

**SCHUYLER FAMILY PAPERS**

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## **SCHUYLER FAMILY PAPERS, 1915-1977.**

**46 ab, 3 ½ ab, 34 flat box, 2 shoe boxes, 40 lin. ft.**

### **Biographical Sketch**

The Schuyler family is comprised of George Samuel Schuyler (1895-1977) renowned conservative journalist, novelist and critic, his wife Josephine Schuyler (ca. 1900-1969) a writer, and their daughter, Philippa Duke Schuyler (ca.1931-1967) a pianist, composer and writer. As an interracial couple, Josephine and George believed in the theory of miscegenation, that interracial marriages would “invigorate” the races, thereby producing extraordinary offspring. It was the family’s assumption that by expanding these cultural and racial boundaries they would achieve greatness for themselves as well as test the bounds of societal thinking on race.

**George Samuel Schuyler** (1895-1977) was born in Providence, Rhode Island on February 25, 1895, the son of Eliza Jane Fisher and George Francis Schuyler. According to George, his great grandfather served under General Philip Schuyler during the Revolutionary War, hence the family eponym. He was raised in Syracuse, New York, and feeling there was little chance for advancement for African Americans there, George turned to the U.S. Army. Barely seventeen years old, with the help of his mother, he enlisted in the spring of 1912. He spent the next six and half years rising up the ranks of the black Twenty-Fifth U.S. Infantry, serving mainly out West and in the Pacific. It was during these years that George began to hone his skills as a writer, contributing articles to some of the local newspapers and writing his own weekly entitled *The Daily Dope*, for the entertainment of his Company. He received an honorable discharge in 1915 and soon after reenlisted because there were few other opportunities for African Americans. Although George became an officer (first lieutenant) while he was in the Army, prejudice prevented him from being given his own command and he grew to detest the lack of respect African-American service men received. Consequently, he went AWOL (absent without leave) and was court-martialed and imprisoned on Governors Island in New York City where he served nine months on a one-year sentence.

By 1923, George had moved to Harlem, New York where he began writing for Chandler Owens and A. Philip Randolph's radical magazine *The Messenger*, and later the *Pittsburgh Courier*, then one of the nation’s most prestigious black newspapers. Schuyler moved his way up the ranks from columnist, editorial writer and associate editor, to the New York editor, a position he held from 1944 to 1966. Over the ensuing years he was sent on numerous assignments all over the world for the *Pittsburgh Courier*, while also freelancing. He was the member of an assortment of organizations, and frequently gave lectures on anti-communism or the plight of American blacks. Beginning in 1934, Schuyler appeared in subsequent editions of *Who's Who in America*.

George had a reputation as an iconoclast, and was noted for his scathing articles and fiction. Known best for his 1931 novel *Black No More*, which some critics refer to as an early, if not the earliest, example of a full-length science fiction satire by an African-American author. Under his own name, and numerous pseudonyms, George also wrote a prodigious amount of mystery and crime fiction, some of the earliest known political thrillers by a black author, most of it serialized in the *Pittsburgh Courier* between 1933 and 1939. During the Harlem Renaissance years and through the early 1950's, Schuyler was often published by renowned magazines such as the *Nation*, *The American Mercury*, and *The American Parade*. His most famous article was “The Negro-Art Hokum,” published in the June 16, 1926 issue of the *Nation*, in which George argued that the black man in the United States was “merely a lamp blacked Anglo-Saxon” and therefore should create art in the mainstream of the Western European culture in which his consciousness had been shaped.

Consequently, George was always at odds during his career with other prominent African Americans. His ultra-conservative, far-to-the-right observations concerning Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, and the Civil Rights Movement alienated him from many black leaders. George also ran for Congress on the Conservative ticket in 1964 and lost against Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. In 1966, he penned his autobiography *Black and Conservative*. George's later years were tragic. In 1967, his only child died in a helicopter crash in Vietnam and his wife, still grieving over the death of her daughter, hung herself in their Harlem apartment two years later (1969). On August 2, 1977 George died at New York Hospital.

**Philippa Duke Schuyler**, child prodigy, internationally renowned concert pianist, composer, author and journalist, was born in Harlem in 1931 (although there are documents noting her date of birth as 1932 and 1933). During the first fifteen years of her life Philippa won a broad array of awards, citations and honors. For several years in succession she won honors in competitions sponsored by the New York Philharmonic Young People's Society, and on June 19, 1940 the New York World's Fair devoted a day to her where she performed her own compositions before an audience of 70,000. Philippa became the youngest member of the National Association of Conductors and Composers. During her lifetime she composed works for piano, orchestra and voice.

According to her parents, she began studying and composing for the piano at three. Josephine attributed much of her daughter's genius to this and a diet of raw foods. However, Philippa was raised around only adults who had an intense interest in scholarly matters and the arts; thus one could reason that her accomplishments can be attributed to constant intellectual stimulation and challenge. At the age of six Philippa made her first formal recital appearance, playing a repertoire that included her own compositions. Three years later, Philippa had nine of her 60 compositions published. She wrote and orchestrated a symphonic poem, "Manhattan Nocturne," which received first prize in a nationwide contest held by Wayne State University, in Detroit, Michigan. "Manhattan Nocturne" received its premiere performance by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra before an audience of 7,000 young people. The next season it was played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall for the final festival of the Young People's Concerts. Also among her accomplishments as a young composer were: "Rumpelstiltsken," a symphonic scherzo, also prize-winning, which was premiered by Dean Dixon at Hunter College (CUNY) on his Youth Series, later, it was performed by the New York Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall and at Lewisohn Stadium and was broadcast to Europe by the U.S. State Department in 1946; and "Sleepy Hollow Sketches" for symphony orchestra which was showcased by the New York Youth Orchestra. She also received an award from the United Nations Festival at Tarrytown, New York in 1950. In 1965, Philippa composed what is considered to be her most ambitious work, the "Nile Fantasy" for piano and orchestra. It had its premiere in Cairo, Egypt on December 10, 1965 with Philippa as soloist accompanied by the Cairo Symphony Orchestra.

Unfortunately, the U.S., which had been intrigued with the child prodigy, turned its back on the young black woman as she entered adulthood. Philippa, like many other black artists before her, was forced to go overseas to seek a career and continued recognition. Thereafter she toured widely throughout the world as a concert pianist, giving solo recitals and appearing with the leading symphony orchestras of the world. Touring more than 70 countries, she gave command performances for Ghana's first president Kwame Nkrumah, the Queen Mother Elizabeth of the Belgians, was honored by the Haitian government in 1950 and by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in 1955.

In addition to her fame as a piano virtuoso, Philippa used her travels as a musician to collect material to write five books and numerous articles. While performing in Haiti in 1950, she wrote a series of five articles about President Paul Magloire for the *Pittsburgh Courier*, thus launching her career as a journalist. Her

musical tours often took her to countries around the world in the midst of political upheaval, and, as a result, she began to write about them. She served as foreign correspondent in Africa for the *New York Daily Mirror* and the *North American Newspaper Alliance*.

Among her published books are *Adventures in Black and White* (1960), an autobiography, and *Who Killed the Congo* (1963), a controversial analysis of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's independence. A devout Catholic, she visited some 200 Christian missions in Africa and Asia and recounted her observations in her book *Jungle Saints* (1963). In collaboration with her mother, Josephine, she co-authored *Kingdom of Dreams* (1966), an analysis of the influence of dreams in human history and the connection between dreaming and symbolization, in general. There is speculation that her mother was solely responsible for writing the book, but having Philippa attached to the work helped it to get published. Her last book, published posthumously, *Good Men Die* (1969) was an account of the war in Vietnam.

Among her many accomplishments, Philippa frequently lectured. Fluent in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, she lectured in the United States and abroad, specializing in the history of the missionary movement in Africa, as well as independence movements. Philippa believed she would not be seen as a respected speaker in the U.S. because she was African American, so she invented a pseudo-identity, Felipa Monterro. Being African American was a struggle for her, while abroad she let people believe that she was of Iberian ancestry and refused to identify as black in prominent American reference publications. In the early 1960s, under this assumed name, she traveled throughout the southwestern U. S. speaking on the threat of Communism.

In May 1967, while helping to evacuate a group of Vietnamese school children from Hue to Danang, Philippa Duke Schuyler was killed in a helicopter crash in South Vietnam. She was honored posthumously with a procession down Fifth Avenue to St. Patrick's Cathedral where she was eulogized by Cardinal Francis Spellman, Mayor John Lindsey and other notables. U. S. Congress members also paid her tribute in the Congressional Record. Throughout Philippa's life, her career and accomplishments were heavily documented by the press. *Time* and *Newsweek* chronicled her early life as a child prodigy. The *Musical Courier*, *Musical America* and the *Music Journal* ran articles concerning her career as a pianist and composer and the *Crisis*, *Sepia* and *Ebony* magazine wrote articles about her on several occasions. Her death was covered by the *New York Times* and other New York publications.

**Josephine Cogdell Lewis Schuyler** was born on June 23, 1900 (although there is some evidence that she was born two years earlier) in Granbury, Texas. She was the youngest child, by almost a decade, of Lucy Norflette Duke (hence her daughter Philippa's middle name) and Daniel C. Cogdell. Records show there were at least five other siblings. The Cogdells were affluent, and raised cotton, cattle and horses. Her father also founded the Granbury Telephone and Electric Light companies and was president of the town's First National Bank for over four decades. Her maternal grandparents were wealthy Southern aristocracy who had owned enslaved laborers.

Motivated by the desire to liberate herself from the Cogdell family, somewhere between 1915 and 1917 Josephine ran away from home and entered into an unhappy and short-lived marriage with a much older traveling salesman, Jack Lewis. Afterwards, Josephine spent the next eight years studying painting, taking dancing lessons with Ruth Saint Dennis and writing for which she submitted poetry to the *Messenger*, a African-American publication, edited by George Schuyler. It was during her concluding years in California that she became enamored with Schuyler through his writings. In the spring of 1927 she decided to move to New York's Greenwich Village to pursue her writing career and to meet Schuyler. A year later they were married. Josephine was forced to keep her marriage to George and the birth of their daughter, Philippa, a

secret from her family. When the family discovered it, they barely spoke about it, even among themselves, and isolated her from the family. Josephine spent the next 38 years of her life in Harlem, devoting all her energies to nurturing and managing Philippa.

Josephine also continued writing newspaper columns and articles, often under pen names (e.g. Heba Janneth). She wrote an autobiography "From Texas to Harlem with Love," and several full-length novels and, none of which were published. However, her chief occupation was raising Philippa. Josephine remained her daughter's business manager throughout Philippa's life and in this capacity often traveled with her in America during the earlier years. Both Josephine and Philippa believed deeply in consulting astrological charts and tarot cards before making major decisions, establishing concert dates, touring, or traveling. Following the death of Philippa in 1967, Josephine spent the next two years chronicling her daughter's life through poetry. She and George also established the Philippa Schuyler Memorial Foundation in 1967 to honor Philippa's memory. On May 2, 1969, one week before the second anniversary of Philippa's death, Josephine hung herself in their Harlem apartment. George collected her poems and published them under the title *Philippa: The Beautiful American* through the Philippa Schuyler Memorial Foundation in 1969.

## **Bibliography**

Talalay, Kathryn M., *Composition in Black and White: The Life of Philippa Schuyler*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995. (Sc E 95-836)

Williams, Oscar R., *George S. Schuyler: Portrait of a Black Conservative*, Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2007. (Sc E 07-564)

## Scope and Content Note

The Schuyler Family Papers, 1915-1977, reveals an interesting examination on race, race-mixing in the early Twentieth century, ideas of Americanism, elitism and class, as well as creative genius. The Papers are arranged in three series, GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, PHILIPPA DUKE SCHUYLER, and JOSEPHINE COGDELL LEWIS SCHUYLER. Each series gives a complete and independent view of the person it represents, although there is some overlap, particularly in the correspondence (e.g. letters Philippa wrote to her mother, which detail her time touring around the world, can be found in the Josephine Cogdell Lewis Schuyler series, as well as journals she kept which include writings about George and Philippa). Each series has subseries, which are arranged by each family member's personal life and professional careers.

<b>Series</b>	<b>Box</b>
George S. Schuyler	1-20
Personal Papers	1-5
Professional Correspondence and Activities	6-7
Writings	8-20
Philippa Duke Schuyler	21-71
Personal Papers	21-24
Music	25-57
Writings	58-71
Josephine Cogdell Lewis Schuyler	72-81
Personal Papers	72-75
Writings	76-81

The **GEORGE S. SCHUYLER 1915-1978 (16 ½ abs and 3 large flat boxes, 6.6 lin. ft.)** series has four subseries: **Personal Papers**, **Professional Correspondence and Activities**, and **Writings**. The Papers document his life as a journalist, novelist and critic, and illustrate his relationship with his wife and daughter. Early in George's espoused a more liberal agenda in terms of race relations and African Americans' position in mainstream America, and worked alongside people such as A. Philip Randolph while writing for the *Messenger*. However, as his career advanced, George became very conservative in his views on race and politics. Where he once praised groups like Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) for its efforts advancing sit-in movements, he eventually became a staunch critic of the Civil Rights Movement and spoke out regularly in opposition to most of the proponents of it.

The **Personal (2 lin. ft.)** subseries consists mainly of correspondence, but there are also biographical materials including awards, certificates and discharge papers from the Army and an admissions ticket to the New York World's Fair (1939), containing a picture of Schuyler. Notable items relate to the deaths of Philippa and Josephine, such as legal documents, letters from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, Vietnam, and a copy of Josephine's death certificate and suicide note.

Having learned to write at a very young age, Philippa corresponded with George throughout her life. Josephine, separated from George for long periods of time due to his frequent travels on various assignments, often communicated with him through letters. The bulk of the letters to George from

Josephine concern Philippa and her daily activities and performances, spanning childhood to adulthood. Of particular note are letters received from both Josephine and Philippa detailing their trip to Mexico (ca. 1945) and letters from Josephine about her trip to the Caribbean where she and George were to meet during a delicate time in their marriage. George was not able to arrive in time due to weather complications. Josephine was devastated and wrote about ending her own life.

Additionally, there is correspondence concerning Philippa's professional career as a performer, inquiries around scheduling concerts, requests for her compositions as well as materials relating to her estate. The correspondence about Philippa also contains school test results for piano, invitations to events, letters from abroad concerning her recitals, letters of admiration, travel logistics, and publicity. There is a large amount of condolence letters sent to George and Josephine concerning Philippa's untimely death. Condolences were received from black leaders, fraternal organizations, national black organizations, family acquaintances and friends. The correspondence concerning Josephine relate to repeated efforts to have her manuscript "From Texas to Harlem with Love" published, but the majority of the letters relate to Josephine's death, including a letter from George to the medical examiner detailing the circumstances surrounding Josephine's suicide and a letter to Fania Van Vechten asking for money to help with funeral expenses. There are also letters relating to George's health insurance after his tenure with the *Pittsburgh Courier*.

The materials relating to the Philippa Schuyler Memorial Foundation reveals that although short-lived, the foundation really represented more of a symbolic testimony of the Schuyler's love of their daughter. The purpose of the foundation was to help with the humanitarian effort in Vietnam. The bulk of the materials relate to fundraising endeavors. However, there are administrative records including legal documents surrounding the incorporation of the foundation and its dissolution (1967-1975), as well as lists of the advisory board members, some correspondence and clippings which detail the circumstances related to Philippa's death, and financial and legal records and papers. Of note are correspondence and clippings relating to tax-avoidance by private foundations (the Philippa Schuyler Memorial Foundation was connected to the American Building Constitution, which was under investigation for a tax fraud scheme).

The **Professional Correspondence and Activities (.8 lin. ft.)** subseries documents George Schuyler's role as a foreign correspondent, although he primarily worked for the *Pittsburg Courier* the majority of his career, much of the material organized here is unrelated. In 1925, he was hired by the *Courier* where he wrote a weekly series called "Aframerica Today." For his series, George surveyed over two hundred southern cities, towns and communities in order to provide his analysis on the varying social, religious, economic and cultural aspects of African American life in the South at that time. Throughout his career his articles were published in some of the most prominent magazines and periodicals including the *American Mercury*, for which he wrote "Traveling Jim Crow," "Uncle Sam's Black Step-child" and "Mississippi is Dry," *American Opinion*, "Anatomy of Black Insurrection," *Manchester Union Leader* and *The Crisis* "A Long War Will Aid the Negro". There is correspondence relating to the numerous articles George wrote, his books *Black and Conservative* and *Black No More*, his speaking engagements, letters to and from editors, from people whose work he reviewed and/or edited, letters of admiration, travel accommodations, itineraries, payment from various publications and promotional materials. Additionally, there is correspondence from Arlington House-Publishers, the John Birch Society and from Syracuse University discussing publishing his work and the donation of some of his papers to the Manuscripts Division.

Also represented in this subseries are papers from associations and organizations George belonged to, or was associated with (e.g. American-African Affairs Association Inc., American Afro-Asian Educational Exchange Inc., American Committee for Cultural Freedom, Committee on Race Relations, etc.), in general, These organizations' missions were focused on fighting the influences of communism and educating people

against communist propaganda in their respective countries. After Schuyler left the service he founded the Association for Tolerance in America (ATA), an organization with the mission to uphold American patriotism while advancing and developing a positive image of African Americans in mainstream American society. Schuyler was deeply troubled by racial relations, increasing conflict between blacks and whites, during and after the war, and believed a formal association was necessary in transforming white thought and perceptions of blacks through the use of “scientific propaganda.” There is correspondence, clippings, writings, promotional materials, financial materials including a ledger, speaking engagements and radio announcements and travel arrangements relating to ATA.

The **Writing ca. 1930s-1970s (3.8 lin. ft.)** subseries comprises the bulk of George’s papers, and is alphabetically arranged by genre and format. The writing consists of published and unpublished work, some annotated and accompanied with correspondence. George prided himself on being a race-writer and spent most of his career writing about the social and economic conditions of African Americans. Most of his writing reflects a conservative, anti-communist viewpoint, frequently criticizing black leaders for their alliance with so-called communist groups in his earlier writings, and then later attacking those in the Civil Rights Movement who openly condemned discriminatory white practices and institutions and black groups that supported the separation of the races. Of particular note are the typescripts as well as scrapbooks of his column: “Views and Reviews” (1931-1939) for the *Pittsburg Courier*, manuscripts of his books: *How to Be Happy Though Colored*, *The Negro in America*, *The Phantom American Negro* and *Robert Clifton Weaver, Portrait of a Public Servant*. The writings cover a gamut of issues from the Scottsboro Boys case, the Harlem Renaissance and racial segregation, fiction and nonfiction. The scrapbooks span George’s writing career and include clippings of his work.

The **PHILIPPA DUKE SCHUYLER ca. 1931-1970 (23 ½ abs, 2 shoe boxes and 30 flat boxes lin. ft.)** series is comprised of three subseries **Personal Papers**, **Music** and **Writings** which constitutes as the largest series in the collection.

The **Personal Papers ca. 1931-1968 (2.2 lin. ft., including 2 shoe boxes)** subseries contains primarily correspondence, however there is biographical information on this accomplished pianist, composer and writer, as well as some personal notes largely on astrology. Biographical information consists primarily of reviews, news releases, news articles, notes and an application form for *Who’s Who in America 38th Edition*, a photocopy of her obituary (it states her birthdate as August 2, 1932); a transcript of an interview on “Coast to Coast on a Bus” about her upbringing, family and music, and a transcribed interview with the *USIS Music Hour*, 1966. Also among the personal documents are passports, one of which belonged to Felipa Monterro y Schuyler (nom de plume), a certificate of birth issued by the department of health stating that she was born in 1934, a Social Security card, visa application; and a record with fingerprints for Felipa Monterro stating her date of birth as 1934. There are also awards and certificates, a report card from the 4<sup>th</sup> grade, medals, musician and membership cards, bank cards, and drawings of Philippa by artists Albert Maurice and Elton Fax.

There are notebooks and loose pages made up mostly of notations relating to astrology and music, a few appear to be language books that Philippa used to practice her French, Vietnamese, and Arabic, while others detail the events of her travels. Of particular interest among Philippa’s notes is a worksheet she made listing the qualities in men she desired along with a list of names of men she was interested in or who were interested in marrying her. The significance of this document underscores Philippa’s struggles with race and class. There is also a journal entry about her trip to Mexico in 1965 when Philippa went alone to Tijuana to have an abortion (the father was George Apedo-Amah). The pages detail her painful ordeal, (i.e. the wait to

find out if a doctor would perform a late-term abortion, the traumatic experience itself to then being forced to leave the clinic and the country directly afterwards barely able to walk).

The correspondence is mainly from family and friends, and although there are only two folders containing letters from George and Josephine it has been well documented that Philippa corresponded with both her parents frequently. Both of her parents signed their letters with their first name: "George" and "Jody" which is how Philippa addressed her parents. The earliest letters from her father were written while he was traveling for work and consist mainly of him advising her to listen and be more patient with her mother and to not overwork herself. His later letters speak to her writing, for which he expresses enthusiasm and pride over the quality in her coverage of events and of her writing. Josephine's letters express her concern and anguish over Philippa's lack of communication while working and traveling abroad. Being apprehensive about her engagements in Africa, she felt Philippa was not making enough money, or actively taking charge of her financial situation, (i.e. her pay was not reflecting her worth and the engagements she booked were not prestigious enough in her mother's eyes). Josephine's letters can be difficult to read at times as she typed on copy paper front and back.

Among the letters from Philippa include Andre Gascht in Paris both in French and with English translations, in which she writes of her affection for him, the turmoil in Uganda and the Congo, and the advisement she received against traveling in such countries. She notes the various issues she encountered while playing in Africa, the threat of communism, as well as mentions a disagreement with Albert Maurice over royalties for referencing him in her book. Additionally, there are letters to the Premier Nguyen Cao Ky (1966), George Apedo-Amah (in French) and Tonino Ciccolela. The majority of the letters to Philippa are personal, the topics range from relationships to religion; there are many congratulatory letters on her performances, lectures and writing, and others discuss engagements at the Schuyler home.

The **Music ca. 1935-1965 (2.6 lin. ft.)** subseries represents mainly Philippa's music manuscripts which consists of over sixty compositions that date from the mid-1930s to the 1960s; only a few titles have been published. Most of the pieces were composed in her youth, her juvenilia period (ca. 1935-1940) are compositions written for a single instrument, largely the piano, during adolescence (ca. 1943-1946) her works progressed passed just the single piano to orchestra and reveals her preoccupation with fantasy. Works composed during her adult life range from reflective and meditative to cultural and political, which, like her writing, also reflects her experiences while traveling abroad, especially to Africa, documenting the independence movements. Philippa's work progressed through the years. She was able to break out from under more traditional elements of making music to more expressive and inventive, present in her compositions, for both piano and orchestra. There is also a large collection of annotated compositions Philippa may have used to practice with or used for performances.

The documents relating to her music and activities have been arranged by date and include tournament reports listing the title of the pieces played and the judge's rating; adjudicators records; reports cards from music teachers (e.g. The Music Education League); a letter from Arthur Spingarn thanking her for sending copies of her composition "Three Little Pieces" for which he was able to have published in the *Richmond* but not the *Crisis*; ticket stubs to her concerts including the Carnegie Hall Concerts For Young People in 1941; concert schedules and performances; and appearance requests and awards. There are also several letters and "Entertainment Reports" from the Veterans Administration Hospital (under the auspices of the Artists Veterans Hospital Programs), ca.1948-1950s, where she performed often. Additionally there are practice schedules which are handwritten and repertoire notes - mostly from her youth.

Josephine compiled clippings from the U.S. and abroad and created scrapbooks, some in bound volumes, chronicling Philippa's career primarily as a pianist and composer. They cover the beginning of her career when Philippa was still a young child (1936) until her death in 1967. For the most part the scrapbooks have been organized chronologically. There are also programs which have been organized by date and by performance, nationally and internationally. Additionally, there are numerous concert reviews consisting mostly of clippings.

The **Writings ca. 1958-1967 (4.4 lin. ft.)** subseries primarily contains Philippa's published and unpublished manuscripts, articles, plays and poetry. However, there is correspondence, contracts, engagement requests and travel and financial logistics mostly relating to her speaking engagements pertaining to her literary career. Felipa Monterro, Philippa's nom de plume, is represented as well; this identity was created so Philippa could write, publish and attend speaking engagements in the U.S. she might not otherwise have access to. The correspondence (in English, French, Portuguese and Italian), includes the Council Against Communist Aggression, Anti-Communist Liason, the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., the Manchester Union Leader and the Asian Speakers Bureau, as well as from the American Afro-Asian Educational Exchange, Inc. for which she served as secretary. The mission of the organization focused on anti-communism. Additional materials relating to her writing career include copyright documents, papers concerning a speaking engagement with the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), reviews of her writing and notebooks relating to the Congo and Vietnam.

The writings are organized first by published non-fiction manuscripts then published articles, organized alphabetically; however, there are manuscripts that have not been published here because they were earlier drafts of *Adventures in Black and White*. Coincidentally, these manuscripts, which are fiction, are listed in the non-fiction section only because of their relationship with the book. The next section has been arranged by unpublished non-fiction, fiction, articles, plays and lastly poetry.

Philippa's first published book, her autobiography *Adventures in Black and White*, is represented in galleys, promotional material, reviews, royalty statements and a book jacket. Prior, Philippa first wrote two fictionalized manuscripts based on her life, "Appassionate," a story about Rolande Arras, described as a beautiful, black-haired, amber-eyed young concert pianist, of Chilean origin and "Pianos Are Where You Find Them/Scherzo of Heart."

There are materials that relate to *Good Men Die* (alternative title "Folly in Viet Nam"), which was published posthumously, they consists of incomplete pages, handwritten notes about Vietnam, and a folder of reviews and publicity. The materials relating to *Jungle Saints*, published after *Who Killed the Congo*, consist of a manuscript, along with file folders containing a handwritten table of contents for each chapter, and some miscellaneous pages which may not have made it into the published manuscript. It is believed that Philippa visited over 150 missions (coincidentally there is a set of materials, primarily in French, which are possible interviews she used for the book). Additionally, there is correspondence discussing the publishing, printing and ordering of the book, as well as reviews, publicity and a book jacket. *Who Killed the Congo* was Philippa's second published book, and there are multiple manuscripts, drafts, reviews, literary correspondence, publicity, financial statements and book jackets in the collection.

Philippa began writing articles as early as 1945, some of which are in French. When she was 15 years old she published "Girls in Gay Mexico Welcome a Chance to Compare Notes with This Young American." Notably in the 1960s, she wrote articles about meeting Pope John, independence movements in Africa, missionaries, anti-communism, the Congo and Vietnam. Primarily she wrote for the *New Hampshire Manchester Union Leader*.

Many of Philippa's unpublished manuscripts are incomplete; however, there are multiple drafts that have been organized together by pagination because it is unclear as to which pages belong with a particular draft. For instance there are various manuscripts (fiction and plays) of a story relating to the Congo, which involve the same characters, under multiple titles; they may be variant drafts, rewrites or separate stories altogether.

The papers relating to Felipa Monterro, as a writer and speaker, have been kept together. The correspondence, the majority from the *American Opinion* and the *American Opinion Speakers Bureau*, relate to publishing and speaking engagements around communism. There are receipts and itineraries which document her travels for speaking engagements (1963-1965) and programs, reviews (1963-1964) and manuscripts involving the foreign (European and missionary) presence in the Congo.

The **JOSEPHINE COGDELL LEWIS SCHUYLER ca. 1909-1969 (9 a.b. and 1 flat box, 4 lin. ft.)** series has 2 subseries: Personal Papers, the bulk of which includes correspondence by family members, friends and from people concerning Philippa's professional career, and Writings.

The **Personal Papers (1.6 lin. ft.)** subseries contains correspondence, in addition to several personal documents such as a press pass, vaccination records, business cards and passports, along with handwritten notes and notation, lists, and occult matter. Additionally, other documents in the subseries concern the Cogdell family, including a family tree and news clippings, which mostly detail the crimes committed by family members of the Cogdell family.

Correspondence from family members is arranged chronologically, all other correspondences are arranged by surname. Letters from George, which begin in 1929, are mostly love letters, many from Liberia, some congratulating her on her columns, while others detail his trips. At an early age Philippa began showing behavioral problems, acting out rebelliously against Josephine especially before she was due to perform. A number of letters addressed this concern and both Josephine and George expressed concern for managing and parenting Philippa, and around their daughter's future. George acknowledges Josephine's issues around controlling Philippa in his letters to her and notes that Philippa spends too much time stressing over practicing and not enough time just relaxing and having fun. Many of George's letters detail his trips, his opinions and observations on race relations, the people and places he visits. In general, he connects what he observes to the larger social-political environment of that particular country or region. Of note, in some of the 1949 letters, George pleads with his wife to join him in the Caribbean, after much deliberation Josephine decided to go, yet when she arrived he was not there to meet her nor did she receive the letter from him stating that weather conditions derailed his flight. In her depression she left abruptly back to the States. In George's Personal Papers there are letters from her as well discussing this situation where Josephine admits her insecurities around his love and devotion to her, and admits her being suicidal. Many of the later letters are from Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Rico. Additionally, there is a poem written by George to Josephine for her fifty-second birthday.

Philippa's earliest letters commence in the 1930s when she was a small child. In one she seeks Josephine's forgiveness after being disciplined, in a later letter she writes to Josephine while her parents are in Camaguey, telling her mother that she's not starving and sends her some of her French practice phrases. Philippa refers to both her parents by their first name in all her letters. The majority to Josephine are written while Philippa is traveling for performances, regarding her arduous practice schedules (she usually practiced long hours, on average 12 hours a day) and includes handwritten drafts of programs, her performances and her economic situation. As Philippa began to travel more her letters to her mom turned business oriented. The letters reveal Philippa's annoyance with the way her mother overscheduled her, and

other personal matters. In one letter Philippa asks Josephine to send more dresses for her performances, instructing her mother to remove the price tags and to ship them in unmarked boxes in order to evade paying duty. In another letter she is very concerned with her mother pressuring her to spend money, to continually buy new things; it was her belief that people abroad did not require the same type of display of wealth or glamour as in the States. There are letters discussing business and financial matters, her performances and receptions, in addition to exercising discretion when talking to the press about her age, marriage, horoscopes and charts and her wardrobe.

There are a number of letters discussing personal matters, as well for instance, Philippa was preoccupied with people abroad finding out she was African American. When her father submitted her name to the *Whos Who in Black America* she was furious and pleaded with her mother to have her name taken out of the book. In the 1960s she assumes an Iberian identity because she feels that the stigma of being black would limit her success. As a result she invents a pseudo persona, "Felipa Monterro." She also writes about the men who are either in love with her or have asked for her hand in matrimony, confessing that she has told many lies and that a woman should never tell the truth to a man because "men hate truthful women." Philippa referred to herself as a *femme fatale*. The correspondence relating to Philippa's death detail the circumstances surrounding her accident and a lost manuscript, traveler's checks and other personal effects.

Josephine seemingly had a strong relationship with Carl Van Vechten (author and photographer) and his wife Fania Marinoff. Their correspondence concerns the reprint of Van Vechten's *Nigger Heaven*, the controversy surrounding the title and the request for George to write the introduction. Other letters share information re social engagements, and critiques of Philippa's programs for which Van Vechten tells Josephine of his dislike and frustration that Philippa never listened to his advice over the matter. There are personal/professional correspondence about Philippa, including letters from Tonino Ciccolella who was Philippa's lover, correspondence from John Garth, the artist, and Maurice Raymond, a French man with whom Philippa was involved who consequently tried to blackmail her, and letters Josephine wrote to the Chief Inspector of Police in Lyon concerning the matter (1964) are also included.

Josephine was Philippa's manager her entire career, and there is business related correspondence pertaining to Philippa's musical career and education from music schools and teachers (including those who were forced to quit due to Josephine's interference), others document her appearances (e.g. radio), recitals and concerts, performances, auditions, publicity, travel and program logistics. The later correspondence reveals the different countries Philippa traveled and performed, as well as, the notable people she met (e.g. King of Kumasi, Kwame Nkrumah, and Queen Elisabeth of Belgium).

The **Writings (2 lin. ft.)** subseries contain a substantial amount of diaries or journals, which have been arranged in chronological order as well as her manuscripts and some of her published columns. Josephine kept handwritten diaries starting as a teen, which at times they can be illegible. Josephine wrote daily (under several names, Heba Jannath, Aileen Cogdell and anonymous). There are manuscripts for both her published and unpublished work; most of her stories share common themes such as Texas, the occult and interracial relationships, which tend to be semi-autobiographical. Of note is a possible annotated manuscript entitled "The Last Born"/"Southwest" which was never published. Found here are also newspaper columns from Josephine's "Mrs. Schuyler Says", where she wrote on subjects from religion to race mixing. Some of her other articles are about her own life, Philippa's, race and nutrition and interracial marriage. Her scrapbook "Heba Jannath," contains her earlier published writing, mainly poetry, as well as several photographs taken and published of her in the nude. Additionally, there are writing contracts and copyright for a book she co-authored with Philippa, *King of Dreams*, and the song or composition of "The Penalty of Love" from *Hot Rhythm* published under Heba Jannath, the *nom de plume*.

**Provenance**

Purchased from Carolyn Mitchell, 1978  
SCM 78-27, MG 63

Processed by Berlena Robinson, Diana Lachatanere (ca.1990s), and Miranda-Tarisa Mims  
2014.

## Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
		GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
		Personal Papers
1	1	Biographical Material
	2	"The Name and Family of Schuyler"
	3	Personal Documents, 1915-1977
	4	Home Register, 1927-1944
	5	Social Security and Health Care, 1966-1969
	6	Death of Philippa Schuyler, 1953, 1967-1969
	7	Death of Josephine Schuyler, 1969
	8	Memorial for Josephine Schuyler, 1969 (includes an annotated poem "Consolation" by Josephine Schuyler)
	9	Funeral Expenses and Registers, 1967, 1969
		Correspondence
	10	Family Correspondence, 1927-1966, n.d.
	11	Schuyler, Philippa, 1936-1977
	12	Schuyler, Josephine, 1969-1973
	13	General Correspondence, 1939-1974
2		Letters of Condolences - Philippa Schuyler, May 1967
	1	A
	2	B
	3	C
	4	D
	5	E
	6	F
	7	G
	8	H
	9	I
	10	J
	11	K
	12	L
3	1	M
	2	N
	3	O
	4	P
	5	Q-R
	6	S

3	7	T
	8	U
	9	V
	10	W
	11	Y-Z
	12	Letters of Condolences - Josephine Schuyler, 1969
4		Philippa Schuyler Memorial Foundation
	1	Incorporation Papers, May 16, 1967-May 8, 1969
		Advisory Board
	2	Establishment, June 14, 1967-August 21, 1967
	3	Meetings, Agenda and Minutes, 1967-1970
	4	Reports, 1967
	5	Dissolution of Foundation, 1974-1975
		Administrative Records
		Correspondence
	6	General, 1967-1974
	7	Granger, Virginia, 1969-1972
	8	Schuyler, Josephine - Memorial, 1969
		Financial Records
	9	Bank Statements, 1967-1972
	10	Income and Expenditures, 1967-1969
	11	Orders and Invoices, 1967-1970
		Fundraising
	12	Book Order Records, 1967-1872, n.d.
		Concert and Dinner Party
	13	Benefit Concert - Alice Tally Hall, October 11, 1970
	14	Nguyen - Bich Duong - Correspondence, 1967 - 1969
	15	Correspondence (post-concert), 1967
	16	Financial Accounts, 1967
	17	Program, Sunday September 24, 1967-2:30 PM - Town Hall19
	18	Ticket Orders - Town Hall, 1967
5	1	Contributions - Corporate, 1967
	2	Contributions - Individual, 1967-1970
		Grants
	3	1967, n.d.
	4	Proposals, 1970-1971
	5	Mailing List



7           7           S, 1937-1977  
8           8           Syracuse University, 1967-1976  
9           9           T-Y, 1934-1977  
10          10          Review of the News - Correspondence,  
            1969-1970  
11          11          Programs  
12-13       12-13       Printed Material - Articles Re: George  
            Schuyler

8           Writing  
            Articles  
1           1           The American Mercury  
2           2           American Opinion, 1968-1969  
3           3           American Spectator, 1934  
4           4           The Crisis, 1935, 1943  
5           5           The Freeman, 1950-1951  
6           6           Macon "Herald", 1970  
7           7           Negro Digest, 1944  
8           8           North American Newspaper Alliance,  
            1966-1971  
9           9           "Plaintalk," 1947-1949  
10          10          A-J, Circa 1930s-1960s  
11          11          L-T, Circa 1930s-1960s (no title)  
            Re: Communism  
12          12          1931-1947 (for proposed monograph)  
            Preface-173  
13          13          1947-1950 pp. 174-313  
14          14          1950-1959 pp. 314-549  
15          15          1933-1959

9           Columns  
1           1           "For the Record," 1953-1959  
2           2           The Literary Line, n.d., 1967-1976 and  
            Manchester "Union Leader"  
3           3           Manchester "Union Leader" Columns,  
            1964-1965  
4           4           Pittsburgh Courier "Bookshelf," 1965-  
            1966, n.d.  
            Views and Reviews - Pittsburg "Courier"  
5           5           1931-1939  
6           6           1942-1946  
7           7           1947-1949  
8           8           1950-1953  
9           9           1954-1962  
10          10          1965-1966, n.d.  
            Editorials Pittsburg Courier  
11          11          1932- 1964

9	12	1964
10	1	1965
	2	1966
	3	Essays - The Review of the News, 1967-1978
	4	List of Published Writings, 1923-1935
	5	Miscellaneous Writings - Newspaper Columns, 1963-1967
11		Manuscripts
	6	How to Be Happy Though Colored
	1	1939 Draft
	2	Variant Draft #1
	3	Variant Draft #2
	4	Variant Draft #3
		The Negro in America - Manuscript
	5	pp. 10-337
	6	pp. 355-536
	7	pp. 569-887
	8	pp. 925-1032
12		The Negro in America - Carbon
	1	pp. 1-295
	2	pp. 296-536
	3	pp. 537-754
	4	pp. 755-1062
		The Negro in America - Research
	5	Artists and Writers
	6	Judges
	7	Labor Leaders
	8	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
13	1	Physicians and Dentists
	2	Politicians, A-M
	3	Politicians, N-W
	4	Quest for Equality (Civil Rights Organization)
	5	Scientific, Technical and Business A-L
	6	Scientific, Technical and Business M-Y
	7	Urban League
14		The Phantom American Negro
	1	Original Manuscript

14	2	Correspondence
	3	Variant Draft #1, 1952
	4	pp. A1-48 [Variant Draft #2], 1952
	5	Carbon #1, Original
	6	Carbon #2
	7	Carbon, pp. A1-48
	8	Fragments - carbon
15		Robert Clifton Weaver, Portrait of a Public Servant
	1	Correspondence, 1961-1962, 1966
	2	Manuscript
	3	Research Questionnaires
	4	Research Materials
	5	Carbon #1
	6	Carbon #2, Variant Draft #1
	7	Carbon #3, Variant Draft #2
		Monographs
	8	The Future of the American Negro
	9	The Negro Challenge
		Novels - "Uno Me Pal!"
	10	pp. 1-183
	11	pp. 184-280
	12	Variant Draft
16		Pamphlet Series
	1	Catholic Information Society, 1947
	2	Little Blue Book #1347 Racial Intermarriage in the U.S.
		Short Stories
	3	A-B
	4	F-W (no titles)
		Speeches
	5	A-J, 1949-1969
	6	N-W, 1968-1972
17		Miscellaneous
	1	"The Box of Ideas" (Fiction)
	2	Re: Carl Van Vechten, 1960, 1965 Liberia
	3	Writing
	4	Slaves Today; A Story of Liberia - Research
	5-6	Printed Matter - Research
	7	Others - Manchester Union Leader - William Loeb, 1961-1973
	8	Miscellaneous Writing

- 18        1            Scrapbooks
  - 1            1930s-1940s
  - 19        2            1964-1965
  - 20        3            Ca. 1960-1971
  
- 21                    PHILIPPA DUKE SCHUYLER
  - Personal Papers
  - 1            Biographical Material
  - 2            "Coast to Coast on a Bus" - Episode 190, 1937
  - 3            "USIS Music Hour" - Interview, 1966
  - 4            Journal Entry - Mexico, 1965
  - 5            Note Books (4), n.d.
  - 6            Loose Notes
  - 7            Note Books (2), n.d.
  - 8            Astrological Notes
  - 9            Personal Documents, 1931-1967
  - 10           Passports, 1954-1958, 1963-1965
  - 11           Airline Tickets
  - 12           Address Book
  - 13           Drawings - Albert Maurice, 1953 and 1959, n.d. - Elton Fax
  
- 21.a                   Certificates (large flat box)
  
- 21.b                   Medals
  - 1            Medals with Pins (6), 1937-1939, n.d.
  - From Sweden (1), 1956 - From Haiti (1)
  - Harriet Cohen Piano Medal (1), 1968
  - National Piano Playing Tournament (6), 1936-1941
  - Unknown (1)
  - Omega PSI PHI Fraternity Achievement Award, 1959
  - St. Agnes Medal Award, 1967
  - Crosses (2)
  
- 21.c                   Metal Metronome - Music Flashcards
  
- 21.d                   Toe Shoes
  
- 22                    Family Correspondence
  - 1            Schuyler, Philippa, 1952-1966, n.d.
  - 2            Schuyler, George, 1937-1961, n.d.
  - 3            Schuyler, Josephine 1949-1966, n.d
  - 4            Cogdell, B.H., 1964, n.d.



		The Wolf, Dance of the Vegetables, Wild Fruits, Christmas Eve, The Jolly Pig, Tragedy, Goldfish, The Nigerian Dance, World's Fair, Rolling Home, Dance of the Forty Thieves, All American Newsreel, Farewell, Teddy Bear, Spring Improvisation, A Sentimental Story, Sun, Death to the Nightingale, Andante con moto, and (untitled) Memmetto
	4	Philippa's First Original Musical Compositions (Notebook) - Up the Airy Mountain, Butterfly, Nigerian Dance, Rolling Home, The Wild Fruits, Fairies Dance, Christmas Eve
	5	The Vistula at Night, 2nd Movement to Unknown Title
	6	The Agonies, the Terrors and the Mistakes, Fortune Favored the Bold Player, The Uganda Martyrs
	7	Vacation Suite
	8	Seven Pillars of Wisdom
	9	A Christmas Story, The Waves, A Persian Poem, Leaves in the Wind
	10	New Moon, Khanghai, Voodoo Festival, Le Roy de France (The King of France), Patagonian Triste, The Poet's Love, Fumitta Embogo, Tweyanze, Wanchai Road
	11	Miscellaneous - Handwritten
26	1	Theory and Counterpoint Exercises, Composition Lessons, Melodie/2 part/4 part Dictation
	2	Lesson Notebooks Loose Scores
27		Music Writing Books
28		Musical Scrapbooks - Youth Compositions
29	1	White Nile Suite (c)
	2	(Movement) I: The Legend of the Mahdi (The Nubian Legend) (Movement) II: Alexandria (Movement) III: "Hasanum" Port Said

(Movement) IV: The Fall of Babylon

29      3      Manhattan Nocturne  
          4      Suite Africaine (c)  
          5      Untitled  
          6      Old Father Williams (Incomplete)  
          7      Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock  
          8      Rococo (Incomplete; 1954 Version and  
                  Complete Version)  
          9      Carnival in Languedoc  
 10      The Cockroach Ballet, Suite from the  
                  Arabian Myths ("The Sandstorm", "The  
                  Caravan", "Streets of Damascus"),  
                  Camel Race, Argentina  
          11      Hymn to Proserpine  
          12      Untitled

30      1      Rumpelstiltskin (for Piano Solo -  
                  Missing)  
          2      Rumpelstiltskin (Multiple Instruments)  
          3      Miscellaneous

31      Miscellaneous Scores (Incomplete)

32      Sleepy Hollow

33      Legend of Sleepy Hollow

34      Nile Fantasia (c)  
          1      Piano Part  
                  Movement I: The Rebellion  
                  Movement II: Inshallah  
                  Movement III: The Terror  
                  Movement IV: The Road to Victory  
          2      Piano Solo  
                  ("Missing Movement I." )  
                  Movement II: Inshallah  
                  Movement III: The Terror  
                  Movement IV: The Road to Victory  
                  Music Notebook: Deraa!  
          3      Piano Solo Transcription  
                  (Incomplete), Alternate Title: "Le  
                  Nil"  
                  I. The Rebellion ( "2 copies" )  
                  II. Inshallah  
                  III. The Terror  
                  IV. Road to Victory  
          4      Parts to Movement I: The Rebellion (

		"2 copies")
34	5	Parts to Moment II: Inshallah ( "2 copies")
	6	Parts to Movement III: The Terror ( " 3 copies")
	7	Parts to Movement IV: The Road to Victory ("3 copies, at least")
35-42		Annotated Compositions by Others
43		Professional - Correspondence and Activities
	1	1937-1939
	2	1940-1949
	3	1950-1956
	4	1959-1965
	5	1965-1969, n.d.
	6	Practice Schedules and Daily Notes (Handwritten)
	7	Repertoire
	8	Financial, 1938-1964, n.d.
	9	Contracts, 1947-1948, 1959, 1965 (Caire, Italy?, Louisiana, Connecticut)
	10	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 1961-1966 (contract or member agreements, royalty statements)
	11	Copyrights, 1960-1965, n.d.
	12	Concert Schedules, 1955-1966 (includes financials)
	13	Travel Itineraries, 1950-1966 (handwritten composition book)
	14	Press Releases, 1937-1959, n.d. (Philippa comments on the independence of the Congo and her feelings of being an "African")
	15	Fan Mail, 1953-1966
		Scrapbooks
44		1937
45		1937-1938
46		1938
47		1938-1939
48		1940-1941
49		1946-1949
50		1949-1952
51		1967 (Death)

52	Vols.	Scrapbooks (bound together)
	1	January, 1936 - May, 1940
	2	March, 1942 - September, 1946
	3	1947-1948
	4	June, 1948 - May, 1953
53	1	1938-1939
	2	1942-1945
	3	1936-1946
54		Program - Music (National)
	1	1938-1939
	2	1940-1944
	3	1945-1946
	4	1947-1949
	5	1950-1954
	6	1955-1957
	7	1958-1959
55	1	1960-1961
	2	1962
	3	1963-1965
	4	1966-1967
	5	Post Death, 1967-1969
	6	No Date
	7	Not Schuyler
56		Program - Music (International)
	1	1949-1952
	2	1953-1954
	3	1955
	4	1956
	5	1957-1958
	6	1959
	7	1960
	8	1961
	9	1962-1964
	10	1965
	11	1966-1967
	12	No Date
57		Concert Review (mostly clippings)
	1	1936-1949
	2	1950-1955
	3	1954-1955
	4	1956-1959
	5	1960-1965

57	6	1966-1967, n.d.
		Writing
58		Professional - Literary
	1	Correspondence, 1958-1967
	2	Fan Letters, 1963-1966
	3	Speaking Engagements, 1956-1966
	4	Contracts, 1960-1966
	5	Financial and Travel, 1959-1967
	6	Copyright, ca. 1962
	7	Note Books (6), n.d. (Congo and Viet Nam)
		Published Writing
		Nonfiction
	8	Adventures in Black and White Good Men Die
	9	Folly in Viet Nam (Incomplete)
	10	Notes (Handwritten)
	11	Reviews and Publicity
	12	Printed Matter (Research)
59		Jungle Saints
	1	Table of Content
	2	Manuscript
	3	Discarded or Supplementary Pages
	4	Research Materials - French
	5	Correspondence
	6	Reviews and Publicity
		Who Killed the Congo
	7	Draft Chapter 1
	8-9	Manuscript
	10	Correspondence and Activities
	11	Book Reviews
60		Articles
	1	1945
	2	1949
	3	1960
	4	1961
	5	1962
	6	1963
	7	1964
	8	1965
	9	1966
	10	The Togo Success Story, 1966
	11	1967
	12	n.d.

61		Unpublished
		Nonfiction
	1	Congo-Angola
	2	The Flame of Christ - Chapter 1
	3	The Virgin, The Cross and Africa
	4	Une Metisse a la Recherche de Son Ame
		Fiction
		Semi-Autobiographie
		Appassionata - (Unpublished)
	5	p. -170
	6	p. 171-
	7	Alternative Draft
		Pianos are Where You Find Them or Sherzu of the Heart (Unpublished)
62	1	p. -100
	2	p. 101-200
	3	p. 201-
	4	Black Diamonds
	5	Bloody Copper
	6	Dan Tranh (incomplete manuscript)
	7	Dr. Bad
	8	Nmugume Nmuguma
	9	Parrot and Dr. Sylvester (Incomplete)
	10	Sophie Daw, 1958 (Incomplete)
	11	The White Leopards of Katanga 1-59
63	1	60-149
	2	150-258
	3	159-
	4	Pages
		Articles
	5	Africa Miscellaneous
	6	Free China is Ready For War,
	7	Haiti Journals, ca. 1950s
	8	Vietnam
		Plays
	9	Two Foolish Princesses
	10	Congo - Drafts 1
64	1	Congo - Drafts 1
	2	Evil Eville
	3	Evil Eville - Literary Review
		Poetry
	4	Donkey, ca. 1930s

64	5	Miscellaneous
	6	Translated Poetry by Andre Gascht
	7	Miscellaneous Writing
	8-9	Notes
		Printed Matter
	10	Africa
	11	Congo
	12	Miscellaneous
65		Felipa Montero
	1	Correspondence, 1963-1964
	2	Financial and Travel, ca. 1960s
	3	Professional, 1963-1965
	4	Publicity
		Writing
		Nonfiction
		Published
	5	Terror in Angola - Article, 1963
		Unpublished
	6-7	The Demons of the Jungle
	8	Devils and Saints (Alt. Title)
	9	Clippings, 1960-1965
66	Folder	Clippings
	1	1930s
	2	1940-1944
	3	1945-1949
	4	1950-1953
	5	1954-1955
	6	1956-1957
	7	1958-1959
	8	1960-1961
	9	1963-1965
	10	1966
	11	1967-1968
	12	1970
67-69		Clippings
70		Posters
71		Miscellaneous
		JOSEPHINE COGDELL LEWIS SCHUYLER
		Personal Papers
72	1	Passports, and Identification Cards, 1936-1967

72	2	Certificate
	3	Notes
	4	Cogdell Family Related News Clippings
	5	Address Books
		Correspondence - Schuyler, George
	6	1929-1941
	7	1949
	8	1950
	9	1952-1961
	11	1967-1969
		Correspondence - Schuyler, Philippa
	10	Ca. 1930s, 1949, 1952
	11	1953
	12	1954
	13	1955
	14	1956
	15	1957-1958
	16	1959
	17	1960
	18	1961
	19	1962
73	1	1963
	2	1964
	3	1965
	4	1966
	5	1967
	6	Re: P. Schulyer, 1967-1969
	7	n.d.
	8	Correspondence - Family, 1923-1967
74		Correspondence - General
	1	A-B, 1929-1968, n.d.
	2	C, 1961-1968, n.d.
	3	D-F, 1931-1966
	4	G, 1933-1967, n.d.
	5	H-L, 1939-1969
	6	M-P, 1929-1968
	7	R, 1964-1965
	8	S-T, 1923-1968
	9	W-Z, 1936, 1954, 1968, n.d.
	10	Van Vechten, Carl, ca. 1940s-ca.1960s
	11	Van Vechten, Carl and Fania Marinoff, 1946-
	12	Miscellaneous
		Correspondance - re: Philippa Schuyler (Professional, Music, etc.)

74	13	1937-1938
75	1	January - May 1939
	2	June - December 1939
	3	1940-1949
	4	1950-1956
	5	1957
	6	1958
	7	1959
	8	1960
	9	1961-1965
	10	1966-1968
	11	Correspondence - re: Philippa Schuyler (Professional, Literary), 1961-1967
	12	Financial Documents - re: Philippa Schuyler
76		Writing
	1-24	Notebooks, Diaries, ca. 1909-ca. 1967
77	1	Contracts and Copyrights, 1930-1968
	2	The Beautiful American
	3-5	Brazos Roll On - by Aileen Cogdell
	6	Control the Fates: Your Destiny and How to Shape It
	7	From Texas to Harlem (Fragments)
	8-9	Husbands and Lovers
78		Kingdom of Dreams
	1-2	Manuscript
	3	Related Materials - Contract, Publicity and Clippings, 1963
	4	Occult Notes, n.d.
	5-6	The Last Born
	7	Miscellaneous Handwritten Writing
	8	Miscellaneous Typed Manuscript
79	1	Miscellaneous Typed Writing
	2	"Mrs. Schuyler Says" - Newspaper Column, 1936
	3	Poetry
	4-5	Published Articles
	6	Report from South Vietnam, 1967
	7	Short Stories
	8-9	Southwest
80		Printed Matter

80	1	Garth, John
	2	Newspaper Column Julia Jerome, 1929- 1931
	3-6	Occult Printed Matter
81		Scrapbook - Heba Jannath, ca.1919-1929