

PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



“It is safe to say that microform will continue to be an important force in preserving archival and manuscript materials and making these materials more widely available to both experienced and novice researchers.”

James Billington, Librarian of Congress

AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDIES COLLECTIONS

FALL 2011

African-American Baptist Annual Reports, 1865–1990s

The 4,379 annuals comprising this collection are derived from a number of African-American Baptist associations. So extensive and inclusive is this collection that it is believed to be the largest known compilation of its kind.

Alabama.	13 reels (reels 1-13).
Arkansas.	3 reels (reels 14-16).
California/Washington.	1 reel (reel 17).
District of Columbia/Maryland/Pennsylvania.	1 reel (reel 18).
Florida.	7 reels (reels 19-25).
Georgia.	16 reels (reels 26-41).
Illinois.	1 reel (reel 42).
Indiana/Iowa,	1 reel (reel 43).
Kansas.	1 reel (reel 44).
Kentucky.	2 reels (reels 45-46).
Louisiana.	3 reels (reels 47-49).
Mississippi.	5 reels (reels 50-54).
Missouri.	2 reels (reels 55-56).
New England.	2 reels (reels 57-58).
New Jersey/New York.	1 reel (reels 59).
North Carolina.	8 reels (reels 60-67).
Ohio.	4 reels (reels 68-71).
South Carolina.	7 reels (reels 72-78).
Tennessee/Oklahoma.	3 reels (reels 79- 81).
Texas.	8 reels (reels 82-89).
Virginia.	12 reels (reels 90-101).
West Virginia.	2 reels (reels 102-103).
Pre-National Bodies/Western Regional Bodies.	1 reel (reel 104).

D3441. Complete Collection: 104 reels.

African-American Business, Entrepreneurship and the Commerce Department: Records of the Office of the Secretary's Advisor on Negro Affairs, 1940-1953

Emmer Martin Lancaster was appointed adviser for the Division of Negro Affairs in the Office of

the Secretary of Commerce on May 25, 1940. The division had been established in 1933. Lancaster filled a vacancy created by the resignation of Eugene Kinckle Jones. The National Negro Business advisory Council was formed to serve the Division of Negro Affairs. These records include correspondence with insurance companies owned and operated by Blacks, 1942 to 1953; correspondence with banks owned and operated by Blacks, 1942 to 1953; correspondence with Black lending institutions, 1942-1943; and correspondence and reports pertaining to Conferences on the Negro Business, 1940-1953.

Lancaster's records indicate that he often traveled to visit African American business leaders in various U.S. cities and offered advice to students and faculty at a number of historically-Black college and universities.

The Advisor's records include material from the Division of Negro Affairs. The division's voluminous correspondence included request for information and publications; inquiries about conference activities; questions about the Committee on Negro Defense Contracts; questions from Black trade associations and real estate brokers; and materials relating to post-World War II planning, housing, and emergency programs. The division also issued a series of annual reports primarily relating to African American banking institutions, but some periodic reports also relate to insurance companies, postwar planning for Blacks in business, and a directory of Black businesses in the U.S. Although many of the materials in the files are routine letters, they still provide details about the scope of African American business endeavors. Often the letterheads on the stationary provide useful information. Division correspondents include manufacturers, architects, real estate agents, journalists, hair-care producers, beauticians, attorneys, film producers, shop owners, funeral directors, builders, business students, and publishers.

This collection explores racial uplift and black economic development in the 20th century.

259116.

25 reels.

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African American Culture & History: The L.S. Alexander Gumby Collection of Negroiana

Alexander Gumby (1885-1961) was a book collector who ran a salon in Harlem known as The Gumby Book Studio because of the hundreds of books that lined the walls. His salon, a large, rented studio on 5th Avenue between 131st and 132nd Streets attracted many theatrical and artistic luminaries.

A strength of the collection is the individual scrapbooks on noted people, such as W.E.B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Ralph Bunche, Frederick Douglass, Marcus Garvey, Jackie Robinson, Booker T. Washington and many other African Americans. Topics include Lynchings and Race Riots; Social Equality; the Negro (Gumby's term) as a Soldier; Harlem; the Negro and Communism; the Negro in Bondage; the Negro in Politics and more.

20022.010. **21 reels.**

The Africo-American Presbyterian, 1880-1938

Included are all issues from 1925 to 1938, plus a small assortment of issues from 1880 to 1917. Religious topics are prominent, but articles also discuss secular matters.

D3330. **4 reels.**

Afro-American History Series

Reproduced in this series are early writings by black Americans, including many rare works published in small editions between 1793 and 1899. Each entry is preceded by a bibliographic note giving a synopsis of the work, a brief biography of the author, information on the original publisher, and references to other source materials. Benjamin Banneker's *Almanac*, speeches by Absalom Jones, Booker T. Washington, Martin R. Delaney, and Russell Parrot; hymns and a play by William Wells Brown; poetry by Frances Ellen Watkins Harper; and narratives of freed and escaped slaves are included.

S1842. **58 fiche.**

Alexander Pierre Tureaud Papers, 1909-1972

Alexander Pierre Tureaud (1899-1972) was a prominent African- American attorney who worked with the NAACP for 44 years. As legal advisor to the Louisiana NAACP on civil rights issues, Tureaud handled many important cases concerning transportation, public accommodations, teacher salary equalization and school desegregation.

S3518. **58 reels.**

American Home Missionary Society Papers, 1816-1894

The American Home Missionary Society was formed in 1826 by the Congregational, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, and Associate Reformed Churches with the purpose of financially assisting congregations on the American frontier until they could become self-sufficient. Correspondence from these missionaries provides information on slavery, the economic and social conditions of the day, European immigrants, and denominationalism.

Series I: Incoming Correspondence, 1816-1893

This is the largest portion of the collection and is divided into geographical sub-series by state, then chronologically by year and alphabetically within the year by author.

New England.	34 reels.
Middle Atlantic.	54 reels.
Southern & Border.	20 reels.
Old Northwest.	135 reels.
Plains and Rockies.	51 reels.
Pacific.	10 reels.
Canada & Foreign.	2 reels.

Series 1: 277 reels.

Series II, Outgoing Correspondence, 1826-1894

Series II is arranged chronologically by fiscal year and by month and day within the fiscal year. An alphabetical index of correspondents is provided at the beginning of each year's file.

93 reels.

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Series III, Administrative Material, 1821-1893

Included in this series are reports, memoranda, executive committee resolutions, financial information, and some sermons.

1 reel.

Series IV, Annual Reports, 1826-1936

These reports contain information about the Society, its functions and finances.

4 reels.

Series V, The Home Missionary, 1828-1909

The Society's monthly magazine includes articles about Society meetings, social activities, and reports from missionaries and agents.

9 reels.

D3621. Complete Collection: 385 reels.

American Negro Historical Society Collection, 1790-1905

Includes a variety of materials that illustrate the black experience in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The historical society was founded in 1897 by a group of African Americans in Philadelphia that included Robert Adger, W. M. Dorsey and Jacob C. White, Jr.

S3362.

12 reels.

The American Missionary, 1846-1934

The American Missionary was published monthly from 1846 to 1934 as the official organ of the American Missionary Association. From 1846 to the Civil War, the American Missionary Association was the best organized, best financed and most active abolitionist society in America. Beginning in 1861, the American Missionary Society took the lead in providing education for the liberated slaves and continues today to be one of the leading supporters of Afro-American education.

D3623.

15 reels.

The American Missionary Association Archives, 1839-1882

This collection currently includes nearly 350,000

manuscript pieces. The mass of these were written during the period 1839-1882, but several thousand are dated before and after that time. The manuscripts include some of the treasurers' papers, some minutes of executive committee meetings, and other items such as sermons, statistical reports, drawings, pictures and essays, but letters make up the large majority of the items. More than 100,000 of the letters are reports from foreign and home missionaries and teachers.

D3622.

261 reels.

Annual Report of the American Missionary Association, 1847-1949

The American Missionary Association was founded in 1846 in response to the refusal of some of the largest and oldest missionary organizations to adopt abolitionist principles. During antebellum period, in addition to missions in Africa, Siam, Jamaica, Hawaii and Egypt, and in Canada among fugitive slaves, the Association supported hundreds of abolitionist pastors of churches in the United States, from New England to California and in the border states of the South, among Native Americans, native whites, European and Chinese immigrants, and Chicanos.

D3624.

5 reels.

The Anti-Slavery Collection

As early as 1835, Oberlin College was a major center of anti-slavery activity, having first permitted blacks to enter the school that year. This collection comprises pamphlets from Hubbard's "Catalogue of the Collection of Anti-Slavery Propaganda in the Oberlin College Library," plus materials acquired since 1932.

1107.

7,235 fiche.

The Archives of the Race Relations Department of the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, 1942-1976

In spite of the notable efforts of the American Missionary Association and others who joined in the education and elevation of American blacks, and in spite of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth

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Amendments to the United States Constitution, the “sins of caste” continued to divide America as the nation entered World War II to fight against Fascism and racism abroad.

D3625.

58 reels.

Blacks in the U.S. Armed Forces: Basic Documents, 1639–1973

Blacks in the U.S. Armed Forces is a documentary history of African-American participation in the military from Colonial times to the Vietnam War. Originally published as a 13-volume set, this important collection is out of print in hard copy but is available in this microfilm edition.

S3304.

5 reels.

The Christian Educator, 1889–1931

This quarterly magazine of facts relating to Christian education in the South was published by the Freedmen’s Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thirty-nine volumes were produced, with irregular volume numbering.

D3460P11

2 reels.

The Christian Recorder, 1854-1902

The Christian Recorder is the oldest existing African-American periodical in America. While providing a religious perspective, The Christian Recorder presented a picture of the Negro situation over the entire country.

D3451.

11 reels.

Civil Rights and Social Activism in the South

Series 1, Civil Rights and Social Activism in Alabama

Part 1: John L. LeFlore Papers, 1926–1976

The John LeFlore papers tell important stories about the civil rights movement in the urban South, document the development and early work of the NAACP in Mobile, and provide insight into his life and aspirations.

233521.010.

15 reels.

Part 2: Records of the Non-Partisan Voters League, 1956–1987

The records in this collection span thirty years (1956-1987) with the bulk of the materials between 1961 and 1975. During that time the League demanded and obtained the hiring of more black municipal employees, sued to force desegregation of the Mobile school system and filed complaints with the U.S. Department of Justice to open public accommodations to all. All of these activities are documented in this collection.

233521.010.

29 reels.

Series 2, The Legal Battle for Civil Rights in Alabama

This collection consists of selected portions of the Vernon Z. Crawford and Blacksher, Menefee and Stein law firm, whose work in the areas of Alabama civil rights had a profound influence on the shape of the U.S. civil rights movement in the 20th century. This collection consists of two parts defined as:

244232.010. Part 1: Vernon Z. Crawford Records, 1958-1978: Civil Rights Cases **6 reels.**

244232.020. Part 2: Selections from the Blacksher, Menefee and Stein Records **37 reels.**

Series 3, James Dombrowski and the Southern Conference Education Fund

James Dombrowski was a southern white Methodist minister and intellectual who was active in the African American civil rights movement from the 1940s. This collection consists of his correspondence and papers as leader of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1941-

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1948, and executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 1948-1966.

242958.

17 reels.

Daniel Ellis Byrd Papers

Deeply involved with the NAACP for a number of years, Daniel Ellis Byrd served as President and Organizer of the NAACP State Conference of Branches from 1939-1948 and served on a three-man team that investigated the lynching of John Jones in 1946.

S3519.

6 reels.

The Detroit Urban League Papers

The Detroit Urban League Papers is a unique blend of institutional records and private papers of the league's leaders, especially Forrester B. Washington and John Dancy. Founded in 1916, the League has concentrated on social work and community organization in its effort to ensure that blacks have equal access to employment, housing and health care.

D3155.

35 reels.

D.W. Griffith's Birth of a Nation

When "Birth of a Nation" was introduced it became an instant classic and ushered in a new era in cinematography. The film introduced new forms and cinematic techniques and is a must for serious film students and anyone interested in the development of the film medium.

1170.

24 fiche.

The Exploration and Colonization of Africa, 1794-1844, British Colonial Office Files 2 and 392

Researchers of African history and European imperialism will find in *The Exploration and Colonization of Africa* a gold mine of data, as will anthropologists who wish to study the cultural history of the continent. These two famous Colonial Office collections, Files 2 and 392, provide a firsthand look at the motives behind huge investments in the exploration, colonization and economic exploitation of Africa.

D3256.

14 reels.

FBI File on Jonestown

The People's Temple—a religious cult started by the Reverend Jim Jones—flourished in San Francisco in the 1970s. Jones styled himself as a social activist and a civil rights leader, promoting racial and economic equality, and offering an alternative religion to older African Americans who felt distanced from radical political groups like the Black Panthers, who they saw as too extreme. The summary reports of FBI interviews represent the bulk of the file. They contain a great deal of information concerning the inner workings and activities of the cult in the United States, including arms smuggling, drug trafficking, and planning terrorist attacks. The file also contains information on experiences at Jonestown, including the "White Nights" rehearsals of mass suicide and public ritual, and beatings intended to humiliate and psychologically control cult members.

The FBI File on Jonestown also provides insight into the 1970s culture of paranoia in the wake of the Manson Family murders and the Hearst kidnapping, both of which are referenced in the file in relation to Jones and the People's Temple. It also demonstrates the FBI's attempts to come to grips with the sometimes frightening manifestations of the growing counterculture opposed to mainstream America. This is a tremendous resource on a late twentieth-century alternative religious movement that ended in disaster, providing information on this unique cult known as the People's Temple and its mostly African-American membership.

S3535.

37 reels

FBI File on the Posse Comitatus

This FBI file is an excellent case study of the tracking of a hate group. A group of right-wing extremists, the **Posse Comitatus** was formed in Oregon in the early 1970s. Established as a group of citizens "voluntarily acting in the name of the local sheriff to enforce the law," the Posse Comitatus hated Jews, African-Americans, and government officials above the rank of sheriff. Holding the federal government in contempt as illegitimate, and recognizing lawful authority only on the county level, the Posse also advocated tax rebellion. Covering the period 1973-1977 and

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1980–1996, this collection contains copies of hate literature, details of a bombing, and notes from several income tax evasion trials. This file will be of interest to those studying hate groups and the government’s efforts to monitor them.

S3532

2 reels.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Race Relations, 1933–1945

This series contains a collection of essential materials for the study of the early development of the Civil Rights Movement — concerned with the issues of Lynching; Segregation; Race riots; and Employment discrimination.

Franklin D. Roosevelt’s (FDR) record on civil rights has been the subject of much controversy. This new collection from FDR’s Official File, at the FDR Library in Hyde Park, NY, provides insight into his political style and presents an instructive example of how he balanced moral preference with political realities.

242024.

18 reels.

Fredi Washington Papers, 1925–1979

This collection contains approximately 100 pieces of correspondence. Notable names among the correspondence are Countee Cullen, Ossie Davis, Owen Dodson, Duke Ellington, Mary Garden, Dorothy Heyward, Edith Isaacs, Walter White and Isabel Powell, sister of Fredi and also an actress prior to her marriage to Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

D3629.

2 reels.

Freedman’s Aid Society Records, 1866–1932

Organized in 1866 at a Methodist Episcopal Church convention, the Freedman’s Aid Society was created to establish schools and colleges for African Americans in the South. The Society became instrumental in supporting teachers in institutions begun by or connected with Freedman’s Aid, and in preparing young men for the ministry.

D3472.

120 reels.

The General Education Board Archives, Series 1: Appropriations; Subseries 1: Early Southern Program

This microfilm collection, covering 1901-1967, reveals the inner workings of the GEB; shows how it specifically aided countless African-American schools, teachers, and students throughout the South; and illustrates the tense race relations of the early 20th century and the efforts of determined leaders to overcome hostility.

S3298.

159 reels.

The General Education Board Archives, Series 1: Appropriations; Subseries 3: New Southern Program and Related Programs, 1931–1961

The collection spans the years 1931-1961 and appeals to those who are interested in the Early Southern Program (another sub-series of the General Education Board Series offered by Scholarly Resources) and to those interested in the South and African-American Studies. This large collection consists primarily of memos, reports and correspondence relating to later programs of the General Education Board, especially the New Southern Program beginning in 1940.

S3350.

201 reels.

The John Patterson Green Papers, 1869–1910

John Patterson Green was the first black man to be elected to public office in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1873 he was elected a justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, a minor political office now, but one of considerable importance then. Because he served faithfully, the voters returned him to that office until 1882 when he was elected to the state legislature. In 1888 he was again elected to the legislature, and in 1892 he was elevated to the state senate.

D3498.

6 reels.

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Martin Luther King, Jr.: FBI Assassination File

The FBI file on this historic case, more than 44,000 pages long, documents the bureau's role in finding Ray and obtaining his conviction. This file will be of particular interest to students of the civil rights movement and of the continuing controversy surrounding Dr. King's murder.

S1757. **25 reels.**

The Minority Voter, the Election of 1936, and the Good Neighbor League

The minority voter has long been of interest to historians and political scientists, especially during presidential election years. Although a great deal has been published on how minorities have voted in particular elections, there have been few studies on their actual participation in political campaigns.

This microfilm publication is designed as a case study of minority, including African American, women, and ethnic involvement in a presidential election campaign, using the 1936 Democratic Campaign as a model. The 1936 election provides an excellent example due to the importance of the election to minorities and the Democratic Party, and because of the availability of manuscript material on the Good Neighbor League – the principal “auxiliary” organization through which minorities participated in the 1936 Democratic campaign.

242540. **10 reels.**

Mt. Zion Congregational Church Records, 1879–1890

This collection includes the minutes, member rolls and financial records of Cleveland's third oldest African-American Church.

D3506. **1 reel.**

NAACP Office of Field Director of Louisiana Records, 1964–1976

This collection is the complete archive of the Louisiana National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Field Director's files.

S3517. **48 reels.**

National Baptist Magazine

This magazine began publication in January 1894 and continued until 1901. Produced in Washington, D.C., it was the organ of African-American Baptists in the United States.

D3442. **1 reel.**

New Musical Express and Blues & Soul: The Journals of Popular Music

PREVIOUS TITLE: *Jazz, Blues, Soul and Rock: The Journals of Popular Music*

The New Musical Express is available to scholars involved in the serious study of popular music in all its forms and is also essential reading for the sociological or historical study of post-war popular culture and especially youth culture in both Britain and America. The availability of 25 years of *New Musical Express* will open up fresh studies of the end of the swing era and the big band, of the influence of blues and folk on modern popular music, of the birth of rock-and-roll, the staying power of Motown and of the British invasion from 1963 onward, when the Beatles and the Rolling Stones conquered America.

H-202.000 New Musical Express and Predecessors, 1946-1971. **20 reels.**

Blues and Soul is the pre-eminent journal for information on the diverse worlds of soul, funk, disco, blues and rhythm and blues. In-depth interviews provide data unavailable elsewhere and crucial to any understanding of groups, individual artists, a wide range of musical genres and the music industry in general.

H-203.000. Part 2: Blues and Soul, 1967-1987. **16 reels.**

Complete Collection: 36 reels.

Papers of Charlotte Hawkins Brown, 1883–1961

This collection of Charlotte Hawkins Brown's papers provides information about her life and activities, Palmer Memorial Institute and her struggle to enlarge the school.

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D3475.

4 reels.

The Papers of Countee Cullen, 1921–1969

The Countee Cullen (1903–1946) documents his life and work and provides valuable documentation on the Harlem Renaissance and for prominent figures in the history of Afro-American literature. In addition to manuscript copies of his own writings, there are some unpublished poems and other literary works by Cullen's contemporaries.

D3627.

7 reels.

The Papers of Fannie Lou Hamer, 1917–1977

The Fannie Lou Hamer papers contain more than 3,000 pieces of correspondence plus financial records, programs, photographs, newspaper articles, invitations and other printed items.

D3628.

17 reels.

The Papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, 1817–1902

The Papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society includes minutes, correspondence, financial records, records of manumission and emigration, reports of colonial agents, pamphlets and books on the Colonization movement, copies of the Maryland Colonization Journal (Baltimore, 1835–1861), the Liberia Herald (Monrovia, 1842–1857) and census records of Maryland in Liberia.

S1859.

31 reels.

The Papers of Mary McLeod Bethune, 1875–1955

The collection contains correspondence, most of which is from the 1930s. The letters are chiefly invitations to speak and congratulations extended to Mrs. Bethune on being the 21st recipient of the Joel E. Spingarn medal of the NAACP.

D3626.

1 reel.

The Papers of the Pennsylvania State Abolitionist Society, 1775–1916

Edited by William J. Buck, these papers document the activities of the first formal abolitionist society in America. Included are minutes from 1787 to 1916 and the society's large collection of manuscripts dealing with abolition, spanning the years 1775–1868.

S1 865.

5 reels.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Board of National Missions

This collection contains records of the Division of Work for Colored People from 1930–1938, as well as one or two items before and after these dates. The bulk of this collection consists of a file on schools for African-American children operated by the Division in the southeastern part of the country (these files contain correspondence, reports and newsletters). Other records include reports articles, lesson materials and photographs.

D3683.

2 reels.

Proceedings of the National Emigration Convention of Colored People

The proceedings of the National Emigration Convention of Colored People held in Cleveland, Ohio in August 1854.

D3504.

1 reel.

Records of the Free Southern Theater, 1963–1978

Established in 1963, the Free Southern Theater (FST) served as a cultural and educational extension of the Civil Rights Movement. While offering entertainment and opportunities for artistic expression, the FST endeavored to use black drama to develop and enhance racial awareness.

D3630.

47 reels.

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Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division

Alexander Crummell Collection

A clergyman, missionary, scholar and teacher, Alexander Crummell (1819–1898) became recognized as the senior African-American priest in the Episcopal church, and his eloquent writings were among the first, if not the first, scholarly works in aid of African-American advancement. This important collection brings together Crummell's letters and sermons.

D3305.P1 1. **10 reels.**

Allan Morrison Papers, 1940–1968

Journalist Allan Morrison's wide-ranging interests are fully documented in this collection of his writings, correspondence and other papers. His years as editor of and prolific contributor to magazines and newspapers generated a body of material that is of interest to historians of journalism and African-American culture.

D3305.P23. **3 reels.**

Black and Third World Periodicals: Sample Issues, 1844–1963

This collection contains sample issues of more than 400 periodicals published by blacks and/or dealing with Africa or peoples of African descent. The titles represent both regions of the United States and other countries as well.

D3305.P14. **8 reels.**

Black Newspapers: Sample Issues, 1845–1966

Representative issues of more than 150 black newspapers, both foreign and domestic are assembled in this collection. The cities and countries represented include New York, Peoria, Louisville, St. Paul, Chicago, New Orleans, Belgium, Algeria, South Africa, Mexico and Ghana.

D3305.P 12. **4 reels.**

Blacks in the Railroad Industry, 1946–1954

This collection documents the struggle of African-Americans against discrimination by the railroad

industry and white unions. Provided are minutes of the Negro Railway Labor Executive Committee, memoranda prepared for the 1949 hearings by the House Special Subcommittee on Education and Labor, and pamphlets from black unions.

D3305.P04. **1 reel.**

Clarence Cameron White Papers, 1901–1940

Clarence Cameron White (1880–1960) was among the most successful of the period's artists to draw on African-American traditions in revitalizing American classical music. His writings, correspondence, notes and music manuscripts reproduced in this significant microfilm publication are a valuable resource for music history and African American studies.

D3305.P20. **10 reels.**

Earl Conrad/Harriet Tubman Collection

Reproduced here are the letters, clippings, manuscripts and other materials accumulated by historian and journalist Earl Conrad while preparing various writings on Harriet Tubman, especially his 1943 biography of the famous abolitionist. This collection is a valuable tool for anyone studying Tubman, slavery, the Underground Railroad, the Civil War and the black experience in 19th-century America.

D3305.P06. **2 reels.**

Eusebia Cosme Papers, 1927–1973

Eusebia Adriana Cosme y Almanza (1910-late 1970s) was a professional reciter and actor who won renown for her interpretations of Afro-Antillian poetry. Born and raised in Cuba, Cosme began performing professionally in the early 1930s, and her artistry inspired poets to write works expressly for her.

D3305.P2 1. **2 reels.**

Eugene Maximilien Haitian Collection

This collection, assembled by former Haiti ambassador Eugene Maximilien, provides a wealth of primary source material on diplomatic incidents and officials.

D3305.P 17. **40 reels.**

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Gwendolyn Bennett Papers, 1916–1981

This collection reproduces the papers of poet Gwendolyn Bennett (1902-1981), along with the poetry manuscripts of her lifelong friend Frank Horne. Bennett contributed to the leading African-American magazines of the 1920s and later became involved with educational and arts organizations.

D3305.P19. 2 reels.

Hugh Smythe Papers

Papers covering the academic and diplomatic careers of U.S. ambassador Hugh H. Smythe are provided in this publication, along with papers of Mabel Murphy Smythe, Hugh Smythe's wife and occasional coauthor and manuscripts by W. E. B. Du Bois that were in the Smythes' possession.

D3305.P15. 6 reels.

John Edward Bruce Papers, 1872–1918

John Edward Bruce's (1856-1924) correspondence and manuscripts furnish historians with an unparalleled look at the newspaper world of the late-19th century and at the opinions of this important African-American writer. This collection includes a large amount of correspondence; also provided are Bruce's manuscripts for drama, fiction, and poetry, plus his better-known nonfiction writings.

D3305.P27. 4 reels.

John Preston Davis Papers

This collection provides the papers of John Preston Davis (1905–1973), a writer and publisher who played major roles in a number of organizations that sought equality for African Americans, including the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the National Negro Congress.

D3305.P24. 2 reels.

Katz/Prince Collection

This microfilm collection contains the research notes, correspondence and manuscripts generated by authors Bernard and Jonathan Katz for their book on a free black pioneer of 18th-century Massachusetts.

D3305.P05. 3 reels.

Langston Hughes Collection, 1926–1967

Internationally renowned poet Langston Hughes donated the bulk of this collection to the Schomburg Center. Including notes and annotated manuscripts for his poems, plays and prose works, this collection is of immense value to scholars studying Hughes himself, African-American literature and modern poetry.

D3305.P 18. 4 reels.

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses Records, 1908–1951

This collection fully documents the origins of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, its history and its dissolution. Included here are minutes from their meetings; correspondence (with strong coverage of the effort to integrate army nursing during the war); memoranda; and publications of the NACGN, including issues of the association's newsletter.

D3305.P03. 2 reels.

Negro Labor Committee Record Group, 1925–1969

The activities of this historic group, plus the contributions of its long-time chairman Frank R. Crosswaith and of the many smaller unions affiliated with it, are thoroughly documented in this important collection of working files, correspondence, publications and other materials.

D3305.P02. 17 reels.

Oakley Johnson Papers

The scholar and civil rights advocate Oakley Johnson led a varied life whose busiest period, 1946-1959, is fully documented in this microfilm collection.

D3305.P09. 5 reels.

Stetson Kennedy Collection, 1916–1950

Stetson Kennedy was a journalist and author who became known for his perceptive writings on southern culture and racism. The research files reproduced in this publication contain material accumulated primarily during the 1930s and '40s.

D3305.P26. 4 reels.

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Richard Parrish Papers, 1950–1975

The papers of Richard Parrish, a labor and civil rights leader, provide a firsthand look at the many organizations with which he was involved. From the New York Teachers Guild to the National Afro American Labor Council, Parrish's numerous associations are documented in this microfilm collection with materials that are welcome resources for African American, labor and civil rights historians.

D3305.P10. **10 reels.**

The Slavery and Abolition Collections

This publication reproduces an assortment of letters, bills of sale, manumission papers and other documents relating to slavery and its abolition, primarily in the Anglo-American colonies and the United States.

D3305.P07. **1 reel.**

Universal Negro Improvement Association: Records of the Central Division, New York, 1918–1959

The Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), founded by Marcus Garvey, had the primary goal of promoting self-help for blacks via “a Universal Confraternity among the race.” The UNIA's history is documented through the records of its Central Division. Included are records of the New York Division; correspondence; and subject files.

D3305.P0 1. **6 reels.**

William Pickens Papers

Scholar, author, dean of Morgan College, NAACP executive, and chief of the Interracial Section of the U.S. Treasury, William Pickens was a powerful figure during the first half of the 20th century. The papers provide a close look at his unusually active career, at the major organizations with which he worked, and at his efforts to improve race relations.

D3305.P08. **29 reels.**

Writers' Program, New York City: Negroes of New York

This publication reproduces the notes gathered for the WPA's Federal Writers' Project, including an

enormous amount of material not included in the book. The information is arranged in alphabetical order under such headings as “Characteristics and samples of Negro speech in New York,” and “Negro policemen and firemen.”

D3305.P22. **5 reels**

The Robert Goodloe Harper Papers

Baltimore attorney Robert Goodloe Harper (1765-1825) was an influential Federalist and a member of the Maryland State Colonization Society, through which he led the movement to settle former slaves in Liberia. Most of these papers pertain to Harper's work and personal life, his wife (daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton) and their family.

S1615. **5 reels.**

Slavery Miscellaneous Manuscripts, 1780–1860

This collection contains seven scrapbooks, “Tracts on Slavery in the United States”; book of punishments administered to slaves in a South American mining camp, 1836-1847; slave deeds; newspaper clippings; and a book containing a census of slaves in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1780–1815.

D3426. **3 reels.**

Slavery, Source Material and Critical Literature

The series explores slavery in the U.S. as well as in other parts of the world through primary sources from the West Indies and South America. Slavery, Source Material and Critical Literature is an invaluable resource for the study of all aspects of the history of slavery and black Americans.

1845. **11,949 fiche in 17 units.**

The Slave Trade, 1858–1892: British Foreign Office: File 541, Confidential Print Series

This publication is a rich source on international slave trade in the 19th century and on the political, cultural and economic relations that England had with other countries. The collection is invaluable

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for historians studying the economic interdependence among many areas, including the United States, the Spice Islands, South Africa, India, African states and Middle Eastern states.

D3255. **10 reels.**

Slave Trade Papers

Sir Thomas Fowell-Buxton was heir to William Wilberforce as leader of the anti-slavery movement in Great Britain. His papers provide a unique insight into the development of the Victorian social conscience and the worldwide significance of the great antislavery campaign. This source supplies fundamental material for any examination of the international phenomenon of slavery in the 18th and 19th centuries.

H-334.000. **17 reels.**

Straight University Catalogs (1870–1934) and New Orleans University Catalogs (1873–1935)

The catalogs in this collection provide valuable information for the study of black education from the Reconstruction Period. Straight University was founded in New Orleans in 1869 primarily for the education of Freedmen. The university's catalogs provide information on course offerings, academic calendars, lists of faculty members and students (including their courses of study and, in most cases, their addresses), and descriptions of student organizations and extracurricular activities.

D3631. **3 reels.**

Struggle of 'Colored Citizens' before the Civil War

(Warren, OH—Abolitionist-Liberty Party Newspaper, Sept. 1843-Feb. 1846)

D3505. **1 reel.**

Transcripts of the Malcolm X Assassination Trial

This publication is the first to make widely available the complete transcripts of the controversial trial of three men for the assassination of Malcolm X.

S3297. **3 reels.**

Universal Negro Improvement Association Records, 1921–1986

The Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) was founded in 1914 by Marcus Garvey. Originally designed as a fraternal and philanthropic organization advocating pan-Africanism, the UNIA developed into a radical political organization that at one time advocated the repatriation of blacks to Africa. The major portion of the collection dates between 1940 and 1950.

D3499. **16 reels.**

U.S. Customs Service Records: Port of New Orleans, Louisiana Inward Slave Manifests, 1807–1860

These are records of slaves shipped to New Orleans from other American ports, which give information on the slave, the owner, the ship's manifest and captain.

S3348. **12 reels.**

U.S. Customs Service Records: Port of New Orleans, Louisiana Outward Slave Manifests, 1812–1860

These records comprise permissions granted slave owners requesting that slaves travel to other American ports and manifests of ships carrying slaves from New Orleans.

S3347. **12 reels.**

U.S. Military Activities and Civil Rights

Part 1: Integration of the University of Mississippi and the Use of Military Force, 1961-1963

In the fall of 1962 the college town of Oxford, Mississippi erupted in violence. At the center of the controversy stood James Meredith, an African American, who was attempting to register at the all-white University of Mississippi, known as "Ole Miss." Meredith had the support of the federal government, which insisted that Mississippi honor the rights of all its citizens, regardless of race. Mississippi's refusal led to a showdown between

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state and federal authorities and the storming of the campus by a segregationist mob. Two people died and dozens were injured. In the end, Ole Miss, the state of Mississippi, and the nation were forever changed.

This microfilm publication comprises the Records of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations (ODCSOPS) relating to the military efforts to enforce the integration of the University of Mississippi. These records highlight the use of Federal marshals, U.S. Troops, and the federalized National Guard in Oxford, MS, 1962-1963, on the occasion of James Meredith's enrollment at the University of Mississippi. The records cover events such as the riots of September 30 and Governor Barnett's efforts to obstruct Federal marshals, as well as daily events on campus and Meredith's progress under integration. The files detail the extensive Federal involvement, including preparations for the military operation, Executive Orders, after action reports on the costs and lessons of Federal involvement, congressional correspondence on the military's involvement, and effects on the media, public, and in particular, students and staff at Ole Miss. These records demonstrate that the Federal government was highly sensitive to public opinion, researching the legality of Federal intervention and monitoring press reports, letter to congressmen, and the international impact of the campaign.

249703.

29 reels.

Part 2: The Military Response to the March on Washington, 1963

The records comprising *Part 2: The Military Response to the March on Washington, 1963*, reveal details of the Federal Government's plans to militarily intervene in the March on Washington (codenamed Operation "Steep Hill") in the event the march became disorderly. Army staff communications and memos tracked the plans of the March organizers throughout the summer, and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations prepared contingency plans for cooperation with District of Columbia police for controlling the march. The records also include intelligence reports and estimates, congressional correspondence, press articles, and maps planning the route of the March and facilities needed. These records give an insight into the personalities and

events at the March on Washington. In addition, there is small quantity of records relating to the plans to intervene in Alabama in 1963 over the issue of school integration.

249704.

5 reels.

Part 3: The Integration of Alabama Schools and the Use of Military Forces, 1963

Part 3: The Integration of Alabama Schools and the Use of Military Force, 1963, details Operation OAK TREE the codename for the Army's plans to intervene in Alabama in the event of civil disturbances related to school integration in May 1963. Operation PALM TREE was the new designation in June when the operation was extended over a wider area. These records cover Governor Wallace's "stand in the schoolhouse door" and the Birmingham church bombing, when the National Guard was federalized and U.S. troops were deployed to protect property, support desegregation, and provide law and order.

249705.

14 reels.

Part 4: The Little Rock Integration Crisis, 1957-1958

Events in the fall of 1957 drew international attention as Little Rock became the epitome of state resistance when Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus directly questioned the sanctity of the federal court system and the authority of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling when nine African-American high school students sought an education at Little Rock Central High School.

The controversy in Little Rock was the first fundamental test of the United State's resolve to enforce African-American civil rights in the face of massive southern defiance during the period following the Brown decisions.

When President Dwight D. Eisenhower was compelled by white mob violence to use federal troops to ensure the rights of African-American children to attend the previously all-white Little Rock Central High School, he became the first president since the post-Civil War Reconstruction period to use federal troops in support of African-American civil rights. As a result, the eyes of the world were focused on Little Rock in 1957 and the struggle became a symbol of southern racist reaction, as Governor Faubus created a constitutional crisis.

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This publication covers President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops and the Arkansas National Guard in the Little Rock integration crisis of 1957-1958. The operation is detailed from the planning for intervention prior to deployment, up to the withdrawal of troops at the end of the school year. Records include a journal of events, an ODCSOPS summary of the operation, a historical report prepared by the Office of the Chief of Military History, papers on Governor Faubus' actions with regard to integration, press reports and observations by Army officers on the reaction of the community, and congressional correspondence. The records document official concern over the legality and ramifications of the operation and provide an insight into the problems surrounding this early attempt at school integration.

249706.

4 reels.

Western Reserve Historical Society

Herald of Freedom and Liberty Herald

(Wilmington, OH — Abolitionist Newspaper, 1851-1855)

D3490.P41.

2 reels.

William and Sarah Scarborough Papers, 1879-1935

This collection documents their social life and experiences, and family genealogy and provides insight on the lives and conditions of black families during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Included here are correspondence, genealogical materials, memorabilia, clippings and articles written by Sarah Scarborough.

D3503.

2 reels.

The War on Poverty and Office of Economic Opportunity

Part 1: Records of the Office of Civil Rights, 1965-1968

The most ambitious and controversial part of the Great Society was its initiative to end poverty. President Johnson, who as a teacher had observed

extreme poverty in Texas among Mexican-Americans, launched an "unconditional war on poverty" in the first months of his presidency with the goal of eliminating hunger and deprivation from American life. The centerpiece of the War on Poverty was the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which created an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to oversee a variety of community-based antipoverty programs. The OEO reflected a fragile consensus among policymakers that the best way to deal with poverty was not simply to raise the incomes of the poor but to help them better themselves through education, job training, and community development.

254220.

10 reels.

Part 2: Community Action Program Profiles

In an effort to assess the scale of poverty in America, the OEO developed the Community Profile Project. The Community Profile Project was designed to increase the scope, accessibility, accuracy, and utility of information supporting the planning and evaluation of programs for community improvement.

The Project compiled data for 3,135 U.S. counties and county equivalents that subdivided each state into independently-administered localities. Each profile, composed as a narrative with statistical indices, contained information showing general poverty indicators, size and composition of the poor population, and selected aspects of geography, demography, economy, and social resources.

Each profile is subdivided into six sections with a number of sub-sections: Poverty Indicators, Profile of the Poor, Geographic Profile, Demographic Profile, Economic Profile, and Social Profile.

These Community Profiles provide an in-depth analysis of poverty in America by providing an extensive inventory of current and historical data of the U.S. at a local level.

Part 1: Western States, includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana,

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Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming **20 reels.**

Part 2: Midwestern States, includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin **51 reels.**

Part 3: Southern States, includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia **56 reels.**

Part 4: Northeastern States, includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont **11 reels.**

Part 5: Texas **13 reels.**

African American Collections from the Library of Congress

Abolitionist Periodicals

A collection of 29 American abolitionist periodicals, and one British title, dating 1827 through 1927. Titles include *Freedom's Journal*, *Zion's Watchman*, *The Colored American*, and others, and stem from all parts of the U.S., including Salem, Ohio; New York; Boston; Philadelphia; Tuskegee; San Francisco; Concord; Hampton; Providence; Rochester; Utica; and, London, England.

Shelf No. Microfilm 01278-01288, 01384-01396, et al. **30 reels.**

"African American Life at Home and Abroad, 1821-1910:" The Daniel Murray Pamphlet Collection.

An assemblage of materials on African American culture and black culture abroad. With pamphlets on all aspects of black life, it consists of 352 individual titles published between 1831 and 1910. Most pamphlets were published in the latter half of the 19th century and encompass a variety of subjects and genres. They include sermons, plays, poems, speeches, Masonic and fraternal

publications, slave narratives, college catalogs, and other publications. Among the authors represented are Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Benjamin W. Arnett, and Alexander Crummell.

Shelf No. Microfilm 90/3001. **10 reels.**

Africana serials in microform in the Library of Congress

More than 160 serial titles, including monographic series, annual reports, and government publications, dating from the early 19th century through 1978. Places of publication include cities in the U.S. and Europe as well as places in Africa. Among the titles are holdings of the Microform Reading Room, the Law Library, the Newspaper Reading Room, and the Near East Section. However, the majority of African newspapers held by the Library in either the Near East Section or the Newspaper Reading Room are not listed here. In addition, several titles listed are held only as master negative microfilm by the Photoduplication Service. Other titles of related interest have been added to the Library's collections since this list was compiled; interested researchers should consult appropriate periodical catalogs and/or a reference librarian to determine title or holdings in microfilm not listed in the guide.

LCCN: (No Library of Congress Online Catalog entry) LAF5001. Various microfilm numbers. 200+ (?) reels.

American Colonization Society

The American Colonization Society was organized in 1817 to resettle African Americans in West Africa. The records of the society span the years 1792-1964, with the majority of the material concentrated in the period 1823-1912. This collection contains a variety of material, including correspondence, reports, and financial and business papers.

Correspondence covers such subjects as administrative matters, the status of slaves and freedman in antebellum America, and the society's role in founding and colonizing Liberia and supporting Liberian education.

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Letters document the largely unsuccessful efforts to get financial aid from the U.S. Congress and State legislatures, and reports received from agents around the country attest to the difficulty in obtaining individual contributions and the lack of cooperation from various State auxiliaries. The correspondence is concerned with the society's efforts to obtain funds for these purposes through private contributions and with counseling those who wished to emigrate. The microfilm is divided into seven series:

Financial Papers, 1818-1963.	36 reels.
Incoming Correspondence, 1819-1917.	186 reels.
Outgoing Correspondence, Letterbooks, 1839-1912.	63 reels.
General Correspondence, 1909-1965.	8 reels.
Business Papers, 1816-1963.	14 reels.
Subject File, 1792-1964 .	16 reels.
Miscellany, 1835-1935	8 reels.

L110185. Shelf No. MSS 14,745. 331 reels.

Black Sash Papers

The Black Sash was formed in 1955 by a group of white South African women determined to protest against the government's policy of apartheid. It has continued to do so into the present, counting among its members many eminent South African women. The Black Sash has protested and organized consistently and dramatically, against pass laws, detentions, removals to the "homelands," etc. In 1963, the group opened itself to non-white members. This collection spans the dates 1955-1972, and consists of the Society's speeches, administrative records, minutes and memoranda of national conferences, internal and external correspondence, and records of political actions.

LBSP001. Shelf No. 45115 **6 reels.**

Papers of Arthur B. Spingarn

Arthur Barnett Spingarn (1878-1971) was an African-American lawyer and civil rights leader who became president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). This collection contains correspondence, memoranda, minutes of meetings, wills and estate files, reports, briefs, hearing and

trial transcripts, and other papers relating chiefly to Spingarn's service with the NAACP as vice president, chairman of the legal committee, and president (1911- 1965). The material spans the years 1850-1970, with the bulk concentrated in the period 1920-1955 and is divided into seven series:

- Family Correspondence, 1912–1964
- Personal Correspondence, 1903–1967
- NAACP Files, 1912–1967
- Miscellany, 1850–1970
- Printed Matter, 1911–1967
- Addition, 1915–1968
- Oversize, 1915–1964

L110481. Shelf No. 20666. **58 reels.**

Selected documents from records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the custody of the National Archives: field records

Collection of office records, case records, and miscellaneous records of 13 regional offices and numerous sub-offices of the FEPC from 1943-1945. It includes records of complaints filed, follow-ups on the complaints, and disposition of cases. Good source of information on discrimination of all types against employees in the defense industry during World War II. Gives information on the names of private companies involved in defense, company addresses, type of industry, number of employees, original documents of complaints, nature of complaints, names of field officers to whom complaints were assigned, resolutions of complaints, statistics on cases, etc. Some typed and mimeographed records are almost illegible.

LCFE001. Shelf No. 88/375 **58 reels.**

Selected documents from records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the custody of the National Archives: headquarters records

Collection of meeting agenda, summaries of meeting minutes, actions taken at meetings, weekly news digests, and newspaper clippings about the FEPC from 1942-1946. Sound recordings are not

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included. The collection provides information on the operation of the office of the Chairman of the FEPC. It also includes office memorandums, office files, press releases, field trip reports, agreements between agencies involved in handling disputes, lists of cases pending, teletypes, drafts of proposed Executive Orders, correspondence, Congressional testimony, and other matters of concern to the Committee. Some carbon copies of documents are illegible.

LCFE002. Shelf No. 88/376.

86 reels.

Slave Narratives: A Folk History of Slavery in the United States

A collection of typewritten records of more than 2000 ex-slaves, interviewed by workers of the Federal Writers Project (1936-1938), in seventeen states. The subjects discussed include family, work, relations of slaves and slave owners, the Civil War, life after emancipation, the Ku Klux Klan, folklore, religion, thoughts on the future, race, and slavery.

Shelf No. Microfilm 974.

11 reels.

Selected Negro Newspapers from the Library of Congress

This research collection contains issues of over one hundred African-American publications from the Library of Congress. The titles represent all regions of the United States. Because of the vast number of small runs filmed, several titles may appear on a given roll. Below is a partial listing of some of the titles available. Please keep in mind some volumes may be missing, and roll counts may change pending verification by the Library of Congress.

The Washington Bee, Washington, DC. 1882–84.

Shelf No. NP 2194. L110301

19 reels.

The Broad Ax, Chicago, IL. 1899–1901.

Shelf No. NP 2197. L11025 2

8 reels.

The Freeman, Indianapolis, IN. 1886–1916.

Shelf No. NP 2199. L110254.

17 reels.

The American Citizen, Kansas City, KS. 1889–1907.

Shelf No. NP 2206. L110261

7 reels.

The New Orleans Tribune, New Orleans, LA. 1864–69.

Shelf No. NP 2223. L110276

4 reels.

Frederick Douglass's Paper, Rochester, NY. 1851–60.

Shelf No. NP 2242. L110293 Reel 11, Title 9.

1 reel.

**The Cleveland Gazette, Cleveland, OH. 1883–1945.
Shelf No. NP 2235. L110288**

20 reels.

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