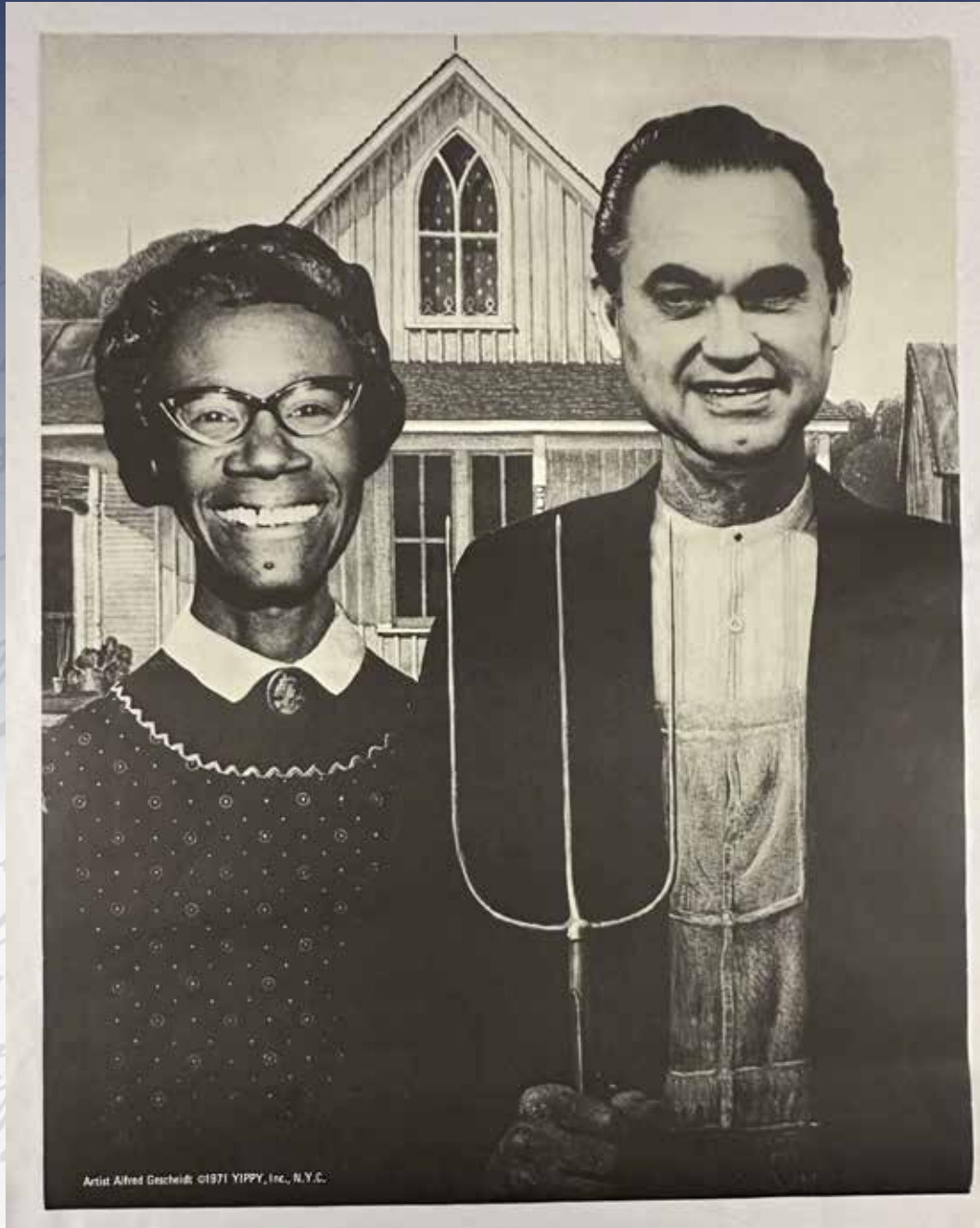


AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY:

JANUARY 2026

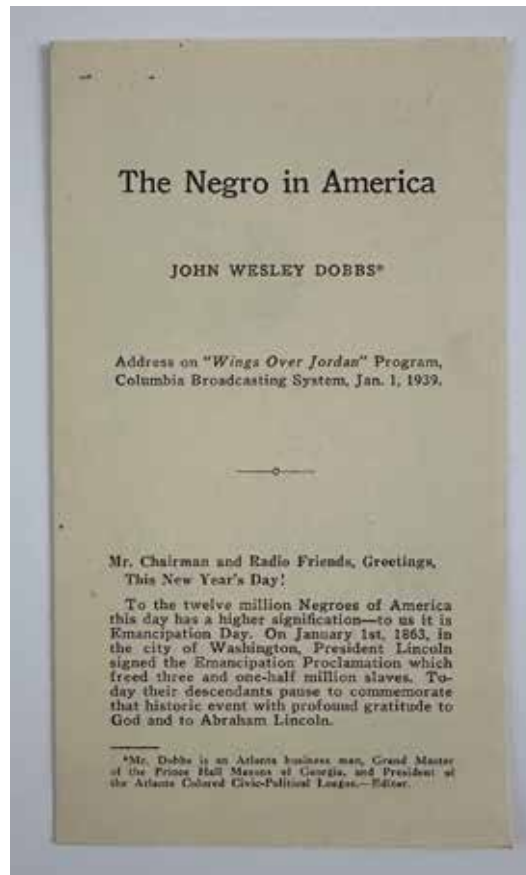


Artist Alfred Geisheid: ©1971 YIPPY, Inc., N.Y.C.



THE JOE FAY COMPANY

RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS & ARCHIVES, EPHEMERA



Radio Address by a Prominent Georgia African-American Activist

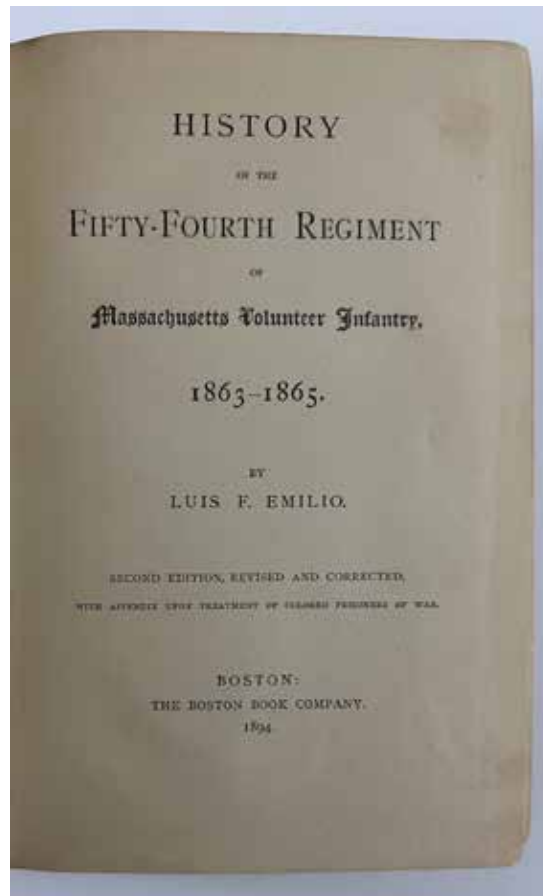
1. [African Americana]: Dobbs, John Wesley: *The Negro in America*. Atlanta: Commission on Interracial Cooperation, [1939]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Minimal wear. Near fine. Item #6040

A small leaflet printing an address by John Wesley Dobbs on the "Wings Over Jordan" radio program on the Columbia Broadcasting System on New Year's Day, 1939. John Wesley Dobbs, an African American activist based in Atlanta, worked for thirty-two years as a railway mail clerk and served for almost as long Grand Master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia. He was a founder in the 1930s and 1940s of organizations promoting Black voter registration in Atlanta. Maynard Jackson, the first African-American mayor of Atlanta, was his grandson. According to his entry in the *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke at his funeral and Thurgood Marshall was a pallbearer.

In the present address, Dobbs celebrates January 1 as Emancipation Day, mentioning the same day in 1863 when the Emancipation Proclamation was officially issued by President Lincoln. He details the long history of African Americans in the New World, beginning with Alonzo Pietro of the Columbus expedition. He thereafter expounds upon the importance of African Americans in the history of the country, with paragraphs focused on assertions such as "We have helped to build America," "We have bled and died for American Democracy," "We have made progress in education," and more. He also speaks about African-American service in the Civil War, mentions educators such as Booker T. Washington, J.B. Watson, and Fletcher Henderson. Ultimately he answers the question, "What does the Negro want, and deserve?" by referencing the four words carved over the Supreme Court: "Equal Justice Under Law."

OCLC reports just two copies of this rare radio speech, at the Bancroft and the University of Georgia.

\$450

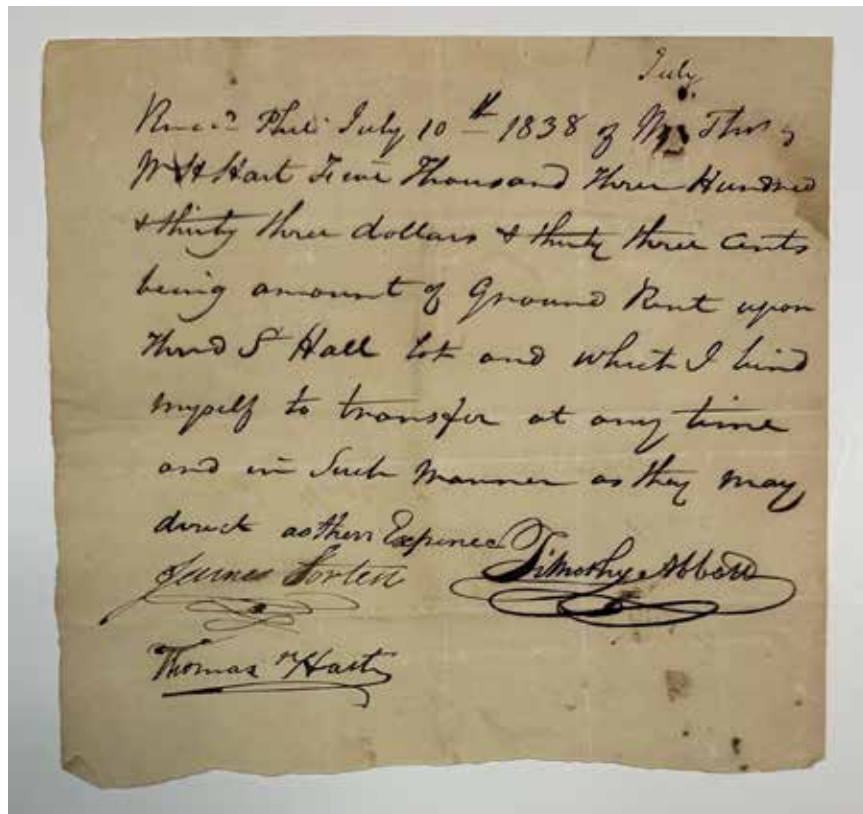


Masterwork on Massachusetts' "Brave Black Regiment" During the Civil War

2. [African Americana]: Emilio, Luis F.: *History of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1863-1865*. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1894. xvi, 452pp., plus frontispiece and numerous additional illustrations, including nine maps (five single-page and two folding). Original deep blue cloth, spine and front board lettered in gilt. Ex-Shirley Public Library, with shelf mark on spine, bookplate on front pastedown, and paper remnants on rear endpapers, and priced accordingly. Moderate edge wear and scuffing to boards, spine ends a bit frayed. Minor occasional foxing to text. Overall good plus. Very good. Item #12806

The preferred second edition, revised and corrected, of an important historical account of the brave African-American soldiers of the legendary 54th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War. When the regiment was sent to Florida, a report stated, "had it not been for the glorious Fifty-fourth Massachusetts the whole brigade would have been captured or annihilated." Although the Black soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts knew that they would not be treated humanely by the Confederates, according to the usages of war, they "proved their courage in so many battles and with such serious losses as to earn a place among the three hundred fighting regiments chronicled in Fox's 'Regimental Losses in the American Civil War.'" (The publisher of Emilio's history quoted in *Negro History 1553-1903*). The present second edition is notable not only for corrections to the roster but for the additional forty-page Appendix on the Confederate treatment of the African-American prisoners not found in the first edition. Library Company, *Afro-Americana Collection* 3486. Blockson 3033. Nevins, *Civil War*, p. 1:86. Work, p.399.

\$2,500



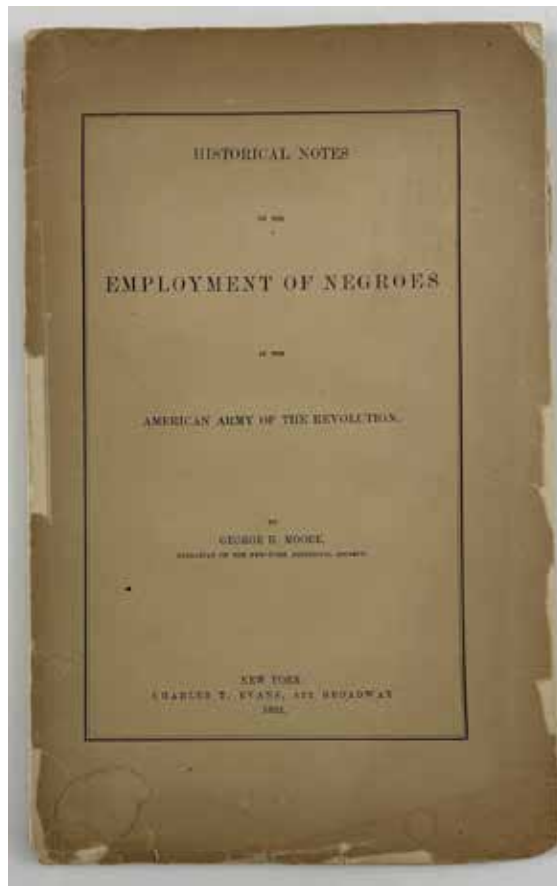
Signed by a Legendary Free-Born African-American Businessman

3. [African Americana]: Forten, James: [Manuscript Business Document Signed by Three Philadelphia Speculators, Including Noted Early African-American Abolitionist and Real Estate Investor, James Forten]. Philadelphia: July 10, 1838. One page, 7.25 x 7.5 inches, briefly docketed on verso. Old folds, minor staining and toning. Very good. Item #12640

An early American business document made between Thomas Hart and Timothy Abbott (both white Philadelphia businessmen) for over five thousand dollars in “ground rent” for a lot at Third Street Hall in Philadelphia. The most notable aspect of the document is that is signed by a third man, James Forten, an important African-American abolitionist and businessman. James Forten (1766-1842) was born free in Philadelphia, found success as a sailmaker, and served briefly as a privateer during the American Revolution on a ship commanded by Stephen Decatur. After his ship was captured by the British Navy, Forten refused to switch sides, remarking that “I have been taken prisoner for the liberties of my country, and never will prove a traitor to her interest.” In postcolonial times, Forten worked diligently for total abolition of slavery and civil rights for Black Americans, though he did not support colonization or resettlement efforts. His 1813 pamphlet entitled *Letters From a Man of Colour* is an important early work written by an African American.

Third Street Hall was prominently located at the corner of Third and Willow streets in Philadelphia, adjoining the Eastern & Western Railroad Depot. The present document could have been signed by Forten as a witness for Hart and Abbott’s transaction for space in the hall, but he could also have been involved in the transaction. Forten was well-known as a real estate speculator, especially for investing in ground rents, the central aspect of the present document. Despite his relative wealth and prominence in Philadelphia, documents signed by Forten are exceedingly rare, with no auction results in Rare Book Hub or ABPC. This is the first example of a document signed by Forten that we have encountered.

\$3,500



Important Work on African American Military Suitability Written Towards the Early Part of the Civil War

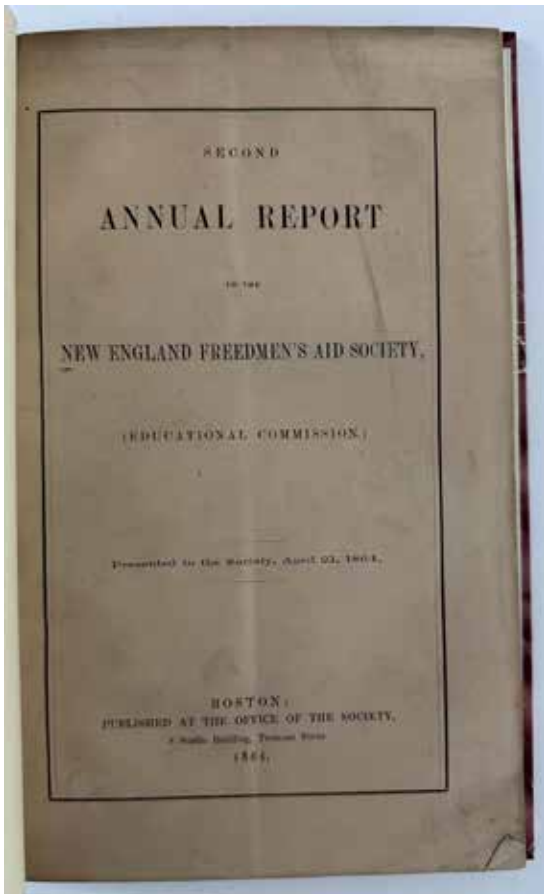
4. [African Americana]: Moore, George H.: *Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution*. New York: Charles T. Evans, 1862. 24pp. Original printed wrappers (rear wrapper lacking), sewn. Front wrapper chipped, a bit stained, and toned. Text evenly toned, but internally clean. Good condition. Item #12777

A brief but important survey of the involvement of Black troops, both free and enslaved, in the War of Independence. Moore, at this time serving as Librarian of the New York Historical Society, drafted these remarks in July, 1862 -- a time of intense debate in Congress over the Militia Act, which had been introduced that month to address the Union's rapidly intensifying need for additional troops. While there was no serious debate over the north's need for military reinforcements, the fight over whether Americans of African descent should be allowed into service was a highly contentious one, with many lawmakers from border states opposing the measure on obviously racist grounds.

Moore's essay makes no direct mention of the controversy, but given the timing its message is clear enough: the precedent for African-American troops had been well established a hundred years earlier, and questions over "suitability for service" were not only the same in 1862 as they had been in 1776, but they had been put to rest by the facts of history. Moore concludes: "It requires little ingenuity to invent historical parallels -- not very profound research to find historical precedents -- but it is the highest wisdom to know how to apply the lessons of the past." Abundant in institutional collections (though many OCLC holdings appear to be digital surrogates mis-identified as physical copies), but scarce in commerce, with only a single copy traced at auction or in dealer catalogs this century.

Sabin 50379.

\$1,500



With Forty Pages Detailing the “Condition of the Freedmen” Across the South in 1864

5. [African Americana]: New England Freedmen’s Aid Society: *Second Annual Report of the New England Freedmen’s Aid Society (Educational Commission). Presented to the Society, April 24, 1864.*

Boston: Published at the Office of the Society, 1864. 86pp. Original printed wrappers bound into modern quarter morocco over marbled boards, gilt spine titles. Light chipping and soiling to wrappers. Contemporary notation to header of title, else internally clean. Very good plus. Item #12679

An account of the second year of the activities of the New England Freedmen’s Aid Society (NEFAS), an activist group formed to assist emancipated Black Americans in many aspects of life, especially with gaining academic and practical educations following the Civil War. The present work is especially important for the long section titled, “Condition of the Freedmen” which occupies pages 11 to 51 (about half of the total work). This section details the population, state of education, labor and industry opportunities, general condition, and more of free African Americans in several regions of the country, namely the Military Department of the South, Key West and the Tortugas, Military Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the District of Columbia, the Mississippi Valley, Middle Tennessee, Western Arkansas, and Louisiana. Interestingly, a substantial subsection of the section on the Department of the South is devoted to a discussion of

arable lands available to freed slaves around Beaufort and Port Royal, known to modern audiences as “Forty Acres and a Mule.” Regarding the land in this area, the report states that “It was a matter of course that the lands should all be taken, for those blacks who did not wish to turn cultivators were perfectly aware that they could sell their 40 acres for many times the government price.”

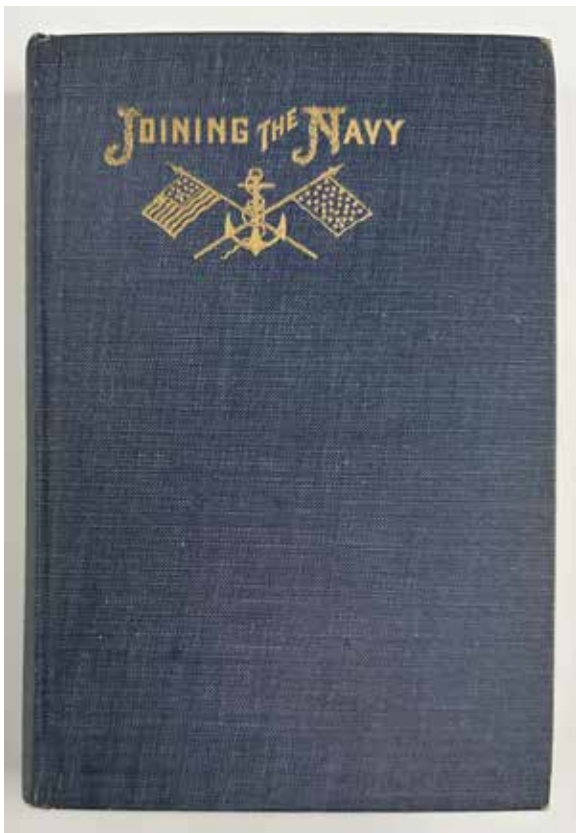
The organization was also notable for its mission, specifically aimed at education, and for the critical role women played in its work. “The New England Freedmen’s Aid Society was founded in Boston in 1862, in response to an appeal...on behalf of 8,000 formerly enslaved people at Port Royal, SC. Originally named the Educational Commission, its mission was to provide teachers and other aid for ‘the industrial, social, intellectual, moral, and religious’ advantage of freedmen” (Massachusetts Historical Society). As was the case with many abolition and aid groups, women were in the vanguard of the NEFAS. They recruited, trained, and even served as educators in the program. For much of the twentieth century, if historians wrote about the first teachers among freed people at all, they characterized them as foolish, even dangerous, women...who bore a heavy responsibility for the racial tension after the Civil War and whose work caused Southern educators to avoid Black education” (The Freedmen’s Teacher Project). Yet scholars in the 1960s and after -- particularly women and Black researchers -- have returned to the documents of the Society to uncover the serious and often intersectional work being done by both white and Black activists in Port Royal, reframing “the freedmen’s education movement as not primarily a gift of northern largess...but as autonomous actions of hundreds of Black communities across the South demanding access to literacy and numeracy” (The Freedmen’s Teacher Project). In this sense, those “dangerous” women were troubling because they heard the call of Black peoples, took their needs seriously, and reacted accordingly. The movement was thus “largely Black-inspired, abetted by female missionary teachers” whose shared goals were to prepare “former slaves for lives of freedom in a democratic America” (The Freedmen’s Teacher Project).

The present *Annual Report* shows the early efforts of this Society including fundraising, allocation of funds, educational programs and educational gains, and future goals. Included in the list of Officers are eleven white women in leadership roles; indeed, women were the majority in the Committee on Teachers and the Committee on Clothing and Supplies. Among them are more well-known activists who appear in *American Abolitionists and Antislavery Activists*, i.e. Ednah Cheney and Sarah Barrett Cabot, who had raised her daughter to become a leader in the movement. Most, however,

are lesser or unknown, denoted largely by their husbands' names rather than their own. Even less visible but even more important were the unlisted Black women who were members of the group and contributors to the grassroots work. "Nearly one-fifth of the Northern teachers were Black...Black teachers were fifteen times more likely to give a few years of their lives to Southern Black education...the rest of the recruited teachers were native to the South; many had been enslaved, while others were Southern free Black women and other men of color" (The Freedmen's Teacher Project). The accomplishments in the report -- fundraising, equipment, educational gains -- can largely be attributed to their efforts.

The report for the first year of the organization is exceedingly rare, with only one example listed in OCLC; twelve copies of the present report appear in OCLC, though no copies have appeared in modern auction records, and no other copies are currently in trade. An important and scarce historical document preserving the accomplishments of a fairly short-lived intersectional activist group with vital reports on the activities of freed slaves throughout the southern part of the country.

\$2,750



With a One-Page Foreword by W.E.B. DuBois, Which Only Appears in This Edition

6. [African Americana]: Paynter, John Henry: *Joining the Navy or Abroad With Uncle Sam*. Washington DC: The Sudwarth Company, 1911. 298pp., plus photographic portrait frontispiece and seven plates. Original blue cloth stamped in gilt on spine and front cover. Some wear to spine gilt, minor edge wear and light rubbing, corners lightly bumped. Same small ownership ink stamp belonging to John Milton Rand to each pastedown, same owner's signature to front pastedown. Otherwise internally clean. Near fine. Item #5846

The scarce second edition, harder to find than the first edition, of John Henry Paynter's memoir of service as a steward and cabin boy aboard the U.S.S. *Ossipee* on a cruise to Asia in 1884. Paynter was born in Newcastle, Delaware, and includes some "personal history of the author" in the first chapter here. After graduating from Lincoln University in 1883, he was set to begin the study of medicine at Howard University when he suffered partial loss of his eyesight. He chose instead to set out with the Navy as a cabin boy, one of the few positions available to African Americans in that branch of the service. Following his naval adventures, Paynter got a job at the post office, where he remained for the next thirty-nine years.

In the present work, Paynter visited the Azores, Gibraltar, Spain, the African Coast, Egypt, Ceylon, Singapore, and Japan before spending five months or more in China, which is described in Chapters XII ("A Winter in China") and XIII ("Foo Chow and Shanghai") at pages 207-242. The *Ossipee* stopped in Zanzibar, the Comoro Islands, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa, and Barbados on the way back to the United States. In the latter port-of-call, Paynter writes a particularly interesting passage on "The Barbadian and the American Negro," which reads in part: "So far as I am able to judge from what I see of them here, and know of them in the States, the features of character which distinguish the Barbadian from the American negro are his spirit of self-dependence and a just and absolute faith in the equality of his manhood, which is shown on all occasions, whether business or social, by a manner at once easy, graceful, and natural. The reason for this difference may probably be found in the fact that there is scarcely a person living on the island who was old enough at the time of the general emancipation in 1834 to remember anything of the debasing effects of a system out of which manhood must inevitably come, bruised, bleeding, and subdued."

Paynter's account may be the only published memoir by an African American serviceman in the United States Navy during the latter part of the 19th century. The second edition is of particular interest for the one-page Foreword by W.E.B. DuBois, which only appears in this edition. DuBois praises Paynter for his "unique point of view" and states that because of "the sweet-tempered simplicity of his narrative, the book can be read with unusual enjoyment." DuBois also states that works like Paynter's are important because "the black helper and leader" in tales of the U.S. Navy are often "studiously forgotten." He ends by recommending "a sympathetic reading" of the work. In Paynter's own Preface, he invokes legendary authors of sea tales such as James Fenimore Cooper, Richard Dana, and Herman Melville in the hopes that his own work will "be instrumental in leading some of the youths of our race to cultivate a desire for that broad experience which depends so much on travel."

Work, p.477 (first ed.).

\$1,500

Unrecorded Offprint of a Bayard Rustin Work

7. [African Americana]: Rustin, Bayard: *Challenge to Young Americans* [caption title]. New York: Youth Committee for Peace and Democracy in the Middle East, 1970. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Minor discoloration to inner two pages, otherwise very nice. Very good. Item #5747

A very rare, if not unrecorded, offprint of an interesting article by notable African-American social activist Bayard Rustin, focused on support for Israel within the Black community. The article was here reprinted from the November 1970 issue of *Keeping Posted* by the Youth Committee for Peace and Democracy in the Middle East. Rustin's text states that the Black community supports the existence of Israel because, among other reasons stated here, they agree with "the progressive ideals and values which a nation like Israel represents." Rustin also calls upon the youth of America to educate themselves on the "Middle East crisis." Rustin was, at the time he published the present article, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. No copies of this offprint edition reported in OCLC.

\$250



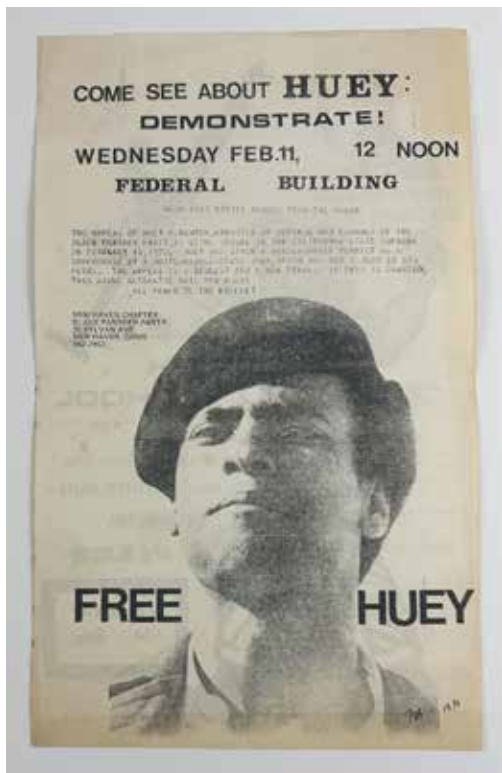
Advertisement Aimed at African American Beer Drinkers

8. [African Americana]: [Advertising]: [Simon Pure Beer]: [Large Full-Color Sign Advertising Simon Pure Beer to the African-American Community]. Buffalo, NY: The William Simon Brewery, [ca. 1960s]. Full-color poster, 20 x 15 inches, on cardboard. Minimal wear. Near fine. Item #6123

A wonderful full-color advertising poster for Simon Pure Beer targeting the African-American community, with an African-American man at left pouring a can of beer into a glass, with an African-American woman at right slicing a tomato while the couple, both smiling, make dinner in the kitchen. The William Simon Brewery produced some of the finest beer in upstate New York beginning in the late-19th century until the company closed in 1972. The company is described in an article from the 1987 Brewery Collectibles Club of America News Report as "one of the most successful and continuously operated Buffalo breweries."

\$350





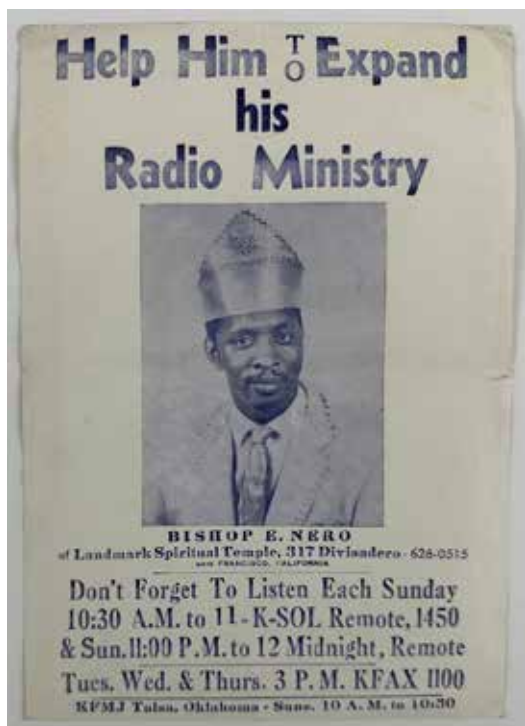
Black Panthers in New Haven

9. [African Americana]: [Black Panther Party]: [Newton, Huey]: *Come See About Huey: Demonstrate!* [New Haven, Ct. 1970].

Broadsheet, 14 x 8.5 inches. Minor edge wear, light soiling and foxing, soft horizontal fold. Small ink notation at bottom noting "Feb - 1970." Very good. Item #6043

A striking broadsheet advertising a Black Panther demonstration at the Federal Building in New Haven in early 1970, to protest the manslaughter verdict against Huey Newton. The demonstration, organized by the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panther Party, is set for February 22, the same day Newton's appeal was scheduled to be heard in the California Supreme Court. The front of the broadsheet is illustrated with a large photographic portrait of Newton surrounded by the familiar call to "FREE HUEY." The verso features a smaller portrait of Newton, advertising a "Huey P. Newton Birthday Benefit" on February 14 at Lee High School in New Haven. All proceeds were earmarked for the Huey P. Newton Defense Fund. The text is all printed around a large central figure of a militant African-American character holding a grenade in one hand and a rifle in the other.

\$550



African American Radio Show in California

10. [African Americana]: [California]: Nero, Bishop Ezra: *Help Him to Expand His Radio Ministry. Bishop E. Nero of Landmark Spiritual Temple, 317 Divisadero, San Francisco, California. Don't Forget to Listen Each Sunday...* [caption title]. [San Francisco: ca. 1940s]. Printed handbill, 8.5 x 6 inches, illustrated. Minor handling wear, horizontal crease. Very good. Item #12804

An unrecorded handbill advertising the Bay-Area radio broadcasts by Bishop Ezra Nero, leader of the Landmark Spiritual Temple in San Francisco. The work includes a photographic portrait of Bishop Nero in his ecclesiastical garb. We could locate no other copies of this ephemeral broadside.

\$250



American Gothic Starring Shirley Chisholm and George Wallace

11. [African Americana]: [Chisholm, Shirley]: [Wallace, George]: Gescheidt, Alfred: [Politics Makes Strange Bedfellows]. New York: YIPPY, 1971. Pictorial poster, 28 x 22 inches, printed in black and white. Old soft creases, minor edge wear. Very good. Item #5558

A rare poster parodying Grant Wood's *American Gothic* by photomechanically superimposing the heads of Shirley Chisholm and George Wallace onto the original subjects of the painting. The artist responsible for this striking piece of photo-montage was Alfred Gescheidt, a notable commercial photographer who specialized in the art form. The poster was issued untitled, but Gescheidt soon after applied the phrase, "Politics makes strange bedfellows" to the piece and the title stuck. The central image of the work juxtaposes pioneering Congresswoman and 1972 Democratic presidential candidate Shirley Chisholm with notorious Alabama segregationist George Wallace, who also vied for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972. Interesting note: after the attempted assassination of George Wallace in May 1972, Shirley Chisholm visited him in the hospital. OCLC reports just one institutional holding of this striking poster, at the University of Virginia.

\$550

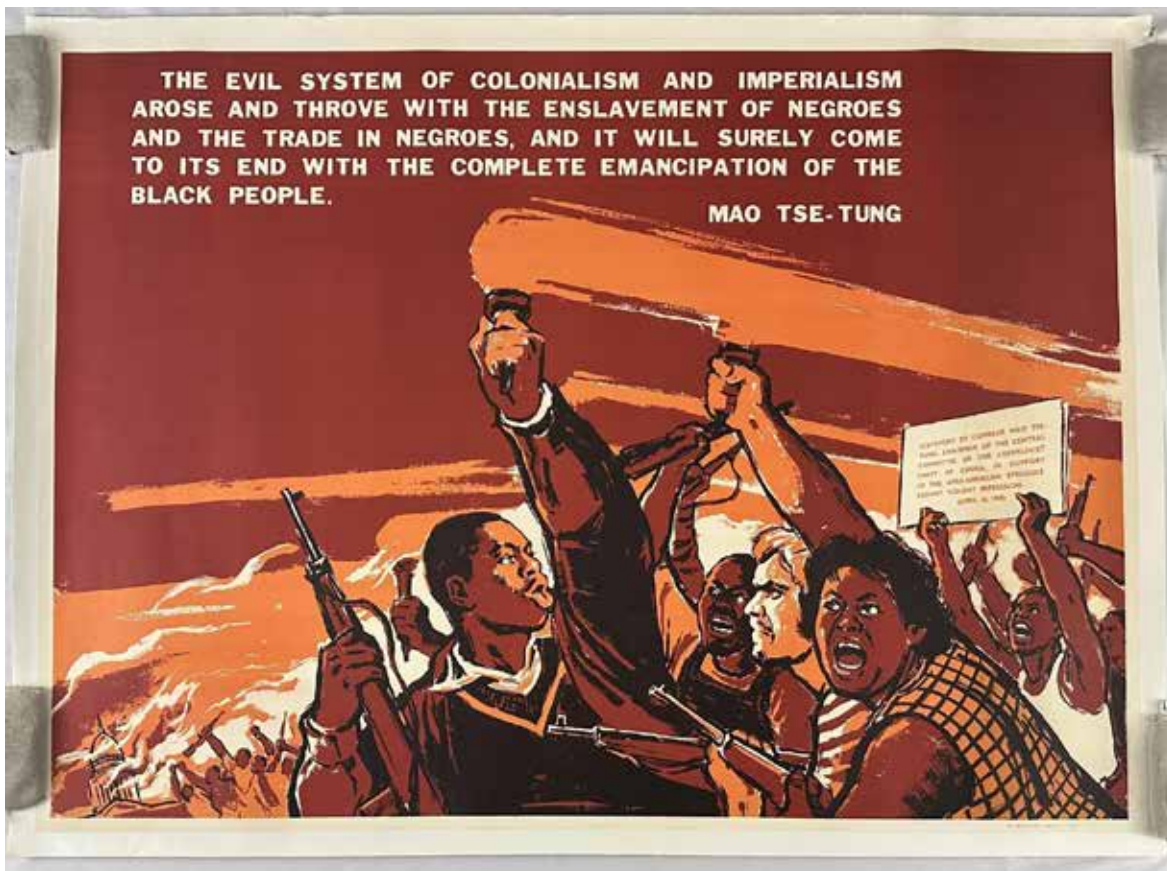


Mao on Martin

12. [African Americana]: [Civil Rights]: Mao Zedong: Shanghai Shi Yuan [Single Issue of the Campus Red Guard Newspaper]. Shanghai: April 17, 1968. Broadsheet, 15.5 x 10.75 inches. Printed in red. Central fold, some minor creasing and wear. Very good. Item #5744

Largely devoted to the "Statement by Comrade Mao, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression. April 16, 1968." One side is almost entirely devoted to Mao's statement, which argues that "Martin Luther King was an exponent of nonviolence. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists did not on that account show any tolerance toward him, but used counter-revolutionary violence and killed him in cold blood. This has taught the broad masses of the Black people in the United States a profound lesson." After Mao's statement was disseminated, it was reprinted all over the country in various versions such as this one. After it was published in English it went on to encourage the Black Panther Party and others in the U.S. who saw that there was a major country supporting their struggle.

\$450

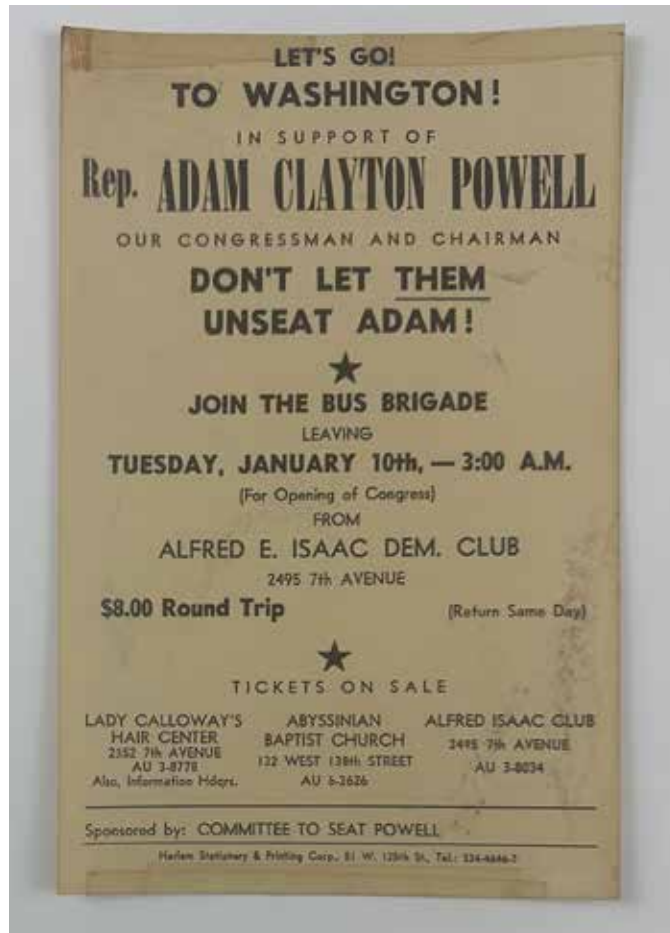


Stunning Chinese Poster Supporting American Civil Rights

13. [African Americana]: [Civil Rights]: [Mao Zedong]: *The Evil System of Colonialism and Imperialism Arose and Throve with the Enslavement of Negroes and the Trade in Negroes...* [caption title]. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Fine Arts Publishing House], China International Bookstore, [ca. 1968]. Offset color lithographic poster, 30.5 x 42 inches, expertly backed on linen, with ample linen margins. Minor surface wear, light creasing. Very good plus. Item #5399

A striking Chinese propaganda poster intended for an African American audience, illustrated with a group of Black Americans and one Anglo American protesting with torches and rifles, the Capitol building in Washington visible in the distance.. The text at top reads, in full: "The evil system of Colonialism and Imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people." One of the protesters carries a white sign with text printed on it that reads: "Statement by comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in support of the Afro-American Struggle against violent repression. (April 16, 1968)." African Americans, especially those with experience in labor unions, had a long history with the Communist Party in the United States; the two groups often found themselves on the same side of various issues related to discrimination, and often worked and protested together. We could locate just three copies in institutions, per OCLC and online searches, at Penn, UCSD, and the Library of Congress.

\$1,750



Handbill for a 1961 Civil Rights Rally

14. [African Americana]: [Civil Rights]: [Powell, Adam Clayton]: *Let's Go! To Washington! In Support of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Our Congressman and Chairman...* [caption title]. New York: [1961]. Broadside, 8.5 x 5.5 inches. Remnants of old tape at top and bottom edges, minor soiling and wear. Very good. Item #5995

Handbill advertising a “bus brigade” to Washington for the opening of Congress in 1961 in support of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. Powell would be seated as chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor starting in 1961, after fifteen years as a Congressman. This flyer continues, “Don’t let them unseat Adam! Join the bus brigade leaving Tuesday, January 10th, - 3:00 A.M. (for Opening of Congress) from Alfred E. Isaac Dem. Club 2495 7th Avenue, \$8.00 round trip (return same day)”. It advertises three locations one can purchase tickets and the event is sponsored by the Committee to Seat Powell. Powell was an important but controversial figure in the Civil Rights movement, helping to desegregate schools and pass other key legislation. He was later accused of misconduct and misuse of funds. We find no record of this handbill in OCLC, though copies may be hiding in various collections of ephemera. Rare and ephemeral.

\$550

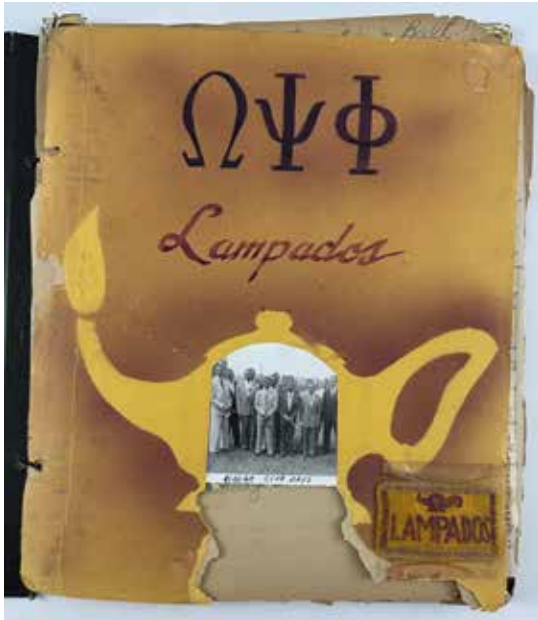


Pennsylvania African-American CCC Unit

15. [African Americana]: [Civilian Conservation Corps]: [Original Panoramic Photograph Picturing the Members of Civilian Conservation Corps Company 303 at Camp in Pennsylvania]. Du Bois, Pa. 1933. Panoramic photograph, 8 x 34.5 inches. Rolled. Minor edge wear, light foxing. Good contrast, minimal fading. Very good plus. Item #5404

A rare photographic record of a segregated African-American CCC company in Benezette, Pennsylvania in September 1933, just a few months after this New Deal program was created. African-American recruits made up only about seven percent of total enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and their camps were kept strictly segregated, except for the commanding officers, as seen here. Company 303 was among the original six segregated CCC companies established in May 1933; the company spent most of its existence at Camp S204 in Benezette, in the northwest quadrant of the state. Their primary duties involved woodlands management, specifically building and maintaining forest roads. The company was disbanded in 1942 at which point most of the enrollees were then enlisted in the U.S Armed Forces during World War II. The present panoramic photograph pictures about 175 Black members of the company in basic uniforms, bookended by about a dozen white commanding officers and another half dozen officers sitting at center. A striking image of an important and early African-American CCC unit.

\$950



Unique Window Into a Divine Nine Black Greek Letter Organization in Baltimore

16. [African Americana]: [Education]: [Omega Psi Phi]: [Photographically-Illustrated Annotated Scrapbook Documenting the Activities of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity at Morgan State College]. Baltimore: primarily 1954. [17] leaves, illustrated with twenty-seven original photographs, most in corner mounts, and numerous ephemeral items and periodical clippings. Folio. Original black cloth, embossed in blind on front cover, with titles and decoration in gilt, string-tied. Moderate chipping to edges of leaves, text leaves tanned and somewhat fragile, several leaves detached. Good condition. Item #12810

An informative photographically-illustrated and annotated scrapbook assembled at Morgan State College (now university) in Baltimore in the Eisenhower years, and documenting the campus activities of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. The compiler is not identified, but was surely a member of the fraternity. Most of the photographs show Lambda Club members engaged in pledge activities, capturing pledges holding light bulbs while standing in heavy topcoats at various campus locations, posing in formations while dressed in matching suits and berets while holding canes and placards identifying the subjects as "Dog No. 1," "Dog No. 2," and so forth, and chanting as they march a cross campus in close single file while dressed identically in white oxfords, khaki pants, white tennis sweaters, dangling chains, and dark-billed caps. Other photos depict pledges at a Morgan State-Howard football game with "The ques of Howard & Morgan singing at halftime."

The ephemeral items include tickets, invitations, ribbons, programs, broadsides, a gold & purple patch, and more. These items include a manuscript copy of a Rudyard Kipling's poem "If," that pledges were expected to memorize, a "Summons" to appear at a party in New York City, a ticket for an event called "Lamp Leap," programs for memorial services, a group of clippings, photos, and other material featuring "Big Brothers" who became successful in the military, politics, and sports, and two large broadsides. Respectively, the latter two items advertise a charity benefit aboard the "Omega Showboat" (actually the S.S. *Robert Fulton*) with music by Don Wilson and His Orchestra (measuring 14 x 19 inches) and a chapter-sponsored "Bi-Annual Skating Party at the Coliseum" (measuring 14 x 11 inches).

A wonderful record providing a rare peek into African-American Greek life within one of the Divine Nine at a Baltimore HBCU in the mid-1950s.

\$2,500

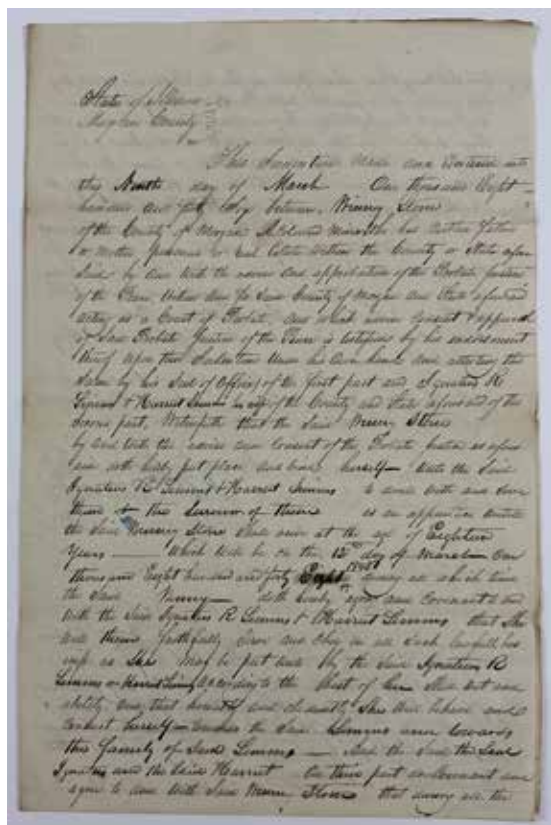


Unrecorded Chromo Featuring the Leader of Haiti in the 1890s

17. [African Americana]: [Haiti]: Hyppolite, Florvil: [*Chromolithograph Commemorating President Florvil Hyppolite of Haiti*]. [New York]: New York Recorder, [1890s]. Broadside, 6 x 8.5 inches, printed in six colors. Minor even toning, light edge wear. Very good. Item #12785

An attractive chromolithograph celebrating Louis Mondestin Florvil Hyppolite (1828-1896), the revolutionary figure who served as president of Haiti from 1889 until his death in 1896. The broadside features a portrait of “Hyppolite, President of Hayti” inside a gold framing device at left, with the blue and red flag of Haiti waving in the right half of the image. The work was likely issued as a supplement to the *New York Recorder* newspaper; it is stamped with “No. 2357” to perhaps encourage collectibility of the work, which also carries the imprint at bottom left reading, “N.Y. Recorder Souvenir.” Other examples of *Recorder* “souvenirs” exist, and it was apparently a fairly regular practice for the short-lived newspaper, which seems to have lasted just five years in the 1890s. President Hyppolite’s term as Haiti’s president included numerous meetings with Frederick Douglass as Minister in Residence in Haiti from 1889 to 1891, and his presidency is typically considered a time of progress for the country, especially with regard to improving public works. We could locate no other examples of this striking little broadside.

\$250



Promising to Teach an Indentured Young Black Woman to Read in 1846

18. [African Americana]: [Illinois]: [Indentured Servitude]: [Education]: [Manuscript Indentured Servant Contract Between Ignatius and Harriet Simms and Minny Stone, an Orphaned Colored Minor, Vowing to Train Her as a Cook & Servant, But Also Teach Her to Read]. Morgan County, Il: March 9, 1846. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet, docketed on verso of second leaf. Original folds, minor toning, light wear. Very good plus. Item #12764

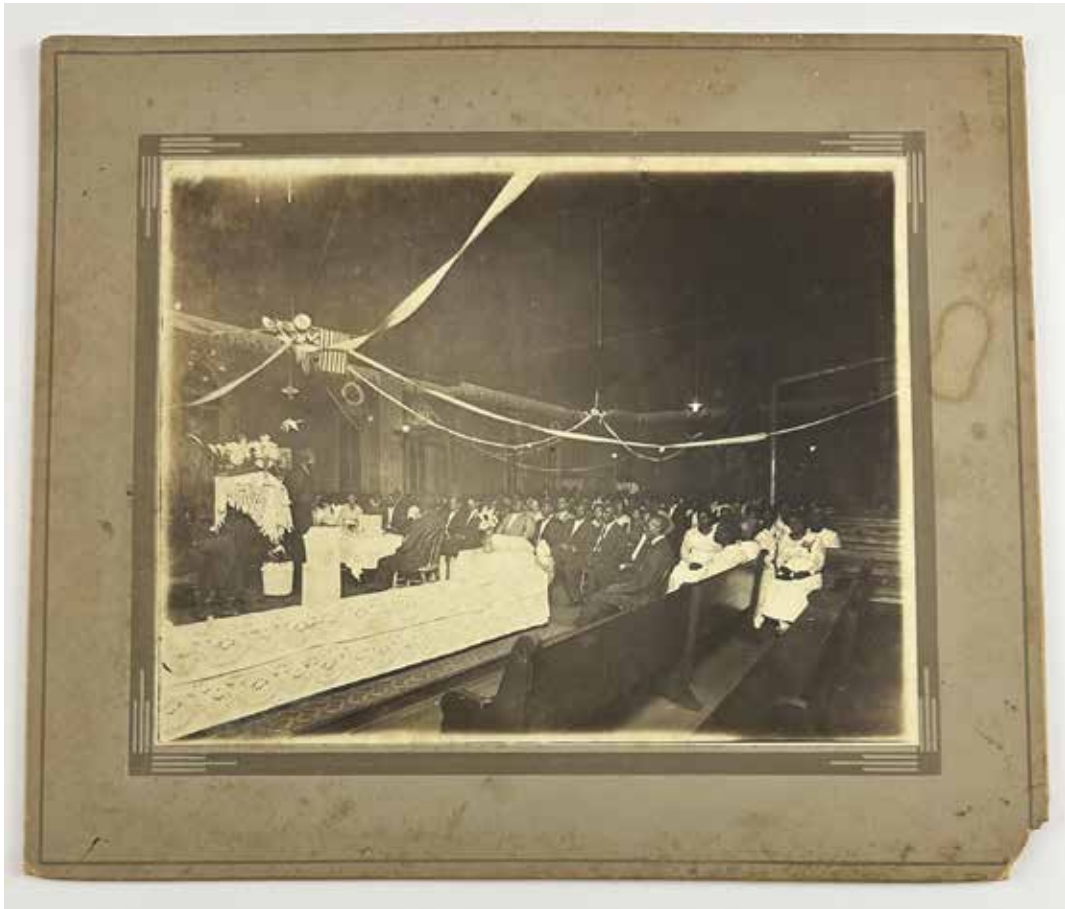
An extraordinary and highly unusual manuscript contract which placed "Minny Stone of the country of Morgan a colored minor who has neither father or mother personal or real estate" as a cook and servant to Ignatius and Harriet Simms, who also promise to "teach her to Read" and then, after two years, release her from servitude with "two new suits of clothes suitable to her condition in life...and a Bible." The document is signed by Minny Stone with her mark, and by both Mr. and Mrs. Simms, all in blue ink. With the written approval of the Probate Judge. The final entry on page 3 is the statement of Ignatius R. Simms, 11 October 1847, transferring "unto Dennis Rockwell all my right title and claim to the within named Indentured Servant." The parties [Ignatius, Rockwell, and Minny Stone] affirm by

oath. Attested to by Matthew Stacy, Probate Justice, with his signature. Stacy held various city and county offices during his lifetime, and was also one of the promoters of the Jacksonville Female Academy and of the Illinois Female College.

Ignatius R. Simms (1783-1852) was born in Maryland and living in Charles County by 1805 when he married Salley Hanson Fowke. They had one child before her death in 1808. He married Harriet Middleton (1793-1851) the following year, and they went on to have eight children together. Simms was an early settler in Morgan County, Illinois, and had bought about 400 acres near Jacksonville around 1838. He owned and operated the Western House in Jacksonville, but was forced to sell the business in June, 1848, due to his hearing loss ("Simms, Ignatius R.," *Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, website of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum).

The present document memorializes a very uncommon practice in mid-19th-century American life in treating African American youth to read. The document is even more surprising in that the Simms promised to teach a young African-American woman to read. Given that the couple promise to release Minny from her indenture with a Bible indicates their motives were likely more religious in nature than some altruistic ideal to educate a young Black woman, but it is still a valuable moment. This is the first indenture we have encountered to enshrine the promise of literacy for a young Black woman into a legal framework.

\$1,850

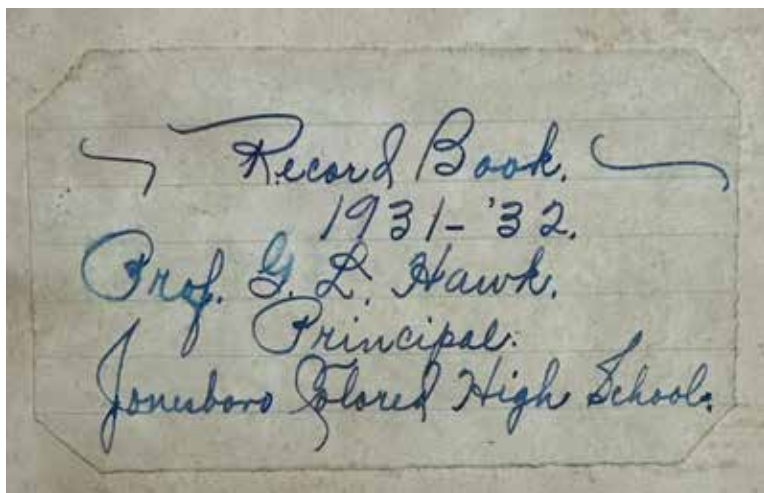


Black Church in Kansas in the 1890s

19. [African Americana]: [Kansas]: [Large Albumen Photograph Capturing a Worship Service Inside a Baptist Church in Kansas]. [Prairie View, Ks. ca. 1890s]. Albumen photograph, 8 x 10 inches, on a decorative mount measuring 11.5 x 13.5 inches. Bottom right corner of mount chipped, moderate staining, soiling, and foxing, minor surface wear to image. Good plus. Item #5297

A striking large-format photograph memorializing an African American religious service inside the spacious First Baptist Church in Prairie View, Kansas in the late-19th century. The pencil annotation on the verso reads, "1st Baptist Church Prairie View, Kansas." The photograph was taken from behind and to the side of the pulpit; the scene captures a wizened preacher standing in front of a congregation comprised of about a hundred African American men and women decked out in their Sunday finest. The service may have taken place on or around the Fourth of July, as streamers converge on an American flag mounted above the lectern. It does not appear that a First Baptist Church still operates in Prairie View, which even today is a small town, with only a little over a hundred residents as of the last census. The present image captures about that many people in one African American Baptist Church a long time ago.

\$650



Primary Source from a “Colored School” in Jim Crow Louisiana

20. [African Americana]: [Louisiana]: [Jonesboro Colored High School]: [Manuscript Ledger from Jonesboro Colored High School in Jim Crow Louisiana]. [Jonesboro, La. 1931-1941]. [78]pp. of manuscript entries. Tall folio. Contemporary three-quarter red cloth and brown cloth boards, gilt stamping on spine reading, “Ledger.” Moderate edge wear, binding shaken, some scuffing and staining to boards. Scattered staining and soiling to text, hinges cracked throughout with occasional loose leaves. A well-used ledger book. Good. Item #5508

An informative manuscript ledger documenting student performance and various financial matters within the segregated Jonesboro Colored High School in Jim Crow Louisiana. The first leaf of text is titled, “Record Book of the Jonesboro Colored High School Session 1931-’32,” but the compilers continued to use the ledger for several years. The principal of the school is identified as Professor G.L. Hawk, who likely maintained the book along with other administrators and teachers. Jonesboro Colored High School was founded in 1922 at the behest of four local white people who recruited G.L. Hawk from the African-American Dodson Training School, where he was serving as principal. Green Lucillious Hawk was born into slavery in Macon, Georgia in 1864 but later became a noted educator and administrator, as evidenced here. After serving as the founding administrator of the Jonesboro school, Hawk retired in 1937 and passed away in 1953. The school would go through a couple of name changes (Jackson Parish Training School and Jackson High School) before eventually closing in 1970. Hawk Elementary School in Jonesboro was named after the Jonesboro Colored High School’s founding principal.

In the present ledger, Hawk and his staff record various aspects of school life during the 1931-32 school year and for other subsequent years. The ledger opens with a list of “Promotions for Session 1932-33” containing the names and academic average of almost thirty students who will be moving on to grades seventh through tenth the next year (apparently Jonesboro didn’t graduate a first class of seniors until Hawk’s last year in 1937). Two of the students with lower averages are noted as “retained” while three students passed with a grade of 75 and their status is noted as “condition” (likely conditional). The ledger thereafter includes detailed lists of students and their grades in various subjects (sometimes at six-week marking periods), lists of students by grade in 1933-34 and 1934-35, numerous pages recording the “General Expenses” for 1934-35 after the school was renamed Jackson Parish Training School, and so forth.

The ledger also records long lists of rents paid by various named individuals who appear to be related to the school, either family of students or perhaps workers at the school, and other financial information, including a short list of money received during a “Drive for New Building” (which would be erected in 1939). The latter portion of the ledger is taken up with long lists of food purchases (and other expenses) made in 1941 by various named individuals; these were either made for the school or the ledger was repurposed that year as a local store ledger (the time period of entries jumps from 1935 to 1941 between pages 72 and 73). Many of the students and their grades are recorded over at least a two-year period as they progress within the school, offering a chance to study student performance over time, admittedly a short time but nonetheless interesting.

In total, the ledger is a phenomenal primary source allowing for the study of the educational issues and economics of segregated African-American education through a brief period in the life of a Black school in Jim Crow Louisiana.

\$2,000



Giant Photographic Scrapbooks Documenting a Prominent African-American Women's Professional Organization

21. [African Americana]: [Louisiana]: [The Links, Incorporated]: [Pair of Large Photographically-Illustrated Scrapbooks Celebrating the Monroe-Grambling Chapter of The Links, Inc., an Important Organization of African-American Women in Louisiana]. [Monroe, La. 1973-1991]. Two large folio scrapbooks: First scrapbook: [63] leaves, illustrated with seventy-seven original photographs, plus numerous programs, certificates, newspaper clippings (including many photographically illustrated), and other ephemeral items. Large square folio. Contemporary green cloth with white vinyl laid down to boards, the front board titled with green wooden raised letters, reading "The [M]onroe-Gramb[]ing Chapter of The Links, Inc." Two letters missing (as indicated by brackets above) and a few chipped. Minor wear and soiling to covers. Occasional dust-soiling to contents, but generally sound and clean. Second scrapbook: [8] leaves, illustrated with nine original photographs, plus several programs, and numerous photographically-illustrated newspaper clippings, all pages with hand-painted chains "linking" the scrapbook elements. Large, tall folio. Handmade binding composed of large white artist's canvas panels, duct-taped together along spines. Minor wear and dust soiling. Very good. Item #5549

An extraordinary pair of large-format, lovingly-composed scrapbooks produced to document the history and achievements of the Monroe-Grambling chapter of the Links, Incorporated, a local Louisiana chapter of a notable national service organization comprised of and dedicated to supporting African-American women. According to a printed notice on the first page of the earlier scrapbook: "This book is intended to trace the history of the Monroe-Grambling Chapter of the Links, Incorporated, and to highlight a selected number of achievements."

The compilers of the scrapbooks document the group's activities through original photographs, ephemeral items such as programs, certificates, and documents, and a legion of newspaper clippings, most of which also picture members of the group. The contents are then artfully arranged with scrapbook elements such as ribbon, construction paper frames, manuscript headings, and so forth. The ephemera in both scrapbooks include officer lists and event programs for chapter meetings, banquets, youth service events, and so forth. The scrapbooks memorialize highlights of the Monroe chapter from its founding in 1973 through 1991. The scrapbooks memorialize the chapter's first meeting, initiations from various years, the chapter presidents, service and volunteer events, youth pageants, arts festivals, workshops (namely the Beautillion Workshop over different years), and more. The great majority of these moments are captured in original photographs or photographically-illustrated newspaper clippings.

In general, the Links, Incorporated's volunteer efforts center around youth, global awareness, and the arts, for which the chapter was recognized by numerous other organizations, evidenced by the run of certificates near the end of the first scrapbook, received from Grambling State University, some of the school's Greek chapters, the Monroe Mayor's Commission on the Needs of Women and Women in the Mainstream, the Girl Scouts, Carver Elementary School, and more. The first scrapbook ends with a long run of pages celebrating "Individual Achievement" by various member, as well as a few pages of "Connecting Links" to prominent local citizens, including Grambling State's legendary head football coach, Eddie Robinson.

The second scrapbook picks up where the first leaves off, documenting chapter activities for 1990 and 1991, but is much shorter. This second scrapbook includes material similar to the first, but also a page dedicated to Founder's Day, nine original photographs and the "Cultural Programme" from a chapter event titled, "A Tribute to the Black Woman," and two programs for events during Black Heritage Month (including one honoring the aforementioned Coach Eddie Robinson, "the 'winningest' coach in football history").

According to the organization's website: "The Links, Incorporated is an international, not-for-profit corporation, established in 1946. The membership consists of more than 17,000 professional women of African descent in 299 chapters located in 41 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, and the United Kingdom. It is one of the nation's oldest and largest volunteer service organizations of extraordinary women who are committed to enriching, sustaining and ensuring the culture and economic survival of African Americans and other persons of African ancestry.... The outstanding programming of The Links, Incorporated has five facets which include Services to Youth, The Arts, National Trends and Services, International Trends and Services, and Health and Human Services. The programs are implemented through strategies such as public information and education, economic development, and public policy campaigns." These five facets are all represented in the present scrapbooks.

A fabulous pair of substantial and informative scrapbooks documenting almost two decades of activities and achievements of a vital Louisiana chapter of a highly-regarded African-American women's organization. The Links, Incorporated is still going strong today; as recently as 2022, the organization awarded a million-dollar grant to the Obama Presidential Center.

\$2,500



“Let’s make this the greatest meeting ever known to Colored Trainmen in America.”

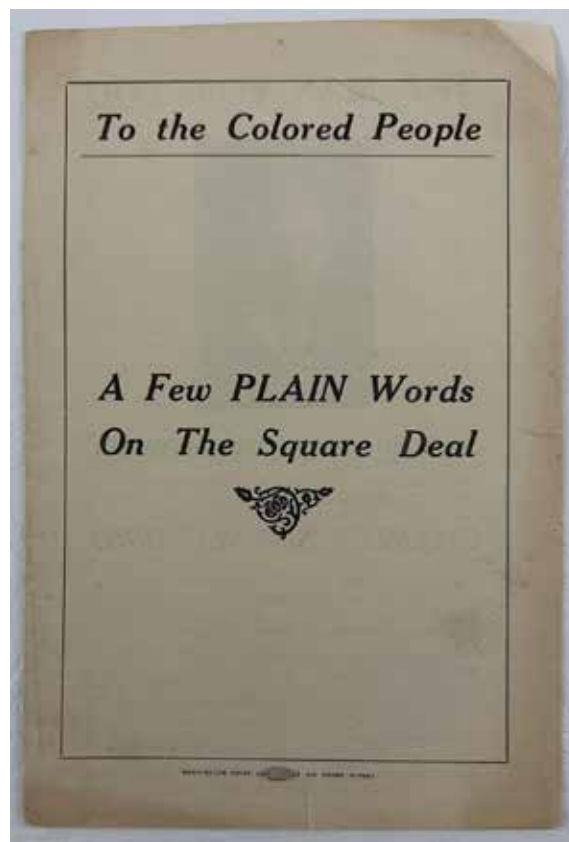
22. [African Americana]: [Organized Labor]: [Missouri]: [Texas]: Colored Trainmen’s Protective Association: *Special Session of the Executive Council Will Be Held in the City of Texarkana, Texas...For the Purpose of Forming an Amalgamation of Colored Trainmen in America* [wrapper title]. Poplar Bluff, Mo: Montgomery & Son, 1919. [4]pp., on a single folded leaf, 5.5 x 3.5 inches. Moderate foxing and creasing, minor soiling, bump to upper corner. About very good. Item #12788

An unrecorded pocket-sized circular inviting “all Colored Men in train service throughout the United States of America, either freight or passenger trains” to a meeting in Texarkana, Texas, from April 16-18, 1919 in order to “organize all men of our color engaged in the movement of trains.” The special session was “conducted by the officers and members of the Colored Trainmen’s Protective Association, formerly known as Railway Train Porter’s Protective Association.” The leaflet then reiterates the invite to anyone interested in “the uniting of orders of men in our class of service” and lays out the “things slated for this meeting,” including committee selection, drafting of an agreement, “Consolidating of Colored Trainmen,” and more. The association implores “Colored

Trainmen” to “hear before it is too late,” then invites non-members to join and asks members to select a representative to send to the session, then send all names to the association’s general office in Poplar Bluff, Missouri. The latter portion of text asks that members “don’t throw this circular away, give it to your friend after you have gotten the full information.” The association hopes to “make this the greatest meeting ever known to Colored Trainmen in America,” the results of which they plan to report to the federal government. The text is signed in type at the end by three officers of the association, headed by President Lewis W. Fairchild.

Interestingly, according to an April 22, 1919 article in the hometown *Poplar Bluff American* newspaper, the meeting was a success even beyond the goals set forth in the present leaflet. In addition to adopting Articles of Agreement and electing a new slate of officers, the association passed a resolution “endorsing the action proposed for a call for a national conference on lynching, which is destined to take concerted action against lawlessness.” According to the same newspaper article, on the penultimate day of the conference, “the convention was greeted with a number of distinguished visitors, representing the business and professional elements of Texarkana (colored)” then a banquet was thrown at a local AME church where “delegates and visitors were royally entertained by prominent citizens of Texarkana.” We could find nothing about this decidedly regional southwestern group under either name, and assume it was absorbed by one of the larger, national organizations such as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. A unique artifact of the increased organization of African-American labor following World War I.

\$950



“The Man for You...Colored Men and Women...Charles Sumner Bird”

23. [African Americana]: [Progressive Party]: [Bird, Charles Sumner]: *To the Colored People. A Few Plain Words on the Square Deal* [wrapper title]. Boston: Washington Press, [1912]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Minor wear and soiling, a few short closed tears to edges, corners creased. About very good. Item #12712

A rather rare political campaign leaflet published by the Progressive Party's candidate for the 1912 gubernatorial election, Charles Sumner Bird. The interior includes a photographic portrait of Bird, claiming him as “The Man for You...Colored Men and Women...” and thereafter listing the reasons Bird is the right candidate for African-American voters. The first of these claims states that “He is the worthy son of the great Massachusetts abolitionist, anti-slavery fighter, friend of Douglas and member of the war governor, Andrew’s, Council, Francis W. Bird of Walpole.” The longer text on the last two pages details why the Progressive Party is right for African-American voters, in two main sections: “The Part of the Colored People in Founding the Party” and “The Colored People and Roosevelt.” The latter claims Theodore Roosevelt as “the friend of the negro...who saved the negroes in the race riots...who opened up offices to colored men and women... whose record of appointments of colored men and women, both North and South, cannot be criticized...” and more. OCLC reports a single institutional holding, at the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill.

\$250



The Death of the “Great Negro Party”

24. [African Americana]: [Reconstruction]: [Republican Party]: [Pennsylvania]: *The Salt River Gazette - Extra. Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1867* [caption title]. [Philadelphia: 1867]. Broadside, 12.5 x 9.25 inches, illustrated with several woodcuts. Old folds and creases, some scuffing and minor chipping to edges, rectangular-shaped portion of left margin cut away, not costing any of the printed area. About very good. Item #5694

A very rare political cartoon lambasting the Republican Party for its continued support of the African American community following the Civil War. This biting political cartoon announces the death of the “Great Negro Party” (i.e., the Republican Party) as a result of the defeat of several Republican candidates to Democrats in the Philadelphia local elections of 1867. The broadside depicts a series of racist vignettes and caricatures with equally derisive captions. The eight separate vignettes picture a well-dressed African American caricature with dialect caption reading, “Golly! Dis child make ‘em sick dis time;” a scene of a Black caricature resting while white people work to pay their taxes behind him, captioned “The

Work of Congress repudiated by the People” and with additional references to “white women,” “idleness,” “whiskey,” “Freedom,” “Uncle Sam,” and more; an elderly African American man with a cane, with the caption reading, “De old man has a heap of trouble on his head dis morning,” a proposed statue of an elderly Black woman sitting on a ragged donkey “to be erected in front of the Union League House;” a scene of potential miscegenation “at the Broad Street League House” in which the minister marrying a Black man to a white woman complains, “Marriage is a contract. I must do this or be fined;” a young Black man in winter wear observing his shadow, captioned, “A Big Thing on Ice, by the Tribune’s ‘Low Dutch;” and finally a striking illustration of the head of an African American man above a coffin, with the caption reading, “The Great Negro Party---Born, 1856---Died, Oct. 8, 1867.” The implication of the latter is clear: the Republican Party is dead in Philadelphia, and African Americans are to blame for it.

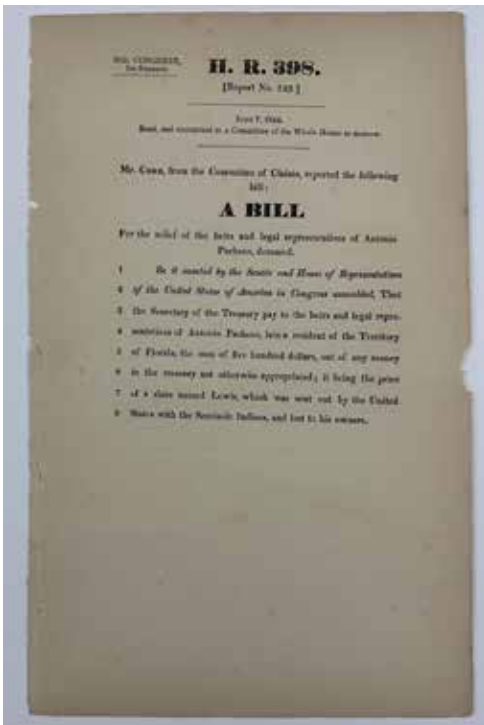
Though the broadside carries no imprint, the references to Broad Street, the *Philadelphia Tribune*, and the Union League House make the location obvious. The employment of the term “Salt River” in the title of the “Gazette” is no accident. Beginning in the 1840s, and continuing throughout the latter half of the 19th century, “Salt River” became a popular term and visual metaphor for the political defeat of candidates and their parties.

According to the Library Company of Philadelphia’s cataloguing note: “The African American dandy caricature originally appeared as an illustration titled ‘S.S. Sanford in One of his Great Delineations of Ethiopian Character’ in ‘Our Day,’ an 1860 circular that advertised his Sanford Opera House. The statue caricature originally appeared in the ‘Original Comicalities’ section of the June 1854 edition of ‘Graham’s Magazine’ and was titled ‘Woolly Equestrian Statue of the late Mrs. Joyce Heth.’ Mrs. Heth, an early attraction of P.T. Barnum from 1835 until 1836, claimed that she was over 100 years old and a nanny to George Washington.”

A searing political cartoon highly critical of the Republican Party, and typifying anti-African American sentiment that began almost immediately following the Civil War, and continued throughout Reconstruction and beyond. The anonymous publishers of this work apparently issued it on both October 9 and 10, 1867. Both versions are exceedingly rare. OCLC records just four copies of this October 9 issue, at AAS, the Library of Congress, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Osher Map Library in Maine. Frank Weitenkamp’s bibliography on political cartoons records only a version dated October 10 with the only copy noted at the New York Historical Society (OCLC also lists one at Northwestern).

Weitenkamp, *Political Caricature in the United States in Separately Published Cartoons*, p.154 (ref).

\$1,250



Remarkable Slip Bill Involving an Elusive Florida Slave

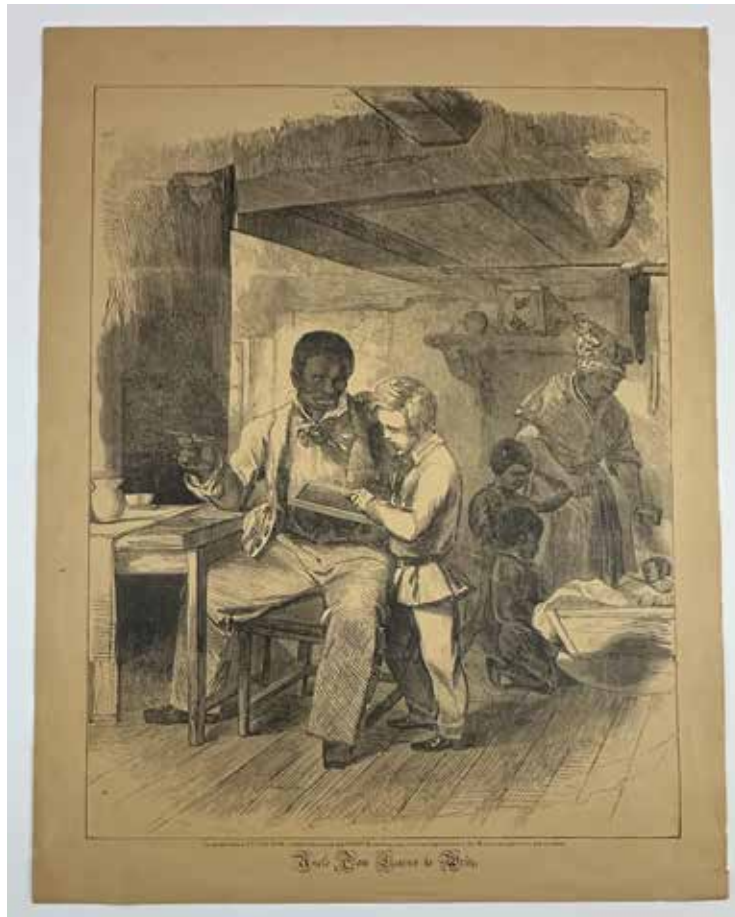
25. [African Americana]: [Slavery]: [Restitution]: 28th Congress, 1st Session. H.R. 398.... A Bill for the Relief of the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Antonio Pacheco, Deceased... [caption title]. Washington DC: June 7, 1844. Broadside, 12.25 x 7.75 inches. Light tanning, shallow marginal chips and some fraying to left and right edges. Very good. Item #5887

An unrecorded slip-bill printing of a House Resolution with a phenomenal back story involving an erudite, elusive, and resourceful Florida slave. The slip bill, authored by Howell Cobb, U.S. Representative from Georgia, stipulates that the Secretary of the Treasury pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the heirs and representatives of Antonio Pacheco, a former resident of Florida, the sum “being the price of a slave named Lewis, which was sent out by the United States with the Seminole Indians, and lost to his owners.” That’s where the plot thickens. The slave is now known to history as Luis Fatio Pacheco, born in 1800 to enslaved parents on the “New Switzerland” plantation in Florida, which was surrounded by a mix of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans. As such, Luis became fluent in several languages, including Seminole, which later made him a valuable asset.

After a conflict with his owner, Luis attempted to escape slavery in 1824 by fleeing to Spanish fisheries on Florida’s Gulf Coast, but he was captured by U.S. military authorities the following year. Skilled as he was in languages and literacy by the military, Luis was sold in 1832 to Antonio Pacheco, a Cuban merchant. After Antonio’s death, Luis became the property of Pacheco’s widow. When tensions began to ratchet up again between American military forces and the Seminole tribe, a U.S. Army officer made a deal to rent Luis from the Pacheco estate at the rate of \$25 a month to take advantage of his services as an interpreter. In December 1835 Luis was accompanying a troop detachment led by Major Frances L. Dade in a march to reinforce Fort King near the present-day city of Ocala, Florida. Evidently that day, Luis was assigned as a scout; he has said to have attempted to warn Dade of a possible ambush by the Seminoles, which went unheeded by the commander. The result is today known as the Dade Massacre, in which Dade and most of his men were killed.

According to the narrative provided by Luis, who spoke Seminole, he explained to the warriors that he was a slave and successfully pleaded for his life. Luis lived with the Seminoles as a captive for nearly two years before again managing to escape. In September 1837, Luis surrendered to the U.S. Army at Fort Peyton near St. Augustine. Soon after he was accused of collaborating with the Seminoles in the Dade Massacre. In 1841 negotiations between the US government and Seminole leader Coacoochee, the Native American leader claimed Luis as his property, captured in war. Coacoochee was permitted to take Luis, together with other Black Seminoles, to Oklahoma for resettlement. This event led to the claim by Antonio Pacheco’s heirs for restitution of a lost slave. The Joint Committee on Claims approved the claim. Luis’s story eventually became a focal point in the abolitionist argument against slavery, and in 1858 Ohio representative Joshua R. Giddings published a book portraying Luis as a hero against the system. In any case, the question of whether or not Luis betrayed Dade has never been completely resolved.

\$1,350

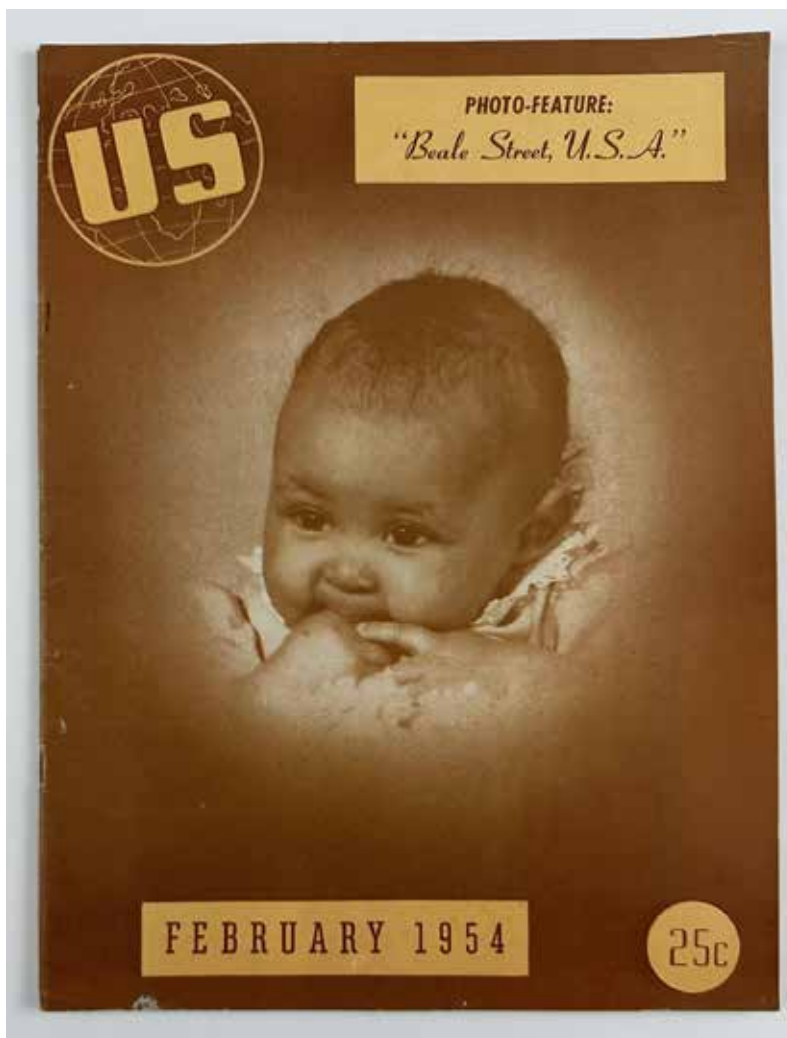


Large and Early Broadside Advertising Uncle Tom's Cabin

26. [African Americana]: [Stowe, Harriet Beecher]: [Publisher's Advertisement]: *Uncle Tom Learns to Write* [caption title]. [London: Edward Lloyd, ca. 1852]. Lithographic broadside, 22 x 17 inches, printed on cheap, light orange paper. Minor wear, a few short closed edge tears, moderate toning. A tender but striking poster. Very good. Item #5434

A rare poster advertising an early British edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's seminal novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The large poster features Uncle Tom sitting at a desk, holding a writing device while a young boy stands beside him to assist. Most of the time, this scene is depicted with Tom and Little Eva, who assists Tom in writing a letter in the novel. Tom's wife and three children are seen in the background at right. The illustration is unsigned, and likely comes from Lloyd's edition of the novel, published by *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* in late 1852. The illustration could also have been co-opted by Lloyd. Either way, the image does not appear to be one of the twenty-seven illustrations by Cruikshank illustrating the 1852 Cassell London edition. Additional promotional text at the bottom of the broadside reads, "The very Best Edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN is Lloyd's, Price only SIXPENCE, containing every word of the Original Edition by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with illustrations." We locate only a handful of copies of this rare publishing broadside for Stowe's groundbreaking anti-slavery novel, at the British Library, Thuringia University, Bowdoin, and Vassar.

\$850

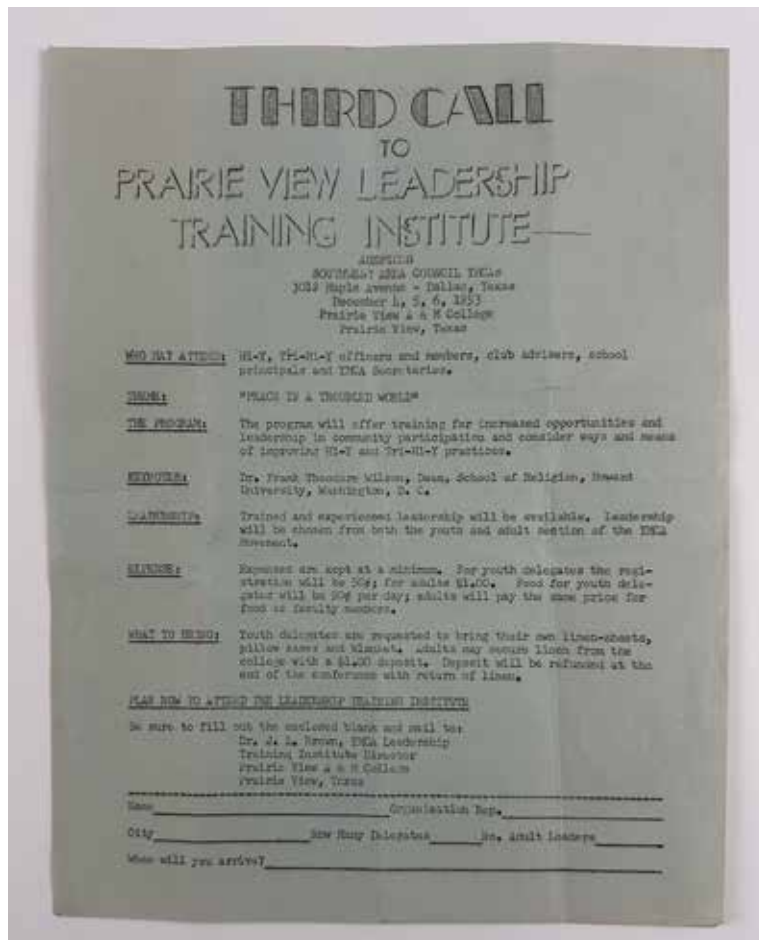


“Portray the achievements of the Southern Negro in pictorial format”

27. [African Americana]: [Tennessee]: *Us Magazine*. Vol. 1, No. 1. [Memphis: Us Incorporated], February, 1954. 32pp. Quarto. Original pictorial wrappers printed in brown and orange, stapled. Mild wear to wrappers, small marginal stain to top edge of last several leaves. Very good. Item #6094

The rare inaugural, and only, issue of this well-illustrated African-American magazine from Memphis. The stated goals of the magazine were to “Portray the achievements of the Southern Negro in pictorial format” and to “Show advancement, created by teamwork and mutual understanding, in the fields of industry, business, religion, education, sports, society, entertainment, government, civic endeavor, and the professions....” The first article is a well-illustrated essay focused on “Beale Street, USA.” This is followed by an article on the annual “Blues Bowl Game,” a love and marriage column, a fashion column, spotlights on local business and community leaders, and article on the “many beautiful homes” belonging to local African Americans, and more. An excellent example of African-American life and culture during the Eisenhower years. OCLC reports three holdings, at Yale, Kentucky, and the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.

\$450



Unrecorded African American Flyer from Texas

28. [African Americana]: [Texas]: *Third Call to Prairie View Leadership Training Institute* [caption title]. [Prairie View or Dallas: 1953]. Mimeographed broadside, 8.5 x 11 inches. Old folds, minor wear and toning. Very good. Item #5510

An attractive flyer announcing the call for attendees for the Prairie View Leadership Training Institute, held over three days in December 1953 at Prairie View A&M College in Prairie View, Texas. The flyer invites Hi-Y, Tri-Hi-Y officers and members, club advisers, school officials, and YMCA Secretaries to attend the training program “for increased opportunities and leadership in community participation” and to improve Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y practices. The event was sponsored by the Southwest Area Council YMCAs based in Dallas; as such, the flyer could have been printed in Dallas. The flyer also discusses the theme of the institute (“Peace in a Troubled World”), the available leadership, expenses for the event, “What to Bring,” and also lists the keynote speaker, Dr. Frank Theodore Wilson, Dean of the School of Religion at Howard University. The bottom three lines constitute a form to return for registration to the institute. No other copies for any year of this likely unique surviving example from an obscure African-American YMCA leadership training institute in Jim Crow Texas.

\$850

October 5th 1850 To all whom it may concern:
 know ye that I Samuel L. Burch residing at Polk
 county Texas, do Emmancipate and set at liberty one
 Negro man Harrison upon the instance of my passing
witnessed -- at my hand this Day &&&
 James P. Burch Samuel L. Burch

A “Freedom Cert[ificate]” for a Slave in Antebellum Texas

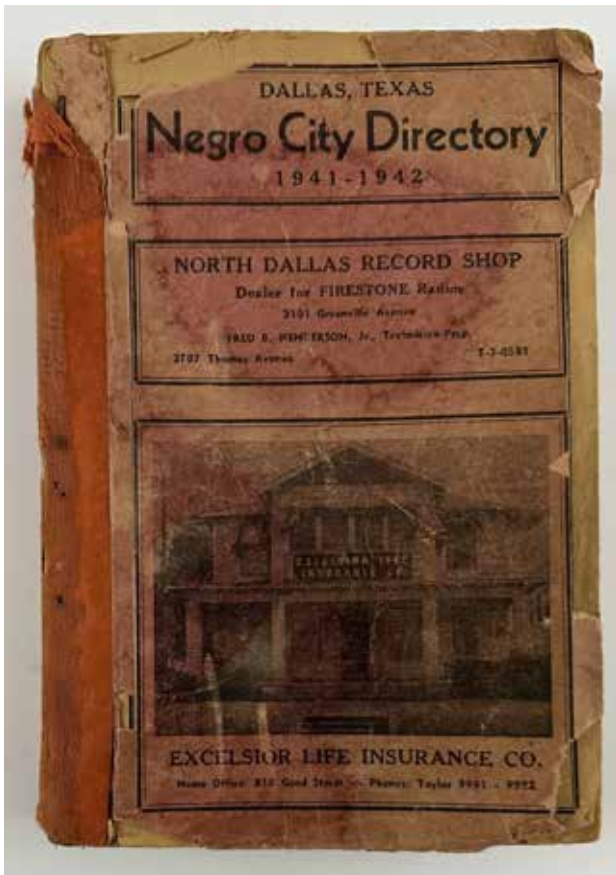
29. [African Americana]: [Texas]: [Burch, Samuel L.]: [Manuscript Manumission Document Intended to Free a Slave in Mid-19th-Century Texas]. Polk County, Tx: October 5, 1850. [1]p. manuscript document on thin slip of paper, 2 x 7.25 inches, docketed on verso. Old vertical folds, light toning. Very good. Item #12818

A rare instance of prospective slave manumission in mid-19th-century Texas, issued by the slave owner, Samuel Lewis Burch (1782-1850), a prominent, early Catholic Texas settler. The document reads, in full: “October 5th 1850 To all whom it may concern: know ye that I Samuel L. Burch residing at Polk county Texas, do Emmancipate and set at liberty one Negro man Harrison upon the instance of my passing -- at my hand this Day &&& Samuel L. Burch witnessed James P. Burch.” The verso is docketed, “Freedom Cert. #307C. Harrison Birch 1st.” The document appears to be written by the witness, Burch’s son, James Burch.

According to Ancestry records, Samuel L. Burch was born in Prince George’s County, Maryland in 1782 and passed away in Polk County, Texas in the year the present document was written. He and his family moved from Kentucky to Texas in 1835 and shortly thereafter participated in the Runaway Scrape during the Texas Revolution. Following the war, Burch settled in Colita, Texas, and was one of the only Catholic families in the area. As such, Burch built a private chapel and school for his children, and he is buried in the family’s private Catholic cemetery. Apparently, the Burch property was a destination for Catholic missionaries and Ursuline nuns who traveled to Texas during the time. Samuel’s son, James Burch (1816-1884) fought at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836, and also served as a private in Company C of the First Texas Troop during the Civil War.

The magic question is whether the slave named Harrison was indeed emancipated upon Samuel’s death. The signature on the verso, “Harrison Birch,” either belongs to the enslaved man, or much more likely to a local official noting his name for the record while misspelling “Burch” as “Birch.” The docketing identifying the document as a “Freedom Cert[ificate]” (or “Certification”) is encouraging, given that the document seems to have been officially filed with local authorities, and hopefully executed for Harrison after Samuel passed away. Manumission documents from antebellum Texas are exceedingly rare, and the present example is especially interesting for involving an early and prominent Texas Catholic family.

\$2,250



First African-American Directory of Big D

30. [African Americana]: [Texas]: [Scott, T.P., editor]:
Dallas, Texas Negro City Directory 1941-1942. [Dallas]: Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, [1941]. lxxx, 448pp., including illustrations and advertisements. Text printed in double columns. Original pictorial wrappers (with two copies of the rear wrapper), orange cloth backstrip. Noticeable chipping, staining, and rubbing to wrappers, costing parts of the border, but with no loss of text, small cello tape reinforcement to inner hinge of front wrapper. Backstrip worn and frayed, with minor loss near spine head. Bottom corner of text block with varying levels of chipping, once again with no loss of text, edges of text block soiled, even tanning to text but mostly internally clean. A frumpy copy in overall about good condition, and priced accordingly. Item #12815

A very rare and insightful city guide for the African-American citizens of Dallas in the mid-20th century, and the first such directory printed in Big D. This first appearance of an African-American-centric Dallas city directory was edited by T.P. Scott and sponsored by the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce. It was followed six years later by a similar directory edited by Don Gilbert. The present directory is profusely illustrated with photographs of local business leaders, educators, schools,

churches, libraries, and businesses, with a long, illustrated section on Bishop College, and numerous advertisements for other educational institutions, like the Tyler Barber College, Coleman Beauty School, Texas College, and Langston University, stressing the importance in the black community of acquiring a trade. Other advertisements feature diners, insurance agents, the Powell Hotel, The Log Cabin Night Spot, the South Dallas Funeral Home featuring the "Singing Chapel on Wheels," a dental surgeon named Dr. W.T. Burke, the Boy Scouts of America, The Dallas Express ("The South's Oldest Negro Newspaper"), the Negro Unions Council, and more. The running header throughout the text reads, "Drink Southern Select Beer."

The majority of the directory is comprised of a 393pp. alphabetical listing of the African-American citizens of Dallas, often with home addresses and occupations listed beside the names, and occasionally phone numbers. This is followed by a twenty-page listing of businesses alphabetized by type, including accountants, barber shops, clinics, clubs, grocers, hotels, photographers, record shops, public schools, taverns, teachers, and wood dealers, among others. A numerical listing of phone numbers and a section of advertisements round out the directory. Over 170 pages longer than the Dallas Negro Directory issued six years later (and much more uncommon), this is truly one of the most comprehensive city directories for African-Americans for any city in the United States, created in a deeply-racially-divided southern city just before the outbreak of the Second World War.

OCLC reports six copies, at NYPL, Chicago Public, Princeton, SMU, the University of Texas at Arlington, and the University of Texas at Permian Basin. There are also copies at Baylor and Duke. Decidedly rarer than the later edition, this is only the second copy I've handled, and the first with both wrappers.

\$4,500

FAYco
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