

1. [Bacon, Leonard]: REVIEW OF PAMPHLETS ON SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION. FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE QUARTERLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, FOR MARCH, 1833. SECOND SEPARATE EDITION. New Haven: 1833. 24pp. Disbound, scattered foxing. Good+.

The only edition recorded by American Imprints, NUC, the Library Company, Dumond, and Sabin, despite its stated description. "Bacon was a strong colonizationist, and bitter opponent of immediate emancipation. He was equally opposed to slavery and to organized antislavery effort." Dumond 23.

In this piece Bacon's loathing of the Garrisonian "fanatics" and their abolitionist ideas comes through loud and clear. "Reader, notice the admirable simplicity of the proposal. The remedy for slavery is, that slavery should cease. How simple and yet how effectual. Certainly this looks like philosophy."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. AI 17489 [5]. LCP 759. Dumond 23. Sabin 2671. Not in Blockson, Work.

(12870)

\$250.00

2. Blair, Frank P., Jun.: COLONIZATION AND COMMERCE. AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOVEMBER 29, 1859. BY... OF MISSOURI. [Cincinnati?: 1859]. 8pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound, light margin spotting. Good+.

Blair explains his pet project: combining emancipation with colonization "in the congenial regions of the American tropics, for such of our negroes as are now free, or who hereafter may be enfranchised by States or individuals, and who may choose to go there, and to offer them such inducements, by securing them self-government, free homesteads, and protection against foreign or domestic molestation, as they will not and cannot refuse."

Blair argues that "the two races cannot occupy the same States without mutual injury." And slavery injures, most of all, other whites "by monopolizing and degrading all the industrial occupations, which elsewhere supply the wants of an independent yeomanry, puts education within their reach, and makes improvement possible."

FIRST EDITION. LCP 1253. Not in Sabin, Thomson, Eberstadt, Work.

(33645)

\$250.00

3. Colonization: REPORT OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST, 1850, IN FAVOR OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LINE OF MAIL STEAMSHIPS TO THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, AND THENCE VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN TO LONDON, DESIGNED TO PROMOTE THE EMIGRATION OF FREE PERSONS OF COLOR FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LIBERIA: ALSO TO INCREASE THE STEAM NAVY, AND TO EXTEND THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. WITH AN APPENDIX ADDED BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Washington: 1850. 79pp, disbound. .Minimal foxing. Very Good.

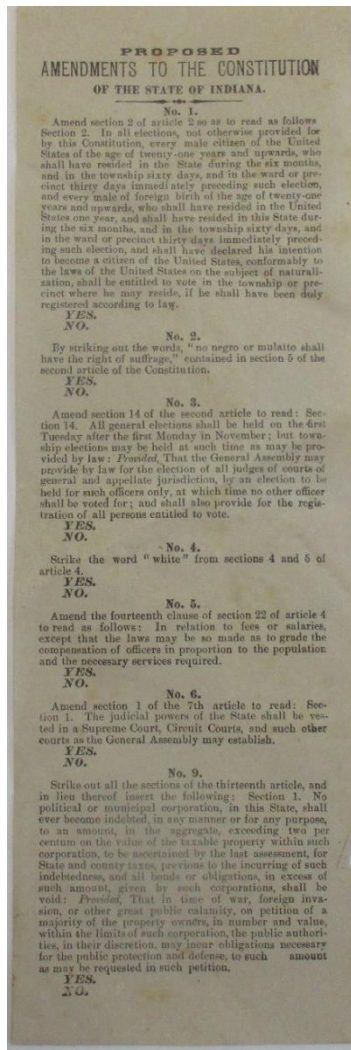
This item is not a government-published document, although it prints this House Committee's report advocating an increase in the steam navy, partly to emulate England, partly as an appropriate response to the recent acquisition from Mexico of California and New Mexico; but primarily "for the great and beneficent object of removing the free persons of color from this country to the coast of Africa, and of suppressing the slave trade...In no part of the Union do the free blacks enjoy an equality of political and social privileges; and in all the States their presence is neither agreeable to the whites, nor is their condition advantageous to themselves."

The Committee buys the Colonization Society's argument that emigration will encourage legitimate commerce, replacing the illegal slave trade. The document describes the geography and resources of Liberia as an excellent place to cultivate democracy in Africa. The Appendix consists of the Colonization Society's endorsement of the Committee's report, with a speech by Henry Clay, the Society's President.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 69887.

(735)

\$250.00



Item No. 4

4. [Indiana]: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. [Indianapolis: 1880]. Broadside ballot, 3-1/4" x 10-1/2." Printed on thin paper, very shallow blank edge chip. Very Good.

In 1881 a reluctant Indiana finally and formally adopted the U.S. Constitution's Fifteenth Amendment, ratified in February 1870 and prohibiting denial of the suffrage on the basis of race. These "Proposed Amendments" to Indiana's Constitution would strike "out the words, 'no negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage,' contained in "Indiana's existing Constitution"; and guarantee the suffrage to "every male citizen of the United States" age 21 or older.

"After ratification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States there was a long delay before Indiana adopted similar amendments to her state constitution. In 1873 a resolution was introduced in the state senate to extend the suffrage to Negroes and to strike out entirely the exclusion and colonization provisions. Both houses adopted the resolution, but no action was taken to bring the proposed changes to a vote of the people, which must be done before any amendment could be added to the constitution. . . Finally, the legislature of 1879 agreed that the amendments should be submitted to the people on the first Monday in April, 1880. Three of the amendments were simply to strike out the word 'white' from the suffrage requirement or to eliminate clauses barring negroes from the right of suffrage." [McDonald, The Negro in Indiana Before 1881. 27 Indiana Magazine of History 291. 1931.]

OCLC 1035850233 [1- U IN] as of September 2023.

(39469)

\$1,250.00

5. Maryland: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLORED POPULATION. [Annapolis: 1840]. 26, [2 blanks] pp. At head of title: "[Document Z.] BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. - February 20, 1840. Read and laid on the table." Disbound with scattered light foxing. Good+.

Maryland contained the largest number of free Negroes in the United States. Perceiving this as a serious problem, the State's leadership evaluated deportation to Africa as an appropriate solution. The Legislature tasked its Committee with acquiring information from the Maryland Colonization Society, i.e., "the number of persons and their places of residence, anterior to transportation, transported by said society; the number and grade of officers of the society, and their respective salaries; the amount of money from each county, and the number of persons of color sent from each county, and the manner in which the amount of money was disbursed."

The Society responds with detailed tables of data, including the names of "emigrants" to Monrovia and Cape Palmas, their county of residence, the dates of transportation, the names of the transporting vessels." The Society summarizes: "The whole number of persons transported to Africa. . . since 1832, has been six hundred and fifty-two." Additionally, the Society sent 25 to Haiti.

The Society would have sent more, but the "enemies to colonization have filled the minds of those who proposed to emigrate, with the doctrines of the abolitionists, the leading one of which is, that by leaving the United States, the colored people impair their chance of getting 'their rights,' as they are called, by numerical influence."

LCP 6463. AI 40-4399 [2- MdHi, WHi]. OCLC 79786478 [1- LCP], 1150967710 [1- AAS]  
as of March 2024.

(39907)

\$1,000.00

6. Massachusetts Colonization Society;; FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Boston: 1846. Original printed wraps, stitched, 32pp. Wraps with several chips. Rubberstamps and perforation stamp. Else a clean text. Good+.

LCP 6524.

(25808)

\$75.00

7. Massachusetts Colonization Society;; SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Boston: 1857. Original printed wraps [loose, lightly dusted], stitched. 27, [1]. 24 pp. Light wear, couple of rubberstamps. Good+.

LCP 6534.

(25814)

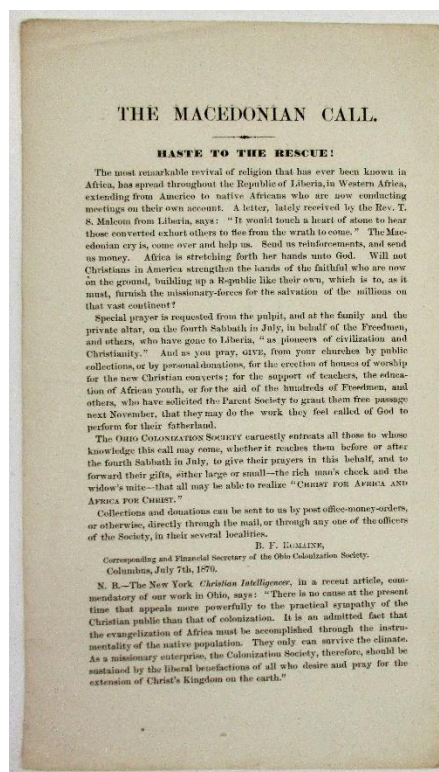
\$65.00

8. Massachusetts Colonization Society;; TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Boston: 1851. Original printed wraps, stitched, 40pp. Light wear, couple of rubberstamps, else Very Good.

Not in LCP.

(25811)

\$75.00



Item No. 9

9. [Ohio Colonization Society]: THE MACEDONIAN CALL. HASTE TO THE RESCUE!  
[Columbus, Ohio: July 7, 1870. Broadside, 4-7/8" x 8-3/4." Near Fine.

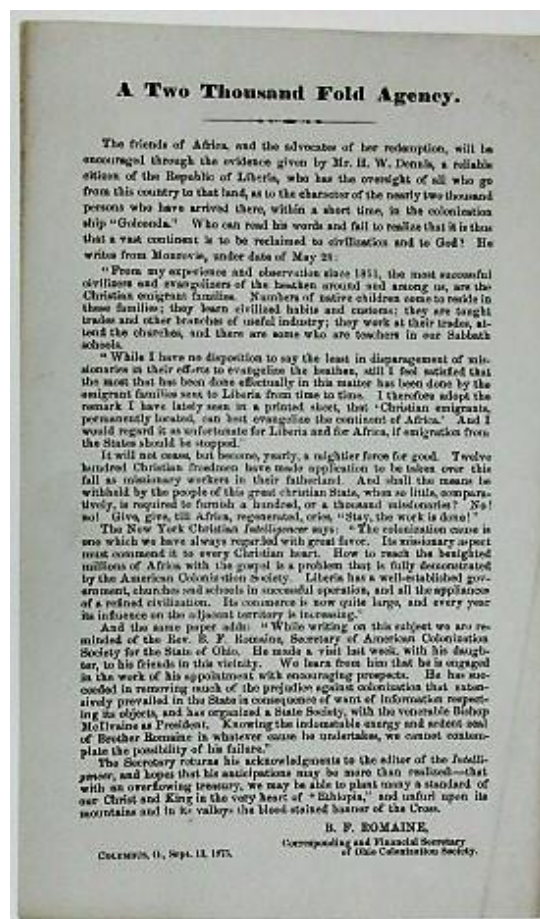
The broadside is signed in type by B.F. Romaine, the longtime Corresponding and Financial Secretary of the Ohio Colonization Society, which was hard at work despite [or because of] the Reconstruction Amendments abolishing slavery and admitting Negroes to American Citizenship.

Romaine pleads passionately for aid to Liberia. "It is an admitted fact that the evangelization of Africa must be accomplished through the instrumentality of the native population. They only can survive the climate." Blacks who immigrate to Liberia are "pioneers of civilization and Christianity."

Not in LCP. OCLC 191232884 [3- Cornell, U IL, AAS] as of April 2021.

(37523)

\$450.00



Item No. 10

10. Romaine, B[enjamin] F[ranklin]: A TWO THOUSAND FOLD AGENCY. Columbus, O.: Sept. 13, 1875. Broadside, 4.75" x 8.25". Clean. Fine.

A broadside lauding the goal of colonization to Liberia, the base from which all of Africa will be Christianized. "The friends of Africa, and the advocates of her redemption, will be encouraged through the evidence given by Mr. H.W. Dennis, a reliable citizen of

the Republic of Liberia, who has the oversight of all who go from this country to that land, as to the character of the nearly two thousand persons who have arrived there, within a short time, in the colonization ship 'Golconda'. Who can read his words and fail to realize that it is thus that a vast continent is to be reclaimed to civilization and to God?"

Dennis's Letter from Monrovia is included, expressing boundless optimism at the progress of the work. Although B.F. Romaine signs the letter in type, in behalf of the Ohio Colonization Society, the date of 1875 is probably a misprint, since Romaine died in January 1874.

OCLC 7860806 [2- U Rochester, LCP], 191232885 [3- Cornell, U IL, Brown],  
950905705 [1- AAS] as of December 2021.

(36020)

\$400.00