

## **The African American St**

Discovering African American St. LouisA Guide to Historic SitesMissouri History Museum

The city of St. Louis is known for its African American citizens and their many contributions to the culture within its borders, the country, and the world. Images of Modern America: African American St. Louis profiles some of the events that helped shape St. Louis from the 1960s to the present. Tracing key milestones in the city ' s history, this book attempts to pay homage to those African Americans who sacrificed to advance fair socioeconomic conditions for all. In the closing decades of the Great Migration north, the civil rights movement was taking place nationally; simultaneously, St. Louis ' s African Americans were organizing to exert political power for greater control over their destiny. Protests, voter registration, and elections to public office opened new doors to the city ' s African Americans. It resulted in the movement for fairness in hiring practices and the expansion of the African American presence in sports, education, and entertainment.

Revealing the challenges faced by blacks throughout a tumultuous

century, the profiles feature people from various fields, including doctors, educators, musicians, journalists, men and women in business, pastors, and civil rights leaders. They each relate their experiences of racism, the obstacles they overcame in their professions, and the lessons life has taught them."--BOOK JACKET.

This collection of fiction and poetry, memoirs and autobiography, history and journalism illuminates the African American experience in St. Louis in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The African American Journey from Mound Bayou to St. Louis

A History of African American Theatre

How Wealth Perpetuates Inequality

African Americans in Downtown St. Louis

1940 Edition

Blacks at Harvard

The Hidden Cost of Being African American

**"Sundiata Keita Cha-Jua traces Brooklyn's transformation from a freedom village into a residential commuter satellite that supplied cheap labor to the city and the region."**

**This book is as regal as it is revealing and compelling. Artisans, athletes, educators, entertainers, scientists, veterans of wars and the Race Riot of 1917 join political leaders and poets in this dream-**

**and performance-storied portraiture of African American East St. Louis. Authors-compilers Reginald Petty (himself a storied vault) and Tiffany Lee place local heroes and sheroes in a quilt of regional, national and global import. These individual and familistic achievements are worth being read, taught, and shared around dinner tables-and with congregations. -Eugene B. Redmond, Poet Laureate of East St. Louis, Illinois and Emeritus Professor English, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville**

**The city of St. Louis is known for its African American citizens and their many contributions to the culture within its borders, the country, and the world. Images of Modern America: African American St. Louis profiles some of the events that helped shape St. Louis from the 1960s to the present. Tracing key milestones in the city's history, this book attempts to pay homage to those African Americans who sacrificed to advance fair socioeconomic conditions for all. In the closing decades of the Great Migration north, the civil rights movement was taking place nationally; simultaneously, St. Louis's African Americans were organizing to exert political power for greater control over their destiny. Protests, voter registration, and elections to public office opened new doors to the city's African Americans. It resulted in the movement for fairness in hiring practices and the expansion of the African American presence in sports, education, and entertainment. A searing and "magisterial" (Cornel West) history of American racial exploitation and resistance, told through the turbulent past of the city of St. Louis. From Lewis and Clark's 1804 expedition to the 2014 uprising in Ferguson, American history has been made in St. Louis. And as Walter Johnson shows in *The Broken Heart of America*, the city exemplifies how imperialism, racism, and capitalism have persistently entwined to corrupt the nation's past. St. Louis was a staging post for Indian removal and imperial expansion, and its wealth grew on the backs of its poor Black**

residents, from slavery through redlining and urban renewal. But it was once also America's most radical city, home to anti-capitalist immigrants, the Civil War's first general emancipation, and the nation's first general strike -- a legacy of resistance that endures. A blistering history of a city's rise and decline, *The Broken Heart of America* will forever change how we think about the United States.

**The Ville, St. Louis**

**A Guide to Historic Sites**

**A Documentary History of African-American Experience at Harvard and Radcliffe**

**St. Louis African-Americans in the Twentieth Century : Narratives**

**Black Metropolis**

**Brooklyn, Illinois, 1830-1915**

**Untangling the Roots of Black Hair in America**

*Shapiro, the author of "Black Wealth/White Wealth," blends personal stories, interviews, empirical data, and analysis to illuminate how family assets produce dramatic consequences in the everyday lives of ordinary citizens. Early twentieth-century African American men in northern urban centers like New York faced economic isolation, segregation, a biased criminal justice system, and overt racial attacks by police and citizens. In this book, Douglas*

*J. Flowe interrogates the meaning of crime and violence in the lives of these men, whose lawful conduct itself was often surveilled and criminalized, by focusing on what their actions and behaviors represented to them. He narrates the stories of men who sought profits in underground markets, protected themselves when law enforcement failed to do so, and exerted control over public, commercial, and domestic spaces through force in a city that denied their claims to citizenship and manhood. Flowe furthermore traces how the features of urban Jim Crow and the efforts of civic and progressive leaders to restrict their autonomy ultimately produced the circumstances under which illegality became a form of resistance. Drawing from voluminous prison and arrest records, trial transcripts, personal letters and documents, and investigative reports, Flowe opens up new ways of understanding the black struggle for freedom in the twentieth century. By uncovering the relationship between the fight for civil rights, black constructions of masculinity, and lawlessness, he offers a stirring account*

*of how working-class black men employed extralegal methods to address racial injustice.*

*From Absent (1928) to ZuluTown Races (1916), over 1,300 films with African American casts or storylines are detailed in this comprehensive filmography. Each entry includes credits, year of release, studio, distributor, type of film (feature, short or documentary) and other production details. For most films, a brief synopsis or contemporary reviews follow. In this work's unique appendices are film listings for nearly 3,000 actors, actresses, producers, directors and film companies.*

*Includes sketches and short biographies of: Phillis Wheatley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Mary Ann Shadd Cary, Frances E.W. Harper, Ellen Craft, Mary Elizabeth Bowser, Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Mary Eliza Mahoney, Susie Baker King Taylor, Anna Julia Haywood Cooper, Ida B. Wells Barnett, Mary Eliza Church Terrell, Madam C.J. Walker, Maggie Lena Walker, Mary Leod Bethune, Zora Neale Hurston, Bessie Coleman, Hattie McDaniel, Ethel Waters, Marian*

*Anderson, Clara "Mother" Hale, Katherine Dunham, Mahalia Jackson, Rosa Parks, Daisy Bates, Gwendolyn Brooks, Ella Fitzgerald, Constance Baker Motley, Shirley Chisholm, Althea Gibson, Coretta Scott King, Leontyne Price, Maya Angelou, Lorraine Hansberry, Toni Morrison, Myrlie Evers-Williams, Barbara Jordon, Marian Wright Edelman, Wilma Rudolph, Nikki Giovanni, Oprah Winfrey, Mae Jemison, Jackie Joyner-Kersee, and Whitney Houston.*

*Disappearing Black Communities*

*An Unbroken Circle*

*The St. Louis African American Community and the Exodusters*

*An Anthology of African American Writings about St. Louis  
Hair Story*

*African-American Odyssey*

*A Chronology of the Most Important People and Events in  
African-American History*

*The idea of "The Green Book" is to give the Motorist and Tourist a Guide not only of the Hotels and Tourist Homes in all of the large cities, but other classifications that will be found useful wherever*

he may be. Also facts and information that the Negro Motorist can use and depend upon. There are thousands of places that the public doesn't know about and aren't listed. Perhaps you know of some? If so send in their names and addresses and the kind of business, so that we might pass it along to the rest of your fellow Motorists. You will find it handy on your travels, whether at home or in some other state, and is up to date. Each year we are compiling new lists as some of these places move, or go out of business and new business places are started giving added employment to members of our race. Tangipahoa and St. Helena are two of the eight Florida Parishes in southeast Louisiana. In 1810, St. Helena Parish was founded, and Tangipahoa Parish followed in 1869. The historic St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, public school desegregation case predated the US Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. Many families in the two parishes are the descendants of former slaves. They endured the harsh treatment of Jim Crow and segregation while remaining connected to the Florida Parishes. Notable Grammy-winning singer Irma Thomas and Collis Temple Jr., the first African American to play varsity basketball at Louisiana State University, call these parishes home. Many African Americans in the parishes are successful and are still working to improve race relations.

"This is a theoretically sophisticated and thoroughly documented

*historical case study of the movements for African American liberation in St. Louis. Through detailed analysis of black working class mobilization from the depression years to the advent of Black Power, award-winning historian Clarence Lang describes how the advances made in earlier decades were undermined by a black middle class agenda that focused on the narrow aims of black capitalists and politicians. The book is a major contribution to our understanding of the black working class insurgency that underpinned the civil rights and Black Power campaigns of the twentieth century." ---V. P. Franklin, University of California, Riverside "A major work of scholarship that will transform historical understanding of the pivotal role that class politics played in both civil rights and Black Power activism in the United States. Clarence Lang's insightful, engagingly written, and well-researched study will prove indispensable to scholars and students of postwar American history." ---Peniel Joseph, Brandeis University Breaking new ground in the field of Black Freedom Studies, Grassroots at the Gateway reveals how urban black working-class communities, cultures, and institutions propelled the major African American social movements in the period between the Great Depression and the end of the Great Society. Using the city of St. Louis in the border state of Missouri as a case study, author Clarence Lang undermines the notion that a unified*

"black community" engaged in the push for equality, justice, and respect. Instead, black social movements of the working class were distinct from---and at times in conflict with---those of the middle class. This richly researched book delves into African American oral histories, records of activist individuals and organizations, archives of the black advocacy press, and even the records of the St. Louis' economic power brokers whom local black freedom fighters challenged. *Grassroots at the Gateway* charts the development of this race-class divide, offering an uncommon reading of not only the civil rights movement but also the emergence and consolidation of a black working class. Clarence Lang is Assistant Professor in African American Studies and History at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Photo courtesy Western Historical Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri, St. Louis

A few miles from downtown St. Louis, The Ville was once locked off from much of the area. In spite of racial obstacles, this small community became nationally known as the cradle of black culture and intellect in St. Louis. Current and former residents will recognize photographs of Sumner High School and Homer G. Phillips Hospital, as well as many famous former residents. Over the years this once thriving community fell into decline, and is now struggling to recapture some of its former glory.

*Kinloch:*

*Class Politics and Black Freedom Struggle in St. Louis, 1936-75  
Behind the Scenes, Or, Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the  
White House*

*The Broken Heart of America*

*Uncontrollable Blackness*

*African American St. Louis*

*The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis*

**In the aftermath of the Civil War, thousands of former slaves made their way from the South to the Kansas plains. Called "Exodusters," they were searching for their own promised land. Bryan Jack now tells the story of this American exodus as it played out in St. Louis, a key stop in the journey west. Many of the Exodusters landed on the St. Louis levee destitute, appearing more as refugees than as homesteaders, and city officials refused aid for fear of encouraging more migrants. To the stranded Exodusters, St. Louis became a barrier as formidable as the Red Sea, and Jack tells how the city's African American community organized relief in response to this crisis and provided**

the migrants with funds to continue their journey. The St. Louis African American Community and the Exodusters tells of former slaves such as George Rogers and Jacob Stevens, who fled violence and intimidation in Louisiana and Mississippi. It documents the efforts of individuals in St. Louis, such as Charlton Tandy, Moses Dickson, and Rev. John Turner, who reached out to help them. But it also shows that black aid to the Exodusters was more than charity. Jack argues that community support was a form of collective resistance to white supremacy and segregation as well as a statement for freedom and self-direction—reflecting an understanding that if the Exodusters' right to freedom of movement was limited, so would be the rights of all African Americans. He also discusses divisions within the African American community and among its leaders regarding the nature of aid and even whether it should be provided. In telling of the community's efforts—a commitment to civil rights that had started well before the Civil War—Jack provides a more complete picture of St. Louis as a city, of

Missouri as a state, and of African American life in an era of dramatic change. Blending African American, southern, western, and labor history, *The St. Louis African American Community and the Exodusters* offers an important new lens for exploring the complex racial relationships that existed within post-Reconstruction America.

An innovative departure from traditional approaches to political thought, this groundbreaking anthology includes minority ideologies where they occurred historically. By interweaving minority voices with majority documents rather than grouping them together, *Political Thought in the United States* presents us with a uniquely organic portrait of American political life. Beginning with the time of the explorers and early settlers, Lyman Tower Sargent presents the political beliefs and ideologies of religious minorities, women, North American Indians, and African Americans as fundamental components of American thought. *Political Thought in the United States* centers on two themes: the relationship between majority rule and minority

rights, and the focus of power in the American system. Together with classic documents long heralded as cornerstones of American democracy, the book features writings of those opposed to the Constitution, slave petitions, Indian treaties, Emerson's Politics, works of conservatives like John Taylor and Herbert Hoover, documents from the feminist movements, labor manifestos, critiques of industrialization, and W. E. B. Du Bois's still-debated *The Talented Tenth*, and much more. This is an historical account of people and their relationship to two communities. It begins in Mound Bayou, Mississippi, founded by freed slaves after the Civil War, and once a proud symbol of black achievement and potential. It then journeys northward to St. Louis, a stopping point for African Americans seeking a better life. This enthralling slice of the migration story is told, in part, through the personal experiences of those who chose to leave one promised land for another. Lists both famous and little-known African Americans and

**includes historical moments, legal actions, cultural events, and other milestones**

**St. Petersburg's Historic African American Neighborhoods**

**African American Films Through 1959**

**Missouri's First All Black Town**

**St. Louis:**

**Legendary East St. Louisans**

**Linking Ancient African Christianity to the African-American Experience**

**St. Louis and the Violent History of the United States**

First published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The rise of black radicalism in the 1960s was a result of both the successes and the failures of the civil rights movement. The movement's victories were inspirational, but its failures to bring about structural political and economic change pushed many to look elsewhere for new strategies. During this era of intellectual ferment, the writers, editors, and activists behind the monthly magazine *Liberator* (1960–71) were essential contributors to the debate. In the

first full-length history of the organization that produced the magazine, Christopher M. Tinson locates the *Liberator* as a touchstone of U.S.-based black radical thought and organizing in the 1960s. Combining radical journalism with on-the-ground activism, the magazine was dedicated to the dissemination of a range of cultural criticism aimed at spurring political activism, and became the publishing home to many notable radical intellectual-activists of the period, such as Larry Neal, Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, Harold Cruse, and Askia Toure. By mapping the history and intellectual trajectory of the *Liberator* and its thinkers, Tinson traces black intellectual history beyond black power and black nationalism into an internationalism that would shape radical thought for decades to come.

African Americans have been part of the story of St. Louis since the city's founding in 1764. Unfortunately, most histories of the city have overlooked or ignored their vital role, allowing their influence and accomplishments to go unrecorded or uncollected; that is, until the publication of *Discovering African American St. Louis: A Guide to Historic Sites* in 1994. A new and updated 2002 edition is now available to take readers on a fascinating tour of nearly four hundred

African American landmarks. From the boyhood home of jazz great Miles Davis in East St. Louis, Illinois, to the site of the house that sparked the landmark Shelley v. Kraemer court case, the maps, photographs, and text of *Discovering African American St. Louis* record a history that has been neglected for too long. The guidebook covers fourteen regions east and west of the Mississippi that represent St. Louis's rich African American heritage. In the words of historian Gary Kremer, "No one who reads this book and visits and contemplates the places and peoples whose stories it recounts will be able to look at St. Louis in the same way ever again."

Pepper Town, Methodist Town, the Gas Plant district and the 22nd Street South community--these once segregated neighborhoods were built by African Americans in the face of injustice. The resilient people who lived in these neighbourhoods established strong businesses, raised churches, created vibrant entertainment spots and forged bonds among family and friends for mutual well-being. After integration, the neighbourhoods eventually gave way to decay and urban renewal, and tales of unquenchable spirit in the face of adversity began to fade. In this companion volume to *St. Petersburg's*

Historic 22nd Street South, Rosalie Peck and Jon Wilson share stories of people who built these thriving communities, and offer a rich narrative of hardships overcome, leaders who emerged and the perseverance of pioneers who kept the faith that a better day would arrive.

Witness for Freedom

The Negro Motorist Green Book

The Timetables of African-American History

The Stewarts, 1853-1963

Grassroots at the Gateway

The Music in African American Fiction

**Since the founding of St. Louis, African Americans have lived in communities throughout the area. Although St. Louis' 1916 "Segregation of the Negro Ordinance" was ruled unconstitutional, African Americans were restricted to certain areas through real estate practices such as steering and red lining. Through legal efforts in the court cases of Shelley v. Kraemer in 1948, Jones v. Mayer in 1978, and others, more housing options became available and the population dispersed. Many of the communities began to decline, disappear, or experience urban renewal.**

**Two world wars, the Civil Rights movement, and a Jheri curl later, Blacks in**

**America continue to have a complex and convoluted relationship with their hair. From the antebellum practice of shaving the head in an attempt to pass as a "free" person to the 1998 uproar over a White third-grade teacher's reading of the book Nappy Hair, the issues surrounding African American hair continue to linger as we enter the twenty-first century. Hair Story is a historical and anecdotal exploration of Black Americans' tangled hair roots. A chronological look at the culture and politics behind the ever-changing state of Black hair from fifteenth-century Africa to the present-day United States, it ties the personal to the political and the popular. Read about: \* Why Black American slaves used items like axle grease and eel skin to straighten their hair. \* How a Mexican chemist straightened Black hair using his formula for turning sheep's wool into a minklike fur. \* How the Afro evolved from militant style to mainstream fashion trend. \* What prompted the creation of the Jheri curl and the popular style's fall from grace. \* The story behind Bo Derek's controversial cornrows and the range of reactions they garnered. Major figures in the history of Black hair are presented, from early hair-care entrepreneurs Annie Turnbo Malone and Madam C. J. Walker to unintended hair heroes like Angela Davis and Bob Marley. Celebrities, stylists, and cultural critics weigh in on the burgeoning sociopolitical issues surrounding Black hair, from the historically loaded terms "good" and "bad" hair, to Black hair in the workplace, to mainstream society's misrepresentation and misunderstanding of kinky locks. Hair Story is the book that Black Americans can use as a benchmark for tracing a unique aspect of their**

**history, and it's a book that people of all races will celebrate as the reference guide for understanding Black hair.**

**A searing portrait of the racial dynamics that lie inescapably at the heart of our nation, told through the turbulent history of the city of St. Louis. From Lewis and Clark's 1804 expedition to the 2014 uprising in Ferguson, American history has been made in St. Louis. And as Walter Johnson shows in this searing book, the city exemplifies how imperialism, racism, and capitalism have persistently entwined to corrupt the nation's past. St. Louis was a staging post for Indian removal and imperial expansion, and its wealth grew on the backs of its poor black residents, from slavery through redlining and urban renewal. But it was once also America's most radical city, home to anti-capitalist immigrants, the Civil War's first general emancipation, and the nation's first general strike—a legacy of resistance that endures. A blistering history of a city's rise and decline, *The Broken Heart of America* will forever change how we think about the United States.**

**Witness for Freedom: African American Voices on Race, Slavery, and Emancipation**

**African American Meals and Meaning**

**African American Men and Criminality in Jim Crow New York**

**Up from Canaan**

**African Americans in Amarillo**

**Upending the Ivory Tower**

**An African American Series**

**Radical Intellect**

***Originally written in 1980 by the late Lorenzo J. Greene, Gary R. Kremer, and Antonio F. Holland, Missouri's Black Heritage remains the only book-length account of the rich and inspiring history of the state's African-American population. It has now been revised and updated by Kremer and Holland, incorporating the latest scholarship into its pages. This edition describes in detail the struggles faced by many courageous African-Americans in their efforts to achieve full civil and political rights against the greatest of odds. Documenting the African-American experience from the horrors of slavery through present-day victories, the book touches on the lives of people such as John Berry Meachum, a St. Louis slave who purchased his own freedom and then helped countless other slaves gain emancipation; Hiram Young, a Jackson County free black whose manufacturing of wagons for Santa Fe Trail travelers made him a legendary figure; James Milton Turner; who, after rising from slavery to become one of the best-educated blacks in Missouri, worked with the Freedmen's Bureau and the State Department of Education to establish schools***

***for blacks all over the state after the Civil War; and Annie Turnbo Malone, a St. Louis entrepreneur whose business skills made her one of the state's wealthiest African-Americans in the early twentieth century. A personal reminiscence by the late Lorenzo J. Greene, a distinguished African-American historian whom many regard as one of the fathers of black history, offers a unique view of Missouri's racial history and heritage. Because Missouri's Black Heritage, Revised Edition places Missouri's experience in the larger context of the national experience, this book will be welcomed by all students and teachers of American history or black studies, as well as by the general reader. It will also promote pride and a greater understanding among African-Americans about their past and provide an increased appreciation of the contributions and hardships of blacks.***

***Amarillo became a town in 1887 when merchants opened stores to cater to railroad workers. The first African Americans in the area were Jerry Callaway, who came to the area in 1888 with a white family, and Mathew "Bones" Hooks, a highly respected cowboy who moved to Amarillo in 1900 and later worked for the railroad. By 1908, five African American families had moved to Amarillo. The black***

***community grew and people established churches, businesses, and schools. With the 1950s and 1960s, Amarillo citizens participated in ending segregation and bringing about equality. Today African Americans in Amarillo are still bound together by their churches but have access to many opportunities both locally and nationally. They are justifiably proud of their rich heritage.***

***Since the founding of St. Louis in 1764, Downtown St. Louis has been a center of black cultural, economic, political, and legal achievements that have shaped not only the city of St. Louis, but the nation as well. From James Beckworth, one of the founders of Denver, Colorado, to Elizabeth Keckley, Mary Todd Lincoln's seamstress and author of the only behind-the-scenes account of Lincoln's White House years, black residents of Downtown St. Louis have made an indelible mark in American history. From the monumental Dred Scott case to entertainers such as Josephine Baker, Downtown St. Louis has been home to many unforgettable faces, places, and events that have shaped and strengthened the American experience for all.***

***Kinsman Township is part of the Connecticut Western Reserve. It is more reflective of this connection than many communities because***

***John Kinsman, one of 35 men who formed the Connecticut Land Company in 1795 to purchase the land and have it surveyed into five-mile-square townships, actually made this his home and encouraged his Connecticut neighbors to do likewise. Kinsman first saw his land in 1799, traveling via horseback with his brother-in-law Simon Perkins, an agent for the land company who would become the most prominent settler of nearby Warren. Their small entourage entered the area that would become Kinsman and built a cabin near the southeast corner of the current square. The Lakeshore and Southern Michigan Railway came through the area in 1873, leading to a flurry of entrepreneurial activity. A fire dramatically altered the face of the original square, but many new fashionable homes rose out of the ashes. The Kinsman Fair also became a major event in the area, drawing thousands to its commodious facilities. This book commemorates the rich history of Kinsman through vintage photographs.***

***Famous African-American Women  
Discovering African American St. Louis  
Civil Rights, Black Power, and the Ivy League***

***Recipes for Respect***

***Ain't But a Place***

***African American Voices on Race, Slavery, and Emancipation***

***Liberator Magazine and Black Activism in the 1960s***

Food studies, once trendy, has settled into the public arena. In the academy, scholarship on food and literary culture constitutes a growing river within literary and cultural studies, but writing on African American food and dining remains a tributary. *Recipes for Respect* bridges this gap, illuminating the role of foodways in African American culture as well as the contributions of Black cooks and chefs to what has been considered the mainstream. Beginning in the early nineteenth century and continuing nearly to the present day, African Americans have often been stereotyped as illiterate kitchen geniuses. Rafia Zafar addresses this error, highlighting the long history of accomplished African Americans within our culinary traditions, as well as the literary and entrepreneurial strategies for civil rights and respectability woven into the written records of dining, cooking, and serving. Whether revealed in cookbooks or fiction, memoirs or hotel-keeping manuals, agricultural extension bulletins or library collections, foodways knowledge sustained Black strategies for self-reliance and dignity, the preservation of

historical memory, and civil rights and social mobility. If, to follow Mary Douglas's dictum, food is a field of action—that is, a venue for social intimacy, exchange, or aggression—African American writing about foodways constitutes an underappreciated critique of the racialized social and intellectual spaces of the United States. Table of contents

Winner, 2019 Anna Julia Cooper and C.L.R. James Award, given by the National Council for Black Studies The inspiring story of the black students, faculty, and administrators who forever changed America's leading educational institutions and paved the way for social justice and racial progress The eight elite institutions that comprise the Ivy League, sometimes known as the Ancient Eight—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Penn, Columbia, Brown, Dartmouth, and Cornell—are American stalwarts that have profoundly influenced history and culture by producing the nation's and the world's leaders. The few black students who attended Ivy League schools in the decades following WWII not only went on to greatly influence black America and the nation in general, but unquestionably awakened these most traditional and selective of American spaces. In the twentieth century, black youth were in the vanguard of the black freedom movement and educational reform. Upending the Ivory Tower illuminates how the Black Power movement, which was borne out of an effort to edify the

most disfranchised of the black masses, also took root in the hallowed halls of America's most esteemed institutions of higher education. Between the close of WWII and 1975, the civil rights and Black Power movements transformed the demographics and operation of the Ivy League on and off campus. As desegregators and racial pioneers, black students, staff, and faculty used their status in the black intelligentsia to enhance their predominantly white institutions while advancing black freedom. Although they were often marginalized because of their race and class, the newcomers altered educational policies and inserted blackness into the curricula and culture of the unabashedly exclusive and starkly white schools. This book attempts to complete the narrative of higher education history, while adding a much needed nuance to the history of the Black Power movement. It tells the stories of those students, professors, staff, and administrators who pushed for change at the risk of losing what privilege they had. Putting their status, and sometimes even their lives, in jeopardy, black activists negotiated, protested, and demonstrated to create opportunities for the generations that followed. The enrichments these change agents made endure in the diversity initiatives and activism surrounding issues of race that exist in the modern Ivy League. Unpending the Ivory Tower not only informs the civil rights and Black Power movements of the postwar era

but also provides critical context for the Black Lives Matter movement that is growing in the streets and on campuses throughout the country today. As higher education continues to be a catalyst for change, there is no one better to inform today's activists than those who transformed our country's past and paved the way for its future. In 1858, Cyprian Clamorgan wrote a brief but immensely readable book entitled *The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis*. The grandson of a white voyageur and a mulatto woman, he was himself a member of the "colored aristocracy." In a setting where the vast majority of African Americans were slaves, and where those who were free generally lived in abject poverty, Clamorgan's "aristocrats" were exceptional people. Wealthy, educated, and articulate, these men and women occupied a "middle ground." Their material advantages removed them from the mass of African Americans, but their race barred them from membership in white society. *The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis* is both a serious analysis of the social and legal disabilities under which African Americans of all classes labored and a settling of old scores. Somewhat malicious, Clamorgan enjoyed pointing out the foibles of his friends and enemies, but his book had a serious message as well. "He endeavored to convince white Americans that race was not an absolute, that the black community was not a monolith, that class, education, and especially wealth, should count for

something." Despite its fascinating insights into antebellum St. Louis, Clamorgan's book has been virtually ignored since its initial publication. Using deeds, church records, court cases, and other primary sources, Winch reacquaints readers with this important book and establishes its place in the context of African American history. This annotated edition of *The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis* includes an introductory essay on African Americans in St. Louis before the Civil War, as well as an account of the lives of the author and the members of his remarkable family—a family that was truly at the heart of the city's "colored aristocracy" for four generations. A witty and perceptive commentary on race and class, *The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis* is a remarkable story about a largely forgotten segment of nineteenth-century society. Scholars and general readers alike will appreciate Clamorgan's insights into one of antebellum America's most important communities.

A Comprehensive, Illustrated Filmography

African Americans in Tangipahoa & St. Helena Parishes

America's First Black Town

Lift Every Voice and Sing

Missouri's Black Heritage

***T. McCants Stewart was a prominent African-American in his day, a lawyer during the Reconstruction who later became a minister, politician,***

***and racial activist and was regarded by his peers as one of the most significant black leaders of his generation. This book illuminates the professional career and private lives of Stewart and his descendants over three generations, providing an epic account of an African-American family in America. Albert Broussard researched Stewart family papers and interviewed nearly every surviving family member to tell their unusual story. He not only presents the first major study of T. McCants Stewart's civil rights and political career; he also tells how Stewart's descendants rejected white society's negative image of blacks and worked to improve themselves and uplift their race: Stewart's son Gilchrist became a successful civil rights leader and attorney and his daughter Carlotta an educator, while granddaughter Katherine directed a Head Start program and her husband Robert Flippin was the first black parole officer at San Quentin prison. The saga of the Stewarts begins in antebellum Charleston but moves on to New York, Africa, Hawaii, and numerous other locales to relate how this family fulfilled a mission to provide leadership and service to its community. Exploring issues of class, intergenerational relations, and community activism, it provides a wealth of material on the black community that spans two centuries. A particular value of Broussard's work is his account of how Stewart women coped with an overbearing patriarch and forged meaningful careers in an era when black females usually held menial jobs. By sharing experiences***

***of both genders, he offers insights into the different strategies that black men and women used to meet their personal goals and collective obligations. Intelligent, ambitious, and entrepreneurial, the Stewarts have much to tell us about what it was to be African-American over the last hundred years. By linking their history to the changing status of African-Americans at home and abroad, this book weaves the contributions of an extraordinary family into the larger drama of American race relations.***

***A seamstress and friend of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln describes her days as a slave and her memories of the martyred President and his First Lady***