In Their Own Words: The Documents of African American History

A Guide to Microform Collections at Cleveland Public Library



With a Selection of Notable Microform Collections on other American and World History Subjects



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Martin Luther King, Jr. Cleveland Press, May 16, 1967 Cleveland Public Library Photograph Collection

Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was in Cleveland in May 1967 to personally organize the African American community to fight for better living and working conditions. King's program in Cleveland supported the work of the United Pastors Association and officially started June 1, 1967. Said King at the time: "The citizens of the Negro community reflect the alienation of the total community which has constantly ignored their cries for justice and opportunity and responded to their joblessness, poor housing and economic exploitation with crude methods of police repression rather than compassion and creative programming." (Cleveland Press, 5/16/1967) Research the work of the SCLC in the U.S. through the *Records of the Southern Leadership Conference*, 1954-1970 (see page 12).

Introduction

February 12, 2009 (Revised January 1, 2010)

Cleveland Public Library has one of the largest collections of resources on African American culture and history in any public library in the United States. In addition to owning nearly every English-language book and periodical title included in *The Harvard Guide to African American History*, which includes 15,000 titles and covers every area of endeavor, the Library's collection includes more than 5 million pages of African American history documents (primary sources) on microfilm.

This *Guide to Microform Collections* describes 50 collections relating to African American history, including the letters of luminaries such as W. E. B. Du Bois and Mary McLeod Bethune; the historical records of organizations such as the NAACP, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); and unique collections such as *The Records of the Southern Plantations*. In addition, there is a selection of other notable collections on pages 25-30.

WHY MICROFILM?

Microfilm has long made it possible for Cleveland Public Library to offer immediate, local access to the contents of important historical archives and collections from throughout the United States and around the world. To view the documents that are part of the microfilm collection *Records of Southern Plantations*, for example, one would otherwise have to travel to dozens of archives throughout the southern United States. While online digital collections are gradually replacing microfilm access, it is important to note that only a small percentage of existing historical documents are available online due to the high cost of making extensive collections available in digital format. Most of the collections included in this guide are *not available online*.

WHERE IS THE MICROFILM LOCATED?

With a few exceptions as noted, all of the microfilm collections are located in Main Library's Microform Center (Main Building, 1st floor). The location of the printed guides that accompany each microfilm collection is noted in each collection description.

HOW DO I GET STARTED?

We highly recommend that you start your research with the printed guides that accompany most of the larger collections in this guide. These guides enable the researcher to focus quickly on specific groups of documents. Teachers may also find them useful in creating class assignments based on documents that relate to specific topics. Librarians are always glad to assist you.

CAN I DO ANY WORK FROM HOME/SCHOOL?

Yes. Since many of the printed guides are available online, you can do much preliminary planning at home or school so that you can make effective use of your time at the Library. The Web addresses of online guides are noted within each collection description.

CAN I COPY/SCAN DOCUMENTS ON MICROFILM?

Yes. You may make paper copies for personal research for 10 cents per page. You may also make digital scans from microfilm at no charge, subject to the availability of scanner-equipped microfilm readers. Electronic files of scanned documents can be emailed to your personal email account or saved to your flash drive. In addition, Main

Library has an oversize printer that can be used to enlarge documents (which have been saved as digital files on a flash drive) to poster-size for display. The oversize printer is located in the Map Collection, which is on the 6th floor of the Louis Stokes Wing. Contact the Map Collection (216-623-2880) about fees and details.

EXAMPLES OF HOW THESE COLLECTIONS CAN BE USED

- High School Students: History Day Projects, Research Papers, Personal Research
- Teachers: Class Assignments focusing on specific topics, letters or documents
- College/University Students: Research Papers, Theses, Reports
- Graduate Students: Dissertations
- Professional and Amateur Historians: Personal Research
- Genealogists: Family History Research

WHAT IS A PRIMARY SOURCE?

Primary sources bring the researcher as close as possible to being an eyewitness to the event or time period being described. These are works created *at the time* of the event or time period being depicted. Printed and written primary sources, for example, include the words of someone who participated in the event, witnessed the event or got information directly from someone who participated in the event. Examples of the different types of primary sources include the following:

- Written documents: letters, manuscripts, diaries
- Printed documents: books, magazine articles, newspaper articles (written at the time of the event being described)
- Government documents: census records, government reports & correspondence, birth certificates
- · Visual artifacts: photographs, films, illustrations, maps, cartoons, drawings, posters, paintings
- Oral artifacts: oral histories, recorded speeches, music
- Physical artifacts: furniture, tools, toys, clothing, appliances

WHAT IS A SECONDARY SOURCE?

Secondary sources are works that involve the interpretation of a historical event by someone using primary sources or other secondary sources. Well-researched secondary sources can help the researcher gain an overview of an event or historical period and can be used to verify the accuracy and reliability of primary sources. Secondary sources often contain excellent bibliographies that can be used to identify important primary sources in your area of research.

ARE PRIMARY SOURCES FACTUALLY ACCURATE?

Primary sources are not necessarily factually accurate. The job of the historian is to evaluate primary sources and compare them to one another and to good secondary sources. Through this process, the researcher decides what is true and develops his or her own historical narrative of an event or period.

Example: A news article about the Kennedy assassination published the day Kennedy was killed is certain to contain factual errors simply because the details of what happened were not yet known and no investigation had been completed. By comparing articles and documents written at the time of the assassination to each other, to investigative reports, and to well-researched books written later, a researcher can determine the accuracy of the article and the value of it to her or his research. Indeed, sometimes "facts" are proved wrong or are reinterpreted decades later as new evidence (primary source material) is discovered and then compared to the existing narrative.

DOES THE LIBRARY OWN PRIMARY SOURCES OTHER THAN ON MICROFILM?

Yes. The Library's collections include thousands of reprints of historical documents, diaries, letters, newspapers, photographs, etc. The History & Geography Department is glad to help you identify appropriate primary source documents.

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Papers of Prominent African Americans

Bethune, Mary McLeod. The Mary McLeod Bethune Papers: the Bethune Foundation Collection (University Publications of America, 1996) 57 microfilm reels [Parts 1-3] Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx
Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: E185.97.B34 B48

Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955) was one of the great educators in United States history. She was a leader of women, a distinguished adviser to several American presidents, and a powerful champion of racial equality.

Part 1: Writings, Diaries, Scrapbooks, Biographical Materials, and Files on the National Youth Administration and Women's Organizations, 1918-1955 (19 reels)

Part 2: Correspondence Files, 1914-1955 (17 reels)

Part 3: Subject Files, 1939-1955 (21 reels)

Douglass, Frederick. The Papers of Frederick Douglass (Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1974) 34 microfilm reels
Printed Guide: History & Geography Department
Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E185.97.D64 A12x

The foremost African American abolitionist in antebellum America, Frederick Douglass (ca. 1817-1895) was the first African American leader of national stature in United States history. Champion of the oppressed people of the world, Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave who rose to become the United States Minister to Haiti and a counselor to four presidents.

Note: This collection of papers is also available online through the Library of Congress's American Memory Project. http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/doughtml/doughome.html

Du Bois, W. E. B. *The Papers of W. E. B. Du Bois* (Microfilming Corporation of America, 1980) 89 microfilm reels

Printed Guide in History & Geography Department: Call Number E185.61 .R26 1990X Microfilm Call Number: E185.97.D73 A25 1981

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois (1868-1963) was a major African American scholar, an early leader in the 20th-century African American protest movement, and an advocate of pan-Africanism. As one of the earliest and most influential spokesmen for African-American liberation, W. E. B. Du Bois pioneered many of the strategies and programs of the American civil rights movement. This collection of Du Bois's papers documents the private thoughts and public achievements of this radical leader. Researchers can trace the changes in Du Bois's political and social philosophy over the years as he shifted more and more toward radicalism and eventually became a member of the Communist Party of America at the age of 93. His correspondence also provides valuable historical insight into the development of the modern civil rights movement.

Randolph, A. Philip. The Papers of A. Philip Randolph (University Publications of America, 1990) 35 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E185.61 .R26 1990x

As a prominent labor leader, civil rights advocate and socialist, A. Philip Randolph (1889-1979) both made history and observed it during a career of leadership that started in 1925 and lasted for nearly half a century. Like Martin Luther King Jr. in the following generation, Randolph was both a charismatic leader and a bold strategist, pioneering the direct-action tactics that spread so successfully in the 1960s.

Woodson, Carter Godwin. The Papers of Carter G. Woodson and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1915-50 (University Publications of America, 1998) 34 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: use online guide

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Microfilm Call Number: E175.5.W65 A2 1998

Called the "Father of Negro History," Carter Godwin Woodson (1875-1950) was instrumental in the founding of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915. During his lifetime he was probably the most significant scholar promoting the history and achievements of African Americans. Woodson's papers are the most detailed source on the career of Carter G. Woodson to emerge since his death. The collection comprises Woodson's papers, the records of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and the records of Associated Publishers.

Papers of African American Civil Rights Movements and Organizations

Black Power Movement (University Publications of America, 2000) 26 microfilm reels [Parts 1 & 3]

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Access to Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx
Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: E185.615 .B53

The Black Power Movement was a social, cultural, and political phenomenon that grew out of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. It gained its name from a cry, "Black Power!" raised by Stokely Carmichael in 1965 during a speech in Greenwood, Mississippi. It found expression in various African-American organizations, including the Black Panther Party For Self-Defense and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). While differing substantially in many ways, these groups were united in rejecting white leadership (and often white membership) and in their desire for social, economic, and political control of black communities, particularly in regard to schools and police.

Part 1, Amiri Baraka (1934-): from Black arts to Black Radicalism (9 reels)

Known in the 1960s as LeRoi Jones, an accomplished poet and essayist, Amiri Baraka moved from Greenwich Village "beat" poet to leader of the Black Arts Movement in Harlem, working with such politically conscious artists and poets as Nikki Giovanni, Sonia Sanchez, Mae Jackson, Larry Neal, and Ben Caldwell. Through his artistic talent and extraordinary personal magnetism, Baraka became a forceful voice and influential political leader. He launched the NewArk Community Movement in the aftermath of the Newark, New Jersey, riot of 1967; became an important presence in the National Black Assembly movement; and founded the Congress of African People to advance his vision of African cultural nationalism and, later, Marxist thought. This collection covers the period 1960 to 1988 and consists of rare works of poetry, organizational records, print publications, articles, poems, plays and speeches by Baraka, as well as a small amount of personal correspondence and transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of the "Making of Black Newark" oral history project.

Part 3, Papers of the Revolutionary Action Movement, 1962-1996 (17 reels)

Reproduces the writings and correspondence of Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford); RAM internal documents; records on allied organizations, including African Peoples Party, Black Liberation Army, Black Panther Party, Black United Front, Black Workers Congress, Institute of Black Studies, League of Revolutionary Black Workers, Republic of New Africa, and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; rare serial publications, including Black America, Soulbook, Unity and Struggle, Black Vanguard, Crossroads, and Jihad News; and, government documents such as the FBI file on Max Stanford, testimony about RAM's role in the urban rebellions, and subject files covering key leaders associated with RAM including Malcolm X, Robert F. Williams, Amiri Baraka, and Assata Shakur, as well as on subjects such as the Black Power Conferences, the reparations movement, political prisoners, and more.

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress (University Publications of America, 1989) 125 microfilm reels [Parts 1-5]

Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: E185.5 .C59 1989X

Founded in Detroit in 1946, the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) arose out of the merger of three groups with ties to the Communist Party USA: the International Labor Defense (ILD), the National Negro Congress, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Embodying the spirit and tactics of all three of its predecessors, the CRC concentrated on legal defense and mass political action on behalf of victims of legal frame-ups.

Part I: Case Files (40 reels)

In 1945 three organizations active in the defense of blacks, minorities, labor, and radicals—the National Negro Congress, the International Labor Defense, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—merged to form the Civil Rights Congress (CRC). Under the direction of the black lawyer and leading Communist William L. Patterson, the CRC became a significant force in the civil rights and civil liberties struggles of the early 1950s, particularly in the defense of victims of racism and McCarthyism.

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress, which reproduces in their entirety the organization's extensive National Office files, documents the many issues and legal cases in which the CRC was involved during its 10-year existence. These papers provide valuable data on the Civil Rights Congress's activities, most notably in cases involving civil rights and civil liberties issues, such as those of Willie McGee (Mississippi), Rosa Lee Ingram (Georgia), Paul Washington (Louisiana), Robert Wesley Wells (California), the Trenton Six (New Jersey), the Martinsville Seven (Virginia), and many others.

Part II: Files of William L. Patterson and the National Office (42 reels)

Part II consists of Executive Secretary William L. Patterson's correspondence and reference files, as well as documents on state and local chapters of the Civil Rights Congress.

Part III: Publications (19 reels)

The files in Part III include periodicals, press releases, bulletins, and booklets published by the CRC or received from other publishers by the CRC's national office.

Part IV: Communist Party USA Files (16 reels)

The files of Part IV come from the New York headquarters of the Communist Party and were collected from July 1948 to October 1949, during the trial of the twelve Communist leaders in Foley Square. The Communist Party gave these documents to the CRC at the close of the trial.

Part V: Citizens Emergency Defense Conference Files (8 reels)

The files of Part V consist of bulletins, press releases, publications, correspondence, and newspaper clippings. The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference [CEDC] operated independently of the CRC with Samuel Kanter as executive secretary. The organization provided public defense of the Communist leaders on trial in Foley Square, particularly those designated as "second tier," who became known as the Communist Seventeen, Communist Sixteen, and the Communist Thirteen.

Congress of Racial Equality. Papers of the Congress of Racial Equality, 1941-1967 (Microfilming Corp. of America, 1980) 74 microfilm reels [Series 1-6 & Addendum: Subgroups A-G, 1944-1968]

Printed Guides in History & Geography Department: Call Number Z1361.N39 M46 1980 Microfilm Call Number: E185.61 .C78 1980X

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was a civil rights organization founded by James Farmer in 1942 to integrate restaurants and other public places in the North. Farmer established CORE as a nonviolent organization that would fight racial segregation through direct action and civil disobedience. As the student sit-In movement gathered strength in the South, CORE was called in to provide training in nonviolent techniques. In 1961, CORE took the lead in sponsoring freedom riders in an effort to integrate interstate bus terminals in the South.

Series 1-6 (49 reels)

Series 1: National Director's File, 1942-1966

Series 2: Assistant to the National Director's File, 1942-1965

Series 3: Executive Secretary's File, 1941-1962

Series 4: National Action Council, 1944-1965

Series 5: Departments and Related Organizations, 1946-1970

Series 6: Publications

Addendum, 1944-1968 (25 reels)

Subgroup A: National Director's Files, 1960-1966

Subgroup B: Associate National Director's Files, 1960-1966

Subgroup C: National Action Council and Conventions, 1944-1967

Subgroup D: Bookkeeping Files, 1962-1966

Subgroup E: Community Relations Department

Subgroup F: Organization Department, 1957-1968

Subgroup G: Legal Department, 1960-1967

Papers of the NAACP (University Publications of America, 1982)

1,732 microfilm reels [Parts 1-30]

Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: E185.5 .N2745 1981X

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has been the most visible organization in the modern struggle for African American freedom and equality. It was founded as the National Negro Committee on February 12, 1909, by a multiracial group in reaction to bloody rioting in Springfield, Illinois, during which eight blacks were killed and over 2,000 others were forced to flee the city. Though active in many areas throughout the 20th century, the NAACP focused primarily on litigation and legal challenges to discrimination. Its lawyers, including Charles Houston and Thurgood Marshall, were responsible for such successes as an end to the white primary and the *Brown V. Board of Education of Topeka* Supreme Court decision ending school segregation. A detailed printed guide accompanies each part of this vast collection.

Part 1: Meetings of the Board of Directors, Records of Annual Conferences, Major Speeches, and Special Reports, 1909-1965 (28 reels)

Supplement to Part 1, 1951-1955 (12 reels)

Supplement to Part 1, 1956-1960 (12 reels)

Supplement to Part 1, 1961-1965 (9 reels)

Supplement to Part 1, 1966-1970 (12 reels)

Part 2: Personal Correspondence of Selected NAACP Officials, 1919-1939 (20 reels)

Part 3: The Campaign for Educational Equality, 1913-1965

Series A: Legal Department and Central Office Records, 1913-1940 (24 reels)

Series B: Legal Department and Central Office Records, 1940-1950 (19 reels)

Series C: Legal Department and Central Office Records, 1951-1955 (23 reels)

Series D: General Office Files, 1956-1965 (13 reels)

Part 4: The Voting Rights Campaign, 1916-1950 (13 reels)

Supplement to Part 4, Voting Rights, General Office Files, 1956-1965 (6 reels)

Part 5: The Campaign against Residential Segregation, 1914-1955 (23 reels)

Supplement to Part 5, Residential Segregation, General Office Files, 1956-1965 (16 reels)

Part 6: The Scottsboro Case, 1931-1950 (24 reels)

Part 7: The Anti-Lynching Campaign, 1912-1955

Series A: Anti-Lynching Investigative Files, 1912-1953 (30 reels)

Series B: Anti-Lynching Legislative and Publicity Files, 1916-1955 (35 reels)

Part 8: Discrimination in the Criminal Justice System, 1910-1955

Series A: Legal Department and Central Office Records, 1910-1939 (17 reels)

Series B: Legal Department and Central Office Records, 1940-1955 (32 reels)

Part 9: Discrimination in the U.S. Armed Forces, 1918-1955

Series A: General Office Files on Armed Forces' Affairs, 1918-1955 (19 reels)

Series B: Armed Forces' Legal Files, 1940-1950 (30 reels)

Series C: The Veterans Affairs Committee, 1940-1950 (12 reels)

Part 10: Peonage, Labor, and the New Deal, 1913-1939 (23 reels)

Part 11: Special Subject Files

Series A: Africa through Marcus Garvey (35 reels)

Series B: Warren G. Harding through YWCA (36 reels)

Part 12: Selected Branch Files, 1913-1939

Series A: The South (20 reels)

Series B: The Northeast (8 reels)

Series C: The Midwest (27 reels) [Note: Cleveland NAACP Documents (1913-39) are on reels 22-26]

Series D: The West (7 reels)

Series B: Cooperation with Organized Labor, 1940-1955 (25 reels)

Part 13: The NAACP and Labor, 1940-1955

Series A: Subject Files on Labor Conditions & Employment Discrimination, 1940-55 (21 reels)

Series C: Legal Department Files on Labor, 1940-1955 (12 reels)

Supplement to Part 13, The NAACP and Labor, 1956-1965 (16 reels)

Part 14: Race Relations in the International Arena, 1940-1955 (21 reels)

Part 15: Segregation and Discrimination: Complaints and Responses, 1940-1955

Series A: Legal Department Files (19 reels)

Series B: Administrative Files (15 reels)

Part 16: Board of Directors, Correspondence and Committee Materials

Series A: 1919-1939 (8 reels)

Series B: 1940-1955 (24 reels)

Supplement to Part 16, Board of Directors Files, 1956-1965 (12 reels)

Supplement to Part 16, Board of Directors Files, 1966-1970 (9 reels)

Part 17: National Staff Files, 1940-1955 (29 reels)

Supplement to Part 17, National Staff Files, 1956-1965 (14 reels)

Part 18: Special Subjects, 1940-1955

Series A: Legal Department Files (10 reels)

Series B: General Office Files: Abolition of Government Agencies-Jews (23 reels)

Series C: General Office Files: Justice Department-White Supremacy (33 reels)

Part 19: Youth File

Series A: 1919-1939 (5 reels)

Series B: 1940-1955, American Jewish Congress-Motion Picture Project (25 reels)

Series C: 1940-1955, NAACP-Youth Builders (27 reels)

Series D: 1956-1965, Youth Department Files (20 reels)

Part 20: White Resistance and Reprisals, 1956-1965 (15 reels)

Part 21: NAACP Relations with the Modern Civil Rights Movement (22 reels)

Part 22: Legal Department Administrative Files, 1956-1965 (27 reels)

Part 23: Legal Department Case Files, 1956-1965

Series A: The South (62 reels)

Series B: The Northeast (34 reels)

Series C: The Mid- and Far West (27 reels)

Supplement to Part 23, Legal Department Case Files, 1960-1972

Series A: The South

Section 1: Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida (17 reels)

Section 2: Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia (18 reels)

Section 3: Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas (17 reels)

Series B: The Northeast

Section 1: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island (26 reels)

Section 2: New York (35 reels)

Series C: The Midwest

Section 1: Ohio (25 reels)

Section 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, West Virginia and Wisconsin (23 reels)

Part 24: Special Subjects, 1956-1965

Series A: Africa-Films (28 reels)

Series B: Foreign Affairs-Leagues and Organizations (33 reels)

Series C: Life Memberships-Zangrando (41 reels)

Part 25: Branch Department Files

Series A: Regional Files and Special Reports, 1941-1955 (25 reels)

Series B: Regional Files and Special Reports, 1956-1965 (18 reels)

Series C: Branch Newsletters and Printed Matter (10 reels)

Series D: Branch Department General Subject Files, 1956-1965 (40 reels)

Part 26: Selected Branch Files, 1940-1955

Series A: The South (26 reels)

Series B: The Northeast (11 reels)

Series C: The Midwest (13 reels) [Note: Cleveland NAACP Documents (1940-55) are on reels 11-12]

Series D: The West (6 reels)

Part 27: Selected Branch Files, 1956-1965

Series A: The South (21 reels)

Series B: The Northeast (11 reels)

Series C: The Midwest (15 reels) [Note: Cleveland NAACP Documents (1956-65) are on reels 10-11]

Series D: The West (7 reels)

Part 28: Special Subject Files, 1966-1970

Series A: "Africa" through "Poor People's Campaign" (32 reels)

Series B: "Powell, Adam Clayton, Jr." through "White Supremacy" (16 reels)

Part 29: Branch Department

Series A: Field Staff Files (18 reels)

Series B: Branch Newsletters, Annual Branch Activities Reports, and Selected Branch Department Subject Files (15 reels)

Series C: Branch Newsletters and Regional Field Office Files, 1966-1971 (10 reels)

Series D: Branch Department General Subject Files, 1966-1970 (13 reels)

Part 30: General Office Subject Files, 1966-1972

Series A: Subject Files (22 reels)

Records of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, 1895-1992 (University Publications of America, 1993) 41 microfilm reels [Parts 1 & 2]

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E185.86 .R42X

Part 1: Minutes of National Conventions, Publications, and President's Office Correspondence

The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC) is the oldest national African American women's organization in the United States. Throughout the 20th century, the NACWC was a key institution through which women asserted political influence within the black community and in the larger society.

It was in local women's clubs that African American women found a means to pool their resources, coordinate their efforts, and groom themselves in the art of political influence. In locality after locality, they raised funds, launched charitable initiatives, and gained the respect of the male power structure. As a national umbrella organization, the NACWC provides an invaluable overview of the black women's club movement.

NACWC records are filled with names of the nation's most prominent African American women from the early 20th century. The collection includes material on NACWC founders, presidents, and important civic leaders such as Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Mary Talbert, Mary Church Terrell, Margaret Murray (Mrs. Booker T. Washington), Mary McLeod Bethune, Jennie Moton (Mrs. Robert Moton), and Hallie Quinn Brown. Social worker Addie Waites Hunton and journalist Daisy Lampkin are also among NACWC's nationally known leaders. Besides such national figures, the collection documents scores of locally prominent women, providing a collective portrait of female leadership in 20th-century America. Part 1 includes the indispensable documentary backbone of the NACWC archives:

- Publications of state and local NACWC affiliates, including histories of many state and local clubs
- National Notes, 1908 to 1992 (some issues missing). This monthly (to 1935), then quarterly periodical, featuring reports on the activities of NACWC affiliates throughout the nation, is an invaluable historical source.
- Other publications of the national office
- National Convention Minutes, 1895-1992 (two years missing)
- President's office correspondence from 1920 through 1958. While varying in completeness from one administration to another, these records provide the greatest level of detail on the black women's club movement.

Part 2: President's Office Files, 1958-1968

Part 2 of Records of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs includes correspondence from local club leaders throughout the United States. These letters provide insight into the activities and strengths of the local colored women's club movement during the 1960s. The records document the local clubs' voter registration work and interaction with other organizations for the advancement of civil rights.

Papers of the National Negro Congress, 1933-1947 (University Publications of America,

1988) 94 microfilm reels [Parts 1-4]

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E185.61 .N37X

The National Negro Congress (NNC), created in 1935, attempted to build a national constituency to pressure New Deal administrators for labor and civil rights. Over 800 delegates, 43 percent of them from Chicago and the rest from across the nation, representing 500 different organizations, filled the Eighth Regiment Armory on the Chicago's South Side for the inauguration of the NNC from February 14 to 16, 1936. (Part 1: 30 reels, Part 2: 36 reels, Part 3: 19 reels, Part 4: 9 reels)

Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1954-1970 (University Publications of America, 1995) 89 microfilm reels [Parts 1-4]

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E185.61 .R42X

No organization was more pivotal to the modem civil rights movement than the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Founded in 1957 by a group of southern ministers, the SCLC energized the struggle for civil rights with its emphasis on nonviolent direct action. It also provided the movement with its most charismatic and inspirational leader in Martin Luther King Jr., who headed the organization from 1957 until his assassination in 1968. The SCLC inspired many black leaders to believe that nonviolent protests, such as the boycott, might succeed in battles against segregation. Its approach was therefore different from that of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which relied almost entirely on legal actions. (Part 1: 21 reels, Part 2: 22 reels, Part 3: 10 reels, Part 4: 29 reels)

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Papers, 1959-1972 (Microfilming Corporation of America, 1981) 73 microfilm reels

Printed Guide in History & Geography Department: Call Number Z1361.N39 S88 1982X Microfilm Call Number: E185.61 .S916 1981x

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was one of the more vibrant, visible, and creative organizations in the civil rights movement. Popularly referred to as "Snick," from its initials, SNCC, it was a movement built on youth, passion, and courage. Opposed to centralization and hierarchy, SNCC was determined, in the words of Ella Baker, to "work with people where they are." Although marked by racial separatism toward the end, SNCC's early and most successful years were defined by an ethos of non-racialism, grassroots democracy, and an unmatched passion for activism.

U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation Surveillance Files on Prominent African Americans and African American Organizations

Online Access Note: The FBI's Web site includes partial or complete files on many prominent U.S. Citizens: http://foia.fbi.gov/famous.htm

FBI File on Marcus Garvey (Scholarly Resources, 1978) 1 microfilm reel

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E185.97.G3 M36x

Marcus Mosiah Garvey (1887-1940), a black man from the West Indies, was the first person to forcefully articulate the concept of African nationalism--of black people returning to Africa, the continent of their forefathers, to build a great nation of their own. The FBI investigation file on Marcus Garvey is an informative source on his role as a spokesman for black nationalism, on the American black community of the 1920s, and on the origins of the black social protest and separatist movements.

FBI File on Rev. Jesse Jackson (Scholarly Resources, 1988) 1 microfilm reel

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E185.97.J25 U64 1988x

Human rights activist, minister, and public speaker, Rev. Jesse Louis Jackson (b. 1941), was the most successful African American presidential candidate in U.S. history prior to Barack Obama's successful 2008 campaign, having received over three million votes in the 1984 election. The files of the FBI on Jesse Jackson span the years 1967 to 1984 and include the original investigative file on Jackson detailing his early career as head of "Operation Breadbasket" and PUSH (People United to Save Humanity); records of various threats made against him; documents from classaction suits in which he participated against the FBI, CIA, and City of Chicago; and information regarding FBI and Secret Service protection of Jackson as a presidential candidate in 1984.

FBI File on Martin Luther King, Jr. (University Publications of America, 1984) 25 microfilm reels [Parts 1 & 2]

Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Microfilm Call Number and Printed Guides: E185.97.K5 M295 1984X

Access complete files online: http://www.archive.org/details/fbi_mlk_file

Access selected documents through FBI Web site: http://foia.fbi.gov/foiaindex/king.htm

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968), minister and Nobel Prize winner, originated the nonviolence strategy within the activist civil rights movement. The FBI's declassified documents that are contained in the *Martin Luther King Jr. FBI File* allow researchers to follow the development of King's career and civil rights activities. Taken as a whole, this publication makes available a crucially important documentary record on one of the central leaders and one of the central issues of our time.

Part 1 (16 reels)

Part I allows researchers to track the bureau's pursuit of King almost day by day, as reports flow in from FBI field offices in New York, Atlanta, and other cities; as top FBI executives write to each other about ways to expand their blanket-like coverage on King; and as reports summarizing the bureau's information on King and the civil rights movement flow outward to the White House, the Pentagon, and other federal offices.

Part II (9 reels)

Part II of *The Martin Luther King Jr. FBI Files* contains 9,000 pages of released FBI documents on Martin Luther King Jr. Included in the file are numerous verbatim transcripts of conversations between King and one of his most trusted confidants, Stanley Levison, as well as conference calls involving many other civil rights leaders. This publication provides an unmatched source of primary research materials--much of it in King's own words--on the civil rights movement, King's opposition to the Vietnam War, and King's reactions to the racial and social strife throughout the United States that marked the last years of his life.

FBI File on Malcolm X (Scholarly Resources, 1996) 10 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: Social Sciences Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: BP223.Z8 L57 1996

Online Index: http://www.wonderwheel.net/work/foia/

Access documents through FBI Web site: http://foia.fbi.gov/foiaindex/malcolmx.htm

Malcolm X (1925-1965) was a Black revolutionary who rose from a criminal life on the streets to become one of the most important African-American political figures of the 20th century. Malcolm X was a central figure in the African American fight for social justice in the 1950s and 1960s. As a minister of the militant Nation of Islam, he urged blacks to defend themselves "by any means necessary," advocating a position of violence that many whites found disturbing. The controversial leader inspired both devotion and hatred with his aggressive stance on civil rights issues, and was known for the power of his speeches.

This collection includes more than 9,000 pages of documents, including memoranda from the FBI and its Special Agents in Charge, from 1953 to 1971. Memoranda are supplemented by telegrams,

teletype messages, and newspaper clippings concerning Malcolm X's activities from his release from prison until his assassination in 1965. This file documents his involvement on behalf of the Nation of Islam, his relationship with the Socialist Workers Party and the May 2nd Committee, newspaper articles relating to Malcolm X, his break with Elijah Muhammad, his establishment of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., his founding of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, and memos about the motion picture on Malcolm X.

FBI File on the Moorish Science Temple of America - Noble Drew Ali (Scholarly Resources, 1995) 3 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: Social Sciences Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: BP62.B56 F35

Access documents through FBI Web site: http://foia.fbi.gov/foiaindex/moortemp.htm

The Moorish Science Temple was one of several black religions founded in the United States that preached a combination of racial pride and called on American blacks to turn from Christianity to their true and original religion. The first Moorish Science Temple was organized in Newark, New Jersey, in 1913 by the Noble Drew Ali. Incorporated as the Moorish Temple of Science in 1925 and renamed the Moorish Science Temple the next year, it had branches in Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, and Pittsburgh as well as several southern cities. At its height membership reached nearly 30,000. Ali believed that Christianity was opposed to the interests of God's Blacks, and that Jesus was a Black man who had tried to redeem the Black Moabites, only to be executed by the white Romans. He thought that only Islam could unite Blacks, but he did not live to see such unification. His Chicago work became strife ridden when several Temple leaders were accused of exploiting members by selling products such as Old Moorish Healing Oil and Moorish Purifier Bath Compound. Ali tried to oust these leaders, and a period of struggle ensued. When Ali was out of town, his business manager was killed. Ali was arrested on his return. He died of unknown causes before the trial began. He left behind a movement that became the source for many groups combining black activism and Islamic beliefs, such as the Nation of Islam. The FBI investigated the Moorish Science Temple for its alleged hostility toward capitalism and its efforts to incite revolution. This collection is organized into geographic sections demarcating FBI headquarters and various field offices, including Baltimore, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Materials contain correspondence, memos, reports, interviews, and pamphlets.

FBI File on Elijah Muhammad (Scholarly Resources, 1995) 3 microfilm reels Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: BP223.Z8 E454 1995

Access documents through FBI Web site: http://foia.fbi.gov/foiaindex/muhammad.htm

Born Elijah Poole in 1897 and later known as "the Messenger of Allah," Elijah Muhammad assumed leadership of the movement later known as the Nation of Islam ("Black Muslims") in 1934. He was a major advocate of independent, black-operated businesses, institutions, and religion. The file contains material the FBI collected to show "immoral, subversive, or criminal activity" in order to discredit him as a leader of the Nation of Islam.

FBI File on the NAACP (Scholarly Resources, 1990) 4 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E185.5.N276 F3 1990

Access documents through FBI Web site: http://foia.fbi.gov/foiaindex/marshall.htm

The NAACP is one of the oldest social justice organizations in the United States. It was founded as the National Negro Committee on February 12, 1909, by a multiracial group of national leaders who had met to discuss increasing violence against African Americans. The organization focused its early efforts on anti-lynching campaigns and protesting against segregation within the federal government. These files on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) cover the years 1923 to 1957, and reflect bureau investigations into the NAACP's supposed connections with the Communist party. The records include information on each branch of the NAACP; reports of the association's annual conferences; copies of the NAACP's official publication; correspondence between the NAACP executive secretary and J. Edgar Hoover; Communist Party publications; and references to black leaders.

FBI File on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (Scholarly Resources, 1991) 2

microfilm reels Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E185.61 .F355 1991

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was one of the more vibrant, visible, and creative organizations in the civil rights movement. Popularly referred to as "Snick," from its initials, SNCC, it was a movement built on youth, passion, and courage. SNCC was organized in 1960 to encourage voter registration for blacks in the Deep South and under Stokely Carmichael, the group pushed for economic enfranchisement and advocated black supremacy.

The FBI maintained a file on the SNCC because Communists were believed to be infiltrating its leadership. This file comprises reports from nineteen cities, including Atlanta (SNCC national headquarters), Chicago, Dallas, and San Francisco. Each section is in chronological order, spanning 1964 to 1973. The file contains addresses, membership, and information on groups believed to associate with the SNCC.

Papers Relating to Slavery, Anti-Slavery and Reconstruction

Annual Report and Proceedings of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, nos. 1-24, 1833-1856 (University Publication of America, 1995) 1 microfilm reel

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E185.5 .M37 (Black Journals, Series 2)

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society (MASS) was founded as the New England Anti-Slavery Society by the Massachusetts abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison in 1831. The Society tried to sway public opinion through antislavery writings of prominent people such as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, worked for political change, and promoted northern disunion with the slogan "No Union with Slaveholders." MASS was revolutionary in that it accepted both male and female supporters.

Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1st-27th, 1834-1860 (Greenwood Press, 19??) 1 microfilm reel

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E449 .A45x

The American Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Philadelphia in 1833 and had nearly 250,000 members by the end of the 1830s. Its hundreds of auxiliaries sponsored lecture series, local and national abolitionist actions, relief efforts for fugitive slaves and an active abolitionist press.

Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, 1818-1910 (Greenwood Press, 1979) 3 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E448 .A51x

The American Colonization Society, founded in 1816 to assist free black people in emigrating to Africa, was the brainchild of the Reverend Robert Finley, a Presbyterian minister from Basking Ridge, New Jersey. Finley believed that blacks would never be fully integrated into American society and that they would only be able to fulfill their potential as human beings in Africa, the "land of their fathers." He saw colonization as a charitable work, one that would benefit American blacks and Africans alike through the spreading of Christianity to Africa. He also thought that it would prompt a gradual end to slavery.

Black Abolitionist Papers, 1830-1865 (Microfilming Corporation of America, 1981) 17 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E449 .B53

Long neglected in studies of the anti-slavery movement that precipitated the Civil War, the important writings, speeches, and correspondence of black abolitionists are drawn together in a comprehensive collection for researchers. The collection encompasses approximately 15,000 articles and documents of nearly 300 black abolitionists in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany and includes the correspondence of key African-American leaders; speeches, sermons, and lectures; articles, essays, editorials, and other major writings from more than 200 African-American, abolitionist, and reform newspapers; receipts, poems, and other miscellaneous documents.

Papers of the American Slave Trade (University Publications of America, 1996) 140

microfilm reels [Series A, B & D, part 1]

Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: E445.R4 P37

Series A: Selections from the Rhode Island Historical Society

Part 1: Brown Family Collections (23 reels)

Series A focuses on the importation of slaves from Africa—the financial concerns and risk factors, slave treatment and slave revolts on transoceanic voyages, the effect of legislation on the trade, regional origins and destinations of captives, the Caribbean economy in American colonial times, the related molasses and rum trade, and a great deal more.

The Brown family collections date from the early 1700s to the early 1800s. The brothers James and Obadiah Brown, leading merchants of Providence, Rhode Island, were among the first West Indies molasses and sugar merchants from that city to engage in the African slave trade. The second generation included James's sons, Moses Brown and John Brown. After participating in at least one slaving venture in his youth, Moses became a Quaker and a leader in the movement to outlaw the trade. He was instrumental in the passage of the federal Slave Trade Act of 1794, which prohibited ships destined to transport slaves to any foreign country from outfitting in American ports.

His brother John remained active in the business, advocating expansion of the slave trade while a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. John Brown became the first Rhode Islander tried under the 1794 legislation and suffered the forfeiture of the ship *Hope* in 1797. Letters between the brothers and other records document these and other activities of one of America's preeminent merchant families.

Part 2: Selected Collections (30 reels)

The papers of other Rhode Islanders with slave trade connections appear in Part 2. These businessmen lived in Providence and Newport as well as Bristol, which was a center of the African trade in later years, until the 1808 congressional ban on slave importing.

Series B: Selections from the Newport Historical Society

Part 1: Selected Collections (46 reels)

By the 1720s, Newport, Rhode Island, had established itself as one of the major seaports in British colonial North America. During the town's Golden Age, Newport was the fifth most prosperous seaport in the colonies, behind New York, Charleston, Boston, and Philadelphia. Along with the business records created by prominent merchants, there are other collections that tell the story of Newport's period of maritime prosperity. These include log books, Customs House documents, insurance records, and the archives of the Newport Marine Society. Also available is a large variety of shipping manifests, cargo inventories, and other documents illustrative of Newport's role in the maritime economy of North America. Volumes from the society's log book collection, including logs and journals from 18th and 19th century merchant vessels, document Newport's role in the Triangular Trade and the routes and business practices of slave traders.

This part consists of over thirty separate collections illustrating various components of maritime commerce and the slave trade. Prominent Newport merchants documented include Stephen Ayrault; Christopher Champlin; the firm of Gibbs and Channing; William Ellery, a merchant, lawyer, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; Dr. William Hunter; colonial governor Abraham Redwood; members of the Vernon family; and many others.

Part 2: Aaron Lopez Collection (21 reels)

This part comprises the largest collection of Aaron Lopez papers in the world. Lopez was a Jewish refugee who fled Portugal during a renewed wave of Inquisitorial activity in the 1750s. Though he arrived in Newport with little property or resources, he soon involved himself in mercantile activity, utilizing Jewish and non-Jewish contacts in Boston, Charleston, Halifax, New York, Jamaica, Lisbon, and Amsterdam.

Series D: Records of the U.S. Customhouses

Part 1: Port of Savannah Slave Manifests, 1790-1860 (20 reels)

This series consists of slave manifests for the port of Savannah, Georgia. Congress passed legislation in March 1807 that prohibited the importation of slaves into the United States after 1808, and section 9 required that all vessels of 40 tons or more carrying slaves between ports within the United States file two manifests (one for the port of origin and one for the destination). All of the manifests in this collection dated from 1808 include a pledge that the slave had not been imported after 1807. Each manifest lists the name of the ship, the master of the ship, the names of the slaves being transported, and the name and residence of either the slave owner or the shipper. The manifests are arranged into two series.

Reels 1 through 9 consist of inward manifests for ships arriving in Savannah. These manifests date from 1790 through 1859, but there are no inward manifests for the years 1823, 1835, and 1836. All of the ships listed in these manifests came from ports along the east coast of the United States or the Gulf of Mexico. Among the ports listed in the manifests are Baltimore, Md.; Charleston, S.C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; New York City; Providence, R.I.; and St. Augustine, Fla. The inward manifests also include one folder for ships arriving in Savannah from Africa. One manifest in this folder is for a ship from Trinidad. These manifests date from 1789 through 1798.

Reels 11 through 20 consist of the outward manifests for ships that began in Savannah and traveled to other parts of the United States. Again, most of the destinations were on the east coast, with some ships also heading to ports in the Gulf of Mexico. The outward manifests cover the period from 1808 to 1859, but there are no outward manifests for the year 1837.

Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations, from the Revolution to the Civil War (University Publications of America, 1985) 1,595 microfilm reels [Series A-N] Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx
Specialized Name Index for Genealogists in History Dept.: Call Number F213 .S34 1985
Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: F213 .R42X

Series A. Selections from the South Carolina Library, University of South Carolina

Part 1: The Papers of James Henry Hammond, 1795-1865 (15 reels)

Part 2: Miscellaneous Collections (26 reels)

Series B. Selections from the South Carolina Historical Society (10 reels)

Series C. Selections from the Library of Congress

Part 1: Virginia (8 reels)

Part 2: Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina (5 reels)

Series D. Selections from the Maryland Historical Society (14 reels)

Series E. Selections from the University of Virginia Library

Part 1: Virginia Plantations (39 reels)

Part 2: Virginia Plantations (26 reels)

Part 3: Virginia Plantations (30 reels)

Part 4: Cocke Family Papers (71 reels)

Part 5: Ambler Family Papers (18 reels)

Part 6: Virginia Plantations (40 reels)

Series F. Selections from the Duke University Library

- Part 1: The Deep South (23 reels)
- Part 2: South Carolina and Georgia (16 reels)
- Part 3: North Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia (45 reels)
 - Part 4: North Carolina and Virginia Plantations (25 reels)
 - Part 5: William Patterson Smith Collection (20 reels)

Series G. Selections from the Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin

- Part 1: Texas and Louisiana Collections (44 reels)
- Part 2: William Massie Collection (45 reels)
- Part 3: Bank of the State of Mississippi Records, 1804-1846 (18 reels)
- Part 4: Winchester Family Papers, 1783-1906 (28 reels)
- Part 5: Other Plantation Collections (42 reels)

Series H. Selections from the Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, and the Louisiana State Museum Archives (30 reels)

Series I. Selections from Louisiana State University

- Part 1: Louisiana Sugar Plantations (15 reels)
- Part 2: Louisiana and Miscellaneous Southern Cotton Plantations (25 reels)
- Part 3: The Natchez Area (18 reels)
- Part 4: Barrow, Bisland, Bowman, and Other Collections (38 reels)
- Part 5: Butler Family Collections (27 reels)
- Part 6: David Weeks and Family Collection (20 reels)

Series J. Selections from the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Libraries

- Part 1: The Cameron Family Papers (69 reels)
- Part 2: The Pettigrew Family Papers (29 reels)
- Part 3: South Carolina (41 reels)
- Part 4: Georgia and Florida (47 reels)
- Part 5: Louisiana (19 reels)
- Part 6: Mississippi and Arkansas (29 reels)
- Part 7: Alabama (20 reels)
- Part 8: Tennessee and Kentucky (20 reels)
- Part 9: Virginia (33 reels)
- Part 10: Hubard Family Papers, 1741-1865 (26 reels)
- Part 11: Hairston and Wilson Families (22 reels)
- Part 12: Tidewater and Coastal Plains North Carolina (50 reels)
- Part 13: Piedmont North Carolina (40 reels)
- Part 14: Western North Carolina (10 reels)

Series K. Selections from the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Library, the Shirley Plantation Collection, 1650-1888 (26 reels)

Series L. Selections from the Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William and Mary

- Part 1: Carter Papers, 1667-1862 (18 reels)
- Part 2: Jerdone Family Papers, 1736-1918 (12 reels)
- Part 3: Skipwith Family Papers, 1760-1977 (14 reels)
- Part 4: Austin-Twyman Papers, 1765-1865 & Charles Brown Papers, 1792-1888 (36 reels)

Series M. Selections from the Virginia Historical Society

- Part 1: Tayloe Family, 1650-1970 (57 reels)
- Part 2: Northern Neck of Virginia; also Maryland (17 reels)
- Part 3: Other Tidewater Virginia (36 reels)
- Part 4: Central Piedmont Virginia (59 reels)
- Part 5: Southside Virginia (50 reels)
- Part 6: Northern Virginia and Valley (14 reels)

Series N. Selections from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (20 reels)

Records of Southern Plantations from Emancipation to the Great Migration (University Publications of America, 2000) 160 microfilm reels [Series A-B]

Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: F215 .R423

Series A: Selections from the Rare Book, Manuscript & Special Collections Library, Duke University (73 reels)

- Part 1: Alabama and South Carolina Plantations (23 reels)
- Part 2: North Carolina and Virginia Plantations (26 reels)
- Part 3: Georgia and Florida Plantations (24 reels)

Series B: Selections from the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University Libraries (87 reels)

- Part 1: Louisiana Sugar Plantations (15 reels)
- Part 2: Louisiana Cotton Plantations (15 reels)
- Part 3: Louisiana Sugar Plantations (Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Teche) (15 reels)
- Part 4: Mississippi Cotton Plantations (15 reels)
- Part 5: Albert Batchelor Papers (15 reels)
- Part 6: Weeks Family Papers (12 reels)

Series C: Selections from the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina (47 reels)

- Part 1: Hammond Family Collections (22 reels)
- Part 2: Selected Collections (25 reels)

Records of the Freedmen's Hospital, 1872-1910: Correspondence and Memoranda (UPA collection from LexisNexis, 2004) 6 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: use online guide

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm: RA982.W3

The Freedman's Bureau was a short-lived post-Emancipation federal program (1865-1869) that focused on problems faced by former slaves as they migrated from rural areas to cities. Health was a major priority and a number of southern infirmaries for former slaves were established. One of the most significant outcomes of this policy was the conversion of a military hospital to the Freedman's Hospital in Washington D.C. This hospital became a part of Howard University Medical School, and in 1975 was renamed Howard University Hospital. This collection consists chiefly of letters received with reports, transcripts of testimony, congressional and executive documents, printed regulations governing the administration of the Hospital, annual reports, and comptroller reports.

Slavery (Microfilming Corp. of America, 1982) 6,720 microfiche cards Printed Guide: Social Sciences Department

Call Number for Microfiche and Printed Guide: HT861 .S53

This collection offers a wealth of information on virtually every aspect of slavery as a moral, social, political, and economic issue. Included are primary sources on American slavery—from the colonial era through emancipation, and also many significant titles on Latin American and Caribbean slavery, and the British and French slave trades from the 16th through the 19th centuries.

The collection is organized into 31 subject categories and includes 5,914 titles. The guide that accompanies the collection gives complete information on its contents.

Slavery in Ante-Bellum Southern Industries (University Publications of America, 1991) 171 microfilm reels [Series A-D, part 1]

Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: F213 .S52X

Series A: Selections from the Duke University Library (28 reels)

Slavery in Ante-Bellum Southern Industries presents a wealth of primary material on the issues surrounding industrial uses of slave labor. The materials selected include company records; business and personal correspondence of industrialists, their managers, financiers, and customers; documents pertaining to the purchase, hire, medical care, and provisioning of slave laborers; descriptions of actual production processes; journals recounting costs and income; and more.

In Series A, researchers can trace the role of prominent figures in the political and economic life of antebellum America. These include George Washington, an original stockholder in The Dismal Swamp Land Company (a timber and shingle-making firm in southeastern Virginia); and prominent Boston and New York business leaders Aspinwall, Delano, Dow, and Peabody. The business

correspondence between the head of Tredegar Iron Works and its principal suppliers—among them Etna Furnace, Glenwood Furnace, and Cloverdale Furnace—is of special significance. Tredegar, located in Richmond, was probably the single largest industrial firm in the antebellum South. Of particular interest to researchers are descriptions of the financial backers of antebellum southern industries, including local investors, northern capitalists, and European speculators. Local, national, and overseas markets are examined, as are strategies developed to expand those markets. Managers' correspondence and advertisements by inventors and machine tool firms reveal the impact of technological change on antebellum industries.

The collection includes the following: Dismal Swamp Land Company Records; Joseph Belknap Smith Papers; William Weaver Papers; Richard and James Grist Papers; Jerimiah T. Jones Papers; Francis Thomas Anderson Papers; Mary G. Franklin Account Books; Tillinghast Family Task Book.

Series B: Selections from the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (38 reels)

Collections contained in Series B include the Hawkins family papers, 1740–1865; the Fisher family papers, 1758–1896; the Brevard and McDowell family papers, 1754–1924; the William G. Dickson papers, 1767–1860; and the Bryan and Leventhorpe family papers, 1798–1860. These collections and others document slavery in such enterprises as gold, silver, copper, and lead mining; iron foundries; and railroad building. Items include apprenticeship agreements, factory accounts, and reports on the conduct of slaves and their overseers. Locations prominent in Series B include Lincoln, Cleveland, Rowan, and Davidson counties in North Carolina; Montgomery County, Tennessee; and Shenandoah County, Virginia.

Series C: Selections from the Virginia Historical Society Part 1: Mining and Smelting Industries (26 reels)

The Virginia iron, coal, salt, and gold industries depended on slave labor from colonial times until after emancipation. Series C, Part 1 documents the daily working and living conditions of slaves and their families in these crucial enterprises. Many of the records included here are staples of recent scholarship. Researchers will find the David Ross letter book, 1812–1813, the Preston family papers of western Virginia and Kentucky, records of the firm of Talbott and Brother, an iron manufacturing firm in Richmond, papers of the Tompkins family of the Dover Collieries in Goochland County, and the William Weaver papers of the Buffalo Forge in Rockbridge County.

Part 2: Railroad & Canal Construction Industries and Other Trades and Industries (42 reels)

Series C, Part 2 brings together documents on Virginia trade and industry, particularly the building of railroads and canals, in the antebellum period. Papers in Part 2 also detail other business affairs of Virginians and their slaves as far afield as Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and points between.

Series D: Selections from the University of Virginia Library

Part 1: Mining and Smelting Industries (37 reels)

Series D, Part 1 concentrates on the mining and smelting industries, which were major non-farm users of slave labor in the South. Virginia, with its rich ore-banks and timber, was one of the leading producers of coal and iron in ante-bellum America. The holdings of the University of Virginia Library illustrate the intricacies of the mining and smelting businesses, their interrelations with the plantation regime, and the activities of African American slaves in the Old Dominion.

Slavery Source Materials (NCR, Microcard Editions, 197?) 951 microfiche cards Printed Guide: none

Note: Titles in this collection are individually cataloged in the Library's online Catalog. A list of titles can be created in the Catalog through a keyword search of the terms "slavery source materials."

Microfiche Call Number: E441.S58

This collection assembles key documents about slavery in America from its beginnings through the Civil War. Topics include the abolition movement, living and working conditions, the slave trade, the Fugitive Slave Act, travelers' reports, religious debates, and more. Among the authors represented are Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Phyllis Wheatley, Harriet Beecher Stowe, William Ellery Channing, and Charles Sumner.

Tappan, Benjamin. The Papers of Benjamin Tappan, 1795-1900 (Library of Congress

Photoduplication Service, 1976) 11 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E449.T165 A2 1976x

Benjamin Tappan (1773-1857) was an Ohio judge and Democratic politician who served in the Ohio State Senate and the United States Senate. He was an early settler of the Connecticut Western Reserve in northeastern Ohio and was one of the first settlers in Portage County and the founder of the city of Ravenna, Ohio. Tappan was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, the second child and oldest son of Benjamin Tappan and Sarah (Homes) Tappan, who was a grandniece of Benjamin Franklin. Two of his younger brothers were abolitionists Arthur and Lewis Tappan. Unlike his abolitionist brothers, Benjamin Tappan opposed slavery "in all shapes except that of abolitionism" (Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 27, 1838). On July 12, 1849, he presided at a Northwest Ordinance (Free Soil) political celebration at Cleveland.

Tappan, Lewis. The Papers of Lewis Tappan, 1809-1903 (Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1975) 7 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E449.T17 A2 1975x

Lewis Tappan (1788-1873), younger brother of Benjamin Tappan, was a staunch New York abolitionist. One of his most notable efforts was his leading participation in the 1839-41 legal effort to secure the freedom of the *Amistad* captives, a case that was successfully defended before the Supreme Court by John Quincy Adams.

Records of and Information on African American Soldiers: U.S. Civil War (1861-1865), WWII (1941-1945) and the Korean War (1950-1953)

Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served With the United States Colored Troops: 55th Massachusetts Infantry (Civil War) (National Archives and Records Administration, 1996) 16 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Online Index: Ancestry Library Edition database (U.S. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1861-1865) (Ancestry Library Edition database is available through all Internet PCs at CPL.) Microfilm Call Number: CD3027.M5 N3 No. 1801

This collection documents U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) soldiers. Individual soldier's files consist of service cards that contain information extracted from muster rolls, regimental returns, descriptive books and other records. A new card was created each time a soldier's name appeared on a new document. Files may also contain original documents such as enlistment papers, casualty sheets, death reports, and correspondence. A typical packet for each soldier will include a jacket-envelope that lists his name, rank, unit, and card numbers, followed by the service cards and original documents.

Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served With the United States Colored Troops: 1st Through 5th United States Colored Cavalry, 5th Massachusetts Cavalry (Colored), 6th United States Colored Cavalry (National Archives and Records Administration, 1997) 107 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Online Index: Ancestry Library Edition database (U.S. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1861-1865) (Ancestry Library Edition database is available through all Internet PCs at CPL.) Microfilm Call Number: CD3027.M5 N3 No. 1817

This collection documents U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) soldiers. See description for 55th Massachusetts Infantry (No. 1801).

Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served With the United States Colored Troops: Artillery Organizations (National Archives and Records Administration, 1998) 299 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Online Index: Ancestry Library Edition database (U.S. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1861-1865) (Ancestry Library Edition database is available through all Internet PCs at CPL.)

Microfilm Call Number: CD3027.M5 N3 No. 1818

This collection documents U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) soldiers. See description for 55th Massachusetts Infantry (No. 1801).

Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served With the United States Colored Troops: 1st United States Colored Infantry, 1st South Carolina Volunteers (Colored), Company A, 1st United States Colored Infantry (1 Year) (National Archives and Records Administration, 1997) 1 microfilm reel

Printed Guide: none

Online Index: Ancestry Library Edition database (U.S. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1861-1865) (Ancestry Library Edition database is available through all Internet PCs at CPL.) Microfilm Call Number: CD3027.M5 N3 No. 1819

This collection documents U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) soldiers. See description for 55th Massachusetts Infantry (No. 1801).

Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served With the United States Colored Troops: 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (Colored) (National Archives and Records Administration, 1996) 20 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: Roll list & description is on reel 1

Online Index: Ancestry Library Edition database (U.S. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1861-1865) (Ancestry Library Edition database is available through all Internet PCs at CPL.) Microfilm Call Number: CD3027.M5TH N3 No. 1898

This collection documents U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) soldiers. See description for 55th Massachusetts Infantry (No. 1801).

Grave Registration Cards A-Z, Soldiers Buried in Ohio from the Revolutionary War to World War II, ca.1810-1957 (Genealogical Society of Utah, 1958) 92 microfilm reels Printed Guide: none

Call Number for Microfilm: F 490 .G73 1810

These records include African American and all other soldiers buried in Ohio. Records are in the form of index cards which contain slots for the following items: soldier's name, residence, death date, cause of death, date of burial, date of birth, place of birth, name of cemetery, location of cemetery, lot number, type of grave marker, name of relative, address of relative, and military service record (war served in, date enlisted, date discharged, serial number, branch of service, rank, company, outfit, or ship name). Very few of these cards include all of this information, however. The majority of the cards include only the soldier's name, birth date, death date, and cemetery information. The entries for Civil War soldiers, in most cases, also include the military service record. [See CPL's Genealogy Research Guide for more genealogy resources.]

Records of the Tuskegee Airmen (UPA collection from LexisNexis, 2005) 13 microfilm reels Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: D810.N4 R43 2005

During World War II (1941-1945) the Army Air Forces established a segregated flying school on the campus of the Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, to train African American pilots. The

graduates of this school were known as the Tuskegee Airmen. During combat duty in Europe from April 1943 until the end of World War II, the Tuskegee Airmen compiled an excellent record of military service. This edition of Records of the Tuskegee Airmen reveals the heroic combat record of the Tuskegee Airmen as well as the discrimination and segregation faced by these same soldiers in the United States. The collection consists of combat reports, correspondence, and reports on discrimination faced by African American military personnel and conditions at the Tuskegee Army Air Field. The materials date from 1941 to 1947 and are organized into six sections.

Records of U.S. Colored Troops (UPA Collection from LexisNexis, 2005) 17 microfilm reels Printed Guide: use online guide

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx
Call Number for Microfilm: E540.N3

In 1863, after Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, what had been a war to preserve the Union also became a war to end slavery in the United States. This collection shows that, given the opportunity, African Americans seized the chance to help win the war and deal the death blow to slavery. By the end of the war in 1865, over 180,000 African Americans, including former slaves and escaped slaves, had served in the ranks of the U.S. Colored Troops (U.S.C.T.). This collection consists of correspondence from military officers and civilians regarding the members of the U.S.C.T. The correspondence mainly covers recruitment, medical exams, death records, musters, inventories of possessions of deceased soldiers, administrative matters, and personal matters.

Soldiers Files from WWII and the Korean War (Cleveland Public Library: Preservation Office, 1991) 14 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Call Number for Microfilm: D769.85.031 C5x

This file consists of a series of newspaper columns and miscellaneous documents about Cleveland area soldiers who served in WWII and the Korean War, including African American soldiers and all other soldiers. The files were compiled by the Cleveland Public Library from local newspapers and other sources during World War II and the Korean War. Entries are arranged alphabetically and often include a small photo and one or two lines about the serviceman. [See CPL's Genealogy Research Guide for more genealogy resources.]

Specialized African American Collections & Studies

Afro-American Rare Book Collection (Kistler Data Management, 1977) 543 microfiche cards Printed Guide in History & Geography Department: Call Number Z 1361.N39 C54 1977 Call Number for Microfiche: E185 .A373x

Cleveland Public Library owns many of the titles in this microfiche set as printed books. Consult the Library's Catalog for individual titles. This collection consists of 152 items, mostly books, selected in from the holdings of the Western States Black Research Collection, Los Angeles, CA.

Black Biographical Dictionaries, 1790-1950 (Chadwyck-Healey, 1987) 1,068 fiche cards Printed Index to Names in History Dept.: Call Number Z1361.N39 B52 1991, vols. 1-3* Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Index: E185.96 .B5281 1987*

A substantial compilation of biographical material on more than 30,000 African American individuals. Because this resource includes both famous and everyday persons, it is of interest to both historians and genealogists. It is recommended that you use the online database as noted to take advantage of its advanced search capabilities.

*NOTE: This series is available on CPL's Web site through the "African American Biographical Database." (Go to www.cpl.org. Click "Do Research." Then click "Biography").

Black Literature, 1827-1940 (Chadwyck-Healey, 1989) 993 microfiche cards Printed Guide: microfiche includes indexes by author, title and genre CD-Rom Guide in Literature Department: Call Number Z1229.N39 B5 1994 CD-R Microfiche Call Number: Z1229.N39 B5

This collection consists of African-American periodical literature generated by The Black Periodical Fiction Project based at Harvard University. It includes more than 150,000 pieces of African-American poetry, fiction, book reviews and literary notices published in 900 African-American periodicals and newspapers between 1827 and 1940. Accessible by author and title, the collection is noteworthy for its generous inclusion of the writings of Black women authors as well as of certain white authors whose work was published in Black periodicals and newspapers.

California. Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots. *Transcripts, Depositions, Consultants Reports, and Selected Documents* (Microfilm Company of California, 1966) 6 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: 326.9794 C128m

The Watts Riot is one of the most important events in modern African-American political history. There had been riots in the ghettos of the United States before, but the riot in Watts—the largely black section of Los Angeles—was different in that it signaled a major change in the character of the African-American struggle for freedom and equality. The riot started August 11, 1965. By the time the riot ended August 15, 34 people had died and more than 1,000 were wounded. An estimated 35,000 African Americans took part in the riot, which required 16,000 National Guardsmen, county deputies, and city police to put down.

Carnegie-Myrdal Study: the Negro in America. Research Memoranda for use in the Preparation of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma" (Recordak Corp., 1940) 13 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E185.6 .C37

In 1937 the Carnegie Corporation invited Gunnar Myrdal, then a relatively unknown scholar and member of the Swedish Parliament with no interest or experience in research on race, to come to the United States to conduct a major research project on the subject. Myrdal was selected rather than one of the many well-qualified white or African-American scholars because it was thought he would bring a tone of neutrality and objectivity to the study. Myrdal assembled a distinguished team of black and white scholars of race, and with unlimited time and money, they examined virtually every aspect of the "Negro problem"—historical, psychological, social, cultural, economic, and political. Gunnar Myrdal's monumental study, *An American Dilemma*, was published in two volumes in 1944. Although Myrdal's work has been subject to extensive criticism by African-American scholars, more than 60 years after its publication it remains the most comprehensive study of race in the United States ever undertaken.

Schomburg, Arthur Alfonso, 1874-1938. The Arthur A. Schomburg Papers (University Publications of America, 1991) 12 microfilm reels Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microform and Printed Guide: E184.6 .S25 1991

Manuscript collections from the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the New York Public Library.

A Study of the Movement of the Negro Population of Cleveland: based upon the 1910 and 1920 figures and the April 1921 and October 1923 School Census Figures/ Howard Whipple Green (Cleveland Public Library Preservation Office, 1995) 1 microfilm reel Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: 326.9771 C989s

Dozens of studies by well-known statistician Howard Whipple Green, who studied population trends in Greater Cleveland for 30 years, can be located through an author search for "Howard Whipple Green" in the Library's Catalog.

A Selection of other Notable Historical Collections

Papers of Prominent Figures

Burr, Aaron. The Papers of Aaron Burr (Microfilming Corp. of America, 1977) 27 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E302.6.B9 A35x

Aaron Burr, Jr. (1756–1836) was an American politician, Revolutionary War hero and adventurer. He served as the third Vice President of the United States (1801–05) under Thomas Jefferson. Burr challenged Alexander Hamilton to a duel on July 11, 1804, at the Heights of Weehawken in New Jersey, at which he killed Hamilton.

Harrison, William Henry. The Papers of William Henry Harrison, 1800-1815 (Indiana Historical Society, 1994) 10 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E392 .A37 1994

William Henry Harrison (1773-1841), the ninth president of the United States, was an early administrator of the American territorial system. He gained fame as an Indian fighter and military hero before becoming president.

Rockefeller, John D. Papers of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. (University Publications of America, 1991) 66 microfilm reels

Printed Guides in History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: CT275.R75 A4 1991x

Part 1: Business correspondence

Part 2: Business investments correspondence

Part 3: Office correspondence, 1879-1894

Part 4: Index to the John D. Rockefeller letter books at the Rockefeller Archive Center

Sanger, Margaret. The Margaret Sanger Papers: Collected Documents Series (University Publications of America, 1996) 18 microfilm reels [Series 1]

Printed Guide: Social Sciences Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: HQ764.S3 A43 1996

Margaret Sanger (1879-1966) was the principal founder and lifelong leader of the American and the international birth control movements. Her vast collection of papers, filmed in two series, reveals a complex portrait of the personal and public lives of one of the 20th century's most influential and controversial figures. This collection covers every aspect of the birth control movement, including the movement's changing ideologies, its campaign for legitimacy, and its internal conflicts and organizational growth. The edition also provides significant insight on the history of changing attitudes towards women's roles and sexuality, and has significant research value to the fields of women's history, social and intellectual history, medicine and public health, religion, and world economic development, among others. This series of Margaret Sanger papers consists of documents gathered from various archives and private collections around the world.

Sanger, Margaret. The Margaret Sanger Papers: Documents from the Sophia Smith Collection and College Archives, Smith College (University Publications of America, 1994) 83 microfilm reels [Series 2] Printed Guide: Social Sciences Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: HQ764.S3 A4 1994

Between 1946 and 1966, Margaret Sanger donated many thousands of documents to the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. This donation was augmented by the papers of many of her relatives, friends, and associates. The Sophia Smith Collection and Smith College Archives hold other important Sanger documents in 20 different archival and manuscript collections, including the papers of Dorothy Brush, Blanche Ames Ames, and Florence Rose as well as the records of both the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau. This microfilm collection consists of approximately 45,000 documents from these holdings.

Webster, Daniel. Papers of Daniel Webster (University Microfilms, issued in collaboration with Dartmouth College Library, 1971) 41 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E337.8 .W373

Daniel Webster (1782-1852) was a leading American statesman during the nation's Antebellum Period. He first rose to regional prominence through his defense of New England shipping interests. His increasingly nationalistic views and the effectiveness with which he articulated them led Webster to become one of the most famous orators and influential Whig leaders of the Second Party System.

Women's History

Gerritsen Women's History (Microfilming Corporation of America, 1975-77) 242 microfilm reels and 17,555 microfiche cards

Printed Guides: Social Sciences Department

Call Number for Microfilm/Microfiche and Printed Guides: HQ1121 .G47

In the late 1800's, Dutch physician and feminist Aletta Jacobs and her husband C.V. Gerritsen began collecting books, pamphlets and periodicals reflecting the evolution of a feminist consciousness and the movement for women's rights. By the time their successors finished their work in 1945, the Gerritsen Collection was the greatest single source for the study of women's history in the world, with materials spanning four centuries and 15 languages.

The broad scope of the collection allows scholars to trace the evolution of feminism within a single country, as well as the impact of one country's movement on those of the others. In many cases, it also provides easy access to primary sources otherwise available only in a few rare book rooms. Note: a small number of the titles within the collection, primarily periodicals, are supplied on microfilm rather than microfiche due to the physical size of the original materials involved.

Native American History

Iroquois Indians: a Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League (Research

Publications, 1984) 50 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E99.I7 I76 1985x

This collection consists of nearly 9,000 records from the 1600s to the 1920s, compiled by the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library.

The Native Americans Reference Collection: Documents Collected by the Office of Indian Affairs. (University

Publications of America, 1991) 76 microfilm reels [Parts 1 & 2]

Printed Guides in History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: E77 .N37x

Filmed from the collection of the Department of Interior. Part 1, 1840-1900 (29 reels); Part 2, 1901-1948 (47 reels).

United States. Indian Claims Commission. Indian Claims Commission (Clearwater Pub. Co., 1973-1982) Ca. 6,000

microfiche cards Printed Guide: none

Index: indexes included on microfiche

Call Number for Microfiche: KF8208.A56 .I52 1982x

Records of the Indian Claims Commission, 1946-ca. 1982. Sections include: Decisions of the Indian Claims Commission -- Expert testimony before the Indian Claims Commission - Government Accounting Office reports -- Docket books -- Legislative history of the Indian Claims Commission act of 1946 -- Journal -- General Services Administration -- Index.

Early U.S. History

Early American Orderly Books, 1748-1817 (Research Publications, 1977) 19 microfilm reels Printed Guide: none

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E259 .E27x

Early American Orderly Books offer first-hand observations of the moral and psychological conditions of the average Revolutionary War soldier, while providing insight into the daily problems confronting the armies. This collection is a significant source of historical information on the American Colonial period. The 201 orderly books in this collection date from the French and Indian War to the end of the War of 1812. Also included are a number of rare British orderly books, providing British records of the Revolutionary War along with records from members of the Colonial armies.

Gates, Horatio. Horatio Gates Papers, 1726-1828 (Microfilming Corp. of America, 1979) 20 microfilm reels Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: E207.G3 A4x

Horatio Lloyd Gates (circa 1727–10 April 1806) was a British-born major general in the Continental army who led his troops to the first major Continental victory over the British when he defeated General John Burgoyne along the Hudson River, forcing his surrender at Saratoga in 1777. In 1780, Congress named Gates commander of the southern army in the Carolinas, but Gates performed poorly in this role. After his defeat at Camden, he was removed from his post. In 1790, Gates, who owned a plantation in Virginia, sold his land and slaves and moved to Manhattan. While living in New York, Gates became involved in politics, eventually serving a term in the New York legislature.

Jeffersonian Americana (University Publications of America, 1980) 1,999 microfiche cards Printed Guide in History & Geography Dept: Call Number Z1033.M5I53 1984 (Index to Microform Collections) Microfiche Call Number: E173 .J44x

Reprint of 708 rare books published between 1485 and 1836 relating to the colonial, revolutionary and federal periods in American history selected from the University of Virginia Library. These items are cited in Joseph Sabin's *Bibliotheca Americana* (New York, 1868-1936).

Penn, William. The Papers of William Penn (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1975) 14 microfilm reels Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: F152.2 P396x

William Penn (1644-1718) founded Pennsylvania and played a leading role in the history of New Jersey and Delaware. He was known as an early champion of democracy and religious freedom and famous for his good relations and his treaties with the Lenape Indians. Under his direction, Philadelphia was planned and developed.

Province in Rebellion: a Documentary History of the Founding of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1774-1775 (Harvard University Press, 1975) 31 microfiche cards

Printed Guide in History & Geography Department: Call Number E263 .M4 P77 1975

Microfiche Call Number: E263.M4 P77

Records of the Colony of New Plymouth, in New England (Northern Micrographics for Brookhaven Press, 1977) 2 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: F72.B8 N49 1855x

- Volumes 1-6: Court orders [Proceedings of the General court and the Court of assistants], 1633-1691
- Volume 7: Judicial acts [of the General court and Court of assistants], 1636-1692
- Volume 8: Miscellaneous records [including Births, marriages, deaths and burials; Treasury accounts, and Lists of freemen and others], 1633-1689
- Volumes 9-10: Acts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, 1643-1679
- Volume 11: Laws, 1623-1682 & Volume 12: Deeds, etc., 1620-1651; Book of Indian records for their lands

U.S. Civil War (1861-1865)

Civil War Photographs: a Selection from Negatives in the Mathew B. Brady Collection in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress (Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1977) 2 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E468.7 .U572x

Note: Many of these photographs are available through www.americanmemory.org.

Civil War Unit Histories. Part 4, The Union-Midwest and West: Regimental Histories and Personal Narratives (University Publications of America, 1993) 240 microfiche cards [10 parts]

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfiche Cards and Printed Guide: E470 .C584x

These items, published between 1861 and 1920, cover every aspect of army life from 1861 through 1865. From discussions of why people decided to volunteer, leaving home for the first time, entering camp, becoming a soldier, the clash of arms, and the drudgery of camp life, Civil War Unit Histories offer students many different sources written by those who actually fought in the Civil War. The titles published in this series are listed in Charles E. Dornbusch's *Military Bibliography of the Civil War* (New York: New York Public Library, 1971); however, this publication also includes a number of titles not listed in Dornbusch's work.

McClellan, George Brinton. George B. McClellan, Sr., Papers (Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1973) 82 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: E467.1.M2 A3 1973x

A Union Army commander in the American Civil War, George Brinton McClellan (1826-1885) repelled Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North. He was later a governor of New Jersey. Reproduced from the collections of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. 44 ft. (ca. 33,000 items).

Sherman, William T. (William Tecumseh). Papers, 1810-1896 (Library of Congress, 1976) 51 microfilm reels Printed Guide: index is included on the microfilm Microfilm Call Number: E467.1.S55 A15x

William Tecumseh Sherman (February 8, 1820 – February 14, 1891) was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author. He served as a General in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65), for which he received recognition for his outstanding command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the "scorched earth" policies that he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States. Military historian Basil Liddell Hart famously declared that Sherman was "the first modern general"

19th and 20th Century History

The American West: Overland Journeys 1841-1880 (University Publications of America, 1998) 663 microfiche cards

Printed Guide: use online guide

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Microfiche Call Number: F593 .A44

Includes written histories and personal narratives that document migration along seven major trails: the Bozeman Trail, Butterfield Stage Line Trail, California Trail, Gila Trail, Mormon Trail, Oregon Trail, and Santa Fe Trail. Material is organized by trail and then by author.

CBS News Daily News Broadcasts, 1963-1988 (University Microfilms International, 19??) 12,000+ microfiche cards

Printed Guide: none

Microfiche Call Number: D839.3 .C37x

Transcripts cover the period from August 28, 1963 through 1988 and are of the television news broadcasts of CBS Morning News, CBS Midmorning News, CBS Midday News, CBS Evening News, CBS Sunday Night News, CBS Weekend News, and CBS Newsbreak.

County Histories of the Old Northwest (Research Publications, 1973) 155 microfilm reels [Series III, Indiana (67 reels) & Series V, Michigan (88 reels)]

Printed Guides to Series III and V: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide of Series III (Indiana): F526 .C68 Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides of Series V (Michigan) F566 .C68

Microfilm of rare local and regional histories, atlases, and directories published in the 2nd half of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century.

Halder, Franz, 1884-1972. The Private War Journal of Generaloberst Franz Halder / Chief of the General Staff of the Supreme Command of the German Army (OKH) 14 August 1939 to 24 September 1942 (University Publications of America, 1975?) 2 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: DD247.H25 A2813

Cited by William Shirer in The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich (NY: Simon and Schuster, 1960) as "a unique source of concise information" and "the most revealing of the German diaries," General Halder's journal is an hour-by-hour account of the first three years of World War II. This microfilm edition is comprised of an English translation of the original 7volume German manuscript Kriegstagebuch, along with a volume of footnotes. (Note: a printed, abridged edition of the diary is available in the History & Geography Department.)

Harada, Kumao. The Saionji-Harada Memoirs [1930-1940]: Civil Intelligence Section Special Report (University Publications of America, 1978) 3 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: DS884.S3 H313 1978x

Prince Kinmochi Saionji (1849-1940) was the last leader of the Meiji Restoration to retain political influence in 20thcentury Japan. These memoirs, which were written by Baron Kumao Harada, the liaison between Emperor Hirohito and Prince Saionji, total more than 3,000 pages and provide a unique view of Japan before World War II.

Microfilm Documentary of Oswald & Ruby Affair (California Microfilm Co., 196?) 1 microfilm reel Printed Guide: none

Microfilm Call Number: 364.09764 .M583

Microfilm of newspaper and magazine articles pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald and his connections to Jack Ruby. Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Jack Ruby murdered Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963 as he was about to be taken to the Dallas County Jail.

Papers of the League of Women Voters, 1918-1974 (University Publications of America, 1985) 98 microfilm reels [Parts 1-3, Series A]

Printed Guides: Social Sciences Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: JK3 .P36

Parts I and II document the evolution of the league's identity and goals during its first half-century by featuring the key files relating to the board of directors and national conventions. Part III, Series A captures the important details of day-today operations and developments by focusing on the working papers of the league's formative years.

Part I: Board of Directors & Executive Committees: Meeting Minutes and Related Documents, 1918-74 (14 reels) Part II: Ser. A: Transcripts & Records of National Conventions, 1919-44, and of General Councils, 1927-43 (20 reels) Part II: Ser. B: Transcripts & Records of National Conventions, 1946-74, and of General Councils, 1945-73 (30 reels) Part III: Series A: National Office Subject Files, 1920-1932 (34 reels)

Pennsylvania County and Regional Histories (Research Publications, 1973) 125 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: F157.A15 P35

Microfilm of rare local and regional histories, atlases, and directories published in the 2nd half of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century.

Recessions, Depressions, and Economic Panics in American History: Collection of Sources (University Publications of America, 1975) 7 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: Business, Economics & Labor Department

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: HC102.5.A2 R42x

This collection gathers together the major documentary, investigative, and narrative sources pertaining to economic disturbances in the U.S. from the early 1800s to the 1970s. Pamphlets, studies, and documents by individuals, organizations, and the federal government offer contemporary opinions on topics such as the Bank of the United States, the bullion controversies, free trade, unemployment, interest rates, inflation, and government spending.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Series A, Subject Correspondence Files (University Publications of America, 1992) 119 microfilm reels [Series A, Parts 1-5]

Printed Guides: Social Sciences Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guides: JV6455 .R42X

This collection supports research into America's peak immigration period. The records cover exhaustive investigations made by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents, as well as internal communications deliberating U.S. policies at the highest levels. Series A, the Subject Correspondence Files, covers the central correspondence files of the Bureau of Immigration, the predecessor of the INS. This massive file records the administration of virtually every immigration issue during the time of the greatest influx of pre–World War I foreigners.

Part 1: Asian Immigration & Exclusion, 1906-13 (30 reels)
Part 1: Supplement (16 reels)
Part 2: European Investigations, 1898-1936 (10 reels)
Part 3: Prostitution & 'White Slavery, 1902-1933 (7 reels)

Part 2: Mexican Immigration, 1906-1930 (17 reels) Part 6: Suppression of Aliens (21 reels)

Part 3: Ellis Island, 1900-1933 (18 reels)

U.S. Military Intelligence Reports: Surveillance of Radicals in the United States, 1917-1941 (University Publications of America, 1984) 34 microfilm reels

Printed Guide: Social Sciences Department

Call Number for Microfilm and Printed Guide: HN90.R3 U54x

The era of the First World War witnessed several fundamental changes in the role of the American federal government. Not the least of these was the use of military services as a counter-force against disaffected elements of the civilian population—particularly against radical labor organizers and leftist intellectuals. This development had long-lasting consequences, beginning a tradition that continued, with few lapses, through the Second World War and beyond.

This collection includes generous selections from records of the Army's G-2 "negative" branch engaged in the surveillance of radicals in the United States. These voluminous documents constitute a virtual encyclopedia of American radicalism from 1917 to 1941. Along with extensive data on radical activities, these records contain a wealth of detail on newly arrived immigrants (one of G-2's favorite targets in the early years covered by the collection). Furthermore, the documents provide valuable inside information on the way in which anti-subversive policies were planned and executed at high levels of the federal government, by regional military commanders, and by local authorities.

U.S. Office of Strategic Services. Foreign Nationalities Branch. OSS Foreign Nationalities Branch Files, 1942-1945 (Congressional Information Service, 1988) 2,428 microfiche cards

Printed Bibliography and Index: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guides Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfiche, Bibliography and Index: E184.A1 U55 1988X

These declassified records cover a range of topics—governments in exile and exiled leaders, resistance movements, internal political activities, disputes within ethnic communities, and the history and wartime activities of the U.S. foreign-language press. The files also shed light on the extent of domestic surveillance activities by the OSS, the precursor of the Central Intelligence Agency. In addition to files on 28 European and Mediterranean ethnic groups, there are files on American labor organizations, Communist activities, students, blacks, and Catholics.

Intelligence gathering during World War II meant more than undercover operations in hostile territory. Stateside, the Foreign Nationalities Branch (FNB) of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) studied European and Mediterranean ethnic groups living in the United States to tap their knowledge of political trends and conditions affecting their native lands. FNB's contacts freely supplied the agency with a stream of information on political opinions and events in their homelands and within ethnic communities in the United States.

Voices from Ellis Island: an Oral History of American Immigration: a Project of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation (University Publications of America, 1987) 185 microfiche cards

Printed Guide: Social Sciences Department

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfiche and Printed Guide: JV6450 .V64 1987x

From 1892 to 1924, millions of immigrants passed through Ellis Island on their way to a new life in America. In an effort to

preserve the experiences of as many of these foreign-born Americans as possible, the National Park Service and the Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island foundation carried out an ambitious oral history project consisting of over 200 lengthy interviews with persons who either immigrated through or worked at Ellis Island during the peak of mass migration to the United States. These interviews not only provide a panoramic and historically significant view of the immigrant experience, they also contribute an oftentimes moving human dimension to the study of American immigration history.

Travel

Baedeker's Handbook(s) for Travellers (Greenwood, 1975) 1,898 microfiche cards Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfiche Cards and Printed Guide: G153.4 .B33X

Contains microform reprints of the English-language guides published by Baedeker prior to World War II. The series is arranged according to the thirty-one original Baedeker series designations.

Series 1. Austria	Series 11. Paris	Series 22. Southern Italy
Series 2. Austria-Hungary	Series 12 & 13. Northern & Southern Germany	Series 23. Italy
Series 3. Belgium and Holland	Series 14. Germany	Series 24. Madeira
Series 4. Belgium and Luxemburg	Series 15. The Rhine	Series 25. Norway and Sweden
Series 5. The Dominion of Canada	Series 16. Berlin and its environs	Series 26. Palestine and Syria
Series 6. The Eastern Alps	Series 17. Great Britain	Series 27. Russia
Series 7. Egypt	Series 18. London	Series 28. Spain and Portugal
Series 8. Northern France	Series 19. Greece	Series 29. Switzerland
Series 9. Southern France	Series 20. Northern Italy	Series 30. United States
Series 10. The Riviera & SE France	Series 21. Central Italy	Series 31. Mediterranean seaports & routes

Bibliotheque Africaine II: le 19ème Siècle (Montrouge, France : Hachette, 1970) 920 microfiche cards Printed Guide: partial guide available in History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfiche and Printed Guide: DT11 .B45

Full-text reproductions of 19th century French language travel books relating to Africa.

Murray's Handbooks for Travellers (University Publications of America, 1991) 1,568 microfiche cards Printed Guide: use online guide

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfiche Cards: G150 .M87 1991

A series of British and foreign guides in English dating from 1836 to 1913.

Africa, Europe and Asia

Christopher Columbus Collection of the Library of Congress (University Publications of America, 1991) 1,374 microfiche cards [Parts 1 & 2]

Printed Guides: History & Geography Department

Access Printed Guide Online: http://academic.lexisnexis.com/marketing-guides.aspx

Call Number for Microfiche and Printed Guides: E114 .C47

LOCATION NOTE: this collection is housed in the History & Geography Department

This collection of 505 titles represents the bulk of the Library of Congress's great collection of printed documents and writings on Columbus and his times. Most titles are from the 19th and 20th centuries, up to the early 1920s.

Great Britain. India Office. Great Britain India Office Records, Home Miscellaneous Series (University Microfilm, 1972) 335 microfilm reels

Printed Guide in History & Geography Department: Call Number DS465 .G44 1927 Microfilm Call Number: DS465 .G44

The printed guide offers a detailed overview of this extensive collection of East India Company documents. The British East India Company, chartered in 1602 and active until 1874, was the largest and longest-lasting of the joint-stock East India Companies of various nations. Documents in the collection cover the 17th century to the 19th century.

Rerum Britannicarum medii aevi scriptores; or, Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages, No. 1 (1858)-no. 99 (1896) (Microcard, 19??) 2,828 microfiche cards Printed Guide: none

Microfiche Call Number: DA25 .B5

Rerum Britannicarum medii aevi scriptores was planned to include editions of all the more significant chronicles of the affairs of Great Britain and Ireland, with particular emphasis on those from unique manuscripts and on those which helped to fill blanks in English history.

Yoruba Collection of William & Berta Bascom, University of California, Berkeley (Norman Ross, 1993) ca. 700 microfiche cards

Printed Guide: History & Geography Department

Call Number for Microfiche and Printed Guide: DT515.45.Y67 Y67X

Reproduces the collection of 470 rare books mainly on the Yoruba language, but also featuring biographies, novels, hymnals, literary criticism, folklore, histories, etc., by various authors, dated from 1841 to 1973, and held in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.