

AS SUBASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

1868-DELANY RESIGNS HIS COMMISSION. BUT REMAINS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. LATER EDITING HIS OWN NEWSPAPER AND BECOMING ACTIVE IN RECONSTRUCTION ERA POLITICS.

1874-DELANY BOLTS FROM THE DOMINANT REPUBLICAN PARTY AND RUNS ON AN INDEPENDENT TICKET FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, LOSING BUT WITH STRONG SUPPORT.

1875-HE IS APPOINTED TRIAL JUSTICE BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

1876-DELANY LOSES MANY SUPPORTERS BY SIDING WITH A CONSERVATIVE WHITE CANDIDATE ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TICKET FOR GOVERNOR. HE IS RE-APPOINTED AS TRIAL JUSTICE AFTER THE DEMOCRATS WIN, BUT IS DISMISSED AS MORE MODERATE ELEMENTS IN THE PARTY LOSE SWAY AND AS RECONSTRUCTION ERA GAINS ARE DISMANTLED BY CONSERVATIVE , WHITE DEMOCRATS.

1878-UNEMPLOYED AND SHORT OF FUNDS, HE REVIVES HIS PLANS TO RETURN TO AFRICA. THIS TIME ON THE SHIP CALLED THE "AZOR." OVER TWO HUNDRED AFRO-AMERICANS ACTUALLY SET SAIL FOR AFRICA FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR AND, AFTER A DIFFICULT BEGINNING, MANAGE TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT COMMUNITY THAT CONTINUES IN SOME FORM TO THIS DAY. WITH DESCENDANTS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

1879 -DELANY, UNABLE TO GO TO AFRICA BECAUSE OF HIS COMMITMENT TO FUND A COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR HIS TWO YOUNGEST CHILDREN THROUGH HIS MEDICAL PRACTICE. RETURNS TO WILBERFORCE, OHIO. HE WRITES ONE OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT WORKS. "THE PRINCIPIA OF ETHNOLOGY." REFINING IDEAS IN HIS EARLIER WRITINGS CONCERNING AFRICAN CULTURE.

1885-DR. AND MAJOR MARTIN DELANY DIES AT HOME WITH HIS BELOVED COMPANION, CATHERINE. AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN.