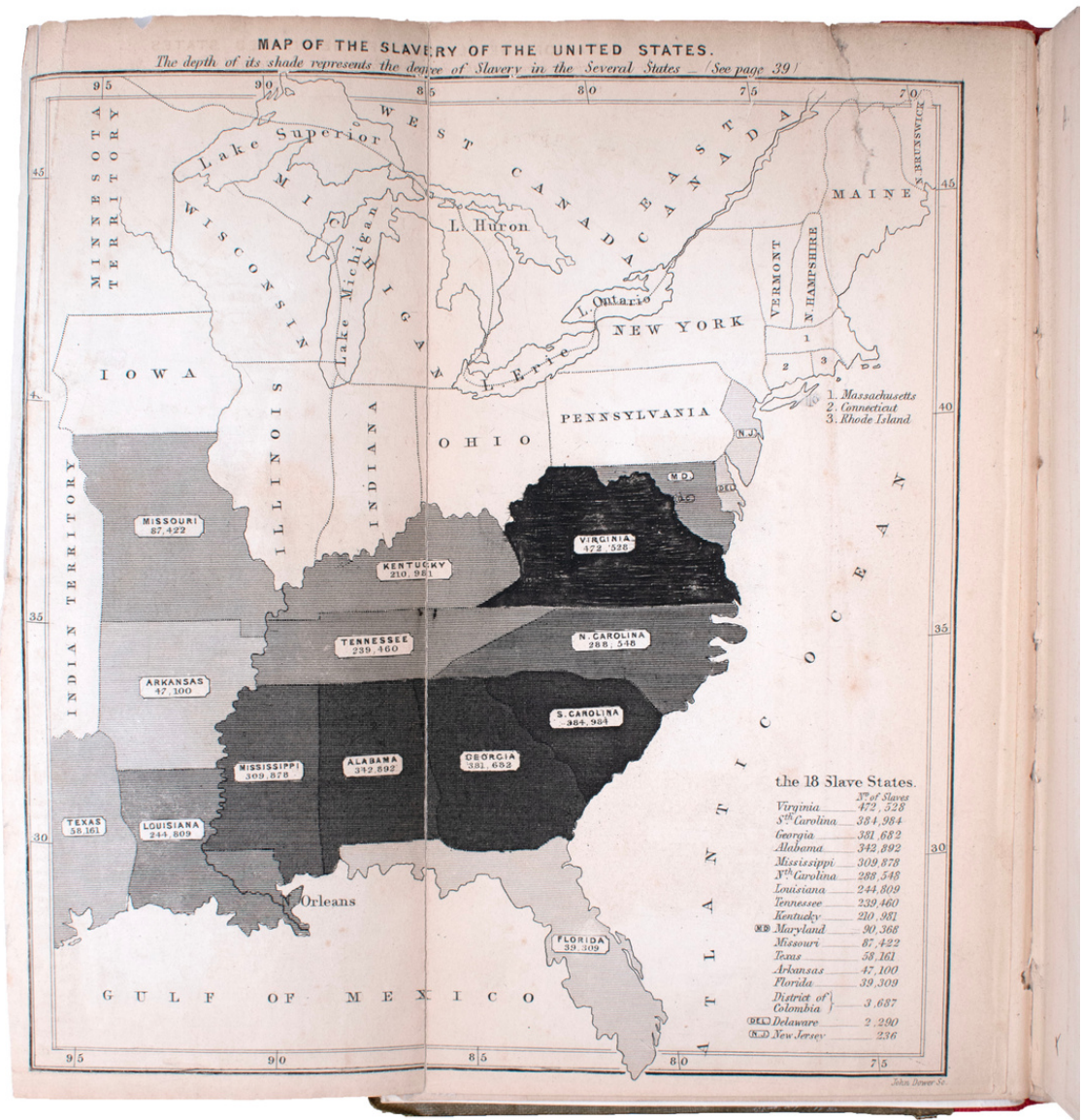
2 folding maps. xiii, [3], 159, [1]pp., plus 8pp. ads. 8vo. London: Adam Scott, 1854. First edition. Contemporary green cloth, covers blocked in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, rebacked with red cloth. Repairs to one folding map. Ex-library, with inked stamps and labels.

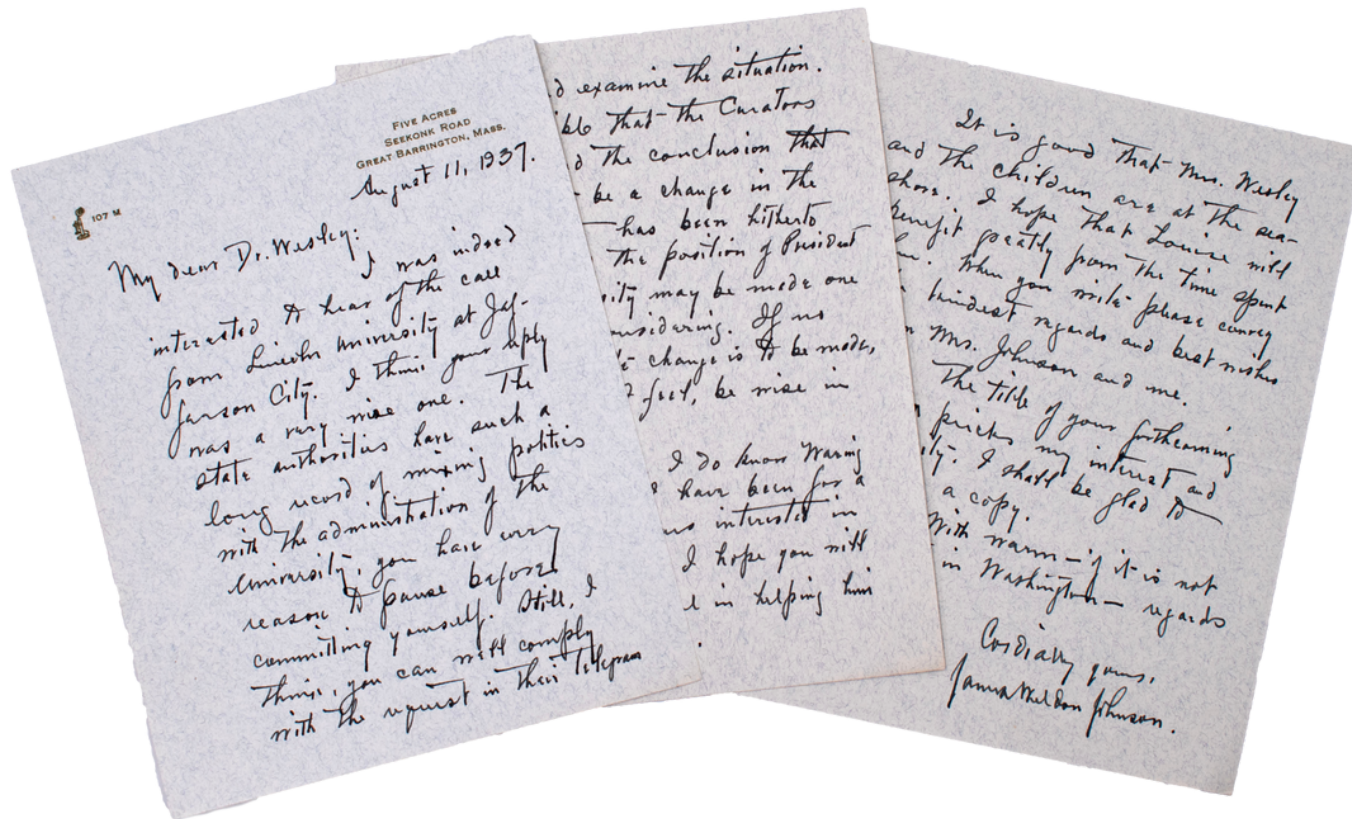
[346902] **SOLD**

The son of an English cotton manufacturer, Hall became a well known physician and physiologist, was elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Medical Society and the American Philosophical Society, and was responsible for the invention of an early method for the resuscitation of drowning victims. After travels in the United States, a narrative of which he includes in the work, he became interested in abolition and authored the present work. The title refers to his belief in two forms of slavery: the slave system and "a second slavery" of racial prejudice.

"He entered the South via Richmond, Louisville, St. Louis and the Mississippi route. He visited New Orleans and Mobile ... Only 23 pages of this publication can be considered a travel record. The remaining 126 pages were devoted to a discussion of the slavery problem. Hall did not believe in colonization or in mass emancipation. He developed an elaborate plan whereby each slave ... could eventually buy his freedom ..." (Clark).

Scarce on the market, particularly complete with the frontispiece map showing the slave populations in each state and the folding map at page 121, showing the "degree of unfriendliness of the European to the African Race in the Several States" (based on the populations of Blacks compared to the slave and white populations).





"...You Have Every Reason to Pause..."

23] Johnson, James Weldon.

Autograph letter signed to Dr. Charles Wesley, concerning Wesley's consideration of the position of President of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, a mention of the African-American poet, Waring Cuney, and a comment on Wesley's forthcoming book.

3pp. on 3 sheets. 8vo. Great Barrinton, Mass: August 11, 1937. Fine.

[326581] **SOLD**

The letter begins: "I was indeed interested to hear of the call from Lincoln University at Jefferson City. I think your reply was a very wise one. The state authorities have such a long record of mixing politics with the administration of the University, you have every reason to pause before committing yourself. Still, I think you can well comply with the request in their telegram to go and examine the situation. It is possible that the curators have reached the conclusion that there must be a change in the policy that has been hitherto followed, and that the position of President of the University may be made one well worth considering. If no such definite change is to be made you will, I feel, be wise in declining. Yes, I do know Waring Cuney, and I have been for a number of years interested in his career. I hope you will be successful in helping him to enter Fisk. It is good that Mrs. Wesley and the children are at the sea-shore. I hope that Louise will benefit greatly... When you write, please convey the kindest regards and best wishes from Mrs. Johnson and me. The title of your forthcoming book pricks my interest and curiosity. I shall be glad to receive a copy. With warm- if it is not too hot in Washington- regards to you. Cordially yours, James Weldon Johnson."

A warm, personal letter, from James Weldon Johnson to Charles Wesley, with excellent content. Waring Cuney, of whom James Weldon Johnson notes his longtime interest in his response to Wesley's inquiry, was a noted Harlem Renaissance poet and contributor to James Weldon Johnson's *Book of American Negro Poetry* (1931).

Fugitive Slaves in Nebraska Territory

24] Johnson, Uriel Chittenden.

Autograph letter signed to his brother George recounting the capture of a fugitive slave in Nebraska Territory.

4pp., approx. 550 words. Small 4to sheet. Brownville, Nemaha County, NT [Nebraska Territory]: September 12, 1857. Usual folds.

[346514] **SOLD**

Although slavery in Nebraska Territory following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) was never confirmed by the territorial legislature, the areas along the Missouri River in the southeastern part of the Territory – including Brownville in Nemaha County – were but across the river from Missouri, a slave state. On September 5, 1857 a man named Archie Handley, a Brownville-area resident, reported three armed fugitive slaves heading north. With a standing reward of \$100 for the capture of a fugitive slave returned to his owner in Missouri, a posse quickly assembled in Brownville. The present letter, written by a young Vermont-born professor of "medical jurisprudence" who had arrived in Nebraska Territory to teach at the newly-formed Brownville Medical College, recounts the events to his brother:

"... a man came riding into town, & stated to the people that on the bottoms about a quarter of a mile below the city three run away negroes from Missouri were concealed in the thicket ... Four or five pro-slavery men, without any authority from their owners or the law went to take them for the sake of the reward that would be offered for them & the premium which the laws of MO allow to the persons who perform such services. They went with horses but were compelled to leave them tied to some trees & pursue them on foot. When they came on the slaves they showed fight & they had there a regular battle. One of the white men, a Mr. Myers, was killed & the others had narrow escapes. One of the negroes was shot in his arm & was taken captive. The other two went to where the whites left their horses, selected the best of them & off they rode. About twenty men on horseback went immediately after them but they escaped ... They followed them to the Otoe Indian nation where they lost track of them. They suppose the Indians secreted them. We had as much as we could do to keep the mob from hanging the one they captured & who is now in prison. I think they will let him have a trial. His master has since come on from MO who will try & have him acquitted so that he may take him back to MO & keep in slavery ... The negroes swore that they would die before they would be taken..."

In the days following the incident, a pro-slavery, Missouri mob would pressure the Brownville sheriff Ben Thomson to release the fugitive slave for immediate hanging. Thomson refused, insisting that the courts would adjudicate the matter. The coroner's inquest would later prove that the bullet which killed Myers had come from one of the other fugitive slaves and the captured slave would be returned to his owner in Missouri. Several weeks later, the other fugitive slaves would be captured in Iowa with nine other armed fugitive slaves.

Sept 12/57 -
Dear Brother George -
I have been some time now since I wrote to you I do not know whether I answered you last letter or not however I will write this be it as it may.
My health is exceedingly good any prospect the same I think is increasing. We have not had much to eat except of the wheat which we are in the new country and every day. There is no occurrence which I will relate about a week ago early in the morning a man came riding into town & stated to the people that on the bottoms about a quarter of a mile below the city three run away negroes from Missouri were concealed in the thicket ... Four or five pro-slavery men, without any authority from their owners or the law went to take them for the sake of the reward that would be offered for them & the premium which the laws of MO allow to the persons who perform such services. They went with horses but were compelled to leave them tied to some trees & pursue them on foot. When they came on the slaves they showed fight & they had there a regular battle. One of the white men, a Mr. Myers, was killed & the others had narrow escapes. One of the negroes was shot in his arm & was taken captive. The other two went to where the whites left their horses, selected the best of them & off they rode. About twenty men on horseback went immediately after them but they escaped ... They followed them to the Otoe Indian nation where they lost track of them. They suppose the Indians secreted them. We had as much as we could do to keep the mob from hanging the one they captured & who is now in prison. I think they will let him have a trial. His master has since come on from MO who will try & have him acquitted so that he may take him back to MO & keep in slavery ... The negroes swore that they would die before they would be taken..."

Below the city three run away negroes from Missouri were concealed in the thicket ... Four or five pro-slavery men, without any authority from their owners or the law went to take them for the sake of the reward that would be offered for them & the premium which the laws of MO allow to the persons who perform such services. They went with horses but were compelled to leave them tied to some trees & pursue them on foot. When they came on the slaves they showed fight & they had there a regular battle. One of the white men, a Mr. Myers, was killed & the others had narrow escapes. One of the negroes was shot in his arm & was taken captive. The other two went to where the whites left their horses, selected the best of them & off they rode. About twenty men on horseback went immediately after them but they escaped. We have been out all the week they followed them to the Otoe Indian nation where they lost track of them. They suppose the Indians secreted them. We had as much as we could do to keep the mob from hanging the one they captured & who is now in prison. I think they will let him have a trial. His master has since come on from MO who will try & have him acquitted so that he may take him back to MO & keep in slavery ... The negroes swore that they would die before they would be taken..."

Slave Narrative

25] Jones, Thomas.

The Experience of Thomas Jones, who was a Slave for Forty-three Years. Written by a Friend, as given to him by Brother Jones.

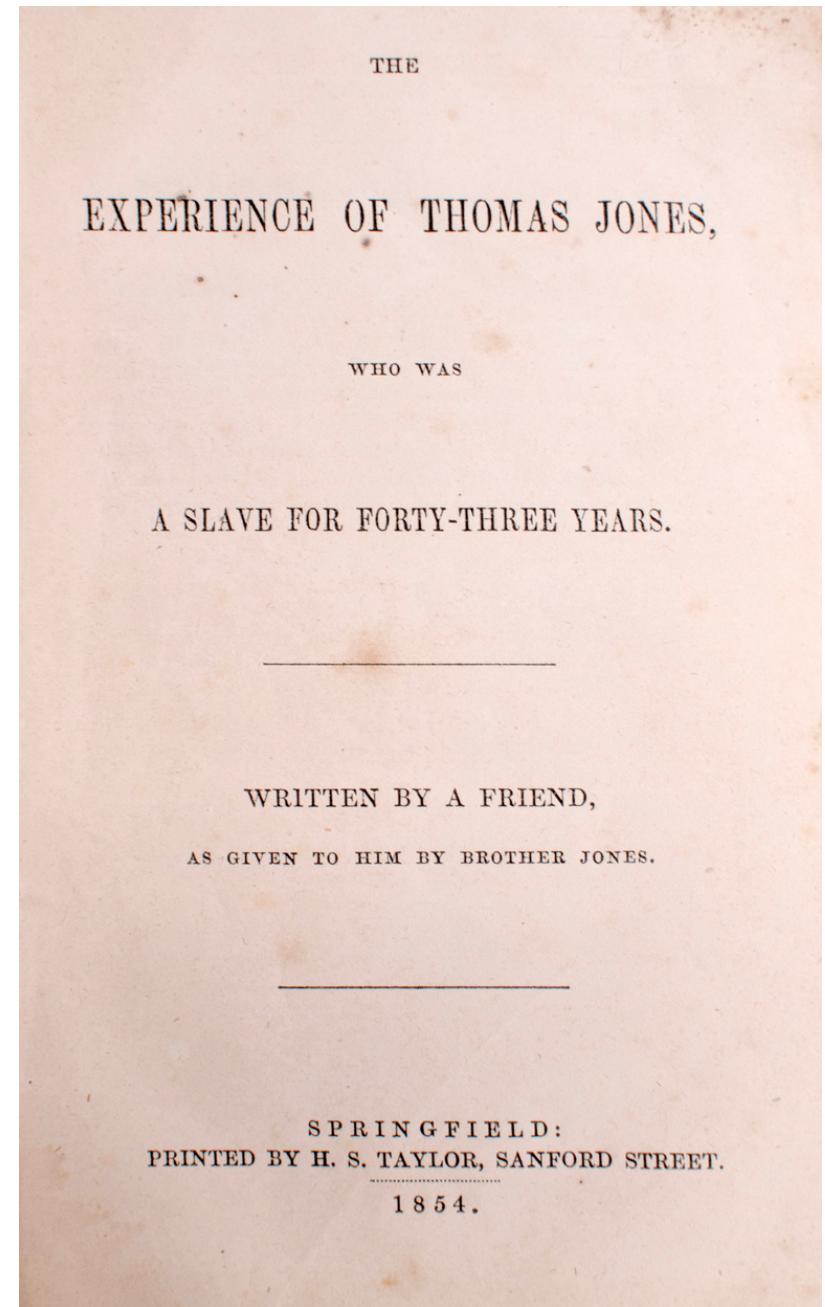
48pp. 12mo. Springfield, [MA]: Printed by H.S. Taylor, 1854. Fourth edition. Publisher's pink wrappers, minor staining and fading, the wrappers tissue-backed and the pamphlet recased.

[346516] **SOLD**

Born enslaved on a plantation near Wilmington North Carolina, Thomas H. Jones was later sold to a Wilmington store keeper, working as a house servant and later a store clerk. Hired out by yet a third owner as a stevedore, Jones was able to purchase his wife's freedom. Though he remained a slave, the couple lived in the free black community of Wilmington until 1849, when fearful that his children would be re-enslaved he sent his wife and several children to New York. In August 1849, Jones stowed away on the brig Bell as a fugitive slave. Moving to Boston, he would quickly become involved in the abolitionist movement and his narrative was first published in 1850 by African-American publisher Daniel Laing, Jr. in Boston. The passage of the Fugitive Slave Act that year prompted his immediate removal to New Brunswick, Canada, where he gave antislavery lectures and enlisted subscribers for the Liberator. In 1852, Jones received news that he could purchase his still enslaved eldest son Edward for \$850. He republished his narrative in St. John and returned to Massachusetts to raise additional funds, republishing his narrative again in Springfield [i.e. the present edition] for that purpose.

In 1854, "J. E. Farwell began printing Experience and Personal Narrative of Uncle Tom Jones, Who Was for Forty Years a Slave ... Farwell's version, which was sold by George Holbrook of New York and H. B. Skinner of Boston, molded Jones' narrative into the image of Harriet Beecher Stowe's bestseller Uncle Tom's Cabin, which had been published in 1852. Jones's narrative was paired with a fictional tale drawn from Richard Hildreth's White Slave; or, Memoirs of a Fugitive, published in Boston by Tappan and Wittenmore in 1852. By pairing the narrative with a fictional tale, adding engravings of "Uncle Tom" and a cabin at the front of the narrative, and removing Jones's letters and endorsements from his text, Farwell's 1854 and 1858 editions sensationalized and commercialized Jones's narrative ... this version of Jones's narrative distances the reader from Jones's veracity" (<https://www.americanantiquarian.org/blackpublishing/thomas-h-jones>).

His Narrative would continue to be published numerous times into the 1880s, though all of the editions prior to the 1854 Farwell revision are rare and desirable.



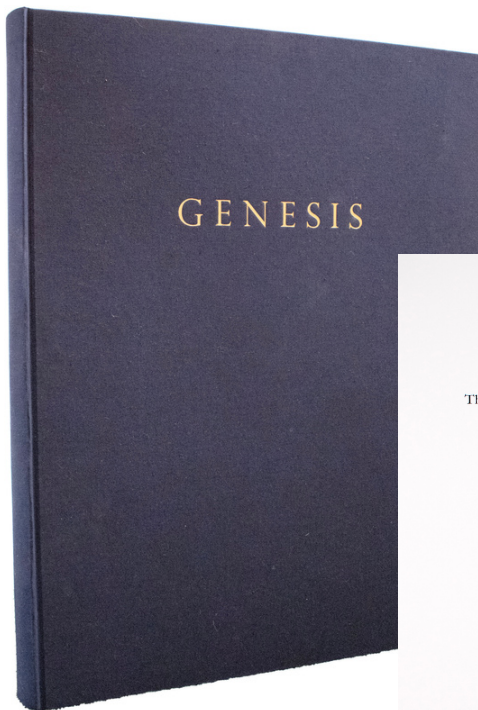
Limited to 400 Copies

26] Lawrence, Jacob.

The First Book of Moses, called Genesis.

Illustrated with eight original silkscreens by Jacob Lawrence printed on fine Whatman paper by Osiris Printing. Original prospectus laid in. Folio. New York: The Limited Editions Club, 1989. Edition limited to 400 numbered copies signed by Lawrence. This is number 341. Original blue cloth, clamshell box by Karl Folkes at the Spectrum Bindery and John Isakovics of Jovonis Bindery. Fine [324488] \$10,000

Lawrence's powerful images illustrating the King James version of the book of Genesis were inspired by sermons given at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.



This edition consists of four hundred copies.
The text has been set in Monotype Caslon with Romulus heads
at Golgonooza Letter Foundry by Julia Ferrari,
with new numerals made from punches cut by Dan Carr.
The book was printed at Heritage Printers.
The illustrations were silk-screened on Whatman paper
by George Drexel at Osiris Printing.
The text paper was made at Cartiere Enrico Magnani.
The title page was designed by Dan Carr.
This is copy number 341

Jacob Lawrence



**The
Black Troopers,
OR
THE DARING HEROISM
OF
THE NEGRO SOLDIERS
IN THE
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.**

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
BY

MILES V. LYNK, M. D.,

AUTHOR OF "THE AFRO-AMERICAN SCHOOL
SPEAKER AND GEMS OF LITERATURE," ETC.

Copyright 1899, By
M. V. LYNK

Published by
**THE M. V. LYNK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
JACKSON, TENN.**



Miles V. Lynk, M. D.

African American Author and Publisher

27] Lynk, Miles V.

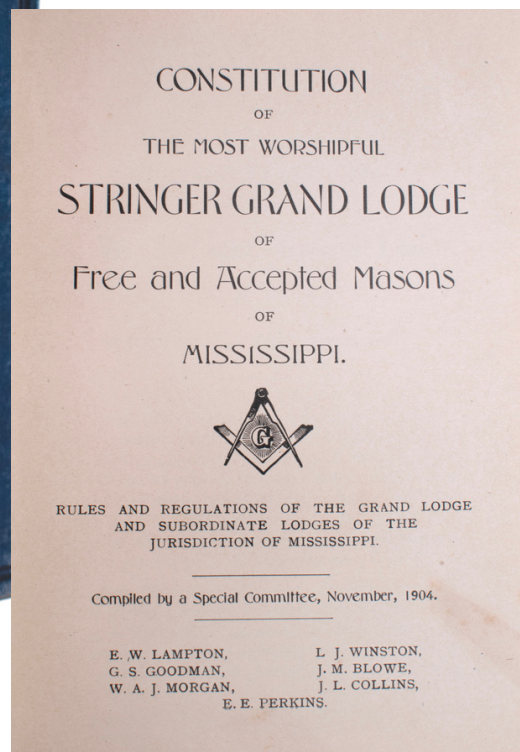
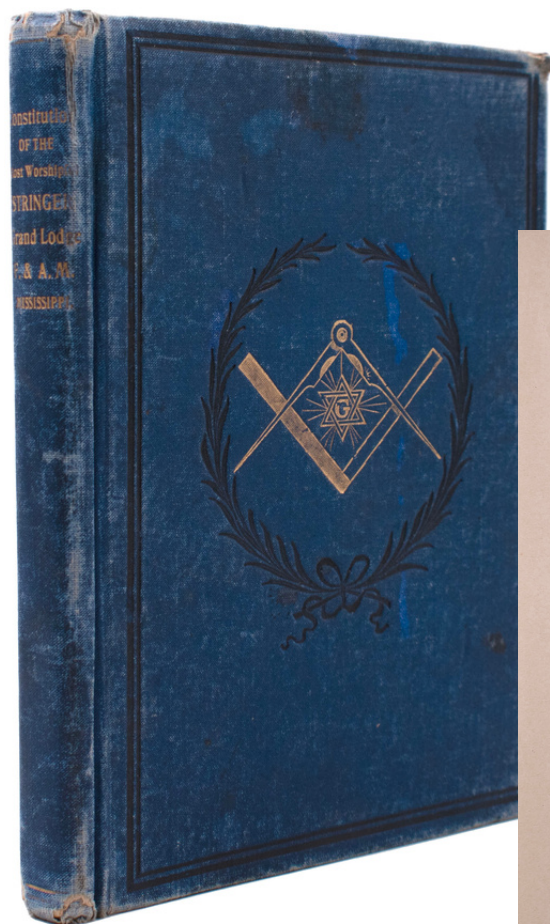
The Black Troopers, or the Daring Heroism of the Negro Soldiers in the Spanish American War.

Frontispiece portrait, 31 woodcut plates. 163, [2], [1, blank]pp. 8vo. Jackson, TN: The M.V. Lynk Publishing House, 1899. First edition. Publisher's red cloth, stamped in blind and lettered in black, spine a bit worn, slightly cocked, front joint starting. Contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper (Mrs. Rosey L. Williams, Topeka, Kansas). Very good. In slipcase.

[346775] **SOLD**

A rare regimental history detailing the heroics of black soldiers in the Spanish-American War, notable for its commentary on how the 9th U.S. Cavalry, the "Black Buffaloes," saved Roosevelt's Rough Riders from certain destruction: "[the Rough Riders] would have been exterminated had it not been for the timely arrival and quick work of the 9th and 10th cavalries."

An obscure imprint by an African American author and publisher, illustrated throughout with cuts of famous soldiers and rough battlefield sketches. The early provenance to Rosey L. Williams would seem likely to be a family relation to a member of the 23rd Kansas Infantry (see chapter XV).



Constitution of a Prince Hall Lodge of the Freemasons

28] (Masonry).

Constitution of the Most Worshipful Stringer Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Mississippi.

[4], 166pp. 8vo. (Memphis): [Prince Hall] Grand Lodge of Mississippi / (Paul & Douglass, Printers), 1904. First edition. Publisher's blue cloth, pictorially stamped in black and gilt, minor wear. Light pencil owner name, small bit of erosion on the cloth by the crown, a gutter crack between p.12-13 causing the first few pages to feel loose but they are still attached and sound.

[326003] \$7500

OCLC locates a single copy at the Amistad Center, Tulane. Cheaply printed, the rarity of the volume comes as little surprise.

The McKoy Twins

29] (McKoy, Millie and Christine).

[Carte-de-visite of the conjoined twins].

Inscribed (possibly signed?) on the verso in pencil "Millie Christine". Approx. 4 x 2-1/2 inches. [Great Britain]: Brown, Barnes & Bell, [circa 1870s].

[332467] \$4500

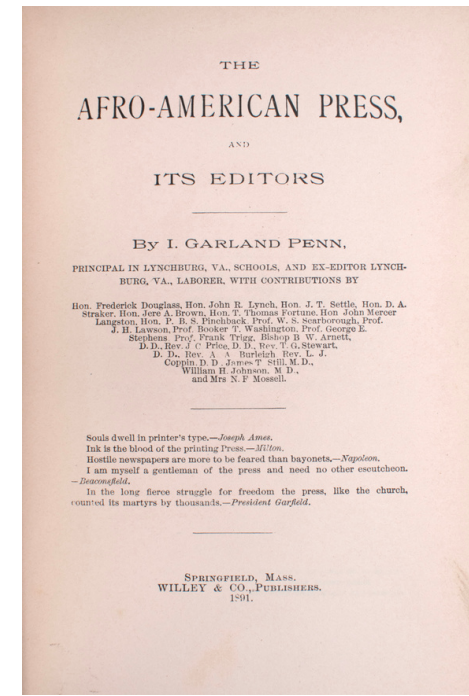
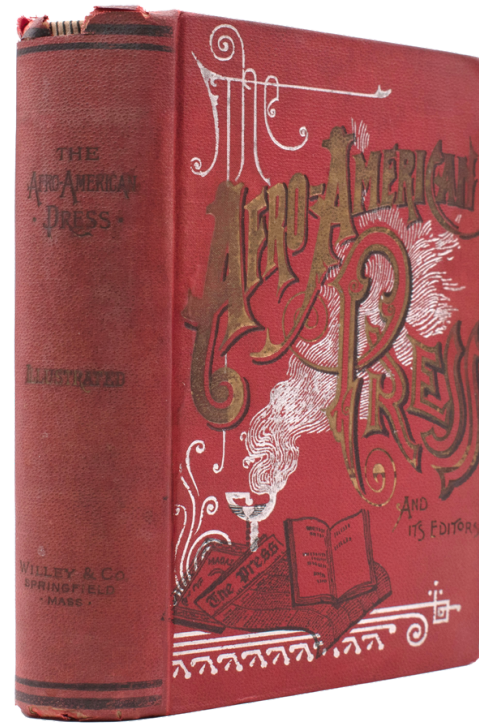
Born enslaved in 1851 in North Carolina to Monimia and Jacob McKay, as infants the twins were sold along with their mother to a series of showmen and put on display. The twins appeared at Barnum's American Museum and toured Europe before returning to America where they lived with a former owner who taught them to read and write. Millie and Christine received their freedom with the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and retired to a farm in North Carolina, touring occasionally, before later succumbing to tuberculosis in 1912.



The Future Home of Mount Olivet Baptist Church

30] (New York City). Silver, W.W.; photographer.
**Fifty Third Street Baptist Church, Bet. Broadway
 and Sixth Avenue ... All are Welcome!**
 Large mounted albumen photograph with the
 above text below the image. 16-1/2 x 10-3/4 inches
 (image size); 21-1/2 x 16-1/2 inches (overall). New
 York: [circa 1870]. Minor toning.
 [346959] \$2250

The broadside advertises the times of Sunday services as
 well as Sunday school, and prayer meetings. Constructed from white granite salvaged from the
 demolition Congregationalist Church of the Puritans on
 the northwest corner of Union Square, the 53rd Street
 Baptist Church would open in 1870 (suggesting the
 approx. date of the present image). However, by the
 mid-1880s, the building would be sold to the Mount
 Olivet Baptist Church, the noted African American
 church. In 1925, the congregation moved to its present
 location on Lenox Avenue at 120th Street, following the
 migration of African-Americans from midtown to
 Harlem.



Includes a Biography and Portrait of and Contributions by Frederick Douglass

31] Penn, Irving Garland.

The Afro-American Press and its Editors.

Engraved portrait frontispiece and a profusion of additional portrait illustrations, folding facsimile plate of
 the first page of Freedom's journal. 565, [11]pp. Advertisement on the terminal page. 8vo. Springfield:
 Willey and Company, 1891. First edition. Publisher's red pictorial cloth printed in silver, gold and black,
 small chip at head of spine. Tear to folding plate.

[352055] **SOLD**

Born in 1867 in Amherst County, Virginia, likely the son of former slaves, after schooling and a master's degree from
 Rust College, Penn settled in Lynchburg and became a teacher and school principal. In 1886 he became an editor of the
 first African American newspaper in Amherst County, *The Laborer*, and shortly thereafter began research on a
 comprehensive history of the African American press in America. Penn's *Afro-American Press*, published by
 subscription, includes brief histories of newspapers edited by African Americans, as well as biographies and portraits
 of the editors, beginning with the pioneer *Freedom's Journal* in the 1820s and continuing into the 1880s. He writes in
 the Preface: "The object in putting forth this feeble effort is not for the praise of the men or for the reaping of money,
 but to promote the future welfare of Afro-American journalism by telling to its constituents the story of the heroic
 labors in their behalf." A contemporary review notes: "Some of the editors were born as slaves. Many of the younger
 ones are children of slaves. The book is full proof that the Afro-American press has become a power in the land." Work
 adds: "A good account of the free Negro in journalism."



Nice Collection of Tintypes

32] (Photography).

[Small album of tintypes and cdvs of African American men, women and children, plus cdvs of prints of Lincoln reading to Tad and Lincoln on he death bed].

23 images in all (6 albumen, the rest tintypes). Thick 12mo. Np: 1870-1900. Contemporary brown embossed morocco album, many of the inserts torn. Condition of images varies greatly.

[351974] \$3500

The images are unidentified, and likely unrelated to each other, but include some nice studio portraits.

Early Anti-Slavery Pamphlet

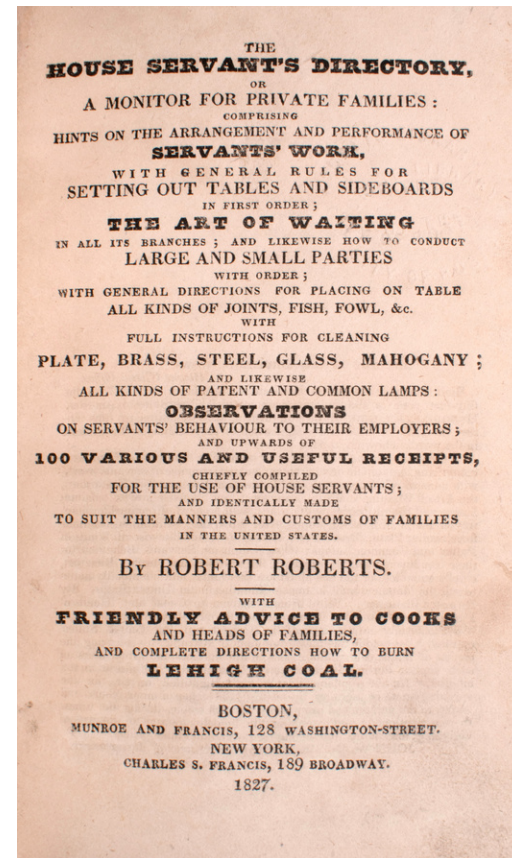
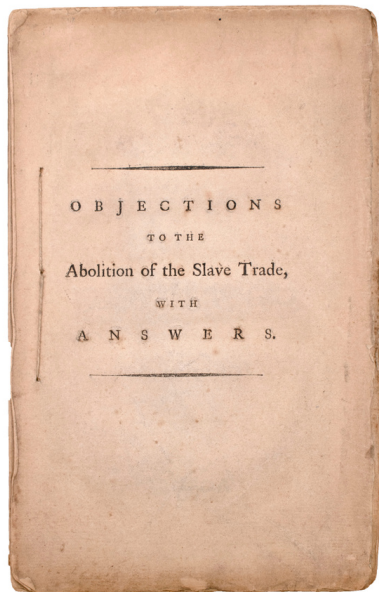
33] Ramsay, James.

Objections to the Abolition of the Slave Trade with Answers to Which are Prefixed, Strictures on a Late Publication, initialed, Considerations on the Emancipation of Negroes, and the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by a West India Planter.

[4], 60pp. Half-title. Uncut and unopened. 8vo. London: printed and sold by James Phillips, 1788. First edition. Stitched. Minor toning.

[345604] **SOLD**

An important publication in the early history of the anti-slavery movement, Ramsay spent nineteen years in the West Indies witnessing the atrocities. His early published works, most notably his 1784 *Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves*, would have a profound effect on Wilberforce and other early abolitionists. The present abolitionist pamphlet was written in response to the anonymous 1788 anti-abolition pamphlet *Considerations on the Emancipation of Negroes and on the Abolition of the Slave-trade ... By a West-India Planter*. Scarce.



First Cookbook Written by an African American

34] Roberts, Robert.

The House Servant's Directory, Or a Monitor for Private Families: Comprising hints for Arrangements and Performance of Servants' Work.

xiv, [15]-180 pp. 8vo. Boston: Munroe & Francis; New York: Charles S. Francis, 1827. First edition. Modern quarter morocco and cloth. Small ink burn marks on p. 137, short edge tears to pp 59-66, scattered spotting. Ex library with discreet Boston Public Library blindstamp and pencil duplicate notation on verso.

[346512] \$17,500

First edition of the first cookbook written by an African American and the first book by a black American ever published by a commercial publisher. Roberts (1780-1860) was employed for many years by Christopher Gore, governor and senator from Massachusetts. "Some historians think this work was seminal in producing men of singular ability as caterers, and managers — rather than servants — of large households" (Longone, *American Cookbooks and Wine Books 1797-1950*, p. 2). Roberts' *Directory* was popular enough to warrant a second and third edition, and the book remains in print today in various reprint editions. Roberts would become a prominent abolitionist and contributor to William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator*.

35] Stowe, Harriet Beecher.

Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly.

[iii]-x, [13]-312; 322pp. EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with an autograph signature by Rev. Josiah Henson, Stowe's inspiration for Uncle Tom, in vol. 1, on The Christian Age letterhead and dated by the recipient 1876 and with an autograph letter, signed, by Stowe in vol. 2, to her publisher James Osgood. 2 vols. 12mo. Boston: John P. Jewett & Company, 1852. First edition, first issue. Modern full green morocco gilt, red morocco spine labels, marbled endpapers, t.e.g. Vol. 1 with original cloth gilt extra covers bound in.

[324741] \$15,000

"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).

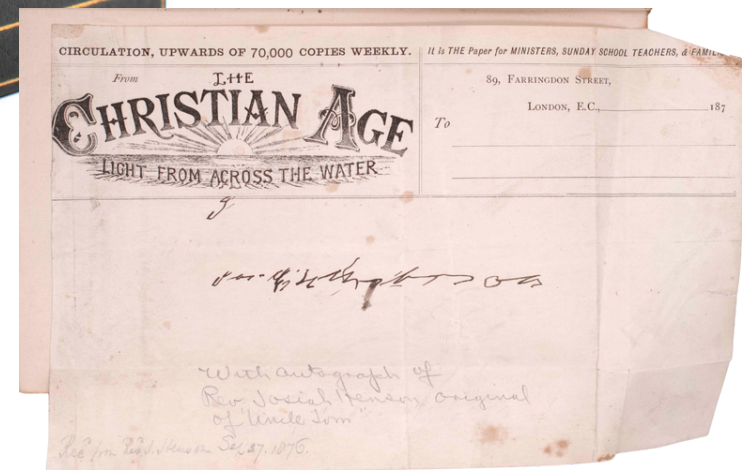
Published at the end of March 1852, 5000 copies of the first issue were published, with a second issue of an additional 5000 copies published on the first of April. By the middle of the month, both had been exhausted. By mid-October, 120,000 copies had been sold.

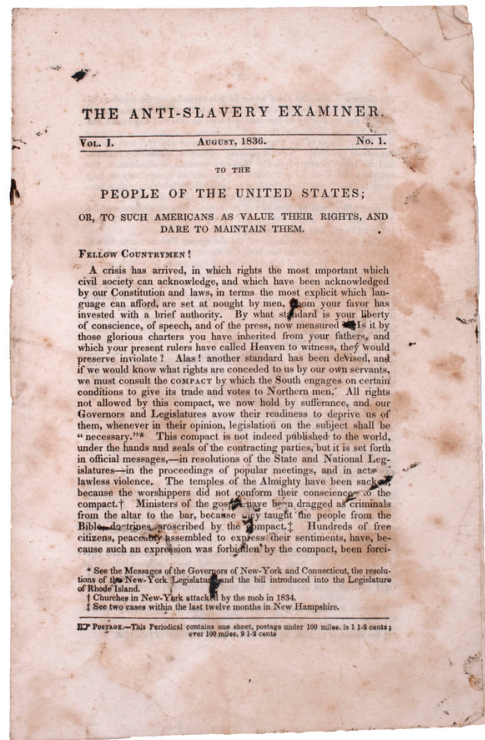
The Stowe autograph letter signed, inserted into this set is to her publisher James Osgood concerning an illustrated edition published by Houghton, Osgood, and Co. in 1878, reading in part: "Would it be any injury to delay the issuing of the book to the 13th of Jany — the reason is that Thursday I sail from Florida and should be out of the way of the noise of it. I am sick and tired of the fuss of the press that I want to escape it altogether. — There are three corrections that must be made in the plate proofs and I must trust you to see them done immediately ..."



you to see them done im
mediately.
I put them on the oppo
site page
Very truly Yours
J. Osgood

Please be very particular
to have these changes made
Please reply to this





Volume 1, Number 1

36] Tappan, Arthur; and others.

Anti-Slavery Examiner ... To the People of the United States; or, to such Americans as Value their Rights and Dare to Maintain Them ... [Vol. 1, No. 1].

8pp. Signed in printed by Arthur Tappan, William Jay, Jonathan Rankin, Lewis Tappan, and 8 others. 8vo. New York: American Anti-Slavery Society, August 1836. Stitched. Foxing.

[345228] **SOLD**

Scarce early periodical issued by the American Anti-Slavery Society containing a critique of actions by Congress to limit abolitionist petitions and restrict the freedom of the press on the subject of slavery. Arthur Tappan co-founded the American Anti-Slavery Society with William Lloyd Garrison in 1833, serving as the Society's first president.

Early Account of the Life of Sojourner Truth

37] (Truth, Sojourner) – Stone, William L.

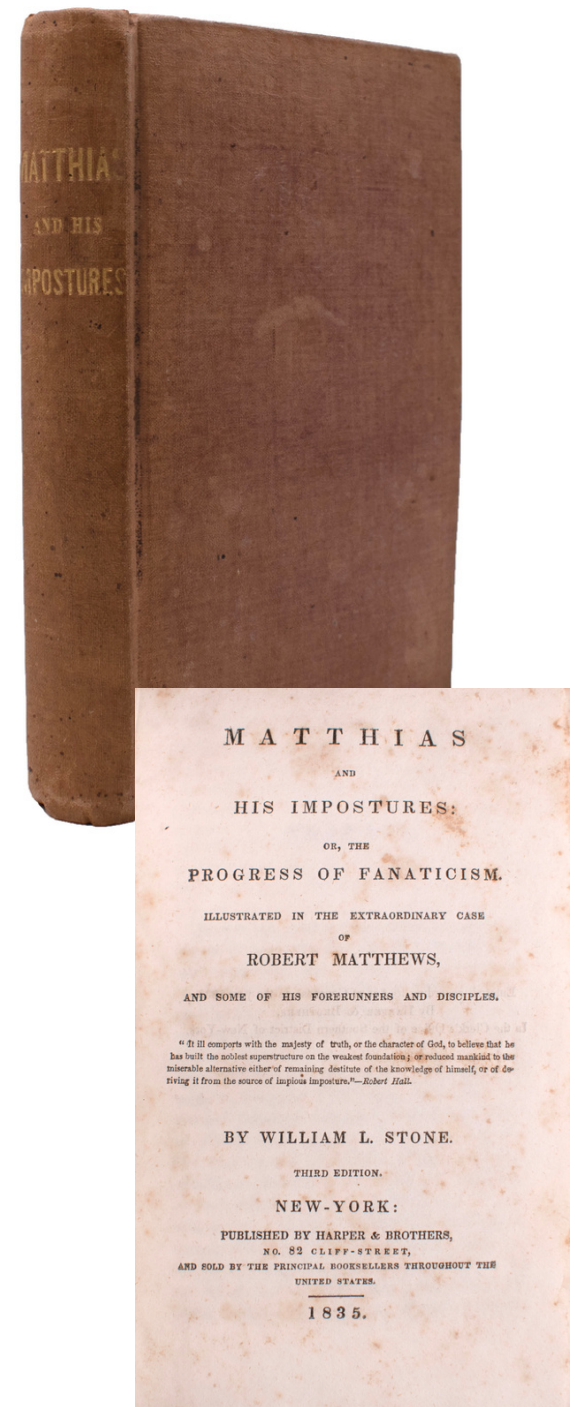
Matthias and His Impostures or the Progress of Fanaticism.

347, [1], [12]pp. Ads in the rear. 12mo. New York: Published by Harper & Brothers, 1835. Third edition. Publisher's cloth, minor fading. Minor foxing.

[346787] \$3500

Born into slavery as Isabella Van Wagenen 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. In the years before becoming Sojourner Truth, Isabella became involved with the members of a religious sect led by Robert Matthews, i.e. Prophet Matthias, a fanatical Christian who claimed to be an ex-Jew touched by God. Matthias and his followers lived in a commune named The Kingdom in Sing Sing (present-day Ossining), New York. Duping three wealthy merchants to support the religious sect, in 1835 after the death of one of merchants Matthews was accused of murder, and Isabella was accused of being his accomplice in the presumed poisoning. After being found innocent in the Matthias case, Isabella filed a slander suit against her accusers and won.

The present work recounts the whole sordid tale of the rise and fall of Matthias and his cult and includes references to "Isabella, the black woman" and "the coloured woman."



1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment

38] Trowbridge, C. T.

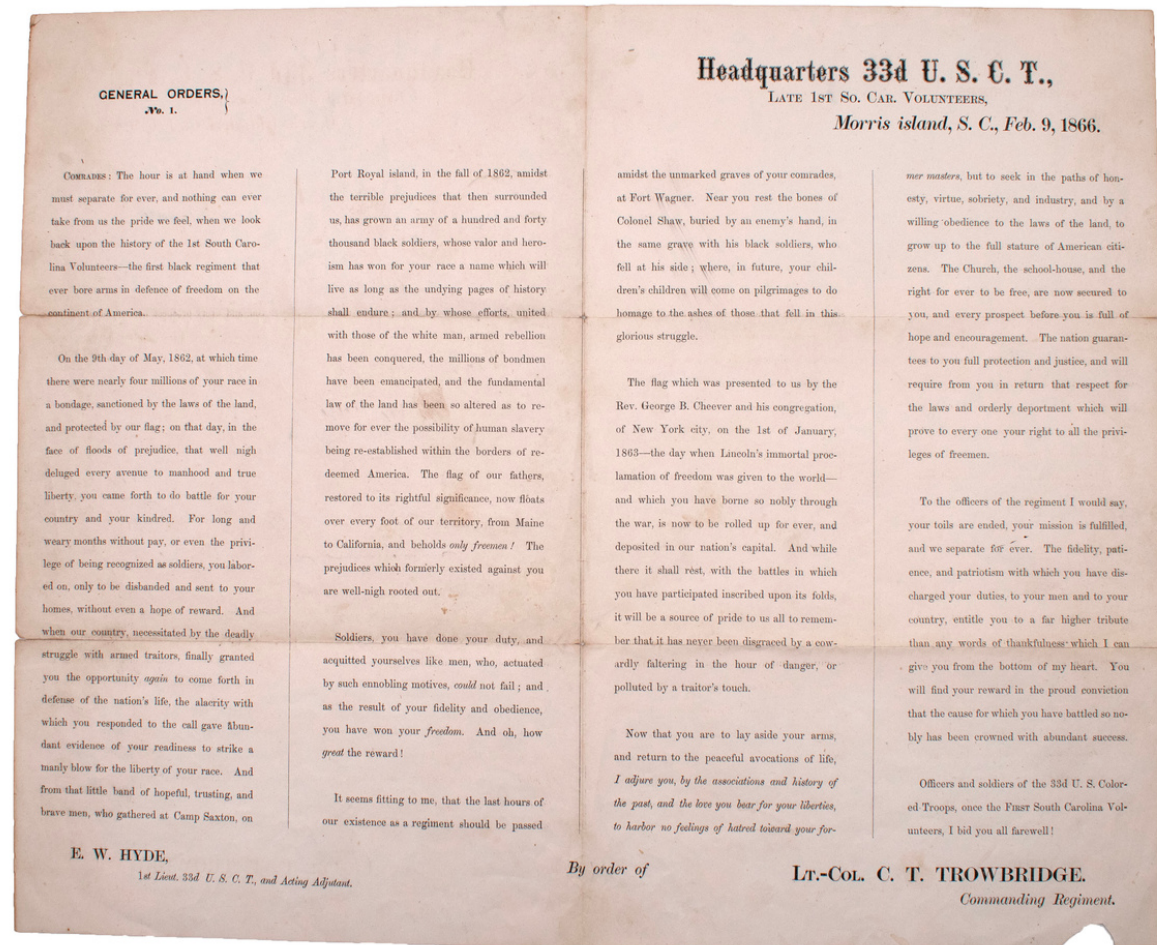
General Orders No. 1 ... Headquarters 33d U.S.C.T., Late 1st So. Car. Volunteers, Morris Island, S.C., Feb. 9, 1866 ... The hour is at hand when we must separate for ever, and nothing can ever take from us the pride we feel, when we look back upon the history of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers – the first black regiment that ever bore arms in defense of freedom on the continent of America ...

Broadside, text in four columns on a folded sheet, signed in print by Trowbridge and Lt. E. W. Hyde. Docketed in manuscript on verso. 14 x 17 inches. Morris Island, South Carolina: February 9, 1866. Old folds, minor chip to lower right corner, minor separations at folds.

[346486] **SOLD**

The 1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment (Colored), the first officially recognized African-American unit of the Union Army during the Civil War. Composed of Gullah men from the South Carolinian and Georgian Sea Islands, including escaped slaves, the unit participated in various expeditions, skirmishing, or serving on garrison duty along the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The unit formed as early as May 1862 when Major General David Hunter, the Union commander of the Department of the South, issued an unauthorized order that declared all slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida free. He began recruiting African Americans in the Union-occupied area around Port Royal, including escaped slaves from South Carolina and Georgia. Initially repudiated by Lincoln, fearful that if he supported Hunter's actions that he would lose the support of the border states, by the summer of 1862 Lincoln ordered "that commanders should, at their discretion, arm, for purely defensive purposes, slaves coming within their lines."

The present broadside General Order prints Lt. Col. C. T. Trowbridge's farewell address to his African-American troops after the unit was disbanded following the war. The text continues from the above:



On the ninth day of May, 1862, at which time there were nearly four millions of your race in a bondage sanctioned by the laws of the land, and protected by our flag, on that day, in the face of floods of prejudice, that well-nigh deluged every avenue to manhood and true liberty, you came forth to do battle for your country and your kindred ... And from that little band of hopeful trusting, and brave men, who gathered at Camp Saxton, on Port Royal Island, in the fall of 1862, amidst the terrible prejudices that then surrounded us, has grown an army of a hundred and forty thousand black soldiers, whose valor and heroism has won for your race a name which will live as long as the undying pages of history

shall endure ... Soldiers, you have done your duty, and acquitted yourselves like men, who, actuated by such ennobling motives, could not fail; and as the result of your fidelity and obedience, you have won your freedom. And O, how great the reward!..."

OCLC records but two examples (New York Historical Society and University of California, Santa Barbara). The text of the broadside is published within Appendix E of Thomas Wentworth Higginson's *Army Life in a Black Regiment* (Boston 1870), the first regimental history of the 1st South Carolina.

Scrapbook and Training Flight Log

39] (Tuskegee Airmen).
Extraordinary scrapbook and training flight log kept by Moses A. "Mat" Thornton of his time at the Tuskegee Army Air Field training to be a Tuskegee airman.
[Scrapbook:] Approx. 230 photographs, plus several clippings and other ephemera, on photo corners, mounted to 27 leaves black album paper. Most images captioned in ink. [Log] 17pp., the remaining unaccomplished. 2 vols. 12-1/4x10 inches and 4x7 inches. Tuskegee, Alabama: 1943-1947 [principally, but also including images into the 1950s]. Original pictorial cloth with the Army aviator wings and shield emblem. Several leaves detached and chipped at edges from the scrapbook, the flight log with minor loss at lower corner of upper cover.
[346521] **SOLD**

The scrapbook includes several portraits of Thornton, including a signed image in flight gear, as well as numerous images of his time at the 320th College-Training Detachment (CTD). Among the images during his time in the program are group shots of the newspaper staff, his class marching, the glee club, the swim team, etc. After his time in the 320th, Thornton was stationed at Moton Field as part of the 66th Army Air Forces Flying Training Detachment and the album includes many images of Thornton and his fellow classmates at the airfield, in the barracks and in the air. The rear of the scrapbook includes 1940s images of Thornton's family and friends (including an image of Thornton putting together this scrapbook), followed by later images of Thornton and his family from 1950s while in Los Angeles. Approximately 120 of the images in the scrapbook, however, comprise his time training to be a Tuskegee airman.
The flight log records Thornton's Tuskegee training hours, detailing date, time in the air, type of aircraft and maneuvers practiced. Of particular note is his April 7-12, 1944 solo flight from Tuskegee to Cottonton, Weedon, Beville and Lanett.



With Thornton
Cotton Field
Tuskegee Army Airfield



Whom It May Concern:
Will the soldier who found \$300 in money orders, \$55 in cash, wallet, address card holder, gloves and knife belonging to Col. Moses Thornton on Greyhound bus Saturday, December 1st, please return money orders and all personal papers in the wallet by mail as they are of use only to the owner.
Col. Moses Thornton
617th Bomb Squadron
Codyman Park, Ky.



RECEIVED
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41



"RECEIVED"
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41



"MAT"



"MAT"



RECEIVED
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41



"HOT PLATS"
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41



"HOT PLATS"
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41



"HOT PLATS"
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41



"HOT PLATS"
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41



"HOT PLATS"
COT. FIELD
CLASS 14-4-41

DATE	MAKE OF AIRCRAFT	LAND CLASS	AIRCRAFT FLOWN		H. P.	REMARKS OR INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE CERTIFICATE NUMBER AND RATING
			CERTIFICATE NUMBER	MAKE OF ENGINE		
5-18	BT-13A	2	69-PR-98-AM-1	Port Whitney	450	STRAUS, STREET TURN, FACE CLAM.
5-19	BT-13A	2	69-PR-98-AM-1	Port Whitney	450	STRAUS, STREET TURN, FACE CLAM.
5-22	BT-13A	1	77-R-98-AM-1	Port Whitney	450	STRAUS, JUMP, SPIRAL TURN.
5-23	BT-13A	1	57-R-98-AM-1	Port Whitney	450	STRAUS, JUMP, SPIRAL TURN.
5-24	BT-13A	1	81-R-98-AM-1	Port Whitney	450	STRAUS, JUMP, SPIRAL TURN.
5-25	BT-13A	1	80-R-98-AM-1	Port Whitney	450	STRAUS, JUMP, SPIRAL TURN.
5-26	BT-13A	2	64-R-98-AM-1	Port Whitney	450	STRAUS, JUMP, SPIRAL TURN.

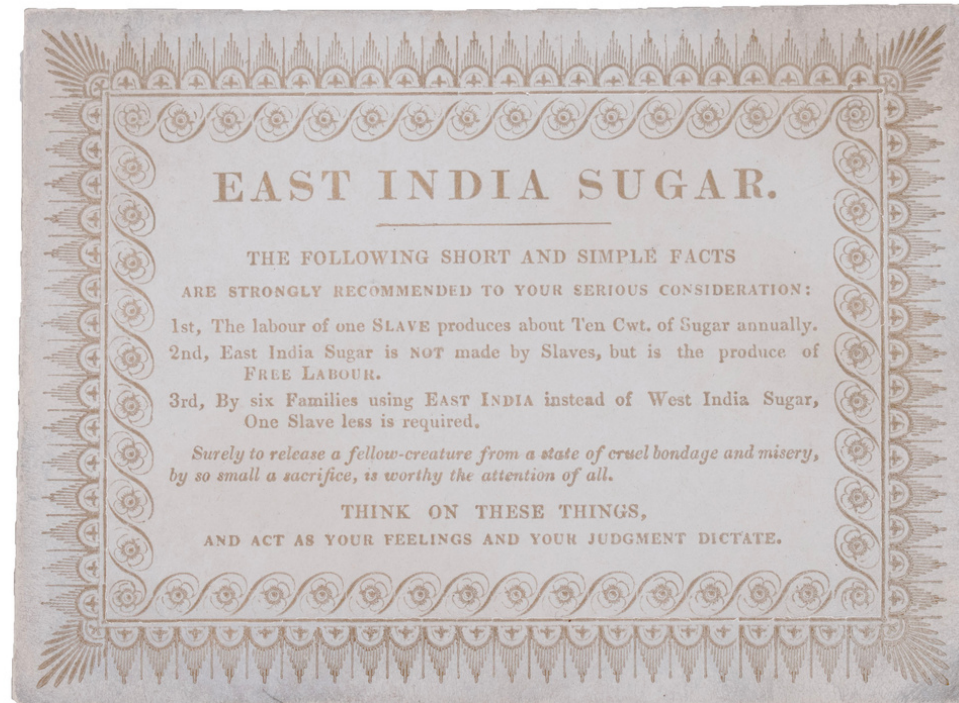
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING ENTRIES ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

Signed: *Robert L. Haines*
Major A.C. 6-376771

Ch. Lt. Haines P.R. 5-23-44
Ch. Capt. Dunham P.R. 5-25-44

FROM	TO	INSTRUMENT RADIO OR HODD	DUAL		TIME		DAILY TOTAL TIME
			AS INSTRUCTOR	AS STUDENT	DAY	NIGHT	
LOCAL	LOCAL			1 00	55		1:55
LOCAL	LOCAL			1 00	1 05		2:05
LOCAL	LOCAL			1 05			1:05
LOCAL	LOCAL			30			30
LOCAL	LOCAL			25			25
LOCAL	LOCAL			30			30
LOCAL	LOCAL			40			40
Total Cross Country			35:00				7:10
TOTAL				5 10	2 00		7:10
AMT. FORWARD				45 09	46 39		9:14
TOTAL TO DATE				50 19	48 39		98:58

Piper Cub 450s. → + 10:00



Abolitionist Ephemera

40] (West Indies).

EAST INDIA SUGAR. The Following Short and Simple Facts Are Strongly Recommended to Your Serious Consideration: 1st, The labour of one SLAVE produces about Ten Cwt. Of Sugar Annually. 2nd, East India Sugar is NOT made by Slaves, but is the produce of FREE LABOUR. 3rd, By six Families using East India instead of West India Sugar, One Slave less is required ...

1p. handbill printed in gold on card, within a decorative border. 3-1/2 x 4-7/8 inches. [England]: [likely published for the Chelmsford Female Negroes' Friend Society], [circa 1833]. Minor oxidization.

[346496] \$1500

Unrecorded by OCLC; a similar card, which was published for the Sheffield Female Anti-Slavery Society, is held by the Cambridge University Library. Martha Katz-Hyman, in her article 'Anti-Slavery Images,' notes "...the English [abolitionist] movement turned its objective toward the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, including the West Indies. These campaigns were primarily supported by the female antislavery associations found all over England. Adherents distributed thousands of pamphlets and broadsides door-to-door in an effort to persuade British consumers not to buy West Indian sugar."

Clare Midgley, in her book, 'Women Against Slavery,' in discussing the important role English women played in the campaign against sugar produced by slave labor, explains efforts by Elizabeth Heyrick, a radical abolitionist, noting "She urged her sex to take a lead in the anti-slavery campaign by implementing a general system of decisive practical discouragement. Women were appealed to because in the domestic department they are the chief controllers; they, for the most part, provide the articles of family consumption ... Comprehensive house-to-house canvasses were carried out ... involving an enormous expenditure of women's time and energy. During these canvasses pamphlets obtained from the Anti-Slavery Society and propaganda produced by the associations themselves were distributed. The Sheffield Female Anti-Slavery Society handed out cards bearing the information that 'by six families using East India Sugar one slave less is required' (Midgley, p. 61). That similar card published for the Sheffield Female Anti-Slavery Society was featured in an exhibition at the Cambridge University Library, entitled, "Slavery, Shackles and Sugar: The Route to Freedom?"

Early London Printing of Wheatley's Poem

41] (Wheatley, Phillis) – Pemberton, Ebenezer.

Heaven the Residence of the Saints. A Sermon Occasioned by the sudden and much lamented Death of the Rev. George Whitefield, A.M. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Countess of Huntington. Delivered at the Thursday Lecture at Boston, in America, October 11, 1770 ... To which is added, An Elegiac Poem on his Death by Phillis, A Negro Girl, of Seventeen Years of Age, Belonging to Mr. J. Wheatley of Boston.

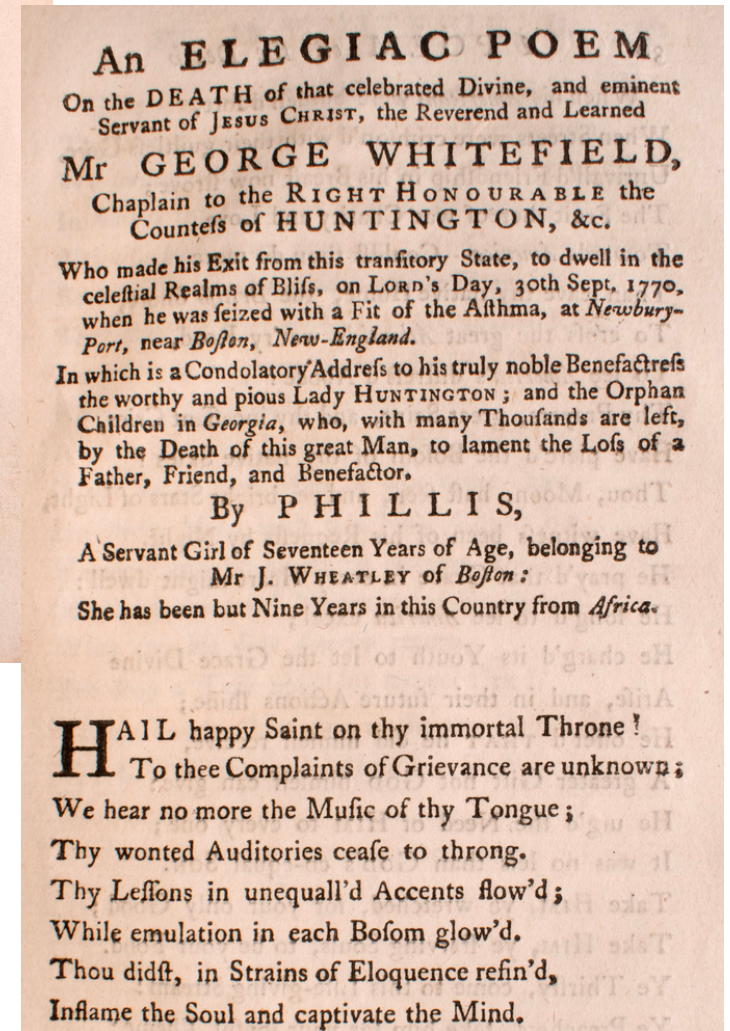
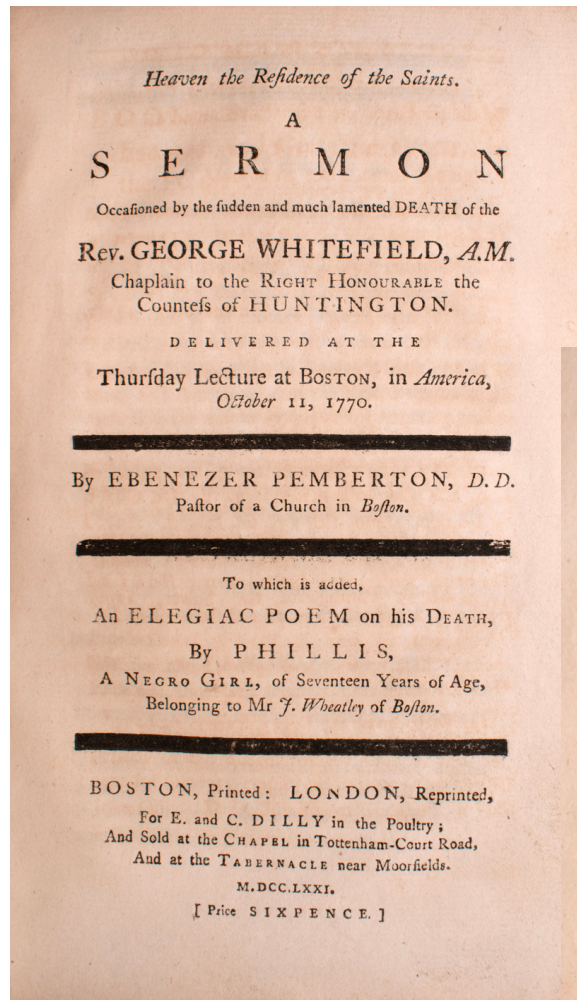
32 pp. 8vo. Boston, Printed: London, Reprinted: For E. and C. Dilly, 1771. First edition in London and the first edition to include Wheatley's poem. Modern red morocco.

[346491] **SOLD**

No poem arguably did more for Phillis Wheatley's career than her elegy upon the death of George Whitefield.

There were two American printings of Pemberton's sermon which precede the present London edition (Boston and New York), however neither included Wheatley's poem. Wheatley's poem, however, was printed separately in both broadside and pamphlet printings in Boston and Newport prior to this London printing. While two undated variant broadside printings would be published in London, it is believed that the present pamphlet printing precedes both and textually matches the earlier American editions. Significant changes were made to the poem when published in 1773 within her Poems.

Scarce on the market, with no other example offered for sale since Goodspeed's sold a copy in 1953.



Anti-Slavery Poem

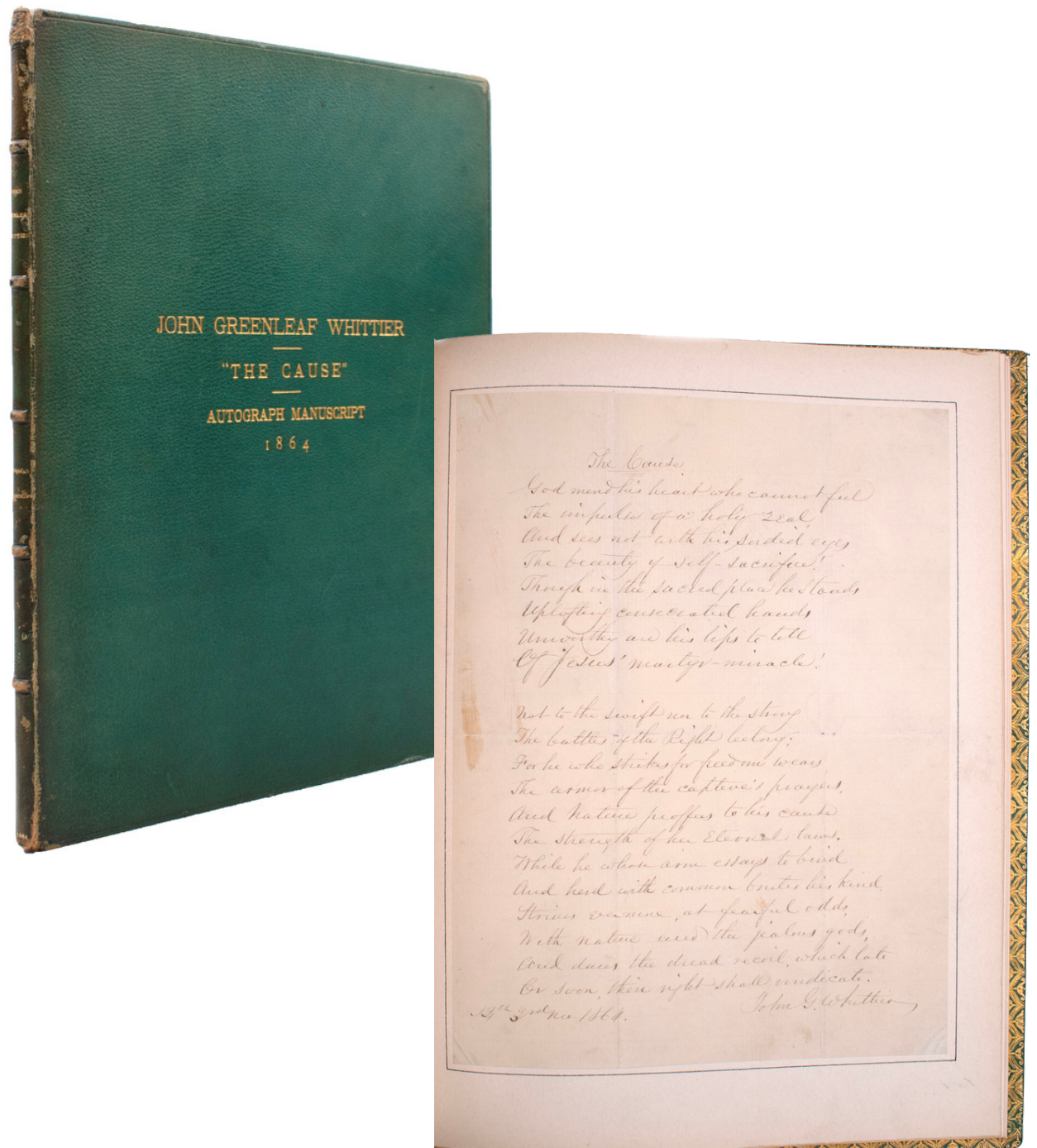
42] Whittier, John Greenleaf.

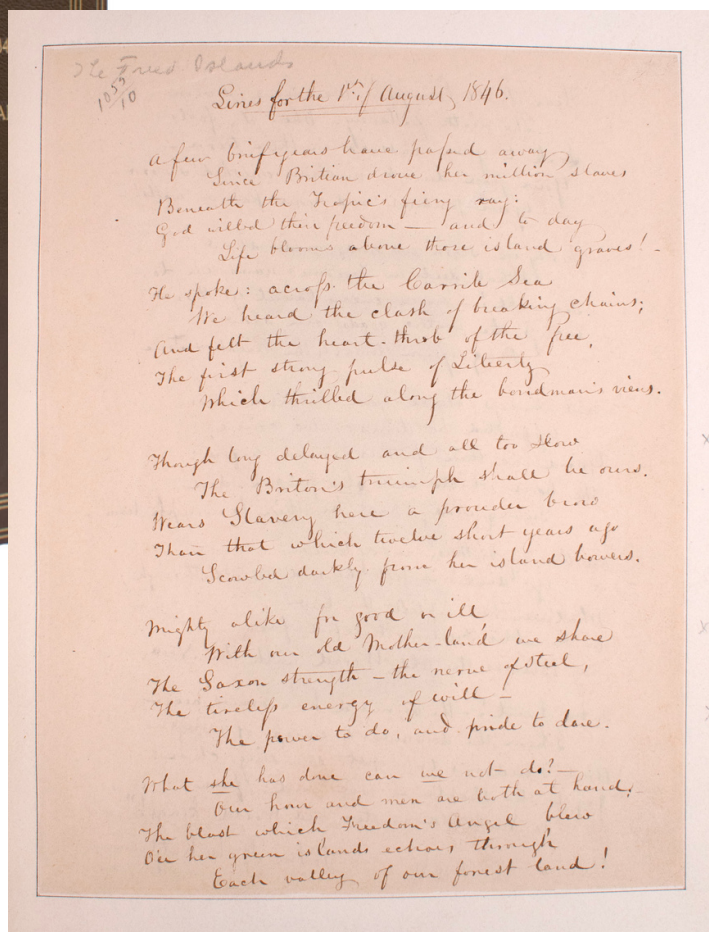
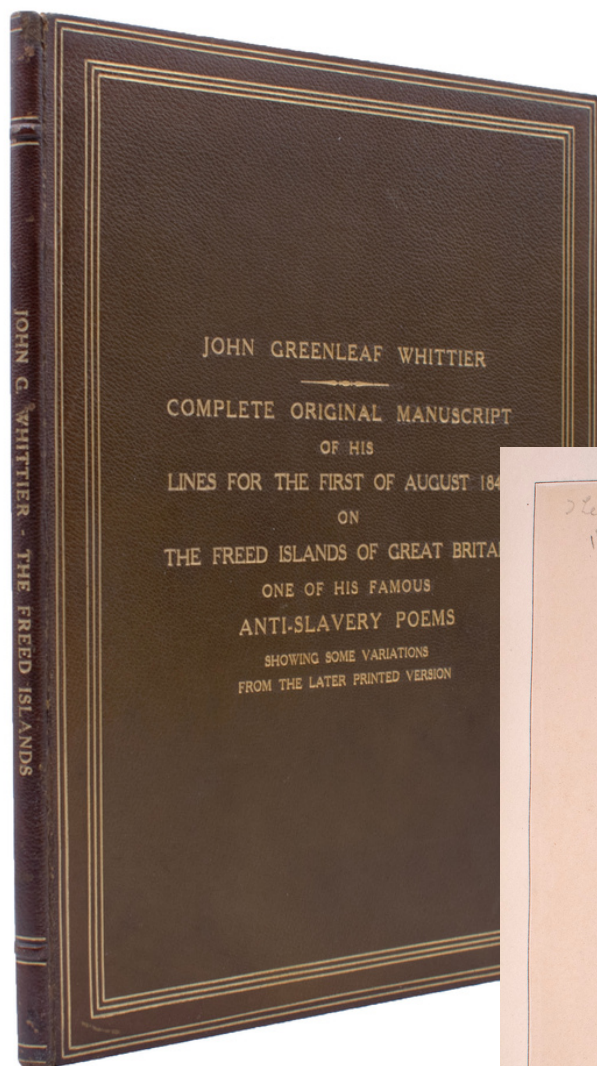
Autograph manuscript signed, fair copy of his poem The Cause.

1 page, 20 lines in 2 stanzas. Approx. 9 x 7 inches. Tipped to a sheet and bound with a transcription, bespoke manuscript title and portrait. 4to. Np: March 12, 1864. Full green morocco, bound by Macdonald, some wear at joints. Provenance: John Gribbel (bookplate, his sale lot 770); Walter Chrysler (morocco booklabel).

[346584] \$3500

A fair copy of an anti-slavery poem consisting of extracts from "Derne," first printed under the title "The Cause" in the Amesbury and Salisbury Villager, 16 June 1864. "Derne" was first printed in an 1850 periodical and collected in *The Chapel of the Hermits*, 1853. The Civil War poem begins: "God mend his heart who cannot feel / The impulse of a holy zeal..." The first four lines of the second verse: "Not to the swift nor to the strong / The battles of the Right belong; / For he who strikes for freedom wears / The armor of the captive's prayers."





Signed Manuscript of His Famous Anti-Slavery Poem

43] Whittier, John Greenleaf.

Autograph manuscript signed, the complete 10 stanzas of his anti-slavery poem *The Freed Islands*, here titled in holograph "Lines for the 1st of August 1846."

45 lines, on 2 pages, written recto and verso of a single sheet. Signed at the end. Inlaid and bound with a portrait and printed clipping of the poem. Large 4to. Np: [circa July 1846]. Full brown morocco, bound by Stikeman, covers panelled in gilt and the upper cover titled in gilt, marbled endpapers, t.e.g., minor wear at joints. Provenance: Walter Chrysler (morocco booklabel).

[346585] **SOLD**

The poem was written for a celebration held in Milton, Massachusetts on August 1, 1846, celebrating the twelfth anniversary of the end of slavery in the British West Indies. Originally written with the title "Lines..." as above, the poem would be later be published under the title *The Freed Islands* (with mostly minor variations). The poem is written here in its pre-publication form.

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Photos by Gisèle FREUND.
5

MAGNUM PHOTOS,
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Paris 8ème, France.

Photos and Text by
Gisèle FREUND.

FILMING OF RICHARD WRIGHT'S "NATIVE SON".

Perhaps the most astonishing film news of the year was the announcement that Richard Wright's "Native Son" was being filmed in Argentina. The venture was organized in Paris with the aid of Attilio Montesini of Argentina Sono Film; the contracts were signed in New-York, and the exteriors were shot in Chicago, the scene of the novel. At the moment filming is going on in the studios of Argentina Sono, Buenos-Aires, with Pierre Chenal directing and Richard Wright playing the role of Bigger Thomas in his own movie.

"Native Son" was a literary sensation in 1940. Overwhelming in its power, compassionate and profound in its understanding, this story of crime and punishment belongs to no season; it has established a permanent place for itself among the important books of our time. Far more than a social document that examines the plight of the Negro in a world dominated by whites, it is the story of a haunted human being doomed by forces within and outside himself to be what he is until his very last breath.

The dialogue of the film was written by Richard Wright. The director, French Pierre Chenal, whose last film success was "Clochemerle". Many people ask why the film is being made in Argentina. The answer is simple. For years Richard Wright's novel had sat on the desks of Hollywood producers, but nobody would produce it without changes being made. Wright refused to make any changes. Last year in Paris, Wright met Chenal together with the south American producer, Jaime Frares. It was proposed to Attilio Montesini, director and proprietor of Argentina Sono film. He was very interested, since Native Son, translated into Spanish (Sobre Negra) has been very successful in Argentina. He agreed to finance the film, the Argentine government gave its consent - it is said they were glad to show to the US that they are independent. The negro problem naturally does not exist in Argentina, as there are no negros.

The most interesting fact about the film is that most of the actors are amateurs who have never played before a camera before, like Richard Wright himself. The main role of the black girl, Bessie Mears (who is murdered by Bigger Thomas), is played by a New-York student: Glorice Madison. The white girl, Mary Dalton, (also murdered by Bigger Thomas) is played by Jean Wallace, former wife of Franchot Tone.

In the film three languages are spoken: French, English and Spanish. This is the biggest film ever made in South America.

The writer quickly sees that many of his producers were not happy. For action pictures indeed they were. He realized that