

The Booker T Washington Papers Vol 13 1914 15

The contrast between Booker T. Washington's private actions and public utterances continues to be revealed in this latest volume in the much-acclaimed series. Although very little changes at Tuskegee Institute during this period, Washington's leadership was faltering in the face of a virulent white racism that appeared in the North as well as the South. Still, he continued his public pursuit of and optimism for moderate solutions to racial dissension. At the same time, however, he privately redoubled his efforts to silence his black opponents, build his personal political machine, influence the black press, and maintain his autocratic rile over Tuskegee Institute.

The Booker T. Washington Papers: 1895-98

1900-8

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 8

1903-4. Assistant Editor, Barbara S. Kraft

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 4

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 6

This volume turns from emphasizing Washington's institution-building (Tuskegee Institute) to examine those writings which reveal more about the black leader's growing role as a national public figure. Volume 5 covers a period during which Washington's fortunes continued to rise even as those of the black masses, for whom he claimed to speak, declined. Though forced to adhere narrowly to the racial philosophy he had espoused in the Atlanta Compromise address of 1895, Washington nonetheless was able to involve himself covertly in matters of civil rights and politics. He used the National Negro Business League as a front for political activity. He successfully lobbied against disenfranchisement of black voters in Georgia during November, 1899. During these years Washington began behind-the-scenes civil rights activities that foreshadowed a much more elaborate "secret life" after the turn of the century. He worked with lawyers of the Afro-American Council to test in the courts the grandfather clause of the Louisiana constitution of 1898, raising money to pay the legal costs and swearing the other participants to secrecy. T. Thomas Fortune, the leading black journalist of the day, was Washington's close personal advisor as he sought to spread his sphere of influence from his southern base to northern cities. Also included are writings on the first convention of the National Negro Business League, Washington's address before the Southern Industrial Convention in Huntsville, Ala., and the full text of Washington's first book, The Future of the American Negro, published in December, 1899.

1904-6

an autobiography

1906-8. Assistant Editor, Nan E. Woodruff

1901-2

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 12

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 10

The memoirs and accounts of the Black educator are presented with letters, speeches, personal documents, and other writings reflecting his life and career.

1889-95. Assistant Editors, Stuart B. Kaufman and Raymond W. Smock

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 9

1909-11. Assistant Editors, Geraldine McTigue and Nan E. Woodruff

1904-1906

The Booker T. Washington Papers: 1903-4

The memoirs and accounts of the Black educator are presented with letters, speeches, personal documents, and other writings reflecting his life and career

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 2

Volumes 1-14

1899-1900

1906-1908

The Booker T. Washington Papers: 1899-1900

1860-89. Assistant Editors, Pete Daniel, Stuart B. Kaufman, Raymond W. Smock, and William M. Welty

Deals partly with the establishment of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The Booker T. Washington Papers, September 1899-March 1901

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 7

The Booker T. Washington Papers: 1912-14

The Autobiographical Writings

Up From Slavery

1901-2. Assistant Editor, Barbara S. Kraft

The University of Illinois Press offers online access to "The Booker T. Washington Papers," a 14-volume set published by the press. Users can search the papers, view images, and purchase the print version of the volumes. Booker Taliaferro Washington (1856-1915) was an African-American educator who was born a slave in Franklin County, Virginia.

1911-12. Assistant Editor, Geraldine McTigue

1914-15. Assistant Editors, Susan Valenza and Sadie M. Harlan

The Papers of Booker T. Washington

1911-1912

1904-6. Assistant Editor, Geraldine McTigue

The Booker T. Washington Papers: 1901-2

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 131914-15. Assistant Editors, Susan Valenza and Sadie M. HarlanUniversity of Illinois Press

The Booker T. Washington Papers, 14 Vols

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 1

The Booker T Washington Papers. Vol. 7

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 11

The Booker T. Washington Papers: 1911-12

The Booker T. Washington Papers: Cumulative index

Probably nothing in Booker T. Washington's life had as much symbolic significance for the blacks for whom he claimed to speak as the day he dined with President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House, October 16, 1901. Not even the publication of his autobiography earlier that year had indicated so clearly just how far "up from slavery" Washington had traveled. Though criticized by many, the dinner was a sign, especially to his black supporters, of Washington's arrival at the heart of power in America. Even as Washington expanded his political influence to become a counselor of presidents, the racial climate was worsening and black political rights in the South were plummeting. Volume 6 documents the events of this somber period, including Washington's secret challenge to the Alabama grandfather clause. It also includes

evidence of T. Thomas Fortune's diminishing influence with Washington and the extension of the Tuskegee Machine's web of influence into the North.

The Booker T. Washington Papers

The Booker T. Washington Papers: 1889-95

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 3

Booker T. Washington Papers Volume 13

1895-98. Assistant Editors, Stuart B. Kaufman, Barbara S. Kraft, and Raymond W. Smock

The Booker T Washington Papers