

IMAGE TITLE

IMAGE REF

Slave Auction, Richmond, Virginia, 1861

auktion_Richd_1861

Slave Auction, Richmond, Virginia, 1861

NW0027

Enslaved Africans Loaded onto Slave Ship, 1861

E020

Slave Coffle, East Africa, Upper Nile region, 1840s

Illustration136a

A Slave Coffle, East Africa, Upper Nile region, 1840s

Illustration136c

Enslaved Ethnic Groups, East Africa, Upper Nile region, 1840s

Illustration137a

Slave Market, Muscat (Oman), 1840s

Illustration137b

Slave Ship, East African Coast, 1840s

Illustration136b

IMAGE TITLE	IMAGE REFERENCE
Christiansborg Castle, Gold Coast, ca. 1750	D002
Ceremony Appointing Military Commander 1784	B006
Whipping of a Fugitive Slave, French West Indies ^{1840s}	Image - 2
Interior of Sugar Mill, Pernambuco, Brazil, early 1850s	pg 232
Decks of a Slaving Vessel, 1823-24	pg 123
Freed Slaves Cheering Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, 1863	monde5
House Servant, Baltimore, 1861	iln 307
Slave Coffle, Central Africa, 1874	iln 377
Robert Smalls, 1862	NW0216
Slave Trading Station, Mozambique, 1850	ILN044
Plantation Mill Yard and Sugar Mill, Brazil, 1830s	NW0295
Punishment of Slaves, Brazil, 1830s	NW0296
Africans Forced to Dance on Deck of Slave Ship, early 19 th cent	E015
Capture of a Slave Ship, African Coast, 1857	iln 284a
Cross-Section of Slave Ship, 1857	iln 284b
Capture of a Slave Ship, African Coast, 1859	iln 409
Landing Slaves at a Brazillian Port, 1830s	H012
Shackles Used on Slave Ship, 1845	ILN202
Festival, Havana, Cuba, 1847	ILN026
Slave Barracoon, Sierra Leone, 1840s	C008
Sugar Cane Cultivation, British West Indies (Jamaica?), 1840s	NW0272

Carts with Hogsheads of Sugar, British West Indies, 1840s	NW0273
Sugar Boiling House, British West Indies, 1840s	NW0274
Vertical-Roller Sugar Mill, British West Indies, 1840s	NW0275
Ellen Kraft, a Fugitive Slave, 1851	ILN315
Slave Auction, Charleston, South Carolina, 1853	NW0277
Sleeping Position of Africans on Slave Ship, 1857	11n595e
Africans Liberated from a Slave Ship, Jamaica, 1857	11n595b
Captured Slave Ship, Jamaica, 1857	11n595a
Africans Packed into a Slave Ship, 1857	11n595c
Africans Liberated from a Slave Ship, Jamaica, 1857	11n595d
Selling Sweet Potatoes, Charleston, South Carolina, 1861	NW0026
Slave Auction, Richmond, Virginia, 1853	NW0276
Slaves Waiting to be Sold, Richmond, Virginia, 1853	NW0278
Church Service at Plantation, South Carolina, 1863	NW0176
Slave Coffle, East Africa, 1880s	ILN343
Yarrow Mamout, 1822	mamout
Yarrow Mamout 1819	1029

fonde un journal, le *Liberator*, en faveur de la liberté des noirs.

Quinze ans après, cette question agitait déjà toute l'Amérique pour triompher enfin en 1860, au prix d'un grand déchirement intérieur et peut-être d'une guerre civile.

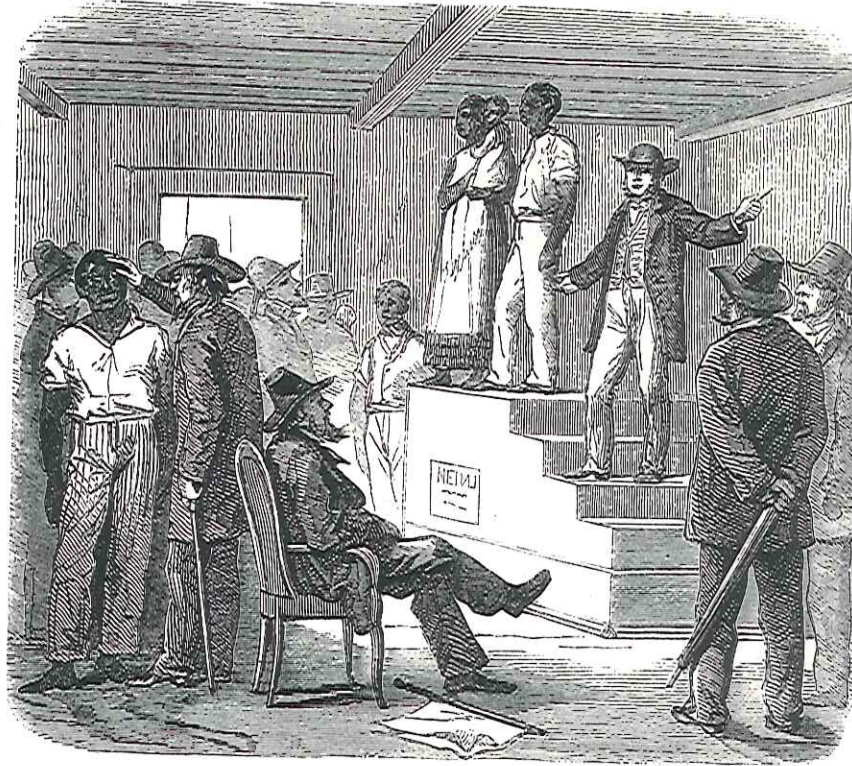
Les volontaires de Charlestown (mon troisième croquis) sont pris sur nature. Les costumes sont d'une grande exactitude. Ils sont aussi, comme vous le voyez, d'une grande variété. Il en est de même dans chaque ville des Etats-Unis. Cela tient à ce que la milice est divisée en quelque sorte en petites nationalités dans lesquelles vient se ranger chaque habitant, d'après son origine; c'est ainsi que le Français porte l'uniforme de votre soldat de la ligne avec le nom de *Lafayette's Guards*; que l'Allemand porte celui de hongrois ou de grenadier prussien; l'Ecoisais celui d'highlander, et ainsi de suite. C'est, je vous assure, d'un effet assez curieux.

A bientôt, monsieur le Directeur, d'autres croquis; ne signez ceux-ci et ces quelques lignes que de mes initiales. J'éviterai ainsi toutes difficultés avec messieurs les esclavagistes.

Agréé, je vous prie,

W. S.

Engraving from a drawing by W.S. (unidentified)



Vente d'esclaves dans le Sud des États-Unis.

Causerie dramatique.

Il y a trois mois environ, après avoir dit ici pis que pendre de *la Dame de Monsoreau*, nous annoncions que cet ouvrage serait joué tout au plus une vingtaine de fois; or, il vient de l'être pour la centième. Nous le proclamons sans la moindre honte.

Un grand banquet, un banquet meilleur que la pièce, a même été offert, à cette occasion, à tous ceux qui, plus ou moins directement, avaient contribué à ce succès immense. Une bien jolie épigramme, c'eût été de nous y inviter.

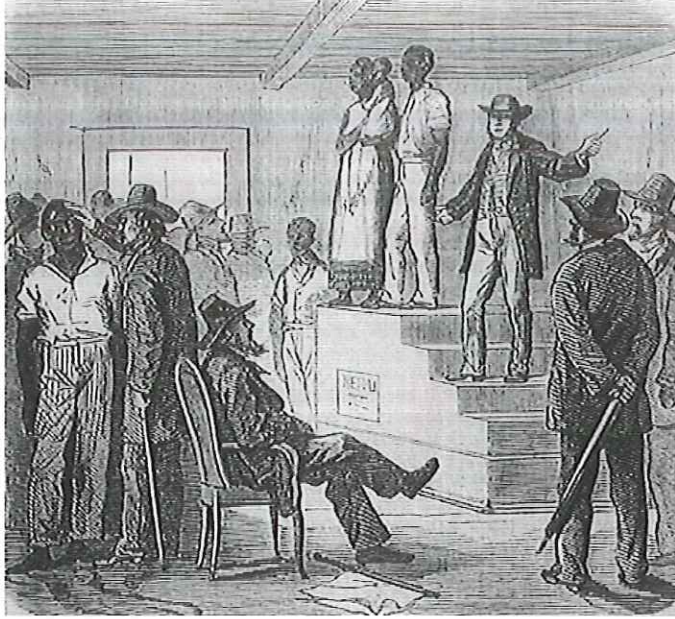
Par contre, et puisse cette revanche nous relever un peu dans l'opinion du lecteur, *le Gentilhomme pauvre*, comédie en deux actes de MM. Dumanoir et Lafargue, dont nous avons annoncé d'avance le grand succès, vient de réussir au Gymnase, et nous n'en sommes pas plus fier.

Le Gentilhomme pauvre est emprunté, titre et sujet, à une des plus jolies nouvelles de Henri Conscience. Contrairement à ce qui arrive le plus souvent en pareil cas, le romancier n'aura pas cette fois à se plaindre des auteurs qui ont adapté son idée aux exigences de la scène. Tout le



181

Image No 149 of 196 showing all pictures



Picture No 10044451
 Date 1861
 Description SLAVE SALE IN AMERICA
 Details Slave sale in America
 Source Unattributed
 Credit Mary Evans Picture Library

*See
 Auction - Richd - Island
 NW 0027-*

*This image based on
 both*

Select this picture

Previous picture

Back to Thumbnails

Next Picture

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Slave Auction, Richmond, Virginia, 1861

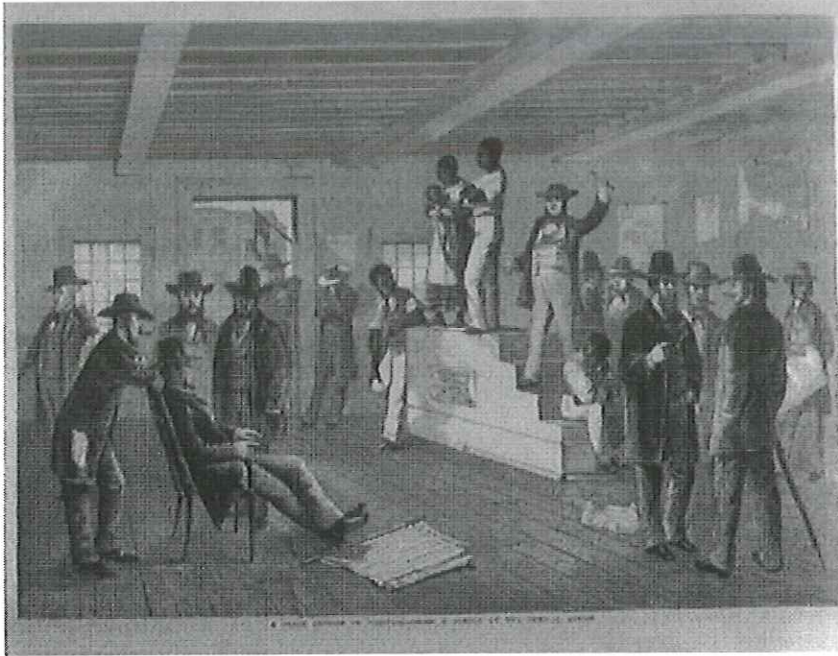


Image Reference

auction_Richd_1861

Source

The Illustrated London News (Feb. 16, 1861), vol. 38, p.139. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library)

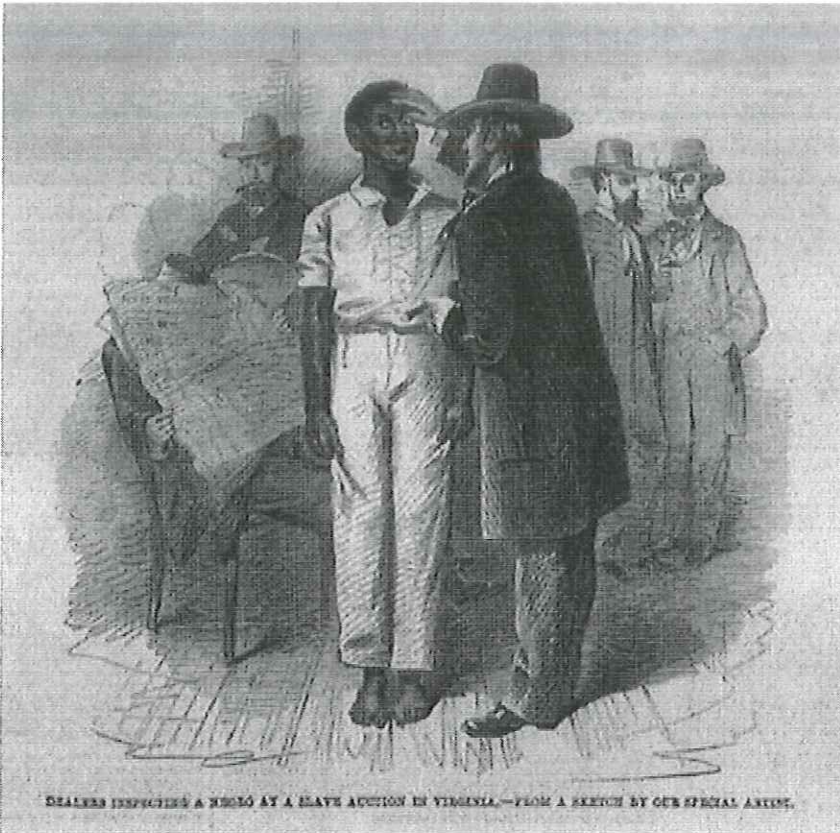
Comments

Shows a man and woman (with child in arms) on auction block, surrounded by white men. Article in The ILN (pp. 138 - 140) accompanying this "sketch by our special correspondent" (G.H. Andrews) provides a lengthy eyewitness description of slave sales in Richmond, part of which is excerpted here: "The auction rooms for the sale of Negroes are situated in the main streets, and are generally the ground floors of the building; the entrance-door opens straight into the street, and the sale room is similar to any other auction room . . . placards, advertisements, and notices as to the business carried on are dispensed with, the only indications of the trade being a small red flag hanging from the front door post, and a piece of paper upon which is written . . . this simple announcement-- 'Negroes for sale at auction' . . ." Here follows a detailed description of the scene shown in the illustration and the auction process.

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](#).

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Slave Sale, Richmond, Virginia, 1861**Image Reference**

NW0027

Source

The Illustrated London News (Feb. 16, 1861), p. 138. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library)

Comments

Caption, "Dealers inspecting a Negro at a slave auction in Virginia." Illustration accompanies a detailed eyewitness description of slave sales in Richmond. The slave shown here was to be auctioned, and "some of the buyers . . . asked him a variety of questions, as to his last employment, state of his health, and so forth. Then they turned his head to the light, and lifted the corners of his eyes to ascertain if they were free from indications of disease; in the same way they examined his teeth. they did not do this in a harsh or brutal manner, but just the same as a doctor might examine a patient" (pp. 139-140).

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](#).

unclear to generator

file

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Enslaved Africans Being Loaded onto Slave Ship, 1861

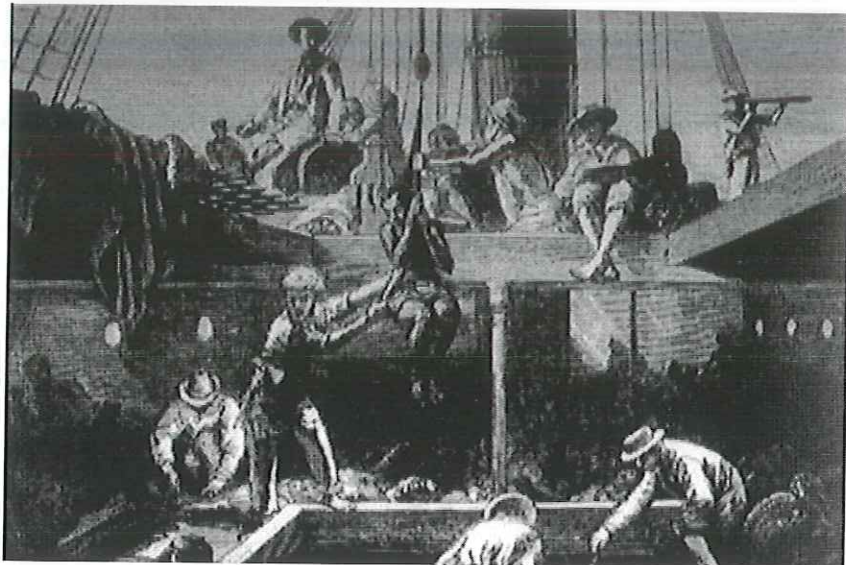


Image Reference
E020

Source

James Walvin, Slavery and the Slave Trade (Univ. Press of Mississippi, 1983), p. 54; original source not identified.

Comments

Walvin's caption, "Loading slaves in 1861." A slightly larger copy of this image appears on the website of the Mary Evans Picture Gallery (London) - - probably Walvin's source - - which cites L'illustration (Paris, 1861), and captions it "Slaves being lowered into the hold of a slave ship."

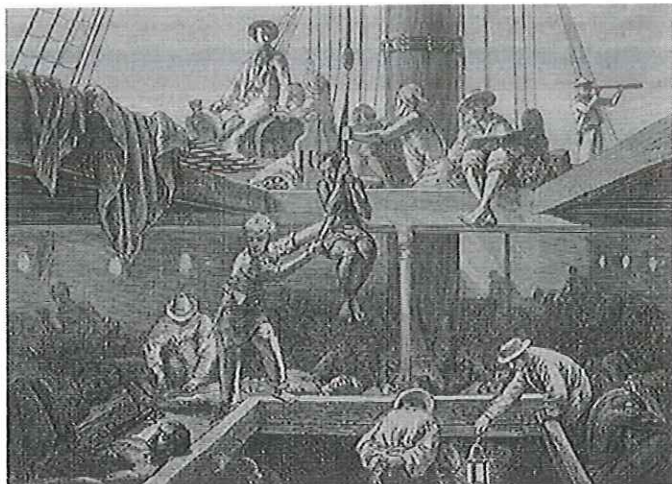
However, we could not find this image in the 1861 volume (37 and 38) in L'illustration and the M.E.P.G. may be an erroneous citation.

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 No 35 of 191 showing all pictures

Picture No 1001126



Date

1861

Description SLAVERY/SHIPBOARD SCENES

Details Slaves being lowered into the hold of a slave ship

Source Biard, in L'Illustration

Credit Mary Evans Picture Library

h Select this picture

1/12/01 -

~~LOC~~ consulted
 Vols 37 + 38 for
 1861 - no trace of
 this image or
 Biard

Previous picture	Back to Thumbnails	Next Picture
------------------	--------------------	--------------

website €020 - taken from Walden

UVA doesn't have 1861 illustration

try LOC

write Benjamin

OCLC

LOC

W&A - no number

L.S. (unclear)

LCP

want
 Vol. 6 - 10 (1846 - 1847-48)
 Vol. 15 - 23 (1849/50 - 1853/54)

The Library of Congress

>> Go to Library of Congress Authorities



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ONLINE CATALOG



- Help
- New Search
- Search History
- Headings List
- Titles List
- Request an Item
- Account Status
- Other Databases
- Start Over

DATABASE: Library of Congress Online Catalog

YOU SEARCHED: Series/Uniform Title Browse = illustration journal universel

SEARCH RESULTS: Displaying 3 of 12.

◀ Previous Next ▶

Brief Record

Subjects/Content

Full Record

MARC Tags

L'illustration : journal universel.

LC Control Number: 11010735

Type of Material: Serial (Periodical, Newspaper, etc.)

Brief Description: Illustration (Paris, France)

L'illustration : journal universel.

Paris : J.J. Dubochet ; 1843-1944.

102 v. : ill. ; 41 cm.

T. 1, no 1 (4 mars 1843)-t. 102, nos 5292/5293 (12/19 août 1944)

(1861)

~~1843-1944~~
LOC

CALL NUMBER: AP20 .I3

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status: Not Charged

CALL NUMBER: AP20 .I3

Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status: Not Charged

◀ Previous Next ▶

Save, Print and Email (Help Page)	
Select Format	Print or Save
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Text Format (Save, Print or Email)	<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Print or Save Search Results</div>
<input type="radio"/> MARC Format (ONLY Save)	

1/12/05 -

Vol. 37 (1861), JAN - June

Vol. 38 (1861) July - Dec

File

- Go Back
- New Search
- Back in List
- Next in List
- Change Display
- Print / E-mail Download
- Request Item

Search Virgo

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Video Search
- EJournal Lists
- Ebooks, etc. Search
- Audio Search
- Manuscript Search
- CallNumber Search
- Reserve Readings

Databases

- Journal articles
- Newspaper articles
- EBooks
- Reference Sources

Services

- Contact Us
- Renew Items
- User Status
- Change PIN
- Interlibrary Services
- Purchase Requests

UVa Libraries

- Library Information
- UVa Library
- Darden Library
- Health

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 13 of 15 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Early issues are in Alabama only

Call number: **AP20 .I3**

Title: **L'illustration : journal universel.**

Publication info: **Paris : J.J. Dubochet ; 1843-1944.**

Dates/vols published: **T. 1, no 1 (4 mars 1843)-t. 102, nos 5292/5292 (12/19 août 1944)**

Description: **102 v. : ill. ; 41 cm.**

Later title: **France-illustration**

Note: **Description based on: t. 2, no 27 (2 sept. 1843); title from caption.**

Supplement note: **Issued with supplements: Supplément musical; Supplément roman; Supplément théâtrale; later by: La Petite illustration which was issued in 5 parts: Cinema, Poesies, Serie roman (which became Roman), Serie théâtre (which became Théâtrale; later Théâtre) and Tourisme.**

Uniform title: **Illustration (Paris, France)**

Includes: **Illustration (Paris, France). Supplément musical**

Includes: **Illustration (Paris, France). Supplément roman**

Includes: **Illustration (Paris, France). Supplément**

Includes: **Illustration théâtrale**

Includes: **Petite illustration. Cinema**

Includes: **Petite illustration. Poesies**

Includes: **Petite illustration. Roman**

Includes: **Petite illustration. Serie roman**

Includes: **Petite illustration théâtrale**

Includes: **Théâtre (Paris, France : 1921)**

Includes: **Serie théâtre**

Includes: **Petite illustration. Tourisme**

Index note: **Table générale analytique et alphabétique des tomes 1 à 14 with vol. 14.**

Index note: **Tables annuelles des matières, 1843-1932, 1 vol., 1934.**

Index note: **Index des noms géographiques, 1843-1932.**

Sciences
Library
Law Library

ALDERMAN

*Images of
Slavery in Africa*

(2)

Location: ALD-STKS ...
 Library has: v.4 (1844/1845) pages missing
 Library has: v.5 (1845),
 Library has: v.11-14 (1848-1849),
 Library has: v.24-27 (1854-1856),

Vol. 4 - no. 32 -

- Library has: v.50=no.2597 (1892),
- Library has: v.53=no.2753 (1895),
- Library has: v.78-79 (1881-1882),
- Library has: v.81 (1883),
- Library has: v.84 (1884),
- Library has: v.89-90 (1887),
- Library has: v.136=no.3529,3531-3534 (1910),
- Library has: v.141 (1913),
- Library has: v.142=no.3693 (1913),
- Library has: v.143 (1914)
- Library has: v.144=no.3723-3747 (1914)
- Library has: v.145=no.3748-3756,3758,3760,3765,3767 (1915),
- Library has: v.146=no.3774,3776-3795 (1915)
- Library has: v.147 (1916)
- Library has: v.148=no.3826-3846,3851/3852 (1916)
- Library has: v.149=no.3853-3878 (1917)
- Library has: v.150 (1917)
- Library has: v.151=no.3906-3930 (1918)
- Library has: v.152-174 (1919-1929)
- Library has: v.175=no.4531-4533,4535-4538,4540 (1930),
- Library has: v.176=no.4562 (1930),
- Library has: v.178=no.4592-4593,4595-4599 (1931)
- Library has: v.179=no.4600-4607 (1931),
- Library has: v.180=no.4627-4633 (1931),
- Library has: v.181=no.4635,4641-4642,4647 (1932),
- Library has: v.183=no.4670,4676-4682,4684-4687 (1932)
- Library has: v.184 (1933)
- Library has: v.185=no.4705-4718,4720-4721 (1933)
- Library has: v.186=no.4722-4728,4730-4739 (1933)
- Library has: v.187=no.4740-4748,4750-4752,4755-4756,4758-4759 (1934),
- Library has: v.188=no.4770 (1934),
- Library has: v.189=no.4787 (1934),
- Library has: v.190=no.4792-4793,4795,4797-4808 (1935),

p: 373 ~~1848~~ 2/4/05
Spec. collection

Vol. 27, 1856
pp. 369-370 (text + scan pictures)
OR ~~lipd~~ L'illustration 369
McFREMANT, Voyage au
Soudan Oriental

Vol. 14, 1849
pp. 135-138 - text + scan pictures

Special Collections

~~≡~~ Vol. 14
TIFS of pp. 136 (3) images 136a
136b
136c
cuts →
p. 137 (2 images) 137a
137b
text in JPG of text, pp. 135-38

Vol. 27 (1856)
TIF p. 369 (bottom) 369
JPG 369-370 text

~~Record~~
Record
✓ ~~Illustration 369 (1856)~~ ✓
✓ " 136a (1849) - top ✓
✓ " 136b - middle ✓
✓ " 136c - bottom ✓
✓ 137a - top
✓ 137b - bottom
✓ ~~369~~

10.8.2004

~~Check the Quiver~~
NOT the Quiver

L'illustration
check highlighted issues
what → answer

✓ Volume 5 - 1845
• No images

A.S. -
the

?
every answer

Volume 11 - 1848

NO ✓ p. 13 - People in an African palace of some kind. Something ceremonial seems to be going on. There is a drummer & a woman holding something w/ smoke emanating.

✓
Haiti
Haiti

p. 373 - top picture - A black woman with two children speaking to a man who is lounging. Others in the background talking, etc.

bottom picture - it appears that two groups of black ppl are fighting one another. In an outdoor setting such as a ravine or small mountain.

* Both pictures mention Haiti underneath

✓ Volume 12 - 1848/49

L'illustration

No images

✓ Volume 13 - 1849

— perhaps South American or South Asian

NO

p. 24 - dark-skinned people walking... one is riding an elephant

p. 184 - dark-skinned people seizing elephants w/ wht. overseers watching

✓ Volume 14 - 1849

NO

Haiti p. 132 - 5 portraits of black individuals who seem to be prominent people

- ✓ p. 136 a top picture - a caravan of slaves
S can or photo copy b middle picture - a slave ship perhaps
c bottom picture - a caravan of slaves that has stopped marching

✓ p. 137 a a group of Africans standing together ... depicting "tribal" characteristics

b bottom picture - slaves being examined / spoken to by men who look to be Middle Eastern or Arab

Haiti
NO p. 189 - cartoon - you don't want this, right?

NO p. 248 - bottom - looks like black people on a small boat

NO p. 249 - top - looks like slaves marching

bottom - many black people are on this ~~road~~ as well as white people with whom some blacks are discussing

NO p. 280 - black people gathered on the shore of a village as a boat is departing

bottom - black people gathered on a boat ... there is one white man

NO p. 281 - top - portraits of 2 black men - probably chiefs

bottom - a wrecked ship and several small boats with black people on the river

12.2004

Volume 24 - 1854

NO. 245 - Black people gathered with weaponry; a black chief?
on a horse

New
Celestine

NO p. 344 - middle: 2 black women - One walking with a
backpack of crops, the other sitting against
a tree

bottom: 3 black men - 2 are wearing European
style clothing and the other seems to be
wearing indigenous dress

NO p. 345 - top: Many black people - looks like a ceremony
bottom: lots of black men dancing and waving weapons - there
are several children as well

Volume 25 - 1855

NO p. 417 - two dark-skinned men who are holding rifles
& appear to be soldiers - I think Tunisian

Volume 26

- couldn't locate this volume

Volume 27 - 1856

NO p. 265 - several young looking, indigenous Africans
gathered outside a grass hut; most are sitting
in a circle & a few are standing

p. 369 ✓ One man on a camel, the other on a donkey (both
w/ rifles) white black men are walking in a
caravan (ie. supporting wooden poles on their shoulders)

Photo
Scan

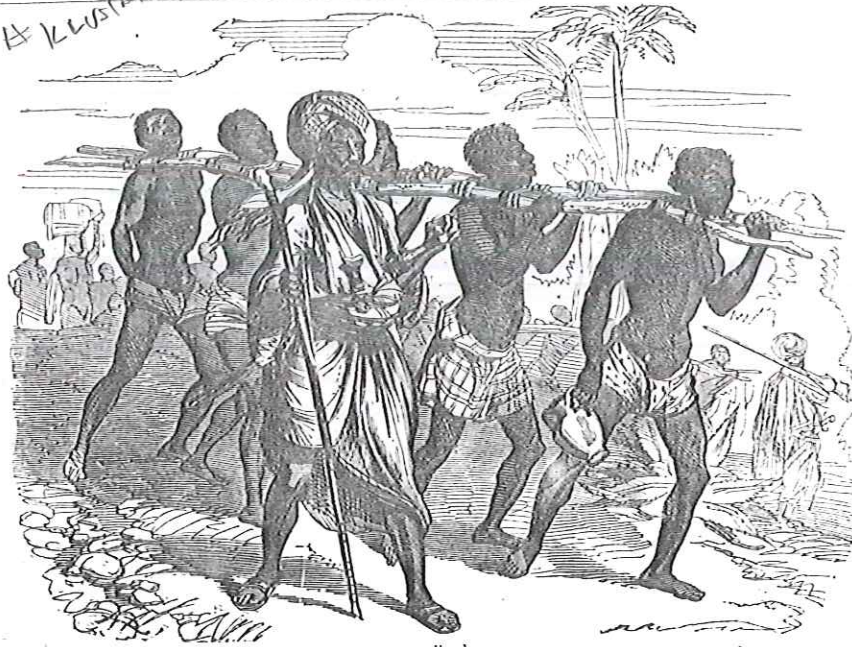
Illustration 136a

jamais un coup de bâton. C'est le Corse de l'Afrique. Il est en même temps très-intelligent.

Chacune de ces races se distingue par des marques indélébiles imprimées sur la peau à la naissance de l'enfant; la contrefaçon est impossible, chaque acheteur connaît très-bien la marchandise et fait son choix comme il l'entend, personne n'essaiera de le tromper.

En dernière ligne viennent les hommes faits, qu'on n'achète que par absolue nécessité. Pour plier au travail cesatures sauvages habituées à ne rien faire et à se jouer de la mort, il faudra beaucoup de soins, de surveillance et d'habileté. Enfin tout est vendu et chacun suit son nouveau maître.

L'esclave mâle, en arrivant dans la maison de l'Arabe, reçoit une ample ration de riz et de poisson; on le traite comme en Europe nous faisons des chiens; on veut l'attacher à sa nouvelle position par les plaisirs du ventre. Si le noir est adulte, on n'oublie pas pour le fixer les séductions de l'amour, et une négresse de la maison reçoit l'invitation et au besoin l'ordre d'attirer dans sa case le nouveau venu. Ce moyen réussit ordi-

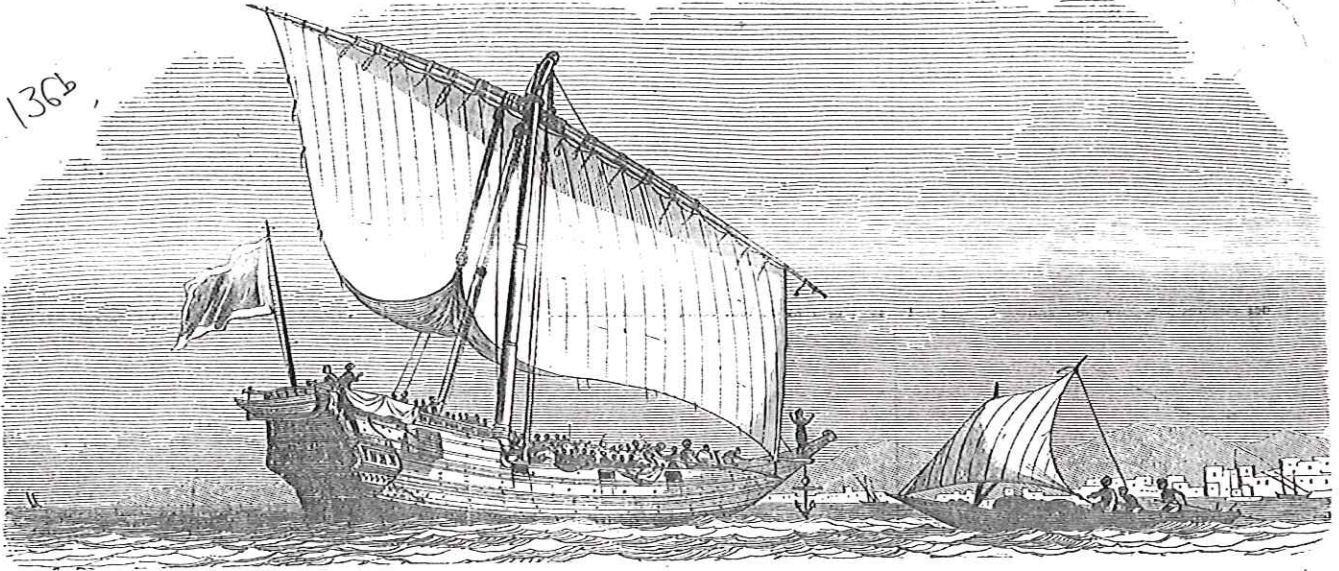


Caravane d'esclaves.

nairement et suffit pour faire oublier à ce malheureux enfant de l'Afrique ses forêts et la famille qu'il y a laissée. D'autres fois, rebelle à toute excitation, le nouvel hôte ne pense qu'à fuir, mais il est sous la surveillance de deux esclaves apprivoisés qui ne le quittent pas des yeux, et le plus souvent le saisissent à la première tentative. Alors on met au déserteur des entraves qu'il garde à ses pieds pendant deux ou trois mois, et, chose extraordinaire et incroyable, ce remède produit son effet. Lorsque l'esclave est resté trois mois enchaîné, il finit par aimer sa nouvelle condition, et, lorsqu'on lui retire ses fers, il ne fait plus de nouvelles tentatives d'évasion. Dès ce moment il est admis à faire partie de la famille de son maître, qui cause avec lui, qui le consulte, l'admet même quelquefois à manger au même plat. On lui enseigne les éléments de la religion musulmane et tous ensemble font les ablutions et le salam. Bientôt le maître le marie avec une négresse réformée du harem, lui donne un terrain et quelques piastres pour se bâtir une case. Dès ce moment il est beaucoup moins es-

136b

Supp 135 la
à l'heure
d'inscription



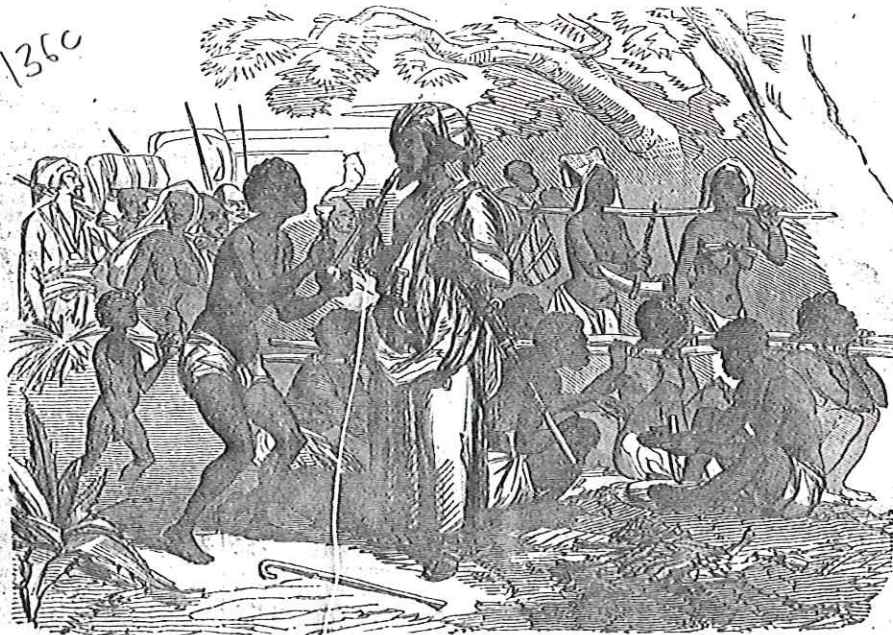
Bâtiment négrier de la côte d'Afrique.

clave que le plus heureux de nos paysans. Jamais son maître ne le vendra; il cultivera tranquillement un champ aussi vaste qu'il l'aura voulu, dont les récoltes lui appartiendront entièrement, et n'aura plus qu'à travailler deux à trois jours par semaine pour son patron, et Dieu sait quel travail!

Quant aux négresses, leur sort est encore bien plus beau; elles sont ornées de colliers et de bracelets, parfümées d'huiles précieuses, couvertes de riches tissus et vont dans les profondeurs du harem goûter des voluptés ineffables, et qu'un voile impénétrable déroba à nos regards.

Avant 1847, les Arabes de Zanguebar avaient le droit de transporter des esclaves en Arabie, en Egypte et en Perse. Sept à huit mille noirs étaient expédiés chaque année pour cette destination; ce débouché donnait une grande valeur aux esclaves, et l'on vendait sur le marché de Zanguebar un jeune noir 15 à 18 piastres et une jeune négresse 50, 60 et même 100 piastres. Depuis que Seyed-Saïd, en échange

136c



Halte d'une caravane d'esclaves.

d'une pension de 60,000 piastres, a accordé aux Anglais l'interdiction de la traite au nord de l'équateur, les Arabes, qui sont surveillés par le capitaine Hamerton, cerbère infatigable, n'osent plus tenter d'opérations de ce genre. Aussi, le prix des esclaves a-t-il considérablement baissé depuis 1847, et maintenant on a pour 4 ou 5 piastres ce qui se vendait 12 et 15 il y a trois ans.

Le bas prix auquel sont tombés les esclaves, depuis l'interdiction de la traite avec les ports d'Arabie, fait que l'on introduit beaucoup plus d'esclaves dans les îles de Zanguebar et de Pembar; c'est une des principales causes du grand développement de l'agriculture dans ces deux îles. Zanguebar a reçu depuis 1847 à peu près 7,000 esclaves par an; avant l'abolition de la traite au nord de l'équateur, il en passait sur ce marché 12 à 14,000, dont les deux tiers étaient dirigés sur l'Arabie.

Jusqu'au 1^{er} juillet 1847, les navires portant le pavillon de Seyed-Saïd avaient le droit non-seulement de faire le commerce des esclaves d'un port à l'autre de

la côte orientale d'Afrique, mais encore ils avaient le droit exceptionnel de prendre des esclaves à la côte d'Afrique et de les transporter dans tous les ports de l'Arabie et de la Perse situés sur la mer Rouge, l'Océan indien et le golfe Persique. Ce commerce donnait de l'occupation à une trentaine de daws qui en retiraient de très-grands bénéfices; l'agriculture prenait en Arabie de très-grands développements, la production du café, de l'indigo, des gommes et résines précieuses, des pêcheries, allait tous les jours augmentant. Les Anglais avaient fort bien saisi ce mouvement progressif que signale l'histoire des Arabes depuis une cinquantaine d'années. La compagnie des Indes, dont au contraire la prospérité suit une marche opposée depuis la même époque, était trop près de ce centre de concurrence pour ne pas y prêter une jalouse attention. Il fallait étouffer cette reprise de l'activité arabe à quelque prix que ce fût. L'élément principal de vigueur de cette renaissance industrielle était dans les bras que l'Arabie tirait chaque année de la côte d'Afrique. Il fallait donc faire cesser ce commerce infâme. C'est ce qu'a voulu faire l'Angleterre en arrachant à Seyed-Saïd cette convention qui défend désormais le transport des esclaves plus loin que l'embouchure du fleuve Jub ou Juba, situé sous l'équateur.

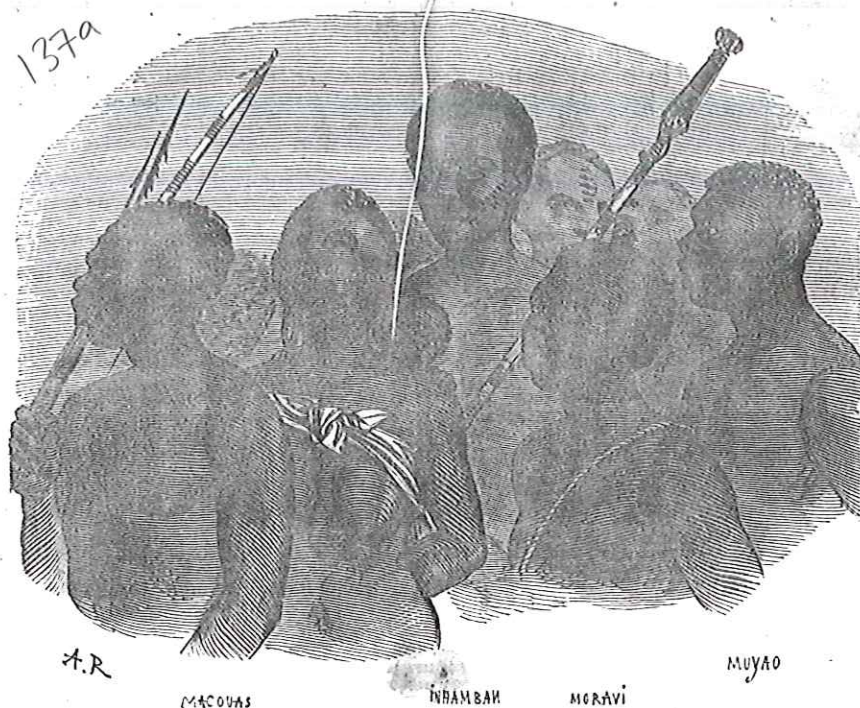
Les Anglais, comme toujours, ont eu le bonheur de faire leurs affaires tout en ne paraissant occupés que des intérêts du ciel et de l'amour de l'humanité. Au moins ne peut-on contester que parmi les abolitionnistes, même anglais, il s'en trouve quelques-uns de bonne foi, et qu'ils n'ont pas pour but principal, en faisant de la propagande, l'écoulement d'une plus grande quantité de produits manufacturés de Manchester, Liverpool et Birmingham, ou l'extension des fabriques de sucre de betteraves.

Il reste maintenant à examiner si l'interdiction du transport des esclaves dans les régions situées au nord de l'équateur a produit les résultats qu'en attendaient les abolitionnistes.

Les ennemis de la traite des esclaves ont trouvé dans le capitaine Hamerton, consul anglais et résident de l'honorable Compagnie près de Seyed-Saïd, un puissant auxiliaire. Cet homme, dont la seule passion est de nuire à tout ce qui n'est pas anglais, exerce sur l'iman, sur son entourage, sur ses sujets et ses États un espionnage de tous les instants et des mieux dirigés. Il a à sa solde les principaux serviteurs de Seyed-Saïd (j'emploie le mot serviteurs, car on ne peut, sans profanation, donner le titre d'officier à un Ahmed-ben-Aman, à un Mohamed-ben-Hamis). Le capitaine Hamerton est au courant de tout ce qui se fait, de tout ce qui se dit ou se médite à la côte orientale d'Afrique, et, grâce à sa police,

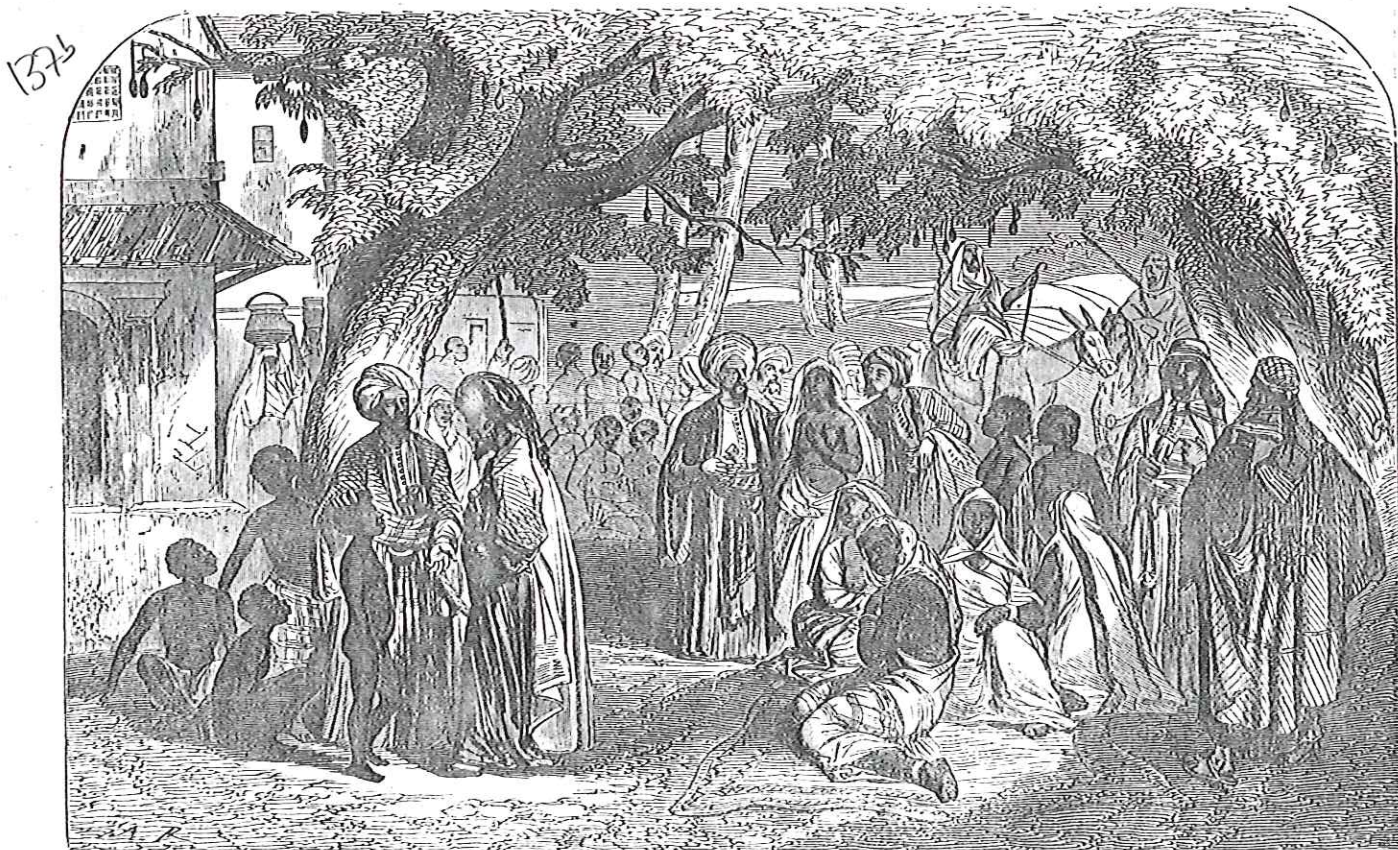
Autrefois trente daws portaient chacun 200 esclaves à la côte d'Arabie, maintenant 120 daws en porteront chacun 20 ou 25, et dans le nombre quelques-uns se hasarderont à en porter un chargement complet. Le prix des esclaves en Arabie sera plus élevé, et, dans cette région comme partout ailleurs, les abolitionnistes, quel que soit le motif qui les guide, auront donné une prime d'encouragement aux marchands d'esclaves.

Il sera toujours impossible à l'Angleterre d'empêcher un daw de porter, pour les vendre, 20 à 25 esclaves. Ces navires sont toujours pleins de passagers, et les passagers ont le droit d'avoir des domestiques. Chaque homme de l'équi-

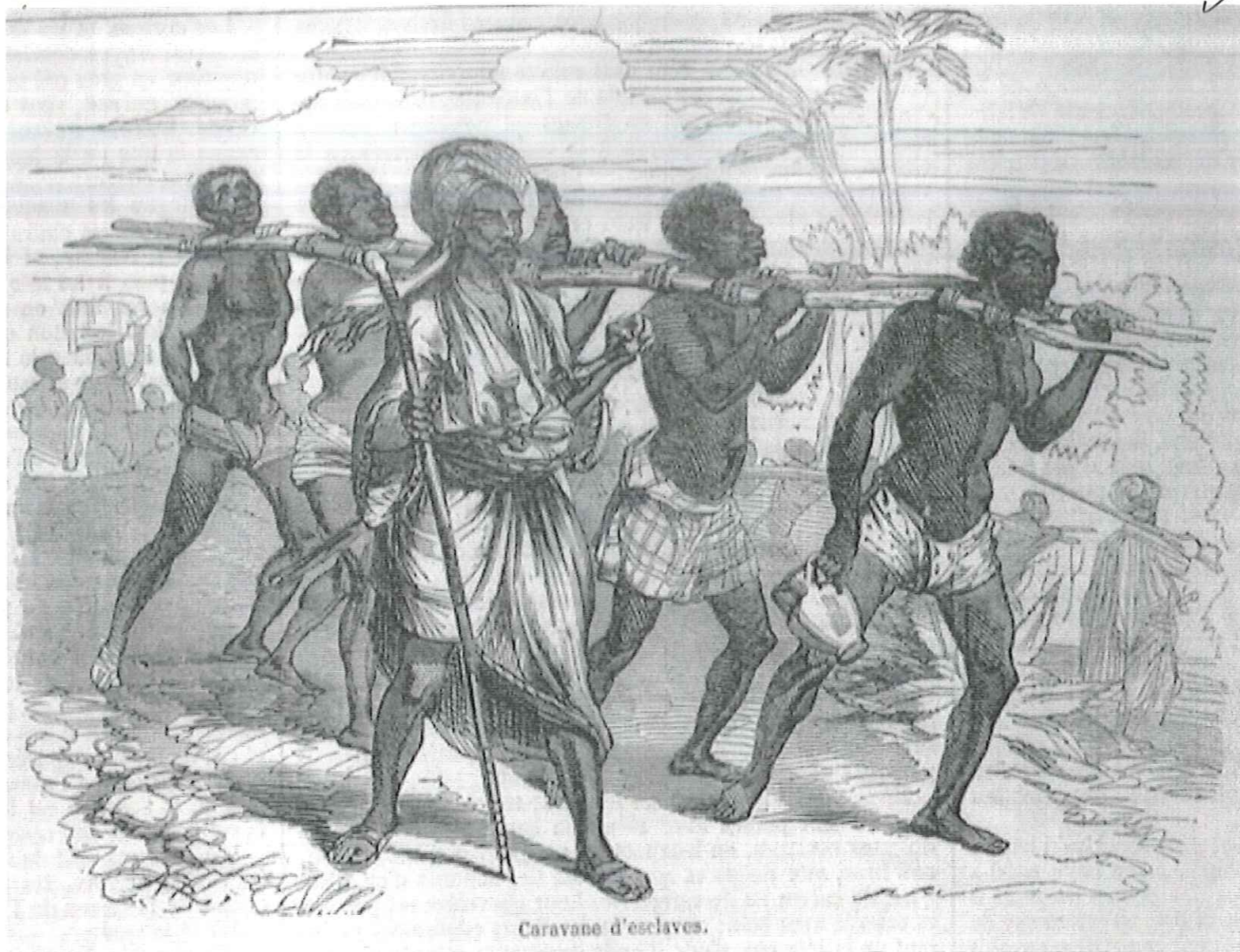


Types des diverses tribus de nègres servant à la traite.

peronne, dans les premiers moments de stupeur occasionnée par l'ordonnance d'abolition du commerce des esclaves, n'osa penser à transgresser les volontés du consul anglais, et puis, les Arabes s'attendaient à trouver la côte d'Afrique et la route de Zanguebar à la côte d'Arabie couvertes de croiseurs anglais, mais le capitaine Hamerton, qui a autant d'orgueil que de persévérance et de ruse, n'avait pas manqué de dire à son gouvernement qu'il se faisait fort de remplacer une division de croiseurs. « Je vau plus, disait-il, que dix des plus habiles commandants de la croisière des côtes occidentales. » Il se complait dans cette idée si flatteuse pour son amour-propre. Les Arabes qui ordinairement portaient des nègres en Arabie furent réduits, en septembre 1847, à transporter un chargement bien moins riche de m'tama ou de maïs, et, à leur grand étonnement, ils ne rencontrèrent pas l'embre d'un croiseur. Ils revinrent de même sans être inquiétés, et, en 1848, ils se sont remis de leur terreur et savent à quoi s'en tenir sur les croiseurs anglais : aussi au mois de septembre de cette année (1848) un grand nombre de daws est parti de Zanguebar pour Mascate ayant à bord chacun 25 ou 30 esclaves, qui ont été bien et dûment vendus à leur arrivée sans que le consul en ait rien su.



Marché d'esclaves à Mascate.



Caravane d'esclaves.

Illustration 136a

1840s,

East Africa, Upper Nile region

Vol. 14 (1849), p. 136

~~Location, with a~~

~~Journal~~ Accompanied a
 lengthy article based on first-hand experience of ^{the} East African slave trade &
 Arab slaves - Arab slave

Bâtiment négrier de la côte d'Afrique.



Halte d'une caravane d'esclaves.

Halte d'une caravane d'esclaves

1840s
East Africa, Upper Nile region

Illustration 136c

~~where~~

where

herokah
(water pipe)

1849, vol. 14

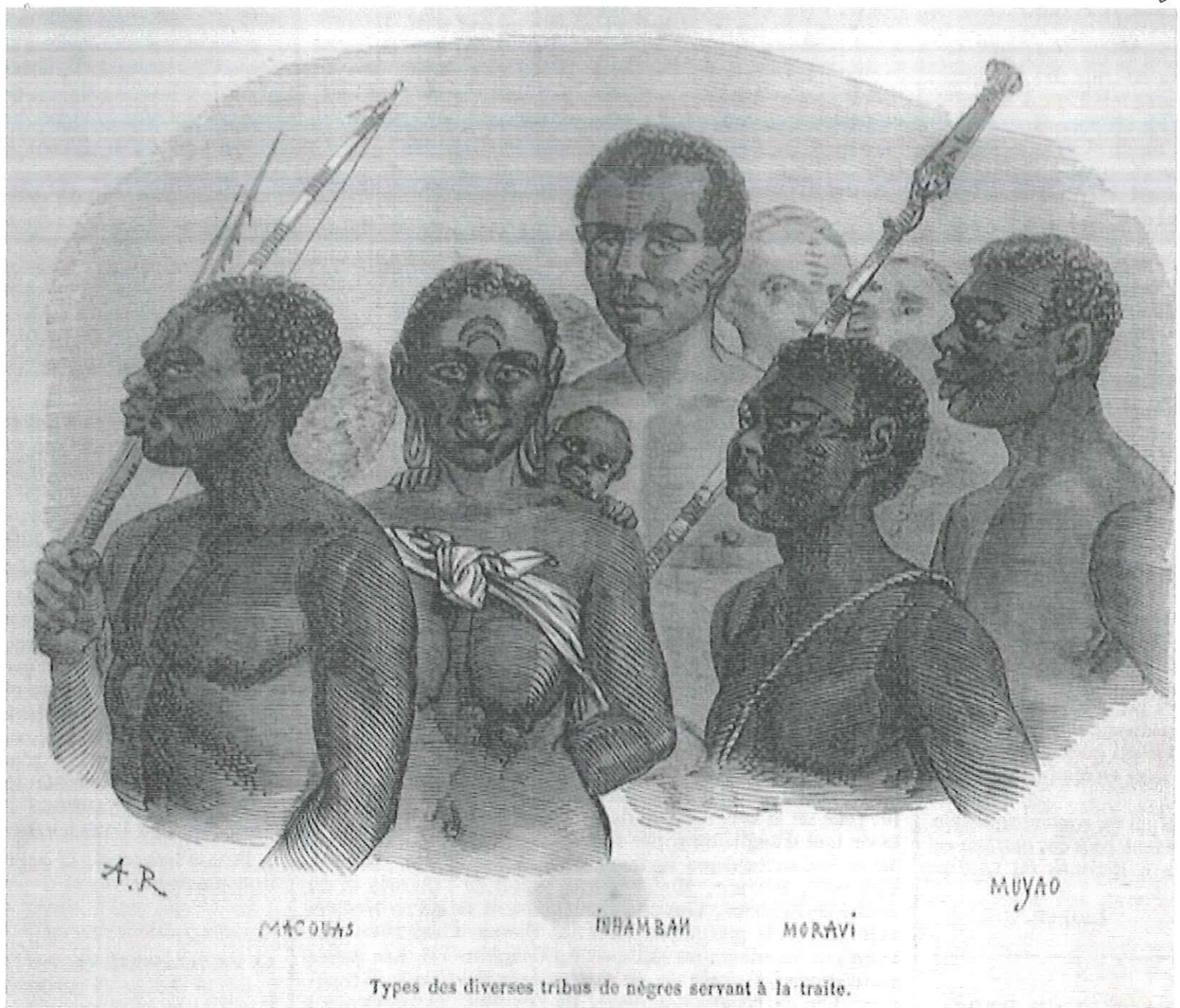
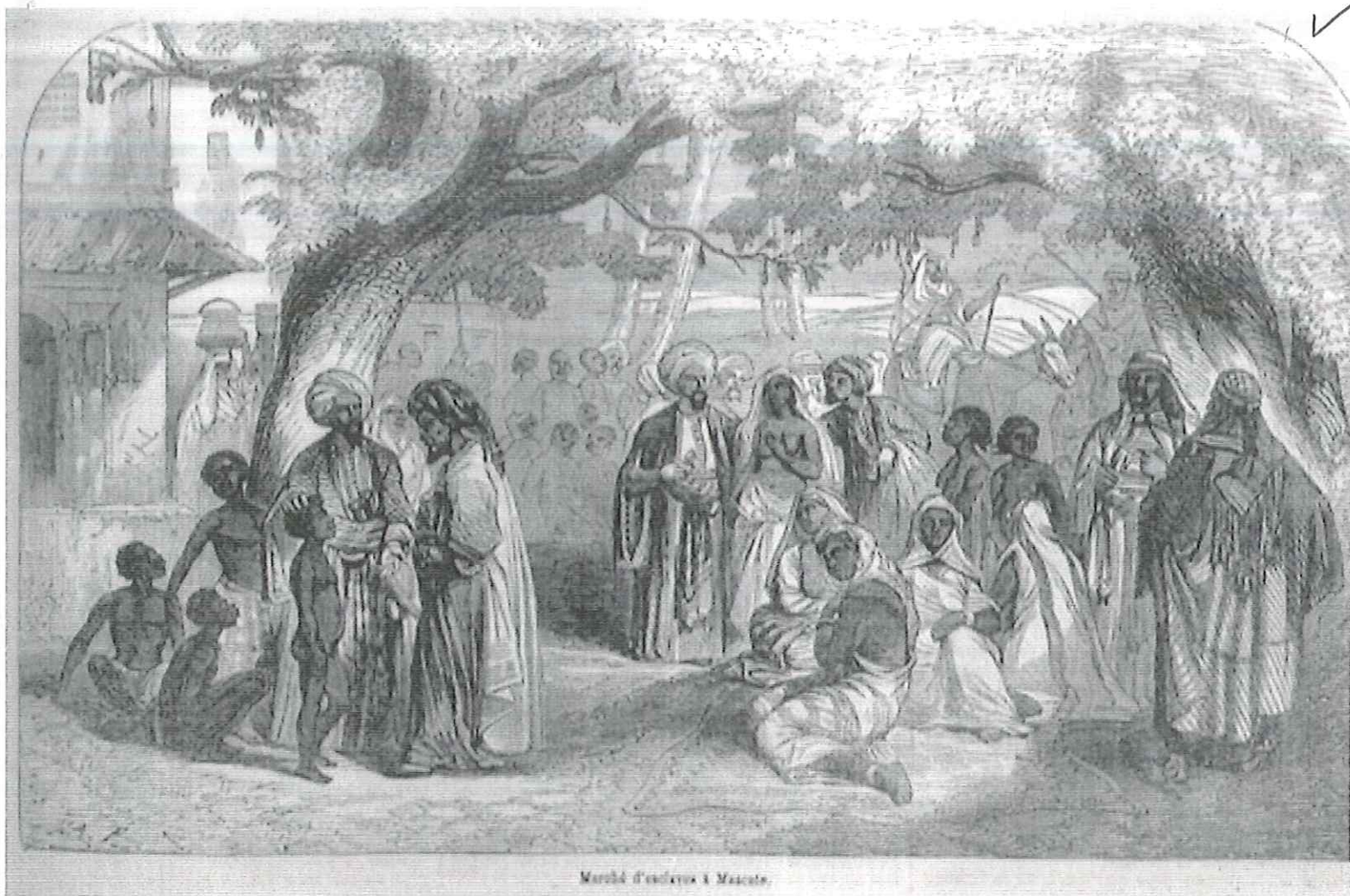


Illustration 137a

Quelq. des Tribes East Africa -
Chick article

Vol. 14 (1849), p 137

~~Dennis Hastings,~~
1840s,
East Africa, or
the Resia



Marché d'esclaves à Mascate.

crana Marché d'esclaves à MASCATE, 1840s

Illustration 137b

vol. 14 (1849), p. 137

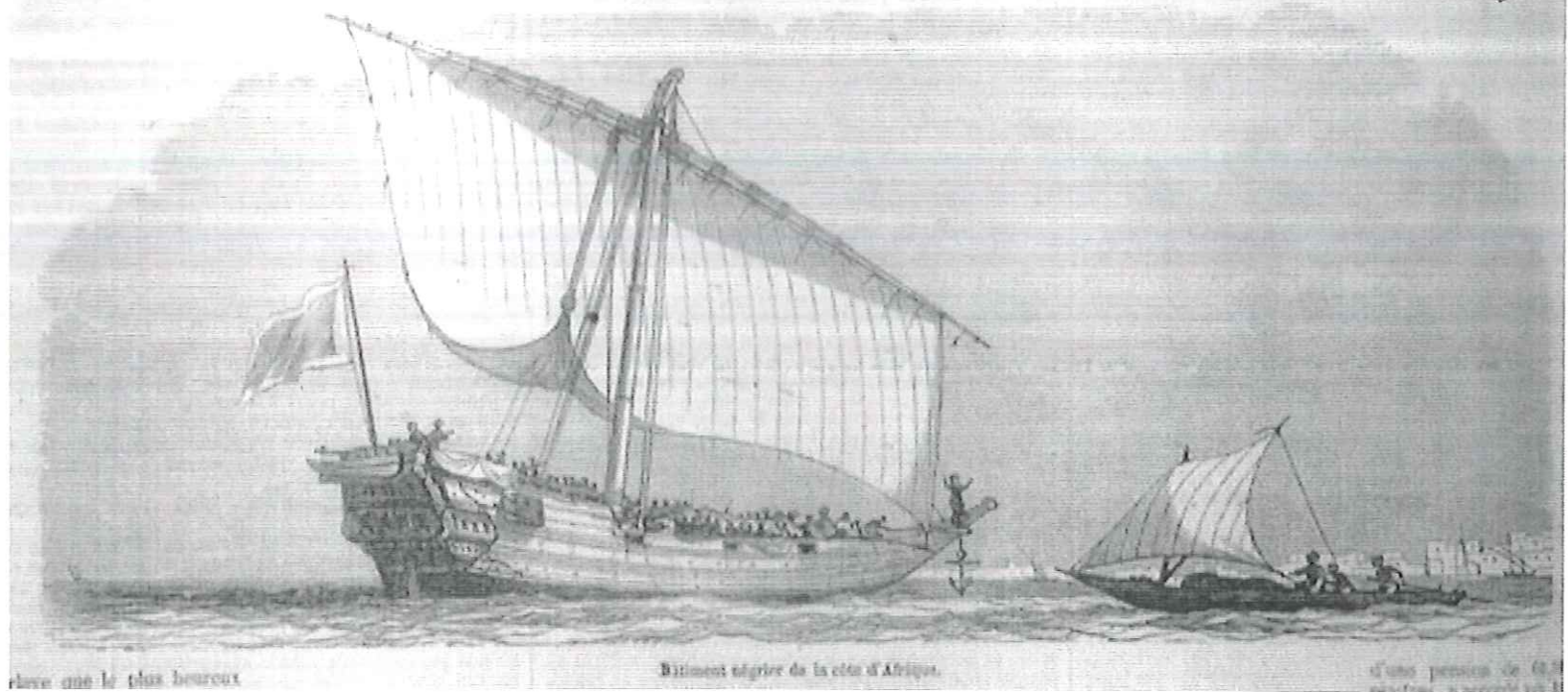
~~where~~ where is Mascate

MASCATE (Muscat)

OMAN

~~the~~ Muscat, ^{today} capital of OMAN

also spelled MASQAT



avec une le plus heureux

Bâtiment négrier de la côte d'Afrique.

d'un genre de 1840

Caption

~~Bâtiment négrier~~
 Slave ship on the Africa Coast
 East African coast, near Zanzibar
 1840s

Illustration 136b

East Africa - check ~~out~~ article -
 what coast

vol. 14 (1849) p. 136

checked - file
South

Abraham

first pp

Roger Abrahams & JOHN
~~W. A. F. & P. A. C.~~
226-228, 233, 259-63

S2 wed

~~pp 259-263~~

F2131 .A47 1983 Abd.

Xerox 10.2.01

check for illustration:

Joseph Holt Ingraham,

The South-west by a Yankee (NY 1835)

located in Spec. Collection

UVA - ILS DOCUMENT DELIVERY

Patron: JEROME HANDLER

Route to: LEO

User ID: 

VIRGO Request#: REQ-652825

Date In Process: 3/12/2004 01:47:02 PM

Dept: VA FOUNDATION for
the HUMANITIES

Call #: HT 861 .A4

Status: FACULTY

Location: 3MN

Email: jh3v@virginia.edu

Notes:

Customer has requested:
Mail to Address

ILLiad TN: 299343



Mailing Label:
JEROME HANDLER
VA FOUND FOR THE HUMANITIES

Loan Title: Africans abroad a
documentary history of the Black
Diaspora in Asia, Latin America, and
the Caribbean during the age of
slavery / Graham W. Irwin

Loan Author: Irwin, Graham W

Imprint: New York Columbia
University Press, 1977.

3/17/04 -
NO images -
a journal work

NOTICE: WARNING CONCERNING COPYRIGHT RESTRICTION

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of the specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement. This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law.

ISABELLE, ARSÈNE

~~Cannot possibly scan~~~~ARSÈNE, Isabelle~~Voyage a Buenos-Ayres et a Porto-
Alegre ... de 1830 @ 1834 ...

(HAÛRE, 1835)

JCB Catalog E 835 174v

image record 06097-2 p.160 (woman to church)

6/5/06



Shows white woman in church dress in foreground -
 background is her female attendant who ~~might be~~
^{an Indian or ...}
might be black - don't use for website -
 image is captioned "PORTENA, Costume d'Église"

~~Rechecked text - is servant identified by phenotype~~6/6/06 - rechecked text - cannot find where the
 illustration is described, if it is described at all - NO scan~~negres et mulâtres~~ ^{vs} the female attendant is

chap 8 clearly a servant set under from image
 if she is mulatto, European, &

NO SCAN - P.10


The Library Company of Philadelphia Online Catalog

Full Display -- Library Co. of Philadelphia
 <Title> "voyages" -- Title 193 of 465

Options: se Labeled Forma

◀ PREVIOUS NEXT ▶

Bottom 

First   Last

check page of website
 wrap -
 are there any other maps in
 the book

Format: Book

Author: Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.

Uniform Title: Reise nach Guinea. French.

Title: Voyages en Guinée et dans les îles Caraïbes en Amérique, / par Paul Erdman Isert, ci-devant médecin-inspecteur de S.M. Danoise, dans ses possessions en Afrique; ; tirés de sa correspondance avec ses amis. ; Traduits de l'allemand, avec figures....

Imprint: A Paris, : chez Maradan, libraire, rue du Cimitière Saint André, no 9., M.DCC.XCIII. [1793]

Description: viij, 343, [1], 48 p., [2] leaves of plates (one folded) : ill. ; 19 cm. (8vo)

Notes: Signatures: a# A-X Y#, a-f#

Notes: Cf. Hogg, P.C. African slave trade, 160; 167.

Citations: Ragatz, L.J. Brit. Caribbean history, p. 227

Citations: Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 5169

Local Notes: Library Company copy lacking final 8 p.

Subject: Slave trade --Africa, West.

Subject: Voyages and travels.

Subject: Africa, West --Description and travel.

Subject: West Indies --Description and travel.

Subject: Denmark --Colonies --Description and travel.

Genre/Phys. Char.: Letters.

Subject: SP3 Afro-Americana.

Local Entry: Printer:Maradan, bookseller.

Local Entry: Imprint:FRANCE. Paris. 1793.

System No.: PALR94-B314

10/28/02

frontispiece - "Plemms a' Kreénns
 between pp. 40 & 41 - fold out -
 shows the military ceremony on
 the website, but there are some
 slight differences and the image is
 the LCP 1793 ^{Paris} edition is
 reversed from the one in the
 JCB 1793 Paris edition, shown on the
 website

Notes taken

Holdings

Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1793 Isert 6944.D 1 (My Library)

◀ PREVIOUS NEXT ▶

Top 

First   Last

4th new

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY

 VIRGO
 LIBRARY CATALOG
 OTHER DATABASES
 RESERVES
 LIBRARY INFO
 USER SERVICES
 ASK VIRGO
 LIBRARY HOME

- [GO BACK](#)
- [NEW SEARCH](#)
- [BACK IN LIST](#)
- [NEXT IN LIST](#)
- [CHANGE DISPLAY](#)
- [PRINT | EMAIL | DOWNLOAD](#)
- [REQUEST ITEM](#)

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 1 of 3 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: DT 471 .I79 1992

Author: Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.

Uniform title: Reise nach Guinea

Title: **Letters on West Africa and the slave trade : Paul Erdmann Isert's Journey to Guinea and the Caribbean Islands in Columbia (1788) / translated from the German and edited by Selena Axelrod Winsnes.**

Publication info: **Oxford ; New York : Published for the British Academy by Oxford University Press, c1992.**

Description: **x, 278 p. : ill., maps ; 24 cm.**

Subject: Slave trade--Africa, West.

Subject: Africa, West--History--To 1884.

Subject: Guinea--Description and travel.

Subject: West Indies--Description and travel.

An slave Trade, this edition only contains 2 drawings of Dutch ports - no slave trade.

Call numbers for ALDERMAN	Material	Location
DT 471 .I79 1992	BOOK	ALD-STKS
	BOOK	ALD-STKS

- [GO BACK](#)
- [NEW SEARCH](#)
- [BACK IN LIST](#)
- [NEXT IN LIST](#)
- [CHANGE DISPLAY](#)
- [PRINT | EMAIL | DOWNLOAD](#)
- [REQUEST ITEM](#)

- [LIBRARY CATALOG](#)
- [OTHER DATABASES](#)
- [RESERVES](#)
- [LIBRARY INFO](#)
- [USER SERVI](#)

WebCat® Copyright © 1995 - 1999 Sirsi Corporation
 Copyright © The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

[TOP](#)

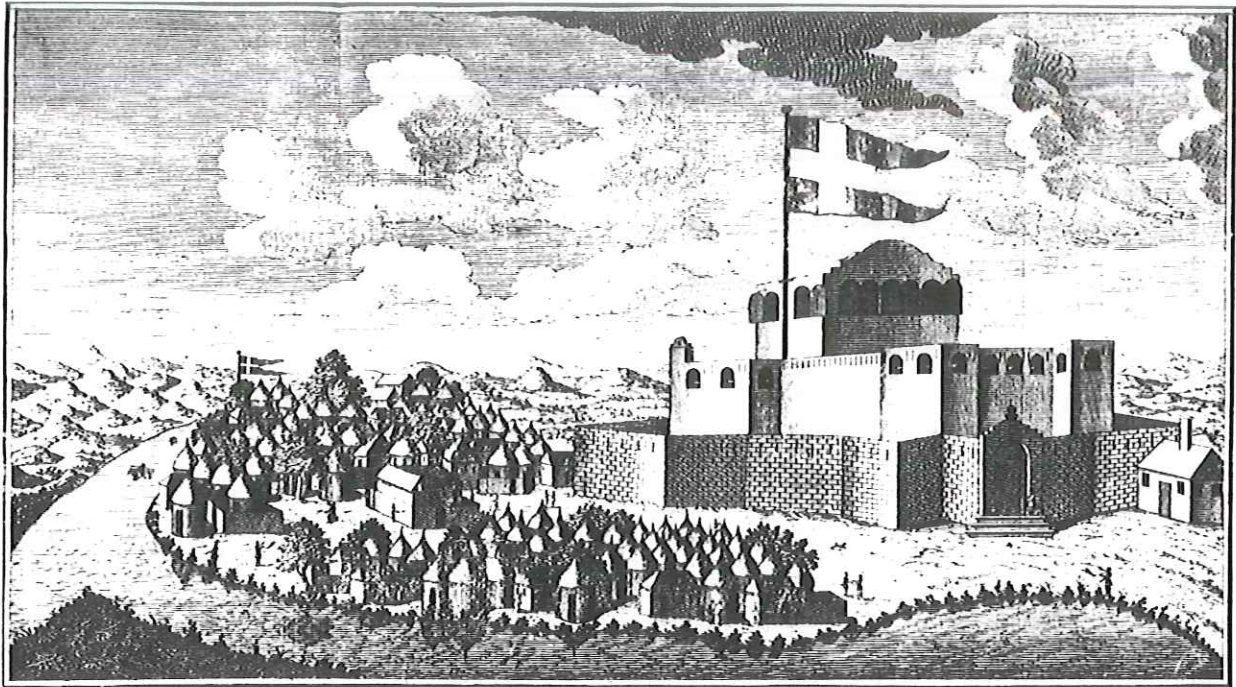


Illustration 4. Fredensborg Fort, a drawing by L. F. Rømer.

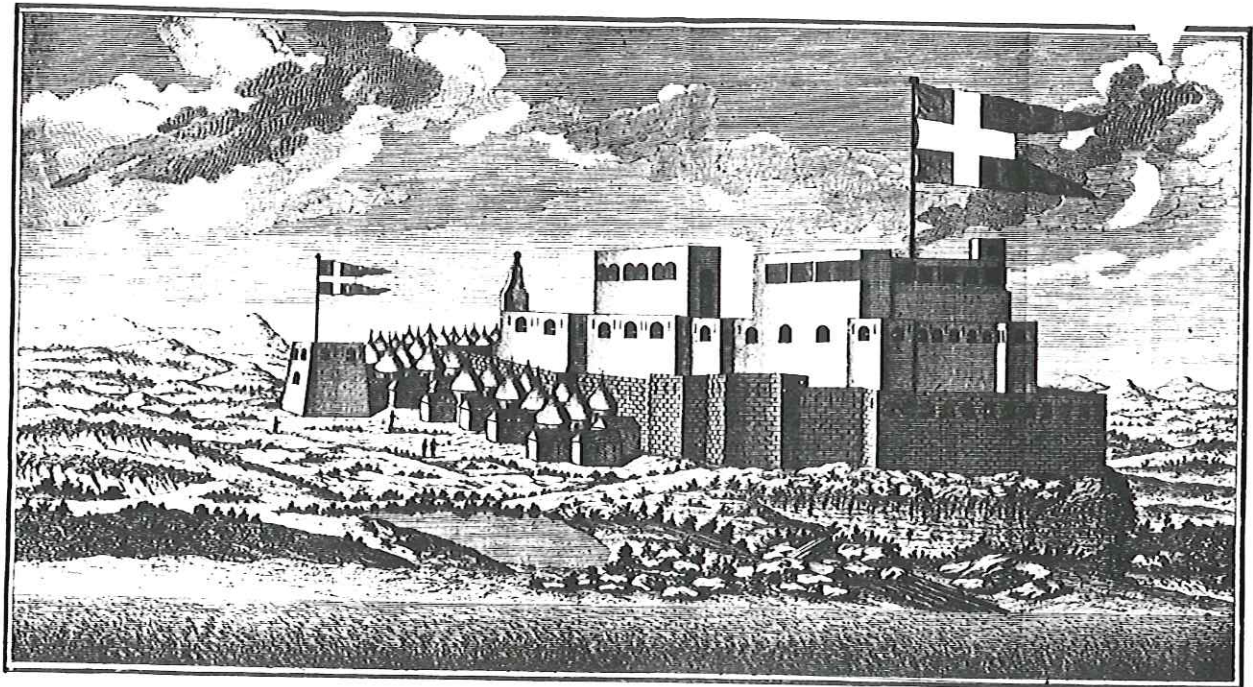


Illustration 5. Christiansborg Fort, a drawing by L. F. Rømer.

UNIVERSITY
OF VIRGINIA
LIBRARY

VIRGO

LIBRARY CATALOG

OTHER DATABASES

RESERVES

LIBRARY INFO

USER SERVICES

ASK VIDEO

LIBRARY HOME

GO BACK

NEW
SEARCH

BACK IN
LIST

NEXT IN
LIST

SEARCH
HISTORY

PRINT | EMAIL
DOWNLOAD

WorldCat (VIRGO) Search Results

WorldCat (VIRGO) search found 11 items. Below are numbers 1 through 11.

-
- 1** Reize van Kopenhagen naar Guinea, en van daar naar de Westindiën en de Caribische eilanden in Amerika. Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 2** Paul Erdmann Iserts Bref, om Guinea-Kusten och Carabische Öarne Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 3** Voyages en Guinée et dans les îles Caraïbes en Amérique Isert, Paul Erdman, 1756-1789.
- 4** Paul Erdmann Isert's ... Reise nach Guinea und den Caribäischen Inseln in Columbien in Briefen an seine Freunde beschrieben. Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 5** Letters on West Africa and the slave trade : Paul Erdmann Isert's journey to Guinea and the Caribbean Islands in Columbia, 1788 Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 6** Voyages en Guinée et dans les îles Caraïbes en Amérique Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 7** Paul Erdmann Isert's ... Reise nach Guinea und den Caribaischen Inseln in Columbien, in briefen an seine freunde beschrieben. Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789
- 8** Neue Reise nach Guinea und den Caribäischen Inseln in Amerika : in den Jahren 1783 bis 1787 : nebst Nachrichten von dem Negerhandel in Afrika Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 9** Voyages en Guinée et dans les îles Caraïbes en Amérique, Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 10** Reise nach Guinea und den Caribäischen Inseln in Columbien; in Briefen an seine Freunde beschrieben. Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.
- 11** Reise nach Guinea und den Caribäischen Inseln in Columbien in Briefen an seine Freunde beschrieben. Isert, Paul Erdmann, 1756-1789.

GO BACK

NEW
SEARCH

BACK IN
LIST

NEXT IN
LIST

SEARCH
HISTORY

PRINT | EMAIL
DOWNLOAD

LIBRARY CATALOG

OTHER DATABASES

RESERVES

LIBRARY INFO

USER SERVI

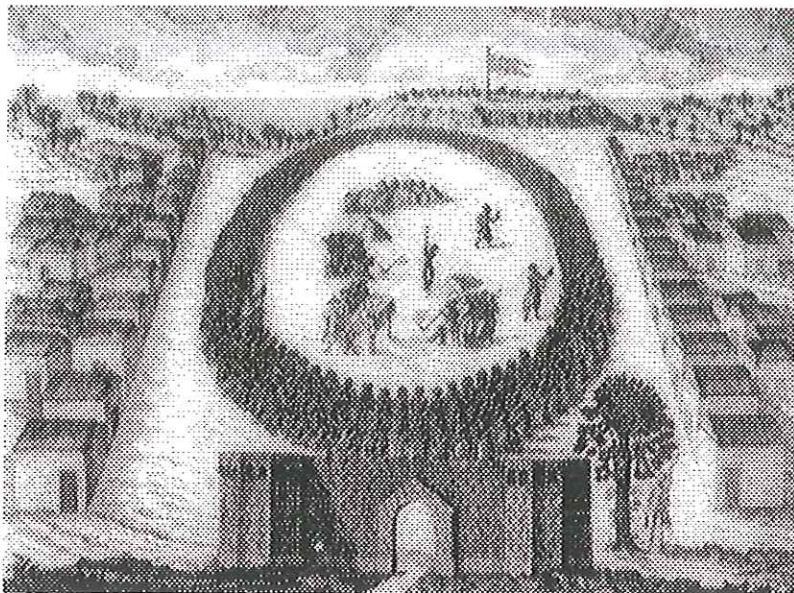
WebCat[®]
product by SIRSI

Copyright © 1995 - 1999 Sirsi Corporation
Copyright © The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

TOP

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Ceremony Appointing Military Commander, 1784



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

Source

Paul Erdmann Isert, *Voyages en Guinee et dans les isles Caraibes en Amerique... Tra de l'Allemand* (Paris, 1793).

Comments

Caption reads: "promotion d'otho a la digni general de l'armee des nations unies" (appointment of Otho as field marshall of t united nations"), 14 Feb. 1784; a solemn ceremony. Illustration depicts about 500 Af soldiers encircling an open space wherein seated political leaders and elders, includi the paramount chief of the "Akra"; also D visitors. Danish Fort Kongensten, in background; Ada, the African village is als shown. This same illustration is in Isert's *N Reise nach Guinea* (Copenhagen, 1788), clearer in the Paris edition where it is a frontispiece. Isert describes the illustration his "poor attempt at representation by my inadequate brush." A detailed description o scene that is easily accessible is in Selena Axelrod (ed. and trans.), *Letters on West A and the Slave Trade: Paul Erdmann Isert's Journey to Guinea and the Caribbean Isla Columbia, 1788* (Oxford Univ. Press, 1992 44-48. This illustration is also published in Anthony Tibbles (ed.), *Transatlantic Slaver Against Human Dignity* (London: HMSO, 1 fig. 21, p. 99, but the accompanying captio misleading.

Acknowledgement

The John Carter Brown Library, Brown University

The Librarian Company of Philadelphia's 1793 Paris edition contains the same illustration (between pp. 40 & 41), but there are some slight differences between it and the JCB's 1793 Paris edition; moreover the illustrations face in opposite directions in both editions.

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 3 of 3 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: F1231 .I83

Author: Israel, Jonathan Irvine.

Title: Race, class, and politics in colonial Mexico, 1610-1670
/ by J. I. Israel.

Publication info: London : Oxford University Press, 1975.

ISBN: 0198218605 : £8.00

Description: xiii, 305 p. : map ; 23 cm.

Note: Based on the author's thesis, Oxford.

Note: Includes index.

Note: Bibliography: p. [274]-294.

Subject: Social classes--Mexico.

Subject: Mexico--Social conditions.

Subject: Mexico--History--Spanish colony, 1540-1810.

Series: Oxford historical monographs

G6

Alderman Material Location

F1231 .I83 BOOK Alderman Library Stacks

Clemons Material Location

F1231 .I83 BOOK Checked Out (Recall Item)

Braun 5/17/06 no ill., lots of primary sources but since no ill., ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ hard to access

file



- Search Virgo
 - Quick Search
 - Advanced Search
 - Video Search
 - EJournal Lists
 - Ebooks, etc. Search
 - Audio Search
 - Manuscript Search
 - CallNumber Search
 - Reserve Readings

- Go Back
- New Search
- Back in List
- Next in list
- Change Display
- Print / E-mail Download
- Request Item

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 1 of 1 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: **N8232 .I46 1976**

Title: **The image of the Black in Western art / foreward by Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow.**

Publication info: New York : Morrow, c1976-

Description: v. : ill. (some col.) ; 29 cm.

Note: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Contents: v. 1. Vercoutter, J. ... et al. From the pharaohs to the fall of the Roman Empire.--v. 2. From the Early Christian era to the "Age of Discovery". pt. 1. Devisse, J. From the demonic threat to the incarnation of sainthood. pt. 2. Devisse, J. and Mollat, M. Africans in the Christian ordinance of the world. (14th to 16th century). -- v. 4. pt.1 From the American revolution to World War I, Slaves and Liberators. -- v. 4. pt. 2. Black models and White myths.

Subject: **Blacks in art.**

Subject: **Art.**

Related name: **Vercoutter, Jean, 1911-**

Series: **Publications of Menil Foundation, Inc.**

- Databases
 - Journal articles
 - Newspaper articles
 - EBooks
 - Reference Sources

- Services
 - Contact Us
 - Renew Items
 - User Status
 - Change PIN
 - Interlibrary Services
 - Purchase Requests

- UVa Libraries
 - Library Information
 - UVa Library
 - Darden Library
 - Health

FINE-ARTS--

Location: **FA-OVERSZE --**

Library has: v.1,

Library has: v.2:pt.1-2,

Library has: v.4:pt.1-2,

Call numbers for FINE-ARTS Material Location

N8232 .I46 1976 v.1	BOOK	FA-OVERSZE
N8232 .I46 1976 v.2 pt.1	BOOK	Checked Out (Recall Item)
N8232 .I46 1976 v.2 pt.2	BOOK	Checked Out (Recall Item)
N8232 .I46 1976 v.4 pt.1	BOOK	Checked Out (Recall Item)
N8232 .I46 1976 v.4 pt.2	BOOK	FA-OVERSZE

*Not in webcat
- useful for webcat*

Image of Black

From: <jhelfenstein@menil.org>
Date: Mon Oct 18, 2004 2:50:47 PM US/Eastern
To: "Jerome Handler" <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Cc: <mgalicki@menil.org>, <klauster@menil.org>
Subject: RE: Image of the Black in Western Art

Dear Mr. Handler,

I am sorry that we apparently never answered your email; our colleagues in Paris are indeed working on the third and final volume of the IOB publication; unfortunately it will take at least another two years before the publication will be accomplished.

I hope this helps for the moment. Again, I apologize for the delay.

Best regards,
Josef Helfenstein

From: Jerome Handler
Sent: Monday, October 18, 2004 1:43 PM
To: Josef Helfenstein (jhelfenstein@menil.org)
Cc: Marta Galicki (mgalicki@menil.org)
Subject: Image of the Black in Western Art

Mr. Helfenstein. I sent you this letter a while ago. Would an answer to my queries be forthcoming. Thank you. Jerome Handler

Dear Mr. Helfenstein. I happened to meet Marta Galicki this summer in Santa Fe, while I was a fellow at the School of American Research. In conversation with her I brought up plans the Menil Collection might have for the publication of Vol. III (Africa and Europe: Sixteenth to Eighteenth Century) of the Image of the Black in Western Art. She has referred me to you as the person who would be most knowledgeable about such plans. I merely wondered if the Collection intends to publish this volume and, if so, by when it might appear. Sincerely yours, J. Handler

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

VFH
<http://www.virginiafoundation.org/>
THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVE LIFE IN THE AMERICAS: A VISUAL RECORD
<http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu/Slavery/>

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

VFH
<http://www.virginiafoundation.org/>
THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVE LIFE IN THE AMERICAS: A VISUAL RECORD
<http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu/Slavery/>



Search Virgo

- Go Back
- New Search
- Back in List
- Next in list
- Change Display
- Print / E-mail Download
- Request Item

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Video Search
- EJournal Lists
- Ebooks, etc. Search
- Audio Search
- Manuscript Search
- CallNumber Search
- Reserve Readings

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 1 of 1 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: **N8232 .I46 1976**

Title: **The image of the Black in Western art / foreward by Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow.**

Publication info: **New York : Morrow, c1976-**

Description: **v. : ill. (some col.) ; 29 cm.**

Note: **Includes bibliographical references and index.**

Contents: **v. 1. Vercoutter, J. ... et al. From the pharaohs to the fall of the Roman Empire.--v. 2. From the Early Christian era to the "Age of Discovery". pt. 1. Devisse, J. From the demonic threat to the incarnation of sainthood. pt. 2. Devisse, J. and Mollat, M. Africans in the Christian ordinance of the world. (14th to 16th century). -- v. 4. pt.1 From the American revolution to World War I, Slaves and Liberators. -- v. 4. pt. 2. Black models and White myths.**

Subject: **Blacks in art.**

Subject: **Art.**

Related name: **Vercoutter, Jean, 1911-**

Series: **Publications of Menil Foundation, Inc.**

Databases

- Journal articles
- Newspaper articles
- EBooks
- Reference Sources

Services

- Contact Us
- Renew Items
- User Status
- Change PIN
- Interlibrary Services

Purchase Requests

UVa Libraries

- Library Information
- UVa Library
- Darden Library
- Health

FINE-ARTS--

Location: **FA-OVERSIZE --**

Library has: **v.1,**

Library has: **v.2:pt.1-2,**

Library has: **v.4:pt.1-2,**

Note
— vol. 3 -
don't exist

Call numbers for FINE-ARTS Material Location

N8232 .I46 1976 v.1	BOOK	FA-OVERSIZE
N8232 .I46 1976 v.2 pt.1	BOOK	Checked Out (Recall Item)
N8232 .I46 1976 v.2 pt.2	BOOK	FA-OVERSIZE - LEO 9/17/03
N8232 .I46 1976 v.4 pt.1	BOOK	FA-OVERSIZE - LEO 9/17/03
N8232 .I46 1976 v.4 pt.2	BOOK	FA-OVERSIZE

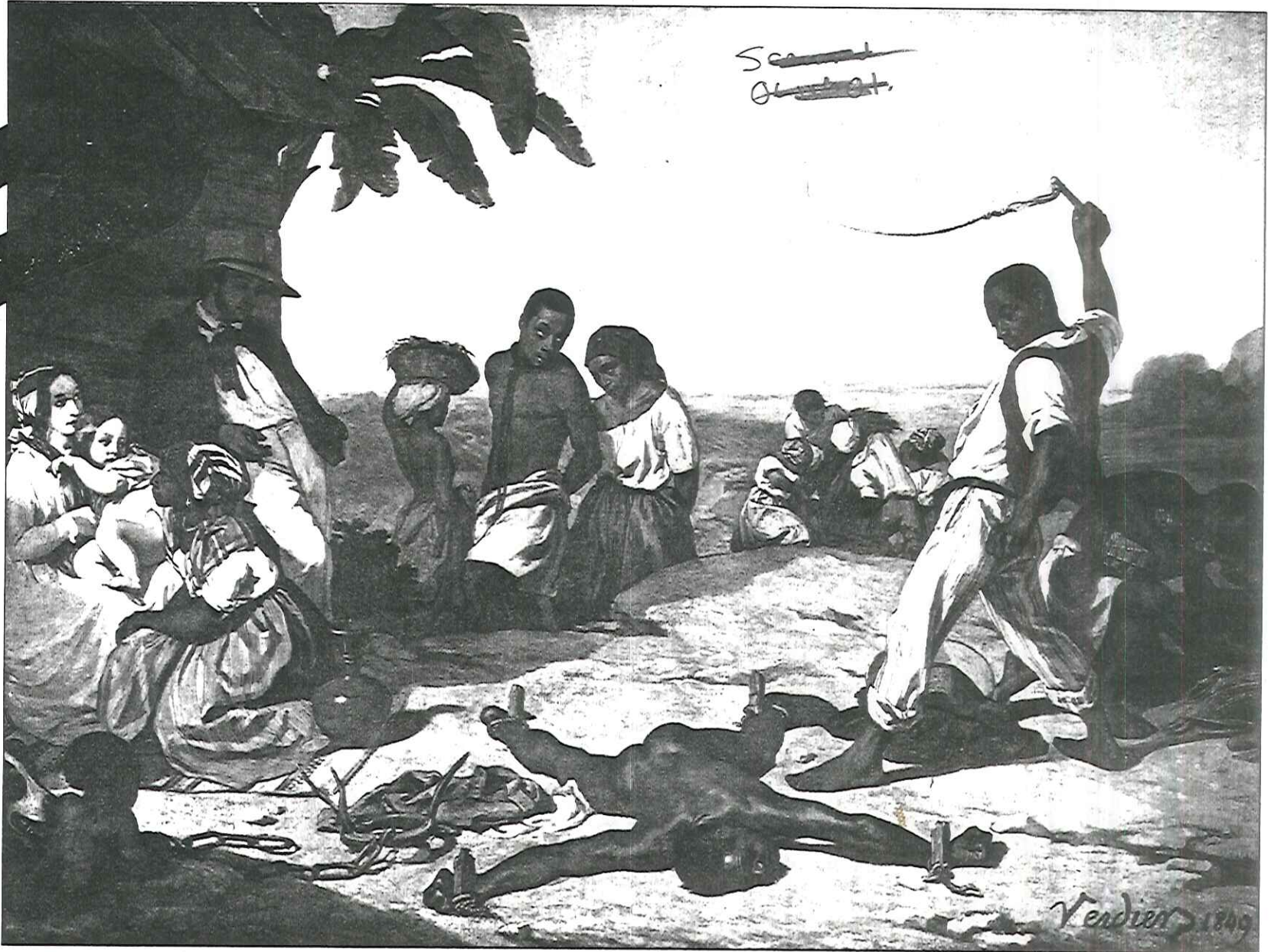
slavery at the end of the war, gradual abolition laws would not be passed for another generation.

Yet most of the Revolutionary generation, even in the North, drank very cautiously from the wells of republicanism while keeping track of their economic interests. By the end of the war in 1783, it was becoming clear to vast numbers of black Americans that much of the

and discouraging. Slavery was ebbing in the North, but it was surging in the South – the result of a rising birthrate that made further importation of African slaves almost unnecessary. Moreover, those who remained consigned to slavery had to struggle ahead after suffering the exodus of a great many of the most physically vigorous, psychologically aggressive, and politically able. Emerging

slavery to creative, though often obstructed, roles under freedom.

Jupiter Hammon of Long Island exemplifies the cautious, tentative yearning for freedom among slaves who could not make a clean break from their masters – and from the detested institution of slavery. Born in 1711 into the possession of the prominent Lloyd family of merchants and manorial landlords,



P. 33

See Part of Black & White Art

A PUBLICATION OF MENIL FOUNDATION, INC.

THE IMAGE OF THE BLACK IN WESTERN ART

LADISLAS BUGNER General Editor

SIU Library
Hawarden

Vol. I
FROM THE PHARAOHS TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

consulted 6/89
no slides

Vol. II
FROM THE EARLY CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE "AGE OF
DISCOVERY"

consulted pts. 1 &
6/89

pt. 1
FROM THE DEMONIC THREAT
TO THE INCARNATION OF SAINTHOOD

PT. 1 - no slides

pt. 2 ^{JEAN DEVISSE & MICHEL MOLLART}
AFRICANS IN THE CHRISTIAN ORDINANCE
OF THE WORLD
(FOURTEENTH TO SIXTEENTH CENTURY) (1979)

slides done
6/89

PT. 2 - slides, plates
pp. 102, 175,
195, 196

NOT TO
Be
published

Vol. III
AFRICA AND EUROPE:
SIXTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (in preparation)

to be consulted

Vol IV
FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO WORLD WAR I
KAREN C. G. DALTON Associate Editor

consulted pts 1 & 2 6/

pt 1 ^{Honour} HUGH HUNTER
SLAVES AND LIBERATORS (1989)

slides done
6/89

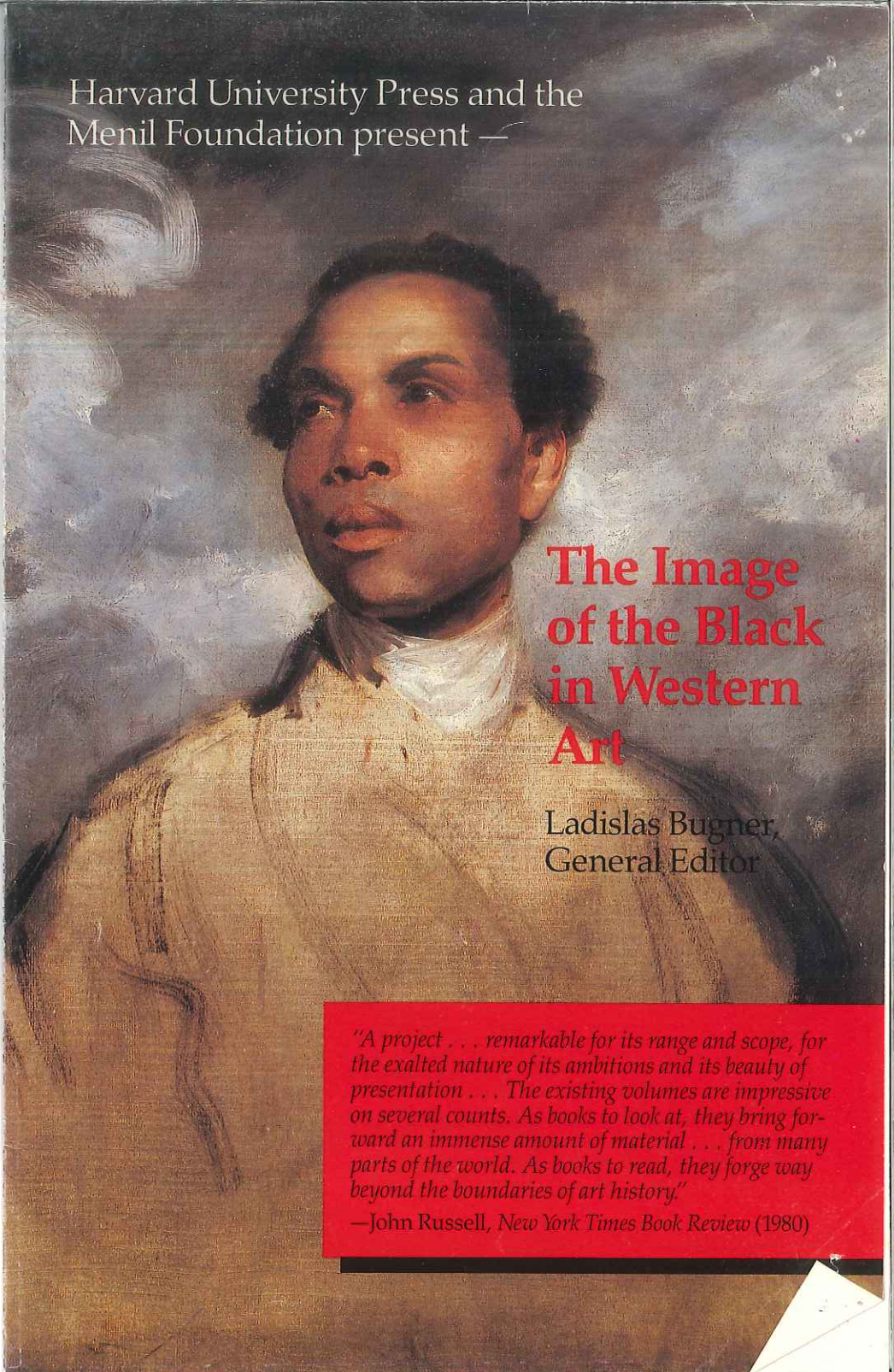
PT. 1 - slides, plates
1, 11, 55, 58, 83, 84, 89,
134, 135, 16

pt 2 ^{Honour} HUGH HUNTER
BLACK MODELS AND WHITE MYTHS (1989)

PT. 2 - NO slides

Distributed by Harvard Univ. Press

Harvard University Press and the
Menil Foundation present —



**The Image
of the Black
in Western
Art**

Ladislav Bugner,
General Editor

"A project . . . remarkable for its range and scope, for the exalted nature of its ambitions and its beauty of presentation . . . The existing volumes are impressive on several counts. As books to look at, they bring forward an immense amount of material . . . from many parts of the world. As books to read, they forge way beyond the boundaries of art history."

—John Russell, *New York Times Book Review* (1980)

Notes
m. 10/1/12

Fill-in
↓

(over)

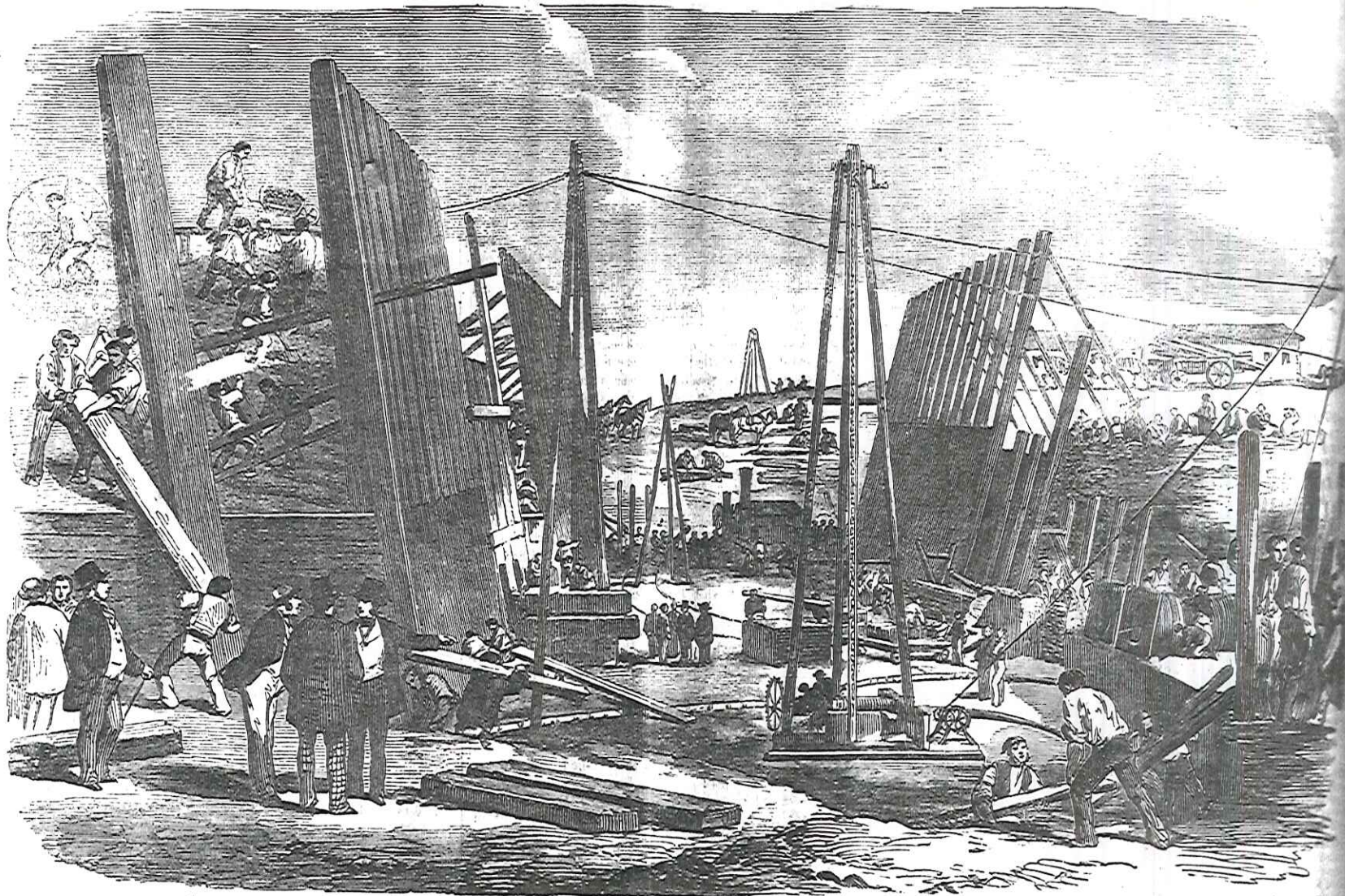
ILLUSTRATED London News attach

(ON website)

Date	Vol.	page	subject	printed (yes/no)	(yes/no)
3/29/45	✓ 6	197	SLAVES - BRAZIL (2)	yes	yes
6/28/45	✓ 6	401	Slave trade - corn (No scan)	yes	NO
8/26/48	✓ 13	123	Slave trade (SCAN)	yes	NO
1/18/51	✓ 18	44	Slave trade	yes	yes
4/15/54		349	Slave in America	no	Special collection
9/9/54	✓ 25	232	SUGAR MANUF - Brazil scan	yes	OK (NO)
3/28/1857	✓ 30	282	COCA - Grenada	yes	Print scan
1/10/63	✓ 42	33	West Indies - Cotton	yes	Don't scan
2/11/65	✓ 46	143	Negro in America	yes	Don't scan
7/12/73		37	East Africa - Zanzibar	}	no
7/19/73		58	" " SLAVE trade		"
8/16/73		140	" " " "		"
" " "		156	" " " "		"
11/29/73		509	East Af - Slave village		"
5/4/89	9A	571	ARAB SLAVE Traders	yes	Scan
4/28/88		466-67	West Indian Views	}	no
5/5/88		475	West India sketches		"
9/15/88		309	Banjeran		"
11/17/88		577	Captured East African		"

10/1/12
233

Sept.
Sept. 9, 1854
Volume XXV



THE NEW VICTORIA DOCK WORKS, PLAISTOW MARSHES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

departing for a foreign shore, when its inspiring notes, clanging from the martial instruments, were mingled with the shouts and acclamations of thousands. This simple strain has already taken its place among the national songs of England.

But many of Russell's songs are so extended in design, and so skillful in construction, that they vouch at once for the composer's attainments as an artist. Among these it is sufficient to mention "The Maniac" and "The Ship on Fire"—works which are not merely songs, but belong to the class of descriptive cantatas, in which the sentiment and passion of the poetry are expressed by the vocal melody, and the scenery and situations are vividly painted by the picturesque instrumental accompaniments. It would have been easy to make these pieces more elaborate and ostentatiously learned; but we are very sure that all the efforts of elaboration and all the parade of art would only have marred the effect produced by their pathetic simplicity.

Mr. Russell's powers as a singer are akin to his qualities as a composer. They are founded on a masculine intellect, and a pure taste.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN BRAZIL.

THE application of novel machinery to the manufacture of so important an article of consumption as Sugar, is an interesting fact in the history of invention. Such is the accompanying view of the interior of the Mill-house on a Brazilian Sugar Estate during the time of grinding, with a Mill of an improved construction, which gives a very powerful pressure to the canes. It was patented by Messrs. de Mornay in 1851, and was introduced into that country soon after by Dr. Domingos de Souza Leao, the owner of the above estate, who speaks very highly of the advantages he has gained by its adoption. Two black women are seen feeding the mill with canes, which others are bringing from a heap shown on the right of the picture, where they have been thrown from the carts.

The mill consists of an upper roller, three feet in diameter; a small roller, twelve inches in diameter, placed directly below it, which substitutes the objectionable cane-turner of the common mill, and at the same

in the West Indies the yield does not average more than 100 lbs.

In Pernambuco and the adjacent provinces, the grinding commences in September, and is generally concluded by April, when the winter rains commence.

The Brazilians bring very little science to bear in their operations in the cane-field; but this is rather owing to the abundance of labour they have at their disposal, and to the excellence of the soil, than to any want of energy on their part. In most cases, the neglect of outlay attendant on manuring, drainage, and other agricultural improvements, would not bring a corresponding increase in production.

The Brazilian planter defecates and concentrates in clay, and then clays his sugar according to the old system. A very large quantity of the sugar exported from Pernambuco is clayed, and the gross weight of produce, which, on estates far from a seaport, is a considerable advantage, owing to the bad overland carriage.

The principal sugar-producing provinces of Brazil are Pernambuco, Bahia, and Maranhão.

p. 232

departing for a foreign shore, when its inspiring notes, clanging from the martial instruments, were mingled with the shouts and acclamations of thousands. This simple strain has already taken its place among the national songs of England.

But many of Russell's songs are so extended in design, and so skilful in construction, that they vouch at once for the composer's attainments as an artist. Among these it is sufficient to mention "The Maniac" and "The Ship on Fire"—works which are not merely songs, but belong to the class of descriptive cantatas, in which the sentiment and passion of the poetry are expressed by the vocal melody, and the scenery and situations are vividly painted by the picturesque instrumental accompaniments. It would have been easy to make these pieces more elaborate and ostentatiously learned; but we are very sure that all the efforts of elaboration and all the parade of art would only have marred the effect produced by their pathetic simplicity.

Mr. Russell's powers as a singer are akin to his qualities as a composer. They are founded on a masculine intellect, and a pure taste. He is gifted by nature with a fine voice—rich, mellow, and sufficiently flexible for every purpose of execution. But he never makes a display of its strength or its sweetness. He uses it as the organ with which he "discourses eloquent music," as the means whereby he heightens the

Sept. 9, 1854
Vol. XXV



MR. HENRY RUSSELL.—(FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY MAYALL.)

expression of beautiful and affecting poetry. With him the sound is always the echo to the sense; every word is spoken with clear articulation and emphatic expression; so that the poetry, instead of being rendered unintelligible by indistinct utterance and frivolous flourishes, is strengthened by a just declamation, while its effect is enhanced by the charms of appropriate melody. This is the secret of Russell's great success as a singer. He sings to the mind and the heart, as well as to the ear of his audience.

Mr. Russell is still in the strength and vigour of middle age, and, in the course of nature, has a long career before him. We hope that, in pursuing it, he will continue to cultivate his genius as a composer, and make large additions to the genuine vocal music of England.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN BRAZIL.

The application of novel machinery to the manufacture of so important an article of consumption as Sugar, is an interesting fact in the history of invention. Such is the accompanying view of the interior of the Mill-house on a Brazilian Sugar Estate during the time of grinding, with a Mill of an improved construction, which gives a very powerful pressure to the canes. It was patented by Messrs. de Mornay in 1851, and was introduced into that country soon after by Dr. Domingos de Souza Leao, the owner of the above estate, who speaks very highly of the advantages he has gained by its adoption. Two black women are seen feeding the mill with canes, which others are bringing from a heap shown on the right of the picture, where they have been thrown from the carts.

The mill consists of an upper roller, three feet in diameter; a small roller, twelve inches in diameter, placed directly below it, which substitutes the objectionable cane-turner of the common mill, and at the same time gives the first squeeze to the canes; and, thirdly, is another roller of equal diameter to the upper one, braced close up to it. The canes pass between these two large rollers, after receiving the first squeeze from the upper one, and the small one already mentioned. The "trash" is then carried away over the lower large roller, and falls into a pit, whence it is conveyed away, to be used as fuel. The rollers are supported in cheeks, firmly held down to a bed plate, which receives the juice; and from thence it is conducted by troughs to the boiling-house, whence the steam from the "teaches" is seen issuing. Steel springs which cover the brasses of the upper roller prevent damage to any of the parts of the machine, in the event of anything harder than cane getting between the rollers; and they also enable the latter to adapt themselves to all irregularity of feeding. These mills, on some of the estates, are constructed with two small rollers; in this case an extra pressure is obtained, but those with only one appear to give nearly an equal result. On repeated experiments made at the Carahna estate, from 70 to 74 lbs. of juice were obtained from 100 lbs. of canes; while from the mills in use

in the West Indies the yield does not average more than 60 to the 100 lbs.

In Pernambuco and the adjacent provinces, the harvest commences in September, and is generally concluded by the winter rains commence.

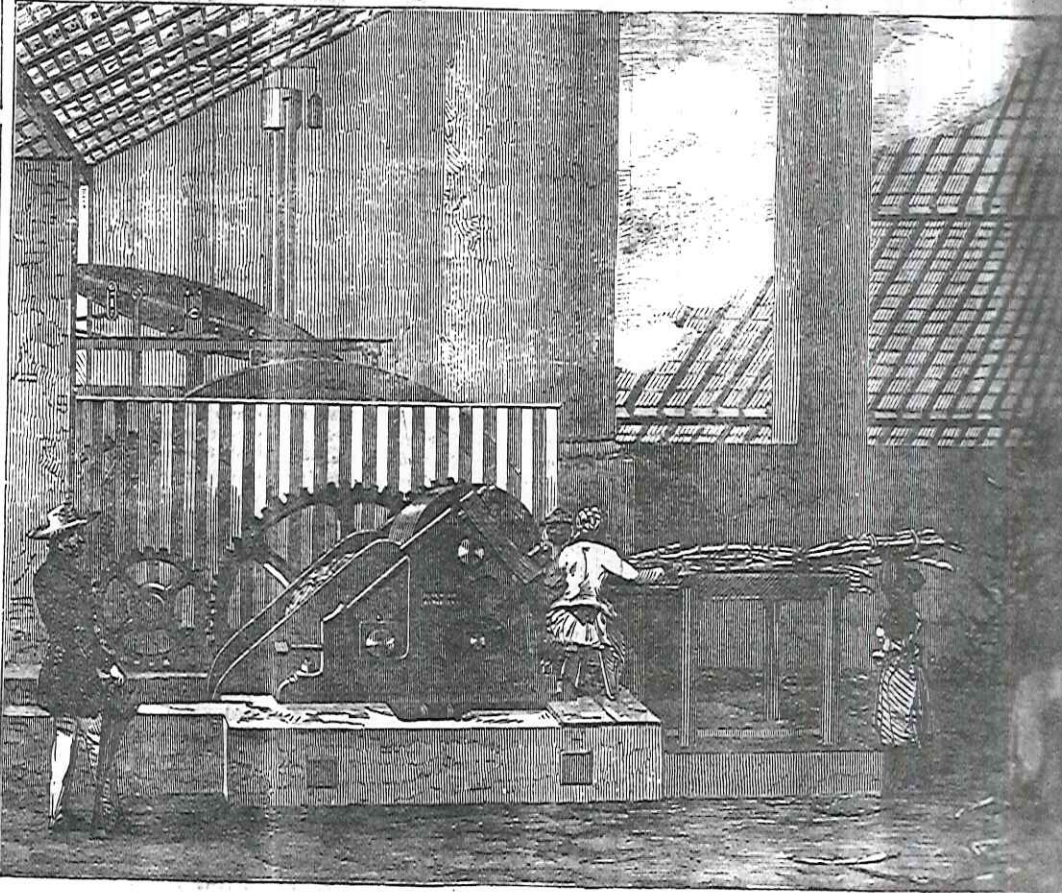
The Brazilians bring very little science to bear in the culture of the cane-field; but this is rather owing to the abundance of labour they have at their disposal, and to the excellence of the soil, than to any want of energy on their part. In most cases, the want of outlay attendant on manuring, drainage, and other improvements, would not bring a corresponding increase in the yield.

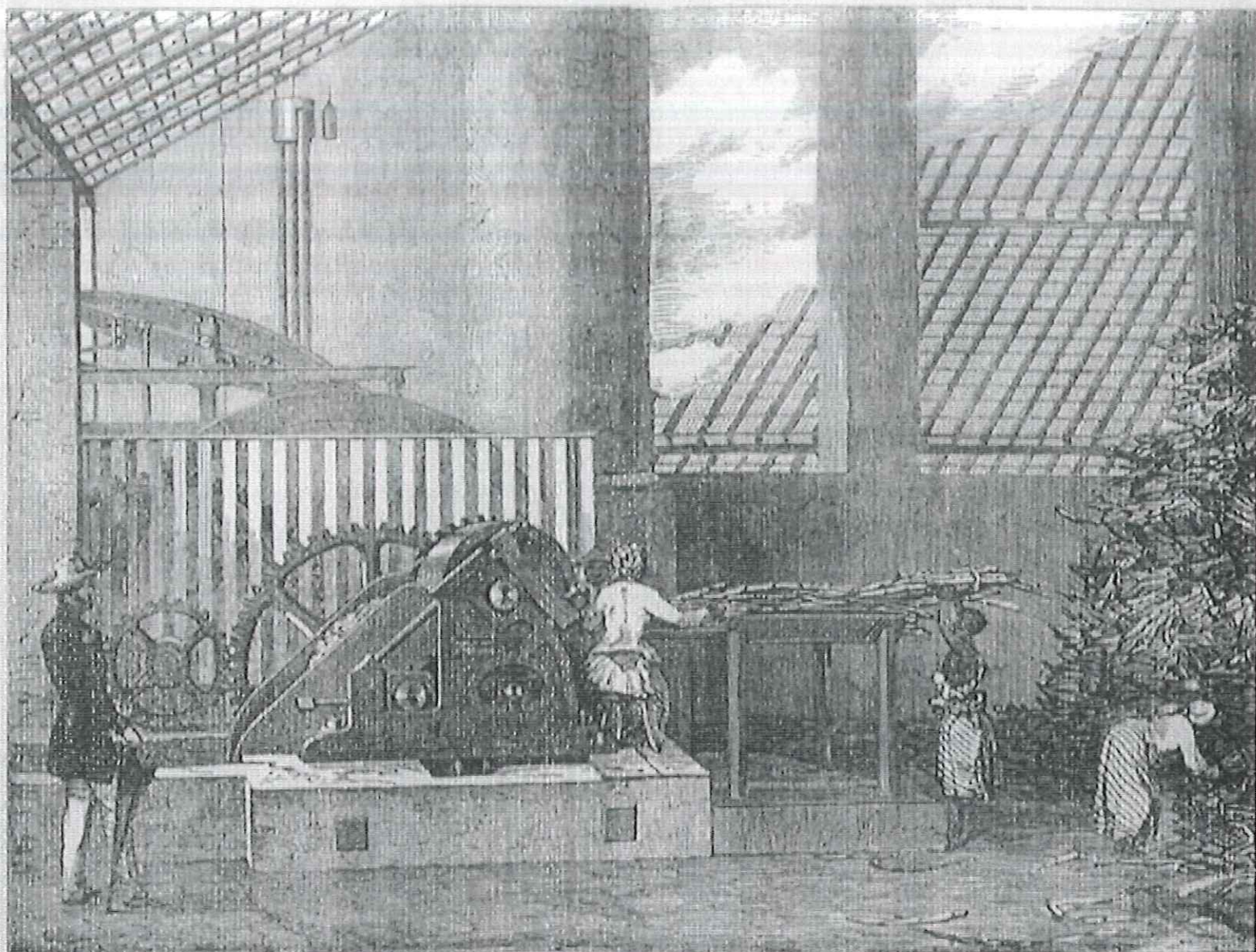
The Brazilian planter defecates and concentrates his sugar according to the old system. A very large quantity of the sugar exported from Pernambuco is clayed, and this is a gross weight of produce, which, on estates far from a sea-port, is a considerable advantage, owing to the bad overland carriage.

The principal sugar-producing provinces of Brazil are Bahia, Sergipe, and Alagoas; in Maranham this trade is just commencing; but it bids fair soon to rank with those of Pernambuco.

The great impediment to the extension of agriculture in Brazil is the want of roads. Since the extinction of the slave-trade the Government has wisely turned its attention to the improvement of the country.

In 1851 a law passed the Houses of Assembly authorizing the construction of a railroad in Rio Janeiro, with a guarantee to the undertakers of a minimum profit of five per cent. This law has since been reversed, the principal coffee districts, and afford them a ready market for their produce to the capital. In 1852 a project was proposed for the construction of another line in Pernambuco, with a guarantee, which is to traverse the sugar districts of the interior, and ultimately connect the river San Francisco, above Recife, with Paulo Afonso, with the chief sea-port and capital of the province. By this railroad, in connection with upwards of 100 miles of navigation on the above river, an outlet will be given to the produce of all the central provinces of the empire.





INTERIOR OF THE MILL-HOUSE ON THE CARAUMA ESTATE, IN PERNAMBUCO; SHOWING DE MOENAY'S PATENT SUGAR-MILL.

The Mr. Stephens, wounded at Ballingarry, and now dead, is the "young engineer" who went with Mr. O'Brien to summon the police at Mullinabone to surrender. It was he who was supposed to be Dillon.

It is said that Mr. O'Gorman jun., was actually on board the steamer searched for him at Kilrush, on the 3rd instant. He is said to have worn the dress and assumed the appearance of an old lady, in which disguise he had the honour to lean on the staid and dignified arm while ascending to the quay.

A house was destroyed on Monday, in Que-n's-place, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in a very extraordinary manner. A tall stack of chimneys was blown down, and, falling upon the roof, carried it away, and forced down every floor, demolishing the whole of the furniture, and nearly killing a child, the only person in the house at the time.

It is stated that Mr. J. B. Dillon, one of the chiefs of the insurrectionary party in Ireland, has arrived at Havre.

By a decree of the French Executive Government, dated the 18th inst., the sequestration which had been placed on the Orleans and Centre Railways has been removed, and their management restored to the respective companies.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough will have the honour of entertaining His Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite at Brocklesby Hall, the foundation-stone of the new docks at Grimsby.

The marine encampment at Waterford, lately occupied by the Royal Marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Willes, has been broken up, and that force re-embarked in steamers, still taking the duties of the city daily.

Lieut. Turner, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed aide-de-camp to his father, Major-General Turner, commanding the Cork district.

The encampment at the Phoenix-park, Dublin, has been broken up, and the 9th Regiment has gone into barracks.

Colonel Sir W. Colebrooke, K.C.B., who was gazetted last week as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, has also been appointed to the Vice-Admiralty of those islands, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, R.E.

The man of colour, Cuffy, a well-known member of the National Convention, was brought before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, on Saturday, charged and intending to levy war against her Majesty, within that part of the United Kingdom called England, in order by force and constraint to compel her Majesty to change her measures and counsel, by certain overt acts committed by him." The case was remanded to the 31st inst.

On last Monday the long vacation of the Court of Chancery commenced. The vacation judge, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, has intimated that he will sit in Lincoln's-inn one day in the week, of which notice will be given, to dispose of such matters as may be preferred. Mr. Tinney, the vacation master, will sit at his chambers in the public office, the whole of the other masters having closed their sittings.

An American court has recently decided that marriage contracts made on a Sunday are valid, on the ground that they come under the head of "works of necessity and charity."

The immense falling off in traffic on the Great North Road is shown by the fact that a few years back the tolls at the Markham Moor toll-bar, near East Retford, were let for the sum of £1300 per annum, whilst the same bar was let at the White Hart, Retford, on Saturday last, for £200.

The Prefect of Police of Paris has just published his periodical bulletin, in which he says that the number of unemployed operatives in Paris is reduced to 8303. The offences against property are 8, and robberies 6 per day. The total number of victims of the insurrection of June now amounts to 1415.

The disturbances in Ireland being sufficiently quelled to admit of the withdrawal of some of the ships upon the coast, the Admiralty have issued orders vessels comprising the intended squadron of exercise placed under his orders of sailing, and proceed with them on a cruise to try their qualities.

It is said that parties have offered to sell any quantity of Indian corn, to be delivered in Limerick in December, at £5 10s. per ton, freight included.

The agent of the British Association has sent to Mayo a large quantity of turnip seed, to be sown on lands where the potato has failed.

The Turkish Minister and Princess Callimaki have returned to town from Worthing, preparatory to their leaving England on the arrival of the newly-appointed Ambassador from Turkey.

Accounts from Malta of the 12th mention the arrival of the Pope's brother, a refugee from Rome.

Mr. Brougham, a nephew of Lord Brougham's, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor Registrar to Mr. Sergeant Ludlow's Bankruptcy Court, vacant by the death of Charles Thompson, Esq.

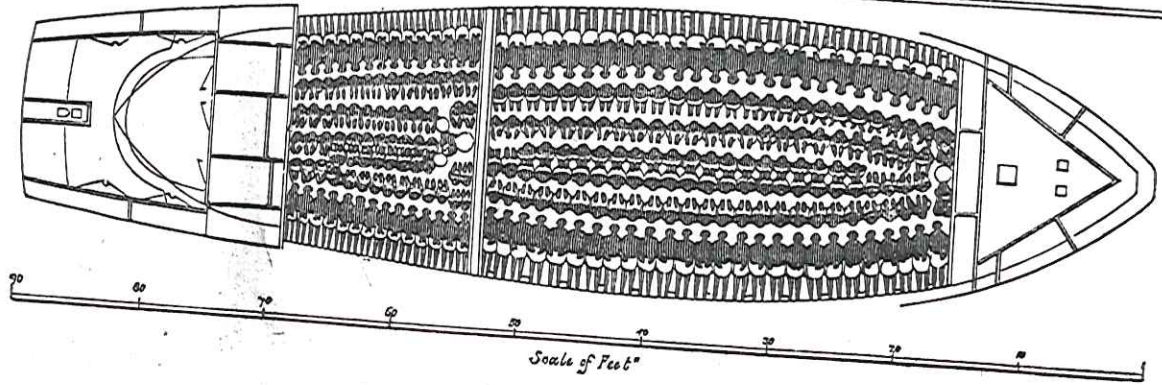
The Chief President of the province of Westphalia, the Minister of State Flotwell, has been dismissed from his functions in consequence of having signed the petition presented to the German National Diet at Frankfurt for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

The steamer *Clio*, on her voyage from Cedros to Trinidad, upset in a squall on the 14th ult. The sugar on board was lost, but all hands saved.

Several emigrants have recently arrived at Trinidad from Martinique, not thinking their lives secure during the present unsettled condition of the French West India colonies.

Quarrels in America are rather serious matters. An affray lately occurred at Nelson court-house, Virginia, between Clayton C. Harris, a lawyer, and Wyatt Hare, a wealthy citizen of that place. It resulted in Hare's shooting Harris dead, and immediately surrendering himself to the law.

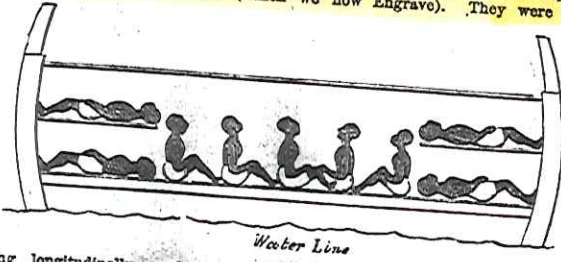
The whole of the Chartist prisoners who were examined at Bow-street on Friday were removed privately afterwards, under a strong escort, to Remondongue lane, instead of to the House of Detention, where prisoners under remand are accustomed to be sent. This was done to prevent the publication of names.



PLAN OF A SLAVE VESSEL.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The motion in the House of Lords made by Lord Denman, on Tuesday night, has naturally revived the interest of the measures for the extinction of this vile traffic of "man-selling and man-stealing." The close of the session is marked by these humane exertions, as was its commencement, in the comprehensive speech of Lord George Bentinck, in the House of Commons, on February 3. His Lordship then held in his hand a communication from Captain Pilkington, of the Royal Navy, on the subject of the slave-trade, accompanied with a plan of one of the slave vessels (which we now engrave). They were sitting longitudinally, and in rows, seven across the ship, with their legs crossed, so that they might be stowed within the less space.



Water Line

The sketch came into Captain Pilkington's hands in 1823 and 1824, (Captain O'Brien), on the schooner taken by her Majesty's ship *Stoney* tured, several of the slaves were dead, others dying; and when the remnant was removed into the *Stoney*, their flesh was found to be mortified, and crawling with maggots, owing to the long confinement and sitting posture. I have seen marks upon them. I was never employed on the coast of Africa, but the atrocities of the slave-trade can be fully detailed by hundreds who have witnessed them; their cargo is comparatively fresh to what it be on arrival horrors are developed; and any one who has visited the slave market at Rio Janeiro or Havannah, as I have done, can bear testimony to such scenes of a deep and sworn confederacy exists. Whilst we are lopping off the branches on the coast the root is flourishing and cherished in the Havannah and Brazil. Enterprise is not dormant. Funds are not wanting. We have not hit the right nail on the head. We must strike deeper, and harder than our beautiful little brig is capable of striking. All the skill and ingenuity of our ship-builders - all the horsepower of London and Glasgow - the lives of our best and bravest officers and seamen - will evaporate and disappear in the pestilential tornado, without advancing one single step towards accomplishing an object which is continually vanishing like a phantom before our eyes. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Hume.) It is to Rio Janeiro and Havannah, Lisbon and Madrid, we must turn our attention, and break down these hitherto irresistible barriers by compulsory treaty and guarantee. They have too long frustrated the feeble endeavours of civilisation and humanity."

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, AT SWANSEA.

(Concluded from page 110.)

TUESDAY.

As this was to have been, according to the preliminary announcements, the last day of the Sectional Meetings, there was an unusual press of communications to all the Sections. Among the most interesting...

entertainment enlivened by some most exquisite performances on the national instrument, the harp, much to the delight of all assembled. From the dinner-table the company retired at an early hour to the School-rooms, where the conversations were held.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday, as the Geological and Natural History Sections were unable to finish the business before them, they each held meetings; but as a great number of members had left Swansea that morning by the *Lord Beresford* steamers, and others were examining the works in the neighbourhood, the Sectional Meetings were very slightly attended, and the papers communicated were of small general interest.

A dinner, given by Lewis W. Dillwyn, Esq., who is himself one of the oldest members of the Royal Society, may be regarded as the close of the proceedings.

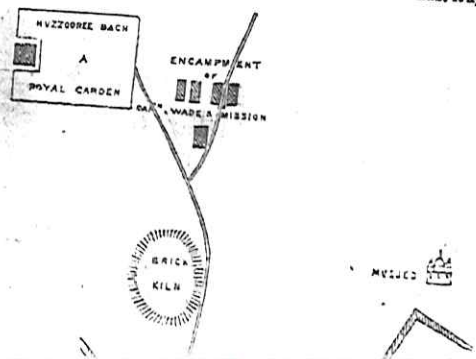
The last General Meeting was held in the afternoon, when it appeared, that, notwithstanding the inferiority of Swansea as respects population, this meeting has added considerably to the funds of the Association.

In concluding our notice of an Association which numbers among its members all the most eminent men in every department of physical and natural science, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the business-like character of this great discovery; but it has not startled the world by the announcement of average rate of progress. The vulnerable points have been less apparent than hitherto; and by the exclusion from the sections of all subjects which were not purely scientific, and by particularly avoiding those communications which witnessed but one, that on *gutta serena*, which in our opinion should not have been received, the Association has placed itself upon exalted ground, and enlarged the sphere of hope for the future, and given a promise of still increasing utility.

THE TOWN AND FORT OF MOOLTAN.

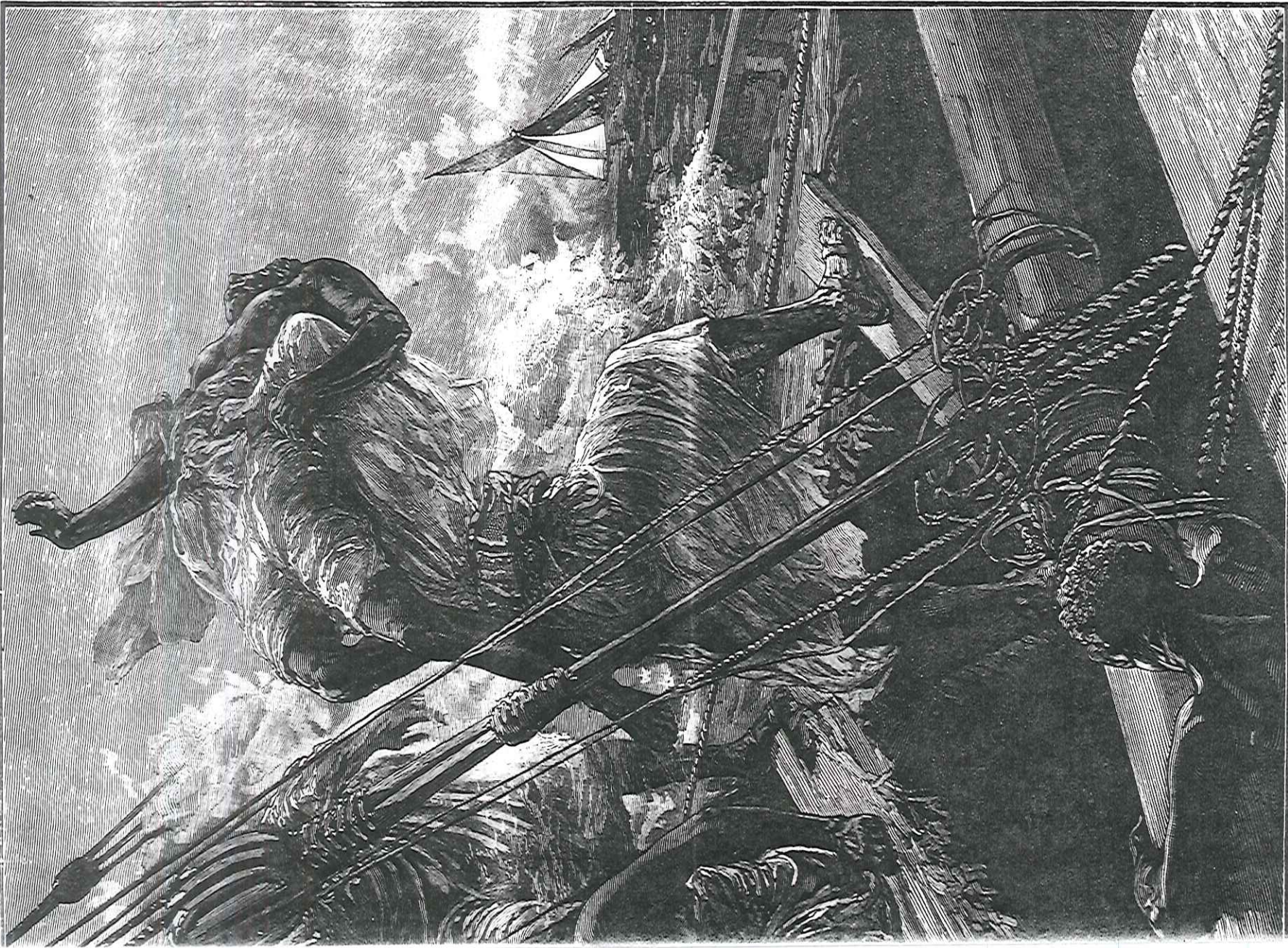
We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed plan and details of the scene of our recent successes in India.

The inside of the Fort of Mooltan has been in a ruinous state since it was sacked by the Sikhs; but the outside walls, which are faced with masonry, are in good repair, and remarkable for their great height and numerous round towers or bastions. The Fort is built on an artificial eminence formed by the ruins of an ancient city, and rising very abruptly in the midst of an extensive alluvial plain subject to the periodical inundations of the Chinab, it appears from

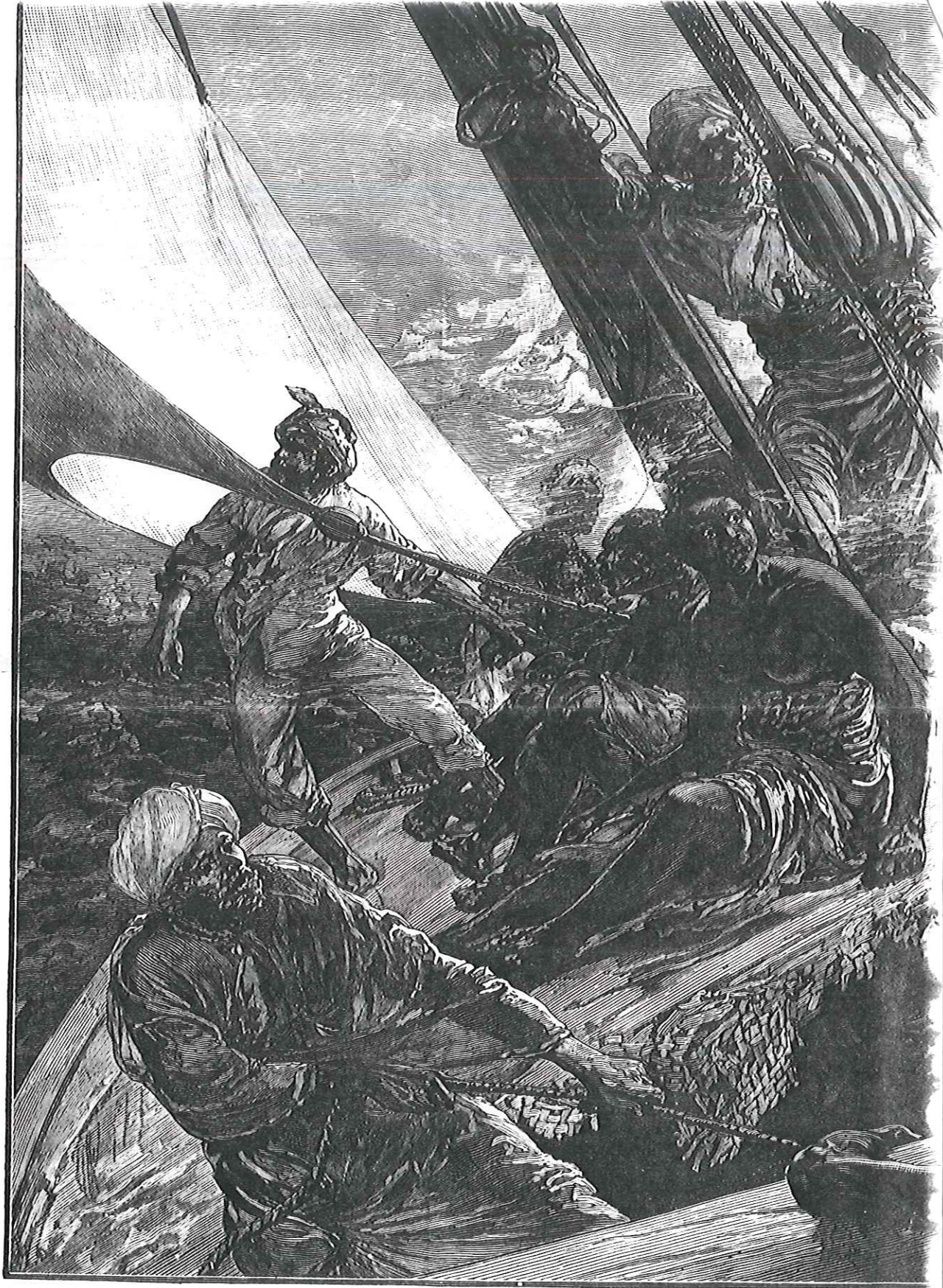


*NOT
Scanned*

Vol. 94



HOISTING SLAVES OVERBOARD TO AVOID CAPTURE.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. BELL.



ARAB SLAVE-TRADERS THROWING SLAVES OVER
FROM A SKETCH BY J. I.

May 4, 1889

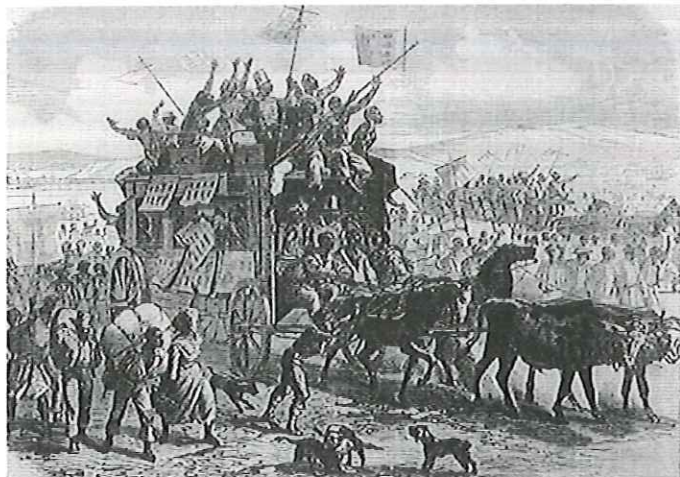
Vol.

p. 571

File -
Anns + be
1 desk find

Image No 3 of 196 showing all pictures

8



Picture No 10001524

Date 1863

Description SLAVERY/NORTH AMERICA

Details emancipated slaves traveling
Lincoln's proclamation

Source Illustrated London News

Credit Mary Evans Picture Library

h Select this picture

ANNA - checked
ILN -
1863
1864
1865
NOT in any
vol. 42 (1865)
43 (1863)
1864
1868

Previous picture

Back to Thumbnails

Next Picture

This illustration is not in any of the 1863 Illustrated London Times. Since the Emancipation Proclamation was issued January 1863 I assumed it would be in the first half of 1863... double-checked it... nothing. My gut feeling is that it's not going to be found in any other year just because of the historical timing

Anna 3123104

~~1864~~

Looked through both volumes of 1864 and both volumes of 1865. no luck



Libraries that Own Item

This screen shows libraries that own the item you selected.

[Home](#) | [Databases](#) | [Searching](#) | [Results](#)

[Staff View](#) | [Options](#) | [Comments](#) | [Exit](#)

[Hide tips](#)

[List of Records](#) | [Detailed Record](#) | [Marked Records](#) |



Current database: **WorldCat** Total Libraries: **823**



Title: **The illustrated London news**

[Display All Libraries](#)

Libraries with Item: "The illustrated London ne..." ([Record for Item](#) | [Get This Item](#))

Location	Library	Local Holdings	Code
VA	UNIV OF VIRGINIA	vol: 1-47, 78-115, 151-1	VA@
VA	ARLINGTON CNTY DEPT OF LIBR	Retains current year	VIA
VA	BRIDGEWATER COL	vol: 230- 1957-	VBC
VA	CHESTERFIELD CNTY PUB LIBR	vol: 261-269 1973-1981	PCX
VA	COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY	vol: 3,18,21,29,141-154,	VWM
VA	DILLWYN CORR CTR, DCE LIBR		OL@
VA	FALLS CHURCH PUB LIBR	Retains current year	AXL
VA	GRAY RES CTR		QMC
VA	HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COL	vol: 210-211, 215- 1947,	VHS
VA	HAMPTON UNIV		VHI
VA	JAMES MADISON UNIV	vol: 30-31, 34-35, 78-79	VMC
VA	JOINT FORCES STAFF COL		AFQ
VA	JONES MEM LIBR	vol: 25-59,165-253 1855-	VCI
VA	LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA, THE	vol: 1- 1842-	VIC
VA	LONGWOOD UNIV	v.247-248,254-282 1965-1	VLC
VA	MARINERS MUS LIBR, THE — NO 94	vol: 1-45,143-150,176-18	VO3
VA	MARY BALDWIN COL	1849,1851-1853,1855-1859	VMB
VA	NORFOLK PUB LIBR	vol: 39,48,55,65,68,70-2	TWE
VA	OLD DOMINION UNIV	1973-	VOD
VA	PETERSBURG PUB LIBR	Retain current 3 years.	PFA
VA	PORTSMOUTH PUB LIBR	vol: 246- 1975-	TWM
VA	PRINCE WILLIAM PUB LIBR	Retains current 4 years	VPW
VA	RADFORD UNIV	vol: 211- 1947-	VRA
VA	RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COL	vol: 260-281 1972-1993.	VLR



Sign In (optional)
My Account
Preferences

Help
End Session
Previous Searches

View Basket

Search LVA Catalogs:

- Basic Search
- Advanced Search

Selected Catalog:

- New Search
(last selected catalog)

Search Only for:

- Archives and Manuscripts
- Books, Journals ...

• More...

AP4.I3 LOC

Books, Journals...
Holdings

Back

The Illustrated London news. vols 94-95

[London, The Illustrated London News & Sketch Ltd., 1842-].
v. ill. (part col.), ports. 38-43 cm..

Location

Closed Stacks ; Stacks ; AP4 ; .I3

V. 1-265, (1842-1977), v.276-284 (1988-1996) available in film format only. See FILM 670.

BOUND VOLUMES BEGIN WITH 1993.

Subscription discontinued as of Dec. 31, 2002, due to state budget reductions.

v.1(1842:May 14)-v.265(1977:Dec. 31) Film only.

v.275(1987:Jan.)-v.277(1989:Jan.) Film only.

v.281(1993:Autumn)-(1993:Winter)

1994:Winter

1995:Summer

1996:Summer-2001:Winter Winter also titled as Christmas issue

2002:Summer-2002:Winter Christmas issue

2003:Summer

Want 1889, which is in either vol. 94 or 95

6/3/04
LOC
Vol. 94 JAN-JUN 1889
Vol. 95
July-Dec. 1889

	Description	Item status	Due date	Location	Call No.	No. of requests
Request	1998-2002 INC.	In-Library Use	On shelf	Closed Stacks	Stacks AP4 .I3	
Expand						
Request	1993-1997	In-Library Use	On shelf	Closed Stacks	Stacks AP4 .I3	
Expand						

Home | Site Index | Search Catalogs | Directories | News | Calendar
Contact Us | Library Shop | Support the Library

VA	RICHMOND PUB LIBR	vol: 11, 24-25, 55, 75-	VRP
VA	ROANOKE CITY PUB LIBR	vol: 242- 1963-	RNC
VA	ROANOKE COL	v.179-v.188,v.222-v.223	VRO
VA	SWEET BRIAR COL LIBR	Current issues retained	VSF
VA	TIDEWATER COMMUN COL, PORTSMOUTH	1995-1999	TWI
VA	UNIV OF RICHMOND	vol: 77-81, 83-89, 91, 2	VRU
VA	UNIV OF VIRGINIA	NO vol. 94 vol: 1-47, 78-115, 151-1	VA@
VA	UNIV OF VIRGINIAS COL AT WISE	vol: 246-280 1965-1992	VCV
VA	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIV		VRC
VA	VIRGINIA MIL INST	vol: 1-45,47-73,75-94,13	VMI
VA	VIRGINIA MUS LIBR		VRV
VA	VIRGINIA TECH	v. 56=no.1454-2000 1915:	VPI
VA	VIRGINIA THEOL SEMINARY		VTS
VA	WASHINGTON & LEE UNIV	vol: 43,44,47,53,55,59,6	VLW

Record for Item: "The illustrated London ne..." (Libraries with Item)

GET THIS ITEM

Availability: FirstSearch indicates your institution subscribes to this publication.

- Libraries worldwide that own item: 823 UNIV OF VIRGINIA
- Search the catalog at University of Virginia Libraries
- Quick check of UVA locations

FIND RELATED

More Like This: [Advanced options ...](#)

Find Items About: [The illustrated London news. \(15\)](#)

Title: The illustrated London news.

Publication: London : William Little,

Year: 1842-

Frequency: 2 no. a year, 1994-; **Former:** Frequency varies, 1842-1993

Description: No. 1 (for the week ending May 14, 1842)-; v. ; ill. ; 30-43 cm.

Language: English

Standard No: ISSN: 0019-2422; LCCN: sf 82-6899

SUBJECT(S)

Geographic: London (England) -- Periodicals.

Note(s): Title from caption./ Publisher varies./ Issued also on microfilm by University Microfilms.

Class Descriptors: LC: AP4; Dewey: 052

Other Titles: Illus. Lond. news; Illustrated London news

Material Type: Periodical (per)

Document Type: Serial

Entry: 19751101

MAR 1889
 VMI
 9/20/85
 received

1076 80 00 3pts
 100 43
 160
 200
 -40 cal
 99 pts

AP 4.15

W. M. S. Collection

file 123

Collection of 19th Century Images of Barbados

Item	Date	Page	Source	Price	Description
10/2/2004 ✓ BAR1	4/5/45	212	Illustrated London News	scanned	35 Barbadoes, from an original sketch,
BAR2	10/26/50	333	Illustrated London News		35 School Fete at Codrington College,
10/20/04 ✓ BAR3	4/16/59	372	Illustrated London News	scanned	35 New Uniforms of our West Indies R
BAR4	10/25/62	441, 445	Illustrated London News		70 Barbados Court at the International
BAR5	2/18/82	160	The Graphic		35 The New Railway at Barbadoes, 2 il
✓ BAR6	4/28/88	466-467	Illustrated London News		70 Beautiful double page view of 6 WI i
✓ BAR7	5/5/88	475	Illustrated London News		35 5 West Indies Sketches: 2 of which
✓ BAR8	9/15/88	309	Illustrated London News		35 6 sketches of Barbadoes
BAR9	6/24/93	770	Black and White		35 In Sugar Cane Land: A Negro of Ba
BAR10	4/21/94	448	The Graphic		35 At Barbados: The Diving Boys, com
BAR11	3/9/95	327	Black and White		35 The English Cricketers in the West I
BAR12	12/14/95	778	Black and White		35 The Oldest and Cleverest Man in B
BAR13	12/26/96	817	The Graphic		35 The Children's Ward in the General
BAR14	3/26/98	385	The Graphic		35 A Street Scene in Bridgetown, Barb:
BAR15	9/24/98	392	Black and White		35 Scenes of the Hurricane in the West
BAR16	9/24/98	451	Illustrated London News		35 Disaster in the West Indies: 4 illustra
BAR17	5/5/00	662-663	Black and White		35 The Honorable Aguustus Straker, br
BAR18	10/13/00	553	The Graphic		35 A Whale Hunt off Barbados: Harpoc
BAR19	?	?	Illustrated London News		35 Drinking Fountain at Barbadoes, sh

NOT IN S.P.C. mentioned

4/5/1845 - view of Carlisle Bay - scan
 April 5, 1845 (vol. 6, p. 212)
 take notes on this later
 "Barbadoes. From an original sketch"

removed from web site but get details

4/16/1859 (vol. 34, p. 372)
 "New uniforms of our West India Regiments"

see article

1cc. London News, ~~Apr. 16, 1849 (Vol. 6), p. 212~~ April 5, 1845

Bardoes, From an original sketch.

(Vol. 6) p. 212

P 212
Accompanying brief article on Bardoes refers to a ~~brief~~ description of
fire in Bridown that appeared in LCN on the 15th
Image shows Carlisle Bay, with ~~islands~~ "where the
Merchant vessels load and discharge their cargo, the
cargo, the sugar being brought from other parts of the island in
Small open vessels called draggers." -

also follows is a brief description of Bridgetown & its
water buildings; and Mt of island - not much

etching was done by a "Jenny Th"

March 15, 1845

(Vol. 6, p. 172)

brief article on ^{last} experimental brigs, ^{of the British Navy.} including one
named "Flying Fish" - no details offered why
Vessel bears this name.

See *Rifleman*✓
✓ ILN 468 ✓ ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. 17 (1850), p.468—RIFLEMAN

"Her Majesty's Steamer 'Rifleman,' in Chase of a Brazilian Slaver," brief account accompanying this illustration describes how ^A the British ship had been cruising off the coast of Brazil to intercept this slaving vessel. After a chase, the slaver, possibly named the "Esmeralda," was able to escape and landed about 500 slaves not far from Rio de Janeiro. The account reports that this was the first time of a "vessel escaping when once observed by the Rifleman" (p. 468).

✓ ILN 307 ✓ Vol. 38 (1861), dandy slave, p. 307

"Whenever a negro can afford it, he dresses well, sometimes quietly and in good taste One rainy Sunday in Baltimore, our artist saw and sketched one of these dandy negroes escorting home from church his mistress. He was a slave, and this poor old faded woman owned him." This slave was apparently hired out by his owner, worked as a waiter on steam-boats or hotels and shared his wages with his mistress.

✓ ILN 440 ✓ VOL. 15 (1849), p. 440—

Caption: "Capture of a Brazilian Slaver by H.M.S. 'Rattler' off Lagos"

Brief article (p. 440) describes the nine hour pursuit and capture, off the coast of present-day Nigeria, of the "notorious piratical slave schooner, Andorinha..." in August 1849. The Rattler is shown on the left of the illustration—the larger vessel. The slaver "was manned by a motely crew, consisting of 39 cut-throat looking fellows." The commander was Brazilian. The slaver was a large, "American-built schooner," which had frequently made slaving voyages to the Nigerian coast, primarily the Bight of Benin, and was often chased by British vessels stationed in those waters. This was her last voyage. Nothing is said about any slaves that were or might have been on board.

✓ ILN 377 ✓ VOL. 68 (1876), SLAVE GANG (p. 377)

"Slave Gang Passing Along the edge of the Lushivi Marsh. From a sketch by lieutenant Cameron in Central Africa."

Sketch illustrates a lengthy account (p. 366) of Verney Lovett Cameron's voyage to Africa. Cameron, lauded by the ILN as "one of the most successful of African geographical explorers" had recently returned to England, having left in November 1872 under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. Traveled through central and east Africa in early 1870s, there are several sketches, the one of the slave gang, representing a scene in central Africa around 1874. "...the painful march of a slave gang, two or three score wretched women all tied together by knotted ropes, all heavily laden and driven on by the whip The slaves were kidnapped by a ruffian named Coimbra, a half-caste Portuguese from Bihe"

Check files for following issues - (have they been consulted?)

Illustrated London News

Vol. 17 ✓ Aug. 24, 1850 check Spec coll. # LN 284a
Vol. 31 ~~Sept. 19, 1857~~
Vol. 15 ✓ Dec. 29, 1849 check Spec coll. from
Vol. ~~18~~ 17 ✓ Dec. 14, 1850 Spec coll.

Scans - requested

Vol. 15 (1849) Dec. 29, p. 440
Capture of Brazilian slavers by H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" of 1849

CASOS -

* ✓ Transcribe text on 1 Book

Vol. 17 (1850), Dec. 14, p. 468

Vol. 16 ✓ ✓ J. H. M. Steamer "Ripley" in chase of a Brazilian slave.

OK ✓ ✓ Transcribe story p. 468 on 1 Book

Vol. 38 ✓ (1861) - Dandy slave - get descriptive text

Vol. 68 ✓ (1876) Slave gang

10 143 in b/w
Image No 19 of 196 showing all pictures



Picture No 10005643

Date 1861

Description SLAVERY/NORTH AMERICA

Details Slave employed as a personal servant

Source Illustrated London News (coloured by hand)

Credit Mary Evans Picture Library

Select this picture

Scan this
Sp. coll
AP4.15

~~Chute
pos 307
vol. 38 (1861)
vol. 39 (1861)~~

ANNA - march 04

Previous picture

Back to Thumbnails

Next Picture

"The Dandy, Slave: A Scene in Baltimore, Md"
p. 307 April 6, 1861 vol. XXXVIII (38)

4/9/04

Registered scan -
at later date, get
descriptive text

Anna McCreery
04/01/04

April 15, 1876

Illustrated London News, 1876

Vol. 68

Verney Lovett Cameron

check translations of
not read
to do

Sp. collection
Scan image

See text on J.C.
ILS 1876, vol 68

Lieutenant Cameron traveled extensively through Central Africa and the Illustrated London News wrote an article about his experiences for their April 15th, 1876 issue (beginning on page 366). The articles included a series of his drawings, entitled "Sketches by Lieutenant Cameron in Central Africa."

What
was
said
down (to?)

The drawing that you asked me to identify can be found on p. 377 of this volume. I came across another illustration that looked remarkably similar on page 364. After reading the article, however, it became clear that this other illustration was not depicting enslaved Africans, but rather a family marching together. Below you will find the accompanying information and article text:

I don't
need to
travel all
of this

Background Information:

Lieutenant Cameron was the 1st European explorer to cross Africa in its central latitudes, beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the coast of lower Guinea (3,000 miles on foot). He set off in November of 1858 as part of the Royal Geographical Society, attempting to retrace and uncover Livingston's whereabouts. Cameron spent his first two month surveying Lake Tanganyika. He then set off for Ujiji, then Congo. It appears that these drawings were done while in Congo.

1872

Eastern shore, Lake Tanganyika

Article Text:

(1874 time of sketch) - East Africa

"In another sketch we encountered a native family, as it seems, on their way to a change of dwelling place, the man and the woman bearing on their heads each a bundle of household stores, perhaps their bedding, a guard which serves as a pot, or one of their small children; but the African woman has a peculiar way of slinging her baby at the lower part of their back, which we also remember having seen among the Fantee mothers at Cape Coast Castle. The painful march of a slave gang, two or three score wretched women all tied together by a knotted rope, all heavily laden and driven by the whip, is a very sad scene for the human spectator to behold. It was spoken by Lieutenant Cameron in his lecture on Tuesday evening. The slaves were kidnapped by a ruffian named Coimbra, a half-caste Portuguese from Bihe, on the colonial frontier, who was called by the natives Kwarumba. This man persuaded Kasongo to join him in a marauding expedition for that nefarious purpose while Lieutenant Cameron was in Ura."

What illustration
was
referred to
p. 377
referred
article on
p. 366

p. 366
quote ok
[scribbles]

1. illustration p. 364 "Lieutenant Cameron's sketch in Africa: A Native Family on the March"
2. illustration p. 377, "Slave Gang Passing Along the Edge of the Lushivi Marsh" From a sketch by Lieutenant Cameron in Central Africa.

Image No 63 of 196 showing all pictures

Handwritten initials

?

Picture No 10012241

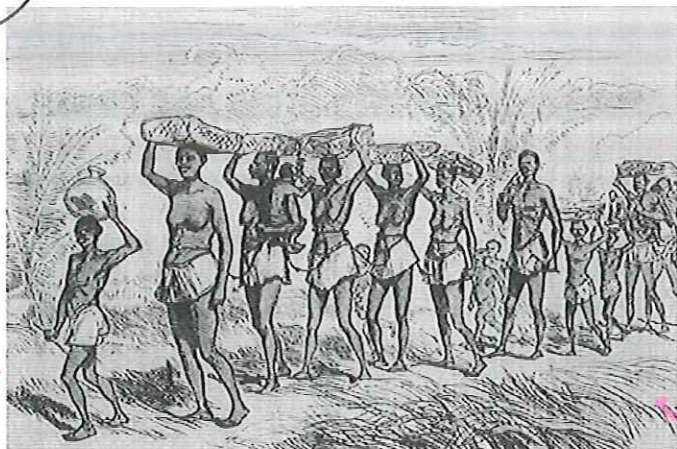
Date 1876

Description SLAVERY/AFRICA

Details CENTRAL AFRICA a gang of captured slaves at the Lushivi marsh

Source Verney Lovett Cameron, in Illustrated London News

Credit Mary Evans Picture Library



Select this picture

*vol 68 (1876)
69 (1876)*

"Slave gang passing along the edge of the Lushivi marsh"

Sketch by Lieutenant Cameron in Central Africa

[Previous picture](#) [Back to Thumbnails](#) [Next Picture](#)

p. 377, vol 68, April 15, 1876

(rest of the information is same as below)

Different sketch

"Lieutenant Cameron's sketch in Africa: A Native Family on the march"

* illustrations are not the same. Although at first glance they appear to match, upon closer examination, they are in fact different

p. 364

The Illustrated London News April 15, 1876

68

vol. LXVIII. (Jan - June 1876)

printed & published by George C. Leighton 198 Strand, London

*Anna
3/25/04 see back for full text*

The illustration on page 304 is part of a larger series "Sketches by Lieutenant Cameron in Central Africa." It appears that the illustration on p. 307 is part of these series as well. There is an article on page 306 that appears to accompany both.

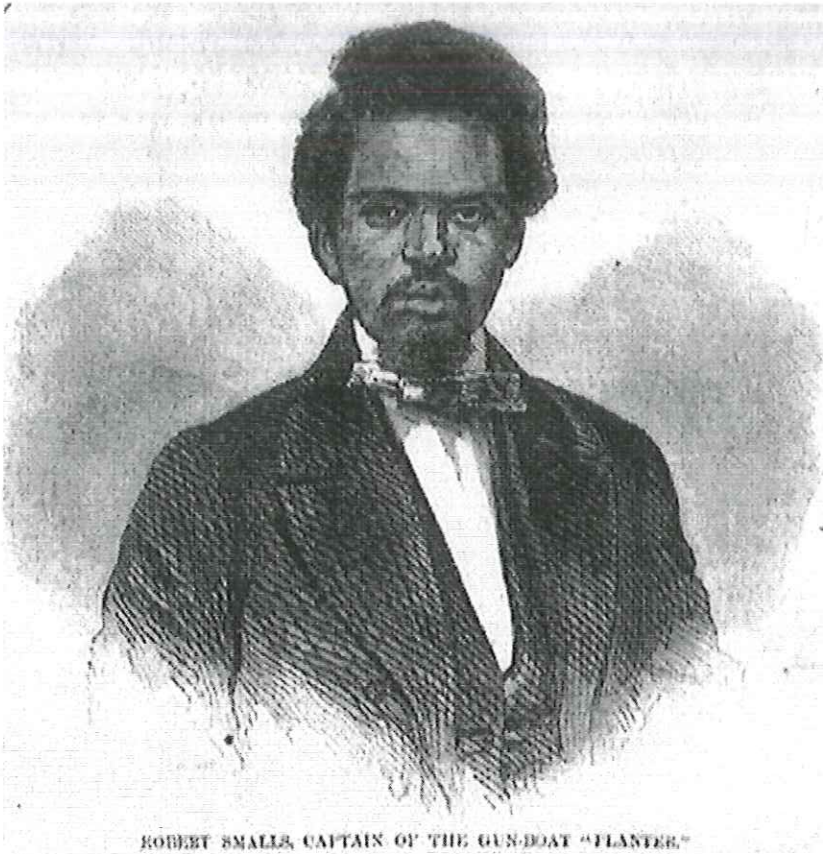
Article says:

Cameron was 1st European traveler to cross Africa in its central latitudes, beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to coast of Lower Guinea. 3,000 miles in fact - Royal Geographical Society, East Coast Livingstonia Nov. 1872 - Devoted 2 months to surveying Lake Tanganyika - Then to Ujiji, then Congo

"In another sketch we encounter a native family, as it seems, on their way to a charge of duelling place, the man and the woman being on their heads each a bundle of household stores, perhaps their bedding, a guard which serves as a pot, or one of the small children; but the African woman has a peculiar way of carrying her baby at the lower part of her back, which we also remember to have seen among the Fante mothers on Cape Coast Castle. The portrait march of a slave gang, two or three score wretched women all had together by knotted ropes, all heavily laden and driven by the whip, is a very sad scene for the human spectator to behold. It was spoken by Lieutenant Cameron in his lecture on Tuesday evening. The slaves were kidnapped by a Nuffian named Coimbra, a half-cast Portuguese from B. I., in the colonial fighter, who was called by the natives Kuarumba. This man persuaded Kasongo that

file

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Robert Smalls, 1862**Image Reference**
NW0216**Source**

Harper's Weekly (June 14, 1862), vol. 6, p. 372. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library)

Comments

Smalls was born in Charleston, S.C. and for many years was a ship's pilot in Charleston harbor. In 1862, while Union forces had blockaded the harbor, he and eight other "colored men" who comprised the engineers and crew of the Confederate gun-boat "Planter," ran the blockade and delivered the "Planter" to the Union side--it was, in the words of the Harper's Weekly account, "one of the most daring and heroic adventures since the war was commenced" (p. 372).

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](#).

From: Gilder Lehrman Center <gilder.lehrman.center@yale.edu>
Date: Mon Feb 16, 2004 1:59:44 PM US/Eastern
To: gilder.lehrman.center@yale.edu
Subject: Fwd: ROBERT SMALLS SHIP

Folks,

News of the naming of the Army's newest ship after slave pilot, war hero and first African American ship captain in the U.S. military, South Carolina's Robert Smalls.
(Thanks to Joe Opala for forwarding this to us.)

Regards,

Rob Forbes

What's Fort EUSTIS
What's Times-Dispatch - ask for it

Date: Fri, 13 Feb 2004 16:09:55 -0500
From: Joseph Opala <opalajx@jmu.edu>
Subject: ROBERT SMALLS SHIP
To: "Robert P. Forbes" <robert.forbes@yale.edu>
Reply-To: opalajx@jmu.edu
X-Mailer: Webmail Mirapoint Direct 3.3.7-GR
X-YaleITSMailFilter: Version 1.1d (attachment(s) not renamed)

http://www.timesdispatch.com/servlet/Satellite?pagename=RTD%2F2FMGArticle%2FRTD_BasicArticle&c=MGArticle&cid=1031773659521&path=news&s=1045855934842

Army to honor Civil War hero
Ship to be named for 1st black captain of vessel in U.S. service
BY PETER BAGQUE
TIMES-DISPATCH STAFF WRITER
Friday, February 13, 2004

The Army's chief of transportation at Fort Eustis has decided to name the Army's newest ship for African-American Civil War hero Robert Smalls.

The Major General Robert Smalls will be the first Army vessel to bear the name of an African-American and the first named for a Civil War hero.

Smalls was the first African-American captain of a ship in U.S. service, and he later became a congressman for South Carolina.

The vessel, under construction at VT Halter Marine Inc. in Pascagoula, Miss., will be christened in April. Being built at a cost of \$25 million, the ship will be 314 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a payload of 2,000 tons.

Brig. Gen. Brian I. Geehan, the service's transportation chief at Fort Eustis, made the decision to name the ship after Smalls, a post spokeswoman said.

The Office of the Chief of Transportation manages the Army's vessel-naming program.

Smalls was a 23-year-old slave pilot in May 1862 when he commandeered a Confederate transport steamer loaded with armaments from a Charleston, S.C., dock.

With his wife, children and 12 other slaves aboard, Smalls sailed the steamer past the harbor's rebel forts and turned it over to the Union ships blockading the port.

In August 1862, Smalls served as the pilot of the Union ironclad Keokuk during a failed attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor.

Taking 90 cannon hits, the Keokuk was badly damaged and sank, but Smalls and his crew were rescued moments before the vessel went down.

Later that year, after an act of bravery under fire, Smalls became the first black captain of a vessel of the United States. Smalls was not a member of the U.S. Navy, but served as a ship captain under the command of the Navy.

After the war, Smalls became a major general in the South Carolina militia, a state legislator, and a five-term U.S. congressman. He also participated in drafting the state's constitution.

Smalls served for nearly 20 years as the U.S. collector of customs in Beaufort, S.C., where he owned the house in which he had been a slave. Smalls' home is now a national historic landmark.

The USAV Major General Robert Smalls will be assigned to the Army Reserve with its home port in Baltimore.

The Army's fleet of logistic support vessels move cargo and equipment, delivering cargo to almost any port - or beach - in the world.

The Army operates more than 100 watercraft, about half of which are ocean-going ships.

For more information about Robert Smalls, see the Robert Smalls Legacy Foundation Web site, <http://robertsmalls.org>.

Contact Peter Bacque at (804) 649-6813 or
pbacque@timesdispatch.com

Robert P. Forbes, Associate Director
The Gilder Lehrman Center
for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition
Yale Center for International and Area Studies
P.O. Box 208206
New Haven, CT 06520-8206
(203) 432-3339
www.yale.edu/glc



Search Terms: army honors civil war hero

[Edit Search](#)[Print](#) [Email](#)[Document List](#) [Expanded List](#) [KWIC](#) [Full](#)Document 1 of 125. [next](#) >>Copyright 2004 Richmond Newspapers, Inc.
Richmond Times Dispatch (Virginia)

February 13, 2004 Friday City Edition

SECTION: AREA/STATE; Pg. B-2**LENGTH:** 440 words**HEADLINE:** ARMY TO HONOR CIVIL WAR HERO/**BYLINE:** Peter Bacque/ Times-Dispatch Staff Writer/ Contact Peter Bacque at (804) 649-6813 or pbacque@timesdispatch.com**BODY:**

The **Army's** chief of transportation at Fort Eustis has decided to name the **Army's** newest ship for African-American **Civil War hero** Robert Smalls.

The Major General Robert Smalls will be the first **Army** vessel to bear the name of an African-American and the first named for a **Civil War hero**.

Smalls was the first African-American captain of a ship in U.S. service, and he later became a congressman for South Carolina.

The vessel, under construction at VT Halter Marine Inc. in Pascagoula, Miss., will be christened in April. Being built at a cost of \$25 million, the ship will be 314 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a payload of 2,000 tons.

Brig. Gen. Brian I. Geehan, the service's transportation chief at Fort Eustis, made the decision to name the ship after Smalls, a post spokeswoman said.

The Office of the Chief of Transportation manages the **Army's** vessel-naming program.

Smalls was a 23-year-old slave pilot in May 1862 when he commandeered a Confederate transport steamer loaded with armaments from a Charleston, S.C., dock.

With his wife, children and 12 other slaves aboard, Smalls sailed the steamer past the harbor's rebel forts and turned it over to the Union ships blockading the port.

In August 1862, Smalls served as the pilot of the Union ironclad Keokuk during a failed attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor.

Taking 90 cannon hits, the Keokuk was badly damaged and sank, but Smalls and his crew were rescued moments before the vessel went down.

Later that year, after an act of bravery under fire, Smalls became the first black captain of a vessel of the United States. Smalls was not a member of the U.S. Navy, but served as a ship captain under the command of the Navy.

After the war, Smalls became a major general in the South Carolina militia, a state legislator, and a five-term U.S. congressman. He also participated in drafting the state's constitution.

Smalls served for nearly 20 years as the U.S. collector of customs in Beaufort, S.C., where he owned the house in which he had been a slave. Smalls' home is now a national historic landmark.

The USAV Major General Robert Smalls will be assigned to the **Army** Reserve with its home port in Baltimore.

The **Army's** fleet of logistic support vessels move cargo and equipment, delivering cargo to almost any port - or beach - in the world.

The **Army** operates more than 100 watercraft, about half of which are ocean-going ships.

For more information about Robert Smalls, see the Robert Smalls Legacy Foundation Web site, <http://robertsmalls.org> .

LOAD-DATE: February 14, 2004

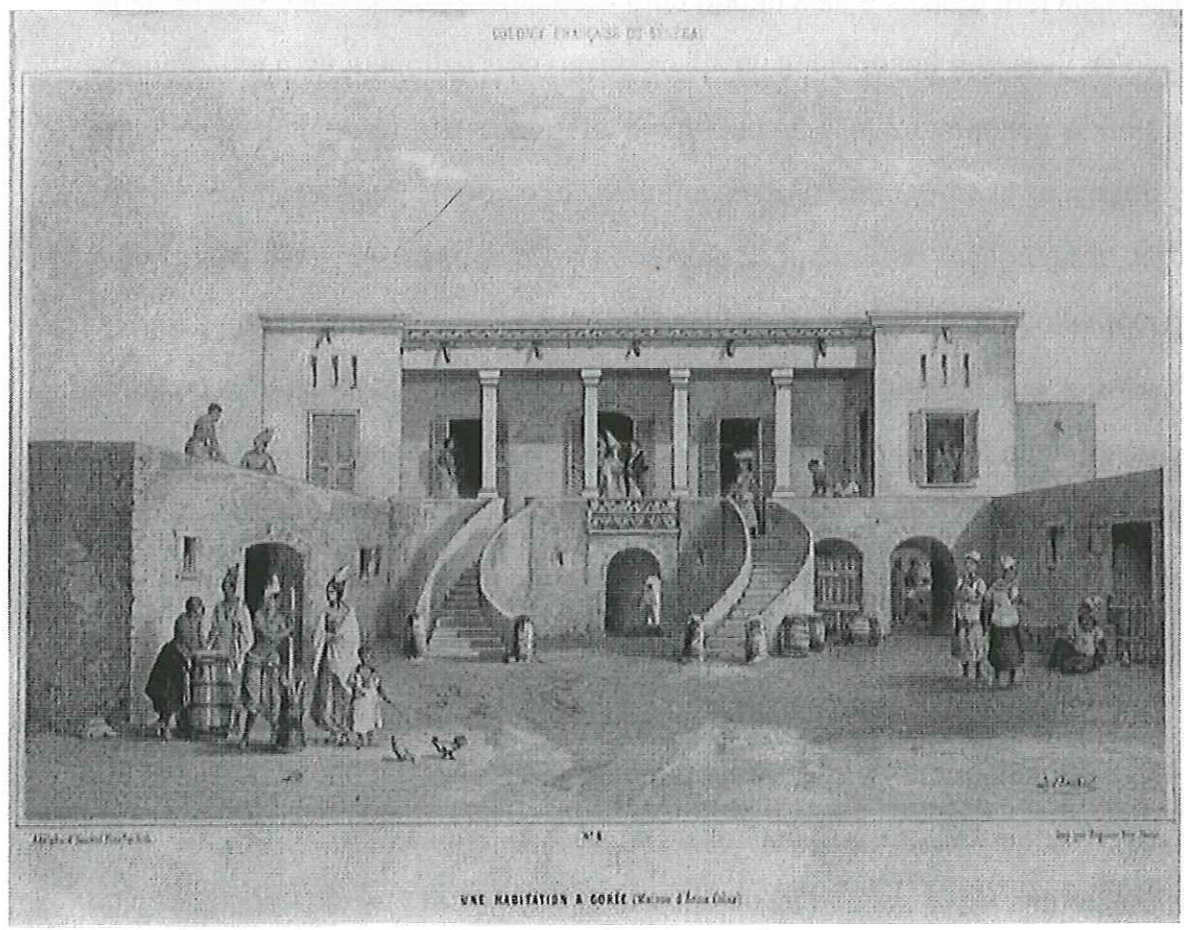
Fils - Paris

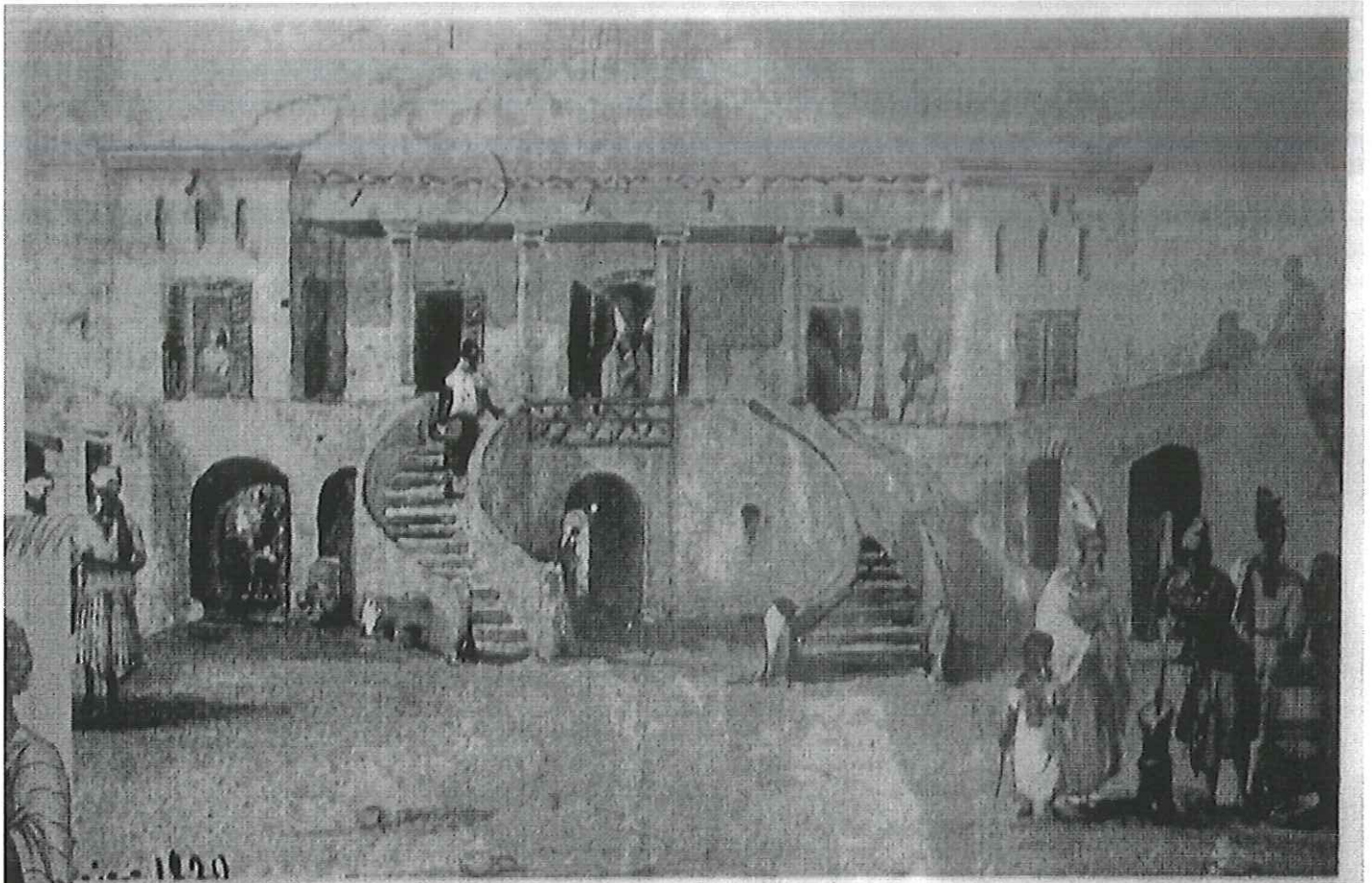
From: Xavier Ricou <xricou@wanadoo.fr>
Date: Wed May 26, 2004 11:36:25 AM US/Eastern
To: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Subject: Re: About your site on the Atlantic slave trade

Dear Jerome,

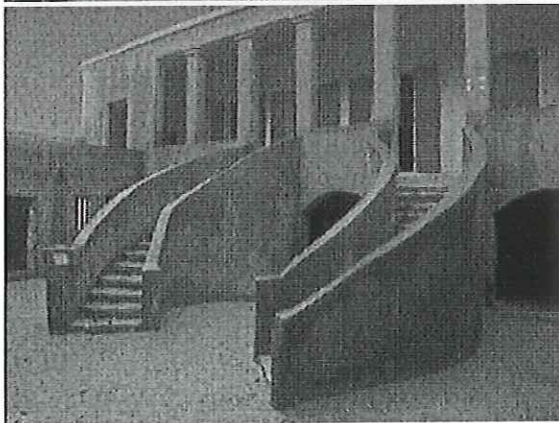
Not all our pictures are originals like this one. Most of them are engraving coming from old books or newspapers. The publishing periods are varied, from the 18th to the 20th century. The one I sent you was painted by Adolphe d'Hasrel on 1839 during a short journey in Goree. Some of his paintings became further engravings (with some little changes), as "La maison d'Anna Colas", which is currently the world famous "Maison des esclaves" in Gorée. Unfortunately, my gran-father did'nt bought this painting in the 50', when he had the opportunity to, and let it to the IFAN institute, where it was finally stolen. So that the painting I send you now is just the poor copy of and old picture. I know d'Hasrel also practiced painting in Montevideo, and that he was very interested in the daguerréotype process. Moreover, he tried to meet Daguerre by the 1840'. I'm too talkative, but each of these pictures are a piece of history. Please be indulgent with my English. Hope to ear from you.

Xavier Ricou





La Maison des Esclaves, Gorée, 1839
[Ministère de la Culture]



Le 26 mai 04, à 13:29, Jerome Handler a écrit :

M. Ricou. Pour ecrire le francais, c'est difficile pour moi--plus facile de parler la langue! Mais entre votre anglais et mon francais, on peut se comprendre. I can well understand why you do not want to show pictures of Goree until you publish them. From what you send, however, the drawings look marvellous. Can you show me some more? And what is the period to which they relate. I do not know when my next trip to Paris will be; I was just there in February--perhaps at Christmas or the New Year. Best wishes, Jerome Handler
On Wednesday, May 26, 2004, at 05:33 AM, Xavier Ricou wrote:

M. Handler,

Très heureux de constater que vous parlez le Français et que vous connaissez mon quartier. N'hésitez pas à passer à la maison la prochaine fois que vous viendrez voir vos cousines. Je serais très heureux de faire votre connaissance.

My English is so poor and so rusty that it would be much easier for me to go on in French. Anyway, let's try to say that in English. First of all, sorry for the delay in answering you, but, I was outside France, and I just came back a few days ago. Secondly, what I did not say in my first e.mail, is that the collection I told you about is my mother's one. She leaves in Gorée island. We have the common projet of publishing a book on this topic, and she's naturally afraid of sharing her pictures before this publication. I'm in touch with a french editor, who planned this project for the end of this year. As soon as I'll have her autorization I'll send you more samples.

Merci pour votre compréhension sur ce sujet.
A bientôt.

Xavier Ricou
<Aquarelle Hastrel.jpg>

Le 8 mai 04, à 14:26, Jerome Handler a écrit :

M. Ricou. We are very pleased that you have found our website useful, particularly in the identification of original sources for pictures you already own. We take especial care in identifying the original sources and we are always pleased when someone appreciates our work. If you have some pictures of Senegal, Gorée and St. Louis that you believe would complement what we already have, I would be pleased to see them. A part de ca, je connais tres bien votre quartier, meme votre rue...j'ai des cousines que habitent la rue des Francs Bourgeois, en face du Musée Carnavalet. Sincerely, Jerome Handler

On Saturday, May 8, 2004, at 04:14 AM, Xavier Ricou wrote:

Dear sirs,

I just finish to visit your site on the Atlantic slave trade. That is an amazing work. I did not have time to watch all the pictures and captations, but, as a collector of pictures on the same topic, I might have someones that you dont. Especially representing Senegal, Gorée island and Saint-Louis. Would you like me to send some samples ?

I really appreciate to find the sources of some documents on your site, because I have a long time project of producing a book about slavery, based on my own collection, and did not know where looking for the originals or asking for the rights ?

Sincerely.

Xavier Ricou
178, rue du Temple 75003 Paris
Tél. 01 42 72 04 31 - 06 68 52 00 16

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

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

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

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

VIRGO • UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Video Search
- EJournal Lists
- Ebooks, etc. Search
- Audio Search
- Manuscript Search
- CallNumber Search

GO BACK

NEW SEARCH

BACK IN LIST

NEXT IN LIST

CHANGE DISPLAY

PRINT | EMAIL
DOWNLOAD

REQUEST ITEM

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 2 of 3 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: AP4 .I5

ISSN: 0019-2422

Title: **The Illustrated London news.**

Publication info: [London, The Illustrated London News & Sketch Ltd.]

Dates/vols published: v. 1- May 14, 1842-

Frequency: **Six issues yearly, 1990-**

Other format: **Available on microfilm from University Microfilms.**

Special numbering: **Vols. for <Feb. 1975- > called also whole no. < 6919- >**

Supplement note: **Supplements and special numbers accompany many volumes.**

Abbreviated title: **Illus. Lond. news**

ALDERMAN--

Location: **ALD-STKS --**

Library has: v.1-47 (1842-1865),

Library has: v.78-115 (1881-1899)

Library has: v.116=no.3180 (1900),

Library has: v.122=no.3325-3327 (1903),

Library has: v.125=no.3424 (1904),

Library has: v.126=no.3439,3445,3447-3448,3451 (1905),

Library has: v.127=no.3455-3456,3460,3466 (1905),

Library has: v.137=no.3720-3721 (1910)

Library has: v.138=no.3766A (1911),

Library has: v.141=no.3840,3842 (1912),

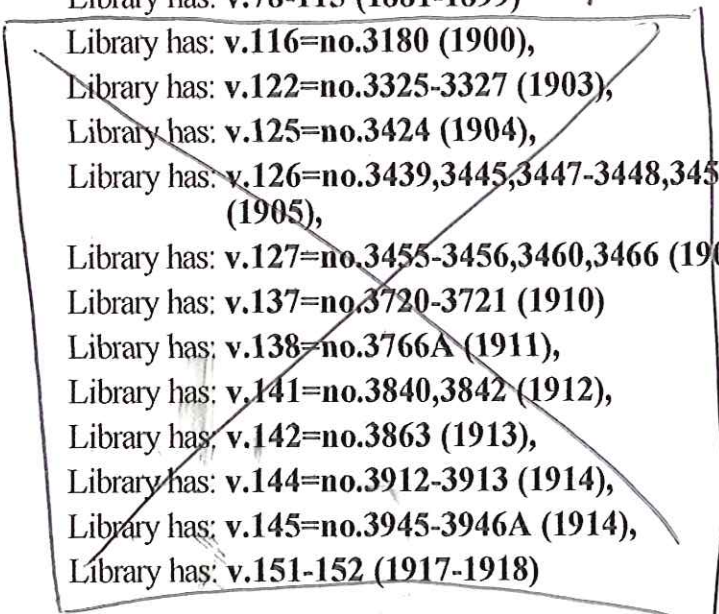
Library has: v.142=no.3863 (1913),

Library has: v.144=no.3912-3913 (1914),

Library has: v.145=no.3945-3946A (1914),

Library has: v.151-152 (1917-1918)

See attached pages



- JOURNAL ARTICLES/NEWSPAPERS
- EBOOKS
- REFERENCE SOURCES
- RESERVES
- LIBRARY INFO
- USER SERVICES
- RENEW ITEMS
- ASK VIRGO
- UVa LIBRARY
- DARDEN LIBRARY
- HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY
- LAW LIBRARY

VIRGO

AP4 .I5 v.80 1882

AP4 .I5 v.78 1881

AP4 .I5 v.46 1865

AP4 .I5 v.45 1864

AP4 .I5 v.44 1864

AP4 .I5 v.43 1863

AP4 .I5 v.42 1863

AP4 .I5 v.41 1862

AP4 .I5 v.40 1862

AP4 .I5 v.39 1861

AP4 .I5 v.38 1861

AP4 .I5 v.37 July-Dec.1860

AP4 .I5 v.35 1859

AP4 .I5 v.34 1859 ³⁶ 33?

AP4 .I5 v.32 1858

AP4 .I5 v.30 1857 ^{31?}

AP4 .I5 v.29 1856

AP4 .I5 v.28 1856

AP4 .I5 v.27 1855

AP4 .I5 v.26 1855

AP4 .I5 v.25 1854

AP4 .I5 v.24 1854 — 22,23?

AP4 .I5 v.21 1852 — 20?

AP4 .I5 v.19 1851

AP4 .I5 v.18 1851

AP4 .I5 v.17 1850

AP4 .I5 v.16 1850

AP4 .I5 v.15 1849

AP4 .I5 v.14 1849

AP4 .I5 v.13 1848

AP4 .I5 v.12 1848

AP4 .I5 v.11 1847

AP4 .I5 v.10 1847

AP4 .I5 v.9 1846

AP4 .I5 v.8 1846 — 7?

AP4 .I5 v.6 1845

AP4 .I5 v.5 1844

AP4 .I5 v.4 1844

AP4 .I5 v.3 1843

AP4 .I5 v.2 1843

— AP4 .I5 v.1 1842

AP4 .I5 1887-81 suppl.

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

1842-1865

(1973),
Library has: v.262-281 (1974-1993)

Call numbers for ALDERMAN

AP4 .I5 v.280 no.7105-7111 1992

AP4 .I5 v.279 1991

AP4 .I5 v.278 1990

AP4 .I5 v.277 1989

AP4 .I5 v.276 1988

AP4 .I5 v.275 1987

AP4 .I5 v.274 1986

AP4 .I5 v.273 1985

AP4 .I5 v.272 1984

AP4 .I5 v.271 1983

AP4 .I5 v.270 1982

AP4 .I5 v.269 1981

AP4 .I5 v.268 1980

AP4 .I5 v.266 1978

AP4 .I5 v.260 1972

AP4 .I5 v.253 1968

AP4 .I5 v.243 1963

AP4 .I5 v.239 1961

AP4 .I5 v.231 1957

AP4 .I5 v.229 1956

AP4 .I5 v.223 1953

AP4 .I5 v.216 1950

AP4 .I5 v.199 1941

AP4 .I5 v.186 Apr.-June 1935

AP4 .I5 v.167 July-Sept.1925

Material

Location

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

BOUND-JRNL Checked

Out

(Recall

Item)

AP4 .I5 v.150 1892

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.137 no.3720-21 1910 & no.3766A

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.110 1897

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.109 1896

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.106 1895

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.97 1890 *1894*

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.93 1888

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.91 1887

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

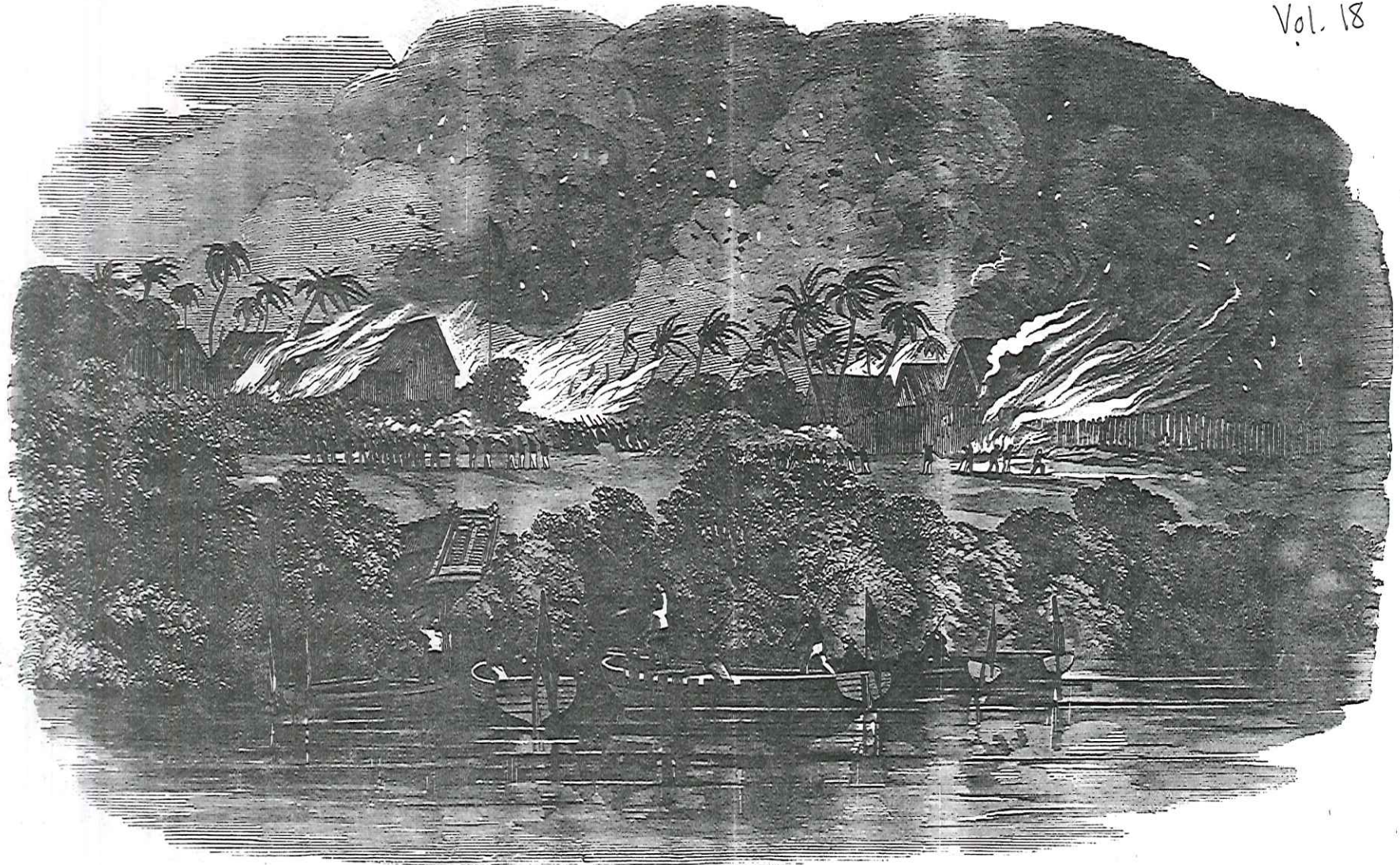
AP4 .I5 v.90 1887 *1886*

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

AP4 .I5 v.87 1885 *1883~81*

BOUND-JRNL ALD-STKS

Mct



BURNING OF A SLAVE ESTABLISHMENT BY BRITISH SEAMEN AND MARINES, AT KEONGA RIVER MOZAMBA, IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

THE well-directed energies of British seamen and marines, in checking the enormities of the Slave-Trade, have furnished many interesting scenes for our sketching Correspondents, as well as for our Engraver's art. The accompanying is a contribution to this class of illustration. It shows an attack made on the town of Keonga, River Hambezy, or Mozamba, in the Mozambique Channel; with the burning of an extensive slave establishment by a division of seamen and marines from her Majesty's ship *Castor*, and steam-vessel *Dec*, on the 8th of June last, under Commander B. H. Bunce, of the *Castor*. On this occasion a six-pounder gun was carried and spiked, a large slave-dow (native vessel) blown up, and premises for several thousands of slaves set fire to, and completely destroyed; in addition to large storehouses filled with merchandise intended for conducting the vile traffic. The barracoons were defended by the six-pounder, which the British captured, and by about 300 free natives, with muskets, besides several bowmen and spearmen. So rapid were the movements of our seamen and marines, that the people, who

returned with good interest; but no lives were sacrificed on the part of the English.

Towards the close of the month previous to the above attack, the slave barracoons were also burnt at Masain, near Cape Delgado, by a division of seamen and marines from the *Castor* and *Dec*. This was a notorious slave market. The attack was made by the English at day-break; and before the natives could offer resistance, the barracoons were destroyed, a magazine of powder exploded, and a stone-built house of the proprietors undermined blown up.

THE GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES NEAR LIVERPOOL.

THE inhabitants of Liverpool are just now applying their energies to the removal of a great and imminent danger, of the existence of which they have for a long series of years hardly seemed to be aware.

So little is seen by the ordinary passenger, who seeks a fresh breeze on the opposite shore of the Mersey, the vast extent in which the vast

tially acquainted with the noble estuary on whose waters float the hundred argosies whose cargoes form the wealth of Liverpool, we may give a brief description.

Leaving the ferry at Egremont slip, and taking the shore in the direction of New Brighton, and about half way to that fashionable bathing-place, is a collection of houses known as "the Magazines." At the rear of the cottages, on the low cliff, are the Magazines themselves, approached from the shore by a road cut through the cliff, and hardly distinguishable by its circular lodge, cart-shed, and gateway in the inner of its two walls. Within the inner inclosure are a number of warehouses, separate, and isolated, if so moderate a precaution may be so termed, by mounds of earth, grass covered. Round the north side runs the road to Liscard; and from the opposite side of this road, on a slight elevation, the Magazines are seen. To the left is the gaol at Kirkdale, and the East Lancashire Railway, next the church of Everton, the new Clock Tower; and, finally, to the right, the group of buildings in the centre of Liverpool, consisting of the Town-hall, St. George's and St. Nicholas' Churches, the Tower, and the Custom-house.

the enormities of the Slave-Trade, have furnished many interesting scenes for our sketching Correspondents, as well as for our Engraver's art. The accompanying is a contribution to this class of illustration. It shows an attack made on the town of Keonga, River Hamberzy, or Mozamba, in the Mozambique Channel: with the burning of an extensive slave establishment by a division of seamen and marines from her Majesty's ship *Castor*, and steam-vessel *Dec*, on the 8th of June last, under Commander B. H. Bunce, of the *Castor*. On this occasion a six-pounder gun was carried and spiked, a large slave-dow (native vessel) blown up, and premises for several thousands of slaves set fire to, and completely destroyed; in addition to large storehouses filled with merchandise intended for conducting the vile traffic. The barracoons were defended by the six-pounder, which the British captured, and by about 300 free natives, with muskets, besides several bowmen and spearmen. So rapid were the movements of our seamen and marines, that the people, who are very warlike and courageous, had scarcely time to get under arms before the place was totally demolished. They, however, on the embarkation of the force, opened a sharp fire from the bushes, which was

slave barracoons were also burnt at Masain, near Cape Delgado, by a division of seamen and marines from the *Castor* and *Dec*. This was a notorious slave market. The attack was made by the English at day-break; and before the natives could offer resistance, the barracoons were destroyed, a magazine of powder exploded, and a stone-built house of the proprietors undermined blown up.

THE GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES NEAR LIVERPOOL.

The inhabitants of Liverpool are just now applying their energies to the removal of a great and imminent danger, of the existence of which they have for a long series of years hardly seemed to be aware.

So little is seen by the ordinary passenger, who seeks a fresh breeze on the opposite shore of the Mersey, of the warehouses in which the vast stores of gunpowder discharged from vessels on entering this port are kept, that, even to our Liverpool friends, the accompanying Sketch will have the freshness and interest of novelty. To those who are but par-

Leaving the ferry at Egremont slip, and taking the shore in the direction of New Brighton, and about half way to that fashionable bathing-place, is a collection of houses known as "the Magazines." At the rear of the cottages, on the low cliff, are the Magazines themselves, approached from the shore by a road cut through the cliff, and hardly distinguishable by its circular lodge, cart-shed, and gateway in the inner of its two walls. Within the inner inclosure are a number of warehouses, separate, and isolated, if so moderate a precaution may be so termed, by mounds of earth, grass covered. Round the north side runs the road to Liscard; and from the opposite side of this road, on a slight elevation, the Magazines are seen. To the left is the gaol at Kirkdale, and the East Lancashire Railway, next the church of Everton, the new Clock Tower; and, finally, to the right, the group of buildings in the centre of Liverpool, consisting of the Town-hall, St. George's and St. Nicholas' Churches, the Telegraph Tower, and the Custom-house.

The existence of this danger has been investigated by the Government; and the inquiry, though somewhat tardy, promises to be effective. The Government Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Waters (says the *Live*



THE LIVERPOOL GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.

Jan. 18, 1851

Vol. 18

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 165.—Vol. VI.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE SLAVE TRADE.



UF WE judge ourselves by the efforts we make to assert principles by which we gain nothing, and enforce systems by which we lose a great deal, England is certainly the most chivalrous nation of the world. It is a peculiarity not to be expected from a people so imbued with the practical and gain-loving spirit of commerce, as to be called by its rivals a

nation of shopkeepers; we have no objection to the title, for we are daily endeavouring to become more and more the workshop of the universe. But we are not wholly occupied by weaving and spinning, nor has all our energy been absorbed even by railways; we have something to spare for humanity and justice; we do much more for both than those who are not so busy, and would consider it a slight if they were denied the name of philanthropists and civilisers *par excellence*. As long as peace continues between the great European Powers, the greatest evil by which the human race is afflicted is the Slave Trade. It is not a natural evil, like plague or pestilence, to which mankind, though they suffer, must in silence submit: it is inflicted by man upon his fellow, with more waste of human life, a greater amount of human suffering, than follow even war, pestilence, or famine; while it is still more afflicting in this, that while war may end, pestilence be stayed, and famine relieved

by abundance, the Slave Trade proceeds continually; the dark flood of horrors knows no retiring ebb, but flows right on, swallowing up very year more than the population of many states. It is, in fact, a perpetual warfare carried on by the strong against the weak, by the civilised man against the savage; and, worse than this, by the Christian, who is taught mercy and justice, against the Pagan, who ought to be made better by the Christian's faith; it is indeed, the war of blood and race on a large scale, and in its most fatal form, for the weakest side has not even a chance of resistance.

In this criminal traffic England for a long period openly engaged; she discontinued it earlier than other nations in obedience to the sooner awakened voice of public opinion; but it was long before she abolished the system of slavery, which was, and is, at the root of the evil. At last she abolished that also, by buying up the right of the slave-owner with an enormous sum, which, burdened as the people are, they never grudged. Then, with clean hands, she went forth as the Champion of Freedom among all other nations, exhorting them to cast it out from among them also; and being strong upon the ocean, she refused to allow its free bosom to be made the path of the slave merchant, and engaged with extraordinary vigour in the attempt to suppress the traffic altogether.

It was a generous and noble policy, and deserved to succeed; but the difficulties were immense, and, after the lapse of many years do not seem to decrease; it has now become a question whether our policy of suppression is possible; many who have examined the subject declare it very doubtful; and that it has caused a fearful increase in the amount of suffering endured by the kidnapped Africans, is, unhappily, but too certain.

We should not be carried away by our zeal so entirely, as not sometimes to pause, and scan calmly, the results of what we are doing. Two things are alleged against our policy; first, that it is utterly useless, as any increase in our rigour as Chief of the Police of the Ocean, only leads to more ingenious ways of evading it; and secondly, that the objects whom our exertions are intended to benefit, are only the worse for our interference. The subject has frequently been placed in this light before the House of Commons, but never more strongly and unequivocally than by Mr. Hutt on Tuesday evening. He deplores, as every one must, the existence of this horrid traffic, but denies that England alone is bound to undertake to crush it. He says:—

I am no apologist for the slave trade; I regard it as an appalling crime; and I feel as much satisfaction as any man can do in contemplating our exertions against it, so long as they have been confined to our legitimate sphere of action. But I contend that we cannot, without culpable neglect of nearer and higher duties, assume the task of extirpating the crime from among all other people, or patrolling the world to put it down. I deny entirely that we are under any kind of moral obligation to attempt it. But giving that question up—suppose that it is the paramount duty of this country to put down, at any cost, at any risk of the consequence to ourselves, the frightful crimes which other nations are habitually perpetrating against the people of Africa; admit that instead of occupying ourselves with the welfare of our own suffering and neglected countrymen, we are right in expending our means and our exertions in warding off evil from the tribes of Africa—in extinguishing, in fact, the slave trade; are we extinguishing it? Here is the pith of the case. We have gone on for thirty years, not only assuming that a distant and barbarous people had more claims on our conscience than our own countrymen, but blindly and indolently assuming, also, that treaties, and commission-courts, and preventive squadrons, meant suppression of the slave trade. I think it is time to inquire whether our assumption be correct.

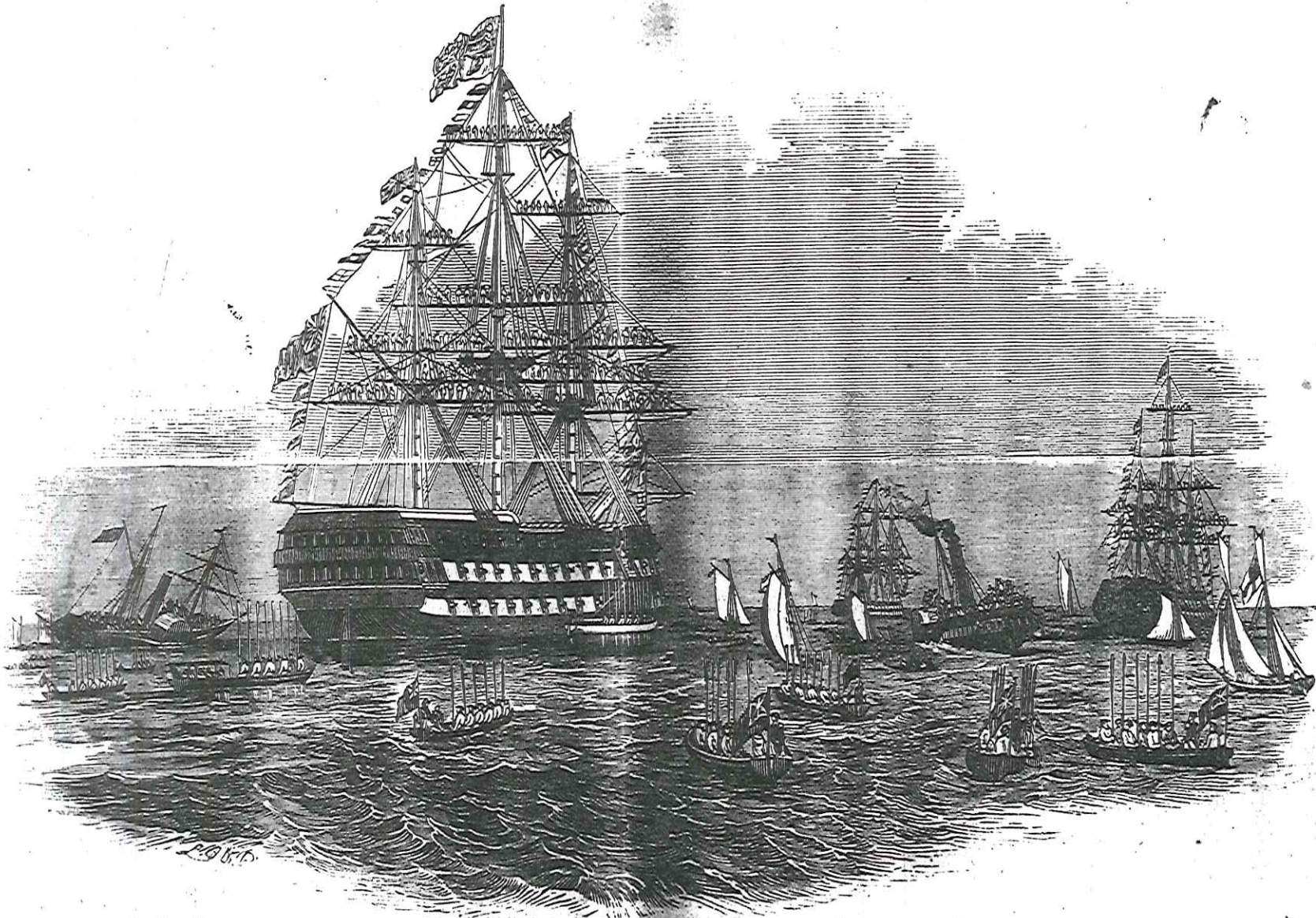
The result of the inquiry so made appears to be that the number of slaves annually deported from Africa is now above 200,000, or

is inflicted by the Slave Trade. It is not a natural evil, like plague or pestilence, to which mankind, though they suffer, must in silence submit; it is inflicted by man upon his fellow, with more waste of human life, a greater amount of human suffering, than follow even war, pestilence, or famine; while it is still more afflicting in this, that while war may end, pestilence be stayed, and famine relieved

but the difficulties were immense, and, after the lapse of many years do not seem to decrease; it has now become a question whether our policy of suppression is possible; many who have examined the subject declare it very doubtful; and that it has caused a fearful increase in the amount of suffering endured by the kidnapped Africans, is, unhappily, but too certain.

on our conscience than our own countrymen, but blindly and indolently assuming, also, that treaties, and commission-courts, and preventive squadrons, meant suppression of the slave trade. I think it is time to inquire whether our assumption be correct.

The result of the inquiry so made appears to be that the number of slaves annually deported from Africa is now above 200,000, or



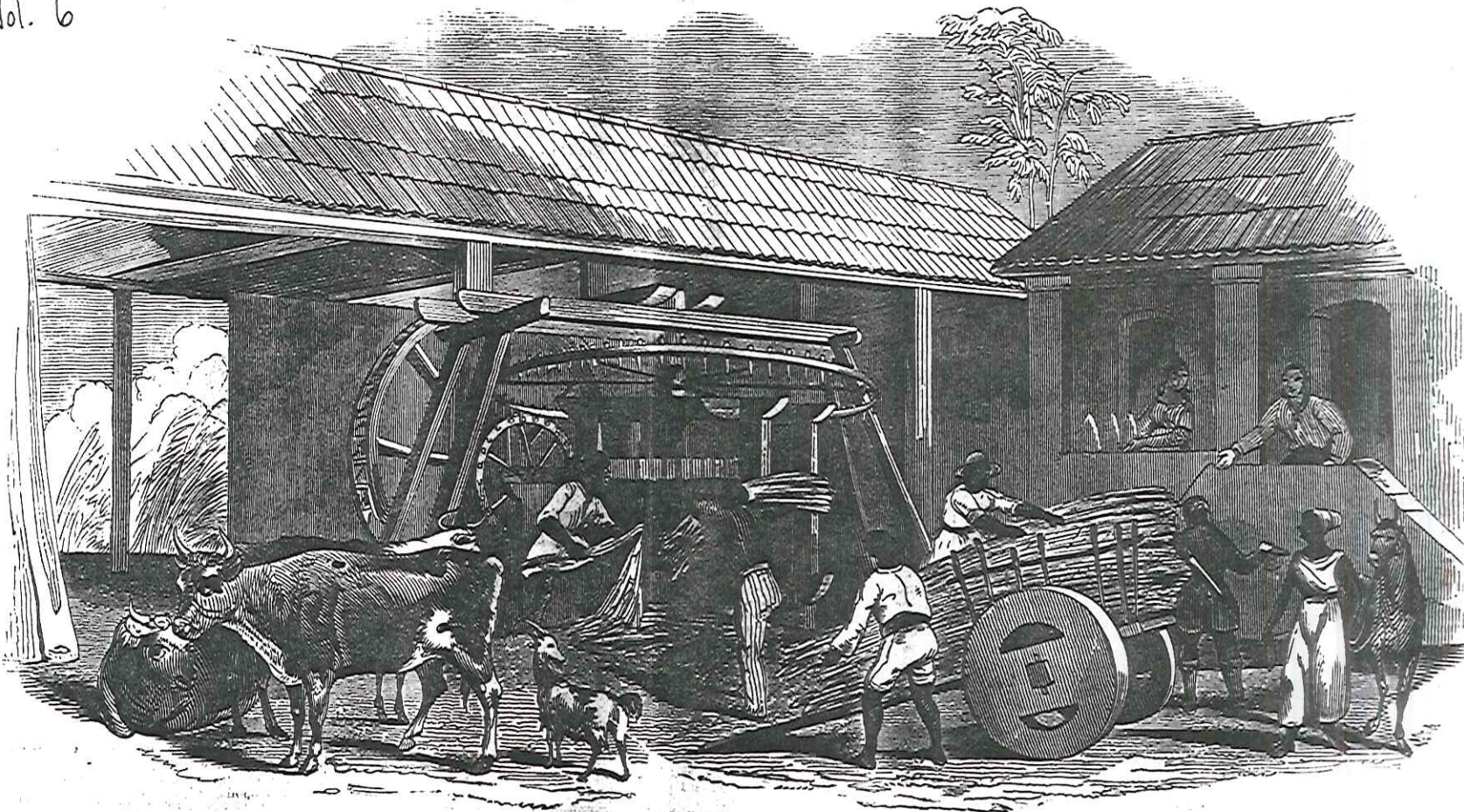
HER MAJESTY GOING ON BOARD THE "ALBION," AT SPITHEAD.—(SEE PAGE 408.)

June 28, 1845

Vol. 6

P. 401

Vol. 6



BRAZILIAN SUGAR MILL.

SLAVE LABOUR IN THE BRAZILS.

The prohibitory duties levied by Sir Robert Peel on the slave sugars of the Brazil, having called public attention to the condition of the slaves in South America, many conflicting statements have been put forth, to show on the one hand the justness and humanity of his restrictions, and, on the other, to depreciate them as partial, and founded on an hypocritical regard for sufferings which have no real existence. Both classes are, to some extent, in error; but the latter most so. The slaves are not so well off as the friends of the planters would have us believe; nor are they, on the contrary, so badly used as the anti-slavery party declare. The following account of the condition of the sugar farms of the Brazil—which present the most complete examples of the cases in question—will show, that the position of the slave, whether it be regarded politically or religiously, is both in principle and practice a bad one; and that, consequently, the Premier has shown a wise discretion in setting his face against it.

The most considerable plantations in Brazil are those devoted to the production of sugar, but a triple utility is demanded from them. Each sugar

estate must have a large forest to furnish supplies of wood for building, fire-wood, &c.; another portion is set aside for the plantation, properly so called; and a third is reserved for the culture of grains, fruits, and other edibles for the sustenance of the persons composing the establishment. Besides these three divisions, small allotments are portioned off for the slaves, to cultivate for their own benefit. Finally, most sugar estates are in this but little cultivated territory so extensive, that the planter has seldom a sufficient capital, or number of slaves, to keep the whole under tillage at one time. Nor would it be his interest to do so; for, in the low state of agricultural science in Brazil, the planter, when once the land is exhausted, makes no attempt to renew its productiveness by artificial means, and therefore abandons it altogether, and sets his slaves to work in clearing and burning the forest to establish a new plantation, letting the old one lie till nature has restored its powers. This operation is called *vopada*. Plantations where there are thirty or forty slaves, and as many horses and oxen, are deemed considerable, but those of the greatest magnitude have not less than fifty or sixty of each.

Such being the field of slave labour in Brazil, we now proceed to describe the labour itself, and the domestic treatment of the labourers.

The slaves are sent to work at sunrise, and at eight o'clock half an hour is allowed for breakfast; but in some places the meal is taken before leaving

the house. At mid-day two hours is allowed for rest and dinner, and work is continued till six in the evening; but in many plantations, instead of pursuing their work in the fields, the slaves occupy the time between five and seven, in supplying the horses with forage, and in collecting fire-wood from the neighbouring forests. It is usual when they return from their work, to present themselves to the planter, and wish him "good evening."

The various seasons bring with them many changes in the ordinary occupations of the slaves. During the sugar harvest, for instance, the work is carried on day and night; the negroes relieving each other in gangs, like the watches on shipboard. The harvest takes place from the end of September to the end of October, and during that time nothing is neglected to keep them in good humour and in good health, so that there is at its commencement a great deal of gaiety, and a great deal of uproar; but soon after, excess of labour exhausts their strength, particularly those who have to grind the sugar; and they are often so overworked that they drop asleep in the middle of their occupation; whence is derived the Portuguese saying, "He sleeps like a slave at a sugar mill."

It frequently happens that inattention, arising from fatigue, produces fatal results; sometimes the head, sometimes the clothes of the negro whose duty it is to place the canes between the cylinders, are caught in them, and perhaps

...and practice a bad one; and that, consequently, the Premier has shown a wise discretion in setting his face against it.

The most considerable plantations in Brazil are those devoted to the production of sugar, but a triple utility is demanded from them. Each sugar

those of the greatest magnitude have not less than fifty or sixty of each.

Such being the field of slave labour in Brazil, we now proceed to describe the labour itself, and the domestic treatment of the labourers.

The slaves are sent to work at sunrise, and at eight o'clock half an hour is allowed for breakfast but in some places the meal is taken before leaving

to grind the sugar; and they are often so overworked that they drop asleep in the middle of their occupation; whence is derived the Portuguese saying, "He sleeps like a slave at a sugar mill."

It frequently happens that inattention, arising from fatigue, produces fatal results; sometimes the head, sometimes the clothes of the negro whose duty it is to place the canes between the cylinders, are caught in them, and perhaps

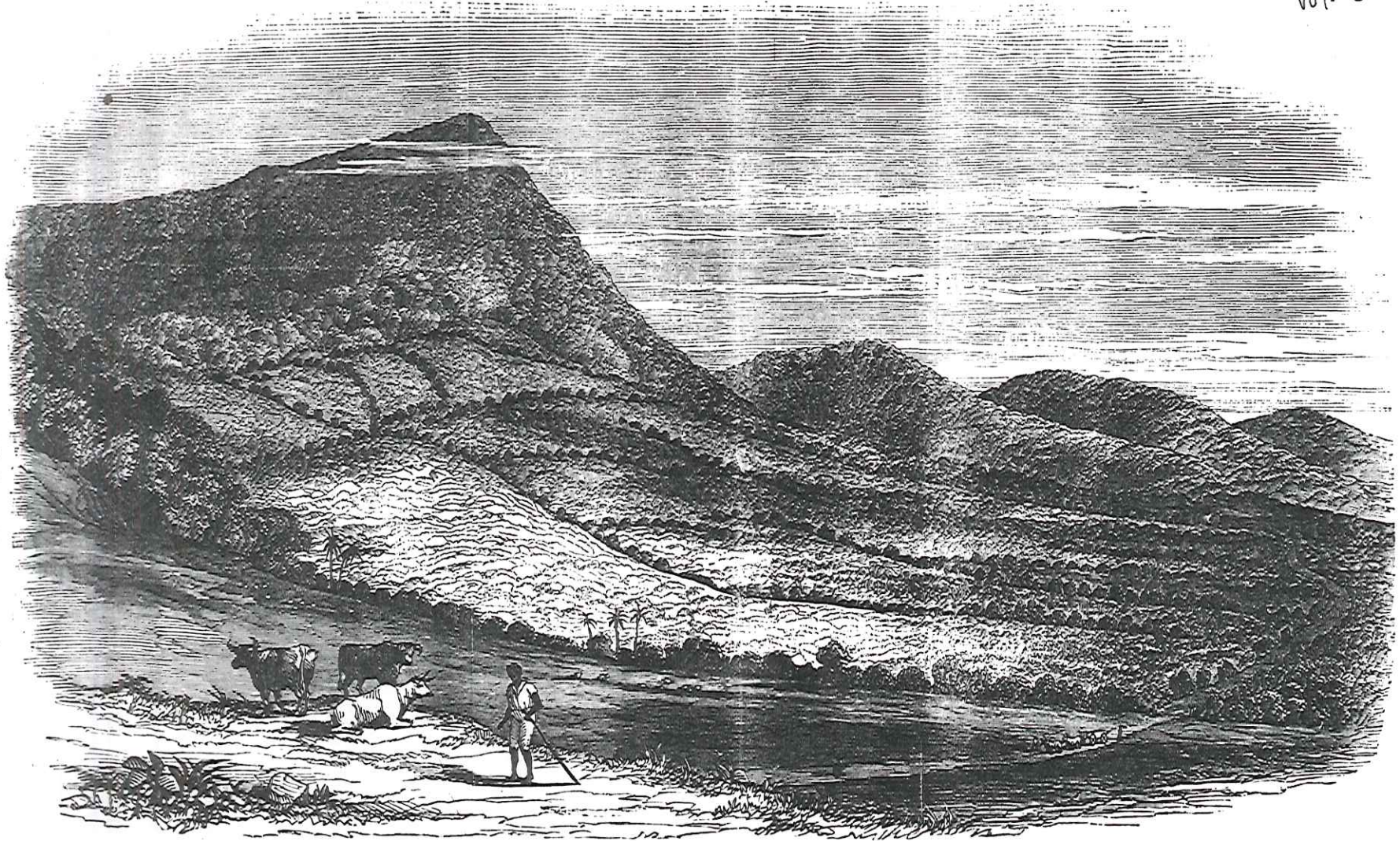


March 29, 1845

Vol. 6

DOMESTIC PUNISHMENTS OF SLAVES, ON A BRAZILIAN SUGAR FARM.

~~12~~ 12 N



VIEW ON A COCOA PLANTATION IN THE ISLAND OF GRANADA.

considered. On this estate the land was divided into regular allotments, for which the labourer paid a moderate rent; or in lieu of that gave a certain amount of labour. He was furnished with young plants of cocoa and coffee, and allowed to cultivate between them such other ground provisions as would be useful to himself, provided they did not interfere with the growth of the more important crop. He was bound to keep the ground and young trees in good order under pain of ejection, and, when the crop of cocoa or coffee came to maturity, he was allowed the privilege of preparing it and drying it in the extensive mills and premises fitted up by the proprietors. The cocoa and coffee so prepared were shipped to England, and the labourer received his equal share of the profits arising from the sale; or, if objecting to that, he was paid a proportionate value for the quantity which in the first instance he brought to the mill, deducting rent and expenses of preparation.

The ... of the greatest pleasure in visiting this estate.

once proved how much they were indebted to his exertions and liberality. The usual method of growing cocoa and coffee is well shown in the Engraving, where the portion of the estate appropriated to its cultivation is marked by lines of dark trees, which divide it into different portions, and which show it to occupy a large tract on the slope of the mountain—the upper portion of which, to its very summit, is clothed with dense forest. A broad road, having a row of orange-trees on each side, runs through the entire length of the plantation, and from this at right angles diverge paths to the various allotments. The rows of trees which divide the estate, as shown in the Engraving, are planted for the purpose of affording shelter from the wind, which is very injurious to the young cocoa. They are magnificent evergreens, whose dark glossy leaves, somewhat like the box or myrtle, contrast beautifully with their whitish-grey bark, and the luxuriant golden foliage of the cocoa-trees. The cocoa is usually planted in rows, with a few feet between them, allowing

drying and preparing the coffee and cocoa prior to their shipment. It is usually erected in the most airy situation, and has a platform or terrace extending its whole length on that side most exposed to the sun. The building is generally constructed with two floors—the upper one being used for coffee; the lower one for cocoa. They are divided by partitions of open lathwork, which is also used in a great portion of the ends and sides of the main building, to allow of a free current of air through every part.

The apartment used for drying the cocoa is provided with immense shallow trays, raised a few inches from the floor, on metal wheels. These are made to pass through apertures constructed in the main wall, so as to be rolled out on to the platform; and, in case of rain, to be instantly returned to the store-room. The pips of the cocoa, having been cleared of all extraneous substances by its progress through the mill (of which we gave a description and illustration in Number 774 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), are usually

was bound to keep the ground and young trees in good order under pain of ejection, and, when the crop of cocoa or coffee came to maturity, he was allowed the privilege of preparing it and drying it in the extensive mills and premises fitted up by the proprietors. The cocoa and coffee so prepared were shipped to England, and the labourer received his equal share of the profits arising from the sale; or, if objecting to that, he was paid a proportionate value for the quantity which in the first instance he brought to the mill, deducting rent and expenses of preparation.

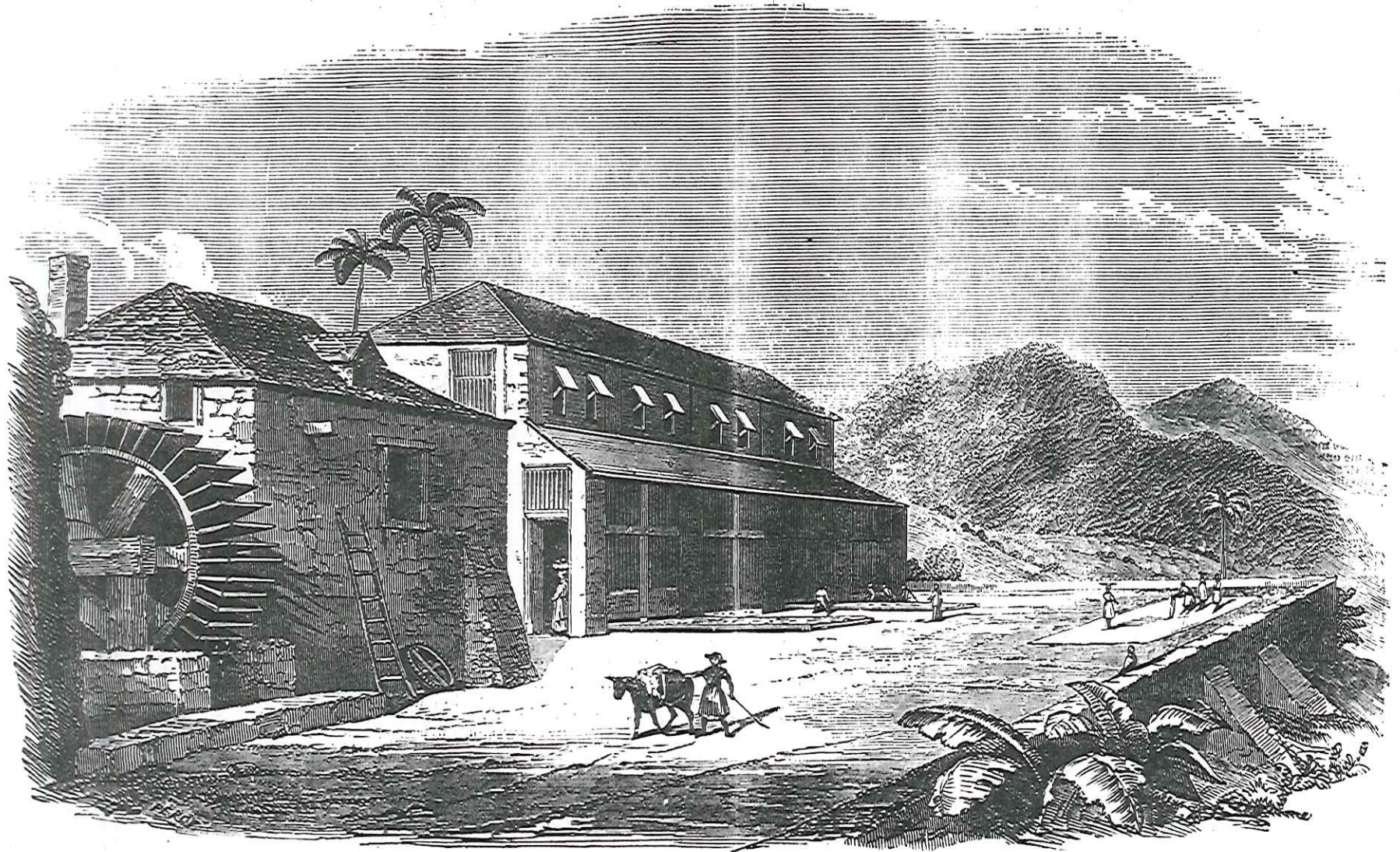
The writer experienced the greatest pleasure in visiting this estate, on many occasions, as, independent of its beautiful scenery, and the kind and generous hospitality of its owner, there evidently existed such a feeling of happiness and comfort among all his labourers as at

of which, to its very summit, is clothed with dense forest. A broad road, having a row of orange-trees on each side, runs through the entire length of the plantation, and from this at right angles diverge paths to the various allotments. The rows of trees which divide the estate, as shown in the Engraving, are planted for the purpose of affording shelter from the wind, which is very injurious to the young cocoa. They are magnificent evergreens, whose dark glossy leaves, somewhat like the box or myrtle, contrast beautifully with their whitish-grey bark, and the luxuriant golden foliage of the cocoa-trees. The cocoa is usually planted in rows with a coffee-plant between them, allowing sufficient space for a free circulation of air and light, and, generally, in three years' time, yield their first fair crop.

Our next Illustration represents the *Bocan* or building used for the

of the ends and sides of the main building, & allow of a free current of air through every part.

The apartment used for drying the cocoa is provided with immense shallow trays, raised a few inches from the floor, on metal wheels. These are made to pass through apertures constructed in the main wall, so as to be rolled out on to the platform; and, in case of rain, to be instantly returned to the store-room. The pips of the cocoa, having been cleared of all extraneous substances by its progress through the mill (of which we gave a description and illustration in Number 774 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), are carefully spread out upon these trays, and exposed daily to the sun until thoroughly dried, when, having been sorted and picked, they are packed in bags for shipment.



A BOCAN, OR COCOA-DRYING HOUSE IN GRANADA.

March 28, 1857
Vol. 30

P-282

Stamped Edition, 6d.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1183.—VOL. XLII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE WEST INDIES, FREE LABOUR, AND COTTON.

EVER since the commencement of the cotton dearth, and, indeed, on more than one occasion anterior to it, certain gentlemen whose names we need not specify, but the authenticity and adequacy of whose information on the matter we propose submitting to the notice of our readers cannot be reasonably doubted, have done their utmost to direct the attention of the British public to the capabilities of the West Indian islands and mainland, and more particularly of Jamaica, for the culture and preparation of cotton for the European market. According to their testimony, it would be difficult to select within cotton-growing latitudes any other area of equal extent possessed of so many recommendations for the cultivation of the precious staple. It has been proved by actual experiment that the plant grown in the West Indies may, with ordinary care, be so reared as to exhibit all the superior qualities, and to command at Liverpool the best prices, of Sea Island cotton. It is notorious that in Jamaica and Guiana immense tracts of suitable land lie waste, partly in consequence of the ingrossing care devoted to the production

of sugar, but chiefly to a lack of a sufficient number of labouring population. It is obvious that the position of the Antilles in relation to Europe is but little less favourable for the transport of merchandise than that of the Slave States of America. It is asserted that even now the labour requisite for cotton plantations can be secured at a rate of wages which would leave to all parties engaged in the culture and carriage of the article ample remuneration; but it is admitted that a large accession of hands would be required to enable the West Indies to develop, to anything like the extent of which it is capable and which the wants of Europe demand, a new cotton-growing interest which shall fully compensate for the loss of the old one.

Now, it happens that, to the powerful arguments urged in favour of any well-considered scheme for realising the above-named advantages, the course of events having its source in the American civil conflict furnishes a series of nearly equal cogency. It is well known that the fortune of war has placed in the hands of the Federal Government above 200,000 "contrabands,"—i.e., slaves who have either been captured by the invading troops or who have escaped from their Southern masters to the Federal camps. These coloured people have

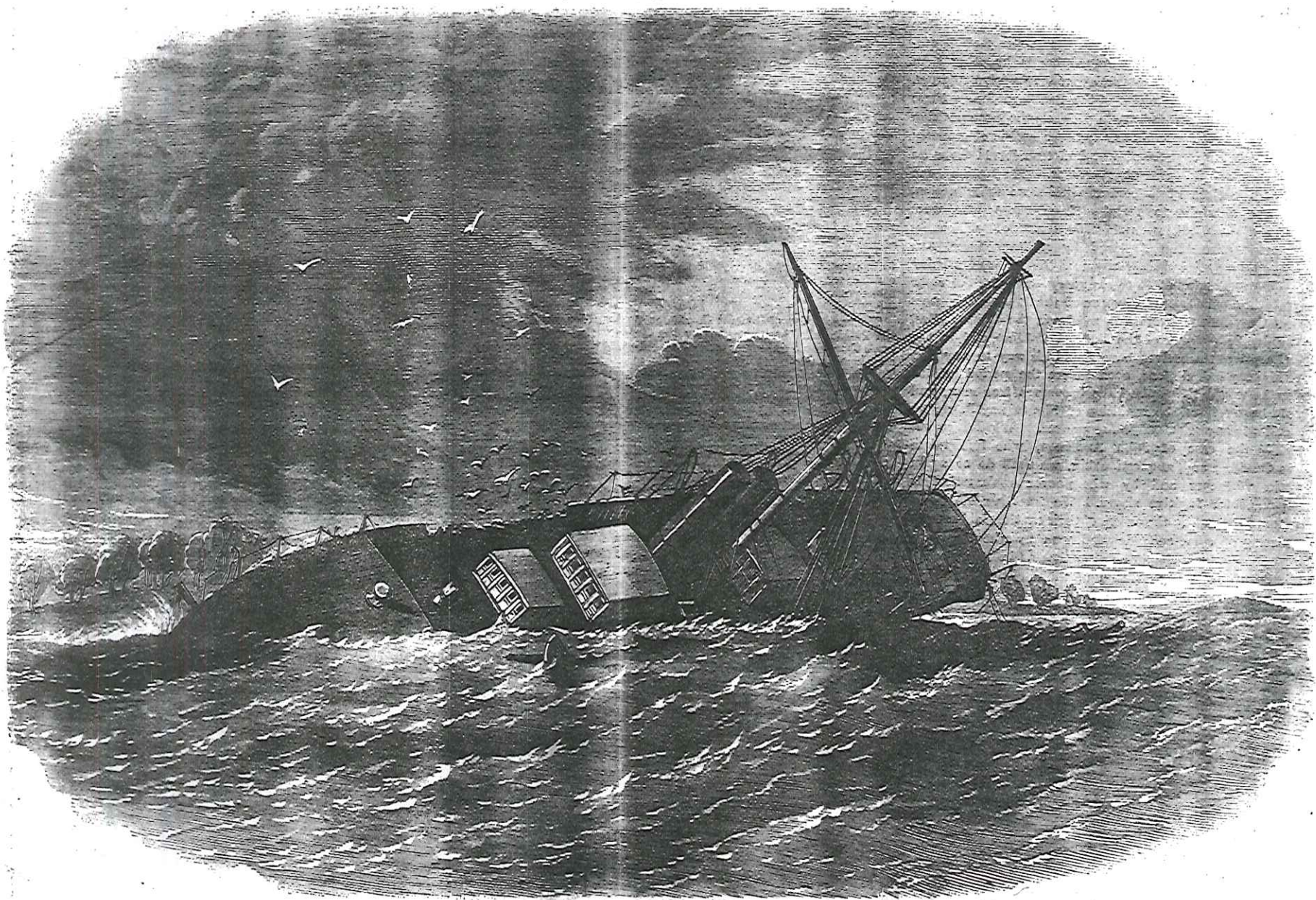
become a burden upon the hands of Mr. Lincoln, and a cause of serious perplexity to his Cabinet. What is to be done with them? There seem to be strong objections, physical as well as social, to using them as soldiers. To transport the whole of them to Liberia would require a respectable navy, and would entail upon the North an enormous expense. The jealousy of the Free States against allowing negro labour to come into competition with the labour of whites is too strong and active to admit of a gradual absorption of the African element into the industrial population. Meanwhile, they have to be fed and sheltered at the public expense. During the continuance of the war, it is true, a large number of "contrabands" may be employed in the construction of military works and in performing the duties of the more menial camp offices. But their number is constantly on the increase; and what shall be done with them when the present struggle has ceased is a problem which the lapse of every month renders at the same time more pressing and more difficult of solution.

Here, then, we have two conditions which, whenever they can be united, will realise a consummation equally advantageous to us, to our West Indian colonies, to the Federal

prices, of sea Island cotton. It is notorious that in Jamaica and Guiana immense tracts of suitable land lie waste, partly in consequence of the ingrossing care devoted to the production

trabands, —i.e., slave who have either been captured by the invading troops or who have escaped from their Southern masters to the Federal camps. These coloured people have

Here, then, we have two conditions which, if they can be united, will realise a consummation equally advantageous to us, to our West Indian colonies, to the Federal



THE MAIL-STEAMER COLOMBO WRECKED ON THE NORTH END OF MINICOY ISLAND, ONE OF THE LACCADIVES, IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 56.

p. 33

Jan. 10, 1863
Vol.

COLLECTION OF RICHMOND VIRGINIA SLAVERY ILLUSTRATIONS

W 1854+
✓ 1-A Slave Auction in Virginia. A powerful full-page illustration of a slave auction in Virginia, from The Illustrated London News, 1861, with partial text. 11x16 inches. \$50

? 2-A Slave Sale in Richmond, Virginia. A rare full-page depiction of a slave auction in Richmond from the French Periodical Le Monde Illustré, March 23, 1864. It is complete with french text. 10x14 in. \$100

✓ 3-John Brown Going to His Execution. 19th Century, taken from a period painting showing Brown being led from the Courthouse, kissing a black child being held upward by his mother, with other slaves looking on. 6.7x7 inches. \$35

12W? 4-The Dark Days of American Slavery. Two 19th Century Illustrations on the same page. The first is entitled Selling Slaves at Auction in Virginia. The second is entitled Negro Men and Women Displayed for Sale in New Orleans. 6x9.5 inches. \$35

5-Slave Sale Ads and Runaway Ads in Confederate Newspapers. I have a small collection of Confederate newspapers from Richmond, Virginia in varying condition that are rich with period content about slavery and what life was like for black people in the South during the Civil War. It is a great education. You will see that in every case the punishment for a slave caught stealing was to be whipped. However, you will see that the punishment for a Freedman for petty theft was to be sold back into slavery. You will see the lonely appeal of a Freedman offering a reward to anyone who can find his papers that granted him freedom. You will see the two-tiered reward payment structure for runaways found within city limits and outside city limits. You will see the two tiered pricing structure for black people and white people for overnight stays at the hospital. You will find the names of slaves. Full of rich content...some sad and some entertaining, but all of them a precious record of history. A real piece of history for \$150 an issue

Ww0027 6-Inspection of a Slave at an Auction in Virginia. Illustration of a potential buyer examining a slaves eyes, as well as an illustration of the principal church in Charleston, South Carolina. Illustrated London News, 1861, with complete text. 11x16 inches. \$35

? 7-Slave Auction at Richmond, Virginia. Four pre-Civil War illustrations of the South: a slave auction at Richmond; slaves waiting for sale in Virginia; the negro rebelle in Charlestown, and a street scene in Baltimore, Maryland. From The Illustrated London News, 1856. 11x16 inches. \$35

? 8-Fugitive Slaves in the US. Three illustrations of fugitive slaves escaping to reach Federal lines at Fort Monroe. From the French periodical Le Monde Illustré, dated 1861. 15.5x11 inches. \$60

? 9-Lynching in America. A powerful scene of a black man and a white woman being lynched. From the cover of the French periodical Le Petit Journal, 1902. Very colorful and complete text included. 12x17 inches. \$200

✓ 10-The Secession of Virginia and the American Civil War. May 18, 1861 from The Illustrated London News. Complete text. \$35

11-Richmond, Virginia After its Conquest. Illustrated London News, May 20, 1865. Three illustrations with complete text, which also discusses the performance of the black federal troops occupying the city. \$35

12-In the Richmond Slave Market. The Graphic, October 14, 1893,. Showing slaves about to be auctioned, complete text. \$35

12W 13-A Barber Shop at Richmond, Virginia. From the cover page of The Illustrated London News, March 9, 1861, it shows a black barber cutting a white man's hair. \$35

14-High Street, Richmond, Virginia. From the Illustrated London News, July 26, 1862, with complete text. \$35

15-The Civil War in America. Double sized sheet showing Fredericksburg and black entertainer in a Confederate camp. From the Illustrated London News, January 10, 1863, \$50

16-View of Richmond, Virginia. Nice panorama from The Illustrated London News, June 22, 1861. \$35

- 17-View from the West, of Richmond/the Federals last stand at Manassas. Beautiful double page view from The Illustrated London News, November 15, 1862. \$50
- 18-Two Panorama's of Richmond after its Capture by the Federals. From the Illustrated London News, October 21, 1865. Double page, complete text. \$60
- 19-Action Between the Merimac and the Monitor in Hampton Roads. Three fine views from The ILN, April 12, 1862, Double page. \$60
- 20-Surrender of Lee at Appomatox. Showing Negro Confederate soldier by his side. \$30
- 21- A Merry-Go-Round in the State Fair Grounds at Richmond. C1870. \$30
- 22-A Negro Funeral in Virginia. C1870. \$30
- 23-Social Evolution of the American Negro. C1890. Starting from a band of Virginia colonists..... \$30
- 24-Slave and Freeman Population of Vigrina. 5/20/61. Complete text only. ILN. \$30
25. Negro Churches in the South (discussing a specific one in Richmond). Sunday at Home, 3/21/1861. 3 pages complete. \$30
26. Inauguration of President Davis at Richmond. December 14, 1889, ILN. Portrait and complete text of the Late Mr. Jefferson Davis. \$30
27. The City of Richmond, after its Surrender. Two illustrations from the ILN, with complete text. June 3, 1865. \$30

Collection of 19th Century Images of Grenada

Item	Date	Page	Source	Price	Description
✓GRA1	12/15/55	700	Illustrated London News	35	The Cultivation of Cocoa in Grenada
✓GRA2	3/28/57	282	Illustrated London News	35	2 views of a cocoa plantation in Gra

Collection of 19th Century Images of Brazil

Item	Date	Page	Source	Price	Description
BRA1	1820		Engraving	40	Manner of Washing Gold in the Bra;
BRA2	1845		Engraving	40	A Scene in the Brazilian Forest
✓BRA3	3/29/45	197	Illustrated London News	35	Slave Labour in the Brazils, showing
✓BRA4	9/9/54	232	Illustrated London News	35	Sugar Manufacture in Brazil, showir
BRA5	11/15/62	532	Illustrated London News	35	The Brazillian Court at the Internatic
BRA6	11/19/64	517	Illustrated London News	35	The Late Outrage in the Neutrality o
BRA7	10/6/66	336	Illustrated London News	35	The War in South America: Brazillia
BRA8	9/14/67	284	Illustrated London News	35	HMS Galatea Receiving the Emperc
BRA9	1/16/69	70	Illustrated London News	35	The Organ Mountains of Rio de Jan
BRA10	3/1/73	196	The Graphic	35	Sketches on the River Amazon:Sho
BRA11	9/29/83	329	The Graphic	35	The Principe do Gram Para Railway
BRA12	12/7/89	720	Illustrated London News	35	Sketches in the Northern Provinces
BRA13	12/14/89	768	Illustrated London News	35	7 sketches in the Northern Province
BRA14	9/28/95	396	The Graphic	35	7 sketches of the ruins of a jesuit co
BRA15	?	?	The Graphic	35	The Revolution in Brazil-View of Sai
BRA16	c1900			10	Image of 2 halfbreed street urchins
BRA17	c1910		Places of the World	40	complete 29 page chapter on Brazil
BRA18	c1910		Places of the World	30	complete 18 page chapter on Rio de
BRA19	c1910		Places of the World	15	complete 9 page chapter on Sao Pa
BRA20	c1910		People of the World	60	A complete 33 page chapter on Bra:

Collection of 19th Century Images of US Slavery and Abolition

Item	Date	Page	Source	Price	Description
ABO1		1723	engraving		120 Early engraving of American Indians
ABO2	4/9/53	276	Illustrated London News		35 Case containin the Anti-Slavery Adc
ABO3	6/25/53	509	Illustrated London News		35 Presentation of a Testimonial to Mrs
✓ABO4	4/15/54	349	Illustrated London News		35 Slavery in America. Complete text c
ABO5	6/6/60	335	Good Words		15 American Slavery
ABO6	3/9/61	209	Illustrated London News		35 The Fugitive Anderson, complete te
ABO7	6/1/61	503	Illustrated London News		35 The Growth of the USA from 1780-1
✓ABO8	2/11/65	143	Illustrated London News		35 The Negro in America. Complete te
ABO9	7/6/67	1	Illustrated London News		35 William Loyd Garrison. Complete te
ABO10	3/17/77	261	Illustrated London News		35 Uncle Tom, the Reverend Josiah He
ABO11	6/7/79	537	Illustrated London News		70 The Late William Loyd Garrison, cc
ABO12	c1880		Hammersmiths		35 Evolution of the American Negro. 4
CHAR1	11/29/56	555	Illustrated London News		50 Slave Sale, Charleston, powerful im
CHAR2	2/2/61	87	Illustrated London News		35 Entrance Hall to a Hotel at Charlest
CHAR3	2/2/61	94	Illustrated London News		35 Selling Sweet Potatoes in Charlesto
CHAR4	2/16/61	147	Illustrated London News		35 Church in Charleston. Complete te)
CHAR5	3/2/61	194	Illustrated London News		35 Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbour
CHAR6	2/22/62	117	Illustrated Times		35 Federal Troops in South Carolina, te
CHAR7	5/9/63	517, 523	Illustrated London News		35 The Attack on Ccharleston. Comple
CHAR8	5/16/63	532-533	Illustrated London News		70 Double page panoramas of Charles
CHAR9	5/23/63	552	Illustrated London News		35 Domestic Life in South Carolina/Plai
CHAR10	6/6/63	605	Illustrated London News		35 Scene at Fort Moultrie During the Br
CHAR11	6/13/63	649	Illustrated London News		35 Repairing Damages in the Casemat
CHAR12	12/5/63	561	Illustrated London News		35 Family Worship in a Plantation in Sc
CHAR13	12/5/63	564	Illustrated London News		35 The Interior of Fort Sumter after con
CHAR14	3/11/65	221	Illustrated London News		35 The Federal Occupation of Charlest

Collection of 19th Century Images of Zanzibar

Item	Date	Page	Source	Price	Description
ZAN1	3/29/73	305	The Graphic	35	Panorama of the Town of Zanzibar I
ZAN2	7/12/73	37	Illustrated London News	35	East Africa Slave Trade: Zanzibar sl
ZAN3	7/19/73	58	Illustrated London News	35	East Africa Slave Trade, 4 port view
ZAN4	8/16/73	140	Illustrated London News	35	The East African Slave Trade:Destr
ZAN5	8/16/73	156	Illustrated London News	35	East Africa Slave Trade: 4 illustratio
ZAN6	11/29/73	509	Illustrated London News	35	An East African Slave-Trading Villag
ZAN7	6/19/75	577	The Graphic	35	Seyyid Bargash Bin Said, sovereign
ZAN8	12/17/81	609	The Graphic	35	Fatal Encounter with a Slave Dhow:
ZAN9	12/17/81	588-589	Illustrated London News	70	East Africa Slave Trade: HMS Lond
ZAN10	12/24/81	636	Illustrated London News	35	Slave Trade on the East Coast of Ai
ZAN11	1/7/82	4	The Graphic	35	The East Africa Slave Trade, Slave
ZAN12	1/28/82	92	The Graphic	35	Slave Trade on the East Coast of Ai
ZAN13	9/13/84	284	The Graphic	35	The Slave Trade in the East-The Ad
ZAN14	1/12/89	40	Illustrated London News	35	The Island adn Town of Zanzibar, C
ZAN15	2/9/89	170	Illustrated London News	35	Zanzibar and the East African Slave
ZAN16	2/16/89	197	Illustrated London News	35	Blockade of the East Coast of Africa
ZAN17	2/23/89	228	Illustrated London News	35	The East African Slave Trade:Resct
ZAN18	5/4/89	571	Illustrated London News	45	Arab Slave-Traders throwing Slaves
ZAN19	5/11/89	508	The Graphic	35	The Blockade of the East Coast of A
ZAN20	7/6/89	27	Illustrated London News	35	Outside the Mission House at Zanzi
ZAN21	7/27/89	120	Illustrated London News	35	A Reception a the Sultan of Zanzibe
ZAN22	8/24/89	235	Illustrated London News	35	Stations of the British East Africa Cc
ZAN23	1/23/90	103	Illustrated London News	35	Return of the Emin Pasha Relief Exj
ZAN24	11/29/90	620	The Graphic	35	A Missionary Life in East Africa. 6 s
ZAN25	6/10/93	658-659	The Graphic	70	A Dhow Episode: The Capture of a :
ZAN26	c1870		Le Tour de Monde	30	Port and town of Zanzibar
ZAN27	c1880		Plate	35	Zanzibar Panorama
ZAN28	c1880		Pictorial Life of Livingstone	20	Dar-Es-Salaam and Mayotte
ZAN29	c1880		Pictorial Life of Livingstone	30	Street in Zanzibar
ZAN30	c1880		History of the Dark Cont.	20	Zanzibar negresses
ZAN31	c1910	4285-4298	Countries of the World	70	Complete chapter on Zanzibar. All

Collection of 19th Century Images of Jamaica

Item	Price	Date	Type	Description
1	35	4/1/65	ILN p296	Port Royal, Jamaica, complete text
2	35	4/11/63	ILN p420	The Alabama at Port Royal, Jamaica, complete
3	35	11/1/79	Graphic p437	Horticultural and Agricultural Show, York Castle
5	35	4/23/53	ILN p300	Jamaica Copper Mines, complete text
6	35	11/25/65	ILN p512	Coaling a Royal Mail Steam-Packet at Kingston
8	35	11/22/84	Graphic p556	Sugar Culture in Jamaica
10	35	12/9/65	ILN p552	The Negro Revolt in Jamaica, 2 images and par
11	35	1/20/83	ILN p65	The Ruins of the Fire at Kingston, Jamaica, corr
12	35	12/11/86	Graphic p620	Races at the Jamaica Summer Grand Meeting
13	70	11/25/65	ILN p508-509	3 topographical images spanning two full pages
14	35	9/22/88	ILN p333	Newcastle, Jamaica, from the Morton D'Orsay B
15	35	10/6/88	ILN p396	Coaling a Steamer at Kingston, Jamaica, compl
16	70	12/2/65	ILN p528-529	The Outbreak in Jamaica (3 images), complete t
17	35	11/24/88	ILN p617	For Faith and Freedom, showing a negro slave,
18	35	12/1/88	ILN p649	showing plantation and black man releasing a w
19	35	12/28/95	Graphic p803	A Christmas Ball in the West Indies, complete te
20	35	1/10/63	ILN p33	The West Indies, Free Labour and Cotton, comp
21	35	11/25/65	ILN p591	Insurrection of Negroes in Jamaica, complete te
22	35	8/3/01	Graphic p148	The Revival of Trade with Jamaica: Shipping Ba
23	35	7/6/01	Graphic p13	Jamaica Industries: An Overseer Going His Rou
24	35	7/27/01	Graphic p109	The Revival of Trade in Jamaica: Loading Bana
25	35	12/4/69	ILN p577	Jamaica Monument to Lord Elgin
26	35	2/4/93	Graphic p120	Full page Ginger Wine ad showing negroes on a
27	70	9/25/86	ILN p 337-342	4 full pages and illustrations of West Indies pavil
29	35	5/27/05	Black&White, p730-731	In the West Indies, Jamaica. 5 illustrations and
30	35	11/6/86	ILN p499	Loading a Schooner with Cocoa-Nuts at Kingsto
33	55	6/9/83	stock certificate	The Jamaica Trading Company, 1883. This is th
35	450	12/3/04	map	map of the West Indies from a Military Journal 1
36	450	1777	map	map of the West Indies showing foreign settleme
37	50	3/2/05	map	colourful map of West Indies, lots of details inclu
38	50	3/2/05	map	colorful map of various Carib Islands, the large
39	35	11/17/88	ILN p585	Negro servant in background, from same series
40	40	1922	chapter on Jamaica	complete 17 page chapter on Jamaica, full of illu
41	40	1920	chapter on West Indies	complete 36 page chapter on British West Indie
43	20	1901	illustration	British Seizure of Jamaica in 1655 and the sinki
44	15	1890	illustration	Manchioneal Bay, Jamaica
45	15	1890	illustration	Great House, St. Thomas-In-The-East, Jamaica
46	20	1890	illustration	The Jamaica Insurrection: Volunteers firing on th
47	35	2/14/63	ILN p188	Biography of Lucas Barret, who died in Kingstor
48	35	6/11/53	ILN p467	Discussion of the quarrel between the Governor
49	35		Black&White, p744	Two of our Readers in Jamaica. Black and Whi

Check 15/10/20

Collection of 19th Century Images of Sub-Saharan Slavery

Item	Date	Page	Source	Price	Description
SSS1	1806 ?		Banks Geography	60	A Person of Rank in Co
SSS2	1859 ?		Sunday at Home	35	Slavery and the Slave T
SSS3	1/4/45	1	Illustrated London News	35	Gallant Capture of a Sla
SSS4	4/12/45	229	Illustrated London News	35	Encounter with a Slave
SSS5	5/10/45 ?		Illustrated London News	35	Capture of a Slaver off t
✓SSS6	6/28/45	401	Illustrated London News	35	The Slave Trade. Cover
SSS7	8/3/48	355	Illustrated London News	35	British Attack on Arab P
✓SSS8	8/26/48	123	Illustrated London News	50	The Slave Trade. Show
✓SSS9	1/18/51	44	Illustrated London News	35	The Slave Trade in the I
SSS10	5/25/61	491	Illustrated London News	35	Destruction of the the S
SSS11	7/20/61 ?		Punch	50	Ceaser et _mperator. C
SSS12	2/27/69	216	Illustrated London News	35	Supression of the Slave
SSS13	7/12/73	37	Illustrated London News	35	East Africa Slave Trade
SSS14	7/19/73	58	Illustrated London News	35	East Africa Slave Trade
SSS15	7/19/73	60	Illustrated London News	35	The East African Slave
SSS16	8/16/73	140	Illustrated London News	35	The East African Slave
SSS17	8/16/73	156	Illustrated London News	35	East Africa Slave Trade
SSS18	11/29/73	509	Illustrated London News	35	An East African Slave-T
SSS19	4/15/76	377	Illustrated London News	35	Slave Gang Passing Alc
SSS20	6/15/78	596	The Graphic	35	A Bull fight in the Collist
SSS21	12/17/81	609	The Graphic	35	Fatal Encounter with a
SSS22	12/17/81	625	The Graphic	35	English School Boys Re
SSS23	12/17/81	588-589	Illustrated London News	70	East Africa Slave Trade
SSS24	12/24/81	636	Illustrated London News	35	Slave Trade on the Eas
SSS25	1/7/82	4	The Graphic	35	The East Africa Slave T
SSS26	1/28/82	92	The Graphic	35	Slave Trade on the Eas
SSS27	6/7/84	548	The Graphic	35	The African Slave Trade
SSS28	9/13/84	284	The Graphic	35	The Slave Trade in the I
SSS29	10/3/85	384-385	The Graphic	70	An English Lady's Expe
SSS30	9/29/88	339	The Graphic	200	A Slave Raid in Central
SSS31	9/29/88	343	The Graphic	100	Slave Raiding and Slavi
✓SSS32	11/17/88	577	Illustrated London News	35	Captured East African S
SSS33	2/9/89	170	Illustrated London News	35	Zanzibar and the East A
SSS34	2/9/89	176-177	Illustrated London News	70	The Blockade of the Ea:
SSS35	2/16/89	197	Illustrated London News	35	Blockade of the East Cc
SSS36	2/23/89	228	Illustrated London News	35	The East African Slave
SSS37	3/30/89	333-342	The Graphic	80	The History of a Slave. I
SSS38	4/6/89	365-368	The Graphic	80	The History of a Slave. I
SSS39	4/13/89	393-396	The Graphic	80	The History of a Slave. I
SSS40	5/4/89	571	Illustrated London News	45	Arab Slave-Traders thr
SSS41	5/11/89	508	The Graphic	35	The Blockade of the Ea:
SSS42	12/14/89	732	The Graphic	35	Sketches on the Congo.
SSS43	4/25/91	3	Le Petit Journal	90	The Repression of Slavi
SSS44	2/27/92	261	The Graphic	35	Slavery in the Portuges
SSS45	11/26/92	633	The Graphic	35	The Difficulties of Supre
SSS46	6/10/93	658-659	The Graphic	70	A Dhow Episode: The C
SSS47	11/25/93	656	The Graphic	35	An Indian Slaves Autobi
SSS48	3/9/95	283-286	Illustrated London News	70	The Struggle Against th
SSS49	3/16/95	315-318	Illustrated London News	70	The Struggle Against th
SSS50	7/30/98	153	The Graphic	35	Swallow: A Tale of the C

9/16/02

Rai - Ill. Cardon News Notes

- ✓ Vol. 1-22 (1842-1853)
- ✓ 23-47 (1853-1865)
- 48-62 (1866-1870)

~~Not found volume - check Sp Collection~~

~~Vol. 31 (1857)~~

~~36 (1865)~~

TBC - to Be Consulted by JSH

✓ - checked by JSH

✓ - checked by JSH & scans/or first to be made

○ - don't consult

- 1842 vol. 1 p. 193 ^{TBC} "Hill Coals Landing at the Mauritius" (same pic?)
- 1843 vol. 2 p. 341 ^O "Boyer, Ex-President of Hayti"
- p. 68 ^O "People of Sandwich Islands"; p. 166 "Shop in British Guiana"
- 1843 vol. 3 p. 421 ^O "The Highlands of Aethiopia" (Africans)
- 1844 vol. 4 p. 20 ^O "Sandwich Isles"
- 1844 vol. 5
- 1845 vol. 6 ^{TBC} p. 197 "Brazilian Sugar Mill" & "Domestic Punishments of Slaves, on a Brazilian Sugar Farm"
- 1845 vol. 7 ^{TBC} p. 202 "Slave shackles taken up from the wreck of the MO"
- 1846 vol. 8 p. 61 ^O "The Ethiopian Serenaders" - Am. minstrels in Eng.
- 1846 vol. 9 p. 33 ^O "The War in Kaffirland"; p. 40 "Scene in Kaffirland"
- p. 43 ^O "nigger vocalists" - providing entertainment @ balloon trips
- p. 52 ^O "Kaffir bush-fighting"
- p. 81 ^O "Kaffir Chiefs"
- p. 109 ^O "Frederick Douglas" - World Temperance Convention
- p. 116 ^O "Kaffirs during their spoil and carrying their wounded and slain"
- p. 244 ^O "Kaffir weather doctor" & "Kaffir letter carrier"
- p. 340-1 ^O "Embassy of Paudah, King of the Zoolahs"
- "costume of a King" & "African war dress" & "African Umbrella Hat" & "African Guitar"

1847 vol. 10 p. 381 "The Bojermans [Bushmen], at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilli"

1847 vol. 11 p. 320 "The GaiKa Kaffir Chief, Sendilla"

1848 vol. 12 p. 26 "Twelfth Day in Havanna" free, slave festival

p. 55 "Massacre of British officers in Kaffir land"

1848 vol. 13 p. 77 "Juba at Vauxhall" dancer, musician of

'Ethiopian company' from America

TBC

p. 160 "Greenwich Pensioners' cricket-match" - Black

British veteran near center of picture

1849 vol. 14 p. 8 "Washing for gold" - blacks in CA Gold Rush

missed p. 237
said

p. 336 "The Ethiopians' singing & playing instruments at the Epsom Races"

have missed

p. 388-9 "Sugar cultivation in the W. Indies"

"cone-holeing"; "interior of a sugar-boiling house";

"sugar-mill at work"; "carting sugar for shipment"

1849 vol. 15 p. 337 "Faustin the First Emperor of Hayti, in Council"

1850 vol. 17 p. 64 "Senora Martinez ... at her majesty's Theatre"

born of free Cuban parents, musician, singer

TBC p. 168 "Attempt of a Brazilian Slave to run down

H.M.S. Phoenix"; "State sword for the

Emperor of Hayti"

p. 236 "The African Exhibition at the Cosmorama, Regent-Street"

Check all of these against website

encircled items to look at for possible scanning

To consult Special Collections
Vol. 14 - 1849
~~15 - 1849~~
~~18 - 1851~~
60 - 1872
62 - 1873
63 - 1873
65 - 1874
68 - 1876
69 - 1876

AP 4.15

Illustrated London News

You were interested in these years: 1849, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1881, 1885

You were also interested in images from the Kauai Fine Arts website. I will identify them by the image numbers you were hoping I would be able to identify:

L1213, L1304, L1437, L1443, L1444, L1449 noted below

L1446 listed as an 1881 document, when it appeared on August 2, 1873

L1433, L1434, L1448, L1473 could not be found in the references where they were alleged to be

Volume 14

April 14, 1849, page 237

Black person (a slave?) being flogged by another

June 9, 1849, pages 388-389

Black workers in the West Indies; cane-holeing; sugar mill at work; interior of a sugar boiling house; carting sugar for shipment

Volume 15

November 24, 1849, page 337

Faustin, the first emperor of Hayti, in council—black politicians meeting

Volume 16

April 16, 1850, page 229

"Sketches from the Cape of Good Hope"

African woman carting a load, an African man taking snuff

June 22, 1850, page 436, page 437

Africans worshipping, African King's canoe being saluted by the British

Volume 18

February 15, 1851, page 132

"Palaver" between the Governor of the Gambia and the King of the Combo

March 15, 1851, page 222

"Hottentot Woman," African woman washing clothes

April 12, 1851, page 290

"Bush Fighting in Kaffraria," Africans and Brit soldiers in battle

May 17, 1851, page 410

To be scanned

on website

Don't scan

Don't scan

Don't scan

Don't scan

January 10, 1874, page 33

Negro Visitors Board the Volta

January 17, 1874, page 45

The Ashantee War; Paying the Fantee Women Carriers at Cape Coast Castle

January 17, 1874, pages 52, 53

Street Scene, Cape Coast Castle; African at every-day activities; Summoning Bearers to Cape Coast Castle (Africans in the street, ringing a bell, calling out to others in their homes)

January 17, 1874, page 56

Sketches of the Ashantee War—Women leaving Cape Coast Castle with Provisions for the Troops.

January 24, 1874, page 76, page 77

Water supply of Cape Coast Castle; Africans transporting barrels of water; Shipping bullocks at Sierra Leone for Cape Coast Castle (Africans working); General Market—Cape Coast Castle—Africans buying and selling at market

January 31, 1874, page 97

Fetish tree in a village near Cape Coast Castle

February 14, 1874, page 144

Ashantee ambassador crossing the Prah (Africans steering chief in flatboat)

February 21, 1874, page 177

Native artillery crossing the River (Ashantee War)

March 7, 1874, page 213

Drinking to the Queen's Health; Africans in British camp drinking and toasting

March 7, 1874, page 220

Cutting and Making a Road to Gomassie (Africans Working)

March 7, 1874, page 224

Paying a West India Regiment---Black soldiers from the Caribbean seem to have been fighting in the Ashantee war.

March 14, 1874, page 248

Native soldiers playing at Warry (it looks like a game in which pieces are used)

April 4, 1874, page 320, page 321

Africans selling Indian corn at Cape Coast Castle; a jeweler's shop at Cape Coast Castle

Victims of the Mem-hoo-who, Dahomey; an African supplicant kneeling on ground to another African of higher rank. Other Africans are being carried toward the high-ranking man.

August 9, 1873, page 128

An Ashantee village; Africans cooking, preparing food
Interior of an Ashantee Hut; Africans relaxing, chatting

September 6, 1873, page 228

The Logunkayau-wa, or tail dancers of Dahomey (Africans dancing)

September 20, 1873, page 257

The Ashantee War: Howitzer Battery for Negro Gunners; Africans pulling guns

October 18, 1873, page #? (I have to verify)

The Ashantee War: The Marketplace at Gomassie; Africans buying and selling

November 8, 1873, page 428

Ashantee Sketches: Priests/Magicians invoking the National Deities

November 29, 1873, page 521

The Gold Coast and Ashantee War; A Girl Sacrificed to Juju

November 29, 1873, page 523

Fantee Huts; two pictures---Africans preparing food and resting

November 29, 1873, page 524

The Juju House; African boy observing the things in there—bones and skulls

December 6, 1873, page 541

Visit of an African Chief and Salute to a Ship of War---Africans steering boat

December 6, 1873, page 549

The Gold Coast and Ashantee War, several pictures; Woman Grinding Corn; Fantee Soldiers; Women at Marketplace

December 18, 1873, page 529

Portraits—Ashantee messengers of peace; Women of Annamaboe cooking

Volume 65

January 3, 1874, page 1

Ashantees in Ambush (War on the Gold Coast)

January 10, 1874, page 32

Sierra Leone; Negro Strike

✓
"Attack on Colonists Wagon, by Kaffirs"

Volume 19

August 23, 1851, page 229

The War in Kaffraria, Kaffirs Attacking Infantry in Keiskamm Gorge

September 27, 1851, page 389

Africans fighting for the Brits, it seems—Africans dressed in British uniform, eating in front of fire

Volume 22

May 28, 1853, page 407

Zulu Kaffirs at the St. George's Gallery, Knightsbridge; Africans dressed in ceremonial garb, displaying their native costumes

June 18, 1853, page 500

Execution of the Assin chiefs; appears to be Africans killing other Africans

Volume 60

June 8, 1872, page 556

The Slave Market in Zanzibar

Volume 61

August 10, 1872, page 128

Sketches in Africa—Bringing home the Eland—Africans returning from a hunt

August 31, 1872, after page 194

The Diamond Diggings, South Africa; Africans working in the Diamond Minds

October 26, 1872, page 385

At the sorting table in the Diamond Diggings; Africans sorting diamonds

Volume 62

May 31, 1873, page 513

Cape Coast Castle, Africans in the foreground, chatting

Volume 63

July 26, 1873, pages 88-89

The Ashantee War; pictures of an Ashantee war dance, and the King of Ashantee with his Executioners

August 2, 1873, page 100

Don't scan

Don't scan

Don't scan

October 10, 1874, page 344

Pontoon over Vaal River, Klipdrift, South Africa---Blacks driving horses

November 14, 1874, page 457

Sir Samuel Baker's expedition up the Nile---Africans hauling a steamer across river grass

Volume 68

April 15, 1876, page 377

√Slave Gang passing along the edge of the Lushivi Marsh

April 22, 1876, page 393

Wedding dance at the Kiribaiyeli

April 29, 1876, page 413

Dance of the Pagazi at Kiwakasongo

Volume 69

August 19, 1876, page 173

Plowing in Lower Egypt

December 16, 1876, page 581

Snake house at Whydah, West Coast of Africa, Dahomey

Volume 81

May 28, 1881, page 525

Native loom at Manganya, East Central Africa (African men weaving)

June 25, 1881, page 636, page 637

The Late War in South Africa—Sick and Wounded Prisoners Returning Down Country—Africans selling wares and driving cattle

Volume 86

January 3, 1885, page 1

The Nile Expedition: Sending Camels Across the Nile at Dongola—Africans pulling at camels on a boat, trying to get them to disembark

January 17, 1885, page 52

The Nile expedition: Camel Corps on the Way to Dongola---Buying Milk at the Village of Magrekah; Africans interacting with British soldiers

January 17, 1885, pages 68, 69

The Nile expedition: A Column of Troops Starting Across the Desert---African carrying a gun is walking at the head of the troops

February 7, 1885, page 138

Christmas Eve at Korti---Clearing the Ground and Preparing for the Bonfire; Africans carrying tree bark

February 14, 1885, page 167

The Khartoum Expedition: Gakeful (spelling?) wells---Africans taking care of camels

February 28, 1885, page 226

Nubian Soldiers, Under Ahmed Effendi, with General Earle's Forces up the Nile (Africans marching)

March 7, 1885, page #?

The War in the Soudan: Starting for Khartoum

Africans observing, carrying items, carrying guns, guarding

March 21, 1885, page 298, page 299

The War in the Soudan---The Battle of Kerbeka---African pulling camel

March 28, 1885, page 315

Gordon's native soldiers carrying the wounded to Korti

March 28, 1885, page 334

The Bechuanaland Expedition

African at side of caravan, whipping horses

April 4, 1885, page 350

Gordon's Soudanese Playing Tom-Toms in Camp at Korti (Africans playing instruments)

April 18, 1885, page 394, page 395

The War in the Soudan---Africans and Brits fighting with Swords

April 25, 1885, page 427

The War in the Soudan: Destruction of Transport---Africans at war

May 30, 1885, page 558

Sketches in the Soudan; a barber, cupping and bleeding; a muezzin calling to Prayer

June 13, 1885, page 595

War in the Soudan: Native Friendlies Bringing Prisoners and Captured Sheep and Goats

June 20, 1885, page 630

Sketches from Souakim---African harpist playing music

R.A. Wilson
Illustrated London News

10/4/02

done

I will go back to special collections to look at the "not found" volumes.

Vols to consult

- ✓ Vol. 23 1853 No images
- ✓ Vol. 24 1854 Not found
- ✓ Vol. 25 1854 No images
- ✓ Vol. 26 1855 No images
- Vol. 27 1855 p. 176 "Bamba Mami Lahai, King of Malaghea" & "Mahomadoo, Minister of the King of Malaghea" & "Part of the Mandingo Town of Malaghea, on the Mellicourie River, West Coast of Africa"
p. 700 "Cocoa Plantation on the island of Grenada"
- Vol. 28 1856 p. 185 "Faustin, Emperor of Hayti, in his Coronation Robes" & "Adelina, Empress of Hayti, in her Coronation Robes"
p. 520 "A Sketch in the Fruit Market at Rio Janeiro"
- Vol. 29 1856 p. 122 "Mrs. Mary E. Webb (A Colored Native of Philadelphia) Reading 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in the Hall of Stafford-House."
pp. 314-5 "Negro Expulsion from a Railway Car, Philadelphia" & "Close of Business at Wall-Street, New York" [Black Janitor] & "Slave Auction at Richmond, Virginia" & "Slaves Waiting for Sale, Virginia" & "The Negro Reveille, Charleston."
p. 434 "Sketches in Sierra Leone" [8 pictures]
p. 555 "Slave Sale, Charleston, South Carolina" *on website*
- Vol. 30 1857 p. 131 "Algerine Woman" [Black Servant pictured]
p. 595 "Capture of a Slaver" (5 pictures): "The Slave-Schooner", "Sleeping position of slaves in the pack", "Slaves at Fort Augusta", "Slaves packed below and on deck", "Groups of slaves on the parade, Fort Augusta" [Captured near Cuba].
have on website
- Vol. 31 1857 Not found
- Vol. 32 1858 p. 329 "Sporting Scenes in America": "Chasing the Devil-Fish in South Carolina" [black oarsmen and helper].
p. 417 "Chiefs of the Soudan, etc, Africa" [19 pictures of different peoples (Angola, Yoruba, etc.)]
p. 436 "Night chase of the Brigantine Slaver 'Windward' by H.M.S. Steam-Sloop 'Alecto'"
p. 461 "Kroomer' Africans - S. of Monrovia"
- Vol. 33 1858 p. 4 "Ira Aldridge, The African Tragedian, as 'Othello'"
- Vol. 34 1859 p. 13 [Picture of Black Musicians]
- Vol. 35 1859 p. 418 "General Fabre Gefford, President of the Republic of Hayti"
p. 451 "Banquet at the Hotel du Government, Fort de France, Martinique"
- Vol. 36 1860 Not found
- Vol. 37 1860 p. 527 "H.M.S. Brisk...closing with 'The Sunny South' Slaver"
- Vol. 38 1861 p. 94 "Selling sweet potatoes in Charleston" *See website*
p. 207 "A Barber Shop at Richmond, Virginia" *March 9, 1861*
p. 223 "John Anderson, the Fugitive Slave at Canada" *is*
p. 266 "The crowd at Baltimore waiting for Mr. Lincoln" [Blacks *is* in the crowd]

~~29 (1856)~~
~~30 (1857)~~
~~31 (1858)~~
~~32 (1859)~~
~~33 (1860)~~
~~34 (1861)~~
~~42 (1863)~~
~~43 (1863)~~

on website

✓ p. 307 "The Dandy Slave: A slave in Baltimore, MD" & "Slaves for Sale: A scene in New Orleans" [we have this picture]

✓ p. 536 "Reading the War News in Broadway, New York"

2nd New York Regiment" ^{June 29,} ✓ p. 599 "The Civil War in America: 'Our Kitchen in the Camp of ~~the 5th Conn June 29,~~"

Vol. 39) 1861 ✓ p. 83 "The Civil War in America: Contraband of War"

✓ p. 283 "The Civil War in America: Arrest of Mr. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France" [Black servant]

✓ p. 666 "The Civil War in America: Drumming out a soldier of the Federal Army through the streets of Washington" [Blacks in crowd]

○ Vol. 40 1862 p. 403 "The Civil War in America: Reconnaissance made at of General Stoneman"

○ Vol. 41 1862 p. 160 "His Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President of Liberia"

Vol. 42) 1863 ✓ p. 40 "Night Amusements in the Confederate Camp" (Dancing African-American)

✓ p. 401 "The War in America: Arrival of a federal steamer with flag of truce at Madisonville, Lake Portchartrain" (Black servants and laborers apparent.)

✓ p. 437 "The War in America: Negroes at work on the fortifications at Savannah"

✓ p. 464 "War emissaries from the King of Ashantee to his Excellency Governor Pine, of the Gold Coast."

p. 552 "Domestic Life in South featured in active scene) ~~Get rest of the description~~

Vol. 43) 1863 ✓ p. 129 "The Riots in New York: Clarkson-Street"

✓ p. 317 "The War in America: Scen the Southern Slope of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbour casualties, but obviously present, and mentioned in article,

p. 561 "Family worship in a plantation in South Carolina" (blacks predominate, but white family present) — ~~have made - but have outside, p 574~~

Vol. 44 1864 No images

Vol. 45 1864 No images

Vol. 46 1865 No images

○ Vol. 47 1865 p. 512 "The town of Morant, Morant Bay, Jamaica" & "Coaling a Royal Mail Steam-Packet at Kingston, Jamaica" [Black laborers]

p. 529 "The Outbreak in Jamaica: Maroon Town, Blue Mountains"

p. 549 "H.M.S. Bulldog in conflict with the flotilla and forts at Cape Haytien, on the Coast of Hayti"

p. 666 "Aspinwall, Central America: The Train Starting for Panama" [People of color evident]

Dec. 5, 18. 03
Family worship

✓ p. 307 "The Dandy Slave: A slave in Baltimore, MD" & "Slaves for Sale: A scene in New Orleans" [we have this picture]

✓ p. 536 "Reading the War News in Broadway, New York"

✓ p. 599 "The Civil War in America: 'Our Kitchen in the Camp of 2nd New York Regiment'" ~~year 5 can June 29,~~

✓ Vol. 39 1861 p. 83 "The Civil War in America: Contraband of War"

✓ p. 283 "The Civil War in America: Arrest of Mr. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France" [Black servant]

✓ p. 666 "The Civil War in America: Drumming out a soldier of the Federal Army through the streets of Washington" [Blacks in crowd]

○ Vol. 40 1862 p. 403 "The Civil War in America: Reconnaissance made at of General Stoneman"

○ Vol. 41 1862 p. 160 "His Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President of Liberia"

✓ Vol. 42 1863 p. 40 "Night Amusements in the Confederate Camp" (Dancing African-American)

✓ p. 401 "The War in America: Arrival of a federal steamer with flag of truce at Madisonville, Lake Portchartrain" (Black servants and laborers apparent.)

✓ p. 437 "The War in America: Negroes at work on the fortifications at Savannah"

✓ p. 464 "War emissaries from the King of Ashantee to his Excellency Governor Pine, of the Gold Coast."

p. 552 "Domestic Life in South Carolina" (Slaves Prominently featured in active scene) ~~Get rest of the description~~

✓ Vol. 43 1863 p. 129 "The Riots in New York: The Mob Lynching a Negro in Clarkson-Street"

✓ p. 317 "The War in America: Scene Presented in the Ditch and on the Southern Slope of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbour" (Blacks not apparent among casualties, but obviously present, and mentioned in article.)

— p. 561 "Family worship in a plantation in South Carolina" (blacks predominate, but white family present) — HAVE more - lot more photos, p 574

✓ Vol. 44 1864 No images

✓ Vol. 45 1864 No images

✓ Vol. 46 1865 No images

○ Vol. 47 1865 p. 512 "The town of Morant, Morant Bay, Jamaica" & "Coaling a Royal Mail Steam-Packet at Kingston, Jamaica" [Black laborers]

p. 529 "The Outbreak in Jamaica: Maroon Town, Blue Mountains"

p. 549 "H.M.S. Bulldog in conflict with the flotilla and forts at Cape Haytien, on the Coast of Hayti"

p. 666 "Aspinwall, Central America: The Train Starting for Panama" [People of color evident]

1850

* 1850 vol. 16

p. 149

"Aladdin's friend to the Sultan" - picture of Abbas

p. 172

"Zulu men"

p. 229

"Sketches of the Cape of Good Hope"

(Kaffir women, makes a Fingee man, Fingee woman)

TBC

Lape Weygou Tating Snoff; Beutehona Weygon

p. 436-7

"Juhn-house, or House of Leadership"

"King Regard of Bony-Town"; King Ashibald

Duke, chief of old Calabe - West Africa

1851 vol. 18 p. 94 "Burning of a slave establishment by British

Seaman and Marines, at Kanya Kuya Mozambique

in the Mozambique Channel"

p. 125 "Exhibition of the British Institution - 'scandal'"

prominent Black servant featured, ~~possibly~~

TBC

"Folks behind the governor of the Gambel"

the King of Cambo, and Encampment of Jassway,

p. 222 "Fingee woman"; "Amakosa Kaffir"; "Hottentot

Woman"; "Zulu Hut, Natal"; "The Euphratic Tree,

Natal"

p. 250 "Sketches in Kaffria"

p. 283 "Sketches in Kaffria" (ditto)

p. 290 "Bush-fighting in Kaffria"

p. 307 "Holt - Smugglers" - black men featured prominently
score from Bosses

p. 315 Ellen Kraft, A Fugitive Slave " & "Score
from Mr. Henry Kraft's New Entertainment, at
the Olympic Theatre - The Negro Festival"

p. 410 "Attack on colonists' wigwags, by Redskins"

1851 vol. 19 p. 108 "Entertainment in Honor of the Great
Exhibition on Board the "Atlantic" at Liverpool

black servants captured.

p. 225 "War in Kaffraria"

p. 321 "The Kaffir war"

p. 308-9 "The Kaffir War"
p. 529

Impress of all races looking up to white man

1852 vol. 20 p. 28 "Kaffir Boy, from Graham Town"

p. 44 "Bushman Fingoes on the frontier of
Cape Colony"

p. 92 "Kaffir Queen"

p. 169 "Description of two Spanish Slaves in the
Morambique Channel, by H.M.S. Penguin"

Vol. 21 1852 p. 204 "Scene from the new drama of Uncle

Tom's Cabin" at the Olympic Theater

Vol. 22 1853 p. 72 "Excursions of the colony of Bay Islands"

(by Hendersons) - dark faces prominent

p. 96 "Kaffir Prisons of the Cape"

p. 368 "Kebah Meddah, chief of medicine" - African

p. 409 "Zulu Kaffirs at the St. George's

Galley, Knight's bridge."

p. 445 "Briar and Achilles" (black event)

126 USTPARD London News (to be covered - sp. coll)

A.P.T.S

Vol. year month # p. top.

~~1853~~ ~~Nov 2~~ ~~224~~ ~~Stuart & Knight, London~~

✓ 1850 July 6 p. 36 - "Portrait of the 'Dance Pedagogue' SIMON
"DETAILS ON OBSOLETE - ED NOT SEEN

Check notes on the volume

✓ ~~30~~ 1857 Oct 17

✓ ~~30~~ 1857 Jun 20 Yacht page Chapter 5 Apr at Port Royal, Jamaica

✓ 32 1858 May 1 #436 Details on night draw of King Arthur SIMON obscure - page midnight

✓ 43 1863 May 8

P. 192 for story
Plate a NY - Lyndal & Regard
Year voln - p. 142 - other

~~38~~ ~~1861~~ ~~309~~

✓ ~~29~~ 1856 Nov ~~595~~ ~~Stuart & Knight - main merge~~

✓ 1888 Sept 15 309 -

✓ 1855 Dec 15 700 (case - quarterly)

Basic rate 40% - CAP
 Jordan News UVA
 Special collection

AP 4. 15

ref. vol 38

9-5

Jan 12/2022/195

~~Vol 16 (1865) poss 1864~~

~~all volumes 1866-1870~~

X 46 - Jan - June 1865 - NO illustration
 X 46 - Jan - June 1865 - NO illustration

~~X 47 - July - Dec 1865 - NO illustration~~

X 48 - Jan - Jun 1866 - ^{March 31, 1866} p. 320 - public domain of B. 1866 - NO SIAK trade illustration

X 49 - July - Dec 1866 - NO SIAK Trade illustration

X 50 - Jan - June 1867 - NO illustration

X 51 - July - Dec 1867 - NO illustration

X 52 - Jan - June 1868 - NO illustration

X 53 - July - Dec 1868

X 54 - Jan - Jun 1869 } Dir NOT consult

X 55 - July - Dec 1870

Venus Query counts up to 1876 - ^{papers noted}

~~Index of Venus - General Index - 5 vols part of part of the collection
 vol. 5 (1867), p. 1172~~

See index to Venus in front of ~~index of Venus~~

Location: SC-SCOTT -- AP4 JS Copy 2

Library has: Christmas Number (1909),
 V.2139: no.3767, 3781, 3783-3784,3786,3789a (191
 July1, Oct.7, Oct.21, Oct.28, Nov.11, Dec.2),
 Library has: V.140: no.3794, 3813 (1912: Jan.6, May18),
 V.143: no.3887,3890 (1913: Oct.18, Nov.8),
 Library has: Christmas Number. V145: no.3946a (1914: Dec.),
 Library has: V.148: no.4026 (1916: June17),
 Library has: Christmas Number (1914),
 V.153: no.4152,4154,4156 (1916: Nov.16, Nov.30, De
 V.154: no.4159,4168,4171, 4178 (1919: Jan.4, Mar.8
 Library has: V.158: no. 4263-4264,4266, 4281 (1921: Jan.1-8, Jan
 Library has: V.160: no.4329 (1922: Feb.4),
 V.161: no.4368,4375,4384 (1923: Jan.6, Feb.24, Apr.
 V.162: no.4368,4375,4384 (1923: Jan.6, Feb.24, Apr.
 Library has: V.183: no.4938 (1933: Dec.9),
 Library has: V.190: no.5120 (1937: June5),
 V.191: no.5124 (1937: July3),
 Library has: V.192: no.5151,5163,5167-5168,5170 (1938: Jan.8, A
 May21),
 Library has: V.193: no.5182,5185,5189,5191 (1938: Aug.13, Sept.
 V.195: no.5228 (1939: July1),
 Library has: V.196: no.5268-5269,5271,5279 (1940: Apr.6-13, Ap
 V.197: no.5282,5285-5286 (1940: July13, Aug.3-10)
 Library has: V.100: no.2612 (1937: May15),
 Library has: Christmas Number V.105: no.2743a (1939: Nov.22)
 V.107: no.2788,2792 (1940: Sept.28, Oct.26)
 Library has: V.108: no.2826 (1941: June21),
 Library has: V.109: no.2828-2829,2834-2837,2839-2840,2842,28
 (1941: July5-12, Aug.16-Sept.6, Sept.20-27, Oct.11, O
 V.110: no.2854-2855,2857-2860,2862,2864-2867,28
 (1942: Jan.3-10, Jan.24-Feb.14, Feb.28, Mar.14-Apr

Call
~~Search~~
~~Cancel~~

SPEC-COLL--

Call number: AP 4 JS
 Title: The Illustrated London news.
 Publication info: [London, The Illustrated London News & Sketch Ltd.]
 Dates/vols published: v. 1 - May 14, 1842-

Viewing record 9 of 9 from catalog.
 Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Search Result -- Advanced Search

- GO BACK
- NEW
- SEARCH
- BACKIN LIST
- NEXTIN LIST
- CHANGE DISPLAY
- PRINT | EMAIL
- DOWNLOAD
- REQUEST ITEM

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY

VIRGO

- LIBRARY CATALOG
- OTHER DATABASES
- RESERVES
- LIBRARY INFO
- USER SERVICES
- ASK A VIRGO
- LIBRARY HOME

See
p. 138
p. 140
p. 139

pp 138 + 140 give eye witness description of
LLC. London News, vol. 38 (1861), p. 139 (state
"SIAH" Auctions in Richmond, Virginia
LLC. London News Auctions in
"A SIAH" Auction in Virginia - from a sketch by me
with special correspondence

~~Allen's dir - Charleston~~

~~Charleston state map for a...~~

P 307 - bottom
SIAH for sale: A
State in New Orleans
might any

Vol 38 (1861) pp 137-140
The Auction - The
London News
fig. 24, p. 95

"Deeds respecting a Negro
at a State Auction in
Virginia - from a sketch
by our special
agent -
Mass only

Vol. 38 (1861)
p. 223 - top text & was, John Anderson

Vol. 38 - 1861

Copyright © The Reclor and Visitors of the University of Virginia
Webcat

- LIBRARY CATALOG
- OTHER DATABASES
- RESERVES
- LIBRARY INFO
- USER SERVICES
- GOBACK
- NEW SEARCH
- BACKIN LIST
- NEXTIN LIST
- CHANGE DISPLAY
- PRINT | EMAIL
- DOWNLOAD

Material
RAREBOOK
RAREBOOK
AP 4.15
Call numbers for SPEC-COLL

SPEC-COLL--
Library has: V.111: no.2880-2886, 2889-2893, 2895-2902
(1942: Jan. 3-10, Jan. 24-Feb. 14, Feb. 28, Mar. 14-Apr.)
Library has: V.222; no. 5954 (1953: May 30)
Library has: V.223; no. 5966 (1953: Aug. 22)
Location: SC-STKS -- AP4.15 Copy 1
Library has: V.1-77 (1842-1880)
Library has: V.87 (1885: summer)
Library has: 1910

223 top
p. 138
p. 140
p. 139

#2

page
1 page only
Solid
State
Pomroy
Chalita

Scans for J. Handler
jh3v@virginia.edu

SOURCE: Illustrated London News AP. 1. 5

Record
LN

Vol. Year Page no. scans images to be scanned

Vol.	Year	Page	no. scans	images to be scanned
202	1845	202	1	shackles
026	1848	26	1	havana
044	1851	44	1	mozambique
315	1851	315	1	ellen kraft
434a, 29	1856	434	2	Bambooning a hut/interior of piazza 434a 434b
435a, 29	1856	435	3	waterloo market/exter. kitchen/interior kitch 435a 435b
207	1861	207	1	barber shop, richmond
599	1861	599	1	civil war in america
552	1863	552	1	domestic life in south carolina

435c N-155104

Jan

LN

Record #

4-4735
October 7, 2022

To: Bradley
B5D2B@

From: Jesse
JTH3VC@uic.edu

From: ILLUSTRATED LONDON HOUSE
AP. I S

scans

page scan item to scan

Vol.

year

202 (1) SHAKES

1845

7

26 (1) HAWAII

1848

12

44 (1) MOZART

1851

18

315 (1) ELIZABETH

1851

18

434 (2) BOUNDING A HOT / INTERIOR OF PIAZZA

1856

29

435 (3) INTERIOR VESTIBULE / SECTION OF A KITCHEN / A ROOM

"

"

207 (1) BUSH SHOP, RICHMOND

1861

38

599 (1) CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

1861

38

552 (1) DOMESTIC LIFE IN SOUV. COUNTRIES

1863

42

Rec'd
LN Port A

Bradley...I guess you were off "reading" today (smile). I have another 12 scans that I'd like done...if you are willing, I would be pleased with the same arrangement as last time...where I pay one of your student workers. I've attached a list of the items I'd like done...and there is no rush, although I would very much like them in a month. All of them are from the Illustrated London News (AP, 1.5)...I've attached the list. Please let me know if this can be done with no problem. All the best, Jerry

X Attachments:  scans/illustrated London news
To: bjd2b@virginia.edu
From: Jerome Handler <jh3v@virginia.edu>
Subject: scans
Cc:
Bcc:

Forward
 Reply to all
 Reply
 Delete
 Show full headers
 <- Read previous

H.M.S. Lynx"
 p. 521 "African woman husking millet on board
 Vol. 62 (Jul-Dec, 1870)
 sympathetic rendering of a black child at study)
 p. 141 "A Brown Study" (a remarkably human and
 Vol. 61 (Jan-Jun, 1870)

Vol. 55 (Jul-Dec, 1869) Nothing
 escape capture) *Cost - But cost Africa - No scan*
 slave-dhow off Brora; Running on shore of a slave dhow to
 Coast of Africa" (The cutter of H.M.S. Daphne capturing a
 p. 216 "Suppression of the slave trade on the East
 near Theopolis, Rio de Janeiro"
 p. 57 "The Friar's Head, in the Organ Mountains,
 Vol. 54 (Jan-Jul, 1869)

Vol. 53 (Jul-Dec, 1868)
 p. 4 "Blowing up of a slave dhow in the Arabian
 Gulf by the Boats of H.M.S. Spiteful"
 Vol. 52 (Jan-June, 1868) Nothing
 (Blacks evident in picture)
 p. 532-3 "The Hurricane at St. Thomas, West Indies"
 Vol. 51 (July-Dec, 1867)

Vol. 50 (Jan-Jun, 1867) *NO SCAN - NO SCAN*
 p. 13 "Capture of a slave dhow by the boats of
 H.M.S. Lyra on the West Coast of Madagascar" & "H.M.S. Lyra
 disembarking liberated slaves at Port Victoria, Seychelles"
 p. 648 "Capture of an arab slave dhow by H.M.S.
 Penguin, off the Gulf of Aden" *NO SCAN*

Vol. 49 (July-Dec, 1866) Nothing
 Vol. 48 (Jan-Jun, 1866) Nothing
 Vol. 36 p. 409 "Capture of a large slave-ship by H.M.S.
 'Pluto'"

Vol 31 p. 284 "H.M. Gunboat 'Teaser' Capturing the Slaver
 Abbot Devereaux" *SCAN*
 Rat
 to be checked - all in special collection

Did you want me to print out those articles, or
 simply put the books in the cabinet? Also, here is what I
 found from the London Illustrated News; I remembered that
 you asked about it. Is it okay if we meet at 11 or 12 on
 Monday or Tuesday?

Hello,
 Subject:Re: misc.
 Time: Wed, 06 Nov 2002 16:21:49 -0500
 Cc: rtw7d@virginia.edu
 To: <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
 Jerome Handler
 From: Rai Imani Wilson <rtw7d@r.mail.virginia.edu>

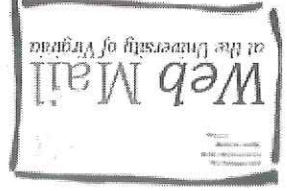
Forward
 Reply to all
 Reply
 Delete
 Show full headers
 <- Read previous

You must click the
 Logout link above
 before exiting, or
 your email may be
 accessible to the
 next person using
 this computer.

Check for new
 mail
 Inbox

Compose
 Display Index
 Switch Folders
 Address Book
 Preferences
 Logout

Jerome Handler



Scans
 Vol. 31, p. 248
 36 p. 409

Vol 31
~~36~~
~~38~~
~~50~~
~~54~~

check collection
 ✓ OK

p. 284 "H.M. Gunboat "Taux" Capturing the slave Abbot Deneux"

Vol. 30

p. 409 "Capture of a large slave-ship by H.M.S. "Pluto"

Vol. 48

Jan - Jan 1866

Vol. 49

Jan - Dec 1866

Vol. 50

Jan - Jun 1867

p. 13 "Capture of slave shown by the boats of H.M.S. "Ira on

the west coast of Madagascar" & "H.M.S. "Ira

dismantling liberated slavers at Port Victoria, Seychelles

p. 648 "Capture of an arab slave shown by H.M.S. "Argo"

off the Gulf of Aden"

Vol. 51

Jan - Dec 1867

p. 532-533 "The Hurricane at St. Thomas, West Indies"

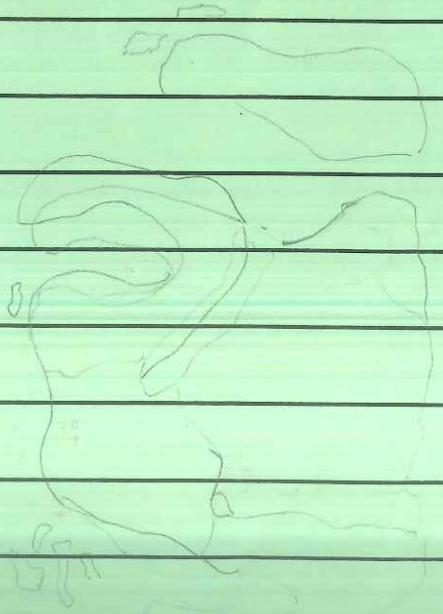
(Blades evident in picture)

Vol. 52

Jan - June 1868

53 Jul - Dec

p. 4 "Blowing up a Shaw dhow in the Arabian Gulf
by the Boats of H.M.S. "Spitfire"



AP.1.5 Nov. 18, 2002

1/L UST/rotated London News -

start
Stops

Special columns -
get data

comment

Vol. date

year

page

abstract

Sector of SIA/ea "asbut dev/recent

31 Sept 19

1857

284

(see account on pp. 283-284)

(LN284)

LN284

36 Ap. 28

1860

409 (bottom)

Chapter of a large ship

LN409

Sp. call

(see account on p 410.

(LN409)

Brodley Drigu.

4-4735

Nov. 21.

~~urgent~~ 12/4/02

PG 284a.tif

PG 409.tif

1

Need need not

~~files~~

ABROT

PG 284a

treason capturing SIA/ea

LN284a

PG 2845

Director of SIA/ea "Asbut Dev/recent"

LN2846

PG 409.

Chapter of a large ship

LN409

Q12

Comments: H.M. Gun-boat
"The strange Abbot
DEVEREUX"
See entry # 283-284 for stars
+ reference to the name of Abbot Devereux

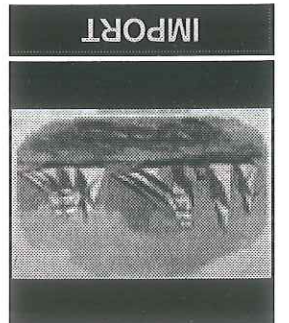
Special Collection Department, University of Virginia

Acknowledgement

The Illustrated London News (Sept. 19, 1857), vol. 31, p. 284

Source

Description



Title

Captain of a slave ship, 1857

Captains

File Name

!in284a

Slide Number

no slide

Media Type

Account dated Aug 6, 1857 - written on board H.M.S. *Trajan*

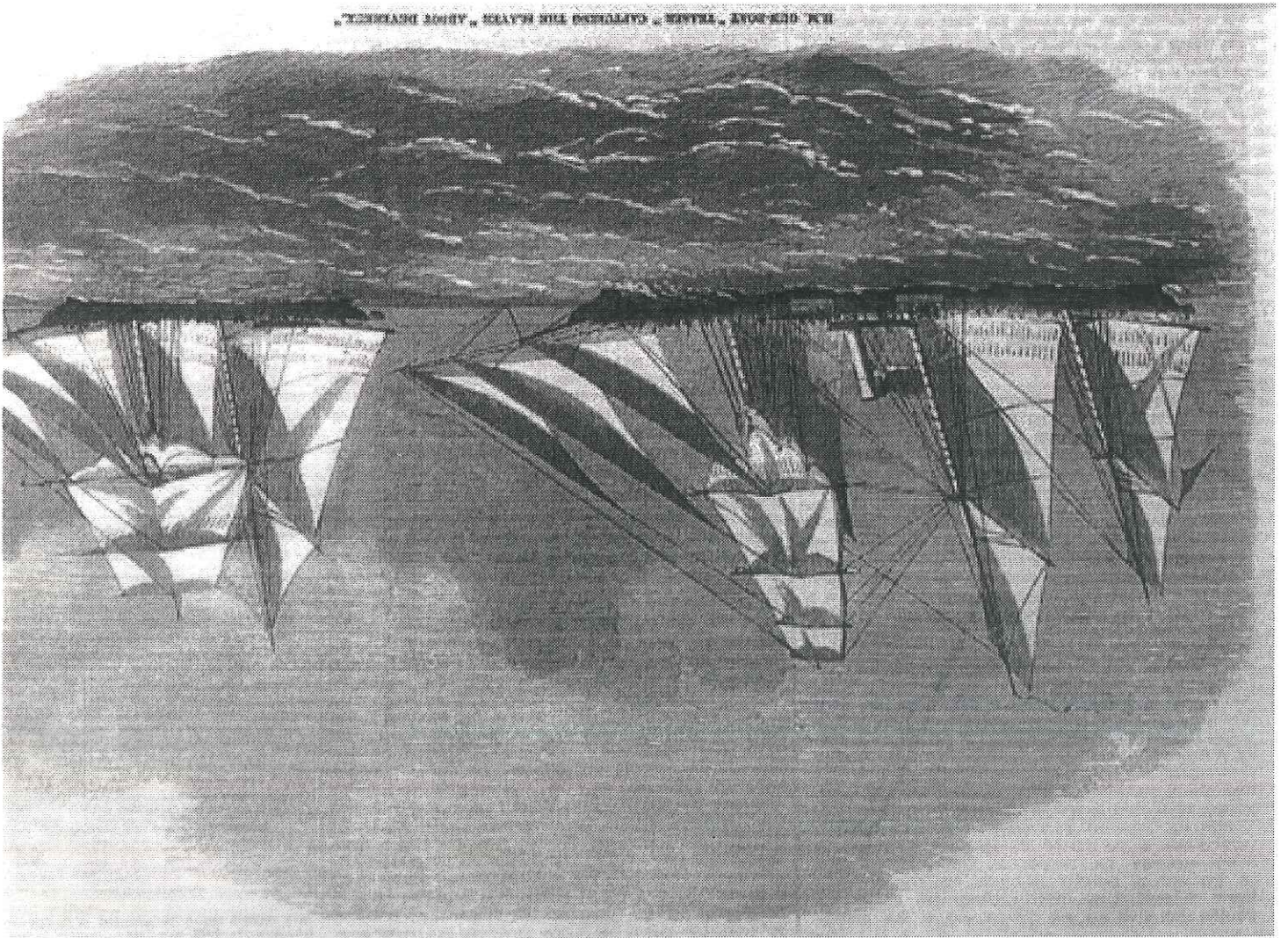
Also in the container of SIVINGS vessel
about 60 miles out at sea from
Cinydah - after about 2 hrs of search the
British vessel had ceased sp, it took ~~the~~ more
hours to submit the case looked 85 miles

S (later made by writer of the account) reports the
contents of some other officers in the "Herald".
The SIVINGS vessel "Abbot + Devereux"
had on board 235 SIVINGS and a 27 man crew
consisted of Spaniards, Americans Portuguese, &
Brazilians.

"As soon as we boarded the the hatches were opened,
and such a amount of water was cut in during our
SIVINGS had been bottled and all started on the
right hatches, chairs, and umbrellas; perhaps you can
Stomach and pain in human beings shut up in a place
can imagine 235 human beings shut up in a place
50 feet by 20 feet, and only 3 feet 6 inches
high just room enough to clean the top of their
heads when they are in a sitting position. They cried
and sang, and some who could danced with
delight."

Notwithstanding of SIVINGS vessel is NOT given - the
I started SIVINGS vessel about 5 miles from -
"With the first full moon taken to SIVINGS from in
the distance of nine years."
The I have forwarded also a sketch of
the deck and parts of the stern.

THE SAILING SHIP, GREAT HILL DISTRICT, NANTUA, ENGLAND, 1841



LN284a

Caption: "Section of the Slaves, 'About Developer' -
 Slips copies
 Slips copies
 See story -
 for reference to other work of West down
 Note: copies conditions on ~~slide~~ top
 deck - write David West

Comments

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia

Acknowledgement

Illustrated London News (Sept. 19, 1857), vol. 31, p. 284

Source

Description

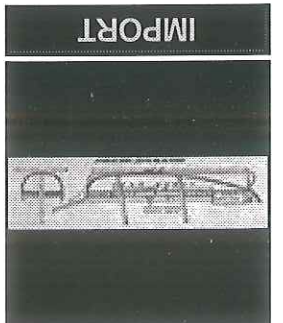
Cross-section of Slave ship, 1857
 Caption

Title

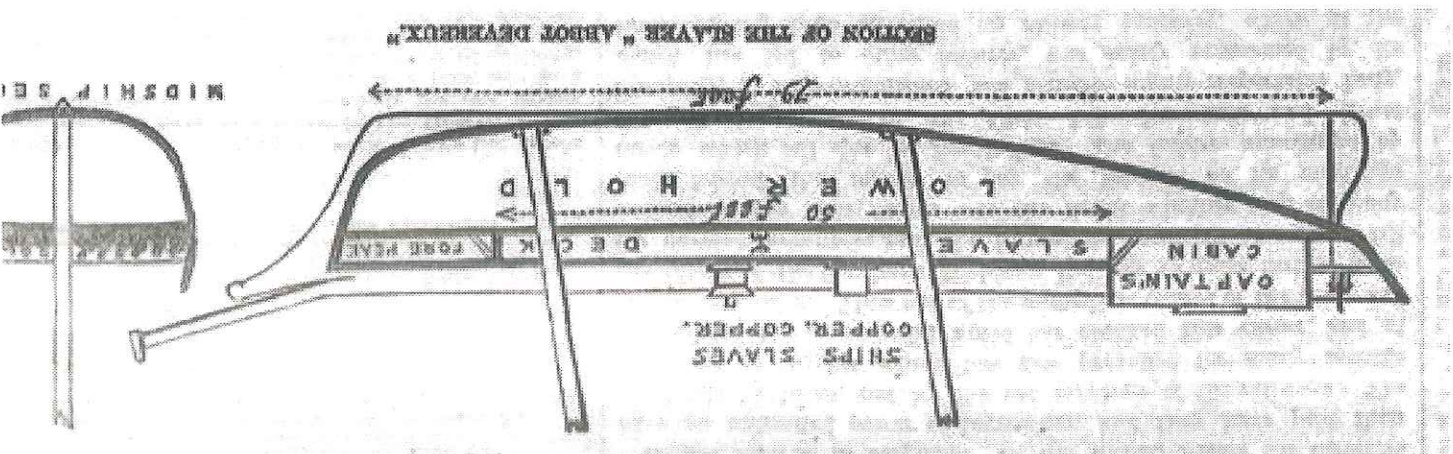
File Name
 Iln284b

Slide Number
 No slide

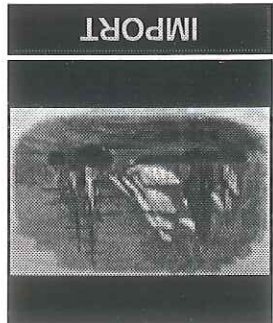
Media Type



MSK
Middle Deck



12N2846



IMPORT

File Name

!in409

Slide Number

Media Type

Title

Capture of a Slave Ship, 1860

1859

Captagon

Description

[Empty description field]

Source

Illustrated London News (April 28, 1860), vol. 36, p. 409 (Boston)

Acknowledgement

Special Collection Dept, Univ. of Virginia

Comments

Captagon) Capture of a Large Slave-Ship by the U.S. H.M.S. "Pluto" -

over

See account, p. 410

OST EITZ Pa location & movement

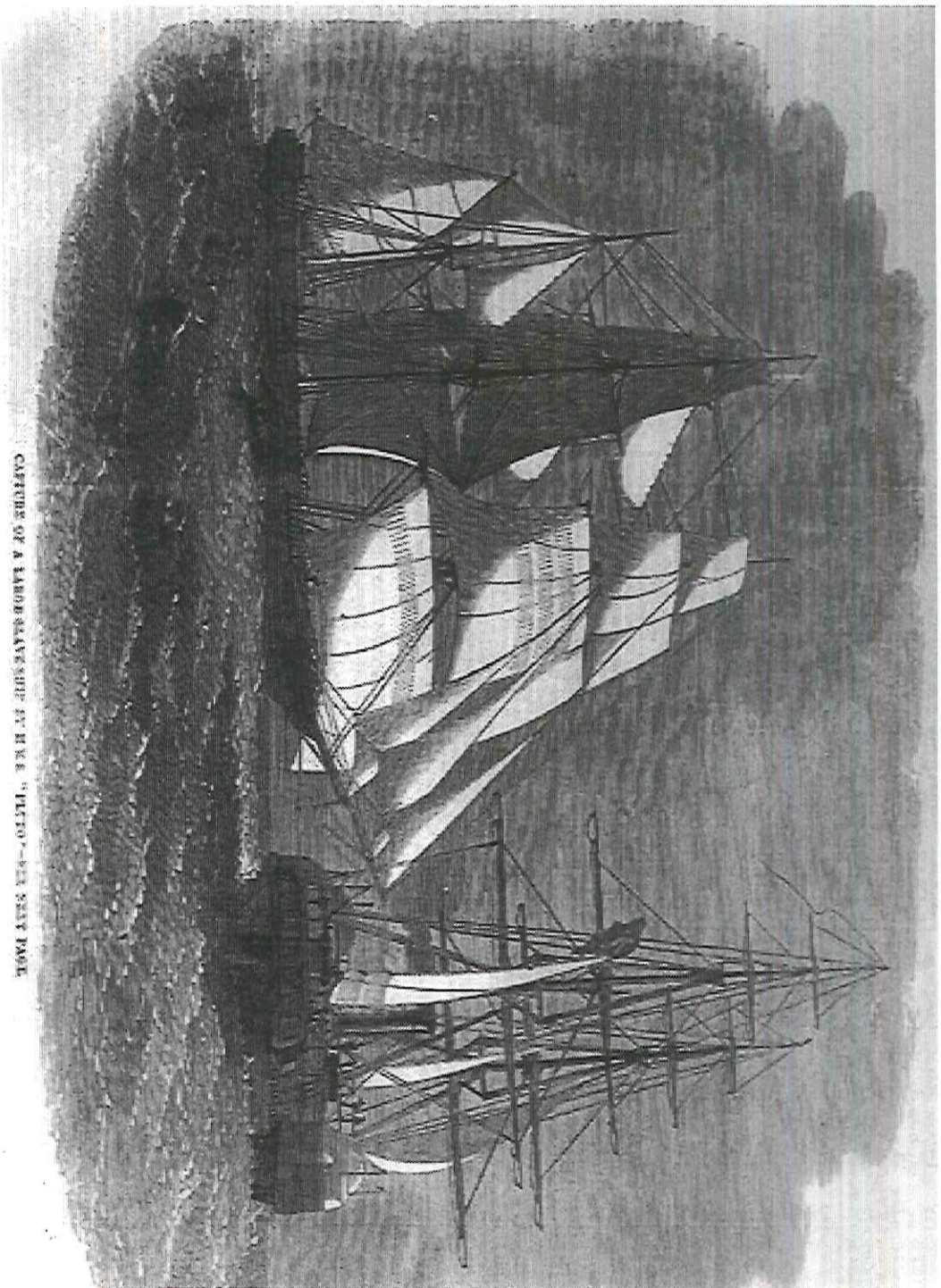
"On seeing the board of pins look down the
Ancient watch, he liberated slaves sent up a
most hearty cheer, which can never be forgotten
by those who heard it."

Number of slaves etc taken in one vessel -
New wave 847 slaves on board, "the largest
ever taken"

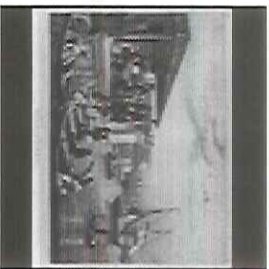
Chapter took place on Nov. 3d, 1859
a vessel given

"Large barges" off the coast of Africa -
Nether the transportation was in coastal area
British Naval vessel "Plata" capturing a

Slave ship on sight - see "Furud" in
deck for business and to hold (x change with
Frederickson) -



CAPTURE OF A LARGE SLAVE SHIP BY H. E. '1870' - SEA STATE PAOL



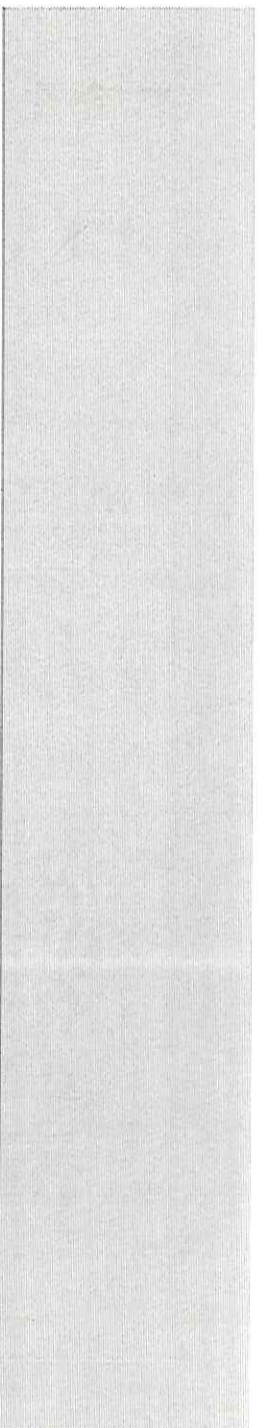
IMPORT

File Name	H012	Slide Number	68A	Media Type	Image
-----------	------	--------------	-----	------------	-------

Title

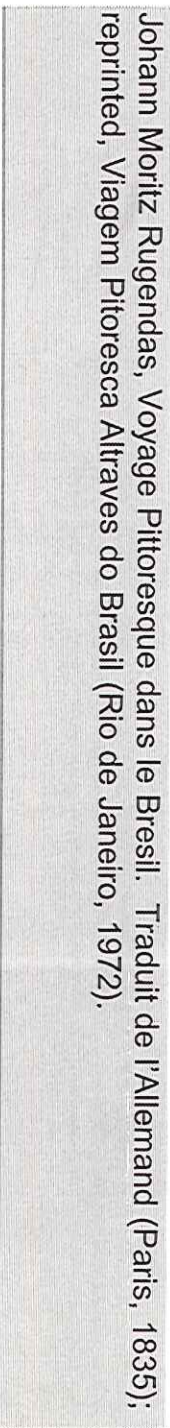
Landing Slaves at a Brazilian Port, 1830s

Description



Source

Johann Moritz Rugendas, Voyage Pittoresque dans le Bresil. Traduit de l'Allemand (Paris, 1835); reprinted, Viagem Pitoresca Atraves do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro, 1972).



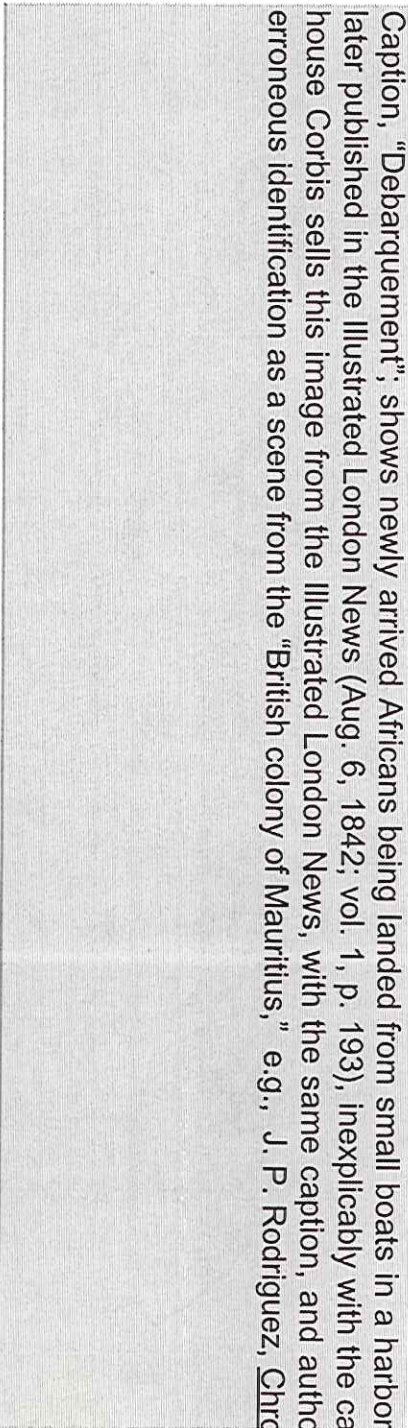
Acknowledgement

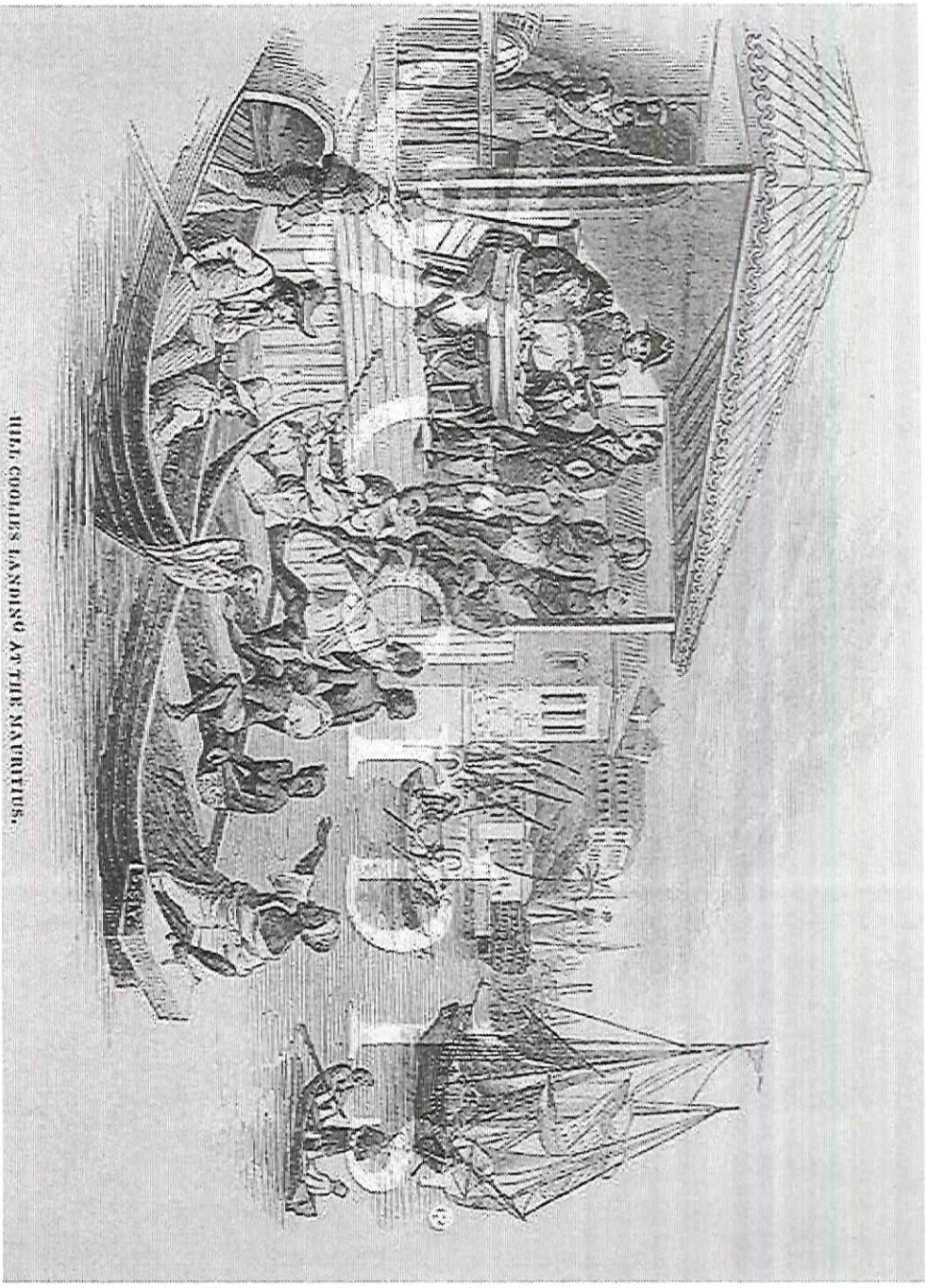
Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library



Comments

Caption, "Debarquement"; shows newly arrived Africans being landed from small boats in a harbor later published in the Illustrated London News (Aug. 6, 1842; vol. 1, p. 193), inexplicably with the ca house Corbis sells this image from the Illustrated London News, with the same caption, and autho erroneous identification as a scene from the "British colony of Mauritius," e.g., J. P. Rodriguez, Chrc





THE COOLIES LANDING AT THE NAUVILLIUS.
This image is protected by a digital watermark.

Labouers Arriving in Mauritius

© CORBIS

Image ID: SP001003

[Close Window](#)

501. 12 (1848)

Recd #
12 N 026



TWELFTH-DAY CUSTOM AT HAVANA.

TWELFTH-DAY IN HAVANA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the sketch of the accompanying illustration of the Celebration of Twelfth-Day in the capital of the island of Cuba. It was taken by him from a window, in the principal square, Havana, on the 6th of January, 1847. It represents an annual custom—a kind of Saturnalia—permitted by the authorities to the Slaves or Negroes of what they call “Nacion,” or Nation—that is to say, those born in Africa.

It is impossible to conceive a scene more truly startling than this one day of noisy liberty given to these Negroes. They dress themselves in their national, and every kind of fantastic costume; and then, with their grotesque music and wild antics, produce a *tableau* that can be but faintly rendered by the pencil. The whole city, from sun-rise to sun-down, is one confused, horrid din; and it might almost be imagined that all the manias in the world had broken loose, and had congregated here, to hold a Carnival.

Such is the curious custom upon Twelfth-Day, or the “Day of Kings” as it is called in the Havana.

VALPARAISO.

SOME interesting intelligence has just been received from the *Times* Correspond-

town, about three miles long, runs along the sea, and contains the houses of the most opulent citizens; the lower ranks being huddled in ravines among the hills in the rear. During the summer, which lasts from November to March, the bay affords a safe and pleasant anchorage; but, in winter, especially in June and July, the north wind often blows very violently.

Business is stated, in the *Times*' letter, to be unprecedentedly dull, though it is expected the causes are only temporary.

“The commercial supremacy which Valparaiso has for the last twenty years maintained over all the other ports of the west coast of South America, owing to the domestic tranquillity which Chili has enjoyed, while the neighbouring republics of Peru, the Ecuador, New Grenada, Central America, as well as Mexico, have been suffering from a succession of revolutionary movements, is rapidly declining; nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider that, great as are the natural resources of Chili, they are far inferior to those of Peru,—that Callao possesses acknowledged advantages over Valparaiso as a harbour,—that the voyage from England to the former is only, on an average, one week longer than to the latter port,—and that Peru (now beginning to reap the fruits of the peace which she has for the last few years preserved) offers at least equal advantages as a market for English goods to Chili; while the rapid steam communication with Europe by way of the Isthmus of Panama, places our Peruvian neighbours in nearer contact with the fountain of commercial enterprise. These facts considered, it is easy to conceive why Callao should increase in importance, as it is now actually increasing, and bid fair to become the first commercial port on this side of the continent.

“The immediate cause of the decline of the commercial importance of this port is, however, of domestic origin, and the more to be regretted because remediable by the adoption of an enlightened commercial policy on the part of the Chilian Government.

milton Walker, of the Rangers of Texas. Born near Panaville, Prince George County, in Maryland, about the year 1815, he served as a private in the army of the United States, ably and gallantly, and at the commencement of the war waged against the Seminole Indians, which broke out in the autumn of 1835, and continued about five years.

Persevering and vigilant, energetic and brave, he was, on account of these soldier-like qualities, chosen by Colonel Harney, with a body of valiant, tireless men, the even glades of Florida, where the prints of the foot of the white man never appeared to Indian before.

About four years after the close of the war Florida was admitted into the Union; before that time, however, Captain Walker offered his services to General Houston, of Texas, who gladly availed himself of the assistance of one who was “unclated by success, and undiscouraged by defeat,” and “whose patriotism was pure and lofty as his character.”

This province was annexed to the United States July 4, 1845.

On the 24th of April, 1846, Captain S. B. Thornton, with a party of sixty-three dragoons, who had been sent some distance up the left bank of the Nueces river, became engaged with a vastly superior Mexican force, commanded by Brigadier-General Torrejon; being surrounded, they were compelled to surrender, with a loss of sixteen killed or wounded in the encounter.

On the 28th of the same month, Captain Walker, at the head of a small company of Texas Rangers, endeavoured to proceed from Point Isabel to Fort Brown, but without success. On the day following, however, he succeeded in bearing to General Taylor a communication from Major Monroe, commanding the depot, advising him that the Point was menaced by a large Mexican force.

1848

Finlandmark
Mulle

12/12/12 (1898)



A group of Africans brought to Cuba as slaves participate in Twelfth Day festivities, bringing an end to the 1851 Christmas season. [Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion/Corbis]

Quint
Gavin

ion Day in New England, and Pinkster in New York and New Jersey, grew from two distinct white traditions: the elections held by the masters and a Dutch Pentecostal seasonal feast, but developed into all-black celebrations, watched by motley crowds. These feasts often assumed a more civic character than the southern festivals: slaves not only displayed rhetorical and artistic skills and showed that they could march in style, but also demonstrated their ability to elect an authority figure and conduct some sort of self-government.

With the abolition of the slave trade, which was first celebrated in 1808, and the passing of Emancipation Acts in the Northern states, a string of new "Freedom" celebrations gradually replaced the earlier festivals. The newly freed African-Americans organized parades and marches through the cities and towns, gave speeches, and created a calendar of events commemorating the various steps toward freedom: January 1 for the end of the slave trade in 1808, July 4 in New York for the emancipation of the slaves in 1827, August 1 to celebrate the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. African-Americans seized these occasions to make their appearance in the public sphere, where societies and organizations would march

and display their emblems—the black Masonic Lodges figured prominently among them. As the abolitionist movement grew, so did concern for those held in slavery. Commemorative celebrations became occasions to frame petitions, thus creating a tradition of black jeremiad and assertiveness. The choice of date and place and the appropriateness of parades and marches became much-debated issues, especially in the emerging black press, but these Emancipation Days continued to be observed, in anticipation of general Emancipation, and featured famous speakers such as Frederick Douglass.

The years from 1862 to 1865 saw the creation of more "jubilees": May 9, when a measure was introduced in 1862 to free the slaves of all masters loyal to the United States; September 22, for Lincoln's preliminary proclamation; 1 January 1863, for the actual Emancipation; and finally 19 June 1865, when slaves in Texas heard about their freedom. This last celebration, called Juneteenth, is still observed today in Texas and other states.

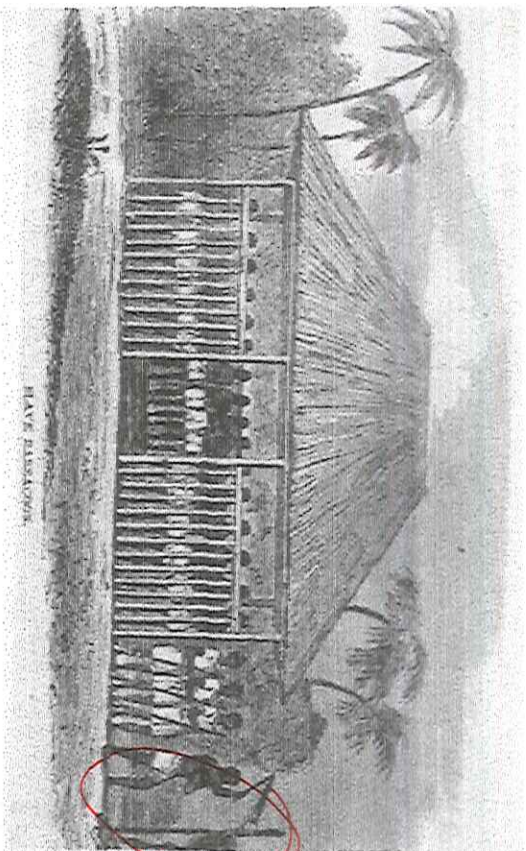
All these ritual events summoned an impressive range of skills and fulfilled multiple functions. Reflecting or shaping the changes that occurred through slavery times, they provided an opportunity to social-

Wade Seer scanned by Sp. Culture

608

1849

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas



Slave Barracoon, Sierra Leone, 1840s

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

Note - British Assent

Source
 Black and white engraving published in The Illustrated London News (April 14, 1849), vol. 14, p. 237. Colored version by anonymous 19th cent. artist, located in Bureau du Patrimoine du Conseil Regional de la Martinique, and published in the exhibition catalog, Les Anneaux de la Memoire: Nantes-Europe-Afriques-Americaues, Chateau des Ducs de Bretagne. Nantes, France, Dec. 1992-Feb. 1994.

Comments
 Barracoon with thatched roof, captured slaves inside, guards outside; one person being whipped. The Illustrated London News describes a raid by the British Navy in February 1849 on Spanish slave trading stations along the Gallinas [Kerefel] river in Sierra Leone; three factories were destroyed. The engraving shows "a barracoon at the back of one of the factories in the creek; here flogging is an hourly occupation, and the sufferers frequently expire under the lash. The slaves are chained by the neck and legs; and except when marched from one barracoon to another, on chance of shipment, they know no change for a year or two." For details on this raid, see also W. E. F. Ward, The Royal Navy and the Slavers (New York, 1970), pp. 182-85.

Acknowledgement

Special Collection



SUGAR-MILL AT WORK.

The great interest attached to the West India interests, at the present moment, has suggested the illustration of the culture and manufacture of one of the staple articles of the produce of the Islands—Sugar, from Sketches by an Artist long resident in the country, who has likewise furnished the accompanying descriptive details of the principal stages.

CANE HOEING.

The first illustration represents a gang of number of Negroes, male and female, in the act of preparing the ground for the planting of the sugar-cane, which operation is commonly known by the term of *Cane Hoeing*, and consists in marking deep holes of about two feet square, in the centre of which the canes are planted.

The labourers are usually expected to turn out to work at daybreak, which varies from four o'clock to five in the morning during the year: but in many parts of the West India colonies, it is a mystery.

The labourers are not a part of the favourite fashion, as a mystery, but they are usually provided with a mule: and the most important part of his equipment appears to be one spur, fastened to his right or left heel by a strap, without which spurs an overseer would scarcely be recognized: but why one spur and not a pair should be the favourite fashion, is a mystery.

As the overseer has frequently to traverse large tracts of land in the course of his inspection, he is usually provided with a mule: and the most important part of his equipment appears to be one spur, fastened to his right or left heel by a strap, without which spurs an overseer would scarcely be recognized: but why one spur and not a pair should be the favourite fashion, is a mystery.

The labourers are generally superintended by a superior Negro, called the Driver, or by the overseer of the estate. By these the ground to be hoed is marked out, by placing small pieces of stick at intervals, which serve as tallies for the quantity done, as also to regulate the size of the holes.

The labourers are generally superintended by a superior Negro, called the Driver, or by the overseer of the estate. By these the ground to be hoed is marked out, by placing small pieces of stick at intervals, which serve as tallies for the quantity done, as also to regulate the size of the holes.

Then comes a *Wagon rumbler* slowly along to the measured step of heavy oxen accompanied by their drivers, whose exertions to urge on their team are vented in screams, yells, and hootings. The appearance of a fine field, when the canes are ripe for cutting, waving their lofty and delicate tops of blossom (called from their shape arrows) in the mildest motion of the breeze, forms a picture equally interesting and beautiful. The flower, which is the stem-like boss silk, and is so extremely fine in its fibres that on its becoming dry, all attempts to preserve it in its original form are unavailing.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

June 9, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

APR. 15 1849

APR 15 1849

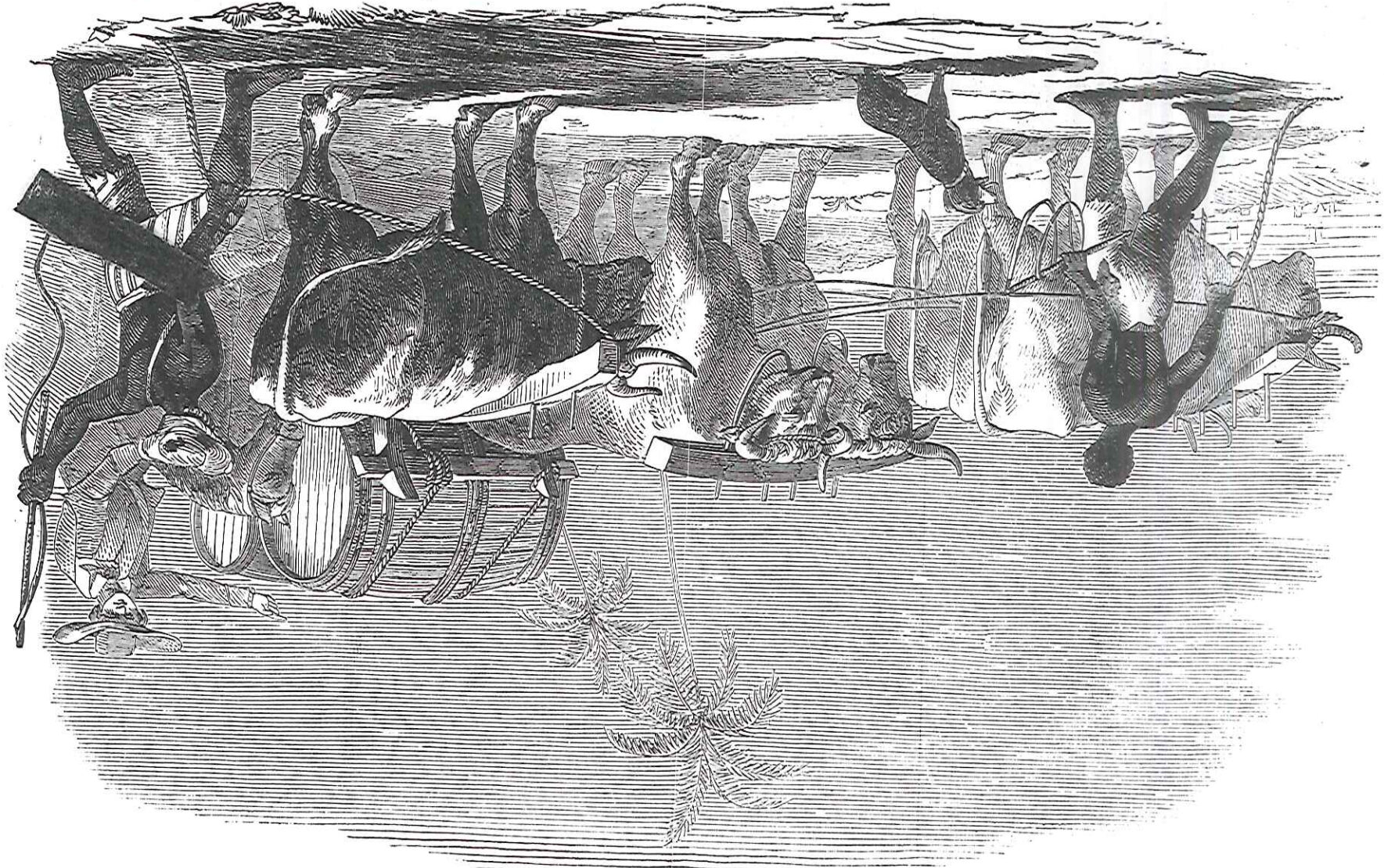
388

NW0272

1849 v. 14

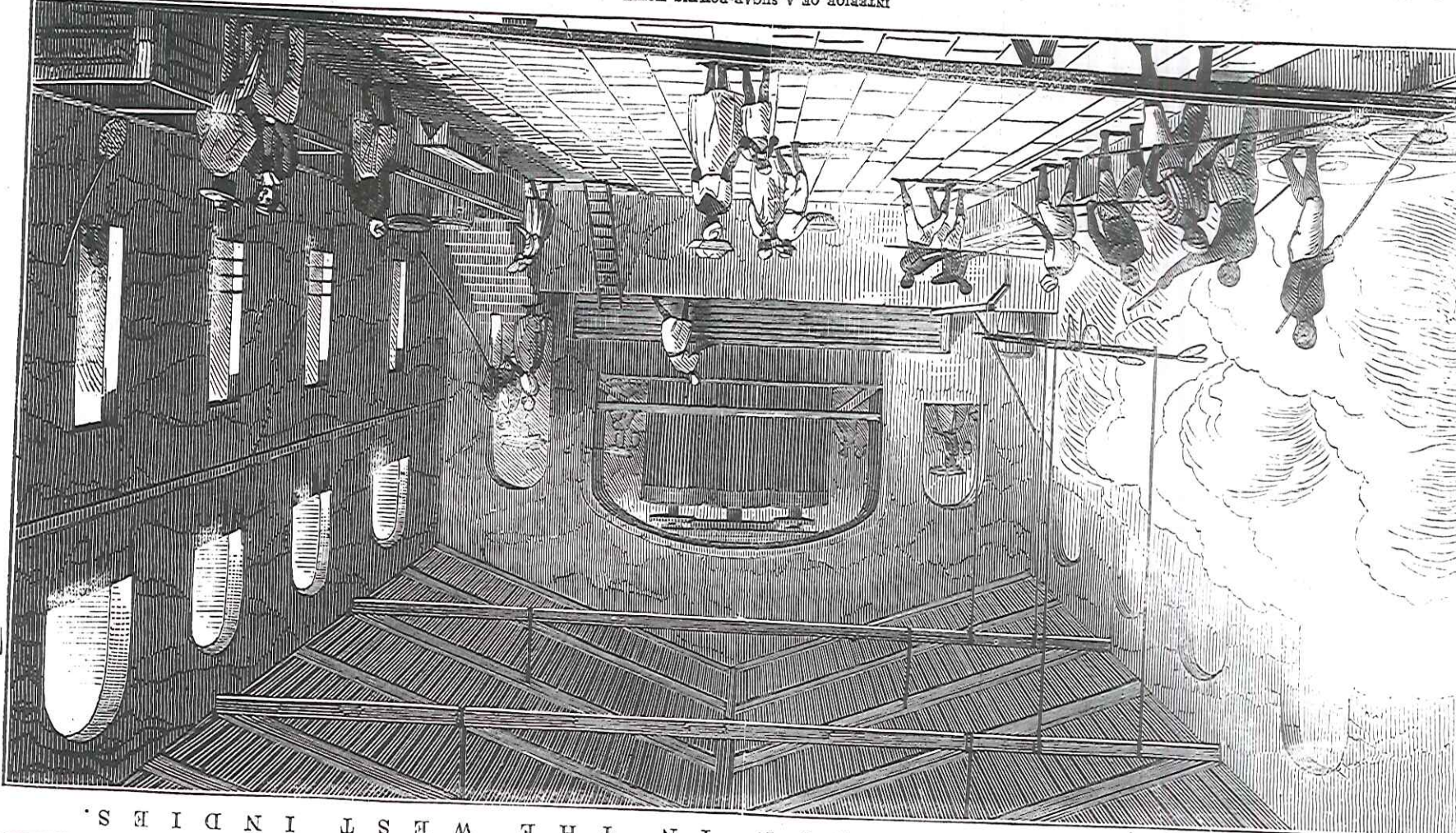
the rollers constitutes a dim almost insupportable. This sketch has been chosen from many others, on account of a view of the mill and rollers being obtained through an open arch at the extremity of the long chamber constituting the Boiling-House, which assists in illustrating the manufacture more readily. On the right-hand side of the picture are seen the row of boilers, which are large cast-iron cauldrons firmly set into masonry, and heated by fires underneath, supplied by a furnace, or furnaces, whose fuel taken, and where, during the shipping season, the wharves in the vicinity of the scene of battle and confusion which may be compared with that of Smithfield-Carences, from the News or Commercial-rooms to Trafalgar-square, present a mill and rollers being obtained through an open arch at the extremity of the long chamber constituting the Boiling-House, which assists in illustrating the manufacture more readily. On the right-hand side of the picture are seen the row of boilers, which are large cast-iron cauldrons firmly set into masonry, and heated by fires underneath, supplied by a furnace, or furnaces, whose fuel

INTERIOR OF A BOILING-HOUSE.



CARTING SUGAR FOR SHIPMENT.

NW0273



INTERIOR OF A SUGAR-BOILING HOUSE.

and, although wood is extremely abundant and readily procured, the
 seem to depend entirely on the molasses for fuel.
 This place it may not be amiss to draw the attention of the reader to the
 of the sugar-cane, from its growth to its being reduced to ashes, and in
 many ways it is made subservient to the cultivator.
 A most splendid manner for the burning crop. The trash or *debris* left on the field remains to rot,
 the fresh green tops being collected, served as fodder for the cattle. The cane is crushed,
 and converted into sugar: the refuse and drainage, called *molasses*,
 is extracted, distilled, and becomes rum. The remains of the cane, called
 bagasse, when mixed with lime, forms the finest cement for coating the
 of castles, tanks, or reservoirs, so necessary to all sugar-works.
 figures in the sketch need no description beyond that already given. The
 in the sketch, or reservoirs, are added the peculiar
 ing, crushing, equalling sound of his machinery, during crop: as, to the
 molasses, which are later sent to the mill, and the picture are seen the
 sketch has been chosen from many others, on account of a view of the
 number consisting the Boiling-House, which assists in illustrating the
 picture more readily. On the right-hand side of the picture are seen the
 boilers, which are large cast-iron vessels.

INTERIOR OF A BOILING-HOUSE.

CARTING SUGAR FOR SHIPMENT.

chambers open on the exterior of the building. The boilers are set into a plat-
 form raised a few feet from the floor: the top of which is inclined inward, on
 all sides, round the mouth of each boiler, and is paved with smooth tiles, neatly
 set so as to prevent all waste in passing the boiling liquor from one to the other.
 As the juice is pressed from the canes, it flows through a strainer by a pipe into
 the first boiler next the mill: where having boiled a proper time, it is passed
 refinement to admit of crystallization, when it is poured off, generally by means
 of a long wooden trough, into shallow vessels for that purpose. During the
 period of boiling, the contents of each boiler are continually skimmed by men
 provided with skimmers and strainers attached to very long handles. The boll-
 ing liquor is called *sing*. It is a very agreeable drink, and is much liked by the
 Negroes.

This process is seen to the best advantage at Barbadoes, where the sketch was
 taken, and where, during the shipping season, the wharves in the vicinity of the
 Quay, from the news or commercial-rooms to Trinidad-Quays, present a
 scene of bustle and confusion which may be compared with that of Smithfield-
 market. Oxen were never very attractive to the writer, beyond their appearance
 in the shape of beef, or as picturesque auxiliaries to a landscape; and it any
 other point could obtain in their favour, the employment of them as mediums of
 locomotion does away with all. The enormous weight of the bar of wood press-
 ing on their backs, which is not mentioned in the sketch, is a sad and distressing
 sight, and is a very common one in the West Indies.

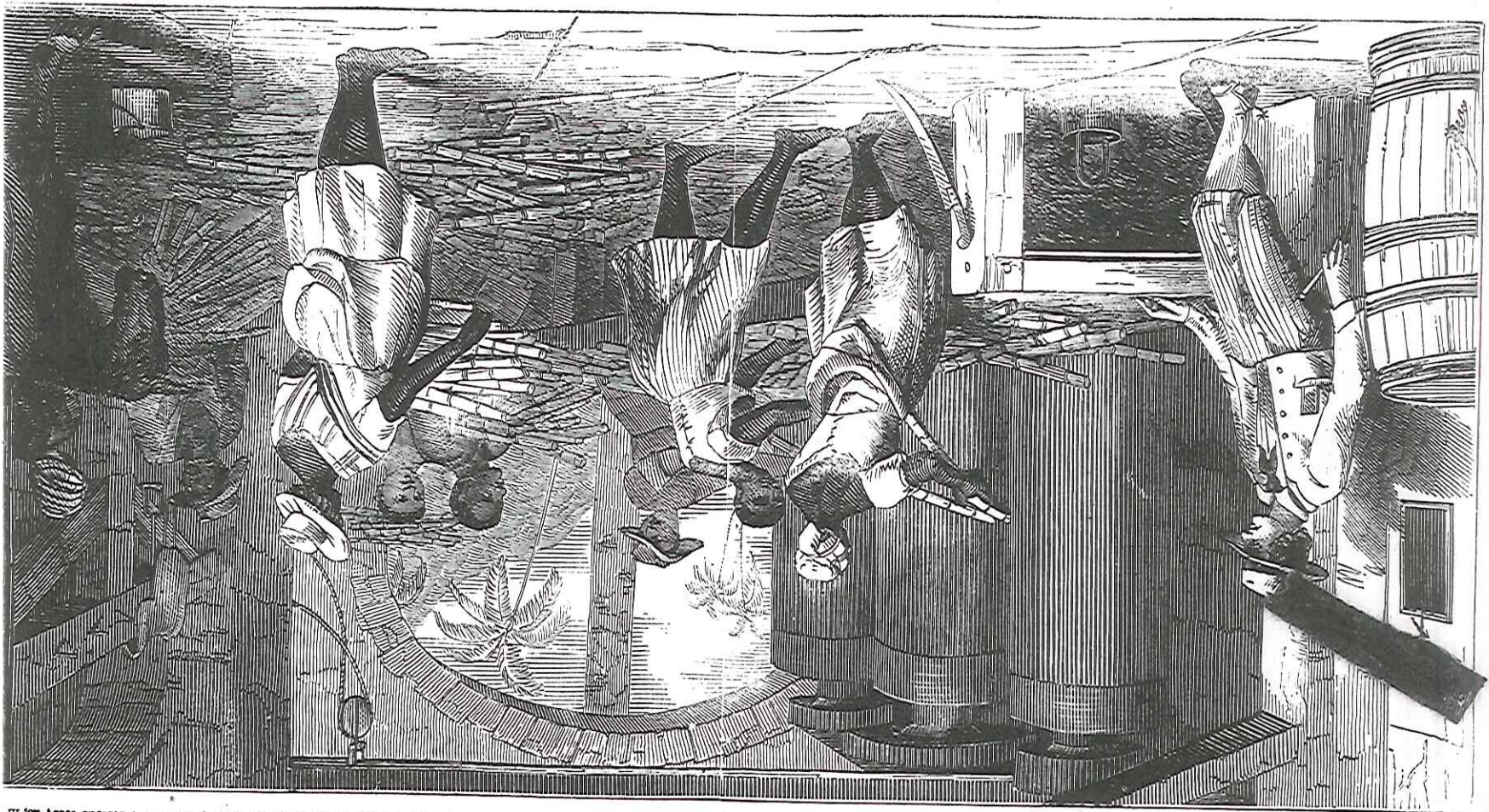
JAMAICA IN ITS PRESENT

Sta. In order to give your readers on the other side of the Atlantic a correct
 idea of the state of things, and as a favour to those who make my subject clear,
 I will divide the inhabitants of Jamaica into three classes, viz. the West Indians
 and the Peasantry. By West Indians I mean Europeans and their descendants
 residing here: and by the peasantry I mean the African labourers and their
 descendants. Political, religious, and other writers have, at various
 times, and "to make out a case," sadly misrepresented the West Indians.

Of interest akin to the above is the accompanying letter, which we have just
 received, on
 carried very great.
 tract of a great portion of Trinidad, the labour is most severe, and the loss of
 but, in the mountainous, rugged roads of Grenada, and in the low, swampy
 The excellent roads in Barbadoes afford great facilities for carting the sugar:
 to convey two hogheads of sugar.
 on the part of the drivers. The teams of oxen generally consist of five pair

NW0274

NWOLTS



This represents the most common apparatus to be met with: viz. a mill of three rollers: the centre one being turned by machinery, either by steam, wind, or water, sometimes by cattle, propels the other two. The rollers are of iron, slightly grooved so as to more firmly hold the compressed liquor or juice of the cane than the rollers of the steam or water, from whence it is led by a pipe into the boiling-pan. The rollers are either male or female, usually called leaders, apply the skin passes to the back, from whence it is continually cleared away by labourers, and removed to the yard.

This refuse is called moga, and is stacked in large buildings termed gas-houses, generally supported on pillars, and open on all sides, with foot over it. The moga here remains to dry, to be used as fuel for an engine, through carelessness and its inflammable moga-houses by fire, which through carelessness and its inflammable

is inspected and frequently to traverse large tracts of land in the course of his journey, he is usually provided with a mule; and the most important part of his equipment appears to be one spur, fastened to his right or left heel by a strap, without which spur an overseer would scarcely be recognized: but why one spur and not a pair should be the favourite fashion, is a mystery.

The labourers are usually expected to turn out to work at daybreak, which is six o'clock before a gang are in the field.

In Grenada, and one or two other islands visited by the writer, the common signal for summoning the people to their work is the blowing of a conch-shell: this is done by the overseer or manager, and the sound can be heard for a very long distance.

The Sketch is morning: in the distance are seen the sugar-works of the estate, and a herd of cattle are being driven to the pasture. A young mountain cabbage tree forms the boundary of the picture.

The cutting and carrying of the canes constitutes the actual commencement of crop time or harvest; and is a period of bustle and excitement throughout all the West Indian colonies. Nothing is heard but shouting of labourers, cracking of whips, and ringing of mules, lowing of cattle, and rambling of mill machinery: amidst all this are seen the labourers, armed with their cutlasses and cane bills (the implements used for cutting the canes), hurrying to the field, their women, with their portions tucked up to their knees, so as not to impede their movements, carrying their little tin cans of provisions, and lunching, singing, talking, and showing their rows of white teeth.

Ands and donkeys, harnessed and hampered with crooks for carrying the canes, are driven to the mill, taking, and showing their rows of white teeth.

CANE HOLES.

The first illustration represents a gang or number of Negroes, male and female, in the act of preparing the ground for the planting of the sugar-cane, which operation is commonly known by the term of *Cane Holes*, and consists in marking deep holes of about two feet square, in the centre of which the canes are planted.

The hoe is the most general implement employed for the purpose, as with it all inequalities of the land can be put into cultivation: for as the volcanic origin of the whole chain of West Indian Islands has given to most of them a most famous character, and in many instances straggles large tracts of land with detached masses of rock, called by geologists *boilers*, the plough cannot generally be used: besides which (like many other old notions) it is very difficult to con- vince a Negro that he can work better with any other implement. This pre- judice is, however, fast giving way under the perseverance of present land- holders, and the plough is now being introduced wherever its services can be made available.

It is rather an amusing thing for a stranger to observe from a distance a gang of labourers employed as represented in the picture, particularly if they are many in number: as the regularity with which they all move, lifting their hoes simultaneously above their heads, and then striking them into the ground, accompaniment of a piece of mechanism, rather than the motions of human beings, conveys the idea of a piece of mechanism, rather than the motions of human

June 22, 1850 (vol. 16, p. 437)

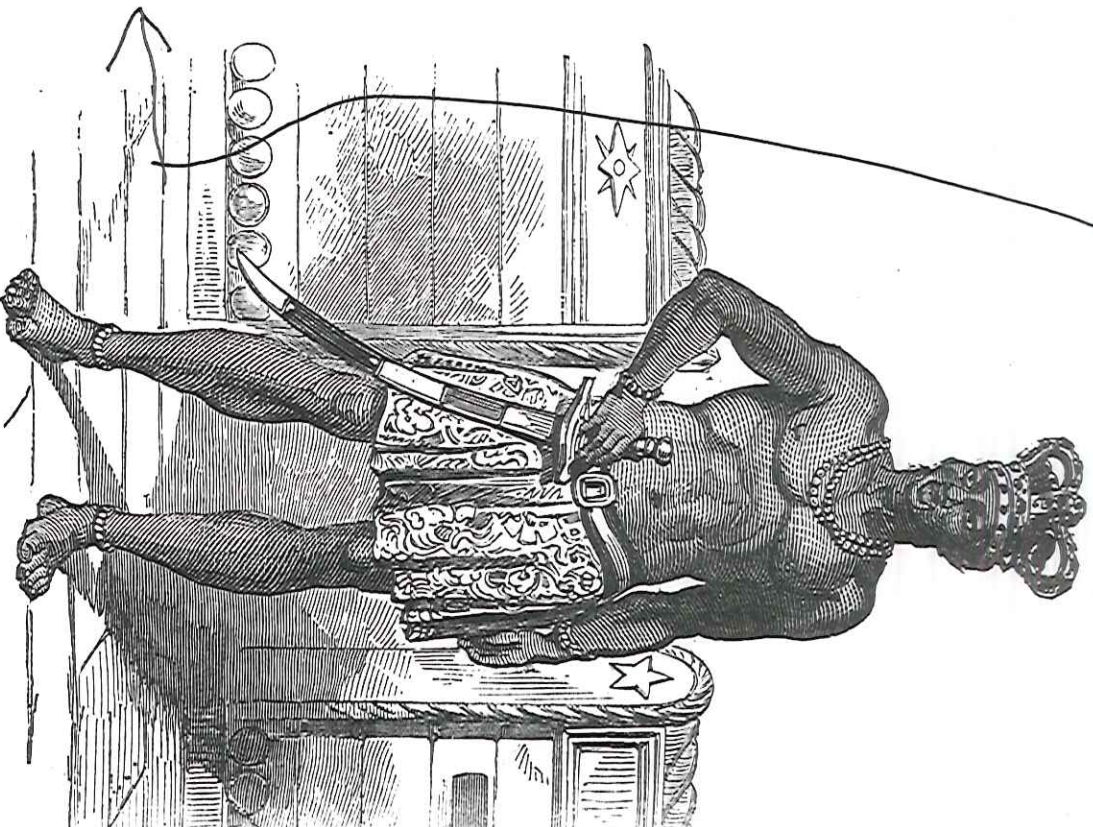
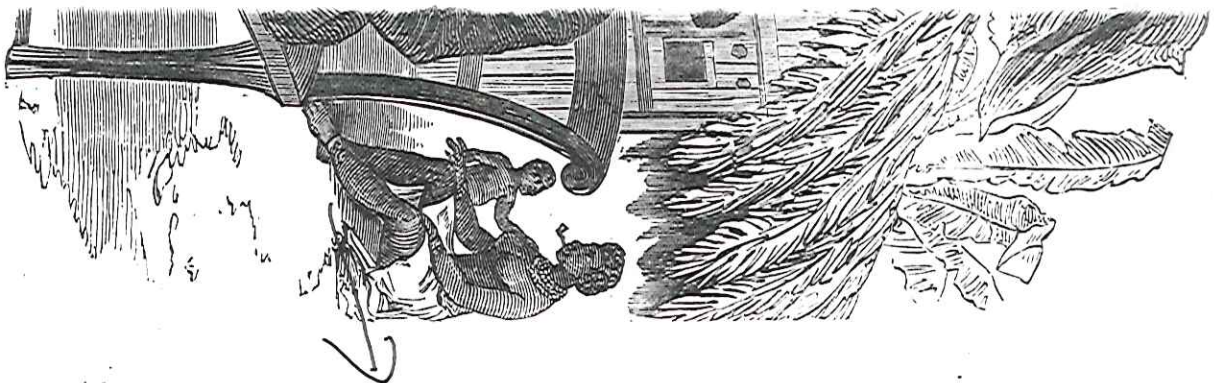
1850

ETCHES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

Eyo Honesty's palace is called Greek Town, some distance up the river, and is considered much superior and richer. He derives his name, Honesty, from being upright and just in his oil trading with our merchants.

All the captains and me ants of our traders were invited on board on both occasions to meet these Kings; and Captain Cummings, with his usual liberality, gave them a sumptuous *dinner* on the quarter-deck. Our large gun astonished them very much, from the King downwards putting their head in the muzzle to try the calibre: It is a 68-pounder.

We sent our boats up the Bonin, where trade is less extensive, the slavers lying too close. For miles around the Bight, palm oil is not of much value. The river runs up into the Eboe country: the capital, situated upon a river coming from the N.E., is large, and apparently contains about 15,000 inhabitants. The King of Bonin is *Yelsh*, i.e. he is worshipped by his subjects as a god, and must not on any account be supposed either to eat or drink. However, his Majesty does not disdain the occupation of a merchant. The Warrae country, inclosed by two branches of another stream flowing through this alluvial district, is beautiful and fertile. The King had just died, and a sort of Queen appeared to rule in his stead. The place is very small—about five miles in circuit—and appears as if it had been dropped from the clouds: even in the dry season the water is a foot deep on the ground.



KING ARCHIBALD DUKE, CHIEF OF OLD CALABAR.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Her Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, Lieut. Jolly, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 21st of May, with the Brazillian brigantine *Glemente* (Of Rio Janeiro), Joas Gonzaes Bandedra, master, which he captured after 49 hours' chase from the Isle of Pines. The prize is a remarkably handsome vessel, well coppered, and of the burden of 187 tons; and had on board, at the time she was taken, 280 slaves, many of whom have since died from want of food, which was completely out from the slaver at the time the capture took place. (A Jamaica paper says:—"The agent-general of immigration, and the gentlemen of the mixed commission, were summoned to Spanish Town yesterday forenoon, by express, to confer with his Excellency the Governor as to the disposal—we suppose—of the slaver and her cargo. The slaves, it seems, have been landed at Ocho Rios, and having once touched British soil are, of course, free; but we are told that, according to the treaty stipulations, which have been so religiously observed by her Most Catholic Majesty's subjects, if taken under Spanish colours, both ship and slaves should be sent to the Havannah, and if it be really so, we are rejoiced to learn that the miserable slaves being landed are in any case beyond Spanish jurisdiction; for we can insist that they will be given up after entering a British port, much less after having stood on British soil. The ship may be condemned here, or sent to the Havannah, or given up altogether, for what we care; but we do trust that not one soul of her living cargo will be given up to the rapacious and unprincipled man-stealers of Cuba. The demands of Cuban slavers have been too long supplied with victims in the same way. Captured slaves have been allotted to the Cuban planters in thousands, but the emancipados who have been released from their bondage cannot be counted by hundreds, scarce by scores; and therefore, we trust that our Government will not be any party to a further increase of victims. The present capture proves the truth of what we have all along advocated, namely, the propriety of blockading the coasts of Cuba and Brazil; and we congratulate Lieutenant Jolly on being the first to demonstrate practically the truth of our arguments. The African blockade withdrawn, and a dozen such active cruisers as the *Bermuda* set to watch the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and we should soon see an end to the slave trade."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN

the Gospel in those parts"—was solemnly celebrated in the cathedral St. Paul. The proceedings created great interest, and drew together a number of visitors, both clerical and lay. Amongst them were—the Bishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of Winchester, Bangor, Chichester, &c. services were performed. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon, his text the 20th verse of the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles "I grew the word of God and prevailed." From a statement of operations which was presented, it appeared that, for more than four years, from its foundation in 1701 to the period of American independence, the chief field of the society's labours was in the colonies within the United States. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, nearly 80 missionaries were maintained by the society in the colonies, England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Georgia. Many of the missionaries, when driven from the independent settlements in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The principal society's present labours are Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Bermuda, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, India, Ceylon, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The sum of £1858 during the year, towards the Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Fund; 18 religious teachers, were sent out in emigrant vessels. With the financial condition of the society, for 1849, the total income, exclusive of dividends, special funds, &c., was £53,000. The society's whole disbursements from its general fund, for the year 1849, might be ranged as follows:—In the British colonies, £35,729; for heathen countries, £17,000; number of baptized converts under the pastoral care of the society's in India was about 18,000.

THE NEPAULISSER AMBASSADOR.—On Tuesday (last) Dagretyrde of his Excellency was cleverly executed by Messrs Dakeress is admirable; the Ambassador was not in full costume, but tubed a large ornament of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, with a BONNEY'S SAFETY YACHT.—On Saturday afternoon, some experiments were made with this new vessel upon the Serpenti

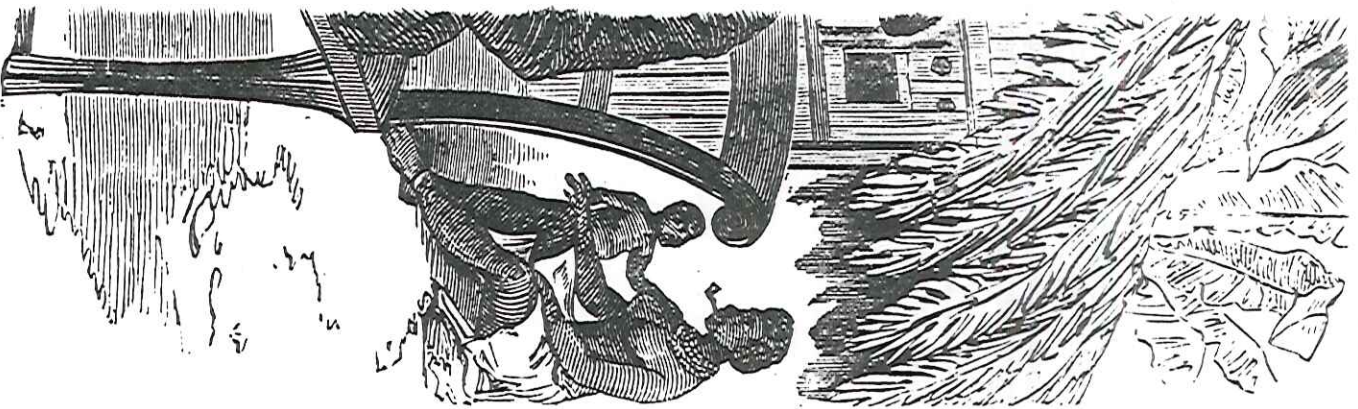
OWN.

the Presbyterian men, and who kindly he has established a is a great friend of a school at Ephraim

ck of her Majesty's is joins were covered antly of coral beads. About eight months many slaves immo-country is, that any use, and left to de-

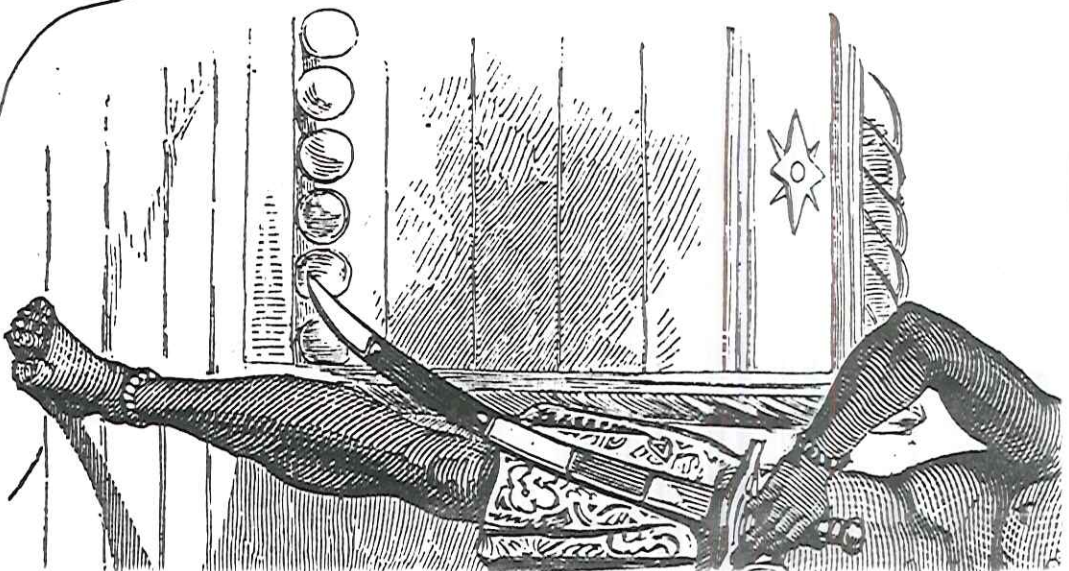
SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN

the Gospel in those parts"



deck. Our large gun astonished them very much, from the King downwards putting their head in the muzzle to try the calibre: it is a 68-pounder.

We sent our boats up the Benue, where trade is less extensive, the slavers lying too close. For miles around the Bight, palm oil is not of much value. The river runs up into the Eboe country: the capital, situated upon a river coming from the N.E., is large, and apparently contains about 15,000 inhabitants. The King of Benue is *fetich*, i.e. he is worshipped by his subjects as a god, and must not on any account be supposed either to eat or drink. However, his Majesty does not disdain the occupation of a merchant. The Warrea country, inclosed by two branches of another stream flowing through this alluvial district, is beautiful and fertile. The King had just died, and a sort of Queen appeared to rule in his stead. The place is very small—about five miles in circuit—and appears as if it had been dropped from the clouds: even in the dry season the water is a foot deep on the ground.



KING ARCHIBALD DUK

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Her

Majesty's schooner *Bernuda*, Lient. Jolly, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 21st of May, with the Brazilian brigantine *Clementino* (of Rio Janeiro), Joas Gonsales Bandeira, master, which he captured after 49 hours' chase from the Isle of Pines. The prize is a remarkably handsome vessel, well coppered, and of the burthen of 187 tons; and had on board, at the time she was taken, 280 slaves, many of whom have since died from want of food, which was completely out for board the slaver at the time the capture took place. PA JAMAICA paper says:—"The agent-general of immigration, and the gentlemen of the mixed commission, were summoned to Spanish Town yesterday forenoon, by express, to confer with his Excellency the Governor as to the disposal—we suppose—of the slaver and her cargo. The slaves, it seems, have been landed at Ocho Rios, and having once touched British soil are, of course, free; but we are told that, according to the treaty stipulations, which have been so religiously observed by her Most Catholic Majesty's subjects, if taken under Spanish colours, both ship and slaves should be sent to the Havannah, and if it be really so, we are rejoiced to learn that the miserable slaves being landed are in any case beyond Spanish jurisdiction; for we cannot suppose for one instant that they will be given up after entering a British port, much less after having stood on British soil. The ship may be condemned here, or sent to the Havannah, or given up altogether, for what we care; but we do trust that not one soul of her living cargo will be given up to the rapacious and unprincipled man-stealers of Cuba. The demands of Cuban slavers have been too long supplied with victims in the same way. Captured slaves have been allotted to the Cuban planters in thousands, but the emancipados who have been released from their bondage cannot be counted by hundreds, scarce by scores; and, therefore, we trust that our Government will not be any party to a further increase of victims. The present capture proves the truth of what we have all along advocated, namely, the propriety of blockading the coasts of Cuba and Brazil; and we congratulate Lieutenant Jolly on being the first to demonstrate practically the truth of our arguments. The African blockade withdrawn, and a dozen such active cruisers as the *Bernuda* set to watch the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and we should soon see an end to the slave trade."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN

the Gospel in those parts"—V St. Paul. The proceedings of number of visitors, both clerical of Canterbury; the Bishop of service was performed. The text the 20th verse of the I grew the word of God at operations which was present that is, from its foundation in 1783, the chief field of the United States. At the nearly 80 missionaries were England, New York, New Jersey Georgia. Many of the missions settled in Canada, New Brunswick society's present labours are (land, Bermuda, the West India, Van Diemen's Land, and during the year, towards the religious teachers, were seen financial condition of the society, dividends, special funds, &c., ditute from its general fund, heads:—In the British colonies number of baptized converts in India was about 18,000.

THE NEPAULIKSE. A

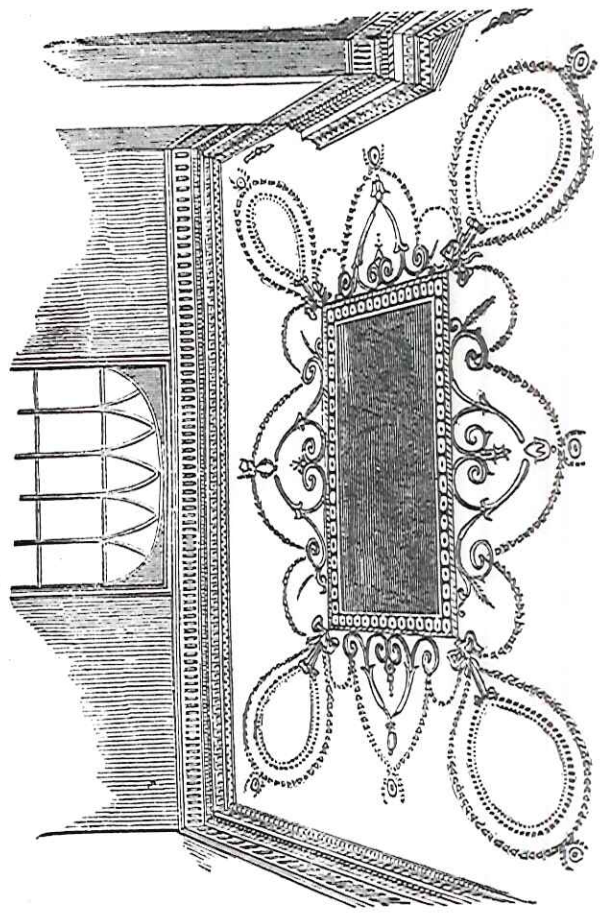
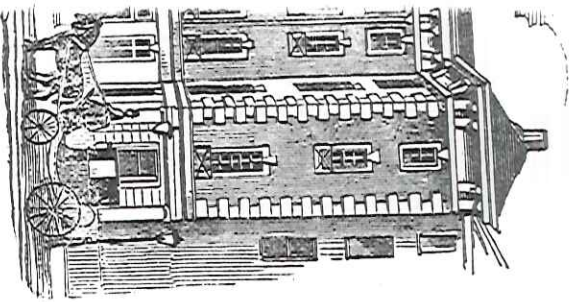
Daguerotype of his Excellency is admirable; the African a large ornament of d BONNEY'S SAFETY VALVE experiments were made

OWN.
the Presbyterian
rn, and who kindly
le has established a
is a great friend of
a school at Ephraim

ck of her Majesty's
Joins were covered
antily of coral beads.
7 about eight months
many slaves immo-
country is, that any
use, and left to de-
nd, to my surprise,

Bound 1485 315

Vol. 18 (1857)



CEILING OF SCHOMBERG HOUSE.

all the celebrities of his time; including the friendship of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, with whose loveliness he was so much struck, that he in vain attempted to paint her portrait. Gainsborough died in a room in the second floor of the west wing, exclaiming that he "was going to heaven, and that Yandyke was there." Schomberg House was subsequently occupied by the well-known Robert Doyler, the author of the "Historic Gallery," and also by the eccentric Doctor Graham.

The mansion, which has been for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Harding and Company, the eminent silk-mercers, is now destined, in its turn, to give place to a modern structure, better adapted to the wants of the owners, and more suitable to the requirements of the present day.

We give a view of the exterior of this curious mansion: of one of its ceilings; and the principal staircase. Appended to the initial is a fine old lead cistern upon the premises.

PASSION WEEK.

Amoxt the Lenton Entertainments, that of Mr. Russell, at the Olympic Theatre, claims pre-eminence. In his fertile brain, he has conceived an entirely new kind of entertainment, not only highly suggestive in itself, but capable of being carried out to important issues. He has blended the picturesque and poetic in intimate union; and shewn how each may be made mutually to assist the other through the medium of music.

Mr. Russell presents the public with two dioramas in one evening. The first represents, under the title of "The Far West," the emigrant's progress from the Old World to the New. While the scenes succeed each other, Mr. Russell first describes, and then illustrates them, by singing or chanting a poem written by Dr. Mackay. The chief recommendation of the scenes themselves is their reality. Mr. Russell himself is their warrant that they are "transcripts from nature."

Some of the poetry by Dr. Mackay is exceedingly beautiful. The first piece, entitled "The Parting Tear," is touching; the second, called "Cheer, boys, cheer!" is thrilling; and the third, named "Far, far upon the sea," is telling. But having arrived at New York, the poet parts with the Old World altogether, and sends forth a joyous spirit, delighting in the present, and full of hope for the future. Aloud he singeth, like Chanticleer ushering in a new morning:—

To the west, to the land of the free,
Where mighty Minotaur feeds on willing to both,
Where a man is a man, and may gather the fruits of the soil,
And the humbler may gather the fruits of the soil.

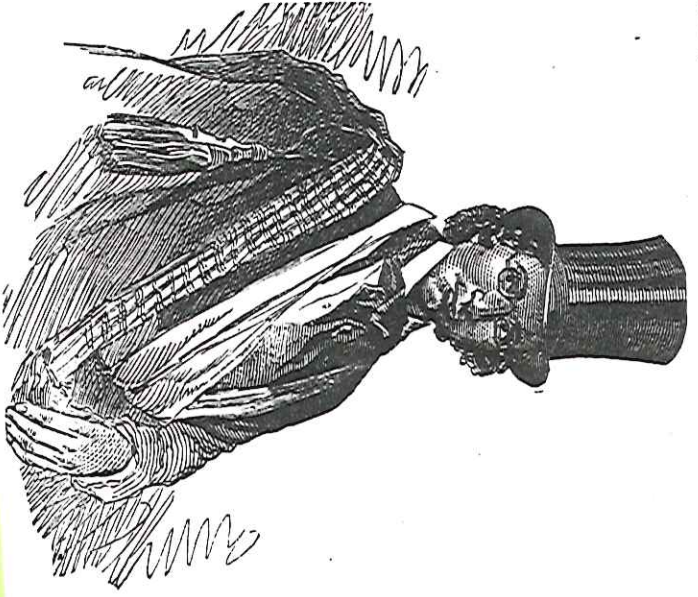
Arrived at Niagara the poet's son is awakened, and thus, in tones of inspiration, he gives voice to her impulses:—

NIAGARA

Four thousand years ago, when Earth was
And young, from their first glad anthers sung,
And ere the form of man discern'd in the wood,
Or human eye beheld my mighty flood,
To morn and night my voice sublime was
talked,
In cascades grand, and God was praised.
Oh! ever, on my gushing waters did I go,
Then live and die, his shadow comes o'er all,
Fill with wonder, as we stand afar,
Humbled to think how small and mean we are;
And as they rush, and foam, and burst, and roll.

Great cities flourish—rule the world—and fall,
And leave behind no record, but a name;
But I survive them—changed, yet the same;
And I shall speak to nations yet to be,
The same high language in the path of time,
When this globe the brightest splendours of its
shall prime;

My mighty flood shall thunder as to-day,
In strength and beauty, and I let me hear
The clime of labour and the voice of cheer;
For you my stream shall run for evermore,
And float your ravelles to the ocean shore,
Pass on, pass on, and work with heart and
will,
And health and fortune shall reward you still,
The world is yours, enjoy it, you can do,
Add give your thanks to God, your help to
man.



ELLEN CHAPT. A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The painting of the Falls of Niagara is very effective. It is followed by pictures of the emigrant's settlement in the western states, of the backwoods, of the inundation of the rolling prairie, of the sleigh in the winter season, and of the emigrant's domestic happiness increased by the receipt of letters from dear Old England.

The second diorama represents "Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery." The poetry illustrative of the scenes is written by Mr. Angus B. Reach. Both begin with descriptions of a Negro village in the interior of Africa, where the plumed and painted savage may boast that he is free.

Vol. 18, (1851)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Next, we have the slave battle, and the chase of the slave-ship; soon followed the first...

Mr. Russell, in the recitative and vocal department of his entertainment, exhibited his natural tact and talent...

RETIRES FROM SLAVERY—REMARKABLE

We are reminded by Mr. Russell's powerful denunciation of Slavery of a remarkable instance of its beneficial effects...

On Monday night, Mendelssohn's 115th Psalm, "Not unto us, O Lord, look thou down..."

HER MAJESTIES THE THEATRES. The season before Easter terminated on Saturday last...

MUSICAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The improvements in the system of musical education at the above institution are manifested every year at the series of concerts.

On Monday night, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed at Exeter Hall before an immense auditory...

Mrs. John Macfarlane, the wife of the blind artist of that name, gave a matinee concert for the number of distinguished English pianists...

On Monday night, the dance compositions being in the ascendant, selection of music, by the wall and conducted by Lavorn...

FOREIGN MUSIC. The drama's persons will, among others, have the merit of character—its unobtainable—deferred...

MUSICAL EVENTS.

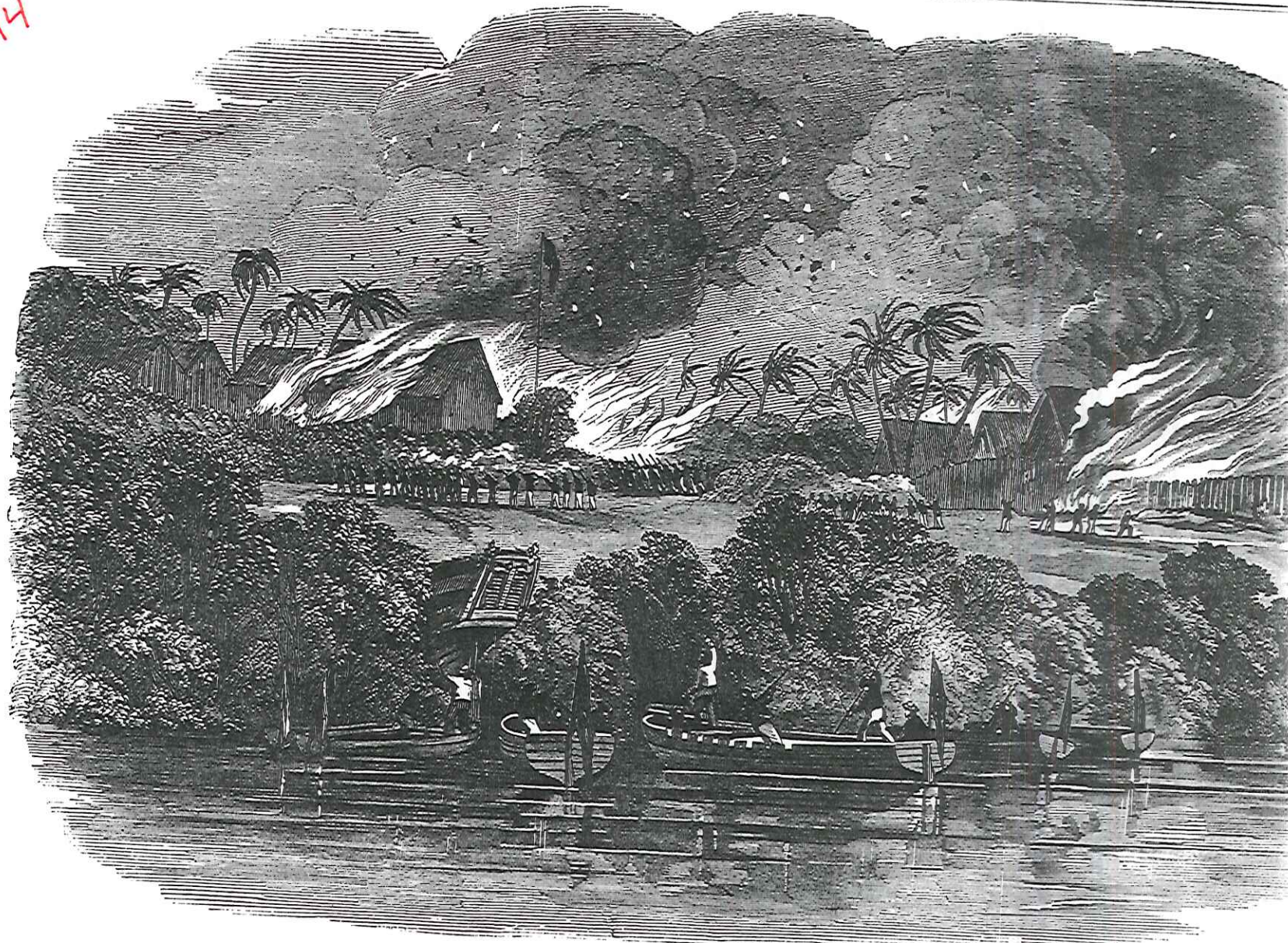
The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. J. L. Davidson...

The Authors and Artists. The play written by Sir E. B. Lytton, in aid of the subscription, is now in course of rehearsal...

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. On Monday night, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed at Exeter Hall...

HER MAJESTIES THE THEATRES. The season before Easter terminated on Saturday last, with the second performance of Auber's "Maia at Forest"...

12 NO 44



BURNING OF A SLAVE ESTABLISHMENT BY BRITISH SEAMEN AND MARINES, AT KEONGA RIVER MOZAMBA, IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

The well-directed energies of British seamen and marines, in checking the enormities of the Slave-Trade, have furnished many interesting scenes for our sketching Correspondents, as well as for our Engraver's art. The accompanying is a contribution to this class of illustration. It shows an attack made on the town of Keonga, River Hambezy, or Mozamba, in the Mozambique Channel; with the burning of an extensive

slave establishment by British seamen and marines, who returned with good interest; but no lives were sacrificed on the part of the English.

Towards the close of the month previous to the above attack, the slave barracoons were also burnt at Masain, near Cape Delgado, by a division of seamen and marines from the *Castor* and *Dee*. This was a notorious slave market. The attack was made by the English at day-break; and before the natives could offer resistance, the

English were totally acquainted with the noble estuary, and about half a hundred argosies whose cargoes form the place of New Brighton, and about half a

place, is a collection of

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

The well-directed energies of British seamen and marines, in checking the enormities of the Slave-Trade, have furnished many interesting scenes for our sketching Correspondents, as well as for our Engraver's art. The accompanying is a contribution to this class of Illustration. It shows an attack made on the town of Keonga, River Hambezy, of Mozambique Channel, with the burning of an extensive slave establishment by a division of seamen and marines from Her Majesty's ship *Castor*, and steam-vessel *Dee*, on the 31st of June last, under Commander R. H. Bunce, of the *Castor*. On this occasion a six-pounder gun was carried and spiked, a large slave-dow (native vessel) blown up, and premises for several thousands of slaves set fire to, and completely destroyed; in addition to large storehouses filled with merchandise intended for conducting the vile traffic. The barracoons were defended by the six-pounder, which the British captured, and by about 300 Free natives, with muskets, besides several bowmen and spearmen. So rapid are the movements of our seamen and marines, that the people, who are very warlike and courageous, had scarcely time to get under arms before the place was totally demolished. They, however, on the embarkation of the force, opened a sharp fire from the bushes, which was

returned with good interest; but no lives were sacrificed on the part of the English. Towards the close of the month previous to the above attack slave barracoons were also burnt at Mtsam, near Cape Delgado, a notorious slave market. The attack was made by the English at break; and before the natives could offer resistance, the barracoons were destroyed, a magazine of powder exploded, and a stone-built house the proprietors undermined blown up.

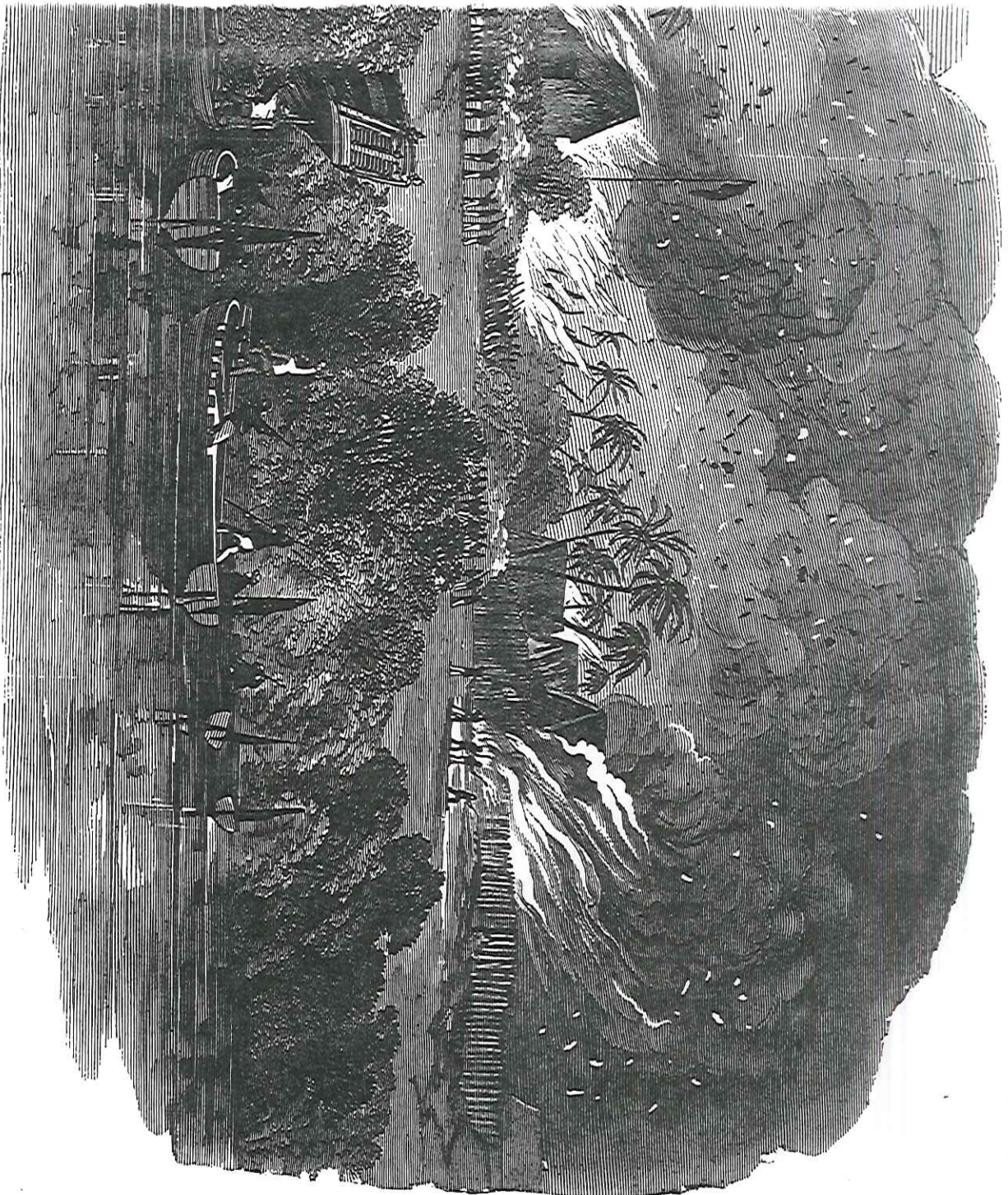
THE GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES NEAR LIVERPOOL

The inhabitants of Liverpool are just now applying their energies to the removal of a great and imminent danger, of the existence of which they have for a long series of years hardly seemed to be aware. So little is seen by the ordinary passenger, who seeks a fresh breeze the opposite shore of the Mersey, of the warehouses in which the vast stores of gunpowder discharged from vessels on entering this port: kept, that, even to our Liverpool friends, the accompanying Sketch will have the freshness and interest of novelty. To those who are but per-



THE LIVERPOOL GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.

177 No. 1857 R. W.



SHAVE ESTABLISHMENT BY BRITISH SEAMEN AND MARINES, AT KRONGA RIVER MOZAMBA, IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

CHANNEL.

es, in checking any interesting Engraver's art. Illustration. It Imbey, or Mof an extensive from her Ma- the last, under a six-pounder

ssed) blown up, and completely re-handise in- were defended about 300 free men. So rapid e people, who et under arms r, on the em- es, which was

returned with good interest; but no lives were sacrificed on the part of the English.

Towards the close of the month previous to the above attack the slave barracoons were also burnt at Masah, near Cape Delgado, by a division of seamen and marines from the *Castor* and *Dye*. This was a notorious slave market. The attack was made by the English at day-break; and before the natives could offer resistance, the barracoons were destroyed, a magazine of powder exploded, and a stone-built house of the proprietors undermined blown up.

THE GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES NEAR LIVERPOOL.

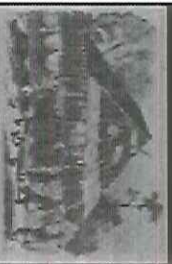
The inhabitants of Liverpool are just now applying their energies to the removal of a great and imminent danger, of the existence of which they have for a long series of years hardly seemed to be aware.

So little is seen by the ordinary passenger, who seeks a fresh breeze on the opposite shore of the Mersey, of the warehouses in which the vast stores of gunpowder discharged from vessels on entering this port are kept, that, even to our Liverpool friends, the accompanying Sketch will have the freshness and interest of novelty. To those who are but par-

tially acquainted with the noble estuary on whose waters float the hundred argosies whose cargoes form the wealth of Liverpool, we may give a brief description.

Leaving the ferry at Egremont slip, and taking the shore in the direction of New Brighton, and about half way to that fashionable bathing-place, is a collection of houses known as "the Magazines." At the rear of the cottages, on the low cliff, are the Magazines themselves, approached from the shore by a road cut through the cliff, and hardly distinguishable by its circular lodge, cart-shed, and gateway in the inner of its two walls. Within the inner inclosure are a number of warehouses, separate, and isolated, if so moderate a precaution may be so termed, by mounds of earth, grass covered. Round the north side runs the road to Mascard; and from the opposite side of this road, on a slight elevation, the Lancashire Railway, next the church of Everton, the new Clock Tower; and, finally, to the right, the group of buildings in the centre of Liverpool, consisting of the Town-hall, St. George's and St. Nicholas Churches, the Telegraph Tower, and the Custom-house.

The existence of this danger has been investigated by the Government; and the inquiry, though somewhat tardy, promises to be effective. The Government Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Waters (says the *Zve*



IMPORT

File Name
ILN434aSlide Number
no slide

Media Type

Title

House Building and Roofing, LOCATION COMPLETE, 1856 ✓

Area Frantom,

Siema Jane

Description

Illustrated

Source

The Illustrated London News (1856), vol. 29, p. 434. ✓

Oct. 25,

part 1 - include with Area Frantom and Siema Jane

Acknowledgement

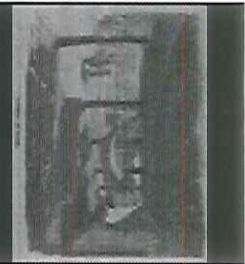
Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library ✓

Comments

Caption, "Bambooning a hut,"

~~Description in caption~~

part 1
p. 436



IMPORT

File Name
ILN434bSlide Number
no slide

Media Type

Title

COMPLETE Location, 1856

*Area Easton,**Siena Jones*

Description

Illustrated

Source

The Illustrated London News (1856), vol.29, p.434.

OCT 25,

Acknowledgement

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

Comments

Caption, "Interior of piazza," COMPLETE

*~~Description in card~~**year, p.436*



IMPORT

File Name
ILN435aSlide Number
no slide

Media Type

Title

Marketplace, Location, COMPLETE 1856

Area Frankfurt *Sirna Frank* ✓

Description

Illustrated

Source

The Illustrated London News (1856), vol. 29, p. 435.

Oct 25 ✓

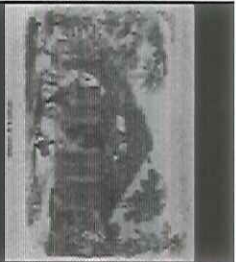
Acknowledgement

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

Comments

Caption, "Waterloo Market," COMPLETE ✓

Text p. 436



IMPORT

File Name
ILN435bSlide Number
no slide

Media Type

Title

COMPLETE, LOCATION, 1856

Wm. Frostom

Description

Illustrated

Source

The Illustrated London News (1856), vol. 29, p. 435.

Oct. 25

Acknowledgement

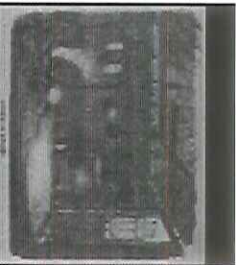
Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

Comments

Caption, "Exterior of Kitchen" COMPLETE ✓

for p. 436

✓



IMPORT

File Name

ILN435c

Slide Number

no slide

Media Type

Title

COMPLETE, LOCATION, 1856

*Max Frutkin Siena Stone***Description**

Illustrated

Source

The Illustrated London News (1856), vol. 29, p. 435.

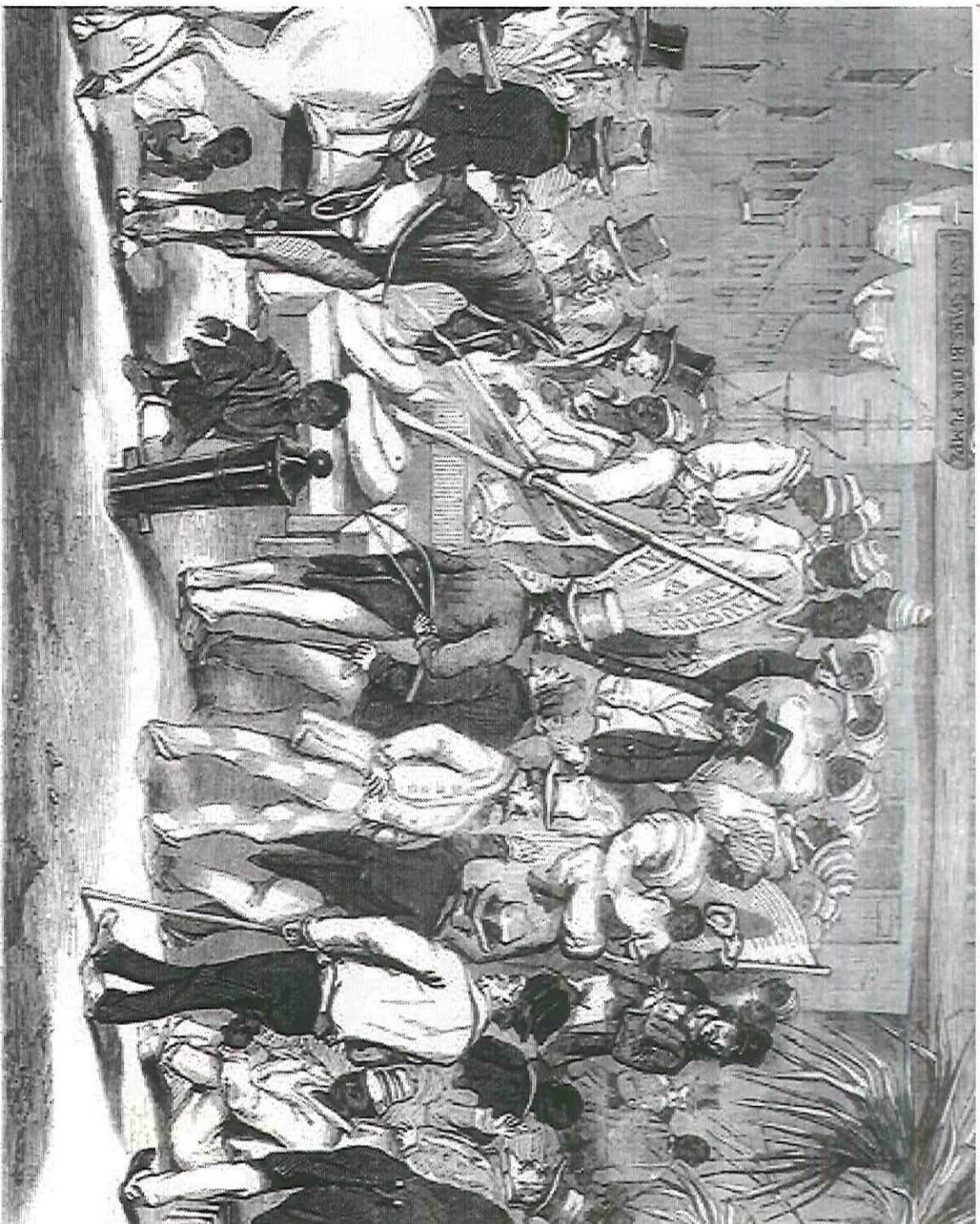
*Box 25***Acknowledgement**

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

Comments

Caption, "Interior of Kitchen"

Text p. 436



Illustrated London News

Vol. 29 (1856), p. 555

Gotha - p. 556

Wells file -
14. London News

Doro Jan & Esgriman

1992/01 The Slave it in Ad.
in Handcraft (p. 555)
mth

SLAVE TRADE: Brazil and the United States 377

their own fields instead of selling them to their more affluent countrymen. At the same time, the conflict in North America reduced both slave prices and the volume of slave sales in the beleaguered Confederacy, though remarkably, some slavery enthusiasts continued to buy slaves until the last days of the war. The origins of slaves transferred to the more prosperous regions thus varied over the years in response to changing conditions, but patterns of movement began early and persisted until the end. In the United States, most slaves began their journeys in the Carolinas and the border states from Delaware to Kentucky, and most were destined for farms and plantations of the Deep South. Similarly, the Brazilian capital, Rio de Janeiro, and presumably every major town and province outside the coffee zones, sent slaves to coffee-producing areas.

The day-to-day operations of the internal trade in the United States and Brazil consisted of a variety of procedures that began, as a rule, in the towns and rural districts of slave-exporting areas and culminated at places far removed from the victims' former homes. The first step in this process was the procurement of slaves in exporting states or provinces for delivery to markets in nearby towns and cities, there to be sold or auctioned to interregional traders. In both countries this initial acquisition of slaves was the work of local traders who used tactics designed to arouse the greed of potential sellers. In the United States, according to the historian Michael Tadman (1989), "roving speculators . . . toured villages and the countryside" in search of opportunities to acquire slaves directly from owners or at local

Slave Sale, Charleston, South Carolina; engraving from a sketch by Eyre Crowe, The Illustrated London News, 29 November 1856.



NW0277

1114
209

AP4.15

29

p. 555

See Streets

find article - see 7 more
in accompanying article which
describes my scene - I so,
give title & page number of article

27 H9A

PC 88.11

6.202.9

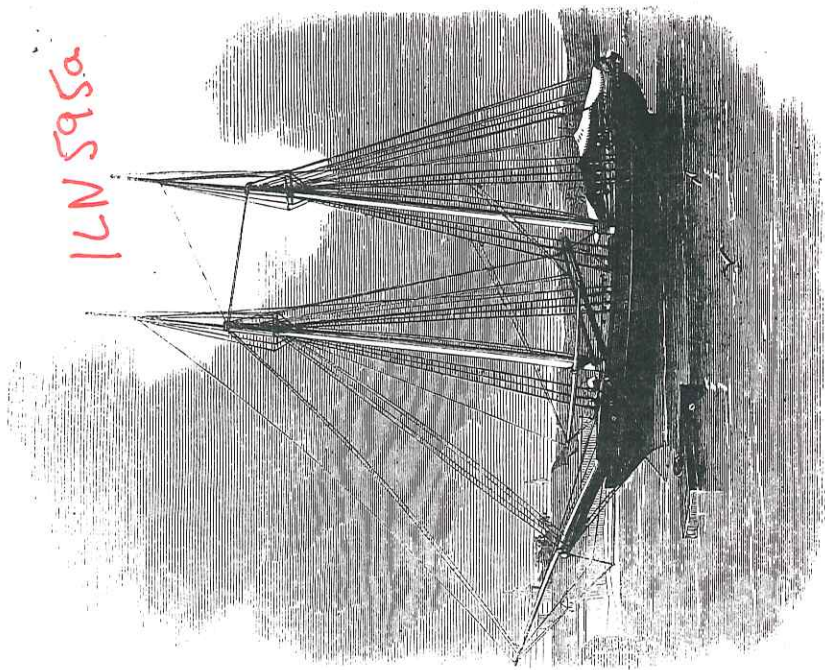
MM0311

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 11, 1867.
 By the last mail, intelligence was forwarded from this port to England, the capture of a slave, with a large cargo of slaves on board. I send you some photographs, that I took a few days ago, of these ill-treated African youths, who have been so cruelly torn from their native country. I also send a photograph of the little craft that bore them across the sea. The African slave trade still exists in all its unabated horrors. Owing to the high prices of colonial produce prevailing of late, this vile traffic has taken a fresh start, and is likely to continue to increase unless the most vigorous efforts are at once made for its suppression. The statements of gentlemen in high official positions to the effect that this abominable trade had well-nigh ceased, especially in regard to the island of Cuba; but the recent capture of a slave by a British cruiser dispels at once such an erroneous impression. This wicked system is in active operation at this moment; that those heart-rending scenes, so often and so graphically narrated by philanthropic men, of midnight descents upon unsuspecting villages, of the

slaughter that ensues in the kidnapping struggle, the confiscations, the pestiferous hardships of the barracoons, and that horror of horrors, the middle passage, terminating in that terrible wind up to all hopes, and the best bondage of the worst description, are still being enacted with impunity. It may be seen in the particulars of the capture, that this is by no means a rare or unusual occurrence; but, on the contrary, that in all probability about two vessels on an average depart weekly from the coast of Africa, with from 500 to 700 slaves on board; and there is ample opportunity for the capture of such vessels, and the removal of the same to any port, and the sale of the wretched freight, pending the doubts, and consign their victims to a life of suffering. It would be well if the British public would ponder these starting and incontrovertible facts, remembering, at the same time, that the slave trade is the life blood of the West India colonies on the coast of Africa, the Antilles, and the West Indies. The picture to himself the little schooner here represented, of scarce 140 tons, leading in some quiet African bay; mark her dimensions closely, and then watch her crew busily at work stowing away in that limited hold human bones, and the fragments of human skulls, and the mangled remains of boys in the Engraving tells how they were packed—like so many bales of goods, closely wedged in!

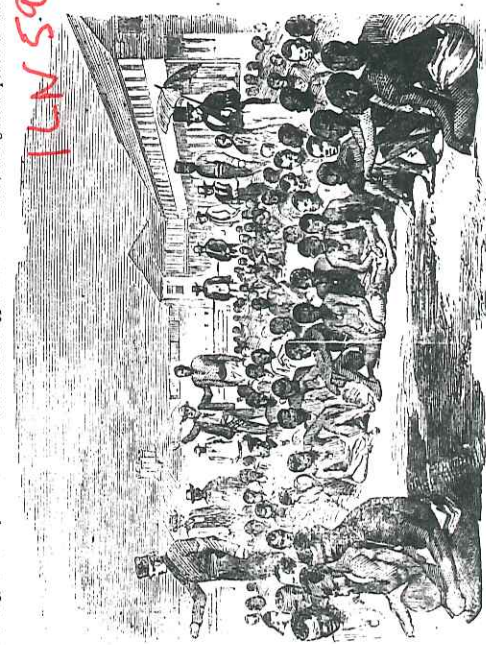
Her anchor is up, the wind seems propitious, and she is off to sea



LN 595a
 N 71

THE SLAVE-SCHOONER AT FORT ROYAL.

with her five hundred stowed below. Night has now closed around the schooner, as she begins to roll on the mountain waves of the Atlantic—that dread first night, when the poor captives become fully alive to the awfulness of their situation; when sea-sickness seizes them, and multiplies their agonies tenfold. But they must remain in their dark and narrow quarters, with their limbs doubled up in the manner shown in the illustration. Should sleep afford them a short respite from their miseries, all they can do is to fall on their sides, and so remain huddled together in a thick mass, the heads of one row resting on the hips of the next. The wretched creatures are thus cramped in the most oppressive manner, and the weaker constitutions; but their agonising groans and piercing cries of anguish and despair are unheeded; many sink, they die—unpitied, unwept for—and in the morning are wedded out to become food for the fishes of the ocean. Daily and nightly, for several weeks, off the coast of Cuba upwards of 100 victims have been committed to the deep, where they find rest from their merciless oppressors. But



LN 595b
 N 71

GROUP OF SLAVES ON THE FOREDECK, FORT AUGUSTA.

File 1857

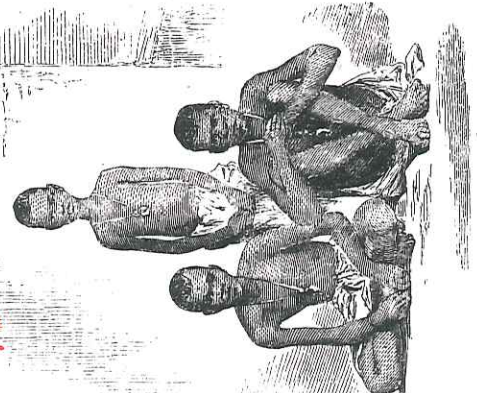


LN 595c

SLEEPING POSITION OF SLAVES IN THE PACK.

stated to have amassed a considerable amount of gold, and was very impatient to return to Havannah, where another vessel was waiting for him. The captured slaves, on their arrival in the harbours of Kingston were landed at Fort Augusta, and every attention paid to their comfort; but several were so completely exhausted during the fearful middle passage that they have since died. Many sympathising persons frequently inquire how they might be themselves eye-witnesses of a veritable emancipation. One of our correspondents (many here) just landed in all their degradation and misery. One of the first questions that occur to most people, after they have inspected this human cargo, is—why does not the British Government put a stop to such a trade? It is to be noted, however, that the British Government cannot be that we have not the power. Surely the country whose navy commands every ocean and sea is able to put a stop to the piratical depredations of such puny powers as Spain and Brazil. Great

LN 595d
 N 71



SLAVES AT FORT AUGUSTA.

Britain has the most direct, and what might be styled a legal, claim or right, as everybody knows, to interfere with the African slave trade, in the shape of special treaty with Spain—in the ratification of which she has been so long delaying. It is not only a moral duty, but a sort of compensation for its abolition. Why, then, is this right not urged, and are not proper measures adopted at once to ensure full

LN 595e
 N 71



SLAVES PACKED BELOW AND ON DECK.

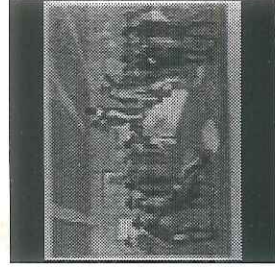
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (on HANDLER zip)

Title: Africans Liberated from Slave Ship, Jamaica, 1857

Source: Illustrated London News, vol. 30 (June 20, 1857), pp. 595-596

Comments: DESCRIBE ILLUSTRATIONS. These illustrations accompany a letter to the editor describing the capture by the British Navy of a slave ship blown off course near the coast of Cuba. Dated Kingston, Jamaica, May 11, 1857, the letter includes excerpts from two Jamaican newspapers; these provide details on the capture and the condition of the Africans on board. The engravings shown here were made from photographs sent by the writer to the Illustrated London News. In brief, these accounts relate how in April a British naval vessel captured the slave ship and brought it to Port Royal in Jamaica. On board were the 370 survivors of the approximately 500 Africans who had been boarded in Cabinda (Angola) approximately 46 days earlier. A contemporary newspaper describes their condition as follows: "The poor captives were in a wretched condition--all of them naked; and the greater part seemed to have been half starved. They were packed closely together, and covered with dirt and vermin The slave-schooner had two decks and between them the captives were packed in such a manner that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, 18 inches only being allowed for each to turn in . . . in a deck room of 30 feet in length . . . [they were] brought up in plattifoons once every day to get a small portion of fresh air . . ." (ILN, pp. 596).

Acknowledgements: Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library



IMPORT

File Name

auction_Richd_1861

Slide Number

76

Media Type

Image

Title

Richmond

Slave Auction, Virginia, 1861

Description

virginia

Robert Alexander [unclear]
 and [unclear] [unclear]

Source

Feb. 16, 1861

The Illustrated London News (1861), vol. 38, p. 139.

date (month & day)

18/177-110
 [unclear]
 [unclear]

see spec.

College copy

Acknowledgement

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

Comments

Correspondent is G. H. Andrews

Shows a man and woman (with child in arms) on auction block, surrounded by white men. Article in accompanying this "sketch by our special correspondent" provides a lengthy eyewitness description

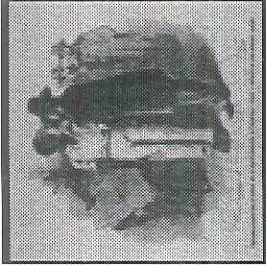
of sketch ^{see eye-witness account}

article titled "Slave Auctions in Richmond, Virginia"

"p. 138" The auction rooms for the sale of Negroes are situated in the main streets, and are generally the ground floors of the building; the entrance - door opens straight into the street, and the sale room is similar to any other (over)

Auction room... placards, advertisements, and notices as to the business carried on are dispensed with, the only indications of the trade being a small red flag hanging from the front door post, and a piece of paper upon which is written... the simple announcement - 'Nervous for sale at Auction...' There follows a detailed description of the scene ~~at the auction~~ shown in the illustration and the auction process.

(p. 140) "I saw about 50 persons of both sexes and different ages sold in pairs out of the sales rooms."



File Name

NW0027

Slide Number

Media Type

Title

Richmond

Slave Sale, Virginia, 1861

IMPORT

Description

virginia

Source

Illustrated London News (Feb. 16, 1861), p. 138

vol. 38

~~Vol. 38~~

Acknowledgement

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

Comments

Caption, "Dealers inspecting a Negro at a slave auction in Virginia"

accompanying lengthy article title, SLAVE AUCTIONS - Richmond, Virginia
 Here detailed description of a slave auction
 describes a detailed description of a slave auction
 (see also " in on this website) -
 The slave shown here was offered for sale in the
 to be auctioned, and some of the buyers in asked
 him a variety of questions, as to his last employment, state of
 (pp. 138-139) His name, and so forth. Then they turned to
 (over)

Went to the light, and lifted the corners of his eyes
to ascertain if they were free from indications of
disease; in the same way they examined his teeth.
They did not do this in a harsh or brutal manner,
but just the same as a doctor might examine a
patient.

(P. 8. 139-140)

X-Sender: refdept@10.10.1.3
Date: Thu, 07 Nov 2002 08:38:32 -0500
To: jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu
From: "refdept@librarycompany.org" <refdept@librarycompany.org>
Subject:
Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; x-avg-checked=avg-ok-7E014852; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Jerry, a going-away present: your mystery illus. "Dealers inspecting a negro at a slave auction in Virginia.--From a sketch by our special artist" is not from Harper's as you cite on the site, but rather from the illustrated London News for Feb. 16, 1861, p. 138. It is in fact a companion to "A slave auction in Virginia" on the site, correctly identified as from the same source, a full page illus. on the following page, 139. Both illustrate the same article and might be displayed alongside each other with that noted. Jerry, I really enjoyed your visit here and I learned a lot. thanks for your agreeable collegiality and for your service as a canary in the Cassatt House coal mine. I look forward to whenever you show up here again. regards, Phil

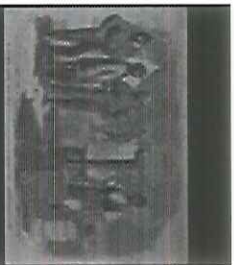
Feb 16, 1861
Pai missed Thu

Phil Lapsansky
Chief of Reference
The Library Company of Philadelphia
1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107
215-546-3181 / FAX 215-546-5167
Visit our website at www.librarycompany.org

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; x-avg=cert; x-avg-checked=avg-ok-7E014852
Content-Disposition: inline

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.
Checked by AVG anti-virus system (<http://www.avgsoft.com>).
Version: 6.0.410 / Virus Database: 231 - Release Date: 10/31/2002

Deleted this image 1/1/08



IMPORT

File Name
ILN599Slide Number
no slide

Media Type

Title

COMPLETE Location, 1861

Black Soldier in U.S. Army, 1861

Description

Illustrated

Source

The Illustrated London News, (1861), vol. 38, p. 599.

Sat. Jan 29, 1861

~~First article that depicts this scene~~

Acknowledgement

Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library

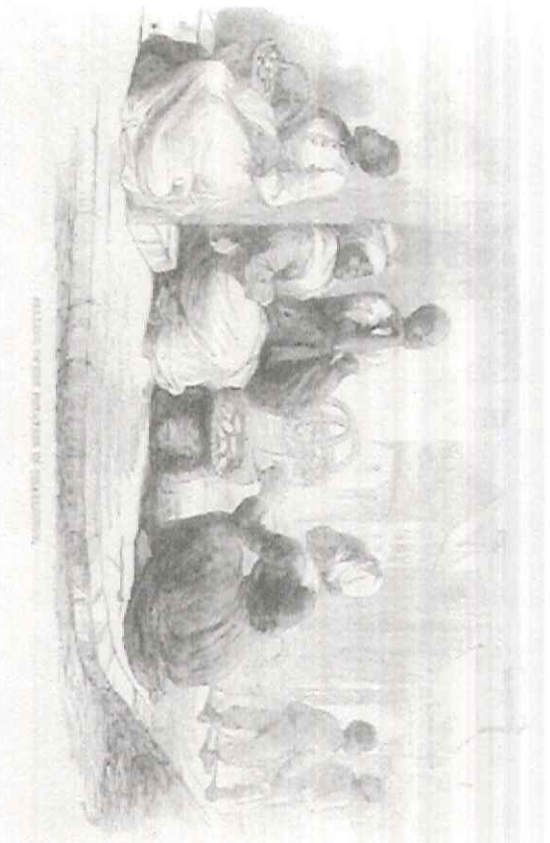
Comments

Caption, "The Civil War in America," COMPLETE

*602 frames in the copy of the 2nd
New York Regiment - from a sketch by an special artist*

OK
to Present
8:12 PM
10/7/02 2:42 PM
1861

Selling Sweet Potatoes, South Carolina, 1861



1 Illustrated London News
Source (Feb 2, 1861), vol. 38, p. 94
New York Illustrated News (March 9, 1861), vol. 3, p. 284

Comments

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

Acknowledgement
Special Collections Department,
University of Virginia Library

Review by
Arlene Anderson

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

SKETCHES IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA, like the other States of America, has a well-known distinctive name, that of the "Palmetto State," a designation arising from the prolific growth of this species of fan palm in its marshy districts. The specimen represented in our Engraving grows in the slave market of Charleston, within a stone's throw of the Exchange and Post Office. Thus a good deal of Southern life centres round it. An iron railing preserves it in the midst of jostling dealers, bidding eagerly for gangs of "likely negroes," whose brawny arms seem just now more likely to be tasked in raising defensive earthworks than in cultivating either cotton plantations or rice fields. Women and children are being sold; but, as shown in our Engraving below, not always to unkind masters. Many hands are purchased, and become a profitable investment to their owners by being allowed to keep shops or to vend wares in the streets, a certain percentage of the profits going to the slaves' masters.

If one may judge of the briakness of the trade by the broad grin on Daphne's face as either Affy or Dinah is seen bargaining for her sweet potatoes or her bananas, assuredly here will be found successful speculation.

But lounging from the street towards the Hotel you are struck with interest of quite another kind. The heart of the town seems to beat always at its highest in the entrance-hall of the hotel, which is always crowded, as indicated in our Engraving on the first page. You notice porters heaving endless baggage coming from opposite points of the compass, whether from New York or Havannah, strewing the centre of the hall. Here you can't help overhearing the latest intelligence from Washington, the last speech of the President, or the chances of future secessions. A gentleman at the bar takes down your name and indicates the number of your bedroom. Once in that abode of rest, you notice defensive apparatus again the mosquitoes. Looking outside the windows, you notice turkey buzzards perched on the roof-ledge: these are the town scavengers. Your attention is suddenly distracted from these operations by the sound of the gong which announces dinner, and a really sumptuous repast restores you to a sense of Southern luxury and Carolinian



FINE ARTS.

CORDIER'S ETHNOLOGICAL SCULPTURE.

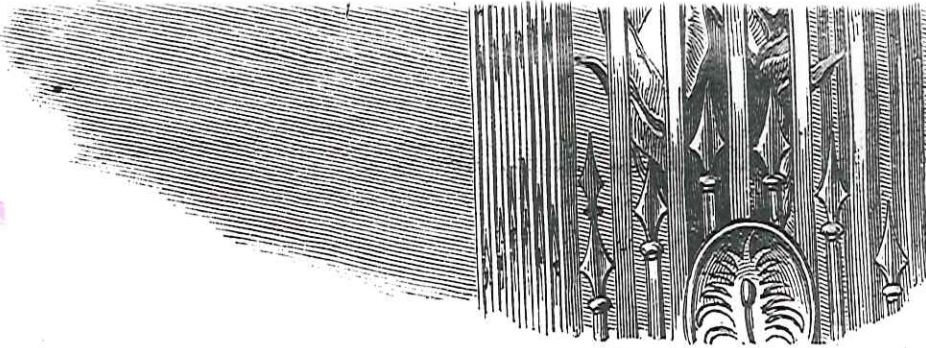
A RATHER curious exhibition has just been opened at the French Gallery, in Pall-mall. The frequenters of the Great Exhibition of 1851 will probably recollect a remarkable statue in black marble, with gilt ornaments, &c., of a negress, by M. Cordier, a French sculptor. It now seems that this singularly realistic production was but the first *essai* of the artist in a task which he had set down for himself—that of illustrating the principal types of the human race in all their varieties of conformation and in all their aspects. This work he has now gone far towards completing, the result being forty-nine pieces of sculpture in marble and bronze, some coloured and some plain, which form the subject of the present notice. "It is not alone to the artist," says the French writer of the explanatory pamphlet which illustrates this exhibition, "but also to the anthropologist, the ethnographer, the anatomist, the philosopher, and the historian, that M. Cordier's works address themselves." We may be permitted to add that it is principally to the last-named classes that they can prove of interest, whilst in point of art, beyond the mere technical qualities displayed in them, they present few features of attraction. The principal object of art, more particularly the art of sculpture, is to please the eye and gratify the mind with objects of beauty. So pre-eminent was this object considered by the Greeks that they adopted ideal types of beauty for various classes of personages, and would never, under any circumstances, represent any deformity, caprice of nature, or painful incident, in sculpture. All M. Cordier's subjects, inasmuch as they are individual types, are departures more or less wide from the ideal of beauty and high mental development, and to that extent fall short of the standard of excellence and attractiveness established in Art; many of them, those particularly of African, Chinese, and other barbarous races, are, in reference to the ideal standard, positive deformities. It may be answered by the votary of naturalism that truth is great and eternal; but it is—and these very works show—not always agreeable. The investigation of truth is always interesting to the philosopher, and effigies of all the animals and all the races in crea-

turkey buzzards perched on roof-ledge: these are the town scavengers. Your attention is suddenly distracted from these operations by the sound of the gong which announces dinner, and a really sumptuous repast restores you to a sense of Southern luxury and Carolinian hospitality.

Our Engravings are from sketches recently taken by Mr. Eyre Crowe, jun.

CAPTAIN BURTON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BURTON, the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," and several other works, is in the Bombay Army, but has volunteered his services wherever there has been fighting—in India, the Crimea, and elsewhere. Unwilling to lose a moment of his life that might be employed in the service of his country, he has, in times of peace, obtained furlough, and devoted himself to travel and study. He has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects, and a reputation for being unsurpassed as a swordsman, horseman, and shot. He has, however, achieved special distinction as an explorer of unknown and difficult countries. His adventurous life and talents are familiar to all literary circles and in the East; but his reputation for daring and skill became world-wide after his famous expedition to Mecca and Medinah. He can go from North to South, and from East to West, and mix with all tribes and nations, without betraying himself in manner, custom, or speech; often, when death would follow discovery, making his way in various disguises and characters—one day a native doctor, another a priest, or keeping a stall in a bazaar. In Somali-land he was severely wounded; and on another occasion we read of his nearly perishing from want of food, being reduced to four biscuits for five days' allowance in the desert, and no water. At the end of two or three years he returns with his charmed life barely saved, writes his experiences, and, as soon as recruited, starts again to benefit science by his contributions to geographical knowledge, and to open the way to commerce and civilisation. To give some idea of his determination of character it might be mentioned that, previous to starting on his recent expe-



THE CHARLESTON PALMETTO.

dition, he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, and learned to shoe his own horses as well as make horseshoes. He started in October, 1856, for his last expedition into the unexplored regions of Central Africa, that hitherto "white blotch on our maps—a disgrace to the country," and in his "Lake Regions of Central Africa" he gives a very able description of the country and the natives. He had twenty-one attacks of fever, and suffered from temporary blindness and many other inconveniences during three years of peril, hardship, and privation, among hostile tribes and in a dangerous and unhealthy country.

instance, amongst others, the "Moorish Woman Singing," marble bust, sculptured in polychrome; the "Black Moorish Woman," in bronze, with ornamentation in silver, gold, and enamel—her little, narrow, bony chest, hard forehead, prominent in the centre and depressed at the sides, her strongly-marked features, and intense expression, all done to the very life. So also is the Negro Woman of the African Coast, with her thick lips and whipcord hair, surmanned in the catalogue "The African Venus;" so also are the Chinese man, though his face and hands are represented gilt; and the Chinese woman,

"type of antique Mongolia, the Chinese beauty in its perfection." The Greek type is characterised in—amongst others—a bas-relief in Parian marble of nine women of Mischolungi, intended to represent the Muses, but the faces are those of a degenerate race, in which there is little poetry and still less grandeur of purpose. Of a superior order, and coming properly within the pale of true sculpture, is a colossal figure, entitled "The Roman Venus," cast in a Michael-Angelesque mould. The "Diana," also, being a fanciful representation of the Norman type, has an aspect of classicism and elegance which we admire; but what a contrast does it present to the sensuous character which prevails in "Autumn" as a Bacchant, described as the "French Norman type"!

Many of the Oriental subjects have been reproduced on a reduced scale, for the purpose, apparently, of being used as chimney or table ornaments, and their success in this form may

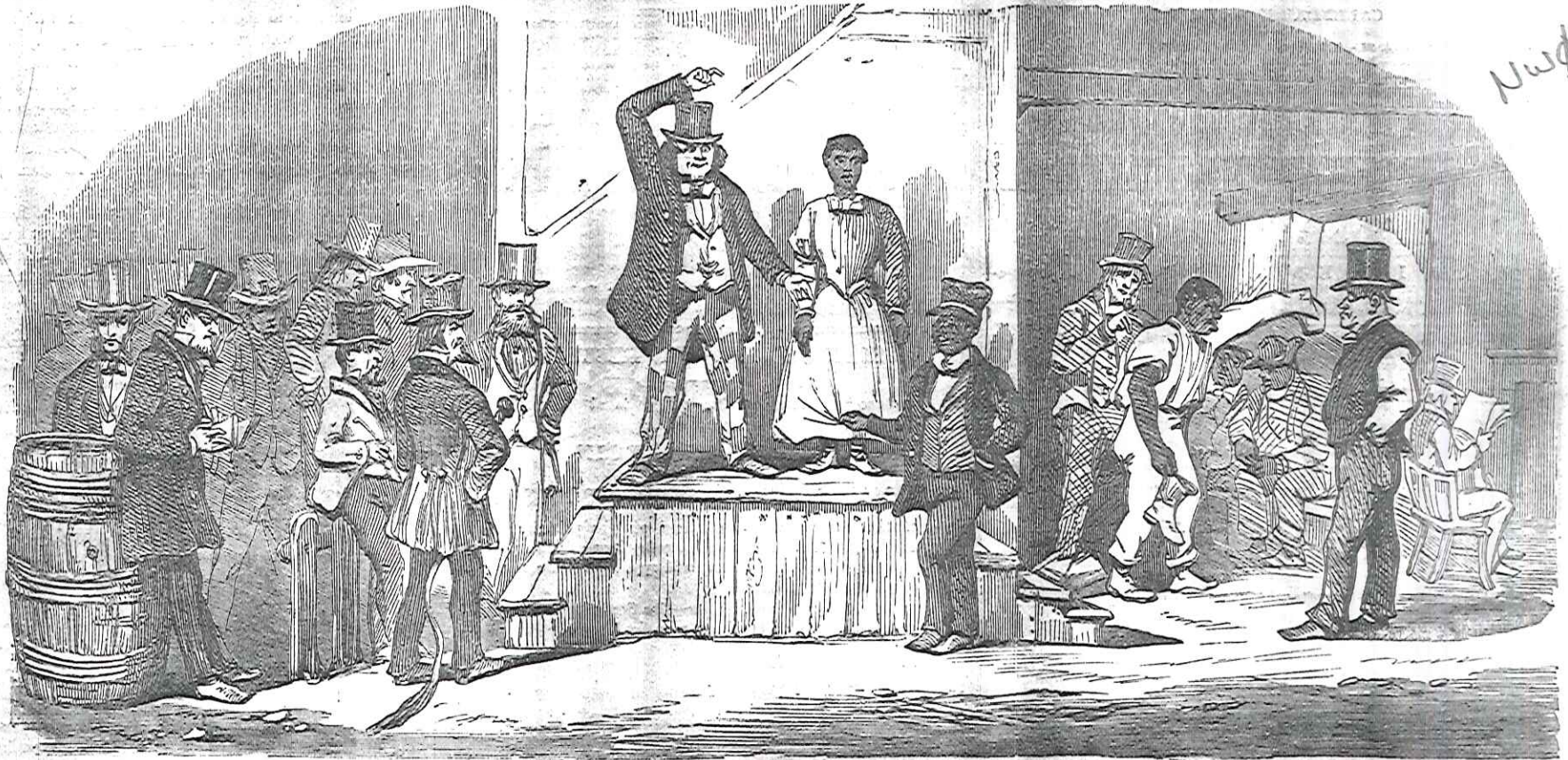


SELLING SWEET POTATOES IN CHARLESTON.

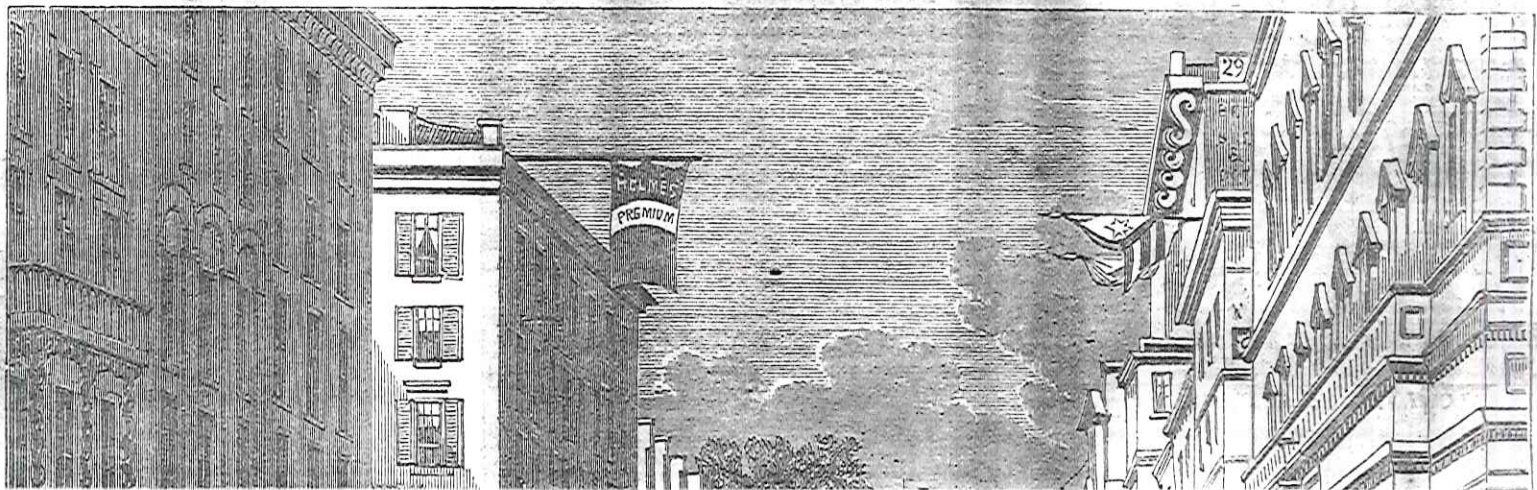
Vol-29

Check toward
STILL on Piazza

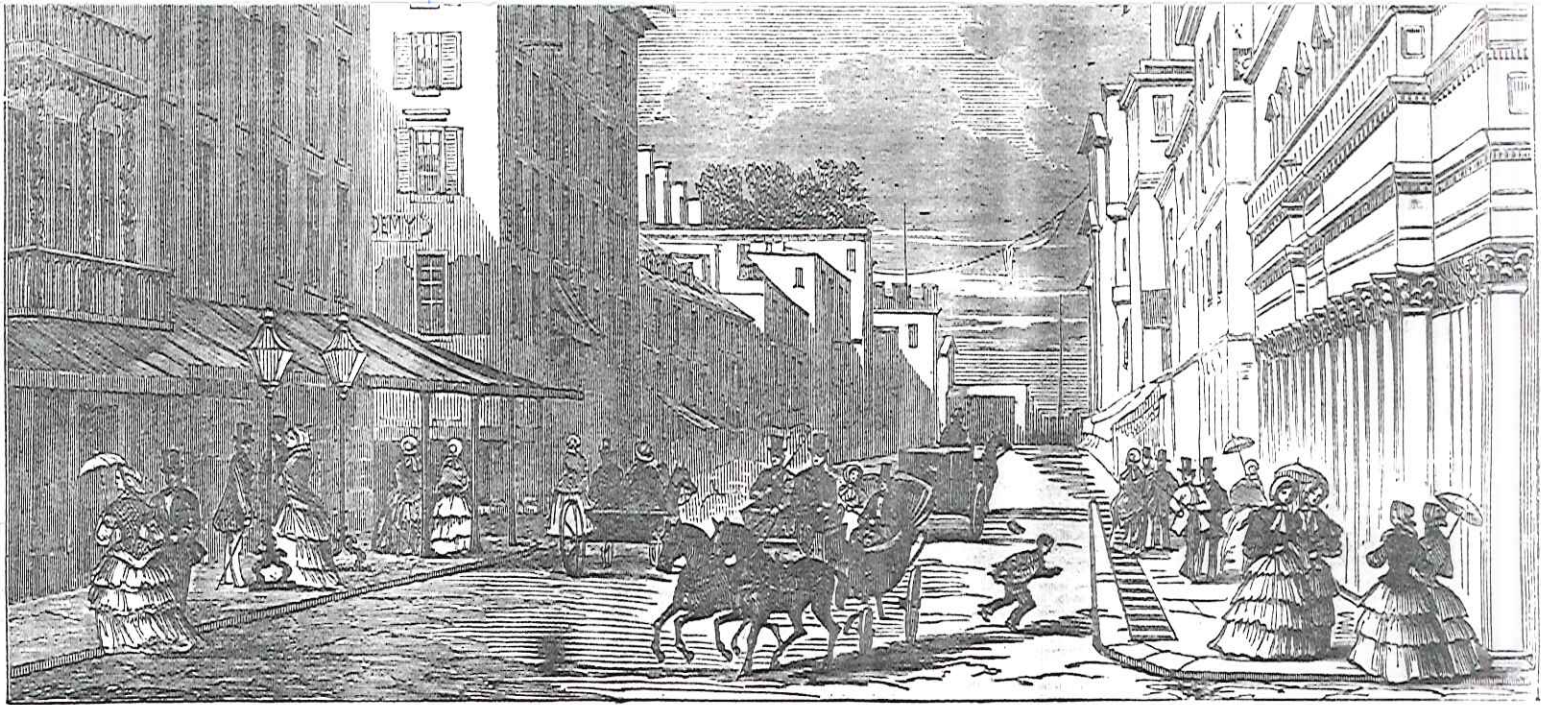
NW 296



SLAVE AUCTION AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



1856



BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.



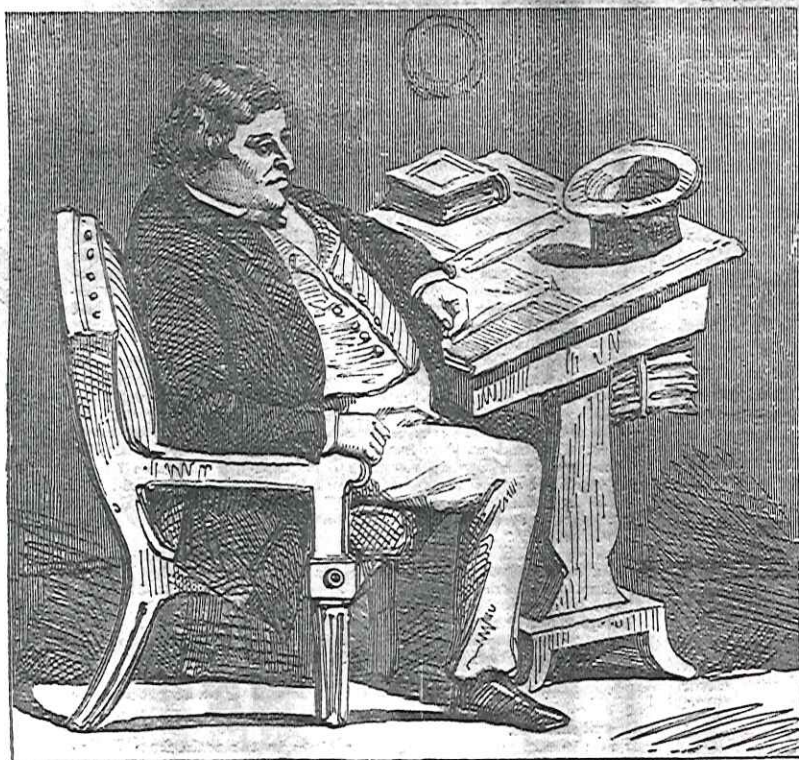
SLAVES WAITING FOR SALE, VIRGINIA.

Nov 278



THE NEGRO REVELLEE, CHARLESTOWN.

p. 315



GENERAL CASS IN THE SENATE, WASHINGTON.



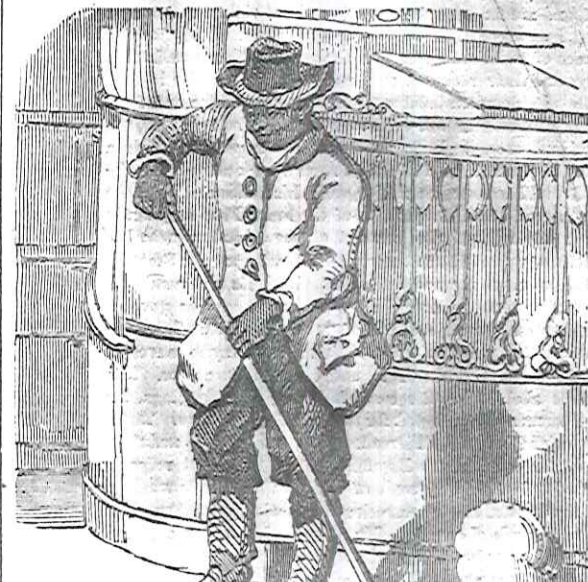
GLIMPSE OF 'CHANGE, NEW YORK.

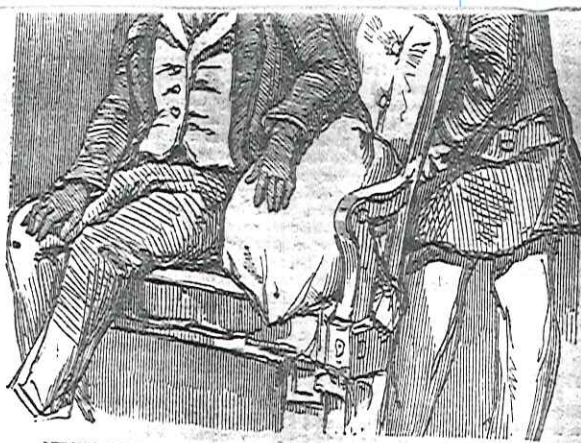
every member of Congress, others strewing the table and the floor. The latter, however, is so besprinkled with moist tobacco as seriously to endanger any manuscript with obliteration. The fumes ascend and appeal not very pleasantly to the olfactory organs of people in the gallery, which must be our excuse for presenting only a single sketch from so remarkable an assembly.



floor, which are taken in rotation, in order to suit the convenience of dealers. As no pen, we think, can adequately delineate the choking sense of horror which overcomes one on first witnessing these degrading spectacles, we prefer limiting ourselves to mere description of what we saw. Outside the doors are hung small garish flags of blood red, upon which are pinned small manuscript descriptions of the negroes to be successively disposed of. A philosopher might stop at the threshold to inquire by what sense of the fitness of things the standard selected by the slave auctioneer should be of such a sanguinary colour. As you enter you see what we have endeavoured to sketch in one of the accompanying designs. An eye-bepatched and rufinantly-looking fellow in check trousers, and grimy in every part of his person, with no hammer in his hand, as he is commonly depicted by those who have not seen this human or rather inhuman salesman, takes the swelling bids, thus with uplifted finger, calling out:—"Eight hundred, eight hundred"—"nine hundred, nine hundred"—"ten," "eleven," and even "twelve hundred," "twelve hundred"—which is generally the most a negro fetches. What may be called the "supernumeraries" in the scene are "got up" in a way worthy of the occasion, wearing as they do hats in every state of decomposition and of every colour. Their features are callous; and one gentleman we particularly noticed, who had a cowhide-looking weapon, which dangled between his legs in such way as to make one wonder whether his feet were cloven or not. There was an unmistakable look of devilry in this gentleman, which he had evidently caught by communion with dark spirits. "Spirits," however, is hardly a word which can with justice be applied to negroes in the plight now under notice. They may, in auctioneer's parlance, be "likely hands," but lively they certainly are not. We need, to prove this, only point to a sketch of "Slaves Waiting to be Sold," which we took on the spot, and for which we narrowly escaped being what is termed "footed," or ignominiously expelled. A brood of young ones are seen sitting on a rude bench, nestling close to their mother, who clasps the youngest in her embrace. If those grown-up girls seated on the same row are her daughters, as we believe, this motherly negress must be looked upon as a fortune to her

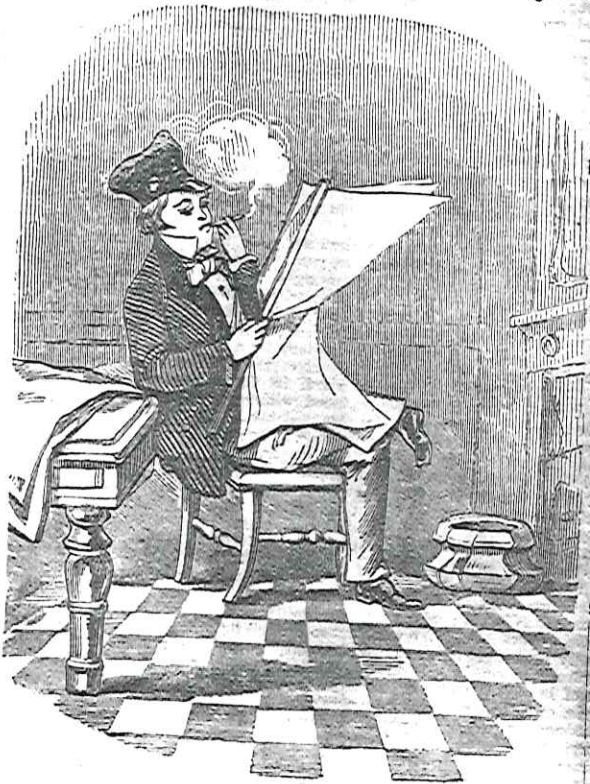
their masters' roofs at nine at night, and cannot emerge therefrom before six o'clock in the morning. At that early hour the life and drum





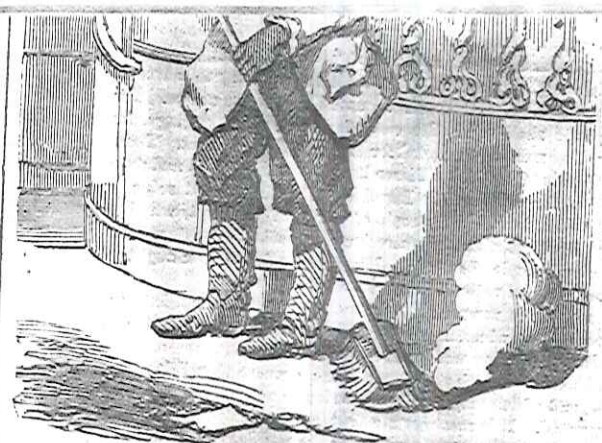
NEGRO EXPULSION FROM RAILWAY CAR, PHILADELPHIA.

Let us use the privilege of the romance-writer, albeit to delineate fact and not fiction, and leap at once from the great centre of quid-chewing to the chief manufacture for mastication. In this respect Richmond, Virginia, holds the foremost rank. Here it is that we take a bird's-eye view of the question, from the raising of slaves, to their occupation in the fabrication of the nicotine weed; from large stores, which are filled with barrels of "lugs" or inferior sort of tobacco, to the more unctuous leaf, which swells the cheek of both senator and representative. We are compelled by limited space to confine ourselves to two Sketches of Slave Auctions at Richmond. They take place in rooms on the ground-



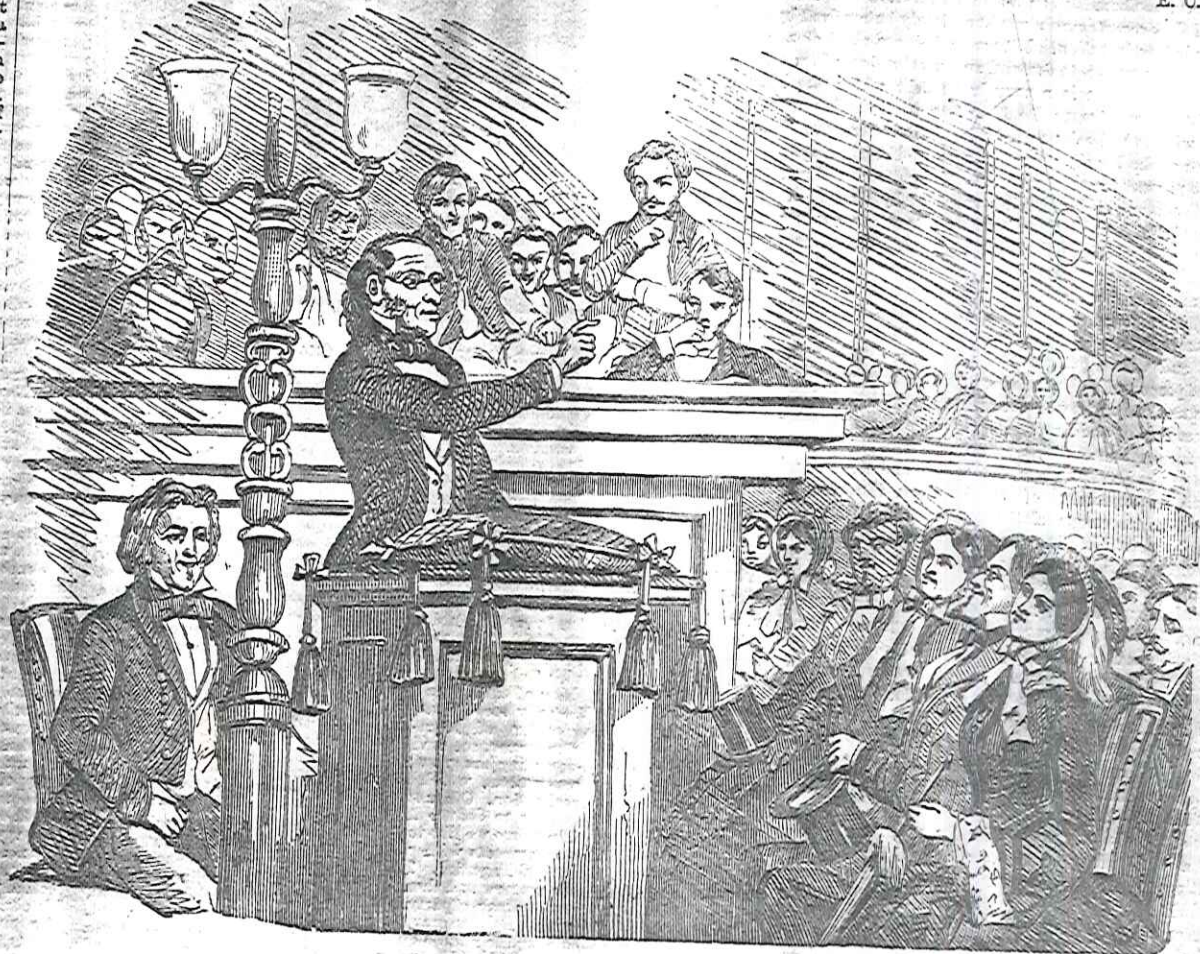
YOUNG AMERICA, BOSTON.

...tures are callous; and one gentleman we particularly noticed, who had a cowhide-looking weapon, which dangled between his legs in such way as to make one wonder whether his feet were cloven or not. There was an unmistakable look of devilry in this gentleman, which he had evidently caught by communion with dark spirits. "Spirits," however, is hardly a word which can with justice be applied to negroes in the plight now under notice. They may, in auctioneer's parlance, be "likely hands," but lively they certainly are not. We need, to prove this, only point to a sketch of "Slaves Waiting to be Sold," which we took on the spot, and for which we narrowly escaped being what is termed "footed," or ignominiously expelled. A brood of young ones are seen sitting on a rude bench, nestling close to their mother, who clasps the youngest in her embrace. If those grown-up girls seated on the same row are her daughters, as we believe, this motherly negress must be looked upon as a fortune to her owner. Surely his conscience must be of the same material as yon rusty stove—round which the group mechanically clusters, though utterly fireless—to allow of this severance of family ties. The inexorable auctioneer hauls them up one after the other to his stand, and so are they daily consigned to an unknown fate. You cannot help secretly wishing that they may fall into the hands of a good task-master—as we believe there are many—in their search after one "down South." Very likely, in outward appearance he may bear an exact resemblance to the gentleman whom we have depicted as taking his "siesta," or after-dinner whiff—this figure being a prominent one in the porticoes of Charleston hotels at post-prandial hours. That the slaves of the aforesaid gentlemen will be kept with strictness we can vouch, for all negroes at Charleston must be under



CLOSE OF BUSINESS AT WALL-STREET, NEW YORK.

are heard sounding a merry réveillée, which we have made the subject of our last sketch. E. C.



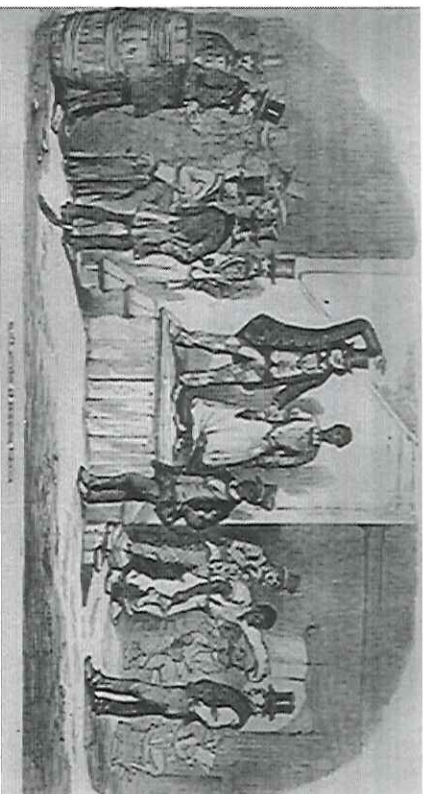
THEODORE PARKER LECTURING IN NEW YORK.

p. 314

file - 1LN 1856

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Slave Auction, Richmond, Virginia, 1850s



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
NW0276

Sept - 27
Special Collections

Source
The Illustrated London News
(Sept. 27, 1856), vol. 29, p. 31c
(Copy in Special Collections
Department, University of
Virginia Library; also, Library of
Congress, KC-USZ62-15398)

Comments

Shows a woman being auctioned, with crowd of white onlookers and bidders; other slaves to be auctioned in the background.

See New York

278) E. C. cuts - both of the sketches are y stare actions at Richmond. "They take place in rooms in the ground floor, ... Outside the doors are hung small garish flags of blood red, upon which are pinned small manuscript descriptions of the negroes to be disposed of. ... As you enter you see ... an eye - bepatched and ruptured - looking fellow in check trousers ... with no hammer in his hand ... takes the swelling bids, ... with uplifted fingers [calling out the money bid up to] Twelve hundred -- which is generally the most a negro fetches. ..."

✓ Sketch of "Stars waiting to be sold" sketch in

P. 314

P. 315; Text on P. 314 -

Notes the sketch "was took on the spot, for which we nervously escaped being ... nominously expelled." A brood of young ones are seen sitting on a rude bench, the youngest in her embrace. ... mother, who clasps [It refers to page Nw \$276] the inextorable. It refers to offer the other to an auctioneer hails them up the offer considered to an in stand, and so are they daily considered to an on less on late ..." (P. 314)

See Nw \$278 for comparison
Illustrate

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Slave Auction, Richmond, Virginia, 1850s

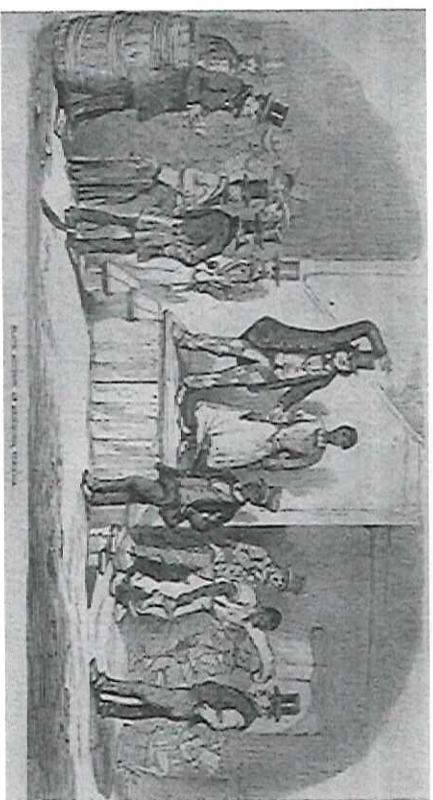


Image Reference
NW0276

Source
The Illustrated London News (Sept. 1856), vol. 29, p. 315. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library; also, Library of Congress, KC-USZ62-15398)

Comments
Shows a woman being auctioned, with a crowd of white onlookers and bidders in the background.

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](#).

ENGRAVING based on sketch by English (complete) — see colorized photo

~~hitchcock~~
recreate special information
I see it from a
board on
a life story by
a free course

see also
NW 0226 for course
image - 1

Project ID

P

NW 0278

see also "Slavery waiting for sale, Virginia" —
change to Richmond — add eye comments

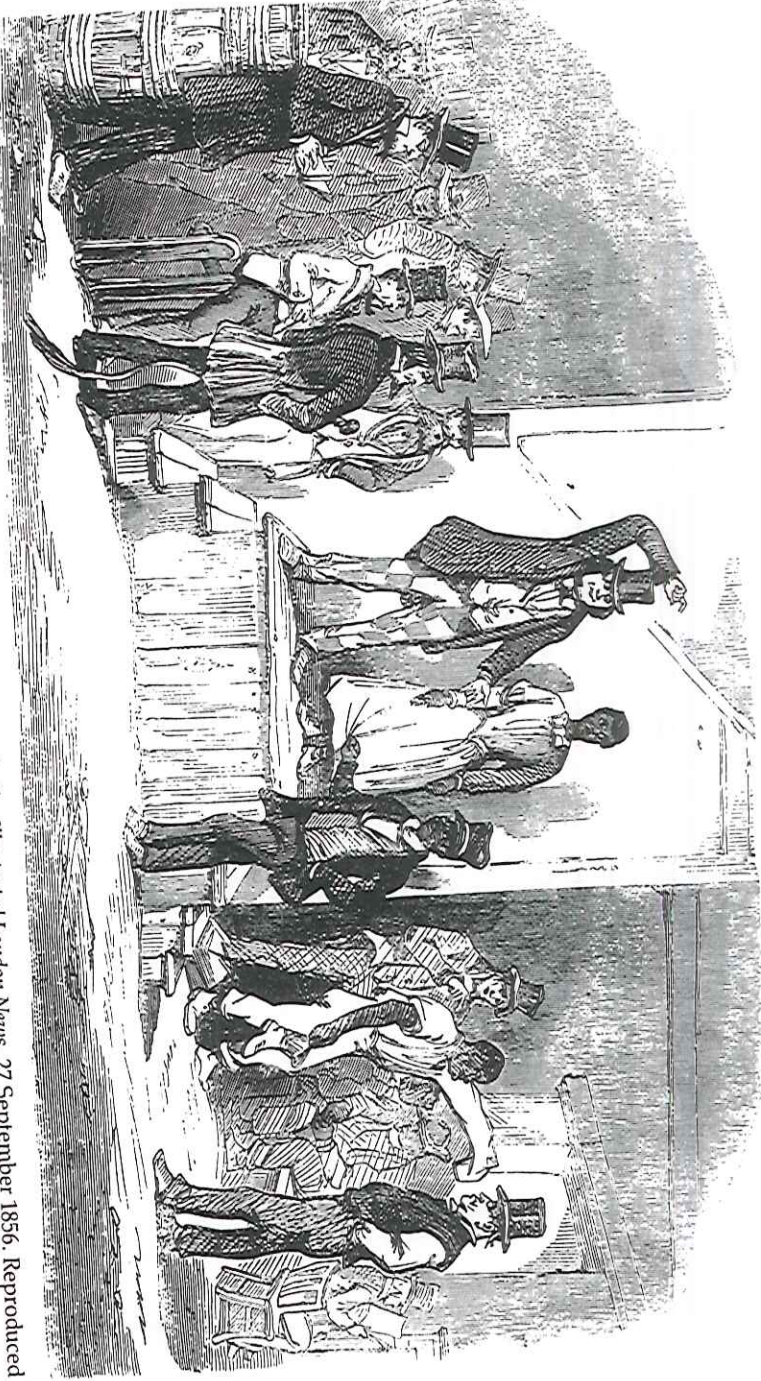
trade before 1808. I have already cited evidence from statutes, advertisements, travel accounts, and the like. Besides, there is the persistent natural increase of the old-established slave states; as Pinkney observed, Virginia by 1787 already had "more slaves than she wanted." Added to that is the temptation of greatly higher slave prices in states such as Georgia and Louisiana, compared with Virginia and certain other near neighbors. But the documentation generated by the domestic traffic of this period was relatively unremarkable compared with the African trade; there is no equivalent to the shipping and port statistics of the latter. Perhaps all we can do for the present is to point to the possibility of a substantial pre-1808 domestic slave traffic. The fact that African importations might well have encouraged the domestic trade. Even South Carolina's maverick policy of reopening the African trade from 1803 to 1807 seems not to have greatly affected the numbers for 1787 to 1807 as a whole. African importations, it appears, accounted for rather fewer than half of the 200,000 slaves that were shifted into Georgia and the net importing states.¹⁰

When we look beyond 1807 and to the 1810s we begin to move to somewhat safer ground. In about 1808, a traveller in Virginia reported that "the Carolina Slave dealers get frequent supplies from this state particularly from the eastern shore." And in the same year Christiana Shultz observed traders with a shipload of blacks on their "slow voyage up river to Natchez." Two years later, William Rochel was advertising in the *Natchez Weekly Chronicle*,

I have upwards of twenty likely Virginia born slaves now in a flat boat lying the river at Natchez, for sale cheaper than has been sold here for years.

And, leaving through various Virginia newspapers for 1810, Frederick Bancroft found, for example, that "several regular traders have appeared at Fredericksburg" and, like a certain John Stannard, we announced "I WILL GIVE CASH for a few LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES." (The significance of cash purchases, as we shall see in a later chapter, was crucial.) In 1812, Hezekiah Niles in his *Weekly Register* (Baltimore informed his readers that

10. See Kulikoff, "Uprooted Peoples," esp. p. 148. On prices, see Appendix 7 (Freire A71), and see also, for example, comments in Paul F. Lachance, "The Politics of Fear: French Louisianians and the Slave Trade, 1786-1809," *Plantation Societies* (1979), esp. pp. 185-86. For statistics on importations from 1787 to 1807, see Appendix 1. On African slave trade prohibitions see, for example, Phillips, *American Negro Slavery*, pp. 132-49.



"A Slave Auction at Richmond, Virginia." From a life study by Eyre Crowe in the *Illustrated London News*, 27 September 1856. Reproduced from D. L. Dumond, *Antislavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America*

Just a few
Dumond edition

Slaves Awaiting Sale, Virginia, 1850s

Richard Peterson

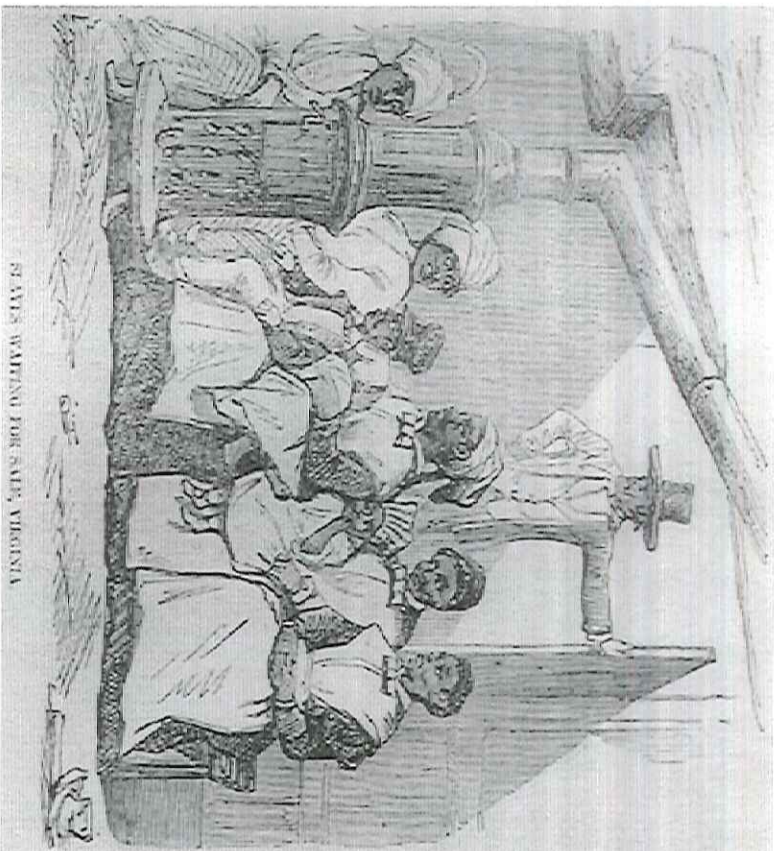


Image Reference

NW0278

Source

The Illustrated London News (Sept. 27, 1856), vol. 29, p. 315. (Copy in Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library)

Comments

Caption, "Slaves waiting for sale, Virginia"; group of women (perhaps domestic servants) with their children.

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

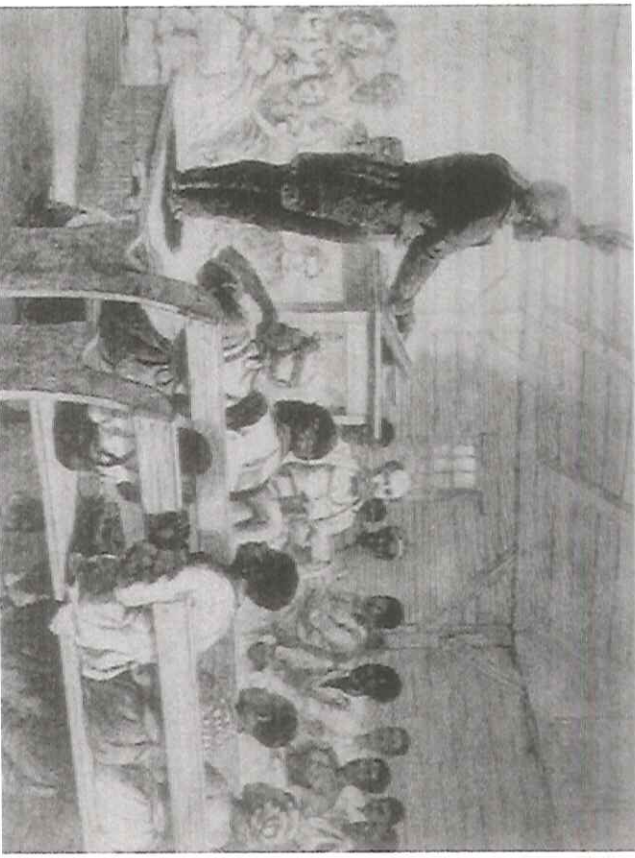
If you have additional information regarding this image, or corrections to the comments or source sections, please contact the authors. If interested in using this image, please consult Conditions of Use.

See News User

10/7/02 2:46 PM
1863

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Church Service at Cotton Plantation, Port Royal, South Carolina, 1863



Source
The Illustrated London News (Dec. 5, 1863), vol. 43, p. 561.

Comments
A black man preaching to congregation (Methodist?) of blacks and whites; the latter includes what is probably the owner and his family. The preacher, called an "incumbent" was a house slave who could read but not write.

Acknowledgement
Special Collections Department,
University of Virginia Library

*Revised -
Ben Atkinson*

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

1889 file

Recd LN343

112. Jason News

Mar 16, 1889, p. 343

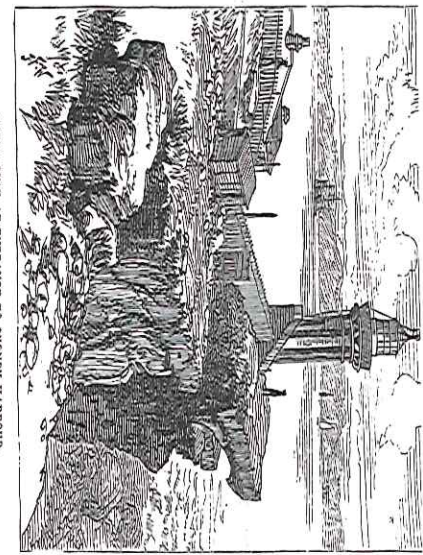
Vol 94

Not paid by
Chicago

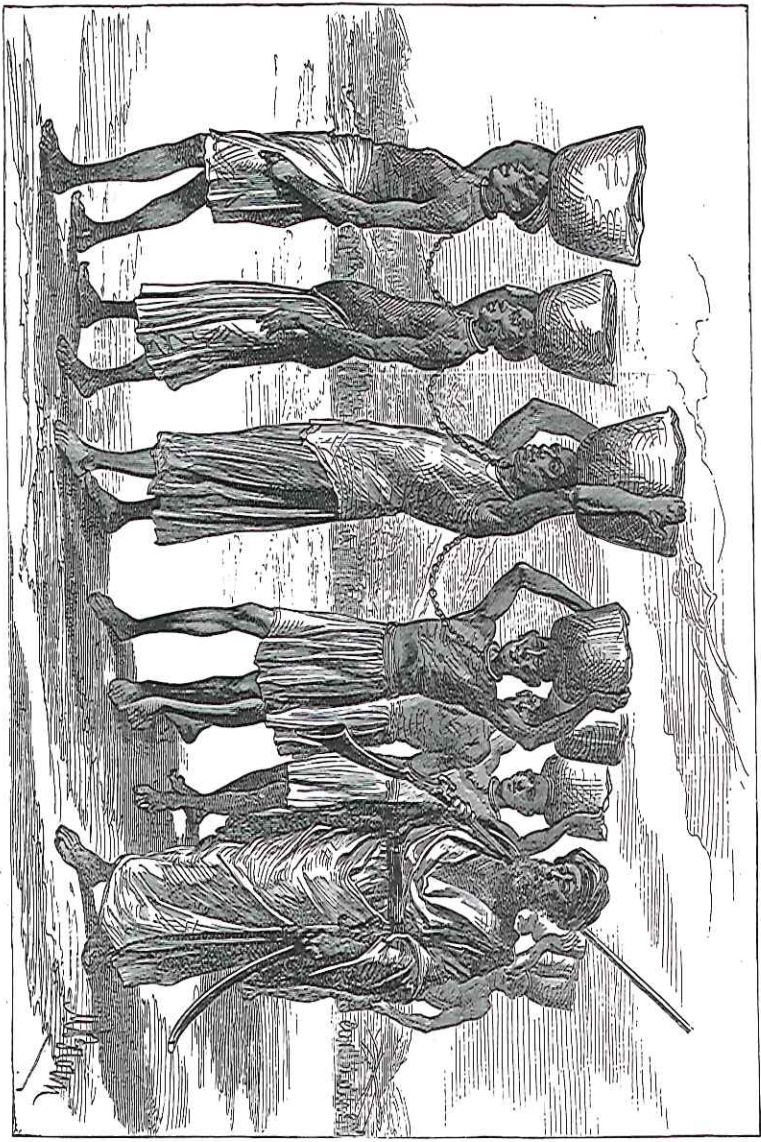
Received on 112 from
UMI 9/25/05



CHOIR IN THE PRO-CATHEDRAL, MELBOURNE.
SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA: BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PHOENIX.



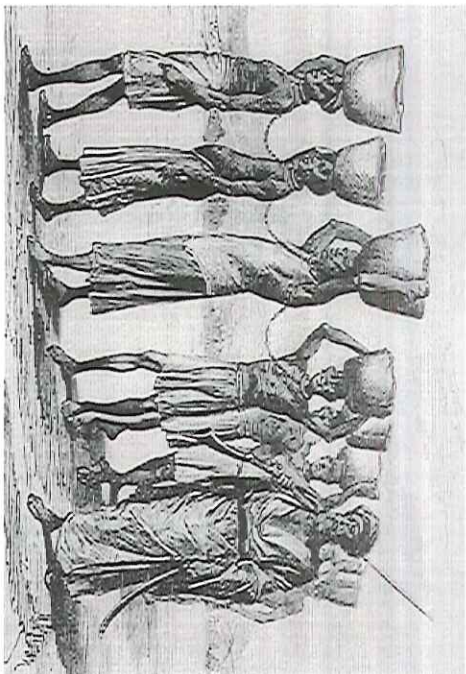
LIGHTHOUSE AT ENTRANCE TO SYDNEY HARBOUR.



A SLAVE GANG IN ZANZIBAR.
SKETCH BY MR. W. A. GREENHILL.

words
tion
tion
any
we
1 of
ser
des
the
seen
to
10
the
This
Jing
and
sita
As
air
3 of
will
ing
Zan
ava
rel,
his
his
fol
has
ur.
nk
sh
for
24
fal
3e-
Ar
201
out
of
ces
re
on
of
al
he
in
as
us
4
m
er
is
ct
to
zo
y
il
re
5
y
is
r
n
1
7
7
3

Image No 72 of 196 showing all pictures



Picture No 10012251

Date 1889

Description SLAVERY/AFRICA

Details EAST AFRICA A convoy of slaves, Zanzibar

Source W A Churchill in Illustrated London News

Credit May Evans Picture Library

Select this picture

Previous picture

Back to Thumbnails

Next Picture

Special Collections does not have vol. 94 or 95.

Anna 3/24/04

Alderman stacks does not contain either volumes 94 or 95

Find out where 94 & 95 are located

Locations w/ 94 & 95

- ~~Hampton University?~~
- The Library of Virginia
- Richard Public Library

6/04/04
LDC
Vol. 94 (1889), p. 343
brief extracts on p. 342
Churchill

~~Volume?
1889
Vol. 94 95~~

The Library Company of Philadelphia
WolffPAC

Online Catalog



New Search

Modify Search

Title List

Holdings

Start Over

Sign Off

Help

Full Display -- Library Co. of Philadelphia

<Subject> "slavery" -- Title 2467 of 5615

SORT LIMIT OF 1000 EXCEEDED; RESULTS NOT SORTED.

Options:

Use Labeled Format ▾

Bottom ▾

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

First ◀◀ ▶▶ Last

Format: Book**Author:** Jackson, John Andrew.**Title:** The experience of a slave in South Carolina. / By John Andrew Jackson..**Imprint:** London: : Printed by Passmore & Alabaster, Wilson Street, Finsbury., 1862..**Description:** vi, [7]-48 p. : ill. ; 18 cm.**Notes:** Preface signed, p. vi: W.M.S.**Notes:** Final chapter includes the text of songs and hymns (p. 35-44).**Citations:** Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 5183**Local Notes:** Inscribed: Myra Channon [...] Dorset.**Subject:** African Americans --Music.**Genre/Phys. Char.:** Slave narratives.**Genre/Phys. Char.:** Autobiographies.**Genre/Phys. Char.:** Anti-slavery literature --Great Britain.**Subject:** Fugitive slaves --South Carolina --Autobiography.**Subject:** Slaves --South Carolina --Autobiography.**Subject:** Slaves --Autobiography.**Subject:** Afro-Americans --Autobiography.**Subject:** Afro-American writers.**Local Entry:** Provenance:Channon, Myra.**Local Entry:** Printer:Passmore & Alabaster, printer.**Local Entry:** Imprint:ENG. London. 1862.**System No.:** PALR94-B385**Holdings****Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1862 Jacks (2) 70480.O 1 (My Library)**

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

Top ▾ First ◀◀ ▶▶ Last

check to print this record
File

VIRGO • UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

Quick Search
 Advanced Search
 Video Search
 EJournal Lists
 Ebooks, etc. Search
 Audio Search
 Manuscript Search
 CallNumber Search

GO BACK

NEW SEARCH

BACK IN LIST

NEXT IN LIST

CHANGE DISPLAY

PRINT | EMAIL
DOWNLOAD

REQUEST ITEM

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 2 of 3 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: F1763 .J32

Author: Jameson, Robert Francis.

Title: Letters from the Havana, during the year 1820;

Publication info: London, Printed for J. Miller, 1821.

Description: viii p., 1 l., 135 p. map. 20 cm.

Subject: Slavery--Cuba.

Subject: Havana (Cuba)--Description and travel

Subject: Cuba--Description and travel.

JOURNAL ARTICLES / NEWSPAPERS

EBOOKS

REFERENCE SOURCES

RESERVES

LIBRARY INFO

USER SERVICES

RENEW ITEMS

ASK VIRGO

UVA LIBRARY

DARDEN LIBRARY

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

LAW LIBRARY

•••••
VIRGO

Call numbers for **ALDERMAN** Material Location
 F1763 .J32 BOOK ALD-STKS

GO BACK

NEW SEARCH

BACK IN LIST

NEXT IN LIST

CHANGE DISPLAY

PRINT | EMAIL
DOWNLOAD

REQUEST ITEM

WebCat[®] Copyright © 1995 - 1999 Sirsi Corporation
 a 4 9 product by **SIRSI** Copyright © The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia **TOP**

No Illustrations

Pat - check for illustrations - if this was the 1st I would check out - I have IF NOT, say NO I have

- [Start Over](#) • [Request This](#) • [Export](#) • [Coded Display](#) • [Return to Browse](#) • [Check InRhode](#)
- [Add to RefWorks](#) • [Another Search](#) (Search History)

AUTHOR Location : [Rockefeller Library](#)

Record 6 of 19

Record: [Prev](#) [Next](#)

Author [Jaurès, Jean, 1859-1914](#)

Title **Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française [par] Jean Jaurès**

Edition Édition revue et annotée par Albert Soboul. Préface par Ernest Labrousse. [Le livre et l'homme par Madeleine Reberieux.]

Published Paris, Éditions sociales, 1968-73

Descript'n 7 v. illus. 22 cm

Permalink to this Josiah record

LOCATION	CALL #	STATUS
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.1	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.2	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.3	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.4	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.5	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.6	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.7 Index	AVAILABLE

Brown has

ROCK v. 1-7;

Contents

t. 1. La constituante.--t. 2. La législative.--t. 3. La republic (1792).--t. 4. La révolution et l'Europe.--t. 5. La mort du roi et la chute de la Gironde.--t. 6. Le gouvernement révolutionnaire.--t. 7. Index

Note

Includes bibliographies

LC subject

France -- History -- Revolution, 1789-1799

Other au

[Soboul, Albert](#)

LCCN

75479960 //r862

Rlin/oclc

RIBGR02981288-B

6/11/06 Brady
does not have "Plantation de Perbre de la
liberte à basse terre" 1848

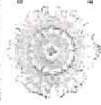
Record 6 of 19

Record: [Prev](#) [Next](#)

- [Start Over](#) • [Request This](#) • [Export](#) • [Coded Display](#) • [Return to Browse](#) • [Check InRhode](#)
- [Add to RefWorks](#) • [Another Search](#) (Search History)

The Library of Congress

>> Go to Library of Congress Authorities



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ONLINE CATALOG



- [Help](#)
- [New Search](#)
- [Search History](#)
- [Headings List](#)
- [Titles List](#)
- [Request an Item](#)
- [Account Status](#)
- [Other Databases](#)
- [Start Over](#)

DATABASE: Library of Congress Online Catalog

YOU SEARCHED: Author/Creator Browse = jaures jean

SEARCH RESULTS: Displaying 23 of 35.

[◀ Previous](#) [Next ▶](#)
Brief Record Subjects/Content Full Record MARC Tags

Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française [par] Jean Jaurès.

LC Control Number: 75479960

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

Brief Description: Jaurès, Jean, 1859-1914.

Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française [par] Jean Jaurès.
 Édition revue et annotée par Albert Soboul. Préface par Ernest Labrousse. [Le livre et l'homme par Madeleine Rebérioux.]
 Paris, Éditions sociales, 1968-73.
 7 v. illus. 22 cm.

CALL NUMBER: DC148 .J383

Copy 1

-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Bldg General or Area Studies Reading Rms

-- Status: Not Charged

◀ Previous Next ▶

Save, Print and Email (Help Page)	Print or Save
Select Format	Print or Save Search Results
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Text Format (Save, Print or Email)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Print or Save Search Results </div>
<input type="radio"/> MARC Format (ONLY Save)	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Email Search Results </div>	Enter email address:

[Help](#) - [Search](#) - [History](#) - [Headings](#) - [Titles](#) - [Request](#) - [Account](#) - [Databases](#) - [Exit](#)



The Library of Congress
 URL: <http://www.loc.gov/>

Catalog/authority record errors?
 Use our Error Report Form

Library of Congress Online Catalog
 URL: <http://catalog.loc.gov/>

Escalator

Vol. I, 186-87, 290, 845, 847, 849-851,
853, 855-858, 160-63

✓ 2, ~~278, 280-81, 283-285, 287-89,~~
~~292-293, 295, 304, 304, 310-313, 323-224~~

✓ 246, 248-250
425, 427, 438-39

Josiah

Brown University Library

[Library Home](#) | [Ask A Librarian](#) | [Help](#)
[E-Resources](#) | [Off-Campus Access](#) | [Borrow from Other Libraries](#)

- [Start Over](#)
- [Request This](#)
- [Export](#)
- [Coded Display](#)
- [Return to Browse](#)
- [Check InRhode](#)
- [Add to RefWorks](#)
- [Another Search](#)
- (Search History)

AUTHOR jaures Location : Rockefeller Library

Record 6 of 19

Record: [Prev](#) [Next](#)

Author Jaurès, Jean, 1859-1914

Title **Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française [par] Jean Jaurès**

Edition Édition revue et annotée par Albert Soboul. Préface par Ernest Labrousse. [Le livre et l'homme par Madeleine Reberieux.]

Published Paris, Éditions sociales, 1968-73

Descriptn 7 v. illus. 22 cm

Permalink to this Josiah record

LOCATION	CALL #	STATUS
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.1	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.2	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.3	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.4	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.5	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.6	AVAILABLE
ROCK	DC148 .J383 1968 v.7 Index	AVAILABLE

Brown has ROCK v. 1-7;

Contents t. 1. La constituante.--t. 2. La législative.--t. 3. La republique (1792).--t. 4. La révolution et l'Europe.--t. 5. La mort du roi et la chute de la Gironde.--t. 6. Le gouvernement révolutionnaire.--t. 7. Index

Note Includes bibliographies

LC subject France -- History -- Revolution, 1789-1799

Other au Soboul, Albert

LCCN 75479960 /t862

Rlin/oclc RIBGR02981288-B

Record 6 of 19

Record: [Prev](#) [Next](#)

6/11/06 Brady
docs Ref have "Plantation de l'arbre de la liberté à basse terre" 1848

- [Start Over](#)
- [Request This](#)
- [Export](#)
- [Coded Display](#)
- [Return to Browse](#)
- [Check InRhode](#)
- [Add to RefWorks](#)
- [Another Search](#)
- (Search History)

WorldCat Detailed Record

- Click on a checkbox to mark a record to be e-mailed or printed in Marked Records.

Home Databases Searching Results Staff View | My Account | Options | Comments | **Exit** | Hide tips

List of Records Detailed Record Marked Records View Saved Records Go to page

WorldCat results for: au: jaurès and ((ti: histoire and ti: socialiste)). Record 1 of 53.



Prev 1 Next Mark:

Requested 122 4/14/05

Histoire socialiste, 1789-1900,

Jean Jaurès

1901-1908

French Book 13 v. illus., ports., maps, facsimis. 28 cm.
Paris, J. Rouff

GET THIS ITEM

Availability: Check the catalogs in your library.

- Libraries worldwide that own item: 94
- Connect to the catalog at University of Virginia Libraries

FIND RELATED

More Like This: Search for versions with same title and author | Advanced options ...

Title: **Histoire socialiste, 1789-1900,**

Author(s): Jaurès, Jean,; 1859-1914,; ed.

Publication: Paris, J. Rouff

Year: 1901-1908

Description: 13 v. illus., ports., maps, facsimis. 28 cm.

Language: French

Standard No: LCCN: 50-52306

SUBJECT(S)

Geographic: France -- History -- 1789-1900.

France -- Social conditions.

Class Descriptors: LC: DC252

Responsibility: sous la direction de Jean Jaurès.

Document Type: Book

Entry: 19770421

Update: 20041122

Accession No: OCLC: 2906745

Database: WorldCat

Darwin + Bergman etc
Hist. Guide ... GUP 1998

~~Not a LCP~~

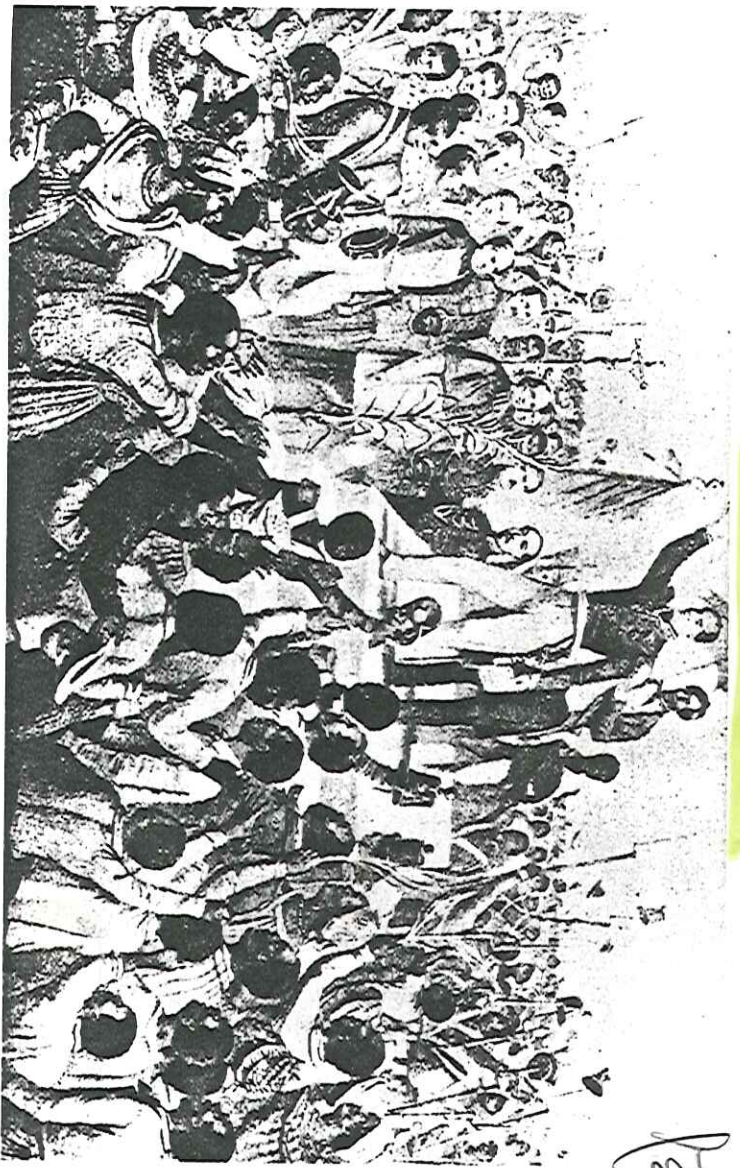
eighteenth-century England was repackaged as an act of cannibalistic communion in which one stirred the blood of slaves in one's coffee or tea.

For the first time in history the discussion of slavery also became feminized as well as consumerized. As guardians of the table and as embodiments of compassion, women called on themselves to become active moral and political agents. Late eighteenth-century Britain produced the first public debates and polemic writings by women on the question of slavery. Other contentious reform movements quickly invoked slavery for their own domestic purposes. When people were asked to identify with the sufferings of slaves, slavery became a central metaphor in moral discourse about other sufferings: workers ("wage slaves"), women, children, and animals (Drescher, 1986, pp. 158-161).

Within a generation of the first successful attack on the British Atlantic slave trade (1807), British abolitionists envisioned a total eradication of slavery from the entire world. The succession of events marking the demise of slavery and of the Atlantic slave trade between the 1780s and 1880s struck contemporaries as one of the most extraordinary processes in human history. By 1890 slavery had been legally abolished throughout the New World, and anti-slavery was globally linked to the official policy of European imperialism. The explicitly altruistic character of the anti-slavery crusade, pitting morality against profit, seemed to prove that popular enlightenment could keep pace with humanity's moral advance. For Tocqueville, it was decisive that British economic and political interests had resisted emancipation until "popular mobilization swept it along." For John Stuart Mill, it was

L'Abolition de l'esclavage à la Guadeloupe (Abolition of Slavery in Guadeloupe);

engraving from Jean Jaurès's *Histoire socialiste: La deuxième république française*, vol. 9, *La république de 1848*.



6/1/01
Not a LCP

local carriers

Alibonny only
in 1848

Not a LCP

The Library Company of Philadelphia WOLFPAC



Online Catalog



New Search

Modify Search

Title List

Holdings

Start Over

Sign Off

Help

Full Display -- Library Co. of Philadelphia
<All Headings> "west indies" -- Title 809 of 933

Options:

Use Labeled Format

Bottom

◀ PREV NEXT ▶
First Last

JCB
2nd ed. 1774
7/1/02

Format: Book

D774
J46d

Author: **Jefferys, Thomas, d. 1771.**

Title: A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies :

compiled from authentic memoirs, revised by gentlemen who have resided many years in the Spanish settlements; illustrated with thirty-two maps and plans, chiefly from original drawings taken from the Spaniards in the last war / and engraved by Thomas Jefferys, ...

Imprint: London : printed for T. Jefferys, 1762.

2nd ed. London, 1774

Description: [6], xxiv, 106, [2] p., 32 folded leaves of plates : maps ; 24 cm. (4to)

Notes: Signatures: [A]# a-c# B-O# P(P) ([A1] blank)

Citations: ESTC T105795.

Local Notes: LCP AR 1963 p.38-40; AR 1968 p.9.

Local Notes: One plate hand-colored.

Subject: West Indies --Description and travel.

fold w/ maps of plans
of colored cuts +
kneels, 5 JT NO
ILL. of people

Subject: Latin America --Description and travel.

Local Entry: Imprint: London 1762.

System No.: PALR89-B2160

Holdings

Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1762 Jef 105.Q 1 (My Library)

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

First Last

Top



Online Catalog



New Search Modify Search Title List Holdings Start Over Sign Off Help
Full Display -- Library Co. of Philadelphia
<All Headings> "slave" -- Title 4 of 116

Options: Use Labeled Format



10/17/02

my vague photo.
negative location
unknown - NR scan

Bottom

◀ PREV NEXT ▶
First | Last

Format: Visual Material

Author: Jennings, William Nicholson, 1860-1946, photographer.

Title: Girard slave pens [graphic] / W.N. Jennings.
[1894]

Imprint: [1894]

Description: 1 negative: glass; 8 x 10 in.

Notes: Title from negative sleeve.

Notes: Photographer's imprint inscribed on negative.

Summary: View of the entrances to stone slave pens of Philadelphia banker, financier, and Louisiana plantation owner, Stephen Girard.

Local Notes: Negative cracked.

Subject: Girard, Stephen, 1750-1831.

Subject: Slave quarters -- Pennsylvania -- Philadelphia.

Genre/Phys. Char.: Glass negatives -- 1890-1900.

Subject: SP3 Afro-American.

Subject: SP10 Philadelphia artists.

Local Entry: Imprint:PA. Philadelphia. 1894.

System No.: AFR-551

Holdings

Library Co. of Philadelphia Print Dept.: Glass Negatives-Jennings [P.9480.50]

◀ PREV NEXT ▶
First | Last

The Library Company of Philadelphia Online Catalog

WOLFPAC

Full Display -- Library Co. of Philadelphia
<Title> "Jamaica" -- Title 5 of 234

New Search Modify Search Title List Holdings Start Over Sign Off Help

Options: Use Labeled Format

Impact
ONLINE
Web PAC 04
www.auto-graphics.com

Bottom ▾

◀ PREV NEXT ▶
First ◀▶▶▶ Last

- Format:** Book
- Author:** **Johnston, James, M.D.** *all photo graphs - available source for early 20th cent. Jamaica - but too late for website*
- Title:** Jamaica: the new Riviera. : A pictorial description of the island and its attractions / by Jas. Johnston, M.D.
- Imprint:** [London] : Printed and published by Cassell and Company, Limited, Ludgate Hill, London, c1903.
- Description:** 103, [9] p., [1] folded leaf of plates : ill., col. map, music, ports. ; 23 x 31 cm.
- Notes:** Copyright date from t.p. verso.
- Notes:** Advertisements on [8] p. at end.
- Notes:** Map signed: Stanford's Geographical Establishment, London.
- Citations:** Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 5356
- Subject:** Jamaica --Description and travel.
- Subject:** Jamaica --Pictorial works.
- Genre/Phys. Char.:** Maps--Jamaica.
- Genre/Phys. Char.:** Advertisements.
- Genre/Phys. Char.:** Colored plates.
- Subject:** SP3 Afro-Americana.
- Local Entry:** Illustrator:Stanford's Geographical Estabt., cartographer.
- Local Entry:** Printer:Cassell and Company, printer.
- Local Entry:** Imprint:ENG. London. 1903.
- System No.:** PALR94-B966

Holdings

Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare Am 1903 Johns 33237.O 1 (My Library)

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

First ◀▶▶▶ Last

Top ▾



JRhnston, Jamaica
(1903)
P. 73

~~Not in~~ Not in
Mrs. M. W. W. &
Mrs. J. W. W.
Mrs. J. W. W.

Not in USA

"HOME! SWEET HOME."

Johnston, James H.

See: MANGUT, YAREW

[Go Back](#)
[New Search](#)
[Back In List](#)
[Next In list](#)
[Change Display](#)
[Print / E-mail Download](#)
[Request Item](#)

Search Result --- Quick Search

Viewing record 8 of 30 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: **E29 .N3 J7 1910**

Author: **Johnston, Harry Hamilton, Sir, 1858-1927.**

Title: **The Negro in the New World / by Sir Harry H. Johnston ... ; with one illustration in colour by the author and 390 black and white illustrations by the author and others ; maps by Mr. J.W. Addison (Royal Geographical Society)**

Publication info: **New York : The Macmillan Company, 1910 (Plymouth [England] : W. Brendon and Son, Limited, Printers)**

Description: **xxix, 499, [1] p., [3] leaves of plates : ill., fold. maps ; 26 cm.**

Note: **Maps on lining papers.**

Note: **Includes bibliographical footnotes and index.**

Local note: **SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: Imperfect: Both maps are broken at the folds; a few other pages are broken and detached. Original light brown cloth. Transferred from Alderman, March, 2006.**

Subject: **Blacks--America.**

Subject: **Slavery--America.**

Subject: **African Americans.**

Services

[Contact Us](#)
[Renew Items](#)
[User Status](#)
[Change PIN](#)
[Interlibrary Services](#)
[Purchase Requests](#)
[UVA Libraries](#)
[Library Information](#)
[UVA Library](#)

[Go Back](#)
[New Search](#)
[Back In List](#)
[Next In list](#)
[Change Display](#)
[Print / E-mail Download](#)
[Request Item](#)

Special Collections **Material** **Location**
E29 .N3 J7 1910 **RAREBOOK** **On Order (RequestItem)**

Special Collections

4/11/06

X11- XX11- list of illustrations

Ordered with photographs of various New World
places - available for sale add cost -

NO maps for sale.

OK AGAI
Scan(1)

Record

35 592-6

Slates ... S. John ... Peru

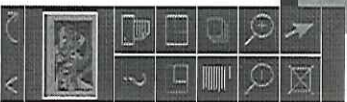
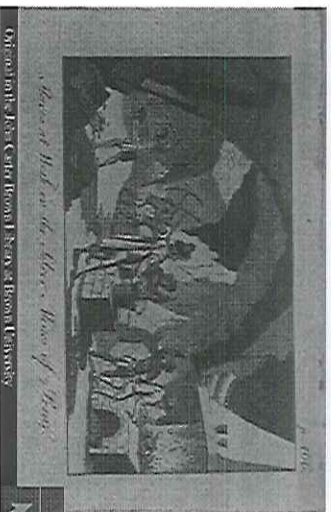
JCB call #

D789 J69h2

Johnson, Richard

The History of South
America London, 1789

follows p. 166



JAMES H. JOHNSTON

Attorney at Law

1155 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1000
Washington DC 20036
(202) 223-6020
JimJohn@erols.com

James H. Johnston

*Thanks for
encouraging me to
press on with
this.*

Jim

THE MAN *in the* KNIT CAP

In an era when it was rare
to find any formal portrait
of an African American,

Yarrow Mamout was the
subject of two early

19th-century artists. Why?

A search for answers leads
to a surprising destination

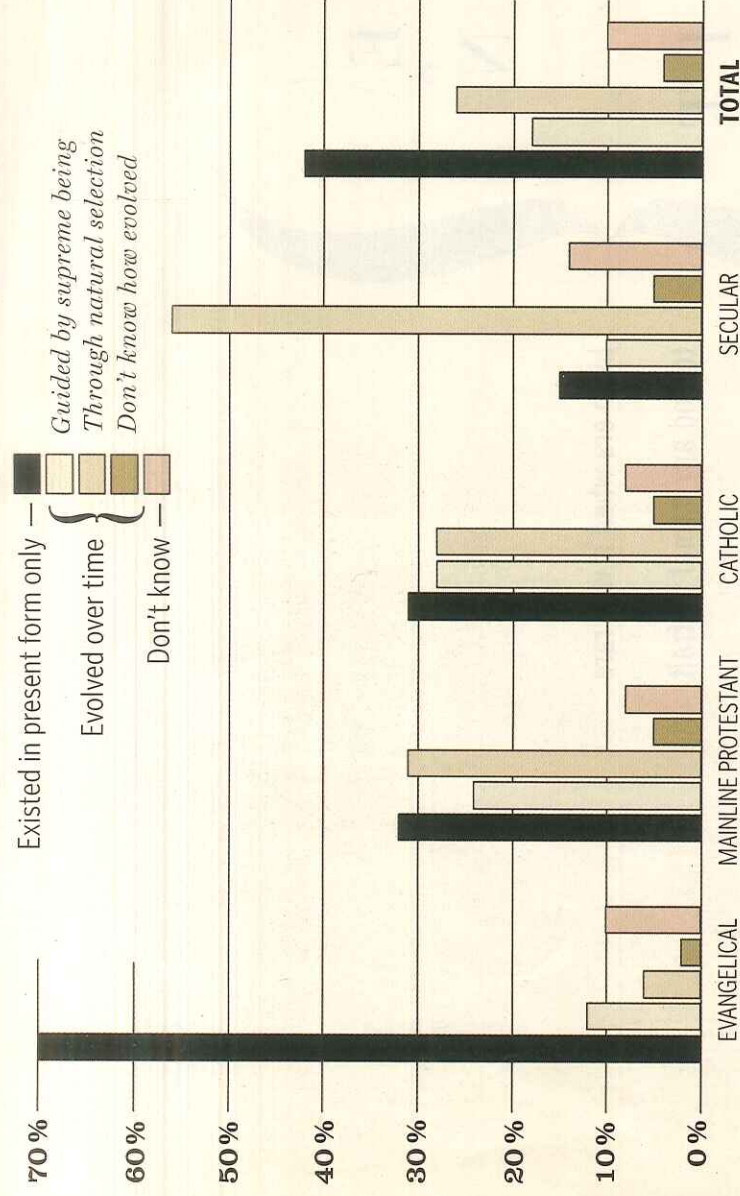
By JAMES H. JOHNSTON

FROM A DISTANCE, THE CANVAS PORTRAIT OF YARROW MAMOUT LOOKED ODDLY MODERN. Something about the man's casual attitude and his enigmatic expression made me wonder why this painting of an ordinary-looking African American man with a stocking cap and smoking pipe was in the Peabody Room of the Georgetown Public Library. Then I got closer and read the date: 1822.

Now I was really puzzled. When I got home, I Googled Yarrow's name and found something even more astonishing: a portrait of this same man by none other than Charles Willson Peale, one of the most respected early American painters, a man who fought in the Revolution under George Washington and later painted celebrated portraits of Washington and other Founding Fathers. One explanation for Peale's interest in Yarrow was his belief that the former slave,

How We Got Here

Percentage who believe that humans and other living things have...



National survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, based on telephone interviews conducted among 2,000 adults July 7-17, 2005. Margin of error is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

is ignorant, stupid or insane," Dawkins said.

lution will sooner or later invoke the name of Richard Dawkins.

"ANYONE WHO CHOOSES not to believe in evolution is ignorant, stupid or insane," said Dawkins, professor of public understanding of science at Oxford University.

Dawkins was sitting in his Victorian Gothic home in North Oxford. The house boasts high ceilings and beautiful views of the garden, and, from this sanctuary, Dawkins has penned some of the world's best-known prose in praise of Darwin's theory of evolution. Among religious people, Dawkins is known primarily not for his science but for his militant views on evolution's implications, especially as they pertain to religion in general and Christianity in particular. What beneficent creator, Darwin himself asked after his voyage of discovery to the Galapagos Islands in South America, would permit the sort of suffering so widespread in nature? "The God of the Galapagos is careless, wasteful, indifferent, almost diabolical," agreed the American philosopher David Hull, writing in the scientific journal *Nature*. "He is certainly not the sort of God

to whom anyone would be inclined to pray."

Dawkins first shot to fame with his bestselling book, *The Selfish Gene*, published in 1975, which laid out the idea that animals — humans included — are essentially survival machines for genes. Individual animals die, and whole species may go extinct, but an unbroken genetic line connects every living thing on Earth. In the three decades since he wrote that book, Dawkins has seen his ideas become textbook orthodoxy, even as the notion of selfish genes has grown controversial among nonscientists. Even his wife, the biologist noted, once said, "Selfish genes are Frankensteins, and all life their monster."

It occurred to me as I listened to Dawkins that there is a parallel between the public's fear of selfish genes and the blockbuster science fiction movie "The Matrix," where highly sophisticated robots take over the world: Humans in the movie do not realize they are circumscribed by unseen rules and artificial parameters; they believe they are free, when in fact they are serving the robots. Genes, Dawkins asserted, behave much like these robots, with some differences. While the robots are malevo-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21



YARROW MAMOUT, 1822
By James Alexander Simpson

Sidney Hart, editor of the Peale Family Papers,
called this painting “the most sensitive portrait in
early America with an African American as the sitter.”

who followed Muslim convention of putting his last name first, was well over 100 years old.

When I mentioned encountering two early 19th-century portraits of the same largely unknown black man to Elizabeth Broun, director of the Smithsonian American Art Museum, she said *any* portrait of an African American from this period was rare.

Then I was hooked. I would spend the next three years tracking any lead I could find about who Yarrow Mamout was and why his legacy was committed to canvas nearly 200 years ago.

I SOON LEARNED THAT THE CANVAS OF YARROW IN THE PEABODY ROOM WAS PAINTED BY GEORGETOWN ARTIST JAMES ALEXANDER SIMPSON three years after Peale’s portrait of Yarrow, which hangs at the Atwater Kent Museum in Philadelphia.

The Peale portrait is famous in art history circles, and for good reason. Sidney Hart of the National Portrait Gallery and editor of the Peale Family Papers called Peale’s painting “the most sensitive portrait in early America with an African American as the sitter.”

Curiously, after Peale died, the subject of the unlabeled painting was identified as George Washington’s personal servant, Billy Lee — the only African American a limited imagination could conceive Peale would have seen fit to paint. The confusion lifted in 1948, when an art historian, looking through Peale’s diary, figured out that the painting must be Yarrow Mamout, not Billy Lee.

Yarrow himself, though, has been largely ignored by history. The Georgetown library has a few manuscripts, clippings and books that mention him, but I had to sift through government records, manuscripts, books and newspapers, and take oral histories, to reconstruct his life and legacy in detail. I also needed a little help from friends — and luck.

THE EARLIEST NARRATIVE MENTION OF YARROW is in a book titled *A Chorographical and Statistical Description of the District of Columbia* by David Warden. Published in Paris in 1816, the book was intended to describe the new capital of the United States to Europeans. In the course of writing about African Americans in Washington, Warden recounted what Gen. John Mason of Analoetan Island (now Roosevelt Island) told him about Yarrow in an 1811 visit to Georgetown.

According to Mason, Yarrow had “toiled late and early,

and in the course of a few years he had amassed a hundred dollars” on which to retire. He gave it to a merchant for safekeeping, but the entire sum was lost when the merchant died insolvent. Yarrow worried because he was no longer young and strong. Still, he went back to work, laboring for fixed wages by day, and weaving nets and baskets to sell by night. When he’d saved another \$100, he gave the money to a different merchant with the same result: Yarrow lost his savings a second time when the merchant went bankrupt.

Going back to work a third time, Yarrow saved \$200. This time, according to Warden:

“By the advice of a friend, who explained to him the nature of a bank, he purchased shares to this amount in that of Columbia [Bank of Georgetown], in his own name, the interest of which now affords him a comfortable support. Though more than eighty years old, he walks erect, is active, cheerful, and good-natured. His history is known to several respectable families, who treat him with attention. On Christmas, his great delight is to fire a gun under their windows at break of day, which is intended as a signal for his *dram*. When young, he was the best swimmer ever seen on the Potomac; and though his muscles are now somewhat stiffened by age, he still finds pleasure in his exercise. Fond of conversation, he often, in broken language, thus relates the story of his life, which we insert as a specimen of curious dialect: — ‘Olda massa been tink he got all de work out of a Yaro bone. He tell a Yaro, go free Yaro; you been work nuff for me, go work for you now . . . Yaro work a soon — a late — a hot — a cold. Sometime he sweat — sometime he blow a finger.’”

In 1819, eight years after the Warden interview, Peale came looking for Yarrow. Peale had come to Washington to paint President James Monroe for the collection of presidential portraits at Peale’s museum in Philadelphia. Vice President Daniel Tompkins, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, Secretary of the Treasury William Crawford, House Speaker Henry Clay and a bevy of senators, congressmen and commodores also sat for the painter. Most paid for the privilege.

Money was not what attracted Peale to Yarrow. The elderly Yarrow could hardly afford someone of Peale’s stature. Besides, Peale kept the painting, so he obviously didn’t charge.

Peale seemed interested in Yarrow for two reasons. First, Peale fancied himself a scientist as well as an artist. He had studied longevity and, for a time, theorized that human beings could live to be 200. Peale’s diary suggests



YARROW MAMOUT, 1819

By Charles Willson Peale

he thought Yarrow proved his theory: "I heard of a Negro who is living in Georgetown said to be 140 years of age . . . He is comfortable in his Situation having Bank stock and lives in his own house. . . I propose to make a portrait of him should I have the opportunity." Peale later revised Yarrow's age downward, but only by six years.

Second, although Peale once owned slaves, he had come to oppose slavery and may have been hoping for an opportunity to paint a prosperous African American to

make a point about racial equality. In 1810, Peale's son, Raphaelle, had painted a dignified portrait of the Rev. Absalom Jones, an African American minister. A portrait of a man like Yarrow, who had gone from slavery to relative wealth, would complement Raphaelle's work.

But the real Yarrow might not be quite the man you see in the Peale painting, at least not if you compare it with Simpson's portrait. Simpson taught art at George-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

Yarrow

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

town College and earned money by doing portraits. He painted Yarrow in 1822, just three years after Peale did, but Yarrow looks much older and far less prosperous. The Simpson painting was called “an admirable likeness” by the Rev. Thomas Bloomer Balch in an 1859 lecture. Balch’s opinion deserves weight. He grew up in Georgetown and succeeded his father as minister of the Presbyterian church two blocks from Yarrow’s house.

There is another reason the Peale painting may be too flattering. An inspection of Yarrow’s clothing shows that he is wearing what appear to be the same blue jacket and red waistcoat in both sittings. In the Peale painting, Yarrow has an expensive leather coat draped over his shoulders. It contributes to a look of achievement and wealth. He isn’t wearing it in the Simpson portrait. Perhaps the coat belonged not to Yarrow but rather to the wealthy artist who, according to his diary, traveled around Washington in the winter in a horse-drawn cab. Since he went to Yarrow’s house in Georgetown in January, he may have put his own coat over Yarrow’s shoulders for artistic purposes.

Washington was a very different city then, one that could be terrifying for African Americans. Men and women were bought and sold as slaves every day. A freedman might be indistinguishable from a slave on the street, and any difference might be unimportant to slave traders. Based on a manumission paper first filed in Maryland, Yarrow was freed in 1796 and bought his house four years later, but he was an exception. The 1800 census counted 400 “free persons of color or Indians not taxed” and 2,072 slaves out of a total Georgetown population of 8,144.

Peale’s diary tells us more about the man. “I spend [spent] the whole day & not only painted a good likeness of him, but also the drapery & background.” The next morning, Peale went back to Yarrow’s house to touch up the painting and to investigate further. His diary continues:

“Yarrow owns a House & lotts and is known by most of the Inhabitants of Georgetown & particularly by the Boys who are often teasing him which he takes

in good humour. It appears to me that the good temper of the [man] has contributed considerably to longevity. Yarrow has been noted for sobriety & a cheerful conduct, he professes to be a mahometan, and is often seen & heard in the Streets singing Praises to God — and conversing with him he said man is no good unless his religion comes from the heart . . . The acquaintance of him often banter him about eating Bacon and drinking Whiskey — but Yarrow says it is no good to eat Hog — & drink whiskey is very bad. I re-touched his Portrait the morning after his first setting to mark what rinkles & lines to characterise better his Portrait.”

Whatever Yarrow told Peale, he wasn’t 134 years old in 1819. He was in his eighties. This more plausible age comes from two sources. First, after Yarrow’s owner died, the 1796 inventory of his estate listed Yarrow’s age as 60. Second, when David Warden visited Georgetown in 1811 for his book, he was told that Yarrow was older than 80. This may not have been the only instance of Yarrow pulling Peale’s leg. He

grandfather, Ninian Beall, had come from Scotland and purchased property along the Potomac River that he called the Rock of Dunbarton. Today it is called Georgetown. Peale’s spelling error is understandable, though. The name Beall is often pronounced “Bell.” Ninian himself reportedly told strangers to pronounce his name “like a ringing bell.”

From the bank, Peale went to visit the “Widow Bell,” who had freed Yarrow. She was in fact Margaret Beall, widow of Brooke Beall; he was a distant cousin of bank president Thomas Beall. A Montgomery County researcher, Eleanor Vaughn Cook, discovered this 20 years ago when she saw Yarrow’s name in the inventory of Brooke Beall’s estate. Another researcher, Diane Broadhurst, discovered Yarrow had a son named Aquilla.

According to Peale’s diary, Margaret Beall told him that Yarrow came from Guinea when he was about 14 years old and was purchased by the Beall family from a Capt. Dow. She said her husband planned to build a new house in George-

In the early 1800s, a freedman might be indistinguishable from a slave on the street, and any difference might be unimportant to slave traders.

town and asked Yarrow to make the bricks for it. He told Yarrow that he would free him when the house was finished. Yarrow made the bricks, but Brooke Beall died before the house was completed. So, Margaret Beall freed Yarrow.

After finishing the portrait, Peale went to the bank in which Yarrow owned stock “to see some of the family [who] had knowledge of Him for many years & whose Ancesters had purchased him from the Ship that brought him from Africa — a Mr. Bell in a Bank directed me to an ancient Widow who had set him free.”

Peale wasn’t the best of orthographers. In addition to the obvious misspellings, he got the name of the bank officer wrong. The president of the Columbia Bank of Georgetown then was not “Mr. Bell” but rather Thomas Brooke Beall. He was a member of the prominent Beall family of Maryland. His great-great

Thus, the basic facts seem to be these. Yarrow was born in Guinea about 1736. He was brought to Maryland as a slave and purchased by Brooke Beall’s father, Samuel. Brooke Beall inherited him. Yarrow was freed after nearly half a century of servitude and four years later bought the house and lot on a street now called Dent Place in Georgetown. He was about 83 when Peale painted him, and this last was documented in an obituary in the Gettysburg Compiler of February 12, 1823. The obituary’s wording is so similar to Peale’s diary entry that Peale him-

self may have written it:

“Died — at Georgetown, on the 19th ultimo, negro Yarrow, aged (according to his account) 136 years. He was interred in the corner of his garden, the spot where he usually resorted to pray . . . it is known to all that knew him, that he was industrious, honest, and moral — in the early part of his life he met with several losses by loaning money, which he never got, but he persevered in industry and economy, and accumulated some Bank stock and a house and lot, on which he lived comfortably in his old age — Yarrow was never known to eat of swine, nor drink ardent spirits.”

YARROW'S DENT PLACE PROPERTY, WHERE HE DIED AND WAS BURIED, stayed in his son's name until 1838, when the city of Georgetown auctioned it to recover unpaid taxes of \$100.

Two townhouses now occupy Yarrow's lot. They have large back yards where the garden and grave must have been. In the mid-1950s, then-Sen. John F. Kennedy and his new wife, Jacqueline, rented the house across the street from Yarrow's property.

Early last December, I went to Dent Place with Nancy Kassner, archaeologist for the District of Columbia. We wanted to see if ground-penetrating radar could be used to spot an underground anomaly indicative of a grave. The current owners had consented. But, unfortunately, the back yards are landscaped, and the lots themselves have been terraced. Radar couldn't be used in most spots and might not do any good in any event. Yarrow's body may have been

At the office of the D.C. recorder of deeds, documents show that, although Yarrow purchased the Dent Place property in 1800, he worried that he did not have clear title. Perhaps this was because he had not yet recorded, in D.C., the manumission paper that freed him. So, in 1803, he and Francis Deakins, the man who had sold him the property, re-deeded it to Yarrow's son Aquilla.

The procedure for recording a transfer required the deed be taken to the recorder and copied by hand into a large ledger, and then returned to the owner. The original has disappeared.

However, the old ledger book, Volume 10 of Liber K, is at the National Archives. Yarrow's deed is recorded on page 71. Opening the cumbersome book, I expected to see “Francis Deakins” and per-

heritance, among whom the name Yarrow may be found today.

THE HOUSE ON DENT PLACE WASN'T YARROW'S ONLY REAL ESTATE UNDERTAKING, not was Aquilla his only heir. Court records at the National Archives show that in 1843 a woman named Nancy Hillman of Frederick filed a lawsuit in the District to collect on an unpaid loan that Yarrow had made in 1821 to help a merchant buy a “two story brick dwelling and store house with extensive back buildings, situated on the west side” of what is now Wisconsin Avenue in Georgetown.

Hillman said in the suit that she was the daughter of Yarrow's sister and his only surviving heir. In 1850, the court awarded her \$451 in unpaid principal and interest

I made an accidental discovery. Four miles from Harpers Ferry, in Washington County, Md., was a byway named Yarrowsburg Road.

haps an “X,” indicating that Yarrow was illiterate, in the signature block of the deed. Deakins's name was there all right, copied in the legible hand of the recorder of deeds. But in place of “X” or “Yarrow Mamout” were foreign-looking words.

Kevin Smullin Brown, a scholar of Arabic and Islam at University College London, looked at a copy that was e-mailed to him. He guessed that the recorder of deeds was trying to copy a signature that was in Arabic. And, given that the signer was Yarrow Mamout, Brown speculated the original may have read, “Mahmoud Yarrow, God Willing.”

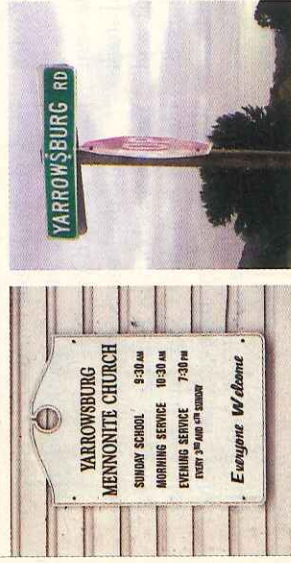
Sulayman Nyang, a professor of African Studies at Howard University, also looked at an e-mailed copy.

He called the signature “distorted Arabic,” also speculating that the recorder had attempted to copy the foreign signature. Nyang concluded that Yarrow was probably literate in Arabic and of Fulani

on the loan. Hillman died a year later. She apparently had no heirs. The copy of her will, which was filed with the Frederick County probate court, left her entire estate to two lawyers in Frederick. The reason for this is unknown. Nor is anything more known about Yarrow's sister. She presumably came from Africa as a slave and stayed in touch with her brother.

During the proceedings, Hillman told the court that Yarrow's son Aquilla died in Harpers Ferry in 1832. The 1830 census showed Aquilla Yarrow as a freedman living in rural Washington County, Md. Records at the county register of wills confirm that Aquilla died in 1832. His estate was valued at \$170, but his debts exceeded his assets. There is no mention of heirs.

I shared the probate records with Diane Broadhurst, the Montgomery County researcher. She noticed the word “Polly” next to an entry for fabric in the inventory of Aquilla's estate. Broadhurst pointed out that the 1850 census for Washington County listed a 45-year-old black woman named Mary Yarrow. Broadhurst suggested that this Mary and Aquilla's Polly



Yarrowsburg is a tiny crossroads in Western Maryland, across the Potomac River from Harpers Ferry.

moved or buried under fill dirt too deep for radar to penetrate. We abandoned the plan. Besides, as Kassner pointed out, after almost 200 years, Yarrow's body has probably “returned to the earth.”

file

Search Result -- Quick Search

Viewing record 1 of 3 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: F1565 .J675 1994

Title: Indios y negros en Panamá en los siglos XVI y XVII :
selecciones de los documentos del Archivo General de Indias /
Carol F. Jopling [compiladora] ; traducción de la introducción por
Margarita Cruz de Drake.

Publication info: Antigua, Guatemala : Centro de Investigaciones
Regionales de Mesoamérica ; South Woodstock, Vt., USA : Plumsock
Mesoamerican Studies, c1994.

ISBN: 0910443106

Description: 612 p. : 1 map ; 28 cm.

Subject: Archivo General de Indias.

Subject: Indians of Central America--Panama--History--16th
century--Sources.

Subject: Indians of Central America--Panama--History--17th
century--Sources.

Subject: Blacks--Panama--History--16th century--Sources.

Subject: Blacks--Panama--History--17th century--Sources.

Subject: Panama--History--To 1903--Sources.

Related name: Jopling, Carol F.

Related name: Archivo General de Indias.

Related name: Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de
Mesoamérica.

Series: Serie monográfica / Centro de Investigaciones
Regionales de Mesoamérica ; 7

Series: Serie monográfica (Centro de Investigaciones Regionales
de Mesoamérica) ; 7.

Alderman	Material	Location
F1565 .J675 1994	BOOK	Alderman Library Stacks

From 5/17/06 vol. 11, all secondary sources

Press firmly

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

Date 6/25/02

Your name J. Handle

Call Number

A310
com 2

Author JULIAN, Antonio

Title La Perla de la America

Place/Date Publication 1787

Signature J. Handle

Paged by: _____ Shelved by: _____

Search Virgo

Quick Search

Advanced Search

Video Search

EJournal Lists

Ebooks, etc. Search

Audio Search

Manuscript Search

CallNumber Search

Reserve Readings

Databases

Journal articles

Newspaper articles

EBooks

Reference Sources

Services

Contact Us

Renew Items

User Status

Change PIN

Interlibrary Services

Purchase Requests

UVA Libraries

Library Information

UVA Library

Darden Library

Health Sciences Library

Law Library

Go Back New Search

Type: Item in VIRGO Database (LEO/Interlibrary Loan)

Date Placed: 1/17/2003

Pickup Library: Alderman

Delivery method: Electronic

AUTHOR: Julião, Carlos, 1740-1811.

TITLE: Riscos iluminados de figurinhos de brancos e negros dos uzos do Rio de Janeiro e Serro do Frio,

PUBLISHER: Rio de Janeiro, 1960.

SOURCE: ocm56659217

DATABASE: NEWWORLD CAT_FS 014

Message from Library: This request was received at Interlibrary Loans on 1/17/2003.

Click here to remove this request.

Contact Information:

If you would like to e-mail Interlibrary Services about this request, please include the request number, **REQ-526129**, in the subject line of your message. If you are sending mail from a web browser at a public terminal, please include your return e-mail address in the text of your message. You may also call us at 982-2617.

For our Julia check out complete files category 2 please e-mail me Deserts & Computers



Copyright © 1995 - 1999 Sirsi Corporation

University of Virginia Library
PO Box 400113
Charlottesville VA 22904-4113
434. 924-3021 • fax: 434.924.1431

UVA Library Home • UVA Home
Maintained by: virgo@virginia.edu
Last Modified: Thursday, January 02, 2003
© The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

Library Catalog
Choose Search

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Video Search
- EJournal Lists
- Ebooks, etc. Search
- Audio Search
- Manuscript Search
- CallNumber Search

VIRGO • UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

- NEW SEARCH
- BACK IN LIST
- NEXT IN LIST
- SEARCH HISTORY
- REQUEST ITEM

WorldCat (VIRGO) View

This is record number 1 of the 1 you found on **WorldCat (VIRGO)**.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

OCLC Accession No.: ocm5659217

Author: Julião, Carlos, 1740-1811.

Title: Riscos iluminados de figurinhos de brancos e negros dos uzos do Rio de Janeiro e Serro do Frio,
Physical description: xvi p., 43 col. plates (in portfolio) 49 cm.

Publication info: Rio de Janeiro, 1960.

LC call number: F2510 .J84

General note: At head of title: Biblioteca Nacional.

Subject: Costume Brazil.

Subject: Brazil Social life and customs

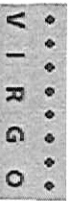
Pictorial works.

Personal author: Cunha, Lygia da Fonseca Fernandes da., ed.

Corporate author: Biblioteca Nacional (Brazil)

Holding Libraries: COUNTRY: US STATE: CA

- LIBRARY: CUY (UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY) CLU (UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, LA)
- COUNTRY: US STATE: CT
- LIBRARY: YUS (YALE UNIV LIBR) COUNTRY: US STATE: DC
- LIBRARY: LNN (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS) SMI (SMITHSONIAN INST)
- COUNTRY: US STATE: FL
- LIBRARY: FUG (UNIV OF FLORIDA) FQG (UNIV OF MIAMI) COUNTRY: US STATE: IL
- LIBRARY: SOI (SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIV) UIU (UNIV OF



- JOURNAL ARTICLES/NEWSPAPERS
- EBOOKS
- REFERENCE SOURCES
- RESERVES
- LIBRARY INFO
- USER SERVICES
- RENEW ITEMS
- ASK VIRGO
- UVA LIBRARY
- DARDEN LIBRARY
- HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY
- LAW LIBRARY

Order list
9/18/02
Delivered to addressman?
9/15/02
9/15/02
~~*9/15/02*~~
9/6
Shipped from
9/10/02
Received
9/20/02
LCU
Followe Univcat

Library Catalog
Choose Search

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Video Search
- EJournal Lists
- Ebooks, etc. Search
- Audio Search
- Manuscript Search
- CallNumber Search

Other Databases

- RESERVES
- LIBRARY INFO
- USER SERVICES
- RENEW ITEMS
- ASK VIRGO
- UVA LIBRARY
- ALDERMAN LIBRARY
- HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY
- LAW LIBRARY

VIRGO

VIRGO • UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

- GO BACK
- NEW SEARCH
- BACKIN LIST
- NEXTIN LIST
- CHANGE DISPLAY
- PRINT | EMAIL DOWNLOAD
- REQUEST ITEM

8/15/02

Search Result --- Quick Search

Book Russell Wood

Viewing record 4 of 6 from catalog.

Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture

Call number: F2659.N4 R86 1982

Author: Russell-Wood, A. J. R., 1939.

Title: The Black man in slavery and freedom in colonial Brazil / A.J.R. Russell-Wood.

Publication info: New York : St. Martin's Press, c1982.

ISBN: 0312083262

Description: xiii, 295 p., [8] p. of plates : ill. ; 24 cm.

Note: Includes index.

Note: Bibliography: p. 261-283.

Subject: Blacks--Brazil.

Subject: Slavery--Brazil.

Subject: Brazil--Social conditions.

Call numbers for ALDERMAN	Material	Location
F2659.N4 R86 1982	BOOK	ALD-STKS

- GO BACK
- NEW SEARCH
- BACKIN LIST
- NEXTIN LIST
- CHANGE DISPLAY
- PRINT | EMAIL DOWNLOAD
- REQUEST ITEM

WebCat[®] Copyright © 1995 - 1999 Sirsi Corporation
4.7[®] product by SIRSI Copyright © The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

TOP

8/15/02

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Show full headers <- Read previous

From: Carla Larangeira <cl4u@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
To: Jerome Handler <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu>, cl4u@virginia.edu
Time: Wed, 05 Feb 2003 15:03:28 -0500
Subject: Re:

Hello Professor Handler. The translations follow below:

(26) "Clothes of female slaves" - two figures - dressed only in colorful skirts in elegant manner around their waist; around their necks, arms and legs, they wear several golden necklaces, and in their neck, a cross; on their heads, turbants.

*added to
celebration menu*

(28) "Clothes of female slaves" - two figures - wide round skirts with figures, white shirts; a cape covering the entire body and part of the skirt; white socks, high heel shoes with a buckle; highly ornamented. Both carry a rosary.

(35) "Clothes of female slaves begging at Rosario's party" - The women, richly dressed with colorful skirts, have their body wrapped around in great black capes and heads wrapped in a turbant; high heeled shoes with buckles, necklaces, earrings and bracelets. Two bring silver trays in which we can see coins; the other two carry two long batons, and they distinguish themselves by the hats they are wearing. Following the group is a boy, with colorful clothing adorned by feathers, holding a piece of wood and little "ax."

I hope this ok. Unfortunately, its mostly descriptive, practically no mention of their occupation. E-mail me again if you have further doubts or questions.

- Carla

--On Wednesday, February 05, 2003 2:27 PM -0500 Jerome Handler <jh3v@cms.mail.virginia.edu> wrote:

> Jerome Handler
> Virginia Foundation for the Humanities
> 145 Ednam Drive
> Charlottesville, VA 22903
> (434) 924-3296
>
> Hello Carla...I am trying to finish up. I wonder if you
> could give me translations for the following three: Pl
> xxvi (26); xxviii (28), and xxxv (35). I assume by now
> you have received the check. many thanks. jerome handler

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Show full headers <- Read previous

V = Data ok

Pl. XXIV

Figura de mulher com traje caçeteiro: blusa franzida, saia estampada, sobre a roupa, um casaco vermelho com punhos e barra; sapatos abotinados, cabelos soltos até a cintura; na mão, um pente. Homem embugdo em uma capa vermelha enfeitada com galões prateados; sapatos de entrada baixa com fivelas, meias brancas e chapéu preto com galões prateados.

Aquarela colorida.

0,384X0,280

Pl. XXV

Trajes femininos — duas figuras — saia estampada, blusa larga que aparece somente em parte sob o largo manto preto, jogado sobre os ombros; sapatos de salto e fivela; meias brancas bordadas; à cabeça, toiros brancos e sobre estes uma aba de chapéu preto; colares, pulseiras, brincos e, na mão, téggo.

Aquarela colorida.

0,386X0,279

Pl. XXVI

Vestimentas de escravas — duas figuras — vestidas apenas com saias coloridas e apinhadas com elegância à cintura; trazem ao pescoço, ornamentos brancos e penas muitos colares de ouro, destacando-se uma cruz ao colo; à cabeça, turbantes.

Aquarela colorida.

0,377X0,272

Pl. XXVII

Traje de mulher negra — envolta em duas capas; à inferior amarela e a superior preta, acompanhando a barra da saia escura. Calça chinelos vermelhos de salto alto; traz à cabeça um torço, que sustenta uma aba preta; à cintura, uma série de berloques, na mão, um téggo, colares e pulseiras.

Aquarela colorida.

0,320X0,275

Pl. XXVIII

Vestimentas de escravas — duas figuras — saias amplas rodadas e estampadas, camisa branca; capa cobrindo todo o corpo e parte da saia; meias brancas, sapatos de salto alto com fivelas; torço e enfeites. Trazem ambas um téggo.

Aquarela colorida.

0,384X0,280

Pl. XXIX

Vestimentas de escravas: 1ª figura: saia escura, blusa estampada aparecendo sob a capa escura que envolve o corpo; turbante prendendo os cabelos e, sobreposto, um chapéu; sapatos de salto e fivela, meias brancas bordadas. 2ª figura: saia vermelha rodada, blusa branca de mangas bufantes aparecendo sob a capa escura jogada aos ombros; turbante prendendo os cabelos e chapéu sobreposto; chinelos de salto bordados a ouro; colares, pulseiras, brincos, anéis.

Aquarela colorida.

0,384X0,279

Pl. XXX

Vestimentas de escravas: 1ª figura: saia rodada amarela, corpo envolto num grande casaco vermelho, enfeitado de galões prateados; meias brancas e sapatos de salto com fivela; na cabeça, um chapéu preto de aba larga enfeitado com plumas; cabelos presos em réde. 2ª figura: mais popular: saia rodada azul, blusa branca aparecendo por baixo de grande capa preta jogada sobre os ombros; chinelos de salto; turbante sobre o qual se assenta um chapéu preto de aba larga; enfeites dourados e longo téggo.

Aquarela colorida.

0,383X0,280

Juliao 31a (alt)

Pl. XXXI

Vendedoras: a primeira escrava carrega, amarrado às costas com um pano, um menino branco, louro; leva à cabeça grande tabuleiro cheio de cana de açúcar e frutas. A segunda leva à cabeça grande sanbuiá de palha fechado na parte inferior e, na parte superior, de trançado largo, deixa ver as aves, provavelmente para serem vendidas.

Aquarela colorida.

0,390X0,280

Pl. XXXII

Vendedoras ambulantes: negra, caprichosamente vestida à mod-pulgar, traz à mão uma garrala de barro e, à cabeça, tabuleiro com mercadoria, recoberto parcialmente com um pano enfeitado. Escravo de saio e blusa fechada, descalço; ao pescoço, fômites e um téggo; traz à cabeça, grande boião de barro tampado com um prato e, numa das mãos, concha e tijela para medida.

Aquarela colorida.

0,383X0,280

Pl. XXXIII

Negras vendedoras: 1ª escrava: saia preta, blusa branca e torço, carrega o filho às costas, sustentando-o à cintura com um pano; traz sobre a cabeça um grande peixe. 2ª escrava: vestida com mais capricho, leva às costas a criança, amarrada na cintura com um pano; segura numa das mãos um cachimbo e traz na cabeça grande tabuleiro com bananas e outras frutas. Ao centro da estampa, um cachorro malhado.

Aquarela colorida.

0,384X0,280

Pl. XXXIV

Tipos populares — 1: vendedor de capim — negro vestido de calção branco; traz o casaco preso à cintura; sustenta na cabeça um feixe de capim amarrado em vários pontos. 2: Escravo vendedor de leite: vestido de calção, pano listrado passado na cintura, colíete azul-fer; traz à cabeça um pote de barro; ao pescoço, o colar de ferro e, na pedra direita, uma argola de caliveteiro, que provam tratar-se de um escravo fugião.

Aquarela colorida.

0,20X0,364

Pl. XXXV

Vestimentas de escravas pedintes na festa do Rosário — As mulheres, ricamente vestidas com saias estampadas, têm o corpo envolvido em grandes capas pretas e a cabeça envolta em turbantes; sapatos de salto com fivelas, colares, brincos, pulseiras. Duas trazem grandes bandejas de prata, onde se vêem moedas; as outras, dois longos bastões, e se distinguem pela aba de chapéu que usam sobre o turbante. Acompanha o grupo um menino, com roupagem colorida e enfeitado com penas, que leva uma fábua e machadinha.

Aquarela colorida.

0,278X0,384

Pl. XXXVI

Cortejo da Rainha Negra na festa de Reis — A rainha coroada, vestida de estampado, sapatos de salto alto com fivelas, meias brancas, empunha o cetro e um leque. Seu manto é carregado por um pajem, também ricamente vestido; vem protegido por um grande guarda-sol vermelho que uma mulher carrega. Sete figuras femininas, trajadas com luxo, empunham diversos instrumentos musicais e formam o cortejo, consando passos de dança. À frente, duas outras figuras, também vestidas com requinte, tocam flauta e corneta.

Aquarela colorida.

0,366X0,280

Pl. XXXVII

Coroação de uma rainha negra na festa de Reis — A rainha vestida de brocado, ataviada de jóias, empunha o cetro e traz na cabeça a coroa. Seu manto vermelho, recamado de estrelas, é sustentado por uma

escravos; outra carrega um guarda-sol para protegê-la. Mais cinco figuras de escravos, com roupagens coloridas e enfeitadas de penas, são vistas empunhando diversos instrumentos musicais e dançando.

Pl. XXXVIII

0,280X0,384

Rei e Rainha negros da festa de Reis — Ricamente vestidos e coroados, empunham cetros; dois meninos seguram a cauda da roupagem da rainha; um escravo protege-os com grande guarda-sol bordado. A esquerda, duas crianças com roupas coloridas tocam trombetas e, à direita, um menino empunha estandarte amarelo.

Aquarela colorida.

0,278X0,384

Pl. XXXIX

Coroação de um Rei nos festejos de Reis — o Rei, vestido de negro, traz uma sobrecasaca vermelha, empunha o cetro e tem à cabeça a coroa. Seu manto vermelho, recamado de estrelas, é sustentado por um menino; para protegê-lo, um homem carrega um grande guarda-sol bordado. Seis escravos, com roupagens coloridas e enfeitadas com penas, são vistos empunhando diversos instrumentos musicais e dançando. A direita da cena, uma escrava embuçada e de turbante.

Aquarela colorida.

0,383X0,280

Pl. XI

Escravos briadores de pedra para a extração de diamante, na região de Séro Rito. Vem-se três escravos sentados sobre uma grande pedra, o do centro segura um objeto penetrante e os dois, ao lado, batem com

os martelos. Em primeiro plano, um escravo com uma vara pontuda des-

loca as pedras amontoadas.

Aquarela colorida.

0,372X0,266

Pl. XII

Extração de diamante. Trabalho nas cascas. Diversas fases: vários escravos brigando grandes pedras; outros lhes reduzindo o tamanho; colação dentro de cestos pelos escravos, que os transportam para outro local. Dois feltes brancos, vestidos com trajes mais completos, vigiam, armados de longos chicotes. Em segundo plano, uma pedreira.

Aquarela colorida.

0,371X0,266

Pl. XIII

Séro Rito — trabalho de lavagem do cascalho, feito por escravos. Debaixo de um grande telheiro, os escravos, cada qual dentro de um tanque, batem as pedras; diante de cada um está sentado um feitor com chicote ao lado, vigiando; junto ao primeiro feitor, a caixa onde eram colocados os diamantes. Em segundo plano, casas à beira do rio.

Aquarela colorida.

0,370X0,266

Pl. XIII

Escravo examinado por doisfeitores: ao chão, as roupas do escravo que é visto de mãos levantadas entre doisfeitores, portadores de longos chicotes. Ao fundo, casas que representam, provavelmente, aspectos de Séro Rito.

Aquarela colorida.

0,369X0,264

41 - extração of diamonds.

Divers phases: several slaves
Shaping big stones, others
reducing the size of the
stones, other put stones into
baskets for further transport to
in Metgord, big rock mound

CATÁLOGO

- Pl. I
Alegoria — saindo de um arco triunfal montado a cavallo, um official de calções e casaca azul-marinho, vestia vermelha, chapéu de penachos colorido, com as letras F. P., brande uma espada com a mão direita. A esquerda, em primeiro plano, entre ruínas, uma mulher do povo mostra ao filho o herói; ao seu lado um homem também o aponta. À direita, soprando uma longa corneta, outra figura masculina. Em segundo plano, em meio de uma paisagem campestre, soldados, com o mesmo fardamento da figura principal, dirigem um rebanho e soldados inimigos para uma determinada direcção.
 Aquarela colorida 0,367×0,263
- Na margem inferior do desenho há uma nota manuscrita a lápis, letra do séc. XVIII, com os seguintes dizeres: "Victoria alcançada por Pinto Bandeira de Minas Geraes contra os Hespanhoes, provavelmente na guerra do Sul em 1762."
- Podese attribuir, portanto, esta allegoria à victoria alcançada por Rafael Pinto Bandeira, Official auxiliar do corpo de cavalaria do Rio Grande do Sul, provavelmente o criado em 1770 e que usava o chapéu de penacho e letras; os soldados inimigos seriam os espanhoes do Forte de Santa Tecla, conquistado por Rafael Pinto Bandeira a 26 de março de 1776.
- Pl. II
Official do Têrço de S. José (Rio de Janeiro): casaca e calções azul-marinho; colete azul claro, camisa branca, punhos de renda, chapéu preto, galões dourados. Official do Corpo de cavalaria auxiliar do Rio de Janeiro. Ordenança da cidade: casaca azul com botões dourados, vestia e calções vermelhos, camisas com punhos e gola de renda, botas, espada.
 Aquarela colorida 0,280×0,384
- Pl. III
Official do Têrço Auxiliâr de Santa Rita: casaca e calções azul-ferrete, colete côr de ouro e franjas nas cassas, barrete preto com galões dourados, botas, espada.
 Aquarela colorida 0,382×0,280
- Pl. IV
Official do Têrço dos Pardos: casaca azul claro, calça e vestia amarela; pluma azul claro no chapéu e espada "Rabo de galo". Official do Têrço auxiliar dos Pretos Torros (chamados pelo povo *os Henriques*) casaca e calças verdes, colete e forro vermelho; chapéu tricornete preto debruado de amarelo.
 Aquarela colorida 0,382×0,280
- Pl. V
Official de cavalaria da guarda dos Vice-reis em grande uniforme: é visto a cavallo, segurando as rédeas com a mão esquerda e com a direita a espada desembainhada em posição de sentido; o selim é forrado de pelo de onça.
 Aquarela colorida 0,382×0,280
- Pl. VI
Officiais da Companhia de Cavalaria da Guarda dos Vice-Reis — (Rio de Janeiro) — casaca azul, calça e vestia amarelas, camisa com botões e punhos de renda, botas, capacete, espada e espingarda — 2 figuras.
 Aquarela colorida 0,382×0,280
- Pl. VII
Cena romântica — Soldado do Regimento de Infantaria de Moura (1767) despedindo-se de uma moça que chora.
 Aquarela colorida 0,381×0,278.
- Pl. VIII
Indios — duas figuras bronzeadas vestidas de penas: o homem penhalo empunha um arco de sua altura e traz às costas o carcaz com as flechas; a mulher segura com a direita uma seta; a seus pés uma onça com o corpo traspassado, sangrando. Ao centro da estampa, três grandes árvores e vegetação tropical.
 Aquarela colorida 0,383×0,279
- Pl. IX
Indios — casal enfiteado com tangas de penas coloridas: o homem empunha arco e flecha, a mulher segura pela alça um recipiente feito de côco e traz ao ombro um macaquinho. Em primeiro plano um tatu.
 Aquarela colorida 0,383×0,279
- Pl. X
Indios — duas figuras: homem e mulher, recobertos de pelos, empunhando arco e flechas e folhagens, são vistos agachados em meio de uma paisagem tropical.
 Aquarela colorida 0,383×0,279
- Pl. XI
Casal de nativos civilizados: a mulher de grande camisola branca carrega uma sacola; o homem, vestido com uma tanga branca, leva uma trouxa, que sustenta ao ombro com um pau. Paisagem tropical — palmeiras e bananeiras.
 Aquarela colorida. 0,385×0,280
- Pl. XII
Transporte em réde — dois nativos civilizados, vestidos com grandes camisolões brancos, levam ao ombro uma réde sustentada nas extremidades por um pau. Seguram com uma bengala terminada em forquilha.

que serve para sustentar a réde quando param. A mulher, que vai dentro, protege-se do sol com grande mantia, feita de desenhos geométricos, A direita da estampa, um cactus.
Aquarela colorida. 0,280X0,385

Pl. XIII

Senhora levada em cadeirinha e seguida de suas escravas. A dama, ricamente ataviada, abre a cortina da cadeirinha que dois escravos carregam. Estes, vestidos de calça e colite azul-ferrêta, camisa e sobre-saia amarela, chapéu azul com emblema prateado, provavelmente as arms da família. Três escravas igualmente vestidas — saia estampada, barra vermelha e capa amarela decorada de preto, torso à cabeça, meias e sapatos de salto com fitela — seguem em fila atrás da cadeirinha.
Aquarela colorida. 0,280X0,382

Pl. XIV

Dama de alta categoria levada em cadeirinha de luxo. A senhora, vestida de vermelho e enfeitada de jóias, abre com as duas mãos a cortina da cadeirinha levada ao ombro por dois escravos. Estes, vestidos de azul-rei com botões dourados, camisa amarela, chapéu preto e pés descalços, seguem o caminho indicado pelo senhor branco que vai à frente, também vestido das mesmas cores, calçando sapatos pretos de fitelas douradas e meias brancas. As cortinas e enfeites, bem como as troupasgens, todas das mesmas cores, indicam provavelmente o mesmo proprietário.
Aquarela colorida. 0,279X0,381

Pl. XV

Vestimentas — mulher envolta em grande casaco azul-rei com enfeites dourados que deixa mostrar a barra da saia estampada; calça sapatos de entrada baixa com fitelas, meias brancas bordadas, cabelos presos em coque, chapéu de aba larga, preto com enfeites dourados. Homem, embuçado num grande casaco azul-rei com enfeites dourados e vermelhos, deixa ver somente as pernas cobertas com meias brancas e sapatos de entrada baixa com fitelas; à cabeça, chapéu preto com enfeites dourados.
Aquarela colorida. 0,383X0,280

Pl. XVI

Trajes — a mulher traz por cima da vestimenta um grande casaco rosa enfeitado de galões dourados que lhe cobre completamente a roupa-gem, deixando aparecer a barra da saia estampada; calça sapatos de salto alto com fitelas e meias brancas; traz à cabeça um chapéu de veludo negro com enfeites dourados e os cabelos presos em coque dentro de uma réde. O homem, embuçado num grande casaco roxo enfeitado com galões prateados, deixa ver o rosto; calça sapatos de entrada baixa com fitelas prateadas, traz à cabeça chapéu de veludo negro com galões prateados. A ponta da espada aparece por baixo do casaco.
Aquarela colorida. 0,383X0,280

Pl. XVII

Vestimentas — a mulher embuçada em grande casaco azul-rei deixa ver somente a barra da saia estampada; calça sapatos de salto e fitelas, meias brancas; à cabeça, chapéu ornado de plumas. O homem, também envolto em grande casaco azul-rei com enfeites dourados, calça sapatos de entrada baixa com fitelas, meias brancas; à cabeça chapéu enfeitado de galões dourados.
Aquarela colorida. 0,280X0,383

Pl. XVIII

Vendedor ambulante — escravo retira do grande jarro o leite para ser vendido e o mède com uma caneca. A mulher recebe o líquido numa vasilha — sua vestimenta é caseira e traz os cabelos em coque amarrados com um pano igual ao vestido. A direita observa a cena um homem envolvido em grande casaco, de cabeleira e chapéu.
Aquarela colorida. 0,385X0,278

Pl. XIX

Cena de chegada de patos — homem vestido de calça e blusão listrado, chapéu preto e botas, empunha uma espingarda. Mulher de saia estampada verde, blusa branca, capa vermelha enfeitada de galões dourados; chapéu de aba larga vermelho com galões dourados, meias e sapatos de entrada baixa com fitelas. Ao fundo, paisagem à beira do rio, um bando de patos levanta vôo.
Aquarela colorida. 0,380X0,280

Pl. XX

Trajes femininos: 1ª figura: saia estampada, blusa branca rendada, com mangas abertas à altura do cotovelo que vão até a barra da saia; turbante prendendo os cabelos com um chapéu preto sobrepósito; sapatos de salto com fitelas, meias brancas; colares, brinços, broches. 2ª figura: saia estampada, casaco estampado que chega até a altura dos quadris, sapatos de fitela e salto alto; cabelos em coque amarrados com grande laço de fazenda; pulseiras, colares, brinços; têgo na mão. 3ª figura: saia estampada, blusa branca franzida, grande casaco vermelho largo, com punhos e barra azul, acompanhando a saia, cabelos presos com laço. Enfeites e têgo na mão.
Aquarela colorida. 0,380X0,275

Pl. XXI

Trajes femininos: 1ª figura: saia estampada, grande blusa sóla aparecendo por baixo do casaco azul-rei, que vem jogado aos ombros e cobre toda a vestimenta, sapatos de salto com fitelas, meias brancas, chapéu preto enfeitado com galões. 2ª figura: idêntica à primeira, variando somente nas cores. 3ª figura: saia vermelha com babado amarelo, mantia azul enfeitada de amarelo, envolvendo todo o corpo; sapatos de salto com fitelas; meias brancas; cabelos presos em coque, enfeitados com plumas. 4ª figura: saia e casaco de mangas curtas de fazenda estampada, blusa branca franzida de mangas bufantes, deixando ver o antebraço; turbante prendendo os cabelos; faixa vermelha à altura dos quadris, caindo em ponta; sapatos de salto e fitelas, meias brancas.
Aquarela colorida. 0,382X0,280

Pl. XXII

Trajes femininos — 1ª figura: vestida de roupa-vermelha forrada de azul, com um torso à cabeça; calça sapatos de salto e fitela — provavelmente traje casaco matinal. 2ª figura: vestido de cetimônia azul com parte da frente amarelo-ouro, enfeites de galão prateado, mangas e gola de rendas, sapatos de salto com fitela de prata, cabelos apanhados à nuca, preso em réde que forma um adorno no alto da cabeça; pulseiras, brinços, colares; 3ª figura: vestido amarelo-avermelhado com uma sobre-saia preta, aberta na frente; à cabeça, mantilha preta de fazenda opaca que lhe cobre todo o corpo até a altura da cintura; sapatos de salto alto e fitelas; adereço de jóias. 4ª figura: mulher envolvida em longa capa preta, que deixa ver somente a saia vermelha; sapatos de salto da mesma fazenda que a saia e a fitela; à cabeça, turbante escondendo os cabelos.
Aquarela colorida. 0,382X0,280

Pl. XXIII

Cena romântica — velho vestido à moda do séc. XVIII — roupa-gem suntuosa outro-velho com galões dourados, punho e gola de renda; sapatos com fitelas; cabeleira, pince-nez; apoiado em uma bengala, faz menção de entregar a uma jovem, carta onde se lê: "A Sr. Juana Rosa...". A jovem, de saia estampada enfeitada com laços de fita, traz blusa bordada com rendas, mangas compridas, bufantes, caindo até à barra da saia; calça sapatos bordados de salto com fitela, meias brancas; à cabeça, turbante prendendo os cabelos e, sobre eles, grande chapéu preto de abas largas.
Aquarela colorida. 0,385X0,279