Diamond Washing, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 1812
Slave Trading on African Coast, 19th cent.
Branding Slaves, 19th cent.
Gold Mining, Brazil, 1850s
Animal-Powered Sugar Mill, Martinique, 1835
Sugar Boiling House/Refinery, Martinique 1835
Capture of Slave Ship by British Navy, 1824
Sugar Estate, Jamaica, 1837
Slave House and Cooking, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, late 1840s
Selling Foodstuffs, Havana, Cuba, ca. 1850
Bread and Fodder Sellers, Havana, Cuba, ca. 1850
Sponge Fishermen and Houses, Cuba, ca. 1850
Passenger Ferry, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1847
Fugitive Slave with Face Mask, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1846
ENGLISH SLAVE TRADE
THE LAST YEARS OF THE

Auriel Mackenzie-Grieve

LIVERPOOL 1750-1807

From the Press...
ILLUSTRATIONS

111 Liverpool Public Library

Liverpool, 1830.

Memories of the late Captain Hugon, from Liverpool.

Liverpool in 1848. From Burnham, "A Memoir of William Hugon, a Merchant from Liverpool."

Greenbank Waterfront. The scene of William Hugon.

176 Liverpool Public Library

From Burnham, "William Hugon, a Merchant from Liverpool."

The High Street in Liverpool. From the Liverpool Public Library.
AVERIL MACKENZIE-CREWE

won the royal abolition of the English slave trade. Britain, now a leader in world and naturally
in African man and woman, it was a handful of slaves
vital slavery at home (one in five in the Cotton counties
enforced by British laws, who for centuries conducted
their commerce in under and dangerous. So I earnestly beg
Dear Sirs, in our country's history, I do believe that the time
of men whose change must take place
or men where the change must take place
cannot be exceeded by legislation alone. If it is in the hearts
of receipt influence, the acts and feelings of separation,
and our senses social discrimination. But the minority
and supported by thousands of white people,
African descent, whose ancestors suffered so appallingly
in America and the West Indies, man and woman of
re-education, a burning topic.

Today's task is more than a country and a half
THE 1968 EDITION
PREFAE TO
1968

Written in Great Britain

1941

First Edition

8 11 1946

1968

Typed with corrections

Frank Cass and Company Limited

24 East 22nd St., New York, N.Y.

Published in the U.S.A. by A. M. Kelley

By arrangement with Frank Cass and Company Limited

69 Great Russell Street, London W1C
Call number: F214.M24 1863

Title: An errand to the South in the summer of 1862. By the Rev. Wiliam Wynnham Mallet...

Author: Wynnham, William, 1840-1885

Subject: Ships--History--Civil War, 1861-1865

Publication info: London: R. Bentley, 1863

Description: 312 p. front. 17 cm.

Publication note: In the form of a diary.

Local note: "Errand" ship inscribed.

Note: Music: p. [308]-312.

Check here to mark this record for printing/capture

Library: University of Virginia Libraries
P.S. 57-58

description

no pictures

manage -

immensely

Misss Hamilton

in families

P.S. 57 -

the Negro's

work -

Construction
other details of his life, like that smile, are an enigma.

Beals of Maryland, and well-known resident of Georgetown in the early 1800s. Yet, oddly shaped smoking pipe in his hand. In life, Varrow was a Plussian, ex-slave of the smile. Varrow wears a white shirt, red waistcoat, blue jacket, and kerchief. There is no show in a worn, old face with crowsfeet, knowing eyes, and a faint, enigmatic

The portrait of Varrow Mammon could be called the Mona Lisa of Georgetown. It

By James H. Johnston

VARROW MAMMON

May 2004
Robert Lowell made seven trips between 1755 and 1767. He was 25 when he was 32 years old. However, he was 14 years old when Samuel Hopkins arrived in America. He was born in 1785, but the exact date is unknown. He was the son of a captain of a slave ship in the 18th century, but a captain who owned slaves is mentioned by Alexander's friend, Edmund Randolph. The name of the ship is unknown.

However, nothing is known about Yarrow's life, however. Ships sailed from China to America in the American colonies, probably because the slaver trade was legal in the East. However, it is unknown whether the slave trade was legal in China, but the slaver trade was legal in Africa from Senegal to Angola. Yarrow came to America in the slave trade. He was born around 1756. He was described by his friends as a slave trader, but it is unknown whether he was a slave trader.

Yarrow was followed to Maryland by more Bealls, who were believed to be his slaves. On the other hand, Washington House at 2020 R Street, once owned by Jacobean Kennedy, Dupont, and Washington House is aスマホで見れない。The other is called Georgetown. Two famous Beall homes there were and purchased by the public. The other is called Georgetown. The other is located by the Capitol Building and is located in Washington D.C. The story begins with another case of enslavement, one in 1650 in Scotland. Historical records disclose a shelter for slaves in the local community, but it is not known whether it was a shelter for slaves.
In 1880, Yarrow sought a house in upper Georgetown in the 3000 block of Dern.

Yarrow told his mother that she should call on him if she ever needed any work.

County, Maryland, Brook’s other slaves apparently were not treated so well. In 1797, the necessary papers were filed in Montgomery, which was a legal process. A forced labor contract was signed for a black man named George Washington, who was to work for the Washington family for four years.

Yarrow’s first decision regarding the purchase of the house was to buy it. This decision was made after a long debate. Yarrow considered the purchase of a house in Georgetown such a windfall, he gave them the job of building a new house on the property, which was to be the first.

Because the history of Georgetown began with the purchase of a house, the Washington family was involved in the decision-making process. The house was to be built on the site of the first house, which was named “Yarrow.” The house was to be a two-story structure with a brick, and a front porch.

Yarrow’s first decision regarding the purchase of the house was to buy it. This decision was made after a long debate. Yarrow considered the purchase of a house in Georgetown such a windfall, he gave them the job of building a new house on the property, which was to be the first.

Brooke was a merchant, supplying goods to the port of Georgetown. He was able to purchase goods for his shop, which was located near the waterfront. Brooke was able to purchase goods from his ship, which he had purchased in Washington, D.C.

In 1797, the Census shows 328 people who were relocated, owning a total of 142 slaves.
museum sensation in America. Is of an exact animal, and the "monumental" as Peale called it, because the first, great Philadelphia Museum. This was only the second museum section in the world of its kind, and it was completed in 1824. The Philadelphia Museum was the result of a cooperative effort between the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and private individuals. It is said that when the museum was finally completed, it was the largest and most impressive museum in the United States.

When the time came for the museum to be opened, the city of Philadelphia was divided in its opinion. Some people were excited about the new museum, while others were skeptical.

In November 1818, President Madison visited the Philadelphia Museum. He was accompanied by several of his cabinet members, including Secretary of State James Madison. The museum was still under construction, and Madison was asked if he thought it would be ready for the upcoming season. He replied, "I think it will be ready for the season," and added, "I hope it will be a great success." Madison was a strong supporter of the arts and sciences, and he believed that a museum was an important institution for the advancement of knowledge.

The museum was opened to the public in 1824, and it quickly became one of the most popular attractions in Philadelphia. It housed a vast collection of natural and cultural artifacts, including fossils, minerals, and works of art. Over the years, the museum has continued to grow and evolve, and it is now one of the most important museums in the United States.

$200, This Line, Would Speak:

Varro went back to work a third time and acquired a given and fixed fortune of

This mechanism was built

Varro went back to work a third time and acquired a given and fixed fortune of

a mechanism, but he lost the entire sum when the mechanism did not work.

"It worked a hundred dollars," he thought, "the cash he could have the money and gave to

according to Plutarch. Varro went back to work a second time, and in the course of a few years he

For the sake of men in the now capital, Varro recognized the story told by General

Description of the Museum of Columbia, published in Paris in 1816. It is described in

Varro is mentioned by David Warden in his A Description of Columbia, published in 1796, with a picture of the first museum in the District of Columbia. Varro's museum was recorded again, this

peoples Varro had a wife. In 1807, Varro's museum was recorded again, this
in good humor. It appears to me that the good temper of the neighbors
Geo. Eaton, personally by the bogs who are often seen on him when he gets
up early, and is known by most of the inhabitants of

Yellow town, Peake's diary continued:
who lives there in 1797. The 1820 census shows a Darlant Balls living in

next to the "Yellow Bell" she was constantly Brooke Bells widow. Darlant's

Peake next visited the "ancient widow" of the man who owned the house.

Brooke Bells was William's great-uncle and a distant cousin of Brooke.

William Bell's name is unusually pronounced "Bell," Geo. Eaton, because

next year, the name Reese Bell is usually pronounced "Bell." Geo. Eaton,

conversely, the name Reese Bell is usually pronounced "Bell." No one named Bell appears in the

Peake probably spoke to Thomas Brooke Bell, who was the president of the

family now. Three years ago, knowledge of him for many years has increased, and

Peake finally returned to the Yellow House, where he set him free.

He went to Yellow town in the January 1819. He spent all of his life in a

house in the town, and I propose to make a portrait of him. I have the

Peake explained in his diary:

The second house that I visited was in this block when Peake

found de sorgan than the third successfull.

He believed that poor habits and hasty were the reason

should live to be 200 years old. He believed that poor habits and hasty were the reason

two members of the various animals. From this, Peake concluded that human beings

not for personal pleasure. Initial interest was scientific. Peake longed to have

Philadelphia museum. He also wanted to gain other political favors and can money

Peake's trip to Washington had several purposes. First and foremost, he wanted to

17
A comparison of the Peace and Simpson portraits reveals curious similarities.

1820, 1822, and 1850.

the college, and the residences of Georgeown. His portrait of Groceown is variously dated.

Simpson moved to Baltimore in 1860 and died twenty years later. Today, several

Simpson reportedly became an instructor of drawing and painting at Georgeown.

Simpson's Portrait, At Last.

He moved to Georgeown later. The 1820 census shows a James Simpson living there.

I have a different man.

He was born in 1805 in England and then came to America and settled in Frederick, Maryland.

Less is known about Simpson's life than about Yarrow's. It is said that he was

Simpson's Portrait, At Last.

...considerably older.

a cripple in his last years at Mount Vernon.

the old age, for despite physical service to George Town, Washington, Yarrow was a drunkard and

Sellers apparently did not know of the existence of the James Alexander Simpson

when he acquired the bank stock.

The importance of this fact did not seem to register with Peace. Yarrow was still a slave

After finishing the Potomac, Peace asked the clerks at the Columbia Bank to verify

The Potomac 36

morning after the first sailing to work when Yarrow Eh Line to Charleston takes the

good news his relief comes from the heart... The centenary of the Colum-

the Streets. Simpson's Fierce to God - and conversation with him said him is no

contrasted considerably to longevity. Yarrow has been noted for sobriety.

compared with the Peace and Simpson portraits reveal curious similarities.
Yarrow's sister and left a support right to the proceeds. The court ruled in her favor and
woman from Frederick, Maryland, lived with the court. Sanford says the defendant of
property sold at public auction to pay off a later loan. Nancy Williamson, a real estate
However, in 1893, the Chancellor Court for the District of Columbia ordered the

before he died in 1872.

Humphrey's own records showed that he never paid all the loan. And, Yarrow's

High Street [Washington Avenue]

This was an annual royalty equal to $200 he had invested in Columbia

According to court records on March 23, 1821, Yarrow owned $7700 of

But the evidence suggests that Yarrow sold his Columbia Bank stock before then.

This deal was a good one. Yarrow had been holding the stock all

April 1822, the bank was liquidated and the stock was worth only $7700. Yarrow

By the deed of sale, the property held as collateral for bank loans was deeded to

den of mismanagement, but in fact, Yarrow recruited some of the best brains in the

Reverence and respectability. The bank was in the hands of Washington Weeds and

the President. The bank was considered a solid investment when Yarrow purchased shares. George

Ceremonies were considered a solid investment when Yarrow purchased shares and

Yarrow’s death does not end the saga though. The Columbia Bank of

Years after Yarrow, Peace was 68.

Charles Williamson Peace, who bought Yarrow had the secret to longevity, died three

stage in the Simpson given that Yarrow lived for only five years after Peake parted with

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stage in the Simpson given that Yarrow lived for only five years after Peake parted with

Ceremonies were considered a solid investment when Yarrow purchased shares.
In 1899, Reverend Thomas Bloomer Bishel -- another Descendant of William Beall

The only known surviving relics of James Beall were son Agnella and his niece

The Columbia Bank stock since Yarrow was entitled his share when he

After Brodie died, the name of General John Mason and William Mason came

While Yarrow's niece, nothing more is known of Yarrow's sisters, not even her name.

in 1830 awarded her $50 in principal and interest. For the loan Yarrow made almost
NOTES

Writings and lectures on local history:

James H. Johnson is an attorney and writer in Washington, D.C. He frequently

Few white men did that. Little wonder Yarrow Wharram is nothing
more. Here was a black man who could walk into a bank in Georgetown at a time when
Here was an old man who once lost his life's savings and returned them back again and
Here was a man with dignity. Here was a slave who had been freed.

Still, the face in the paintings says as much about Yarrow Wharram as the

The saga has come full circle.

A final curiosity is the name, Yarrow Wharram. By our conventions, the name is in

Even the legends are contradictory. Yarrow told Peale in 1819 that he was no

Real births of Georgetown

Because whose steely character: hence ended him respected and familial advice from his
patron. On the other hand, his name derived from Yarrow Wharram, simply a witty, droll
puns. Dis to die, the Georgetown开花: hence supposed by Simpson, simply a whimsical name.

Then, the known facts about Yarrow's life provide an enlightenment of the man

December years.
Yearrow Hammon was born in Africa around 1735 and was a teenager when enslaved and brought to America. His African homeland and ethnicity are unknown.

**Comments:**

*Public Library:*
Columbia Public Library; Courtesy, George Peabody Room, George Peabody Library, District of Columbia
Original oil painting in the Peabody Room, George Peabody Library, District of Columbia
Society of Pennsylvania (1773-76: pp. 18-19), (see image number on this website).

*Source*


*Image Reference:*


*Comments*

*Source*

1029

*Image Reference*

Acknowledgement


In carefully researched articles, Janeen H. Johnson has published the most

ongoing research on the life and work of Alexander Simpson. Some of Alexander
Simpson’s paintings have been preserved and are on display at the
George Town Museum. His painting of the Whig Monument was done by the American artist James

death 70 years ago. The Simpson portrait appears to have been painted from the life and

George Town, where he died in 1824 at the age of about 68.

unknown, and although he was brought to the Virginia-Maryland area, little is

known about his early years in America. He ultimately lived in Washington, D.C.

and during his old age was well known in the George Town area, where he was

mourned for his role in the Negro Monument and hand made his name known as a

dedicated scholar and historian.

George Town, for providing us with a digital

Achivills/Demers, George Town Branch Library, for providing us with a digital

for sharing his research on Monument life, and to Jerry McCray.

We are grateful to James Johnson for drawing our attention to this painting and


details of the Alexander painting: see "Yorktown Monument," The Montgomery

County (Maryland) [Stock], 2004, vol. 4., pp. 13–22.) and "George Town Monument:"


1882 (the date on the label next to the painting), about two years before Reynolds

The image of 1829 on this website. The Simpson portrait appears to have been painted from the life and

about 85 years old, by the celebrated American painter, Charles Willson Peale.

Preserved and are on display at the George Town Museum. His painting of the

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The image of 1829 on this website. The Simpson portrait appears to have been painted from the life and

about 85 years old, by the celebrated American painter, Charles Willson Peale.
Subject: Request for Book

To: James H. Johnson

Date: Mon, Jul 19 2004 4:50:49 PM EDT

From: Norma Johnson

Hi Norma,
Pleased to see you! We'll get

you the book as soon as possi-
ble. It's our first choice for a

latter. Please call me if you

need further assistance.

Sincerely,

Joyce

[Handwritten note in the margin:]

For details, call (512) 378-

4567.
Mona Lisa

George Towns

INMATE SATISFIED. The Florida Hospital'sINI patient semifinalizes her treatment.

Wife of inmate, Mark G. Eslin, who was not harmed in the shooting, said her husband has been left with a "permanent" injury.

More Food Stuff

a case in engineering. But agree on a career in law, once "burnishing his imagination."

Food for Thought

Kroger. Kroger.
and could walk me a bank in Georgiou.

Here was a former slave who owned stock
1518-1865

A History of the Atlantic Slave Trade

Black Caravels

Malcolm Cowley

In collaboration with

Daniel P. Mannix
Accompanied by introductory booklet entitled: La otra del opisco Martines Companon sobre Columbia

Spanish Real Biblioteca
Biblioteca del Real de Madrid; Appendixes 1-2 are facsims of the manuscripts held in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid; Appendix 1-2 are facsims of the manuscripts held in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, Vol. 1-2, and Appendix 3 are facsims of the manuscripts held in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, pp. 4-7.

P.D. del Perno. en Si.; p. 89 (3. p. 24 cm.)

Title of SI. del Perno. en Si.; p. 89 (3. p. 24 cm.)

Appendix 2: "Comentarios por Manuel Ballescos Gibrini, documentos de Don Ballesco Jarama y Martínez Compañón y Breu,❰❯[1.96.2.96] 1936

V. 1-9

Brown bag

Note

Title

Spanish

3 results found. Sorted by Title

Search

Entire Collection

Start Over

Add to Alerts

Another Search

Show Similar Items

Help

E-Resources | Off-Campus Access | Bottom from Other Libraries

Library Home | Ask a Librarian | Help

Josiah

[Image 0x0 to 792x612]
El autor vendió por mandato del Obispo es un indicio de la línea del 14 de julio de 1948.

El Raul Portas Barrecheguía respeto a la obra del Obispo Martínez publicado en "El Comercio" de Lima.

La siguiente información fue publicada en un artículo de informe "Informe Pastoral visita del Obispo de la visita pastoral de Obispo español don Balthasar Recomendaciones durante el viaje pastoral del Obispo español don Balthasar

Recomendaciones para manos y oídos indígenas (dibujos)

Por la línea del siglo XIX

Firma de Perú

Trujillo de Perú

Chessey Brady, June 15, 06... Bold face Handler
Augustín Manzanilla could also be the anonymous artist.

"Hay un por el naturalista Francés José Dompéy que los acompañaba."

auxiliares que utilizaron los expertos dibujantes tríados por Ruiz y Compagón hayan sido realizados por algunos de los discípulos o

"No seré, sin embargo, extrano que los dibujos de líbro de

el resto de los volúmenes sea de plantas y animales

Dibujaras y la de los Doce Páres de Francia...

Danzas negras e indias: la danza de los partidarios, la de los
EN Summary, only vol 2 contains illus.  

Arts 3  

No. Illustrations  

26  

Map, plans, charted, other European  

Some maps and plans - no Blocks  

38 - 175 of fish, molluscs, etc.  

plus 3 of people, birds of prey, etc.  

108 water colour, many of different birds.  

Painting of other birds; also metal, textile designs.  

8 - ca 104  

Birches, fancy, cards  

- ca 158  

138
Harriet Martineau's Writing on the British Empire

The Pickering Masters — 5 Volume Set

General Editor: Deborah Logan
Advisory Editors: Antoinette Burton and Kitty Sklar
With a preface by Patrick Brantlinger

There is currently much lively academic interest in Harriet Martineau, whose pervasive literary presence throughout nineteenth-century English and American culture increasingly makes her a topic of study. Her writings have for many years been confined to rare book collections. Now, however, her work is being made available once again in a new edition from Pickering & Chatto publishers. The set focuses on her writings on imperialism, and will be of interest to scholars of colonialism, women's writing, Victorian studies, sociology and journalism.

Prolific, successful and popular in her own day, Harriet Martineau enjoyed a vigorous writing career that spanned approximately fifty years, ranging from the late Romantic through to the mid-Victorian period. John Stuart Mill called her a writer most representative of the nineteenth century, but despite contemporary acclaim her work remained absent from anthologies of equivalent male writers like Thomas Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, John Ruskin and Frederick Engels. At the time, however, Harriet Martineau's literary career placed her at the forefront of Victorian political and social discourse in the decades leading up to Britain's greatest colonial expansion.

Some of her best known and most controversial writings were on the subject of British Imperialism, and this edition brings together her works on the different parts of the British Empire including the South Seas, the Middle East, Ireland and India. She was a key writer on colonialism and made a substantial and innovative contribution to the discourse of the period. Many modern scholars regard her travel writing as one of the earliest examples of a sustained, coherent, sociological methodology for the study of culture and society.

The significance of her contributions to the social evolution of nineteenth-century society is only just beginning to be fairly assessed by modern scholars.

- Re-set texts
- Substantial general introduction
- Index and annotations

Pickering & Chatto Publishers
Martineau’s key achievement was to make the ideas behind political economy and social reform debates accessible to the mass reading public. There was an insatiable appetite for political information among the newly literate masses emerging from the industrial revolution, and she supplied the fuel for debate in the form of clear, understandable texts, often in a narrative framework.

She achieved political as well as literary influence through her series *Illustrations of Political Economy* (1832–4), which presented classical political economy in the form of didactic fiction. After publication, she was courted by the literary intelligentsia and consulted by members of Parliament on pending legislative reform. *Illustrations* is today regarded as a key moment in the development of the novel, representing a bridge between eighteenth-century novels of society manners by writers such as Jane Austen, and the social-problem novels of the Victorian period by writers such as Charles Dickens and George Elliot.

Martineau was regarded as the American affairs expert by the British public and her broad sociological and historical expertise as a writer prompted the period’s most prominent publishers to engage her services writing columns and articles on the burning issues of the day. Although she was opinionated, she refused to align herself with any political group, even to the point of repeatedly refusing a government pension, arguing that in doing so she would be publicly identified with the reigning party and so compromise her journalistic integrity.

She travelled widely, but put off the Grand Tour in favour of a two-year voyage through America in 1834–6, feeling that Europe could wait. Instead she wanted to see the American Experiment in action and to assess, first hand, the institution of slavery that so blatantly compromised American ideology. She toured the east coast, the southern states, up the Mississippi River to the northwest, through the northern and New England states. Her writing about this journey was eagerly anticipated on both sides of the Atlantic.

Martineau’s uncompromising views sometimes made her a controversial figure, and she had an early taste of notoriety on a trip to America after her anti-Slavery novel *Demerara* was published. She was labelled an ‘incendiary foreigner’ and narrowly avoided being lynched in Ohio. Later she was accused of a lack of loyalty to the Christian faith because she wrote sympathetically about Middle Eastern culture and religion.

As a woman, Martineau’s example is significant in several ways: she was professionally successful (although primarily self-taught), economically self-sufficient (although unmarried), and considered respectable (despite having a career). As an author, she defied social custom by writing in traditionally masculine genres such as political economy, history, philosophy and journalism, rather than in the domestic fiction genre thought more appropriate for women.

Martineau wrote regularly for the *Daily News* from 1852–66, and produced nearly 1,700 articles, primarily addressing international issues such as the American Civil War, West Indies, Ireland and India. In other words, this body of writing is a rich repository of British culture in its early empire-building days.

Although she has been labelled the ‘first woman sociologist’ and the ‘first woman journalist’ she was first and foremost a consummate historian. No matter what topic she undertook to write about, she thoroughly researched the background history and presented that history as the foundation for her discussion of current issues. She always established the historical context of her topic first, as the necessary precursor for understanding modern times.

Her interest in Imperialism is thus tempered by her understanding of and regard for history and for historical precedent, and her insightful ability always to perceive the big picture even while focused on the minutiae of current events. An example of this is seen in her *History of British Rule in India* (1857), which gives an insight into the events of 1857–8 by studying Anglo-Indian relations over a much longer time span. This, in turn, prepares for her *Suggestions Towards the Future Government of India* (1858), which addresses more directly solutions for repairing fractured relations while instituting bureaucratic changes that would prevent similar problems in future. Similarly, she records the development of the British empire as seen in the context of Britain’s own history as well as of world history.

*Eastern Life* (1848) is notorious for its challenge to Christian complacency and the predominance of Western

---

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Contents

European cultures. Her writing on Ireland is also sociologically oriented, but interestingly balanced by practical suggestions for improvements in Irish culture and education. This is the issue she revisits in the Endowed Schools of Ireland series (1858), which has, as always, a sociological agenda and a solid basis of historical fact.

Volume 1
Selected tales from Illustrations of Political Economy (1832–4): Ireland (1832), Demerara (1832), Cinnamon & Pears (1833); Dawn Island (1845)

Ireland dramatizes the problems caused by absentee landlordism, the grinding poverty of Irish peasant farmers, the depletion of the soil through subdivisions and lack of crop rotation, and the criminal element fostered by hopeless poverty. Education and gender issues are also central to this tale. Demerara depicts slavery on a West Indian plantation and earned Martineau notoriety as an abolitionist sympathiser in America. Cinnamon & Pears represents the exploitation of Cingalese pearl divers and cinnamon harvesters by British colonials. This tale articulates concerns about the morals and ethics of human exploitation and its links with Christianity and capitalism. Finally, Dawn Island takes place on a South Seas island, where a primitive culture is confronted for the first time by white English traders. Written to protest import tax on foreign grain, the tale promotes world-wide free trade, which was, for Martineau, the motivation behind Imperial enterprises.

Volume 2
Eastern Life, Present and Past (1848)

The statement for which Martineau was labelled an ‘infidel’ was her assertion that Middle Eastern civilization has a rich and varied history in terms of culture and religion, pre-dating the claims Christian Europe has made for its own pre-eminence. Her sociological perspective characterizes this narrative, as does her affinity for history, women’s issues, philosophy and theology. Martineau’s commentary on harems has often been cited by modern scholars of women’s studies and Middle-Eastern studies.

Volume 3
Letters from Ireland (1852); selected Daily News articles from her series Endowed Schools of Ireland (1858)

Letters from Ireland is a sociological study of the people, culture and institutions of Ireland as seen by Martineau during her 1852 tour as a Daily News correspondent. This is supplemented by her twelve-part Endowed Schools series, a selection of articles addressing ongoing issues in contemporary Ireland.

Volume 4
History of British Rule in India (1857)

This work outlines events culminating in the 1857 Indian uprising. Martineau’s concern is to provide the general public with a history of India, in relation to the British presence there. She warns that England stands to ‘lose’ India unless it alters its approach to dealing with the country, claiming that India must be governed for the Indians. She emphasises however, that India is not really a colony, and criticizes Britain’s tendency to exploit India’s wealth for its own material gain. Bridging the cultural gaps separating the two countries is, she argues, of paramount concern in order to improve and preserve this complex relationship.

Volume 5
Suggestions towards the Future Government of India (1858) with supplementary Daily News articles on the aftermath of the 1857 ‘Mutiny’

A consideration of the role played by the British East India Company in the recent political developments in India. Martineau argues that the current proposal to reduce or eliminate the Company’s power would further compromise this fragile political relationship.

Editorial board
Deborah Logan is at Western Kentucky University
Her publications include The Hour and the Woman, Harriet Martineau’s ‘somewhat remarkable’ Life (2002)
Antoinette Burton is at the University of Illinois
Kitty Sklar is at SUNY Binghamton
Patrick Brantlinger is at Indiana University

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The Pickering Masters
1 85196 768 0: 5 Volume Set: £450/$675
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Pre-publication price: £425/$640
Please place your order by September 2003

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From: Disease: Ridding costume for Peruvian females
Map signed: Cruikshen


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Published London: Printed for Charles Knight, Pall Mall East, 1825
those countries, by CillibertFarquhar Mathison, Esq.
Remarks on the past and present state, and political prospects of
Title Narrative of a Visit to Brazil, Chile, Peru, and the Sandwich
Author
Mathison, Cillibert Farquhar

Record: Prev Next

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**Holdings**

**Title:**
A voyage to the coast of Africa

**Author:**
Matthews John, lieutenant in the Royal Navy

**Format:**
Book

**System No.:**
PATR9S-6T8Z

**Local Bbny:**
Illum:ENG. London. 1788.

**Subject:**
Slave trade -- Histor.
Slave trade -- Description and travel.
Slave trade -- Description and travel.
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Slave trade --Description and travel.
Slave trade --Description and travel.
Slave trade --Description and travel.

**Notes:**
183 p. : ill., fold. map ; 22 cm.

**Imprint:**
London: printed for B. White and Son, at Horace's Head Fleet Street, and J. Rivington, 1785. 1786 and 1787. 1788.

**DD: Title:**
A voyage to the coast of Africa

**DD: Author:**
Matthews John, lieutenant in the Royal Navy

**DD: Format:**
Book

**DD: Notes:**
183 p. : ill., fold. map ; 22 cm.

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**DD: Local Bbny:**
Illum:ENG. London. 1788.
file 1 3 1 e

file: Name

Friday, 18/12

Shouldn't be a problem to attribute to my country.

follow Name's travel in his duration at Paris.
Chambo mining, Brazil 1812

Comments

Brazili (London, 1812), facing title page

Source

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas
A Travesía da Calunha Grande

(1637-1899)

Tes Seculos de Imagens sobre o Negro no Brasil
Title: Twenty Years of an African Slave

Author: Mayer, Brentz


Note: Added t.p., engraved.

Description: xxi, 448 p., front., plates. 18 x 2 cm.

Local Note: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: HMT1222. M5 1854: Bound in green library cloth. "Twenty thousand." Bound in brown library cloth.

Subject: Slave trade.
Subject: Pennsylvania - History.

Reproduction of original in possession of barber, M. S. Buckley, 100 Broad Street, New York.

Related name: Comer, Thomas.

Other title: Twenty years of an African slave.
FILE HEIR

SLEAVE

p. 26 from: The Case of a Negro
Husband and wife of a Negro
US 262
L. C. 1839.

copy reg. 73, 1189

1839.
An aerial picture from the memoirs of Theodore Canul, the master of all illegal slavers.
The French introduced coffee as another potential plantation crop in their colony of Martinique.

1720

A slave revolt occurred in Brazil.

1719

Based on the mother country and its large slave trade, the different attitudes toward slavery were reflected in the different policies that were applied to Brazilian regions. The lack of interest in the African slave trade, where blacks were considered free, made the slave trade less economically viable than in the Americas.

1716

On September 16, the Portuguese Government declared the Western Hemisphere to be the mother country and its largest slave market. Known as one of the most notorious slave markets, the trade in potential buyers, the slave trade, was used to sell incoming African goods. Ricardo de Ferrel lived a slave market in Havana.

1715

Cuba, where Coffee was introduced, a slave market in Havana.

1714

In Brazil's interior region, the so-called "slaves who had abandoned plantation life" formed a community there and began growing sugar cane. This community was located in the rural areas of Nova do Principe.

1713

Coffees for trading purposes were sent out from the ship to the Spanish colonies for a period of 170 years (1440-1440). The British were allowed to take the cargoes of the Spanish colonies in the South Sea Company received the custom of the British. During the negotiations of the Treaty of Utrecht, Spain colonized the Malay Peninsula with the specific commission of the French colonial policy for Guadeloupe and the French.

42,000 slaves.

"Bringing slaves ( Caught and removed)"

P. 160
Branding an Enslaved Woman, 19th Cent.
London, 1868 [vol. 1, p. 143.

in 1845 & 1846, London, 1847, Revived
died before the Travels in Western Africa
and in 1846 & 1847. Revived
its easily ascertained to whom those who
when the vessel arrives at her destination,
slave-dealer uses his own mark, so that
each and sometimes even to the beast. Each
the beast, if it is then applied to the nubs of the
palm-tree, in order to prevent its sticking to
iron is sufficiently hot, it is quickly dipped in
marking-iron are healed, and when in
previously killed on the beach, here
chain is in succession marked close to a
slave-ships, "and the gang on each [coffe]
canoes that would take them to the waiting
Vol. 6

1845

Next Picture

Back to Thumbnails

Previous Picture
Title: Kitchen Bell at White Sulphur Springs, Virgina

American, born Germany (Bayern)

1883-1884

Christian Friedrich Meyer

Dimensions: Framed: 24 x 29 1/2 x 3 1/4 in. (61.0 x 75.0 x 7.9 cm)

Medium/Support: Oil on canvas

Description: An image of a kitchen bell at White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The bell is white, and the surrounding landscape includes a clear sky and some trees.


Credit Line: Purchased with funds from the State of North Carolina, 1952.

Inscriptions: (Framed) Kitchen Bell at White Sulphur Springs

Exhibitions: No 300 (as Kitchen Bell at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia).

Brooklyn, NY: Brooklyn Institute, Ninth Annual Exhibition, October 27, 1846.


The painting "Kitching Bell" by John P. Nicholson was exhibited in various venues across the United States, including the Brooklyn Museum and the National Academy of Design. The painting is also held in the collection of the North Carolina Museum of Art.
Thanks again, Jerome Handler.

If you would like to change any of the wording, feel free to do so below. Many thanks.

Dear Angie,

Below is how I intend to credit the NCMH when we put the painting on our website. If you would like to change any of the wording, feel free to do so below. Many thanks.

Subject: Mayor, Kitchen Ball
To: Bell-Morris, Angela
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2011 10:40 AM
From: Jerome Handler (mailto:jhvoy@virginia.edu)

---

Angie

Thanks.

Instead of 1952, please put the accession number 52.9.23. Otherwise, it looks fine.

---

Dear Mr. Handler,

"Bell-Morris, Angela (mailto:angela.bell-morris@ncdc.gov) wrote:

On Wed, 20 Apr 2011 13:14:36 -0400

my way: if you might have been in White Sulphur Springs. Any thoughts or citation you can pass on would be much appreciated. I will let you know the details of the Moyer painting from the US. and that we have heard from him.

---

Subject: Re: Mayor, Kitchen Ball
To: Bell-Morris, Angela
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2011 1:31 PM
From: Jerome Handler (mailto:jhvoy@virginia.edu)

---

Angie

1834 and visited White Sulphur Springs in 1838 and 1845. According to John A. Cuiblot ("Early Art and Artists in West Virginia," Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 2000), 43-44, 213, the springs were discovered in 1834. He came to the states about...
Please acknowledge receipt.

Copy and paste into your location.

Kitchen Ball at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, 52-9-23
Your files are not in a folder, please scroll down to locate: Mayr

The user name is "nonmati" and today's password is "open2010"

You can choose File and Login AS
You can choose File and Login As
Click "file" and Login AS (in Internet Explorer) you will need to start Internet Explorer and type ftp://204.211.238.20 into the address (url) and click go

on the site for 30 days.
Instructions for retrieving the image off of our FTP site, The image will be I will be faxing back the permission form to you today. Below are the

Dear Mr. Handler,

To: "Jhone@virginia.edu" Subject: Mayr, Kitchen Ball at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia
From: "Bell-Morris, Angela" angela.bell-morris@ncdc.gov
REPRODUCTION PERMISSION APPLICATION
4051 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4051
Accession number(s): S25.9.23
Accession Date: April 15, 2011
Repro Number: 2011.30

From: Jerome Handler
From: University of Virginia
Virginia Foundation for the Humanities

To: Angela Ball-Morris
North Carolina Museum of Art

Object(s): Christian Friedrich Mayer 
Kitchen Bait, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, 1838
Oil on canvas

Credit Line: North Carolina Museum of Art, Purchased with funds from the State of North Carolina, S2.9.23

Submit a signed reproduction permission application with the appropriate information for publication. This form must be submitted to the museum.

Charges: Waived

Print run: NA

Scheduled date for publication: Summer 2011

Attention: Angela Ball-Morris

This is in reply to your inquiry requesting permission to reproduce in color the work(s) of art in the collection of the North Carolina Museum of Art listed below or on the attached page.

Signed
Angela Ball-Morris, Associate Registrar

Date: April 11, 2011

Acknowledged by: Angela Ball-Morris

Date: April 18, 2011
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10. Color Transparencies: Loss of damage to transparencies will result in a $15.00 replacement fee. We ask that
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04/19/2011 IL:31 PAX 41 296 4714
APR 18 2011 1:30PM HP LASERJET FAX
North Carolina, 1952

Christian Friederich Mayer, Kitchen Bell at White Sulphur Springs

Carolina Museum of Art, purchased with funds from the State of North Carolina, 1952, oil on canvas, 36 1/8 x 29 inches, Raleigh, North Carolina

Charles Felix Blauvelt, A German Immigrant Inquiring His Way

Then for publication:

As far as the credit lines go, here is how I believe we would normally word the website.

Please let me know if the specifications are sized appropriately for your work. Please also give all the basic information we have on each painting with which I'm associated and Blauvelt paintings. I'm also attaching our data sheets for the F.C. and Blauvelt paintings. I'm not sure if the John Coffey requested I send you of our attached please find the specs that I provided yesterday.

Dear Mr. Handler,

CC: "bell-morris, angela" bell-morris@ncdoe.gov
To: "jmv@virginia.edu" jmv@virginia.edu
Date: Wed, 30 Mar 2011 08:55:48 -0400
Subject: "Query re: "Kitchen Bell at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia"

From: "Klunke, Michael" michael.klunke@ncdoe.gov


In September 1819, C倚e was in Paris, where he studied at the École des Beaux-Arts. C倚e was known for his skills in perspective and his ability to create realistic scenes. His work was highly regarded and he was invited to join the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in France, where he continued his studies. C倚e's works were frequently exhibited in the Royal Academy and he received several awards for his contributions to the arts. He was also a member of the Royal Academy of Arts in Paris and was highly respected by his peers. C倚e's work was a significant influence on the development of realism in art and his works continue to be studied and admired today.
New York City

Covered in snow, the streets are busy with people, cars, and buses. The Empire State Building stands tall in the background, its lights glowing bright. People are bundled up against the cold, their breath visible in the air. The winter weather is a reminder of the city's resilience and determination to thrive in any condition.

---

By the time the winter of 1860-61 had passed, the city was in a state of transition. The Civil War had only recently begun, and the country was divided. Yet, amidst the chaos, there was a sense of hope and possibility.

In the streets, life went on as usual. People went about their daily routines, oblivious to the political turmoil. Businesses continued to operate, and the city's economy remained strong. Despite the challenges, New York City was resilient and determined to persevere.

---

The winter of 1860-61 was marked by a sense of préparation. The city was building up its defenses, preparing for what was to come. The winter of 1861-62 was even more challenging, but the people of New York City were determined to withstand whatever came their way.
The section of the document contains text related to the history and conservation of the Antonsen collection. The text appears to be discussing the collection's context and its significance in the art world, possibly including details about the collection's history, preservation efforts, and its role in the art market or educational institutions. The text is written in a formal, scholarly style, typical of academic or museum-related publications.
the Americans would be, and indeed will be, in spite of their institutions. Spa, in its palmiest days, when princes had to sleep in their carriages at the doors of the hotels, was not more in vogue than are these white sulphur springs with the elite of the United States. And it is here, and here only, in the States, that you do meet with what may be fairly considered as select society, for at Washington there is a great mixture. Of course all the celebrated belles of the different States are to be met with here, as well as all the large fortunes, nor is there a scarcity of pretty and wealthy widows. The president, Mrs. Caton, the mother of Lady Wellesley, Lady Stafford, and Lady Caermarthen, the daughter of Carrol, of Carrolltown, one of the real aristocracy of America, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and all the first old Virginian and Carolina families, many of them descendants of the old cavaliers, were at the springs when I arrived there; and certainly I must say that I never was at any watering-place in England where the company was so good and so select as at the Virginia springs in America.

I passed many pleasant days at this beautiful spot, and was almost as unwilling to leave it as I was to part with the Sioux Indians at St. Peters. Refinement and simplicity are equally charming. I was introduced to a very beautiful girl here, whom I should have mentioned so particularly, had it not been that she was the first and only lady in America that I observed to whittle. She was sitting one fine morning on a wooden bench, surrounded by admirers, and as she carved away her seat with her penknife, so did she cut deep into the hearts of those who listened to her lively conversation.

There are, as may be supposed, a large number of negro servants here attending their masters and mistresses. I have often been amused, not only here, but during my residence in Kentucky, at the high-sounding Christian names which have been given to them. “Byron, tell Ada to come here directly.” “Now, Telemachus, if you don’t leave Calypso alone, you’ll get a taste of the cow-hide.”

Among others, attracted to the springs professionally, was a very clever German painter, who, like all Germans, had a very correct ear for music. He had painted a kitchen-dance in Old Virginia, and in the picture he had introduced all the well-known coloured people in the place; among the rest were the band of musicians, but I observed that one man was missing. “Why did you not put him in?” I inquired. “Why, Sir, I could not put him in; it was impossible; he never plays in tune. Why, if I put him in, Sir, he would spoil the harmony of my whole picture!”

I asked this artist how he got on in America. He replied, “But so; the Americans in general do not estimate genius. They come to me and ask what I want for my pictures, and I tell them. Then they say, ‘how long did it take you to paint it?’ I answer ‘so many days.’ Well, then they calculate and say, ‘if it took you only so many days; you ask a great deal too much; you ask so many dollars a-day for your work; you ought to be content with so much per day, and I will give you that.’ So that, thought I, invention, and years of study, go for nothing with these people. There is only one way to dispose of a picture in America, and that is, to raffle it; the Americans will then run the chance of getting it. If you do not like to part with your pictures in that way, you must paint portraits; people will purchase their own faces all over the world: the worst of it is, that in this country, they will purchase nothing else.”

During my stay here I was told of one of the most remarkable instances that perhaps ever occurred, of the discovery of a fact by the party from whom it was of the utmost importance to conceal it—a very pretty interesting young widow. She had married a promising young man, to whom she was tenderly attached, and who, a few months after the marriage, unfortunately fell in a duel. Aware that the knowledge of the cause of her husband’s death would render the blow still more severe to her, (the ball having passed through the eye and into his brain, and there being no evident gun-shot wound), her relations informed her that he had been thrown from his horse and killed by the fall. She believed them. She was living in the country; when, about nine months after her widowhood, her brother rode down to see her, and as
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Book Title: Mirror to the American past: a survey of American genre painting: 1750-1900
Author: Williams, Hermann
Publisher: N.Y. Graphic Society, 1973
Call #: ND2351 .W54 1973
Location: FINE-ARTS FA- OVERSIZE

Other Info: 77-78
tions. This, and their similarities in attitude and
expression, turns the head toward Mount. Woodville was of the same
age as Mount, and he never respected the painter, who, on the other
hand, respected handsomely that Mount was more useful in the composition of their
works. This is a true fact, but the result is not so
obvious. Although some
Woodville's art is more
expressive than that of
Mount, it is clear that he
wants to convey the
same emotion as Mount.

Woodville painted
Woodville's portraits of
Mount, but Mount never
paid him much attention.

Mount's influence on
Woodville is evident in his
early work, but by the time
Woodville is well known,
Mount's work is not
considered as significant.

Woodville's technique
was more advanced than
Mount's, but Mount's art is
clearly more expressive.

Woodville was a
successful painter, but
Mount was more popular.

Woodville's work is more
expressionistic than Mount's,
but Mount's work is more
realistic and detailed.

Mount's work is more
intense and emotional,
while Woodville's work is
more controlled and
refined.

Woodville's work is
more expressive and
emotional, while Mount's
work is more controlled
and refined.
La introducción de la esclavitud negra en Chile; tráfico y rutas

Mellafe R., Rolando.

Publisher: Universidad de Chile,
Pub date: 1959.
Pages: 293 p.
Copy info: 1 copy available at Ivy Stacks.
1 copy total in all locations.

Holdings
Ivy Stacks Copies Material Location
HT1131 .M4 1 IVY-BOOK Ivy Stacks (Request Item)

7/21/07 - No Reserve
Negro slavery in Latin America
Mellafe R., Rolando.

Publisher: University of California Press,
Pub date: c1975.
Pages: 172 p., [5] leaves of plates :
ISBN: 085036194X
Copy info: 2 copies or volumes available at Alderman and Clemons.
2 copies total in all locations.

Holdings
Alderman Copies Material Location
HT1052.5.M413 1 BOOK Alderman Library Stacks
Clemons Copies Material Location
HT1052.5.M413 1 BOOK Clemons Stacks

7/3/07 - all 4 map plates are taken from well known sources, e.g. Puga. "Alviso del Pue", Poma in Ayala - are on our website. Captions are superficial - representation are poor.
May 30, 2003

TRAITE DES NEGRES

Notes from the George Morland web-site: On p. 176 of his catalog resume it is stated that his painting of the SLAVE TRADE, one of a pair, was done and published by J.R. Smith on Feb 01, 1791, London. The mezzotint was done in dark brown ink, measuring 481mm by 655mm.

This site footnotes that a Mlle. Rollet B.M. also engraved and published a version of the slave trade painting, but no dimensions are provided. My copy of the Rollet print measures as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>16 3/8&quot;</td>
<td>20&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>16 5/8&quot;</td>
<td>20.5&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Her/his print is in recognition of the action by the French National Congress in Year II (Sept 22, 1793—Sept. 21—1794) of the Republic did abolish slavery in the French colonies on Feb 04, 1794.

This print was most likely done in early 1794 in Paris to commemorate this event. Not likely to be much later, since in 1802 Napoleon reestablished slavery in the French colonies.

I conclude this must be a very rare print since this was published at the height of the Reign of Terror. Since this image is quite similar to the English version, one would assume that they acquired the plate in England. Even if they already had the plate, imagine the difficulty Rollet faced to find the paper or the paper maker willing to provide the material! This also required finding a functioning and fully equipped print shop willing to strike the impression. There was also the difficulty of convincing the workers to risk the dangers of moving through the crowded streets to go to the shop in order to do the work. What an accomplishment!

I this appears to have period color. I cannot tell whether this is machine color printed (which the French did by this time), or a simple hand colored edition.
Le Monde ILLUSTRE

Page Vol. yr.

Monde 1
309 35 1874 X

Colonies Françaises

Monde 2
20 10 1862 Y

Grève de l'Amérique

3
492 9 1862 X

Conciliable

4
244 41 1877 X

Zanzibar

5
180 12 1863 X

Negroes Affranchis

Page 4
(p. 244) Le marché aux esclaves à Zanzibar — one of

grand scenes depicting slavery in Africa.

Engraving made from a drawing based on a photograph —

Accompanied by an article (pp. 239, 242)

describing the slave trade in East Africa, based

on eye-witness reports — described picture

Page 5
(p. 180) caption "Les Noirs Affranchis

colportant le décret d'affranchissement du

Président Lincoln" —

illustrated with a wood engraving depicting a

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in various

states, based on a sketch by a courier — part of

eye-witness drawings

Page 11
(p. 309) Caption — Colonies Françaises — Vue de la

Girola de Goree, prise de la baie de Dakar

Try out your sketch writing skills — according to Mr. Mitchell 244.
accompanied a visit from a tourist journal (Sept 16) describing a visit to G泗e, at the time of a population of 3,500 - inhabitants.

No. 3 (p. 482)
Caption: "Conciliation des esclaves d'origine dans les bois et les marais." - and 13
Illustrations dealing with the American Civil War,
showing escape slave recopying - accompanied by an account (p. 486) of developments in the American Civil War.

Warner (p. 20)
Caption: "Guerre d'Amérique - Escravis fugitifs au redoutant aux travaux de fortifications exécutés à Port-Puoyal" - illustrated a brief paragraph (p. 22) with comment when I made the essay with which the slaves were working for the Federal cause - don't need force, as a whip does them to work - illustration not based on eye-witness evidence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Pages of Interest</th>
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Note: Pages of interest are marked with an "n".

- Volume not available
- Table de Cuevas not found
- Needs to be checked
- ** Already checked with Mr. Handler
- ** Handwritten notes and comments on the page.
Veuillez indiquer si vous avez des préférences ou si vous avez besoin d'aide pour une autre tâche.
1835 - not on shelf.
1836 - not on shelf.
1837 - article with map (p. 117) pictures: in sentinelle.
1838 - Port-en-Prince (p. 217) no pictures.
1839 - du Breuil (p. 105) picture.
288 - Les Guynements Franciliens (p. 338) no pictures.
289 - Les Guynements des Departements (p. 289) no pictures.
382 - Embassies Franciliens en Amerique (articles).

Also none of the following articles have listed:
- John, this room with the by-line "The Journal. Our Voyage..."
- Found some articles with and without pictures in the new issue.
- Here's the info you requested re Magellan Photocons:

On Jun 1, 2005, at 6:59 PM, jeremy@virginiare.edu wrote:
I have three questions.
1. Why did anyone offer to sell you the brooklyn bridge?
2. Why did you get three questions before you started your work?
3. Do you have a good time in Chicago?

cc: jeremy@virginiare.edu
To: jeremy@virginiare.edu
Date: June 22, 2005 10:22 AM EDT
Subject: Magellan Photocons
From: Jerome Handler jeremy@virginiare.edu
Subject: Material Requested

In Memory


Copy 1

Call No.: P2029I

Location: Preservation Space

Registration

Holdings

Add to My List

Other Authors:


Rogers, Paul: 1987-1988

Other: 1987-1988

Note:

Frequency: 4/9-76

Description:

Physical: 40, 64, 64-

Dewey: 210-21-

Title: Megasearch

Holdings

Library:

All

Information

Search

Firstsearch

Return
vocation they choose, only requiring their time, allowing them to pursue any agan, being of owners who let them buy, their freedom, while others, important slaves of Africa, whom have the wages of many of them are the popular vocation of fishing in general. The rules. "Condemning on the block, with prayer present, and are filled with hanging from his arms are made of bags. On his head are the bags of bread. The bread in his book (p. 173).

Cuba around 1866. He was a dweller of Havana, who returning to the series Johnson for assistance with this for animal fodder. (Thanks to Lanka and still of this com. send soy

On the left, the baker and his slave, the bread seller and seller of "maíz". Caption: "En Panadero y El Maízero"

Source

Image Reference

1860? as the imprint data for this Library of Congress gives [British, Library of Virginia Library]. The in Special Collections Department, [Havanna, Cuba, 1851], [p. 13] (copy)

Albun Filiroresco de la Isla de Cuba

If you have additional information regarding this image or comments or corrections to the comments or source sections, please contact the authors. If interested in using this image, please consult the Conditions of Use. To open a larger version in a new window.
Sponge Fishermen and Houses, Cuba, ca. 1851

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas
"NINES"

"A new frontier of the mind..."

"...and in the face of the future..."

"At the heart of..."

"...a quest for..."

"...and in the face of..."

"...a new horizon..."

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and the local slaves were often unhappy and uncertain. Further, the infusion of fresh runaways always threatened to bring upon the maroons the wrath and retribution of slave owners. A similar pattern unfolded throughout Spanish America. In tropical lowlands, on the east of the Caribbean and the Pacific or in the mountain interior, slaves made their escape and often established independent villages and thriving communities. The Spanish authorities took measures to curb such developments, though much of their effort was directed against those who aided fugitives. These and even more horrible physical punishment of captured maroons failed to curb that basic urge to seek the freedom of the bush or the mountains.  

Many slaves ran away who did not (and could not) join the maroons. Throughout the history of black slavery there was a regular and apparently unstoppable ‘leakage’ of slaves who simply ‘ran away’. But just as frequent as these escapes were their pursuit, failure, and punishment; time and again the documents testify to recapture and punishment, though often followed by further escapes and attempts by the same slave. In societies where blacks had to fight for their freedom, it was difficult for a slave to survive on the run, in the dense and luxuriant forest and mountains of the Caribbean or South America. In some regions there were quite simply few or no hiding places. That did not, however, stop slaves from trying to escape. Some indication of the frequency of slave escapes can be gauged from the volume of ‘runaway’ advertisements which litter the pages of colonial newspapers.

**RAN AWAY**

From her owners, about the month of Sept. last, a short coloured wench named...

**DILIGENCE, alias JUNK**

has a large scar on her breast, occasioned by a burn, with a tooth on each foot, for which she wears slippers. Speaks very slow and artful... (Kingston, Daily Advertiser, 29 January 1790)

**ABSCONDED**

from John Munroe’s wharf at this place, the 30th ultimo a Negro SAILOR MAN, of the Coromantee nation: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, his face is furrowed with small pox marks, he has no birthmark, his back has got several lumps which in some manner resemble a bunch of grapes... he is artful, speaks the English, French, Dutch, Danish and Portuguese languages; of course thought he may endeavour to pass for a free man... (Kingston, Daily Advertiser, 7 June 1790)
1864-1865

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