Shackles, Manacles, and Padlocks used in slave trade, early 19th cent
Iron collar and chains used by slave traders, early 19th cent
Shackles and Padlocks used on slave ships, early 19th cent
Enslaved Woman and Black Driver, British West Indies, 1826
Rowing a Tent Boat, Surinam, 1770
Enslaved Fruit and Vegetable Vendor, Brazil, ca. 1841
Carrying a Sedan Chair (Palanquin), Brazil, 1816
Transporting a Planter's Wife in a Hammock, Brazil, 1816
Enslaved Women and Black Driver, British West Indies, 1826
Gezo King of Dahomey, 1849
Female Soldier (Amazon), Dahomey, 1849-50
Slave Coffle, Dahomey, 1850
Human Sacrificial Ceremony, Dahomey, 1849-50
Human Sacrificial Ceremony, Dahomey, 1849-50
Africans thrown overboard from a slave ship, Brazil, ca. 1830s
Carrying a Sedan Chair or Palanquin, Isle de France (Mauritius), 1818
Le Sénégal; la France dans l’Afrique occidentale; ouvrage contenant 18...

LC Control Number: 04014712
Type of Material: Text (Book, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

CALL NUMBER: DT549 .F15
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LE GÉNÉRAL FAIDHERBE
DE L'INSTITUT

LE SÉNÉGAL
LA FRANCE DANS L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

OUVRAGE CONTENANT
18 GRAVURES D'APRÈS LES DESSINS DE ROU
3 GRAVURES DE THIERRY D'APRÈS DES PHOTOGRAPHIES
ET 5 CARTES OU PLANS

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE ET C°
70, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 70
1889

Châtillon, imprimeur. 11/1/64

UVA - 1974 supplement
DT549. F15 1974
Le Sénégal; la France dans l'Afrique occidentale; ouvrage contenant 18 gravures d'après les dessins de Riou, 3 gravures de Thiriat d'après des photographies et 5 cartes ou plans. [Title page]

Le Sénégal; la France dans l'Afrique occidentale; ouvrage contenant 18 gravures d'après les dessins de Riou, 3 gravures de Thiriat d'après des photographies et 5 cartes. (published 1889)

Published Date: 1889

Library Division: Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture / General & Reference Division

Description: 3 p. l., 501 p., 1 l. front., plates, port., maps, plans. 26 cm.

Item/Page/Plate Number: Title page

Specific Material Type: Prints

Subject(s): Sailing ships

Senegal

Additional Name(s): Faidherbe, Louis Leon Cesar, 1818-1889 -- Author

Collection Guide: Africana & Black History

Digital Image ID: 1105180

Digital Record ID: 350207

NYPL Call Number: Sc 966.3-F

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Faits relatifs a la traite des noirs

Published:
A Paris, : de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, rue de Vaugirard, no. 9. : se trouve au bureau de la Société de la morale chrétienne, rue Taranne, no. 12., 1826

Description:

Note:
Comprises extracts of letters and journal articles from several sources
At head of title: Société de la morale chrétienne. Comité pour l'abolition de la traite des noirs
Title vignette: Cross section of slave ship, showing human cargo
Signatures: p1 16 2-38 46 (leaf 46 verso blank)
First folded leaf holds a plan of a slave ship, captioned "Navire negrier." Second folded leaf holds a table of information about various slave ships

References:
Hogg, P. C. African slave trade and its suppression, 3072

Note:
John Carter Brown Library copy bound, as 7th pamphlet in v. 22 of collection with binder's title: Mélanges sur l'Amérique, with: Steetz, William Instruction nautique sur les passages a l'ile de Cuba, et au Golfe du Mexique, ... Paris : Bechet, aîné, 1825, and 9 others

LC subject:
Slave trade

Other info:
Imprint 1826
France Paris.

Other au:
Société de la morale chrétienne. Comité pour l'abolition de la traite des noirs

Other ti:
Mélanges sur l'Amérique

Rlin/oclc:
RIBR92-B341
Title: Faits relatifs à la traite des noirs
Published: A Paris, : de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, rue de Vaugirard, no. 9, : se trouve au bureau de la Société de la morale chrétienne, rue Taranne, no. 12., 1826

Note: Comprises extracts of letters and journal articles from several sources
At head of title: Société de la morale chrétienne. Comité pour l'abolition de la traite des noirs
Title vignette: Cross section of slave ship, showing human cargo
Signatures: pi² 16 2-38 46 (leaf 46 verso blank)
First folded leaf holds a plan of a slave ship, captioned "Navire negrier." Second folded leaf holds a table of information about various slave ships

References: Hogg, P. C. African slave trade and its suppression, 3072
Note: John Carter Brown Library copy bound, as 7th pamphlet in v. 22 of collection with binder's title: Mélanges sur l'Amérique, with: Steetz, William Instruction nautique sur les passages a l'ile de Cuba, et au Golfe du Mexique, ... Paris : Bechet, aîné, 1825, and 9 others

LC subject: Slave trade
Other info: Imprint 1826
France Paris.

Record: Next
Facing title page - large fold out map of a section of an unnamed slave ship with a legend on the side that describes the numbers of the ship.

The ship: JCB - $\Phi$1203-5

2. Fers employés pour la traite de Noires (P.3) $\Phi$1203-2

3. Note explicative fournie par un forgeron de Nantes (P.15)

4. Suite de la note fournie par un forgeron de Nantes (P.16)

<table>
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<th>Note record #5</th>
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<td>4</td>
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Source: Faits relatifs a la traite des noirs.

Image Caption: Faits relatifs a la traite des noirs. [title page]

In: Faits relatifs a la traite des noirs. (published 1826)

Published Date: 1826

Library Division: Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture / Manuscripts Rare Books Division

Description: 59 p. front., illus., fold. tab. 21 cm.

Item/Page/Plate Number: title page

Specific Material Type: Prints

Subject(s): Slave trade

Additional Name(s): Société de la morale chrétienne (Paris, France). Comité pour la traite des noirs -- Author

Collection Guide: Africana & Black History

Digital Image ID: 1242160

Digital Record ID: 594817

NYPL Call Number: Sc Rare 326.1-S (Societe de la morale chrétienne. Faits rel...
Faits relatifs à la traite des noirs. [title page]
ID: 1242160
- View Image Details
- Add to Selections

Navire Negrier.
ID: 1156822
- View Image Details
- Add to Selections

Fers employés pour la Traite des Noirs.
ID: 1156823
- View Image Details
- Add to Selections

Note explicative fournie par un forgeron de Nan
ID: 1156825
- View Image Details
- Add to Selections

Suite de la note explicative fournie par un forgeron de Nan
ID: 1242161
- View Image Details
- Add to Selections
Appareil nommé barre de justice, garni de menottes pour garrotter les pieds des esclaves. Chaque barre a environ six pieds de long, elle est garnie de huit menottes qui servent à attacher huit esclaves, si l'on n'en met qu'une à chaque pied, ou seulement quatre, si l'on enlace les deux pieds. La planche ne représente que la moitié d'une barre de jus-
« Quand on prend les Nègres dans les bois, cette chaîne peut servir à les retenir jusqu'à l'embarquement. Pour cela on les attache, et l'on passe autour d'un arbre la chaîne que l'on amarre des deux bouts, de la manière indiquée ci-dessus.

Pour retenir la chaîne on passe la branche du cadenas dans une maille d'un des bouts de la chaîne et dans la boucle de l'autre bout, et ainsi l'on resserre plus ou moins la chaîne en mettant le cadenas dans une maille plus ou moins près du bout.

Les clefs, pour ouvrir les colliers, se détournent à gauche jusqu'à ce que la vis qui passe dans les deux parties du collier quitte la partie du dessous, alors elles se séparent, le collier est ouvert ; pour le refermer on les rapproche et l'on retourne à droite la vis, jusqu'à ce qu'elle traverse les deux parties, et le collier est fermé. Il y a deux chaînes et un des petits cadenas pour chaque.

(*) On ne saurait mieux donner l'idée de la scandaleuse impunité avec laquelle on se livre à Nantes au trafic des Nègres, qu'en publiant textuellement la note explicative, accompagnée de dessins à la plume, qui était jointe aux fers déposés à la Société de la Morale catholique, pour être présentés aux deux Chambres. Jamais la cruauté n'a tenu un langage plus nai.
Suite de la note explicative fournie par un forgeron de Nantes.

Cette barre doit être soude au point A, et le grand cadenas doit être passé dans le trou percé à un des bouts, afin de retenir les menottes.

On peut attacher à cette barre autant d'hommes qu'il y a de menottes en n'en mettant qu'une à chaque homme, ou la moitié en en mettant une à chaque pied.

Front plate. Woman w/ kids by house
p. 121. Woman w/ kids by house ?

Clark, vol. B3, #40

Disc
UNC C 917 W. S. Wilson Lib. - Carolina Collection
F 28 e

12/24/58 - Nothing of particular value. Man has

occupation of slave dollars. Lot of other items in store

are too obscure to be of much use
Feliú Cruz, Guillermo, 1900-1973
La abolición de la esclavitud en Chile; estudio histórico y social
[Santiago] Universidad de Chile, 1942
7 p. L., [3]-368 p., 1 L. xlvii pl. (incl. ports., facsims.) on 27 L. 20 cm
"Las fuentes. Notas bibliográficas": p. [307]-350
Slaves -- Emancipation
Slavery -- Chile
43004364
RIBGR06190436-B
no useful images
Record: Prev Next

Author
Female Society, for Birmingham, West-Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, and Their
Respective Neighbourhoods, for the Relief of British Negro Slaves

Title
The second report of the Female Society for Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury,
Walsall ... for the Relief of British Negro Slaves: established, 1825

Published
Birmingham: Printed by B. Hudson,..., [1826]

Descript'nm
29, [30-31] p

Record: Prev Next

Note
Retrospective conversion: original entry
John Carter Brown Library copy bound as the 4th of 18 in Abolitionist Album

LC subject
Female Society, for Birmingham, West-Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, and Their
Respective Neighbourhoods, for the Relief of British Negro Slaves

LC subject
Antislavery movements -- Great Britain
Slavery -- Great Britain -- Societies, etc
Slavery -- West Indies, British

Other info
Imprint 1826
England Birmingham
Rlin/oclc
RIBR03-B3816

Record: Prev Next

http://library.brown.edu/search/
(3) Print if sitting, holding a young child in her lap by appearing.

(4) Print Six —

The drive, where outside its features all

Stream: us/ child in her lap, overcome with whip

FEB 64-1068-3

Get scans on

1), 2), 4) — include captions/word underneath
Driven to the fields without respite, knowing not the father of the child she suckled.

on the high seas of slaves being imported into the United States. 16

It is a singular fact that these petitions precipitated a full-scale debate in the second session of the first Congress. We do not have complete records of what was said, but the Annals of Congress contain enough to leave no doubts about the scope of the argument or its intensity. Burke and Smith of South Carolina displayed a viciousness, a callousness, and a surprising ignorance in their studied insults of Quakers generally, and of particular individuals. Burke was once called to order for his remarks. Elias Boudinot made a brilliant defense of Benezet and others, and of the Quaker war record, near the close of the debate. Reading the speeches, one almost comes to believe that the Quakers rather than slavery were under indictment. In fact Smith at one point said that, in
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>circa 1835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>SLAVERY/WEST INDIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Enslaved mother and child urged to work by slave driver. &quot;The driver's whip unfolds its torturing evil...&quot;</td>
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<td>Mary Evans Picture Library</td>
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Select this picture
Title: La femme de couleur en Amérique latine / Sous la direction de Roger Bastide. Textes de: Bastide Roger ... [et al.]
Description: 265 p. ; 20 cm.
Note: Bibliography: p. 265.
Subject: Blacks--Latin America.
Subject: Women, Black.
Author: Fermin, Philippe, 1729-1813
Title: Nieuwe algemene beschrijving van de colonie van Suriname. : Behelzende al het merkwaardige van dezelve, met betrekkinge tot de historie, aardryks- en natuurkunde. / Door Philip Fermin, M.D.

Published: Te Harlingen, : ter drukkerije van V. van der Plaats Junior., MDCCLXX. [1770]


JCB
- Location: F770 .F359n
- Call #: autograph (copy 2)
- Status: USE IN LIBRARY

JCB
- Location: F770 .F359n
- Call #: autograph (copy 2) c.2
- Status: USE IN LIBRARY

Note: Translation of: Description générale, historique, géographique et physique del a colonie de Surinam. Amsterdam, 1769

Half title v. 1: Nieuwe algemene beschrijving van de colonie van Suriname.
Door Philip Fermin, M.D. In twee deelen
Vignette on title pages
Signatures: v.1: *4 (*3 signed ***, *4 signed ***2) 2*8 A-O8 2P2 (*1 verso, *2 verso blank); v.2: pi2 A-V8 X4 (pi1 verso blank)
Map v.1 unnumbered; plates v.2 numbered: No. 1-2; plate [3] unnumbered
Errata (v.2: p.[3-4], 1st count)
"By den drukker dezes is mede gedrukt: (v.1: p.[221]-224, 4th count); "By den drukker dezes is van de pers gekomen:" (v.2: p.[4-5], 3rd count)

References:
Brown, J.C. Cat., 1493-1800, 3:1735
Sabin 24119
Muller, F. Amer., 1465

Note:
John Carter Brown Library copy 1 bound in contemporary calf, in 1 v
John Carter Brown Library copy 2 (22 cm.) bound in contemporary quarterly calf, in 1 v., with paper boards renewed

LC subject:
Plantations -- Suriname
Test boil shows & blocks w/ our website

Fold-out of sugar rollers - not on website
Fold-out of horse powered sugar mill -
This is on website, originally appear in catalog - it's a simplified version of the one that appeared in catalog.

Note: Scan website - test boil
Show blocks w/ our site
Vol. 2 between pp 8-9

Archive of Early American Images
record # 04050-3

Sugar rollers - not on Early American Images
Author: Fermin, Philippe, 1729-1813

Title: Description générale, historique, géographique et physique del a colonie de Surinam. Dutch

Published: Te Harlingen, : ter drukkerie van V. van der Plaats Junior., MDCCCLXX. [1770]


Permalink to this Josiah record

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Note: Translation of: Description générale, historique, géographique et physique de la colonie de Surinam. Amsterdam, 1769

Half title v. 1: Nieuwe algemeene beschryving van de colonie van Suriname. Door Philip Fermin, M.D. In twee deelen

Vignette on title pages

Signatures: v.1: *4 (*3 signed "*", *4 signed "*2") 2*8 A-O8 P1 (*1 verso, *2 verso blank); v.2: pi' A-V8 X4 (pi1 verso blank)


Map v.1 unnumbered; plates v.2 numbered: No. 1-2; plate [3] unnumbered

Errata (v.2: p.[3-4], 1st count)

"By den dukker dezes is mede gedrukt:" (v.1: p.[221]-224, 4th count); "By den dukker dezes is van de pers gekomen:" (v.2: p.[4-5], 3rd count)

References
Brown, J.C. Cat., 1493-1800, 3:1735
Sabin 24119
Muller, F. Amer., 1465

Note: John Carter Brown Library copy 1 bound in contemporary calf, in 1 v
John Carter Brown Library copy 2 (22 cm.) bound in contemporary quarterly calf, in 1 v., with paper boards renewed

LC subject
Plantations -- Suriname
Natural history -- Suriname

Other subj
Catalogs, Booksellers' -- Netherlands -- 1770

LC subject
Suriname -- Description and travel
Fermin, Philippe, An historical and political view of the present and ancient state of the colony of Surinam in South America; ... London, 1781. 154 pp. History and Geography.

Title An historical and political view of the present and ancient state of the colony of Surinam in South America; ... By a person who lived there ten years.

Author Fermin, Philippe (1720-1790)


Language English

Pages 154

ESTC Number T131613

18th Century Microfilm Reel # 6655

Physical Description 152p. ; 8°

Notes Advertisement to the reader: "This tract is from the French of Philip Fermin, M.D. of Maestricht". Originally published as 'Histoire naturelle de la Hollande 'equinoxiale', Amsterdam, 1765, and in 1769 republished as 'Description g'en'eraile, historique, g'geomographique et physique de la colonie de Surinam'.

Source Library British Library

ECCO Subject Area History and Geography

ECCO Release Date 06/01/2003

Holding Libraries

Source Citation Full Citation for Fermin, Philippe. An historical and political view of the present and ancient state of the colony of Surinam in South America; ... By a person who lived there ten years. London, 1781. Based on information from English Short Title Catalogue. Eighteenth Century Collections Online. Gale Group. http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/ECCO

Gale Document Number CW102618245
Search Result --

Viewing record 1 of 1 from catalog.
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Call number: XX(4194856.1)
Author: Fermin, Philippe, 1720-1790.
Uniform title: Histoire naturelle de la Hollande 'equinoxiale. Eng
Title: An historical and political view of the present and there ten years.
Click link: http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/ECCO?c=1&stp=Author&ste=11&af=BN&ae=T131613&tiP
Publication info: London : printed for the author, and sold by W. Ni
Description: 152 p. ; 8º.
Other format: Also available in microfilm (click link to determine
Note: Advertisement to the reader: "This tract is from th
Note: Originally published as 'Histoire naturelle de la Ho
g'eographique et physique de la colonie de Surin:
Note: Reproduction of original from the British Library.
Reproduction note: Electronic reproduction. Farmington Hills, Mich. :
Eighteenth century collections online
Cited in: English Short Title Catalog, ESTCT131613.

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http://virgo.lib.virginia.edu/uhtbin/cgiisirsi/x/0/0/5 5/1/2006
22. Allegorie op het Surinaamse wigewest, 1784; Kopergravure van Heneman

23. Tentboot, 1770; Kopergravure van Van de Plaats jr.
Author: Fermin, Philippe
Title: Traité des maladies les plus frequentes a Surinam, et des remedes les plus propres a les guerir. Suivi d'une dissertation sur le fameux crapaud de Surinam, nomme pipa, & sur sa generation en particulier
Edition: New ed
Published: Amsterdam, Chez M. Magéns, 1765
Description: 157 p. illus. 17 cm

Other subj: Toads
LC subject: Suriname
Rlin/loc: RIBGR22358055-B

Record: Prev Next

Check for illustrations
6/7/06 no useful illustrations

5/1/06 6:55 PM
Tried: (fernandez gonzalo historia general natural indias) no records found... Your search query has been changed... Tried: (fernandez and gonzalo and historia and general and natural and indias)
27 results found. Sorted by Title

Record: Prev Next

Author  Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo, 1478-1557
Uniform title Historia general y natural de las Indias
Title Historia general y natural de las Indias, islas y tierre-firme del mar océano, / por el capitán Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdés ... ; Publicala la Real Academia de la Historia, cotejada con el códico original, enriquecida con las enmiendas y adiciones del autor, è ilustrada con la vida y el juicio de las obras del mismo por d. José Amador de los Rios ... Primera [-tercera] parte
Published Madrid : Imprenta de la Real Academia de la Historia, 1851 [-1855]
Description 3 pts. in 4 v. : ill., coats of arms, maps ; 32 cm. (fol.)

Permalink to this Josiah record

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Note
Divided into 3 parts containing 50 books in all. The present work is the 1st complete edition of all the books, some of which had existed only in manuscript
Title vignette: coat of arms
Errata statement: recto of last leaf of each volume
Life of the author: pages [IX]-CVII, v. 1

References
Sabin 57990
Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 89532

LC subject Discoveries in geography [Vol. 1]
Fruit Vendor, Brazil, 1630s

Image Reference
NW0319

Source

Comments
Titled, "Molher Negra" (a corruption, according to the translators, of the Portuguese "mulher negra" [black woman]). The woman, with a child at her side, is carrying a basket of fruit, wearing a short skirt, large hat, and bead necklace; a white clay pipe is tucked into her skirt. Wagener/Wagner was a German mercenary for the Dutch West India Company; in 1634, at the age of about 20, he went to northeastern Brazil and stayed there for 7 years. According to Wagener, "Black women are no less slender and well-proportioned than the men. Yet they are not spared having to work in an exhausting manner in the mills and cane-fields just as the men and children do. Some of them know Spanish and Dutch money well, so their owners send them into the streets to sell chickens, birds, dried fish and all form of magnificent fruit, all well counted one by one; when, however, the black is careless and takes false money or only a small amount, when she gets home she then gives poor account to her master for the goods. She is immediately bound and soundly whipped; so they prefer to be employed in other more tiring service than to be involved in that dangerous trade" (vol. 2, p. 175).
Mlle. Araujo. Thank you very much for your note. You are probably quite correct on the identification, and we will take your comments into consideration when we resume work on our website in August. Once again, thank you for taking the time to write. Sincerely yours, Jerome Handler
On Thursday, June 3, 2004, at 08:00 PM, Ana Lucia Araujo wrote:

I'm an art historian. My research interests include representations of Brazil (painting, engraving, illustration), by Europeans, particularly in 19th century and slave memory. I visited your Web site and I found it very interesting. I think Albert Eckhout (1610-1666) could be the author of « Fruit Vendor, Brazil » 1630s (watercolor ?), as he brought many drawings and watercolors from his Brazilian journey in seventeenth century. One of his paintings (attached file) from 1641 entitled (in Portuguese) Mulher Africana (oil on canvas) from the Nationalmuseet (Copenhagen, Denmark) is very similar to the picture « Fruit Vendor ».

Sincerely yours,

Ana Lucia Araujo, Ph.D.
Université Laval
Québec, QC
Canada

<eckhout11.jpg>

Jerome S. Handler
Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
145 Ednam Dr
Charlottesville, Va 22903
(434) 924-3295

http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu/Slavery/
http://www.virginiafoundation.org/
I'm an art historian. My research interests include representations of Brazil (painting, engraving, illustration), by Europeans, particularly in 19th century and slave memory. I visited your Web site and found it very interesting. I think Albert Eckhout (1610 - 1666) could be the author of «Fruit Vendor, Brazil» 1630s (watercolor ?), as he brought many drawings and watercolors from his Brazilian journey in the 17th century. One of his paintings (attached file) from 1641 entitled (in Portuguese) Mulher Africana (oil on canvas) from the Nationalmuseet (Copenhagen, Denmark) is very similar to the picture «Fruit Vendor».

Sincerely yours,

Ana Lucia Araujo, Ph. D.
Université Laval
Québec, QC
Canada
Giulio Ferrario

IL COSTUME ANTICO E MODERNO

Milano, MDCCCXV (1815) 1815-1827

Vol. 1, Part I - Africa, Egypt

Vol. 2, Part I

pp. 118-119 - Egypt, Ethiopia

A multiform of colored engravings - Illustration, an
unrivalled set of plates, the same series.

One based on a number of primary source travel
accounts - but the images shown is largely European -
looking figures - with brown skins, wearing broad,
conical hats.

Some possible illustrations.

File 234

Fol. 35

Ferr. 2

Fer. 1

35

256

Oriental - Armenia

21962
dated

Jaoppa

12/86

Kurt Benn (Obi)

unseen
Africa, vol. II, part 2
Following p. plates 81
304 42 [Handwritten text not legible]
FERARRIO, GIULIO, 1767-1847, ed.
Il costume antico e moderno; o, Storia del governo, della milizia, della religione, delle arti, scienze ed usanze di tutti i popoli antichi e moderni... Milano, Dalla tipografia dell'editore, 1815-27.
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FERARRIO, GIULIO, 1767-1847, ed. Il costume antico e moderno... 1815-27. (Card 2)
dottore G. Ferrario. Possedimenti de Cinesi nell'oceano orientale. La Corea, il Giapone, e le isole Lien-Kiou, descritte dal signor A. Levati v.2. L'India di qua dal Gange comunemente detta Indostan, descritta dal dottore G. Ferrario. Descrizione delle isole Ceilan, Maldive e Lachediv L'India di là del Gange o l'Indo-Cina, descritta dal dottore G. Ferrario. v.3. Il costume de' Fenici, de' Sirj, de' degli Arabi ec. ec., descritto dal professo A. Levati. Il costume antico e moderno... 1815-27. (Card 3)
ed altri antichi popoli dell'Asia Minore, descrit dal dottore G. Ferrario. Il costume degli Assiri de'Babilonesi, Medi e Persi, descritto dal dottore G. Ferrario. (v.4. Il costume degli abitatori del Kabul, del Tibet, della Georgia, della Circasia, dell'antica Scizia, della Tartaria, della Siberia, del Kamtschatica ec., descritto dal dottore G. Ferrario. L'oce- (Continued on next card) NL 36-66
Fig. 19
A Brazilian planter, his wife, and three black slaves on a journey. From Henry Koster, *Travels in Brazil* (London, 1816), facing the title-page.

The first their way who follo were more intere than in Brazil its land had gold anc the Indians if the voyages had to b ships brought ba rots, and the red newly found land nists introduced expectations, and oped in Madeira became the majo gained important settlers learned to slaves resisted or African slaves we economy based o slave trade was a cattle ranching in tion and hides for. The economy changed consider century, first gold were found in the Mines”) became t
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Author  Ferrer de Couto, José, 1820–1877
Title  Los negros en sus diversos estados y condiciones; tales como
son, como se supone que son, y como deben ser, por don José
Ferrer de Couto
Published  Nueva York, Impr. de Hellet, 1864
Descrip'tn  310 p., 1 l. 23 cm
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LC subject  Slavery
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Author
Fewkes, Jesse Walter, 1850-1930

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Image Caption: Negro house in Porto Rico.

In: The aborigines of Porto Rico and neighboring islands, t Fewkes. (published 1907)

Published Date: 1907

Library Division: Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture / General Research and Reference Division

Description: 220 p. illus., plates. 29 cm.

Item/Page/Plate Number: Plate VI

Subject(s): Blacks – Caribbean Area

Dwellings

Puerto Ricans

Puerto Rico

Thatched roof buildings

Additional Name(s): Fewkes, Jesse Walter, 1850-1930, 1

Author

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Paul Finkelman and Joseph Miller, eds.

Macmillan Encyclopedia of World Slavery,

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28, 129, 157, 158, 165, 263, 382

Vol. 2

542, 565, 570, 615, 686, 70, 725
(741, 760, 783, 823, 825, 827)
908, 91, 937, 945, 975

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their owners, at times perhaps significantly improving their living and working conditions.

See also ABOLITION AND ANTIMSLAVERY MOVEMENTS; BRAZILIAN ANTIMSLAVERY SOCIETY; PALMARES; PORTUGAL; SLAVE TRADE.

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Robert E. Conrad

Brazilian Antislavery Society

In 1880 a small group of abolitionists met in Rio de Janeiro at the home of the prominent liberal politician Joaquim Nabuco to organize the Brazilian Antislavery Society. Its members, including the African-Brazilian André Rebouças, agreed to combat slavery by every peaceful means, to publish an antislavery newspaper, and to communicate with similar organizations in Europe and the Americas. A powerful manifesto, written by Nabuco, was published in Portuguese, English, and French, and on 1 November 1880 the first issue of their monthly newsletter, *O Abolicionista*, appeared. Many actual slaves in Brazil, Nabuco correctly argued in this first issue, were held unlawfully, since hundreds of thousands of Africans had been smuggled into the country after 1831, the year in which the slave trade became illegal, and so were legally free along with their offspring.

The first wave of abolitionism led by Nabuco was followed by a powerful proslavery reaction. Having strongly revealed their presence in 1880, antislavery clubs in Rio de Janeiro were forced either to close
left to chance. Slaves had to be minimally nourished and medically assisted if they were to be productive workers. At the same time class and race prejudice affected economic thinking; as a result, provisions and other care were often set below what was required to maintain general health.

Slaves so poorly fed consequently suffered a range of diseases related to malnutrition. Not only did the availability of food fluctuate seasonally, but slaves experienced long periods of hunger after hurricanes and during droughts and the recurrent major wars in the region. Crop cycles in Europe and North America also affected the availability of food. Poor health and poor nutrition contributed to the general inability of Caribbean slave populations to reproduce themselves naturally until the closing years of the eighteenth century.

In reaction to such inadequacies slaves pursued autonomous economic strategies of their own, as part of "leisure" times they claimed for themselves. Growing and selling food and other produce allowed them to improve the quality and quantity of their diets in the context of general malnutrition and to own and possess property in a system that also defined them as property. It offered them opportunity to travel and to attempt to "normalize" their social lives as much as possible under generally restrictive circumstances. They defended these benefits militantly, and it was there that women in particular displayed great tenacity. Marketing symbolized a spirit of independence and was central to the nonviolent protest and resistance that characterized day-to-day antislavery activity.

Slaves pursued their freedom by other means—including violent ones—in a virtual war against the restraints of the slave codes and the racial denigration that repeatedly broke out in bloody battles. The English colonies in the Caribbean maintained the pervasive controls of slavery only by employing against the slaves the military forces stationed there to defend the islands against European rivals. After periods of massive imports, the new Africans often organized, sometimes drawing on their military training and experience at home, to attack the plantations, or they fled individually to the hills in the mountainous islands and formed refugee, or "maroon," settlements, from which they attacked English property and recruited from among the slaves. In the late-eighteenth-century "age of revolution," creole plantation slaves organized revolts inspired by ideals of freedom, often drawing on networks of communication rooted in marketing and other systems that had grown up beyond the confines of individual plantations. In one form or another, hardly a generation of slaves in the English Caribbean failed to take their antislavery actions to the level of violent confrontation.

These large-scale, violent revolts and long-term marronage have been considered the most "advanced" acts of rebellion, but hidden, spontaneous, day-to-day acts of individuals sustained an equally costly war against domination. Although this war was difficult to perceive beneath the slaves' veneer of secrecy, female slaves, as wives and mothers, overcame slave owners' attempts to divide slave communities culturally and morally and thus provided the organizational strength necessary for more open resistance. The extreme patriarchal domination that slavery allowed masters over the women they owned forced female slaves to resist personally as well, with redoubled determination. As the prices of imported Africans rose steadily through the eighteenth century, masters moved to encourage fertility and maternity as strategies of providing labor for their plantations. The creole children that slave women bore in those late generations of slavery became the leaders of the nineteenth-century antislavery activity on the plantations that contributed much to the demoralization of slave owners and British policymakers by the 1820s.

Emancipation from above confirmed the slaves' quest for liberty in the nineteenth century and produced legislated freedom in 1834, with full autonomy
twenty-two years, were themselves the product of a violent revolution (the Haitian Revolution, 1791–1804) which had begun as a rebellion by slaves against their French masters.

Plantations in Cuba and Puerto Rico, even at this relatively late date in the history of New World slavery, helped establish social patterns resembling the eighteenth-century slave societies of the French and British Caribbean, like St. Domingue, Barbados, and Jamaica. Among these patterns were an exploitation of slave labor much more intense than in the previous period, a sharp rise in slaves imported from Africa, noticeable—and to whites, worrisome—increases in the colored population, heightened social tension and racism, and severe repression of conspiracies and rebellions. This final cycle of Spanish Caribbean slavery was also marked by intense struggles by slaves, and by others on their behalf, to achieve emancipation. This epochal event finally occurred when the last emancipados or “apprentices” were freed in Cuba in 1886.

While they came to resemble the classic “sugar colonies” of Britain and France in key ways, the Cuban and Puerto Rican slave regimes of the nineteenth century were also peculiar by Caribbean standards. For one thing, slaves never attained the absolute majority of the population to which they had risen in the sugar islands at comparable stages of development. In Cuba at the peak of slave importations from Africa during the 1840s, slaves accounted for 43 percent of the total population, whites made up 42 percent, and free people of African descent 15 percent. These categories in Puerto Rico were 12 percent, 48 percent, and 40 percent, respectively. The high proportion of people of mixed descent in Puerto Rico indicates that miscegenation had occurred on a very large scale in this society during the preceding centuries. Such social and racial breakdowns contrasted with the proportion of slaves—80 percent or more—typical in the other sugar islands, where the free coloreds were therefore a much smaller fraction of the total than in the Hispanic colonies. A second demographic difference was that slaves who lived and worked in cities in the Spanish colonies (particularly in Cuba) were a larger share of the total than their counterparts in the non-Hispanic colonies. Though most Hispanic slaves lived and worked on rural estates, as many as one-sixth lived in cities, where they worked as common laborers, peddlers, craftsmen, domestic servants, prostitutes, and the like.

Nineteenth-century Spanish Caribbean slavery was exceptional in several other ways. First, slaves had greater opportunities for manumission. Whether by the masters’ initiative or by the slaves’ own actions through coartación, manumissions continued to be more common in Cuba and Puerto Rico, even at the height of the plantation cycle, than they had been in surrounding territories at comparable stages. Second, contrary to the British and French experience, most slaves introduced after 1820—the vast majority of the total for the entire cycle—were illegal, as Spain had formally agreed with Great Britain in 1817 to end its involvement in the transatlantic slave trade, beginning three years later. The illegality of slave imports had measurable consequences. The danger of capture by British anti-slave trade patrols inflated the price of captives, and it also distorted the demographic composition of the slaves because it predisposed traders to bring as many women as possible to the colonies in order to enhance opportunities for reproduction. At the same time, the illegal trafficking attracted different groups of participants, drew on new sources of financing, and possibly increased the overall profitability of the nefarious trade. Still another way in which Caribbean slavery was exceptional is the fact that planters were able to influence the transition from slave labor to free labor. A protracted emancipation allowed slaveholders and officials time to plan and prepare for a deliberate, gradual transition to
ever, it is estimated that at least two-thirds of the slaves in the antebellum South worked under black leaders who assumed responsibility for the pace and quality of work. As "men in the middle," drivers provided both black and white Southerners with iconclastic images of enslaved African-Americans who were possessed of decision-making authority and recognized managerial talent.

See also FIELD LABOR; OVEREERS; PLANTATIONS.

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William L. Van Deburg


Pioneer African-American historian of slavery.

Born in Massachusetts and trained at Fisk University (A.B., 1888), the University of Berlin (1892–1894), and Harvard (A.B., 1890; Ph.D., 1895), William Edward Burghardt Du Bois wrote influential studies on the Atlantic slave trade, slave culture and religion, the African origins of America's slaves, and black life during Reconstruction. He also was one of the most articulate critics of the post-Civil War era proslavery argument and of racism in American life.

In his Suppression of the African-Slave-Trade to the United States of America, 1638–1870 (1896), Du Bois argued that after the 1808 congressional prohibition on slave imports, Southerners smuggled over 250,000 African slaves into the South. Northern capitalists and Southern slaveholders, Du Bois said, profited from slavery and were uncommitted to enforcing the slave trade laws. Though late-1990s scholars have lowered Du Bois's estimate considerably—to as low as 54,000 for the period from 1808 to 1861—his book remains influential. In The Souls of Black Folk (1903) Du Bois probed deeply into the minds of the slaves. The bondsmen, Du Bois explained, employed exorcism and witchcraft to resist their enslavement. The slave preacher connected the slaves to their African roots, comforted them in their sorrows, and helped
Malnutrition and Infant Mortality

Inadequate nutrition was a problem that impaired the physical health of slaves of all regions. Studies have found that nutritional deficiencies, including anemia, were widespread among slave populations in Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina (United States). Throughout the Caribbean, it is likely that poor nutrition contributed most to slave mortality. In this region, malnutrition increased the slaves' risk of infectious diseases and other ailments. According to Kenneth Kiple, poor nutrition also caused specific deficiency diseases such as frank beriberi (linked to thiamine deficiency) and pellagra (linked to niacin deficiency). Moreover, in the case of slave mothers, inadequate nutrition eroded their children's health as well as their own. With regard to beriberi, for example mothers passed thiamine-deficient milk to nursing infants, who almost inevitably would then die.

Indeed, demographers, historians, and medical researchers have uncovered excess infant mortality in slave populations throughout the Americas. In many cases, slaves on large plantations—in Cuba, for instance—had higher rates of infant and child mortality. Data available for North American slave regions indicate that slave women lost over half of their pregnancies to stillbirths and to infant and early childhood mortality. These slave infants and children died frequently from respiratory diseases, whooping cough, and sudden infant death syndrome, as well as from diarrhea and digestive problems. In slave regions in which pregnant and lactating women were allowed to work less and breast-feeding was permitted, some of the causes of mortality were lessened.

Current Issues

Historians and other social and medical scientists have added important pieces to the puzzle of health and disease of slaves in the New World. Recently, among scholars involved in the global study of slavery, there has been growing interest in health in nonwestern slave societies. Also, in both western and nonwestern
Table 1. Slave and Free Populations in Louisiana, 1810–1860.

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<th>Free Colored</th>
<th>Slave</th>
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<td>34,311</td>
<td>7,585</td>
<td>34,660</td>
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<td>73,383</td>
<td>10,476</td>
<td>69,064</td>
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<td>89,441</td>
<td>16,710</td>
<td>109,588</td>
<td>215,739</td>
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<td>158,457</td>
<td>25,502</td>
<td>168,452</td>
<td>352,411</td>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>255,491</td>
<td>17,462</td>
<td>244,809</td>
<td>517,762</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>357,629</td>
<td>18,647</td>
<td>331,76</td>
<td>708,002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Total free households in 1860 = 63,992.

Tlers followed suit. Like the British to the east, however, they found Indian slavery too problematic. By 1706 officials were proposing a two-for-one exchange of the colony's red slaves for black ones from the islands. Native American enslavement did continue, with a small but steady influx of western Indians sold by the Spanish into French Louisiana, but no more than a few hundred ever existed in the colony at any time. In the 1770s Indian slavery was banned.

Louisiana's African-American slaves far outnumbered their Indian counterparts, but slavery's progress lagged in comparison with Britain's North American colonies. As elsewhere, its growth was closely tied to agricultural progress. The first slave ships landed in 1719, but importation rarely occurred after 1731. During that period fewer than six thousand Africans were brought in, principally from the Senegambia. Without government support until agricultural production could be stabilized, since the staple crops (indigo, tobacco, corn, rice) were very labor-intensive, the colony frequently lacked basic foodstuffs to support new slaves. While colonists clamored for them, anticipating the wealth slaves would bring, they could not afford them.

New Orleans, history's fabled slave-trading center, did not earn that reputation until after the American Revolution, when sugarcane and cotton transformed the Louisiana economy. Thereafter, large-scale agricultural production had three centers: the east bank of the lower Mississippi River between New Orleans and Baton Rouge; the almost state-long alluvial plain of the Mississippi's west bank; and the rich valley of the Red River. Sugarcane dominated below Baton Rouge; cotton ruled along the Red and the upper west bank of the Mississippi. In between, mixed production reflected landowner preferences. While these re-gions were first occupied by the colonial French, they still offered abundant acreage to Americans who arrived after the Revolution and the Louisiana Purchase of 1803.

The limited size of the colony's slave population, as well as Latin social attitudes and the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, produced relatively humanitarian slave laws. Under the Code Noir of 1724, the slave was treated as a person with limited rights, rather than as a piece of property. Slave marriages were encouraged, spouses could not be separated by sale, and children under fourteen could not be parted from their mothers. Freedom was a status slaves had the right to purchase; when owners balked, slaves could petition for government intervenors to set their value and facilitate the sale. Countless owners permitted slaves to bear arms as hunters and soldiers; in the latter capacity, black males fought valiantly in several Indian campaigns and in the Spanish campaigns of the American Revolution as well.

The extent to which this social and political climate ameliorated the everyday burdens of slavery remains debatable. As slave numbers increased late in the colonial period, as plantations spread from village out-
loom as well. The common custom in Virginia was to make cloth and then use it to provide each field hand with four sets of clothing: two cotton outfits for summer, and two woolen suits for winter. A family of ten people might have as many as forty sets of clothes. (In other areas cloth was imported from New England and then sewn into shirts, pants, dresses, and other garments.) Not only did this supply of apparel represent a significant achievement on the part of slave women, but the sheer number of shirts, pants, shifts, jackets, and stockings would fill up much of the standard twenty-by-sixteen-foot cabin.

Slave women also produced bedcovers, mainly quilts and blankets. Not only do quilts provide warmth for their users, but their production could become the occasion for significant celebrations. Former slave Julia Banks recalled that her people

would go from one plantation to another and have quitings and corn huskings. And they would dance. They used to go six or seven miles afoot to corn huskings and quitings. And those off the other plantation would come over and join in the work. And they would nearly always have a good dinner.

The quits created in the context of such occasions were the products of a cooperative design process that manifested communal rather than individual aesthetic choices. Such quits might be the culmination of a long series of processes: planting, cultivating, harvesting, carding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, piecing, and finally quitting. It is no wonder that finishing a quit was a moment of great joy.

**Men's Household Artifacts**

In the quarters, slave men were charged with the maintenance of their houses. This included keeping roofs from leaking and the walls in good repair. The men who were particularly skilled at woodworking also constructed furniture. One of the more typical types of beds was built into the corner of a room with two sides attached to the walls of the cabin and the other two meeting at a post in the middle of the floor. Strung with cord, this frame supported a mattress tick that was usually filled with corn shucks. Short stools were often fashioned for sitting near the fire, but the more gifted artisan might produce rocking chairs and even items of case furniture, like chests of drawers or armories. Yach Stringfellow, who had been a slave in Texas, recalled:

In the long winter days the men sat round the fire and whittle wood and make butter paddles and troughs for the pigs and ax handles and hoe handles and box traps and figure-four traps. They make combs to get the wool clean for spinning.

Such efforts yielded not only items that were useful for carrying out the work of the plantation but also artifacts that enhanced the quality of life in the quarters.
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Author: Flinter, George Dawson, d. 1838.
Uniform title: A view of the present condition of the slave population in the Island of Puerto Rico. Spanish
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Description: 290 p. ; 25 cm.
Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. [249]-276) and index.
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Subject: Slaves--Emancipation--Puerto Rico--Guayama Region--History--19th century.
Subject: Freedmen--Puerto Rico--Guayama Region--History--19th century.
Subject: Labor supply--Puerto Rico--Guayama Region--History--19th century.
Subject: Plantation workers--Puerto Rico--Guayama Region--History--19th century.
Subject: Sugarcane industry--Puerto Rico--Guayama Region--History--19th century.
Subject: Puerto Rico--Race relations--History--19th century.
Variant title: Sugar, slavery, and freedom in nineteenth-century...
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Author: Foote, Andrew H. (Andrew Hull), 1806-1863.
Title: Africa and the American flag. By Commander Andrew H. Foote ...
Description: 390, [18] p. col. plates, map. 21 cm.
Subject: Slave trade--Africa, West.
Subject: Africa, West--Description and travel.
Subject: Liberia--History.

Call numbers for SPEC-COLL
DT471 .F68 1854
Material: RAREBOOK
Location: SC-STKS

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U.S. NAVY OFFICER ON COAST OF AFRICA, 1850-51

U.S. Brig Perry on coast of Africa, 1850-51

[Handwritten notes and images related to maritime history and Foote's work]
The platform of the Ah-Tah-Te-

off Ambariz, Jan 6th 1850

Where is Ambariz? - off Angora coast - (Chukh)

"Marina, New York" registered in her stern

Charters of ship Marina discovered in No. 255-14.

Marine was "Seized on a go" - no supplies on

Men on board, but the ship was 25 years

With 176 cows, 200 sheep, (less bedding 150 gallons

of water), 150 barrels of flour ("in (the) road")

Scurvy coat several stacks of brush, 4 "Iron

Boilers for cooking rice provisions"; iron bars, for

necessary woodwork, for securing sails

400 spoons "la buena mano"
Call number: F128.9 .A1 F66 2004
Author: Foote, Thelma Wills, 1956-
Title: Black and white Manhattan: the history of racial formation in colonial New York City / Thelma Wills Foote.
ISBN: 0195088093 (alk. paper)
Description: x, 334 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. 293-320) and index.
Subject: Slavery--New York (State)--New York--History.
Subject: African Americans--New York (State)--New York--History.
Subject: Racism--New York (State)--New York--History.
Subject: New York (N.Y.)--Race relations.
Subject: Manhattan (New York, N.Y.)--Race relations.
Subject: New York (N.Y.)--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.
Subject: New York (N.Y.)--History--Revolution, 1775-1783.
Subject: Manhattan (New York, N.Y.)--History.

Alderman
F128.9 .A1 F66 2004
Material BOOK
Location Checked Out (Recall Item)

4/10/06
no illustrations
Call number: NE2195 .F6 1876

Author: Forbes, Edwin, 1839-1895.

Title: Life studies of the great army. A historical work of art, in copper-plate etching, containing forty plates, illustrating the life of the Union Armies during the years 1862-'3-'4-'5.

Publication info: [New York, E. Forbes, 1876]

Description: 40 pl. 61 cm.

Note: Proofs on Indian paper.

Local note: Stamped over imprint: Sole agent, John Beacham, 23 Liberty St., N.Y.

Subject: United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Views.
Plate 10 - Bottom row center - Cabin - "Got any pies for Sale Aunty"

Plate 23 - Whole print - "The Reliable Contraband" - Lee plant farm house - Wood shingle roof - Stone & brick chimney

Plate 30 - Whole print - "Coming into the Lines" - 2 white Union soldiers & belt

Plate 31 - Whole print - "The Supply Train" - Whips - (begins)
Cartes, miles & horses
2 - foreground
White Union soldiers

Got Freedom to help develop captions.

E. T. Jordan
1851.
LONMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONMAN.
LONDON.

VOL. I.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

Proceedings of the African Committee.

By Frederick K. Forbes.

In the Years 1849 and 1850.

Two Missions to the King of Dahomey.

The Journals of

THE DAHOMEANS:

AND

DAHOMEY.

Printed in Great Britain

Frank Cass and Company Limited
10, Lombard Wall, London, W.C.1

This edition published by

New Edition

10th Edition

1966
1951

1849

Elie de Lacy 21/1764
DAHOMEY AND THE DAHOMANS

BEING THE JOURNALS OF TWO MISSIONS TO THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND RESIDENCE AT HIS CAPITAL IN THE YEARS 1849 AND 1850

FREDERICK E. FORBES

VOLUME ONE

LONDON
FRANK CASS & CO. LTD.
1966
THE DAHOMANS AND THEIR MANNERS.

Under the monarch, each rank has four equivalents: thus the miegan and the mayo hold a balance of power; their coadjutors in the harem are also equal to them in rank. The people are divided into two parties,—the miegan's and the mayo's, the right and the left. In war, the miegan's soldiers are joined by the miegan's amazons, and thus form the right or advanced battalion.

The amazons are not supposed to marry, and, by their own statement, they have changed their sex. "We are men," say they, "not women." All dress alike, diet alike, and male and female emulate each other: what the males do, the amazons will endeavour to surpass. They all take great care of their arms, polish the barrels, and, except when on duty, keep them in covers. There is no duty at the palace, except when the king is in public, and then a guard of amazons protect the royal person, and, on review, he is guarded by the males; but outside the palace is always a strong detachment of males ready for
service. The amazons are in barracks within the palace enclosure, and under the care of the eunuchs and the camboodee or treasurer. In every action (with males and females), there is some reference to cutting off heads. In their dances—and it is the duty of the soldier and the amazon to be a proficient dancer—with eyes dilated, the right hand is working in a sawlike manner for some time, as if in the act of cutting round the neck, when both hands are used, and a twist is supposed to finish the bloody deed.

In the royal presence no rank is free from prostration, and the throwing dirt on the head, except white men, and a certain class of necromancers, who regulate sacrifices to divert epidemics, and other evils: these people wear hats, and only bow to the throne. The liberated Africans and returned slaves are considered as white men; and while the king's ministers are prostrate in the dust they merely bow. In the royal presence none may smoke but white men; and in the precincts of the palace, or the grand Fetish houses, none but whites may remain covered, and none may be carried or ride, or be shaded by an umbrella, unless by the king's permission. If the king's stick be shown, all bow down and kiss the dust except the bearer, who is exempt.

In entering a town or house the head Compliments. man presents the stranger with pure water, which he first drinks himself; and this is equivalent to a promise of safety. It is customary each morning to exchange compliments with sticks or seals, or other articles of virtue which may be known as the individual's representative; and each stick-bearer receives a glass of rum!

The royal wives and their slaves, I presume from the jealousy of their despotic lord, are considered too sacred for man to gaze upon; and on meeting any of these sable beauties on the road, a bell warns the wayfarer to turn off, or stand against a wall while they pass. The king has thousands of wives, the nobles hundreds, others tens; while the soldier is
sojourn at whydah.

sleeping-house for the blacks, many of whom have the small-pox!

March 5th. — The shallowness of the water in these lagoons precludes the probability of any boat being constructed light enough to navigate them during the dry season. During the rainy period the prevalence of fevers and small-pox materially lessens the probability of any constitution enduring these pestilential lakes.

March 6th. — Visited Mr. Lawson, who was got up for the occasion. He is a little old black, with a most astonishing memory, suffering under a severe hernia. He was a native of Popoe, but educated in England, and became steward of a slaver in the time of its legal trade. Besides his pay, he had a shilling a head for each slave, as interpreter to the doctor. Seven months made the voyage to and from the port of Liverpool, landing the slaves at Jamaica.

The captain died. The mate, on the return, married the widow, with a fortune of forty thousand pounds and two daughters.
she was on her return voyage.

boar of the pipe), in one hour and a half
whole of the half, or the two halves of the
present the letters, G, I, A, and X (the
then with different marks, intended to re-
called in and ingeniously used in nothing
branched, and a Dutch tobacco-pipe with
burning, as the letters was not the pipe-
distinctive: As her cargo was not the pro-
caries to and fro: all was excellent, and
keg, and by a rope to the shore fastened the
more close into the stern, and on a
ship, when she

ship, when she


On the north of Persia, he got a schooner
line as Portuguese, others as Englishmen.
He has a large family, some
those was no delay. In 1810 he returned
and cargo, at least in Mr. Lawson's ship, and
of the goods on the passage, so of any other
Mr. Thomas had ten thousand pounds, and
stores on

stores on the

sores on the

stores on the

stores on the

stores on the
DAHOMEY
AND
THE DAHOMANS

BEING THE JOURNALS OF
TWO MISSIONS TO THE KING OF DAHOMEY
AND RESIDENCE AT HIS CAPITAL
IN THE YEARS 1849 AND 1850

FREDERICK E. FORBES

VOLUME TWO

LONDON
FRANK CASS & CO. LTD.
1966
In the palace square, at the foot of the palace, people were gathered. When we arrived, the people had gathered in the square to see the procession. A grand display of royal treasures was visible. Those who wished to inspect the treasures were expected to wear a helmet to prevent theft. The road was fenced off, and a guard set up at the temporary gate, so as to prevent all but a select few from entering.

The procession of the Kings began, led by a royal messenger, and arrived at the palace on a royal carriage. The display was more than seven o'clock of the clock.

PART II

33
keeps and canoes as on yesterday. A dense
victims for the day's sacrifice tossed in bas-
of the project area, and within this the
at least 100 feet square, was a barrier
front of the Ah-toh, which must have been
were several union jacks. On the west
hues and deities, among which, as usual,
Gaudy umbrellas, and banns of various
of all colours, and surrounded by tents
were covered with cloths
height, and dressed by a parasol breast
marketplace. A platform was erected, two
people. In the centre of the Ah-toh
are dressed by the King, his Gbus to his
It is on this day that the human sacrifices
throwing the presences from the Ah-toh.
custom of the K-e-ndu-noo-ah-toh-nah or
On the last day of May commenced the

sacrifices.

PART III.

THE K-E-NDU-NOO-AH-TOH-NAH — THE AH-TOH.
The parent's shrunken
sense of the world of affairs to familiarize

The human sacrifices.

The first of the four, which was accepted,
Mr. Beecroft made a similar offer for
three. I offered him a hundred dollars each for the

The king insisted on our viewing the

The parent's shrunken

The human sacrifices.

The first of the four, which was accepted,
Mr. Beecroft made a similar offer for
three. I offered him a hundred dollars each for the

The king insisted on our viewing the

The parent's shrunken

The human sacrifices.

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Mr. Beecroft made a similar offer for
three. I offered him a hundred dollars each for the

The king insisted on our viewing the

The parent's shrunken

The human sacrifices.

The first of the four, which was accepted,
Mr. Beecroft made a similar offer for
three. I offered him a hundred dollars each for the

The king insisted on our viewing the
thowed, and directed it to a distant pit with clubs and branches, brands, and the body thrown to the moat, where now armed men could return the head was cut off, and the might have slain him, and before sense and the victim fell at once into the pit, but he gave the upper part an impetus; the foot was cleared of his clothes, the foot set was cleared of his clothes, the foot had done before. These were工商联's the soldiers, as his father and grandmother his prince. Silence again the heads of their brothers, and the turn the air. The victims were held high as we reached our seats, a perfect yell in acknowledged the man and the another. The voice was loud.

THOMAS'S SONG:

When glorious bliss arise From joy of heart arise, and fill the breast.
When glory looses its day, and the sun sets down.
And with oppression fly the roseate hour.
Facts for Baptist Churches.
Utica, 1850
Published by American Baptist Free Mission Society

LCP 5/23/05
Placing title page in a photograph showing
William L. Judd (in left) American Baptist Free
Mission for Haiti Teaching Mahommah (on right)

God & Justice = Baquaque

Another portrait (a lithograph) of what appears to be
a younger Baquaque is published facing the title
page of A.T. Foss (complete)

(Copy located in LCP)
WorldCat (VIRGO) View

This is record number 5 of the 5 you found on WorldCat (VIRGO).
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OCLC Accession No.: ocm2804138

Author: Fox, William.

Title: A brief history of the Wesleyan missions on the west coast of Africa: including biographical sketches of all the missionaries who have died in that important field of labour: with some account of the European settlements and of the slave-trade


Publication info: London : Aylott and Jones, 1851

General note: PUBLICATION TYPE: Book

Subject: Missions Africa, West.

Subject: Slave-trade.

Subject: Africa, West Church history.

Subject: Wesleyan Methodist Church Missions History.

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Loan Author: Franco, Jose Luciano, 1891-
Imprint: Ciudad de La Habana
Editorial de Ciencias Sociale

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François, David
Histoire d'Angleterre
(Paris, 1800) / Vol. 3

JTB catalog: E784 D249 h

Image record
62-78-2, follow p. 8 --- NO
62-78-5, p. 36 - possibly set

6/5/06

Illustrations are part based on eye witness

Follow p. 2 - La Grande-Queer Conquise par les Anglois
p. 36 - Souventement des Negres a la Jamiaca
Show block, killin whites all sound -

1786 - mort of 1759
Call number: E453 .F87 1862

Author: French, A. M., Mrs.

Title: Slavery in South Carolina and the ex-slaves; or, The Port Royal mission.


Description: 312 p. illus. 19 cm.

Local note: Inscribed by the author.

Subject: Slavery--South Carolina.

Subject: Slavery--United States--Controversial literature--1862.

Subject: Freedmen--South Carolina--Beaufort County.

Other title: Port Royal mission.

Call numbers for SPEC-COLL

E453 .F87 1862

Material: RAREBOOK

Location: SC-STKS
3/22/02 - at Col Congress
Checked 1862 ed. & 1864 reprint

This image does not exist in either volume.

This image does not exist in the 1862 edition; but it does exist on p. 193 of the reprint edition, which is a reprint of the 1862 edition.

The only thing I can conclude is that some 1862 edition had some illustration which are lacking in other 1862 editions.

But something is bizarre - the 1862 reprint has this image as a small thumbnail at bottom of the page, but the number 9 on the LC print is lacking, making me suspect the 1862 WANT more came from something else or a visa which
For Further Reading

ZONG CASE

Gregson v. Gilbert (1781) is the legal reference for the events known as the Zong slave ship incident. This maritime case demonstrated that slavery, and specifically the slave trade, was an inhumane system predicated on law and legal relations. The facts of the case are striking. The slave ship Zong, under the captaincy of Luke Collingwood, embarked with 470 slaves from West Africa, bound for Jamaica, on September 6, 1781. Because of a viral epidemic, sickness spread, and 60 Africans and 17 crew members were dead by November 29. Running low on water and frustrated, Collingwood, over the objections of his chief mate, James Kelsal, decided to throw the weakened and sick slaves overboard. Over a three-day period, 131 Africans were jettisoned into the sea.

Slave resistance to Collingwood's decision took two forms. One group of slaves, who realized what was happening, voluntarily jumped into the sea while still shackled. A second group, consisting of slaves who were thrown overboard, survived by swimming back to the ship and climbing back aboard. Collingwood understood that maritime insurance law would protect his insurers if slaves were lost when thrown into the sea because of a maritime crisis, but he died before the Zong returned to London and, thus, did not witness the adversarial litigation between Gregson, the owner of the Zong, and Gilbert, the insurance underwriter.

Slaves being thrown overboard in mid-ocean, a tactic sometimes employed by ship captains to garner insurance money. The Zong case highlighted the horrors of this practice and helped to galvanize the antislavery movement in Britain.

714  Zong Case
SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE EX-SLAVES.

Source: French

Mrs. A. M. Slaves in S. Carolina and the Ex-Slaves (N.Y. 1862) 1862

P. 34
him, as you do to them? Oh, could we touch the heart, of the Christian North, yea, even of the ladies, deeply! how joyfully would we lay down our life! Could we so startle, and awaken, ALL OF THE WOMAN in every lady's heart, that in the closet, over the cradle, or rising in some sacred hour of silent night, she would raise her right hand to heaven, and vow in the name, and strength, of Him that liveth and was dead, and is alive for evermore, that she would leave nothing! nothing! in her power, undone to dethrone this demon! Could we do this, we would suffer anything.

Oh, what can be done, to rouse the indignation of the virtuous, against this perpetual insult to their sex? For there is virtue. There are thousands, who, rather than see a servant suffer what is the daily doom of poor, poor slave women, would interpose their own lives to protect them. Why, then, should the mere fact, that they are a few hundred miles farther away, quench this just anger? And even supposing slaveholders can, by a long or short influence, lower one, so as to entice others, does not that make the sin, the debasement, a thousandfold more odious? You say, "there is this sin in the North." We answer, "show us a case," clearly involuntary, and if the law does not reach it, the whole power of the citizens, yea, of Northern ladies, will. Let it be known, that servants of a family, are forcibly detained, and coerced to this sin, and the whole community would be frantic. But what, oh, what? can make the North feel equally for slaves?

Different reports, are, doubtless, one cause of indifference. Thousands get impressions from slaveholders, who will no more injure their business than rumsellers. Many see the Colored man through their medium, which misrepresents and blackens his whole character. It is not enough, that he is robbed of every right, and loaded

with every wrong, he must also be so belied, as to inherit the disgust of the world. True, there are some words freely, disgustingly used, as "breed." But how have they always heard it used? So, do some English, use the word "delivered" in the same way. Yet it is no lack of refinement in them. Then, their dress, too, is often but the nether garment, and skirt. But, by most scrupulous care only the poor arms are exposed, while a waist, of all manner of mendings, saves the form, effectually. Invariably these women assert that they have no gown; sometimes they show you a lawn, or something equally tender, which has been given them by "the Association," and which they are "bliged to save fo' Sunday."

Further, not a word, or indication of low conversation, can be drawn, or beguiled out of them. Not a low sensuous laugh is known! Never! It is as evident, in every way, that their converse in little circles is chaste, as that the sun shines, and it is only the intensity of their sufferings, that ever leads one to speak the least plainly to Missus.
Call number: E453 .F87 1862
Authorize: French, A. M., Mrs.
Title: Slavery in South Carolina and the ex-slaves; or, The Port Royal mission.
Description: 312 p. illus. 19 cm.
Local note: Inscribed by the author.
Subject: Slavery--South Carolina.
Subject: Slavery--United States--Controversial literature--1862.
Other title: Freedmen--South Carolina--Beaufort County.
Material: RAREBOOK
Location: SC-STKKS
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Title
slaves being thrown overboard from slave ship

Description
enlarged section of an illustration

Source
Mrs. A. M. French, Slavery in South Carolina and the ex-slaves (New York, 1862), plate 9; Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-30833

Comments
COMPLETE...WHAT IS THIS SCENE SUPPOSED TO REPRESENT? zong???

Note: In UVA edition this illustration does not exist. Per LC notes, needs more precise citation.
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**Record for Item:** "Slavery in South Carolina..." *(Libraries with Item)*

- **Mark:** 
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- **Ownership:** Check the catalogs in your library.
- **Title:** Slavery in South Carolina and the ex-slaves; or, The Port Royal mission.
- **Author(s):** French, Austa Malinda, 1810-1880.
- **Publication:** New York, Negro Universities Press
- **Year:** 1969
- **Description:** 312 p. p., illus., 23 cm.
- **Language:** English
- **Standard No:** ISBN: 0837114721; LCCN: 75-82051

http://newfirstsearch.oclc.org/WebZ/FSFETCH?fetchtype=holdings;holdingsortty...numrecs= 2/19/02
Subjects:
Descriptor: Slavery -- South Carolina.
Slavery -- United States.
Freedmen in Beaufort Co., S.C.

Note(s): Reprint of the 1862 ed.

Class Descrip: LC: E185.93.S7; Dewey: 301.4522

Document Type: Book

Entry: 19700330

Update: 20010530

Accession No: OCLC: 62683

Current database: WorldCat Total Libraries: 189
2/6/05 12:12 PM

1 of 1

FRAY 1 - RIO (PLATE 7) - DRAWN BY JACQUES ARAGO

FRAY 2 - I LE DE FRANCE (PLATE 10) - DRAWN BY CHASSELAT D'APRES A. TAUNAY

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ANCE, Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies.

Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du Roi, sous le ministre et conforme aux instructions de S. Excc. M. le vicomte du Bougache, secretaire d'E tat au Departement de la Marine, exccute sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie et la Physicienne, pendant les annes 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820; publie ... par M. Louis de Freycinet.


Person name

- DESAULES DE FREYCIENET, Louis Claude.
- PELLION, A.
- POIRET, A.

Related Item

- (Uk)MP1.0001367393.0.1
- (Uk)MP1.0001367393.0.2
- (Uk)MP1.0001367393.0.3
- (Uk)MP1.0001367393.0.4

Related Item

- Related item: [Plates.]
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Holdings (1)

Holdings (BL) 789.1.1-3. Request

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1 of 2

2/6/05 12:16 PM
Voyage autour du monde de la corvette l’Uranie, commandée par M. Louis de Freycinet, 1817-1820.

This is a narrative account by the author of these volumes which describe well-known voyages of exploration and travel on various sources not specified - but a good summary and detailed account - no illustrations.
Search Results: Displaying 2 of 2 entries

Author/Artist: Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaulses de, 1779-1842.

Title: Voyage autour du monde : entrepris par ordre du roi ... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie et la Physicenne, pendant les années 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820 ... / par M. Louis de Freycinet.

Published/Created: Paris : Chez Pilet Aîné, 1824-1844.

Physical Description: 7 v. in 9 : ill. ; 30 cm. 4 atlases.


Location: Rare Books (Ex)

Call Number: Oversize 8050.363e

Location Has: atlas

Print, Save, or Email Options

Select Download Format: Brief Record Display for Print/Save

Enter your email address: Email

April 13, 2004 -

Princeton only has an ATLAS

Various Points du monde, fait par ordre du Roi ... Atlas Historique pour les J. Arago, A. Pellion etc. (Paris, chez Pilet Aîné, imprimeur, 1825)
During some illustrations, Atlas contains maps and plans of Rio de Janeiro—also various Arago Illustrations of Rio (plates 1-3) & illustration by Arago.

Plate 4) Vue de Notre-Dame de Bon Voyage (from de Rio de Janeiro)—shows background; mountains, boats, including fishing boats & full blocks (Congo maps)—human figures are small (Arago)

5) Bate de Rio de Janeiro—
boats, human figures very small (Arago)

6) Vue d'une partie de la ville et des Prants d'Aubert de Rio—(Arago)
Frenet, Louis

Arrivée des Européens en Afrique. Paris, 1795

engraved, colored, viewed
Plate 2
Vie de la Salle du Spectacle sur la Place du Rocío, A Río de Janeiro

4/13/04

Plate 3
Palomquirín, night, group of slaves with fur bristling on head, linked by chains around neck; Value guard including guard (150 P.) Some of these images are remarkably similar to Chasseler, July 29 (Arago)

4/13/04

10) Ile De France: Palomquirín

Drawn by Chasseler d'Apre A. Tauny

Shadrs & Slaves Captive in a house - NY

11) Nouvelle Hollande, Ie de Champs Martyrs

Most of illustrations are by various artists of the Pacific drawn by different illustrator, including Arago

10) Reg. New Holland, Tiawou, Safin, Captain, Manrauny, Sandwich island

In 12 plates, many in color & many finicky
detailed; only a few of Brazil - & ND America
Record 5 out of 6

Author: Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaules de. 1779-1842.
Title: Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi... exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie et la Physicienne, pendant les années 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820... par M. Louis de Freycinet.
Published: Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1824-. 

Locations/Orders: Availability
Location: Botany Arboretum AA0135, AA0136 Holdings Availability
Location: Botany Gray Herbarium Fol 2 G23 1826 Holdings Availability
Location: Houghton Sci 2708.17* Holdings Availability
Location: Museum Comp Zoology Spec. Coll. Folio Holdings Availability

Description: v. 31 cm. + atlas
Contents: Historique, 2 v. (1825-1839) -- Zoologie, and atlas (1826) -- Botanique, and atlas (1826-1830) -- Observations du Pendule (1826) -- Navigation et Hydrographie, 2 v. + atlas (1826)
Notes: Publié sous les auspices [du] ... secrétaire d'état de l'intérieur, pour la partie historique et les sciences naturelles, et [du] ... secrétaire d'état de la marine et des colonies pour la partie nautique.

Subject: Uranie (Corvette)
Physicienne (Corvette)

Subject: Scientific expeditions,
Voyages around the world.

Authors: France. Ministère de la marine et des colonies.
France. Ministère de l'intérieur.

HOLLIS Number: 005497518

SEARCH: FULL CATALOG

Browse an Alphabetical List:
Author (last name first)

Browse for:

Keywords from:
Keywords anywhere

Search for:

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WorldCat (VIRGO) View

This is record number 18 of the 26 you found on WorldCat (VIRGO).

☐ Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

OCLC Accession No.: ocn10534939

Author: Freycinet, Louis Claude de Saulses de, 1779-1842.

Title: Voyage autour du monde : entrepris par ordre du roi ... exécuté sur les corvettes de S.M. l'Uranie et la Physicienne, pendant les années 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820 ...

Physical description: 7 v. in 9 : ill. ; 30 cm. + 4 atlas.


Local LC call number: Q115 .F74 1824

General note: "Publié sous les auspices de ... secrétaire d'état de l'intérieur, pour la partie historique et les sciences naturelles, et de ... secrétaire d'état de la marine et des colonies pour la partie nautique."

Contents: [T. 1-2]. Historique.

Subject: Scientific expeditions.

Subject: Voyages around the world.

Corporate author: France. Ministère de la marine et des colonies.

Corporate author: France. Ministère de l'intérieur.

WorldCat (VIRGO) View

This is record number 6 of the 26 you found on WorldCat (VIRGO).

☐ Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

OCLC Accession No.: ocm29081613

Author: Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaunes de, 1779-1842.
Title: Voyage autour du monde /
Physical description: 5 v. in 7 ; 31 x 24 - 33 x 25 cm. and atlases 4 v. 49 x 33 - 59 x 45 cm.
General note: Publié sous les auspices [du] ... secrétaire d'état de l'intérieur, pour la partie historique et les sciences naturelles, et [du] ... secrétaire d'état de la marine et des colonies pour la partie nautique.

Corporate subject: Uranie (Corvette)
Corporate subject: Physicienne (Corvette)
Subject: Scientific expeditions.
Subject: Voyages around the world.
Corporate author: France. Ministère de la marine et des colonies
Corporate author: France. Ministère de l'intérieur

OCLC Accession No.: ocm39083234

Author: Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaules de, 1779-1842.

Title: Voyage autour du monde : entrepris par ordre du roi, sous le ministère et conformément aux instructions de S. Exc. M. le Vicomte de Boucage, Secrétaires d'État au Département de la Marine, exécuté sur les corvettes de S. M. l'Uranie et la Physicienne, pendant les années 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820 ...

Physical description: 7 pts. in 9 v., 350 leaves of plates : ill. (some colored), maps, plans, 31 cm. (4to.) + atlas (4 v. 49-57 cm.)

Publication info: Paris : Chez Pidlet ainé ... 1824-44.

Local LC call number: Q115 .F74 1824


General note: Historique, T. deuxième: première-deuxième ptte., 2 v., have continuous paging (1470 p.).

General note: T.p. verso of Historique (1827) lists pts. of the Voyage autour du monde: Histoire du voyage; Recherches sur les langues (not published?); Zoologie; Botanique: Observations du pendule; Observations magnétiques; Météorologie; Hydrographie.

General note: From the t.p.: Publié sous les auspices [du] ... secrétaire d'état de l'intérieur, pour la partie historique et les sciences naturelles, et [du] ... secrétaire d'état de la marine et des colonies pour la partie nautique.


Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies [France]

Voyage Autour du Monde fait par ordre du Roi... Atlas Historique par MM. J. Arago, A. Pellian, etc. Paris, 1825

(Bl. 789.1.2)

Volume entirely contains large-sized illustrations, some in color, of scenes of people and different parts of world. Drawings are finished and detailed—also maps of cities.

Plate 10. Ille de France: [Parrotin]

Drawn by Chasselat d'après A. Taunay.

Gravé par Chouard——

Appears to be the only one of Africa—but this is very uncertain—must find out where the Ille de France:

[Signature]

Arago
Mauritius

Economy. Mauritius has one of Africa's strongest economies. Until the late 1900's, sugar was the country's chief product. Sugar production is still an important activity. About half of Mauritius is planted with sugar cane. But since the 1970's, textile production, tourism, and financial services have grown in importance.

More people are employed in textile production than in any other industry in Mauritius. Textile factories have drawn large numbers of women into the work force. Textiles are also the country's main export.

Hundreds of thousands of tourists visit Mauritius each year. Many fine hotels line the island's lovely beaches. Also, Mauritius has many banks and other financial companies that do business with foreign investors.

History. In the 1500's, Portuguese sailors became the first Europeans to visit Mauritius island. Mauritius was uninhabited until the Dutch claimed it in 1598 and named it after Prince Maurice of Nassau. The Dutch brought slaves from Madagascar to cut down the ebony forests, but they abandoned Mauritius in 1710.

In 1715, France took possession of the island and renamed it Ile de France. French colonists from the neighboring island of Bourbon (now Reunion) moved to Mauritius in 1722. They imported slaves, built a port, and planted coffee, fruit, spices, sugar, and vegetables.

During the Anglo-French wars of the 1700's, the French launched attacks from the island against British shipping in the Indian Ocean and against British settlements in India. The British captured the island in 1810, made it a colony, and renamed it Mauritius.

In 1833, the United Kingdom ordered the abolition of slavery in its empire. More than 75,000 slaves were freed in Mauritius. Most of them refused to continue working on the sugar plantations. Planters then brought in nearly 450,000 Indian laborers between 1835 and 1907.


See also DIEGO GARCIA; DODO; PORT LOUIS.

Contributor: Larry W. Bowman, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Connecticut.

--- end of article ---
DATABASE: Library of Congress Online Catalog

YOU SEARCHED: Author/Creator Browse = Freycinet, Louis [Claude Desaulses] de, 1779-1842. [from old catalog]

SEARCH RESULTS: Displaying 1 of 1.

Voyage autour du monde,

LC Control Number: f 01000739

Type of Material: Text (Book, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Brief Description: Freycinet, Louis [Claude Desaulses] de, 1779-1842. [from old catalog]
Voyage autour du monde,
Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1824-44.
v. 31 x 24-33 x 25 cm. and atlas v. 5 v. 49 x 33-59 x 45 cm.

CALL NUMBER: Q115 .F89
Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms
-- Status: Not Charged
Fitzien, Amédée-François,
Relation du voyage de la mer du Sud... au Chili, au Pérou et au Brésil fait... dans les années 1712, 1713 et 1714, Amsterdam 1717

Illustration — images, maps, plans etc. — good
of Indians,

vol. 1
Pacing p. 526, plate 35 - Carved cannon
Carved hammock - Brazil, Bahia
See p. 526 for illustration
Caption “Negres portant le serpentin

vol. 2 - ?

Paris edition, published 1716 - [Note: does not include Brasil in title]
E 7176 Relation du voyage de la mer du Sud
F 896E aux côtes au Chili et au Pérou, fait pendant les années 1712, 1713, et 1714, Paris, 1716

Written on side "Ingénieur Ordinaire du Roy"
Some illustration as in Amsterdam edition but fold at one
fourth page - P. 65 & 66 figure illustration
Pacing p. 273, plate 35

closest between 272 & 273 - White man carried in a hammock by 2 blacks
Call number: F 2221 .F86 1717
Author: Frézier, Amédée François, 1682-1773.
   Title: Relation du voyage de la mer du Sud aux côtes du Chili, du Pérou, et du Brésil, fait pendant les années 1712, 1713 & 1714, par m. Frézier ... Ouvrage enrichi de quantité de planches en taille-douce ...
Publication info: Amsterdam, Chez P. Humbert, 1717.
Description: 2 v. fronts., 37 plates (part fold., incl. maps, plans) 18 cm.
   Note: Paged continuously.
Local note: Imperfect: front wanting v. 2.
Local note: Armorial bookplate of Henry Edward Bunbury.
   Subject: Jesuits--Paraguay
   Subject: Voyages and travels
   Subject: South America--Description and travel
SPEOCOL--
   Location: SC-STKS --
Library has: v.1-2

Call numbers for SPEC-COLL
   Material: RAREBOOK
   Location: SC-STKS
p. 150 - (fop) - Comme les Portugais
fouettent leurs esclaves lors qu'ils
ont deserte-

Sotah b'it-
Invention d'un Français de la Martinique

gotte aign
esclave qui a la jambe coupée
pour avoir deserte-
Mariza, thanks. I suspect the Bridgeman library erroneously identified the image they label as Rio. Not to worry about Debre and Rugendas, I think I have solved these issues. I believe the original Rugendas, which I have used, was in black and white. In any case, I am not going to worry about this; the serious researcher can work this stuff out on his/her own, as can the art historian. I will check on Victor Frond; that should be no great problem. I hope you are well. all the best, Jerome
On Apr 30, 2006, at 5:19 PM, Mariza de Carvalho Soares wrote:

Dear Jerome

I never saw this plate before as being from Rio. This is not the kind of usual scene in our plates. The kind of drawing is not usual either. It looks much more American than Brazilian. Not only for the auction itself but also the way people are dressed. But this just a feeling, not even a guess.

I could not look for you references yet. But Victor Frond is very easy because you need his first French edition and you can find his name in any library catalog if the volume is there. For Debre and Rugendas in color you need one of the Brazilian editions by a publisher called ITATIAIA

Mariza

Em (12:21:07), Jerome Handler escreveu:

Hello Mariza. Have you ever seen the attached picture? it is identified as a slave auction in Rio, in 1859. Can you identify the primary source? Jerry

Jerome S. Handler
Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
145 Ednam Dr
Charlottesville, Va 22903-4629
(434) 924-3296

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas: A Visual Record
http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu/Slavery/
Format: Book
Author: Frossard, Benjamin-Sigismond, 1754-1830.
Title: La cause des esclaves nègres et des habitants de la Guinée: portée au tribunal de la justice, de la religion, de la politique; ou Histoire de la traite & de l'esclavage des nègres, preuves de leur illégitimité, moyens de les abolir sans nuire ni aux colonies ni aux colons. / Par M. Frossard ...
Imprint: A Lyon, : De l'imprimerie d'Aimé de La Roche, imprimeur de la Société royale d'agriculture., M.DCC.LXXIX. [1789]
Description: 2 v. : ill ; 21 cm.
Notes: At foot: Avec approbation & privilège du roi.
Notes: Publisher's advertisements, v. 2, p. [404].
Notes: Frontispiece engraved by C. Boily after P. Rouvier.
Citations: Hogg, P.C. African slave trade, 1927
Citations: Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 3916
Local Notes: Inscribed: Presented by the Abolition Society.
Subject: Slave trade --Africa, West.
Subject: Slave trade --France --Colonies.
Subject: Slavery --France --Colonies.
Subject: Slaves --Emancipation --France --Colonies.
Genre/Phys. Char.: Publishers' advertisements --France --Lyon --1789.
Genre/Phys. Char.: Anti-slave-trade literature --France.
Genre/Phys. Char.: Anti-slavery literature --France.
Subject: SP3 Afro-Americana.
Local Entry: Illustrator: Rouvier, P., ill.
Local Entry: Illustrator: Boily, Charles-Ange, 1738 or 1813, engraver.
Local Entry: Printer: La Roche, Aimé de, publisher.
Local Entry: Imprint: FRANCE. Lyon. 1798.
System No.: PALR93-B1069

Holdings
Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1789 Fross 1971.0 1 (My Library)

Full Record

Format options: Standard format Summary MARC tags

Record 5 out of 9

System number 001335814
Author - personal FROST, Thomas.
Title Modern Explorers.
Physical descr. 8°.
holdings (1) All items
Holdings (BL) 10024.g.2. Request

Privacy Disclaimer Copyright © The British Library Board
NOTE: Position is different in the USA copy for the JCB copy.

P. 526 - Go back to get hi description in French, if it is not a JCB matter.
 François, François
 Relation d'un voyage,
 fait en 1695, 1696,
 et 1697 aux
 cotes d'Afrique
 (Paris, [1698 ?])
 BL 302, a, 27
 Special collection,
 UVA F 2214, F 91
From 7: Scene of African Life, late 17th cen.

- Boot top: Shows pelisse and African v. Vay
- Case de Negros: in back, woman with child in back, looking forward, face with
- Porcelain, European trade with Africans, cartrige, arm, "Casa de Negros"
- Pipe, pipe and weapons

From 16:
- Title: Scene of African Life and Slave
- Trade of Europeans, late 17th cent
- Last sh Griffin standing, cara, making
- T pot, Griffin Susan 2 Am
- Trade (with leg cross from a Soth), broken
- Stone cameo with captioned (captioned)
- Carver shaping at fire

Fig. no. 32: 1695

Note: Car's short plan of part with
- Rome divided from unidentified, node
- A, C, D - right start
- Case de Negros, A. C. D. - right start
- M S. 60. Mer. de Negros -
- Also (so left) - Casa de Negros

Fig. 45: Scene of African Life, late 17th cen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In French:</th>
<th>In English:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Les gens riches, malgré cet inconvénient, ne marchent point à pied, toujours industrious a trouver des moyens pour se distinguer du reste des hommes, en Amérique comme en Europe, ils auraient honte de se servir des jambes que la nature nous a donné pour marcher: ils se sont mollement porter dans des lits de coton à raiseau, suspendus par les deux bouts à un grand baton que deux Noirs portent sur la tête ou sur les épaules. Et afin d'y être cache &amp; que la pluye[pluie] ou l'ardeur du soleil ne les y incommode pas, ce lit est couvert d'une imperiale d'ou pendent des rideaux que l'on tire quand on veut. La tranquillement couchez, la tete souteneur d'un chevet de riches etoffes, ils sont transportez plus doucement qu'on n'est dans les carrosses ni dansles chaises a porteur. Ces hamacs de coton s'appellent Serpentin &amp; non pas Palaquin, comme disent quelques voyageurs.&quot;</td>
<td>Rich people, malgré this disadvantage, do not go has foot, always industrious A to find means to be distinguished from the remainder of the men, in America as in Europe, they auraient shame to be useful of the legs which nature us A gives to go: they are mollement to carry in cotton beds has raiseau, suspended by the two ends a large stick has which two Blacks carry on the tete or on the shoulders. And in order to be mask there &amp; that the pluye[pluie ] or the heat of the inconvenient sun them y step, this bed is covered with imperial of or hang curtains which one draws when one wants. Quietly sleep, the constant tete of a rich person fabrics bedside, they are transport more gently than one is not in the carosses nor dansles sedan-chairs. These cotton hammocks are called Serpentin &amp; not Palaquin, like diset some travellers.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BROWN

Record: Prev Next
Author Friede, Juan, ed
Title Documentos inéditos para la historia de Colombia; coleccionados en el Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla por Juan Friede, de orden de la Academia Colombiana de Historia
Published Bogotá, Academia de Historia, 1955–
Description v. 25 cm
Permalink to this Josiah record

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Brown has ROCK v.1–10;
LC subject Archives -- Spain Colombia -- History -- To 1810 -- Sources
Other au Archivo General de Indias Academia Colombiana de Historia
LCCN 57035712
Rlin/oclc RIBGR01168627-B

6/8/06 Cheesy Brady No Images
Frogn, Relation du Voyage de M. de G
Relation d'un Voyage fait en 1695, 1696, et 1697 Aux Côtes d'Afrique, ... Brésil, Cayenne & Îles des Antilles ..., Paris 1698 (M. DC. x CVIII)


Temple Source for Illustrations
Scan Illustrations: facing p. 7,

p. 11 - 1.

p. 16 - commer de mer

p. 32 - Plan du Port de Negre

Note: return to trii book at date due, to take notes

Wt will explain elucidate illustration

Rebecca Yokum
5/17/01

Page Files Downloaded 5/23/01

7 - FROG - 7
16 - FROG - 16
32 - FROG - 32
45 - FROG - 45
p. 7 - D'elles des Negres

2) comme il faut ACHEETER la permission de faire de l'eau en faisant present d'eau de vie a L'ALCY

P. 16 - D comme les Negres Naissent de baut (Cento 371)

2) [Sous le fort] COSCOU

3) Commence des esclaves (Sous cent quart) Not les Jeans en fue mal

P. 32 - "PLAN du Fort St. Jacques,
situe dans la riviere de Gambia," 1695

Note: "Case du Negres" - "logement des Negres"

Remarque

A - Logement des Gouverneur

B - Magazin a des pouxers

D - Logement des officiers

P. 45 D (top) "comme les singes portent des enfants sur les tres"

2) let) habillage des circoncis"