

E-LIST 6: African Americana

POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS

A Guide for the Introduction of Training
on Race Relations and Minority Groups into
Police Departments in the United States

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Preliminary Draft Prepared by Joseph T. Kluchesky and A. A. Liveright
in conjunction with the staff of the American Council on
Race Relations, and based on actual courses conducted in
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Youngstown, and Dayton.

December 1946

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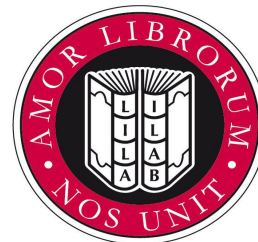
E-LIST 6: African Americana

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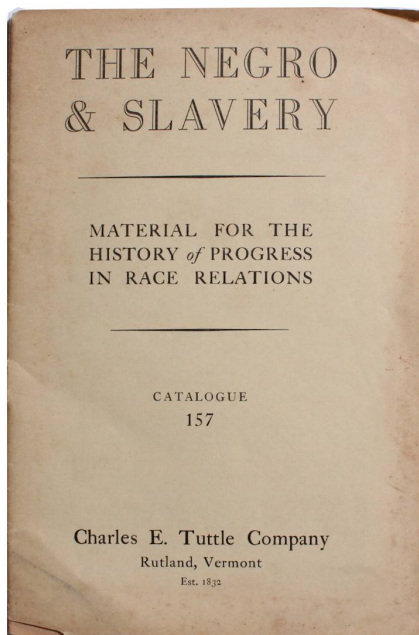
Front Cover: Item 35



1. [Advertising]

No sugar at all in diet-rite cola. N.p.: [Royal Crown Cola Company?], [1960s]. 11" x 28". Thick cardboard. Very good plus: light edge and corner wear, bump near lower left corner.

Over two feet wide, this is an advertisement for Diet Rite cola featuring an African American family, probably intended as a store display. Although not the first diet soda, the launch of Diet Rite in 1958 (which was initially marketed to diabetics and sold in drug stores) led to a significant expansion of the diet soft drink industry. We find no other examples.



2. [Booksellers' Catalogs]

The Negro & Slavery. Material for the History of Progress In Race Relations. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Company, [1943]. 9" x 6". Stapled self-wrappers. pp. 28. Very good: toned, wrappers dust soiled with a couple of small chips.

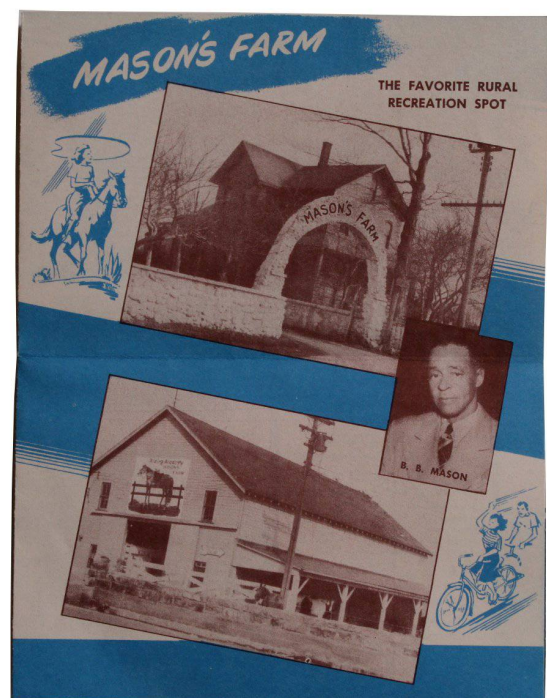
This is a 1940s bookseller catalog with 531 titles related to African Americans. One of the more expensive items, at ten dollars, was Work's bibliography whereas a presentation copy of *Up From Slavery* was \$3.50. A broadside for the 1844 Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair could be had for seventy five cents and Douglass' 1845 *Narrative* cost a mere \$2.00.

OCLC locates four copies.

3. [Business]

[Mailer for Mason's Farm.] [Cleveland, Ohio]: N.p., [circa 1940s]. 5 1/4" x 3 3/8" folded, 10 3/8" x 6 3/4" unfolded. Single leaf printed recto and verso, folded horizontally, then vertically. Very good: evidence of old tape resulting in some surface loss, otherwise clean and crisp.

Proprietor B.B. Mason, also known as Benny, created this "favorite rural recreation spot" to cater to African Americans needing a place to get away from the city. Mason's Farm offered horseback riding, a restaurant and bar, picnic areas, showers, and cabins for visitors. Another draw for crowds was the



nightclub with dancing and live entertainment where jazz musicians could showcase their talents for audiences.

An entrepreneur and man of many interests, Mason was also involved in playing the numbers game. He was a known racketeer who tempered his sins with philanthropic efforts to help those in his community through donations to churches and providing money for student education. At his funeral where about 500 people were in attendance, the Baptist minister said in his eulogy: "*Here before us is one of Cleveland's most popular and colorful characters...let us hope that he and the Lord are on speaking terms.*"

An unusual piece of advertising by a successful black businessman who did good deeds despite—or because of—his more unsavory financial dealings.

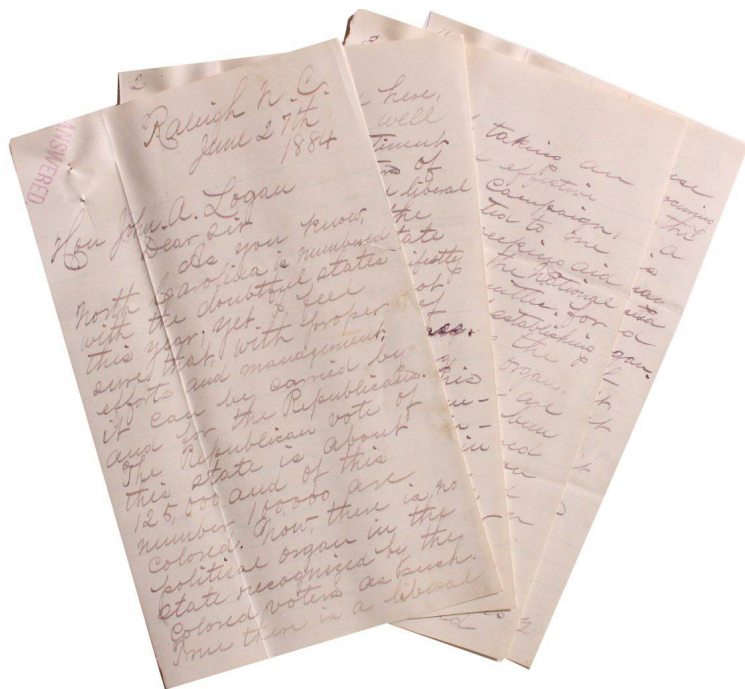
None located on OCLC and none in the trade.

4. [Business]

Stationary for Hotel Majestic. Cleveland, Ohio: N.p., N.d. 9½" x 6," letterhead, 6 ½" x 3 5/8," envelope. One leaf of letterhead and one envelope with matching logo. Very good: some tape remnants; minuscule loss at top corner; envelope unused, but partially sealed.

The Hotel Majestic catered to a primarily African American clientele, as evidenced by the claim at the bottom of the letterhead sheet, "*The finest colored hotel and grill room in the U.S.A.*" Owned and operated by African Americans, it was the largest hotel of its kind in Cleveland, and became a popular destination for jazz lovers during the 1950s, where mixed crowds of blacks and whites could mingle in the Rose Room Cocktail lounge. During its heyday, this hotel was a prime location for African Americans traveling to Cleveland, and was listed annually in the Green Book.

A reminder of a hotel that catered to African Americans during the Jim Crow era.



5. [Business][Politics]

Hamlin, James Edward. **ALS to James Blaine Campaign Regarding Need for African American Newspaper.** Raleigh, North Carolina: 1884. 8" x 4 7/8". Four sheets of ruled paper handwritten rectos only, approximately 400 words. Very good with old folds and two pinholes.

This is a handwritten letter by J.E. Hamlin to Senator John A. Logan of Illinois, who was James Blaine's running mate in the 1884 presidential elections. Hamlin was an African American businessman from Raleigh who served in the Spanish-American War as the captain of Company B of the North Carolina Thirty-Second Volunteers. A number of those soldiers were recruited out of Hamlin's Green Front Saloon on South Wilmington Street. In 1904 he opened a drug store in Raleigh and ultimately owned several, the last of which was continually operated until 2017. He was also the secretary of the Negro State Fair of North Carolina for 12 years.

In this letter he explained the need for a campaign newspaper targeted to African Americans who he said

made up eighty percent of the state's Republicans. He acknowledged a paper in North Carolina that helped Blaine but said that paper, "does not well represent the sentiment of the colored voters of the state . . . it manifestly does not and cannot suit the purposes of the presidential canvass especially as among the colored voters." Hamlin sought Logan's assistance to secure funding from the Republican National Executive Committee for the paper and pointed out that he'd been requested to be its publisher and editor. We can find no record of the paper's creation.

A fine letter from an important late 19th/early 20th century African American businessman.

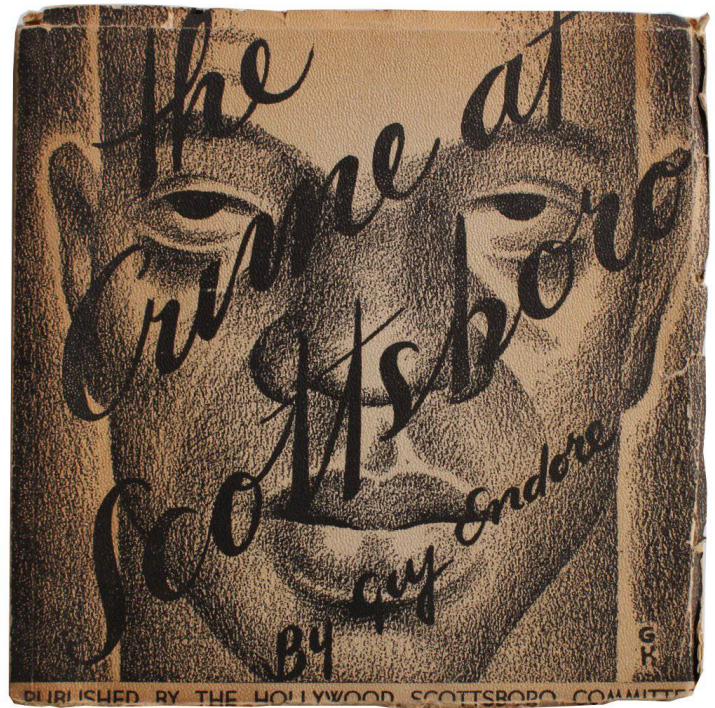
6. [Civil Rights]

Endore, Guy. ***The Crime at Scottsboro.***

Hollywood, California: Hollywood Scottsboro Committee, [1938]. 8" x 7 7/8". pp. 40, [3]. Very good: faint address stamp on first page, wrappers moderately worn with small losses at edges, spots of soiling to rear wrapper.

A book on the Scottsboro Boys with a stunning cover graphic, probably used as a fundraiser for the Hollywood Scottsboro Committee, which sought to have the remaining five defendants released from prison. Its author was an Oscar-nominated screenwriter and novelist who also wrote numerous anti-racist pamphlets and was friends with Lillian Smith. It re-examines the Scottsboro trials while pointing out numerous areas of hypocrisy with respect to race relations in the south. It ends with, *"the lynch courts are backing down before a fire from two fronts. They've freed four and they'll free the rest. For when the friends of justice all stand together and all cry in unison, their billion-throated clamor for truth crumbles every wall."*

With the address stamp of A. Robert Kaufmann, a socialist activist from Baltimore who ran for city council in 1995.



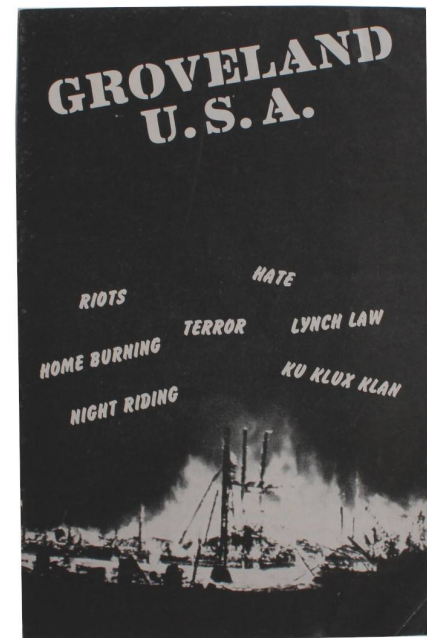
7. [Civil Rights]

Groveland U.S.A. [Cover Title]. New York: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1949. 8" x 5 1/4". Black and white illustrated stapled self wrappers. pp. [8]. Very Good: light wear along spine; faint creases at bottom and top corners; staples oxidized in center fold.

In 1949 when four young African American men were accused of raping a white woman, violence erupted in Groveland, Florida. The NAACP quickly rallied to their defense, creating this pamphlet to raise funds to *"make the terror of Groveland a thing to be forgotten."* It begins with a reference to World War II when *"The forces of freedom were triumphant . . . But they didn't know about Florida . . . the Ku Klux Klan, the hate-ridden, diseased mob-in the hearts of innocent, law-abiding citizens."* It details of the accusation made by Mrs. Willie Padgett, the situations of the young men accused, and the ensuing terror caused by an angry mob. The final page insists *"You can help bring victory"* by completing the contribution form to the NAACP.

A persuasive call in the fight for justice.

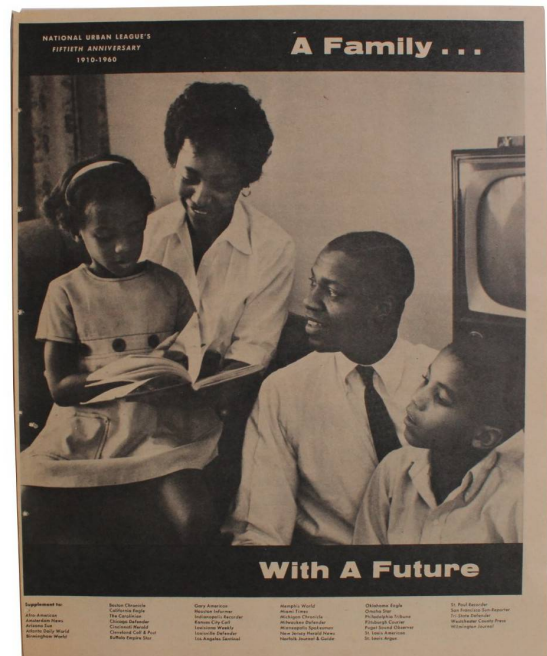
OCLC locates five copies.



8. [Civil Rights][Periodicals]

National Urban League's Fiftieth Anniversary 1910-1960, Newspaper Supplement. New York: N.p., [1960]. 13 1/4" x 10 3/4". Newsprint. Four leaves printed both sides. Disbound with six stab holes, otherwise near fine with a hint of toning.

This publication commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the National Urban League was created as a supplement to a variety of black press newspapers listed at the bottom of the front page. A list of the organization's accomplishments, along with compelling photos of African Americans, adorn the center page spread, and include triumphs like: *"Oklahoma National Guard Opened to Negroes, nine negro girls employed as airline clerks in Jacksonville, eight year campaign in Fort Wayne results in sewer system for negro community,"* among many others. Lengthy articles discuss the work they were doing to improve the lives of families in America, their successes, and their hardships. One page with portraits of members who made significant contributions to the organization, honors *"...those who dreamed and planned and molded...those who made the dreams real, put the plans to work and shaped the mold into permanence."* Not in OCLC.





9. [Civil Rights][Periodicals]

Metelits, Melvin (editor). **Independent Citizen. Vol. 2, No. 5. August, 1963.** Philadelphia: Independent Citizens' Committee, 1963. 12" x 9". Single sheet, folded, making four pages of text and graphics. Very good: folded horizontally at center; light creasing; toning/stains at extremities, several words in ballpoint on the last page.

This is a rare periodical whose first page promoted 1963's March on Washington which took place at the end of the month. Its editor, Melvin Metelits, was a Communist activist at the time who also served on the board of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers. After leaving the communist party, he became a certified Maggid.

A series of graphics regarding the demands of the march is accompanied by text urging attendance for *"everyone who knows that none are free until all are free."* Underneath the graphics are three places that marchers could find buses to travel from Philadelphia to Washington. According to Metelits' biography at radicaljewishphila.wixsite.com, he cited his organizing of busloads of Philadelphians to attend the march as one of his greatest contributions to society, so we imagine this issue was used to great effect.

OCLC locates one institution with one copy of the the periodical, different from the one on offer.

10. [Civil Rights][Women]

In Memory of Martin Luther King, Jr. April

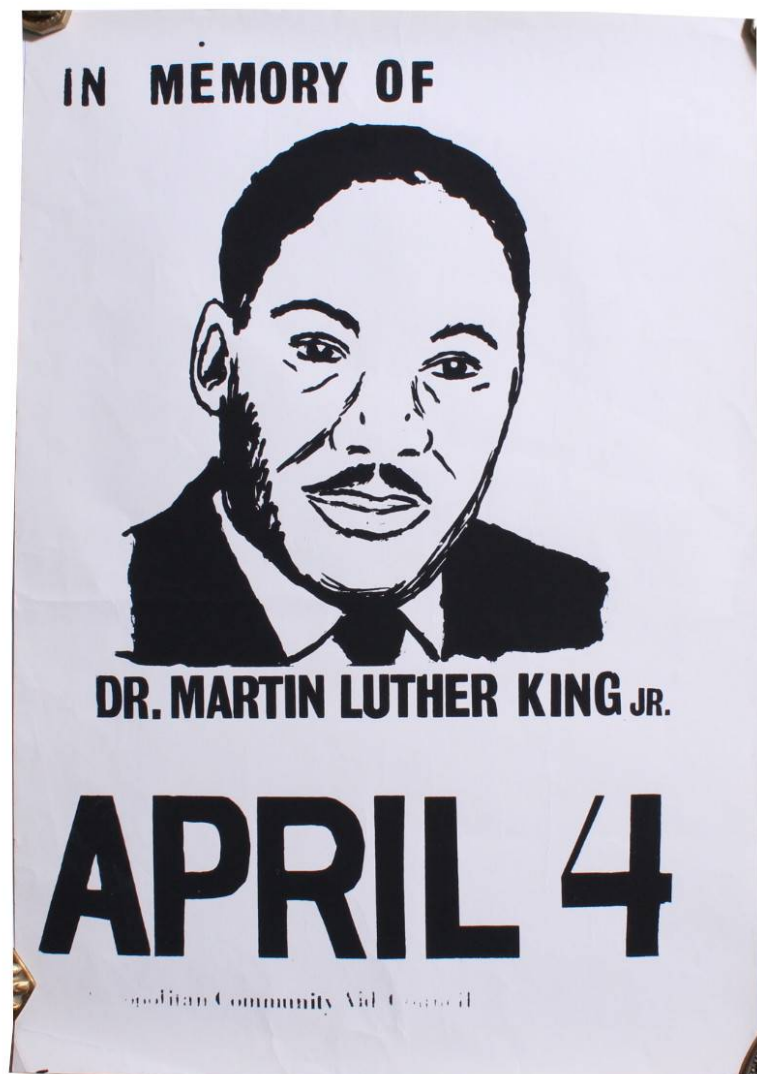
4. [Washington, D.C.]: Metropolitan Community Aid Council, [1969?]. 19 5/8" x 13 5/8". Poster, screen printed on paper in black. Very good: scattered light creasing.

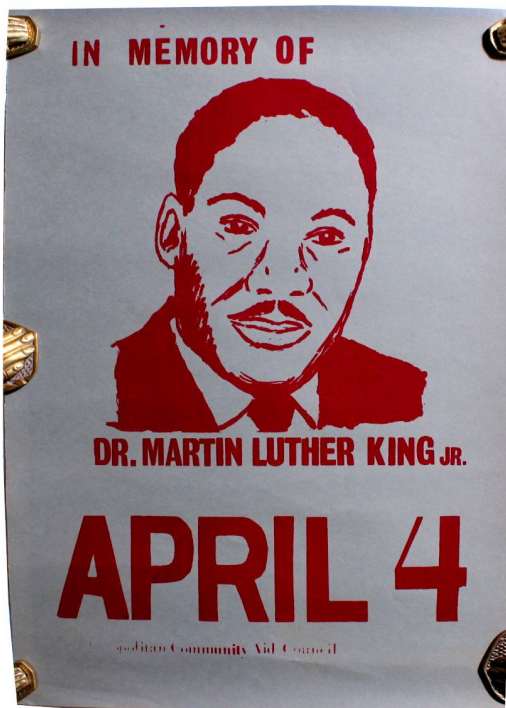
A stunning image of Martin Luther King, Jr. possibly used in rallies on the one-year anniversary of his assassination. The Metropolitan Community Aid Council ("MCAC") was founded in the 1960s by Willie Hardy, an African American woman, to provide aid, shelter and job placement for homeless in the Washington D.C. area. Hardy, who was widowed in 1970 while raising seven children, was an activist who also led the Black United Front and was elected to the Council of the District of Columbia when it was first established in 1974.

We've located a CIA report released in response to a FOIA request that mentions Hardy planning four separate rallies in Washington related to the one-year anniversary of King's death. While not dispositive, this fact lends itself to our date attribution.

OCLC locates nothing by the MCAC.

Will ship rolled.

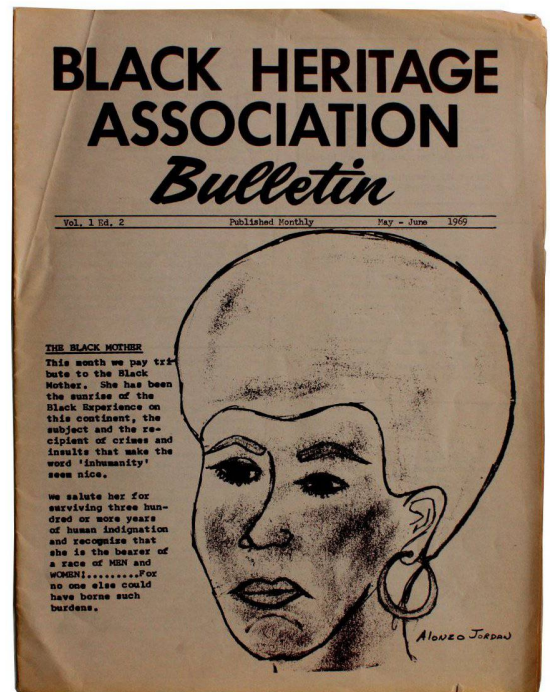




11. Another copy of item 10 above, printed in red on gray thin card stock, with slightly different dimensions, 20" x 14 3/8". Very good: 1/4" even strip of discoloration at top, possibly from an adhesive; faint toning at extremities; a couple of minor creases along the bottom. Ships rolled.

12. [Education]

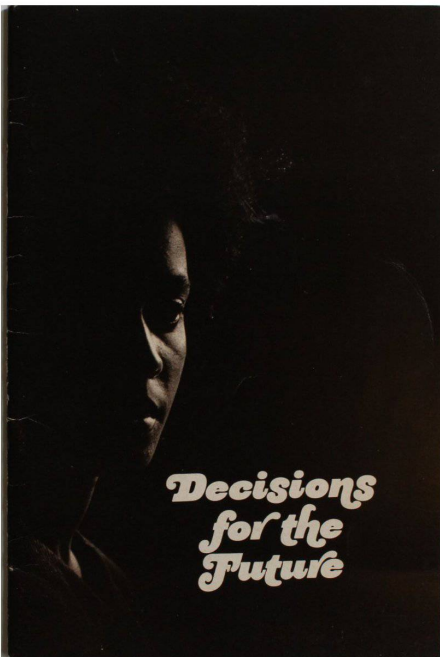
Black Heritage Association Bulletin.
Vol. 1 Ed. 2. May-June 1969. New York: Black Heritage Association, 1969. 11" x 8 1/2". Two bifolia. pp. 8. Very Good: couple of light corner creases; lightly toned; leaves with small dog ears; several check marks in ball point on last page.



The New York based Black Heritage Association was led, at the time of this issue, by Ted Cobb. The organization focused on black history and this issue features an impressive cover art tribute to The Black Mother created by an eighth grade student. It also has gritty poetry about daily life, career planning information, and a condensed chronology of black history. The back page has a list of upcoming events including films on black youth, a book exhibit, and a discussion on "Black Economics in the Ghetto."

During his tenure as president of the association, Ted Cobb was also a dedicated community leader. In addition to his role with the BHA, he lectured and consulted on urban affairs in higher education, served on the President's committee for Employment of the Handicapped, and acted as an administrator to the National Urban League.

OCLC locates no copies. None in the trade as of May 2019.



13. [Education]

Decisions for the Future [Cover title]. Englewood, New Jersey: The Urban League for Bergen County, [circa 1971]. 9" x 6". Stapled wrappers. pp. 24. Very good plus: light creases on front wrapper with moderate spine wear; light dust soiling to rear wrapper.

This practical handbook from the Urban League for Bergen County contains valuable information geared toward career-minded young people ready to take on the job market. It begins with an uplifting message from then-president of the Urban League, Lt. Col. Wallace Price, Ret., who stressed that,



"Confrontation is part of the modern scene. Learn from experience and realize that confrontations should be constructive and dialogue in nature rather than destructive and monologue in nature. Know that when you demand equal opportunities, you must give them. When you seek, give respect and courtesy. When you have a job, perform."

He also reminds readers, “*this is a changing world,*” and key to success is understanding that “*the doors have been opened.*”

Interview tips precede the descriptions of careers in different fields including banks, manufacturing, office jobs, and data processing. Accompanying the descriptions are positive images depicting young African American men and women expertly performing their duties in professional and trade vocations, with an especially striking full page photo of a lovely young black woman on the telephone. Images are thoughtfully composed and briefly captioned with information about skills needed to perform the job, as well as the importance of the work being done.

At the end, advice about the value of education emphasizes that, “*the more you learn, the more you earn,*” and is followed by a list of companies that participated in creating the brochure.

An inspiring message to young job seekers featuring African Americans at work.

Not found in OCLC.



14. [Education]

Five Teacher's Vouchers for Instructing African American Children. Rowan County, North Carolina: Various dates between 1891-1899. 8½" x 3", closed, opens to 8½" x 7". Very good minus: toned, with occasional stains, and a couple short splits at folds.

These teacher's vouchers from the 1890s allowed instructors who taught African American children in Rowan County, North Carolina to get paid. Each typed form belongs to a different teacher, and was signed by the teacher and the county superintendent. Their salary is included on the voucher, along with at least two signatures of committee members which were required before payment could be made.

Of the five teachers, one is a woman, one is a man, and we have been unable to determine the other three. Interesting to note, the woman was paid \$33 while the man was paid \$51.50—even though her pay period shows she worked more days.

15. [Education]

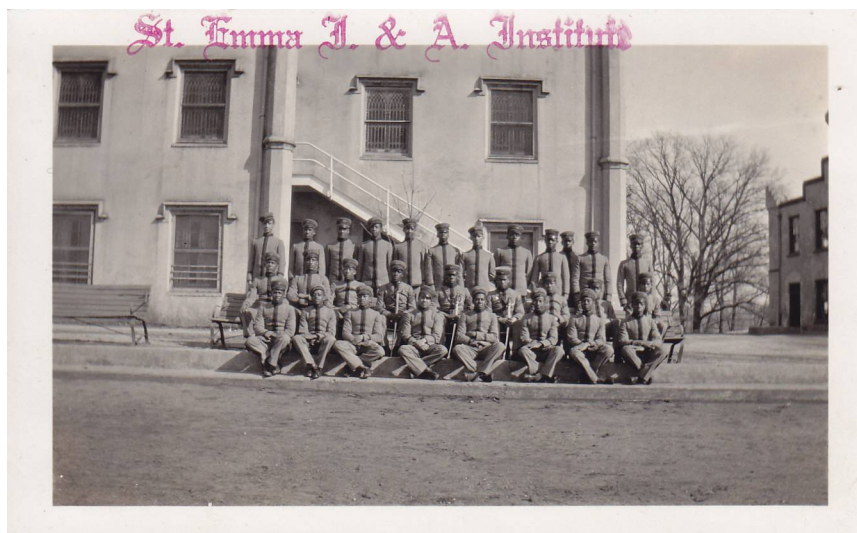
Photographs of Students and Campus at St. Emma's Industrial and Agricultural Institute. Rock Castle, Virginia: N.p., 1931. 4½" x 2¾". 14 loose black and white photographs. Fine, with nine images stamped with school name in margin, and one image stamped with instructor name, school, and location.

When Louise Drexel Morrell and husband Colonel Edward de Vaux Morrell purchased a sprawling plantation on the James River in Virginia in 1893, they were inspired by Louise's half-sister, Mother Katherine Drexel's mission to educate Native American and African American youth. The grounds once worked by slaves soon became the site for the St. Emma's Industrial and Agricultural Institute which opened in 1895 for the sole purpose of educating African American boys from the South. Equipping black youth for life in the Great Depression spurred a Booker T. Washington approach to their curriculum: classes emphasized practical skills that would enable them to find jobs such as blacksmithing, auto repair, masonry, upholstery, and agriculture. After gaining ROTC status for the school's military program, the name changed to St. Emma's Military Academy. It came under administration of the Catholic Holy Ghost Fathers, which prompted a shift toward academics and military instruction.



The school attained elite status, nationally recognized in the black community in the years that followed, but the Civil Rights movement and subsequent desegregation of schools led to declining interest and numbers, until it closed its doors in 1972. During its 77 years, about 10,000 young black men graduated from the school's highly esteemed program that produced graduates with practical skills, academic intellect, and military fortitude. Most of the buildings were demolished in 1974, with the exception of the Belmead mansion built by architect Alexander Jackson Davis.

Photos include several group shots of young boys standing at attention in their uniforms. A very distinguished black man sitting at the entrance to a building is labeled "Military Instructor." Other images include views of the campus with some of the buildings that occupied it, and a uniformed man with two women.



Internet searches reveal some photos of campus buildings other than the Belmead mansion, but none similar to those in this set of images. Scarce documentation of 1930s school days at an institution geared to support future success for young black men.

16. [Education]

Souvenir Program of the Piney Woods School Singers . . . Piney Woods, Mississippi: [1925]. 7½" x 5" folded, opens to 7½" x 19 7/8". Four fold brochure, printed both sides. Very good: two tiny splits at folds and a couple of small stains to one page.

This is a fundraising brochure for the Piney Woods Country Life School. Founded in 1909 by Laurence Jones, today it is the largest African American boarding school, and the second oldest in continuous operation. The brochure provides a brief history of the school, statements regarding its teaching philosophy as well as a number of testimonials. It also has nine photographic images including building construction, students working on its farm and a shot of its "Cotton Blossom Singers Hi-Way Home," where students lived and traveled while on the road for fundraising concerts.

OCLC locates two copies, a third found in Emory's Black Print Culture collection.

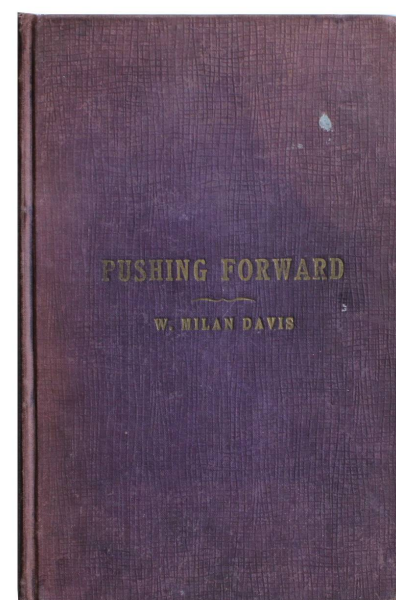
17. [Education][HBCUs]

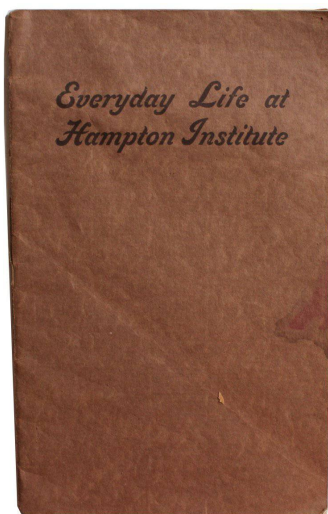
Davis, W. Milan. **Pushing Forward. A History of Alcorn A. & M. College and Portraits of**

Some of its Successful Graduates. Okolona, Mississippi: The Okolona Industrial School, 1938. 9¼" x 6". Purple cloth, gilt. pp. X, 124. Good: boards moderately worn and soiled, with a few small losses of cloth; edges of textblock dust soiled; some penciled notations on first few pages.

This is a reasonably early history of Alcorn A&M College, now Alcorn State University. Founded in 1871 and located in Lorman, Mississippi, Alcorn was the first African American land grant college established in the United States. The book contains a short history regarding the education of African Americans in Mississippi beginning in 1862 with schools established in Corinth by Union troops. Around half the book is devoted to detailed discussions of the work done (along with a biography) of each head of the school through 1938, with each passage containing a photographic portrait. This is followed by biographies of distinguished alumni including a number of educators, at least one dentist, and Joseph Edison Walker who founded one of the largest Black-owned insurance companies in the United States. There are also several other images of HBCUs including Okolona Normal and Industrial and Delaware's State College for Colored Students.

Surprisingly well represented in institutions, with OCLC locating 23 holdings.





18. [Education][HBCUs]

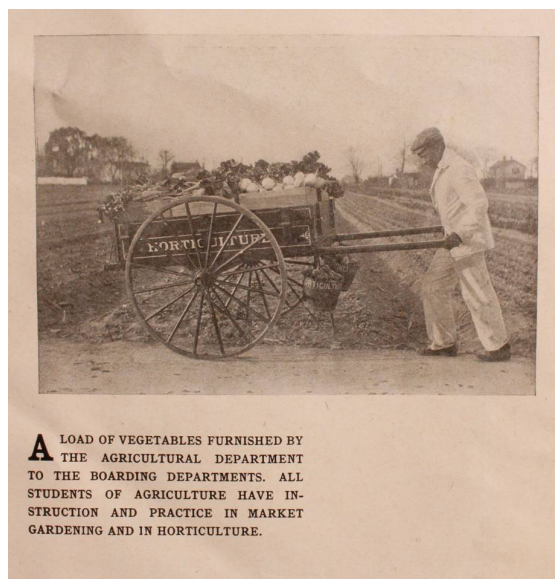
Everyday Life at Hampton Institute.

[Hampton, Virginia]:[Hampton Institute], [circa 1908 or earlier]. 9 1/8" x 6 1/8". Stitched wrappers. pp. 32 + bifolium brochure adhesive mounted to recto of rear wrapper measuring 6 3/8" x 5 1/2". Very good: moderate wear, small stain to front wrapper, rear wrapper with patch of discoloration from pamphlet glued to its recto, first and last pages with light foxing.

A promotional for the Hampton Institute with 29 photographic images of the goings on around the campus. The well-composed images are

accompanied by captions providing school statistics as well as an explanation of activity seen. Interesting shots include a man with a pushcart displaying produce from the school's farm, men and women engaged in trades and a moving photo of students volunteering to help the elderly. This copy also has a three page school brochure affixed to the rear wrapper. Printed circa 1908, it contains statistics and other facts about the school.

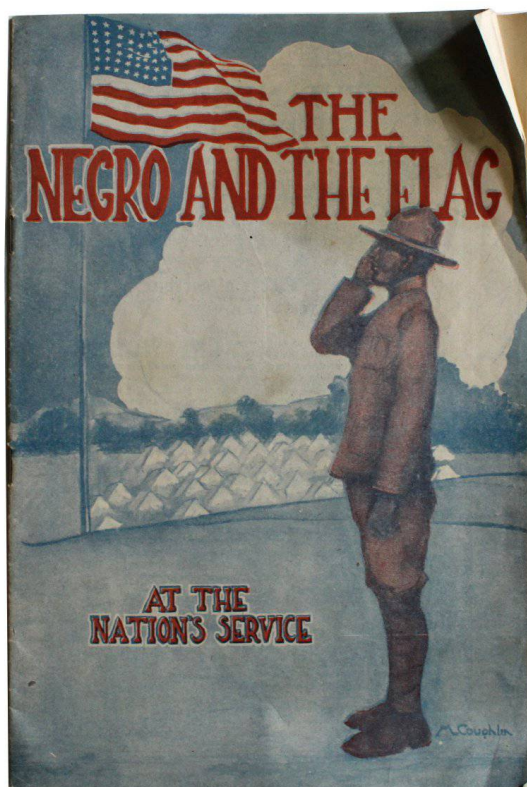
Well represented in institutions, three others in the trade as of July, 2020, none of which make mention of the tipped in pamphlet.



19. [Education][Religion]

Keeler, Ralph Welles. **The Negro and the Flag.** Cincinnati, Ohio: Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1918. Stapled self wrappers. Pp. [16]. Very good: light overall wear with a light curl at outer corners.

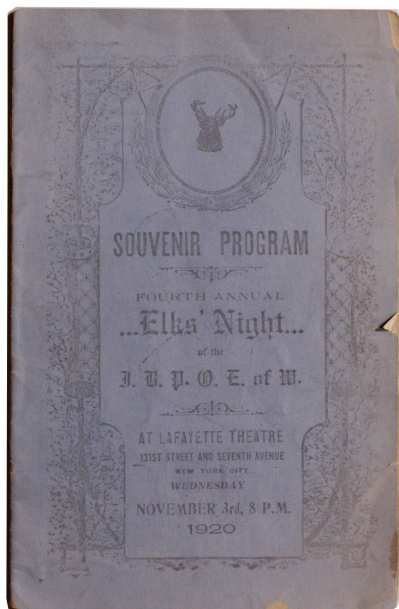
This was a Lincoln Day program and fundraising effort by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. A pretty publication printed in red, white and blue, it contains a written service interspersed with music for hymns and 13 photographic illustrations of African Americans. It also contains a short history of the role of the Methodist Episcopal Church in helping African Americans since 1866. The next-to-last page contains a pledge form, as well as the church's offer to create interest bearing annuities for larger donations. The back page described what different level donations



would provide, where \$25 could furnish a room in one of their school dorms, and \$5000 would allow one of the schools to replace its wood burning stoves with a modern heating plant.

The cover was designed by Mildred Marion Coughlin whose work is held by Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum. OCLC locates nine copies.





20. [Fraternal Orders][Harlem]

Souvenir Program Fourth Annual Elks' Night [Cover title]. . . New York City: John P. Wharton, 1920. 9¼" x 6". Stapled self wrappers. pp. [24], (including wrappers). Good: two and three inch splits at top and bottom of spine, respectively, but holding; minor loss and couple of small tears on front wrapper; a couple of dog ears; center bifolium detached.

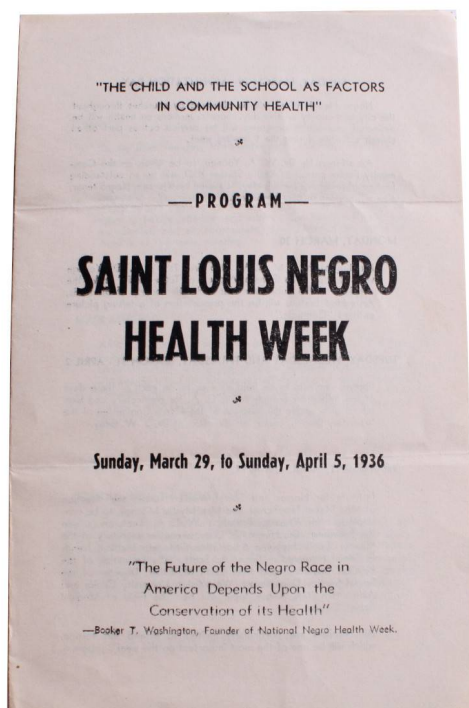
The Improved Benevolent Order of Elks of the World is an African American philanthropic organization. Established when the white Benevolent Order of Elks refused admission to blacks seeking membership, this brotherhood distinguished itself from other fraternal orders by welcoming and accepting

members with differing ideologies. This is a program for a Harlem chapter's Elks Night event at the Lafayette Theater in Harlem. Members gathered to watch the Lafayette Players, an all black company of actors, perform "*Fair and Warm, A Farce in Three Acts*," by Avery Hopgood.

Inside this publication are advertisements of businesses and products that catered to black men and women, such as a made-to-order high class suit tailor, a barber shop with both male and female attendants, and The "Esmeralda" Manufacturing Company, maker of women's hair care products marketed to Spaniards, Mexicans, and Creoles that claimed: "*It will grow your hair long, soft, and glossy.*"

A keepsake from an organized brotherhood of professionals dedicated to the greater good of the black community at the beginning of the Harlem Renaissance.

None located on OCLC.



21. [Medicine]

Program-Saint Louis Negro Health Week [Cover title]. Saint Louis, Missouri: Tuberculosis and Health Society of St. Louis, 1936. 8½" x 5½", folded. Single leaf, folded once, with four pages of text. Very good with old folds and a hint of toning.

This is a program for St. Louis' 1936 Negro Health Week. National Negro Health Week was observed from 1915 to 1951. It emerged as a response to the Tuskegee Institute's study of the impact of health issues on the socioeconomic progress of African Americans. This program for St. Louis' 1936 observance shows heavy community involvement with health sermons at local churches, radio programs, and a mass meeting held at the Wheatley Branch, YWCA.

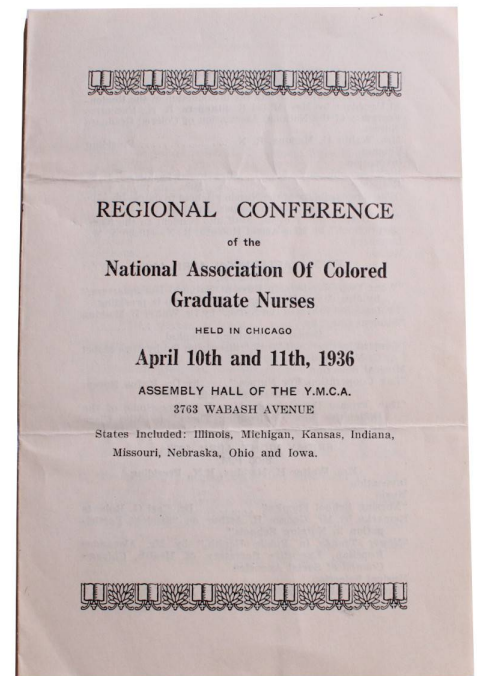
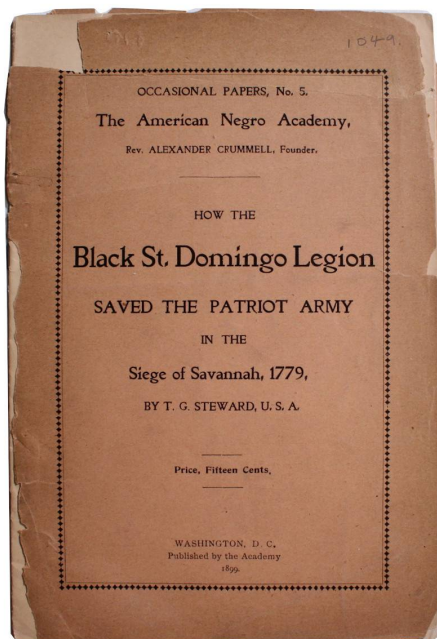
OCLC locates no copies.

22. [Medicine][Nursing]

Regional Conference of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses [Cover title]. [Chicago]: N.P., 1936. 8½" x 5½", folded. Single sheet, folded, with four pages of text. Very good: old folds and a hint of toning.

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses was formed in 1908 in response to the fact that many African American nurses were barred from membership in the American Nurses Association ("ANA"). One of its main goals was to fight discrimination against black nurses and in 1949 the group unanimously accepted an invitation to merge with the ANA. This program from its 1936 regional conference lists all of the lecture topics and speakers, including one from the important black physician and administrator, Dr. Walter H. Maddux. Maddux's wife, Willa, was a nurse who presided over a number of events at the conference.

OCLC locates no copies.



23.[Militaria]

Steward, T.G. **How The Black St. Domingo Legion Saved the Patriot Army in the Siege of Savannah, 1779.** Washington, D.C.: Published by the Academy, 1899. Stapled wrappers. Good: wrappers detached and chipped; penciled number on front wrap and title page.

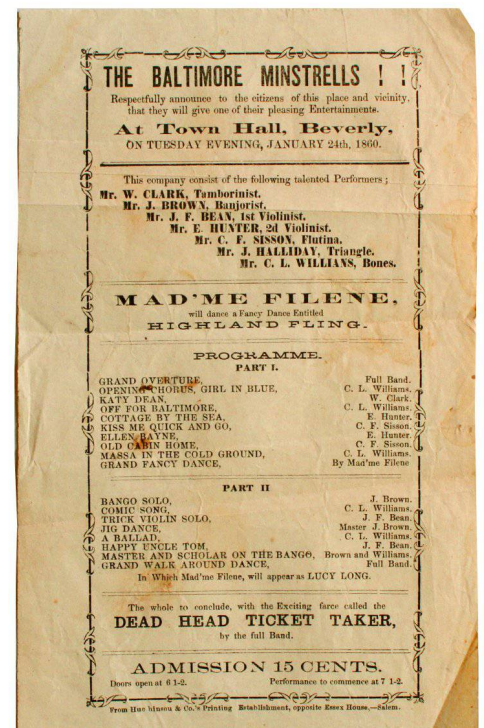
This is occasional papers No. 5 issued by the The American Negro Academy. It brings to light the contributions of African Americans in the siege of Savannah.

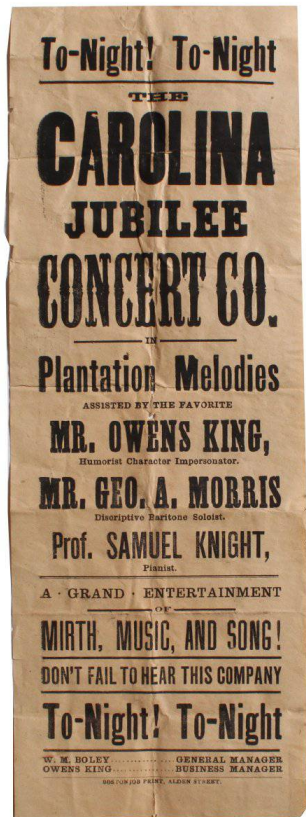
24. [African-Americana][Music]

The Balitmore Minstrells!! Salem, [Massachusetts]: Huc hinsou [sic] & Company's Printing Establishment, 1860. 8 1/2" x 5 1/4". Handbill. Good: multiple folds, several stains minimally affecting text, light dampstaining on right edge.

Handbill advertising The Baltimore Minstrells performing at Town Hall, Beverly on January 24th, 1860. In this performance, Mad'me Filene danced her Highland Fling, and another performer did a trick violin solo. We've located a contemporary newspaper account of a minstrel group of the same name that toured Australia in 1862, though we can't be sure it is the same one.

Not found in OCLC.





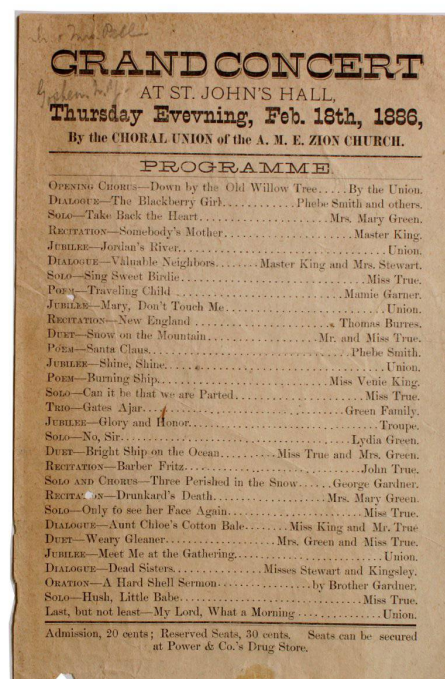
25. [Music]

Broadside for Performance of the Carolina Jubilee Concert Company.

[Boston, Massachusetts]: Boston Job Print, [early 1890s]. 14 ¼" x 5 1/8". Broadside. Good: numerous old folds, a couple of small separations, tears and bits of loss.

A performance broadside for a little known African American performing troupe, The Carolina Jubilee Concert Co. (not to be confused with any Jubilee singing group of the 1870s and 1880s). We've located two 1892 newspaper mention of performances in Vermont by a group of the same name. Their humorist, W. Owens King, is listed in several newspaper accounts and references as a performer with a few different companies, including a minstrel troupe. The baritone soloist, George A. Morris, was still going strong as of 1914. A contemporary newspaper account stated that he had been performing all over Pennsylvania and Europe for the previous 26 years along with a woman named Estella Walker. The pianist, Samuel Knight, was from Barbados and was the pianist for a singer named Fanny Belle DeKnight whom he later married. Beginning in 1896, the two toured the country performing and Fanny ended up in a few Hollywood films as well as several Broadway performances.

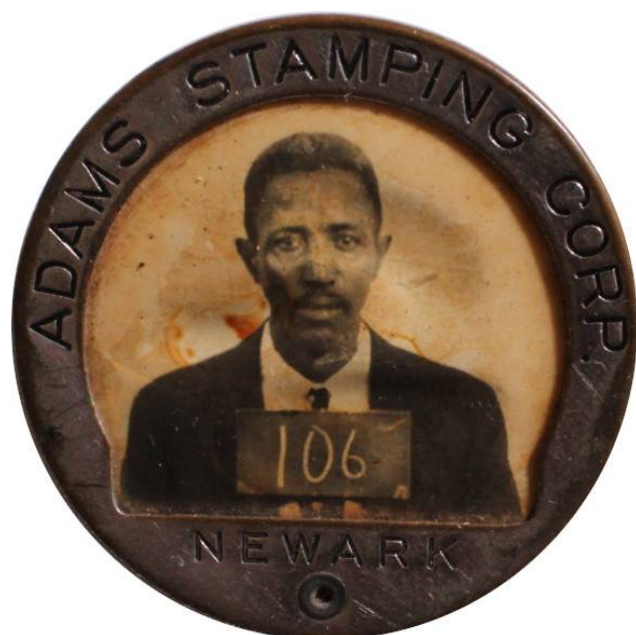
OCLC locates no copies.



26. [Music][AME Zion Church]

Grand Concert at St. John's Hall. . . [N.p., but see below]: N.p., 1886. 9" x 5¾". Handbill. Good: minor chipping at bottom of page, two tiny losses affecting text, light creases.

Handbill promoting a concert at St. John's Hall featuring the Choral Union of the A.M.E. Zion Church. The program promotes a night of entertainment consisting of music, recitations, dialogues, poetry, solos and duets, along with a sermon to entertain and enlighten the audience. We have not been able to identify an exact location, but Goshen, N.Y. is handwritten in pencil at the top.

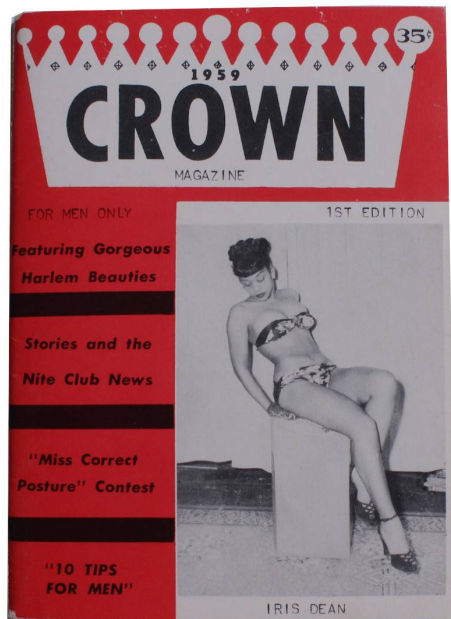


27. [Photography][Labor]

Adams Stamping Corporation Employee

Identification Badge. Newark, New Jersey: [circa 1950s]. Two piece steel pinback with original black and white photograph covered by celluloid, 2" diameter. Very good: moderate wear, some soiling to photo.

An employee badge for an anonymous African American worker at the Adams Stamping Corporation's Newark, New Jersey office.



28. [Periodicals]

McNair, Albert (editor). **Crown Magazine**. New York City: McNair and Wallace Publishing Co., [March] 1959. 7" x 5". Stapled self-wrappers. Pp. 52. Very good plus: wrappers with light wear and a couple of faint creases, fresh and bright throughout.

The first, and presumably only, issue of an African American pinup magazine. According to its introduction, it's "the first Colored Pin-up Book," but that's a fallacy as *Duke* was first published in 1957 and other earlier periodicals could make the claim, depending on the definition of "pinup book." We are unable to learn anything about the

publishers other than what's in the magazine which also contained an order form to order prints of the images inside it.

Most of the magazine is devoted to images of at least eleven different scantily clad models in various poses. Of note here are four pages featuring Diana Sands. She starred in the original stage production of *Raisin in the Sun* the same month this issue was released, and would star in the film opposite Sidney Poitier two years later. Non-pinup content includes an incongruous religious essay featuring life-after-death hypotheses of Father Divine, a few pages of classifieds, and a one page report from Frank "Jingles" Barker, a lyricist, regarding happenings at the Savoy Ball Room and Ebony Lounge as well as some famous artists using his material. A list of ten dating tips for men encouraged, "don't be too rough on women. It's necessary to raise your voice once in a while otherwise most women will consider you not man enough; remember, women tend to have more respect for men who are a little abusive at times."



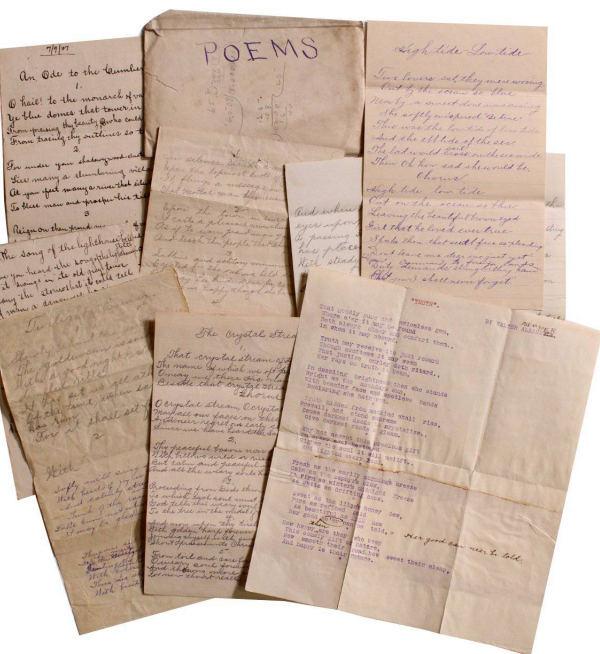
Not in OCLC or Danky/Hady.

29. [Poetry]

Alexander, Walter. **Small Collection of Original Poetry**. [Ironton, Ohio]: [circa 1901-1909]. 11 handwritten poems (9 different) + one typescript copy on 17 folded sheets most measuring around 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5". Approximately 205 lines of poetry. Generally very good with old folds.

This is a collection of poetry written by Walter Alexander, an African American man who was in his 20s at the time the poems were written.

Writing in more than one style, the group reveals his thoughts on topics ranging from religion to love. Two relate the longings of lovers separated by the man's travel at sea, only to never return. "An Ode to the Cumberlands" is an appreciation of the Cumberland Mountains in Appalachia from where some of Alexander's family originated. He uses mountain imagery in another: "Thus we sit and watch the setting sun/ As he meets the western horizon/ Painting the clouds as they slowly run/ With beautiful colors that seem to emblazon/ Thus we should paint our daily life/ With beautiful deeds not deeds of strife." All but one of the poems appear to be original works and at least two may have been meant as



songs, as each has a section denoted as "chorus."

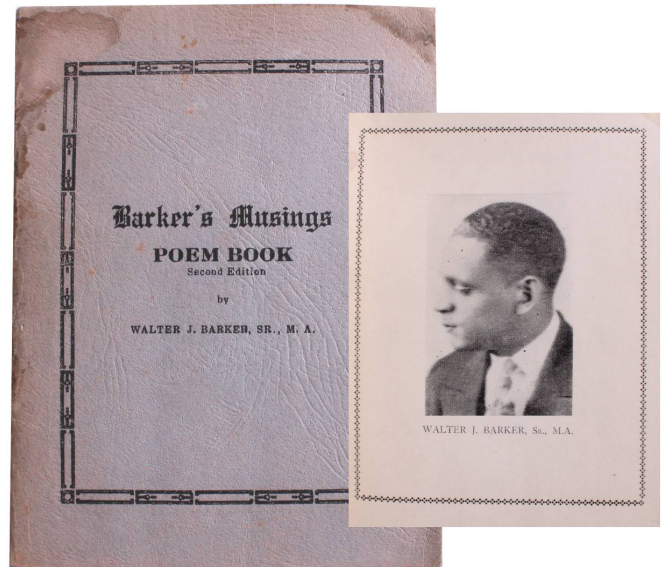
These poems were acquired as part of a large purchase related to several generations of an African American family, mostly from Xenia and Ironton, Ohio, but also from Kentucky and West Virginia. Walter Alexander was one of five children of Albert Alexander and Martha Ann Ferguson. The little we have been able to learn about him was that he lived in Ironton, apparently had a contentious divorce in 1907 and died at the age of 29 in 1910.

30. [Poetry]

Barker, Walter J. **Barker's Musings. Poem Book.** [Cover title]. New Orleans: self-published, 1942. Second edition stated. 6 3/8" x 4 7/8". Stapled thin card wrappers. 30 unnumbered leaves printed rectos only. Very good: dampstaining to the upper corners of the front wrapper and first seven leaves, then barely noticeable until the final seven leaves; center bifolium detached; a few small penciled numbers in margin of one leaf.

This is a collection of poems by Walter Barker, a New Orleans poet. Barker was a World War I veteran, public school teacher and an award is named for him at Xavier University. According to his short bio in this book he was also the creator of the Barker A'Capella Girls' Octette and Dramatic Readers and organized the first Oratorical Club in New Orleans' segregated schools. The poems are on a range of topics including at least eight related to African Americans. These include tributes to A. Philip Randolph, Joe Louis and Lord Beaconsfield Landry, a doctor in Algiers and former member of the Fisk Jubilee Singers. One is entitled "Black America's Yearning for Freedom," while "Lop-Sided Christianity," contains stanzas such as, *"This one thing they don't seem to know,/From Adam we all came,/And without doubt, the white and black,/In God's sight are the same."*

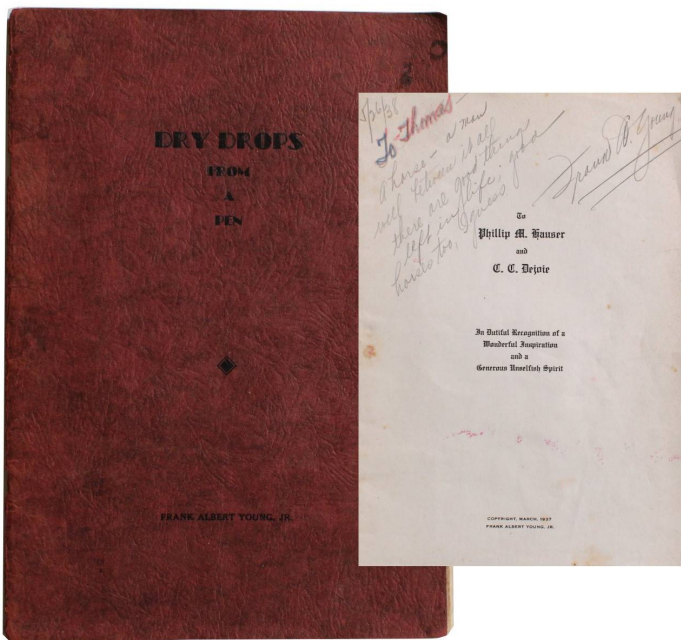
The book was first published in 1940 and went through two other editions in 1943 and 1961 respectively. OCLC locates no copies of the first edition, one of this edition, two of the third, and four of the fourth.



31. [Poetry]

Young, Jr. Frank Albert. **Dry Drops From a Pen** [Cover Title]. [N.p.]: self published, (©1937). 10 3/4" x 7 1/2". Stapled wrappers. pp. [36]. Good: wrappers with moderate wear, some light staining to front wrap, light scattered foxing, center bifolium detached, one poem with five small inked checkmarks and a few inked numbers, two line dedication crossed out in pencil, inscription in crayon on one page, though possibly by the author (see below).

A collection of 52 poems by the son of Frank Albert Young, Sr., an important African American sports writer. This is the first of at least three books of poetry issued by Young, Jr. The little we could learn of him is that he was living in Washington, D.C. in 1940 when the Pittsburgh Courier mentioned the publication of this book and he was the director of the Harlem YMCA writer's workshop as of 1945.



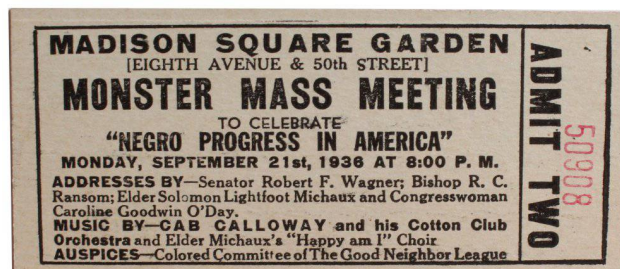
There is an inscription in pencil by Young to a "Thomas" on the title page that is dated 1938. "To Thomas" is overwritten in crayon. The dedication page has an owner inscription dated 1939 written by a sixth grader at New Orleans' Joseph A. Craig School named Eartha Douglas. The sixth page is inscribed "My Pal Thomas Mitchell" in crayon above the poem "Fate", with "Frank Albert Young, Jr." signed below it. While Young's signature on this page differs substantially from that on the title page, the use of crayon there leaves open the argument that the book is twice inscribed, as opposed to Thomas' or Eartha's work. If Thomas was also a child, it's even more likely the second inscription was by Young as the poem begins, *"They shun you little fellow/ Because your skin is black/ But your heart stays mellow/ As you trod the beaten track"* and ends with *"They shun you little fellow/ Because your skin's not white/ But your heart is mellow/ Although they wrong the right."* This appears to be the only poem in the book which overtly deals with race. Others include homages to Amelia Earhart and New Orleans' French Quarter.

OCLC locates six copies.

32. [Politics]

Unused Ticket to "Monster Mass Meeting" to Celebrate 'Negro Progress in America'. New York City: 1936. 1½" x 3½". Ticket on card stock printed recto only. Fine.

This is a ticket to an African American rally sponsored by the Colored Committee of the Good Neighbor League ("CCGNL") as part of Franklin Roosevelt's reelection campaign. Held at Madison Square Garden September 21, 1936 the event featured a number of notable speakers, a performance by Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra, and over 16,000 attended. It was the largest of 26 rallies in northern states staged by the CCGNL to coincide with the seventy-fourth anniversary of emancipation. The New York Age provided detailed information about the event on September 19th and one hour of the performance was broadcast live on a number of radio stations. The white press appeared to mostly ignore it, with the New York Daily News devoting all of 33 words to the rally in the next day's paper.



An interesting artifact of the mobilization of black voters in the 1936 presidential election.

33. [Race Relations]

An Appeal To The Christian People of the South. N.P.: [The Christian Leaders' Conference On Inter-Racial Cooperation], 1920. 9" x 4". Stapled thin card wrappers. pp. 16. Very good plus: light wear and toning.

This is an early publication by a group known as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation ("CIC"). According to the Georgia Encyclopedia online, the CIC was made up of mostly white church leaders and was founded in Atlanta in 1919 to "to oppose lynching, mob violence, and peonage and to educate white southerners concerning the worst aspects of racial abuse." This report derived from the group's meeting in Blue Ridge, North Carolina in August, 1920.

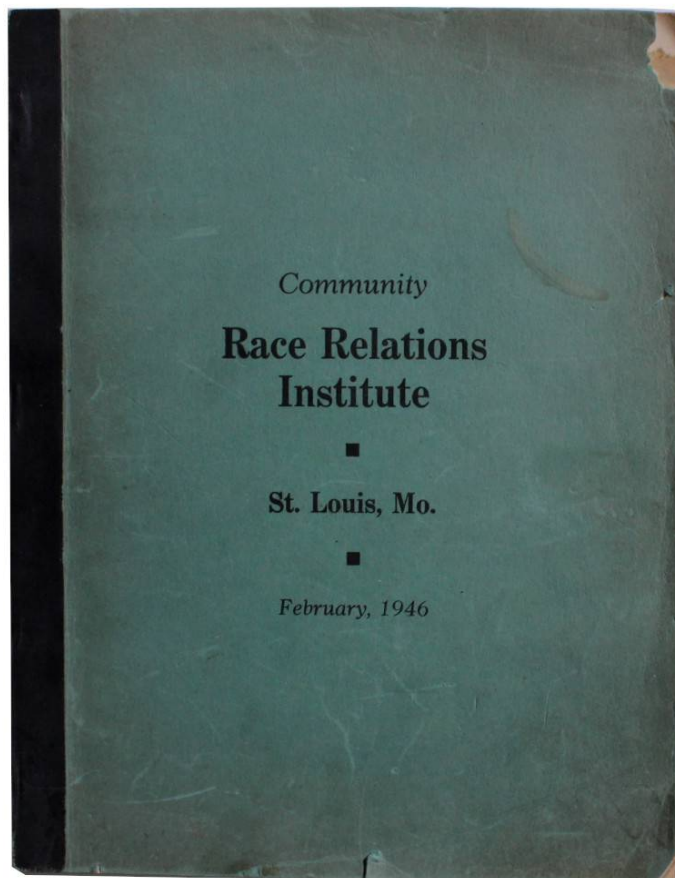
The booklet contains a two page report on how the CIC came about as well as a stated purpose of "to do anything possible to find a way out of the tangled race situation which the War had left." There's also a three page roster of members by state, a four-page list of conference attendees by church affiliation and three pages of short letters from attendees. The appeal itself stated that "it is a matter of common knowledge that grave injustices are often suffered by members of the Negro race in matters of legal procedure, traveling facilities, educational facilities, the public press, domestic service, child welfare and in other relations of life." Nine observations and suggestions on how to ameliorate the situation follow, with the first beginning, "we unhesitatingly declare lynching to be a crime against the honor of our nation."

The CIC merged with the Southern Regional Council in 1944. OCLC locates six copies.

34. [Race Relations]

Johnson, Charles S. et al. **Community Race Relations Institute. St. Louis, Mo. February, 1946.** [Cover title]. St. Louis, Missouri: [Committee of the Community Race Relations Institute], 1946. 10¾" x 8¾". Stapled wrappers. Reproduced typescript printed rectos only. [4], 154A [i.e. 155] leaves. Very good: wrappers moderately worn, scuffed and dust soiled; wrappers and a few leaves with small chips; text lightly toned.

In February 1946, leaders from thirty-four civic, welfare, religious and labor organizations met at the downtown Y.M.C.A. in St. Louis with the goal of improving that city's race relations. This is the report of those meetings. The Community Race Relations Institute ("CRRI") grew out of the Race Relations Department of the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries. According to the Amistad Research Center, the department's mission was to "define problem areas related to



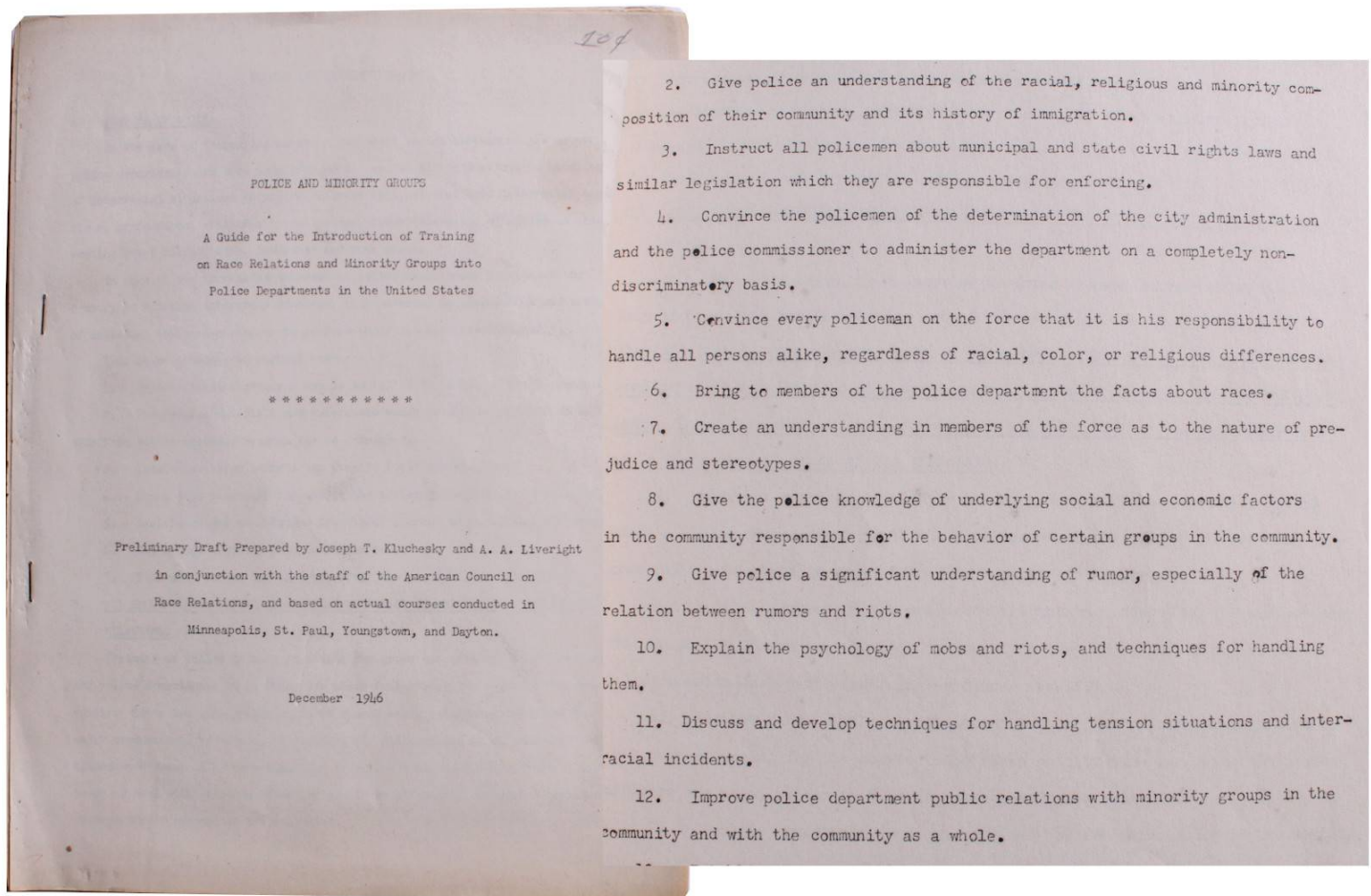
The second group the Institute endeavored to reach was the general public who attended the two public meetings, the opening and closing meetings, and who read the newspaper editorials and news articles and listened to the many programs on the radio. The generous cooperation of the daily and weekly press and of the radio stations placed them among the most valuable contributors to the success of this community project.

A brief capitulation of the practical suggestions in a program for action will include the techniques mentioned and analyzed in the sessions of the Institute, as means of achieving better intergroup relations. Listed in the order of their effectiveness, the methods are: Exhortation, to individual and community responsibilities; education as to basic facts and in intergroup activities; participation in a fellowship group or gestures of friendliness; revolution as to various types of discrimination, subtle and otherwise; negotiations which bring about the opening of restaurants, theatres, etc.; contention or pressure in legislation or legal matters; and prevention or creative planning, which is considered the best method because it involves careful study and application of corrective measures beforehand.

race relations in the United States, to develop programs and techniques designed to promote constructive action, and to work toward relieving areas of tension utilizing, wherever possible, local resources." The department, housed at Fisk University, was started in 1942 and headed by the renowned sociologist, Charles S. Johnson. In 1945, the board of St. Louis' Y.W.C.A. began exploring the possibility of holding a conference to improve race relations, and turned to the Race Relations Department for help. The next year, from February 12th to the 17th, a series of nationally respected speakers in the areas of economics, health, sociology, housing and other topics addressed 250 conferees who, according to the book, were "*already working in some phases of race relations and desirous of doing a better job.*" Two sessions were open to the public, and the book reported that over 2,000 people attended those sessions.

The book begins with a mayoral proclamation which read, in part, "*there is no room . . . for those who exclude their fellow citizens because of race, creed, or national origin, or for those who misguidedly give expression to patriotism in racial and religious bigotry.*" What follows is a compilation of the transcripts of main speeches as well as notes and summaries of the group discussions that were compiled by volunteer note takers. There's a detailed report regarding how the institute came about, as well as some of the takeaways such as the importance of working towards desegregation and including "*members of minority groups . . . on the policy making boards of all civic, political, educational and social agencies.*" Charles S. Johnson's orientation speech takes up 20 pages and emphasized the need to create structures for change as a well as "*a will to translate this blueprint into action, a confidence that the obstacles are not insuperable, and some guides for enlisting wider support in the community.*" E. Franklin Frazier spoke on how to integrate African Americans into the modern community and a young Robert C. Weaver spoke on race relations and earning a living. Weaver would go on to become the first African American appointed to a cabinet position, serving as the secretary for HUD under LBJ. Another person to speak on earning a living was Sara E. Southall, a black woman who spent 28 years in industrial relations at International Harvester, becoming an expert on women and African Americans in the workforce. Other discussions included integrated living arrangements, the role of religion, civil rights generally and more.

An artifact of an outstanding effort to improve race relations, densely packed with a wealth of original source material. OCLC locates six copies, all but two in Missouri.



35. [Race Relations]

Kluchesky, Joseph T. and Liveright, A[lexander] A[lbert] ***Police And Minority Groups. A Guide for the Introduction of Training on Race Relations and Minority Groups into Police Departments in the United States.*** [Chicago, Illinois?]: American Council on Race Relations, 1946. 11" x 8½". Reproduced typescript printed rectos only, side stapled. [1], 15 leaves. Very good with light toning.

"In the face of increasing tensions and overt racism throughout the country, police departments are more than ever on the spot. Although effective handling of interracial situations by police officers will not eradicate tensions, professional attitudes by police can, nevertheless, be effective in preventing overt difficulties, incidents and even riots."

Those sentences, written 74 years ago, are the first two in a draft guide on how police should interact with minorities. It's the product of the American Council on Race Relations ("ACRR") which was founded in May 1944 after a weekend conference that included scholars and leaders such as Charles S. Johnson, Robert C. Weaver, Sara Southall, and Walter White. One of the group's stated purposes was to assist local communities *"in organizing to meet their interracial problems where existing programs seem inadequate."*

This draft is a step-by-step guide on creating racial sensitivity training programs for police. It also provides information on how the ACRR would assist in creating those programs. One of the authors, Joseph T. Kluchesky, was formerly the chief of police for Milwaukee and the ACRR's chief police consultant. Earlier in 1946, he gave a talk at the NAACP national convention entitled, "Race Tensions and How to Combat Them."

The draft contains a series of lists and outlines that form the foundation of a program. A detailed list of 15 different requirements included goals that are still a struggle today such as, *"create an understanding in members of the force as to the nature of prejudice and stereotypes."* The overarching goal of the program boiled down to the following:

"first, create respect and understanding for a departmental policy of non-discrimination; second, be instrumental in bringing about some change in attitudes in members of the police department; third, create an understanding of the responsibility of policemen to all persons in the community; and fourth, develop specific techniques for dealing with such interracial situation as might arise."

As part of the creation of a training program, the authors urged community-wide mobilization where a town's mayor and other politicians would publicize support for the training, as well as requiring high ranking police officials (including the chief and commissioner) to directly participate. They also urged that discussions in the course be off the record such that officers could speak freely without fear of retribution.

The core of the course consisted of five two-hour sessions, with a suggestion that they be held over a few consecutive days. An overriding theme of discussion was to include *"an analysis of minority problems [as they relate] to the police department and an analysis of prejudices and facts about minorities and races."* The ACRR provided outlines for each session with respect to topics, materials to be distributed, films to be watched and more. Trainees were required to watch educational films such as "Don't Be A Sucker," and read articles such as one entitled "The Bigot in Our Midst."

The ACRR intended to help communities get these programs off the ground and the last two pages of text described how it would help local police form programs. We have not been able to determine how many of these programs were created save for the cover's mention that actual courses were conducted in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Youngstown, and Dayton.

An early and noble effort at diversity training which shows little change in societal issues after 75 years. OCLC locates one copy.

36. [Religion]

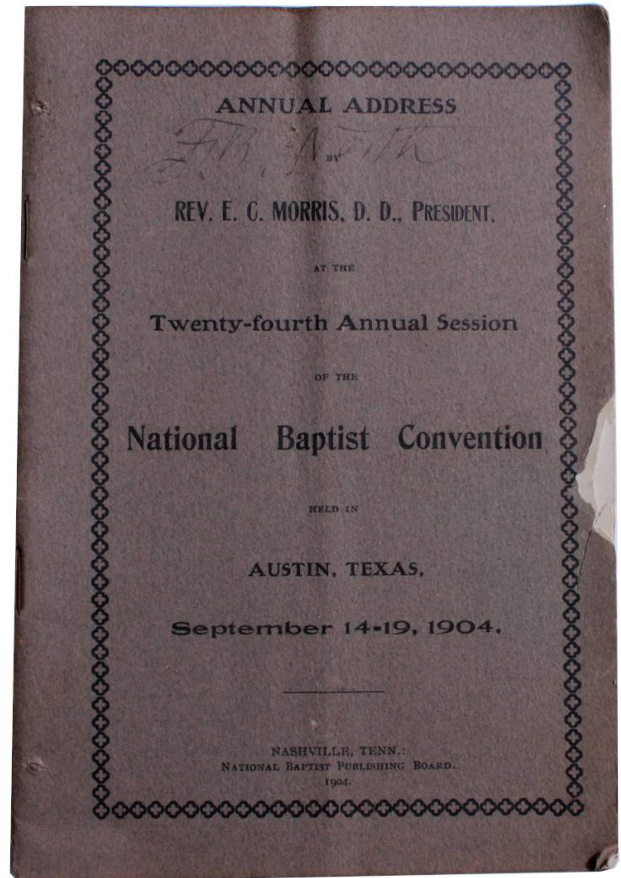
Annual Address By Rev. E.C. Morris, D.D., President, At The Twenty-fourth Annual Session of the National Baptist Convention Held in Austin, Texas, September 14-19, 1904. Nashville, Tenn: National Baptist Publishing Board, 1904. 8½" x 5¾". Stapled wrappers. pp. 14. Very good minus: light vertical crease at center; chip to front wrapper and first two leaves not affecting text.

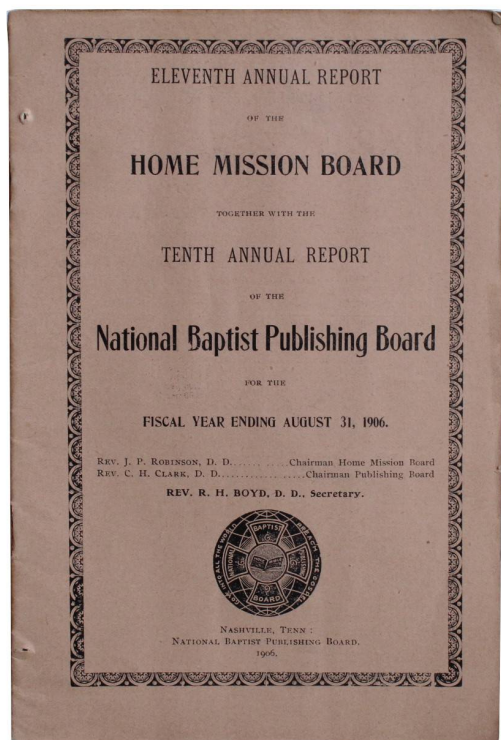
The National Baptist Convention ("NBC") was formally organized in 1895. It brought together the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention (founded 1880), the National Baptist Convention of America (1886) and the National Baptist Education Convention (1893). According to its website, it is presently the largest black Baptist convention. This is the 1904 address of Elias Camp Morris, the president of the NBC since its founding. Morris was born a slave in Georgia and landed in Arkansas in 1877, becoming a minister in 1879. In addition to being a national leader of the NBC he founded a newspaper, was an important player in Arkansas Republican politics, and founded the Helena Negro Business league in 1902. According to encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Morris' *"position as leader of the nation's black Baptists earned him recognition among white Christians. In November 1911, he spoke at Arkansas's white state Baptist convention. He served on the predominantly white executive committees of the General Convention of Baptists of North America, the Baptist World Alliance, and the Congress of English Speaking Peoples of the World."*

Morris' speech at the NBC's annual meetings in Austin, Texas began with a nod to his hosts, saying, *"we have learned to look at Texas as one of the greatest States in the Union, and especially is this true as to the Baptists, both white and colored, who have made a most enviable record for loyalty to Baptist Principles."* In reflecting on the progress made by African Americans in the prior 40 years he stated, *"you who were either born in slavery or are the children of slave parents . . . have made greater progress in the same length of time than any people of the world, that had been in similar circumstances."* While speaking on issues of equality he pointed out the *"demagogue politician[s] [who] create strained relations between the races, especially at the South"* but interestingly took the position that *"the Negro is content with separate society and seeks no intermingling with other races."* Other topics included short reports on different subcommittees of the NBC, educational progress and more.

This copy has the signature of the Rev. F.B. North on the front wrapper. North was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas' missionary department.

OCLC locates one copy each of Morris' annual addresses for 1908, 1909, and 1920 but no others. Therefore, per OCLC, this is the earliest available edition of Morris' published annual addresses after the publication of a collection of his talks and correspondence in 1901.





37. [Religion]

Eleventh Annual Report of the Home Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention for the Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 1906; Tenth Annual Report of the National Baptist Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention . . . Nashville, Tenn: National Baptist Publishing Board, 1906. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 7/8". Stapled wrappers. Two parts in one volume. pp. 32. Very good: wrappers lightly worn and dust soiled; two tiny puncture holes from being held with other pamphlets.

This is the 1904 annual report of the Home Mission Board ("HMB") and National Baptist Publishing Board ("NBPB"), both subcommittees of the National Baptist Convention ("NBC"). The NBC was formally organized in 1895. It brought together the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention (founded 1880), the National Baptist Convention of America (1886) and the National Baptist Education Convention (1893). The HMB's purpose was, and still is, the promotion of Christian missions in the United States and U.S. Virgin Islands. The NBPB was founded in 1896 and ultimately grew to be the largest African American-owned publisher in the United States. Disputes over ownership and control of the NBPB in 1915 led to a major split in the NBC with those loyal to the NBPB forming a competing entity, the Unincorporated Convention, which is now known as the National Baptist Convention of America International, Inc.

The HMB reported that its largest issue was that member churches in the NBC were not aware of each others' efforts, and proposed "systematic organized missionary work with a general head." Along those lines, the HMB urged the

use of funds for a "systematical gathering of true data and facts concerning the Negro Baptists of the United States." They were especially concerned with the fact that Congress had recently authorized the gathering of religious statistics and feared their numbers would be skewed unless the NBC was "the authentic source of all information both as to doctrine, numerical strength and wealth."

Of particular interest is the NBPB report. It was its first as a separate entity from the HMB, which was one of the early steps in its ultimate departure from the NBC. Given an opportunity to describe its operations, it did so in depth, with descriptions of each of its six departments including the number of employees, their job duties and daily tasks. For example the Corresponding Department would send anywhere from 200 to 1900 letters a day, the editorial department had five associate editors and 36 contributors, and the printing department explained the process of using machines to fold up to 2500 sheets an hour for its publications.

While not marked as such this copy was owned by the Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas' missionary department.

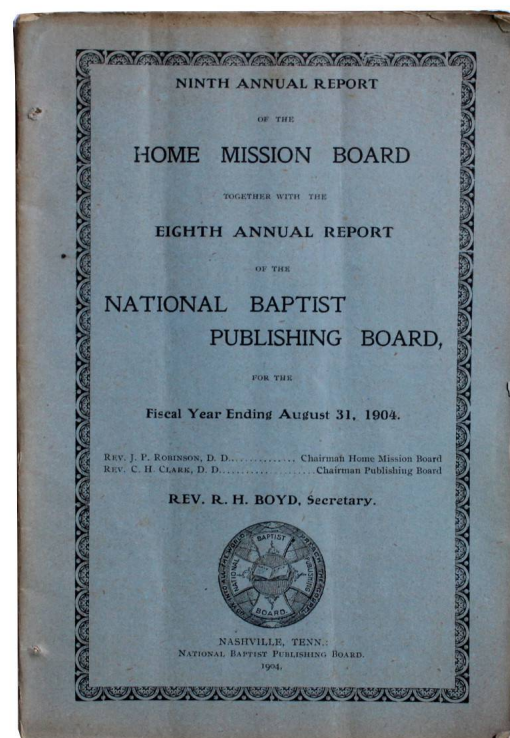
OCLC locates two institutions with annual reports from the NBPB and one from the HMB, with this edition not held by any.

Rare source material on the operations of the National Baptist Publishing Board a decade before it became a competitor of the National Baptist Convention.

38. [Religion]

Ninth Annual Report of the Home Mission Board Together With the Eighth Annual Report of the National Baptist Publishing Board . . . Nashville, Tenn.: National Baptist Publishing Board, 1904. 8 5/8" x 5 3/4". Stapled wrappers. pp. 32. Very good: two tiny puncture holes from being held with other pamphlets; wrappers dust soiled at extremities; a couple of faint vertical creases.

This is the 1904 annual report of the Home Mission Board ("HMB") and National Baptist Publishing Board ("NBPB"), both subcommittees of the National Baptist Convention ("NBC"). The HMB report made mentions of its struggle to make inroads in North Carolina and Virginia as "*we seem to have the hearty co-operation of every [other] Negro Baptist State Convention in the Union.*" There are discussions of its work and interactions with various committees such as the educational board, woman's auxiliary board, Baptist Young People's Union board and more. The NBPB reported on its physical plant, its struggles to maintain a

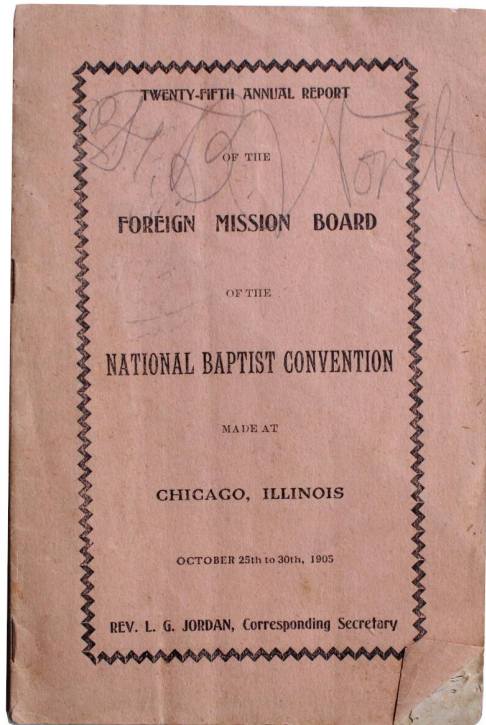


good stock and raw materials, its book department, and more.

Of note is the HMB's discussion of its relationship with white Southern Baptists and recent attempts to work together. It commented on the struggle of the relationship that came about because of *"the changed conditions brought about by the political strife between Northern and Southern statesmen, which resulted in the Civil War, and in the emancipation and enfranchisement of the Negroes and then in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and later in the political agitation and sociological delusions that have been so craftily and unjustly woven into this controversy, that brought about racial antagonism between two races whose destinies are so closely interwoven."*

While not marked as such this copy was owned by the Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas' missionary department.

OCLC locates two institutions with annual reports from the NBPB and one from the HMB, with this edition not held by any.



39. [Religion]

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention Made At Chicago, Illinois October 25th to 30th, 1905. Louisville, KY: Dispatch Printing Company, 1905. 8 ¼" x 5 ½". Stapled wrappers. pp. 28. Very good minus: wrappers moderately worn and dust soiled; a couple of dog ears; small chip to rear wrapper; foreedge of all leaves with scattered insect predation.

This is the 1905 annual report of the NBC's Foreign Mission Board ("FMB"). Like its previous year (see the next item, below), the book has a discussion of its struggles in South Africa and several other dispatches from missionaries including a more positive report from Liberia. It has a breakdown of financial contributions by state as well as an accounting of how those funds were used. The book is also illustrated with five photographic images and two charts including group shots of missionaries and parishioners in Barbados and their mission house in Chiradzulu.

The front wrapper has an owner signature of the Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas' missionary department.

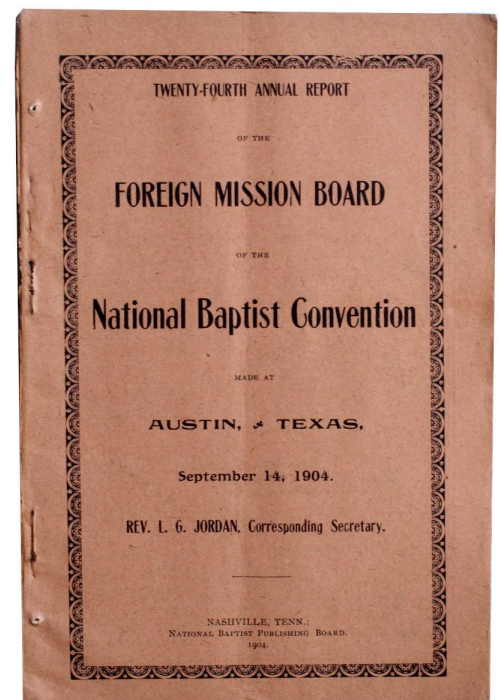
OCLC locates eight institutions with annual reports for the NBC's Foreign Mission Board with no copies of this particular year.

40. [Religion]

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention Made At Austin, Texas, September 14, 1904. Nashville, Tenn: National Baptist Publishing Board, 1904. 8 5/8" x 5 3/4". Stitched wrappers. pp. 58. Very good: two tiny puncture holes from being held with other pamphlets; small losses to spine; tiny chips on last few leaves and rear wrapper.

This is the 1904 annual report of the NBC's Foreign Mission Board ("FMB"). Of particular interest are the reports from the field. These include one from Chiradzulu, in Malawi, reporting that a non-convert died of poison ingested during the process of proving he wasn't a witch. A missionary in Georgetown, British Guyana, complained of having no funds and needing a minister sent to a particular church. Reports from the Congo were awful, including a description of a Belgian soldier who was sent to a village for fish and murdered one of the village elders. When a group brought the body to make a complaint against the soldier, he fired on the crowd, killing another.

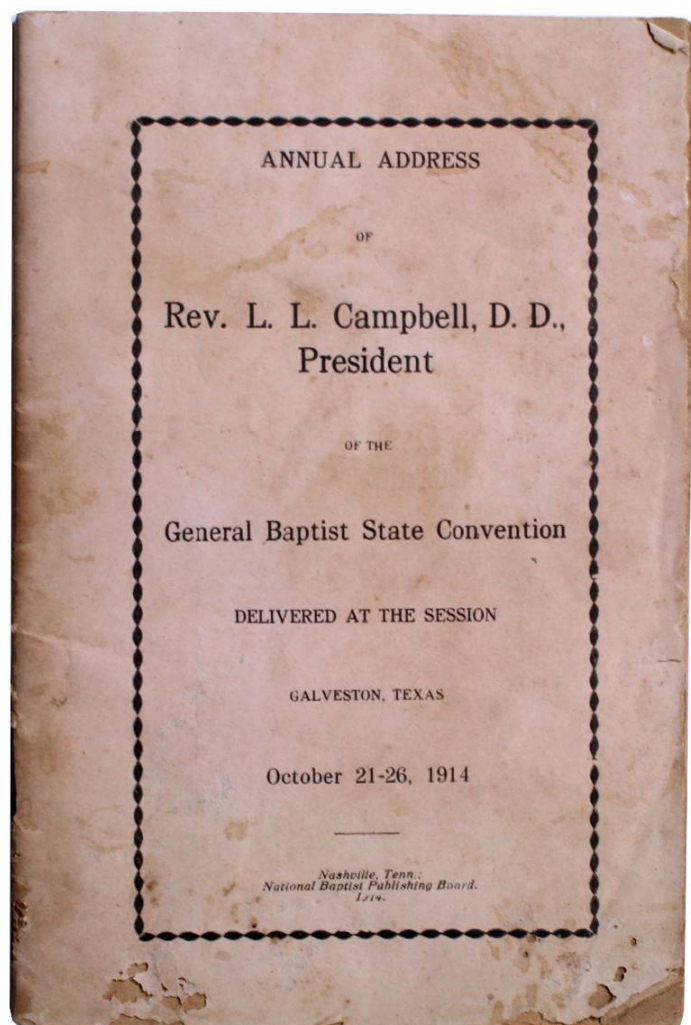
Several pages are devoted to the Rev. L.G. Jordan's report on the situation in South Africa. Jordan was the corresponding secretary for the FMB and reported that "the governments of South Africa began eyeing us with suspicion and attempted to suppress our work, and, indeed, did greatly cripple it." He urged the importance of the building of schools and described the types of missionaries needed in the field.



Approximately 25 pages are devoted to a state by state breakdown of financial contributions, listing each donor by name. There's also an accounting of how those funds were used. The book is also illustrated with seven photographic images including group shots of missionaries in Durban and Queenstown, South Africa and one of missionaries and parishioners at a new church building in British Central Africa.

While not marked as such this copy was owned by the Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas' missionary department.

OCLC locates eight institutions with annual reports for the NBC's Foreign Mission Board and one copy of this particular year.



41. [Religion][Texas]

Annual Address of Rev. L.L. Campbell, D.D. President Of The General Baptist State Convention [sic] Delivered At The Session Galveston, Texas October 21-26, 1914. [Cover title]. Nashville, Tenn: National Baptist Publishing Board, 1914. 7¾" x 5 1/8". Stapled wrappers. pp. 28, [4, publisher's ads]. Good: wrappers worn and soiled and with areas of insect predation, a couple of leaves with small nibbles.

This is the separately printed annual address of the president of the Missionary Baptist General Convention of Texas ("MBGC") given at its annual meetings held in Galveston in October, 1914. The meetings took place at the Avenue L Baptist Church in Galveston which was the first black Baptist church in Texas and grew out of a slave congregation first formed in 1840. The MBGC was formed in 1893 when African American Baptists divided into two state conventions over a controversy related to its treatment by the mostly white Home Mission Society ("HMS"). They were debating a proposal by the HMS to downgrade black-run Guadalupe College. According to the Handbook of Texas Online, the philosophical differences were not unlike the schism between Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois where *"many of the delegates agreed that continued cooperation with supportive whites was essential to race progress, while critics of the Home Mission Society and its allies, 'who have deprived the Negro Baptists of this State from owning and controlling Institutions of Higher Learning,' refused to accept the plan."* Unable to reconcile, the MBGC was made up of those who opposed the HMS, and the Baptist Missionary and Education Convention was formed for those in the other camp.

the HMS. He was the president of Austin's Ebenezer Baptist Church for 35 years beginning in 1895. In addition to those leadership roles, he was the vice-president of the National General Baptist Convention, moderator of the St. John's Association and founded the Austin Herald. With World War I just a few months old, he began his talk with war as a backdrop and encouraged followers to *"pray for no discharge in the war of education and the intellectual life; in the war of the scholar, the thinker, the student; in the battle for good morals, with appetite, greed, falsehood, envy, pride and selfishness."* He followed this with hopeful demographic statistics of African Americans as a whole as it related to property ownership, education and other areas. He also included short updates on some of the MBGC's committees as well as a brief history of black baptists in Texas. There's also a look back at the aforementioned split including a section entitled "We Were Right."

While not marked as such this copy was owned by the Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas' missionary department.

OCLC locates no copies.

The president of the MBGC in 1914, the Rev. Lee Lewis Campbell, was one of the prime movers behind the split with

42. [Texas][Religion][Women]

Proceedings of the 46th Annual Session of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas . . . and Women's Home Missionary Convention. N.p.: N.p., 1913. 8 ¾" x 5 ¾". Stitched wrappers. pp. 96, [1] + folding table. Good: thin strip of dampstaining along outer edge of wrappers and first and last leaves; small losses at spine tips; tiny nibble at foot of around half the leaves; one page with a dozen or so names underlined.

The first part of this book consists of the minutes of the 46th annual meeting of the St. John Regular Missionary Baptist Association of Texas ("SJRM"). In addition to the group's constitution and bylaws, it contains an exhaustive list of churches and the members who gave by town or neighborhood. It also has day-by-day accounts of the daily meetings including topics of speeches as well some snippets from the talks themselves. These include a talk on the importance of property ownership by a white man, F.P. McElwrath. According to the text he

"said many good things for the uplift of the race. He said, regardless to what nationality you belong, if you are not a property-owning people, you will never rise very high in civilization . . . The colored people, to be permanently located here, must buy land, and they must commence the fight at once. The best white citizens have no objection of your having good homes. . . Get homes; have longer school terms; more church services, and I will assure you there will be no friction between the races."

The final ten pages make up the second part of the book which records the convention for the Women's Home Missionary auxiliary to the SJRM. It also has day-by-day accounts of meetings but they are less detailed and also contains the group's constitution and bylaws. Separating the two sections is a folding table with a roster of churches and 19 columns of data including membership numbers, names of pastors, money raised and more.

While not marked as such this copy was owned by the Rev. F.B. North who was pastor of the St. John church in Austin and a trustee of the SJRM's missionary department.

The only source material that OCLC locates related to the SJRM is one copy each of the minutes from the 1904 and 1919 sessions.

43. [Segregation][Texas]

Beach, George (photographer). ***Photograph of Oil Derrick with Segregated Swimming Pool Sign.*** Houston, Texas: Geo. Beach, [circa 1920]. Black and white photograph measuring 10" x 8 1/8" with photographer's back stamp. Very good: light wear with a couple of tiny edge tears and faint soil spots.

Based on the photographer's location as well as his work that we've found online, we imagine this would have been taken in Houston but cannot confirm that, nor have we been able to locate the Lincoln Swimming Pool for Colored. Still, an interesting photo of segregated pool signage, with the purpose of the sign's placement subject to more than one interpretation.



44. [Slavery]

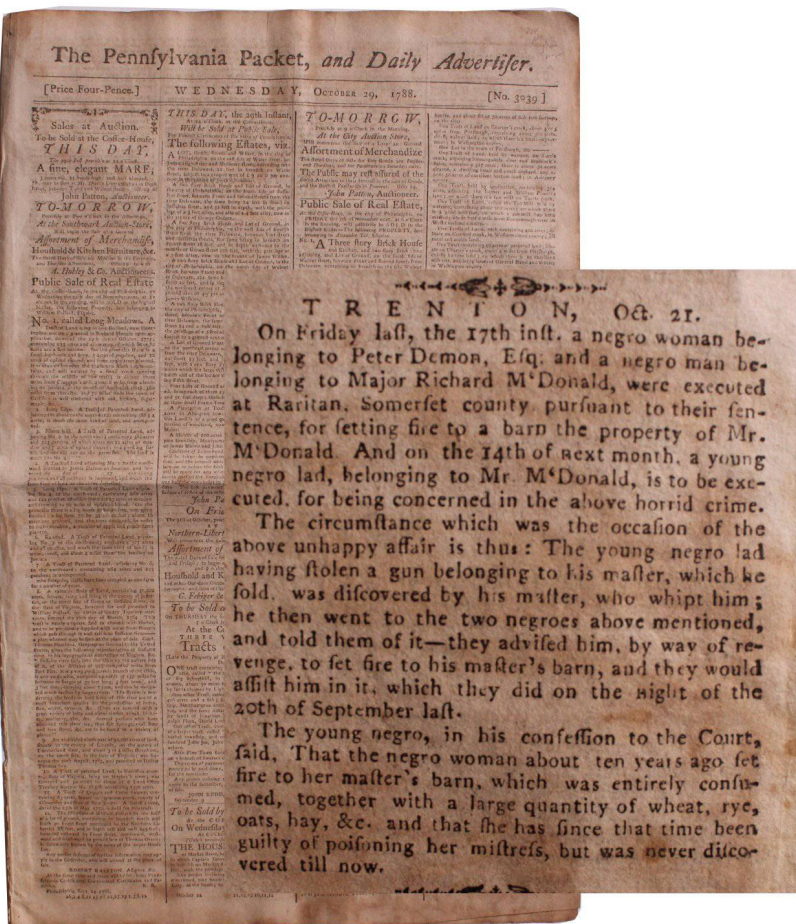
Brochure for Lewis Plantation and Turpentine Still. Brooksville, Florida: n.p., [1940 or earlier]. Tri-fold brochure printed both sides and measuring 9" x 4" folded, opens to 9" x 12". Very good minus: moderate to heavy wear and creasing.

We learn from the Florida Memory Blog (<https://www.floridamemory.com/blog/tag/lewis-plantation/>):

"After operating for a number of years merely as one of Florida's many turpentine distilleries, its owner, Pearce Lewis, hit upon a scheme in the 1930s to tap into the booming tourist industry. After making a few adjustments to the buildings and adding a few vintage objects, Lewis rebranded the distillery as an "authentic" antebellum plantation, and invited visitors to come see what life had been like in the South before slavery was abolished. So far, this may not sound too different from most other historic plantation sites and museums, but with the Lewis Plantation there was a twist. Because Lewis already had dozens of workers, mostly African-American, operating the turpentine distillery on the site, he decided to incorporate them into the tourist attraction, so that his employees doubled as reenactors of antebellum slavery."

Those workers also lived on the grounds, in terrible conditions, usually without electricity or running water. This brochure has 11 photographic images which include men distilling turpentine as well as "Uncle Doug" Ambrose who was born into slavery and who the brochure states fathered 38 children.

OCLC locates no copies of this brochure, but we've seen various iterations of it, with this version being the most visually interesting.



45. [Slavery]

Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser No. 3039 [Newspaper Account of Slave Executions]. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole, 1788. 18 1/2" x 11 1/2". Newspaper. Bifolium, four pages. Very good: old center fold, leaves split along bottom quarter, toned with scattered foxing.

A newspaper with a remarkable account of the execution of two slaves in Raritan, New Jersey the week before. A young slave owned by Richard McDonald was whipped for stealing one of McDonald's guns. When he relayed what happened to two older slaves, the three decided to burn down McDonald's barn for revenge. The older man and woman were executed October 17, 1788 and the younger man was scheduled to be killed the following month. OCLC locates three institutions with physical holdings and we have been unable to locate another account of the incident.



46. [Slavery]

Kimball, [Myron], photographer. **Phot. of three Children turned out of the St. Lawrence Hotel, chestnut st. Phil on account of color.** New York: Photographed by Kimball, [1863]. Carte-de-visite, photo measuring 3½" x 2¼" on larger mount. Very good with trimmed corners.

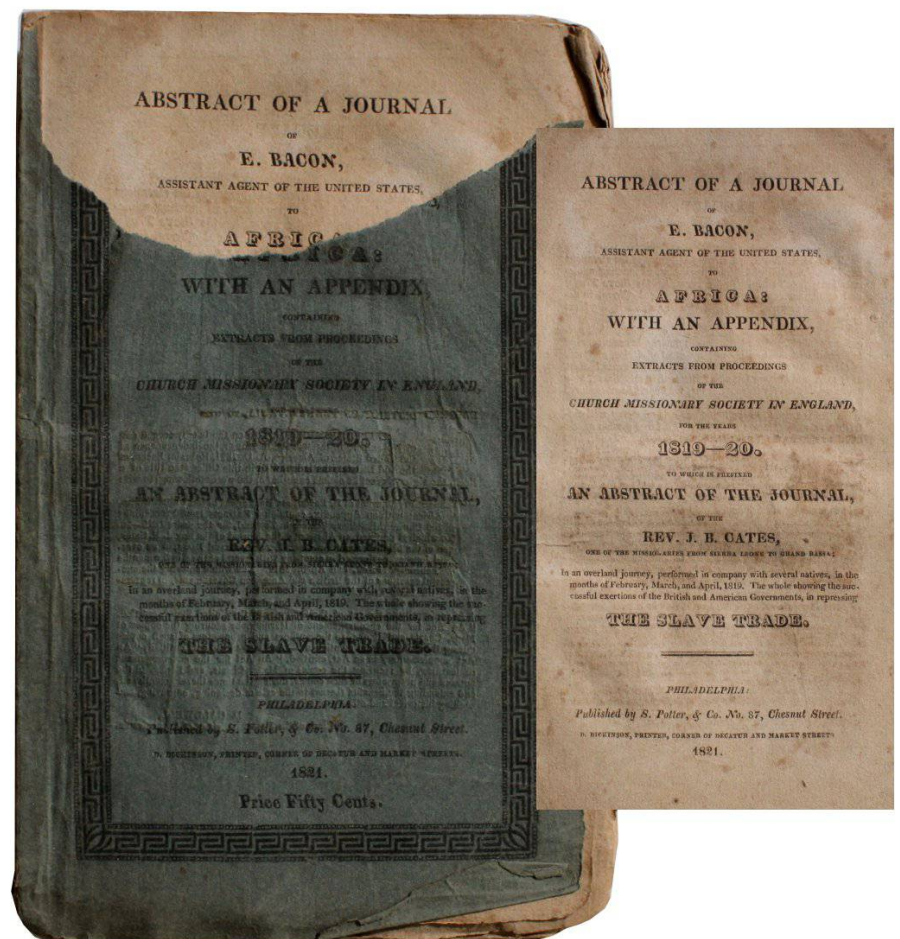
This photograph was part of a series used as a fundraiser by the National Freedman's Association, the American Missionary Association, and Union officers to raise funds for freedman's schools in Louisiana. They were sold for 25 cents each. This card features three children, all of whom were mixed-race former slaves. The boy in the middle, Charley Taylor, was the son of a slave owner who was sold two different times prior to his emancipation.

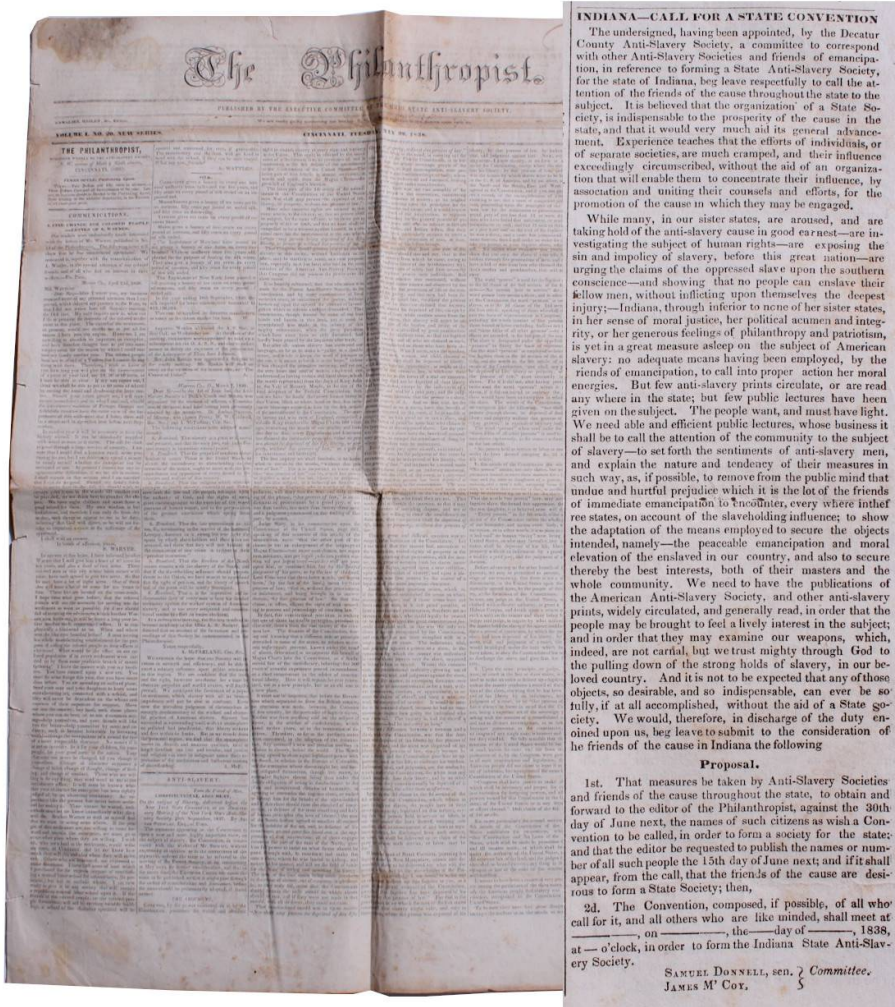
47. [Slavery][Colonization Societies]

[Bacon, Ephraim and Cates, J.B.]
Abstract of a Journal of E. Bacon, Assistant Agent of the United States, to Africa: With an Appendix, Containing Extracts from Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society in England, for the years 1819-20. To which is prefixed an abstract of the journal, of the Rev. J.B. Cates, one of the missionaries from Sierra Leone to Grand Bassa; in an overland journey, performed in company with several natives, in the months of February, March, and April, 1819. The whole showing the successful exertions of the British and American governments, in repressing the Slave Trade.

Philadelphia: Published by S. Potter, & Co. (D. Dickinson, Printer), 1821. 9 1/8" x 5 7/8" Dimensions. First edition. Original printed wrappers. Pp. 96. Good: losses along spine and uneven loss to one quarter of front wrapper; leaves uncut, small tear to center of leaf at page 51/52, minimal foxing.

This is a collection of exceptionally detailed accounts of early attempts by colonization groups to resettle free blacks in Africa. The bulk of this book is an account by Ephraim Bacon of his trip to Sierra Leone as an emissary of the United States. Along with another government representative, and with assistance from two representatives of the American Colonization Society, he attempted to combine new colonists and the survivors of the Sherbro colony into a new one at Bassa. That's followed by a Sierra Leone newspaper account analyzing the failure at Sherbro, portions of the journal of another missionary, J.B. Cates, and more.





once tried to embarrass him by shaving his horse's tail and mane."

This issue was printed after Birney's tenure, and most of its first page (and the first column of the second) is devoted to a speech by Alvan Stewart of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society arguing that Congress had the power to abolish slavery. That's immediately followed by a four column editorial arguing the opposite. There are a number of reports of other antislavery societies as well as a descriptive list of antislavery works on sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository in Cincinnati. Of note is a long classified advertisement from the Decatur (Indiana) Anti-Slavery Society calling for a statewide convention and signed in type by Samuel Donnell. The convention was ultimately a success, as the statewide Indiana society formed in 1838 with one of its founders being Donnell's nephew, Luther Donnell. Nine years later, Luther and other members of the Decatur Anti-slavery Society would make national news when they helped an escaped slave woman and her children flee to Canada.

OCLC locates four institutions with physical holdings of the paper, none of which hold this issue.

49. [Slavery][Periodicals]

The Freedman's Friend. [Sixth Month, 1880. No. 53].

Philadelphia: Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the relief of Colored Freedman, 1880. 12¼" x 9½". Single leaf, folded. pp. 4. Good: dampstain along left edge and upper right corner; folded horizontally at center with small separations at folds as well as a few other tiny tears and chips.

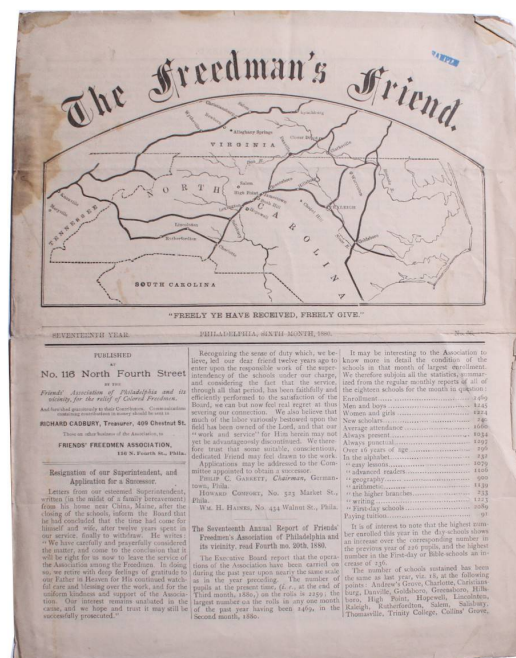
This is the periodical of the Friends' Freedman Association which began publication in 1864, one year after the organization's founding. It contains the group's annual report which reflected both the successes and shortcomings of

48. [Slavery][Periodicals]

Bailey, Jr. Gamaliel (editor). ***The Philanthropist. Volume I. No. 20 New Series. Whole No. 119. [May 22, 1838.]*** Cincinnati: Executive Committee of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, 1838. 25" x 18". Two leaves of letterpress; four unnumbered pages. Good: removed from a bound volume; old folds, light scattered foxing; small loss at two of the folds costing a couple dozen words.

This is an issue of the newspaper of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society. The society was founded in 1835 and per OCLC records the paper was published from 1836 to 1843 under at least two publishers. According to Ohiohistorycentral.org, the paper's first publisher, James Birney, faced significant community backlash:

"To prevent Birney from printing, a mob of white Cincinnatians destroyed the newspaper's printing press on July 12, 1836. Undeterred, Birney remained in Cincinnati and continued to publish his newspaper. The mob returned on July 30, 1836, and destroyed the printing press again. Abolitionist John Rankin also was the victim of mob violence. Pro-slavery advocates

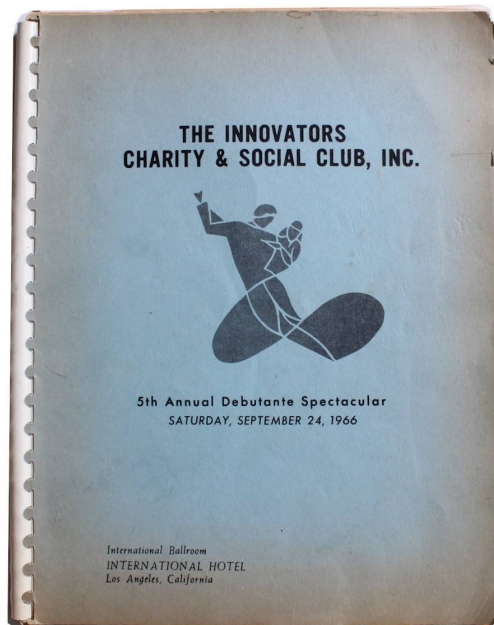


the previous year. In lamenting the emergence of Jim Crow in the South, the report stated that,

"their disadvantages are not confined to the want of means to obtain a good education. There is a manifest indisposition to grant them fair and equal justice, and the difficulty with which a white man committing a crime against a colored man is convicted, serves as an incentive to bad men to wrong people of color in various ways, in person and property."

There's also a one-and-a-half page epistolary report of a member in Danville, Virginia detailing experiences at the group's schools in Danville as well as those in North Carolina.

OCLC shows 19 institutions with physical holdings, but clicking into several showed more than one with only a digitized version.

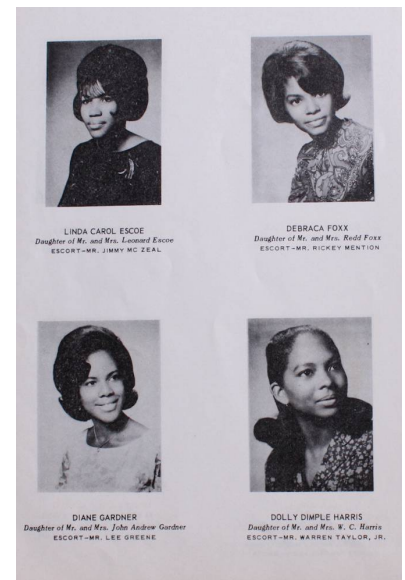


50. [Social Organizations]

5th Annual Debutante Spectacular. Los Angeles, California: [The Innovators Charity & Social Club, Inc.], 1966. 11" x 8 1/2".

Plastic comb-bound thin card wrappers. pp. [72]. Very good: wrappers moderately worn, toned at extremities and a few spots of soiling; text lightly toned at extremities.

This is a program for a debutante ball hosted by The Innovators Charity and Social Club ("ICSC"). According to the history of the group provided here, it was founded in 1958 by "Worthy Matrons and Worthy Patrons of the various Chapters of the Golden State Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of California and its Jurisdiction." It raised and distributed money to needy families, provided scholarships and the entity was a Life Member in the NAACP. The program stated that the group's main project was the Exceptional Children's Opportunity School, a non-profit, non-sectarian and interracial school home for special needs children.



In addition to the history of the club and information on the school, there is an officer roster as well as eight pages of debutante portraits including the daughter of Redd Foxx, Debraca. 50 pages are devoted to congratulatory messages and advertisements which contain an exceptional number of named supporters.

OCLC locates no copies.

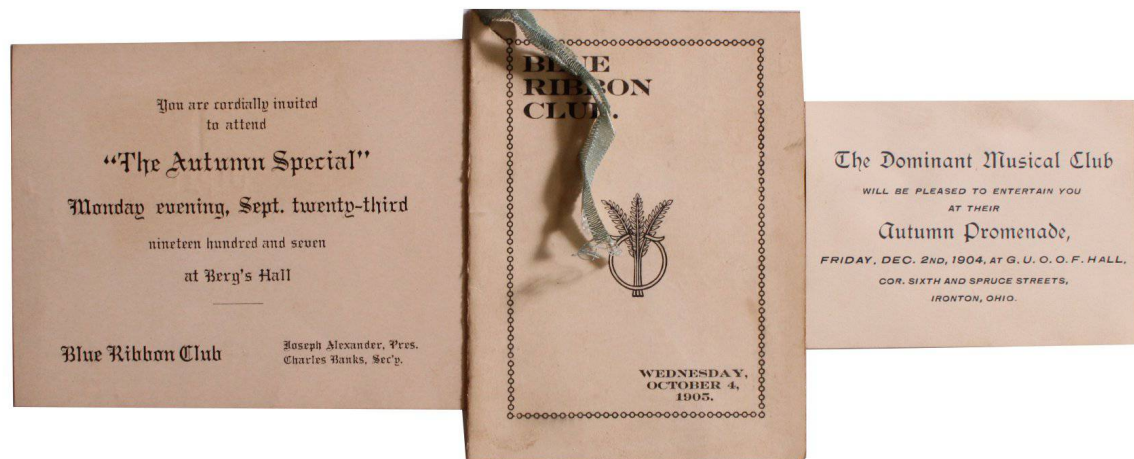
51. [Social Organizations] **Menu and Invitations Related to African American Clubs.**

Ironton, Ohio: 1904-1907. Four items: (1) *The Dominant Musical Club Invitation*. 2 3/8" x 3 1/4". Printed card in envelope. (2) *Blue Ribbon Club Menu*. 4 1/4" x 3 1/4". Single leaf, folded,

making four pages, with original blue ribbon. (3) *Blue Ribbon Club Invitation to "The Autumn Special."* (two copies). 3 1/4" x 4 1/2". Printed invitation. All very good with dust soiling.

Three different items reflecting African American social organizations in Ironton, Ohio. One is an invitation to a musical performance for the Dominant Musical Club in 1904, addressed to the Alexander sisters. The others relate to the Blue Ribbon Club which appears to be a social organization. The invitation lists Joseph Alexander as president. More on the Alexanders in a moment. Of interest are the 29 penciled signatures of attendees of the dinner held by the club in 1905.

These items were acquired as part of a large purchase related to several generations of an African American family, mostly



from Xenia and Ironton, Ohio. Joseph Alexander was one of five children of Albert Alexander and Martha Ann Ferguson. The sisters referenced on the envelope were likely Nettie and Cora, as their sister Louella was already married by this time.

52. [Social Organizations]

The 12 Counts 9th Anniversary Party [Cover title]. Cleveland, Ohio: N.p., 1948. 9" x 6". Bifolium. pp. [4]. Very good with crease from vertical fold; light dust soiling; tape residue at top and bottom of third page.

On March 6, 1948, a Cleveland social group known as "The 12 Counts" put on a shindig to celebrate their ninth anniversary at the Paradise Auditorium. The festivities promoted community spirit and included music, speeches, dancing and a salute to other clubs. The program lists an additional 17 African American social groups with whom The 12 Counts interacted.

We have been unable to unearth much information regarding the group. A special notice at the top reminded attendees that the events of the evening would be filmed and turned into a movie that would be shown at a future gathering, "*so please look your prettiest and act your best.*" Perhaps further exploration will reveal more about this group, and the movie they made.

Reminder of a little known social group that persisted for years in 1940s Cleveland.

None located in OCLC.



53. [Theater][Women][HBCUs][Texas]

Hear Etta Moten. [Tyler, Texas]: N.p., 1937. 8" x 5". Handbill. About good: numerous creases, several chips and two small stains; evidence of scrapbook removal on verso.

This handbill advertises a performance by Etta Moten at Texas College, an HBCU founded in 1894. Moten was originally from Weimar, Texas and by this time in her career she'd performed at the White House. Several years earlier, George Gershwin wrote the part of Bess with her in mind though she did not take the role until the play's revival in 1942 and refused to sing the word "ni**er." This show was hosted by The Utopia Club, an obscure African American women's club in Tyler. According to a National Register of Historic Places application, the club was founded in 1927 to promote support for education, social and civic activities within the African American community. In 1928 it joined the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

OCLC locates no copies.

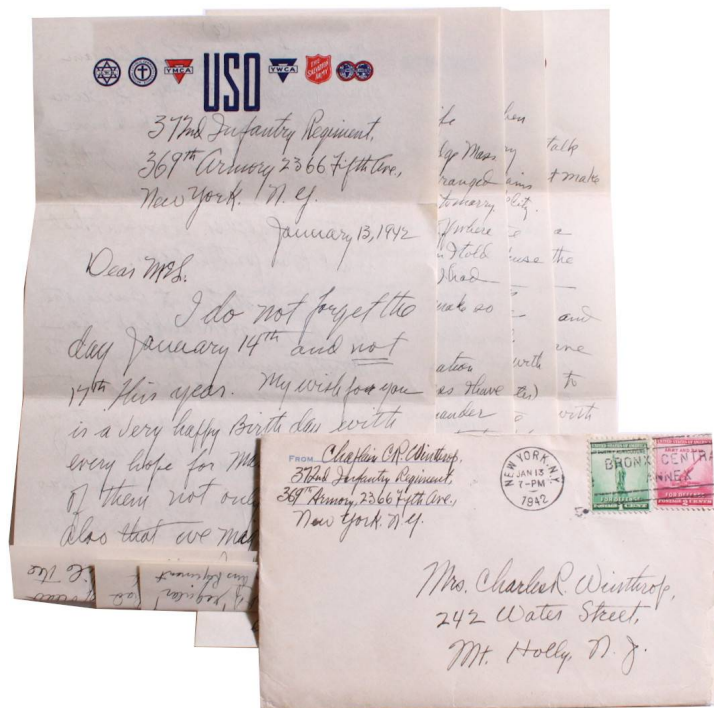


54. [Theater/Film]

Coming Soon. Charles T. Fales Presents Uncle Tom's Cabin. Erie, Pa: Erie Litho. & Printing Co., n.d. 28" x 10 1/2". Broadside printed both sides. Very good: old folds, two tiny and one 1.5" separation at folds, 1/2" jagged internal tear.

A large broadside for a film viewing of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Beautifully illustrated with five images of the story as well as one showing a newly freed slave kneeling in thanks to an image of Lincoln. As it makes no reference to any actor, we are unable to determine which production it's promoting. We find newspaper references to Charles T. Fales promoting various types of shows as early as 1903 and as late as 1925, but nothing for this film. There are at least three variants of this broadside including different promoters, as well as a tour year along the recto's top instead of "coming soon" which appears on the offered item. We find one copy of this broadside in the Jay T. Last collection at the Huntington. OCLC locates one copy each of the 1916 and 1923 dated versions.





55. [World War II]

Winthrop, Chaplain Charles R. **Letter from African American Regiment Chaplain to his Wife.** New York City: 1942. Four sheets of USO letterhead measuring 8½" x 5½", handwritten all sides (approximately 1,000 words), in original mailing envelope. Very good with old folds.

Captain Charles R. Winthrop was one of the chaplains for the 372nd infantry regiment, a segregated unit, as well as a member of the USO's "Negro Service Committee." Winthrop also served as a chaplain with the 372nd in World War I. While we cannot find out much more about him save for some mentions in newspapers, this letter shows he rubbed elbows with many important African Americans.

This is a letter written to his wife on January 13, 1942 after his arrival in New York City. The January 3rd issue of the *New York Age* stated that he "was brought to this area to assist in guarding New York City." After describing his trip, Winthrop told his wife about two meetings he had on the 12th. In the first, he addressed the Ministers' Association of New York and Vicinity with about 30 ministers in attendance. Later in the day, he met with the Board of Directors of the Harlem Defense Committee where he interacted with, "representatives from the NAACP, the YWCA, the Harlem Boys Club, Nobel Sissel [sic], a daughter of Judge

Watson working with a Miss Ellington (Duke Ellington's sister) on a program in connection with the Center for Officers . . . Oh yes, there was also Mrs. Robinson, the wife of BoJangles Robinson the dancer." As if that was not enough, he later tried to visit African American author and poet Olivia Ward Bush-Banks, but couldn't find her home.

An interesting letter from a black military chaplain; deeper research should prove fruitful.

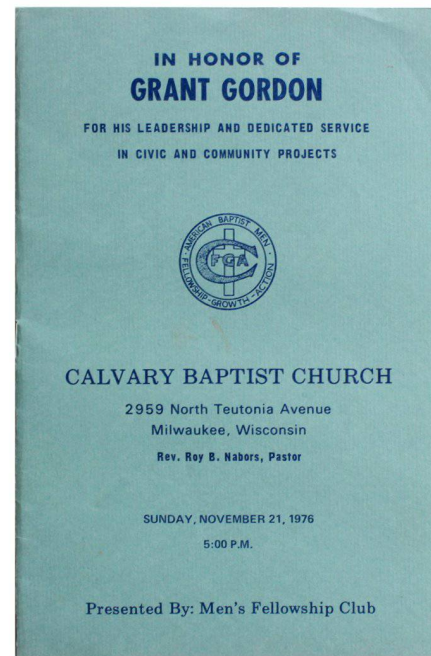
56. [World War II][Education]

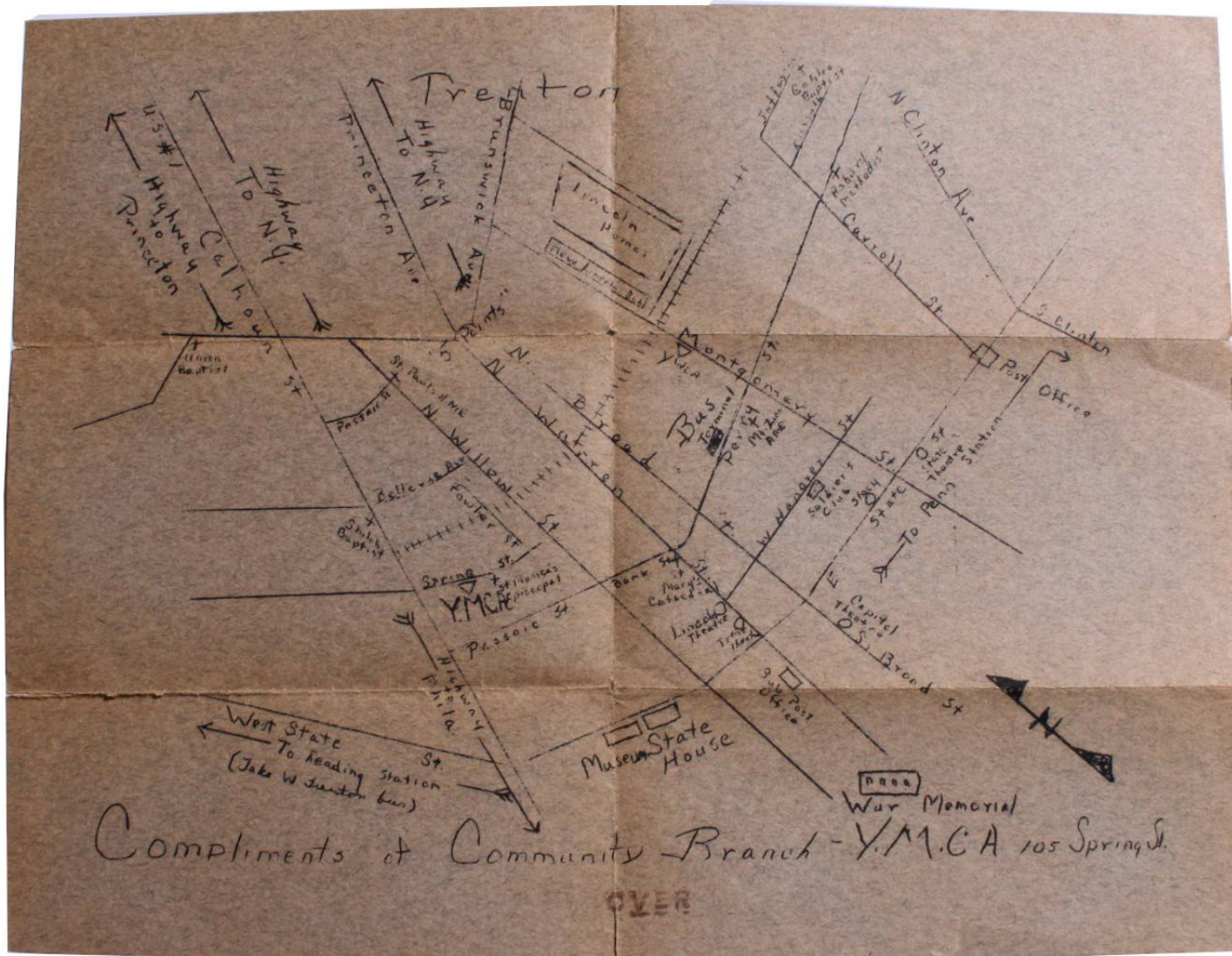
In Honor of Grant Gordon For His Leadership and Dedicated Service in Civic and Community Projects. [Cover Title]. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: 1976. 8 ½" x 5¼". Stapled self wrappers. pp. [8]. Near fine with light edge wear and a hint of toning at extremities.

This is a program for an event honoring Grant Gordon, an African American educator with a significant military record. Gordon grew up in Beloit, Wisconsin and graduated from Milwaukee State Teachers College in 1940. In addition to being the first-ever African American school principal in Milwaukee, he was a 1st Lieutenant platoon leader of the 320th Barrage Balloon Bn. (VLA)(Colored). Not only was the 320th the first barrage balloon unit in France, it was the only African American unit to come ashore on D-Day. Battery A of the unit was assigned to the 1st Division at Omaha, while Battery C was assigned to the 4th Division on Utah—making them one of very few units assigned to both beaches. According to Grant's Separation Qualification Record he was "responsible for morale, discipline, training, administration, and tactical employment of the 66 enlisted personnel of his platoon. In combat, was responsible for obtaining supplies for his platoon." Gordon's captain recommended him for a Bronze Star, which he did not receive, commenting:

"Lieutenant Gordon landed with his platoon on Omaha Beach, France 7 June 1944 under heavy enemy artillery fire, and proceeded at once to organize his platoon along pre-determined plans. Since the platoon landed from 15 different crafts, as enemy fire permitted, he had to contact each group as it arrived and escort it to the rendezvous area . . . it was necessary for him to expose himself constantly to enemy fire during the landing operation in order to contact the various squads . . . his platoon took over the defense of the first airstrip to be located in France by Allied forces, which was used principally to fly in ammunition during the critical early hours, and to fly out wounded."

The program lists Gordon's accomplishments as well as the order of events for the dinner and its menu.





57. [World War II][Maps]

[Map of Trenton New Jersey Distributed to African American Soldiers]. Trenton, New Jersey: Colored Community Branch Y.M.C.A., 1941. 11" x 8½". Single mechanically reproduced sheet with typescript on recto and line-drawn map verso. Very good minus: toned, old folds, two inch separation at one of the folds, two tiny separations at intersections.

This map was given out to black soldiers during the second week of April, 1941, by the Colored Community Branch Y.M.C.A. on Spring Street in Trenton, New Jersey. The recto has a dated list of religious and recreational activities for the week including an event put on by the Colored Women's Civic League. Of note is a list of five theaters where at least two of them required African Americans to sit in the balcony. The verso is a street map of a section of downtown Trenton with Clinton Avenue the furthest north and Calhoun Street the furthest south. A number of landmarks are noted as are the highways leading to Princeton and New York City.

OCLC locates no copies.

ACTIVITIES IN TRENTON, NEW JERSEY			
April 9-13, 1941			
This information sheet is presented to the soldiers with the compliments of the Colored Community Branch Y.M.C.A., 105 Spring Street, Trenton, New Jersey.			
EVENT	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES	PLACE	TIME
Wednesday, April 9th	Church Services - Union Baptist, Mt. Zion, St. Monica's Episcopal	St. Monica's Episcopal	8 PM
Thursday, April 10th	Festival of Quartets, Adm. 25¢	Union Baptist	8:30 PM
Friday, April 11th	Good Friday Services	St. Monica's	9 AM - 8 PM
Saturday, April 12th	Combined Church Service	Shiloh Baptist	8 PM
Sunday, April 13th	Crucifixion Service	Calhoun Baptist	8 PM
Monday, April 14th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Tuesday, April 15th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Wednesday, April 16th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Thursday, April 17th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Friday, April 18th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Saturday, April 19th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Sunday, April 20th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Monday, April 21st	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Tuesday, April 22nd	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Wednesday, April 23rd	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Thursday, April 24th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Friday, April 25th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Saturday, April 26th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Sunday, April 27th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Monday, April 28th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Tuesday, April 29th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Wednesday, April 30th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Thursday, May 1st	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Friday, May 2nd	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Saturday, May 3rd	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Sunday, May 4th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Monday, May 5th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Tuesday, May 6th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Wednesday, May 7th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
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Friday, May 9th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
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Friday, May 16th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Saturday, May 17th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Sunday, May 18th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
Monday, May 19th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
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Friday, May 30th	Crucifixion Service	St. Monica's	8 PM
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