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DISSERTATION

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of The Ohio State University

By

Charles Henry Rowell, B.S., M.A.

* * * * * *

The Ohio State University
1972

Approved by

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One of the great tasks of Negro writers of the future will be to show the Negro to himself; it will be, paraphrasing the language of James Joyce, to forge in the smithy of our souls the uncreated conscience of our race.

--Richard Wright

The black writer at the present time must forgo the assimilationist tradition and redirect his art to the strivings within the race—those strivings that have become so pronounced, here, in the latter half of the twentieth century. To do so, he must write for and speak to the majority of black people; not to a sophisticated elite fashioned out of the programmed computers of America's largest universities.

--Addison Gayle, Jr.
PREFACE

The main purpose of this compilation is to provide students of American literature with a list of bibliographical tools for research in Afro-American literature, folklore and allied fields. At present, black American literary bibliography is in a state of disarray, and many of the published bibliographies, old and new, are either incomplete or out of date. To get a comprehensive knowledge of the numerous primary and secondary sources on a particular genre, subject, or author, for example, the student of black American literature and folklore will often find it necessary to use more than one bibliography or checklist. He will, moreover, find it necessary to use serial bibliographies and periodicals which publish reviews and notices of new books if he desires to keep abreast of the plethora of literary and folklore materials now being published. The present guide, then, attempts to direct the student to those bibliographical tools which are indispensable for research in black American literature and folklore.

This bibliographical guide, however, makes no attempt to be definitive or selective. I have tried to assemble most of the readily available bibliographical tools that may be used by the student. In gathering materials, I have not always selected what I consider the superior bibliographical guides to Afro-American literature and
folklore. Some of those I have listed are inadequate in their in-
clusion of Afro-American sources, especially those which try to list
both Afro- and Euro-American materials--e.g., Charles H. Nilon,
Bibliographies of Bibliographies in American Literature; Lewis Leary,
Articles on American Literature; and Robert E. Spiller et al., eds.,
Literary History of the United States; Bibliography. For although such
bibliographies are often inadequate in their inclusion of Afro-American
materials, they, too, can be useful.

In preparing this bibliography, I was given the assistance of
several institutions and individuals. First, I wish to thank my Depart-
ment Chairman, Dr. Melvin A. Butler, and the Vice President for
Academic Affairs, Dr. E. C. Harrison, of Southern University for
granting me leaves of absence and financial assistance to study during
the 1969-71 school terms. I am also grateful to Ford Foundation for
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Moorland and Spingarn Collections, I wish to thank Dr. Albert J. Kuhn,
Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, and Dr. John Gabel,
Chairman of the English Department, of The Ohio State University.
The assistance of Mr. Ernest Kaiser of the Schomburg Collection of
the New York Public Library and the staff of the Moorland and Spingarn
Collections of the Howard University Library made my research in New
York and Washington, D. C. pleasant. Mr. Edward Fontenette, Head
Librarian, and his staff at Southern University have also been helpful.

To my typist, Miss Verda M. Talton, Secretary to the English Department of Southern University, I am thankful for her patience and efficient typing. Finally, I must thank my kind and understanding adviser, Dr. Morris Beja, who endured it all.
VITA

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Experience: A Southern University Journal, 55 (June, 1969),
79-83.


FIELDS OF STUDY

Major Field: English

Specialty: Afro-American Literature
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INTRODUCTION

The widespread, serious interest in black American literature and folklore is a recent phenomenon, growing out of the recent Black Liberation Movement and black students' demands that courses in Black Studies be made an official part of the American academic offerings. However, what is not very new, as some American readers may be inclined to think, is scholarly and critical writing about black American literature and folklore. As Darwin T. Turner has pointed out in his essay "Afro-American Literary Critics: An Introduction," numerous scholars, such as Alain Locke, Sterling Brown, and J. Saunders Redding, wrote valuable commentaries on black American literature during the early part of this century. One need only scan the "Literary-History and Criticism" section of Turner's Afro-American Writers for a partial list of some of the early as well as

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1 A number of black American colleges and universities have for a long period of time offered courses on black culture, including black literature. Among such schools are Howard, Fisk and Southern Universities and Hampton Institute.

recent commentaries on black American literature. There are also early commentaries and collections of Afro-American folklore by Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Arthur Huff Fauset, and others.

Like many of the early commentaries on Euro-American and English literature and folklore, many of the early studies of Afro-American literature and folklore have their shortcomings. Nevertheless, the serious reader and commentator on black American literature and folklore cannot afford to ignore these studies. For many of them give us numerous important facts about and approaches to the literature and folklore, and the background against which they were created. Most important, perhaps, is that some of this early scholarship contains some of the best illuminations of the early literature and folklore. Thus, a study of the early scholarship can

---


help direct the student away from writing irresponsible criticism. 5

Two of the purposes of this checklist are to direct the student to primary and secondary materials in black American literature and folklore, and help him avoid writing irresponsible criticism.

In other words, this bibliographical guide is an annotated and classified checklist of published and unpublished bibliographical sources for the study of Afro-American literature and folklore. In some respects, this checklist is to black American literature and folklore what Theodore Besterman's four volume A World Bibliography of Bibliographies is to various fields of learning--humane, scientific, and technical--throughout the world. Like Besterman's, my checklist is a subject classification of bibliographical tools, including those of important special Afro-American library collections.

However, the present checklist is different, also, from Besterman's World Bibliography. It is, for example, different in scope. Whereas Besterman is international and broad in his inclusion

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of bibliographies in various disciplines, my bibliographic guide centers, in the main, on black American literature, folklore and music of the United States. It is important to list black American folklore and music with literary sources because much of the literature written by black Americans makes use of the folk tradition. I agree with Houston A. Baker's assertions on the relationship of black American literature, folklore and music:

It is impossible to obtain an understanding of black American literature without some knowledge of black folklore, for black literary artists from Paul Laurence Dunbar to LeRoi Jones have made use of its values, forms, and techniques. Dunbar, the first black American poet of distinction, was essentially a folk poet who employed the lore of the agrarian folk experience in a beautifully lyrical style; Jones, the foremost of today's black and angry writers, has employed blues forms and blues values in a number of his works, and his Blues People is one of the most enthralling works yet written on a single aspect of the black folk experience. To mention other black writers who have employed aspects of the black folklore tradition would be to mention almost every writer in the black American literary tradition, and of the finest work of one of today's most accomplished novelists we can surely say "here is God's plenty." The trickster, the blues, the subversion, the fused strength, the badman hero—all are present in Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man.6

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6 Houston A. Baker, Jr., ed. Black Literature in America (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1971), p. 20. Turner rightly defines Afro-American literature as "that which reproduces characteristics derived from the oral tradition of folktale, depends upon the language usage common in or unique to the black community, derives from and recreates significant aspects of black culture, such as the sermon, utilizes rhythms characteristic of the music composed by blacks, and advances attitudes unique to the black community." Theory and Practice in the Teaching of Literature by Afro-Americans, Darwin T. Turner and Barbara Dodds Stanford (Urbana, Ill.: NCTE, 1971), pp. 11-12.
Baker concludes that "Black American folklore . . . provides a base for the black literary tradition as a whole." 7

Although this checklist centers on those bibliographical guides to the black literature and folklore of the United States, I have included a few bibliographical guides for the study of African and Caribbean literature and folklore. As Richard A. Long has suggested, an international approach to black literature and folklore is more in keeping with "the ideal of humanitas" than the provincial approach which is exclusively about the black literature and folklore of the United States. 8

Writing about Black Studies in general, Long says:

One does not have to take a position on the importance of the common experience of Black people to insist upon examining the question with something other than the optic of bland or furious assertion. It is further a reasonable proposition that the common experiences of Black people are at least as important as their diverse experiences. It is on this premise that we propose two principles in teaching and research; one of the diachronic principle of the African continuum; the other, the synchronic principle of the African extension. Here we are following in the steps of DuBois who demonstrated in his life work both as scholar and activist, a continuing dedication to all people of African descent. His Pan-Africanism was scholarly as well as political.

The principle of the African continuum is, that historically radiating from the Black Core, the Black

7 Baker, Black Literature in America, p. 21.

peoples of the world have carried with them modes of dealing with and symbolizing experience, modes discovered and refined through millennia in Africa itself, and that these tactical and symbolic modes constitute a viable nexus of Black culture, one of the major traditions of humanity. The principle of the African extension is that the cultural legacy of the Black Core brought into contact with a second culture, whether in the New World or Africa, can be perceived meaningfully as a model of interaction, only when compared with other such models, and hence that the study of the Afro-American family, for example, is incomplete to the extent that it takes no account of the Afro-Brazilian family and so on. 9

Long's position has numerous valid implications for the study of Afro-American literature and folklore. For example, the tenets of and the need for the Black Arts Movement in the United States are not unlike many of those of the Négritude Movement, whose African and West Indian originators (Léopold Senghor, Aimé Césaire, and Léon Damas) were influenced by some of the literature of the Harlem Renaissance. 10

To be sure this checklist also includes selected bibliographical guides in other areas, such as black American history, journalism politics, culture, social life, and race relations. These areas help illuminate much of the literature and folklore, since black American literature uses the political, cultural, social, historical and religious experience of black America. According to Baker,

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9Ibid., p. 5.

A recognition of the black American as "something purely social," as a product of a "cultural heritage as shaped by the American experience, the social and political predicament," is a necessity for full understanding of the literature of the black man in the United States. For just as the black American is—perhaps to a greater extent than any other American—a social product, so the literature of the black American is—perhaps to a greater extent than any other body of literature—most fully understood in terms of a sociohistorical framework. A critical approach which aims at a just overview of black literature, therefore, cannot slight sociohistorical factors. 11

In other words, most black American literature is, in content, the literature of Black Experience. Consequently, the student who is uninformed about the Black World, past and present, needs to do his homework on that world before he can fully understand its literature and folklore.

Those general readers and scholars who are interested in studying Afro-American literature and folklore but who have little or no knowledge of the historical and political experience of black people need to study that experience in order to understand and appreciate the literature which makes use of it. Readers of Afro-American literature need, for example, more than a superficial knowledge of the cruelty and dehumanization of the American slave experience. An in depth knowledge of the enslaved Africans' and their descendents' attitudes toward the "peculiar institution"

---

11 Baker, Black Literature in America, p. 2.
will, indeed, help explain the motivations of Gabriel Prosser in Arna Bontemps' *Black Thunder* and the attitude of John toward his white slave master in the Afro-American folktales in which they appear. Without a knowledge of how the Africans reacted to enslavement, a reader may fail to perceive the sustained irony and its effect in Robert Hayden's "Middle Passage." As another example, to understand the literature of the Harlem Renaissance, the reader needs a knowledge of the historical, political, social, and literary motivations of those writers. Then, too, because most of the recent black American literature (at its very core, intentionally instructive in political, social and psychological matters) is informed and shaped by Black American Nationalism and Pan-Africanism, a reader needs some knowledge of the Black Liberation Movement--its true nature and goals--before he can understand the literature. For most recent black literature is based on the new Black Aesthetic, an aesthetic that is very different from that presently espoused by most of the aestheticians of the Western World. "Black Art," Larry Neal writes, "is the aesthetic and spiritual sister of the Black Power concept." "One," he adds, "is concerned with the relationship between art and politics; the other with the art of politics." 12 Hence, a list of bibliographical guides on background

sources can serve a useful purpose for a person who knows little about the area of Black Studies; it can direct him to the most important sources on the Black World, past and present. More important, a classified list of background bibliographies can be of use to students and teachers in the field of Afro-American literature and folklore; it can save them time in research by directing them to a variety of background sources that may be invaluable to their teaching, criticism, and scholarship. In short, my checklist is intended to serve newcomers to, and scholars already working in, Afro-American literature and folklore.

This checklist also differs from Besterman's in that he limits his entries to lists "of books arranged according to some permanent order" which have been separately published.\(^{13}\) Many of the bibliographical tools I have listed are bibliographies or checklists that are parts of anthologies, and critical and historical studies of Afro-American literature and folklore. Also, many of the entries I have listed in this checklist are not true bibliographies; some are bibliographic essays and bio-bibliographic sketches, while others are critical essays which, because they mention and discuss numerous works which do not appear in checklists, can serve bibliographic as well as critical purposes. Theodore Gross is partially correct when he declares that "Bibliographies [on black culture] are scarce, and those that do exist are

unreliable. In his recent Goldentree checklist, Afro-American Writers, Darwin T. Turner writes:

Currently, articles and books are being published about Afro-American history and culture at a rate which makes it impossible for a bibliographer to keep pace or to anticipate the flood of materials which will appear between preparation and publication of his bibliography.

I add that the rate of the reprinting of books that are out of print and the publication of new works by young black writers is equally fast. At present, then, any sources which can serve bibliographic purposes is greatly needed.

Unlike Besterman, who lists calendars of manuscripts but not checklists in unpublished form, I have listed both. A few bibliographic theses have been compiled on black American writers. In fact, some of them are the only extensive author checklists of certain black writers--e.g., George Edward Copeland's "James Weldon Johnson: A Bibliography" (completed at Pratt Institute Library School, 1951) and Lillian Avon Midgette's "A Bio-Bibliography of Alain Leroy Locke" (completed at Atlanta University, 1963). The unpublished checklists I have included in this bibliographical guide are as useful as the


published ones.

Another difference in inclusion exists between this bibliographical guide and Besterman's: whereas he has excluded "booksellers and sales catalogues," I have listed a few. Recently, the monthly issues of Paperbound Books in Print\textsuperscript{16} published three African, West Indian and Afro-American centered catalogues which listed numerous books by and about black people that are now available in paperback form. The classified catalogue of the Drum & Speak Bookstore of Washington, D. C.\textsuperscript{17} lists hundreds of paperback and hardback books (those the bookstore has in stock) by and about the black peoples of the world. In light of the rapid development of Black Studies programs and special Afro-American library collections and holdings all over the country, these and other catalogues are needed at this time. In this checklist, then, I have tried to bring together important and necessary bibliographic tools that will aid in the study of Afro-American literature and folklore.

The entries of Besterman's bibliography are chronologically listed under different alphabetically arranged subject headings. This


checklist, on the other hand, is divided into four major sections, and the entries are numbered consecutively throughout: 1) Literature, 2) Folklore and Music, 3) Journalism, and 4) Selected Background Sources. Sections one, two and four are further divided into different subject areas, with the entries arranged in alphabetical order by author (when anonymous, by title).

II

In the Introduction to his bibliography, Besterman states that because of the great length (three volumes, his index being volume four) and broad scope of his guide, he did not annotate his entries. He does, however, indicate the number of items each of his entries contains, and he does provide some cross-references. In addition to providing cross-references, I have annotated each main entry of this checklist. (The numbers at the end of cross-references are the entry numbers of the items where full bibliographical data and annotations are given.) For the few items I have not been able to examine or read, I have quoted the comments of other bibliographers as annotations. Unlike Besterman, I have not always given the exact number of items an entry contains, for in some instances the bibliographical data given suggest the lengths of certain bibliographies. The standard information I usually provide in my annotations is: 1) what specific kind of material a bibliographic tool contains (e.g., primary and/or secondary sources; individual
and collected poems or short stories, book reviews, novels, critical studies, etc.; and places of location of rare books); 2) the approximate latest dates of entries (when the titles of bibliographies do not make this clear or when the latest entry is much earlier than the date of the publication of the bibliography); 3) the order of the entries (when the bibliography is classified); 4) where necessary or important, comparison with tools listed in my bibliography (e.g., that a certain bibliography supplements or is superseded by another); 5) the pages on which the bibliography appears (when it is part of a non-bibliographic work or a bibliography of another culture); and 6) any other bibliographical information that may aid the researcher. Generally, my annotations are not evaluations of bibliographical tools but descriptions of their contents; however, in some instances I have indicated the value or significance of certain bibliographies.

III

At present, there are two individual bibliographies of Afro-
American literature similar to my checklist. 18 (There is none for

Afro-American folklore.) In 1955 Sidney H. Kessler published his annotated bibliography of bibliographies, "American Negro Literature: A Bibliographic Guide," in Bulletin of Bibliography. One of the major weaknesses of Kessler's checklist is that it is out of date; of the ninety-three selected bibliographic guides he lists, only three non-serial entries were published or completed as late as the 1950's. Since that time numerous bibliographic tools in black American literature have been published--e.g., those of Darwin T. Turner, Abraham Chapman, and Barbara Dodds--just to mention a few. Another weakness of Kessler's bibliography is that many of his annotations are too brief and too general. For example, Kessler gives the following annotation for Dorothy Porter's important North American Negro Poets: A Bibliographical Check List of Their Writing, 1760-1944: "Contains books, pamphlets, broadsides, anthologies by Negro poets and editors, and their locations in twenty-five libraries. Analytics for poetry and prose works before 1835." He does not tell us how many poets are listed, nor does he tell us which major poets writing between 1760 and 1944


are represented. His annotation for Arthur Schomburg's *A Bibliographical Checklist of American Negro Poetry* is equally exclusive in its information: "Two hundred seventy-four titles of poems published in periodicals, pamphlets, and anthologies between 1760 and 1915. Many titles are in French and Spanish."

From Kessler's annotations the only major differences between the two checklists the researcher can discern is that Porter's lists some poems published since 1916, the date of the publication of Schomburg's; that Schomburg's includes some black poems in foreign languages; and that Porter's lists some prose works by poets. Still another weakness of Kessler's bibliography is that, while he does indicate by symbols the area or genre for which each item may be used, he does not classify his entires. His bibliography is one alphabetized list, with symbols indicating what an item may be used for. If a researcher is looking for bibliographic tools in drama, he has to scan Kessler's entire bibliography to locate them. Moreover, centering on Afro-American literature and journalism, Kessler's bibliography excludes checklists of folklore and background sources. At present, only one extensive bibliography--Haywood's *Bibliography of North American Folklore and Folksong, I* (1961)--lists bibliographic tools for Afro-American folklore and music. As one would expect, it, too, is out of date and it is too exclusive in its inclusions.

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Pat M. Ryan's *Black Writing in the U.S.A.: A Bibliographic Guide* (1969) is the other bibliography similar to my checklist, in that Ryan lists archives and library collections, numerous bibliographies.

There are, of course, general bibliographies that list bibliographic tools in Afro-American literature—e.g., those of Turner, Porter, Chapman, Schatz, Dickinson and Nilon. There is, moreover, the serial bibliography of bibliographies—*Bibliographic Index.*

As one would expect, they, too, are incomplete, and all of them, except Dickinson's, are unannotated. But Dickinson's is too selective. It is obvious, then, that annotated checklists of bibliographic tools in Black Studies are greatly needed.

IV

When my preliminary attempt at such bibliography appeared in


23 *Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies* (New York: H. H. Wilson, 1945/).
Black Experience: A Southern University Journal (June, 1969), it contained only seventy entries, most of which were annotated in detail. To revise, annotate and expand this checklist, I have used the following libraries during the past two years: the libraries of Louisiana State, Southern, Ohio State, Central State, Howard, and Atlanta Universities, the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, and the Martin Luther King Memorial Branch of the Columbus (Ohio) Public Library. Using these libraries, I have been able to examine, use, or read most of the items I have listed in this bibliography.

Black Studies programs are rapidly becoming part of the high school, undergraduate and graduate school curricula, and numerous librarians, teachers, and students are at a loss as to what materials are available in Black Studies. Hence, what is needed are comprehensive bibliographic guides which describe the different bibliographic tools already available, guides which direct one to the best bibliographies of primary and secondary sources, library collections, and instructional materials. My checklist is intended to help meet this need in Afro-American literature and folklore.

LITERATURE

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

As the entries below indicate, the bibliography of bibliographies in Black Studies is an area that needs to be explored, for very few bibliographers have given this area very thorough attention in print. Some of the checklists listed below cover the general area of Black Studies, while others are devoted to black American literature and folklore. For additional checklists which list bibliographies, consult other sections of the present bibliography--especially General Bibliographies and Bibliographies of Two or More Literary Genres.


Lists (pp. 4190-4195) bibliographies (mainly early ones) on black Americans--history, literature, literary collections, etc. Not very good on Black Studies; especially weak on black literature.


A serial bibliographic index in different areas, listing individual bibliographies as well as those that are parts of other works, with full bibliographical data. For entries on black America (its literature, art, music, history, etc.) in the early volumes, consult entries under "Negro," but for entries in recent issues consult "Black Studies." Unbound issues are published in April and August; bound cumulative, in December.


A bibliographical essay on bibliographies in Black Studies: literature, history, and educational, serial and individual author bibliographies. This essay is divided into three major sections: 1) general bibliographies; 2) bibliographies "For Current Awareness"; and 3) bibliographies in "Special Fields." Very useful, but too exclusive and out of date. Discusses more than thirty items. Consult "Bibliographic Notes" on page 187.


This, says Kessler, "is an annotated bibliography of ninety-three selected bibliographic guides which list the writings of a number of American authors" (poets, playwrights, novelists, journalists and other non-fiction writers). The bibliographic guides that Kessler lists could be classified into three groups: "those which are limited to Negro authorship; those which identify authors who are Negroes; and those which contain a high proportion of Negro writers who are not designated as Negroes" (p. 181). Includes some master's theses.


Listed among the numerous bibliographies of American literature are bibliographies of black American literature (pp. 343-346). Several bibliographies for individual black writers are listed but the listing is not adequate. Arranged in chronological order, with occasional annotations.

7 Porter, Dorothy. The Negro in the United States: A Selective Bibliography, 44.

8 _________________. A Working Bibliography on the Negro in the United States, 46.


GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND SALES CATALOGUES

The bibliographies and sales catalogues listed below are general; they cover the general area of Black Studies. All of them include primary and/or secondary sources for the study of black American literature and/or folklore. The most significant bibliographies listed below are those compiled by DuBois, the Drum and Spear Bookstore, Ellis, Homer, Houston, Miller and Fisher, Porter, Schomburg, and Work. Although Darwin T. Turner's Afro-American Writers lists general sources in Black Studies, it is not listed here because it centers on literature and folklore. Turner's bibliography is listed under Bibliographies of Two or More Literary Genres.


An annotated bibliography on the following areas: theater, religion, folklore, literature, politics, biographies, abolition and slavery, civil rights, etc.—the whole area of Black Studies. Arranged by subjects. Consult the table of contents for the arrangement of the subjects.


An extensively annotated catalogue of black American literature, folklore, history, biography, music, etc. Also lists juvenile books.


A bibliographical essay on twelve books about black America: literary and background sources. Three of the books listed, for example, are Paul Laurence Dunbar's *Complete Poems*, James Weldon Johnson's *Fifty Years*, W.E.B. DuBois' *Darkwater*.


An extensive bibliography (pp. 343-369) which follows the chronological organization of this general study. Lists
materials on black writers, some of which may not appear in many bibliographies.


Pages 486-492 consist of black American biography, literature, music and dance, social life, civil rights, history, education, race relations, etc. Also included are sources on black athletes and Black Power.


This extensive annotated bibliography covers numerous areas of civil rights and liberties (consult the section on pages 53-77 on intergroup relation). See the detailed table of contents. Includes a bibliography (pp. 82-113) of fiction, biography and autobiography by black and white authors. Also valuable is its annotated list of films, filmstrips, recordings and other audio-visual materials on the subject.


The "Bibliographical Notes" (pp. 293-304) of this study are general in listing, but included are brief bibliographical data for such early black American writers as Phillis Wheatley, Frederick Douglass, Daniel Payne, Paul Laurence Dunbar, et al. See the section "The Negro in Literature" (p. 302), and the essay on black writers from Jupiter Hammon to Sterling Brown (pp. 233-241).


A brief classified list (pp. 131-140) of books by black American writers: biography, history, education, religion, poetry, fiction and music. For each entry only the author, title and date
of publication are given. Publication dates range from the 1800's to the early 20th century. Among the biographical sketches are those of two writers: Countee Cullen and James Weldon Johnson.


An excellent extensive classified catalogue of paperback and cloth bound books available at the Drum and Spear Bookstore, 1371 Fairmont St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. Covering the general area of Black Studies, the entries are classified under titles of works (prices are given), subjects (African Nationalism, history literature, autobiography and biography, art and music, religion and mythology, the Third World, periodicals, politics, etc.), authors (prices are given). Also included are a suggested reading list and a list of children's books. According to the compilers of the catalogue, "Among its [i.e., that of Drum and Spear Bookstore] current stock it offers a cumulative collection of writings from black communities throughout the world. Thousands of volumes are stocked or are quickly available to allow customers the widest possible selection."


A brief list of literary and non-literary works by black American college graduates up to 1910.


An invaluable bibliography of early material on black Americans, covering the general area of Black Studies, including early literature.

An annotated list (pp. 185-201) of background sources (history, social science, civil rights, intergroup relation), biography, literature, music and art, etc. Several different sources (music, theatre and film, literature, journalism, biography, etc.) are mentioned on pages 370-371.


A general bibliography, covering the whole area of Black American Studies: literature, biography, theater, religion, race relations, politics, history, journalism, education, etc. Has an author index.


A bibliographical essay of materials published during the 1960's. Covers the whole area of Black Studies--e.g., Africa, history, literature, the South, civil rights, cities, etc.


A three-part bibliography: 1) mainly early background sources on Black America (prices for books are given); 2) monographs and pamphlets; and 3) periodical sources arranged according to general subject areas.

28 Grinstead, S.E. A Select, Classified, and Briefly Annotated List of Two Hundred Fifty Books By or About the Negro, Published During the Past Ten Years. Nashville, Tenn.: The Negro Collection, Fisk University Library, 1939. (mimeographed)

This classified bibliography of two hundred and fifty books covers several areas of Black Studies: bibliography and general reference, religion, social problems, economics,
education, music, literature, biography, history, and Africa. Most of the listed books are located in the black collection at Fisk University Library. Representative of the books published between 1929 and 1939 on the Black World.


An annotated selective list of books about the Black World, covering such areas as history, anthropology, Africa, social and cultural life, economics, race relations, biography, folklore, music, literature, and dance.


Miss Houston says that the "purpose of this bibliography is to furnish titles which will be of value in a study of the American Negro's effect on the American culture and its effect on him. The list should also furnish the classroom teacher with titles which can be suggested to students for pleasure and information. The list is divided into seven sections--general autobiography and biography, art, music, literature and theatre." Annotated.


An annotated bibliography of early sources relating to Black America: history, economics, religion, social conditions, literature, folklore, music and biography.


A discussion of the publishing and reprinting of books on the black experience in America and Africa, listing publishers and some of their reprints (paper and hard backs) of books that have been long out of print. Publishers reprinting black books include Atheneum ("Studies in American Negro Life"), Schocken Books ("Source books in Negro History"), Arno


Lists various kinds of works by and about black people (by black and white authors), including some literature. Brief annotations. The entries of this bibliography are organized under two headings: a list of works arranged by titles; and a list arranged by authors.


An extensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources (6,500 entries) on Black America: history, demography, biography and slave narratives (pp. 69-74), folklore (pp. 75-76), literature (pp. 76-81, 81-85), theater, music, dance, urban life, education, economic and social conditions, civil rights, politics, black nationalism and library collections. See the table of contents for organization. Indexed by author.


This annotated bibliography includes some books on Afro-America--its literature, folklore, history, etc.--but its inclusions are not representative. For sources on Black America, consult the index for entries under these headings: "Negroes" and "Negroes in literature."

Each of these references lists books (literary and background sources) by and about black people.


An annotated list of bibliographies, reference works, biographies, and sources on the social and economic life of black Americans and black Americans in World Wars. Also listed are primary and secondary sources on black education, art, music, literature and politics. Audio-visual materials are listed also.


A brief classified bibliography of sources on Black America for general reading: general history, social studies, magazines, literary works (fiction, poetry and drama). Good for literary works published during the first half of the Harlem Renaissance.

39 The Negro Year Book, 1912/1952. Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Tuskegee Institute, Monroe Work edited the early volumes; the later volumes were edited by Jessie Parkhurst Guzman.

For bibliographical sources on Black Studies (including literary works by and about black Americans), consult the table of contents of each volume.


A classified bibliography covering the general area of Black Studies: anthropology, folklore, history, Africa, social and cultural life, biography, literature, music, art, etc. All entries are annotated. Good for early published materials on Black America.

This anthology of black American poetry includes a brief bibliography (186-187) of non-fiction works about Black America.

42 Porter, Dorothy Burnett. "Afro-American Writing Published Before 1835; With an Alphabetical List (Tentative) of Imprints Written by American Negroes, 1760-1835." A Master's thesis completed in the School of Library Science at Columbia University, 1932.

The first section of this thesis is a bibliographical essay (pp. 1-40) on early black American writing. Pages 40-42 describe a few Afro-American library collections, and pages 49-88 consist of an extensive list of books and pamphlets written by black Americans (published between 1760 and 1835), with locations of copies. Miss Porter also gives a list of references (pp. 44-48) she used in her study.


Pages 192-214 contain a bibliographical essay on early black American literature. On pages 216-268 is an indispensable checklist with some annotations of published writings of Black Americans from 1760 to 1838. Among the writings listed are addresses and orations, hymn books, treatises, letters, almanacks, slave narratives, minutes of meetings of organizations, literary works, essays, sermons, etc. Also given are locations of copies of the works. An invaluable bibliography; such an extensive bibliography of early black works is probably not to be found elsewhere. Use with Schomburg's bibliography (#48).


An invaluable selective classified bibliography (1,770 entries), covering the general area of Black Studies: reference works, bibliographies, autobiographies and biographies, art, civil rights, education, folklore, literature, music, journalism, politics, religion, etc. Complete bibliographical data and Library of Congress Call Numbers given for entries (all items listed are in the Library of Congress). Brief annotations for
some entries. Indexed by subject and author. Consult the table of contents for the organization.


Lists books by blacks and whites published between 1931-1934 (mainly those for the years 1933 and 1934). Classified according to the following headings: 1) "Collections -- Bibliography"; 2) "Poetry -- Drama -- Music -- Biography"; 3) "Fiction"; 4) "Sociology -- Education -- Religion"; and 5) "History." Very brief annotations for each of the fifty-two entries.


A general classified bibliography (covering twenty areas) in Black American Studies: reference tools (bibliographies, catalogues, handbooks, encyclopedias, doctoral and master's theses), biographies and autobiographies, sources on the cultural milieu (art, dance, literature, journalism, music, and folklore), economics, education, history, law, politics, social life, etc. This bibliography also includes indexes to current newspapers and other serials. Has an author index.


An annotated list of books, dealing with African and black American history. This bibliography also lists primary and secondary sources on black American art, literature, music, folklore and the South. Black biographies are also listed.


An important alphabetical list (by author) of early books by black American writers of the 18th and 19th Centuries. Listed are essays, treatises, slave narratives, poems, novels, sermons and orations, histories, etc., by such black
Americans as Phillis Wheatley, William Wells Brown, Richard Allen, George Moses Horton, Benjamin Banneker, Edward W. Blyden, Alexander Crummell, Frederick Douglass, Jupiter Hammon, and many others; more than sixty writers and editors are listed. A few black periodicals are listed also.


Selected by the editors of Negro Digest (now called Black World), this annotated bibliography lists black American fiction, general works (including history) about Black America and books about Africa.


This bibliography (pp. 946-965) lists sources in the following areas of Black Studies: biography, history, juvenile works (pre-teenagers and high school students), literature, etc. The entries for literature include fiction, poetry, drama and literary criticism.


An annotated list of sources: literature, black theater, biography, history, social and economic conditions of Black America, black revolution, etc.


A description of an exhibit and a program on Black America held December 18-21, 1940. The exhibit contained paintings, books, manuscripts, broadsides, music, journals (anti-slavery), slave narratives, biographies and autobiographies, drama, education, fiction, history, studies and collections of black American literature, and manuscripts of Paul Laurence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Alexander Crummell, and Lamuel
Haynes (locations for rare books and manuscripts). This reference tool also contains essays by Alain Locke, Sterling Brown, and Alan Lomax on black folk music, sacred and secular.

53 University Place Book Shop. The Negro. New York: University Place Book Shop, 1952. (Catalogue No. 83.)

An annotated catalogue of 1,586 books (listing prices) on the general area of Black Studies: Africa, the West Indies and Black U.S.A. Consult later catalogues.


A "select reference bibliography on the Negro" with more than 17,000 entries (some in foreign language) published before 1928. The most extensive early bibliography on black Americans, it covers the entire area of Black Studies. Included are sections on folklore (pp. 432-439)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF TWO OR MORE LITERARY GENRES

The bibliographical guides listed below contain primary and secondary sources for the study of two or more literary genres. Many of the guides list folklore as well as literary sources. For additional sources on literary genres, consult the Bibliographies of Fiction, Bibliographies of Poetry and Bibliographies of Drama below.


Baker's anthology of black American literature--from the "black and unknown bards of long ago" (folklore and Afro-American spirituals) to Larry Neal, Etheridge Knight and other writers of the Sixties--is divided into seven sections: 1) "Black American Literature: An Overview" (Baker's introduction); 2) "Black Folklore"; 3) "Up from Slavery"; 4) "Early Poetry, Fiction, and Criticism"; 5) "The Renaissance of the Twenties"; 6) "The Thirties and Forties"; and 7) "The Fifties and Sixties." At the end of the introduction of each of the sections (except the general introduction), Baker gives a very good selected list of secondary sources (with occasional annotations) on the writers and the writing of the period.
Pages 426-443; bio-bibliographical sketches of the forty-three black American writers represented in the anthology. These sketches are arranged according to the order of the anthology.


An essay (pp. 850-878) which mentions several works (poetry, fiction and non-fiction) by black American writers from the early times to the present (LeRoi Jones, Gloria C. Oden and others).


Although this book does not contain a formal bibliography, it lists works by and about black writers (where possible) in the biographical essays on each of the twenty early black American writers--from Jupiter Hammon, the first black writer to appear in print in the United States (1760) to Frances E. W. Harper and Alexander Crummell.


The two-part appendix (pp. 145-174) consists of the following: 1) a bibliographical essay on the black man in American fiction: George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, and Thomas Dixon; and 2) sources on the literary and artistic life of black Americans (printed between 1900 and 1929): a) six early writers--Wheatley, Dunbar, Chesnutt, DuBois, Braithwaite, B. T. Washington, b) other black writers (e.g., W. T. Carmichael, Frances E. W. Harper, and Albery A. Whitman), c) secondary sources (books), and d) periodical materials (secondary).


The chronology (pp. 1062-1077) of this invaluable anthology consists of two lists: 1) "Some Historical and Literary Events in America," from 1607 to 1940; and 2) "Important Events in the History and Literature of the Negro," beginning with 1720. The latter chronology ends with 1941. The bio-bibliographical sketches of the writers represented in this anthology list some of their works.


At the end of each chapter of this very important study are primary and secondary sources (book length and periodical source materials) for the study of Afro-American literature through the Harlem Renaissance and much of the Thirties (also see works mentioned in the study). The references at the end of Chapter II, "Negro Folk Poetry," contains thirty entries on Afro-American folk music, religious and secular.


Gives brief biographical data, and lists published works (dates included) by black American writers as well as white American writers--major and minor.


An extensive bibliography (with occasional annotations) of works by and about major and minor black American writers, including sections on bibliography, serials, literature (poetry, drama, fiction) and literary criticism, folklore and folk music, art, biography and autobiography, religion, politics, history, education, journalism, etc.--the whole area of Black Studies. The section on literary criticism (pp. 78-83) does not include criticism in periodicals.

The bibliography (pp. 700-718) in this anthology lists works of many types and subjects by the more than thirty black American writers.


This invaluable anthology of black American writers from Phillis Wheatley to Sonia Sanchez and Eldridge Cleaver includes bibliographies (primary and secondary sources) of works by and about black Americans. Pages 875-897: a selected bibliography that is classified into the following sections: 1) "Anthologies and Collections"; 2) "History, Bibliography, Criticism, and Comment"; 3) "Poetry Publications"; 4) "Fiction"; 5) "Autobiography"; 6) "Biography"; 7) "Essays"; and 8) "Drama" (anthologies, collections, and critical commentaries of printed plays). The manner of arrangement of the sections varies. Consult Charles H. Nichols' Instructor's Guide (#110) for additional sources.

66 Dodds, Barbara. Negro Literature for High School Students, 640.


The brief classified bibliography (pp. 327-332) of this study includes entries for folk literature, poetry, biography and autobiography, essays, addresses, fiction (short stories and novels), drama, history, and magazines. Also gives a list of black American periodicals for 1950. Dreer introduces each writer with a bio-bibliographical sketch.


A selective but fairly extensive bibliography (pp. 564-600), especially valuable on library holdings and collections of black American literature and individual black American authors. It describes ten holdings and collections, and lists nine others. Lists works by and about more than thirty black American writers, major and minor; this section is divided into three major parts, following the divisions of the anthology: "Early Literature," "The Negro Awakening," and "Contemporary." This section is especially useful for its listing of individual short stories that do not appear in collections.


Essentially a review of Herbert Hill's Soon, One Morning, this brief survey lists and discusses some sources for the study of Afro-American literature—serials, anthologies, creative works and writers, etc. Emanuel also gives the names of some black scholars who have written much on black American literature. His survey does not include plays and films.


An annual publication (alphabetically arranged) of several writers, including some black American authors. This reference tool not only gives information on the writers' lives and careers, it lists their published works and their works in progress. It also lists a few works about them and gives "side-lights" on their writings. Certain volumes have indexes to all authors in preceding volumes.


At the end of each bio-bibliographical sketch are a bibliography of additional works by the writer, and a selective bibliography of works about him. Includes two black American writers: Baldwin (pp. 91-92) and Ellison (p. 328). Only volume published to date.

An anthology of black American writers (poets, dramatists, novelists, essayists and some short story writers) from Phillis Wheatley to Don L. Lee and Ishmael Reed. At the end of each bio-bibliographical sketch, Ford gives a selected list primary and/or secondary readings. Pages 364-367 contain a selected bibliography of black periodicals (eight entries), reference sources (four entries), background materials (twelve entries) and works by and about black writers and black writing (fiction, poetry, drama, literary criticism, biography, autobiography, anthologies, etc.).


A classified anthology of studies of black American poetry, fiction, drama, and folk culture, Gayle's book contains a selected and classified bibliography (pp. 373-377) in these areas. It also contains an annotated bibliography of some black periodicals that publish works by and studies of black American writers (pp. 378-379).


This valuable anthology of selected essays on the black writers given in its title contains an excellent bibliography (pp. 303-310) on each of the five writers.


Pages 99-100 contain sixteen major secondary sources on black American literature.

Classified into four major areas (poetry, drama, fiction and criticism), this reference covers fourteen subjects of Afro-American literature and folklore—from the spiritual to the Harlem Renaissance. At the end of each outline of a subject, Green lists references for that area (book and periodical studies). This book also contains a special reference bibliography, a magazine directory, and a selected and classified bibliography of works and about black authors from 1900 through the Harlem Renaissance. The last area is divided into poetry, fiction, drama and general materials (background sources).

79 Gross, Seymour Lee and John E. Hardy, eds. Images of the Negro in American Literature, 547.


The two hundred sketches of contemporary writers of this reference work were culled from the Contemporary Authors series. This volume contains bio-bibliographical sketches of three black American writers: Baldwin (pp. 30-31), Ralph Ellison (pp. 106-107), and Langston Hughes (pp. 153-154). In each biographical sketch, Miss Harte comments on each writer's life and career, and lists some of the writer's works, and biographical and critical comments about them. She also gives "sidelights" on the works by the writers.


Included in this alphabetically arranged reference work are bio-bibliographical sketches of major and minor black and white American writers. On page 349 is a brief list of Harlem Renaissance authors and their works. Also consult Herzberg (#83).


This anthology contains bio-bibliographical notes (pp. 299-304) on thirty black American writers—from James Weldon Johnson to Ishmael Reed and Lynn Shorter. Included also is a very selective bibliography (pp. 308-309) of secondary sources.
journals, bibliographical sources, literary history and criticism, and studies of folklore.


This alphabetically arranged encyclopedia includes biobibliographical sketches of black and white American writers, listing works by the writers and, in some instances, a few studies of them. For additional primary and secondary sources on black American literature, consult the sections entitled "Negroes in American literature" and "Negro spirituals."


This is not a bibliography; it is an essay which lists and discusses major black American literature (poetry, drama, fiction, autobiography and biography, criticism and the essay), from Paul Laurence Dunbar through the first half of 1953.


An extensive bibliography of what Jahn describes as "the new literature of African culture" and that literature which "manifests the overlapping of two historically different literatures: 1) traditional Negro-African literature, and 2) Western literature" (p. VII). He also includes "materials necessary for the investigation of neo-African literature, that is, all creative works by Negro-Africans and Afro-Americans which have been published or performed on the stage, or which are ready for publication or performance" (VIII). Listed also are essays, treatises (of the past), and autobiographies, especially those of slaves. The section on black North American literature appears at the end of the bibliography (pp. 210-335). It is divided into two sections: anthologies and works of individual authors.
The anthologies date from as far back as 1848 (William Wells Brown's *The Anti-Slavery Harp: A Collection of Songs for Anti-Slavery Meetings*) to the 1960's. Some of the anthologies were published in foreign countries in foreign languages. Listed are both major and minor black writers.


In the note to this history of black literature written throughout the world, Jahn describes his bibliographies as follows: "Each chapter is followed by a bibliography showing the primary literature and the most important secondary literature. The literary works listed in my Bibliography of Neo-African Literature are here given only by their numbers in that bibliography, where all bibliographical details can be found. Works not appearing in that Bibliography are listed here with their bibliographical details. The statements of sources refer to the section of bibliography which follows each chapter. Where there are several works by the same writer, the year of publication or the title is added" (p. 11).


Bio- and bio-bibliographical sketches of famous Americans down to 1940, including some famous black Americans. Brief lists of works about the persons are given at the end of the sketches.


A survey of black American literature from the beginnings through most of the 1920's. The May, 1927 and May, 1928 (Volumes 57 and 58) issues of this periodical were devoted to Afro-American artists. Useful for the study of the Harlem Renaissance.

At the end of this anthology of recent black American poetry, fiction, drama and non-fiction (essays), the editors give biobibliographical sketches (pp. 657-670) of the numerous young writers of the New Black Aesthetic. Some of them are not published elsewhere.


A bibliographical essay, especially important for the Harlem Renaissance. Kerlin lists the following types of works for the period 1920-1930: novels, plays, essays, poems, anthologies and folklore.


Kessler describes his bibliography as follows: an "annotated bibliography of ninety-three bibliographic guides which list the writings of a number of American Negro authors" (p. 181). Contains guides which list literary types: drama, poetry and fiction. Also lists magazines and newspapers; especially good on the black press in America.

94 __________________. "Collectors, Scholars and Negro Literature," *473*.


Lists principal works by and about the numerous black and white writers at the end of the biographical sketches. The Supplement is by Kunitz and Vineta Colby.


Lash describes his bibliography as follows: "The present check list consists of some five hundred and seventy-two anthologies, literary histories, periodical references, study guides, and outlines—all relating to Negro expression. Important works
carry thematic annotations. Poetry and fiction, the area of race consciousness in literature, Negro writers as racial spokesmen, and critical summaries of Negro authorship have been given special attention. Entries concerned with drama and folklore are limited to references not carried in previous bibliographies on these subjects" (p. 12).


Lash describes this source as a "bibliography of historical and critical materials relating to the literature of the Negro." First of its kind. Includes bibliographies, collections, literary criticism and history, black authors (books and essays), etc.


Leary's bibliography includes a section (pp. 384-386) on periodical studies of Afro-American literature, but not all of the studies of Afro-American literature written during that period (1900-1950) are given. Other studies of Afro-American literature are arranged under individual authors' names. For articles written since 1950, consult Leary's supplement below.


Like the preceding bibliography, this is an extensive bibliography of periodical sources on American literature, arranged according to subject headings (consult the table of contents). For material on individual black American authors, consult entries under the subject heading "American Authors" (pp. 3-596), which is arranged in alphabetical order by author: James Baldwin (pp. 21-23), Arna Bontémps (p. 33), Gwendolyn Brooks (p. 36), William Wells Brown (p. 38), Charles W. Chesnutt (p. 54), W.E. B. DuBois (p. 120), Paul Laurence Dunbar (pp. 120-121), Ralph Ellison (pp. 146-147), Langston Hughes (pp. 290-291), LeRoi Jones (pp. 331-332), Melvin Tolson (p. 532), and Richard Wright (pp. 593-595), for example. Pages 676-681: general articles on black American literature (in English and foreign languages). For other sources on black American literature, consult other sections of Leary's bibliography. Not indexed.

As its title indicates, this bibliography lists studies by Russians on American literature. Studies of the following black American writers are included: James Baldwin (p. 44), W. E. B. DuBois (pp. 76-77), Langston Hughes (pp. 76, 106-107), John Killens (pp. 111-112), Claude McKay (pp. 9, 136) and Richard Wright (pp. 213-214). Consult the index--e.g., it has an entry on "Negroes."


Lindfors' additions are on African literature.


Written by such black scholars as Alain Locke, Blyden Jackson, John S. Lash, Nick Aaron Ford, and Miles M. Jackson, this is a series of annual review articles that appeared in Phylon from 1948 to 1965, discussing and summarizing books (by blacks and whites) about black Americans. These books range from creative literature to history and social science. A list of books discussed is given at the end of each essay. (In the bibliographical data above, I have listed the names of the authors of the critical reviews only once.)


Mainly devoted to literature and biography, but it lists some social, cultural, and historical books (pp. 9-20) by blacks (from 1914 to 1928). Locke says that it is "little more than an annotated list of books written by Negroes since the outbreak of the World War." It may serve as a good guide to some of the books written during the Harlem Renaissance. Some entries are annotated.


At the end of his bibliographical discussion of black American literature and art forms, Locke gives a selected list of black American literary works from 1775 to 1928. He divides this list into four major periods: 1) "Early Writings (1775-1835)"; 2) "The Period of Anti-Slavery (1835-1870)"; 3) "Reconstruction Literature (1875-1895)"; and 4) "Modern Literature (1895-1928)." The entries of the second and fourth periods are classified under certain types of literature, but the entries for period number four include historical and social works, and sources on music and art. This entire issue of The Annals is devoted to black America; thirty-nine studies by different writers covering the general area of Black Studies. "The Book Department" (pp. 336-349) contains reviews of fourteen books on


This bibliography includes numerous works (by black and white writers) which portray the black man in literature. The list is divided into the following sections: 1) American fiction before 1910; 2) American fiction since 1910; 3) English fiction; 4) Continental fiction; 5) black poetry; 6) Slave narratives; and 7) biographies. This bibliography could be used with Seymour L. Gross and John E. Hardy's *Images of the Negro in American Literature* (#547).


One of the most valuable and extensive bibliographies (primary sources) of early Afro-American literature (pp. 408-457), from 1760 to 1900. Following the organization of Loggins' study, this bibliography lists poetry, drama, fiction and non-fiction prose. "Finding places" are given for rare books. Copies of some of the other entries are located in the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. Secondary sources on early black American literature are given in the notes (pp. 367-407) of each chapter.


A selected bibliography (pp. 761-771) of primary and secondary sources for the study of Afro-American literature.
from early times to the present. Arranged in alphabetical order, Miller's bibliography lists writings by fifty-seven black authors (poets, essayists, dramatists, critics, writers of fiction, et al.). This bibliography also contains a selected list of black American dramatists (thirty-six entries), general book-length studies of black American literature (thirteen entries), bibliographies (three entries), black periodicals (nine entries), collections of slave narratives (six entries) and anthologies of black literature and criticism (thirty-three entries).


The section "Contemporary American Bio-Bibliographies" (pp. 205-666) is the most relevant for the study of Afro-American literature. This alphabetically arranged list includes Afro- as well as Euro-American authors (includes Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, and James Weldon Johnson), giving brief biographical material and listing primary and secondary sources on individual authors. Indexed.


Parts 1-5 of this guide follow the chronological order of Davis and Redding's anthology (q. v.). A list of mainly secondary sources on the literature and the period in which it was written is given at the end of each part. The bibliographical information in the Appendix is invaluable. For example, it includes suggested patterns for courses in different genres of black American literature. Listed in these suggestions are primary works of black American writers. Included in this guide are black periodicals (inactive as well as active ones), newspapers, recordings, films, and documents.

The brief bibliography (pp. 299-300) of this anthology contains primary and secondary sources (literature and background works), and is especially good on works published in the 1800's, including autobiographies and slave narratives.

112 Porter, Dorothy Burnett. "Afro-American Writings Published Before 1835; With an Alphabetical List (Tentative) of Imprints Written by American Negroes, 1760-1835," 42.

113 _______________________. "Early American Negro Writings: A Bibliographical Study," 43.

114 _______________________. The Negro in the United States, 44.

115 _______________________. "Some Recent Literature Pertaining to the American Negro," 45.


This anthology of early black American writers of prose (from Job Ben Solomon and Jupiter Hammon to Edward A. Johnson and Booker T. Washington) does not contain a formal bibliography, but the bio-bibliographical sketches of the writers included in the anthology are very useful. The writers are grouped under the following headings: 1) "Letters" (Phillis Wheatley, Benjamin Banneker, Lemuel Haynes, Henry McNeal Turner); 2) "Essays and Addresses" (J. Hammon, Prince Hall, David Walker, Nat Turner, Henry Highland Garnett, and Booker T., Washington); 3) "Slave Narratives" (Job Ben Solomon, Britton Hammon, Moses Roper, James W. C. Pennington, Josiah Henson, and William and Ellen Craft); 4) "Short Stories" (Victoria Earle, George M. McClellan, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and J. Mord Allen); 5) "Novels" (William Wells Brown, Elbert Sutton Griggs and Edward A. Johnson); and 6) "Dramas" (William Wells Brown, William Edgar Easton and Henry Francis Downing).

The sections (by different scholars) of this bibliographical guide that are useful for the study of Afro-American literature are those on 1) black Southern writers and the representation of the black man in Southern white writing (pp. 58-66); 2) folklore (pp. 102-118); 3) Southern speech (pp. 128-134); 4) individual writers: Charles W. Chesnutt (pp. 171-173), Ralph Ellison (pp. 191-192), James Weldon Johnson (pp. 228-229), Jean Toomer (pp. 311-312), and Richard Wright (pp. 333-334).


An annotated list of Afro-American and African literature presently available in paperback: fiction, folklore, criticism, poetry, drama, references, etc. Prices are given.


Numerous bio-bibliographical sketches of black Catholic writers, alphabetically arranged. Following each sketch is an annotated list of works by the writer. Many of the writers are not litterateurs, while many of the works listed are non-fiction.


122 "A Selective Bibliography," 50.


This anthology of literature and literary criticism (pp. 201-399) has a selected bibliography (pp. 349-352) of general studies of black American literature, and works by individual authors (James Baldwin, Gwendolyn Brooks, Ralph Ellison, Robert Hayden, Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson, LeRoi Jones, Jean Toomer, John A. Williams, and Richard Wright). Also given are bio-bibliographical notes on the black writers represented in the anthology (pp. 343-348).

Arranged by subjects and individual authors, and contains a supplement with a similar arrangement. Material listed on pages 33-34 of the supplement is especially good for general studies (background sources) of black Americans. Folklore: pages 197-199. The section on individual authors lists primary and secondary sources. The following Black writers are included: Charles W. Chesnutt, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, and Richard Wright. Has a good index.


Swisher's bibliography on black literature (works published between 1949 and 1969) includes fiction, criticism, essays, poetry, bibliographies, and drama. Archer's folklore bibliography is especially useful; it lists works that have been published since 1948: folktales, music, songs, master's and doctoral theses, articles and books. Library of Congress call numbers are given for each entry in both bibliographies.


This selective bibliography, which emphasizes works published in the Twentieth Century, is perhaps the most significant and useful bibliography published to date on Afro-American literature. Consisting of more than ninety pages of entries of primary and secondary sources, Turner's bibliography is divided into five major sections with cross-references: 1) aids to research (bibliographies, guides to collections, etc.); 2) background materials (autobiographies, slave narratives, essays, social and intellectual history, etc.); 3) literary history and criticism--anthologies, general history and criticism, drama, fiction, folklore, and poetry; 4) individual black American (U.S.A.) writers; and 5) criticism of Africans and black Americans as characters in literature. See the Supplement on pages 105-117 and the index on page 95-104.

127 Turner, Lorenzo D. Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865, 533.

Watkins gives partial bibliographies at the end of the biographical sketches of the different black American writers (from early times to Richard Wright) represented in the anthology.


Lists some scholarship on black American writers. For example, lists studies of such black writers as James Baldwin and Ralph Ellison, and general sources of black American literature. To locate material, consult the index to each volume. The index for volume one (1963) is included in volume two (1964).


Yellin writes: "This index is the first listing of materials in *The Crisis*, 1910-1934. It consists of three major sections: articles of literary interest; belles lettres; and book reviews of literary interest." The section on articles (the only part of the index published to date) indexes general and miscellaneous studies of black arts, literary contests, and materials for the study of black American ballads, folksongs, folklore, drama and theater, poetry, fiction and individual writers. Yellin adds: "The organization is standard. In addition to the general works listed, the interested scholar will often find general cultural commentary in the department devoted to news items (The title varies: 'Along the Color Line,' 'The Horizon'), in the department devoted to quotations from and comments on the press (The title varies: 'Opinion,' 'The Looking Glass,' 'The Far Horizon'), and in letters to the editor." This index is to be continued in the *CLA Journal*.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF FICTION**

The following list includes bibliographies of primary and secondary sources for the study of Afro-American fiction. For additional sources, consult other sections of this bibliography: General Bibliographies,
Bibliographies of Two or More Genres, Individual Authors, Instructional Materials, Manuscripts and Library Collections, Serials and Subjects.


Bone divides his bibliography (pp. 258-270) into four parts: 1) a chronological list of full length novels (with dates and publishers) by black Americans (1853-1952); 2) an alphabetical list of novelettes by black Americans (1853-1952); 3) a list of periodical studies on black American literature, including studies of individual writers (1853-1952); 4) a brief list of autobiographies and biographies (nine entries). Superseded by Corrigan (#139).

132 Brown, Sterling. The Negro Caravan. 60.


Brown's selected reading list (pp. 207-209) is divided into two parts: 1) a list of books, some of which are concerned exclusively with black fiction; and 2) articles, most of which are about black American writers.


This bibliography attempts to list major as well as minor novels and short story collections written in English. Arranged in alphabetical order by author, giving each author's dates and the publication dates of his fiction. It includes a few black American and African novelists, but it omits too many.

135 Chapman, Abraham. The Negro in American Literature, 63.


This is not a bibliography; it is a brief history of the Afro-American short story. However, it discusses not only short stories found in collections and anthologies but also
those published in periodicals. It also discusses a few Afro-American novels and some periodicals in which black American writers have published their short fiction. This essay can be used along with Clarke's *American Negro Short Stories*, Arna Bontemps' *Best Negro Short Fiction*, Nick Aaron Ford and H. L. Faggett's *Best Short Stories by Afro-American Writers, 1925-1950*, Langston Hughes' *The Best Short Stories by Negro Writers: An Anthology from 1899 to the Present*, Darwin Turner's *Black American Literature: Fiction*, and Charles L. James' *From the Roots*--the best anthologies of black American short fiction to date. Also, consult James A. Emanuel and Theodore Gross' *Dark Symphony*, which lists numerous Afro-American short stories that appear only in periodicals.


On pages 184-194 is an annotated list of fiction (by black and white writers) which portrays black Americans. More than sixty authors are represented.


This is an author, title, and subject index arranged alphabetically. For short stories with representations of black people, consult the subject "Negroes," and for short stories by black writers consult any of the three entries by author, title, and subject. The author entry gives full biographical data. Consult Firkins' *Index to Short Stories*, also.


Corrigan's bibliography is the most complete checklist of the Afro-American novel to date. He lists published fiction in book form (novels, novellas, and short story collections),
including those reprinted as well as those out of print. Paperback editions are listed. Arranged alphabetically by author. Gives prices of many books of fiction.


An extensive list of books of fiction (first editions) by black American writers (excludes some translated works, fiction for juveniles and anthologies). Takes up where Maxwell Whiteman (#173) and Robert Bone (#131) leave off.


An author and title index. The author entry gives full bibliographical information. Most of the stories listed appear in collections or anthologies, but a few appear in periodicals only. Includes some black American writers.


Lists a few secondary sources on Ellison (p. 67) and Richard Wright (pp. 270-271).

146 Gibson, Donald B., ed. Five Black Writers, 76.


The selected bibliography (pp. 243-255) of this anthology of essays on black American fiction consists of primary works (by Baldwin, Bontemps, Chesnutt, Du Bois, Ellison, Dunbar, Fauset, Griggs, Hurston, McKay, William Gardner Smith, Toomer, John A. Williams, Wright and Yerby); and secondary sources on black American fiction.

A bibliographical essay listing major black American fiction from William Wells Brown's *Clotel* (1853), the first published black American novel, to Richard Wright's *Native Son* (1940). Valuable for its listings, but its narrow comments should be ignored.


The brief bibliography (pp. 279-285) of this study is divided into three sections: 1) fiction (selected novels published between 1940-1950); 2) non-fiction (early studies of black American literature, culture, history, etc., as well as studies of white American culture, literature, etc.); 3) periodicals (articles on black and white American fiction).


An anthology of twenty-seven short stories by twenty-two black Americans, from Charles W. Chesnutt to James Alan McPherson, from 1890 to 1969. Divided into five periods. At the end of each period or section is a list of additional readings (novels, and collections of short stories and poems) and a chronology of historical dates.


A bibliographical survey of black American fiction from Richard Wright to James Baldwin's *Go Tell It On the Mountain* (1953).


Leary, Lewis. _Articles in American Literature_, 99.


Loggins, Vernon. _The Negro Author_, 106.


Lists a few secondary sources on Baldwin (pp. 19-20), Ellison (pp. 34-35), and Wright (pp. 107-108).


Porter, Dorothy B. _The Negro in the United States: A Selected Bibliography_, 44.

Porter, Dorothy B. A Working Bibliography on the Negro in the United States, 46.


Works of fiction by the following black American authors are listed: Charles W. Chesnutt, David Bryant Fulton, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, James Ephraim McGirt, Oscar Micheaux. For fiction by white authors on black people consult the index for subject area "Negroes." Also consult the index for these entries: "Dialect stories," "Folk tales," "Miscegenation," and "Racial conflict." Each entry is annotated, and places of locations of copies
are given; see location symbols on pages xiii-xv.

166 Rubin, Louis D., Jr., ed. *A Bibliography to the Study of Southern Literature*, 118.


169 Turner, Lorenzo D. *Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865*.


Lists William Wells Brown's 1864 revision of *Clotel* (1853). The 1864 edition is called *Clotelle: A Tale of the Southern States* (1864). The next edition listed is dated 1867. Gives places of location of editions (seven different libraries). All entries in this bibliography are arranged in alphabetical order by author.


See the annotation above (170). Lists early editions of fiction by Charles W. Chesnutt (three entries on pp. 102-103) and Paul Laurence Dunbar (four entries on p. 167).


Lists a few analyses of short stories by the following black American writers: Baldwin, Ellison, Hughes, and Wright.


This bibliography lists works of fiction (folklore is included) written from the time of William Wells Brown's *Clotel* (1853) to James Baldwin's *Go Tell It On the Mountain* (1953). (Consult pages 62-63 for the supplement of fiction published in 1953; and page 64 for excluded titles.) Annotated.
BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF POETRY

As the list below indicates, very few Afro-American poetry bibliographies have been compiled. What is needed at this time are bibliographies that supplement Schomburg's and Porter's (qq. v.), comprehensive bibliographies that list secondary sources on poetry, and more complete bibliographies of individual poets. Until such bibliographies are available, the researcher must rely on general bibliographies and bio-bibliographical sketches of poets—which are, for the most part, incomplete—for bibliographical information. Hence the numerous cross-references and bio-bibliographical sketches in this section of my bibliographical guide. For additional information on black American poetry, consult the following sections of this bibliography: General Bibliographies and Sales Catalogues, Bibliographies of Two or More Literary Genres, and Bibliographies of Individual Authors.


Anthology of fifty-six black American poets, from James Weldon Johnson and Paul Laurence Dunbar to Ted Joans, LeRoi Jones, and Carl Wendall Himes, Jr. The brief bio-bibliographical sketches (pp. 187-194) list some additional works (collections and periodicals where some of their individual poems have appeared) of some of the poets.

177 Brawley, Benjamin. Early Negro American Writers, 57.

178 Brown, Sterling, Arthur P. Davis and Ulysses Lee, eds. The Negro Caravan, 60.


Written to be used with James Weldon Johnson's The Book of American Negro Poetry, this outline lists sources on the spiritual, secular folksongs and ballads. Brown also lists
sources for the study of the black poets represented in
Johnson's anthology. Pages 51-52: a list of poems on
black people by white poets.

181 Chapman, Abraham, ed. Black Voices, 64.

182 ________ . The Negro in American Literature, 63.


185 Dorsey, Leonia Lamier. "Negro Poetry Since 1916: A
Selective Bibliography." A Master's thesis completed in
the School of Library Service at Columbia University, 1935.

(I have not seen this bibliography, but it may be of use.
Its title suggests that it is similar to Porter's [201],
which lists poetry from 1760 through 1944.)

186 Emanuel, James A. and Theodore L. Gross, eds. Dark
Symphony, 70.


188 Hayden, Robert, ed. Kaleidoscope: Poems by American Negro

An anthology of forty-two black American poets, from
Phillis Wheatley to the present, with bio-bibliographical
sketches for each. Some of the recent poets represented
are Mari Evans, Naomi Long Madgett, Gloria C. Oden,
Oliver Pitcher, Ted Joans, Bob Kaufman, David Henderson,
LeRoi Jones, and Julia Fields.


190 Hughes, Langston and Arna Bontemps, eds. The Poetry of the
Negro, 1746-1970: An Anthology. Garden City, N.Y.:
black poets included are James Emanuel, Gloria C. Oden, Mary Carter Smith, Sarah Webster Fabio, Bob Kaufman, Ishmael Reed, Julia Fields, Norman Jordan and Ted Joans.


Anthology of thirty-seven Twentieth Century black American poets, many of whom are not well known. In his "Biographical Notes" (pp. 117-126), Hughes gives some bibliographical information on many of the poets. Included are such poets as Vivian Ayers, Tom Dent, Oliver LaGrone, Ted Joans, Gloria C. Oden, Raymond Patterson, Julian Bond, LeRoi Jones, James P. Vaughn, Dudley Randall, David Henderson, Mance Williams, Conrad Kent Rivers, and many others.


The 1922 edition contains a list of bio-bibliographical sketches (pp. 209-214) of the poets in the anthology—poets from Paul Laurence Dunbar to Benjamin Brawley and Joshua Jones, Jr. As the last two names indicate, some of the poets included are the lesser known black poets. The preface is a brief history of black American poetry, from the oral tradition to Anne Spencer and Claude McKay.


The index to the seventy-four black American poets (pp. 269-279) contains early minor as well as major poets, with bio-bibliographical notes. Also contains an index to titles (pp. 281-285).


On pages 145-156, there are bio-bibliographical sketches of the seventy-six young poets (most of whom were born during and after the Thirties) represented in this anthology—e.g., David Henderson, Calvin C. Herton, Lance Jeffers, LeRoi Jones, Etheridge Knight, Eugene Redmond, Sonia Sanchez and N. H. Pritchard.


200 Pool, Rosey, ed. *Beyond the Blues*, 41.


An extensive list of poems by numerous black poets, with locations; an expansion of Schomburg's checklist (204). Also includes "books and pamphlets by individual poets; anthologies edited by Negro authors and a few printed broadsides," and "some occasional poems." Unlike Schomburg's, centers on black poets in the United States.


An important history of black American poetry from the eighteenth century through the Harlem Renaissance. The bibliography (pp. 131-136) of this study lists collections of poems and other works by poets of this period, and other works (literary as well as background sources) published during the time.


Its "Bibliography: Early American Negro Poets" (pp. 269-271) is very valuable for the poems of black poets up to 1907.

The first extensive bibliography of black poets of the Americas (the United States, Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico and Jamaica). Consult Porter's checklist (201) which supersedes Schomburg's for black poets of the United States.

Sherman, Joan R. "One Hundred Nineteenth Century Afro-American Poets and Their Poetry: A Bibliography and Critical Study."

This is a doctoral dissertation in progress at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers*, 126.


Valuable lists (pp. 127-132) of selected collections by individual black poets and of anthologies including Afro-American poetry.


An extensive bibliography (pp. 602-620), listing bibliographies, general works, and black poetry (anthologies and collections of individual black poets—e.g., Dunbar, McKay, Toomer, Cullen, James Weldon Johnson, Hughes, and Sterling Brown).


An anthology of black American poets from Phillis Wheatley to Countee Cullen and Sarah Collins Fernandis, with biobibliographical sketches before the poems of each poet. Consult "Bibliographical and Critical Notes" (arranged in alphabetical order by authors) on pages 214-237, which contains comments on collections by poets.
Individual bibliographies of Afro-American drama are not numerous. Listed below are bibliographies pertaining to and centered on black American drama, theater and the black American in films. For additional sources in these areas, consult General Bibliographies, Bibliographies of Two or More Genres, and Bibliographies of Individual Authors.


Abramson's study of the black playwright contains a useful bibliography (pp. 307-317) that is divided into three sections: 1) plays by black playwrights to 1959; 2) unpublished materials (collections, letters and personal interviews); and 3) books and articles, many of which are essential for the study of black American drama. The listing of black plays in the first section is incomplete; while Abramson mentions and discusses many plays by black playwrights in her study, she does not list all of them in the first section of her bibliography.

211 Bond, Frederick W. *The Negro and the Drama; The Direct and Indirect Contribution Which the American Negro Has Made to Drama and the Legitimate Stage, with the Underlying Conditions Responsible*. Washington, D.C.: The Associated Publishers, Inc., 1940.

The bibliography (pp. 202-208) contains lists of published and unpublished plays (written between 1914 and 1940) by and about black Americans.


Darwin T. Turner's introduction to this anthology discusses several black plays. Some of the plays of the five black American playwrights represented in this anthology are mentioned in the bio-bibliographical sketches. The bibliography (pp. 391-393) lists some major black plays and selected works on black drama and theater (only eight entries on the latter).

This important unpublished study contains bibliographical footnotes on the black American on the stage. Lists books and periodical materials covering such subjects as black American musicals, the Federal Theater, race and acting, amateur black theatricals, etc. Located in the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library.


Included in Couch's biographical "Notes on Contributors" (pp. 255-258) are titles of other plays by the five young black playwrights (Douglas Turner Ward, Adrienne Kennedy, Lonne Elder, Ed Bullins and William Wellington Mackey. For other recent plays by new black playwrights, consult the following: Ed Bullins, ed. New Plays from the Black Theatre; Ed Bullins, ed. Black Quartet; the special summer, 1968 issue of TDR: Drama Review; Lindsay Patterson, ed. Black Theater.


An invaluable bibliography of plays and musicals that fall into one of the following categories: 1) plays that contain one or more black characters; 2) plays by black playwrights; 3) plays on a black theme; 4) plays written or produced in the U.S.A. (including those by foreign playwrights) between 1770 and 1970. The inclusions consist of full length and one act plays, musicals, revues, operas, and some dance dramas. Each entry is given full bibliographical data, including (where possible) libraries where scripts are located. The entire bibliography is arranged chronologically by periods. Included also is a bibliography (pp. 118-121) for further research: Master's theses and doctoral dissertations (ten entries), books and bibliographies. This is the most complete and most comprehensive bibliography of primary sources for the study of the black American in drama and theater.

More than 200 plays, with bibliographical data, are listed in the appendix.


A very important bibliography of plays by black playwrights and secondary sources (arranged in chronological order) on black theater, actors and playwrights for the period 1960 to 1968. Many of the secondary sources do not appear in other bibliographies.


An annotated list of twentieth century American plays (none beyond the 1930's) about black Americans (written by black and white playwrights). The thirty plays by black playwrights (and editors also) are marked with asterisks.


(I have not been able to see this list, but it may be very important for early black plays.)


A list of early plays about black people by forty-three black and white playwrights (American and foreign)--from Thomas Southerne's dramatization of Aphra Behn's Oroonoko (1696) and William Wells Brown's Miralda (1855) to Garland Anderson's Appearances (1925) and Eugene O'Neill's The Emperor Jones (1920) and All God's Chillun Got Wings (1924).

Locke's bibliography of black drama (pp. 424-430) lists plays by black and white playwrights about black Americans. This anthology of early black plays could be used with Willis Richardson's anthology of early plays on black people-- *Plays and Pageants from the Life of the Negro* (Washington, D.C., 1930); and *Negro History in Thirteen Plays*, edited by Willis Richardson and May Miller (Washington, D.C., 1935).


Pages 1-10 of this bibliography list a number of sources on black theater and black actors. Library of Congress call numbers are given for books.


Miller, Ruth, ed. *Blackamerican Literature, 1760-Present,* 108.


At the end of this essay (pp. 775-791) is an annotated selective list of films about black Americans and films that include black roles and/or black themes. Arranged in chronological order from 1902 (with *Off to Bloomingdale Asylum*, a slapstick comedy, the first film to use black people) to 1967 (*Dutchman*, based on LeRoi Jones' Broadway play of that title).


This very valuable annotated bibliography (pp. 241-273) contains primary and secondary sources for the study of black people in films: 1) articles, books, magazines,
etc., on the black man in films; 2) a list of films, from 1902 to 1948, featuring blacks or films on race; and 3) books on race relations in the U.S.A.


The introductory essay (pp. 3-25) to this anthology of nine black plays discusses and mentions numerous plays about blacks by black and white playwrights. Also preceding each play is a bio-bibliographical sketch of each playwright: Lorraine Hansberry, Ossie Davis, Adrienne Kennedy, LeRoi Jones, James Baldwin, Douglas Turner Ward, Ed Bullins, and Charles Gordone.


Lists numerous reviews of James Baldwin's Blues for Mister Charlie and Amen Corner (pp. 22-23), Lorraine Hansberry's A Raisin in the Sun and Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window (pp. 64-65), and LeRoi Jones' Dutchman, The Slave, and The Toilet (p. 93). The Supplement lists commentaries on the aforementioned plays by Baldwin (p. 11), Hansberry (p. 26) and Jones (p. 30). Both volumes have author and title indexes.


The bibliography (pp. 293-294) lists primary and secondary sources on the black theater and blacks in the theater. Lists numerous black plays in the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library (primary sources on more than forty plays); and plays in the New York Public Library Theater Collection at the Lincoln Center (primary sources on plays and personalities).

A bibliography (pp. 70-121) on black theater and drama--mainly books, plays and articles by black writers, but lists a few entries by whites also. More than nine hundred items, including theses. This valuable bibliography is arranged in chronological order--from pre-1930 drama to 1968.


Lists a few sources on black American playwrights--e.g., Hughes, Baldwin, and Hansberry.


Listed are reviews of James Baldwin's Amen Corner and Blues for Mister Charlie (pp. 22-23).


A chronological list of American periodicals that publish material on the theater, giving places of locations of very early periodicals (consult library symbols for locations on pages xix-xxii). Lists some items on blacks in the theater. Consult the index for such headings as "Negro Actors," "Negro and the Theatre," "Negro Art Theatre," "Negroes in College," "Negro Theatre," etc.

236 Turner, Darwin T. Afro-American Writers, 126.


This is a review of four books on black American drama by Lindsay Patterson, Doris Abramson, William Couch, and Lorraine Hansberry (primary and secondary sources
from the early times to the present). In this review, Williams evaluates black plays and numerous studies of black plays.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SLAVE NARRATIVES, AUTOBIOGRAPHIES AND BIOGRAPHIES

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no published bibliography of black American slave narratives, autobiographies and biographies. There are, however, a number of general bibliographies which list them. Moreover, there are a few doctoral dissertations which are studies of slave narratives—e.g., Margaret Young Jackson's "An Investigation of Biographies and Autobiographies of American slaves Published Between 1840 and 1960: Based Upon the Cornell Slavery Collection" (Cornell University, 1954); Charles H. Nichols' "A Study of Slave Narrative" Brown University, 1948); and Marion N. Starling, "The Slave Narrative: Its Place in American Literary History" (New York University, 1946). One who is seriously studying the slave narrative cannot ignore Slave Narratives (Washington, D.C.: Federal Writers' Project, 1941), an extensive anthology. For additional sources on black American autobiographies, biographies and slave narratives, the sections on General Bibliographies, Bibliographies of Two or More Literary Genres, Subject Bibliographies, and Library Collections of this bibliographical guide should be consulted.


Bayliss' Introduction (pp. 7-21) to this anthology of excerpts from slave narratives is not a bibliographical essay, but it mentions and discusses several slave narratives and secondary sources for the study of the slave narrative.


A brief bibliography (pp. 286-287) of Afro-American autobiographies and biographies.


In the introduction (pp. vii-xix) to his collection of three slave narratives by Olaudah Equiano (or Gustavus Vassa), W. C. Pennington, and William and Ellen Craft Bontemps discusses numerous slave narratives.

Pages 271-286: a list of informants and interviewers consulted for this folk history.

242 Brooks, Alexander D. Civil Rights and Liberties, 17.

243 Bullock, Ralph W. In Spite of Handicaps, 19.

244 Chapman, Abraham. The Negro in American Literature, 63.


This two part bibliography (consult the two indexes on pages 139-140, 507-510) includes annotated listings of biographies of the following black Americans: Denmark Vesey (p. 91, Part I), George Washington Carver (p. 435), Frederick Douglass (p. 358), Harriet Tubman (p. 192) and Booker T. Washington (p. 337)--all in Part II.


247 Dictionary of American Biography, 89.


249 Dictionary Catalog of the Jesse E. Moorland Collection of Negro Life and History, 452.

250 Dictionary of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, 453.

251 Ellis, Ethel M. Vaughan. The American Negro, 25.


I have not seen this item, but Miller and Fisher (34) contend that it is not very useful.

254 Homer, Dorothy R. The Negro, 85.


256 Howe, Mentor A. and Roscoe E. Lewis. A Classified Catalogue of the Negro Collection in the Collis P. Huntington Library, Hampton Institute, 467.


Lists, with annotations and locations, numerous black American autobiographies and slave narratives (to 1945 only). Entries are arranged in alphabetical order by author. For other materials on black Americans, consult the following index headings: "Negroes," "Slaves," and "Plantation Life."

259 Locke, Alain. A Decade of Negro Self-Expression, 103.


261 Miller, Elizabeth W. and Mary L. Fisher. The Negro in America, 34.


Nichols' bibliography (pp. 212-224) is divided into five parts: 1) an extensive list of slave narratives; 2) books which contain short collected narratives; 3) novels concerned with slavery; 4) other sources on slavery; and 5) a list of anti-slavery periodicals.

At the end (pp. 111-114) of his article, which discusses the slave narrative, Nichols mentions nine large library collections of slave narratives. This is followed by an extensive bibliography (alphabetically by author) of slave narratives, arranged in two parts: 1) "Slave Narratives"; and 2) "Books Containing Short, Collected Narratives." Full bibliographical data for each entry, but the editions listed are not necessarily the first editions. More than eighty entries.


The brief bibliographic note (pp. 407-409) to this anthology of three slave narratives (by Henry Bibb, William Wells Brown, and Solomon Northup) is valuable for its listings of works which discuss slave narrative collections, and the careers of some slaves and their autobiographies; nineteenth century descriptions of slavery; twentieth century collections of slave narratives and autobiographies. Also useful is Osofsky's introductory essay "The Significance of Slave Narratives" and its footnotes.

266 Ottley, Roi and William Weatherby, eds. _The Negro in New York_, 1022.

267 Patterson, Lindsay, ed. _An Introduction to Black Literature in America_, 111.

268 Porter, Dorothy B. "Early American Negro Writings: A Bibliographical Study," 43.

269 __________. _The Negro in the United States_, 44.

270 __________. _A Working Bibliography on the Negro in the United States_, 46.

271 Ryan, Pat M. _Black Writing in the U.S.A._, 490.


273 Scally, R.S.M., Sister Anthony. _Negro Catholic Writers, 1900-1943_, 120.

A definitive list (pp. 493-523) of slave narratives, giving places of locations. The secondary sources included in the bibliography were written before 1947.


Lists numerous biographies of black Americans in theater, music, literature and many other areas (pp. 1-14). The other two bibliographies list sources on black scientists and politicians, leaders, et al. Library of Congress call number for each entry.

276 Turner, Darwin T. _Afro-American Writers_, 126.

277 Turner, Lorenzo D. _Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature_, 533.

278 Work, Monroe. _A Bibliography of the Negro_, 54.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

The following bibliographies list primary and secondary sources for the study of individual black American writers. At present, there are no individual bibliographies of many major black American writers. Hence the omission of several black writers from this list. Consult Darwin Turner's _Afro-American Writers_ for works by and about other black writers (e.g., Arna Bontemps, Sterling Brown, Robert Hayden, William Melvin Kelley, Melvin Tolson, Margaret Walker, and others).

Allen Richard


A bibliography (pp. 277-285) of works by and about Richard Allen and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Richard Allen was the first bishop of this black church.
Baldwin, James

280 Chapman, Abraham. The Negro in American Literature, 63.


Lists works by Baldwin (books, essays, discussions, stories, book reviews, etc.) and works about him.

284 Gibson, Donald B., ed. Five Black Writers, 76.

285 Hemenway, Robert, ed. The Black Novelist, 147.

286 Jones, Mary E. James Baldwin, CAAS Bibliography No. 5. Atlanta, Ga.: Center for African and African American Studies, Atlanta University, n.d. (Mimeographed.)

An extensive bibliography (pp. 8-20) listing works by Baldwin (books, book reviews, plays, movie reviews, articles, individual essays, collected essays, short stories, letters and interviews) and works about him (biographical sources, general studies about him, reviews of his books, and studies of his works). Does not list any sources beyond 1969. (Consult the table of contents on the organization of the bibliography.) Contains too many errors. Pages 1-7: a biographical sketch of Baldwin.


This bibliography lists essays, book reviews, short stories and other works by Baldwin; and biographical sketches of and criticism about him.


289 Libman, Valentina A. Russian Studies of American Literature, 100.


292 Porter, Dorothy B. *The Negro in the United States*, 44.

293 Ryan, Pat M. *American Drama Bibliography*, 233.


This guide lists (pp. 22-23) reviews of Baldwin's *Amen Corner* (1965) and *Blues for Mister Charlie* (1964).


This extensive bibliography supplements Fischer (#283) and Kindt (#287). It includes primary and secondary sources for the study of James Baldwin. Some of the secondary sources are in foreign languages.


297 Woodress, James. *American Literary Scholarship*, 129.

Baraka, Imamu Amiri (See Jones, LeRoi.)

Brewer, J. Mason


On pages 43 and 44 there is a bibliography of primary sources (books and articles by Brewer) and secondary sources used in the study.

Brooks, Gwendolyn


300 Emanuel, James and Theodore Gross, eds. *Dark Symphony*, 70.
301 Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers*, 126.

Brown, William Wells


Yellin's bibliography (pp. viii-xi) is divided into two parts: 1) selected works by Brown (18 items); and selected biographical and critical sources on Brown (17 entries).


In this bibliography (pp. 457-471), Farrison lists works by Brown (pp. 459-460) and periodical studies of him (pp. 468-469). Farrison also lists sources in other areas of Black Studies. (Farrison's book is the most important study to date on the first black American novelist.)


A bibliography (pp. 307-309) of two types of source material: 1) secondary (works on Brown's life and writings, and works on the Afro-American literature of Brown's period); and 2) primary (major works by Brown, including the different revisions of *Clotel*, arranged in order of publication.


Chesnutt, Charles Waddell


Lists nine works by Chesnutt and gives publication date of each work.


On page viii is a list of sources on the Wilmington (North Carolina) Riot of 1898, on which this novel is based.

311 Corrigan, Robert A. "Afro-American Fiction," 139.


This is a bibliographical essay on Chesnutt, consisting of six major parts: 1) History and Criticism; 2) Bibliography; 3) Editions, Reprints, and published Manuscript Material; 4) Manuscript Collections; 5) Recent Critical Articles; 6) Areas Needing Further Attention.


315 Rubin, Louis D., Jr., ed., *A Bibliography to the Study of Southern Literature*, 118.


318 Wright, Lyle H. *American Fiction, 1876-1900*, 171.

Cullen, Countee


A very brief bibliography (pp. 205-206) that can be used for a general study of black American literature--especially the Harlem Renaissance--as well as Cullen. Lists ten of Cullen's book-length publications.


This extensive bibliography of works by and about Cullen should be published. It contains an annotated list of books by Cullen (also lists reviews of each book), a list of articles and book reviews by Cullen, a list of his poems in periodicals, and anthologies and other works (published and unpublished) by Cullen; fiction, music, plays, etc. The lists of materials about Cullen include serial sources (including newspaper articles on his literary activities) and materials that are parts of books.

322 Turner, Darwin T. Afro-American Writers, 126.

Douglass, Frederick

323 Historical Records Survey, District of Columbia. Calendar of the Writings of Frederick Douglass, 464.


On pages 411-416 is a list of Douglass' published works: books, essays and articles, speeches, lectures, addresses and other works.


This important bibliography (pp. 351-362) on Douglass is divided into six parts: 1) manuscript collections and manuscripts related to him; 2) periodicals, including newspapers; 3) contemporary broadsides and pamphlets; 4) printed primary sources; 5) articles and essays; and 6) biographies and general works.

The bibliographical note (pp. 179-181) of this collection of essays on Douglass lists and briefly discusses works by and about him.


DuBois, W.E. B.


Some manuscripts of DuBois are here published for the first time: autobiographical material, essays and speeches, and letters. Aptheker, the literary executor of DuBois' papers, says that the extensive DuBois collection "dates from the late 1870's and terminates in the 1960's; the separate items certainly number in the hundreds of thousands."


In his bibliographical note (pp. 233-236) Broderick informs the reader that the DuBois papers are closed and that partial lists of his writings to 1952 may be obtained at the Widner Library of Harvard University and at the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. He also describes specific DuBois collections. Included in this bibliographical note are books, articles, and theses (master's and doctoral) on DuBois. Also included are sources on the DuBois-Booker T. Washington controversy.


A selected bibliography of his published writings (pp. 431-437): all books by him, all of his works mentioned in the autobiography, and other works by him, including edited works, pamphlets, essays and articles. Pages 438-440 contain a calendar of his career.

A selected bibliography of primary materials: books, pamphlets, and magazines founded and edited by DuBois. Also includes chapters he wrote for books. But does not include articles, newspaper columns and book reviews by DuBois.


An extensive bibliography (39 pages) of works by (all works in book and pamphlet form, and works he edited or wrote in collaboration, and serial articles) and about (book and periodical materials) DuBois.

333 Libman, Valentina A. *Russian Studies of American Literature,* 100.


In addition to listing studies about and related to DuBois' ideas, this bibliography (pp. 358-376) gives a comprehensive list of articles and books by DuBois.


A collection of selected poems by DuBois. At the end of each poem is information on its publication. The exposition is by Shirley Graham, DuBois' wife.

336 Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers,* 126.


An extensive, yet selective, bibliography (pp. 445-459) of DuBois' published works. Divided into five sections: 1) books, pamphlets and addresses; 2) chapters in books; 3) articles and essays; 4) fiction and poetry; 5) bibliographies of his writings.
Dunbar, Paul Laurence


Fifty-eight entries (pp. 498-505) of Dunbar's works, eleven entries of publications which contain reprints from earlier works, and seven entries of works about him—all entries have detailed textual notes and places of locations. Page 499 contains the title page of the first edition of Dunbar's *Oak and Ivy* (1893).


A bibliography (pp. 141-151) of Dunbar's works, and criticism and reviews of them in books, pamphlets, newspapers and magazines.


A descriptive bibliography listing early and first editions of Dunbar's works. Part I includes collections of poems from 1893 to 1916; and Part II, prose from 1893 to 1907.


An extensive list (pp. 267-283) of works by Dunbar: poetry, fiction and non-fiction, dramatic sketches and musical shows (some of these works are not in collections and anthologies), manuscripts, song lyrics, published letters and other works. This bibliography also lists biographical and critical materials, including book reviews, on Dunbar.


A brief bibliography (pp. 150-151) of works by and about Dunbar.


Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers*, 126.


Wright, Lyle H. *American Fiction, 1876-1900*, 171.

Ellison, Ralph

Gibson, Donald B., ed. *Five Black Writers*, 76.


A bio-bibliographical and very critical essay on Ellison and his critics, discussing and evaluating Ellison's work (his novel, short fiction, excerpts from his new novel, his critical statements, etc.), reading and influences; and some of the criticism, including book reviews, on Ellison. Kaiser disagrees totally with Ellison's vision of reality.


A first rate bibliography of Ellison's published works, 1937-1967: books, book reviews, critical articles and essays, selections from novels, short stories, vignettes, lectures, interviews, addresses and translations of his works. Arranged in chronological order with information on reprints and editions of his works. Supplemented by Polsgrove (362).

A bibliography of primary and secondary materials in four parts: 1) works by Ellison (short fiction, essays, interviews, etc. --some not collected); 2) books with studies about Ellison; 3) periodical essays about Ellison (more than thirty-five items); 4) three doctoral essays that include studies of Ellison.


At the end of this collection of essays (ten) and viewpoints (five) of *Invisible Man* is a selected annotated list (pp. 119-120) of twelve studies of the novel. On pages 113-116 there is a chronology of important dates in Ellison's career and in American literature, black and white.

359 Rubin, Louis D., Jr., ed. *A Bibliography to the Study of Southern Literature*, 118.

360 Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers*, 126.


An annotated list (pp. 47-51) of eight poems by Hammon. Gives extensive bibliographical data and information on location of copies (where possible).

**Hansberry, Lorraine**


An invaluable annotated bibliography of works by (plays, books and articles) and about (books which contain discussions of her and her works, articles, and biographical sources) Hansberry. Also lists general references and contains a biographical sketch (pp. 1-3). The only individual bibliography published on the playwright to date.

367 Ryan, Pat M. *American Drama Bibliography*, 233.

368 Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers*, 126.

**Himes, Chester**


370 Peabody, Ina. *Chester Himes, CAAS Bibliography No. 3*. Atlanta, Ga.: Center for African and African American Studies, Atlanta University, n.d.

Mainly a bibliography of works in English and French by Himes (novels, short stories and articles), but also lists numerous reviews of his works and the few books which make references to him. Pages 3-8: a biographical sketch of Himes.


**Horton, George Moses**


The "Notes and Sources" (pp. 109-116) follow the organization of the biography; primary and secondary sources.
Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers*, 126.

**Hughes, Langston**


A thirteen typewritten page bibliography of Hughes' poetry (individual poems in magazines and collections), magazine articles, short stories, drama, pamphlets, translations, and miscellaneous works. The entries do not go beyond the 1940's.


Part Two of this book is an extensive bibliography (pp. 121-262), which includes books Hughes wrote and edited (a description of the contents for some), his drama, periodical prose, poems, and indication of where his works first appeared. Included also are numerous works about him and his poetry, reviews, dramas, and prose pieces; notes on some of his letters; and two unpublished theses on him. Pages 6-8 contain a chronology of his publications.


Valuable "Notes and References" (pp. 180-183) on chapters in the study. Includes an extensive chronology of Hughes' publications.

377 Gibson, Donald B., ed. *Five Black Writers*, 76.

378 Harte, Barbara and Carolyn Riley, eds. *200 Contemporary Authors*, 80.


This bibliography lists "Books and Pamphlets (Authored, Edited or Translated, Singly or Jointly)", "Introductions and Chapters in Books," and "Magazine Articles." It also includes "Magazine and Newspaper Articles about Hughes." Much of this issue of *Freedomways* is devoted to Hughes.

381 Libman, Valentina A. *Russian Studies in American Literature*, 100.


Contains a bibliographical essay. Lists works by Hughes--poems, novels, short stories, children's works, histories, translations, anthologies, plays, opera librettos, radio and television scripts, lyrics for songs, recordings, and articles and essays; and works about him--criticism and book reviews.

383 Ryan, Pat M. *American Drama Bibliography*, 233.


**Johnson, James Weldon**


An extensive bibliography of works by (poetry, fiction, drama, music, non-fiction, including pamphlets, speeches, newspaper articles, translations, edited works, and unpublished manuscripts) and about Johnson (biographical and critical works, and obituaries.)

390 Rubin, Louis D., Jr., ed. *A Bibliography to the Study of Southern Literature*, 118.

Jones, LeRoi (Baraka, Imamu Amiri)

392 Fouch, Deborah Smith. Everett LeRoi Jones (Imamu Ameer Baraka), CAAS Bibliography No. 2. Atlanta, Ga.: Center for African and African American Studies, Atlanta University, n.d. (Mimeographed.)

An invaluable extensive bibliography of works by (general books, anthologies, poems, plays, and articles) and about (books, articles, essays, etc.) Jones. The only individual bibliography published to date on this black writer. Pages 2-6: a biographical sketch.

393 Gibson, Donald B., ed. Five Black Writers, 76.


King, Martin Luther, Jr.


An extensive bibliography (pp. 417-438) on Dr. King: books (and parts of them), magazine literature (by and about him), newspaper articles (arranged by titles of newspapers), unpublished sources, interviews and correspondence.


Among the listings in this bibliography (pp. 315-321) are books by Martin Luther King.


Pagenstecher describes her bibliography as follows: "Intended to be a record of his activities, his thoughts and their repercussions, this list has attempted to cover all publications in the English language, with the exception of newspapers,
encyclopedia, and who's who's, which have a specific pronounced, and lengthy reference to MLK, from 1955, when he received his Ph.D., to 1965." In other words, this bibliography lists numerous works by and about Dr. King. Brief annotations.

**Locke, Alain Leroy**


This contains the chief bibliography (pp. 89-96) of the writings of the leading black critic of the Harlem Renaissance. Divided into five major sections: Books, booklets, essays, articles, and miscellaneous materials (speeches, book reviews, introductions to books and other works). This is a very important bibliography for the study of the Harlem Renaissance, which Locke dominated; Locke was to this movement what LeRoi Jones is to the New Black Arts Movement.


An invaluable bibliography of works by and about Locke. The works by Locke include books and pamphlets (lists reviews of his works), chapters of books, forewords and introductions, and articles and book reviews in newspapers and magazines (arranged in chronological order). The sources about Locke include biographical and critical information in newspapers and other sources (consult the chapter "Locke and His Critics"). Many of the entries are annotated. Like Martin's (#400) this bibliography is invaluable for the study of the Harlem Renaissance.


**McKay, Claude**

At the end of this anthology of readings on Booker Washington and the subject of black American leadership is a bibliographical essay (pp. 111-113), listing selected works by Washington and his black contemporaries. Also listed are periodical essays on Washington, and studies of his educational programs, the times, and related subjects.

The "Note on the Sources" (pp. 203-206) of this biographical study of Washington lists works by and about Washington.

Thornbrough's bibliographical note (pp. 178-182) includes works by and about Washington; some of the works about Washington are not listed in Spencer (411).
**Wheatley, Phillis**


Contains three entries (683, 684 and 685 on page 100) of works by Phillis Wheatley. All three editions are rare. Each entry is annotated.


Following the essay on Phillis Wheatley is a bibliography (pp. 31-47) listing works by and about the poet. The entries of works by the poet are annotated, and places of location of copies and information on first editions (including poems published singly) are given.


A descriptive list (pp. 109-111) of Wheatley's proposed poems.


In addition to reprinting Phillis Wheatley's letters, Mason has reprinted in the appendix to his edition of her poems her "Proposals" (pp. 111-113) for a second volume of poems and letters. This proposal first appeared in the Evening Post and General Advertiser on October 30, 1779.

418. *Negro History, 1553-1903,* 481.


**Wright, Richard**

A selected bibliography (pp. 191-198) of works by (novels, short fiction and short story collections, poetry, articles, non-fiction and autobiographical books) and about Richard Wright. Very few entries are as late as 1969.


An extensive classified annotated bibliography of criticism about Wright which has appeared in books, newspapers and magazines. Especially useful is its extensive list of reviews of twelve books (fiction and non-fiction) by Wright.

422 Corrigan, Robert A. "Afro-American Fiction," 139.


Attempts to list all of Wright's works, except interviews, and signed statements. But does not list reprints or "successive American and foreign editions." A classified bibliography listing fiction, poetry and non-fiction (books, magazine articles and reviews, contributions to books, and contributions to newspapers). Lists works by Wright not included in Sprague (437).


425 Gibson, Donald B., ed. Five Black Writers, 76.


Gibson's essay, one of the first of this type on a black American writer, is selective; it centers, in the main, on what he considers the "major critical" studies that are concerned primarily with Wright. This bibliographical essay is divided into five major parts: bibliography, editions, biography, criticism and influence. Part IV, Criticism, is divided also: reviews, aesthetic criticism, sociological criticism, and philosophical criticism. More bibliographies of this type on black American writers are needed.


An extensive bibliography (pp. 283-292) of articles and books by and about Wright.

428 Hemenway, Robert, ed. The Black Novelist, 147.


430 Libman, Valentina A. Russian Studies of American Literature, 100.


432 Porter, Dorothy B. The Negro in the United States, 44.


434 Rubin, Louis D., Jr., ed. A Bibliography to the Study of Southern Literature, 118.

435 Spearman, Marie. Richard Nathaniel Wright, CAAS Bibliography No. 4, Atlanta, Ga.: Center for African and African American Studies, Atlanta University, n.d. (Mimeographed.)

Although Spearman contends that her bibliography lists materials "from 1938 to the present," her bibliography of works by (novels, and non-fiction books, adaptations, short stories, articles and essays, and letters) and about (biographical materials, criticism and book reviews) Wright does not list the most recent materials for the study of this major black writer. This bibliography, however, is still useful, especially for its listing of reviews of Wright's works. Also lists translations of some of Wright's works. Consult the table of contents for the organization of this bibliography.


Lists works by Wright--alphabetized by titles; not classified.

Turner, Darwin T. Afro-American Writers, 126.


An invaluable and extensive classified list (pp. 423-429) of works by Wright. Reprinted in Negro Digest, 18 (January, 1969), 86-92.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGUES OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

The selected items below describe numerous places and sources that are invaluable for the study of Black America--its literature, folklore, history, politics, etc. Included are essays describing and catalogues of library collections, manuscripts, exhibits, and private collections; and guides and bibliographies to archives.


I have not seen this catalogue, but Dorothy Porter (#44) describes it as one of the earliest catalogues of a black collector.


Arranged in alphabetical order by subject, this source lists (pp. 777-781) major and minor library collections on the Black World--its music, literature, press, history, arts, etc. Annotated.

Describes the published and unpublished works of Charles W. Chesnutt in the Afro-American collection of the Fisk University Library.


A description of a collection which includes books, MSS, letters, pamphlets, papers, photographs, clippings, and phonograph records. The materials of the collection are "essentially an expansion of research materials accumulated by" Carl Van Vechten "while preparing a story of Negro life in America--a story centered around Harlem at a time when the community was first being hailed as the new capitol of black America."


This essay describes several Afro-American collections, including the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, the Arthur B. Spingarn Collection of Founders Library of Howard University, the Henry P. Slaughter Library, the Jesse B. Moorland Collection of Founders Library of Howard University, and the Oberlin College Anti-Slavery Propaganda Collection. It also describes Afro-American collections in other university libraries: Duke, Fisk, North Carolina, Cornell, Harvard, Brown and Emory.


The largest section on MSS about or pertaining to Afro-Americans is on pages 200-207. It covers such subjects as slavery, the free black man, politics, anti-slavery, black people in Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts and New York. Gives dates and locations of MSS. Occasional annotations. Consult index for names--e.g., Douglass and Chesnutt; but consult the table of contents for related subject.


Lists works by Langston Hughes (pp. 61-62) and James Weldon Johnson (69-71). When work is in the Library of Congress that call number is given, but if not the place of location of the work is given (see pp. xi-xii for key to symbols). Also gives collections where published works and manuscripts of these writers are located. Ignore the myopic comments before each writer.


A list of anti-slavery materials published before January, 1863. It also lists some British anti-slavery pamphlets and some pro-slavery propaganda. This collection contains about 2,500 pamphlets, and it covers many areas--e.g., moral, humanitarian, economic and religious arguments for and against slavery; anti-slavery speeches, slave narratives, biographies, literature, serials, materials of anti-slavery societies, etc. Arranged in alphabetical order with full bibliographical data.


One of the valuable and extensive collections in Founders Library of Howard University. This collection contains more than 8,000 volumes (published in Europe and the Americas)--works by persons of African descent. Among the numerous volumes of this collection are rare books by black writers (e.g., Juan Latino's *Ad Catholicum Pariter et Invictissumum Philippum Dei Gratia Hispaniarum Regem...*, 1573; pamphlets and speeches by Richard Allen, Gustavus Vassa, John Marrant, Absalom Jones, et al.; slave narratives and autobiographies; and books by Caribbean and black South American writers). This catalogue contains 31,400 subject, title and author cards.

The largest black collection in the Founders Library of Howard University. This collection consists of sources on Africa, slavery, and the abolition of slavery; works written by black men in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; and many twentieth century works by blacks, some of which have long been out of print. Mrs. Dorothy Porter, the Librarian of this collection, describes it as follows: "This collection" covers "all phases of Negro life and history," consisting of "well over 100,000 catalogued and indexed books and pamphlets, together with bound volumes of periodicals, master's theses, manuscripts, music, newspaper clippings and pictures." The catalogue contains 150,000 subject, title and author cards.


One of the largest collections of black literature, containing MSS, unpublished works, rare books, recordings, newspapers on microfilm, etc. The catalogue lists thousands of cards of "books by authors of African descent, regardless of subject matter or language," and "significant materials about the peoples of African descent." In 1962 this collection had more than 36,000 bound volumes, one half of which are about the African continent. For further information see Bontemps (446), Hutson (468), and Sykes (498). This collection is a branch of the New York Public Library and is located at 180 West 135th Street (Harlem).


An annotated national list of "printed library catalogs, union lists of books and serials, descriptions of special collections, surveys of library holdings, calendars of archives and manuscripts, selected library reports, and similar works of potential usefulness to research workers." Lists very few items written before 1900. Includes a few sources for the study of Black America--literature, folklore, history, library collections, etc. Consult the index for "Negro" and "Negroes."

The discussion of resources in the public and university libraries in the South are arranged under certain subject headings (see the table of contents). For resources on black people, consult the following entries in the index: "Negro literature" and music; "Negroes," etc. Inadequate on the many resources in the South on the Black World.


Entries of libraries are arranged under different subjects (see the table of contents)--such as history, fine arts, language and literature, etc. For New York libraries on black people, consult the index for the following entries: "Negro" and "Slavery."


A reference guide on the many places in the United States with resources or archives on or related to the history of black Americans. Arranged alphabetically by states.

458 Emanuel, James and Theodore Gross, ed. Dark Symphony, 70.


Describes the very large Booker Washington manuscript collection at the Library of Congress. Much of the material is Washington's correspondence to members of his family, different philanthropic funds and foundations, private donors, national and black American leaders, and others; sources relating to Tuskegee Institute, addresses and articles by Washington, etc.


Describes 110 items, all of which are in the Fisk University Library.

Describes numerous MS collections which pertain to the general area of Black Studies. Collections at: Butler Library at Columbia University, the Library of the University of Michigan, Trevor-Arnett Library at Atlanta University, the Henry E. Huntington Library in San Marino, California, the Newark Public Library of New Jersey, the Boston Public Library and numerous other college, university and public libraries.

462 Grinstead, S. E. *A Select, Classified, and Briefly Annotated List of Two Hundred Fifty Books*, 28.


An invaluable annotated list of many of the writings (writers between 1845 and 1895) of Douglass: letters, addresses, speeches, lectures, pamphlets, etc. This calendar has an index.

465 Historical Records Survey Work Projects Administration, New York City. *Calendar of the Manuscripts in the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature*. (3 volumes.)

A general calendar of black American literary MSS (contains 60 letters of Arthur Schomburg to Edward Bruce). Lists 2,800 MSS on many phases of black American life and thought. The calendar is divided into the several collections of the
Schomburg: West Indian, Slavery and Abolition, Crummell Letters and Sermons, Dunbar Collection, Bruce Collection, New Accessions, Letters and Papers, etc. This calendar is not up to date. But consult Ernest Kaiser's article in *In Black America* (472) which brings much of the MS Collection up to date. Volume 3 contains a bibliographical index and a detailed general index. A copy is in the Schomburg Collection. (This project was sponsored in 1942 by Fiorello H. LaGuardia, then Mayor of New York City.)


An early catalogue of a major African and Afro-American collection. Consult the new catalogue (451), which supersedes this catalogue.


This catalogue contains about 6,000 titles, covering such subjects as Africa (life, history, races, art, culture, folklore, governments, etc.), the West Indies, Central America, South America, and the United States (history, religion, slave narratives, literature by and about black Americans, autobiographies, biographies, etc.).


A recent description of this valuable collection.


Arranged in alphabetical order by authors, and gives places of location of manuscripts (see participating libraries on pages xxi-xxviii). Includes the MSS of a few black American writers, but only a few black libraries are represented. However, in the forthcoming edition (projected for 1975), more black writers will be represented.
While some of the papers are about the general subject of the black man in the U.S., others pertain to the A.M.E. Church (registers, minutes of conferences, reports, addresses, sermons, etc.). Valuable for the study of black religion in America.

This is the collection of a black Methodist Bishop, author and hymnist. The collection includes books and pamphlets, covering the general area of Black Studies. Some of the books are out of print. Includes conference minutes, journals, reports, periodicals, etc. of the A.M.E. Church. Like Jordon (458), this collection is useful for the study of black American religion and theology.

A bibliographical essay which discusses surveys of and conferences on black peoples (Africans and Afro-Americans) and which describes the numerous holdings on Afro-Americans in many public libraries in the U.S. It also describes many university and private collections on Afro-Americans. The holdings cover the general areas of black studies: MSS, art works, books, pamphlets, unpublished works, books out of print, rare books, letters, etc.

An important bibliographical essay tracing the history of an interest in black literature from Henri Gregoire's *De la literature des Negres* (1808) to the work of Arthur Schomburg and Dorothy Porter. Discusses literary historians, bibliographers, black literary societies and periodicals, library
collections, etc. Especially good for its brief history of black collections--e.g., the Schomburg Collection, and collections at Howard University, Hampton Institute, and Atlanta University.


The lists of libraries are arranged in alphabetical order. If a special collection is part of a larger library or a university or college library, the entry is listed under that library or institution. Each library or collection is briefly described (subjects covered by collection, services, holdings, subscriptions, etc.). Includes some black collections, but omits too many. For collections on the black world, consult the subject for such entries as Africa, Jazz music, Folk music and Folklore, Negro literature, and Negroes. The second volume contains a geographic and personnel index.


A descriptive guide whose entries are arranged under eight headings (in chronological order)--from slavery to World War II (documents dealing with slavery, the abolition of slavery, the Emancipation, the Civil War, Reconstruction, social and political problems, etc.). The archives also include photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings, maps, etc.


This typed bibliography lists some of the items in the Prince Hall Masonic Collection of Harry A. Williamson in the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. Periodical literature, photographs, MSS, works by whites on black masons, etc. For the complete items in the collection see the Dictionary Catalogue (453).

Describes a valuable collection, which includes printer's proofs of books by Cullen, Margaret Walker, Horace M. Bond; MSS by Owen Dodson, Claude McKay; the notebook of Gwendolyn Brooks' *Street in Bronzeville*; letters; sheet music by William Grant Still, J. Rosamond Johnson, et al.; concert programs, many books by major and minor black American writers; Owen Dodson's plays and poems in MSS, etc.


Describes the numerous MS holdings on Black America in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.


A seven page list of books by black American writers that was prepared for the Paris Exposition of 1900. The books were later deposited in the Library of Congress. Arranged alphabetically by author.


A good collection with sources (by blacks and whites) on Black America up to 1900. Contains autographed letters of Benjamin Banneker, David Rittenhouse, Francis Johnson, and William Wells Brown (see pages 68-74), and many other sources. This collection consists of materials pertaining mainly to black history, but it also includes works (pp. 68-74) by Phillis Wheatley, Jupiter Hammon, Olaudah Equiano, William Wells Brown and Frances E. W. Harper—all early editions of their works, giving locations (two libraries). This list has some
extensive annotations, some of which are brief comments on the authors. Has no table of contents, but the entries are arranged in chronological order under broad subjects. A very important, but often neglected, collection.

482 Ottley, Roi and William Weatherby, eds. The Negro in New York, 1022.

483 Patterson, Lindsay, ed. Anthology of the American Negro in the Theatre, 231.

484 Porter, Dorothy B. The Negro in the United States, 44.

485 __________. "Library Sources for the Study of Negro Life and History," Journal of Negro Education, 5 (April, 1936), 232-244; 11 (October, 1942), 527-528.

Describes several Afro-American collections in historical societies; in county, state and national archives; and in public, college and university libraries, etc.


Description of major depositories of Afro-Americana.


A description of the Julia Davis Fund in the St. Louis Public Library which contains Afro-American MSS and books.


Pages 236-237 describe eight major library collections: the Schomburg, the Arthur B. Spingarn Collection, the James Weldon Johnson Collection at Yale, the Jesse E. Moorland Collection at Howard University, the Henry P. Slaughter Collection, and the Afro-American collections at Fisk University, Hampton Institute and Tuskegee.

Mentions some of the recent Richard Wright materials acquired by the Schomburg Collection—e.g., a 500 page transcript of Native Son (contains emendations in Wright's handwriting), an unpublished novel entitled "Monument to Memory," and many other materials.


A very valuable guide: 1) lists several archives and library collections all over the U.S. which contain many sources on different aspects of black America—arranged in alphabetical order (consult notes on archives and collections, pp. 1-17); 2) lists numerous bibliographies and reference materials of scholarly and children's books, some of which I do not include in this bibliography (pp. 18-32); 3) lists many black American periodicals (pp. 33-38); 4) lists several anthologies of black American literature, non-fiction prose, biographies and autobiographies, slave narratives, etc. Occasional and very brief annotations.


An annotated list of U.S. government publications on Afro-Americans, covering such subjects as civil rights, labor and economics, education, politics, welfare, etc. This list was prepared in 1969 for Black History Week.


Lists some of the books and pamphlets in the "Special Collection of Books by and about the Negro" in the Richard B. Harrison Public Library of Raleigh, North Carolina. Covers the general area of Black Studies: philosophy, race relations, social problems, fine arts, literature, history, biography, Africa, children's books, etc.

This is the most complete directory of resources (most entries are described) for the study of Black America (pp. 1-343). Arranged by states, listing major as well as minor archives, library collections, repositories, centers, etc. Pages 347-356 contain bibliographies on the general area of black studies. Lists 2,108 institutions and 5,365 "collections of resource materials" in college, university, public, governmental, business, and organization libraries. The purpose of the Directory is "to locate and identify organizations and institutions in the United States which hold materials documenting the history and experiences of black Americans."


Dorothy B. Porter describes this catalogue as one "of the first lists of works by Negro authors designed by the compilers to serve as a 'guide' for the acquisition of important items and the building of libraries. Includes 377 titles" (#44).


This collection at Rutgers is especially useful for the study of the black man in New Jersey up to the mid-Sixties. The checklist is divided into three sections: 1) "The Period of Slavery" (from beginning through 1865); 2) "'After Slavery,' 1866-1964"; 3) dissertations and monographs (from slavery through 1964). The holdings include slave narratives, reports, addresses, tracts, orations, sermons; studies on housing, education, civil rights, etc. Brief annotations are given for some entries.

496 Sloan, Irving J. The American Negro, 1053.
103


Describes collections on the Black World at the following places: Atlanta University Center, Fisk University, Hampton Institute, Yale University, Howard University, Tuskegee Institute, and the New York Public Library (The Schomburg Collection).


A recent description of a very important collection.

499 Texas Southern University. Library Staff. Catalog, Heartman Negro Collection, Texas Southern University. Houston, Texas: Texas Southern University, n.d.

An extensive collection of books, pamphlets, maps, oil paintings, musical scores, cartoons, documents, broadsides, periodicals, etc. (from 1600 to 1955) on black people in the United States. This collection contains about 15,000 items (6,000 books, 5,000 pamphlets, etc.); and old newspapers (from 1762 to 1900).

500 Turner, Darwin T. Afro-American Writers, 126.


Lists recordings by a few black American writers--e.g., LeRoi Jones, Langston Hughes, Gwendolyn Brooks, and Ralph Ellison. Arranged in alphabetical order by author.


About 300,000 items--from 1882 to 1942; however, most of them were written between 1900 and 1915. Good in these areas of Black America: education, politics, business,
and international relations. Includes biographical sources on Washington, MS and printed copies of his articles and speeches. Much material on Tuskegee Institute. Also includes much of Washington's correspondence to such people as Frederick Douglass, W.E.B. DuBois, Julius Rosenwald, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles W. Eliot, George Washington Carver, et al. See Frazier (459).


Fairly large collections covering the general area of Black Studies--literature, history, politics, etc.

504 Woodson, Carter G. and Charles Wesley. The Negro in Our History, 1058.


(This project was supervised by M.R. Hunton and Ethel Williams, and directed by Dorothy B. Porter.) Lists what were at that time most of the materials in the Moorland Collection of Howard University--over 5,000 printed titles, dating from 1682. Includes Howard University Master's theses. Consult the new Dictionary Catalog above (#452).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SPECIFIC SUBJECTS IN LITERATURE

In the list below, I have tried to group bibliographical tools into classes according to their usefulness in different subject areas and movements in black American literature. In other words, for the convenience of the researcher, I have, for example, listed bibliographies under such headings as History and Literature, Religion and Literature, Race and Literature, Literature and Place, etc. As usual I have made cross-references to other bibliographical tools listed in this bibliographical guide. It is important to note that many of the literary works included in some of the listed bibliographies are by white writers.
Movements in Literature (e.g., The Harlem Renaissance and the Black Arts Movement)


This anthology contains good bibliographies on Black Power (pp. 273-281). A bibliography of periodical sources compiled by Richard Newman (no volume or pages are given for these sources); and additional readings (background, history, biography, literature and Black Power)--all are books. There are additional readings on the subject on pages 102 and 146.

507 Bontemps, Arna. "Famous WPA Authors," Negro Digest, 8 (June, 1950), 43-47.

A discussion of such WPA writers as Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Zora Neal Hurston, Sterling Brown, Willard Motley, Richard Wright and others.

508 Bronz, Stephen H. Roots of Negro Racial Consciousness, 522.

509 Brown, Sterling. The Negro in American Fiction, 133.

510 ———. Negro Poetry and Drama, 61.

511 ———, et al., eds. The Negro Caravan, 60.


This is not a bibliography; it is an anthology of essays on the Black Aesthetic, the new Black American Arts Movement. Divided into five parts: theory, music, poetry, drama and fiction. Bio-bibliographical sketches of the different essayists are given on pages 420-424. A detailed index on pages 425-432.


A bibliographical essay mainly on the Southern Black freedom movement of the 1950's and 1960's. Arranged in chronological order (from the Montgomery Bus Boycott to 1963), this essay covers such subjects as black protest and writing through World Wars I and II; fiction and non-fiction written by racist, moderate and liberal whites; fiction and non-fiction by blacks; religious writing on the South; writings on the March on Washington; serial sources (by blacks and whites) on the South, etc.

515 ____________. "The Literature of Harlem," 559.

516 ____________. "Recent Literature on Black Liberation Struggles and the Ghetto Crisis (A Bibliographical Survey)," Science and Society, (Spring, 1969), 168-196.

This bibliographical essay mentions primary and secondary sources about or related to the Black American Liberation Movement--from 1966 to 1969. Also lists literary works of the Black Arts Movement, and works that are precursors to the Movement.


520 Ottley, Roi and William Weatherby, eds. The Negro in New York, 1022.

Race and Literature


A brief bibliography (pp. 225-227) of general references and early black American fiction.

Many of the sources in the bibliographical footnotes (pp. 95-101) and the study itself can be used to study race in black literature as well as the Harlem Renaissance.


**History and Literature**


An annotated and classified list of 1,909 historical novels. The list is arranged by subjects treated according to eras in American history--from Colonial America to "The Tense Years, 1946 to 1960." Also includes chronicles and selected studies (books, articles and theses) of historical fiction. For historical novels on Black America, consult the following subject areas in the detailed author, title and subject index: "Negro life and race relations," "Slave rebellion," "Slave trade," "Slaves and slavery," "Abolition," "Old South," "Reconstruction," etc. Lists a few books by black American writers.

526 Lively, Robert A. *Fiction Fights the Civil War*, 530.

527 McPherson, James M. *The Struggle for Equality*, 531.

**Slavery, the Anti-Slavery Movement and Literature**


Dumond's bibliography was compiled to accompany his study *Anti-Slavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America* (1961). This 119 page bibliography is arranged in alphabetical order by author, organizations and societies, periodicals and titles, etc. Listed among these primary sources are slave narratives, tracts, literary works, etc., on the subject.

This extensive bibliography (pp. 197-244) gives sources on Civil War fiction (consult the opening bibliographical essay). An extensive list of Civil War novels, some of which contain black characters. To locate fiction with black characters, consult the appropriate sections of the study where blacks are referred to and the entry "Negroes" in the index.


The "Bibliographical Essay" (pp. 433-450) of this study discusses manuscript collections of Abolition literature; published letters, collected essays and speeches, pamphlets, government publications and archives on the subject. Abolitionist newspapers, memoirs, autobiographies, reminiscences, biographies—all of which deal with slavery and anti-slavery.


This study contains an extensive bibliography (pp. 153-182) on the subject of anti-slavery in American literature. Entries are classified under several headings: 1) general histories; 2) history of the anti-slavery movement; 3) histories of American drama and theater; 4) novels; 5) plays; 6) poems; 7) essays; 8) brief narratives and sketches; 9) periodicals; 10) letters, journals, diaries, etc.; 11) orations and sermons; 12) miscellaneous works. Locations are given for rare books.
Protest, Revolt and Liberation

534  Barbour, Floyd B., ed. The Black Power Revolt, 506.

535  Brooks, Alexander D. Civil Rights and Liberties, 17.

536  Gayle, Addison, Jr., ed. The Black Aesthetic, 512.


Religion and Literature


A useful bibliography (pp. 257-263) on black religion and literature through part of the 1930's.

541  Turner, Lorenzo Dow. Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865, 533.

Rhetoric and Oratory


Many of the book and periodical sources of this bibliography (pp. 294-302) can be used to study black oratory or black rhetoric. This book can be used with Carter G. Woodson's anthology Negro Orators and Their Orations (Washington, D.C.: Associated Publishers, 1925) and Arthur L. Smith's Rhetoric of Black Revolution (#543).

At the end of each of the six chapters, Smith gives a list of suggested readings that can be used to study black rhetoric. Additional readings are listed on pages 187-189.

The Image of the Black Man in Literature


545 ——. *Negro Poetry and Drama*, 61.


Gross's extensive bibliography, entitled "The Negro in American Literature: A Checklist of Criticism and Scholarship" (pp. 289-315), is especially valuable for the study of the black character or the portrayal of black people in both Afro- and Euro-American literatures. Gross describes his checklist as follows: "This bibliography follows the two-part organization of the book as a whole: in the first part are listed items that deal with the Negro in American literature, as author or subject, in a general, theoretical, or survey fashion. In the second part are listed items that focus on one or two authors or works. Entries have been limited to essays that deal with the Negro substantively and to books that contain at least several consecutive pages on the subject."


A bibliography (pp. 639-650) of studies of black and white writers who have written on the black experience. Divided into two main sections: general studies of black literature; and studies of individual black (selected articles on more than fifteen) and white writers.
549 Lively, Robert A. Fiction Fights the Civil War, 530.


551 Nelson, John H. The Negro Character in American Literature. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1926. (Bulletin of the University of Kansas, Humanistic Studies, 4, No. 1.).

This is not a bibliography, but this book lists and discusses several literary works on the following subjects: blacks in literature before the Civil War, the heroic slave, the Uncle Remus and Uncle Tom figures, and the sentimental slave as hero. Consult the detailed index.


This study gives the titles of many songs on the subject.

553 Rubin, Louis, Jr., ed. A Bibliography to the Study of Southern Literature, 118.


A list (pp. 205-215) of primary and secondary sources on the subject of this study. The creative literature listed is by black and white authors.

Literature and Place


"The purpose of this volume," writes the Committee, "is to identify and locate, insofar as it is possible, all published works which bear reasonable significance on the subject of New Jersey and the Negro." Major subjects covered in the bibliography: 1) "Negro life in New Jersey"; 2) "New Jersey's role in the history of American Negroes"; and
3) "Attitudes and behavior of white Jerseymen toward Negroes." The materials on these subjects include literature, serials, and studies of different areas. Brief annotations for some entries. Places of locations are given. Consult the table of contents on the organization and the inclusion or coverage of materials.


An annotated bibliography of literary and non-literary writings of authors born in Georgia. Arranged according to certain decades (consult the table of contents for arrangement; and the index for the names of authors). Under each decade the authors are arranged in alphabetical order, each entry giving full bibliographical information and the price of the item. Among the black Georgia writers listed are John Killens, Louis Lomax and Frank Yerby.


This bio-bibliographical source is arranged alphabetically by author. At the end of each biographical sketch is a list of each author's works. Charles W. Chesnutt and Paul Laurence Dunbar are among the black writers included.

558 Dumond, Dwight, L. Bibliography of Anti-Slavery in America, 517.


A very valuable bibliographical essay for its listing of creative and non-creative literature about Harlem. Divided into the following sections: 1) "literature of the early nineteenth hundreds"; 2) "literature of the depression years"; 3) "literature of the nineteen forties"; 4) "literature of the war years"; 5) "the Harlem of Langston Hughes";
6) "other writers about Harlem"; 7) "Harlem of the sixties"; and 8) "present parallels with earlier writers."

560 _________________. "Literature in the South," 514.

561 Ottley, Roi and William Weatherby, eds. The Negro in New York, 1022.


Part of the bibliography (pp. 193-201) of this study lists poems and manuscripts of early Louisiana Creoles. Also listed are early Creole periodicals.

564 Thompson, Edgar T. and Alma Macy Thompson. Race and Region, 1031.


This bibliography lists works by North Carolina writers. For works by black writers, consult the index entry "Negro" (George Moses Horton and Charles W. Chesnutt are included).


A group of bio-bibliographical essays on French writers in Louisiana to the nineteenth century; arranged alphabetically by authors. Includes blacks writing in French. Consult the author index (pp. 497-500).

SERIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND SERIALS WHICH PUBLISH BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

The serials (most of which are still in publication) and other sources listed below may serve as a guide to the primary and secondary periodicals
which publish reviews and notices of new books, bibliographies, and indexes to periodicals. Also included are lists of periodicals which concentrate on primary and secondary sources in black literature and folklore.


Publishes abstracts of selected articles on literature in English, including black American, African and West Indian literature. The abstracts are arranged in four major sections: General, English, American, and Commonwealth and Related Literatures. Published ten times a year (September-June) by the National Council of Teachers of English.

568 Abstracts of Folklore Studies. 1963— .

Gives brief summaries of articles in international folklore (tales, songs, proverbs, arts and crafts, ethnology) scholarship. The section "Bibliographical Notes" contains brief summaries of new folklore books. Consult the annual subject, author and title index in the winter issue. Published four times a year by the American Folklore Society. Useful for the study of the folklore of the Black World.

569 American Literature. 1929— .

Devoted to American literature, this quarterly publishes articles, book reviews and notices of recent books. Occasionally, some of these sources are about black American literature. Each issue contains a list of doctoral dissertations in progress on Afro- and Euro-American literature. Especially valuable is its list (published in each issue) of "Articles on American Literature in Current Periodicals" — articles on Afro- and Euro-American literatures from 1607 to the present. Published quarterly by Duke University.

570 American Quarterly. 1949— .

In addition to publishing articles on Afro- and Euro-American Studies, this journal publishes reviews of books and an annual biography in these areas also. The annual bibliography lists sources for the study of American folklore, language, music, literature, mass culture, history, religion, and other areas. Also consult the list of "American Studies Dissertations."
Published five times a year by the American Studies Association.

571 Bibliographic Index, 2.


A valuable periodical bibliography (six issues each year), listing books and periodical essays by and about black Americans. Sections of some issues are devoted to fiction, poetry and drama; while some issues focus on particular aspects of Black Studies.

573 Bulletin of Bibliography. 1897—.

Bibliographies or checklists on black writers, leaders and culture have appeared at different intervals in this periodical. Published quarterly by the F. W. Faxon Co.

574 The Black Information Index. 1970—.

An annotated and classified index to numerous periodicals, popular as well as scholarly, devoted to studies of the Black World. Also listed are new books and newspapers. Published bi-monthly "by Infonetics, Inc. under the auspices of a consortium of black libraries with the assistance of an Advisory Board."

Very important.

575 The Black Scholar. 1969—.

An important Black Studies journal which publishes reviews of recent books on the Black World, including literature. Published monthly (except July and August) by The Black World Foundation.

576 Black World. 1942—. (Formerly called Negro Digest.)

Perhaps the most important source for information on developments of the arts, including literature, in the Black World. In addition to publishing black literary works, this journal publishes articles on black literature and folklore and reviews of books. Consult the regular features "Perspectives" and "Books Noted." Published monthly by the Johnson Publishing Co., Inc.
577 **Book Review Digest. 1905— .**

Indexes reviews and excerpts from reviews of current fiction and non-fiction. Reviews of black books are listed also. Indexes about seventy periodicals, very few of which are black periodicals.


579 **CLA Journal. 1957— .** *(College Language Association Journal.)*

In the late 1960's, this periodical became the most scholarly periodical published in the United States for the study of black literature, language and folklore. This periodical also reviews and gives notices of books in these areas. According to the March, 1971 issue, an annual CLA Bibliography of Afro-American Culture is under way--to be headed by Charles Nilon. Issued quarterly (September, December, March and June), this journal is the Official Publication of the College Language Association.

580 **The Crisis. 1910— .**

Publishes notices and reviews of new books on black culture, including literary works and works about literature. The February issue usually contains an annotated list of books and pamphlets (for the preceding year) by black writers. Consult Jean Fagan Yellin's "An Index of Literary Materials in The Crisis, 1910-1934: Articles, Belles Lettres, and Book Reviews," 130. This periodical is an official publication of the NAACP.

581 **Ebony Magazine. 1945— .**

This popular monthly magazine gives descriptive notices of new books in Black Studies in its "Book Shelf." Published by the Johnson Publishing Co., Inc.

582 **Essence. 1970— .**

A popular monthly magazine for black women, with reviews of black books and music. Published by the Hollingsworth Group, Inc.
583 English Association. The Year's Work in English Studies. 1919—. ("YWES")

An annual of bibliographical essays on certain areas of English and American literature. Includes selected articles on black literature. Consult the index to authors and subjects treated. This annual is usually at least two years behind—i.e., the bibliography published in 1970 lists sources published in 1968.

584 Essays and General Literature Index. 1900-1933/—.

An "author and subject index to collections of essays and works of a composite nature possessing reference value, with particular emphasis given to the humanities." Arranged in alphabetical order. Lists sources for the study of black American and African literature.

585 Freedomways. 1961—.

Publishes articles on black culture, and reviews numerous literary and non-literary books by and about black people. Also publishes annotated lists of recent black books. Published quarterly by Freedomways Associates, Inc.

586 Georgia Review, IV (1950/—).

With volume four, the journal began publishing an annual listing (in the winter issue) of writings (compiled by John Wyatt Bonner, Jr.) of all types by Georgia born writers. Includes black Georgia born writers. Some entries are annotated.


Gives an extensive list of American folklore periodicals, many of which publish primary and secondary sources for the study of black folklore.

588 A Guide to Negro Periodical Literature. See Index to Selected Periodicals, 587; and Index to Periodical Articles by and about Negroes, 586.
589 Index to Periodical Articles by and about Negroes. 1967— .

This index was formerly called Index to Selected Periodicals (formerly called Index to Selected Negro Periodicals which replaced A Guide to Negro Periodical Literature (first appeared in 1941). Appearing quarterly, this index lists sources from many periodicals devoted to Black Studies and research. Published by G. K. Hall and Co.

590 Index to Selected Periodicals. See Index to Periodical Articles by and about Negroes. 589.

591 Journal of American Folklore. 1887— .

Some of the articles published in this journal are about African, West Indian, and black American folklore and music. From 1955 to 1963, this quarterly published a Supplement, but from 1964 to 1967 its annual bibliography (compiled by Daniel W. Patterson) was published in Abstracts of Folklore Studies (#568). The bibliography in Abstracts was discontinued in 1967. JAF is published by the University of Texas at Austin for the American Folklore Society.


This leading black poetry magazine publishes book reviews, interviews, and news on black fiction and drama as well as black poetry. Published quarterly.

593 Journal of Human Relations. 1952— .

Reviews books on Black America. Published quarterly by Central State University (Ohio).

594 Journal of Negro Education. 1932— .

The book reviews are centered in the main on books related to black education, but occasionally some books related to black literature are reviewed. Published quarterly by Howard University, under the auspices of the Bureau of Educational Research. Consult Dorothy B. Porter and Ethel M. Ellis' Index to the Journal of Negro Education (Washington, D.C.: Howard University, 1953) for volumes 1-31.
595  **Journal of Negro History.** 1916—.

Reviews numerous black historical books, but also reviews literary works and studies of literature. Published quarterly by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc. Consult the annual indexes.

596  **Journal of Southern History.** 1934—.

Publishes an annual bibliography on the history and culture of the South. For sources on the Black South, consult these sections of the bibliography: "Slavery and the Southern Negro" and "The Negro and Slavery." Reviews books and gives book notices, some of which are about the Black South. Published quarterly by the Southern Historical Association.


This annotated bibliography lists some periodicals which concentrate on African and Afro-American literature, history and culture (pp. 5-11). Consult "Subject Classifications" on page xv.

598  Modern Humanities Research Association. **Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature.** 1920—.

An annual classified bibliography to studies of literature written in English, including black American, African and West Indian literature. Like YWES, this bibliography is generally two years behind. Consult index to authors and subjects treated.

599  **Negro American Literature Forum.** 1966—.

Publishes numerous articles on black American literature, including articles on the teaching of literature. Some of its issues contain reviews of books on Afro-American literature and folklore. Published quarterly by the School of Education of Indiana State University at Terre Haute.

600  **Negro History Bulletin.** 1937—.

A monthly publication of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, this periodical publishes reviews
of books on the black experience, including black literature. Consult "Book Reviews" and "New Publications."

601 **Opportunity.** 1923-1946.

Concerned with black life in general, this periodical not only published works by young black writers but numerous reviews of their books also. Ending its publication in 1946, Opportunity was the official publication of the National Urban League.

602 **Phylon.** 1940—

Occasionally publishes reviews of books on the black experience. From 1947 to 1965, this quarterly published an annual review of books for the preceding year; see Alain Locke et al. (#102). Published by Atlanta University. See Mitchell L. Pouncy's master's thesis, "An Annotated Cumulative Index to Phylon Quarterly from 1950 through 1959" (completed at the Atlanta University School of Library Science, 1961).

603 **PMLA.** 1883—. (Publication of the Modern Language Association of America.)

The annual classified bibliography of this periodical is invaluable, for it publishes studies of the literatures and folklores of the world, including those of Black America, Africa, Black South America, and the West Indies. Lists studies for the preceding year. Sources on black American literature are listed under the different periods of American literature.


Contains an extensive list of periodicals (many of them new) which publish black American and African poetry. Many of these periodicals publish reviews and notices of new books, and studies of black American and African literature.

605 **Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.** 1900-1904/—

An author and subject index to certain general periodicals. Includes sources on black Americans, but does not index many black periodicals. A semi-monthly publication (September to June, but monthly in July and August). See its
cumulated volumes for certain periods. Published by the H.W. Wilson Co.

606 Social Sciences & Humanities Index, 1907-1915/. (Formerly International Index: A Guide to Periodical Literature in the Social Sciences and Humanities.)

An author and subject index to periodical literature in various fields, including language and literature. Lists sources on black American literature. Indexes major scholarly periodicals, but omits many black scholarly periodicals. See cumulated indexes for certain periods. Published in March, June, September and December by the H.W. Wilson Co.

607 Southern Folklore Quarterly. 1937–.

Reviews folklore books of the world, and publishes an annual annotated and classified international bibliography for the preceding year. Sources on the folklore of the Black World are listed.

608 Studies in Black Literature. 1970–.

Occasionally this journal publishes reviews and notices of black literary works and studies of them. Published in February, June and October by the English Department of Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va.

609 Turner, Darwin T. Afro-American Writers, 126.

610 Twentieth Century Literature. 1955–.

Each issue contains an annotated bibliography of selected articles on twentieth century literature. Articles on black writers are sometimes listed. Later issues contain the heading "Black Literature."

611 Western Folklore. 1942–.

Reviews folklore books. The "Folk Music Discography" is especially useful for the study of black American music.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDES TO MASTER'S THESES AND DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Because of the present interest in Black Studies, many graduate students are writing master's theses and doctoral dissertations on the black experience. The sources below, especially West (625), Dissertation Abstracts (618), McNamee (623), and Woodress (626), provide information on dissertations written in the past. Current issues of American Literature (569) and Dissertation Abstracts are useful for information on dissertations in progress and those recently completed.

613 American Literature, 569.

614 American Quarterly, 570.


A classified list of master's theses completed at Atlanta University, a major black graduate school. Those completed in English and history should be of immediate use here. See author index.


Divides the guides to master's theses into two categories: 1) those in subject areas (Part III); and 2) those completed at particular institutions (Part IV). Pages 63-64 (subject heading "Negroes") list guides to master's theses, such as Knox's "The Negro as a Subject at University Research..." in certain issues of the Journal of Negro Education, Phylon's "Studies in Race and Culture" (doctoral dissertations as well as master's theses); and Walker's "Master's Theses Under Way in Negro Colleges and Universities," in certain issues of the Negro Educational Review. Black incorporates some of the references of two of the editions of Guide to Bibliographies of Theses, United States and Canada by Thomas R. Palfrey and Henry E. Coleman, Jr.


Includes master's theses and doctoral dissertations on
black literary culture written in black and predominantly white graduate schools in the United States (through 1948 only). Arranged alphabetically by author, but it has a detailed subject index. Consult index headings "Negro" (authors, drama, fiction, poetry, etc.) and "Negroes."

618 Dissertation Abstracts, 1938—. (Now called Dissertation Abstracts International.)

Gives summaries of doctoral dissertations completed in American universities. The dissertations are classified under different subject areas. Consult author index. Published monthly. The title of 1938-58 is Microfilm Abstracts. There is a cumulative index to volumes 1-11 for 1938-57. Also consult Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities and Index to American Doctoral Dissertations.


A list of the master's theses completed at Fisk University, a major black graduate school. Entries are arranged under departments for which the theses were completed. Contains author and subject indexes.


Alphabetized by authors of dissertations and theses. Some entries are annotated. Has two indexes: one index to institutions where work was completed; and an index to subjects. For sources on black music, consult the subject index for entries under Africa, Negro, Caribbean, etc. Does not list sources beyond 1966. For sources beyond 1966, see Dissertation Abstracts International. This bibliography includes sources from Alan P. Merriam's "An Annotated Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations in Ethnomusicology and Folk Music Accepted at American Universities," Ethnomusicology, 6 (January, 1960), 21-39, and its supplement in the same periodical for September, 1962 (pp. 191-214).

In Leary's bibliography, the dissertations on Afro-American literature are listed, with cross references, under "Negro" (pp. 219-220). Leary supplements Leisy and Hubbell.

Masters Abstracts: Abstracts of Selected Masters Theses on Microfilm. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, Inc., 1962-. Arranged by subject area, with brief summaries of theses. Volumes 1-5 have a cumulative subject and author index. Each bound volume has an author index. Published quarterly.


Chapter 32 in both the original volume and the supplement is devoted to black literature (pp. 846-849, and 360-361, respectively), but they are incomplete. Dissertations under black literature are arranged by subject areas: the black authors, drama, fiction, other forms of literature, the black press, the treatment of the black man in slavery literature, Afro-American folklore, and miscellaneous subjects in black American literature.


Lists titles of master's theses completed at Howard University, a major black school. The 544 entries are arranged by departments, but this bibliography contains an author and subject index. See subject index for such headings as "Negro," "Slavery," etc.

Invaluable for research in Black Studies. As its title suggests, this bibliography covers the entire area of Black Studies. Section VII (pp. 93-101) is devoted to the humanities: literature and folklore, drama, theatre, movies, the press, music, rhetoric, language, etc. Most of the entries are annotated. For dissertations written after 1966, consult *Dissertation Abstracts International.*


Lists dissertations on black American literature and folklore. Consult sections on "Folklore" (3571-3607) and the "Negro" (4091-4145). Also lists dissertations on the black author and the black character in literature. See the table of contents for the organization of the bibliography.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS**

The following bibliographical tools of instructional materials list primary and secondary sources for the study and teaching of black American literature, history, culture, social life and folklore. The teacher may find the non-literary tools useful in the teaching of the literature of black Americans. For additional bibliographical sources on the teaching of areas in Black Studies, consult "Multi-Ethnic Media: Selected Bibliographies" (#657), which is more extensive than my list.


Listed in this bibliographical essay are sources on Black Africa as well as Black America. This issue of the journal is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and is entitled "Valuing the Dignity of Black Children."


Lists films, books, book lists, filmstrips, records, addresses, and tapes. Not annotated, but very valuable.
629 Alexander, Jean A. "Black Literature for the 'Culturally Deprived' Curriculum: Who Are the Losers?" Negro American Literature Forum, 4 (Fall, 1970), 96-103.

At the end of the essay is an annotated bibliography of sources for the teaching of the black experience: Literature and background materials--novels, studies, autobiographies, anthologies and collections, bibliographies, etc.


An annotated list of books for young readers on all Americans: Afro-Americans, Indians, Orientals, Jews, Europeans, etc. Also includes a list of books (pp. 39-40) for parents and teachers.


This invaluable annotated list of books for children through the age of twelve is a revision of Books About Negro Life for Children (1957). Lists books dealing with the black experience in the U.S.A. (picture books, readers, stories, folklore, literature, music, civil rights, history, current events, etc.), South and Central America, the Caribbeans (picture books, stories, folktales, etc.), Africa (picture books, stories, folktales, music, literature, art, etc.) and England. Gives prices of numerous books. Indexed. All the books in the bibliography are in the Countee Cullen Regional Branch Library of the New York Public Library.


The "list is the annual revision (up to June, 1969) of Books By and About the American Negro sent into the New York City schools each year from the Bureau of Libraries." A general bibliography, covering the whole area of Black Studies. Arranged alphabetically by author. Lists numerous older important books that have been reprinted.

An annotated list of books for children on various peoples of the world.


An annotated list of various kinds of books on American minority groups: poetry, fiction, history, etc. Grade levels are given for each entry.


"The following list is strong in literature about successful Negro leaders in various professions and occupations. It is intended to encourage concentration on the positive aspects of sociological development through identification with successful personalities and their solutions to the similar problems and questions of the high school student. Success is still the strongest form of motivation. Many reference works are included in the list because of their valuable contribution to the field of literature on a subject of universal concern. Novels were omitted only for the sake of keeping the bibliography within fifty books, although fiction, per se, still manages to find its way into the list in other forms of literature." Arranged alphabetically by author; annotated.


Contains bio-bibliographical studies of forty-three black American writers through the Harlem Renaissance. Also
contains bibliographies (pp. 371-383) of black American literature; poems, short narratives and sketches, novels, plays, essays, biographies, autobiographies and orations.


Lists and annotates sources on teaching black literature for children.


An extensive bibliography covering many areas of black studies: civil rights, government, history, modern Africa, black American urban life, and other areas of the black experience. Also includes autobiographies, biographies, and bibliographies. Brief annotations for most items.


Most of the items listed in this bibliography can be used by the advanced student as well as the high school student. This bibliography, annotated in detail, major sections: 1) "Historical Survey of Negro Writers" (from pre-Civil War writers to contemporary writers; also lists seven anthologies); 2) "Works about Negroes" (Literary works by white writers); 3) "The Junior Novel" for girls and boys (novels that "deal with the problems that are peculiar to adolescence such as dating, choosing a career, and participating in high schools activities"; evaluations of the novels and reading levels are given); 4) "Biography" (historical persons and moderns); 5) "Classroom Use of Negro Literature" (suggestions on ways of teaching black American literature and the building of a library of black literature); 6) "Bibliography" (a selected list of works by black and white American writers on black people, including critical works and anthologies). Indexed by authors and titles. Invaluable.


A select list of books and other materials covering many areas of Black American Studies--e.g., biography, business, civil rights, journalism, literature, politics, race relations, theater, sports, etc. Prices of books given. Also lists periodicals.


Compiled for teachers, librarians and the book trade, this bibliography lists sources in the general area of Black Studies; history, social science, literature, music, and biography. Includes books on other minorities. Brief annotations and prices.


A biographical essay on selected books by black and white writers on Black America; history, culture, social and economic conditions, religion, education, politics, civil rights, sports, arts (literature, folklore, theater), films, etc. Lists reference works, and contains a list of bibliographies.


A selected bibliography of books appears at the end of this article, with grade levels for particular books. (The list is based on the Fogg Formula.) Also lists bibliographies of instructional materials. This issue of the journal is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and is entitled "Valuing the Dignity of Black Children."


Ernest Kaiser describes this book in Freedomways, 10 (Fourth Quarter, 1970), p. 396: "Halliburton and Katz are former teachers who have separately written a lot of teaching material. Here they have a very comprehensive syllabus that is the history of many minorities and majorities: Indians, Africans, European immigrants from all of the countries, Asians and Latin Americans. This outline is a very considerable modification, almost a rewriting, of U.S. history. The material gives a new and exciting view of American history. I've never seen anything like this before. Another teacher, Victor Leviatin, has a valuable unit here on 'race, prejudice, and discrimination.' With bibliographies of every kind for teachers and students plus audio-visual material everywhere, this book is a godsend for teachers."


The entries of this bibliography are classified according to different subject headings (consult table of contents). Brief annotations, grade levels and prices are given for each book. For numerous books on Black America, consult entry "Negroes" in the index.


Paperback books in black American music, folklore, literature, biography and other areas. Entries are classified according to grade levels. Brief annotations. Lists references for teachers also, and gives addresses of publishers of the paperbacks listed.

A brief annotated bibliography of bibliographical works and biographies of black Americans. According to the compilers, the bibliography lists "books geared to readers in the upper elementary grades, four through six, and is divided into three sections: (1) full-length biographies; (2) collections of short biographies; (3) collected works which feature writings, essays, documents by and/or about black people. The listing of Reference Volumes is for the teacher; an asterisk appearing before a book's title indicates the book could be used with younger readers." Each entry is annotated.


An annotated list of 260 books for young readers (grades one through twelve) and adults. In the main, all the books are either fiction or non-fiction. Also lists audio-visual materials, Afro-American magazines, pamphlets, etc. Indexed by authors. Most of the works listed are written by blacks since 1940. This list gives age group reading level for items listed.


A general bibliography covering these areas of Black Studies: picture books, fiction, non-fiction, the arts, literature, religion, science, social science, magazines and newspapers, etc. Prices of books and occasional annotations. Suggest levels on which books may be read.


The selected and annotated bibliography (pp. 103-109) lists works for student reading: biography, fiction, poetry, short stories, drama, and non-fiction. Also listed are films and filmstrips. Because much about Black America has been written since the publication of this bibliography, it is outdated.

Contains valuable annotated bibliographies for the study of black American history. The sources in chapter 3, "Major Unites in American Negro History," are arranged chronologically. Especially useful also are the lists of black history, collections (pp. 179-181) and museums of black history, including black art and music (pp. 182-184).


This bibliography centers on inter-group relations, with book and periodical sources on Anti-Semitism, Afro-Americans, Oriental-Americans, Mexican-Americans, and American Indians. Lists biography, literature, history, etc. Also included are bibliographies, pamphlets, and audio-visual aids. Occasional annotations. A detailed table of contents.


A list of books for young readers, centering on black history, culture, and contemporary life. Organized according to subjects (e.g., "Let My People Go," "Deep Soul," "Toward Black Dignity," "Tell It Like It Is," etc.), and suggests age levels for certain readings.


A very important annotated bibliography of bibliographic tools for the teaching of Black Studies. Divided into three major sections: 1) bibliographic essays; 2) bibliographies; and 3) sources of information.

An annotated list of books in many areas: English, health, music, science, literature, social studies, history, etc. Gives age and grade level for each book.


Lists about 175 books that deal with the black experience: e.g., literature, social and historical background, etc. Included are anthologies and particular studies; and a few sources on Africa. The age group reading level is given for each book. Brief annotations.


A supplement (662); lists materials published between 1968 and 1970.


This annotated list of films, based on the New York Public Library film collection, was prepared for the Black Films Workshop, New York Public Library (June 5 and 6, 1970). The films were "selected on the basis of their proven effectiveness in community and branch library programs. The subjects covered are biography, the civil rights struggle, problems facing the black community, black history, and life in Africa." Gives full bibliographical data and the lengths of films. Consult the list of distributors on pages 11-12 and the additional films on page 12 and back cover.


This is an annotated bibliography of materials on the current scene, biography, literature and music. This is actually a combination of the 1966 edition (pp. 1-14) and the 1968 Supplement, which includes books, films and recordings (opera, jazz, blues, gospel, musicals, soul and rock, and the spoken word). The 1968 Supplement (pp. 15-24).
Prices of books (including paperbacks) and the lengths of films are given. Supplemented by 660 and 661 above.

663


A brief annotated list of non-picture and picture books by and about Africans and Afro-Americans for children up to thirteen. Based on the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection.

664


An annotated list of more than three hundred paperback books on Black America for junior and senior high school use: literature, biography, music, social life and history. Prices given. Consult addresses of publishers on pages 25-28.

665


An annotated list of film and filmstrips on the education, health, housing, leaders and leadership, and socio-economic conditions of black Americans. Prices and lengths of filmstrips and films.

666


At the end of this article are annotated bibliographies and other sources for the study of Black America.

667


Discusses nine early books for children in the life of black people.

668

, ed. We Build Together. Champaign, Ill.: National Council of Teachers of English, 19.


According to the introductory note to this bibliography, "The Book Review Committee of the Los Angeles County Schools Office periodically lists supplementary K-8 titles that can be purchased by schools with sufficient funds. Here is a recent list of previously adopted minorities material which should be of value to English teachers all over the country." Arranged alphabetically by author, giving grade level and some brief annotations.


This bibliography is divided into two parts: 1) books for primary readers (here Sister Mary Helen comments on books which she considers harmful and dehumanizing to black people; she explains the nature of all her entries in her occasional annotations); and 2) books for older readers. See her criteria for judging books about blacks for young readers (p. 199).


An evaluation of twenty-five history textbooks (for junior and senior high school, and advanced placement or college), and the representation and inclusion or exclusion of the history of black Americans. Extensive examination of each text.


At the end of this essay is a bibliography (pp. 24-26) of books, booklets and records.
An early annotated list of books for elementary and high school students: reference books, books of black history, biography, literature, folklore, etc.--by black and white writers.

In her bibliographical essay, Dorothy Sterling lists books that give a realistic and objective picture of the black American experience: literature, biography, history, culture, etc. She also comments on books that should not be used, those that give a distorted picture of the life of black people.

Very valuable in its discussion of books that should not be used in a course on black culture. At the end of the bibliography, there is a classified list of recent books (not beyond 1969), including paperback editions for courses in Black Studies.

An annotated list of books for elementary and high school students (those for the latter group include books for English, history and civics). Also lists books for teachers and parents, library materials, audio-visual materials and books on other minority groups. Has a directory of publishers and an author index.

In Appendix A (pp. 147-155) there is an annotated list of books of many types about black people in Africa and the USA for children: folklore, biography, fiction, etc. Appendix B (pp. 156-162) contains an annotated list of books for teachers: history, literature, sociology, psychology, and biography. On pages 163-168 is a list of books and periodical sources (not annotated) on the teaching of the ghetto child.


An excellent two-part guide on black American literary history and the teaching of black literature (teacher preparation and suggested approaches and methods for teaching). Also includes bibliographies for teacher preparation and background sources. Very important.


BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF AFRICAN AND WEST INDIAN LITERATURE

The following list of bibliographical sources on African and West Indian literature is selective. I have tried to list enough sources that will aid in a comparative study (when one is necessary) of the literatures of the Black World. Because African and West Indian bibliographies are not readily accessible in this country, I have not been able to examine or read all of the items listed. Hence the lack of annotations for some of them.


Gordon Gibson (#944) describes this bibliography as follows: "Subject; topic; author. Index: authors (of works and criticism, not of reviews). Reviews cited". (p. 534).


683 *Abstracts of English Studies*, 567.


I have not been able to see this bibliography, but a short notice in *African Literature Today*, No. 3, page 57, makes the following comment on the bibliography: "This is an accurate, convenient and up-to-date list including practically every title by African and Malagasy authors writing in French. Except for a first section, devoted to anthologies, congress reports, and other general works, the authors' names are listed country by country, with a complete alphabetical list appended. In addition to the usual information, this bibliography tells the price of many volumes, and consigns others the melancholy category of épuisés, (out of print), or sometimes more hopefully, 'printing' or 'to be reissued in 1968'."


This extensive bibliography lists a few sources on Haitian literature and folklore. Gives locations of sources for libraries in Haiti, England, France and the United States. See the subject index (pp. 955-1052).

686 *The Black Information Index*, 574.


The biographies and selective bibliographies (pp. 135-146) are the same as those in Brench's *Writing in French from Senegal to Cameroon* (689).

Pages 142-153: biographies and selective bibliographies (primary and secondary sources) of the following African writers who have written in French: Briago Diop, Abdoulaye Sadjji, Camara Laye, Ferdinand Oyono, Mongo Beti, Jean Malonga, Bernard Dadié, Aké Loba, Cheikh Hamidou Kane, and Sembene Ousmane.


At the end of Cook's essay "African Voices of Protest," there is a selective bibliography (pp. 57-62) on Africa and African writing (primary and secondary sources). Some of the sources are in French, while others are in English.


An extensive subject bibliography of a library collection on Jamaica and the Caribbean. The following subject areas are included: periodicals, biographies, language and literature, music, etc. Many of the entries are annotated.


693  Dictionary Catalog of the Jesse E. Moorland Collection of Negro Life and History, 452.

694  Dictionary of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, 453.


696  English Association. The Year's Work in English Studies, 582.


This is a two-part selective checklist on Chinua Achebe, Nigeria’s leading novelist. Part one consists of books, articles and interviews by Achebe. Part two lists studies of Achebe’s works. This issue of the journal is devoted to Achebe.

699 Howe, Mentor A. and Roscoe E. Lewis. A Classified Catalogue of the Negro Collection in the Collis P. Huntington Library, Hampton Institute, 467.


An annotated catalogue of reprints of books written by Africans, West Indians, Black Cubans, Afro-Americans (early writers only), and Black South Americans. Also lists back issues of selected periodicals that concentrate on black literature. The entries are classified under the following headings: 1) "Journals and Magazines"; 2) "Books/The 16th to the 18th Century"; 3) "Books/Writers of the 19th Century"; 4) "Books/Literature from the Caribbean"; 5) "Books/Literature from South America"; 6) "Books/Modern African Literature"; and 7) "Books/Traditional African Literature." Consult the author index.


Pages 17-31 consist of reading lists of African literature. Part one consists of literature in languages other than English—the non-English writings of "French Africa," the Congo, South Africa, and East Africa. Part two lists English writings—anthologies, periodicals with special issues on Africa, fiction, and miscellaneous works.


A selective bibliography of black African literary works in English. Also lists bibliographies, books of criticism and anthologies. Killam describes the arrangement of his bibliography as follows: "This bibliography is arranged alphabetically by country and by author within each geographic unit. Works by individual authors are arranged chronologically." Lists works by African writers in nineteen African countries, the most extensive listings being those for Ghana and Nigeria.


This brief bibliography (pp. 89-91) lists a few works about Haiti and its literature and music. See the brief discography of Haitian folk music on page 91.


708 Magidson, Eroll and Hans M. Zell, eds. Writings by West Africans, Published and Unpublished. Freetown, Sierra Leone: Sierra Leone University Press, 1967.

This is a catalogue of an exhibition held in Freetown, Sierra Leone, April 20-24, 1967. I have not seen this catalogue, but according to Hans Zell this reference "Gives details of some 400 'in print' titles by West African authors of both English and French speaking nations. Also lists unpublished manuscripts, documents, etc."--quoted from African Literature Today, No. 1 (1968), 61.


Moore's bibliography (pp. 103-108) lists periodicals which publish studies of African literature and works by Africans; anthologies in five languages; selected criticism of African
literature; selected literary works (fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and criticism) in French and English by African writers.


Contains a brief chronologically arranged bibliography (pp. 119-120) of studies (in French) of African literature. Pages 121-128: bio-bibliographies of more than twenty African writers (those who write in French). Among them are Mongo Beti, Leopold Senghor, David Diop, et al.


I have not seen this bibliography, but Hans Zell describes it as follows: "Part I: An additional bibliography to J. Jahn's 'A bibliography of neo-african literature from Africa, America and the Caribbean.' Part 2: A preliminary bibliography of African writing (from 1965 to the present)."


Annotated in places, this bibliography concentrates on black African and Caribbean writers, listing studies (by Europeans, Africans and Americans) published between 1961 and 1969. Divided into two parts: 1) "Negritude as philosophy and political theory," and 2) "Negritude as literature" (selective).

714 *PMLA*, 599.


Many of the sources listed in Rigsby's bibliography (pp. 324-332) can be used for the study of Negritude.

718 Schomburg, Arthur A. A Bibliographical Checklist of American Negro Poetry, 204.


The "Biographical and Bibliographical Notes on the Poets" (pp. 271-244) contains numerous primary and secondary sources for the study of the forty-four poets of Negritude represented in the anthology (e.g., Léon Damas, Aimé Césaire, René Depestre, Léopold Senghor, David Diop, Camara Laye, Edouard Maunick, et al.). Included also is a supplementary bibliography (pp. 245-247) that is divided into three parts: 1) bibliographies; 2) studies; and 3) anthologies and translations.


Shelton's selective list of suggested readings (pp. 255-259) is divided into four parts: 1) "Books--General Works" (background sources on Black Africa--politics, culture, nationalism, philosophy, etc.); 2) "Periodicals" (the address of each is given); 3) "Critical Writings: Books" (18 sources on various aspects of African literature--Negritude, writers' conferences, etc.); and 4) "Critical Writing: Articles" (forty-three articles on folklore, various literary subjects, literary genres, and individual authors).


A selective list (pp. 292-302) of works by white and black Africans. Arranged alphabetically by authors. Lists works by white South African and British writers, but excludes West Indian, Afro-American, and African French writing, "except where these are either on Africa or have English translations."

This bibliography lists only "material published in Jamaica, about Jamaica, and written by Jamaicans since 1965."
Locations are given for sources in three Jamaican libraries. Many of the entries are on the literature, language, periodicals and newspapers of Jamaica. Use with Delattre (691).

724 Work, Monroe N. *A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America*, 54.


This is a series of bibliographies by Zell. The aim of the series, says Zell, "is to provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on new and recently published literature by African authors. It is divided into two parts: I. Periodical literature; II. Books and pamphlets." The first bibliography lists works published since January, 1967 and some forthcoming titles. This serial bibliography centers on creative writing, but it lists some critical and reference works and anthologies.

726 ______. *Writings by West Africans*. Freetown, Sierra Leone: Sierra Leone University Press, 1968.
The following list on folklore is not definitive. I have tried to list enough bibliographies of primary and secondary black American folklore sources that will aid in the study of written black American literature. Among the bibliographies of primary works listed are those which contain folktales, sayings, proverbs, anecdotes, myths, etc. Included also are bibliographical sources which list studies of different forms of folklore. For bibliographies of primary and secondary sources on black American music, secular and sacred, consult Bibliographies of Music.


A general bibliography (pp. 269-275) covering African, Caribbean, as well as many American folklore genres (black and white). This bibliography does not list periodical sources, but it does list periodicals which publish information on Afro-American folklore. (The 1970 revised edition of Abrahams' book contains an expanded bibliography). Pages 277-279 contain an index to tale types and motifs based on those of Thompson (#799).


Lists (pp. 163-166) sources on black American folklore as well as black culture. Pages 167-172: a list of sixty-eight entries of folklore, some of which appear in *Deep Down in the Jungle*.

729 Abstracts of Folklore Studies, 568.

730 Amos, Preston E. *One Hundred Years of Freedom*, 12.
731 Archer, Jill A. "Black American Folklore: A Bibliography." Mimeographed by the Circulation Department of Indiana University, Bloomington, August, 1968.

Contains numerous folklore sources (studies and collections of tales, folk music, background sources, etc.) published, in the main, since 1948. Divided into two parts: books and articles. Library of Congress call number given for each entry.


735 Bibliographic Index, 2.


Pages 381-382 contain a selective annotated list (twenty-nine entries) of black folklore materials—studies and collections. The different collections include anecdotes, spirituals, sayings, proverbs, songs, ballads as well as myths and tales.


An extensive bibliography (pp. 166-176) on Joel Chandler Harris: books and introductions by him, books edited by him and books in which his sketches appear, and periodical essays (magazine and newspaper) about him. Also included is a brief list of books on black American folklore. See Cousins (744).


739 Byrd, James W. J. Mason Brewer: Negro Folklorist, 301.

740 Chapman, Abraham. The Negro in American Literature and a Bibliography By and About Negro Americans, 63.

Bibliographical footnotes and a selected bibliography (p. 141) for sources on the study of the black folk hero, John Henry.

CLA Journal, 579.


For sources on black American folklore published in this journal, consult the table of contents for entries under "Negro." A very valuable index, because many primary and secondary materials on black American folklore are published in this journal. For material published to 1957, consult volume 70 of the journal.


A bibliography (pp. 225-234) of primary (manuscripts, books by Harris, periodical contributions, and books with introductions by Joel Chandler Harris) and secondary sources (book length biographical and critical studies of Harris, books which mention him, and an extensive list of periodical essays on him).


A general bibliography (pp. 347-351) on early sources on black American folklore, the Old South, the plantation, and the black man in the South.


Contains an extensive list (pp. 445-466) of periodicals which publish folklore materials.

Chapter 31 gives a selected list of Afro-American folk songs and tales of the Southwest. Pages 176-177: a bibliographical essay.


An important checklist (pp. 379-381) of folklore indexes, reference works, and collections (an extensive listing). Also includes a motif index (pp. 381-384) and a tale type index (p. 384). These indexes refer to the indexes of Stith Thompson and Ernest W. Baughman.


A list (pp. 289-292) of indexes and collections of Afro-American folklore (thirty-nine entries).


The bibliography and notes (pp. 201-233) follow in the main chapters of this collection. The sections on general indexes and references, and collections are especially valuable. Part of the bibliography gives tale-types and motifs (references to Thompson's Motif Index -- #799) and studies of tales. Consult index to motifs (pp. 241-245) and tale-types (p. 247). Centered on black folklore in Michigan.

751 Dreer, Herman. *American Literature by Negro Authors,* 67.


Fauset's bibliography (pp. 442-448) is especially valuable for its listing of early collections and studies of black folklore and music (also includes some early studies of black dialect, most of which are out of date). This bibliography is divided into the following sections:
1) Black folklore of the United States and the West Indies; 2) African folklore; and 3) African art and culture.


This interesting article, which compares two twentieth-century black American leaders -- Booker T. Washington (Uncle Remus) and William E. B. DuBois (John Henry) -- to two black folk figures, does not have a bibliography. However, the sources cited in its footnotes are valuable for the study of black American folklore as well as the two black leaders discussed.


An extensive "list of the books of Folk-lore of the American negro" /sic/--early sources. Lists bibliographies, collections and studies of Black music and tales. Rightly omits "Negro minstrelsy and Stephen Collins Foster." Detailed annotations for most entries.

757 Gayle, Addison, Jr., ed. *Black Expression: Essays by and About Black Americans in the Creative Arts*, 75.


At the end of this article (pp. 64-65) are useful footnotes and a bibliography that may be used for the study of black American folklore.

761 Hannerz, Ulf. Soulside: Inquiries into Ghetto Culture and Community, 857.

762 Hayden, Robert, et al., eds. Afro-American Literature: An Introduction, 82.


A major portion (pp. 429-560) of Part Three of this extensive bibliography is devoted to primary and secondary sources for the study of black folklore and folk music in the United States and the West Indies. The folklore section includes general studies, collections, myths, legends, folktales, beliefs, customs, proverbs, riddles, etc., while the folksong section includes general studies and collections. Several pages are devoted to studies, collections, etc., of Afro-American spirituals, work songs, social songs, blues, and minstrelsy. Listed also are primary and secondary sources on Creole and West Indian folklore and folksongs. Many of the entries are annotated. One of the most extensive bibliographies on black American folklore and folk music published to date. Very important.


The extensive bibliography (pp. 327-341) of this valuable study is general, but it can be especially useful for the study of Afro-American folklore. It lists numerous secondary sources on Afro-American as well as African folklore and folk culture.

768 Index to Periodical Articles by and about Negroes, 589.


Appendix II (pp. 353-367) is a bibliography, divided into four parts. Part A, a bibliographical essay, lists studies, collections and bibliographies of Afro-American folklore, published in the twentieth century. Part B is a chronological list (from 1888 to 1900) of articles on Afro-American folklore that appeared in volumes 1 - 13 in the Journal of American Folklore. Part C lists articles from the Southern Workman (1893-1901). Part D lists articles that appeared in other nineteenth century periodicals. Some of the entries of Parts B-D are annotated.


A bibliography (pp. 259-263) of sources on folklore the author used in his study. Most of the sources are on West African folklore and folk culture.


Good for a general study of black American folklore, this bibliography (pp. 174-179) includes early studies and representations of black dialect, and studies and collections of black American songs and folklore.
The brief annotated "Bibliography of John Henry" (pp. 152-155) is divided into three major parts: 1) books; 2) periodical sources; and 3) John Henry phonograph records. Listed are early studies of John Henry, a major black folk hero.

Journal of American Folklore, 591.


Kling, Norma and George Anna Tod. The American Negro, 31.


Pages 47-52 are devoted to Afro-American folklore and folk art forms: collections of Afro-American folk tales and folk music, riddles and games, rhymes, proverbs, and studies of Afro-American folklore. References are made to the folklore of the Caribbeans.

Miller, Elizabeth W. and Mary L. Fisher. The Negro in America: A Bibliography, 34.

Mullen, Patrick B. "Black American Folklore; A Bibliography." English Department, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Spring, 1970. (Mimeographed.)

A selective general bibliography of some of the most significant sources, primary and secondary, for the study of black American folklore. Lists collections, studies, background sources, etc.

Negro American Literature Forum, 599.

The Negro in the Americas and the Old World (Catalog 14), 1021.


The bibliography (pp. xxvii-xxx) of this collection of tales is brief in its listing of sources directed on Afro-American folklore (collections of tales and studies); most of such sources are from the *Journal of American Folklore*. Pages xxiii-xxv: a list of ninety informants.


A brief bibliography (p. 170) of North Afro-American parallels of tales in this collection (U.S.A. and the Caribbeans).

Patterson, Cecil L. "A Different Drum: The Image of the Negro in the Nineteenth Century Songster," 552.

PMLA, 603.


"Record of Negro Folklore," *Journal of American Folklore*, 16 (1903), 273-274; 17 (1904), 77-79, 205; 18 (1905), 156-244; 19 (1906), 75-77; 21 (1908), 263-267; 22 (1909), 102-104.

Annotations and abstracts of early studies of African and Afro-American folklore. Also lists collections.


794 Southern Folklore Quarterly, 607.


797 Swisher, Robert and Jill A. Archer. Black American Literature and Black American Folklore, 125.


A list of books and periodical references (pp. 356-361) that can be used to study the black folklore of Louisiana: background materials, history, culture, peoples, etc.


An international folklore motif index. Motifs in the folklore of the Black World are also listed. Volume six is the index to the first five volumes. On the use, scope and nature of this motif index, consult the Introduction in volume 1. An invaluable research tool.

800 Turner, Darwin T. Afro-American Writers, 126.

801 U. S. Library of Congress. 75 Years of Freedom: Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 52.


803 Western Folklore, 611.

The bibliography (pp. 419-449) that appears at the end of this anthology is not strictly a folklore bibliography, but many of its references can be used in the study of Afro-American and African folklore.

805 Woodress, James. *American Literary Scholarship*, 129.


**BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF MUSIC**

Like the Bibliographies of Folklore, this list is intended to aid in the study of written black American literature. Included among the sources listed are discographies of sacred and secular music, and bibliographies of primary and secondary sources for the study of gospels, spirituals, work songs, calls, blues, and jazz. For additional related sources, consult Bibliographies of Folklore.

807 Abstracts of Folklore Studies, 568.


I have not seen this bibliographical source but Charles Haywood describes it as "A review of books on spirituals and Negro folksongs" (#763).


A list of records in the Archive of American Folksongs in the Library of Congress. For records of Afro-American folksongs, consult index entries under "Negro": children's music, folk music in Alabama, Afro-American spirituals
and other religious songs, work songs and calls. Songs are arranged alphabetically by title; complete discographic data given for each entry.


A discography and song index (pp. 96-97) on Leadbelly.


814 *Black World*, 576.


A three part list of musical compositions (pp. 275-338): 1) Part I -- arranged by major composers (examples: James Scott, Charles L. Johns, Jelly Roll Morton and Fats Waller); 2) Part II -- titles of ragtime musical compositions, alphabetically (not the same as Part I); 3) "A List of Player-piano Rolls." Pages 273-274: important dates of ragtime.


818 __________________________. Outline for the Study of the Poetry of American Negroes; 180.


Chapters IV and V (pp. 42-54) list materials on Afro-American music: collections and studies of secular folksongs, spirituals, solos with piano accompaniment (arrangers of songs given), and instrumental music.
820 Chapman, Abraham. *The Negro in American Literature* and a
*Bibliography By and About Negro Americans*. 63.


A discographical essay (pp. 274-278) on blues recordings.


Biographies of several musicians followed by a discographical
appendix (pp. 131-154), listing recordings of several New
Orleans jazzmen (recordings from the 1920's to the early
1960's). Also lists sources on the beginning of jazz in New
Orleans (pp. 155-158). A detailed index to the names of
musicians.


The bibliography (pp. 697-726) of this study includes sources
of Afro-American music: early black music (pp. 703-704),
Afro-American spirituals (pp. 711-712), Creole songs (p. 714),
blues and jazz (pp. 719-721).

824 Checklist of Recorded Songs in the English Language in the Archive
of American Folk Song to July, 1940. *Alphabetic List with

Arranged alphabetically by title. Also lists black American
music.

825 *CLA Journal*. 579.


A bibliography (pp. 299-301) covering Afro-
American music: (slave songs, blues, jazz, etc.)--
collections and studies, etc. Includes background materials
for the study of folklore--e.g., Herskovits' *The Myth of the
Negro's Past* and Curt Sachs' *Man's Early Musical Instruments*. 
The selective discography (pp. 302-308) lists sources that generally cover the area of Afro-American music. Divided into four parts: 1) black folk music in the U.S.A. (collections, religious music, work songs, blues, etc.); 2) non-Afro-American of the South; 3) Caribbean folk music; 4) folk music of West and Central Africa.


An annotated list (pp. 413-418) of Afro-American spirituals and slave songs, and a bibliography (pp. 419-423) of early studies and collections of Afro-American music.


Among the songs indexed are black American songs (consult section entitled "Negroes," pp. 488-489). Lists black folk songs (secular), spirituals, and songs about black people. Indicates where each song can be found. Consult pp. xxxv-xl for keys to symbols of collections.


A bibliographical essay on early Afro-American music (bibliographical data is included in the commentary). Especially good on the early black singers and whites who attempted to sing and compose black music. Following the essay is an annotated bibliography of the songsters (those in the Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays) published not later than 1830, those that contain Afro-American songs. More than forty entries.

Section XVI, entitled "Negro Songs" (pp. 311-323), lists some few Afro-American songs of the State of Virginia (makes no attempt to be adequate in representation). Divided into groups: 1) religious songs; 2) work songs; 3) social songs; 4) sentimental songs about slavery. The annotations include the following information: collector, singer, dates on or history of song, occasionally a description of the song, (some of the songs listed have been recorded), and places where songs may be found. Also gives versions or variants of some songs.


A two part discography on jazz: 1) chronology of the development of jazz (from the beginning to 1930); and 2) jazz since 1930, alphabetically arranged. Black and white jazz musicians are given (e.g., King Oliver, Johnny Dodds, Bessie Smith, Joe Smith, Ma Rainey, Jelly Roll Morton, Fats Waller, and Louis Armstrong). The index includes names of musicians. Full discographical information for each entry. Consult pages xii-xiv on how to use this discography.


A bibliography (pp. 161-164) on modern jazz and a discography (pp. 165-167) of sixty selections from the Capitol Records album set called Jazz Story.


A discography of blues and gospel, ending at 1942. Also lists "hillbilly" performers and popular singers. Arranged in alphabetical order by names of individual singers or singing groups. Choirs are generally excluded. Has an accompaniment index.


Contains a brief discography of jazz (entries 1279-1286, pp. 302-304) and a list of bibliographical sources on jazz and popular music (entries 714-720, pp. 167-169).


Part I of this valuable bibliographical essay lists many types of sources that make comments on American slave music: travel accounts, letters, memoirs, reports of missionaries, slave narratives, works of fiction, "polemics on slavery" (for and against), etc. Those sources written before 1800 are arranged in chronological order, starting as early as Gomes Eannes' Cronica do Descobrimento e Conquista da Guine. Quotes from many of the sources are given. Sources written after 1800 are arranged by subjects: "... sacred songs (the 'spirituals'), the style of singing; secular music, including corn songs, boat songs, 'patting Juba,' and instruments; restriction on singing; and finally, two specialized topics, the ring-shout or sacred dance, and the music of the Place Congo in New Orleans." Part II starts with boat songs. An invaluable essay; much of this material has never been brought together before.

837 Essence, 582.


Numerous sources for the study of jazz: 1) reactions to several jazz musicians (pp. 474-480); 2) "Histories of jazz on records; recommended jazz records" (pp. 500-504); 3) "Jazz organizations, schools and booking
agencies" (p. 521); 4) "Record companies" (pp. 522-523); 5) "Bibliography: books and periodicals" with some brief annotations (pp. 524-527); and 6) a chronology of black secular music from 1899-1960 (ragtime and jazz, etc.), and recordings (pp. 52-59).


Criticism of jazz (pp. 61-98) and a bibliography on jazz.


This bibliography (pp. 192-213) consists of manuscripts, song collections, discussions of Afro-American songs (in books and articles), general works that may be used to understand slave songs. Not annotated, but an invaluable bibliography.


Lists (pp. 6-7, 8-9, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 69-71, etc.) records of black American music in the Archive of Folk Music of the Library of Congress: spirituals, work songs, ballads, blues, game and work songs, calls and dance songs. Long playing albums and individual songs given.


845 Gayle, Addison, Jr., ed. Black Expression, 75.

A selected bibliography (pp. 347-353) of books and articles that are directly and indirectly related to contemporary black American music. It also includes a list of periodicals (currently published in England, France, and the United States) for buyers and collectors of records.


An annotated bibliography (pp. 315-319) of thirty sources of jazz and blues, including a few biographies and autobiographies of blues and jazz musicians. Also contains a discography (pp. 193-194 and 231-233).


A brief bibliography (pp. 249-254) covering the general area of black music: 1) "African Origins"; 2) "Negro Songs"; 3) "Minstrels"; 4) "Spirituals"; 5) "Ragtime"; and 6) "Hot Jazz and Swing."


On pages 353-363 there are two lists: one of the works referred to in the text; and another of sources on blues and jazz.


Contains a chapter (pp. 67-120) on black American protest songs (see bibliographical footnotes). The Appendix (pp. 311-327) lists some recordings of black songs of social and economic protest. The bibliography (pp. 329-338) lists textual materials (books and periodical materials) for the study of black American folk music.


Notes on the many songs in this anthology and a brief bibliography on the subject (pp. 25-40).

854 ______________________. _Father of the Blues: An Autobiography._

Pages 305-308: compositions, arrangements and books by W. C. Handy, arranged in chronological order, from 1907 to 1940.


A list of composers and authors, and their compositions (operas, popular music, blues, etc.) and arrangers of spirituals. Annotations for some entries. Lists writers who contributed to the Clarence Williams Catalogue.


A brief bibliography (pp. 254-255) of black American music (secular and sacred music; and a history of the music) and dance. Contains a detailed index.


Many of the sources in the bibliography (pp. 224-231) can be used to study Afro-American folklore and folk music.


A bibliography of about 2,500 entries of British and American references of folk songs. Arranged by titles, authors and editors (not subject matter). Lists studies and collections of Afro-American folk songs.


At the end of this anthology of studies of jazz is a discography (pp. 343-371) of all kinds of black secular music (work songs, jazz, blues, etc.), discographies of specific musicians (Jelly Roll Morton, Charlie Parker and others) and other kinds of music: boogie-woogie, country blues, urban blues, etc.


An annotated discography (pp. 177-217) of thirty records of black American music, from spirituals and folk blues to jazz.


Pages 649-652 contain a brief bibliography of collections and studies (books and periodical sources) of Afro-American music.
Charles Haywood describes this index as follows: "A cross index of thirty popular collections. Lists books, where each is found, lists variants. It is not an exhausting compilation." Haywood also states that this index "Does not give publishers or date of publications or keys."

A bibliography (pp. 21-33) of numerous sources on black American music published during the last twenty years: jazz, songs and spirituals, gospels, blues, street cries, etc. The bibliography is made up of books and monographs. Library of Congress call numbers are given for all entries.

A brief discography of the music (pp. 213-214) of Ornette Coleman, John Coltrane, Sonny Rollins, Cecil Taylor, Sun-Ra and other black American musicians.

A discographical essay or review describing new recordings. Includes many listings for blues.

A selected bibliography (pp. 141-143), containing early and recent primary and secondary sources for the study of black American music.


Consult the various footnotes to the study. Pages 217-224: an annotated outline of blues styles.


Lists many materials on black American as well as Euro-American folk music. Book II lists collections of ballads and folksongs, archives and bibliographies, etc. Extensive annotations for most entries, which are arranged alphabetically by titles. Pages 433-440 (Interlude II) discuss folklore societies and journals. Book III: folksong titles and a discography. Folksong titles (pp. 451-484): arranged in alphabetical order by title, giving source or collection in which song appears. Discography (pp. 485-630) of long playing records (individual singers and groups)—see chapters nineteen and twenty. Also consult pages 709-737.


A bibliography (pp. 388-403) of five hundred fifteen entries, many of which are about sacred and secular black American music and folklore. Some of the sources are in German.


At the end of each chapter there is a list of early references on black American music. Also listed are phonograph records which may help illuminate many of the statements made in the different chapters. The different sources cover the general area of black American music, from the spirituals to jazz.


Lists (pp. 434-438) collections of Afro-American spirituals and folk songs, commentaries on Afro-American music, and arrangements of spirituals. Especially important for early sources.


A bibliography (pp. 193-206) of book and periodical sources used for this study.

The bibliography (pp. 613-621) of this book was compiled by "Harold W. Thompson for his class in American Folk-Literature at the N. Y. State College...." Lists sources on Afro-American folk music, also.


Chapter V (pp. 26-32) is devoted to Afro-American folk song and folklore. More than fifty briefly annotated entries--collections and studies. All books; no periodical sources. Beginning with sources as early as the 1800's, none of the items were published after 1940.


Appendixes I-III (pp. 597-617) contain some materials for the study of black American folk songs: books, comments on the guitar and banjo, and a discography.


The two appendixes (pp. 266-318) list recordings of Jelly Roll Morton and other black jazzmen.


A very brief discography (p. 155), listing such black musicians as Blind Blake, Jesse Fuller, Huddie Ledbetter, Josh White and others.


At the end of the comments on each of the several musicians is a discography of their works. Beginning
with page 318 to 393: various selected discographies on specific studies.


A selected discography (pp. 81-86) of recordings that feature Louis Armstrong.


An unannotated list of 3,324 sources through 1960 (pp. 1-118) for the study of jazz. Pages 121-125: a list of jazz magazines. Contains a detailed subject index.


Chapter III (pp. 20-39) contains a descriptive list of anthologies or collections of Afro-American spirituals. This thesis also contains a list of spirituals (entered by titles) in certain American collections. This list is followed by a list of anthologies or collections where the spirituals can be found. Some of the collections are book length, but others appear in anthologies.


(This is a three volume book). The different volumes contain valuable bio-discographies. The volume for 1946 contains a list of recorded jazz. A very useful source on jazz in the 1940's.

894 Mullen, Patrick B. "Black American Folklore: A Bibliography," 780.

The Negro in the Americas and the Old World (Catalogue 14), 1021.


An annotated list (pp. 13-16) of sources on black American music, sacred and secular: studies, collections (especially good on spirituals), anthologies, etc. Does not list any sources beyond the 1930's.


Odum, Harold W. "Folk-Song and Folk-Poetry as Found in the Secular Songs of the Southern Negroes," Journal of American Folklore, 24 (July-September, 1911), 255-294; (October-December, 1911), 351-396.

Pages 393-396: 1) list of collections of Afro-American folk songs; 2) index to the songs (social and work songs); and 3) localities where songs were collected.


Lists (pp. 297-300) fifteen early books and periodical collections (twenty-four entries) of black American songs (sacred and secular). Brief annotations.


A selected bibliography (pp. 265-270) on black American folk music; annotated listings of book and periodical studies and collections. Early material. Many articles appeared in the Journal of American Folklore.


A selected bibliography (pp. 73-74) of sources on Bessie Smith and a selected discography of her music (pp. 75-82).
A list (pp. 339-369) of three hundred fifty blues recordings quoted in the study (listed in the order in which they are referred to). In addition, the following information is given for each item: matrix number (where possible), record company, title of record, artist (or his pseudonym) and accompaniment, catalogue and record collections the author used. Consult the introduction to this discography for other information. Pages 373-375: an index to blues singers quoted in the study. Pages 375-378: a selected bibliography of sources Oliver consulted for his study. The bibliography is general, covering history, the Great Migration, black religion, social life, etc., as well as black music.


Gives a discography of performances of the collection (pp. 455-456)—records of the late 1950's to 1961. The brief bibliography (pp. 457-459) gives recent as well as early sources (books and articles) on Afro-American music.


The appendix (pp. 237-326) consists of an extensive discography of works of such jazz artists as Count Basie, Louis Armstrong, Duke Hamilton, Lionel Hampton, Bessie Smith, and others. Arranged alphabetically by musicians.


The selected bibliography (pp. 253-256) lists anthologies of slave songs, work songs, early sources about Africa, works about black folklore and folk culture. Also lists many periodical essays (collections and studies) on Afro-American folklore.
907 Patterson, Cecil L. "A Different Drum: The Image of the Negro in the Nineteenth Century Songster," 552.


909 Porter, Dorothy B. The Negro in the United States: A Selected Bibliography, 44.

910 ________________. A Working Bibliography on the Negro in the United States, 46.


Pages 1-211: numerous recordings of jazz with some notes on many albums; arranged alphabetically by musicians. A brief annotated bibliography (pp. 213-215) of jazz record reference publications.


Numerous sources (pp. 343-356) for the study of jazz: biographies and autobiographies of jazz men, discographies, reference works, studies of jazz (jazz theory and history, and criticism of jazz), fiction about jazz, jazz magazines, etc.


An extensive Charlie Parker discography (pp. 241-256) by Erik Wiedemann.


A bibliography and discography at the end of each chapter on several jazzmen—e.g., Count Basie, Charlie Christian, Miles Davis, Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holliday, Charlie Parker, and others.

A selective list of sources for the study of jazz. Divided into the following sections: 1) books; 2) background books; 3) periodical references; and 4) periodicals devoted in part or completely to jazz.

Rollins, Charlemae, ed. We Build Together, 668.


An important discography of jazz from 1897-1942, arranged in alphabetical order by artist or group. Complete discographical data given for each record. Consult Richard Grandorge's index for first volume (1897-1931) -- Jazz Records, A-Z, 1897-1931 (1962)


Supplements the above to 1942. See the preceding entry.


Alphabetically arranged by title and author, giving collections in which the texts may be found. (Key to symbols for collections, pp. xxix-xxxii).


A supplement to the preceding entry.


A bibliography, discography and index of blues on pages 291-297.

The second part of this book is an extensive list of jazz recordings (pp. 126-508). Also an annotated bibliography of books and periodicals (pp. 509-510).

923 *Southern Folklore Quarterly,* 607.

924 Swisher, Robert and Jill A. Archer. *Black American Literature and Black American Folklore,* 125.


926 Turner, Darwin T. *Afro-American Writers,* 126.

927 U. S. Library of Congress. *75 Years of Freedom: Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States,* 32.


A selected and carefully annotated discography of significant recordings of black American music. Most of the recordings are 12" LP.


930 *Western Folklore,* 611.


Contains an extensive list (pp. 469-480) of materials, primary and secondary, for the study of early Afro-American folk music. Some entries are annotated. Does not include books or periodical materials that do not relate directly to black folk song. Hence exclusion of white minstrel in black face and white spirituals. Listed are collections and studies; books and articles. Especially good for early studies of the spiritual and slave music.

A selected discography (pp. 376-380) of Afro-American secular and sacred music. Most entries are annotated. Sources for the study of black folk music are listed among the many books and articles in the selected bibliography (pp. 409-427).


At the end of each of the chapters on eleven famous New Orleans jazz musicians (e.g., Buddy the King, The Roll, Papa Joe, The Kid, Zutty, Bunk, Henry Red, O. D. J. B., Sidney, N. O. R. K., Little Louie) is an annotated list of the jazzman's recordings and a list of reference works on the jazzman.


"Discographical Notes" (pp. 221-232) on sixteen jazz musicians (including Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, Billy Holliday, Duke Ellington, Thelonious Monk, Charlie Parker, Count Basie, Miles Davis, John Coltrane and others).


A discography (pp. 169-171) follows the order of the chapters of the discussion. Page 172: a brief bibliography.


This bibliography (pp. 252-256) lists collections as well as studies of black American music--mainly early studies.


This is a paper presented at the Public Library of Savannah, Georgia; however, it mentions a few works on Afro-American spirituals.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF AFRICAN AND CARIBBEAN FOLKLORE AND MUSIC**


940 Abstracts of Folklore Studies, 568.

941 Bissainthe, Max. *Dictionnaire de Bibliographie Haitienne*, 685.


A brief annotated bibliography of African folklore.

943 Delattre, Rae. *A Guide to Jamaican Reference Material in the West India Reference Library*, 691.


A selected annotated bibliography of bibliographies covering the entire area of African Studies--history, library collections, religion, social life and many other areas. For bibliographies on African literature, folklore and music, consult pages 534-536.


Gordon Gibson (#944) describes this bibliography as follows: "General, Africa (general), music geographically arranged, musical instruments, dance, catalogs, bibliographies and periodicals; topics; author. Indexes: author, geographical and ethnic" (p. 534).


950 *The Black Experience: 400 Years of Black Literature from Africa and the Americas*, 701.

951 *Journal of American Folklore*, 591.


Gordon Gibson (#944) describes this bibliography as follows: "Author. Items dealing with Ghana specially marked" (p. 534).

954 Parsons, Elsie Clews. "Tales from Guilford County, North Carolina," 784.

955 *PMLA*, 603.

956 "Record of Negro Folklore," 791.

958 *Southern Folklore Quarterly*, 607.


960 Twining, Mary Arnold. "Toward a Working Folklore Bibliography of the Caribbean Area," *Black Lines*, 2 (Fall, 1971), 69-77. Originally published as "Caribbean Folklore" in CAAS Bibliography No. 6 by the Center for African and African-American Studies at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

A very important list of collections and studies of Caribbean folklore and folk music. Also lists periodicals which publish sources in these areas. As Miss Twining points out, from many of the sources listed "we will learn much more about cultural transmission from the African Old World and the New World experience."


Gordon Gibson (#944) describes this bibliography as follows: "Subject; country; year. Brief annotation. Index: author. Supplemented by A. P. Merriam, 1951 ...."


963 Whitten, Norman E., Jr., and John F. Szwed, eds. *Afro-American Anthropology: Contemporary Perspectives*, 804.

The following is a list of sources for the study of the black American press--in the main, the magazine, the newspaper, and journals.


Gives the names and addresses of black newspapers, periodicals, broadcasting stations, colleges and universities, publishers, book clubs, bookstores, advertising and public relations and literary agents. The black American items are arranged by states. This list is at present especially important in light of the recent publication of numerous black serials.


Pages 473-477 consist of a list of black owned and operated newspapers published in 1968. Arranged by states.


On pages 123-125 are sources (books, articles, bulletins, monographs, etc.) that can be used to study the black American press. Also mentioned throughout the study are major black American newspapers.

Lists 467 black American newspapers from Freedom's Journal (1827), the first black American newspaper, to 1946. This invaluable checklist is arranged alphabetically by titles. For each black newspaper it gives place of publication, date founded (and expiration date, where necessary), name of editor (or editors) and location of some copies.


Monograph Number 12 (September, 1969) of the Journalism Monographs. Following the brief discussion of black American journalism before the Emancipation is a checklist (pp. 30-33) of Afro-American papers published before the Emancipation--forty-three entries, from Freedom's Journal to The Colored American and The Elevator. Annotated: gives editors and proprietors; and notes on some of the papers.


A list of black serials arranged alphabetically by states. The section on Africa is arranged by countries. Gives addresses and frequency of publication. Occasional comments on the serials.


Oak's bibliography and directories on the black American press are in his appendices: 1) a bibliography of book and periodical sources on the black press (pp. 138-150); 2) a directory of black college publications (pp. 166-168).
In his discussion, Oak tries to evaluate the black American press.

973 Porter, Dorothy B. *A Working Bibliography on the Negro*, 46.


Sidney H. Kessler (#5) annotates this dissertation as follows: "Locations in ninety-one libraries for 2,700 newspapers. Entries in register, pp. 171-402, point out microfilm publications. Tables for the chronological establishment of dailies and weeklies, and their distribution by states."


A list of black American newspapers and magazines, including black college periodicals. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order by title. Gives name and address, and indicates the type and class of each publication.

At the end of this history of 169 early black American newspapers (1827-1922) is a bibliography (pp. 270-272) of early sources that can be used for the study of the black press in the United States up to 1920. Throughout the study of the press, various early black serials are discussed or mentioned from a historical and sociological point of view.


Lists numerous black American serials, some of which are no longer published.

979 Ellis, Ethel M. Vaughan. The American Negro, 25.


A brief list (pp. 87-90) of black American newspapers for the year 1931, many of which are no longer published. On pages 97-98 is a bibliography of book and periodical sources on the Afro-American newspaper. In his historical study, Fleming discusses the black press from 1827 to 1931.


Gordon's essay is not strictly a bibliography but a discussion of the development of the black American press: 1) the pre-Civil War period; 2) the post Civil War period; and 3) the post World War period. Mentioned in the discussion are numerous black American serials—newspapers, magazines and journals. Also included is a survey (pp. 255-256) of 1927 rating different current black newspapers.
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In this brief discussion certain black serials are mentioned, from the Liberator and Freedom's Journal to 1920. A list (pp. 27-32) of early black American newspapers, arranged by states.


Pages 22-25 contain sources used in the study of the black press (books and serial materials). Pages 27-40: a list of black serials, arranged alphabetically by states giving addresses and frequency of publication.


A historical survey of the Afro-American magazine from Freedom's Journal to Opportunity. Lists and discusses several black American magazines.


According to Sidney H. Kessler, these are "Irregularly-issued directories which include religious and educational publications in the 1930's" (#5).


Lists all of those black newspapers microfilmed by the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress. Arranged alphabetically by states and cities of states. Some of the papers listed have ceased publication. See A. S. Pride's article on these newspapers in Journalism Quarterly (June, 1947), 131-134.

Arranged in alphabetical order by states. See the 1964 Directory, 970.
BACKGROUND

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BACKGROUND SOURCES

The bibliographies listed below are intended to aid the researcher in locating background sources he needs in order to understand or illuminate black American literature and folklore. This bibliography of background sources is selective; but in addition to listing those bibliographies which I consider to be very important, I have listed those which are readily available. Although I have divided the sources into different subject areas, many of the bibliographies listed under General Bibliographies on the Black Experience can be used for sources in specific areas.

General Bibliographies on the Black Experience

988 Amos, Preston E. One Hundred Years of Freedom, 12.


Selected articles on Black America, mainly in popular periodicals.


A list (pp. 413-427) of sources—books, articles, pamphlets, etc.—for a general study of black Americans. Also includes a list of eleven black newspapers and magazines.

The "Bibliography of Bibliographies" (pp. 617-624) lists general reference guides, catalogues of manuscripts and book collections, bibliographies, and indexes to serial publications and recent bibliographies. Some of the entries are annotated.

993 Bibliographic Index, 2.

994 "Bibliography of Non-fiction Books by or about Negroes Published in 1968," 16.

995 Bon temps, Arna. "Special Collections of Negroana," 446.


A bibliographical essay for the year 1915, listing in the main background sources on Black America.


This is an anthology of studies of Black America by various persons. At the end of some of the essays are bibliographies and footnotes with significant sources on Black America.

998 Dictionary Catalog of the Arthur B. Spingarn Collection of Negro Authors, 45.

999 Dictionary Catalog of the Jesse E. Moorland Collection of Negro Life and History, 452.

1000 Dictionary of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, 453.

1001 Dissertation Abstracts, 618.

1002 Drotning, Phillip T. *Guide to Negro History in America,* 457.


This valuable encyclopedia contains book and periodical sources (arranged alphabetically by subject), library holdings, and bibliographies on black people.


1007 Ellis, Ethel M. Vaughan. The American Negro, 25.

1008 Foreman, Paul B. and Mozell C. Hill. The Negro in the United States, 27.


Frazier's selected bibliography (pp. 73-75) contains sources he used in his study of the black American family.


1011 Historical Records Survey Works Projects Administration, New York City. Calendar of the Manuscripts in the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, 465.

1012 Homer, Dorothy R. The Negro, 29.

1013 Howe, Mentor A. and Roscoe E. Lewis. A Classified Catalogue of the Negro Collection in the Collis P. Huntington Library, Hampton Institute, 467.

1014 Jackson, Miles M., Jr. A Bibliography of Negro History and Culture for Young Readers, 652.


This book is not a bibliography in the strict sense of the word, but it lists numerous books. At the beginning of each division of his essay, Locke lists key readings on such subjects as slavery, Reconstruction, the black artist, etc. Pages 51-57 contain comments on six books he recommends for a Black Studies course. Among the books recommended are James Weldon Johnson's Black Manhattan and Locke's own The New Negro. There is a study outline (with twelve discussions) on black Americans on pages 61-64. This outline is essentially a bibliography of materials for discussions on such subjects as black politics, art and literature, African heritage, etc. This important source has numerous suggestions that can be used for structuring courses in Black Studies.

1018 Miller, Elizabeth W. and Mary L. Fisher. The Negro in America, 34.

1019 National Urban League, Department of Research. Selected Bibliography on the Negro, 37.

1020 Negro History, 1553-1903, 481.


A list of a thousand items with some brief annotations on black music, folklore, authors and history. This catalogue also contains material on the Civil War and black sociology. Some of the items listed are in foreign languages.


Lists (349-354) numerous references by and about black Americans (general reference works, books, pamphlets, newspapers and magazines).


Lists 565 references (pp. 202-235) on Black America.


A classified bibliography of early studies of black Americans, covering such areas as economic conditions, statistics, employment, migration, health, etc.

1026 Porter, Dorothy. The Negro in the United States, 44.

1027 __________. A Working Bibliography of the Negro in the United States, 46.


Savage lists numerous paperback books on the black experience--history, politics, social life, etc.


1030 Texas Southern University. Library Staff. Catalog, Heartman Negro Collection, Texas Southern University, 499.


An annotated bibliography of books and articles in periodicals on black Americans. The sources cover such subjects as the plantation, slave trade, poor whites, blacks in the city, race conflict, language, institutions of blacks, and the literature, art and music of blacks. Gives locations of some items in
certain North Carolina libraries in the Durham-Chapel Hill area: North Carolina College (now called North Carolina Central University), the University of North Carolina, and Duke University. Contains an author index.


A general checklist of general background sources on Black America. Also lists some literary works.


A bibliographical essay on Black America, containing appendices and a bibliography (pp. 94-138). Has a good index.


See the various bibliographical footnotes to different aspects of the black experience. Pages 392-424: a bibliography on black literature.

1036 Work, Monroe N. A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America, 54.

Bibliographies on History and Historiography

References for teachers on major aspects of black American history. Divided into several areas: slavery, blacks in Latin America, periods of American history (e.g., 1945-64: quest for equality; 1933-45: reform), etc.


A brief biography (pp. 275-280) of the early historical sources on Black America. Includes some sources on black creative literature.


Lists reference tools and periodicals for the study of black American history. Sources on slavery, civil rights, black people in certain states, riots, and other subjects. See detailed table of contents for the organization of the bibliography. Library of Congress call numbers for all books.


The bibliography (pp. 531-538) of this anthology includes many book and periodical sources for the study of black American history.


Invaluable bibliographical notes (pp. 591-622) for the different chapters in the history.


Contains a section on Afro-American history (pp. 34-46).


A bibliographical essay on black American history, covering general works and works on specific subjects in history (slavery, the Civil War and Reconstruction, Post-Reconstruction, and periods in which blacks fought for equality). Book and periodical sources listed. Consult the list of references at the end of the essay (pp. 26-29).


A very important bibliographical essay with sources on black historians, an evaluation of many of the histories written about black people, a discussion of black arts (literature, folklore, drama and theater), and studies of the Black World.


A review of three histories, but discusses and evaluates several histories and social studies of black Americans in book and periodical form.

1048 "Recently Published Negro Reference and Research Tools," *Freedomways,* 6 (Fall, 1966), 358-368.

A bibliographical essay or review of seven reference works and a discussion of several other works on Black America.

A review of five books on black history, with comments on several book and periodical sources for the study of Afro-American history.


Written for the layman interested in the literary, social, political, and cultural history of black Americans, but can be used by the advanced student.


A brief list of essential black histories and other source materials by such historians as John Hope Franklin, Herbert Aptheker, E. Franklin Frazier, J. Saunders Redding, Melville J. Herskovits, Alain Locke, Gunnar Myrdal, Carter G. Woodson, Benjamin Quarles, and others. The entire issue of this periodical is devoted to black history.


A selected bibliography on black history (pp. 71-74), with some brief annotations. Also includes a list of libraries with black history and literature collection (pp. 95-96); and a list of black serials (newspapers, religious periodicals, commercial magazines and journals, collegiate publications, etc.).


Mainly historical sources about black Americans in Minnesota, but lists general histories of black Americans also.

A bibliographical essay which lists and discusses the work of major black American historians from 1800 to the 1950's--e.g., William Wells Brown, W. E. B. DuBois, Carter G. Woodson, Benjamin Brawley, Booker T. Washington, Rayford W. Logan, Lorenzo J. Greene, Benjamin Quarles, John Hope Franklin and others. Also contains a list of reference works, book and manuscript collections, periodicals (pp. 169-170); and a list of books covering the whole area of Black Studies (pp. 171-180).


Lists bibliographical references and discusses the need for more bibliographical work in Afro-American studies.


Contains many bibliographical notes (pp. 164-187) for each chapter of the study.


A bibliography (pp. 775-803) of general histories, bibliographies, and library collections. Book and periodical sources listed.

Bibliographies on Religion


An invaluable bibliography (pp. 123-126) of early sources on black American religion.

Contains many sources on black American religion, but excludes most sources published before 1948. Lists reference tools and periodicals concerned with black American religion also.


1062 _____________________. *The Levi Jenkins Coppin Collection at Carnegie Library, Wilberforce University,* 471.

1063 Mays, Benjamin. *The Negro's God, as Reflected in His Literature,* 540.

**Bibliographies on Education**


A selected annotated list of early sources (books, pamphlets, theses, articles, etc.) on the education of black Americans. Covers such areas as general, elementary, secondary, higher and vocational education, academic achievement, etc.


An annotated list of books, articles, pamphlets and doctoral dissertations on race and education follows the essay.


A classified bibliography on specific subjects. Some items are annotated. Does not give page numbers for articles in journals.

A selected bibliography of research studies, reports, discussions, etc., on the education of black American children and youth.

**Bibliographies on Social Life**


Numerous book and periodical sources (published between 1956 and 1966) on the subject. Some entries are annotated.


A bibliographical review of several studies on the subject for the year 1961, covering such subjects as history, community studies, collective behavior, housing, attitudes toward desegregation, and civil rights. Consult the footnotes and the list of items on page 127.


A list of sources (published in 1948 and after) on sociological aspects of black American life. Consult the detailed table of contents on the arrangement of the bibliography.

**Bibliographies on Politics**

The bibliography (pp. 271-285) of this study lists manuscript papers, unpublished theses and dissertations, special studies, reports and documents, scrapbooks, personal interviews, newspaper articles, books, etc.


An annotated list of early book and periodical sources on black Americans and politics. The materials are classified under such headings as history, black people and political parties, the voting behavior of blacks, and blacks in state and local politics. Very few of the articles were written since the late 1930's.

**Bibliographies on Slavery and Anti-Slavery**


A significant extensive bibliography (pp. 375-405) of primary and secondary sources on slave revolts.

1074 Collection of Anti-Slavery Propaganda in the Oberlin College Library, 450.


A survey of studies of the anti-slavery movement written between 1959 and 1969.


A selected bibliography (pp. 63-72) on published and unpublished materials on the United States' involvement in slavery.
1078 Dumond, Dwight L. *Bibliography of Anti-Slavery in America*, 517.


   A valuable bibliographical essay (pp. 280-303) on blacks in Free States between 1790 and 1860.


   An extensive bibliography on anti-slavery, listing biographies, minutes of meetings, speeches, recollections, discourses on slavery in the United States, sermons, histories, etc.


   The extensive bibliography of book and periodical sources (pp. 288-295) follows the order of the chapters of this study.

1082 McPherson, James M. *The Struggle for Equality*, 531.


   The Appendices (pp. 359-439) list much information on slavery: laws related to fugitive slaves, some fugitive slave cases, a directory of the names of operators of underground railroads. The bibliography (pp. 380-402) lists information on collections on events of the underground railroad, personal recollections, letters, diaries, biographies and memoirs, slave biographies and autobiographies, reports of societies, books on slavery, etc.
1084 Sinclair, Donald A. The Negro and New Jersey, 495.


The bibliography (pp. 255-294) lists manuscripts, records of county courts, letters, diaries, cash books, ledgers, church records, records of abolition and anti-slavery societies, newspapers, books and pamphlets, etc., relating to the black man in Pennsylvania.

1086 Turner, Lorenzo Dow. Anti-Slavery Sentiment in American Literature Prior to 1865, 533.


The bibliography (pp. 345-362) contains primary sources and a few secondary sources on the Quakers and their relationship to slavery.

Bibliographies on the Civil War and Reconstruction


A brief bibliography (pp. 731-737), giving anti-black histories, pro-Southern histories, histories indifferent to blacks, histories sympathetic toward blacks, monographs, biographies of people involved in Reconstruction, histories written by blacks, government reports, etc. Excellent for the early studies of Reconstruction.

1090 Lively, Robert A. Fiction Fights the Civil War, 530.

An annotated bibliography of sources on the Civil War. Consult Dudley T. Cornish's bibliography on black Americans (pp. 207-216).


An extensive bibliographical essay (pp. 703-788) on the Civil War and Reconstruction. Includes sources on black Americans during these periods.


Contains numerous bibliographical footnotes (pp. 42-46) on the subject of the study.

Bibliographies on the Plantation and Labor


1,347 entries (book and periodical) covering several aspects of this subject—e.g., the planter, labor, geography and ecology of the plantation. Has an author index.

1095 ____________ and Alma M. Race and Region, 1031.

Bibliographies on the Urban Experience


The bibliography (pp. 419-423) of this famous study is divided into the following areas: 1) general works on black Americans; 2) books and pamphlets on the black man in Philadelphia; and 3) books and pamphlets written by blacks of Philadelphia.

Lists articles from the Atlanta Constitution, the Atlanta Daily World, the Atlanta Inquirer and the Atlanta Journal on various aspects of the black experience for a decade in Atlanta, Georgia. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order according to subject.


A bibliography with extensive annotations of fifty-one non-fiction books by such writers as James Baldwin, Kenneth B. Clark, Malcolm X, Edward W. Brooke, John Hope Franklin, E. Franklin Frazier, Martin Luther King, Louis Lomax, Claude Brown, Gunnar Myrdall, C. Van Woodward, and others. This bibliography was prepared for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.


The compilers describe their bibliography as follows: "This bibliography attempts to cover all books and journal articles, published in the continental United States since 1865, bearing directly or indirectly on the subject, Negro migration. It also includes large numbers of pamphlets and some multigraphed and typewritten manuscripts." More than three thousand entries.


A bibliography (pp. 226-242) of manuscripts, documents and reports, serials, autobiographies, and memoirs, travel accounts and other primary sources on the subject of the study. Also lists secondary sources.


1101 Thompson, Edgar T. and Alma M. Race and Region, 1031.

Bibliographies on Segregation and Desegregation


A descriptive list of periodical materials published between January 1, 1951 and July 1, 1956. Especially useful for information on the black-white relationship in the United States.


This anthology contains a brief bibliography (pp. 111-113) of additional readings on segregation.
Bibliographies on Civil Rights

1105 Bibliography and Resource Guide: An Aid to Understanding
Intergroup Relations, Negro History and Aspiration,
the Civil Rights Struggle and the Crisis in our Cities.
Madison, Wisconsin: Department of Industry, Labor
and Human Relations, Equal Rights Division, 1968.

A brief bibliography that can be useful for the study
of civil rights.

1106 Brooks, Alexander D. Civil Rights and Liberties in the
United States, 17.

1107 Guzman, Jessie P. Civil Rights and the Negro: A List of
References Relating to Present Day Discussions.
(Records and Research Pamphlet No. 2.) Tuskegee
Institute, Alabama: The Department of Records and
Research, Tuskegee Institute, May, 1950. (Mimeographed).

Books, pamphlets and periodical articles on the
subject of civil rights and education, employment,
law and restrictive covenants.

1108 U. S. Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography.
List of Discussions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth
Amendments with Special Reference to Negro Suffrage.

Early book and periodical sources on the subject. Some
entries are annotated.

1109 A List of References on Lynching
and Lynch Law. Washington, D. C.: Library of
Congress, 1934. (Typewritten).

Lists published and unpublished book length materials
on the subject. Also lists articles.

1110 Wesley, Charles H. The Quest for Equality: From Civil War

An extensive bibliography (pp. 277-291) on black
Americans. Useful for the study of civil rights.
Bibliographies on Race and Racism


Contains a selected bibliography (pp. 390-408) on the history of what was once called "the Negro problem."


A list of early sociological and historical studies of the "race question" in the United States and Africa.

1113 Thompson, Alma M. *Race and Region,* 1031.


Early books and periodical references on the race question.

Bibliographies on Nationalism and Protest


A selected bibliography (pp. 390-393) on Reconstruction and the role blacks played in the process.


A bibliographical essay on primary and secondary sources for the study of black protest literature. While the author discusses a few creative works, his main attention is on scholarly studies of black protest.

A brief bibliography (pp. 261-262) of book and periodical sources related to the subject.


A bibliographical essay (pp. 97-100) listing some sources on the Black Liberation Movement.


Lists many periodical studies of the Black Muslims.
REFERENCES USED


Jones, Edward A. "Afro-French Writers of the 1930's and the Creation of the Negritude School," CLA Journal, 14 (September, 1970), 18-34.


