

Files: HAKWILL - 8

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Hakewill

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WorldCat results for: **au: hakewill**
and kw: jamaica.
 Records found: 2

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[Journal Articles \(ECO\)](#)
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1
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- 1. **A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica /**
Author: Hakewill, James, 1778-1843. Publication: Kingston, Jamaica : San Francisco : Mill Press ; Custom & Limited Editions, 1990 1825 Document: English : Book/Text Libraries: 2
- 2. **A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica**
Author: Hakewill, James, 1778-1843. Publication: London Hurst and Robinson [etc. 1825 Document: English : Book/Text Libraries: 15

Sort
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WorldCat results for: **au: hakewill**
and kw: jamaica.
 Records found: 2

Requested reprint update on 166 10/26/01

Doug Hurd
 Hurd@virginia.edu
 4-7286
 list of ite
 300 op

Mark:

Database: WorldCat

Ownership: Check the catalogs in your library.

Libraries that Own Item: 15

[Connect to the catalog at Brown University Library](#)Title: "A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica,Author(s): Hakewill, James, 1778-1843.Publication: London Hurst and Robinson [etc.Year: 1825Description: 3 p. l., [3]-16,[41] p p., 21 col pl. 36 cm

Language: English

Standard No: **LCCN:** 02-11581**SUBJECT(S)**Geographic: Jamaica -- Pictorial works.

Note(s): "The views are engraved in aquatint by Thomas Sutherland, and colored by hand"--Handbook of Jamaica 1896

Class Descript: **LC:** E1871Responsibility: from drawings made in the years 1820 and 1821, by James Hakewill... "

Document Type: Book

Entry: 19751204

Update: 19990616

Accession No: **OCLC:** 1874531

ILL



E-mail



Print



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Current database: **WorldCat** Total Libraries: 15

FIRSTSEARCH

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Libraries with Item: "A picturesque tour of the..." (Record for Item)

Location	Library	Code
CT	TRINITY COL	TYC
CT	YALE UNIV LIBR	YUS
FL	UNIV OF MIAMI	FOG
LA	TULANE UNIV	LRU
LA	TULANE UNIV, LATIN AM ARL RECON	RQH
(MA)	BOSTON ATHENAUM	BAT
MA	BOSTON COL	BXM
(MA)	HARVARD UNIV, HARVARD COL LIBR-TECH-SERV	HLS
MD	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV	JHE
NJ	PRINCETON UNIV	PUL
NY	NEW YORK PUB LIBR RES LIBR	NYP
OH	PUBLIC LIBR OF CINCINNATI/HAMILTON CNTY	OCP
VA	MARINERS MUS LIBR, THE	VO3
EU	UNIV OF LONDON, INST OF COMMONWEALTH	EIT
EU	UNIV OF OXFORD	EQO

Record for Item: "A picturesque tour of the..." (Libraries with Item)

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FIRST SEARCH

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Current database: WorldCat Total Libraries: 2

Libraries with Item: "A picturesque tour of the..." (Record for Item)

Location	Library	Code
FL	UNIV OF MIAMI	FQG
ZZ	UNIV OF THE W INDIES	BWI

Record for Item: "A picturesque tour of the..." (Libraries with Item)

Mark:

Database: WorldCat

Ownership: [Check the catalogs in your library.](#)

[Libraries that Own Item:](#) 2

[Connect to the catalog at Brown University Library](#)

Title: **A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica /**

Author(s): Hakewill, James, 1778-1843.

Publication: Kingston, Jamaica : Mill Press ; San Francisco : Custom & Limited Editions,

Year: 1990 1825

Description: [18], 13, [41] p., [21] leaves of plates : p., col. ill. ; 44 cm.

Language: English

Series: Jamaica old masters series;

SUBJECT(S)

Geographic: Jamaica -- Pictorial works.
 Jamaica -- Description and travel.

Note(s): Reprint. Originally published: London : Hurst and Robinson, 1825. / "This edition is limited to five hundred copies of which 100 are bound in full leather and 400 in half-leather with marbled paper".

Class Descript: LC: F1871

Responsibility: by James Hakewill.

Document Type: Book

Entry: 19930716

Update: 19931220

Accession No: OCLC: 28461890

Oct 27, 2001

Hansford L. Brown -

PHASE of the file to website - NO page = look -
title of maps to be scanned (SIR) 21 plots in all in volume

V14 Harbour Street Kingston (look for eastward)

V18 Spring Garden estate, St. George's

V10 Bridge / on the white Pinn, St. Mary's.

V14 Port Marjaret, St. Mary's

V12 Faintly estate, St. Mary's - have slide of pin on website

V15 De Bog Walk

V19 Montpelier estate, St. James

LTHU SAME

BAF9842

LI812--HOLLIS CATALOGING WNEF

HU EMT: B ENCL: I C/DT: 12/04/75 U/DT: 01/04/99 STAT: n LGD: am DCF: CHK: 3

LCMRC: 0 LCCLAS: F 1871 VENDOR: ORC ARCV: PDTYP: s PDT1: 1825 PDT2:

CNTRY: enk LANG: eng ILLUS: AUD: REPROD: CNTNT: GOV: CONF: 0

FEST: 0 INDX: 0 FICT: 0 BIO: MODREC: CATSRC:

010: : a 020111581

035/1:0 : a 01874531

040: : a DLC c FQG d HLS

050/1:0 : a F1871 b .H15

100:1 : a Hakewill, James, d 1778-1843.

245:12: a A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica c from drawings made

in the years 1820 and 1821, by James Hakewill....

260: : a London b Hurst and Robinson etc. c 1825

300/1: : a 3 p. l., [3]-16, [4] p b 21 col pl. 36 cm

500/1: : a "The views are engraved in aquatint by Thomas Sutherland, and

colored by hand"--Handbook of Jamaica 1896

651/1: 0: a Jamaica x Pictorial works.

948/1: : a ORC7733ASWID2Box01930 b 19950216 c 19950217

LOC/1:8x: i wid b SA 2638.20 F d Transferred to Houghton.

MD: 01/04/99

4-@ 2 Sess-2 128.103.60.83 TCP20496 1/7

V28 Whitney estate, Clarendon

✓ Hakewill lived in J for 2 yrs, ca 1824-1825 -
drawings made in 1820 + 1821

8 plots to be scanned

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From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu>

To: hurd@virginia.edu

Time: Thu, 08 Nov 2001 10:54:34 -0500

Subject:?

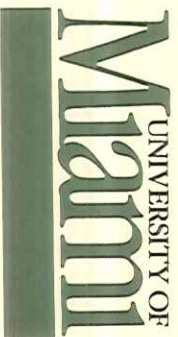
Jerome Handler
Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
145 Ednam Drive
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Doug. Thanks so much for your efforts on this project. Like I said, all we need are the scans. At 300 DPI. I can cover costs from a grant, but would need to know costs in advance. From the Hakewill book, I would like 8 plates scanned. There are no page numbers, but following are the plate numbers and titles:

- 4) Harbour street, Kingston
- 8) spring garden estate, St. George
- 10) Bridge, over the white river
- 11) port maria, st. mary's
- 12) trinity estate, st. mary's
- 15) the bog walk
- 19) montpelier estate, st. james
- 21) whitney estate, clarendon

If it would help with Johns Hopkins, I am an author of a JH book; also I can get some powerful references from the JH history dept. many thanks again.

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November 28, 2001

Ruthanne Vogel
Hurd@unsm.edu

Jerome Handler
Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
145 Ednam Drive
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Dear Mr. Handler:

Enclosed please find a CD with the Hakewill images that you requested through Doug Hurd of the University of Virginia Library. Mr. Hurd has requested that the invoice go directly to him.

Please let me know if there are any problems with the images or if you have any other questions. Don't hesitate to contact us if you have any questions. Our Caribbean materials are quite extensive. Many are in our online catalog (www.library.miami.edu) but many other rare items are not yet represented online. Please let us know if there is anything else you are looking for in your research.

Sincerely yours,

Ruthanne Vogel

Ruthanne D. Vogel
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Archives and Special Collections

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Save this Item



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Return to List



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Another Search

(Search History)

AUTHOR



hakewill

System Sorted



View Entire Collection



System Sorted



Search

Limit search to available items

Result page:



Previous



Next

Author Hakewill, James, 1778-1843.

Title **A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica / by James Hakewill.**

Imprint Kingston, Jamaica : Mill Press ; San Francisco : Custom & Limited Editions, 1990.

Citation Cite this item (from WorldCat)

Full Record

Related Items

LOCATION	CALL NO.	Item Status
Spec Coll Oversize	F1871 .H15 1990	ROOM USE ONLY

Permanent link to this record

Descript [18], 13, [41] p., [21] leaves of plates : col. ill. ; 44 cm

Note Reprint. Originally published: London : Hurst and Robinson, 1825

In slipcase

"This edition is limited to five hundred copies of which 100 are bound in full leather and 400 in half-leather with marbled paper"

Local Note U. of M. Library copy is "number 89"

OCLC # 28461890

Author Hakewill, James, 1778-1843.

Series Jamaica old masters series.

Subject Jamaica -- Pictorial works.

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AUTHOR

hakewill

hakewill

View Entire Collection

hakewill

System Sorted

Search

Limit search to available items

Result page:

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Author Hakewill, James, 1778-1843.

Title **A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica : from drawings made in the years 1820 and 1821 / by James Hakewill, author of the "Picturesque Tour of Italy," & c. & c. & c.**

Imprint London : Hurst and Robinson, Pall-Mall : E. Lloyd, Harley Street, 1825. (London : Cox and Baylis)

Citation Cite this item (from WorldCat)

Full Record

Related Items

LOCATION	CALL NO.	Item Status
Spec Coll C	F1871 .H15	ROOM USE ONLY

Permanent link to this record

Descript 3 p. l., [3]-16,[41] p. : [21] col pl. ; 36 cm

Note "The views are engraved in aquatint by Thomas Sutherland, and colored by hand"--Handbook of Jamaica 1896

Contents King's Square, St. Jago de la Vega -- Bridge, over the Rio Cobre -- Kingston & Port Royal, from Windsor Farm -- Harbour Street, Kingston -- Waterfall on the Windward Road near Kingston -- Holland Estat, St. Thomas in the East -- Golden Vale, Portland -- Spring Garden Estate, St. George's -- Monument of the late Thos. Hibbert Esq. -- Bridge, over the White River -- Port Maria, St. Mary's -- Trinity Estate, St. Mary's -- Cardiff Hall, St. Ann's -- St. Thomas in the Vale, from Mount Diablo -- The Bog Walk -- Williamsfield Estate, St.

Thomas in the Vale -- Montego Bay, from Reading Hill -- Montpelier Estate, St. James's -- Whitney Estate, Clarendon

Indexed In:

Abbey, 683
Tooley, 240
Sabin, 29591
Cundall, 290
Ragatz, p. 225

Summary

"Trained as an architect, James Hakewill is best known for his illustrated publications ... The aquatints, which were produced from some of the drawings executed by Hakewill on the island ... were published between 1824 and 1825 in parts, as described by Abbey. The series of aquatints are preceded by a preface which takes the form of an introduction to the institution of slavery on Jamaica ... there are extended descriptions of Spanish Town, Kingston and Port Royal, Port Maria, and Montego Bay"--Reese rare bookseller catalog

Local Note

U.M. Special Collections half brown calf bound with brown cloth covered boards. Spine decorations in gilt fleurs-de-lis designs. Gilt fillets and raised bands. Gilt lettered red morocco labels. Wanting plates [17], [19] and [20]

U.M. Special Collections copy part of the Livingston Collection

OCLC # 1874531

Author Hakewill, James, 1778-1843.

Subject Jamaica -- Pictorial works.

Jamaica -- Description and travel

Alt Author Sutherland, Thomas, ca. 1785-ca. 1825

Hurst, Robinson, and Co., publishers

Lloyd, Edmund, fl. 1796-1847, bookseller

Cox and Baylis, printer

Reese, William S., bookseller


Livingston, Noel Brooks, Sir, donor

Alt Title Tour of Jamaica

Related Services & Resources:

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email address 

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From: "Sarah Thomas" <sarahbthomas@virginmedia.com>

Subject: RE: good to talk

Date: Thu, 11 Aug 2011 12:57:52 +0100

To: "Jerome Handler" <jh3v@virginia.edu>









 TEXT

Re. point 3 below. Yes your entry is correct, but you should make the link between it and NW0095. I'm at the BL and someone else is hogging the Hakewill publication so I can't check to see whether there's a related image in Hakewill's book of the Roehampton estate, but I have no reason to doubt what you say (!) in your entry 0095 that it was never published.

By the way, I'm curious as to how you know 0095 is by Hakewill. It certainly looks to be, but in your photo of it there doesn't appear to be any inscriptions to suggest authorship. Don't spend time on this, I was just interested.

Bye. Sarah

From: Jerome Handler [mailto:jh3v@virginia.edu]

Sent: 10 August 2011 23:59

To: Sarah Thomas

Subject: Re: good to talk

see below

On Aug 10, 2011, at 5:27 PM, Sarah Thomas wrote:

Hi Jerry

Always good fun talking to you. I'm reading your Hakewill entries and here are a couple of minor comments:

1. James Hakewill, A Picturesque Tour of the Island of Jamaica, from Drawings Made in the Years 1820 and 1821 (London, 1825; reprinted, Kingston, Jamaica; Mill Press, San Francisco, 1990)
-----taken care of

The Mill Press is in Kingston not San Francisco (the book was published 'in association' with a company called 'Custom and Limited Editions' which were based in SF, hence the confusion)

2. In HAKE3 you say: a group of field slaves returning from work and a white supervisor on horseback.

Why do you think they are not arriving for work?

-----good point. it seems that way cause they are heading toward the area of their village and plantation yard. but will qualify.




3. In NW0087 it might be good to cite the artist, Duperly, so that rather than This illustration is based on one that first appeared in James Hakewill..., you could say 'This lithograph by Adolphe Duperly is based closely on the aquatint by James Hakewill ...
-----check if this is now correct. was the Hakewill print not published?

That's it Jerry, over and out. Oh by the way, have you ever see this picture? <http://al-brazyly.deviantart.com/art/The-slave-dance->


214931494 Contrary to the text on this highly dubious website, Valkenberg was a 17th century Dutch painter – and there are a couple of other slave pics by him too. Quite interesting, n'est pas?

Sarah

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

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  MOVE

HAKEWILL

website - 2

Reiser us elB sc ce

in British law - consulted Hakewill book -

Roemington NOT published in Hakewill -

Check Higgins book -

there is ~~not~~ that Hakewill was commissioned to

do a lot of work, set only a handful of what he did was actually published - the

Publication was published in Putnam was not published in Hakewill

Sole Illustrations in Anton's
History the manuscripts claim to
illustrations - eg in Nat'l. L.S. of Thursley

✓
Hall, Margaret (Hunter). The Aristocratic Journey.
New York, London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1981

NA

Clark, vol. 3, # 50

UNC E 165

• H215

12/28/88 - use

No illustrations of use for slavery

The Library Company of Philadelphia
WOLFPAC

New Search

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Title List

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Full Display -- Library Co. of Philadelphia

<All Headings> "slavery" -- Title 1939 of 6043

SORT LIMIT OF 1000 EXCEEDED; RESULTS NOT SORTED.

Options:

Use Labeled Format

Bottom ▾

◀ PREV

First



Last

NEXT ▶

Format: Book

Author: Halliday, Andrew, Sir, 1781-1839.

Title: The West Indies: : the natural and physical history of the windward and leeward colonies; with some account of the moral, social, and political condition of their inhabitants, immediately before and after the abolition of Negro slavery: / by Sir

Andrew Halliday ...

Imprint: London: : John William Parker, West Strand, M.DCCC.XXXVII. [1837]

Description: viii, 408 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill., folded maps, ; 20 cm.

Citations: Ragatz, L.J. Brit. Caribbean history, p. 225

Citations: Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 4505

Subject: Blacks --West Indies, British.

Subject: Slaves --Emancipation --West Indies, British.

Subject: Tropical medicine --Caribbean, English-speaking.

Subject: Natural history --Caribbean, English-speaking.

Subject: Caribbean, English-speaking --Description and travel.

Subject: SP3 Afro-Americana.

Local Entry: Printer:Parker, John William, 1792-1870, publisher.

Local Entry: Imprint:ENG. London. 1837.

System No.: PALR93-B2822

*fold out map of
various places -
1st no number
of page*

Holdings

Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1837 Halliday 6384.D 1 (My Library)

◀ PREV

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First



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File

BROWN

Record: Prev Next

Author Hamilton, John Potter, 1777 or 8-1873

Title Travels through the interior provinces of Colombia. By Colonel J. P. Hamilton

Published London, J. Murray, 1827

Descript'n 2 v. in 1. fronts., plates, fold. map. 19 cm

Permalink to this Josiah record

LOCATION CALL # STATUS

HAY CHURCH yIG H18 USE IN LIBRARY

LC subject Colombia -- Description and travel

LCCN 01024144

Rlin/oclc RIBGR03152189-B

Col/7106 Chessy Brady no useful images

Search Result -- Quick Search

not in Jostrah

Viewing record 44 of 46 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: MSS 5288-a

Personal Author: **Hamond, Graham Eden, Sir, 1779-1862.**

Title: Papers of Sir Graham Eden Hamond [manuscript], 1832-1836 (bulk 1835-1836)

Description: 63 items.

Note: Forms part of the Tracy W. McGregor Library.

Summary: The papers contain letters and dispatches to Rear Admiral Hamond, commander-in-chief of the South American station, regarding the British efforts to abolish the Brazilian slave trade.

Summary: Many letters from diplomats H.L. Fox and Robert Hesbeth at Rio de Janeiro concern a sinking slave ship rescued by the British and forced to land in Brazil.

Summary: Letters and copies from the British Admiralty Office, Lord Palmerston and the Foreign Office, and Consul-general Thomas S. Hood at Montvideo discuss diplomatic negotiations to end the trade including a treaty with Spain, resolutions by the Uruguayan legislature, French warrants, the jurisdiction of the Court of the Mixed Commission for the Prevention of the Slave Trade and the legality of British intercession where no treaties were signed.

Summary: The papers also contain observations by surgeon Robert Stevenson on the treatment of rescued slaves; detailed notes on the trade in Bahia by Sir William Gore Ouseley, British envoy to Brazil; a report on the trade at Pernambuco by Edward Watts, British consul; and extracts of letters from and to Rear Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell regarding efforts to intercept the trade on the African coast.

Summary: A printed copy of a treaty with Spain is included.

Cite as: Sir Graham Eden Hamond Papers, 1835-1836, in the Tracy W. McGregor Library, Accession #5288-a, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

Reproduction note: Also available on microfilm #M-1524.

Biographical note: British admiral of the fleet.

Finding aid: List available.

Held by: SPEC-COLL

Corporate Subject: Great Britain. Foreign Office.

Corporate Subject: Great Britain. Royal Navy--History--

Napoleonic Wars, 1800-1814.

Corporate Subject: Court of the Mixed Commission for the
Prevention of the Slave Trade.

Corporate Subject: Great Britain--Foreign relations--Uruguay.
Subject Term: Slave trade--Brazil.
Subject Term: Slave trade--Brazil--Bahia.
Subject Term: Slave trade--Uruguay.
Subject Term: Slavery--Great Britain--Antislavery movements.
Geographic term: Brazil--History.
Geographic term: Great Britain--Foreign relations--Treaties.
Geographic term: Great Britain--Foreign relations--Brazil.
Geographic term: Great Britain--Foreign relations--Spain.
Geographic term: Uruguay--History.

Genre term: Correspondence.
Genre term: Reports.

Added author: Arana, Felipe de, 1786-1865,
Added author: Branco, Manuel, fl. 1835,
Added author: Barrow, John, Sir, 1764-1848
Added author: Campbell, Patrick, 1773-1841,
Added author: Dawson, J.W.N., fl. 1835.
Added author: Fox, Henry Stephen, 1791-1846,
Added author: Hamilton, Hamilton C.J., fl. 1835-1836,
Added author: Hesketh, Robert, fl. 1834,
Added author: Hood, Thomas Samuel, fl. 1835,
Added author: Mercer, J., Lt.,
Added author: Ouseley, William Gore, Sir, 1797-1866,
Added author: Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount, 1784-
1865,

Added author: Puget, Capt., fl. 1836,
Added author: Stewart, J., fl. 1835,
Added author: Stevenson, Robert, fl. 1834.
Added author: Strangeways, W. Fox, fl. 1835-1840,
Added author: Watts, Edward, fl. 1836,
Added author: Wood, Charles, 1800-1885,

Special Collections Material Location
MSS 5288-a MANUSCRIPT Special Collections SC-MCGR-X

6/12

This is a ms. copy of no illustrations

11/13

Robert Harms
Yale University

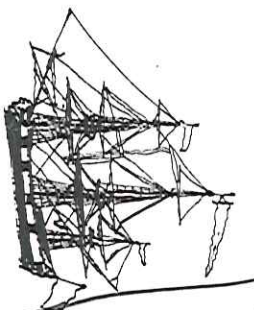
two title page

Basic Books, 2002

Harms e-mail - Robert.Harms@yale.edu

~~write Harms 1/29/02~~

The *Sigeret*



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photos from Harms

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again
Oct 2, 02

A Voyage Through the Worlds of the Slave Trade



Robert Harms received
Demand slide
12/17/02

The Perseus Press
A Member of the Perseus Books Group

To: Robert Harms <robert.harms@yale.edu>
From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Subject: Re: The Diligent

Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

great bob. i will contact you. yes, i know the sources--you are quite explicit on them in your book (unlike many other authors).... can you do me a slight favor: check our website for about 15 minutes over the weekend (we are adding some things now)--plug in words like Martinique, St. Domingue, etc. and check out the images...perhaps you can make some corrections and suggest other ones that we might use. Look forward to talking to you later in June. best, jerry

Jerry:
> Figure 17. 1 is from Durand's journal in the Beinecke Library at Yale,
> and can be used without royalties. Figure 38. 1 is a close-up of the Marie
> Seraphique from the Musee du Chateau in Nantes. Figure 40. 1 is from the
> Conseil Regional of Martinique. The best way to contact me is by e-mail,
> which I can access from either my home or my office. My phone numbers are
> (203) 453-4871 (home) and (203) 432-0559 (office). I will be traveling in
> the Caribbean and visiting Martinique from June 8-17, but I should be in
> town for the rest of June.
> See you then.
> Best,
> Bob

~~7-19-02~~

>----- Original Message -----
> From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
> To: Robert Harms <robert.harms@yale.edu>
> Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2002 4:04 PM
> Subject: Re: The Diligent

~~Arrows to July 1~~

>> Bob, thanks for your note. For the time being, what I am interested in
>> are
>> figures 17.1, 38.1, and 40.1. We don't pay royalties and virtually every
>> place I have dealt with waives royalties since this is a non-commercial
>> site, we publicize holdings, etc. Anyway, I am rushing to get out of here
>> early tomorrow morning, and would love to come down to New Haven to talk
>> about your views and reactions to the site. Scanned versions would be
>> fine. Which is the best way to contact you, e-mail or phone, if latter,
>> can i have a number. jerry

17.1 - Durand
38.1 - Detail of "Vue de Cap"
40.1 - Detail of Barnot, "Vue de la Riviere"

post 134-35

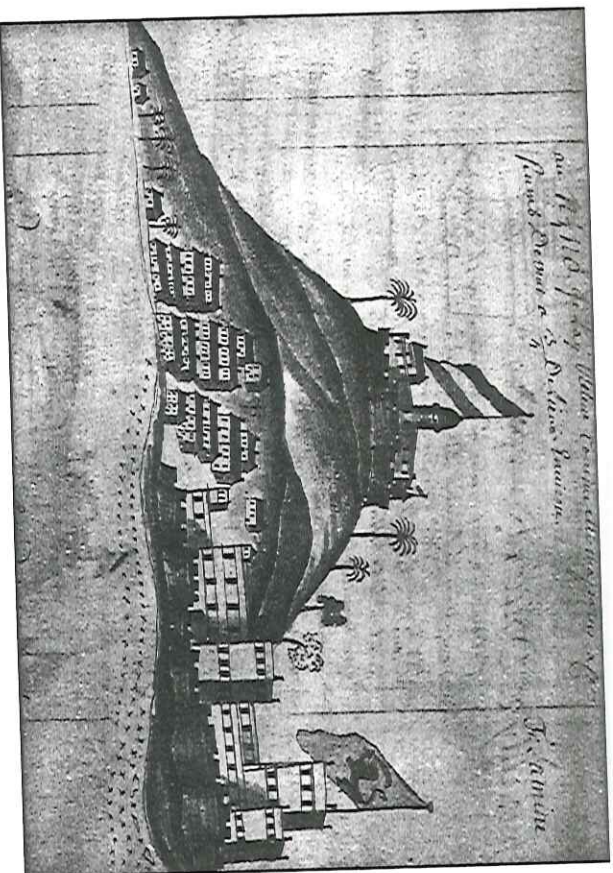


Figure 17.1 Durand's drawing of Elmina castle.

the Dutch, and all the other forts of this coast belonging to that nation are subordinate to it because the governor-general resides here. It is undoubtedly the most handsome and the strongest fort of the coast. It is situated on the seashore, and farther up on a mountain is another fort that dominates the one below. They are separated from each other by a small stream that is crossed by means of a drawbridge. Its port is on the northeast side, where there is a quay that receives longboats and small ships, which can only enter and leave at high tide. The village at the foot of the two forts resembles a small city. The streets are well laid out, and there are workers of all professions. The houses are very pretty." Durand then focused on the fort itself: "This place is considered impregnable," he wrote. "It is armed with over two hundred cannons, most of them of cast iron. The Portuguese who come to trade at the coast pay tribute of a tenth of their cargoes to the Dutch, and they don't dare trade a single slave without first stopping at Elmina to pay what they owe. For that reason there are always Dutch coast-guard ships that stop the Portuguese vessels and make them show their letter of permission from the governor-general at Elmina."

During the first two decades of the eighteenth century, Dutch trade along the Gold Coast had undergone a major transition, shifting from a

predominant trade in gold to slave trades had been intermittent activity along the Gold Coast. Portuguese first started buying slaves paid for it with cloth, metal goods were purchased from the Bight of Benue, workers in the gold fields and 1,540 more than twelve Coast by the Portuguese. After Elmina and Axim continued into the Gold Coast. During sand and eighty thousand slaves

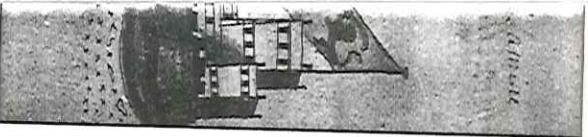
When the Dutch drove a distinction between the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast, even have slaveholding facilities after its original construction used for temporary storage Coast.⁵ Nevertheless, small hundred per year—were exported between 1675 and 1720. After Dutch slave exports from 1721 and 1725 and two thousand forts became sites where slave ship arrived to carry them.

A Dutch memorandum change very clearly: "The Gold Coast because of purchased there by the company virtually changed into a powder that the European caused terrible wars among lands, who made slaves of ingly bought up by the company; there is now very slaves, and those coast Ne-

predominant trade in gold to a predominant trade in slaves. The gold and slave trades had been intertwined from the very beginning of European activity along the Gold Coast, but in a very curious way. When the Portuguese first started buying gold from African merchants at Elmina, they paid for it with cloth, metal goods, wine, and also with slaves that they imported from the Bight of Benin and the island of São Tomé. The slaves were purchased by wealthy Africans to serve as porters on merchant caravans, workers in the gold fields, and agricultural laborers. Between 1475 and 1540 more than twelve thousand slaves were *imported* into the Gold Coast by the Portuguese. After that slave imports declined, but forts such as Elmina and Axim continued to be major slave markets for slaves brought into the Gold Coast. During the seventeenth century between forty thousand and eighty thousand slaves *entered* the region via the coastal ports.⁴

When the Dutch drove out the Portuguese, they tried to maintain the distinction between the Gold Coast, which concentrated on the gold trade, and the Slave Coast, where they bought slaves. Elmina castle did not even have slaveholding facilities until 1687—more than two hundred years after its original construction—and even then they were supposed to be used for temporary storage of slaves for ships coming from the Slave Coast.⁵ Nevertheless, small numbers of slaves—averaging less than two hundred per year—were exported from the Gold Coast on Dutch ships between 1675 and 1720. After 1720, however, there was a dramatic rise in Dutch slave exports from the Gold Coast: a thousand per year between 1721 and 1725 and two thousand per year between 1725 and 1730.⁶ The forts became sites where slaves were purchased and held until a company ship arrived to carry them away.

A Dutch memorandum written in 1730 outlined the reasons for the change very clearly: “That part of Africa which as of old is known as the Gold Coast because of the great quantity of gold that was at one time purchased there by the company as well as by Dutch private ships, has now virtually changed into a pure Slave Coast. The great quantity of guns and powder that the Europeans have brought here from time to time has caused terrible wars among the kings, princes, and caboceers of those lands, who made slaves of their prisoners of war; these slaves were increasingly bought up by the Europeans at steadily increasing prices. Consequently, there is now very little trade among the coast Negroes except in slaves, and those coast Negroes constantly keep the trade routes closed,



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From: "Robert Harms" <robert.harms@yale.edu>
To: Jerome Handler <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
Time: Sat, 22 Jun 2002 07:02:52 -0400
Subject:Re: new haven

Jerry,
 I had a good trip to the Caribbean. July 1 would work for me; you can pick the time. My office is in Davenport College (on York Street between Chapel and Broadway), which is normally locked during the summer. The best way to get to my office is to phone me at 432-0559, and I will come down and let you in. There is a blue telephone on the wall just outside the iron gate. You can reach me on that phone by dialing 2-0559.

Let me know when you plan to arrive. I look forward to seeing you.
 Best,
 Bob

----- Original Message -----

From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
To: <robert.harms@yale.edu>
Sent: Monday, June 17, 2002 12:10 PM
Subject: new haven

- > Jerome Handler
- > Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
- > 145 Ednam Drive
- > Charlottesville, VA 22903
- > (434) 924-3296
- >
- > robert. i assume you are back from the wilds of the caribbean. i am
- > trying to get through a bunch of work here during the last two weeks
- > of my fellowship. how would it suit if i came down to new haven on
- > monday, july 1...if no good for you, please suggest some other dates.
- > best, jerry

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To: Robert Harms <robert.harms@yale.edu>
From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Subject: Re: The Diligent

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X-Attachments:

Robert Harms

Bob, thanks for your note. For the time being, what I am interested in are figures 17.1, 38.1, and 40.1. We don't pay royalties and virtually every place I have dealt with waives royalties since this is a non-commercial site, we publisize holdings, etc. Anyway, I am rushing to get out of here early tomorrow morning, and would love to come down to New Haven to talk about your views and reactions to the site. Scanned versions would be fine. Which is the best way to contact you, e-mail or phone; if latter, can I have a number. Jerry

> Jerry,
> Yes, I am familiar with your website, and I have consulted it on several
> occasions. I find it a most valuable resource. As to using illustrations
> from the book, it depends on which ones you want. The drawings from
> Durand's journal can be used without paying royalties, but many of the other
> illustrations in the book require royalties. I have slides or prints for
> many of the illustrations; for others I have only scanned versions on disk,
> as the slides were on loan from a certain museum or archive. Let me know
> which ones you want, and I will check to see what I have and if they require
> royalty payments. I will be in New Haven from June 17 through the end of
> the month. Perhaps we could meet then.
> Best,
> bob
>----- Original Message -----
> From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
> To: <robert.harms@yale.edu>
> Sent: Monday, May 20, 2002 10:48 AM
> Subject: The Diligent

>
>> Robert. I don't know where this letter will find you, but I have been
> going
>> through your book; terrific and I congratulate you on getting it out. In
>> fact, it was your talks that prompted me to visit Nantes this past Xmas
>> when I was visiting family in Paris--how things have changed. The
>> immediate reason for writing, however, concerns our website "THE ATLANTIC
>> SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVE LIFE IN THE AMERICAS: A VISUAL RECORD
>> <http://gropius.lib.virginia.edu/Slavery/> I don't know if you've seen it
>
>> but I hope you can check it out, maybe even spend 15 or so minutes with
>> it,
>> and offer any suggestions, corrections, etc. that come to mind. In
>> addition, there are about 10 to 13 illustrations in your book that I
>> would
>> love to be able to put on the website, and wondered how practical that
>> would be for you. Easiest thing for us would be to have slides or photos
>> that we could scan and then return to you; or if you could send high
>> resolution scans by e-mail. Of course, everything we use would be
>> completely acknowledged separately, but your book would be mentioned as
>> well for each image that we use--so you'll get a pile of free publicity.
>> Let me know what you think. I will be at the John Carter Brown Library
>> during the month of June and can easily make a trip to New Haven. Look
>> forward to hearing from you, Jerry Handler
>>
>> Jerome Handler, Ph.D.
>> Senior Fellow
>> Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
>> 145 Ednam Drive, Charlottesville, VA 22903-4629
>> phone: 434/923-8938
>> fax: 434/923-8463
>>
>> CV: <http://www.people.virginia.edu/~jh3v>
>> WEBSITE: <http://gropius.lib.virginia.edu/Slavery/>
>>

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- 5.2 "Monsieur Law," engraving by J. Langlois after a painting by Hubert, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, Estampes, N2 Law.
- 5.3 "Vue de Lorient et du Port Louis," 1724, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, Estampes, H 184164.
- 5.4 "Rue Quincampoix en l'Année 1720," Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, Estampes, Qb 1 1720.
- 6.1 "Jean-Frédéric Phélyppeaux, compte de Maurepas, secrétaire d'état à la maison du roi," Château de Versailles et de Trianon, Versailles, France. Photo by Réunion des Musées Nationaux, Paris.
- 7.1 Robert Durand, "Journal de bord d'un négrier, 1731–1732," *Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, Gen Mass, vol. 7, p. 34*.
- 7.2 "On ramasse le blé sur l'aire," in Alexander Bouet, *Galerie, Bonne, par O. Perrin, avec texte explicatif par Alexandre Bouet* (Paris, 1835–1838), vol. 2, unpaginated. Seeley Mudd Library, Yale University.
- 7.3 "Vue de la ville épiscopale de Vannes," lithographie vers 1750, Archives Départementales du Morbihan, Vannes, France, 2 Fi 477.
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- 11.1 Jean Bouguer, *Traité complète de la navigation* (Paris, 1706), plate 4, *Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University*.
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- 16.1 "Carte particulière de la partie principale de la Guinée par le Sr. D'Anville," Avril 1729, in Jean-Baptiste Labat, *Voyage du Chevalier des Marchais en Guinée, Isles Voisines, et à Cayenne, fait en 1725, 1726 & 1727* (Paris, 1730), 2:1, Seeley Mudd Library, Yale University.
- 16.2 Robert Durand, "Journal de bord d'un négrier, 1731–1732," *Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, Gen Mass, vol. 7, p. 32*.
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- 17.3 William Smith, Surveyor, "The East Prospect of Cape-Coast Castle, 1727," in William Smith, *Thirty Different Drafts of Guinea* (London, c. 1727), plate 17, British Library, London, England.
- 18.1 Robert Durand, "Journal de bord d'un négrier, 1731–1732," *Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, Gen Mass, vol. 7, p. 48*.
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- 27.1 Robert Durand, "Journal de bord d'un négrier, 1731-1732." Bel-necke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, Gen-ness, vol. 7, p. 66.
- 28.1 "Case of the *Rigilante*, a ship employed in the Slave-Trade" (London, 1823), figure 5, pamphlet and illustrations in the possession of Professor Edward Tufte, emeritus professor of political science at Yale University.
- 28.2 Detail of "Vue du Cap Français et du navire La Marie Seraphique de Nantes, Capitain Gaugy, le jour de l'ouverture de sa vente, troisième voyage d'Angole, 1772-1773." Musée du Château des ducs de Bretagne, Nantes, France. Photo by Ville de Nantes—Musée du Château.
- 29.3 "Procession au grand serpent pour le couronnement du Roy de Juda fait le 15 Avril, 1725," in Jean-Baptiste Labar, *Voyage du Chevalier des Marchais en Guinée, Isles Voisines, et à Cayenne, fait en 1725, 1726 & 1727* (Paris, 1730), 2:194, Seeley Mudd Library, Yale University.
- 20.1 "Dahomy and Its Environs," by R. Norris, in Archibald Dalzell, *The History of Dahomy* (London, 1793), foldout map, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University.
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- 24.2 William Smith, "The South West Prospect of Williams Fort at Whydah, 1727," in William Smith, *Thirty Different Drafts of Guinea* (London, c. 1727), plate 29, British Library, London, England.
- 24.3 "Plan du Fort St. Louis, 1717-1718," Archives d'Outre-Mer, Aix-en-Provence, France, col. C 6 27, no. 175.
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- 28.1 "Case of the *Rigilante*, a ship employed in the Slave-Trade" (London, 1823), figure 5, pamphlet and illustrations in the possession of Professor Edward Tufte, emeritus professor of political science at Yale University.
- 28.2 Detail of "Vue du Cap Français et du navire La Marie Seraphique de Nantes, Capitain Gaugy, le jour de l'ouverture de sa vente, troisième voyage d'Angole, 1772-1773." Musée du Château des ducs de Bretagne, Nantes, France. Photo by Ville de Nantes—Musée du Château.
- 31.1 Robert Durand, "Journal de bord d'un négrier, 1731-1732." Bel-necke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, Gen-ness, vol. 7, p. 70.
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- 32.2 Robert Durand, "Journal de bord d'un négrier, 1731-1732." Bel-necke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, Gen-ness, vol. 7, p. 76.
- 33.1 "Case of the *Rigilante*, a ship employed in the Slave-Trade" (London, 1823), figure 8, pamphlet and illustrations in the possession of Professor Edward Tufte, emeritus professor of political science at Yale University.
- 34.1 "Case of the *Rigilante*, a ship employed in the Slave-Trade" (London, 1823), figures 3-4, pamphlet and illustrations in the possession of Professor Edward Tufte, emeritus professor of political science at Yale University.
- 34.2 Pretextat Oursel, "Transport des nègres dans les colonies," lithographie coloriée, Saint-Malo, France, Musée d'histoire. Photo by Michel Dupuis, Ville de Saint-Malo.
- 34.3 Detail of "Vue du Cap Français et du navire La Marie Seraphique de Nantes, Capitain Gaugy, le jour de l'ouverture de sa vente, troisième voyage d'Angole, 1772-1773." Musée du Château des ducs de Bretagne, Nantes, France. Photo by Ville de Nantes—Musée du Château.

- 35.1 Map drawn by Frank Drago based on "Pas Caart vertoonende de West-Indische als ook de Westelyskte Custen van Europa en Africa. Eertyds int ligt gebracht door wyljen Pieter Goos enz. Door Joannes Van Keulen en Zoonen," 1759. Gerard Hulst Van Keulen. Amsterdam. Algemeen Rijksarchief, Gravenhage, The Netherlands. 4 VEL 96. The *Diligent* used an earlier edition of this map.
- 37.1 Ozanne, "Le Fort St. Pierre dans l'Isle de la Martinique, vu du Mouillage." Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, Estampes. Ef 20 folio.
- 38.1 Detail of "Vue du Cap François et du navire La Marie Seraphique de Nantes, Capitain Gaugy, le jour de l'ouverture de sa vente, troisième voyage d'Angole, 1772-1773." Musée du Château des ducs de Bretagne, Nantes, France. Photo by Ville de Nantes—Musée du Château.
- 40.1 Detail of Bassot, "Vue de la rivière du Fort Saint-Pierre de la Martinique." 1765. oil on canvas. Conseil Régionale, Fort-de-France, Martinique.
- 40.2 Jean-Baptiste Labat, *Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amérique* (The Hague, 1724), 1:258. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University.
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- 47.1 "Port de Vannes." Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, Estampes, Va 56, vol. 4, H137005.
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- 47.3 Detail of "Port de Vannes." Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, Estampes, Va 56, vol. 4, H137005.

RESEARCHING AND WRITING THIS book has been a journey for me. Along the way I have received amounts of help from friends, colleagues, and strangers alike.

S

I could not have written this book without considerable in

support. I did the initial writing in 1995–1996, when I was a fel

Wissenschaftskolleg in Berlin. Conversations over meals with

leagues played a major role in shaping the project. My own insti

University, has been extremely supportive. Grants from the Yale

International and Area Studies, the Whitney Humanities Cent

Yale Provosts Office made the research possible.

Throughout the process I benefited from talented and insi

search assistants who helped me navigate documents and materi

riety of languages. I am grateful to Eric Allina, Steven Ebi

Hughes, Emmanuel Kreike, Marie-Hélène Le Ray, Mireille J

Jacquod, Teresa Köbele, Iaria Maggilli, Erik Myrup, Brian

Charles Riley, and Matthew Wrانovix.

In trying to write a manuscript that would meet high scho

dards and still be accessible to nonspecialists, I benefited from

ments of friends and colleagues who read all or part of the m

Mary Kay Bercau Edwards, Bonnie Collier, Katherine and Da

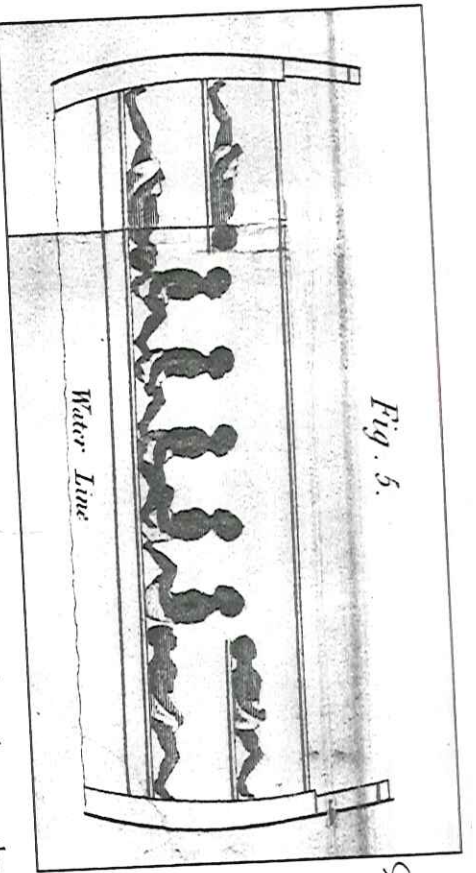
John Demos and the members of his graduate seminar on histor

ive, Glenn Grasso, Joanna Hamilton, Roger Levine, Kay Mansfi

Miller, Liana Vardi, Haynie Wheeler, Sandra Wiens, and Robin V

ACKNOWLEDGME

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Figure 28.1 Cross section of a slave ship showing the platforms between the main and lower decks.

the decks was less than five feet high, and the carpenters reduced this further by building platforms along the sides in order to pack the slaves in a double-decker fashion.¹⁵ Each captive would have about two feet of space between the wooden planks below and those above. They also built a partition across the lower deck to separate the front part from the rear part, in order to keep the men apart from the women. The women's section was located at the rear of the ship just under the officers' quarters.

The carpenters were also modifying the exterior of the *Diligent*. Across the deck just behind the mainmast they built a huge barricade of thick boards that separated the main deck from the quarterdeck. It rose above the quarterdeck and extended outward on the starboard and port sides of the ship so that nobody could get around it by going over the top or around the sides. The purpose of the barricade was to isolate the rear part of the ship, which contained the officers' quarters and the women's barracoons, from the front part of the ship, where the male captives would come up on deck to eat and exercise. Its other purpose was to provide a safe area where the crew could retreat in case of a rebellion. The barricade contained loopholes through which crew members could fire muskets or stab at rebellious slaves with half-pikes.¹⁶ In addition to the barricade, the carpenters also constructed two platforms—one on each side of the ship—that would serve as toilets for the Africans, having holes in the floor through which waste could drop into the sea.¹⁷

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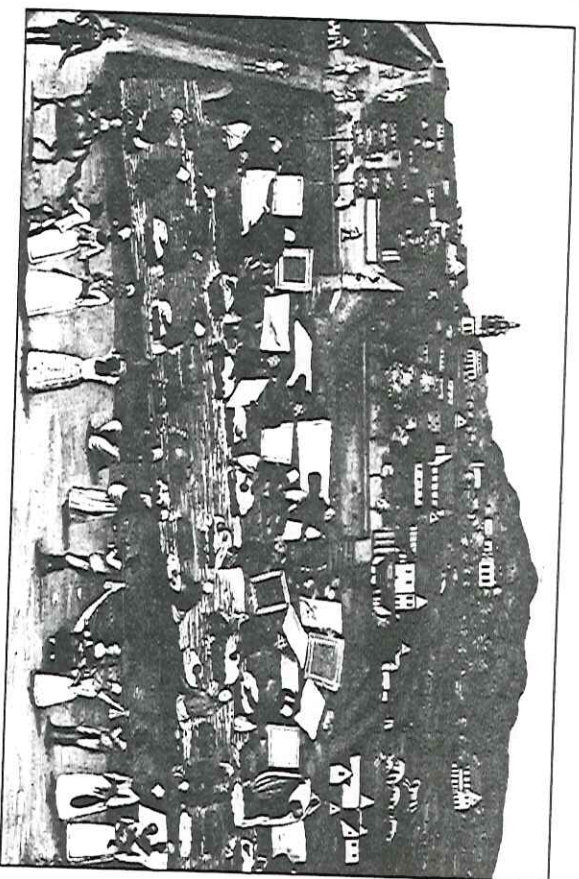


Figure 40.1 Slaves doing laundry in St. Pierre.

Lanny had bought the slaves at less than half the original asking price. Did he think that he could restore them to health after Captain Mary had failed to do so? Did he calculate that given the bargain price he had paid, he could afford to lose a certain percentage of them and still make a profit? Did he calculate that the prices would rise in the coming months? Was he planning to take them to remote parts of the island and sell them to planters who lacked easy access to the slave markets in St. Pierre? Was he planning to ship them to Guadeloupe or St. Domingue in hopes of getting better prices there? Such questions must remain unanswered because Robert Durand never again mentioned the captives after the day of their sale.

As for the rest of the *Diligent's* captives, we can speculate. We know that between the time of the *Diligent's* arrival in St. Pierre on March 15 with 247 slaves and the time Mary sold the final lot of 96 slaves to Lanny, five slaves had died. It follows that 146 slaves had been given to local officials as gratuities or sold as individuals or in small groups to local planters and dealers. Those slaves most likely stayed on the island of Martinique. Perhaps as many as 10 percent of them ended up in urban centers such as St. Pierre or Fort Royal, where they worked as household servants or in the service of local *négociants*, small merchants, artisans, or government officials.⁵ The rest

ended up on the plantation small planters who grew cocoa in the interior, it seems most purchased by sugar planters

We have a firsthand description of the beginning of the eighteenth century who had managed plantation great detail. One reason why it was so minutely was that he was setting a good example for the owner, but he became extremely popular among his fellow priests of dabbling in the business of an ideal plantation. If someone ended up on a plantation like Labat's were far worse.

Labat has left us a detailed account of the work routines of the slaves that his approach was so hard and aversive that the thick of the work before Such planters had forgotten, they were tired from a long voyage during which they were with iron anklets. They are expected to make them suffer from the unhappiness that comes from no hope of ever returning."⁷

When new slaves arrived at the plantation they were allowed to bathe. Their heads were shaved and their skin. If they had scurvy, they were kept it from spreading. For the slaves, olive oil in their food. They ate the olive oil, and they bathed every morning to release the bad humors from their skin. Such measures, believed to be the diseases that attacked slaves

1814

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~~10/17/02~~
~~10/20/02~~

Format: Book

Uniform Title: Histoire générale des voyages. Selections.

Title: Abregé de l'Histoire générale des voyages, : contenant ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable, de plus utile & de mieux avéré dans les pays où les voyageurs ont pénétré; les mœurs des habitans, la religion, les usages, arts & sciences, commerce, manufactures; enrichie de cartes géographiques & de figures. / Par M. de La Harpe, de l'Académie française.

Imprint: A Paris, : Hôtel de Thou, rue des Poitevins, M.DCC.LXXX.-M.DCCC.I. [1780-1801]

Description: 32 v., leaves of plates (some folded) : ill., maps ; 20 cm. (8vo) + 1 atlas.

Notes: An abridgment of Histoire générale des voyages, compiled by abbé Prévost, first published in Paris, 1746-89.

Notes: Includes index.

Citations: Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 5645

Local Notes: Library Company lacking atlas and all after vols. 1-21; with bookplates of David Fils.

Subject: Voyages and travels.

Subject: Manners and customs.

Subject: Slaves --South America.

Subject: Slaves --Caribbean Area.

Subject: Africa --Discovery and exploration.

Genre/Phys. Char.: Maps.

Subject: SP3 Afro-Americana.

Co-Creator: La Harpe, Jean-François de, 1739-1803.

Co-Creator: Prévost, abbé, 1697-1763.

Local Entry: Provenance:Fils, David.

Local Entry: Printer:Hôtel de Thou, bookseller.

Local Entry: Imprint:FRANCE. Paris. 1780.

System No.: PALR94-B2030

Notes: Vol. 1, unbound

Maps, pins, angles

list of all the tables, maps, &

figures in various volumes

1 vol. African & N. W.

unbound set

OVH -

only vols 1-21 have

figures set only vols

1-3 of B.M. people -

only Africa - (only)

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note)



Vol. 1 - Africa figures
pp. ~~127~~ (NO SCANS)

Vol. 2 - 99, 223, ~~274~~, ~~295~~

Vol. 3 - ~~261~~, 269, ~~273~~, 295

Scans to be made

See ~~Portfolio~~
notes on Portfolio

Vol. 2 - illustrations are interesting, but seem to model/cut
of one that first appeared in CASAT -
Scans: 99 223 - Poirson - Bissar
LCP-38 LCP-39

Vol. 3 - ~~401~~ or CASAT

p. 267 ~~illustrations of cities of Tang of Africa~~
p. 269 " Femmes de la Côte des esclaves: LCP-40
p. 295 " Noirs de Benin: LCP-41

NO photo - file

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 Author: Hawkins, Joseph - Title: 1 of 5

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10/28/02

LCD catalog #12

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Format: Book
 Author: Hawkins, Joseph, b. 1772.

Title: A history of a voyage to the coast of Africa, and travels into the interior of that country: containing particular descriptions of the climate and inhabitants, and interesting particulars concerning the slave trade / By Joseph Hawkins, of New York, who has since become blind, and for whose benefit it is now published by his friends.

Imprint: Philadelphia: : Printed for the author, by S.C[] Ustick, & Co., 1797..

Description: vii, [2], 10-179, [3] p. (last blank), [1] leaf of plates : ill. ; 17 cm. (12mo)

Useful ethnographic material, esp. of slave trade, SLP, lot mfg illustration and of custom

Notes: Signatures: A-Pi chi
 List of errata on p. [180].

Notes: Copyright notice on p. [181].

Citations: Evans 32239

Citations: ESTC W012701

Citations: Hogg, P. C. African slave trade, 4266

Citations: Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 4662; 4663

Local Notes: Library Company copy, acc. no. Log 3329.D, imperfect: lacking frontispiece and final leaf. Inscribed: John Dickinson 1802.

Subject: Slave trade --Africa, West.

Subject: Igbo (African people)

Subject: Voyages and travels.

Subject: Africa, West --Description and travel.

Subject: SP3 Afro-Americana.

Local Entry: Provenance: Dickinson, John, 1732-1808, former owner.

Local Entry: Printer: S. C. Ustick & Co., printer.

Local Entry: Imprint: PA. Philadelphia. 1797.

System No.: PALR93-B3142

Holdings

Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1797 Hawki 3676.D (Macken zie) 1 (MY Library) ✓
 Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1797 Hawki Log 3329.D 1 (MY Library)

Top

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DATE: 9/21/01

TITLE: History of a Voyage to the Coast of Africa and Travels into the Interior of that Country etc, 1796-1797

AUTHOR: Joseph Hawkins

LOCATED: Special Collections, Alderman Library HT 1322.H4 1797

NOTES:

- one illustration of the Author

not used in website postcard

to be scanned for back in DML

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AUTHOR

hazard, samuel

System Sorted

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Title Cuba with pen and pencil. By Samuel Hazard.

112 4/7/06

Author Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876

Imprint Hartford, Conn., Hartford Publishing Company; Chicago, Ill., Pitkin and Parker, [etc., etc. 1871]

Description xvi, [17]-584 p. front., illus., plates. 23 cm

LOCATION	CALL #	STATUS
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Call # B-16505

Location CRL MONOGRAPHS

Note At head of title: "La siempre fiel isla."

Note "Gazetteer of the Island of Cuba": p. 563-579

Subject Cuba -- Description and travel

OCLC # 2339478

7/16/06 - Porter says in his 5th volume p. 511 has 2339478

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Image Caption: Field Laborer.

In: Cuba with pen and pencil. (published 1873)

Library Division: Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture / Manus
Archives and Rare Books Division

Item/Page/Plate Number: pg. 343

Specific Material Type: Print

Subject(s): Cuba

Additional Name(s): Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876, 1834-1876 - Author

Collection Guide: Africana & Black History

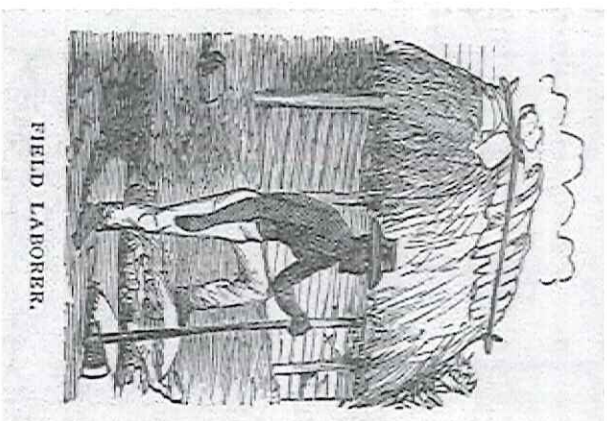
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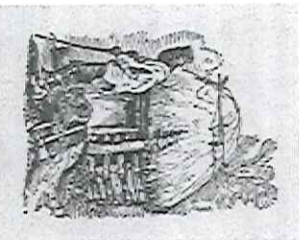
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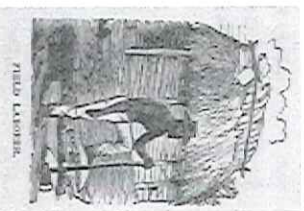
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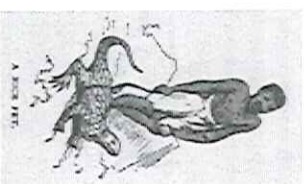
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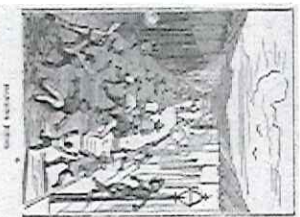
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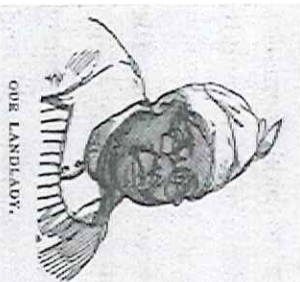
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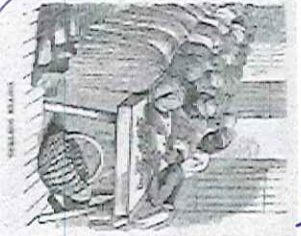
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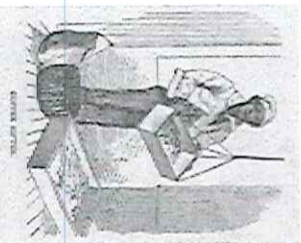
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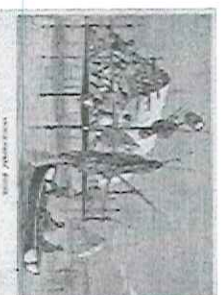
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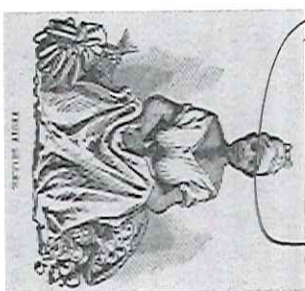
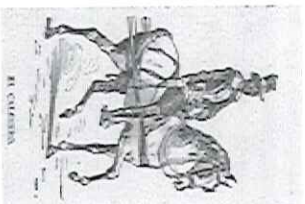
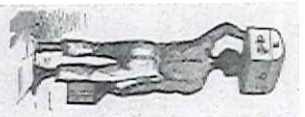
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Source: Cuba with pen and pencil.

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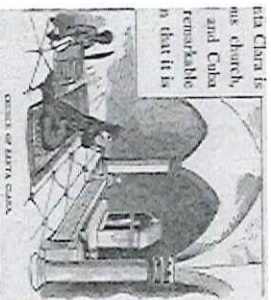
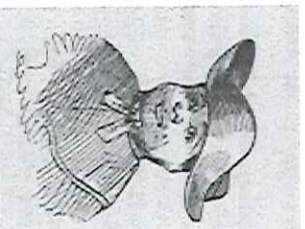
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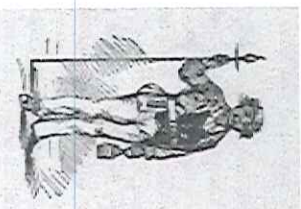
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[Man standing with a lantern in one hand and a
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potatoes, which are the principal productions of the island in the vegetable way; and there are smaller piles of oranges, green mangos, pine-apples, and other tropic fruits, new in name and appearance; clusters of the plantain, or banana, as we call it, of various colors, and pyramids of the green cocoa fruit meet the eye at every turn, all presided over by dusky negroes in all varieties of costume, or swartthy Cubans, the native country people. These come in from the surrounding country with their products, raised upon the small *estancia* in the neighborhood of the city. Here and there, too, may be seen the patient donkey, with his load of green fodder, giving comic life to the scene. Of these market-places Havana possesses four,—the one we are now in, and another known as "Del Cristo," inside the walls; while outside are those of the Place de Vapor, or Tacón, and of Colón. The only two worth visiting being this one of Cristina and that of Tacón.

The plantain, of which we see such large quantities exposed, is the vegetable upon which the lower classes depend for food, and which is cooked in various ways; and with the "tasajo" (jerked beef, or fish), constitutes the diet of the poor. Of the many delightful vegetables that grow in such abundance in our summer season there is not a single one to be seen. Of berries of any kind there is not one raised upon the island, as far as I have seen, owing to the great heat which burns them up, it is said. The market presents a very different appearance from one of ours, with its profusion of everything arranged in the tidy looking stalls, and presided over by clean looking venders. Here it is very different; a great proportion of the market people are negroes, most of whom are free, and such a chattering as they keep up, par-

HAZARDS

ticularly the women, who are scolding, laughing, or railing at each other in the most deafening way. It is very amusing to walk along in front of the little tables, or more usually the piles of fruit on the ground, and buy some of the queer-looking fruits you see, and which are totally unheard of by the names which the negroes give them, many of them, nevertheless, being quite palatable. The little banana and the orange are, however, the most agreeable of all, tasting very pleasant and cool in the early morning before one's breakfast; but there are others



FRUIT SELLERS

ticularly an "Americano." The choicest of these, after the luscious pine-apple, orange, and banana, are the

delicious "anon," the "sapote," and the "manney colorado," the latter sometimes called "angels' sweetmeats;" any of which, if they happen to be in season, will please the palate of the stranger, if he is fond of rich, luscious fruits; many persons find them too rich and sweet.

Having heard so much of the milk of the cocoanut when drank fresh from the green fruit, I seize this opportunity to get a new experience of a *cosa de Cuba*; and, negotiating for a good large one, for which I pay *un medio* (five cents), the negro takes a huge sharp knife, and slices off for me the top of the fruit, in which he punches a hole from which I am to

donkey, his feet projecting out in front, while he is high up on the pack that holds his large, square panniers of chickens, which he has brought in from the country to dispose of, and which he carries safely in the baskets, corded over the tops with a net work, or more frequently a cloth, the *polls* sticking forth their heads from time to time, and doubtless wondering, as they keep up their cackling, why their master is thus treating them to this



POULTRY VENDOR.

Now we meet a "dulce" seller. As a

general thing they are neat-looking mulatto women, rather better attired than most of the colored women one meets in the street. They carry a basket on the arm, or perhaps upon the head, while in their hands they have a water, with all sorts of sweetmeats,—mostly, however, the preserved fruits of the country, and which are very delicious, indeed,—much affected by ladies.

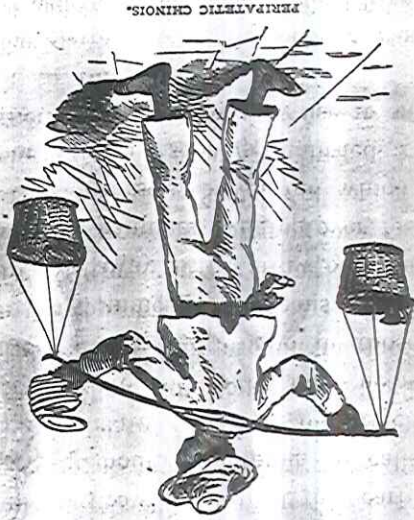


morning's *paseo*.

of gaining a livelihood.

We need not have any hesitation in buying from these women, as they usually are sent out by private families, the female members of which make these *dulces* for their living, the saleswoman often being the only property they own, and having no other way (or, perhaps, too proud, if they have)

chasing something of him,—not by the dulcet sounds of his



PERIPATETIC CHINOS.

window, if she wants anything in that line. No danger of his breaking them in this way of making himself known, for the Chinese are celebrated for their slight of hand, and this is evidence of it.

Now we hear the fruit-vendors crying out their wares, as they walk beside their pannier-loaded horses. "Naranjas, naranjas, dulces," (oranges, sweet oranges), he cries; which, in the season proper for them, you can buy of him, the largest and ripest kind, for a *peseta* (twenty cents) the dozen, or less,—as well as other fruits of the country. Although the oranges are ripe all the year round, there seems to be a profusion of them in the early Spring months, unless, as is the case some years, they are somewhat scare from the tornadoes having destroyed many of the trees.

Look at this ridiculous sight,—that fellow, a poultry-dealer, going up the street there ahead of us, mounted upon his

HAZARD 6

sunny land where grows the "*puro tabaco*," which, had it voice, might truly, in the words of Moore's "Hyperborean,"

sing —

"I come from a land in the sun-bright deep,

Where the winds of the north, becalmed in sleep,

Their conch shells never blow."

But a truce to fancy, and so to fact. Never do smokers of

Cuban cigars begin a discussion upon the "weed" but what some new theory is adduced about the plant, its history, culture, or brand. How often and how variously even have those mystic words, seen so frequently on the ends of cigar-boxes, been explained! — how truly we shall see.

"Vuelta Abajo" and "Vuelta Ar-

riba" are words well understood by every Cuban, — the first signifying

"lower valley," the other, "upper valley." In the Vuelta Arriba, which is

that portion of the island generally to the eastward of Havana, there is some

tobacco cultivated, though not much, and not of superior quality; while in the Vuelta Abajo, which

is the country lying to the west of Havana, is raised all the good tobacco, that section being celebrated as the tobacco-growing country of the island; the words, therefore, on the cigar-boxes signify that the cigars are made of the best tobacco from that section.

The first account we have of the cigar is found in the works of Navarrete and Las Casas, and is quoted by Irving. In describing the first voyage of Columbus, he says: "They beheld several of the natives going about with fire-brands in their



CHAPTER XV.

ALL ABOUT CIGARS. First account of cigars — History of their monopoly — Troubles with planters — The royal manufactory — Cigar factories — Good and bad cigars — Paragas — Upmanns — Cabanas factory — Description of — Process of cigar-making — Some curious facts — Signification of names and sizes — Where the cigars go — Prices of some — How to order cigars — Hand-some factories — La Victoria — Customs of the Cubans in smoking — Etiquette of the cigar.

"Sublime tobacco! which, from east to west,
 Cheers the tar's labors or the Turkman's rest;
 Divine in hookahs, glorious in a pipe,
 When tipped with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe,
 Let thy true lovers more admire, by far,
 Thy naked beauties; — give me a cigar."

— BYRON.

SITTING on the warm side of the hearth, this bitter winter's night, "owling" as they say in the army, in the "wee sma' hours," one is apt to become, under the influence of a fragrant Cabanas, something of a dreamer, or builder of mansions in the air. In every cloud of aromatic smoke breathed forth, fancy seems nothing loth, to picture scenes from memories of the

studies for the botanist. Here is the "ladies' collar," an herb with a large leaf, shaped like the old style of collars worn by ladies, from which it gets its name. There is the old familiar plant of the castor oil, of which we as children have no pleasant recollections. This grows in great quantities all over these mountains, and is prepared by the superannuated negro women, who select the beans and clean

them ready for extracting the oil. I

was very much amused with an old woman, perfectly blind, who seemed to pick out the perfect and imperfect seeds with the greatest facility, while she sat crouching over her task on the stone floor of the coffee dryer.

Still wandering along, we come out upon an opening in the woods, and, looking down, we see the new fields being prepared for coffee; which is simply done by cutting down the timber upon the side of a hill favorably situated, and burning off the brush. The seed is put in with those of the plantain, the cacao, or the palm, and left to grow. One of these fields looks exactly like one of our western clearings.

Let us turn now into this grassy path that looks as if it would bury itself deep in the woods; a step, or two more, and just look at that! what a curious combination of strange trees, warm sunlight, and graceful foliage.

This tree that you see in the foreground is another species of the parasite, somewhat grander and more beautiful, known as the *Jagney*; it has the same peculiarities as the *cupé*, but with the exception that after its roots take hold in the ground they unite and form one trunk of many pillars, becoming a



CASTOR-BEAN SORTER



EL JAGNEY.

HH 469
Castor Bean

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*Verbalis empressaria
Saver*

Author:

Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876.

(over)

Title:

Cuba with pen and pencil. / By Samuel Hazard. ; Sold only by subscription..

Imprint:

Hartford, Conn.: : Published by the Hartford Publishing Company. ; [Chicago] : Pitkin and Parker, Chicago, Ill. ; ; [New York] : Meeks Brothers, New York ; ; [Cincinnati] : Powers and Weeks, Cincinnati, Ohio ; ; [San Francisco] : F. Dewing and Co., San Francisco ; ; [St. Louis] : D.H. McIlvain and Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1871..

Description:

XVI, [17]-584 p., [20] leaves of plates : ill. ; 22 cm.

Notes:

At head of title: "La siempre fiel isla."

Notes:

Copyright 1870, t.p. verso.

Notes:

"Electrotyped by W.C. Hutchings. Engravings by the N.Y. Bureau of Illustration. Printing and binding by Case, Lockwood and Brainard."--t.p. verso.

Citations:

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Subject:

Blacks--Cuba.

Subject:

Voyages and travels.

Subject: Cuba--Description and travel.

Genre/Phys. Char.: Subscription editions (Publishing) --Connecticut --Hartford.

Subject:

SP3 Afro-Americana.

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Local Entry:

Illustrator:New York Bureau of Illustration, engraver.

Local Entry:

Printer:Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printer.

Local Entry:

Printer:Hartford Publishing Company, publisher.

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173

Scan

196 - Negro Dancers

LCP-05

Scan

360 - WAITING NOTIONS

360

Scan

LCP-04

363 - cutting the sugar cane

363

NO scan

364 - cars on the return

NO scan

370

PACKING SUGAR LCP-03

370 scan

coffee stores LCP-02

488

488 scan

Josiah

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AUTHOR

hazard, samuel

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Author Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876

Title **Cuba with pen and pencil. By Samuel Hazard ..**
 Published Hartford, Conn., Hartford Publishing Company; Chicago, Ill., Pitkin and Parker; [etc., etc.] 1871

Description xvii, [17]-584 p. front, illus., plates. 23 cm

Permalink to this Josiah record

LOCATION	CALL #	STATUS
ROCK	F1763 .H42	AVAILABLE

Note At head of title: "La siempre fiel isla."

"Gazetteer of the Island of Cuba": p. 563-579

LC subject Cuba -- Description and travel

LCCN 02009623

Rlin/oclc RIBGR02339478-B

Record 1 of 2

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Call number: **F1901 .H43**

Author: **Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876.**

Title: **Santo Domingo, past and present, with a glance at Hayti.**

Publication info: **New York, Harper & brothers, 1873.**

Description: **xxix p., 1 l., 511 p. incl. front., illus. plates, 2 maps (1 fold.) 21 cm.**

Subject: **Haiti--History.**

Subject: **Dominican Republic--History.**

Subject: **Haiti--Description and travel.**

Subject: **Haiti--Bibliography.**

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Record #5

~~p 134 - Hazard~~ *Hazard*

when was Hazard in SD or DR

p 183 - *Market Square*

p 184 - *Machina clava*

p 284 - *Native Hut*

Items 368 - Norm Nastaban

and nominally under the authority of the French Republic, which was represented by the Commissioner Roume. Toussaint was, however, the real authority in the island.

This chief was not satisfied, however, until he was able to claim that the whole island, including the Spanish portion, was under his dominion, and he therefore proposed to the Commissioner Roume that the cession required by the treaty of July 1795 should now be carried out.

Roume seems to have been quite aware of the ultimate intention of Toussaint to make himself independent of the Government of France, but considering it better to hide his suspicions, he so far assented to Toussaint's suggestion as to authorise him to appoint Generals Age and Charlette the agents, with necessary powers to accomplish this transfer of authority. While apparently acting thus in good faith, he, with great duplicity, secretly sent word to the Spanish Governor that he should refuse to deliver up the Spanish domain, and should manage to detain the commissioners until a force from France should have time to reach St Domingo city, and hold it for the legitimate authority of France.

Carrying out these secret instructions, the Spanish Governor-General Garcia managed to comply so well, that the envoys, who had with them only a small escort, were made to believe that their lives even were not safe from the Dominicans, who would not listen to the surrender of their city; and they returned to the Commissioner Roume as rapidly as possible, and made their report. Upon the strength of this, Roume rescinded his order for the surrender of the Spanish part: but Toussaint, comprehending the duplicity of the commissioner, at first imprisoned him, and finally sent him out of the country to France. The French representative being now out of the way, and Rigaud the rebellious subdued, Toussaint found himself in unobscured supreme control of the island; and deeming it

to make the commissioners act subserviently to him (Toussaint).

All authorities seem to agree that under Toussaint a reign of order began in the island that was remarkable. The blacks, proud to see one of their number in chief command in the island, looked up to Toussaint as a god; while he, with a thorough knowledge of his race, prescribed such rules and orders as kept them in a state of tranquillity.

He ordered them all to return to work, as they were

before the war; to labour on the plantations, for which they were paid as labourers; and he gave every protection to the whites, even inviting those white planters who had fled the island to return and reoccupy their estates.

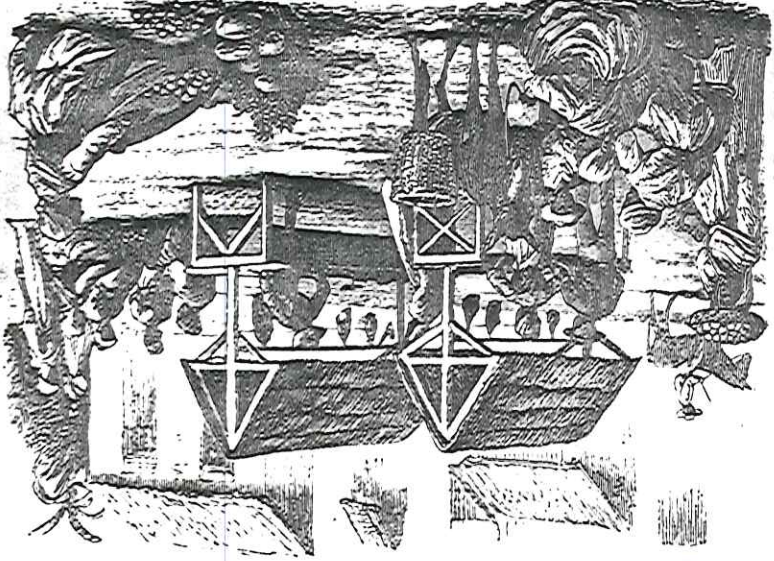
Under his wise rule St Domingo soon advanced in the most rapid manner in her agricultural and social prosperity; but while Toussaint was wise in peace, he was equally iron-handed in war, and some of the cruelties perpetrated upon the mulattoes, who at first refused to recognise his supreme authority, tarnish somewhat his fame.

The year 1800 saw the island in a somewhat more settled state, the French part, with the exception of a small province in the south, where Rigaud still held out against the authority of Toussaint, was in a comparatively tranquil state,



Toussaint L'Ouverture.

children, with cloths spread upon the ground, upon which were displayed the various fruits in limited quantities, herbs,



Market Square.

salad, eggs, six to eight in a lot, peas by the *cupful*, &c., &c.

This was our first opportunity of seeing the native Dominican chocolate, which is prepared by the country people, and sold in small flat cakes of a quarter or half pound each.

As thus prepared, it has not a very attractive appearance; for so rudely is it manufactured, that the brown or natural oil of the fruit gives the cakes a very greasy appearance and dark colour.

Most of that sold at Puerto Plata comes from the little village to which the fruit gives its name (Cacao), a short distance from the town on the river San Juan, many of these country people coming miles along the coast road

according to length of time, and by the month all are willing to work for \$10 and \$12. I found a good many negroes from the United States, who came out in the great emigration scheme some forty years ago. They appear intelligent, industrious, and tolerably well-to-do.

The society of Puerto Plata is very limited indeed, being confined to a very few families, and these mostly foreigners; and their homes, with one or two exceptions, are one-storied frame-houses of three or four rooms.

The prevailing religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but there is a Methodist church established, and freedom of worship is supposed to exist; and, perhaps, does to a certain extent; but my experience in trying to leave the town made me aware that "church holidays" are strictly enforced, the stores being closed and all traffic ceasing, and I could not even hire a negro to carry my luggage until he had obtained permission of the authorities, the reason given being it was "dia de festa."

First impressions, it is said, are always best, but this was not my experience of Puerto Plata, for the place improved much on acquaintance, and I spent many days there pleasantly enough, though there was that which, at first sight, astonished and even disgusted me.

Bright and early in the morning, which is always the most charming part of the day in the tropics, our party sallied out sight-seeing. The weather was like a day in early June—crisp and fresh, and everything green and bright; and the town appeared to better advantage than on the previous night; but the streets, mostly unpaved, were filled with mud and filth. We first went to the "Plaza Mercado" or market-square, and a more ridiculous sight cannot be imagined; for here, in a space about one-fourth of an acre, was held the daily market. A few rude booths, made of thatch and poles, composed the butchers' stalls, in which were exposed fearful specimens of various meats. Around the square were seated groups of women and chil-

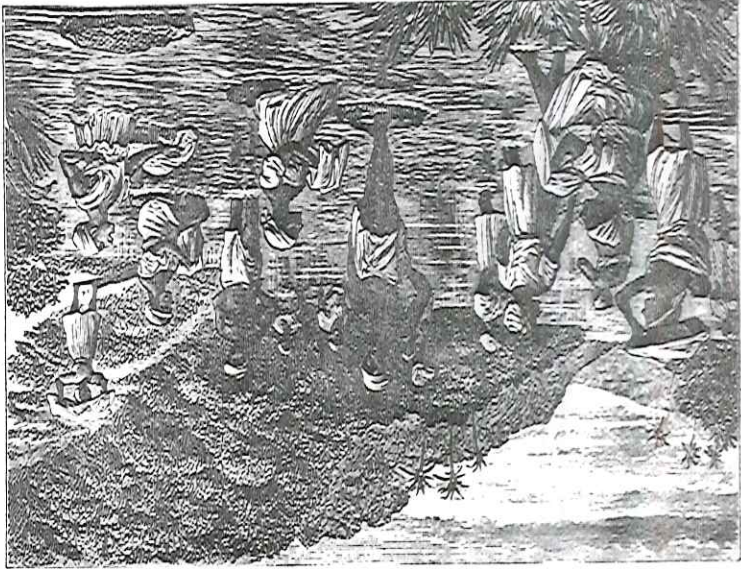
Harzard

pp 182-183

with nothing else but this, in small quantities, and a few

bananas, to sell.

Thence we strolled to the outskirts of the town, and so on to the small river from which the carriers get the water with which the towns-folk are supplied. A sudden turn in the road displayed to the astonished gaze of most of our party forty or fifty women of various ages, in various



Washing Clothes.

positions in the river, washing clothes. Some were entirely nude, some with only a waist-cloth, but all industriously washing away and chattering like parrots. Our stopping to look was the occasion of much merriment and chaffing, increased by the vigorous screams of a nude old beldame of "Vaya! vaya!" (go away), which we presently did. Finding ourselves at a small "tienda mista" (notion store), with country garden attached, I engaged the proprietor in conversation, while he kindly took us through

his place, knocked the wild, the sweet, and the bitter oranges from the trees for us; showed us the chayote, the mango, the calimite, bread-fruit, yuca, from which cassava bread is made; the banana in its various forms, under the general name of plátano; the shaddock; the calabash, from which they make their bows and cups; the various kinds of palm, including the cocoa, and many other fruits and plants, all growing almost without culture in a little place of an acre or two; and, to use his expression, "It is their nature—they grow themselves."

Amidst mud and mire, in front of this place, stretched the "Camino Real" (royal road, in name only), that runs into the interior to the large town of Santiago in La Vega, one day's journey from Puerto Plata. Upon this road that mules and horses, each carrying two bales or ceocons of tobacco, of about one hundred and twenty-five pounds each; and as this was the beginning of the tobacco harvest, we were told it was a daily occurrence.

The Dominican tobacco cannot be said to be first-rate, any of it; much of it is very inferior, and all of it is "hojo" (weak), as they say here. But this arises not from any lack of merit in the soil to grow it, but simply from want of attention and knowledge on the part of the cultivators, very different from their Cuban brethren, who spend whole nights watching their plants for the worm, or carefully trimming the plant at the proper time, and by other cares and precautions bringing it to perfection.

The work-horses here are many of them as small as the mule, while none are larger than the ordinary-sized mule with us. Some of those that bring down the tobacco are not larger than a small pony, yet are well proportioned and clean limbed, and withal very wiry and tough, which they need to be from the cruel treatment they receive, many of them being completely used-up in their journeys.

esteem it lost time to repair his roof, although the material was at hand; and yet a site and land for which many of our people would give thousands, even the wretchedness of the cabin adding to the picturesque of the scene, for behind it waved the graceful palm and cocoa trees, with the broad-leaved banana, that gives such richness to all this tropical scenery, while furnishing the principal sustenance of the people.

"What's the use?" the owner replies to my question why he don't put things in order; "it would only be ruined in the next revolution."

Our noonday siesta finished, a short ride brought us to our resting-place for the night, the habitation of one Jose Gervase, at San Pedro, who received us in the most hospitable manner, placing at our disposal "apartments" for the night.

As we rode up, the women were working underneath a thatched roof, which had only a few stout poles to support it, being otherwise entirely open; and this was the continuation of the hut or house proper in which the family lived.

Our hammocks were soon slung under this roof, as there were always some of the party ready for a swing in this most fascinating of resting-places. It being Washington's birthday, it was determined to celebrate it by a *grand dinner*, as fitting to the representative of the Great Republic; with what success may be imagined, when I mention that the *menu* was in accordance with our service of (tin) plate, and the "omelette au-ron" a success.

I will say nothing of the speeches, owing to the fact that what would have proved the "event" of the evening was slightly marred in its solemn effects by the advent of a friendly pig between the legs of the speaker.

But I think the American people would certainly have been amused, if not astonished, at seeing the perfectly republican simplicity of its representatives, as they sat on

Traversing now a heavily-wooded country, through clearing out of the underbrush and the cutting down of the trees that may happen to stand in the direct line, we came out upon a level tract or savanna known as La Luisa, which, covered with long tall grass, is similar to some of our Illinois prairies, though much more beautiful and diversified, and upon the surface of which lies here and there the water which, from frequent rains, is so abundant all through this part of the island.

Exactly such savannas I have seen in Cuba turned into



A Native Hut.

splendid sugar estates, the land ditched and dry, while the water was carried into well-constructed reservoirs or conducted to the mills.

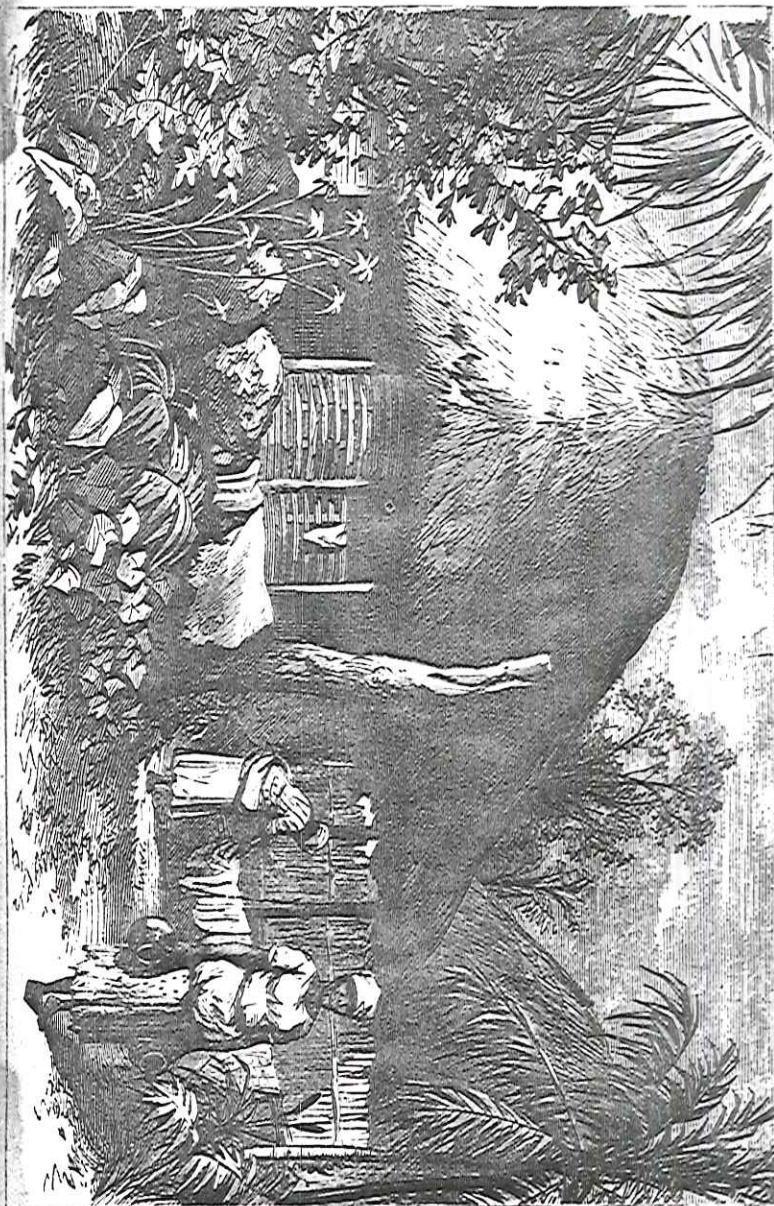
Although a tropical shower was passing over our heads, we were more tempted by the umbrageous shelter afforded by the foliage and branches of a noble mango-tree than that of a dilapidated native hut, at whose principal and door-less aperture stood, in the most indolent of positions, its lazy proprietor, who, with ample leisure, would, it appears,

some very excellent land, most of the soil
 occupied by negroes, while the latter part
 were inhabited by well-to-do whites.
 In a short time I arrived at the house, and
 the man happily serving to show us our road,
 I was only by beatings and spurring of the
 mule that my now utterly used-up feet
 Never had I arrived and in a very short
 time I was invited in the most hospitable manner
 to sit down, and make myself at home, my
 baggage immediately looked after. On entering the
 I first thought to be a substantial wooden building, and
 indeed it was, with several rooms, the
 being filled with quite a number of women, all
 busied themselves by candlelight in shelling the
 white and red bean, or "frijole," of the country.
 My advent created great interest, and the
 and worked at a great rate until the arrival of an
 and he put a finishing touch to their enco.
 they were prepared to clear up the room, but I
 set up my hammock and make myself comfortable.

of a very superior kind, tall, and stout
 with a natural dignity and refinement quite superior
 people of their habits and situation, and the
 people I found could read and write, while several
 of society in Spanish, and one or two illustrated
 magazines, showed some disposition for and practical
 knowledge.

Here it was decided that my present horse were a
 most to prosecute the long and tedious journey I had
 me to Puerto Plata, and I therefore made my
 arrangements to discharge my guide Simón, and he having
 received the way with us from St. Domingo, and
 making arrangements to send me in the morning
 by a mule and two horses to the old town of Isabela or

Negro Habitation



Hazards

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Call number: F1901 .H43

Author: Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876.

Title: Santo Domingo, past and present, with a glance at Hayti.

Publication info: New York, Harper & brothers, 1873.

Description: xxix p., 1 l., 511 p. incl. front., illus. plates, 2 maps (1 fold.) 21 cm.

Subject: Haiti--History.

Subject: Dominican Republic--History.

Subject: Haiti--Description and travel.

Subject: Haiti--Bibliography.

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Author:

Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876.

Title:

Cuba with pen and pencil. / By Samuel Hazard. ; Sold only by subscription..

Imprint:

Hartford, Conn. : : Published by the Hartford Publishing Company. ; [Chicago] : Pitkin and Parker, Chicago, Ill. ; ; [New York] : Meeks Brothers, New York; ; [Cincinnati] : Powers and Weeks, Cincinnati, Ohio; ; [San Francisco] : F. Dewing and Co., San Francisco; ; [St. Louis] : D.H. McIlvain and Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1871..

Description:

XVI, [17]-584 p., [20] leaves of plates : ill. ; 22 cm.

Notes:

At head of title: "La siempre fiel isla."

Notes:

Copyright 1870, t.p. verso.

Notes:

"Electrotyped by W.C. Hutchings. Engravings by the N.Y. Bureau of Illustration. Printing and binding by Case, Lockwood and Brainard."--t.p. verso.

Citations:

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Subject:

Voyages and travels.

Subject:

Cuba --Description and travel.

Genre/Phys. Char.:

Subscription editions (Publishing) --Connecticut --Hartford.

Subject:

SP3 Afro-Americana.

Local Entry:

Printer:Hutchings, W. C., electrotypier.

Local Entry:

Illustrator::New York Bureau of Illustration, engraver.

Local Entry:

Printer:Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printer.

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Printer:Hartford Publishing Company, publisher.

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 , illustration in book are from "his own pencil on the (over)

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p. 35
pp 89-90, 212, 343

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most useful illustration -

In: Cuba with pen and pencil. (published 1873)

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Subject(s): Cuba

Additional Name(s): Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876 , 1834-1876 -- Author

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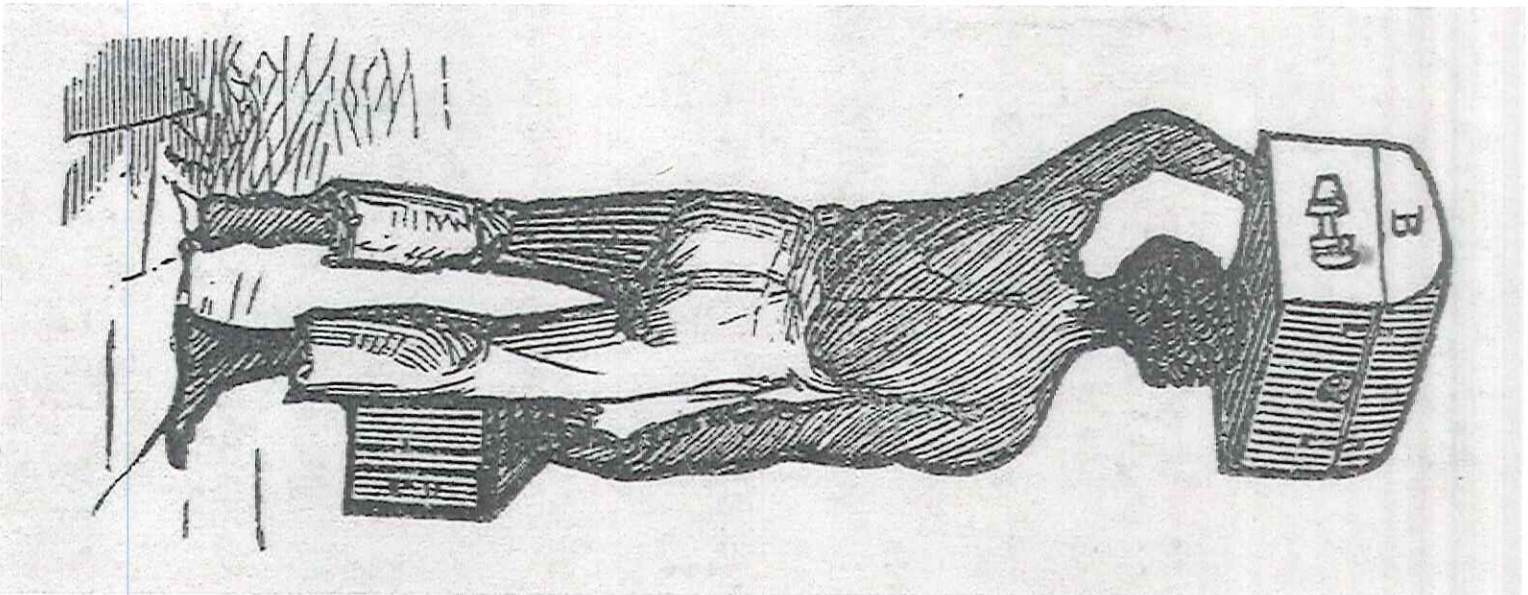
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has used shield - p. 35

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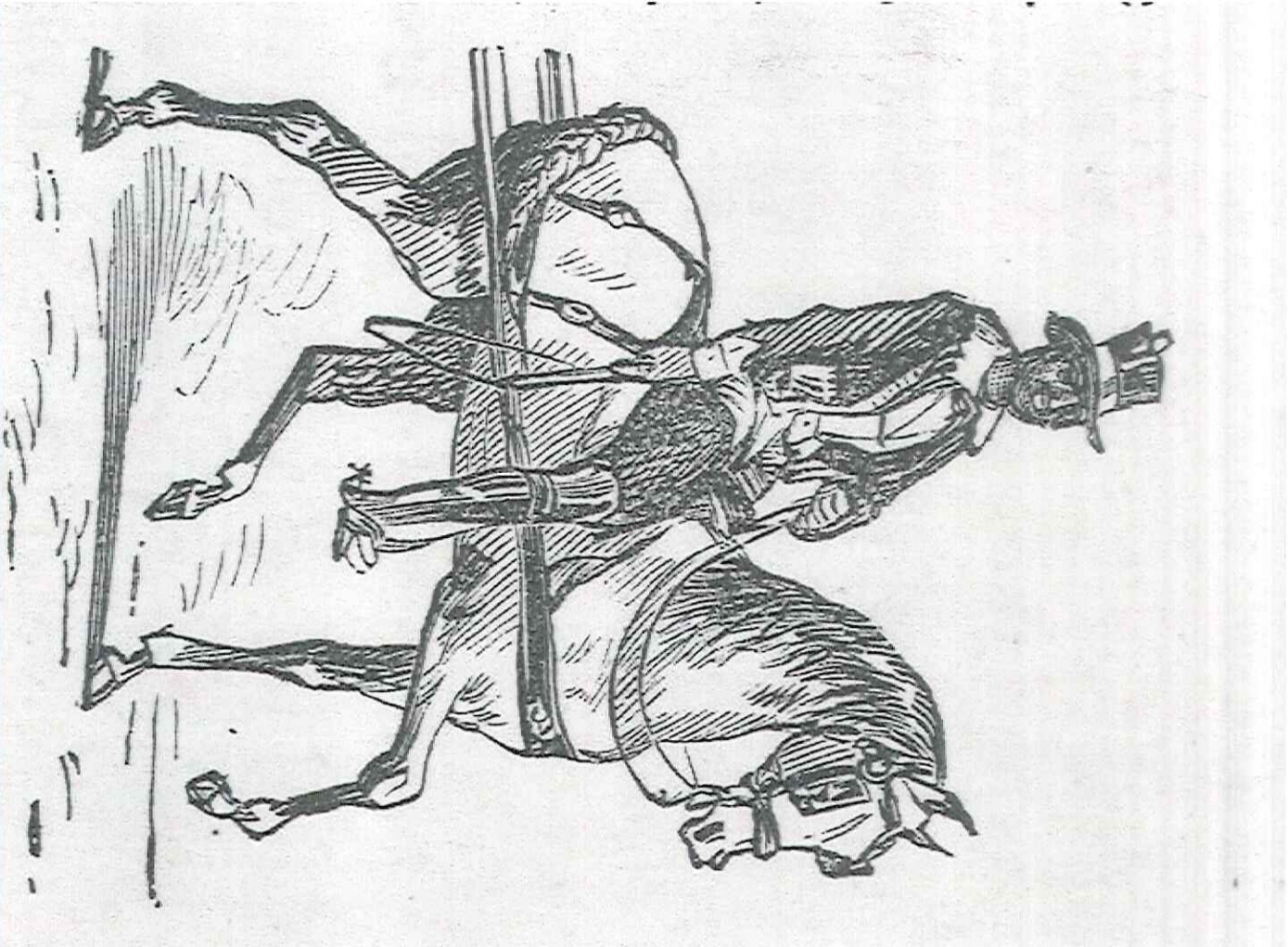
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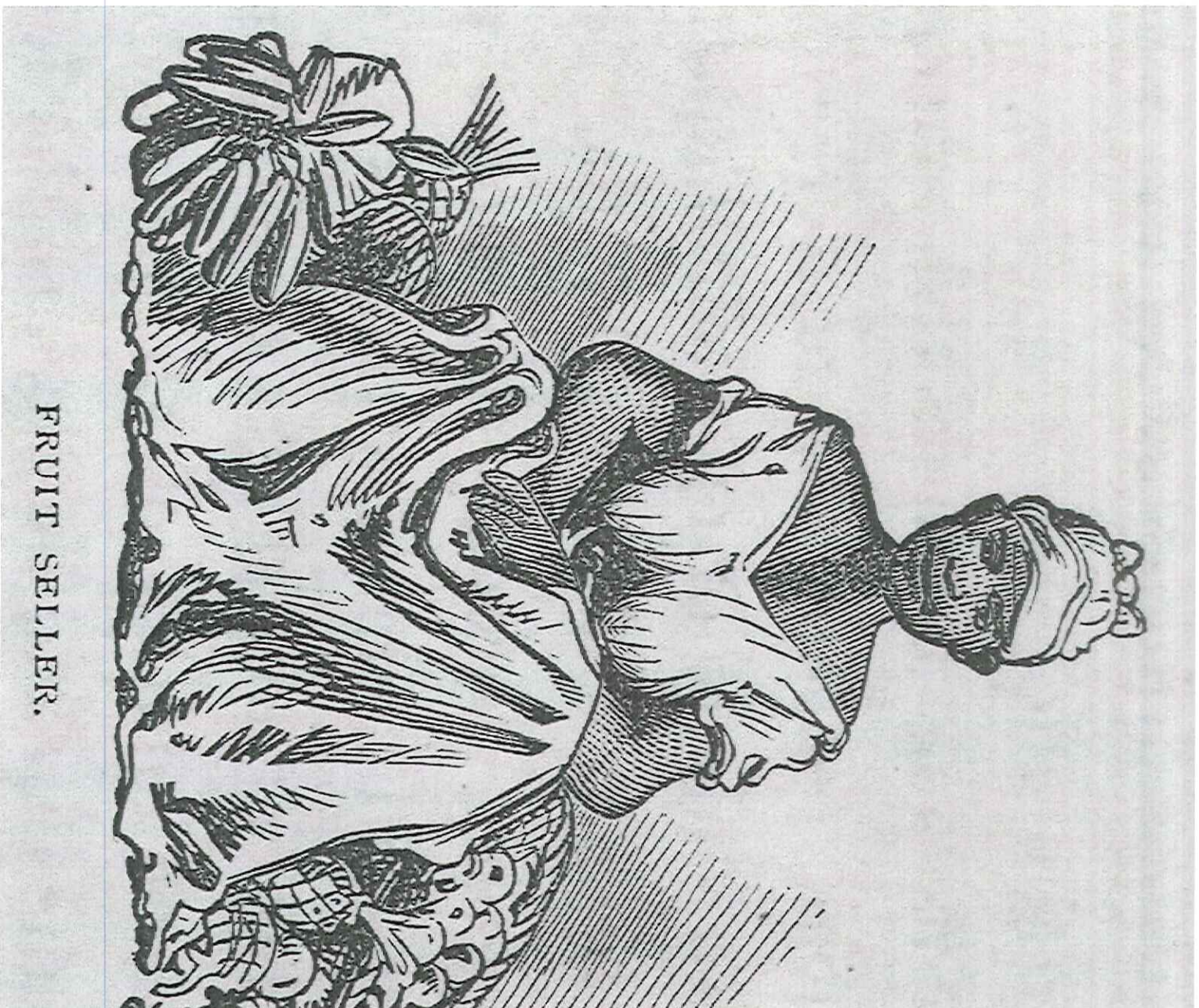
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Fruit Seller.

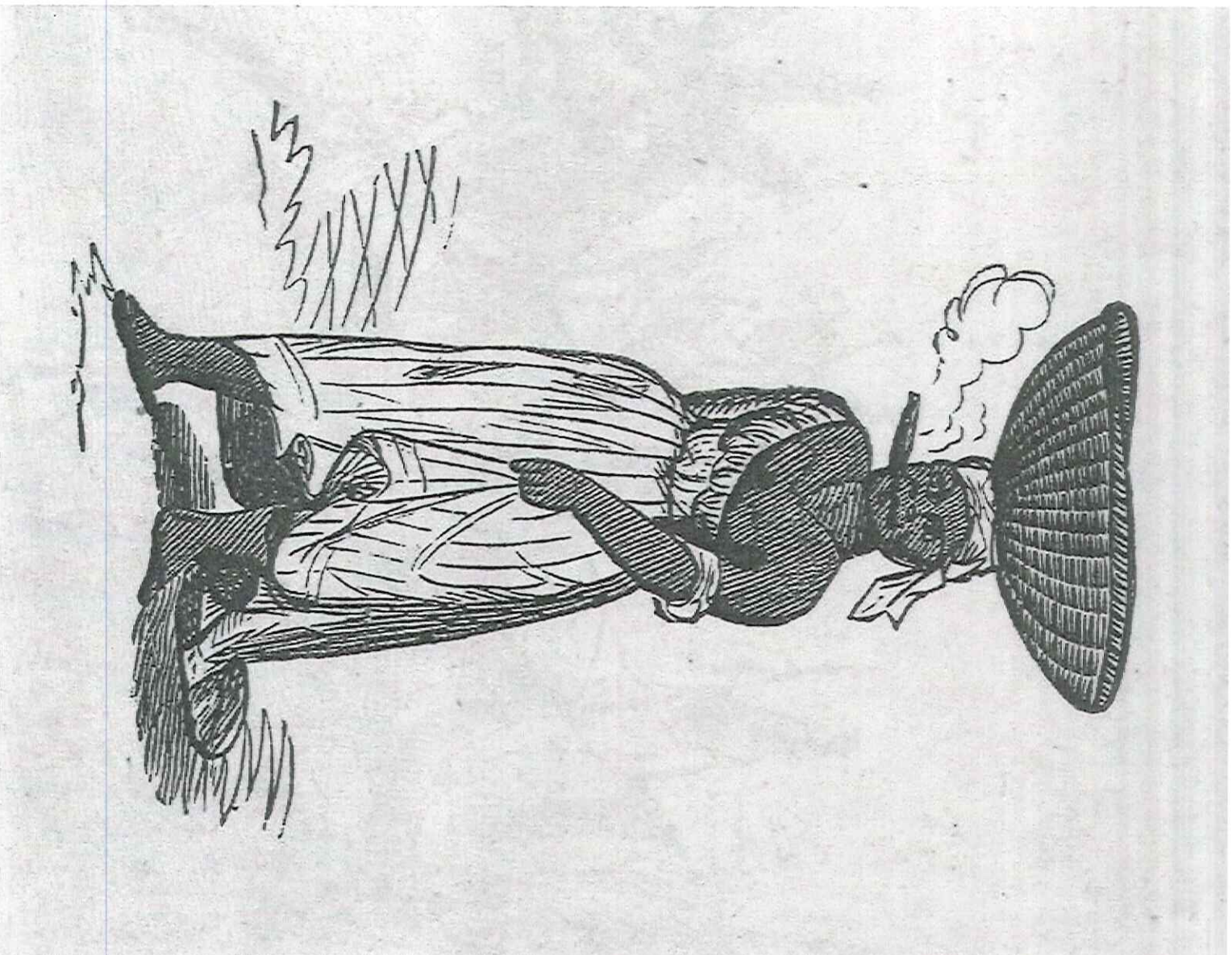


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*P. 212
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for 1 person*



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[Woman carrying a woven basket on her head smoking a cigar.]

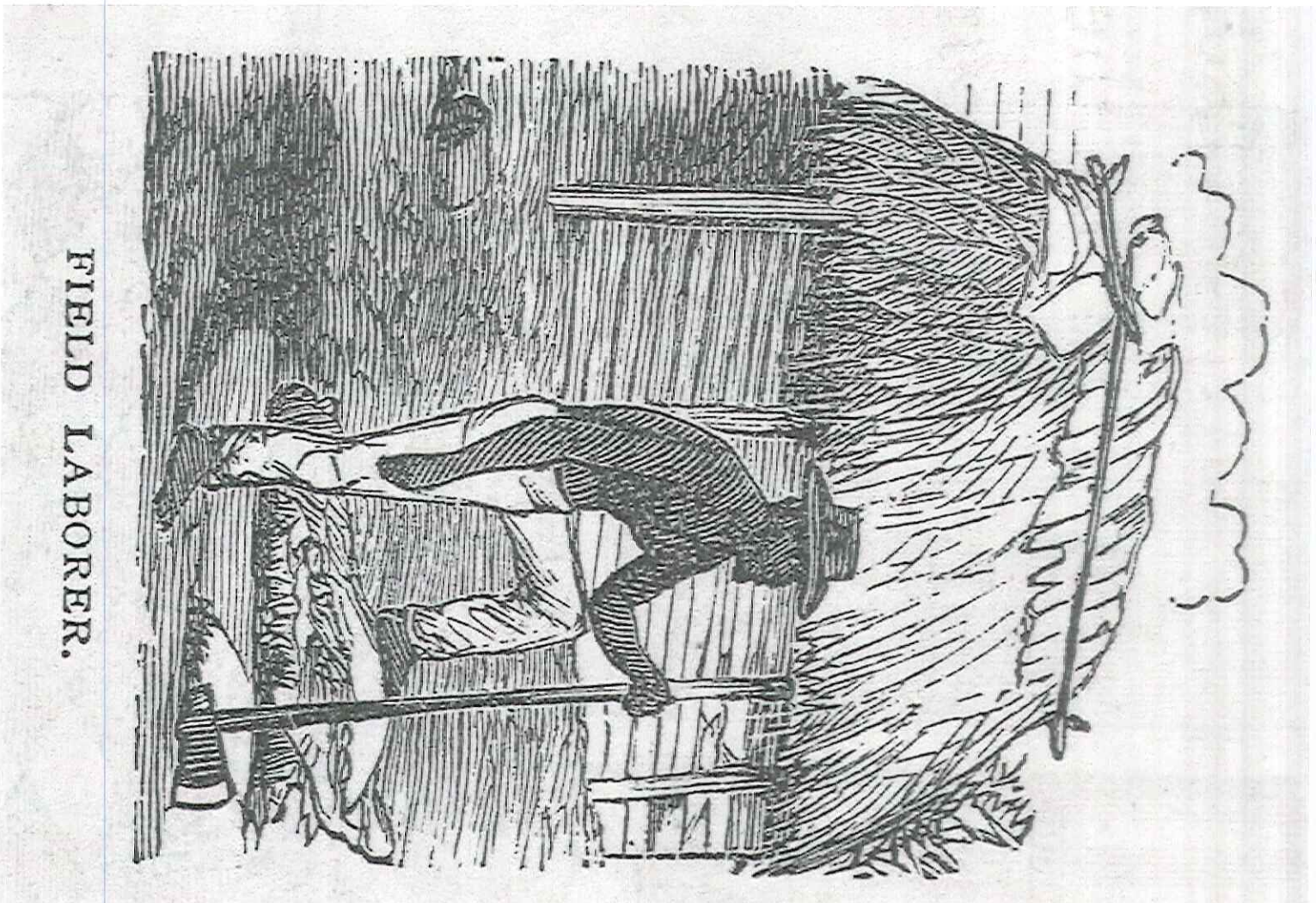


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p. 343



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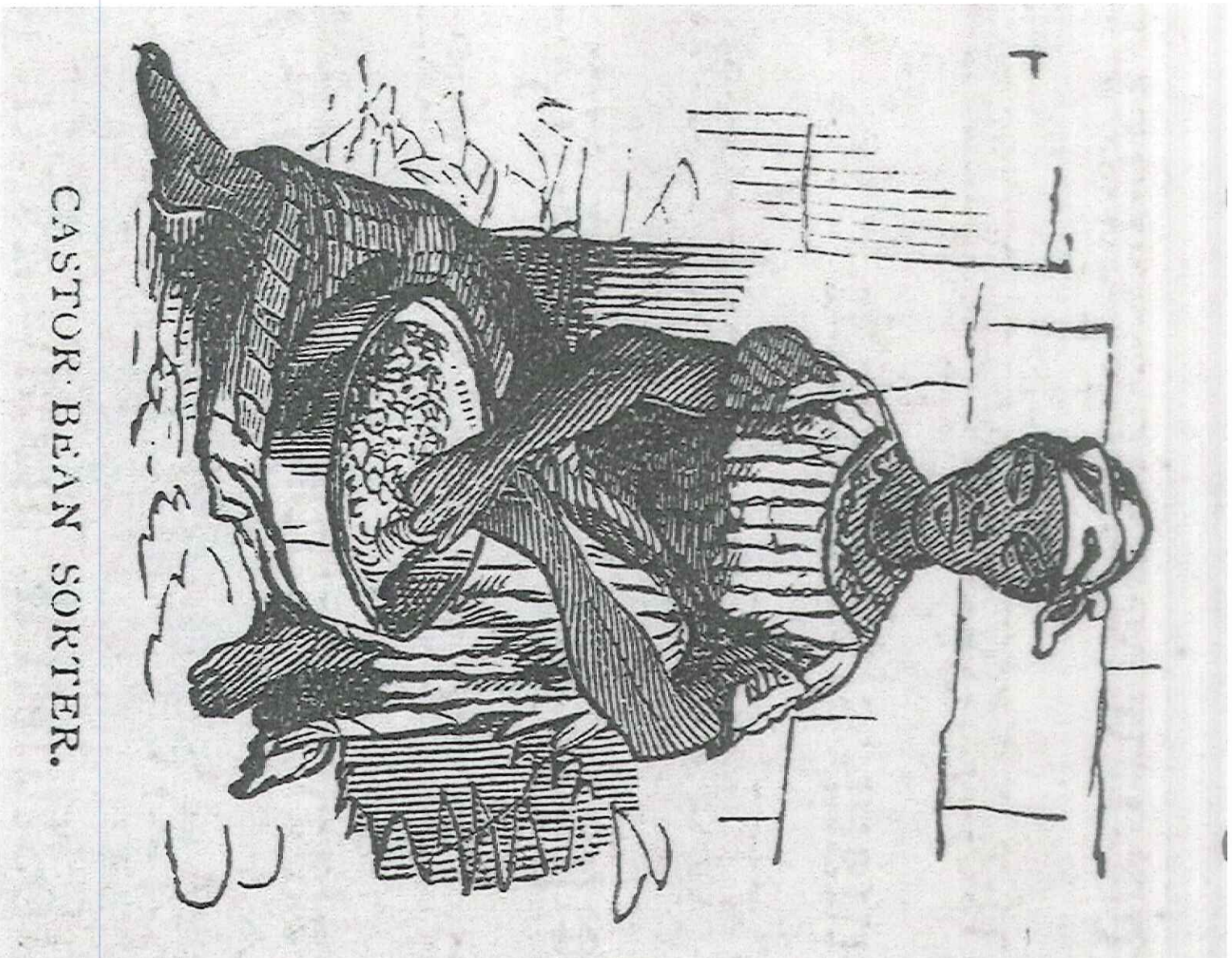
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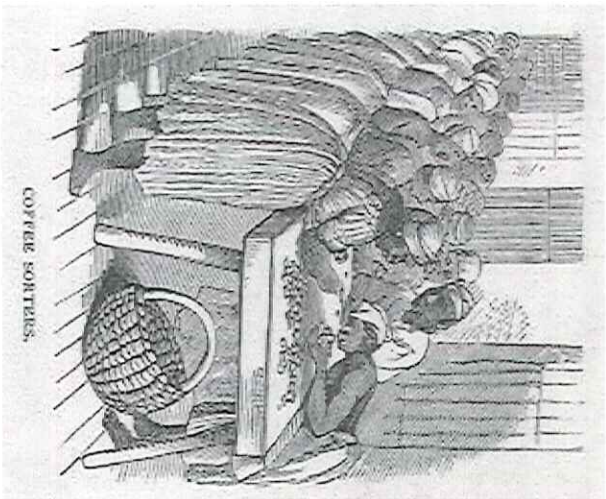


Image Caption: Coffee sorters.

In: Cuba with pen and pencil. (published 1873)

Library Division: Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture
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Item/Page/Plate Number: pg. 488

Specific Material Type: Print

Subject(s): Cuba

Additional Name(s): Hazard, Samuel, 1834-1876, 1834-1876 -- Au

Collection Guide: Africana & Black History

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Call number: AE27 .H43 1852

Author: Heck, Johann Georg.

Uniform title: Bilder atlas zum conversations lexicon.
English.

Title: Iconographic encyclopaedia of science, literature, and art.

Publication info: New York, R. Garrigue, 1852

Description: 4 v. 26 cm. and atlas of plates, maps (part fold.) 2 v. 25 x 31 cm.

Note: Tr. of: Bilder atlas zum con- versations lexicon.

Subject: Encyclopedias and dictionaries.

Related name: Baird, Spencer Fullerton, 1823--1887,

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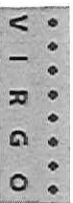
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Call number: AE27 .H43 1851 v.1

Author: Heck, Johann Georg.

Uniform title: Bilder atlas zum conversations lexicon. English.

Title: Iconographic encyclopaedia of science, literature, and art.

Publication info: New York, R. Garrigue, 1851.

Description: 4 v. 26 cm. and atlas of plates, maps (part fold.) 2 v. 25 x 31 cm.

Note: Tr. of: Bilder atlas zum conversations lexicon.

Subject: Encyclopedias and dictionaries.

Related name: Baird, Spencer Fullerton, 1823-1887,

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LCP 10/16/02

Hack, Johann Gero

Encyclopaedia of

Science, Literature, and Art, by J.G. Hack.

IB,
10304, Q.

The text cited and translated by Spencer F

Barred... Plates, Vol. I. Containing the Illustrations

New York, 1851) to Division 1-10.

Notes: Division 10 is History & Geography,

Note This is a separately published volume
containing the plates referred to in the other
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Title page:

Encyclopaedia. Division 10.

History and Geography. Eighty-one Plates..

N.Y 1851

Title page says Part

"The list of the Figures on the plates will be found
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Must, must use vol. 3 of text in conjunction with
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Voyage sur la côte et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique occidentale, par...

LC Control Number: 05015938

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

Brief Description: **Hecquard, Louis Hyacinthe, 1814-1866.**

Voyage sur la côte et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique occidentale, par Hyacinthe Hecquard. Ouvrage publié avec l'autorisation du Ministre de la marine et des colonies. Paris, Impr. de Bénard et compagnie, 1855. 409 p. front., plates, 3 fold. maps, plan. 27 cm.

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OCLC Accession No.: ocm259465590

Author: **Hecquard, Louis Hyacinthe**, 1814-1866.

Title: *Voyage sur la côte et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique occidentale,*

Physical description: 409 p. front., plates, 3 fold. maps, plan, 27 cm.

Publication info: Paris, Impr. de Bénard et compagnie, 1855.

LC call number: DT356 .H45

Subject: Africa, West Description and travel.

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

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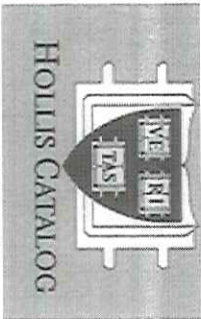
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Author : Hecquard, Hyacinthe, 1814-66.

Title : Voyage sur la côte et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique occidentale.

Published : Paris, Bénard, 1853.

Handwritten note: Hold app. 2 vols - folders a da

Locations/Orders : [Availability](#)

Location : Widener **1** [Harvard Depository Afr 678.49](#) [Consult Circ.
Desk for HXDT7X] [Holdings](#) [Availability](#)

Description : 409 p. illus.

Keyword Subject : Africa (West) -- Description.

HOLLIS Number : 005659121

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de la

Hecquand, Hyacinthe

Page UPM: Voyage sur la côte et dans l'intérieur

Hecquand de l'Afrique ... Paris 1855

70781.01

Some nice illustrations, but not particularly useful, at the moment, for website



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Call number: F2281 .A79 H45 2004

Author: Helg, Aline, 1953-

Title: Liberty & equality in Caribbean Colombia, 1770-1835 / Aline Helg.

Click link: [Table of contents](#)
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0414/2004001708.html>

Publication info: Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press, c2004.

ISBN: 0807828769 (cloth : alk. paper)

ISBN: 0807855405 (pbk. : alk. paper)

Description: xiv, 363 p. : ill., maps ; 25 cm.

Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. [265]-345) and index.

Contents: Frontiers -- Countryside -- Cities -- The first independence -- Equality and freedom under the republic -- The pardo and liberal challenges to Bolivar's project -- Conclusion: an all-American perspective.

Subject: Blacks--Colombia--Atlantic Coast Region--History.

Subject: Blacks--Race identity--Colombia--Atlantic Coast Region.

Subject: Social classes--Colombia--Atlantic Coast Region--History.

Subject: Discrimination--Colombia--Atlantic Coast Region.

Subject: Colombia--History--18th century.

Subject: Colombia--History--19th century.

Subject: Colombia--Race relations.

Variant title: Liberty and equality in Caribbean Colombia, 1770-1835

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Jane Henderson, A History of Brazil; ...

London 1821

File: HENDERSON

to ~~Brazil~~ own Brazil Aug 1819 —

Pg. 29

a Number of engraving; following most useful
Plots of use to create

Henderson 1 ✓ Pricing p. 11 - Custom House Records, Rio de Janeiro

Henderson 7 74 - Nightwork, Water Carriers, Water-women

Henderson 4 ✓ 71 - A Free Negroes and their Market Women

Henderson 2 ✓ 346 - A Brazilian Seta, or Affair on NRP

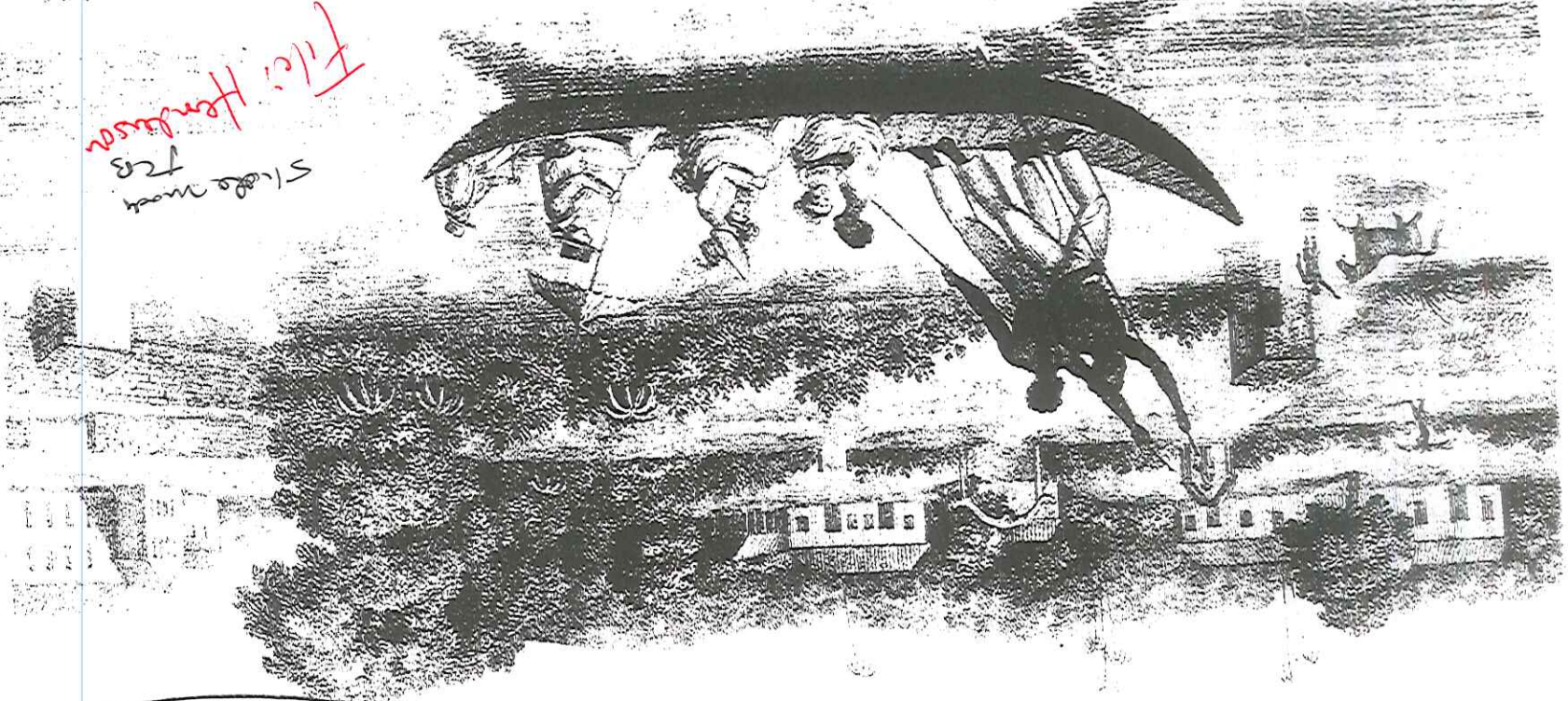
~~Henderson 5~~ ✓ 336 - A Brazilian Seta - Chain, & a Prison
beginning in the church

Henderson 3 ✓ 389. Negroes imploring a canoe with the
Vona, & Sewing at Ponta Decho

Note - there is no Henderson 6

Illustration of C. Henderson from a sketch by J. Henderson
... TRAVELLING A CANOE WITH THE VARA, & SCENERY AT BONTA BECHO ...

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Newbury

Henderson 1821

~~Belle~~

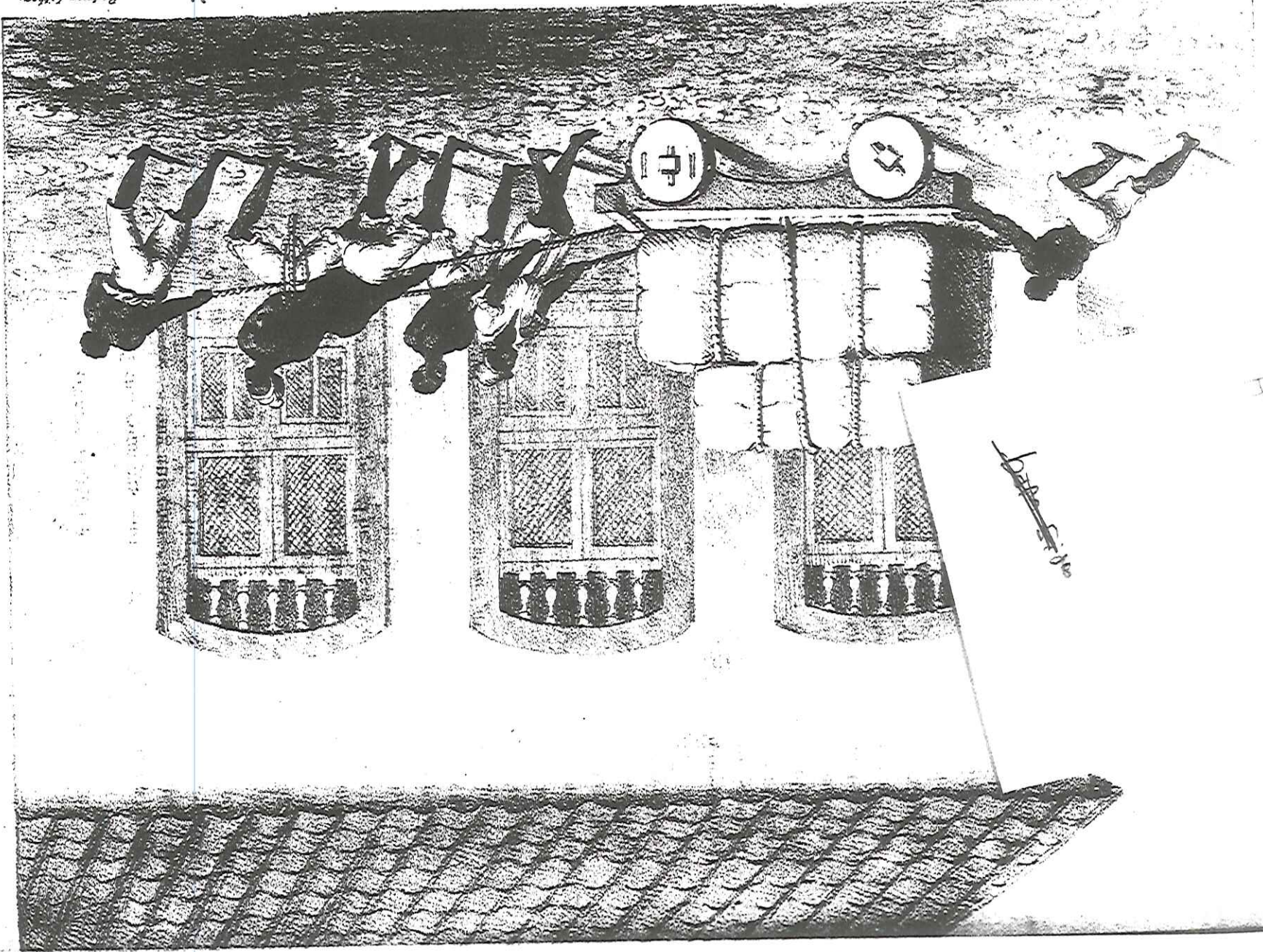
John Henderson, Hester & Smalls
(over 1821)

Newton
Six men

File: Henderson 1

CUSTOM HOUSE NEGROES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

On Stone by C. Shoemaker, from sketch by J. A. Henderson.



Redman, A. H. 1899

H. J. J. J. J.
1821

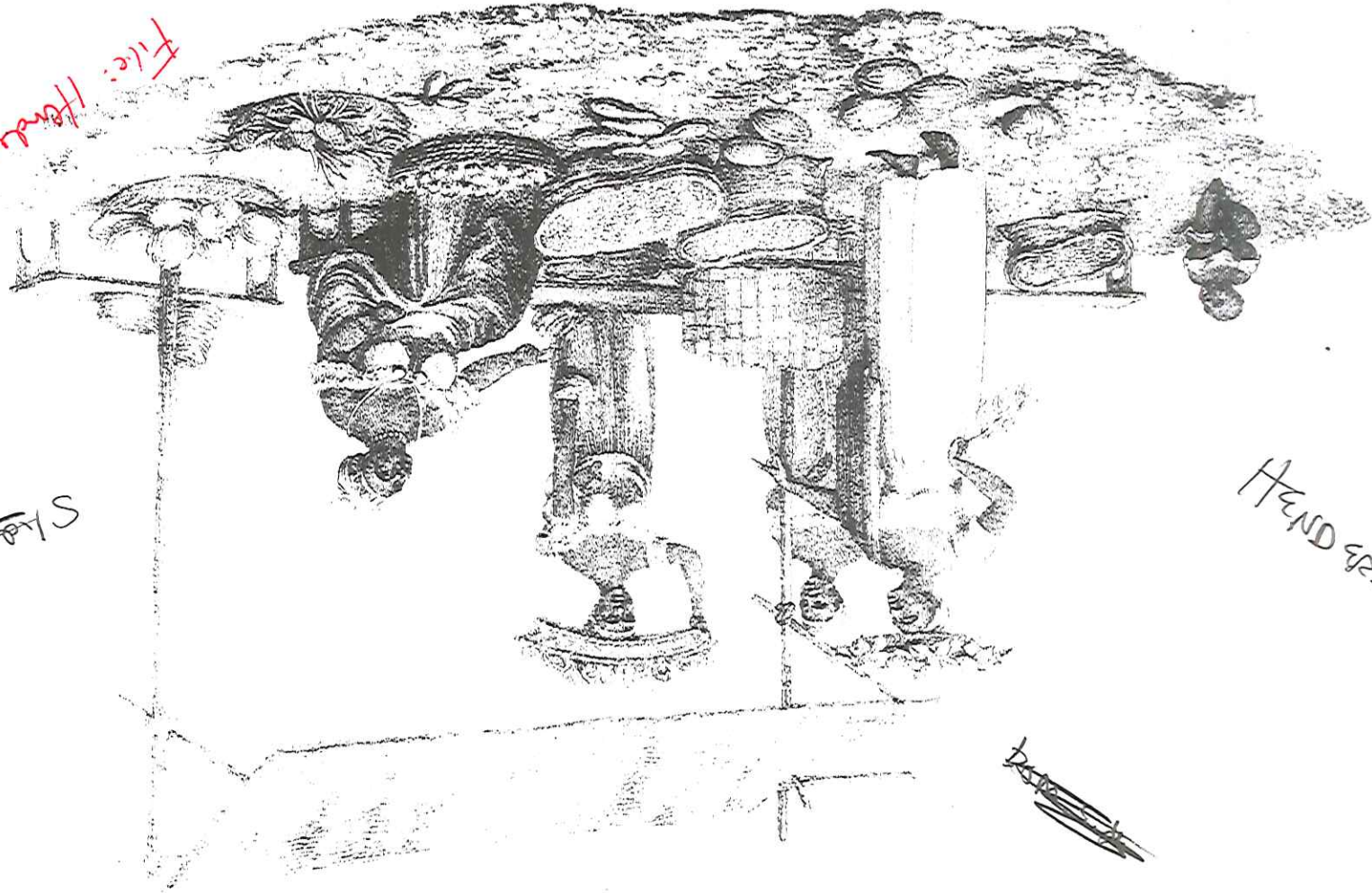
~~1821~~

A FREE NEGRESS AND OTHER MARKET-WOMEN.

Enslaved by C. Hoornik from a sketch by J. Henderson

Printed by J. Henderson

File: Henderson



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Henderson (1827)

~~London~~



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<All Headings> "slavery" -- Title 142 of 143



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Format: Map

Author: Hergeshaimer, E. (Edwin), lithographer.

Title: Map of Virginia [graphic] : Showing the distribution of the slave population from the census of 1860 / Drawn by E. Hergeshaimer.

Imprint: Washington: C.B. Graham, lithr, June 13th, 1861, c1861.

Description: 1 map: lithograph mounted on linen; 75 x 55 (21.75 x 29.5 in.)

Scale: Scale [1 in.:20 miles]

Notes: Copyrighted by Henry S. Graham.

Notes: Printed in lower left corner: Sold for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the U.S. Army.

Summary: Census map showing the numbers and percentages of the slave populations of the 148 counties of Virginia in 1860. Includes census table with the counties listed by highest to lowest percentage of slaves.

Local Notes: Hergeshaimer and Graham, employees of the oldest extant federal agency, the U.S. Coast Survey, produced the majority of the interior and coastal maps used by the Union during the Civil War.

Subject: Slavery --Virginia--Maps.

Subject: Virginia--Population--Maps--1860-1870.

Subject: Virginia--Statistics--Maps--1860-1870.

Subject: Virginia--Census, 1860.

Subject: United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

Genre/Phys. Char.: Maps--1860-1870.

Genre/Phys. Char.: Lithographs--1860-1870.

Co-Creator: Graham, Henry S., copyright holder.

Local Entry: Printer:Graham, C.B. (Curtis B.), 1814-1890, lithographer.

Local Entry: Provenance:McAllister, John Archibald, 1822-1896, collector.

System No.: AFR-794

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AUTHOR Entire Collection Search

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Author

Herlein, J. D.

Title

Beschryvinge van de volk-plantinge Suriname: : vertonende de opkomst dier zelve
 colonie, de aanbouw en bewerkinge der zuiker-plantagien. Neffens den aard der eigene
 natuurlijke inwoonders of indianen; als ook de slaafsche Afrikaansche Mooren; deze
 beide natien haar levens- manieren, afgoden-dienst, regering, zeden, gewoonten en
 dagelyksche bezigheden. Mitsgaders een vertoog van de bosch-grond, water- en pluim-
 gediertens; de veel vuldige heerlijke vrugten, melk-agtige zappen, gommen, olyen, en de
 gehele gesteltheit van de Karaibaansche kust. / Door J.D. Hl. Verrijkt met de land-kaart
 (daar de legginge der plantagien worden aangewezen) en kopere platen.

Published

Te Leeuwarden : By Meindert Injema, boek-drukker en verkoper voor aan in de St. Jakobs-
 straat, 1718

Description

[20], 262, [2] p., [5] folded leaves of plates : ill., map ; 20 cm. (4to)

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Added engraved title page: Nauwkeurige beschryvinge van Suriname.

Signatures: *-2*4 3*? A-2K4 (2K4 verso blank)

"Karaibaansch woorden-boek": p. 249-262

~~Scans~~

References

Brown, J.C. Cat., 1493-1800, III: 240

Alden-Landis. European americana, 718/80

Scans

Tiele, P.A. Nederlandsche bib., 472

Note

John Carter Brown Library copy 1 has half title leaf bound facing t.p.; copy 2 is untrimmed
 Provenance of John Carter Brown Library copy 2: David Jacob Van Eys (autograph)

Carib Indians

Indian linguistics -- Carib language

JCB - wrong record

Suriname -- Description and travel

Imprint 1718

φ1528-2 made by Peuker scans

Netherlands Leeuwarden

φ1528-5 prepare

Other au

Eys, David Jacob Van, Former owner. RPJCB

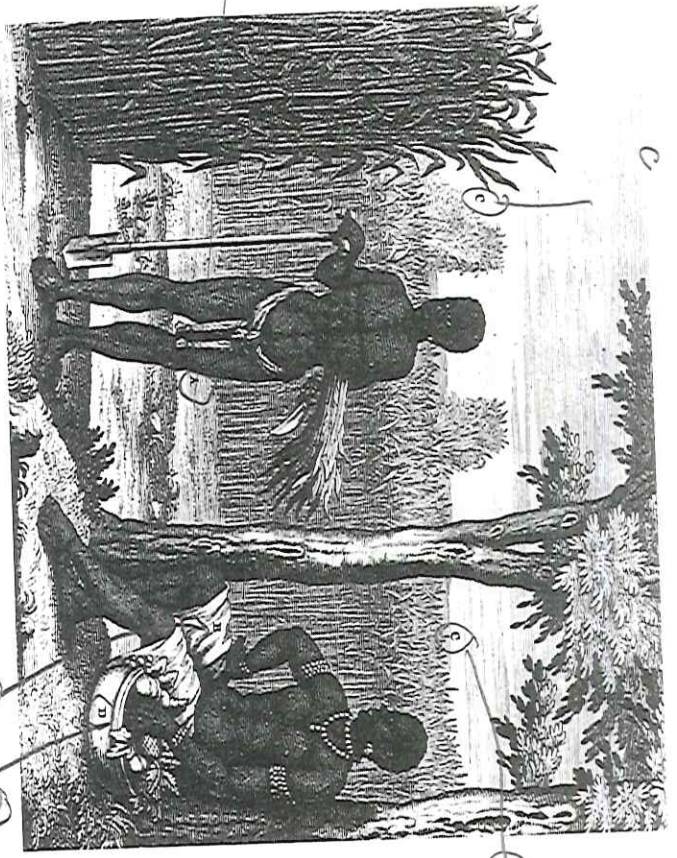
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17. Slaaf en slavin in een suikerrietveld, 1718; Kopergravure

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Call number: **DT541.4.H47 1964**

Author: **Herskovits, Melville J. (Melville Jean), 1895-1963.**

Title: An outline of Dahomean religious belief, by Melville J. Herskovits and Frances S. Herskovits.

Publication info: New York, Kraus, 1976.

Description: 77 p. plates. 23 cm.

Subject: Ethnology--Benin.

Subject: Fon (African people)

Subject: Benin--Religion.

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Call number: **DT541 .H4 1938**

Author: **Herzkovits, Melville J.** (Melville Jean), 1895-1963

Title: **Dahomey, an ancient West African kingdom** [by] Melville J. Herzkovits.

Publication info: New York, J. J. Augustin, 1938.

Description: 2 v. col. front., illus., 101 pl. (part col.; incl. front. (v. 2)) on 52 l. 25 cm.

Subject: Ethnology--Benin.

Subject: Fon (African people).

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Heese - Wartegg, Ernst von. Mississippi - Fahrten.
Leipzig, Carl Reissner, 1881.
Fonds in 1879-1880

- CD 1 ~~1~~ P. 26 black kids playing at a steamboat landing
 - ~~2~~ P. 42 ? Blacks on a steamboat?
- CD 2 ~~2~~ P. 82 ? Blacks & Whites on a pier?
- CD 3 ~~1~~ P. 147 Blacks working in cotton fields
 - ~~5~~ P. 196 3 black kids sitting on a pier (Steele from book)
 - ~~2~~ P. 225 black family in a store - p. 194
 - ~~3~~ P. 229 Black men talking & relaxing
- CD 4 ~~2~~ P. 260 black woman w/ her child
 - ~~1~~ P. 273 black family watching out door while yellow back is ~~being~~ whipped? (p. 194 corner)
 - ~~1~~ P. 293 black family sitting in front of house.

Clark, vol. #1, # 103
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working in cotton fields - 1871 (p. 1)

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- this is the 1990
edited version
by Theodore Hauptmann

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AUTHOR Location : John Carter Brown Library Search

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Author

Hibbert, Edward

Title

Narrative of a journey from Santiago de Chile to Buenos Ayres, in July and August, 1821.

Published

London : : John Murray, Albemarle Street, MDCCXXIV. [1824]

Descriptn

[8], 146 p., [1] folded leaf of plates : map ; 21 cm. (8vo)

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References

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Note

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Provenance of the John Carter Brown Library copy: Maury A. Bronnsen : bibl. record.; S. Van de Weyer: inscription
John Carter Brown Library copy acquired with the assistance of the Divestiture Fund

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Argentina -- Description and travel
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England London

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Call number: PS1929.H4 S54 1857

Author: Hidreth, Richard, 1807-1865.

Title: Archly Moore, the white slave; OR, Memoirs of a Fugitive

Publication info: New York, Miller, Orton & co., 1857.

Description: p. cm.

Subject: Slavery--United States--Fiction.

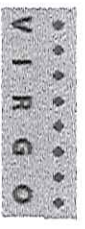
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ant was also indictable as manslaughter. As most colonies matured, the common law of slavery was supplemented by statute law, with the law of homicide sometimes altered in regard to slaves.

Often problems arose through defects in the wording of the statutes, but the most common problem was the indifference of authorities and the unwillingness of grand juries to indict and petit juries to convict whites for abuse of blacks. As late as 1848, in central South Carolina, a crippled slave was chained in an outhouse in freezing weather in wet clothing. He was found strangled in his own chains, but no prosecution resulted.

Death under "correction" did not always lead to an accusation of murder, of course, for the law recognized the category of death by misadventure. Michael Dalton, in *The Country Justice*, a popular guide for justices of the peace in colonial Virginia, explained that if a schoolmaster, parent, or slavemaster corrected a charge in a reasonable manner and the charge happened to die therefrom, this would not be accounted murder.

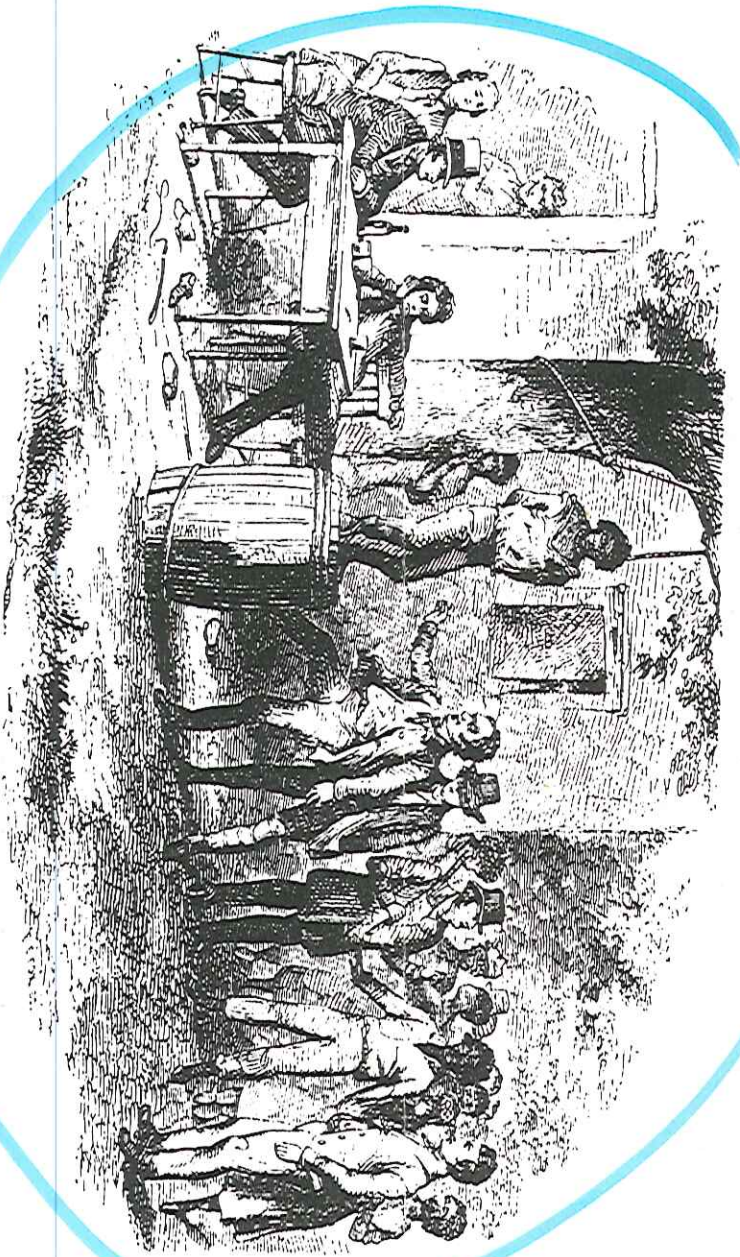
In 1669, Virginia adopted a law that excused the death of a slave if it resulted from correction at all, with no requirement that the correction had to be reasonable or moderate. By an act of 1723, protection

was extended to anybody who should happen to kill a slave because of the latter's provocation. These statutes represented a great weakening of common-law protections.

An act of 1774 in North Carolina provided a single year's imprisonment for the willful murder of a slave, but it also provided that a killer who was not the master had to pay the value of the slave in compensation.

In 1690, South Carolina passed an ordinance which excused death resulting from correction but which also provided three month's imprisonment and a payment of £50 to the owner if the slayer was someone other than the owner. When Georgia first permitted slavery in 1740, common law on slave homicide was applied, as it had been in Maryland and Delaware, where no special statutes on the subject were ever enacted.

Concerning differentiation of guilt and punishment among persons of various relations to a slave who had been killed, the master or the master's designee was given the widest latitude of action under the law. A free white man who stood in no particular relationship to the slave was next in protected status. A slave who killed another slave could be excused only by demonstrating necessary self-defense or having acted on the command of the master.



A FREEHOLDER'S COURT. Page 197.

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A slave is about to be hanged in 1855, following the verdict of a "freeholder's court." [Library of Congress/Corbis]

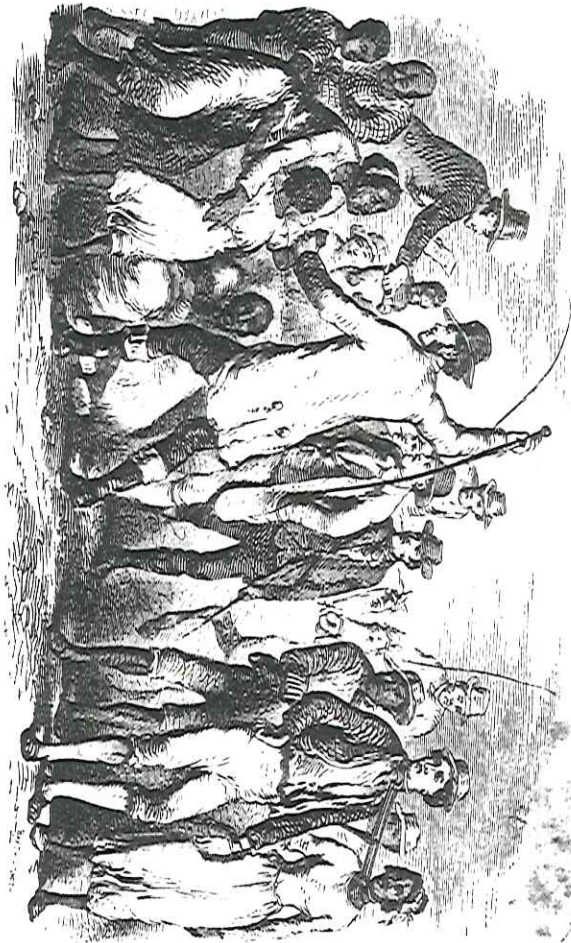
Richard Childers, Archibald Moore, the white slave
(NY a Auburn, 1855)

auctioneer's hammer struck the table, grinned a significant smile, and said he believed the girl was yet able to handle a hoe;—any how, he would get one summer's work out of her. The old lady had scarcely held up her head since the death of her master; but she forgot all her sorrows, she forgot even to deplore the lot that seemed to await her, in her anger at being sold at so small a price. She turned to her purchaser, and with an indignant air, told him that she was both younger and stronger than folks thought for, and assured him that he had made the best bargain of any of the company. The old fellow chuckled, but said nothing. It was easy to read his thoughts. He was evidently resolving to hold the old woman to her word.

Some of the old and decrepit slaves could not be sold at all. They were not worth purchasing, and nobody would make an offer. I do not know what became of them.

The slave-dealer who had purchased most of the children, declined buying such of the mothers as were past the age of child-bearing. The parting of these mothers from their children, was a new scene of misery and lamentation. The poor things, snatched a little while before, from the home of their birth and their infancy, and now, torn from the mothers that bore and nursed them, clasped their little hands, and shrieked with all the unrestrained vehemence of infant agony. The mothers wept too; but their grief was more subdued. There was one old woman, the mother, she said, of fifteen children. One little girl, about ten or twelve years old, was all that remained to her. The others had been sold and scattered, she knew not whither. She was now to part from her youngest and only remaining child. The little girl clung to her mother's dress with all the terror of one who was about to be kidnapped, and her screams and cries might have touched a heart of stone. Her new master snatched the child away, hit her a cut with his whip, and bade her hold her "cursed clatter." A slave-trader, however he may have the exterior of a gentleman, is in fact, the same ferocious barbarian, whether on the coast of Guinea, or in the heart of the 'Ancient Dominion.'

When our new master had completed his purchases, he prepared to set out with his drove. He was one of a



THE LAST DAUGHTER. Page 94.

sixty and seventy men of us ; the night had been cloudy and without a moon ; and the patrol had only caught some hasty and uncertain glimpses of the person whom they had followed. The court seemed rather vexed at their hesitation. Yet perhaps it was not very unreasonable ; since they were quite unable to agree together as to what sort of a man it was. One thought him short ; the other was certain that he was quite tall. The first, pronounced him a stout, well-set fellow ; the other had taken him to be very slender.

By this time, the first bottle of whiskey was emptied, and a second was put upon the table. The court now told the witnesses that it would not do ; they did not come up to the mark at all ; and if they went on at that rate, the fellow would escape altogether. Just at this moment, the overseer of the plantation which had been plundered, rode up ; and as soon as he had dismounted, he stepped forward to the relief of the witnesses. He said, that while the court was organizing, he had taken the opportunity, to ride over and examine the rice-field, in which the rogue had been started up. It was much trampled in places, and there were a great many foot-prints ; but they were all just alike, and seemed to have been made by the same person. He took a little stick from his pocket, on which, he said, he had carefully marked their exact length and breadth.

Now this was a trick for detecting people, which Thomas understood very well ; and he had taken good care to be prepared for it. Our whole company were provided with shoes of the largest size we could get, and all exactly of the same pattern ; so that our tracks had the appearance of being made by a single person, and he a fellow with a very large foot.

This speech of the overseer seemed to revive the drooping hopes of the judges ; and they made us all sit down upon the ground and have our feet measured. There was a man on the plantation named Billy, a harmless, stupid fellow, wholly unconnected with us ; but unluckily for him, the only one of all the slaves whose foot corresponded at all with the measure. The length of this poor fellow's foot was fatal to him. The judges shouted with one voice,

As I began to approach the neighborhood of Loosa-hatche, I perceived, at a distance on the road, a group of men on horseback, upon whom, as they moved at a very slow pace, I gained rapidly. As I drew nearer, the group presented a very striking appearance. There were twelve or fifteen fierce-looking white men, very variously mounted, with rifles in their hands, and well provided with pistols and bowie knives, their dresses bedaubed with half-dry mud, as though they had been engaged in some aquatic expedition. A negro fellow, who followed on foot, and by the side of whom, with a sharp eye upon him, rode a white man armed to the teeth, held in leash some four or five savage-looking dogs, which I easily recognized as of the breed usually trained and employed for hunting runaway slaves. But the most remarkable objects, and those upon which the attention of the white men of the company seemed to be fixed with looks gloomy and ferocious, though not unmingled with triumph, were near the centre of the group, a little in front. Here I perceived the apparently lifeless body of a white man, whose pale features bore still a scowl of brutal rage upon them, that contrasted strangely with their death-like fixeness. The clothes, muddied and torn, as if in some recent struggle, were all dabbled with blood, which seemed still to ooze from a fatal wound in the breast. The body had been secured on the back of a horse, which was led by a negro man, whose blank and stolid features, upon which, however, I thought I could trace a certain obscure gleam of repressed satisfaction, presented a curious contrast, as did that of the black man who led the hounds, to the fierce, furious, and indignant looks of the white men.

Side by side with this dead body rode a black man, wounded and bleeding, and evidently a prisoner, for his feet were tied together under the horse's belly, and

CHAPTER XLV.

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN HUNT. Page 291.



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- Format: Book
- Author: Hildreth, Richard, 1807-1865.
- Title: The white slave; or, Memoirs of a fugitive. : A story of slave life in Virginia, etc. / Edited by R. Hildreth ... : With eight engravings.
- Edition: First English illustrated edition.
- Imprint: London : Ingram, Cooke, & Co., 227, Strand, MDCCCLXII (1852)
- Description: [10], 302, [2] p. (last blank), [7] leaves of plates : ill. : 20 cm.
- Notes: Added illustrated t.p. has title: The white slave: a story of life in Virginia, etc.
- Notes: First published Boston, 1836 under title: The slave; or Memoirs of Archy Moore.
- Notes: Edition statement precedes statement of illustration on t.p.
- Notes: "London: Savill and Edwards, printers, Chandos-Street, Covent Garden."--colophon, p. [303].
- Notes: Plates signed: Smyth sc.
- Notes: Publisher's advertisements on first [2] p. and p. [10] (first count).
- Notes: See Sadleir, M. 19th cent. fiction, 3747.
- Citations: Lib. Company: Afro-Americana, 4803
- Local Notes: Library Company copy with armorial bookplate of Robert King.
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- Subject: Fugitive slaves--United States--Fiction.
- Genre/Phys. Char.: Fiction--1852.
- Genre/Phys. Char.: Anti-slavery literature--Great Britain.
- Genre/Phys. Char.: Publishers' advertisements--England--London--1852.
- Local Entry: Provenance: King, Robert.
- Local Entry: Illustrator: Smyth, Frederick James, fl. 1841-1867, wood-engraver.
- Local Entry: Printer: Ingram, Cooke, & Co., publisher.
- Local Entry: Printer: Savill and Edwards, printer.
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LCP copy, p. 16

10/28/02

Format: Book

Author: Hilliard d'Auberteuil, Michel René, 1751-1789.

Title: Considérations sur l'état présent de la colonie française de Saint-Domingue : Ouvrage politique et législatif, présenté au ministre de la marine / par Mr. H. D.

Imprint: A Paris : Chez Grangé, imprimeur-libraire; & au Cabinet-littéraire, 1776-1777.

Description: 2 v., [1] folded plate ; 20 cm. (8vo)

Notes: "A third volume was commenced, but was not published"--Sabin. Work suppressed by order of the Conseil d'Etat in December 1777.

Notes: Vol. 1, p. xiv misnumbered ixv ; Vol. 2, p. 259 misnumbered 159.

Citations: Kress Lib. 7216

Citations: Bissainthe, M. Bibliographie Haïtienne, 6172 (authorship: "par Mr. G.")

Local Notes: Not listed in Lib. Company. Afro-Americana.

Local Notes: LCP AR 1979 p.31.

Local Notes: Both vols. with bookplate of Col. Dalling.

Subject: Slavery--Haiti.

Subject: Haiti--History--To 1791.

Subject: Haiti--Politics and government.

Subject: SP3 Afro-Americana.

Local Entry: Provenance:Dalling, Col., former owner.





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ISBN: 8571646511 (obra completa)

ISBN: 857164652X (v. 1)

ISBN: 8571646813 (v. 2)

Description: v. : ill. (some col.), maps ; 23 cm.

Note: Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

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LAURA DE MELLO E SOUZA

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sobre *Um erudito trabalhando*
em seu gabinete, aquarela
de Jean Baptiste Debret

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1866 Jan -
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2 of 3

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 4. Cotidiano e viv
 5. Moralidades bra
— *Ronaldo Vain*
 6. Ritos da vida p
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 8. A sedução da li
— *Isrivan Jancsc*
- Conclusão — 1

Notas, 447

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R U N A W A Y



THE 18th Infant at Night

from the Subscriber, in the City of New-York, four Negro Men, Viz. LESTER, about 40 Years of Age, had on a white Flannel Jacket and Drawers, Duck Trowsers and Home-spun Shirt. CHESAR, about 18 Years of Age, clothed in the same Manner. ISAAC, aged 17 Years clothed in the same Manner, except that his Breches were Leather; and MINCO, 15 Years of Age, with the same Clothing as the 2 first, all of them of a middling Size, Whoever delivers either of the said Negroes to the Subscriber, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each beside all reasonable Charges. If any person can give Intelligence of their being harbour'd, a reward of TEN POUNDS will be paid upon conviction of the Offender. All Masters of Vessels and others are forewarn'd not to Transport them from the City, as I am resolv'd to prosecute as far as the Law will allow.

WILLIAM BULL.

. 88

New-York Gazette; or, the Weekly Post-Boy, October 27, 1763. This advertisement, replete with an image signifying runaways, is a useful example of collective slave flight.

NW

RUN away on Salt Richards, at New 8 or 9 Inches high, a pletion, lively lively at speak Low Dutch. He is Town in New-Yersey, Widow Mrs. Elizabeth, whom he run-away soon brought Home to his Master. — When he went as he never return'd, an Stone, he was supposed, which gives Reason to su and prevent a Starb. with him or not. — *Will in any Goal, shall receive Charges.*

New-York Gazette 1766. This wonder slaves took to elud

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD:

RUN - A W A Y from the Subscriber, the
16th of September last, a Negro Man named **BOOD**,
about 38 Years old, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, yellow Com-
plexion, thin Visage, has had the Small Pox; his great
Toes have been froze, and have only little Pieces of Nails
on them: He is much addicted to strong Liquor, and
when drunk very noisy and troublesome. Whoever takes
up said Slave, and brings him home, or secures him in
Gaol, so that his Master may get him again, shall be
intituled to the above Reward of **THIRTY DOLLARS**, paid
by **WILSON HUNT**.

Any Person who takes up said Negro, is cautioned to
be particularly careful that he does not make his Escape,
as he is a remarkable stout, cunning, artful Fellow.

*Hunterdon-County,
Maidenhead, December 20, 1766.* }

*New-York Gazette; or, the Weekly Post-Boy, December 25,
1766. Bood's third (possibly fourth) getaway may have
been successful, as we hear no more of him. This notice
also shows the harsh effects of exposure to nature on a
runaway.*



RUN - A W A Y from the Subscriber, the
16th of September last, a Negro Man named **BOOD**,
about 38 Years old, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, yellow Com-
plexion, thin Visage, has had the Small Pox; his great
Toes have been froze, and have only little Pieces of Nails
on them: He is much addicted to strong Liquor, and
when drunk very noisy and troublesome. Whoever takes
up said Slave, and brings him home, or secures him in
Gaol, so that his Master may get him again, shall be
intituled to the above Reward of **THIRTY DOLLARS**, paid
by **WILSON HUNT**.

old; he took with him
broadcloth coat, a coat
He is supposed to have
JOHNSON, who was br
high, and 30 years old
lately sick; had on, a
and two new ozanabrig
row-brim'd, and boue
waistcoat without sleeve
add'd to strong liquo
a large brown Horse,
high, very strong mac
either on the shoulder
membered. Whoever
and delivers them to
jersey, shall be intitl
for extra charges, or
Four Dollars for the
Newark, July 4, 17

*Pennsylvania Chronic
and running away with
advertisement shows
collective resistance o*

DATE: 9/25/01

TITLE: "Pretends to Be Free": Runaway Slave Advertisements from Colonial and Revolutionary New York and New Jersey

AUTHOR: Graham R. Hodges and Alan E. Brown, editors

LOCATED: Alderman/Clemmons E445.N56 974

NOTES:

- both xeroxed advertisements are found in this book.
- map of New York
- four other run away advertisements
- picture entitled *A Ride for Liberty-The Fugitive Slaves*

~~Pittsfield~~
New York: Garland,
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Publication info: Detroit : Wayne State University Press, 1997.

Description: 208 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 33 cm.

Subject: African Americans--History

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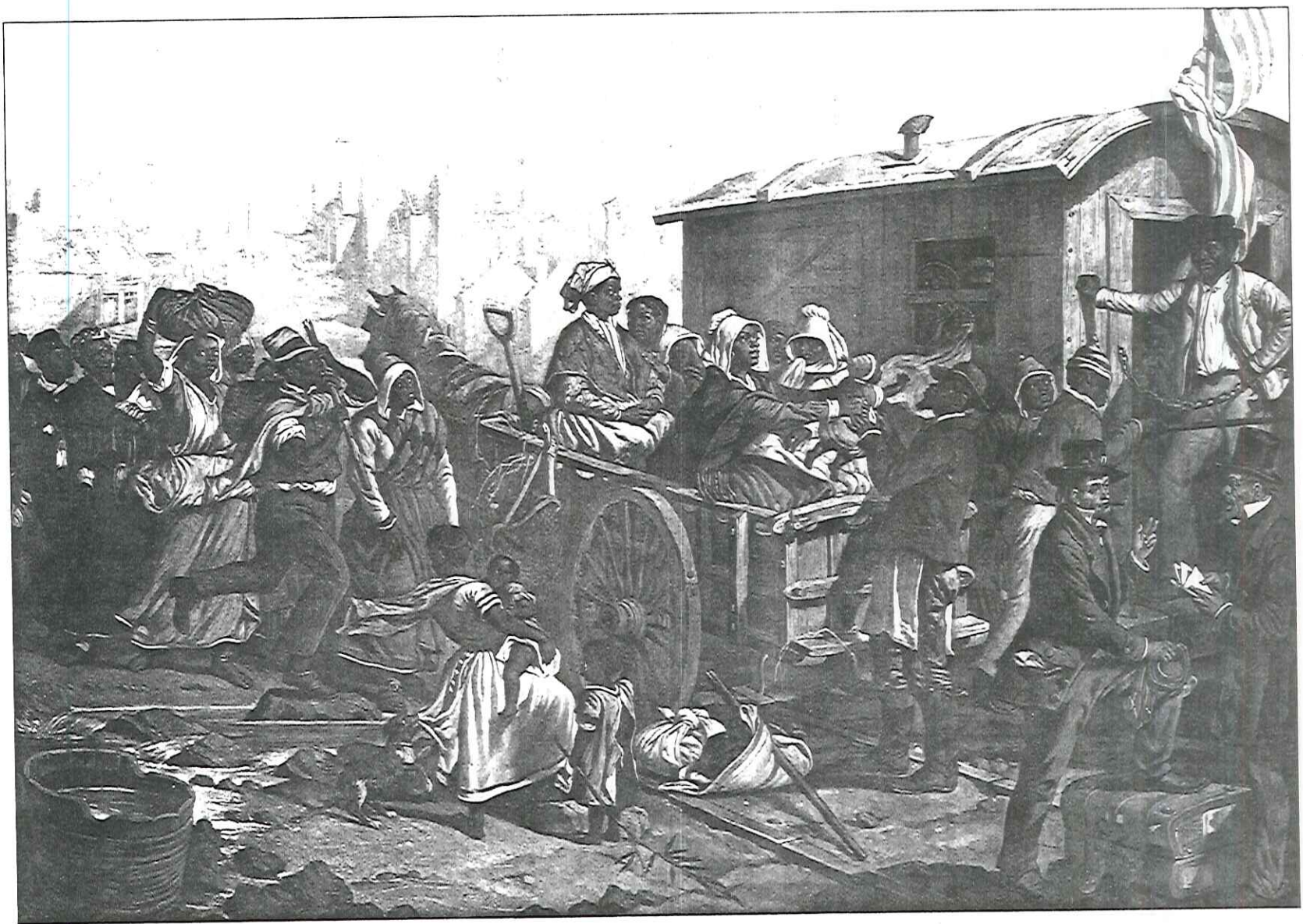
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P.45

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SLAVES' CHANGING WORLD



Memphis. Smaller river systems – the Savannah, Alabama, Flint, Chattahoochee, Tennessee, Tombigbee, and Yazoo – sheltered additional agglomerations of slaves. Although the preponderance of the slave population in the black belt and river bottoms seldom reached the levels that had been achieved in

Above: 'After the Sale: Slaves Going South from Richmond' by Eyre Crowe, painted in 1853. By the antebellum period there was an active slave trade between the states in which Richmond was one of the principal centers.

traders who speculated in human flesh, tore

weighted toward men, while men and women moved to the interior of the South in roughly equal numbers. Additionally, Africans who arrived in mainland North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had been linguistically and culturally estranged from one another, talking a variety of tongues, prac-

AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

stand below, all the artist's photographs was the cooperation of the National Museum of Innovation, Washington, DC, or by Gregory of the National Afro-American Museum and Library. The artists are credited below, either to American History or to NAAAMCC (National Afro-American Collection), with collection numbers given to his own collection.

The Smithsonian Institution for the opportunity to thank to Martha Morris, Lois Greene, and others for all their help. A special thank you to Corvidian, who organized things so efficiently and to the project thanks too to Peter Alan for loan. The publishers are also grateful to the Museum and Cultural Center (NAAAMCC) in a photograph their artists and other thanks. A special thank you to Boyd Thomas, Jr. for his to his own collection.

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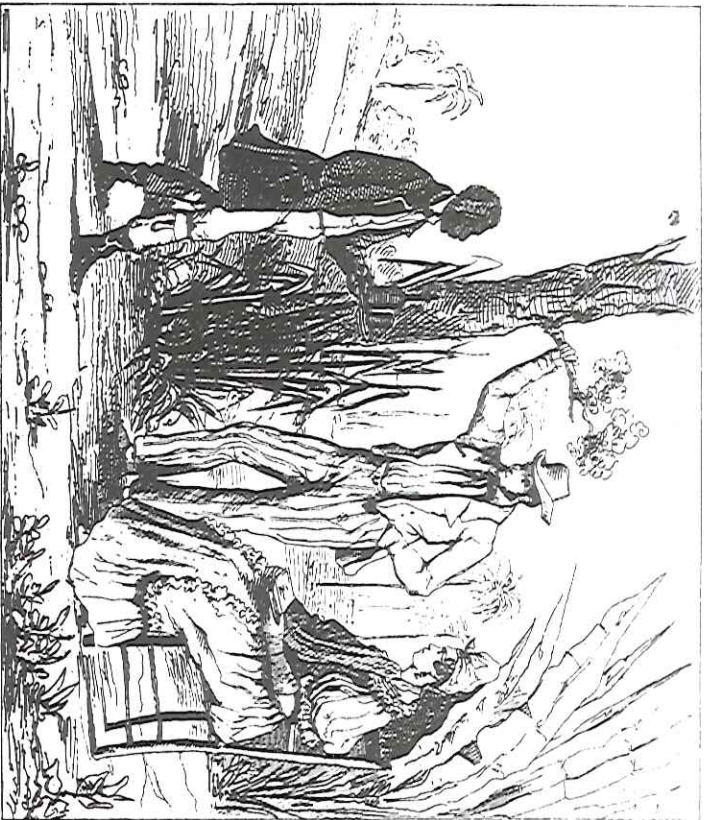
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8/15/02
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Call number: F1763 .H943-2001

Author: Humboldt, Alexander von, 1769-1859.

Uniform title: Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba. English

Title: The island of Cuba : a political essay / by Alexander von Humboldt ; translated from Spanish with notes and a preliminary essay by J.S. Thrasher ; introduction by Luis Martinez-Fernandez ; The nature of slavery translated from German by Shelly L. Frisch ; Humboldt and Arango y Parreño a dialogue by Frank Argote-Freyre.

Publication info: Princeton : Markus Wiener Pub. ; Kingston : Ian Randle Publishers, c2001.

ISBN: 1558762426 (alk. paper)

ISBN: 1558762434 (pbk. : alk. paper)

Description: vii, 280 p. : ill., map ; 23 cm.

Note: Originally published: New York : Derby & Jackson, 1856.

Note: Includes bibliographical references.

Contents: Political essay on the island of Cuba / by Alexander Humboldt -- About slavery / by Shelley L. Frisch -- Essay on Francisco Arango y Parreno, the Cuban commentator of Alexander von Humboldt / by Frank Argote-Freyre.

Subject: Arango y Parreño, Francisco, 1765-1837.

Subject: Slavery--Cuba--History.

Subject: Cuba--Description and travel.

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Call number: F2216 .H926 1971

Author: Humboldt, Alexander von, 1769-1859.

Uniform title: Voyage aux régions équinoxiales. English

Title: Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of America, during the years 1799-1804, by Alexander von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland. Written in French by Alexander von Humboldt. Translated and edited by Thomasina Ross.

Publication info: New York, B. Blom, 1971.

Description: 3 v. 21 cm.

Note: Abridged translation of Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent, which forms pt. 1 of Voyage de Humboldt et Bonpland.

Note: Reprint of the 1852-53 ed.

Note: Tr. of: Voyage aux régions équinoxiales de nouveau continent

Subject: Natural history--South America.

Subject: Scientific expeditions.

Subject: South America--Description and travel.

Related name: Bonpland, Aimé, 1773-1858.

Related name: Ross, Thomasina,

Series: Bohn's scientific library

Series: Bohn's scientific library

Alderman	Material	Location
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	BOOK	Alderman Library Stacks
F2216 .H926 1971 V.3	BOOK	Alderman Library Stacks

Brown 3/22/06
No. 11, no. 4, 110

BROWN

Record: Prev Next

Author **Hurlbert, William Henry, 1827-1895**

Title Pictures of Cuba. By William H. Hurlbut ..

Published London, Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1855

Descript'n viii, 132 p. 18 cm

Permalink to this Josiah record

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Call number: DT507 .H9815 1823

Author: Hutton, William, Consul for Ashanti.

Title: Nouveau voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique, ou, Relation de l'ambassade anglaise envoyée en 1820, au royaume d'Ashantée : ouvrage contenant des renseignements sur le cours du Niger et sur quelques autres fleuves de l'Afrique centrale ... / par William Hutton ... ; traduit de l'Anglais, par Le Cher. Thorrel de la Trouplinière ...

Publication info: Paris : Chez Persan, 1823.

Description: [2] leaves, xxviii, 447 p., [6] leaves of plates (4 colored, 3 folded) ; 21 cm.

Note: Translation of: A voyage to Africa.

Cited in: Joucla, E., Bibliographie de l'Afrique occidentale franc, aise, 5859.

11/13/01

Local note: Contemporary calf.

Local note: Bookseller's label (in Cyrillic) of S.P.

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Fife-*

Local note: From the State Library / Thurston Collection.

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Subject: Ashanti--Description and travel.

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1
Scott Silet, 11/13/01 4:15 PM -0500, RE: help

To: "Scott Silet" <silet@virginia.edu>
From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Subject: RE: help

Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

sherlock...you did it! thanks.

*Check
BC per Silet
for the notes on
William Hutton*

>Found this in the BL. Let me know if this isn't it. --s
>
>Title: A Voyage to Africa, including a narrative of an embassy to one of
>the interior Kingdoms in the year 1820, with remarks on the course and
>termination of the Niger and other principal rivers in that country.
>
>Main heading: HUTTON, William. Consul for Ashantee
>
>Publication details: pp. x. 488. Longman: London, 1821. 8o.
>
>Shelfmark: 1047.i.1.
>
>Shelfmark: G.15738.
>
>Title: [Another copy.]
>
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: Jerome Handler [mailto:jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu]
>Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2001 12:21 PM
>To: sassb@virginia.edu
>Subject: help
>
>
>Jerome Handler
>Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
>145 Ednam Drive
>Charlottesville, VA 22903
>
>sherlock: can you help out?
> I am trying to find full title and imprint data on William Hutton, A
>voyage to Africa.... " Special Collections has the french translation,
>"Nouveau voyage dans l'interieur de l'Afrique... (Paris, 1823): have
>looked, or tried to look for the item in world cat, etc.--to no avail.
>
>thanks. j

file ✓

Princess Madia, Enslaved African from the Congo, 1860

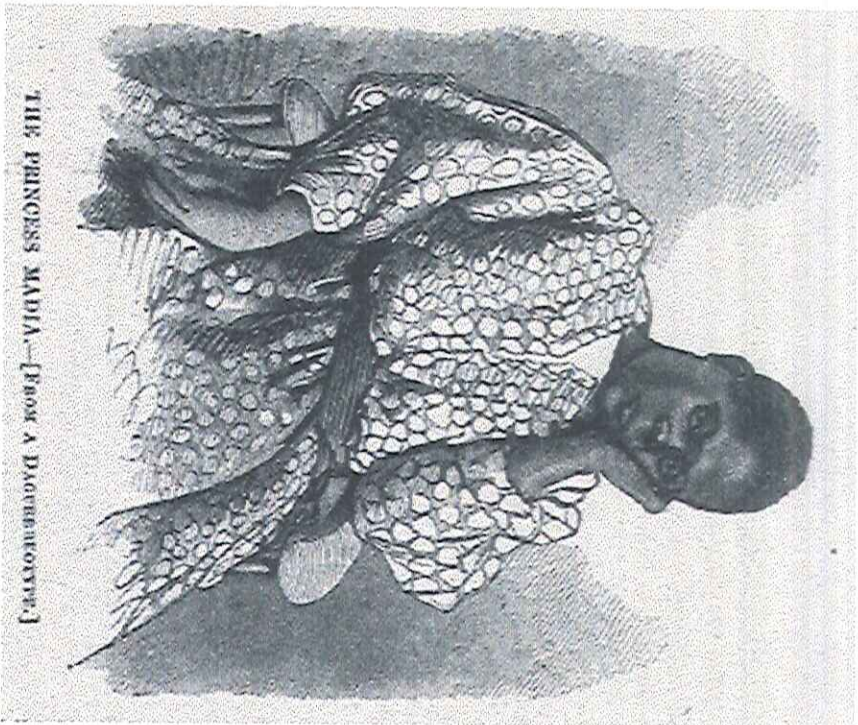


Image Reference
HW0007

Source
Harper's Weekly (June 2, 1860), p. 345. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library)

Comments
Princess Madia was a captive on the Wildfire, an American slave ship captured by the U.S. Navy in 1860 by Key West. Originally from the Congo, Madia was called "princess" by the crew of the Wildfire because of her dignified personal appearance and the deference that she received from some of the captured slaves.

(see remark) 1/1/07
also works Gates William

See also image Eφ27

Madia

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From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Date: Wed Sep 10, 2003 2:50:17 PM US/Eastern
To: Carla Williams <carlagirl@earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: Image Reference HW0007

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Carla Williams. Thanks for your message. It is much appreciated! I will locate the Dugan book and make an appropriate addendum to our caption (with acknowledgement to you, of course). Best wishes, Jerry Handler
On Wednesday, September 10, 2003, at 02:03 PM, Carla Williams wrote:

Hi,

Thank you for your terrific website. It is a really useful resource!

Regarding the image of Princess Madia, the original tintype (and a very different companion image, especially in light of the caption text you provide) were reproduced in Ellen Dugan, editor, Picturing the South: 1860 to the Present, San Francisco: Chronicle Books (1996), 30. They are owned by a private collector. I have attached a small scan that I once found on the web of both images.

The sitter has always been unidentified when the photograph is reproduced, so it was really startling and wonderful to be able to put the two together!

Carla Williams

Carlagirl photo at <http://www.carlagirl.net>
<bauleslavewoman.jpg>

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

<http://mltchcock.ltc.virginia.edu/Slavery/>

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I recalled item

From: Carla Williams <carlagirl@earthlink.net>
Date: Wed Sep 10, 2003 2:03:48 PM US/Eastern
To: jh3v@virginia.edu
Subject: Image Reference HW0007

Hi,

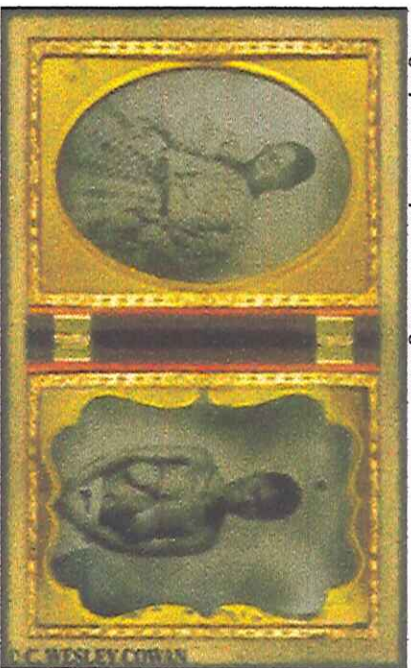
Thank you for your terrific website. It is a really useful resource!

Regarding the image of Princess Madia, the original tintype (and a very different companion image, especially in light of the caption text you provide) were reproduced in Ellen Dugan, editor, *Picturing the South: 1860 to the Present*, San Francisco: Chronicle Books (1996), 30. They are owned by a private collector. I have attached a small scan that I once found on the web of both images.

The sitter has always been unidentified when the photograph is reproduced, so it was really startling and wonderful to be able to put the two together!

Carla Williams

Carlagirl photo at <http://www.carlagirl.net>



Carlagirl Photo^{net}

Writings & photographs by Carla Williams.

I am no longer an active imagenaker.

This site functions as a (growing) archive of past images as well as past & current writings. This site also includes an extensive, annotated research library related to black artists & images of black women, plus extensive links to other sites related to black artists (especially women artists), gay, lesbian, & queer artists, & related photography & art sites.

The translations are not perfect but they are functional. They are done through Google and there is no advertising on these pages:

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The Black Female Body

"Dedicated to the real photographers of the world—to those who, with their second-hand equipment and their makeshift darkrooms, are today fighting their solitary battles with their recalcitrant medium, not for money or for glory, but because they would rather make pictures than anything else in the world."

- William Mortensen

Results of Severe Whipping, 1863

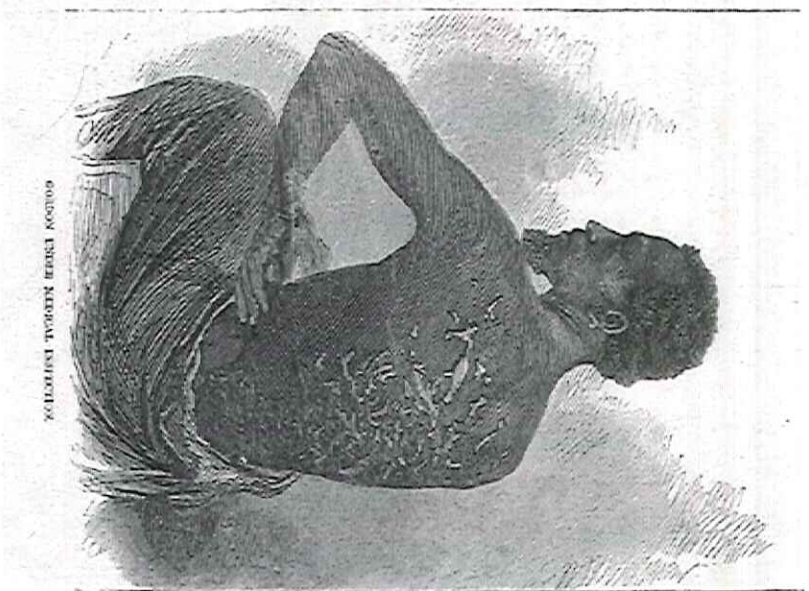


Image Reference
HM0051

Source
Harper's Weekly, July 4, 1863, p. 42
(Copy in Special Collections
Department, University of Virginia
Library)

Comments
Caption, "Gordon under medical inspection". Shows the scars resulting from severe lashings; this slave was able to escape his master and get across Union lines during the civil war.

Click on the image to open a larger version in a new window.

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11 US history discussed in

don't include ~~Ernest~~ ~~Waldman~~, ~~John Brown's Body~~ ~~(the par, 2004 p. 159)~~ ~~&~~

discussed in: ② Louis P. Masur, "Pictures have now become a necessity," An use of images in American history Part 5, "The Journal of American History", vol. 84 (1998): 1416-1419

① Kathleen Collins, "An Scared Back," History of Photography, vol 9 (1985), pp 35-43 43-45,

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Author: **kathleen collins**
Title: **the scourged back**

Journal Title: **History of photography.**
Vol.: **9** Issue: **1**
Month: **Year: 1985** Pages: **35-43**

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The Scourged Back

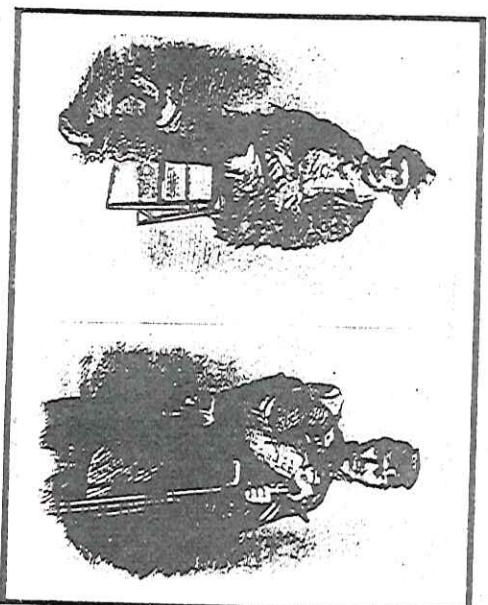


Figure 1. 'Gordon as he entered our lines', 'Gordon in his uniform as a U.S. Soldier'. Harper's Weekly, 4th July 1863, p. 429.

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by Kathleen Collins

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The negro 'Gordon' escaped his master in Mississippi by rubbing himself with onions to throw the bloodhound off his scent. After an arduous journey he sought refuge with the Union Army at Baton Rouge. On 4th July 1863, *Harper's Weekly* published three portraits of Gordon, based on photographs by McPherson and Oliver of New Orleans, who were taking pictures of the Union encampments at Baton Rouge in the early months of 1863. In a before-and-after layout, one engraving showed 'Gordon as he entered our lines . . . with clothes torn and covered with mud and dirt from his long race through the swamp and bayous'. Another presented a tidy and dapper 'Gordon in his uniform as a U.S. Soldier . . . bearing the musket and prepared for duty' (Figure 1). The third portrait, of 'Gordon under Medical Inspection'

(Figure 2) showed the man 'as he underwent the surgical examination previous to being mustered into the service—his back furrowed and scarred with the traces of a whipping administered on Christmas Day last'.² The editors remarked that 'his Negro displayed unusual intelligence and energy' in his successful escape. An account of several gruesome torture methods used by slaveowners against their recalcitrant chattel completed this illustrated editorial against slavery.

S. K. Towle, Surgeon, 30th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, may have been the medical officer who examined Gordon. From Baton Rouge on 16th April 1863, Towle sent a photograph of Gordon's scarred back with a letter to W. J. Dale, Surgeon-General of the State of Massachusetts:

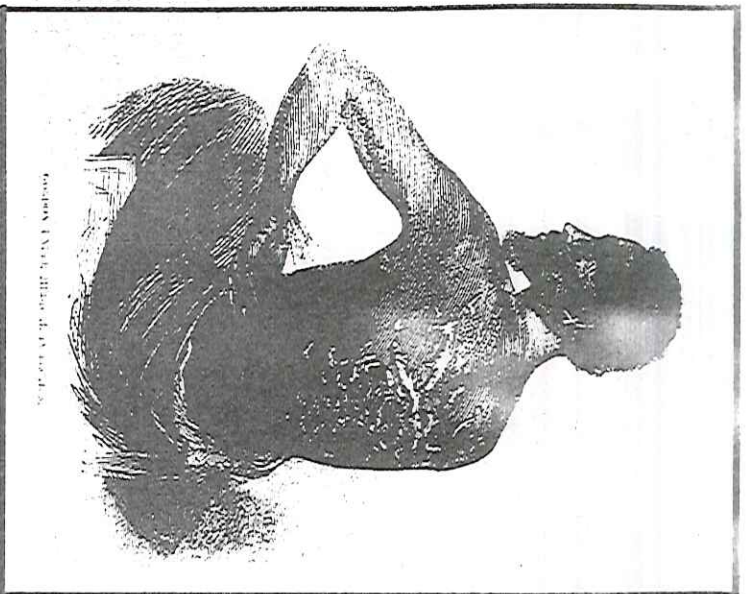


Figure 2. 'Gordon under Medical Inspection.' Harper's Weekly, 4th July 1863, p. 429.

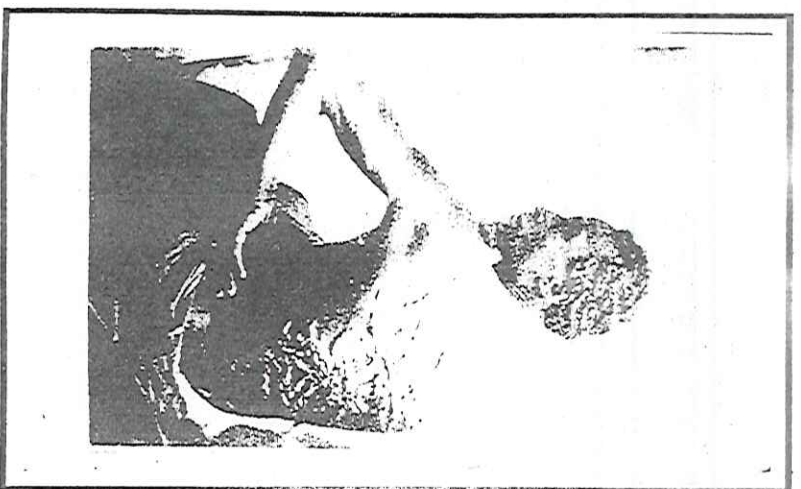


Figure 3. 'The Scourged Back.' Portrait of Gordon, by McPherson and Oliver of New Orleans, 1863. Copied and sold as a carte-de-visite by McAllister & Brothers, Opticians, Philadelphia. Courtesy of Nicholas Grauer.

I enclose a picture taken by an artist here, from life, of a Negro's back, exhibiting the scars from an old whipping. Few sensation writers ever depicted worse punishments than this man must have received, though nothing in his appearance indicates any unusual viciousness—but on the contrary, he seems INTELLIGENT AND WELL-BEHAVED. (Towle's emphasis.)

McAllister & Brothers of Philadelphia reproduced the picture of Gordon's back (Figure 3), titled it 'The Scourged Back', and printed Towle's remarks on the verso of the carte-de-visite mount.³ Thus, Gordon's 'Scourged Back' came to be circulated among abolitionists in the North as a vivid and compelling propaganda image.⁴

No one would deny that vicious beatings were administered to slaves in the South, but it is now known that Gordon's extensive scarring could have been exacerbated by a skin condition known as 'Keloid Cysts'. This is 'an overgrowth of fibrous tissue, usually on the site or scar of a previous injury [which] gets its name from its claw-like off-shoots which pucker up the surrounding skin'.⁵ One medical reference indicates that this overgrowth of scar tissue has been known to follow 'even a pinprick . . . or a flea bite', and notes that 'Negroes have Keloids apparently more often than people of other races'.⁶ Thus Gordon's welts may or may not have been

the result of torture, but served in any event to remind people of the brutal lashings which were commonly administered by slaveholders. In this way, his carte-de-visite image served double duty as a clinical document and as a weapon in the abolitionist arsenal during the American Civil War.

Postscript

Since the submission of this essay, new information about the circulation of this carte-de-visite has come to light. C. Seaver, Jr. of Boston, Massachusetts, also reproduced the image. But its distribution was not confined to the United States. A carte de visite of Gordon's back, issued by a British publisher, was found among the photographs in the Henry Ward Beecher Papers. Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. Beecher was a Congregationalist minister who promoted the abolitionist cause from his pulpit in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, and in his newspaper editorials. He had travelled to England in 1863 to speak against slavery in a country friendly to the Confederacy, and openly hostile to the North; his tour influenced British opinion measurably. But antislavery workers there had not waited for his visit to begin their own abolitionist campaign. It is likely that Beecher obtained his British carte de visite of Gordon's back,

entitled "The 'Peculiar Institution' Illustrated", during his stay there. 'Fred. Jones, Photo.' of 146, Oxford Street, published the contrasty, unsharp image, which was probably taken from McAllister or Seaver's own copies of McPherson and Oliver's portrait. The verso of the Jones issue is printed with testimonials from British and American newspapers (including Henry Ward Beecher's own *Independent*) that underline the persuasive impact of the photographic image:

We have seen a Photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back taken five or six months after a terrible scourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and furrows raised or gouged by the lash, running crosswise and lengthwise. The victim himself presenting a noble countenance and fine physique. — *New York Anti-Slavery Standard*.

This Card Photograph should be multiplied by the 100,000, and scattered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs [Harriet Beecher] Stowe cannot approach, because it tells the story to the eye. — *New York Independent*.

A remarkable Photograph. We think a good distribution of it in our own country could do no harm. — *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

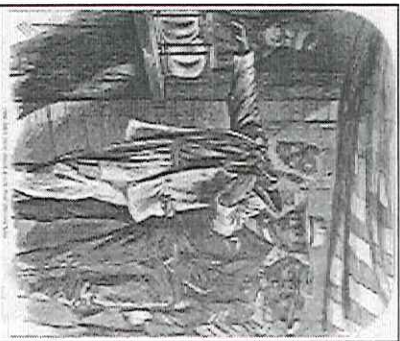
This remarkable Photograph has been published in England by Mr. Fred. Jones, Photographer, 146, Oxford Street. — *Morning Star*.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. MARGARET DENTON SMITH and MARY LOUISE TUCKER *Photography in New Orleans: The Early Years, 1840-1865* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge and London (1982), p. 123.
2. 'A typical Negro'. *Harper's Weekly*, 4th July 1863, p. 429.
3. The McAllister firm exhibited cartes-de-visite in the Photographic Department at the Great Central Fair of the U. S. Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia in July 1864, and were in business in that year at 728 Chestnut Street. Among other accomplishments, they were the first important dealers in magic lanterns and slides. See *Chronology of the McAllister Family Optical Business*, published by N. M. and M. A. Graver, Rochester, New York, May 1971.
4. My thanks to Nicholas M. Graver for providing a copy of this carte-de-visite, and for his reproduction of the *Condensed List of Optical Goods*, T. H. McAllister, *Manufacturing Optician* (ca. 1880s; reprinted in 1971 by N. M. and M. A. Graver, Rochester, New York).
5. *Black's Medical Dictionary*, edited by William A. R. Thomson, MD, Barnes & Noble Books, New York (1974), p. 474.
6. *Illustrated Medical and Health Encyclopaedia*, edited by Morris Fishbein, MD, H. S. Stautman Co., New York (1963), p. 1292.

Toward Racial Equality:

Harper's Weekly Reports on
Black America, 1857-1874



The First Vote

“The fundamental principle of this
republic is that every citizen shall
be equal before the law.”

George William Curtis, Editor, *Harper's Weekly*
December 29, 1874, “Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill”



See our entire list of illustrations and cartoons...

See our 1865 Broadside: “Proclamation of Emancipation”

Warning

Website visitors should be warned that several of the words, descriptions, and images from *Harper's Weekly* are considered racially offensive by today's standards. The materials are presented in order to give a true historical picture of the leading 19th-century newspaper's view of black Americans. We at HarpWeek hope this site will serve as a valuable resource which provides an important perspective on the multiraceted history of black Americans, generates a deeper understanding and respect for the subject, and sparks further interest in its study and discussion.

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Toward Racial Equality: *Harpers Weekly* Reports on Black America, 1857-1874

Introduction Reconstruction
Slavery Culture & Society
Civil War Simulation Game

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[Go to Culture & Society section](#)

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"At the South"
January 28, 1860, page 64 (Cartoon)

"Captured Slave Ship, Wildfire"
June 2, 1860, pages 344 - 346 (Illustration)

"The Dred Scott Decision"
July 23, 1859, page 479 (Advertisement)

Execution of Convicted Slave-Trader Nathaniel Gordon
March 8, 1862, page 157 (Illustration)

"Expulsion of Negroes and Abolitionists..."
December 15, 1860, page 788 (Illustration)

"Gordon Under Medical Inspection"
July 4, 1863, page 429 (Illustration)

"Instrument of torture used by slave-holders"
February 15, 1862, page 108 (Illustration)

"The Prisoner Brown and His Boston Counsel..."
November 12, 1859, page 721 (Illustration)

Slave Auction in the South
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"A Southern Planter Arming Slaves to Resist Invasion"
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"The Storming of the Engine-house..."
November 5, 1859, page 712 (Illustration)

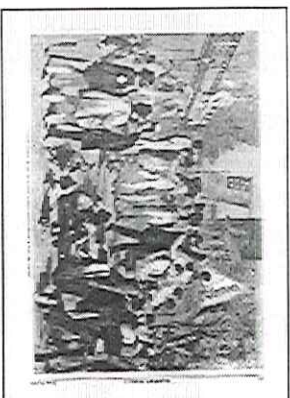
Civil War

"The Attack on Fort Wagner"
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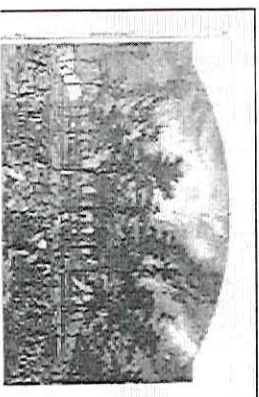
"The Battle at Milliken's Bend"
July 4, 1863, page 428 (Illustration)

"Bobolionists"
December 21, 1861, page 816 (Cartoon)

"Colored Troops...Liberating Slaves..."



"Slave Auction in the South"



*Mississippi
from the South
Slave Auction*

January 23, 1864, page 52 (Illustration)

"A Consistent Negrophobist"

August 16, 1862, page 528 (Cartoon)

"Burning the Colored Orphan Asylum"

"The Effects of the Proclamation - Freed Negroes Coming Into Our Lines..."

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"Emancipation"

January 24, 1863, pages 56, 57 (Cartoon)

"General Sherman's Rear-Guard"

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"The Great Negro Emancipation"

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"How To Escape The Draft"

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"In the Trenches Before Wagner"

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"A Man Knows A Man"

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"The Massacre at Fort Pillow"

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"The Newest Thing Out"

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"Rebel Atrocities"

May 21, 1864, pages 328, 329 (Illustration)

"The Riots at New York"

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"The Riots at New York - The Rioters Burning and Sacking the Colored Orphan Asylum"

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"U.S. Army Agency"

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"Work's Over"

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"Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction and How It Works"
September 1, 1866, pages 552, 553 (Cartoon)

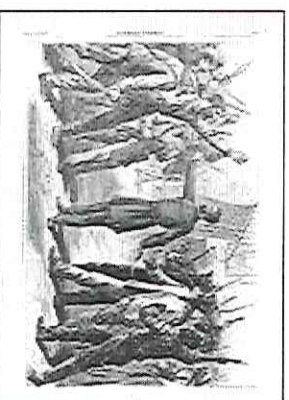
"Automaton Negro Dancer"
December 17, 1864, page 814 (Advertisement)

"Colored Rule in a Reconstructed (?) State"
March 14, 1874, page 229 (Cartoon)

"Electioneering at the South"
July 25, 1868, page 468 (Illustration)

"Everything Points to a Democratic Victory This Fall"
October 31, 1874, page 901 (Cartoon)

"The First Vote"
November 16, 1867, page 721 (Illustration)



"The Freedmen's Bureau"

Trent River Settlement
June 9, 1866, page 361 (Illustrations)

"An Old Scholar"
May 21, 1870, page 336 (Cartoon)

"Rice Culture..."
January 5, 1867, page 8 (Illustrations)

"Scenes on a Cotton Plantation"
February 2, 1867, pages 72, 73 (Illustrations)

"A Spring Scene Near Richmond"
May 21, 1870, page 321 (Illustration)

"Study from Nature"
January 21, 1860, page 48 (Cartoon)

"Uncle Tom and His Grandchild"
November 3, 1866, page 689 (Illustration)

"Would You Marry Your Daughter to a Nigger?"
July 1, 1868, page 444 (Cartoon)



"Uncle Tom and his Grandchild"

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Automaton Negro Dancer

December 17, 1864, page 814

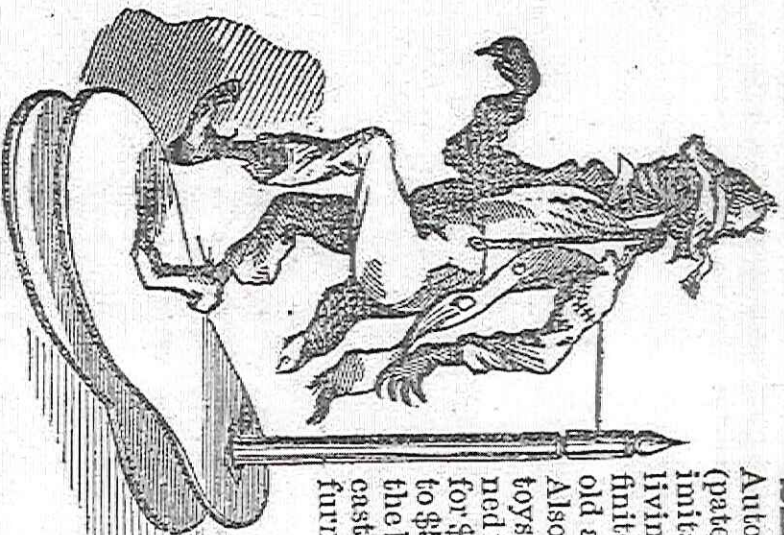
[back to Reconstruction page](#)**SANTA CLAUS**

Automaton Negro Dancer
(patented Sept. 27, 1864)
imitates the motions of a
living negro, affording in-
finite amusement to both
old and young—price \$2.

Also Tool Chests, kitchen
toys, made of strong tin-
ned iron; box of 10 articles
for \$1 75; 20 or more, \$3
to \$5. Magic apple-paree,
the best in the market, all
cast iron, \$1 50. Any toy
furnished at the lowest
possible price. Or-
ders with *Cash* will
receive prompt at-
tention.

Dealers supplied
on the most favora-
ble terms.

Berendsohn Bros.,
103 Beekman Street,
New York.



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Call number: XX(3894360.2)

Title: HarpWeek [electronic resource]: Full-text database, 1857-1912.

Click link: http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/harpweek/uva/

Click link: http://app.harpweek.com (through 1877 only)

Publication info: [Norfolk, VA?] : HarpWeek, c2000.

Technical details: Mode of access: Internet.

Note: Title from home screen as viewed November 5, 2002.

Summary: Fully-searchable text of Harper's Weekly including all text and images, 1857-1912.

Subject: United States--History--19th century--Indexes.

Subject: United States--Social life and customs--19th century--Indexes.

Subject: Harper's weekly--Indexes.

Variant title: Harp week

Variant title: Also known as: Harper's weekly full-text

Other title: Harper's weekly.

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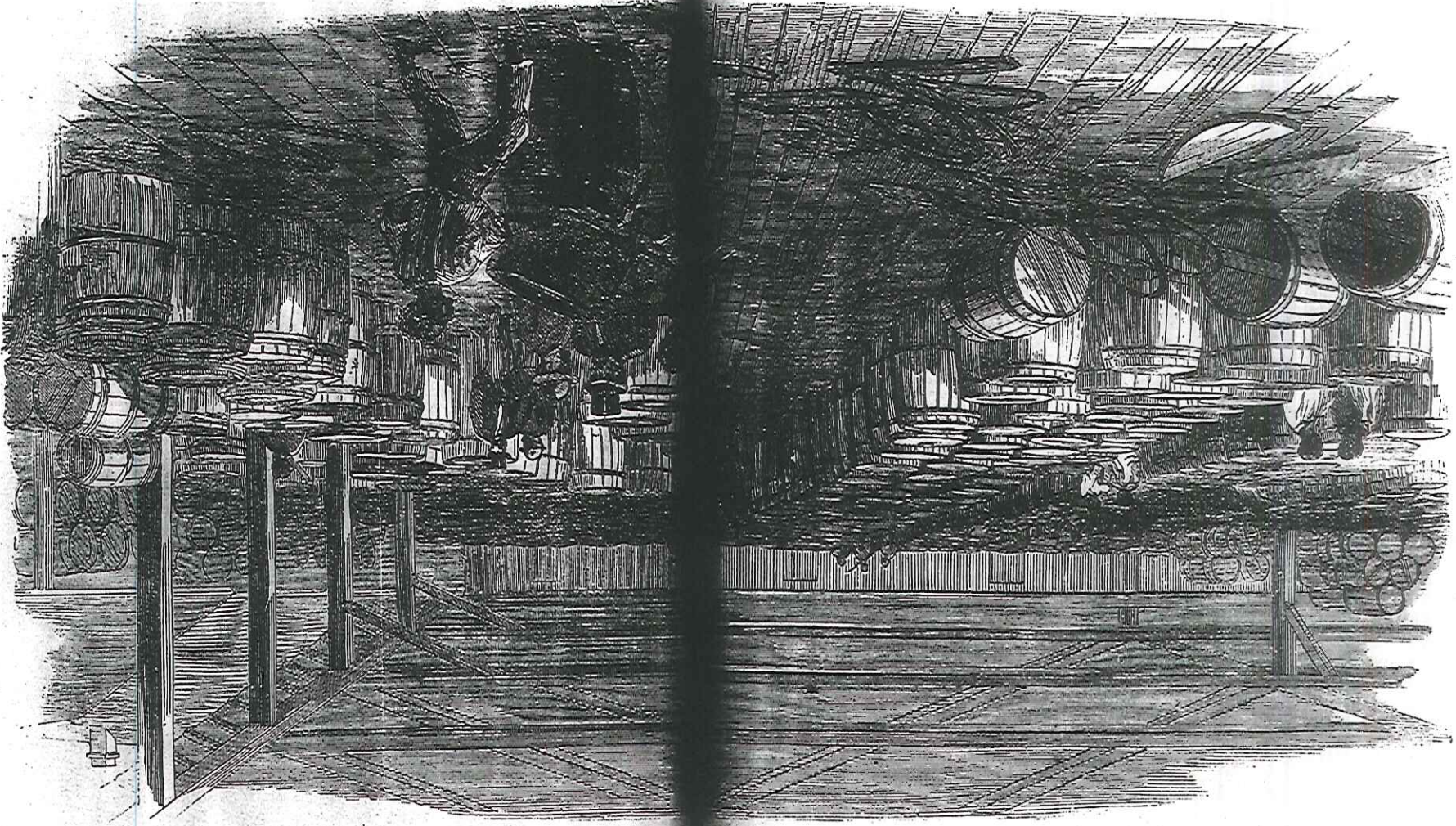
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- Library Information

P. 710 "The laborers employed about the Seabrook Warehouse are all colored. There are about twenty-one of them..." At the time, Va was

UVA - Sp. Coll.

"View of the Interior of the Seabrook Tobacco Warehouse at Richmond, Virginia." *Harper's Weekly* 9 (1865): 709. (Courtesy of The Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia)

AP 2. H 32
Vol. 9 (1865), copy 1



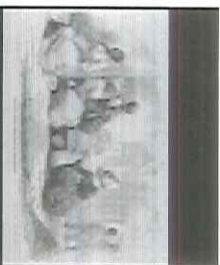
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file

275

The laborers employed about the Seabrook Warehouse at Richmond, Virginia

file



IMPORT

File Name
NW0026

Slide Number

Media Type

Title

Selling Sweet Potatoes, Charlestown, South Carolina ~~DATE COMPLETE~~

1861

Description

*Check Alderman's Sp. collection SEE AP 2. D 45
Vol. 3 ~~part 1~~*

Source

COMPLETE Harper's Weekly 222222?

not H.W. 2 ~~not for~~

This issue is not in Alderman

New York Illustrated News/Mirror 9, 1861, p. 284

Acknowledgement

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

Comments

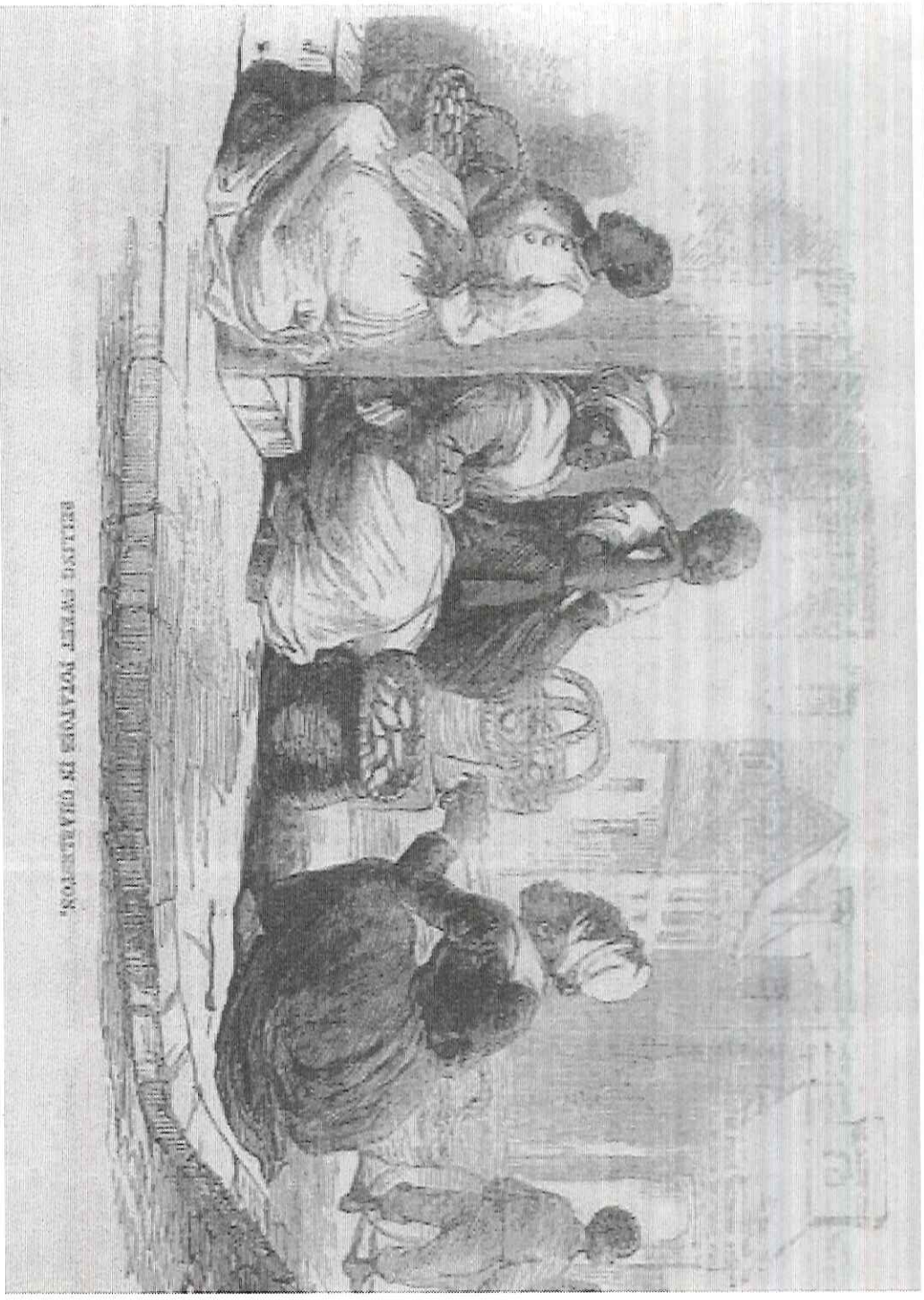
Caption, "selling sweet potatoes in Charleston"; group of women street vendors with baskets of goods

write ~~for~~ ~~index~~

~~write~~ copy only

1/21/02

*Problems in
with accuracy
pass - ~~can~~
5/29/02*



SELLING SWEET POTATOES IN CHARLESTON.

 P&P Online
Catalog

NEW SEARCH HELP

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How To Order Copies of This Item

TITLE: Selling a freedman to pay his fine, at Monticello, Florida / from a sketch by Jas. E. Taylor.

CALL NUMBER: Illus. in AP2.L52 1867 Case Y [P&P]

REPRODUCTION NUMBER: LC-USZ62-117139 (b&w film copy neg.)

MEDIUM: 1 print : wood engraving.

CREATED/PUBLISHED: 1867.

RELATED NAMES:

Taylor, James E., 1839-1901, artist.

NOTES:

Illus. in: Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper, 1867 Jan. 19, p. 273.

SUBJECTS:

African Americans--Florida--Monticello--1860-1870.

Freedmen--Florida--Monticello--1860-1870.

Slavery--Florida--Monticello--1860-1870.

FORMAT:

Periodical illustrations 1860-1870.

Wood engravings 1860-1870.

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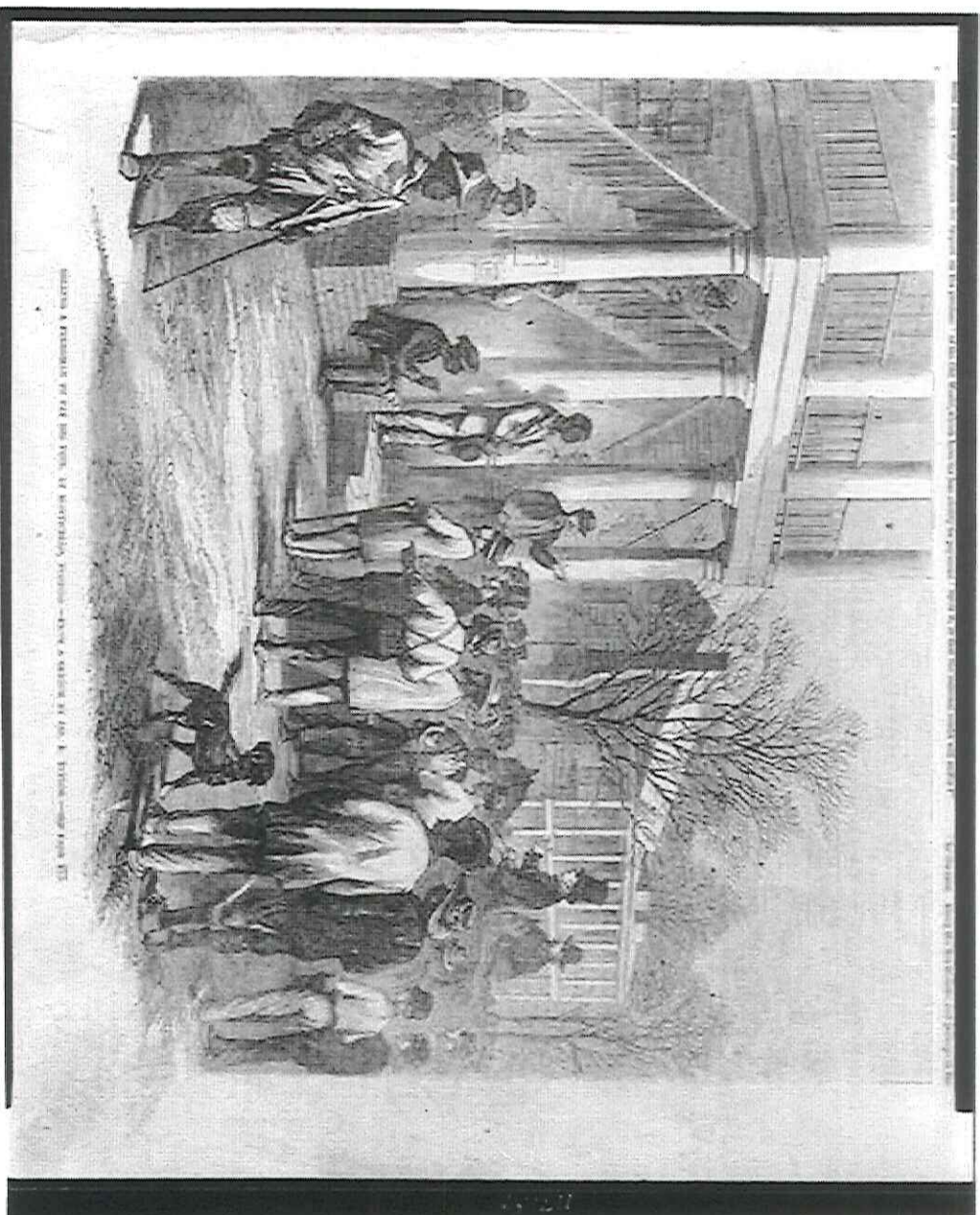


ILLUSTRATION A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARDIAN - NEW YORK GUARDIAN OF 1862 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865

Jan 9, 1899

~~Ad to Pitt~~
~~Pitt~~

file

(K) Ballou's Pictorial

Vol. 8 (Feb. 10, 1855), pp 84-85

Article "Sugar marketing in the West Indies" -

specific that the scenes are from Jamaica
and the engraving is "From the designs of an
artist who resided for a long time in Ant
Island"

For engraving

Cano - making

NW0272

Sugar mill at sunset

NW0275

Sugar - boiling water

NW0274

Coasting sugar Pa shipment NW0273

NOTE

More illustration + notes

first appeared in

London Illustrated News

~~Agnes~~ - Mike Pinkett, Spec album

See also Woodbury - views

*Check spec-coll
file - fur*



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Call number: AP2.H32

Title: Harper's weekly.

Publication info: [New York : Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1857-

Dates/vols published: Vol. 1 (Jan. 3, 1857)- = No. 1-

Later title: Independent (New York, N.Y. : 1848)

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Location: SC-STKS-F -- AP2.H32 Copy 1

Library has: v.1-9 (1857-1865),

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Library has: v.32-38 (1888-1894),

Library has: v.39=no.1985-1996,1998-2020,2023-

2025,2027,2029-2036 (1895-Jan.5-

Mar.23, Apr.6-Sep.7, Sep.25-

Oct.12, Oct.26, Nov.9-Dec.28)

vols. 38, 39

40-44

Library has: v.40-44 (1896-1900),

Library has: v.48 (1904)

Library has: v.49=no.2507-2557 (1905:Jan.7-Dec.23),

Library has: v.50=2559-2584 (1906:Jan.6-Jun.30),

Library has: v.51 (1907)

Library has: v.52 (1908)

Library has: v.53=no.2715-2721,2723-2766

(1909:Jan.2-Feb.13, Feb.27-Dec.25),

Library has: v.54=no.2793-2819 (1910:Jul.2-Dec.31)

Library has: v.55=no.2820-2851,2853-2871

(1911:Jan.7-Aug.12, Aug.26-Dec.30)

Library has: v.56-59 (1912-1914)

Location: SC-STKS-F -- AP2.H32 Copy 2

Library has: v.2 (1858),

Library has: v.5-9 (1861-1865).

*Harper P.10
1895
(over)*

See Harper's Manifest

*Vol. 39 (1895)
40 (1896)
41 (1897)
42 (1898)
43 (1899)
44 (1900)*

SPEC-COLL--

*35 1890
36 1891
37 1892
38 1893
39 - 1894
40 - 1895*

Helena L. Card

9/27/00
HOWARD PYLE: A Biographical Check List as well as an Illustrated, (P. 12)
Priced catalog. Catalog 4 v, N.Y. N.d. - (1946)
Special Collection, UVA
This is a book seller catalog - doesn't contain every Pyle
Pyle ever did - (no mention of SLAVE DRAWINGS)

Howard Pyle (1853-1910)

See # 92

Find on the internet 100-

* Howard Pyle: A Record of his Illustrations

and writings, compiled by Willard S. ~~Adams~~ Morris
and Gertrude Brueschke. Wilmington Delaware 1921

New Scans - [Requested Feb. 2, 2008]
AP 2. H3

Requested 2/19/2008

New HARPER Family Magazine

File: Vol. 9 (1853)

See below

Stays w/ truck wagon, A truck, Blowing an Oil Cook

HW 9-728a - Truck wagon
HW 9-728b - Truck
HW 9-728 p. 728 - 3 maps - 1 sea

Brazil

Coffee - Canins, Coal - Canins

HW 9-729a
HW 9-729b - Coal - Canins
HW 9-729 - 2 maps - 1 sea

HW 9-731 ✓ - Brazilian Sedan

HW 9-753 753 - Negro quarters (Louisiana)

HW 9-760 760 - Gathering the cane (Louisiana)

HW 9-765 765 - Interior of Sugar house (")

HW 10-303 Vol. 10 (1854-55) p. 303 The Driver

HW 10-596 Vol. 18 (1858-59) p. 596 "Female slaves drawing water at a well"

HW 18-597

✓ 597 "An smelting and native slaves"

HW 18-601

✓ 601 "Modes of punishing slaves"

HW 19-732 Vol. 19 (1859) p. 732 "a planter's mansion"

HW 19-738 p. 738 "a Carolina rice planter"

✓ HW 9-728a - stays w/ a truck wagon

✓ HW 9-728b - A truck

✓ HW 9-728c - Blowing an oil cast

✓ HW 9-729a - coffee canins

✓ HW 9-729b - coal canins

HARPER's Monthly Magazine Vol. 19 (1859), 2 scans required
2/7/02

Outline: "The Rice Lands of the South" by Tall Fred

T. Addison Richards (pp 721-738)

has following illustrations (some of which I may have on website)

Xp. 724 - "Negroes at home" (cabin, woman by chimney smoking
* have map - get description NW0099 ✓ Pipe; man next to boy & in doorway
children; big tree)

Xp. 726 "Planting the Rice" (group w/ hoes; ♀ in center)

* have map - get description File: NW0078 ✓

Xp. 729 - "Harvesting the Rice" (notes w/ scythe; back
* have map - get description File: NW0080 ✓ ^{showing his}

Xp. 730 - "The Negro quarters" (line of huts on right;

* have map - get description File: NW0097 ✓ ^{map on introduction is correct}

Xp. 731 - "The Negro funeral" - see description p 735

* have map File: NW0178 ✓

pp 732 - "A Planter's mansion" (slave house on right)

get scan File: ~~NW19-732~~ get description - see description given, but see
note on the Negroes ~~quarters~~

pp 738 - "A Carolina Rice planter" (shows stock of bands)

get scan File: ~~NW19-738~~ get description - NO description given

See esp. pp 730 ff for description & see. One of rice
plantations

(supplement) the aspect of a large and busy village or town...

p. 732 - "a planter's mansion"

no separate description - see description of SIMON QUANTON

~~p. 732~~ ~~RE~~

p. 732 - (see also for "negro quarters" + "negro ^{at home} cabins")

"Each family of negroes has a house or cabin of

its own, generally with sufficient garden ground, piggery,

henry, and so forth. These cabins are often made of

logs, but sometimes are neat and cozy frame buildings.

They are usually placed, at suitable intervals, in rows,

or double rows, with a wide street between..."

p. 724 - "~~Planting~~ Rice" "Negroes at home"

p. 732 - "men and women all smoke W.S. Vally, when they are at work or at rest. Near any squad or gang a fire may always be seen, made for the better use of lighting pipes and as a rendezvous in gossip hours, for your favorite African is never quite warm enough." (see also description on p. 732) - am

p. 726 - "Planting the rice"

the planting of rice seed takes place from the middle to the end of March. "Just before ^{planted} planting the ground is first chopped or broken up, and then washed, or more carefully and nicely prepared for the seed. In old and well-cleared plantations the work is sometimes done with the plow and harrow, but more generally ... with the hoe only.

p. 729 - "Harvesting the rice"

p. 729 "with the sickle in hand - the only instrument in use -- the beautiful grain falls, and is laid in handpicks upon the stubble to dry. The reaper usually ... takes a sweep of three rows at a time, cutting down to within a foot of the ground."

p. 730 - "The Negro quarters"

p. 730 "The inhabitants [of a rice plantation] make a large community of themselves alone. The mansion of the planter with its numerous out-houses, the residence of the overseer, and the long streets of Negro cabins, give to a single settlement

consulted

~~consulted~~

Harpers New monthly magazine

Vol.	Date	Topic
LXXX	JAN 1890	Journaica
?	Feb. 1890	"
XC ✓	JAN 1895	N.Y. Slave Traders
XCII ✓	JAN 1896	Virg. plantation wharf

~~Vol.~~ HARPER'S monthly magazine APZ, H3

C 11 ✓	JAN 1901	Cardinal's Negroes-Tennessee
CXVI ✓	Dec 1907	Curse of Conscience

UN — SUBSERS

VII — ~~JAN 1890~~ — Negro boy

HARPER'S New Monthly Magazine APR. #3

✓ = consulted

Year	Month	Vol.	#	p.	Topic
✓ 1854	Dec	10	1	7	
✓ 1855	FEB	10	3	291, 300	
✓ 1855	June	11	1	8	tobacco
✓ 1855	Dec	12	1	38,	presentments
✓ 1856	Jan	12	2	177	
✓ 1856	Aug.	13	3	309	our ^{own} Virginia Fillicomat & N. Carolina illustrat
✓ 1856	Sept	13	4	451	
✓ 1857	MARCH	14	4	443, 446	
✓ 1857	May	14	6	753	
✓ 1857	July	15	2	149, 152	
✓ 1859	APRIL	18	5	597, 600	
✓ 1858	Dec.	18	1	7 7, 10	
✓ 1859	Aug.	19	3	453	
✓ 1861	JAN	22	2	176	

FRANK Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

Aug. 8, 1863 p. 320

~~Illustrated London News~~

Nov 2, 1853, p. 224

~~Sketches of Brazil, photo miniature~~

Vol. 3

Harpur's weekly, 2a Janur 1859 - Cuba?

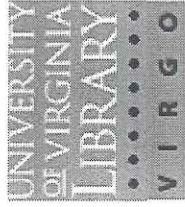
SLAVE dance - o/c , p. 73
SUGAR mill - o/c

any more see?

* any pics of Cuban sugar Plantation

all there is a picture entitled
"A Sugar-Mill, Cuba"
January 29, 1859 p 72

Are this -
~~File~~ MS000664



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Title: Harper's new monthly magazine.

Publication info: New York : Harper & Brothers, [1850-1900]

Dates/vols published: No. 1 (June 1850)-v. 101 (Nov. 1900).

Previous title: International magazine of literature, art, and science 1852

Later title: Harper's monthly magazine

Subject: American literature--Periodicals.

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for illustrations

ISSN: 0361-8277

Title: Harper's new monthly magazine.

Publication info: New York : Harper & Brothers, [1850-1900]

Dates/vols published: No. 1 (June 1850)-v. 101 (Nov. 1900).

Frequency: Monthly

Previous title: International magazine of literature, art, and science

1852

Later title: Harper's monthly magazine

Note: Title from cover.

Special numbering: Issues for June 1850- called also v. 1, no.1-

Subject: American literature--Periodicals.

Index note: Vol. 1 (June 1850)-v. 40 (May 1870) 1 v.; v. 1 (June

1850)-v. 50 (May 1875) 1 v.; v. 1 (June 1850)-v. 60
(June 1880) 1 v.; v. 1 (June 1850)-v. 70 (June 1885)

1 v.; v. 1 (June 1850)-v. 85 (Nov. 1892) 1 v.

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Library has: v.85 (1892:Sept),

Library has: v.86 (1893:Mar-May),

Library has: v.88-101 (1893-1900)

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Micha checked vols 1-10 for image -- (11/27/01)
See attached page

* looking for pictures vol 1-10

Vol 1 - 0 (June 1850)

Vol 2 - 0

Vol 3 - 0

Vol 4 - 0

(X) - Volumes checked

Vol 5 - 0 ~~1851-1853~~

Vol 6 (Dec. 1852 - May 1853) a field Negro, a Negro Naturo, African Priest

10 p 591 "The Savage Orgies"

(NONE - Nov, 1853)

Vol 7 - p 729 Coffee-carrier, coal carrier in Rio de Janeiro

728 slaves w/ truck wagon

738

738 ~~Killing judges~~

739

739 ~~contracts sports~~

746 baby holding sugar cane in Louisiana

753 Negro Quartern

760 Gathering the Cane

765 Interior of sugar house

✓ Vol 8 - p 456 speaking cotton

✓ 457 carrying cotton to the gin

✓ 459 ginning the cotton

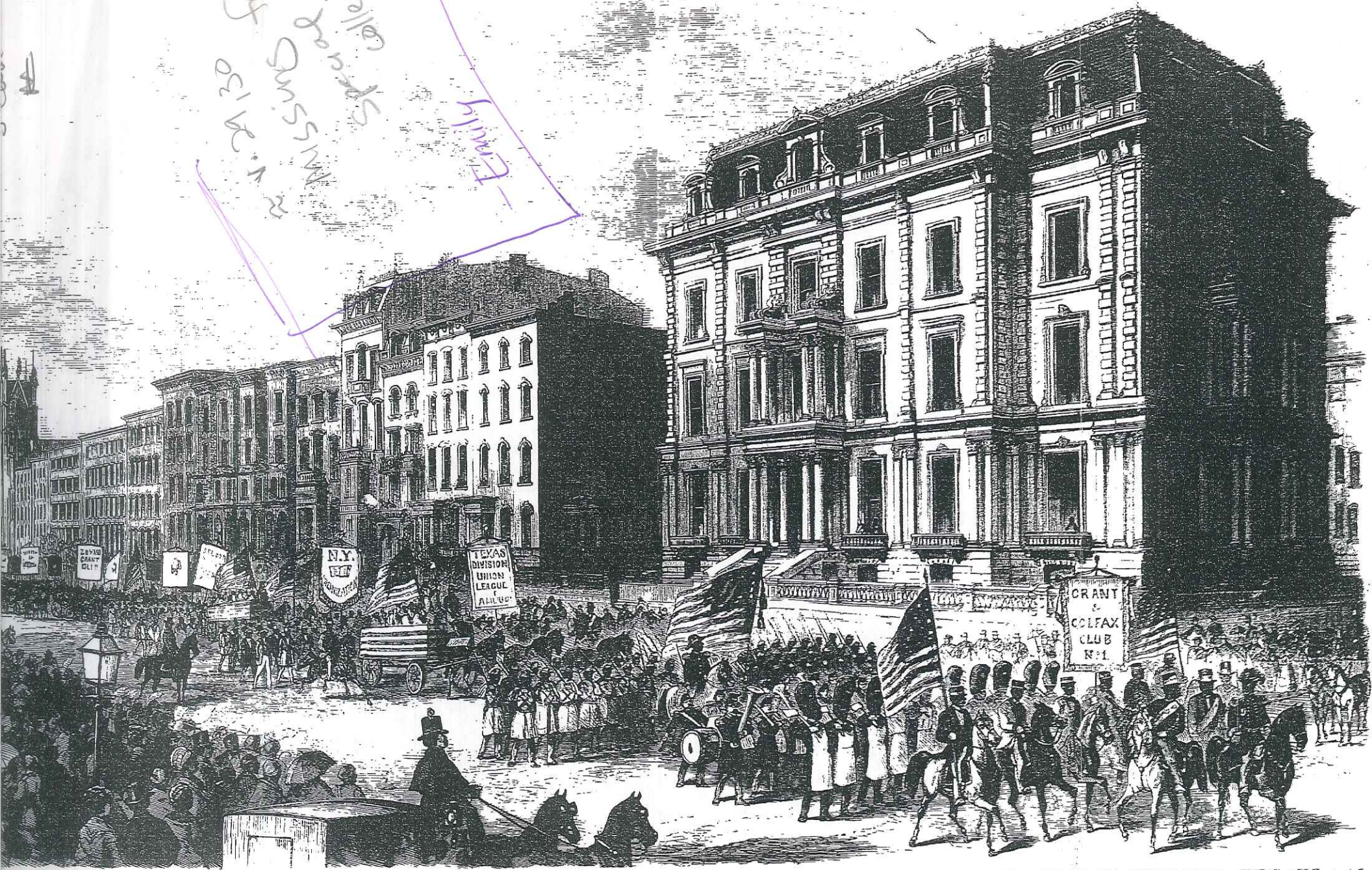
Vol 9 - 0 (Dec. 1854 - May 1855)

Vol 10, ✓ p 6 young & Old Uncle Tom

V p 7 The Virginias) house keep

p 720 collecting alms

Special Collector
Miss Mrs. Smith
v. 29 138
Emily



NEW YORK CITY.—DEMONSTRATION OF THE COLORED INHABITANTS OF NEW YORK IN HONOR OF THE ADOPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—FRIDAY APRIL 1, 1870.

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See April 30, 1870



NEW YORK CITY.—DEMONSTRATION OF THE COLORED INHABITANTS OF NEW YORK IN HONOR OF THE ADOPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—FRIDAY APRIL 8, 1870.

Vol. 11 (1855) Phil. Lingo-xyky

1855

File - Cassat of USA

but the captain was caught, and the muzzle of the pistol brought most unpleasantly close to his head. He begged for mercy in the most abject terms; and was finally released on condition of carrying the party from the island. 'Yo make sure that he should not give them the slip, he was obliged to take up his residence in the hut, while his men remained on board the vessel. The mysterious revolver was as potent as a magician's wand in keeping the worthy captain under due subjection; and in course of

time he began to entertain quite a liking for his peremptory hosts; so much so, that on reaching his village, after leaving El Rencaidor, he manifested his high respect for them by getting up a dance in their honor. The music for the entertainment consisted of a violin, two guitars, and a queer Indian instrument consisting of a perforated gourd over which were strained brass wires in lieu of strings. The refreshment consisted of Jamaica rum, flavored with the juice of the sugar cane, lemons, and red pepper. Every body got gloriously drunk, quarreled, broke their instruments over each other's heads; then cried, embraced and became good friends again. And so the entertainment came to an end.

The tortoise hunting on El Rencaidor had been so successful, that our artist put a few hundred dollars in his purse by the sale of the shell which he had collected. So with renewed courage he embarked for the Mosquito capital.

The royal residence is described by our author as "A collection of the rudest possible thatched huts. Among them are two or three framed buildings, one of which is the residence of a Mr. Bell, an Englishman, with whom, as I afterward learned, resided that world-renowned monarch, 'George William Clarence, King of all the Mosquitos.' The site of the huts is picturesque, being upon comparatively high ground, at a point where a considerable stream



SHELLING TORTISES.

from the interior enters the lagoon. There are two villages; the principal one, or Blewfields proper, which is much the largest, containing perhaps five hundred people, and 'Cartsville,' a kind of dependency, so named by a colony of Prussians who had attempted to establish themselves here, but whose colony, at the time of my visit, had utterly failed. Out of more than a hundred of the poor people, who had been induced to come here, but three or four were left, existing in a state of great debility and distress. Most of their companions had died, but a few had escaped to the interior, where they bear convincing witness to the wickedness of attempting to found colonies, from northern climates, on low, pestiferous shores, under the tropics.

"Among the huts were many palm and plantain trees, with detached stalks of the papaya, laden with its large golden fruit. The shore was lined with canoes, *piyapas* and *dories*, hauled from the trunks of trees, all sharp, trim, and graceful in shape. The natives propelled them, with great rapidity, by single broad-bladed paddles, struck vertically in the water, first on one side, and then on the other.

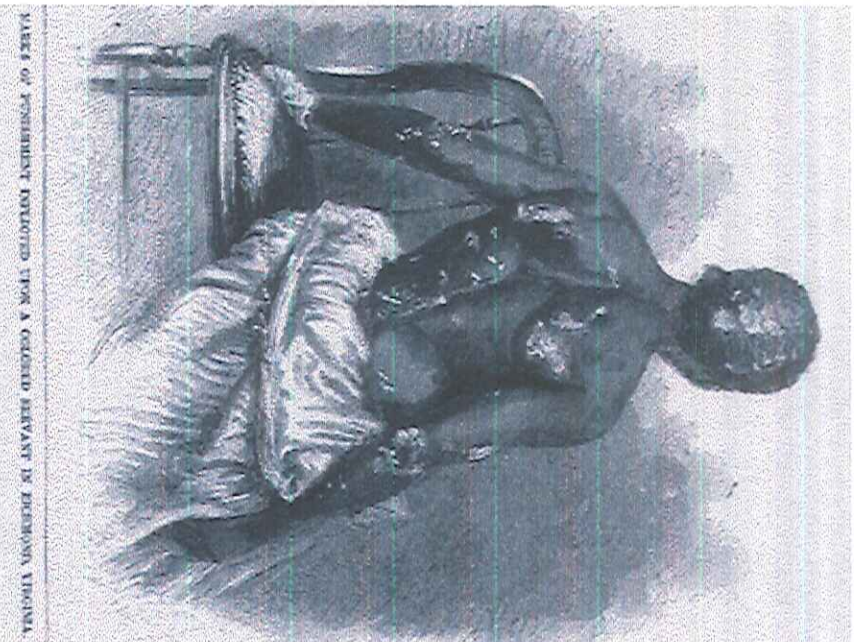
"There was a large assemblage on the beach, when we landed, but I was amazed to find that, with few exceptions, they were all unmixed negroes, or Sambos (*i. e.* mixed negro and Indian). I had heard of the Mosquito Shore as occupied by the Mosquito Indians, but soon found that there were few, if any, pure Indians on the entire coast. The miserable people who

go by that name are, in reality, Sambos, having a considerable intermixture of trader blood from Jamaica, with which island the coast has its principal relations. The arrival of the traders on the shore is the signal for unrestrained debauchery, all ways precluded by the traders



APPROACH OF THE TURTLE HUNTERS.

Effects of Punishment by Burning, Richmond, Virginia, 1866



MARKS OF PUNISHMENT INFLECTED UPON A COLORED SERVANT IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Click on the image to open a larger version in a new window.

If you have additional information regarding this image, or corrections to the comments or source sections, please [contact the authors](#). If interested in using this image, please consult [Conditions of Use](#).

Image Reference
HW0045

Source
Harper's Weekly (July 28, 1866), p.477.
(Copy in Special Collections Department,
University of Virginia Library)

Comments

Caption, "Marks of punishment inflicted upon a colored servant in Richmond, VA", shows the back of woman with burn marks. The victim was thirteen years old when, for reasons unexplained in the article, she annoyed or upset her mistress. She was locked in a room by herself for over a week, during which time the mistress repeatedly burned her back. The mistress was arrested, but released on \$ 5,000 bail.

The original photograph is located at the Hough ton Library, Howard University, Wash DC. Ph. Hys papers, (BMS Am 1953 (942)). In a letter accompanying this photo, dated Richmond, July 6, 1866, (see ~~letter~~ ^{letter})

see next page

Margaret Alexander

From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Date: Mon Jan 5, 2004 4:06:46 PM US/Eastern
To: jerryh@virginia.edu
Subject: Image HWM0045

H

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Date: Mon Jan 5, 2004 3:00:22 PM US/Eastern
To: Zachary Alexander Matus <matus@fas.harvard.edu>
Cc: jerryh@virginia.edu
Subject: Re: FW:

Sherlock...you have solved the case. case closed, no further need for ms. many thanks, your efforts will not go unnoticed in the future. (smile). j
On Monday, January 5, 2004, at 02:25 PM, Zachary Alexander Matus wrote:

ok-request fulfilled:

1) call number and date of letter are correct

2) the text: a couple of minor corrections -

- sentence 2: capitalize "S" in sister

- sentence 2: comma after wife

- sentence 2: add a "r" (lower case) to "the Childr[e]n"

(a "r") corrected text to follow with corrections in CAPS as requested...

3) photograph has the same call number. cost is \$13 for a 1:1 reproduction, \$18 for an 8X10, plus \$4 s/h to get it to VA. Also, you will have to fill out an on-line form ("Application for the Examination of Manuscripts) from Houghton (this is a formally, especially since i filled out the form after reviewing the MS)

"I inclose [sic] to you a Photograph which is a very poor one but from it you will be able to see quite well the barbarism of Slavery [sic] as it now exists[s] in King William Co, Virginia in 1866. This girl with a twin Sister and their mothe [sic] Lucy [sic] Richardson were Slaves to a Mr Henry Abrams, his wife, one of the most cruel tyrant [sic] read of in any age put out the left eye of the mother, and her constant [sic] habit has been to take The Childr[e]n and burn their backs in the manjler [sic] which this picture explains, this child[s] is now 16 years old and when brought to me, at the freedmen's Court was too weak to walk with me 4 square to gete [sic] something to eat[sic]"

I have the MS held under my name for two weeks, so let me know if you have other questions. Also, I assume you know there is a second paragraph to the letter discussing the disposition of the case. I transcribed what was legible in case you needed it.

From: Margaret Abruzzo <mabruzzo@nd.edu>
Date: Wed Dec 10, 2003 9:23:32 AM US/Eastern
To: jh3v@virginia.edu
Subject: Image Reference HW0045
Reply-To: mabruzzo@nd.edu

An actual photograph of this woman's back can be found in the Houghton Library, Wendell Phillips Papers (bMSAm1953(942)), in a letter sent from John Oliver to Wendell Phillips, dated July 6, 1807. The section of the letter that I copied reads:

"I inclose [sic] to you a Photograph which is a very poor one but from it you will be able to see quite well the barbarism of Slavery [sic] as it now exist[s] in King William Co, Virginia in 1866. This girl with a twin sister and their morth[e] [sic] Lucy [sic] Richardson were Slaves to a Mr Henry Abrams, his wife one of the most cruel tyrent [sic] read of in any age put out the left eye of the mother, and her constant [sic] habit has been to take the Childr[e]n and burn their backs in the man[er] which this picture explains, this child[d] is now 16 years old and when brought to me, at the freedmen's Court was too weak to walk with me 4 square to gete [sic] something to eate[sic]"

I hope this information helps. I believe that they have already made a negative of the picture so they can easily provide prints of it.

Sincerely,
Margaret Abruzzo
mabruzzo@nd.edu

You're absolutely right that it ought to be July 6, 1866. I don't know how I missed that one. And it was sent from Richmond, which I neglected to mention originally. And the 942 in the call number refers to the folder number, so it would be pretty easy to find.

see enclosure for draft

ADD TO

From: Zachary Alexander Matus <matus@fas.harvard.edu>
Date: Mon Jan 5, 2004 2:25:44 PM US/Eastern
To: Jerome Handler <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
Subject: Re: FW:

ok- request fulfilled:

1) call number and date of letter are correct

2) the text: a couple of minor corrections -

- sentence 2: capitalize "S" in sister

- sentence 2: comma after wife

- sentence 2: add a "r" (lower case) to "The Childre|n"

(a "r") corrected text to follow with corrections in CAPS as requested ...

3) photograph has the same call number. cost is \$13 for a 1:1 reproduction, \$18 for an 8X10, plus \$4 s/h to get it to VA. Also, you will have to fill out an on-line form ("Application for the Examination of Manuscripts) from Houghton (this is a formality, especially since i filled out the form after reviewing the MS)

"I inclose [sic] to you a Photograph which is a very poor one but from it you will be able to see quite well the barbarism of Slavery [sic] as it now exist[s] in King William Co, Virginia in 1866. This girl with a twin Sister and their morthe [sic] Lucy [sic] Richardson were Slaves to a Mr Henry Abrams, his wife, one of the most cruel tyrent [sic] read of in any age put out the left eye of the mother, and her constant [sic] habit has been to take The Childre|n and burn their backs in the man|ner which this picture explains, this chil[d] is now 16 years old and when brought to me, at the freedmen's Court was too weak to walk with me 4 square to gete [sic] something to eat[e]e[sic]"

I have the MS held under my name for two weeks, so let me know if you have other questions. Also, I assume you know there is a second paragraph to the letter discussing the disposition of the case. I transcribed what was legible in case you needed it.

cheers,

zack

Quoting Jerome Handler <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu>:

ok, when you do it you will do it...thanx

On Thu, 18 Dec 2003 10:54:20 -0500

Zachary Alexander Matus <matus@fas.harvard.edu> wrote:

hi jerry-

been trying to figure that out myself... either right

after the holiday or

tomorrow - though i'll have more time post holiday if

that isn't too late

(january 5 would be a likely date)

-Zack

Quoting Suzanne Matus <smatus@hotmail.com>:

hey sweet--jerry was just checking in to see if you'll

get to this...any

idea when? love, suz

From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>

To: Matus Suzanne <smatus@hotmail.com>

Date: Wed, 17 Dec 2003 15:58:16 -0500

Harper's New Monthly Magazine
 Sept. 1855 Vol. 11
 (1855) Phil. Mosquito

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MOSQUITOS.

baptizing, in a manner not remarkable for its delicacy or gravity, all children born since their last visit, in whom there is any decided indication of white blood. The names given on these occasions are as enthusiastic as the ceremony, and great liberties are taken with the cognomens of all notabilities, living and dead, from 'Pompey' down to 'Wellington.'"

Walking out the morning after his arrival, Mr. Bard encountered a tall trim serious looking white man, who invited him to his house. It was a plain building of rough boards, containing a number of small rooms opening into a larger one. All around were hung portraits of the Queen of England. A sleepily looking black girl, with an enormous head of frizzled hair, was lazily sweeping the floor, as they entered. Little did our wanderer dream of the august presence into which he was soon to be ushered.

"At a word from the gentleman," says the narrative, "the torpid black girl disappeared for a few moments, and then came back with some cups and a pot of coffee. I observed that there were three cups, and that my host filled them all, which I thought a little singular, since there were but two of us. A faint, momentary suspicion crossed my mind, that the female polytypist stood in some such relation to my host as to warrant her in honoring us with her company. But, instead of doing so, she unceremoniously pushed open a door in the corner, and curtsy egadulated to some unseen occupant, 'Get up!'" There was a kind of querulous response, and directly a thumping and muttering, as of some person who regarded himself as unreasonably disturbed. Meanwhile we had each finished

our first cup of coffee, and were proceeding with a second, when the door in the corner opened, and a black boy, or what an American would be apt to call a 'young darkey,' apparently nineteen or twenty years old, shuffled up to the table. He wore only a shirt, unbuttoned at the throat, and cotton pantaloons, scarcely buttoned at all. He nodded to my entertainer with a drawing 'Morning,' Sir?' and sat down to the third cup of coffee. My host seemed to take no notice of him, and we continued our conversation. Soon after, the sloven youth got up, took his hat, and slowly walked down the path to the river, where I afterward saw him washing his face in the stream."

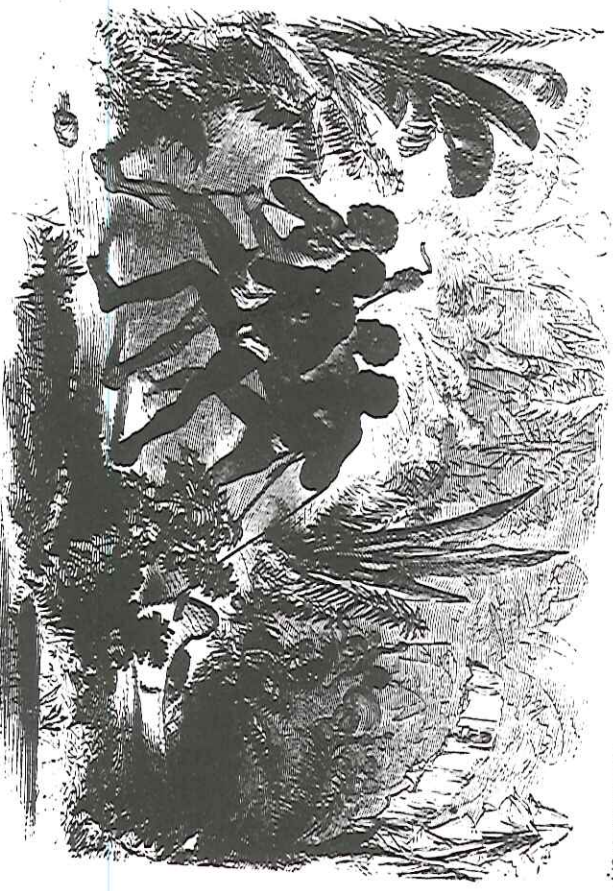
In the course of conversation the artist remarked that he was very desirous of being presented to His Majesty the King of the Mosquitos. His host thereupon stepped to the door, and shouted to the colored youth to return:

"Perhaps you are not aware that *that* is the king," he said, as the boy approached.

"George," said the host, "this gentleman has come to see you. Sit down."

This was the ceremony of introduction to the Mosquito Monarch. The tall, thin white gentleman was Mr. Bell, the English resident. George was nothing more nor less than a negro, with scarcely a trace of Indian blood; such a he "a likely young fellow, worth twelve hundred dollars as a body servant."

The Mosquitos are a mongrel race. The original inhabitants of the coast were described by Fernando Columbus, the son of the great navigator, as being "almost negroes in color, bestial, going naked." The bucanneers of every



A MOSQUITO TRIAL.

Intro. ~~Consult at SWA~~
 File - Harper's

Don't use
 Pa. coll. etc.

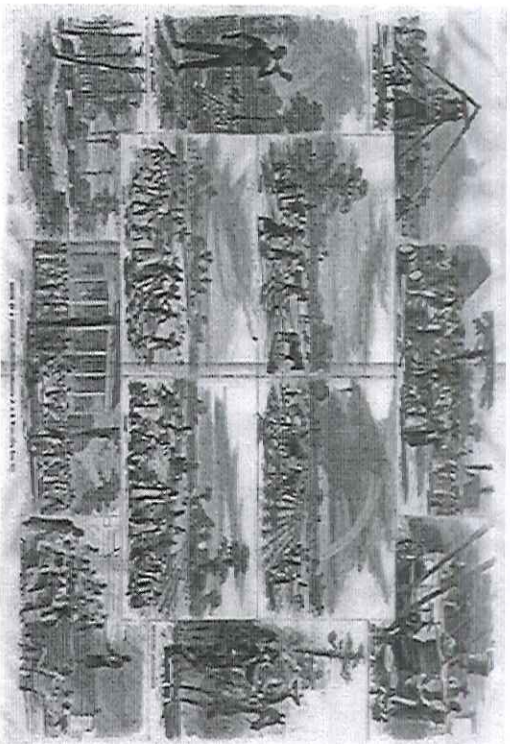
~~Vol. 11~~ 10

An review of Book,
 Samuel A. Bard, WATSON,
 Narrative on the Mosquito Shore ...
 Harper & Bros.
 1855

File

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Cotton Plantation, Alabama, 1867



Click on the image to open a larger version in a new window.

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*See text in book
can use in book
Must share*

Image Reference
HW0053

*taken from Harpers
not in
sp. culture*

Source

Harper's Weekly, Feb. 2, 1867, pp. 72, 73. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library)

Comments

Caption, "Scenes on a Cotton Plantation." The four illustrations in the center show "the principal operations of cotton culture;" others show the cotton gin, the cotton press (which compresses the ginned cotton into bales), "the morning-call, performed on a cow-horn"; weekly distribution of rations, the weekend dance; also the "plantation burying-ground . . . [where] the defunct negroes are buried, a rail-fence being raised above the graves to keep off marauding hogs, calves, etc. It is customary . . . to place upon each new-made grave a mattock and a spade . . . to remain fourteen days from the date of the burial, a safeguard against the premature resurrection of the corpse." The article contains a detailed description of cotton cultivation and its economics.

From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Date: Thu Jun 24, 2004 12:56:48 PM US/Eastern
To: Digital Services <digitalservices@virginia.edu>
Subject: Re: digital request re Harper's Weekly image

*file
Drew (Harper's Weekly)*

Jeanne. Thanks for your note. I am not sure what is going on and wonder if a) I got the image from HarpWeek.com or b) made a mistake on the reference. In any event, I am in Santa Fe, N.M. and won't be back till the middle of August, so I can't check my notes. Just forget about this order for the time being and when I get back to C'ville, I'll check my files and try to make some sense of this. Sorry for the trouble I've caused. Jerry
On Thursday, June 24, 2004, at 11:14 AM, Digital Services wrote:

Dear Jerry,

In regards to your digital order of June 1st, we have not been able to locate the Harper's Weekly volume that is noted as your source for the following image:

<http://hitchcock.lib.virginia.edu/Slavery/details.php?filename=HW0053>

Cotton Plantation, Alabama, 1867

Image Reference

HW0053

Source

Harper's Weekly, Feb. 2, 1867, pp. 72, 73. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library)

We have searched in Special Collections and the Library as a whole to no avail; the Harper's Weekly (AP2.H32 volume 11 (1867)) is not in either's holdings.

Please let me know if I can help you further.

Jeanne

Jeanne C. Pardee

Digitizing Coordinator

Rare Materials Digital Services (RMDS)

University of Virginia Library

924-3379

*8/22/04
This was taken from
website Harperweek*

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Harperweek

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

<http://hitchcock.lib.virginia.edu/Slavery/>
<http://www.virginiafoundation.org/>

See VA ~~at~~ Harper's Weekly in



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02/02/1867

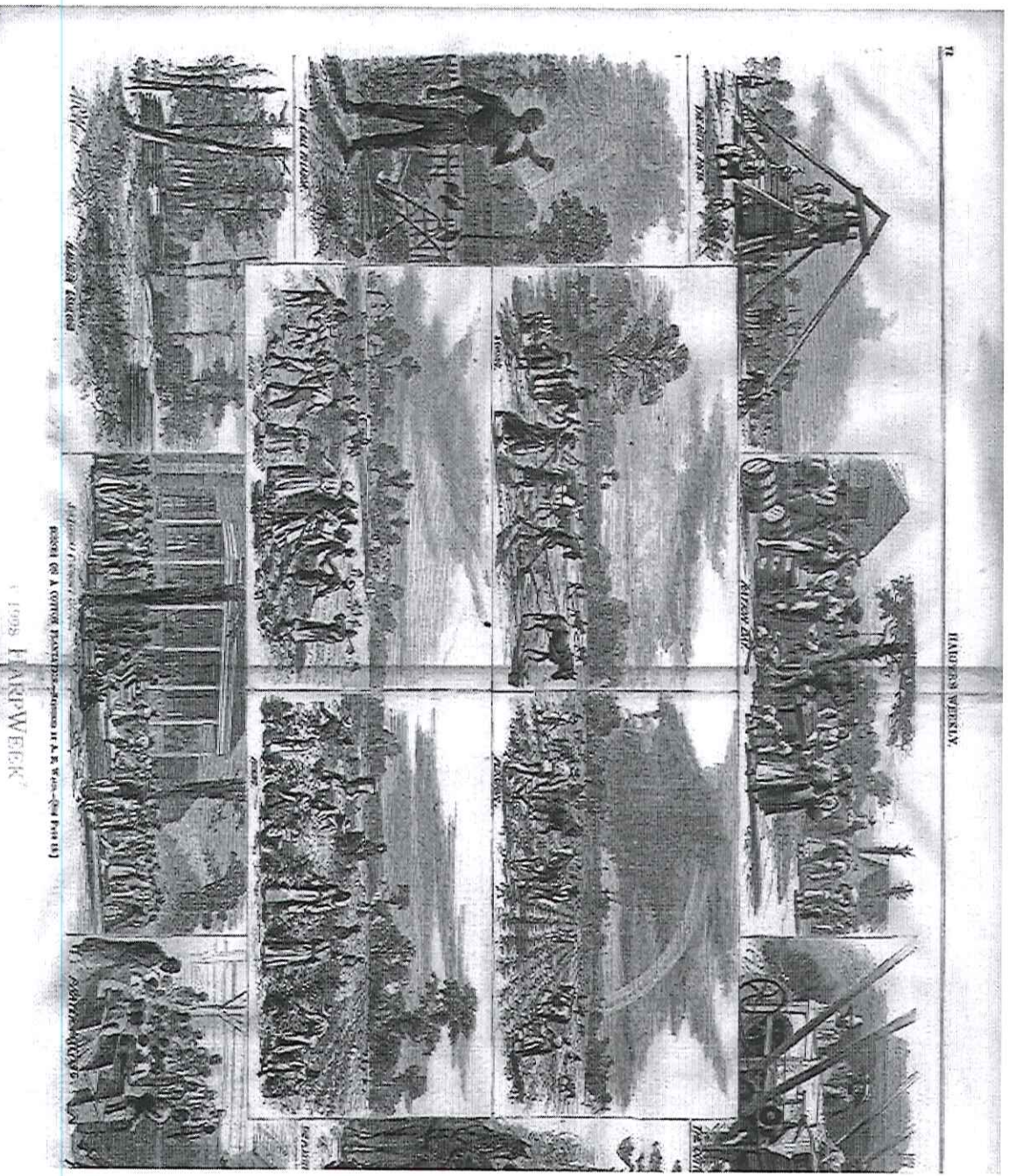
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65 66 67 68 69 70 71 **72/73** 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

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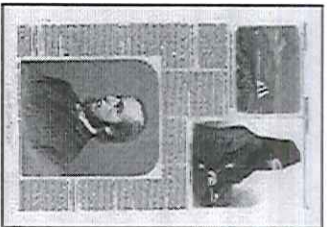
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Volume: 1867 Issue: 02/02 Page Range: 00699ad-00699ad



SCENES ON A COTTON PLANTATION.

These pictures were mainly taken upon the Buena Vista plantation, in Clarke County, Alabama. The four sketches in the centre show the principal operations of cotton culture; and around figure other scenes appropriate to a cotton plantation.



The cotton-gin; the picturesque cotton-press, to whose long levers the mules are harnessed to create the power which compresses the ginned staple into bales; the morning call, performed upon a cow-horn; the owner and his overseer, figure here; as well as the weekly distribution of rations, the dance which closes the week's labor, and the plantation burying-ground. Here the defunct negroes are buried, a rail-fence being raised above the graves to keep off marauding hogs, calves, etc. It is customary among the superstitious negroes to place upon each new-made grave a mattock and a spade, there to remain for fourteen days from the date of the burial, as safeguards against the premature resurrection of the corpse.

The operations of cotton-growing commence with bedding; the beds being from four to six furrows wide, according to the expected growth of cotton. A small plow called a "scouter" is then used to cut the furrows for the seed, which is usually sown by the women and younger hands, who are in turn followed by the harrow—a bent board which covers up the seed. The next process is called bearing off, which consists in throwing a furrow away from the young cotton with a scraper, leaving a ridge of four inches in width; this makes it easy to follow with the hoes and

THE WAR-IN-GRETE—A GREEK-PRIEST.

"scrape" the cotton, which means to cut out the surplus growth to the width of the hoe, technically called a half stand. The furrows are now thrown back toward the cotton, and every effort made to keep the growing crop thrifty and free of weeds, especially grass, some kinds of which are great pests in the cotton field. The cotton is now brought to a full stand, the plants standing about two feet apart in the rows. It is not unusual to plant corn in the cotton field in transverse rows, with the plants eight or ten feet apart—an arrangement which does not interfere with cotton, and is a clear gain upon the crop.

Picking commences about the latter end of August, and may continue till January. The cotton is taken to the gin-house, and, if wet, spread out for an hour or two upon large plat-forms to dry; after being ginned it is pressed and baled. Ordinary land, well cultivated, will give half a bale to the acre, while the rich river bottoms will yield twice as much.

One man to ten acres is considered sufficient—if they work. A good hand before the war was worth \$1500 in gold, which, at the Alabama rate of interest—8 per cent.—was \$120 a year, besides the clothing, taxes, doctor's bill, loss of time during sickness, insurance, etc. The same hand can now be hired for \$10 a month in currency; pays his own doctor's bill and taxes, clothes himself, deducts all time lost by sickness, and if he dies is his own loss—a consoling reflection to some planters.

Horses and mules can be purchased for less in currency than they could before the war, while provisions are about the same when reduced to a gold basis. The richest lands are for sale for prices one half to one third less than before the war.

Alabama and Mississippi planters amassed large fortunes by raising cotton at from seven to nine cents a pound; and to-day in our own markets it is selling in gold for from two or two and a half times what it did before the war. Putting land, labor, stock, etc., at half their gold value in 1859, and cotton at twice, or more, the gold value of that year, it follows that to raise it is a profitable investment. The present year is no criterion as to the cotton crop, for it has been certainly the most unfavorable season since 1846.

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Please submit questions to support@harpweek.com

~~1007~~

p. 12

Harpers Matly

Vol. 12 Feb. 8, 1868, P. 93

Scene on a Southern plantation

Shows Cabin in background, 2 men & woman all seated &

2 children - One of men holds a ~~book~~ ^{P. 93} ~~some other~~

strapped instrument

P. 94 - a ~~to~~ very brief, recit description of

this scene - "The Negroes are under laws of music -"

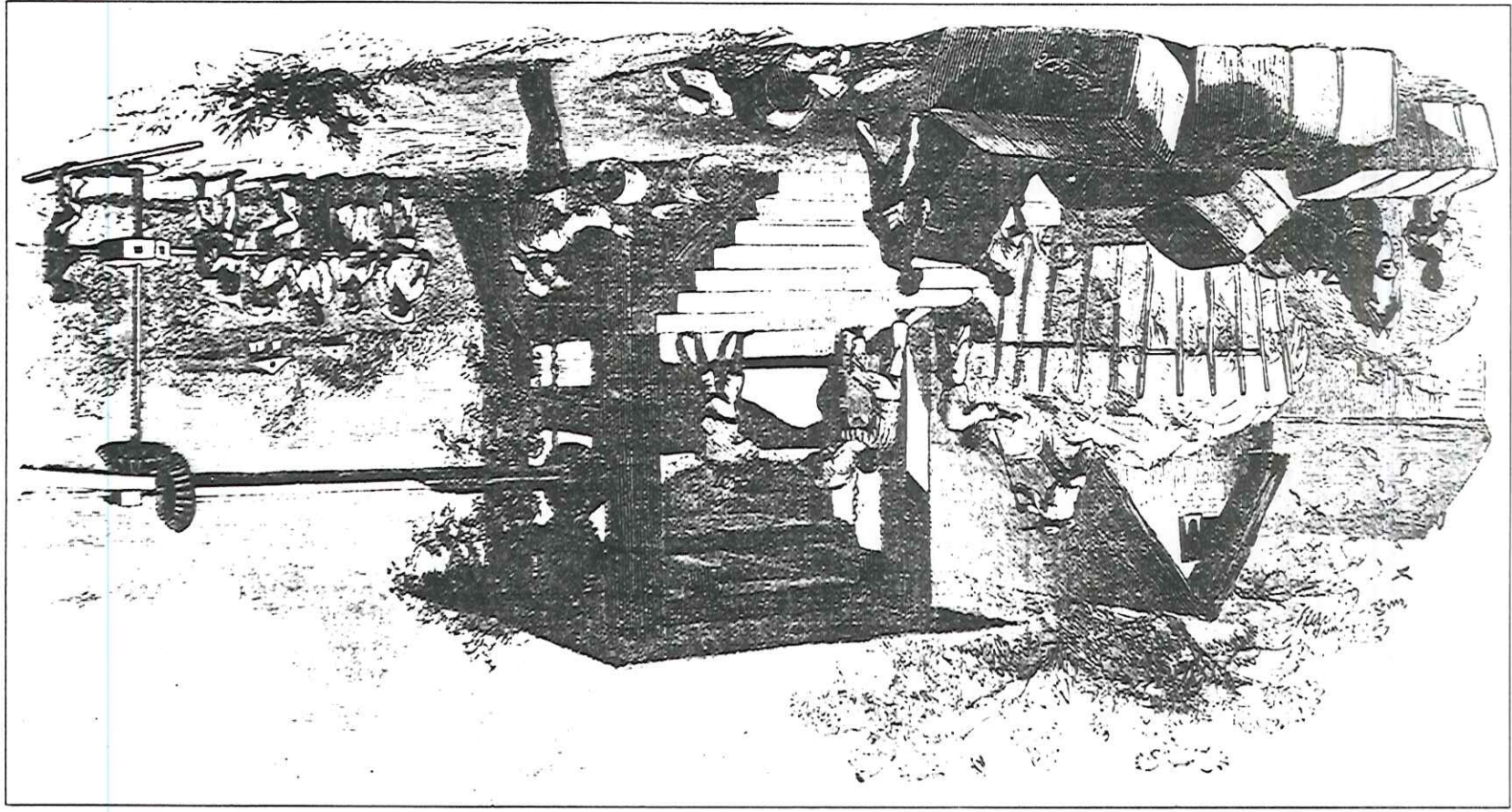
most of ~~the~~ them are natural musicians, and there is no

charm so unmixing to them as the sound of a

P. 95 on 'de old banjo'."

elise Lee People's Choice
Coke

Not on film - LOC



slave population, were directly involved in the production of cotton. Since cotton was grown almost everywhere in the lower South, and portions of the upper South as well, and since its cultivation occupied the vast majority of slaves, its special requirements and seasonal rhythms shaped the seaboard to the interior, from tobacco and rice to cotton, occasioned a sharp decline in the ginning characteristic was its utter simplicity of production and the general absence of special supporting crafts. Unlike sugar - whose production was as much industrial as agricultural - or even tobacco and rice, cotton required almost no rething beyond ginning. Once the seed was removed from the fiber,

distinguished between those who plowed and those who hoed. But, in general, the uniformity of the processes associated with planting, cultivating, and harvesting cotton reduced the significance of such a division of labor to different quarters took the name of the slave foreman. While slave drivers and foremen continued to reign in the older plantation areas, they were rare in the cotton South where the white overseer became a plantation fixture. As cotton came to dominate southern agriculture, the proportion of slave men who could aspire to managerial positions declined. The Cotton Revolution altered slave life in other ways as well. Slaveholding planters

Below: An 1850's engraving of cotton being compacted into transportable bales at a large cotton press in Louisiana gives an idea of the numbers of workers needed in this simple industry.

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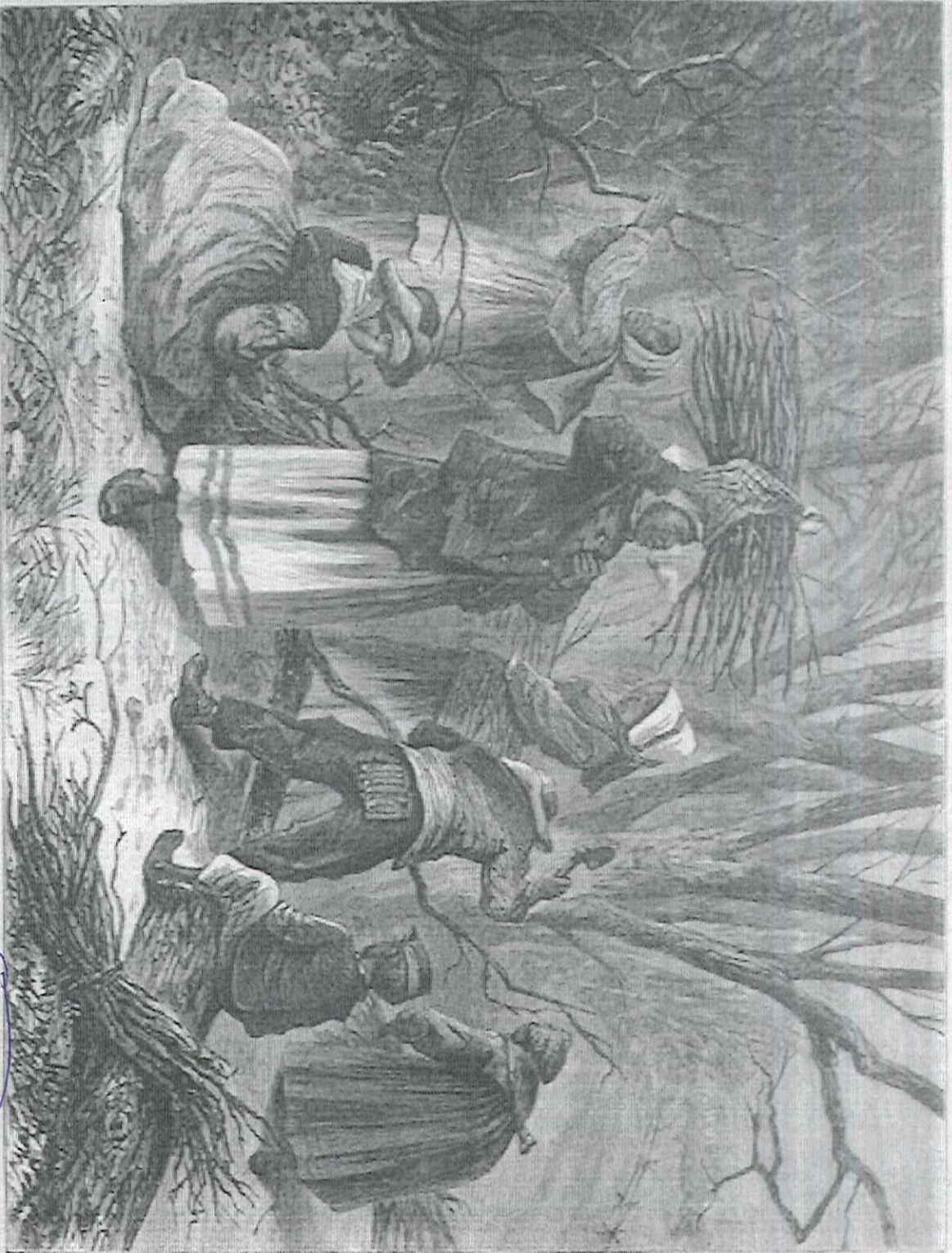
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GEORGE PEOPLE GATHERING THE WOOD - A WINTER SCENE IN VIRGINIA - (SHEPARD BY W. L. SHEPARD)

Harper's Weekly
March 14, 1868 (Vol. 12), p. 173

of
Name
paint
W. L. Sheppard.

② Is there any accompanying descriptive material in the text? What is said?

12.3.2004: No accompanying
descriptive material in the text.

~ Annis Steiner

Image not
" pg 173 "

Harpers New Monthly Magazine "Three Weeks in Cuba"

Volume 6, Issue 32, January 1853,

Author: An Artist

THREE WEEKS IN CUBA.

167

p.167

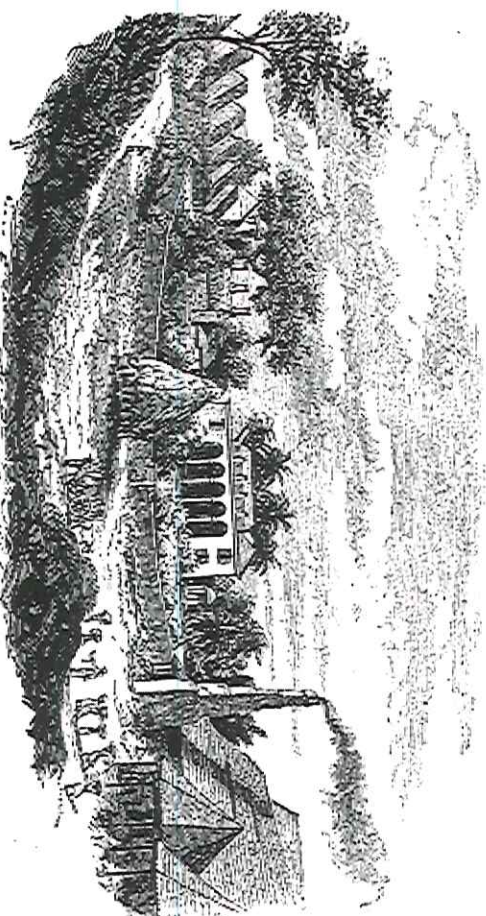


BAKINO.

these groves of bamboo exchange an aspect of beauty for that of grandeur. They are heaved and tossed like the billows of the sea, and their rich foliage, driven in every direction, appears like surges breaking on the rocks.

It was late in October, at the beginning of the cane harvest, when I enjoyed a week of pleasant recreation upon the *tinge* of a wealthy Spaniard. The roads in the vicinity were much su-

perior to any I had seen after leaving Guanajay, and the appearance of unthrift, every where else abounding, was here unperceived. As we approached the *ingenio* long lines of the royal palm skirted the highway, and hedges of the aloe and lime beautified the margins of broad fields covered with the tender sugar cane. Passing through a delicately wrought iron gateway, and along a lane studded with two rows of palms on either

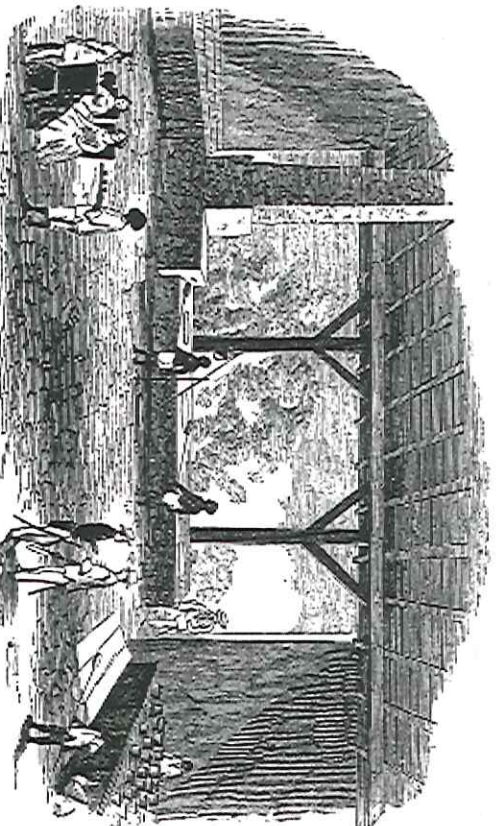


A SUGAR ESTATE.

side, we reined up before the mansion of the proprietor, who was at home and gave us a cordial welcome. He was a man of fifty, of pleasing address, and appeared to be desirous of making my visit agreeable. After resting, and partaking of some refreshments, we visited the various buildings devoted to the manufacture of sugar from the cane. These consisted of the mill, where the sugar is crushed, the boiling-house, where the strup is prepared for crystallization, the purging-house, where the sugar is refined, and the drying-house, where it is finished for market. Every process was new to me, and as they may be also to many readers, I will here give a brief account of the manufacture of sugar. The cane is cut while yet tender, brought from the fields, and passed between heavy wooden or

iron rollers, by which the juice is pressed out. This juice or strup is then exposed to evaporation until the liquid has acquired the proper consistency for crystallizing. During the time of evaporation, lime-water is added to the strup to facilitate the separation of vegetable matter and neutralize certain free acids. The vegetable matter rises to the surface, and is skimmed off. The strup is then placed into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes. It is then put into barrels with numerous holes in their bottoms, through which a quantity of molasses gradually drips, while the remainder granulates. This process completed, the sugar is put in hogsheads, and sent to market. This is the common *raw* or *muscovado* sugar.

The refined sugar of commerce is not manu-



SUGAR BOILING.

factured in Cuba. The *muscovado* often receives a certain degree of purification by the operation of "claying," employed in making the best refined sugar. After being properly prepared by vigorous agitation in coolers, with wooden oars, it is placed in inverted cones of unglazed earthen ware, which had been previously soaked in water. The apex of the cone is open, for the egress of molasses. Upon the exposed base of the loaf in these moulds, a layer of pipe-clay, an inch in thickness, and made of the consistency of cream, by water, is placed. The water from the clay percolates through the sugar, and carries impurities with it out at the orifice. The loaf when taken out of the mould, exhibits three degrees of purity, that toward the apex being the most impure. They are separated and put up for market as three distinct qualities of common white sugar.

The season for gathering the sugar cane commences at the close of October, and continues, sometimes, until March. It is a season of severe labor for the negroes, and many of them, compelled to work at least eighteen hours each day, suffer much from being overtaxed. The larger portion of the active slaves are natives

of Africa, and are extremely indolent. There exists in Cuba none of that family feeling so prominent on the plantations in our Southern States, and they are treated with far less humanity. Impressed with a belief that extreme rigor is necessary, and regarding the slaves as mere brutes, the lash, so seldom used in our Southern States, is there a potential instrument in governing them. Fear of, not affection for their masters, makes them humble and respectful; and on a plantation where there are from three to five hundred negroes, there are seldom more than a dozen white men to manage them. The lash is laid on without stint, for the most trivial offenses, and often only as a spur to labor. One general overseer, called *mayord*, governs all the labor upon an estate. He has subordinate overseers, who parcel the negroes into gangs, and place black drivers over each group. These drivers are furnished with whips, which they often use without mercy, for each knows that if certain work assigned to his gang, is not completed at a given time, he will receive the lash himself. Selfish, like civilized man, he prefers to let his brother suffer in his stead.

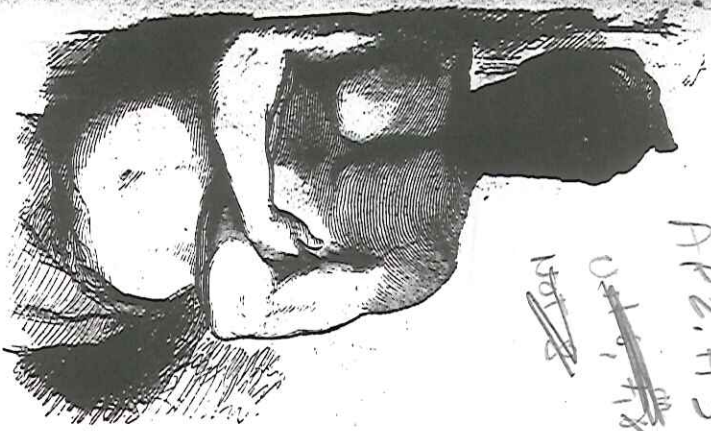
Cl. Album-26

Harper's New Monthly Magazine
Jan. 1853
1853
Vol. 6

THREE WEEKS IN CUBA.

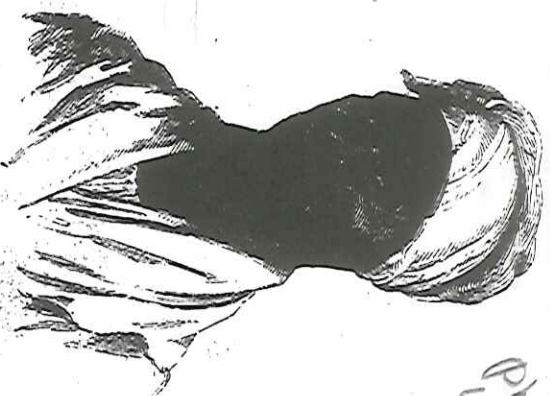
169

The wants of the negro, which are purely physical, are extremely few in Cuba. They live almost exclusively on the abundant fruits of the island, of which they receive a stated daily allowance. The climate is so mild during



A FIELD NEGRO.

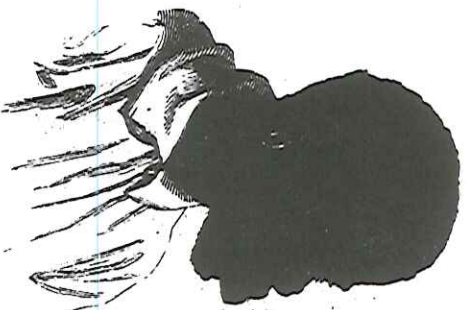
the whole year, that clothing is almost unnecessary for comfort, except in case of rain, or on windy days in winter, when they are provided with coarse woolen overcoats. The men work naked in the fields, except coarse linen pantaloons, and the children generally go entirely naked, until they are ten years of age. The whole race in Cuba are less intellectual in appearance than those of the United States where the African blood has a large portion of European alloy. They also have their peculiar vices, which appear to be inherent. The crime of theft is universal among them, and they often steal apparently for the love of the thing. Those who have been imported directly from Africa are expert in the use of vegetable poisons and often use them to compass certain selfish ends. I remember one negress, of forbidding features, who poisoned her children to secure her own estate. She claimed to be the daughter of a legitimate king, and was brought to Cuba fourteen years ago. Her aversion to labor was so strong that it subverted her maternal feelings, and she kept three of her children, in succession, sick from their birth, with slow poison, until they died, in order that she might be con-



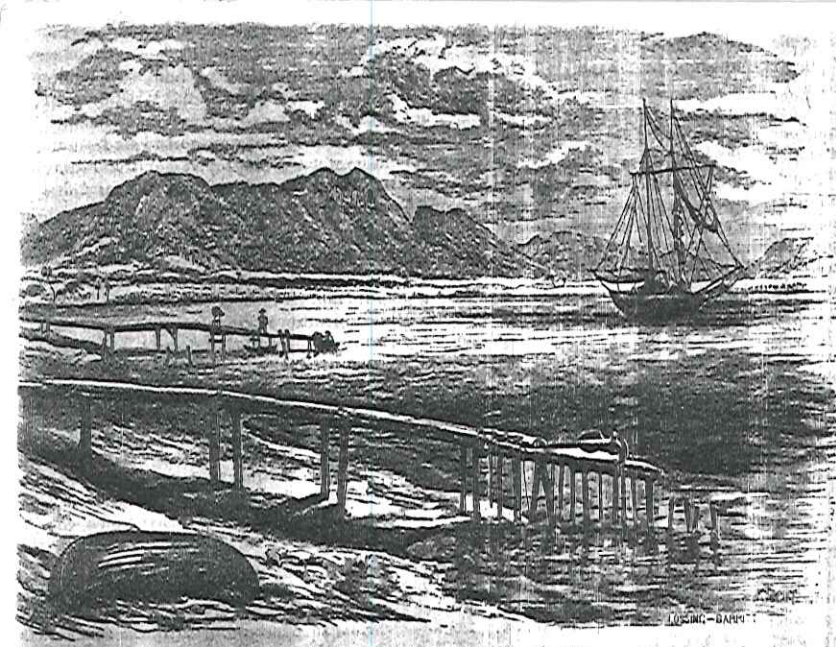
A NEGRO MARRIAGE.

tinued with them in the plantation hospital, and thus avoid work.

I saw another pure African, of marked character and hideous aspect. He claimed to have been a priest in his native country, and he was shrewd enough to practice his sacerdotal functions in Cuba, to his own personal advantage. He was a most consummate hypocrite, perfectly loathed labor, and yet he commanded the reverence of his race on the estate. He managed to bow to the ground, kneel, utter unintelligible prayers, and perform all sorts of gesticulations so frequently, that when the sun went down each day, the priest had worked but little. He frequently made his antics profitable, for after



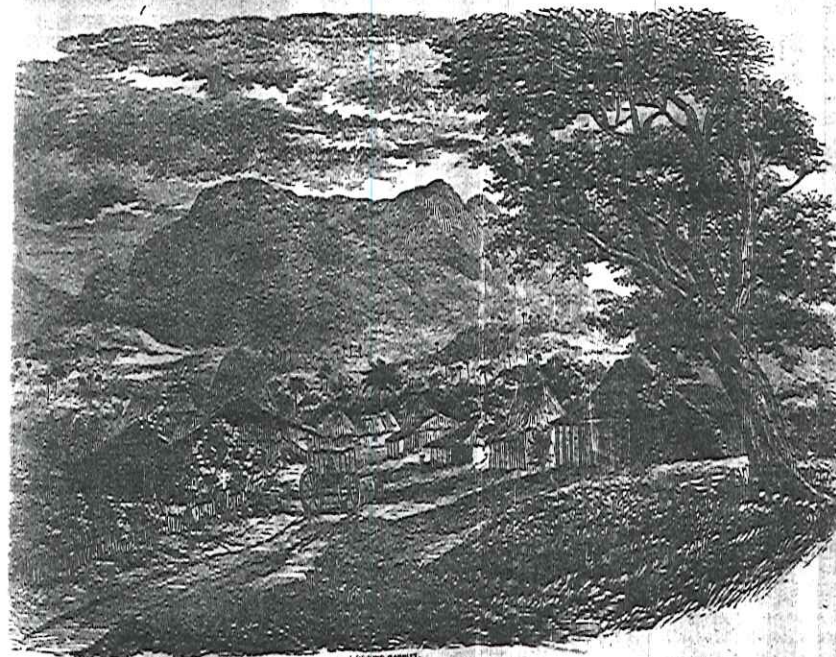
AFRICAN PRIEST.



PLACE WHERE LOPEZ LANDED.

was assured that a revolt had broken out in the district of *Vuelta de Abajo*, south of Havana, and he proceeded to land on the shore of that district. By a fatal mistake, the place of their destination

was missed, and they landed at *La Murillo*. There no man welcomed them, for the timid inhabitants had fled to the hills. Lopez marched immediately to the little village of *Las Pozas*.



LAS POZAS

LAS POZAS

P. 174

... these were attacked on the following day by a large body of Spanish troops. Perceiving further resistance to be in vain, Crittenden and his men retreated to the coast, procured some small boats, and left Cuba for the United States. They were captured on the 15th, by the Spanish Steamer *Habanero*, taken to Havana, and on the 17th were shot at the Punta, by order of the Captain-general.

Las Pozas (the Wells or Cisterns), is a charmingly-situated village on the verge of cultivation toward the west. Beyond it are vast forests, where the hunter seldom disturbs the wild deer, and where deep solitude is broken only by the noisy voices of immense flocks of parrots and other kinds of songless birds. These forests afford secure retreats for runaway negroes, who become brutal desperadoes. The traveler seldom has courage to pass into the solitary wilderness beyond the line of charcoal-burners, upon its eastern verge. Indeed there is little to entice him thither, and after remaining a day at *Las Pozas*, I turned my face toward Havana.

It was at *Las Pozas* where Lopez was first attacked by the Spanish soldiers under General Enna. He repulsed them, but lost about fifty men. Among these were the brave Hungarian, General Pragay, who, with three or four Americans, was slain near the village, in sight of Guajaybon, the highest mountain in the western department. Thus weakened, perceiving no disposition on the part of the inhabitants to aid him, and knowing his inability to withstand another attack, he attempted to take refuge in the mountains. While breakfasting, on the morning of the 24th of August, he was surprised, and his little band was scattered to the winds. With six others, Lopez attempted to reach the coast, but was betrayed, and made a prisoner on the 29th. He was taken to Havana, and on the morning of the first of September he suffered death by the *garrote vil*, at the Punta.

I was seated in a car at *Guanajay* just a fortnight after leaving that station for the west; and at the close of one of those brilliant days at the beginning of November, for which Cuba is famous, I again entered Havana. Great excitement prevailed there, for rumor was rife that the United States Government, commending the conduct of Captain Porter of the *Crescent City*, and seconding his manly protest against the arbitrary refusal of the Captain-general to allow him to land his passengers and mails, was not only about to send a squadron to enforce a satisfactory apology, but had given unqualified permission for its citizens to invade Cuba on private account. Full credence was given to these deceptive rumors, and all was alarm, uncertainty, and confusion. Every foreigner was watched by the police with eager suspicion, and all his actions were scrutinized with keen vigilance. I did not escape. My portfolio was subjected to the severest scrutiny by two sub-officials, when my sketches of *Canañas*, *La Murillo*, and *Las Pozas*, were regarded as

friend, who was of good repute at court, I soon convinced the authorities that I was a plain, unsophisticated artist, with no ambition above a pallet, without a political sentiment in my heart, or the shadow of a jurisprudential maxim in my head—in a word, a perfect innocent. Doubtful whether I could maintain that simple character long, I hastened my departure, indulging the hope and belief that when I visit Cuba again, some other flag, more suggestive of freedom and progress than that of Old Spain, will be waving over the battlements of the *Moro*.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

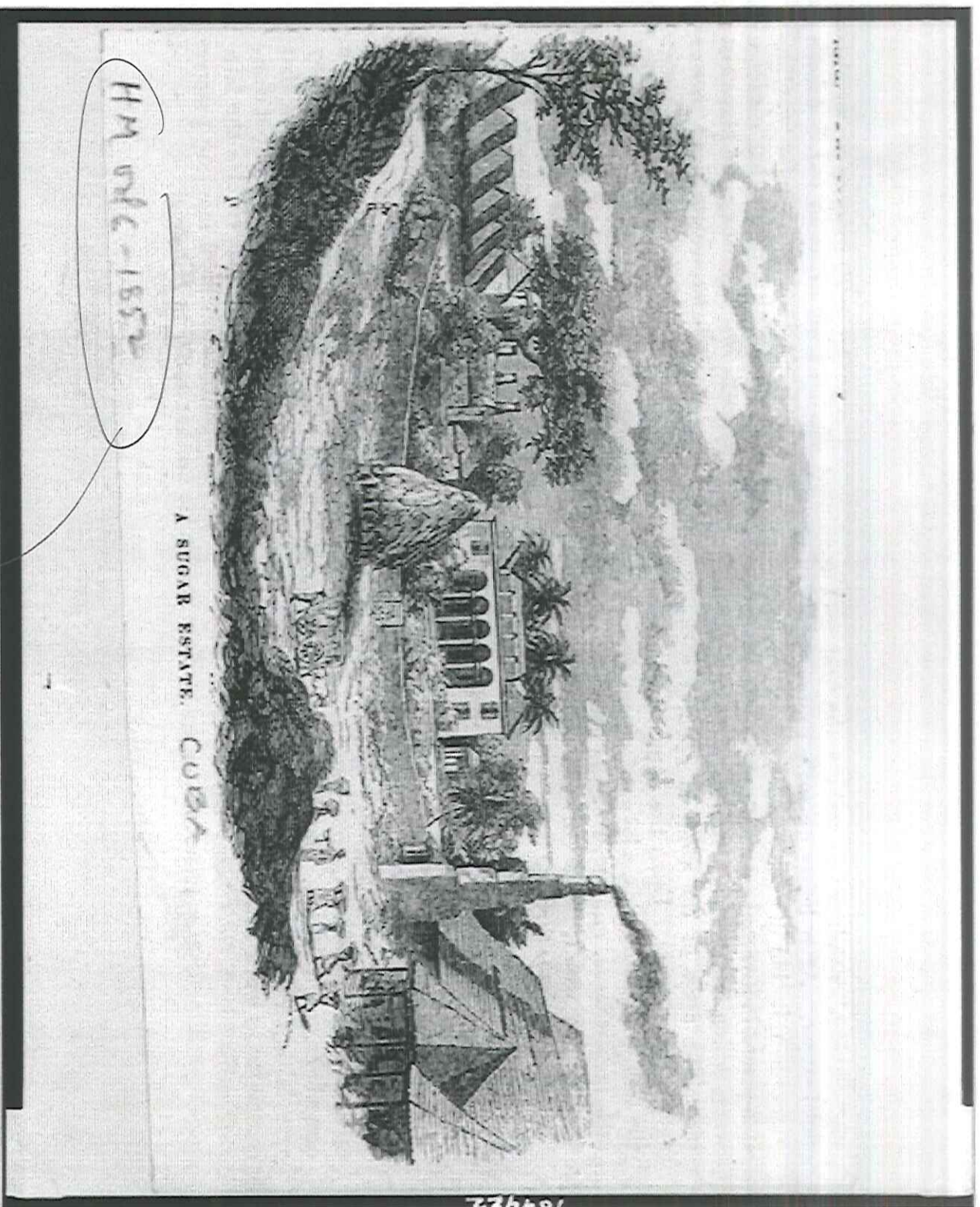
ULM AND AUSTERLITZ.*

AMERICANS have derived their views of Napoleon from the Tory historians of England. The strongest of earthly motives have urged, and still urge, these historians to misrepresent his character. Thus only can they rescue the government of England from the condemnation of mankind. For years Europe was deluged with blood. These wars were caused by the incessant attacks and vast alliances with which the Tory government of England endeavored to crush the republican Emperor. What inspired England to a strife so protracted, so terrific? Was it ambition? Was it philanthropy? She awaits her verdict before the tribunal of the world. Her historians plead her cause. They are not impartial judges. They are ardent advocates, hungering for the liberal reward which attends their successful defense.

In France the reputation of Napoleon has been exposed to influences almost equally adverse. Upon the downfall of the republican Emperor, the Bourbons re-ascended the throne. Their claims to the sovereignty of France could be defended only by representing the exile of St. Helena as an usurper and a tyrant. Again the people drove the Bourbons from the throne. The Orleans branch of the family received the sceptre. The motive to withhold justice from Napoleon continued with unabated strength. Louis Philippe, during all his reign, trembled at the name of Bonaparte. The historian who should have dared to vindicate the character of the great idol of the populace, would have been withered by the frowns which would have darkened upon him from the saloons of Versailles, St. Cloud, and the Tuileries. All the despots of Europe have been equally interested to misrepresent the career of Napoleon. He was the great advocate of the rights of the people against the arrogant assumptions of haughty nobles and feudal kings. By their combined power they crushed their foe. Now they traduce him.

So potent have these influences of misrepresentation been, that one can hardly find in the United States a man, who has passed sixty years of age, who does not think that Napoleon was almost a demon. The public mind has been so

P. 175



Slave houses on left,
 Dumeil's house in center
 Spear planters mill & line of slaves for company's cows to milk
 windmill sugar estate

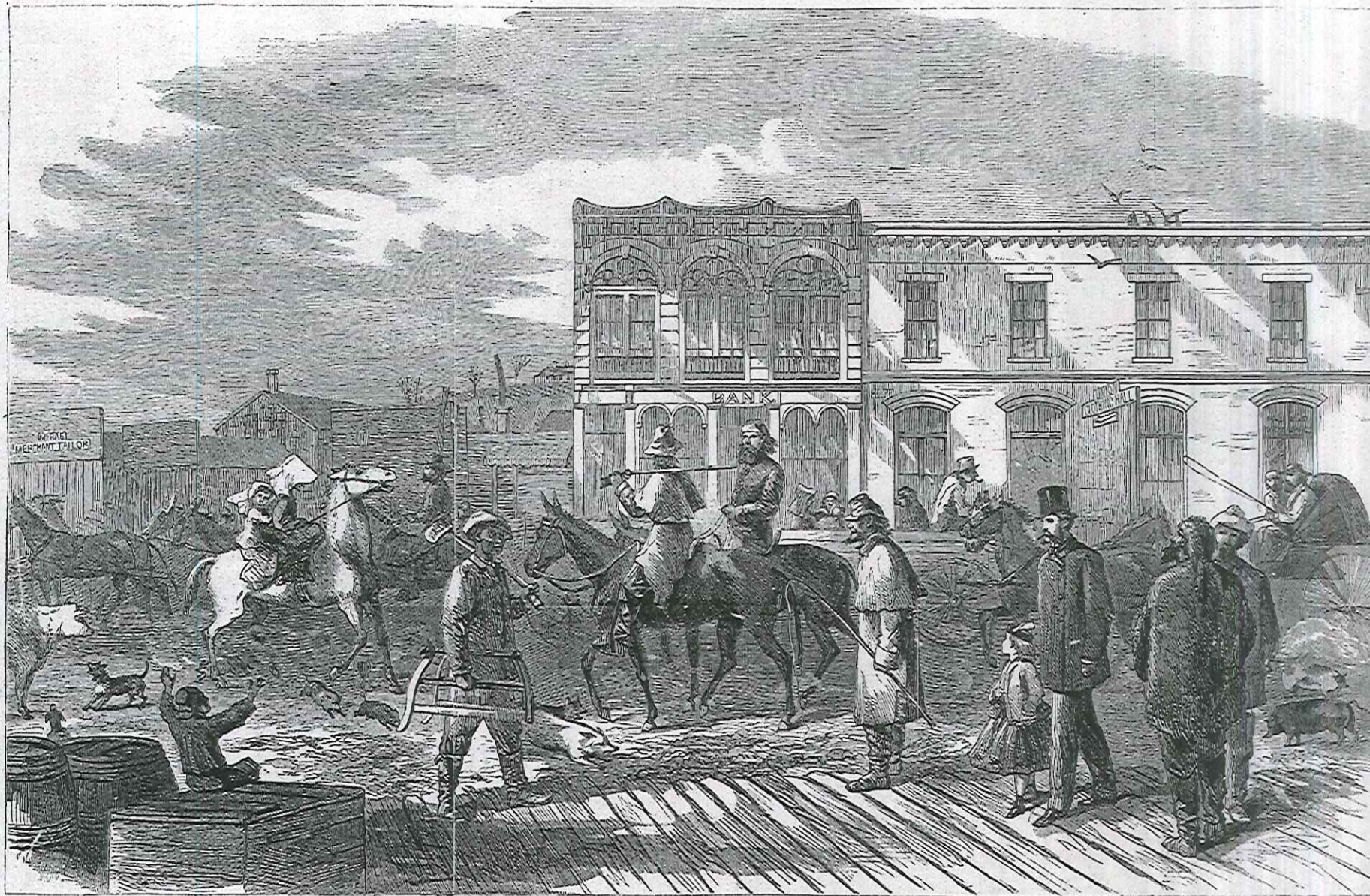
LOC gives wrong reference

it is Anger's New World's War

Vol. 6 1853 1 p. 167

Vol. 10

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COMMERCIAL STREET, ATCHISON, KANSAS.—SKETCHED BY WILLIAM M. MERRICK.—[SEE PAGE 477.]

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ISSN: **0360-2397**

E-Books, etc.
Title: **Harper's weekly.**

Audio
Publication info: **[New York : Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1857-**

Library has: v.24=1201-1225,1228-1232,1234-1232
(1880:Jan.3-Jun.19,Jul.10-
Aug.7,Aug.21-Dec.25),

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413,415,417-418 (1864:Jan.2-May

28,Jun.11-Jul.23,Aug.6-

Nov.26,Dec.10,Dec.24-31),

Library has: v.10=no.471,477-478,480,513,520

(1866:Jan.6,Feb.17-

24,Mar.10,Oct.27,Dec.15),

Library has: v.14 (1870),

Library has: v.21 (1877),

Library has: v.25=no.1295-1302,1304,1306

(1881:Oct.15-Dec.3,Dec.17,Dec.31),

Library has: v.28=no.1411-1420,1422-1428,1430-

1462 (1884:Jan.5-Mar.8,Mar.22-May

3,May 17-Dec.27),

Check card

*Don't list
v.28/1880*

Kate, Black was

The next year, when Mrs. Mary Randolph was put off a Colorado-bound stagecoach because of her color, it was hard to determine whether it was eastern or western bigotry or the impact of the Dred Scott decision. All she knew was that she was left in the middle of Kansas as the stagecoach continued on to Denver without her. She had to spend a lonely night on the Kansas plains snapping her umbrella open and shut to frighten away the coyotes.

The black pioneers faced more than their white counterparts as they conquered the wilderness. Their will to survive also had to defeat an opposing white will.

The Call to Michigan's

... as we are an oppressed people we must evidently follow the example of those who have preceded us: for his oppressed people are obtaining their own exertions in their own cause and endeavor to promote Industry, and Morality an upright and manly stand in our oppressors, and the world.

Yes! yes! let us assemble ourselves in the name of God, to organize, organize monster Tyranny, shall be pressed. . . .

William Laml
of the Colored Citizens

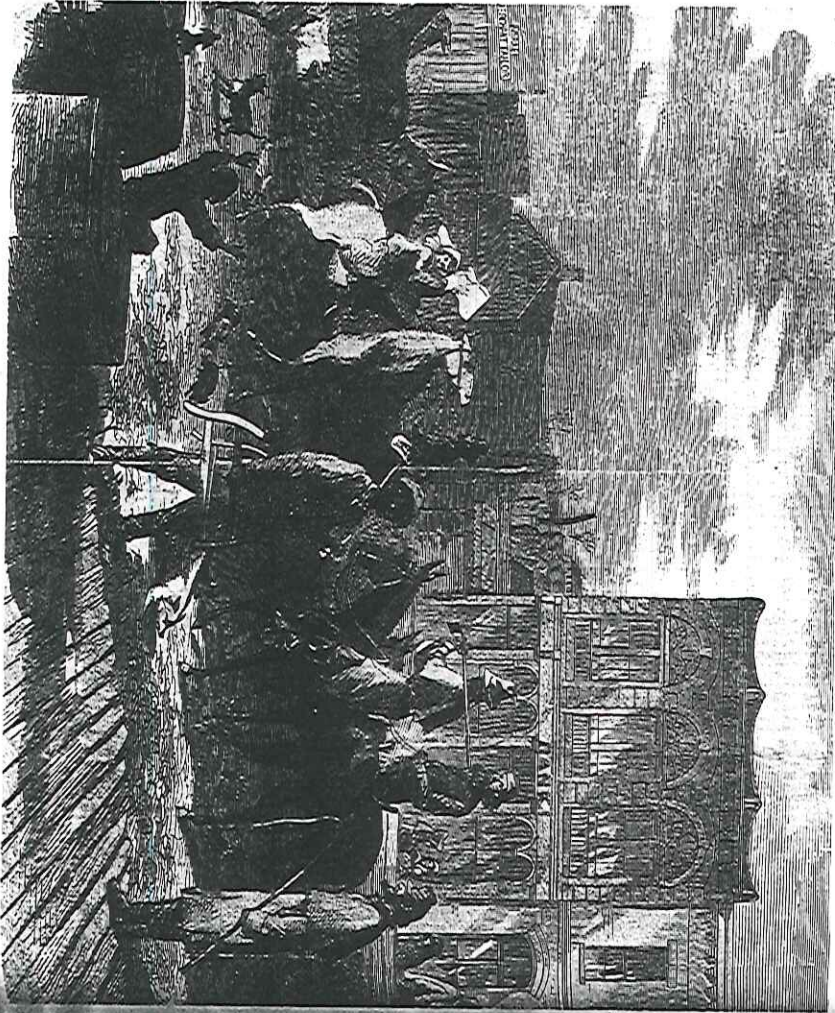
A Black "Alien" in Illinois

I can hate this Government has stricken down my mother's commodity. I can join a without being a traitor, I a STRANGER, and I am free to arise I should not hesitate procure such indemnity for

H. Ford
Emigration

Lucy and Abijah Prince

America's earliest frontiers and to northern New England born Lucy Terry was brought to town stood on the northern



Carrying the tools of his trade, a young African American walks the streets of Kansas in 1866. Harper's Weekly.

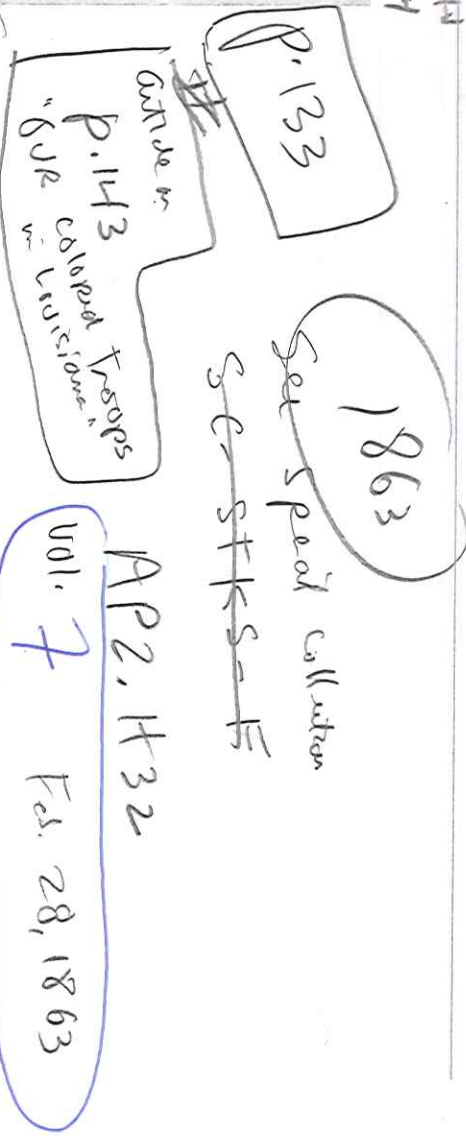
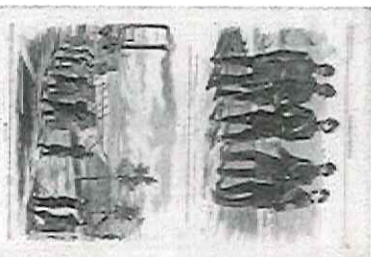
1866 Harper's Weekly

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Hw
1863a

Hw
1863b



This marks the beginning of page 133 from the 02-28-1863 issue of Harper's Weekly.
Next page.

See Harpweek

This marks the beginning of Column 1

[This marks the location of an illustration associated with the caption below.
Please click on the "Page" link above to display a choice of image sizes.]

OUR COLORED TROOPS -- THE LINE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST LOUISIANA NATIVE GUARDS. -- SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.
[See Page 143.]

Hw 1863a

[This marks the location of an illustration associated with the caption below.
Please click on the "Page" link above to display a choice of image sizes.]

OUR COLORED TROOPS AT WORK -- THE FIRST LOUISIANA NATIVE GUARDS DISEMBARKING AT FORT MACCOMBE, LOUISIANA. -- SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.
[See Page 143.]

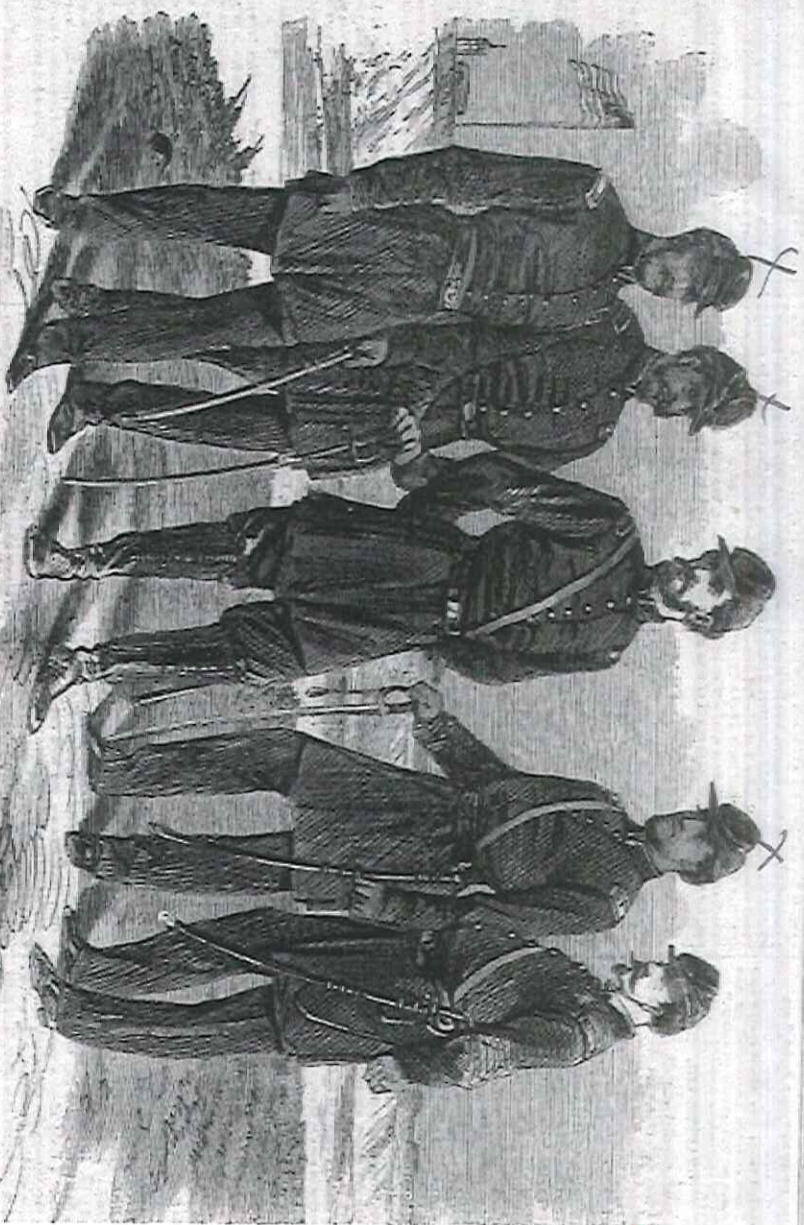
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Feb. 28, 1863

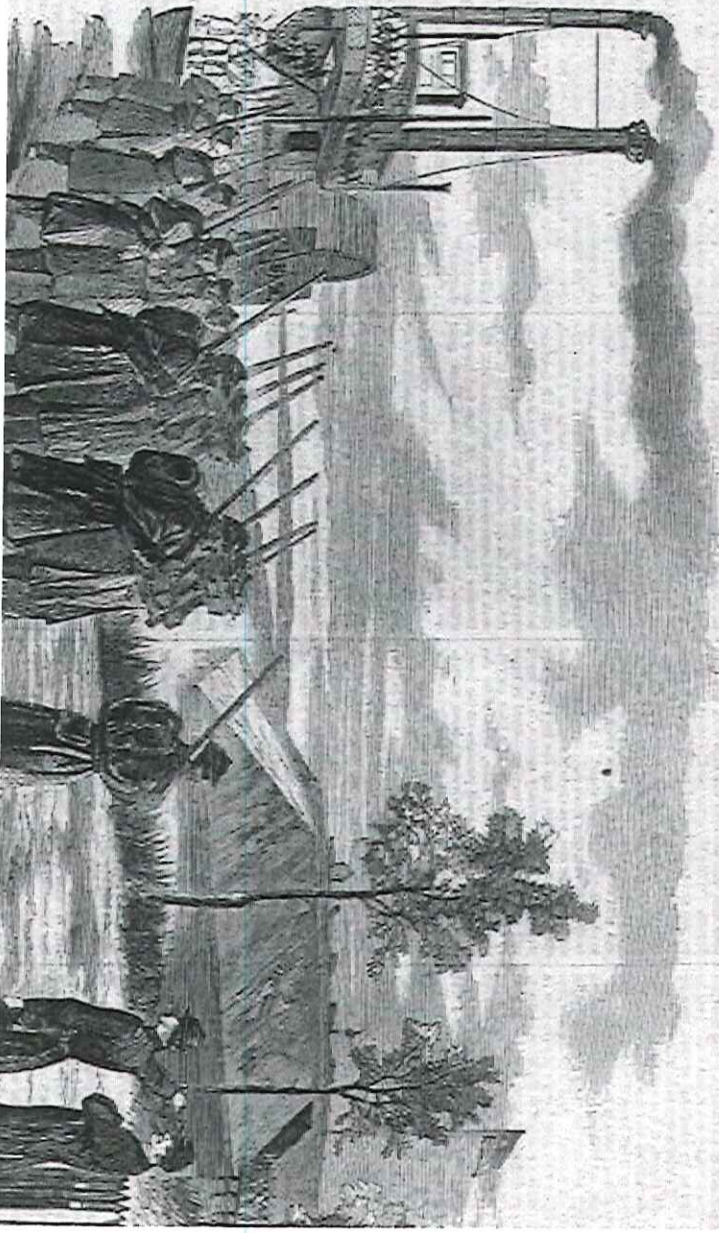
FEBRUARY 28, 1863.]

HARPER'S WEEKLY.



Handwritten scribble

Capt. Charles Beaman, Co. D, 1st Regt. N.Y. Infantry, Co. B,
 1st Lieut. D. D. Knapp, Co. A,
 2d Lieut. A. B. Smith, Co. A,
 and
 Sgt. E. Nash, Co. A.
 ONE COLORED TROOP—THE LINE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST LOUISIANA NAIVE GUARDS—SELECTED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.
 [See Page 10.]



Feb 1863

Feb 1863a



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Volume: 1863 Issue: 02/28 Page Range: 0143ab-0143ab



OUR COLORED TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

We publish on page 133 two illustrations of *The First Louisiana Native Guards*, from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Hamilton.

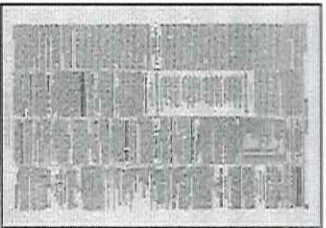
It is now some five months since General Butler's attention was called, by certain free colored men in New Orleans, to the fact that they held commissions from Governor Moore, of Louisiana, as duly enrolled officers of the Confederate army, and requesting to transfer their services to the United States. General Butler, with that keen perception for which he is so remarkable, at once saw the bearings of this important matter, granted the request of his applicants, and issued his order mustering the regiment into our service, under the command of Colonel (then Lieutenant-Colonel) Spencer H. Stafford, one of his *aids-de-camp*.

Although ready and anxious for a brush with the enemy, that opportunity has not yet been afforded them. They have hitherto been employed down in the Lafourche District, under the command of General Weltzel, guarding the bridges over important bayous, in a circuit of some thirty miles, and forming the base of Weltzel's late expedition into the Teche District. That affair being over, and the General returned to his encampment at Thibodeaux, the Colonel of the Native Guards reported to the Department Head-quarters for further orders. On the evening of the 21st, pursuant to orders, eight Companies (comprising 800 men), embarked upon the *Laurel Hill* to join the garrison of Forts Jackson and St. Philip—four Companies to each fort—the remaining two Companies—A and D—being sent to Fort Macombe, on the Chef Menteur Pass, connecting Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain.

The point selected by our special artist for illustration is the disembarkation from the steamer *J. D. Brown*, at Fort Macombe. The special New Orleans correspondent of the *New York Times* tells the following story of these men:

"You see my men can *work*, Sir, though people say they can't fight," said the Colonel, triumphantly. "We don't trouble our heads much about transportation. Put me down in a forest with those same fellows, and I'll build you a city; for I have every useful trade represented among them."

At this moment a Captain came up to the Colonel, saluted him very respectfully, and, after receiving his order, went off.



"I understood you, Colonel," said I, "that all your line officers were colored men; there goes one, at any rate, who is white." The Colonel turned to me with a sarcastic smile:

"And do you really think him white? Well you may, Sir; but that man is a 'negro'—one who carries the so-called curse of African blood in his veins."

I was literally amazed. Often as my senses had been deceived in this matter, they never had been so completely before. This officer, Captain E. Davis, of Company A [his portrait is given in our group.—*Ed. J.*, was a fine-looking young man, not unlike General McClellan in mould of features, with light blue eyes, ruddy complexion, soft, silky hair, and a splendid mustache, of a sandy color, nearly approaching red. I would have defied the most consummate expert in Niggerology, by the aid of the most powerful microscope, to discover the one drop of African blood in that man's veins. Still there it was upon the record against him.

During this voyage, and after our arrival at the fort, I not only had the best opportunity for observing the general demeanor of these soldiers, but I made a point of conversing with several of the line officers, in order to come at some just conclusion as to their mental calibre, manners, etc. Truth and honesty compel me to state that, as far as the privates were concerned, a more decent, orderly, obedient, and soldierly set of men I never saw; while, as regards the officers, had I come in contact with the same number of white men, taken at random, I could not have expected to find more general intelligence, education, and refinement.

We present our readers, on the same page, with a group of portraits of five of the line officers of Companies A and D of these Louisiana Native Guards. **The central figure, Lieutenant L. D. Larrieu**, is very nearly white; Captain *E. Davis*, as before stated, is to all appearances perfectly so. The other three bear, more or less, marks of African origin. These officers all long to prove their loyalty and assert their manhood in the field; and, should this infamous rebellion continue, it is to be hoped their desires will not be long ungratified.

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NWA - file

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Dred Scott, post- 1857

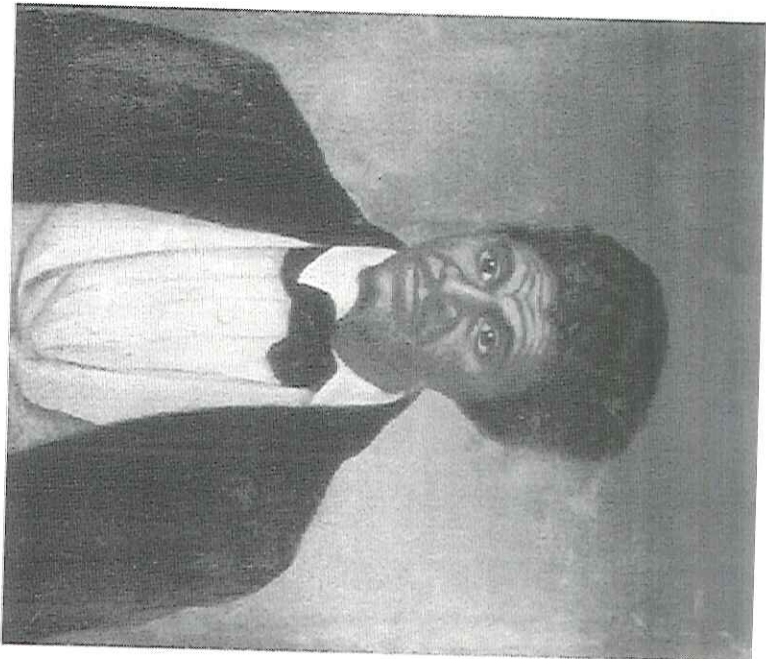


Image Reference
NW0002

Source
Post-card issued by the New York Historical Society which owns the painting

Comments
Oil painting by anonymous artist. Born a slave in Virginia in 1799, Scott sued for his freedom in 1857, and became a central figure in a major U.S. Supreme Court decision which, in effect, upheld the right of the state of Missouri to hold him as a slave; thus, his petition for freedom was ultimately denied based on an interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. (This portrait was also published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (June 27, 1857); thanks to Phil Lapsansky for this information.)

Click on the image to open a larger version in a new window.

If you have additional information regarding this image, or corrections to the comments or source sections, please contact the authors. If interested in using this image, please consult [Conditions of Use](#).

12/21/04 - LCP

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 27, 1857 (vol. 4), pp 49-50.
a lengthy article discussing a visit to Dred Scott and his household in St. Louis in 1857. He ~~was~~ agreed to go to a studio to have his photograph taken by a Mr. Fitzgibbon, of St. Louis. From this photo a engraving was made which is published in the Frank Leslie - the engraving person is identified to me one shown in the paintings above ~~at~~ the painting itself was probably copied from the published engraving. In Leslie, there are also engraved portraits of Scott's wife Harriet, & his daughters Eliza and Lizzie - all ~~based on photos~~ derived from photos by Fitzgibbon. The accompanying article gives a detailed account of Fitzgibbon's visit to Scott's house in St. Louis as (see)

Captive party - man in white

File: Harpers - views
- per ~~illustration~~ ~~caption~~
Spec. illustration
Point of view
Scene ~~repeated~~

CAPTIVE PASSAGE
180

9/17/03 -
wanted scan

all
wanted

DMT V. K. ...
part with ...



A NEGRO FIGHT IN SOUTH AMERICA.—[SEE PAGE 674.]

Head-butting in a Venezuelan village. (Harper's Weekly, August 1874.)

Vol. 18 (1874)

Illustration on p. 673

Venezuela 1874

(over)

Harper's

AP 2. H 32

P. 674-

"The engraving on Page 673 represents a

Negro fight with a

The fight

by the artist in a village of Venezuela."

allegedly was over a woman. "The two enraged men

lean at each other with all their might, time after time,

Occasionally jumping into the air and striking their

heads together ...

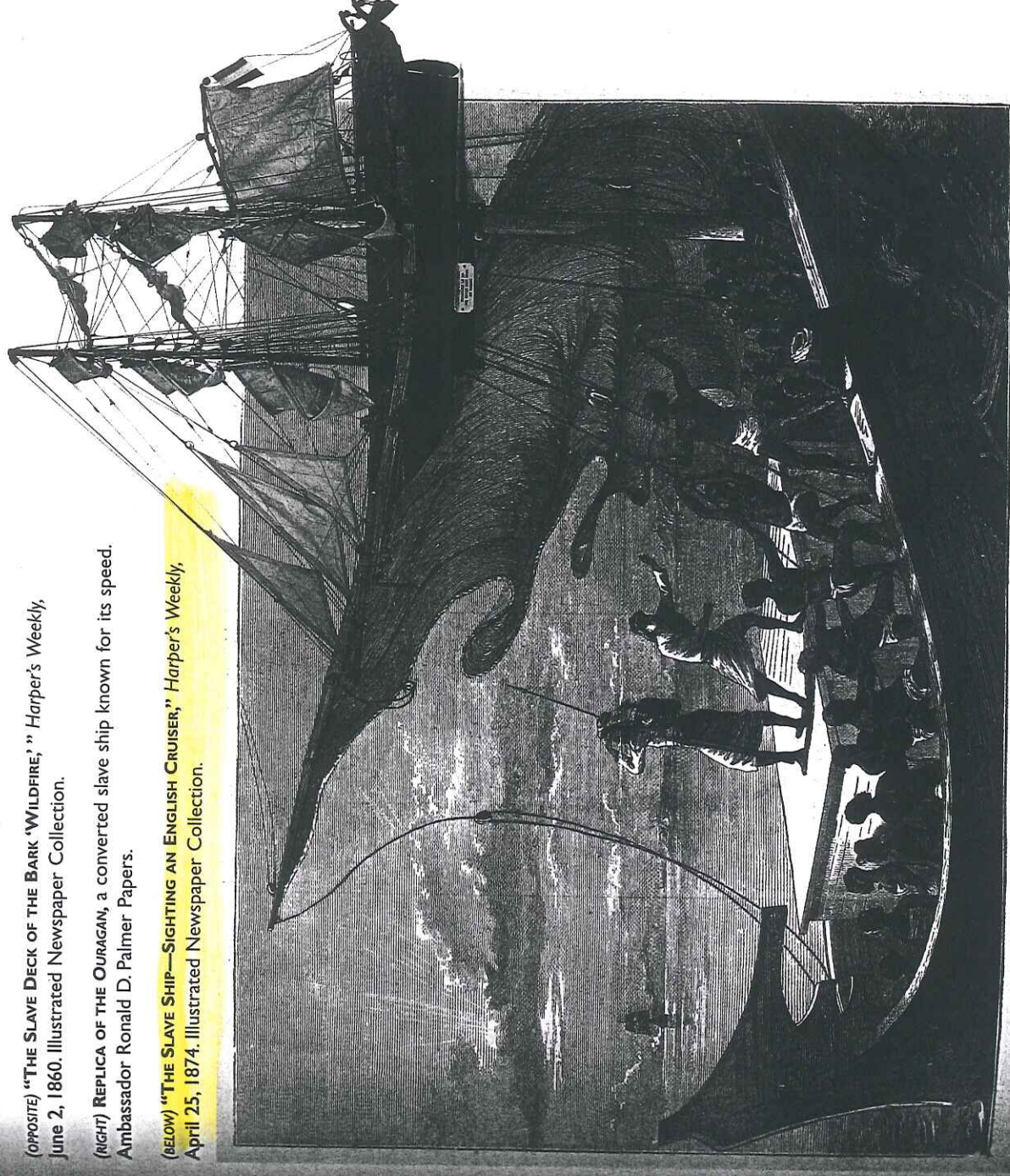
MIDDLE PASSAGE. The Middle Passage is the name given to the transportation of slaves from the West African coast across the Atlantic to the Americas. The beginning passage was the trek of captured Africans from the inside of the continent to the coast for transport out; the final passage took them from landing in the New World to their destinations as slaves. It is estimated that between 12 million and 20 million Africans sailed the Middle Passage. Slave ships were crowded and unsanitary.

As a result, disease spread high. The first ships were altered with platforms to begin to ban slave trafficking, faster ships such as the *Ouragan* were built to outrun slower capture vessels, and illegal trafficking continued. Following the capture of slavers like the *Wildfire*, intercepted en route to Cuba in 1860, the United States sought to return Blacks to Liberia on captured slave ships.

(OPPOSITE) "THE SLAVE DECK OF THE BARK 'WILDFIRE,'" *Harper's Weekly*, June 2, 1860. Illustrated Newspaper Collection.

(RIGHT) REPLICAS OF THE *OURAGAN*, a converted slave ship known for its speed. Ambassador Ronald D. Palmer Papers.

(BELOW) "THE SLAVE SHIP—SIGHTING AN ENGLISH CRUISER," *Harper's Weekly*, April 25, 1874. Illustrated Newspaper Collection.



THE SLAVE-SHIP—SIGHTING AN ENGLISH CRUISER.

file

Wildfire

Harper's Weekly

Vol. 18 (1874)

Slave Ship, p. 360

ALQAO

A very brief accompanying ¶ says

"This sketch represents a Slave Ship in the Mediterranean, near the Coast of Africa, where a large cargo of Slaves has been taken on board. In the distance an English Cruizer is sighted, and the officers of the Slave Ship are preparing to hoist Sails and try to make their escape. . . ."

~~And~~ gives no info on course of Slaves,
who did it etc

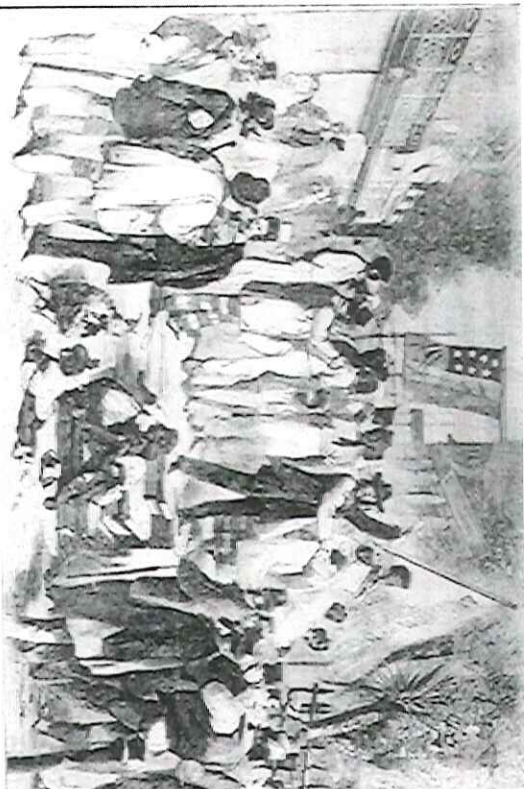
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The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Slave Auction, U.S. South, 19th cent.

1861



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Image Reference

H024

Source

Harper's Weekly (July 13, 1861), vol 5, p. 442. (Copy in Special Collector Department, University of Virginia Library; also, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC USZ62-2582)

Comments

Slaves being sold, white onlookers a purchasers. Sketch drawn by "our special artist," Mr. Davis who witnessed the scene shown in this drawing. Accompanying Davis was H. Russell, a correspondent for the London Times who gives a detailed description ([Harper's](#), vol. 5, p. 447) the slave auctions he viewed while traveling through the South.

The location was identified in the article, but it was sent from ~~Atlanta~~ Montgomery, Alabama (see vol. 5, p. 477).

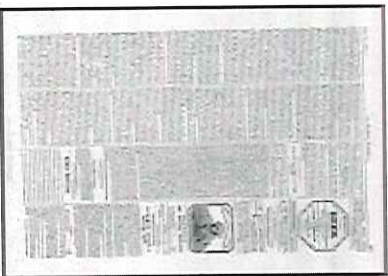


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Volume: 1861 Issue: 07/13 Page Range: 0447c-0447c

A SLAVE AUCTION AT THE SOUTH.

Onpage 442 we publish a picture of a Slave Auction at the South, from a sketch by Mr. Davis, our special artist, who lately traveled through the South in company with W. H. Russell, Esq., LL.D., Correspondent of the London Times. Mr. Russell thus describes slave auctions in a letter from Montgomery, Alabama:



The crowd was small. Three or four idle men in rough, homespun, makeshift uniforms leaned against the iron rails inclosing a small pond of foul, green-looking water, surrounded by brick-work, which decorates the space in front of the Exchange Hotel. The speaker stood on an empty deal packing-case. A man in a cart was listening with a lack luster eye to the address. Some three or four others, in a sort of vehicle which might either be a hearse or a piano-van, had also drawn up for the benefit of the address. Five or six other men, in long black coats and high hats, some whittling sticks and chewing tobacco, and discharging streams of discolored saliva, completed the group. "N-I-n-e-h-hun-nerd and fifty dollars! Only nine h-hun-nerd and fifty dollars offered for him!" exclaimed the man, in the tone of injured dignity, remonstrance, and surprise, which can be insinuated by all true auctioneers into the dryest numerical statements. "Will no one make any advance on nine hundred and fifty dollars?" A man near me opened his mouth, spat, and said, "Twenty-five." "Only nine hundred and seventy-five dollars offered for him! Why, at's radaklous—only nine hundred and seventy-five dollars! Will no one," etc. Beside the orator auctioneer stood a stout young man of five-and-twenty years of age, with a bundle in his hand. He was a muscular fellow, broad-shouldered, narrow-flanked, but rather small in stature; he had on a broad, greasy, old wide-awake, a blue jacket, a coarse cotton shirt, loose and rather ragged trowsers, and broken shoes. The expression of his face was heavy and sad, but it was by no means disagreeable, in spite of his thick lips, broad nostrils, and high cheek bones. On his head was wool instead of hair. I am neithe sentimentalist nor Black Republican, nor negro-worshiper, but I confess the sight caused a strange thrill through my heart. I tried in vain to make myself familiar with the fact that I could, for the sum of \$975, become as absolutely the owner of that mass of blood, bones, sinew, flesh, and brains as of the horse which stood by my side. There was no sophistry which could persuade me the man was not a man—he was, indeed, by no means my brother, but assuredly he was a fellow-creature. I have seen slave markets in the East, but somehow or other the Orientalism of the scene cast a coloring over the nature of the sales there which deprived them of the disagreeable harshness and matter-of-fact character of the transaction before me. For Turk, or Smyrniote, or Egyptian to buy and sell slaves seemed rather suited to the eternal fitness of things than to otherwise. The turbaned, shawled, loose-trowsered, pipe-smoking merchants, speaking an unknown tongue, looked as if

they were engaged in a legitimate business. One knew that their slaves would not be condemned to any very hard labor, and that they would be in some sort the inmates of the family and members of it. Here it grated on my ear to listen to the familiar tones of the English tongue as the medium by which the transfer was effected, and it was painful to see decent-looking men in European garb engaged in the work before me. Perchance these impressions may wear off, for I meet many English people who are the most strenuous advocates of the slave system, although it is true that their perceptions may be quickened to recognize its beauties by their participation in the profits. The negro was sold to one of the by-standers, and walked off with his bundle God knows where. "Niggers is cheap," was the only remark of the bystanders.

As I was returning to the hotel there was another small crowd at the fountain. Another auctioneer, a fat, flabby, perspiring, puffy man, was trying to sell a negro girl who stood on the deal box beside him. She was dressed pretty much like a London servant girl of the lower order, out of place, except that her shoes were mere shreds of leather patches, and her bonnet would have scarce passed muster in the New Cut. She, too, had a little bundle in her hand, and looked out at the buyers from a pair of large sad eyes. "Niggers were cheap," still here was this young woman going for an upset price of \$610, but no one would bid, and the auctioneer, after vain attempts to raise the price and excite competition, said, "Not sold to-day, Sally; you may get down."

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Volume: 1860 Issue: 06/02 Page Range: 0344ad-0346a

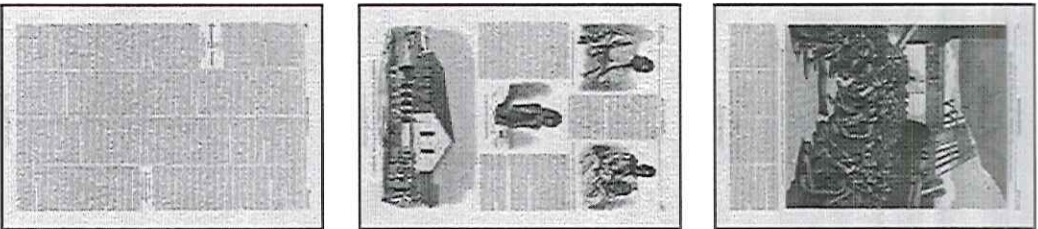


THE AFRICANS OF THE SLAVE BARK "WILDFIRE,"—[From our own Correspondent.]

THE SLAVE DECK OF THE BARK "WILDFIRE," BROUGHT INTO KEY WEST ON APRIL 30, 1860.—[From a Daguerreotype.]

Key West, Florida, May 20, 1860.

On the morning of the 30th of April last, the United States steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant Craven commanding, came to anchor in the harbor of this place, having in tow a bark of the burden of about three hundred and thirty tons, supposed to be the bark Wildfire, lately owned in the city of New York. The bark had on board five hundred and ten native Africans, taken on board in the River Congo, on the west side of the continent of Africa. She had been captured a few days previously by Lieutenant Craven within sight of the northern coast of Cuba, as an American vessel employed in violating our laws against the slave-trade. She had left the Congo River thirty-six days before her capture.



Soon after the bark was anchored we repaired on board, and on passing over the side saw, on the deck of the vessel, about four hundred and fifty native Africans, in a state of entire nudity, in a sitting or squatting posture, the most of them having their knees elevated so as to form a resting-place for their heads and arms. They sat very close together, mostly on either side of the vessel, forward and aft, leaving a narrow open space along the line of the centre for the crew of the vessel to pass to and fro. About fifty of them were full-grown young men, and about four hundred were boys aged from ten to sixteen years. It is said by persons acquainted with the slave-trade and who saw them, that they were generally in a very good condition of health and flesh, as compared with other similar cargoes, owing to the fact that they had not been so much crowded together on board as is common in slave voyages, and had been better fed than usual. It is said that the bark is capable of carrying, and was prepared to carry, one thousand, but not being able without inconvenient delay to procure so many, she sailed with six hundred. Ninety and upward had died on the voyage. But this is considered as comparatively a small loss, showing that they had been better cared for than usual. Ten more have died since their arrival, and there are about forty more sick in the hospital. We saw on board about six or seven boys and men greatly emaciated, and diseased past recovery, and about a hundred that showed decided evidences of suffering

File
Hargens

Del
Apr 30
1860

Stamper

510 Africa

Congo River

450
N. S. H. V.

Sailed w/ 90 + died on
600 + 600

from inanition, exhaustion, and disease. Dysentery was the principal disease. But notwithstanding their sufferings, we could not be otherwise than interested and amused at their strange looks, motions, and actions. The well ones looked happy and contented, and were ready at any moment to join in a song or a dance whenever they were directed to do so by "Jack"—a little fellow as black as ebony, about twelve years old, having a handsome and expressive face, an intelligent look, and a sparkling eye. The sailors on the voyage had dressed "Jack" in sailor costume, and had made him a great pet. When we were on board "Jack" carried about in his hand a short cord, not only as the emblem but also as the instrument of his brief delegated authority. He would make the men and boys stand up, sit down, sing, or dance just as he directed. When they sang "Jack" moved around among them as light as a cat, and beat the time by slapping his hands together, and if any refused to sing, or sang out of time, Jack's cord descended on their backs. Their singing was monotonous. The words we did not understand. We have rarely seen a more happy and merry-looking fellow than "Jack."

Very descriptive of condition of camp

Singer down

SOMERS

Nurses

tattoos branding

On the day of their arrival the sickest, about forty in all, were landed and carried to a building on the public grounds belonging to Fort Taylor, and Doctors Whitehurst and Skrine employed as medical attendants. We visited them in the afternoon. The United States Marshal had procured for all of them shirts, and pants for the men, and some benevolent ladies of the city had sent the

{

THE PRINCESS MADIA.—[From a Daguerreotype.]

girls and women gowns. Six or eight were very sick; the others did not appear to be in any immediate danger of dying. We were very much amused by a young lad about fifteen years old, not much sick, who had got on, probably for the first time in his life, a whole shirt, and who seemed to be delighted with every body and every thing he saw. He evidently thought the speech of the white man was very funny. When a few words were spoken to him he immediately repeated them with great glee. Pointing to Dr. Skrine, we said "Doctor." He said "Doctor." And then pointing to Dr. Whitehurst, we said "Doctor too." He said "Doctor too." The doctors had selected from the bark a woman about twenty-four years of age to assist the nurse in taking care of the sick. She had been dressed in a clean calico frock, and looked very respectably. About sundown they all lay down for the night upon a camp-bed, and were covered over with blankets. And now a scene took place which interested us very much, but which we did not understand and can not explain. The woman standing up slapped her hands together once or twice, and as soon as all were silent she commenced a sort of recitation, song, or prayer,

} prayer?

Singing
Chorus

in tone and manner much like a chanting of the Litany in Catholic churches, and every few moments the voices of ten or fifteen others were heard in the same tone, as if responding. This exercise continued about a minute. Now what could this be? It looked and sounded to us very much like Christians chanting together an evening prayer on retiring to rest. And yet we feel quite assured that none of these persons had ever heard of Christ, or had learned Christian practices, or possessed much, if any, knowledge of God as a Creator or Preserver of the world. We suspect that it was not understood by them as a religious exercise at all, but as something which they had been trained to go through at the barracks in Africa or on board the ship.

In two days after the arrival of the bark the Marshal had completed a large, airy building at Whitehead's Point, a little out of the town, for the reception and accommodation of these people; and after getting them clad as well as he could in so short a time, they were all landed on the fort wharf, and carried in carts to their quarters. On arriving there they all arranged themselves along the sides of the building, as they had been accustomed to do on the decks of the vessel, and squatted down in the same manner. It took the Marshal and his as-

THE BARRACOOK AT KEY WEST, WHERE THE AFRICANS ARE CONFINED.—[From a Daguerreotype.]

sistants some little time, and no small efforts, to give the Africans to understand that they were free to move about, to go out and come in at will. They learned this in the course of a few hours, however, and general merriment and hilarity prevailed. We visited them in the afternoon, and have done so several times since; and we confess that we have been struck, as many others have been, with the expression of intelligence displayed in their faces, the beauty of their physical conformation, and the beauty of their teeth. We have been accustomed to think that the civilized negroes of our own country were superior, in point of intelligence and physical development, to the native Africans; but judging only by the eye, we think it would be difficult to find, any where in our own country, four hundred finer and handsomer-looking boys and girls than these are. To be sure you often saw the elongated occiput, the protruded jaws, and the receding forehead; but you also often saw a head as round, with features as regular as any European's, except the universal flat noses. Little "Jack" has a head as round as an apple.

Loando speaks
Portuguese
Calmly

A number of these negroes—perhaps twelve or fifteen in all—have been more or less at and about Loando, a Portuguese town on the coast, and have learned to speak a little Portuguese. Through an interpreter we learned from them that some four or five—perhaps more, but probably not many—had been baptized at the Roman Catholic missionary station at Loando. Francisco, a young man, says he was baptized by a Franciscan friar in Loando; that he was a slave in Africa, and does not wish to return there. He says he had rather be a slave to the white man in this country. Salvador, a bright-looking, smart lad, has been baptized. Constantia says she was baptized in Loando. She does not remember her father; she was stolen away when

she was young, and was sold by her brother. An-

AN AFRICAN.—[From a Daguerreotype.]

THE ONLY BABY AMONG THE AFRICANS.—[Daguerreotypied.]

tonia and Amelia are both fine-looking young women, aged about twenty, and were both baptized at Loando. Madia, a pagan, unbaptized, aged about twenty, has obtained among the white people here who have visited the quarters the name of "The Princess," on account of her fine personal appearance and the deference that seemed to be paid to her by some of her companions. The persons we have here mentioned, including some eight or ten others, evidently do not belong to the same tribe that the rest do. Indeed the whole number is evidently taken from different tribes living in the interior of Africa, but the greater number are "Congos." The women we have named have cut or shaved the hair off the back part of their head, from a point on the crown to the back part of either ear. It is the fashion of their tribe. None of the other women are thus shorn. Many of the men, women, boys and girls have filed their front teeth—some by sharpening them to a point, and others by cutting down the two upper front teeth. The persons above named have their teeth in a natural state. Perhaps fifty in all are tattooed more or less.

Return of
Congos
Kaire style
Daguerre
webhisfile
harp

Travelers describe the natives of Congo as being small of stature, cheerful, good-humored, unreflecting, and possessed of little energy either of mind or body. Negro indolence is carried with them to the utmost excess. The little cultivation that exists, entirely carried on by the females, is nearly limited to the manioc root, which they are not very skillful in preparing. Their houses are put together of mats made from the fibre of the palm-tree, and their clothes and bedding consist merely of matted grass.

The President, on receiving news of the capture of the *Wildfire*, sent a special message to Congress on the subject, from which we give an extract below. The subsequent capture of another slave ship with more Africans will probably lead to some enactment on the subject. The President says:

"The expenditure for the Africans captured on board the *Wildfire* will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and may considerably exceed that sum. But it will not be sufficient for Congress to limit the amount appropriated to the case of the *Wildfire*. It is probable, judging from the increased activity of the slave-trade and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year. An appropriation ought, therefore, to be granted large enough to cover such contingencies. The period has arrived when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on this subject. With this view, I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive, on the coast of Africa from our agent there, all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity toward these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that, in all cases where this may be practicable, the captor should carry the negroes direct-

ly to Africa, and deliver them to the American agent there, afterward bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication.

"The capturing officer, in case he should bring his prize directly to the United States; ought to be required to land the negroes in some one or more ports to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports cheap but permanent accommodations might be provided for the negroes until they could be sent sway, without incurring the expense of erecting such accommodations at every port where the capturing officer may think proper to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West; and, according to the estimate presented by the Marshal of the Southern District of Florida to the Secretary of the Interior, the cost of providing temporary quarters for them will be \$2500, and the aggregate expenses for the single month of May will amount to \$12,000. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will most probably prevail at Key West; and hence the Marshal urges their removal from their present quarters at an early day, which must be done in any event as soon as practicable. For these reasons I earnestly commend this subject to the immediate attention of Congress."

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This appears to be a copy from a photograph that Robert Levine identifies as done by Christiano Junior. See Robert Levine, "Faces of Brazilian Slavery: The Cartes de Visite of Christiano Junion," The Americas, vo. 47, no. 2 (oct 1990) 127-159

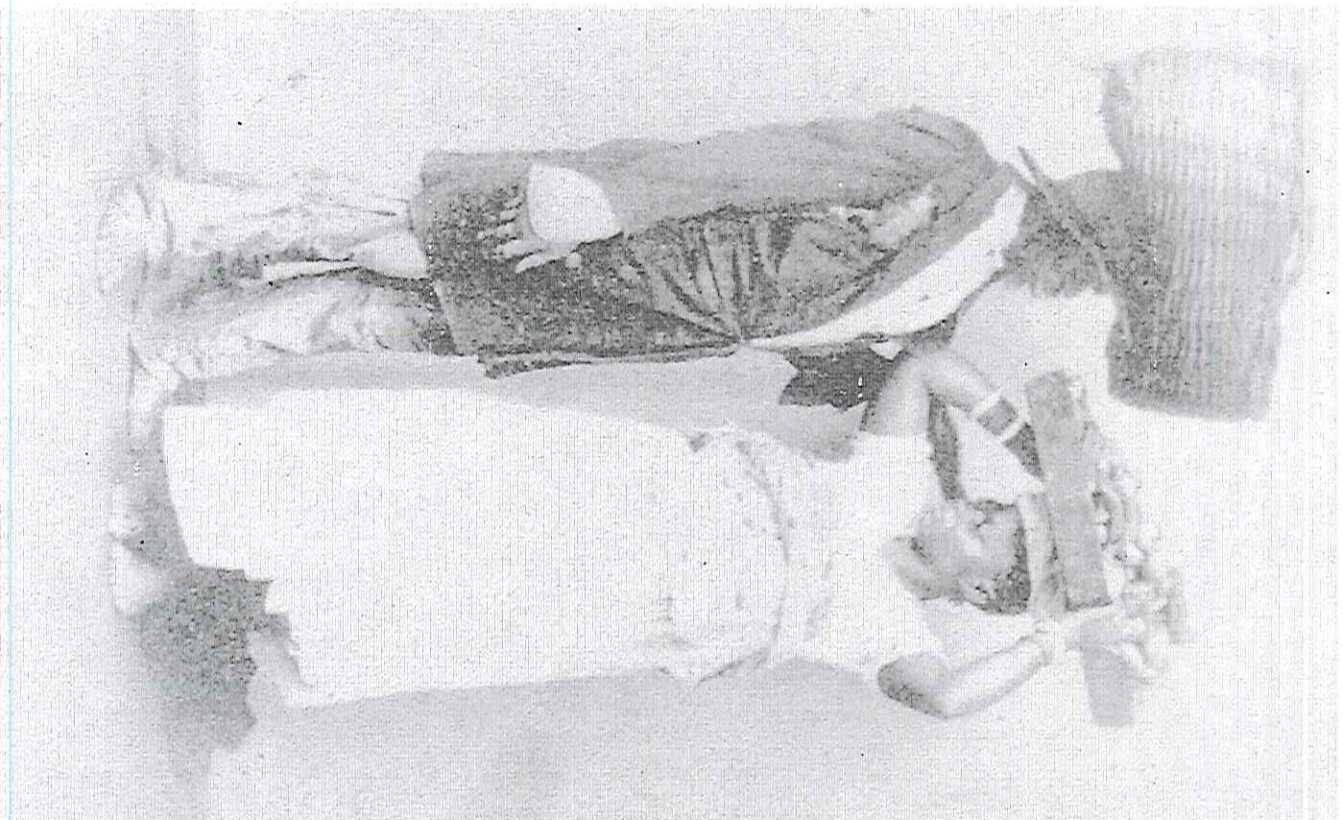
Marie Francois
Academy of American Franciscan History

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1990
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~~*2010-11*~~
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Handwritten scribble

147



See Hw0033

Plate 8

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Fish Seller, Brazil, 1860s

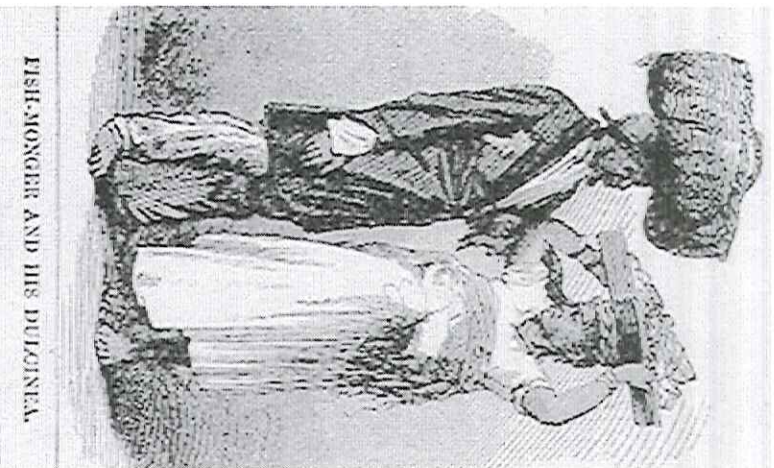
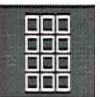


Image Reference
HW0033

Source
Harper's Weekly (Oct. 21, 1865),
p.664. (Copy in Special Collections
Department, University of Virginia
Library)

Comments
Caption, "Fish-monger and his
Dulcinea"; both carry their wares on
their heads. Harper's Weekly provides
no specific information on this
illustration.

See exhibit



Click on the image to open a larger version in a new window.

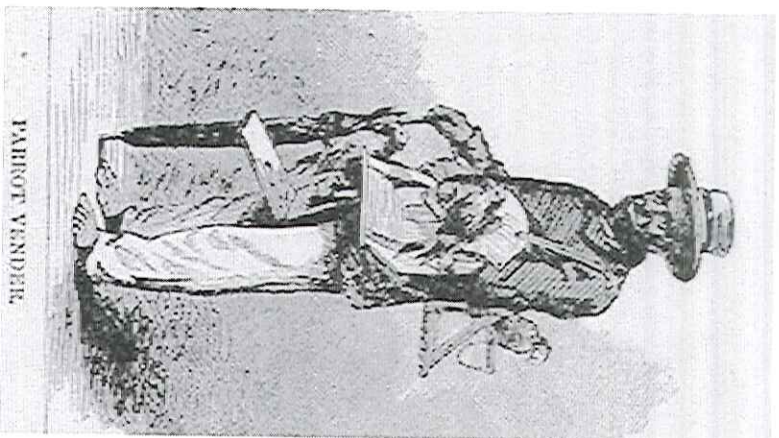
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See also

HW 0034

HW 0032

p. 147

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas*Parrot Vendor, Brazil, 1860s***Image Reference**

HW0032

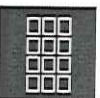
Source

Harper's Weekly (Oct. 21, 1865),
p. 664. (Copy in Special Collections
Department, University of Virginia
Library)

Comments

Captioned the "Parrot Vendor," shows
a man selling parrots, but no
explanation is given for this illustration
in HW. ~~See also~~ HW 0033

See also my reference



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The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life In the Americas

Mother Carrying Her Child, Brazil, 1860s

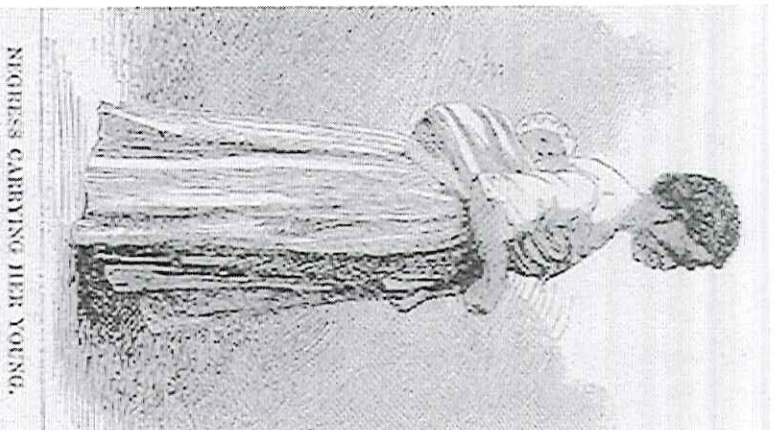


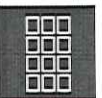
Image Reference
HW0034

Source
Harper's Weekly (Oct. 21, 1865),
p.664. (Copy in Special Collections
Department, University of Virginia
Library)

Comments
Caption, "Negress Carrying her
Young"; child is carried African-style,
on her back.

*See also vmp museum
HW0033*

*See also vmp
HW0033*



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See Virgo - Progress File - Frank Leslie

COTTON,

BY JENNIE HASKELL.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 1876-1904; May 1880, VOL. IX, No. 5; APS Online
pgs. 507

Vol. 9

COTTON,

IN THE COAST AND UPLAND FIELDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY JENNIE HASKELL.

More than 1,800 years ago, it is recorded as a singular fact that an emperor, who rejoiced in the name of Ou-ti, wore, upon the occasion of his accession to the throne of China, a cotton robe! And after old Ou-ti and his sons and royal robes had moldered in the dust for many years, the cotton-plant still bloomed along the straight paths of quaint old Chinese gardens, and long-eyed lovers, in their numerous lays, linked with their praises of their mistresses fond celebrations of the cotton-flower.

In India, even now, about the temple walls are seen luxuriant dark-green leaves, sheltering purple blossoms, which no unconsented hand may gather; for when the sacred pods are ripe, the Brahmans spin their contents into that tripartite thread which is the emblem of their Trinity.

But it is not of the cotton Ou-ti wore, nor of those sacred purple blossoms, that we have a tale to tell; but of that cotton which, about a century ago, began to whiten the coasts and uplands of the sunny Southern States—of that cotton which is quoted in the daily papers—which is packed and marketed and shipped here day by day. Possibly these operations may not suggest such mystical images to the mind as of old Ou-ti on his throne, or the great Brahmans spinning holy thread; still, ere the cotton has been crushed by black machinery, while it unfolds its pale and golden blossoms, and sets free its snowy burden under tender skies, one may imagine a glimmer about it yet, though not so fanciful as that the Chinese pods weave.

The cotton of the Southern States is of two kinds—the Barbadoensis, generally known as the "Sea Island," or long-staple, which whitens our coasts and the low-lying islands that skirt them; and the "Intrate," or short-staple, growing in the middle and upper country. The latter has a green seed, more or less covered with a fine-fine clothing of hairs, and bears large pods of white cotton, with short staple and coarse fibre.

The cotton-planter saves his seed with the utmost solicitude, selecting from the finest and most prolific plants in his field (often from a single plant only, of fine fibre and large pod), seeds which he sows in his garden, and on which he lavishes the tenderest care. The pods of these, when ripe, he opens, and compares the staple with well-known standard varieties, and weighs it before and after removing the seed.

The preparations for planting upland cotton begin in February. Land is laid off into rows from three to four feet apart (according to its quality), then ridged up by throwing two furrows of a turning-plow together. A trench is then made in the ridge thus formed by a small shovel-plow, and in this the seed is sown. The sowers are followed by a man and a mule, with a "board" which lightly covers the seed with earth.

It is now the month of April, and the planting continues till about the middle of May, according to the locality and convenience of the planter.

When the cotton is up and growing well, cultivation begins by throwing earth to it with a "cotton sweep"; and the space between the rows is plowed up and thoroughly pulverized, and the "sweeping" repeated. As soon as the plants have strengthened sufficiently, they are cut out "to a stand" by a small hoe, so that the space between them shall measure from eight to eighteen inches (according to the quality of the land, and opinions of planters). The hoe performs a double duty, for it cuts

out also the fine grass which has sprung up about the young plants.

Plowing and hoeing now continue as rapidly as possible—considering that ten days, at least, must elapse between each operation—until the cotton shades the land sufficiently to protect itself against the growth of grass, and until the plow injures the plant by breaking hedges. The cotton is now said to be "aid by," and during the warm days of June unfolds its white or faintly primrose-tinted blossoms, which are soon followed by the bolls.

Thus it continues to bear and bloom till frost, unless injured by too much rain, or the ravages of insects. Now the land and somewhat triangular pods begin to burst, and through the dark-green rind one sees small peeps of snow.

The fields are filled with busy laborers, who, with deft fingers, draw from the bolls their precious contents, and bear, at close of day, their gathered burdens to be weighed.

After weighing, the cotton is spread out to be dried and ginned, when it is "ginned," that is, the soft white lint is separated from the seeds, to which it closely adheres. This is done by means of a machine called the "saw gin," invented in 1792 by Eli Whitney, and used with but slight modifications, ever since. This machine consists of a series of saws, turning between the interstices of an iron bed upon which the cotton is laid. As these saws revolve the lint becomes entangled in them, and is drawn through the interstices, and swept off by a revolving cylindrical brush, while the seeds, being prevented by their size from passing, fall out at the bottom of the receiver.

The "cleaned," or "ginned," cotton is now "packed" or "pressed," chiefly by hydraulic power, into bales, and is ready for market.

After the ginning process, there remains of the bulk, as gathered from the tree, one-third of clean cotton fit for manufacturing purposes, and two-thirds of seed.

This seed (at least, all not saved for sowing), goes to the cotton-seed-oil factories, to be pressed for oil, which is converted into cake for feeding stock, or into a material for making paper, and is also used by the sugar-planters as a fertilizer. Before being expressed the seed is heated and hulled, the lint being sold to the white-paper factories, and the hulls used for fuel and fertilizers. Nor does the utility of this wonderful plant cease here. Even the stalks are of value, being used for thatch and baskets, and containing a fibre which may be converted into gunny and other cloths, said to be equal to those manufactured from jute. This fibre is also used for the commoner sorts of paper.

The beautiful long-staple or black-seeded cotton, which has, on our islands and coasts, attained, of late, a wonderful degree of perfection, is an entirely different plant from that described above. It grows to a considerable height, and during the Summer days molasses yellow blossoms, and bears pods of creamy cotton, whose fibre is long and silky and of great strength. The present varieties planted are the result of long years of patient care and selection on the part of the Sea Island planter, and even distant Egypt is indebted to our little State for seed, as the long staple of that country degenerates with great rapidity. It is essential that the planter should be ever on the watch to make new selections year by year, for the staple shows a constant tendency to produce a fibre less fine and long.

This "art" of selection has, in the last few years, been brought to an almost exact science, and the results are astonishing. No longer does the planter watch with a depressing feeling of fatality for the caterpillar and cotton-bearing years, of which superstition predicted the

gin

packing

and harvesting of flax,
the Narratives:

reckon that was before the
retty. The long shoots, no
pink and white flowers –
uld ripple and wave like
– flax seed seemed to be
o dry where it fell. When
en they'd scutch it and it
ig ball, and it would then
(H)].

ut the tools and manner

through and cut it down
and placed in brakes. A
three feet long and three
and a lever was pressed
kin. The chaff fell to the
ugh the heckles. Heckles
omb or brush (Sl. 12:18

the carding:

in. Dey flax when it came
2 spin into thread. I tell
to thread dey put it on a
unz called a cut. When it
ood fer so much flax. So
2 it, and bank it before it
s (15. 2:186–187 [NC]).

bres. Less concern for
woven product.

ree or four heckles each
d tow. This made coarse
8 [MO/OK]).

Constructing Cloth and Clothing in the Antebellum South

Scam
0001

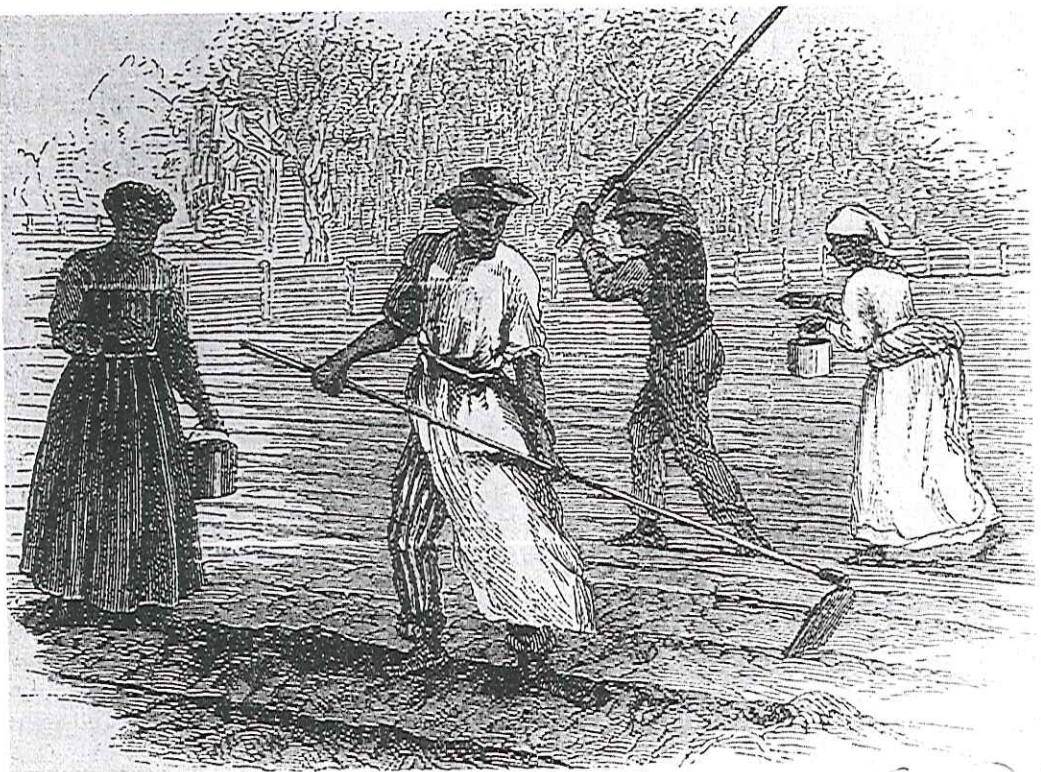


Figure 7. Hoeing and Planting Cotton Seeds. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly May 1880:564.

atata
OK

564

New Raiments of Self



Figure 8. Carrying Cotton From the Fields. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly May 1880:565.

Original Caption

"After a day's picking"

carrying etc

scam

pppp

Constructing Cloth and Clothing in the Antebellum South

The roughly-finished fabric, "tow," was used for work cloth those of enslaved people.¹⁴ In a memorable passage, Booker T. Wa (1856-1915) described what it was like to wear clothing mac poorer-grade cloth:

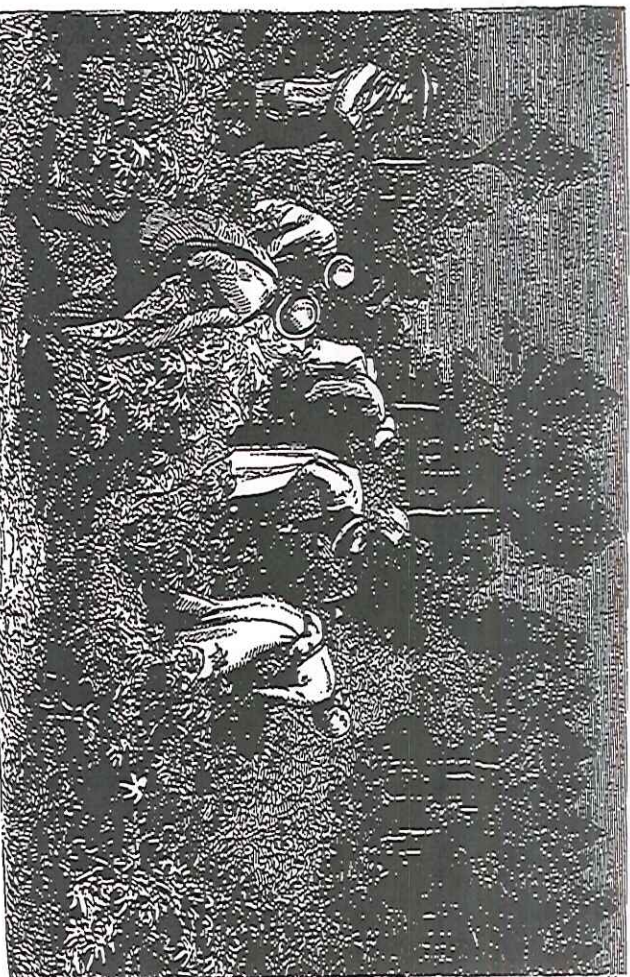
The most trying ordeal that I was forced to endure as a slave boy, noi the wearing of a flax shirt. In the portion of Virginia where I lived it wa to use flax as part of the clothing for the slaves. That part of the flax fi our clothing was made was largely refuse, which of course was the ch roughest part. I can scarcely imagine any torture, except, perhaps, t of a tooth, that is equal to that caused by putting on a new flax shirt time. It is almost equal to the feeling that one would experience if he b or more chestnut burrs, or a hundred small pin-points, in contact wi Even to this day I can recall accurately the tortures that I underwent w on one of these garments (11).

Hemp provides another important bast fibre, processed in muct manner as flax. Two people noted that hemp sometimes served a fibre.

Sina Banks (86 years): A coarse cloth was made from hemp and this into summer work clothes as it was very cool (S1. 12:18 [MO/OK]) Bert Mayfield (1852): The flax and hemp were raised on the plant younger slaves had to 'swingle it' with a wooden instrument, somei sword, about two feet long, and called a swingler. The hemp was bec older slaves. The heckle was an instrument made of iron teeth, about long, one-half inch apart and set in a wooden plank one and one-hal which was set on a heavy bench. The hemp stalks were laid in piles at the work shops where it was twisted and fed [?] then woven, accor needs. Ropes, carpets, and clothing were made from this fibre (16. 2

This is what Topsy wears when Harriet Beecher Stowe first pr to the reader: "She was dressed in a single filthy ragged garment bagging . . ." (351). William Green (enslaved in Maryland) s master: "He half clothed and fed his people. He gave each man t two pair of pantaloons made of coarse sacking, such as grocers in" (1853:7). Likewise, the contributors to the Narratives n wearing clothing made from various types of sacking material. S were made of cotton.

Sounded
6791-0003



PICKING COTTON IN THE COAST.

return, each seven or fourteen seasons. Master of the situation, he applies to the one the fatal "Paris green," and to the other the dearly-bought experience of many weary years, with a success no scarcely dreads anticipate. For instance, the former average yield of 100 pounds of lint cotton per acre, has been, by persistent effort and clearer insight raised to a certainty of 200, a probability of 300, and a possibility of 400 pounds and over. Indeed, an experiment lately tried on one of the islands on our coast has resulted in the astonishing yield of 2,140 pounds of seed-cotton, which ginned out 566 pounds of lint—

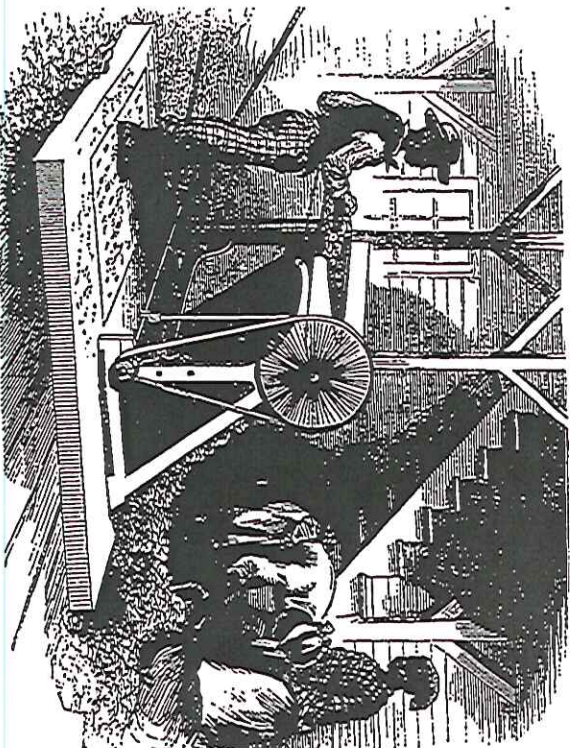
noarly two bales—the largest quantity of Sea Island cotton ever raised upon one acre of land.

It is worth a journey across our fair little harbor to where, yonder, there lies along the horizon that line of soft dark-green, only to inspect a Sea Island cotton-field. That line is one of our islands; in fact—once a little kingdom in itself—having, as king,

the kindly, chivalrous, but perhaps too luxuriant, planter; and, as subjects, a host of ignorant, happy, faithful slaves—and now awaking from his long sleep of degradation and despair, to a brighter reign of peace and hope than it has ever known before. The king—no longer hopped in purple indolence—works shoulder to shoulder with those who once wore slaves, forgiving and forgiven of past wrongs, a man among men, wise with the wisdom of experience, and glad with the exceeding joyfulness of hope!

The bench stretches, yellow in the moonlight, scattered with curious shells, with here and there a plotch of moist and tangled seaweed; but beyond, and past the great live oaks, with their walls of tender gray, past the tall melancholy pines, and past some ruins tinged with deeper pathos, lie the cotton-fields.

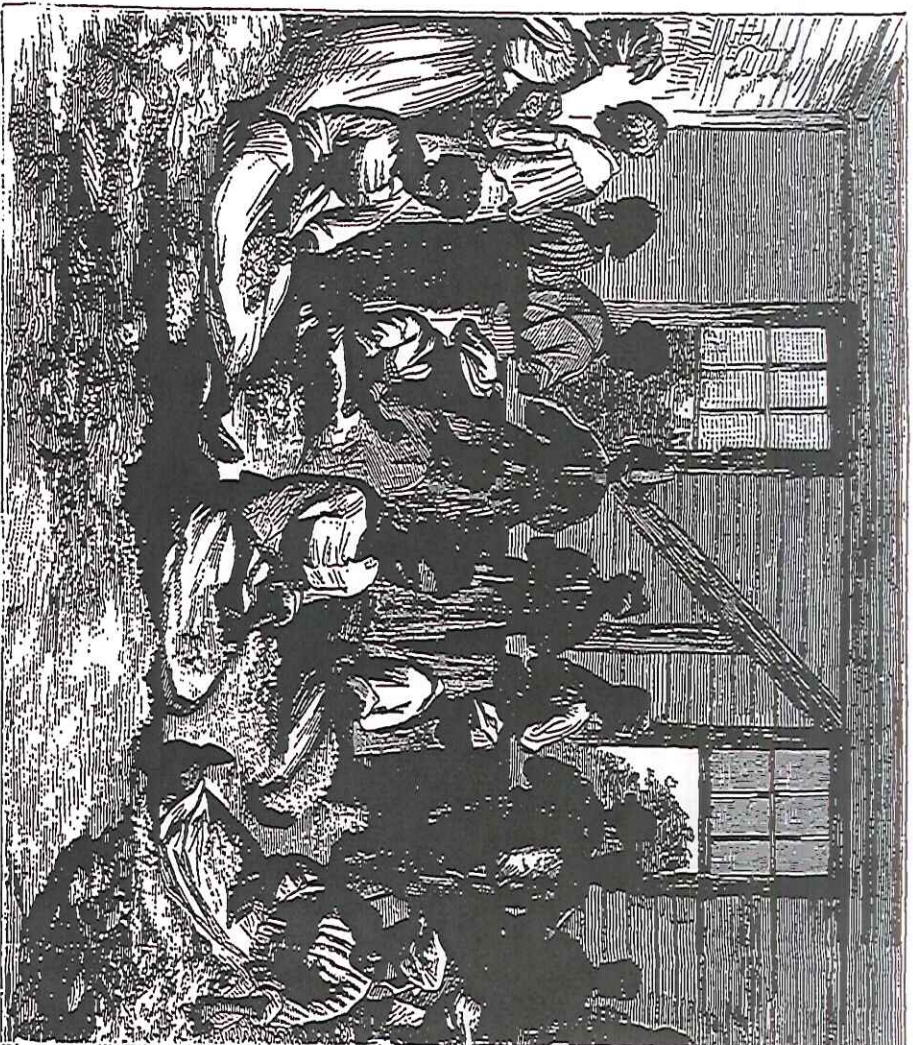
The tall plants, burdened at once with bud and blossom, the boll full, and empty hull,



WHITE'S SAW-OIL.

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cur 6339-
NW
Cotton



SEPARATING WHITE COTTON FROM YELLOW (LONG STALKS).



grow in rows about five feet apart, with a distance of about three feet between each plant. The ridges are high, and the land well drained, and enriched with various fertilizers, in which marl-grass occur largely, and phosphates and lime from the marl-beds and phosphate deposits of South Carolina.

Thus, close to the plant-

STRIPPING COTTON.

er's hand lies all that he may need, for God has richly blessed this little State. Can we not bear the ills that are of men's devising, when, for our comforting, great Nature pours forth at our feet her riches and most lovely treasures?

With a little more temperance of which friends that of any country in the world; with a soil whose resources,

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Car
NMI 1340
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though already marvelous, have not been yet half known or half appreciated; with a vast and bitter experience (possession none will deprive her of); with wisdom and providence controlling her native brain, and peace and hope irradiating her tender heart—who shall dare say that South Carolina shall not be, ay, and already is, queen among queens, blessed by God and loved by man?

But, from Carolina, back to her great hope and pride—*See Island Cotton.*

The seed of those plants was sown in March, April or May, and treated in a method similar to that pursued in the culture of upland cotton. They bloomed in June, and continue, as we see them now, blooming and bearing through the long summer months, and into the gentle fall season; and, indeed, if left alone, they would continue to bud and bloom and ripen year by year—yielding, however, a fibre becoming constantly more coarse and short.

We can almost understand, standing here under blue and drooping skies, amid this widespread forest of tall, golden-blossomed plants, how, in those ancient days, the old Chinese poets could have been inspired by the cotton-flower. Yes, though it is this century of perfect common sense—this day of *revelé*, not *dreams*—something very like that long-hashed, scorned and forgotten Spic of Poesy eyes us wistfully from yonder orange-grove, fans with its quivering wings the golden air, and cries to us with a very pitceous, tender, thrilling cry from out that heap of blackened stones!

Talk as you will of these "uncivilized" and "barbarous" islands of ours, they are rich and fair and wonderful, for all that you may say—rich in past gorgeous memories, and fair with present beauty, and wonderful with the innumerable possibilities their future shadows forth.

The cotton gathered from these island fields has far more tender treatment than that bestowed upon its sister of the interior. Of finer and more silky fibre, and having a money value three, four and even five times as great, it is readily understood that such should be the case. As this fibre was found to be injured by the action of the saws, and to be more or less "cut" or "napped," a more recent invention, the "McCarthy gin," has come into use for cleaning Sea Island, Egyptian and Brazilian cotton. In this machine, the fibre is drawn by a leather roller between a metal plate called the "doctor," fixed tangential to the roller, and a blade called the "beater," which moves up and down in a plane immediately behind, and parallel to, the fixed plate. As the cotton is drawn through by the roller, the seeds are forced out by the action of the movable blade, which, in some machines, is made to work horizontally instead of vertically. Of course, the great object is to obtain a machine which shall clean the largest amount of cotton in the shortest time—that is, unless the process injures the fibre, and thus diminishes the market value of the staple. This has sometimes been done to the extent of two to four cents per pound, or even more.

The "needle-saw gin" is a still more recent invention, intended to preserve the original beauty and strength of the fibre. It consists of steel wire set in block tin, with the bottom of the teeth rounded smoothly.

The rivets of this needle-saw gin are the double-motion McCarthy gin, with two movable blades or beaters; the "katie-roller" gin; the "lookoo" gin, and others. Indeed, great as have been the efforts toward perfection in cotton-cleaning machinery, and encouraging as has been the success, there yet remains a wide field for improvement.

Least of all the inventions which, from time to time, have testified to the amount of thought and energy expended upon the great staple of our Southern country, is

the "Clement attachment," which, it is claimed, is destined to turn back into its ancient channels, with added volume, the wealth cut off by the shock of evil war.

"The Clement attachment"—I quote from an interesting description lately published—"is a small cotton gin used by the yarn manufacturer in connection with the top flat cotton-card for converting seed-cotton directly into sliver. It differs from the plantation gin in the following: viz.: The saws are smaller and are set closer together on the saw-shaft, the teeth of the saws are finer, the brush is smaller and more thickly set with bristles. The saws and brush both run much slower, and the brush runs but little faster than the saws. It also has a peculiar motor, or set of combining plates, which remove the motes and trash from the lint as it is taken from the seed. The seed-cotton is cleaned of all dusty grit, and much leaf-trash and motes, before it is passed to the attachment, by a small and inexpensive machine called the 'cotton-cleaner.' It occupies a space of only forty by forty by forty-eight inches. The size of the gin is regulated by the size of the card with which it is to be connected. The extreme dimensions of a gin for a thirty-six-inch card are eighteen by eighteen by fifty-six inches. It is framed to fit the frame of a card, in place of the hicker-in and hick-roll, as used in the old method, which enables it to the appellation 'attachment.' The Clement attachment, therefore, is simply the plantation, or Whitney, gin, so modified and improved by Clement and others that it works in direct connection with the manufacturer's card.

It gently removes the lint from the seed without breaking or 'napping' it, and transfers it to the card-eyeholder by means of a slow brush, without tangling, in exact proportion to the capacity or requirements of the card—no condensing, no lapping. It at once dispenses with all opening or lapping machinery, and forms a new process of manufacturing, whereby seed-cotton is made directly into sliver. The sliver is then made into yarn by the usual method."

If this machine prove capable of all claimed for it, then, indeed, will it revolutionize the cotton trade, and the ten States constituting the "Cotton Belt" will be richly rewarded for their patient and long-continued efforts after reparation. Should it come into general use, many of the machines hitherto deemed essential will be entirely dispensed with. Those used to render the cotton portable, such as the "press" and "compress," will be no longer needed, for the fibre will be spun fresh from the plant, and thus the preliminary operations of yarn-making, intended to loosen out the fibre from its tightly-packed condition, will be also unnecessary.

Besides the saving in expensive machinery (no important item), the yarn produced by the new process is said to be stronger and better in every way than that formerly obtained. The reason of this is plain, for, being spun directly from the seed—not from the life-crushing lute—the oil, furnished by nature for that purpose, has kept it flexible and fresh and strong, till ready for use. But it is not only because of its local value that the Clement attachment is viewed with such expectation and hope. Great, indeed, will be the result, as regards our impoverished States, should it, as claimed, double the proceeds of his crop to the planter; but greater still will be its value when it is proved that it will add to the wealth of the world, two cents on every pound of cotton sold, by saving waste, expediture, and damages in various ways, besides preserving to the fibre its original purity and strength.

A glorious era seems about to dawn in this year of 1860 for our cotton-planters. Before us spread harvests of gold.

Vo see, in every field, the simple gathered, cleaned, spun, with a simplicity that means—perfection!

The pathetic ruins are still unforgotten—not 're-sloped,' for that means often but an added desolation—hut by their side springs up a homo of peace and plenty. Next monuments replace the patched remnants of the former 'negro quarter.' Free laborers work with an energy born of intelligence, and reap a rich reward. The generous-hearted planter's hands are filled again with bounty to bestow. All the beauty and comfort, material and intellectual, that gold can procure, gather and grow about the island home. The bitterness of poverty, the agony of fruitless toil, have passed away for ever, and God is thanked and blessed, in the aspirations of allied hearts, who know what hunger means.

'And now for the packing!' The words startle our dreams away. 'Vo draw a long breath and look about us.

Ah, not yet. Soon, but not yet! The gold is but the yellow blossoms tinged by the dying sun to deeper hues, and perhaps the glint of that fruit-laden orange-grove that fronts us. The bougias troop to earth with their clustered burden, and among them Ho, still lonely, those pathetic ruins.

'Packing?' 'Yes, Sea Island cotton is not packed by screw. 'Tend packing' is all that is allowable."

So we leave the cotton-field, and passing the bustling which shelters the fiery little engine, panting and laboring as it works the McCarty gin, we enter on a busy scene.

There is a great clatter about us. Some women are seated to one side of the big baw room, flat on the floor, with their feet stretched out straight before them, and very wide apart. Their laps are filled with cotton. Cotton, too, is spread on the floor in a great layer, all about them. In this their hands are constantly diving.

'What are you doing?' we ask, with great curiosity, of one old soul, whose striped bandann stands away. She looks up with a grin that seems to pervade her whole shining face, and nods.

'Whi-a-t—no—you—do-ing?' we scream through an impromptu trumpet, formed of our hands.

'Whi-a-t' dat?' in a tone utterly indescribable, a cross between a drawl and a jerk.

'What—no—you—do-ing?' once more, the last word rising in a despairing crescendo.

The old darky points from one side to the other with an imitable gesture of her quick black hands.

'Do yaller?' she explains, in a great shout—"do yaller from de *vo'ies*!"

Then we understand that she is separating the cotton that is slightly tinged from that more purely white, before packing.

Of the packing, as ordinarily performed, the art gives a very good idea. Huge bags are suspended from holes in the floor, and into these the cotton is thrown, and trodden down until full. Sometimes, however, a simple contrivance is used, by which a weight is let down upon it by hand, which presses it with less labor than the other method, yet not sufficiently to injure the fibre, which away-pressing would, undoubtedly.

From the packing-room the cotton is taken to the landing-place, and there shipped, with all the noise and bustle, the shouts, the songs, the unceasing jibes (the imitable humor of which none but those perfectly familiar with the negro dialect and peculiarities can conceive or appreciate), to the nearest town.

And so we, too, must leave the island plantations, with

the light of the afternoon sun still lying athwart the silver beach. The salt ocean murmurs, on the further shore, its majestic monotony; the pines strike, on a somewhat higher key, their accordant minor sounds. Light lies over all—the strange, fantastic Southern sunset. It makes the moss-walled oaks seem like a cryon-sketch of ice-planting trees. It glows and quivers about the scattered orange-groves, and lies like a benediction on the quiet fields.

Not does it disdain to cross the quaint and unceasing group about the landing-place; great, strong-limbed, dark-faced men, with sinews of oak, and in patched smits of every hue and cut, with woolly heads—as hard as "nether millstones"—some bare, and some adorned with coverings which make us wonder (as we do in seeing Jeffersons *Rip Van Winkle*) whether the hat or the head possesses the mysterious power of cohesion that keeps them from parting company; women with gay beaded-handkerchiefs and lunched-up skirts; women whose gleaming eyes and teeth and beads, whose free-living dispositions and rich, dark hues render them pictures, in spite of themselves; and little, peopled-motioned naps, wise, witch-faced children, old before their time, yet gifted with that true light-heartedness which is as much a peculiarity of the race as is their woolly hair or dark-lined skin.

As the oars plash down into the shining water, a swinging chant breaks forth from our companion, rich and loud and full as an organ's swell. Back from the shore an answering echo, note by note, comes sounding, wildly sweet. Against the pearly sky, with its border tints of gold and rose and faint sea-green, clearly defined, we see the figures on the beach, dancing and shouting: a madly merry crowd, swayed to and fro by the last-savage enthusiasm of their own untutored melodies insipite. Happy they are, and happier any they grow, under a strong and wise and kindly government.

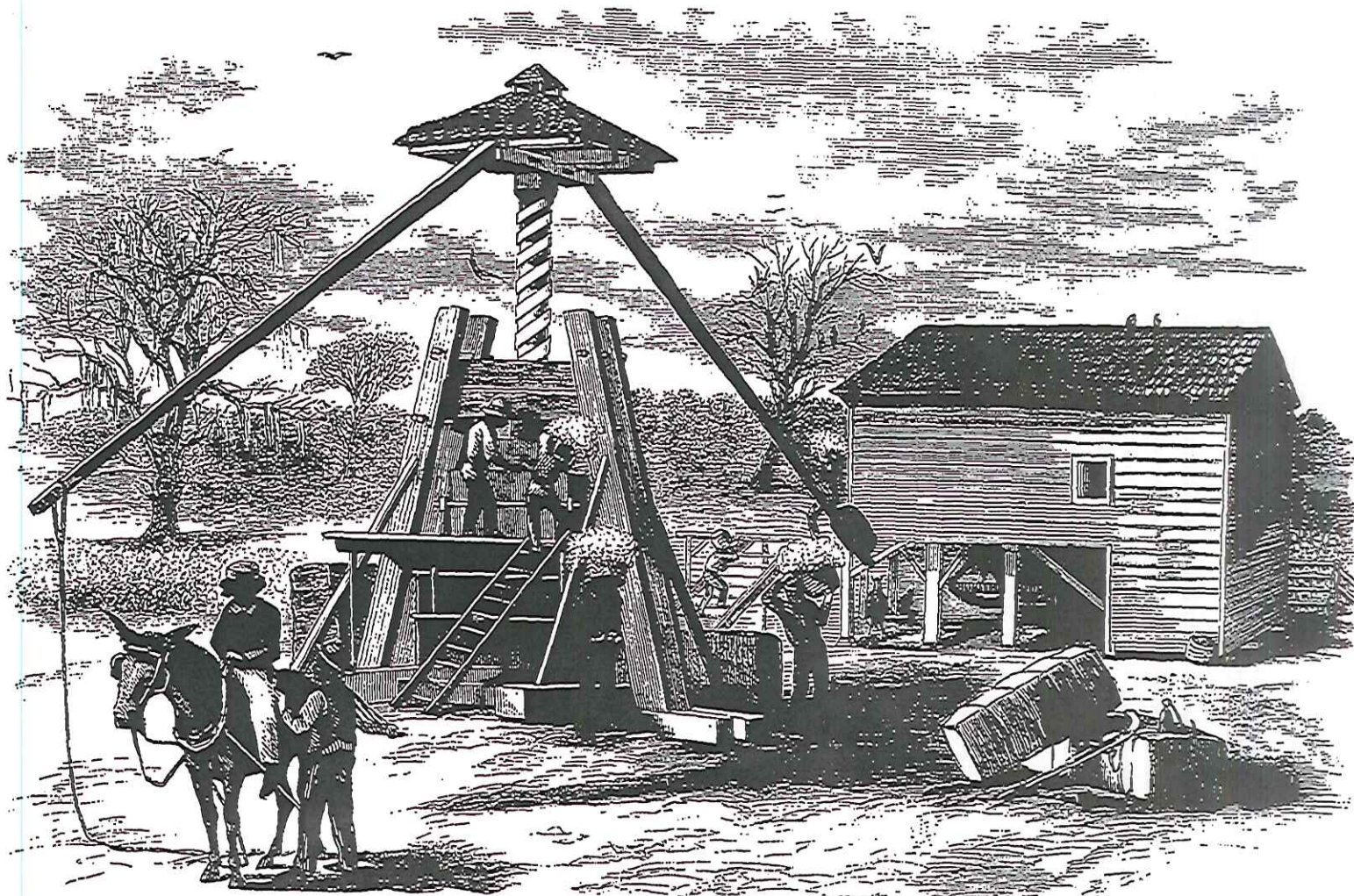
Deeper and stronger swells our onrmen's chant, fainter and sweeter comes the echo from the shore. Pale grows the gold of the rich sunset sky. It fades into a tender, reflected glow, and almost before we know it has gone—why, there! behind us, it has come back in a lovely moon!

There is no dart, but the sunlight has melted softly into moonlight, and as we drift silently into the shadowy dock—for the song of the onrmen has ceased with the beat of the oars—we may almost imagine that this is the Queen of the Atlantic rising before us!

The glimmer of the moonlight transforms the dingy wharf to a wonderful, cavern, air-fing pier; the distant spires are silver-tipped; the lights gleam out like stars. There are stars everywhere. Stars sparkle in the water; phosphorus and moonlight tip the oars with shimmering stars that come and go; and stars have leapt forth, quivering, to attend the Lady Moon in her soft wanderings.

The cotton brought from the islands is stored in warehouses on the wharves, and marked, usually, with the name of the plantation on which it was grown. There a sample is drawn, by which the factor sells the bale. *Upland*, or *Short Staple*, cotton is generally marked with the initials of the planter, and is of eight grades of excellence, known in the cotton market as: "Stained," "Tinged," "Ordinary," "Good Ordinary," "Low Middling," "Middling," "Good Middling," "Toney,"—the names somewhat indicating the quality. "Stained" and "Tinged" indicate cotton injured by frost the first very much, and the latter more slightly damaged. The remaining grades range from those soiled by a commingling of dust, leaves, trash, etc.,

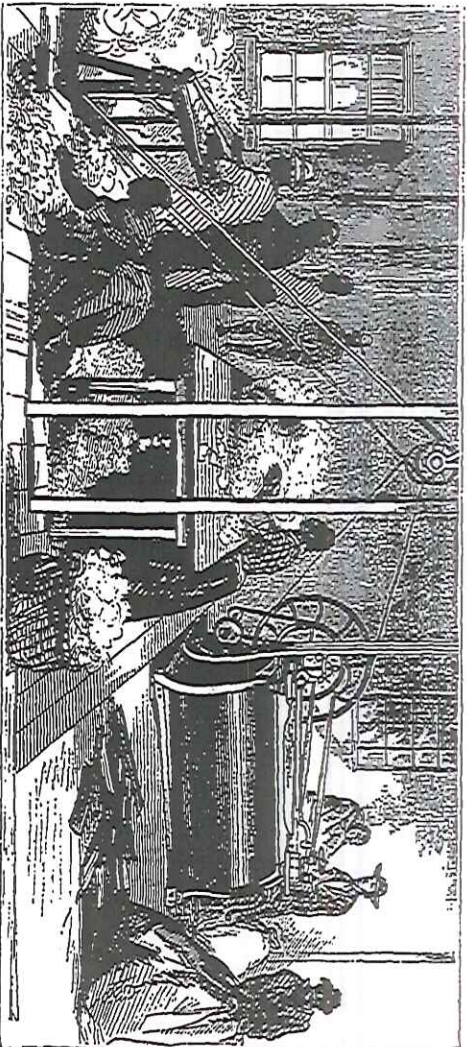
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COTTON-PRESS (SHORT STAPLE).

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5005

572



GINNING COTTON BY STEAM.

to the "Fanny," which is the finest of all, and perfectly clean. From the wharves the cotton is shipped to its various destinations.

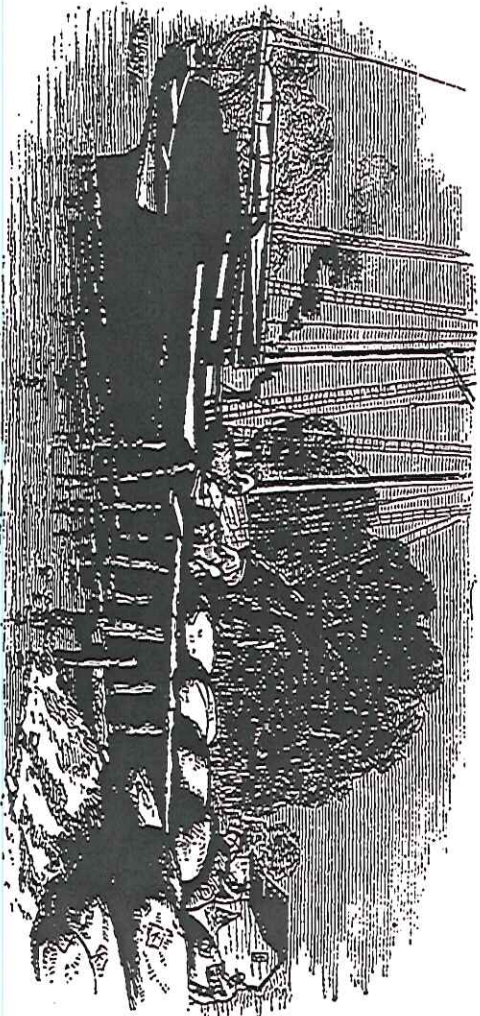
Toward the close of the eighteenth century the quantity of cotton shipped from the United States amounted to but 138,324 pounds, but by the year 1800 it had increased* to 18,000,000 lbs. When the war of 1812—which interrupted for a time this increase of the cotton trade—closed in 1815, there was an increased demand, until about twenty-five per cent. of



MOVING COTTON.

the raw material used by English manufacturers was derived from America alone. In 1860 the exportation, which had at first been so insignificant, had reached the enormous extent of 4,824,000 bales!

Then came the great convulsion, known as the war between the States. The widespread cotton-fields and rice-fields were deserted. Tired with love of country, the planter left his home to gird on the accoutrements of war. Brother fought against brother, and jately sunny fields ran



SHIPPING THE BALES.

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red with blood. The patriarchal system no longer held sway in rich plantation homes—but the slave, intoxicated with the triumph of his sudden freedom, ravaged the scenes so late his own and pride. Thus was the supply, apparently abundant and secure, cut off, and thousands deprived of employment and the means of subsistence. Then was a great meeting held of representatives of almost all the cotton-growing countries of the world. A great stimulus was given to the growth of cotton in every direction, and hitherto latent energies awakened. India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, New South Wales, Queensland, Peru, Brazil—wherever, in fact, the staple could be produced—increased their activities, and in a short time it seemed probable that not only would the cotton supply of the Southern States be replaced, but that, should they ever again enter the field of competition, they would find themselves completely distanced. Black, indeed, seemed the future to those among us who yearned to look forward. There seemed no place left for the ruined South among the great nations of the world.

But the years sped by, and when, in 1872, an exhibition specially devoted to cotton was held, but few, indeed, of the thirty-five countries whose representatives had convened ten years before, appeared. Those who did send their samples were met with disappointment and failure. Why? The South had ventured to raise her drooping head, to put forth her maimed and weary hands—hope animated her heart again—America had entered the field of competition, in fact, and with defiance to the world!

Long may the Southern fields grow white, and hail and blossom and bear under the sunlight of prosperity that lies, like a benediction, on them now! Still may they add their jewels to the crown their mother wears—as she sits among her sister queens—our own America; younger, stronger, and more beautiful than they!

And long may the joyous cry sound up from sunny inland heights and wave-washed island fields—“Cotton is King! Cotton is King!”

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 Cotton - Marketing
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Article 9 -- No Title
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly (1876-1904); May 1880; VOL. IX., No. 5;
American Periodicals Series Online
pg. 576



COTTON-PACKING (LONG STAPLE).—SEE PAGE 567.

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P.576

*Notes: all of these are on
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how
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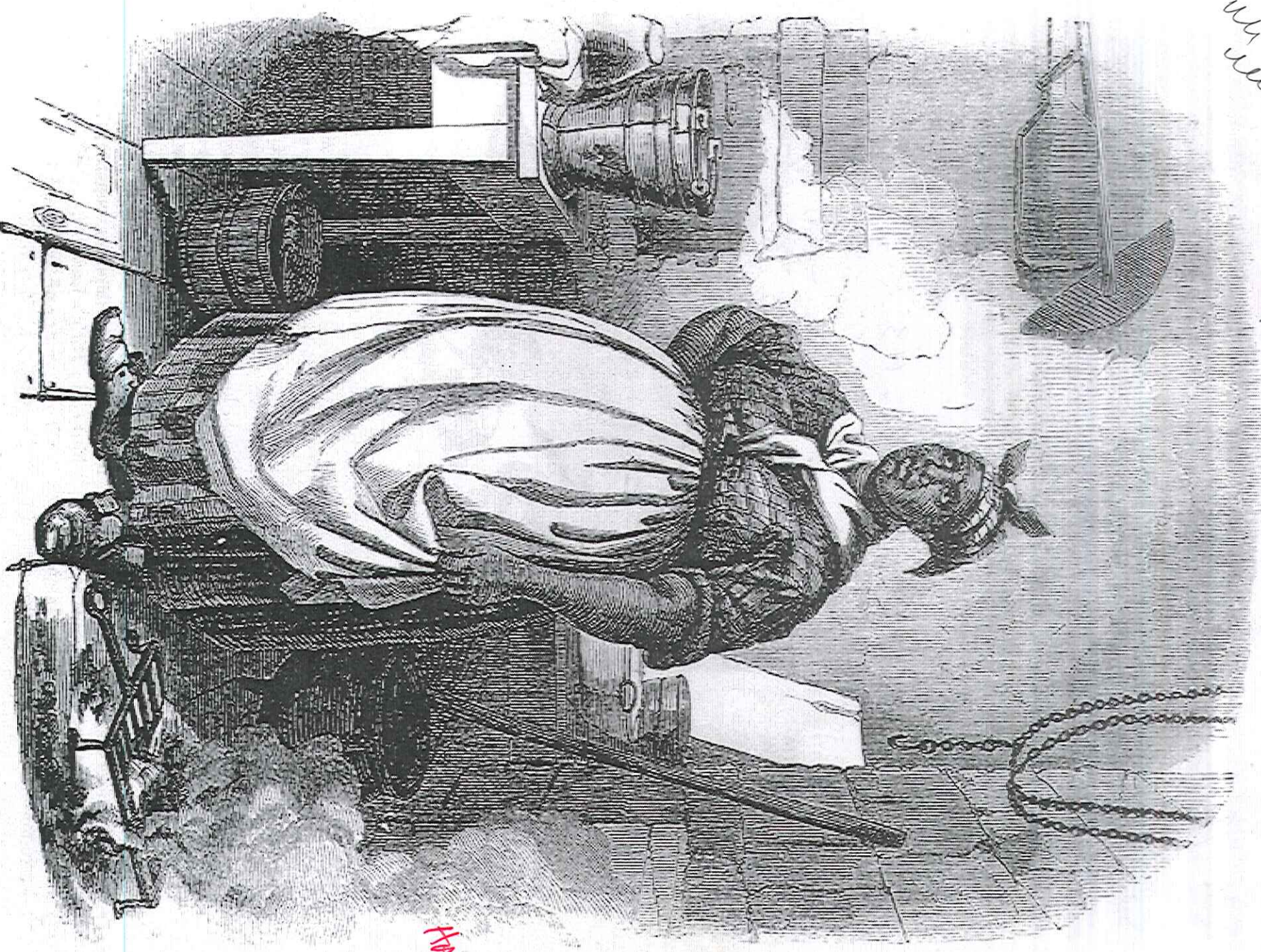
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568 (top), picking cotton ✓
569 (top), separating white cotton ✓
572- cotton press ✓
576- cotton packing ✓

W. W.

Harper's New Weekly Magazine 1856 USA Sta



Harper's p 11

THE COOK.

VOL. XII.—NO. 68.—M

Harper's New Weekly Magazine 1 Vol. 12 (1856)

Title: The Cook

Source: Illustration in Harper's New Monthly Magazine,
vol 12, no. 68 (January 1856), p. 177

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See text p. 176

is article "Virginia Illustrated, Adventures of
Pete Goya and his cousins-

also - p. 178 - in conservative philosopher

(X) See Google Books &
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Am heart country

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from New York

hillens shoes had brass
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Now, wid de shoes, dat
hoes. Gosh fo' mighty!

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. 1852): " [E]veryone
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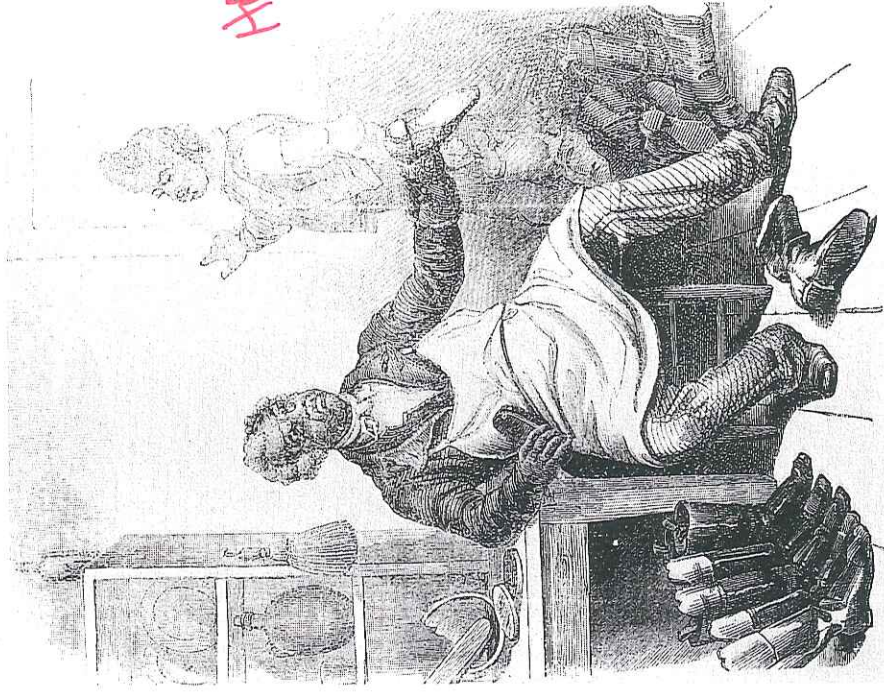
dy ter goes ter a dance
'mey and mixin' it wid
'r shoes wid. It didn't
buckskin shoes looks

Having Footwear

Eda Raines (b. 1853): *Most time [the shoes] were red and I'd allus paint mine black. I see one nigger that didn't like red. I'd skim grease offen the dishwater, mix it with soot from the chimney and paint my shoes* (S2. 8. 7:3223-3224 [AR, TX/TX]).

Henry Probasco (79 years): *It am real oak tanned [leather], an' as strong as steel. Weuns grease de shoes wid mutton tallow, an' den yous sho have wautab proof shoe* (S2. 8. 7:3185 [TX]).

One of the tasks born by enslaved people was the care of white people's shoes (Figure 25), and Black* men living in the urban North also took up



HHH 22

Figure 25. Enslaved man polishing boots. Illustration from David Hunter Strother, *Virginia Illustrated*, [1857] 1871:238.

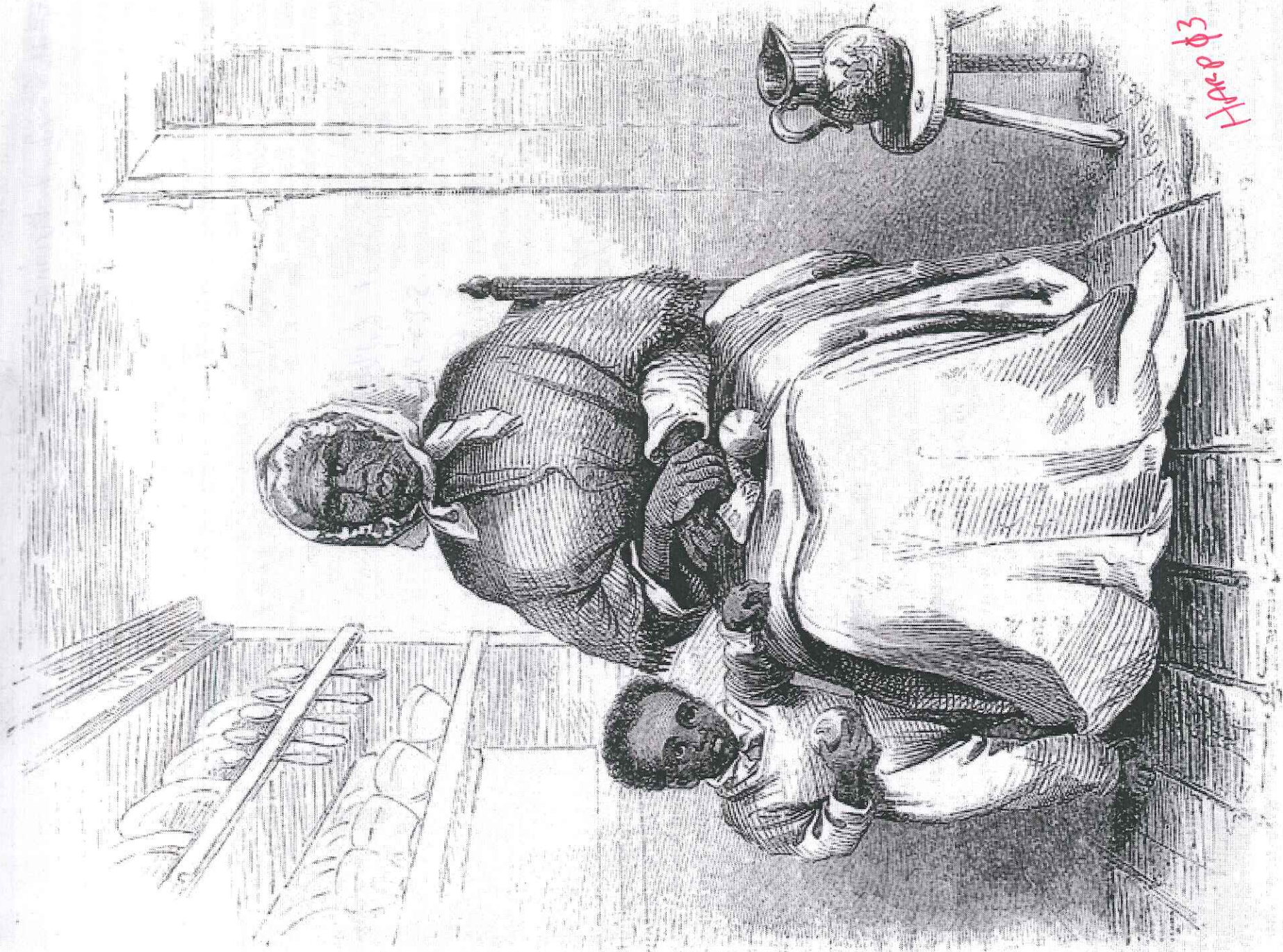
Hanger's
New Year's
magazine

235

Vol. 12 (1856), p. 178

! : van der
D

Harpers New Monthly 1856 Dec ✓



Harpers 3

AUNT WINNIE.

Title: Aunt Winnie

Source: Illustration in Harper's New Monthly Magazine,
Vol 13, no. 75 (August 1856), p 310
orr, John William 1815-1887 engraver

WVA

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in Aeria Virginia illustrated, Advanture 7
Pote Craya and her cousins, P.M. Paper

Account of Northcuddy, pp 306-

an estate
Visiting a ~~relative~~ - Aunt ~~Winn~~ Virginia,
not far from C'ville, very incident
" an aged domestic, Aunt Winnie... 1 ten
little white - washed

pp. 309-310

Harper

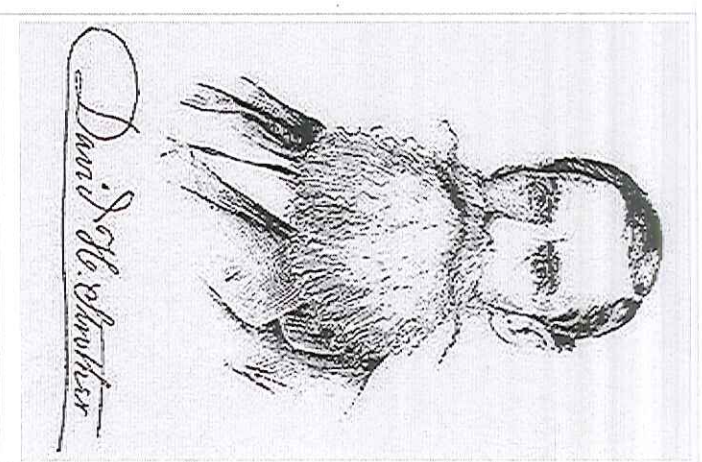
David Hunter Strother

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

David Hunter Strother (September 26, 1816 – March 8, 1888) was a successful 19th century American magazine illustrator, **popularly known** by his pseudonym, "Porte Crayon" (French, *Porteur crayon*: "Pencil Carrier").

Contents

- 1 Biography
 - 1.1 Early life
 - 1.2 Civil War
 - 1.3 Postbellum career
- 2 Selected works
- 3 Legacy
- 4 References
- 5 See also
- 6 External links



Biography

Early life

Strother was born in Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia). He studied drawing under Pietro Aneora in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1829 to 1836 when he became a student of Samuel F. B. Morse in New York. He went west in 1838, travelling through the United States, and in 1840 visited Europe, remaining five years. On his return he settled in New York, where, under the direction of John G. Chapman, he acquired the art of drawing on wood for the engravers. In 1848 he returned to his native place, and four years later published, under the pen-name of "Porte Crayon", the first of his series of papers in *Harper's Monthly*. Strother was an artist for *The Crayon*, the leading art journal of the United States at the time, and a frequent contributor to *Harper's Monthly*. Most of his early work was landscapes and other outdoor scenes. His art pertained mostly to Virginia and the Southern United States. Prior to the American Civil War, his art was published in books titled *The Blackwater Chronicle* (1853) and *Virginia Illustrated* (1857).

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e Crayon

pearing on the horizon. Emerson of little help to their personal magazines found a vast public, American friendly to American writers. In e books published in the United icans. By 1850, however, the ratio Whereas English literature had most readers (a happy condition no international copyright law no necessary), the public now showed out American people and places. d the province of English writers. igned to native literature in the early re. In its first years, it had been y Corn-Plaster" and "Buccaneer's ed so heavily upon pirating from er, the magazine was transformed v into a national periodical, public by the circulation figures. What lishers supplied.

was responsible for the popularity o determine; publishers often find writers is bad business. Certainly, te Crayon was a household word. ith and south, Strother was often aits in *Harper's*. Throughout his counts of his popularity. There *Virginia Illustrated* in his knapsack n, and a New York packer af- s the first and most important one l. Alden, editor of *Harper's* from papers were of a character "which ore or since." Strother seemed to rary interest in all classes of people. iters whose pages were more broad- re elevating; still others were more *ennial Years: 1836-1860* (New York, 1934).

Enter Porte Crayon

75

informative. But Porte Crayon promised amusing anecdotes capably told, historical sketches, fine bits of natural description, sagacious philosophical reflections, and, in addition to these, an illustration on every other page. His formula, so successful for twenty-five years, called for "getting near to the popular heart and confidence by mingled humor and sentiment, then introducing a higher philosophy, original, just, and coloured with quaint humor and sarcasm."

Virginia Illustrated, a collection of his articles, is his best-known work and the only one published in book form (1857 and 1871). It consists of two unrelated parts, one of which, "A Visit to the Virginia Canaan," has been discussed. The other, "Adventures of Porte Crayon and His Cousins," is a travel narrative of a trip up the Valley of Virginia and into the Piedmont during the late fall of 1853. Whereas the first was designed for the male reader, the second made a bid for the female. Porte Crayon is accompanied not by four sturdy sportsmen but by three females. Strother ably solves the principal problem, attracting women readers without alienating the male, by combining light sentiment with sardonic wit. It is a mistake to think that the delicate requirements of the "feminine fifties" compelled him wholly to surrender to their standards. *Virginia Illustrated* is a frame story in which the unifying thread is a visit to towns, resorts, and natural features of the Old Dominion. Because a frame story usually sacrifices depth for breath, we expect (and find) that Strother's principal defect is structure. Sometimes the narrative disappears beneath the weight of a digression. At other times the narrative is too minutely told. Writing within a chronological sequence, Strother was trapped by the necessity of recounting each day's travel as it was. In real life, the events of some days are more interesting than others, and to render all of them as if they were of equal importance must result in an uneven piece of writing. Strother was well aware that the dullness of some incidents would slow down his narrative, but he was too much a realist to eliminate these portions. In justification of his painstaking realism, he wrote, "If persevering good-humor at length becomes wearisome . . . charge it up in the general account against human nature, and not to your humble and faith-

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the life of David Hunter

Strother

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Miss on C page, 1960

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Other Info:

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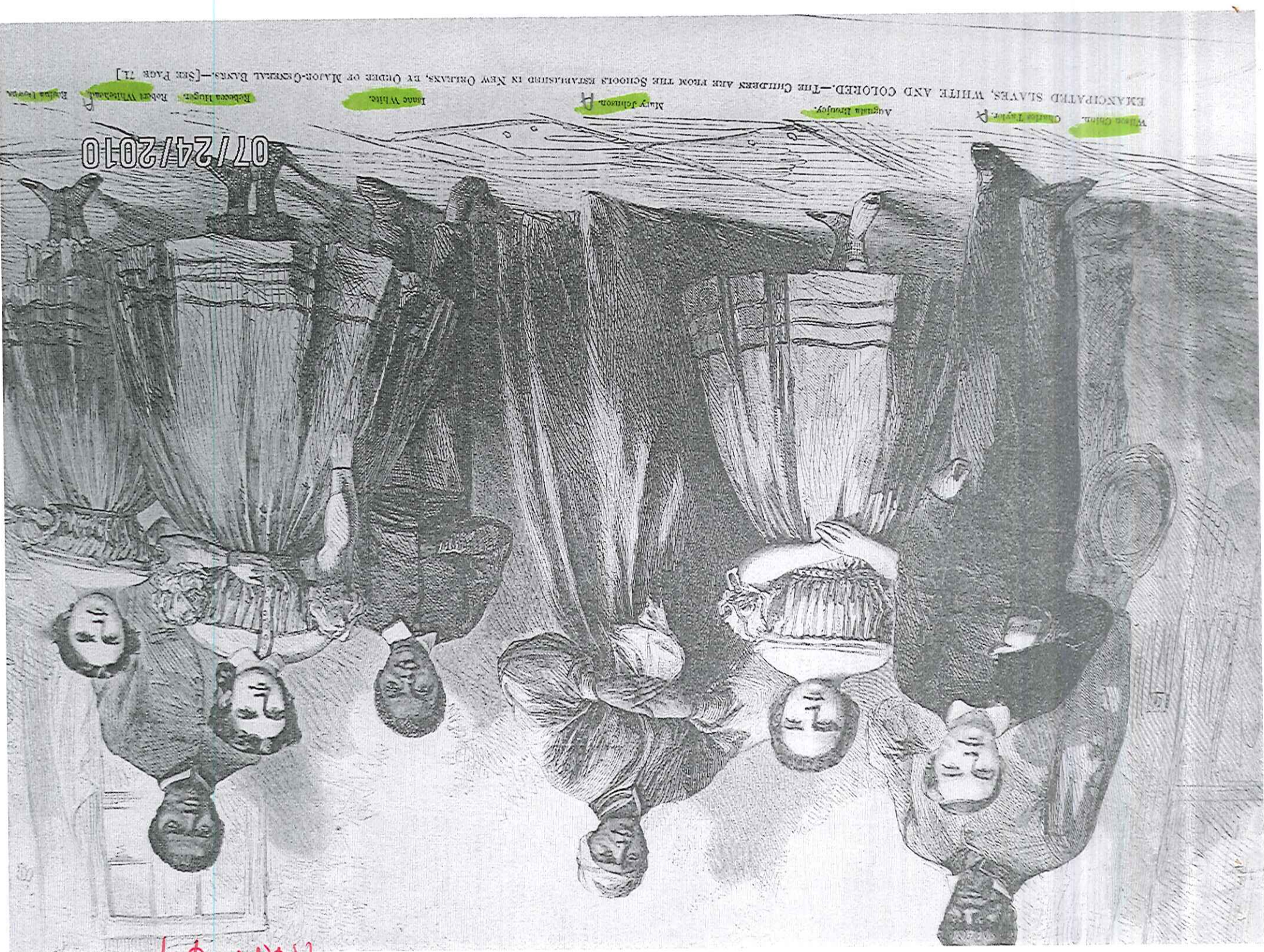
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When Children, **Charles Taylor**, & **Augusta Brooks**,
EMANCIPATED SLAVES, WHITE AND COLORED.—The Children are from the Schools re-established in New Orleans, by Order of Major-General Baynes.—[See Page 71.]

Augusta Brooks

Mary Johnson

Isaac White

Rebecca Hooper

Robert Whitfield

Emily Brown

07/24/2010

Hand by

accidents which the delegates report from this bloody field are, and numerous.

ATTENDANT AND HIS BROTHER.

noon, too late for the cars, a train arrived at the Lodge of the Commissioned rebels to be cared for

Many of them were but slightly of the number, a Lieutenant, was so

at it seemed impossible to do any a clear, innocent face, bright blue

ride. One of the nurses took him wanted nothing; he had not been

days, his comrades said. Final- was induced to take a little gruel,

liked of his "good supper," thank- all the while he was growing weak-

soldier, when he sang hymns in his He sang them now again, in a

vice, that had the deep longing of a then; then songs without words—a

otheran clergyman in South Carolina; as of his childhood were floating back into the deeper shadow. All the day nurses watched him, sometimes fight-

suddenly, at the tent door, close to and, hurriedly kneeling by him, called

isoners. He started when he saw the

appeared a rebel soldier, just arrived

trader named Harrison, who sold them to New Orleans. This man fled at the approach of our army, and his slaves were liberated by General Butler. The boy is decidedly intelligent, and though he has been at school less than a year he reads and writes very well. His mother

in nooks and corners, and clamor for a peace involving the dishonor and lasting humiliation of the nation.

WHITE AND COLORED SLAVES.

NO. 1 MERCER STREET, NEW YORK.

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly: The group of emancipated slaves whose portraits I send you were brought by Colonel Hanks and Mr. Philip Bacon from New Orleans, where they were set free by General Butler. Mr. Bacon went to New Orleans with our army, and was for eighteen months employed as Assistant-Superintendent of Freedmen, under the care of Colonel Hanks. He established the first school in Louisiana for emancipated slaves, and these children were among his pupils. He will soon return to Louisiana to resume his labor.

ERBECOA HIGER is eleven years old, and was a slave in her father's house, the special attendant of a girl a little older than herself. To all appearance she is perfectly white. Her complexion, hair, and features show not the slightest trace of negro blood. In the few months during which she has been at school she has learned to read well, and writes as neatly as most children of her age. Her mother and grandmother have in New Orleans, where they support themselves comfortably by their own labor. The grandmother, an intelligent mulatto, told Mr. Bacon that she had "raised" a large family of children, but these are all that are left to her.

ROSINA DOWNS is not quite seven years old. She is a fair child, with blonde complexion and silky hair. Her father is in the rebel army. She has one sister as white as herself, and three brothers who are darker. Her mother and her work to support her family. Three out of five boys in any school in New York are darker than he. Yet this white boy, with his mother, as he declares, has been twice sold as a slave. First by his father and "owner," Alexander Wethers, of Lewis County, Virginia, to a slave-trader named Harrison, who sold them to Mr. Thornhill of New Orleans. This man fled at the approach of our army, and his slaves were liberated by General Butler. The boy is decidedly intelligent, and though he has been at school less than a year he reads and writes very well. His mother

CHABLES TAYLOR is eight years old. His complexion is very fair, his hair light and silky. Three out of five boys in any school in New York are darker than he. Yet this white boy, with his mother, as he declares, has been twice sold as a slave. First by his father and "owner," Alexander Wethers, of Lewis County, Virginia, to a slave-trader named Harrison, who sold them to Mr. Thornhill of New Orleans. This man fled at the approach of our army, and his slaves were liberated by General Butler. The boy is decidedly intelligent, and though he has been at school less than a year he reads and writes very well. His mother

It was not long before the huge belly shot out for the safety of a few gewgaws and his fellows were in the vestry—the

locked to prevent escape in that direct

out for the safety of a few gewgaws

It was not long before the huge belly shot out for the safety of a few gewgaws and his fellows were in the vestry—the

rushed toward the door, were anxious to return kneeling near the door, and thus an obstacle was placed in their places, and those attempting to escape, who in their haste came hopelessly entangled in each other's

ing flames, pushed on and became themselves tangled above the double embankment of

derneath. There were but two avenues of

and before these lay the impassable heaps

have just described, barring all egress. M

two thousand women, most of them girls

fifteen and twenty years of age, were thus

ed beyond all hope of escape, when the lan

burnt loose from their fastenings, fell a

agonized throng of maidens, sowing nei

fire in their very garments. Now the

came one mass of flame, and the living en

closing the doors until it was so compactly

together that the few persons who could b

were saved with great difficulty, and whi

loss of an arm or of life itself. And whi

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and his fellows were in the vestry—the

locked to prevent escape in that direct

out for the safety of a few gewgaws

It was not long before the huge belly shot

suddenly, at the tent door, close to

and, hurriedly kneeling by him, called

isoners. He started when he saw the

appeared a rebel soldier, just arrived

trader named Harrison, who sold them to

New Orleans. This man fled at the approach of our army, and his slaves were liberated by General Butler. The boy is decidedly intelligent, and though he has been at school less than a year he reads and writes very well. His mother

07/24/2010

is a mulatto; she had one daughter sold into Texas before she herself left Virginia, and one son who, she supposes, is with his father in Virginia.

These three children, to all appearance of unmixed white race, came to Philadelphia last December, and were taken by their protector, Mr. Bacon, to the St. Lawrence Hotel on Chestnut Street. Within a few hours, Mr. Bacon informed me, he was notified by the landlord that they must leave. The children, he said, had been slaves, and must therefore be colored persons, and he kept a hotel for white people. From this hospitable establishment the children were taken to the "Continental," where they were received without hesitation.

Wilson CHINN is about 60 years old, he was "raised" by Isaac Howard of Woodford County, Kentucky. When 21 years old he was taken down the river and sold to Volney B. Marmillion, a sugar planter about 45 miles above New Orleans. This man was accustomed to brand his negroes, and Wilson has on his forehead the letters "V. B. M." Of the 210 slaves on this plantation 105 left at one time and came into the Union camp. Thirty of them had been branded like cattle with a hot iron, four of them on the forehead, and the others on the breast or arm. AUGUSTA BROUJER is nine years old. Her mother, named is almost white, was owned by her half-brother, named Solomon, who still retains two of her children.

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AUGUSTA BROUWER is nine years old. Her mother, who is almost white, was owned by her half-brother, named Solamon, who still retains two of her children. **MARY JOHNSON** was cook in her master's family in New Orleans. On her left arm are scars of three cuts given to her by her mistress with a rawhide. On her back are cuts given by her master. The

07/24/2010

The Original

21 years old he was taken
sey B. Marmillion, a sugar planter about 40 miles
New Orleans. This man was accustomed to brand his ne-
groes, and Wilson has on his forehead the letters "V. B.
M." Of the 210 slaves on this plantation 105 left at one
time and came into the Union camp. Thirty of them on
been branded like cattle with a hot iron, four of them on
the forehead, and the others on the breast or arm.
Her mother, who
is almost white, was owned by her half-brother, named
Solomon, who still retains two of her children.
MARY JOHNSON was cook in her master's family in New
Orleans. On her left arm are scars of three cuts given to
her by her mistress with a rawhide. On her back are
scars of more than fifty cuts given by her master. The
occasion was that one morning she was half an hour be-
hind time in bringing up his five o'clock cup of coffee. As
the Union army approached she ran away from her mas-
ter, and has since been employed by Colonel Hanks as
cook.

07/24/2010

ISAAC WHITE is a black boy of eight years; but none
the less intelligent than his whiter companions. He has
been in school about seven months, and I venture to say
that not one boy in fifty would have made as much im-

Augusta Broussard is nine years old. Her mother, who
is almost white, was owned by her half-brother, named
Solomon, who still retains two of her children.
MARY JOHNSON was cook in her master's family in New
Orleans. On her left arm are scars of three cuts given to
her by her mistress with a rawhide. On her back are
scars of more than fifty cuts given by her master. The
occasion was that one morning she was half an hour be-
hind time in bringing up his five o'clock cup of coffee. As
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ter, and has since been employed by Colonel Hanks as
cook.

ISAAC WHITE is a black boy of eight years; but none
the less intelligent than his whiter companions. He has
been in school about seven months, and I venture to say
that not one boy in fifty would have made as much im-

provement in that space of time.

ROBERT WHITEHEAD—the Reverend Mr. Whitehead
perhaps we ought to style him, since he is a regularly-

ordained preacher—was born in Baltimore. He was taken
to Norfolk, Virginia, by a Dr. A. F. N. Cook, and sold for

\$1525; from Norfolk he was taken to New Orleans, where
he was bought for \$1775 by a Dr. Leslie, who hired him

out as house and ship painter. When he had earned and
paid over that sum to his master, he suggested that a

small present for himself would be quite appropriate. Dr.
Leslie thought the request reasonable, and made him a

donation of a whole quarter of a dollar. The reverend
gentleman can read and write well, and is a very stirring

speaker. Just now he belongs to the church militiamen,
having enlisted in the United States army.

A large photograph of the whole group which you re-

produce has been taken, and *cartes de visite* of the sepa-

rate figures. They are for sale at the rooms of the Na-

tional Freedman's Relief Association, No. 1 Mercer Street,
New York, or I will send them by mail on receipt of the

price: \$1 for the large picture, 25 cents each for the
small ones. The profits to go to the support of the
C. C. LEIGH.

07/24/2010

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Special Instructions: include caption

6866 - 441
442

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6867 - 441

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Year: 1856
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Preferred output resolution: Highest possible
Special Instructions: p. 310, illustration, Aunt Winnie...include caption

*** Item 3 ***

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6868 - 441

Volume: 8 HARPO 4
Title: harper's weekly

Year: 1864

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Preferred output resolution: Highest possible

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*** Item 4 ***

Item type:

Call/Accession Number: DT549.7 G34 1814

Volume: 3

Title: l'afrique

Creator name: de villeneuve

Year: 1814

Preferred output format: tiff

Preferred output resolution: Highest possible

Special Instructions: illustration fold-out between pages 56 and 57; Vue de Ben....

discout

VUE-56

*** Item 5 ***

Item type:

Call/Accession Number: DT 549.7 G34 1814

Volume: 4

Title: l'afrique

Creator name: de villeneuve

Year: 1814

Total number of pages/images to be digitized: 1

Preferred output format: tiff

Preferred output resolution: Highest possible

Special Instructions: illustration facing p. 181 - negresse battant le coton

VUE-181

*** Item 6 ***

Item type:

Call/Accession Number: PS2539 .P19 C6 1853

Title: cousin frank's household

Creator name: Pocahontas I

Year: 1853

Total number of pages/images to be digitized: 1

Preferred output format: tiff

Preferred output resolution: Highest possible

Special Instructions: illustration, facing p. 169...the marriage

Brown



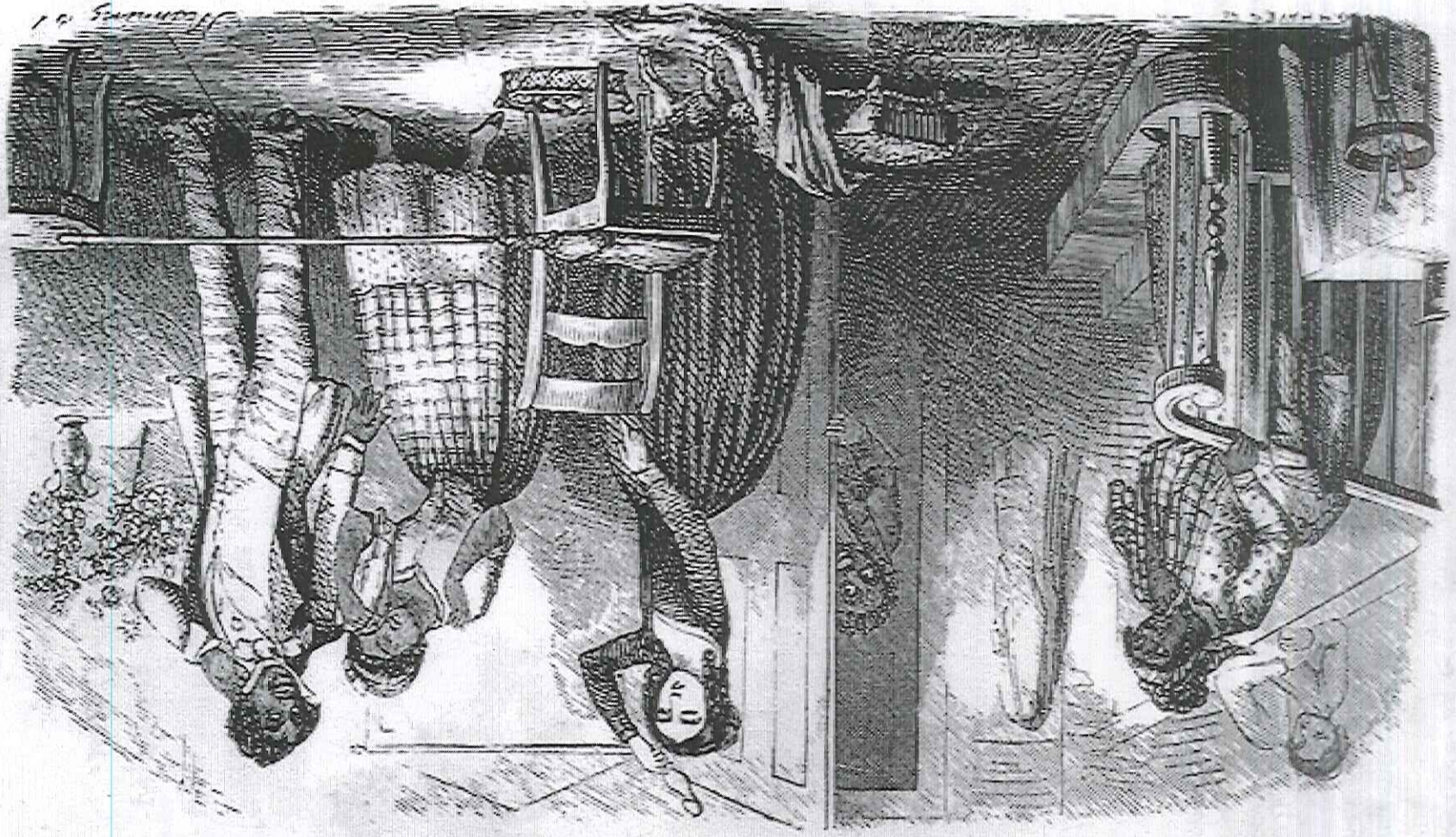
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The Marriage. "But you shall obey me." — Page 169.



Boon

#236

Vol 1 Scan 119

Title: The marriage

Source: ~~Plattin~~ ^{of Pearson's} [Emily G. Pearson] Cousin Frank's

Household, or, Scenes in the Old Dominion

(Boston: Upham, Ford, and Olmstead, 1853) p. 168 ¹⁶⁹ ~~168~~ 169

Author Pocahontas [Emily Clements Pearson]
Hayes, George H. engraver

See Google Books

WVA

SC-STKS

Call # PS2539 .P19 C6 1853

look up
the
goose

^{manuscript} (Nov 17)

An abolitionist account, apparently based on

Thomas Mott's Virginia in the late ante-bellum

period - in the 1800s, -

1/11/0 states an incident in the book where
Mott is ^{in a competing} ~~in a competing~~ ^{of the} ~~of the~~ ^{participating} ~~participating~~ ^{as} ~~as~~ ^{with} ~~with~~ ^{she did not} ~~she did not~~ ^{mean} ~~mean~~ -

~~Peter~~

"It's his' no manning 'fall,

to jump over de brown ticks, 'sald out

Miss " (p. 170)

An ^{Miss} ~~Miss~~ ^{travels} ~~travels ^{reception} ~~reception ^{out of} ~~out of "~~~~~~

Miss " had been writing and auditing
she would have "made you a pretty
appearance in the penbox, and would have
called the classroom in " (p. 170)

Readings from the works of
Emily Clemens Pearson and Harriet Beecher Stowe

Compiled by Cathy Saunders for the Oct. 31st, 2008 D.C.-area American Women Writers Study Group
discussion of Celebrity and Obscurity

As you will see from the timeline on the following page, Emily Clemens Pearson shares a number of things in common with Harriet Beecher Stowe (whom I'm assuming needs no introduction); both are white Congregationalists from Connecticut who wrote abolitionist novels before it became popular to do so. However, Stowe had achieved considerable fame by the time *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published in book form in 1852, while Pearson was known only in a much smaller circle when her second antislavery novel, *Cousin Franck's Household*, was published in 1853.

I suggest that we focus our discussion primarily around the first two selections: the prefaces to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Cousin Franck's Household*. These two pieces show the authors grappling with some of the same issues, including authentication of the underlying truth of their fictions, from the differing positions of celebrity and obscurity.

To provide some sense of how Pearson differs from Stowe, I have also included a copy of the final chapters of *Cousin Franck's Household*, which appeared only in the book version of the novel. The narrator of this epistolary novel is "Miss P.", or Pocahantas, of Connecticut, who seems to be a stand-in for Pearson herself. As chapter XIX opens, Miss P. is on her second visit to relatives in Virginia. These relatives include her cousin Franck Cameron, who was raised in New England by a Quaker mother, Aunt Clara, traveled south as a tutor, and ended up marrying a wealthy widow, Regina, who has two daughters by her first marriage, Ruth (an abolitionist somewhat disabled by a humped back) and Rosalie (a self-centered belle). As Miss P. learns during her first visit, Regina's father, Henry Hartley, also had four children by his slave mistress, Milly. One of these children, Selma, has remained in the household as Regina's slave until escaping with her son, Hannibal, in the preceding chapter. Early in Chapter XIX, the visitor who aided in the escape, whom the family knows as Mr. Oglethorpe, reveals himself to be another of Henry Hartley's slave children, William, who was sold by his father as a child, and later bought, freed, adopted and educated by a wealthy bachelor. The ensuing denouement, in which the biracial William/Mr. Oglethorpe rearranges for the better the lives not only of the plantation's slaves, but also of his white relatives, then settles near his family in New England, strikes me as a markedly different vision of a possible future for the United States than that suggested by the dual endings of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, in which the freed Shelby slaves remain in (salaried) tutelage on the Shelby plantation, and the Harris family moves to Africa.

Emily Clemens Pearson

Chronology & Selected Bibliography

1818	Born Emily C. Clemmons (also spelled Clemmons or Clemens) in Granby, CT
1818-37	As far as I can tell, Pearson spent her first 20 years in Granby. Later in life, she wrote, probably autobiographically, of "a young lady" "in a village academy in Connecticut," who, "having a thirst for knowledge," "commented the study of Latin," to the surprise and opprobrium of her peers. If the narrator of "Old Delia" is a representation of herself, then Pearson may have visited relatives in the south, probably Virginia, around 1833, when she would have been fifteen; another possibility is that she visited or taught in the south after her attendance at Mount Holyoke.
1837-38	Attended Mount Holyoke during its inaugural year (like most of the women in the first class, she did not officially graduate)
1843-1846	As Merin D. Bur has established, Pearson moved to Rochester, NY in 1843. There, she became, as mentioned in her obituary, "principal of the young ladies' department of Rochester Collegiate Institute." As Bur's work shows, by February 1844, she was also actively involved as an author and editor in the Millerite movement, which expected the second coming of Jesus in fall 1844, and which eventually evolved into present-day 7 th -Day Adventism. In March 1845, Pearson moved to Portland, Maine, where she worked with John Pearson, brother of Charles H. Pearson, in writing for and editing the <i>Hope of Israel</i> and <i>Hope Within the Veil</i> , two early Adventist publications. Later in 1845, she became engaged to Charles Pearson, whom she married in 1846, and moved back to Granby. Around the time of their marriage, they both ceased writing for Adventist periodicals.
1849-50	Charles became a minister, probably sometime after 1850, when he was listed as a "student" in the Granby census. A daughter, Catharine, born c. 1849, is also listed in that census.
Feb. 1851	In the preface to <i>Jamie Parker: The Fugitive</i> (published under the name Emily Catharine Pierson and copyrighted by Charles Henry Pierson), Pearson claimed the book was based on "materials...gathered during a residence at the South."
(June 1851-Apr. 1852	<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> , by Harriet Beecher Stowe, serialized in the <i>National Era</i>)
Sept. 1851-Apr. 1852	"Letters from Virginia," the serial that became <i>Cousin Franck's Household</i> , appeared in <i>The Watchman & Reflector</i> ; a widely-distributed Baptist periodical
(Mar. 1852	<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> published in book form)
1853	<i>Cousin Franck's Household</i> published in book form under the pseudonym "Pocalantias" (republished as <i>Ruth's Sacrifice</i> in 1863)
1858	A son, Henry Clemens Pearson, was born while the Pearsons were living in Le Roy, Minnesota, apparently as frontier missionaries, an experience Charles Henry Pearson chronicled in <i>On the Frontier</i> (1864)
Oct. 1863-Mar. 1864	"Plantation Pictures," an unfinished serial "by Mrs. Emily C. Pearson, author of 'Cousin Franck's Household,'" appeared in <i>The Liberator</i>
1864	Charles Henry Pearson took up the editorship of the <i>Home Monthly</i> , a periodical to which both he and Emily had already contributed. Emily apparently continued to supply a substantial portion of the content. "Old Delia" published in July.
1864	<i>The Poor White, or the Rebel Conscript</i> , "by the author of Ruth's Sacrifice," published
1867	<i>Prince Paul, the Freedman Soldier</i> published by the Mass. Sabbath School Society
1868	<i>Echo-bank: a Temperance Tale</i> published by National Temperance Society under pseudonym "Ervie"
1870	<i>Gutenberg; or the world's benefactor</i> , the first of several books on Gutenberg, some for children and some for adults, published
1879	<i>Lydia: A Cantata for Sunday-School Exhibitions</i> published
1890	<i>Madonna Hall, the Story of our Country's Peril</i> published
1900	Died in Medford, MA at the age of 82

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