

JAMES CARROLL NAPIER,
1845-1940
Biographical notes

Lawyer, banker, orator, educator, philanthropist and noted Tennessee politician; Nashville city councilman, 1878-1884; candidate for U. S. House of Representatives from Tennessee's Sixth District, 1898; member of the Republican State Executive Committee for nearly twenty years and four times a delegate to the Republican National Convention; Register of the U. S. Treasury, 1911-1914; President of the National Negro Businessmen's League, 1916-?; lecturer, Meharry Medical School 1908-1939; member of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, and Walden College.

1845 June 9, born on the Cumberland River about seven miles from Nashville on the Charlotte Road; youngest son of Elias W. Napier and Jane E. Napier, both born in slavery but having attained the status of free Negroes by 1845. Elias Napier maintained a livery stable on Fourth Avenue near Capitol Square.

The family, including two brothers (Elias W., Jr., and Henry Alonzo) and a sister (Ida M.), moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, before the outbreak of the Civil War, but soon returned to Nashville. His father, with a few other free Negroes, founded an illegal school for black Nashville children and induced a young minister to come from Cincinnati as an instructor. When the school was closed by city officials, Napier was sent with his mother and brother, Elias, to Ohio, where both the youngsters attended Wilberforce University near Xenia. When the main building was destroyed by fire he transferred to Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, where he matriculated until his junior year.

1867 He returned to Nashville to serve as a page in the Tennessee State Senate.

1868 April 25, Napier was appointed by Governor William G. Brownlow a County Claims Commissioner for Davidson County, Tennessee.

1870 On a trip to Nashville John Mercer Langston persuaded Napier's parents to send him to Howard University Law School. He moved to Washington, D. C., where on August 15, 1870, he was appointed a clerk in the office of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. By October, 1870, he had passed a civil service examination

and was appointed clerk first class in the office of the sixth auditor of the U. S. Treasury.

- 1872 Graduated from Howard University Law School.
- On March 2, 1872, he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upon the motion of A. G. Riddle, Esq.
- In May 1872, Napier returned to Nashville and was admitted to the bar upon the motion of General Thomas Smiley.
- 1875 May 27, was appointed Internal Revenue Guager for the fifth collection district of the state of Tennessee. Later he was to become Deputy Collector until he resigned in 1878 to hold a municipal office.
- 1878 September--elected Nashville city councilman. He ran on a platform insisting that Negro teachers be employed in the city's black schools. He was re-elected three times subsequently. When he relinquished his office in 1884, he had been instumental in the establishment of two Negro high schools, Meigs and Pearl, had seen all Nashville's Negro schools staffed with Negro teachers and officers and had been the only Negro to preside over Nashville's city council. Later in his life he would frequently serve as an ex-officio, financial advisor for the city's government.
- 1878 October, married Nettie Langston, daughter of John Mercer Langston, in Congregational Church, Washington, D. C..
- 1898 Ran as a Republican candidate for U. S. Representative from Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District. Napier was an enemy of what was then called "Lily White Republicanism," but promoted his candidacy among both races.
- Served the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company as Chairman of the Negro Division. Resigned in August.
- He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for nearly twenty years and served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention four times in the period 1880-1912. *Boston*
- 1900 With the founding of the National Negro Businessmen's League in ~~New York City~~ in 1900, Napier became an active member and prominent advocate of economic self-help.
- 1903 Was a prime mover with Dr. R. H. Boyd of Nashville in founding that city's One Cent Savings Bank. Napier served without pay as the chief cashier and advisor of the institution. The bank opened for business on January 1, 1904, and subsequently became the Citizens Savings and Trust Company.

1908 Napier began lecturing at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, in medical Jurisprudence, which he continued until 1939.

February, Napier became a trustee of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation for the improvement of Negro education and subsequently the Vice chairman of the Board of Trustees. He was particularly active in the Negro Rural School Fund and interested in the promotion of vocational education of blacks in the South.

The same year President Theodore Roosevelt offered Napier the Consulship at Bahia, Brazil. Interested in a place in the Treasury Department, he declined the position.

1910 President William Howard Taft tendered him the office of Minister Resident and Consul General of Liberia, which Napier declined.

1911 March, Napier succeeded W. T. Vernon as Register of the U. S. Treasury. His tenure of office, from February, 1911, until July, 1913, established his national reputation.

In speaking tours throughout the South Napier acted as a liason between President Taft and the Negro electorate. Numerous addresses praised Negro agricultural, industrial and educational efforts, advertised the progress of the nation's Negro citizenry and defended the Taft administration from its critics. (Napier's itinerary included speeches in Nashville's Odd Fellows Hall--May 1; at the Gibson County Fair, Trenton, Tennessee--November 22; at a meeting of the "Men and Religion Movement," Nashville, Tennessee--November 12; at Georgia State Fair Macon, Georgia--November 8; at "Negro Day" of the Appalachian Exposition, Knoxville, Tennessee, December, at "Nashville Day" of the Rutherford County Fair, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; in December to the students of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee; in December, at the Tri State Fair (in Driving Park and again in Montgomery Park), Memphis, Tennessee.

1912 January, Helped revive the Washington, D. C., chapter of the National Negro Businessmen's League.

The same month began a tour with Booker T. Washington throughout the South to promote the founding of new chapters of the National Negro Businessmen's League.

March, Promoted the passage of the Page Bill for the non-discriminatory subsidiation of land grant colleges. On March 23, 1912, Napier appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture (hearings on the Page Bill - H. R. 23581) and complained of the discrimination against Southern Negro educational institutions in the allocation of federal funds.

April, Joined New York's "Equality Congress" in petitioning the President and Secretary of War to secure a Negro regiment in the state's National Guard.

September, Spoke at the Tennessee Colored State Fair, (in Greenwood Park) Nashville, Tennessee--September 20; addressed the Appalachian Exposition--September 27.

Fall, Campaigned for William H. Taft for the Presidency (Napier had once defended T. Roosevelt against critics following the Brownsville affair but became increasingly disillusioned by Roosevelt's "anti-suffrage" comments. By 1912 he was calling Bull Moose a "bundle of inconsistencies." He also supported B. H. Hooper for Governor. Addresses were delivered in Nashville, Murfreesboro, Dickson (October 14), Huntington (October 15), Decaturville (October 16), Humboldt (October 18), and Trenton, Tennessee (October 19).

1913 July, Napier resigned from Woodrow Wilson's Treasury Department to protest the increasing segregation under Secretary McAdoo. (He had at first defended McAdoo but, having come under attack by Negro news media and having been asked to carry out a segregation order under his jurisdiction, Napier changed his viewpoint.) He was succeeded by Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian from Oklahoma.

1914 He investigated the possibility of founding a Negro bank in the Washington, D. C., area to succeed the ill-fated Freedman's Savings Bank of Reconstruction fame. The plans, however, did not materialize and Napier returned to Nashville.

Was elected President of the Board of Trade in Nashville, an organization addressing itself to school improvement, sanitary housing, business development, public order, library facilities and increased opportunities for employment for the city's blacks.

1916 At the annual meeting of the National Negro Businessmen's League (parent organization) in Kansas City, Missouri, Napier was elected President (to succeed his life-long friend, Booker T. Washington).

1917 At the outbreak of World War I, Napier was active in encouraging the enlistment of Nashville's Negro youth in the Armed Services and promoted locally the austerity program of the Federal Food Administration.

1918-32 Napier continued his law practice, lecturing at Meharry, and his work with the citizens Savings and Trust Company. He was active in civic leadership, particularly as perennial chairman of the Nashville Community Chest's Colored Division and became a trustee of Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Walden College.
Trustee and Fisk U.

1932 July 9, Ira T. Bryant, Secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday school Board, sponsored a celebration of Napier's eighty-seventh Birthday at the Sunday School Union Building, Nashville, Tennessee. Over two-hundred persons were present.

GENEALOGICAL NOTE

Napier family

The immediate family of Elias W. Napier, Sr., included his wife, Jane E. Napier, three sons, and one daughter. Both Elias W. Napier, Jr., and Henry Alonzo Napier were older than James Carroll. Elias, Jr., who had attended Wilberforce University with James Carroll, returned to Nashville to succeed his father at the livery stable on Fourth Ave. Henry Alonzo attended West Point Military Academy for two and a half years and returned to Nashville to become principal of Vandaville School. Henry Alonzo's death in the 1880's occasioned numerous tributes to his teaching abilities and outstanding citizenship. (See B. 3, f. 1-- p. 14.) Ida Napier was their sister. *Vandaville*

On Oct. 2, 1878, James Carroll Napier married Nettie Langston, the only daughter of John Mercer and Caroline M. Langston. The immediate Langston family included as well three sons--Ralph, Frank, and Arthur D. Langston.

The last of these, Arthur D. Langston, married Ida Napier in Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1878. The families remained close, and Arthur D. Langston's son, C. N. Langston, was eventually employed by James Carroll Napier in Nashville's One Cent Savings Bank as teller. Arthur D. Langston, who distinguished himself as principal of St. Louis, Missouri's, public school number seven, died April, 1908, and was buried in Nashville.

- 1933 Napier was chairman of the Negro Division in Nashville's efforts to raise \$37,500 for the city's Y. M. C. A. Graduate School and for Fisk University.
- 1934 August 9, Students of the Negro History Class of Tennessee State College (with the entire student body participating) publicly honored Mr. and Mrs. Napier by presenting a pageant, "From Africa to America." The Napiers were celebrating their fifty-sixth wedding anniversary. Over fourteen hundred persons were present.
- 1935 June 14, Fisk University awarded J. C. Napier an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree and gave a birthday dinner in Jubilee Hall to commemorate his ninetieth year (the honorary degree was the first of its type given by Fisk).
- 1937 The "J. C. Napier Homes," a federally subsidized, low cost housing project, was established in Nashville, Tennessee.
- 1938 September 27, Death of Nettie Napier, Nashville, Tennessee.
- 1940 Death of James Carroll Napier, Nashville, Tennessee.

SOURCES:

Mss. in James Carroll Napier papers, Amistad Research Center, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fuller, Thomas O. (ed.) The Pictorial History of the American Negro, Memphis, Tennessee. Pictorial history Inc., 1933.

Richardson, Clement (ed.), The National Encyclopedia of the Colored Race, I, National Publishing Co., 1919.

For background information see:

Cartwright, Joseph, "The Negro In Tennessee Politics: 1880 To 1891," Unpublished M. A., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Scott, Mingo, The Negro In Tennessee Politics and Governmental Affairs: 1865-1905, Nashville: 1906.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Napier, James Carroll, 1845-1940
Papers, 1848-1939

The James Carroll Napier papers contain approximately 590 items which cover the period from 1868, the beginning of Napier's political career, until 1939, a year before his death. They are composed primarily of correspondence (197 items), speeches (14), documents (15), papers of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund (30 items), photographs (23), accounts (9), newspaper clippings (187), scrapbooks (5), contracts (2), programs (4), cards (8), invitations (6), memorabilia (4) bearing on his variegated career, biographical sketches (5), an obituary of Nottie (Langston) Napier (his wife, daughter of John Mercer Langston), and estate papers dating from 1848 of John Mercer Langston (Dean of the Howard University Law School, U. S. Representative from Virginia and Minister to Haiti). The papers also include some speeches of Benjamin Tillman (Governor of South Carolina and U. S. Senator from that state), notes pertaining to the U. S. Treasury Department and federal fiscal policies (2), and mementoes of colleagues and historical personages (Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Charles Sumner, and Booker T. Washington included).

For biographical purposes the papers offer a wealth of information, particularly with regard to Napier's political career, educational concerns and Nashville community leadership. Little is available on his early life. Five biographical sketches, two news clippings, and two photographs provide but a brief account of his boyhood and education. Bearing upon the years from 1868 to 1914, however, correspondence, speeches, documents and numerous news clippings offer a sizeable profile of Napier as a political, financial and educational leader of the American Negro.

Twelve documents (B. 2, f. 2-3),* 11 items of correspondence (B. 1, f. 1-3), one speech (B. 1, f. 19), 65 news clippings (B. 3, f. 1-5), one scrapbook (B. 3), and a petition (B. 2, f. 15) apply to Napier's early political career, from 1868-1900. His positions in the Freedmen's Bureau, Treasury Department and Nashville City Council are reflected in the documents, while the news clippings are a useable comment on Tennessee politics, and less so, upon national politics. Of particular interest might be the petition of Nashville's Negroes to President James Garfield asking for improved patronage and

* Abbreviations refer to locations with the collection. "B" indicates "box" and "f" indicates "folder".

news clippings evidencing Negro participation in Tennessee politics in the 1880's and 1890's. Numerous articles (B. 3, f. 5) on J. C. Napier's 1898 candidacy for U. S. Representative of Tennessee's Sixth Congressional District indicate a strong bid on the part of Napier and his would-be constituents to combat why they called "Lily White Republicanism" in middle Tennessee.

Little of Napier's early correspondence is available. The collection contains (B. 1, f. 1-3) two letters regarding the Claims Division of the Freedmen's Bureau (authors unknown), four letters to President Garfield recommending Napier for a position in the Treasury Department, one announcing his election to the Nashville City Council, and two others appointing him to the Republican League Convention.

The majority of the early correspondence, however, concerns family matters.* Folder 4, B. 1, contains 22 letters of sympathy to the Napiers upon the death of John Mercer Langston; f. 6 and 7, 46 letters of congratulations upon their 25th wedding anniversary; f. 8 and 9, 28 letters of sympathy upon the death of Arthur D. Langston (brother of Nettie [Langston] Napier and husband of J. C. Napier's sister, Ida [Napier] Langston).

A great deal more is available on the years 1900 to 1914, the era during which Napier was to achieve nation-wide prestige as orator, educational leader and Republican spokesman. Ten speeches (B. 1, f. 20-29 & 31), 28 items of correspondence (B. 1, f. 10-11), two documents (B. 2, f. 4), 71 news items (B. 3, f. 6-8), one scrapbook (Scrapbook II, v. 4) and 62 other items are germane to this period.

The correspondence from 1900-1914 pertains to his accession to the Registry of the U. S. Treasury and patronage requests evinces a healthy interest in the Page Bill (B. 5, f. 7) to equalize allocation of federal funds to land-grant colleges and reflects his travels in the southern states with Booker T. Washington on behalf of the National Negro Businessman's League. Among his correspondents interested in educational matters are Booker T. Washington, George Gates (President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee), Walter Buchanan (President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Alabama), James Harvey Dillard (Representative of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation), T. H. Harris (of the Louisiana Department of Education), J. E. Johnson (a friend in Washington, D. C.), and R. R. Koton (President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia). Others: C. R. Grandfield (First Assistant Postmaster General), Charles Hilles (Secretary to President Taft), Peckham Winthrop (Assistant Secretary of the Navy), Joseph Byrns (U. S. Representative from Tennessee), Sorsoc Huston (U. S. Supreme Court Justice), R. W. Thompson (of the R. W. Thompson

* The enclosure in one letter, William H. Carney to Charles A. Chapman, 9/26/1893, B. 1, f. 3, is an account of the storming of Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

News Service, Washington, D. C.), Herbert Parsons (member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee), and U. S. Senators Luke Lea and Jeff Taylor discuss political affairs.

Correspondence concerning the Page Bill (Scrapbook III), five items, indicates a concerted effort on the part of Negro educators of the South to correct the discriminatory allocation of federal funds under numerous educational bills patterned after the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862. A copy of the bill is in the collection (B. 5, f. 7). The hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture in the spring of 1912 and Napier's statement to that committee (pp. 73-80) are evidence enough that "Bookerites," emphasizing a philosophy of racial accommodation, were quick to complain of discrimination where federal subsidies to education were concerned.

Napier's speeches (B. 1, f. 19-30), ranging from 1883 to 1911, should be of interest to any biographer or student of Negro thought. Addressed to audiences varying from students and/or alumni to the National Negro Businessmen's League or the Bethel Literary Society (Washington, D. C.), his remarks encompass numerous subjects of importance: law, education, agriculture, industry, property ownership, civil rights, and race relations. Three addresses before the National Negro Businessmen's League recount the founding, purposes and progress of that organization from 1900-1910. Graduation addresses at Howard University (2) and the State College at Normal, Alabama, reveal a philosophy of education and practical advice that simulates those of Booker T. Washington. "Intelligence, thrift and industry" are recurrent themes in Napier's stratagem of Negro self-improvement. He considered the Negro primarily within his southern, agrarian environment, where he counseled blacks to remain and promote brighter prospects through economic cooperation and educational striving.

Three addresses on "The Negro Problem" (B. 1, f. 22-24), however, indicate a strong resolve on the part of Napier for the maintenance of civil and political rights of the Negro community and an optimistic expectation of eventual assimilation into American society. Napier often complained of the "bane of color prejudice"--discrimination, segregation and talk of disfranchisement. He publicly regretted the Supreme Court's undermining of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, and ridiculed Howlands of Nevada, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Benjamin Tillman and other politicians hostile to the Fifteenth Amendment. Moreover, his philosophy of education conceded that vocational education did not alone satisfy the requirements of Negro uplift.

News clippings (including those in Scrapbook II) provide a thorough account of Napier's tenure in the office of Register of the Treasury. Articles covering the accession to office, his speaking engagements (particularly the press notices of 1911--d. 3, f. 8) and his resignation in July, 1913, to protest segregation in Wilson's Treasury Department are the most interesting and important ones of the collection. Although manuscripts of his speeches in this period are unavailable, the press notices give helpful insight into the contents of his addresses: advertisements

of Negro enterprise, economic advancement, educational progress and defense of the Taft administration.

Napier proved a loyal Republican at all times. He was present at national conventions, groomed Negro delegates, and advanced Taft's candidacy in both 1908 and 1912. Having once defended Theodore Roosevelt after the Brownsville affair, Napier grew increasingly disillusioned with the "anti-suffrage" remarks of Roosevelt's supporters. By 1912 Napier was stumping Tennessee for Taft and denouncing the Bull Moose as a "bundle of inconsistencies."

Sixty-one items of correspondence (B. 1, f. 11-16), four speeches honoring Mr. and Mrs. Napier (B. 1, f. 29 and 31), 17 news clippings (B. 3, f. 8-10), three scrapbooks (Scrapbooks III and IV in B. 4 and Scrapbook V in B. 5), information from the biographical sketches (B. 5, f. 1), memorabilia (B. 2, f. 13) and a number of other items (B. 5, f. 2, 9, 11, 12) allow only a partial profile of Napier after he quitted the capitol to return again to Tennessee. The correspondence shows continuing concern with education, Tennessee politics and Nashville community affairs. In 1917 Napier addressed a circular letter to his fellow citizens exhorting them to comply with the Federal Food Administration's austerity campaign. Three letters of thanks from the Nashville Community Chest in the 1930's shows that Napier was an active chairman of that organization's Negro Division.

His most frequent correspondents during this period were Mordecai Johnson (President of Howard University), Emmett Scott (former secretary to Booker T. Washington and Instructor at Tuskegee, then Treasurer of Howard University) and Benjamin Brawley (Instructor at Howard and noted Negro historian), with whom he discussed the progress of Howard University and the Negro's situation in national politics. Correspondence with E. R. Ames (secretary to George Foster Peabody) concerning the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation indicate a declining interest in his trusteeship. Letters thanking Napier for support from Governor-elect Henry Horton and Cordell Hull (just appointed Franklin Roosevelt's Secretary of State) in 1931 and similar notes from Governor-elect Hill McAllister, Representative Joseph Byrns and Senators Nathan Bachman and Kenneth McKellar in 1934 are the only evidence in the papers of his later activities in Tennessee politics.

The fifteen letters which comprise B. 1, f. 16 were sent to Napier by Alfred T. Adams. They indicate an unsuccessful attempt by Bachman, McKellar and Alfred T. Adams to have "Jackson Courts," a low-cost, federal housing project in Nashville renamed "J. C. Napier Courts." However, the use of the name, contrary to government policy precluding the mentioning of living persons in such developments was finally achieved in 1939 ("J. C. Napier Homes," Nashville, Tennessee). Much of the later correspondence is composed of birthday greetings upon his eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth

years (1932 and 1933) and numerous letters of a personal nature.*

The news clippings applying to Napier's later years (B. 3, f. 9-10) are primarily articles of tribute to the Napiers or friends: notices of birthdays, wedding anniversaries, honors bestowed on Napier by Tennessee State (1934) and Fisk Universities (1935) and frequent mention of the now-senior-citizen in the Nashville Banner's column, "Thirty-Five years Ago Today." Articles on the unveiling of the Booker T. Washington Monument at Tuskegee University (1922), philanthropy given Howard University (1929), Hill McAllister's candidacy for Governor of Tennessee (1932), Emmett Scott's appointment to the Washington, D. C., Parole Board (1932), Napier's part in a fund-raising campaign for Fisk University (1933), and an account of the new, low-cost housing project, "J. C. Napier Homes," (1939) are the few items of relative importance. Scrapbooks III, IV (B. 4) and V (B. 5), each commemorating special tributes to the Napiers, attest to their respected station among Tennessee's Negroes, particularly in the Nashville community. Scrapbook III memorializes Nashville's celebration of his eighty-seventh birthday, held at the A. M. E. Sunday School Union July 9, 1932, and sponsored by Ira T. Bryant (Secretary of the Sunday School Publishing Board). The book contains a lengthy guest list, 48 letters of congratulations and news coverage of the affair.

Scrapbook IV was presented to Napier in August, 1934, as part of a tribute given the couple by Tennessee State University. Included within are a program, news clippings, photographs, and numerous congratulatory remarks and letters. Scrapbook V was given Napier June 13, 1935, upon his being awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by Fisk University. (This was the first honorary degree awarded by Fisk.) Both faculty and students assembled in Jubilee Hall to celebrate his ninetieth year. A menu and photograph of the dinner held in his honor and 102 letters are included.

These last materials, supplemented by correspondence congratulating the Napiers upon wedding anniversaries and relaying sympathy upon the deaths of John Mercer and Arthur D. Langston, would serve well to re-establish the widespread friendships of the Napiers.

* Greetings were received from Emmett Scott, Robert Harlan (Supreme Court Justice), James Weldon Johnson (then teaching at Fisk), Benjamin Brantley, Alfred T. Adams (noted Nashville lawyer), Nashville's Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, W. L. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Grould, W. W. Hyde, Myrtle Brown, J. H. Hale, James Stahlman and M. S. Moton (the last two of the Nashville Banner). There is correspondence of a personal nature with a sister, Ida Langston, Wynnes Houston, Jacob Hillkopf, Mrs. Helen Dahnke and Charles S. Jones. A letter from M. A. Letland, Franklin Roosevelt's Secretary, to Napier thanks him for flowers sent to the President. Napier's to Lewis Crampton congratulates him upon appointment as Circuit Judge.

"Education" refer the researcher to correspondence, news clippings, speeches and other items. An index of correspondents, including dates of the letters, their location in the papers and an identification of the author and/or recipient, is attached.

Gary Lee Cardwell
July 15, 1969

SHELF LIST

Napier, James Carroll, 1845-1940.
Papers, 1848-1939.

Box 1

- f. 1 Correspondence--12/1867
 2 Correspondence--10/4/1878 - 11/15/1887
 3 Correspondence--2/24/1890 - 8/31/1896
 4 Correspondence--1897 (on the occasion of the death of John
 Mercer Langston, 11/16/1897)
 5 Correspondence--1901-1903
 6 Correspondence--1903--A - H (congratulations on the Napiers'
 25th wedding anniversary)
 7 Correspondence--1903--I - Z
 8 Correspondence--1908--A - L (on the occasion of the death of
 Arthur D. Langston)
 9 Correspondence--1908--M - Z
 10 Correspondence--11/16/1909 - 10/24/1911
 11 Correspondence--1/4/1912 - 11/11/1916
 12 Correspondence--10/26/1917 - 4/28/1922
 13 Correspondence--4/16/1931 - 9/16/1932
 14 Correspondence--1933
 15 Correspondence--5/12/1934 - 8/15/1935
 16 Correspondence--1937
 17 Correspondence--1938
 18 Correspondence--n.d.
 19 Speeches--"Too Much Litigation and How to Stop It," a graduation
 address [at Howard University Law School?]-1883
 20 Speeches--"Eulogy upon the Death of Erastus Milo Cravath,"
 Fisk University, Nashville--1900
 21 Speeches--"Making a Man," a graduation address at State
 Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Normal,
 Ala. [now Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College,
 Normal Ala.]-1900
 22 Speeches--"The Negro Problem," an address on race relations,
 place and audience unknown (incomplete)--[1900?]
 23 Speeches--Untitled address on the Negro before the Bethel Literary
 Society, Washington, D. C. (incomplete)--11/17/1907
 24 Speeches--Untitled address on the Negro, audience and place
 unknown--1907
 25 Speeches--Untitled address on the Negro's progress and Howard
 University, delivered to Howard University alumni at the
 University, Washington, D. C.--1907
 26 Speeches--Untitled address to the Executive Committee of the
 National Negro Businessmen's League, New York, N. Y.--
 1910, Midwinter
 27 Speeches--Untitled address to the South Carolina Negro
 Businessmen's League, n.p.--1910

(Contents continued on next page)

Box 1 (contd.)

- f. 28 Speeches--Untitled address before the Executive Committee of the National Negro Businessmen's League, Tuskegee, Ala.--1/11/1911
- 29 Speeches--Statement on vocational education before the Committee on Agriculture on H. R. 23581--4/23/1912
- 30 Speeches--"The President's Address"--18th annual convention, National Negro Business League--1917
- 31 Speeches--"Real Estate," audience and place unknown, n.d.; "To the Law Class," Central Tennessee College, June 1 [no year]
- 32 Notes and scraps--n.d.

Box 2

- f. 1 Reports--Re condition of the One-Cent Saving Bank--1910
- 2 Reports--Re... "The Industrial Advancement of the Colored People..."--Prepared under direction of Register of the Treasury--1911
- 3 Reports--Untitled--n.d. (2)
- 4 Writings--"The American System of Finance"--n.d.
"Tennessee"--n.d.
"Trusts"--n.d.
- 5 Writings--Untitled, incompletes--n.d. (5) ←
- 6 Accounts, bills, notes, etc.--1883-1930
- 7 Documents--1868-77
- 8 Documents--1880-99
- Missing 9 Documents--1900-1916
- 10 Documents--1931-33
- 11 Anna T. Jeanes Foundation (Negro Rural School Fund)--1908
- 12 Anna T. Jeanes Foundation (Negro Rural School Fund)--1909-1916
- 13 Meharry Medical College (student averages, tribute)--n.d.
- 14 National Negro Businessmen's League--1932
- 15 Cards--Congressional passes, political cards, calling cards--n.d.
- 16 Invitations--1903-1913
- 17 Memorabilia--1903-1911
- 18 Memorabilia--1922, 1923
- 19 Petitions--1881; list of subscribers--n.d.
- 20 Poetry--1903, 1908, n.d.
- 21 Photos.--Birthplace of James C. Napier--n.d.
- 22 Photos.--First schoolhouse attended by James C. Napier--n.d.
- 23 Photos.--Napier residence--[1930's]
- 24 Photos.--James C. Napier (as Register of Treasury; on 87th birthday, 1933; at Meharry Medical College faculty banquet, 1939)
- Missing 25 Photos.--Napier residence, Napier court [?]-n.d.
- 26 Photos.--John Mercer Langston, Erastus Milo Cravath, Alexandre Sabès Pétion, Booker T. Washington--n.d.
- 27 Photos.--Received from W. F. Trotman on his trip to Africa--1926, n.d.