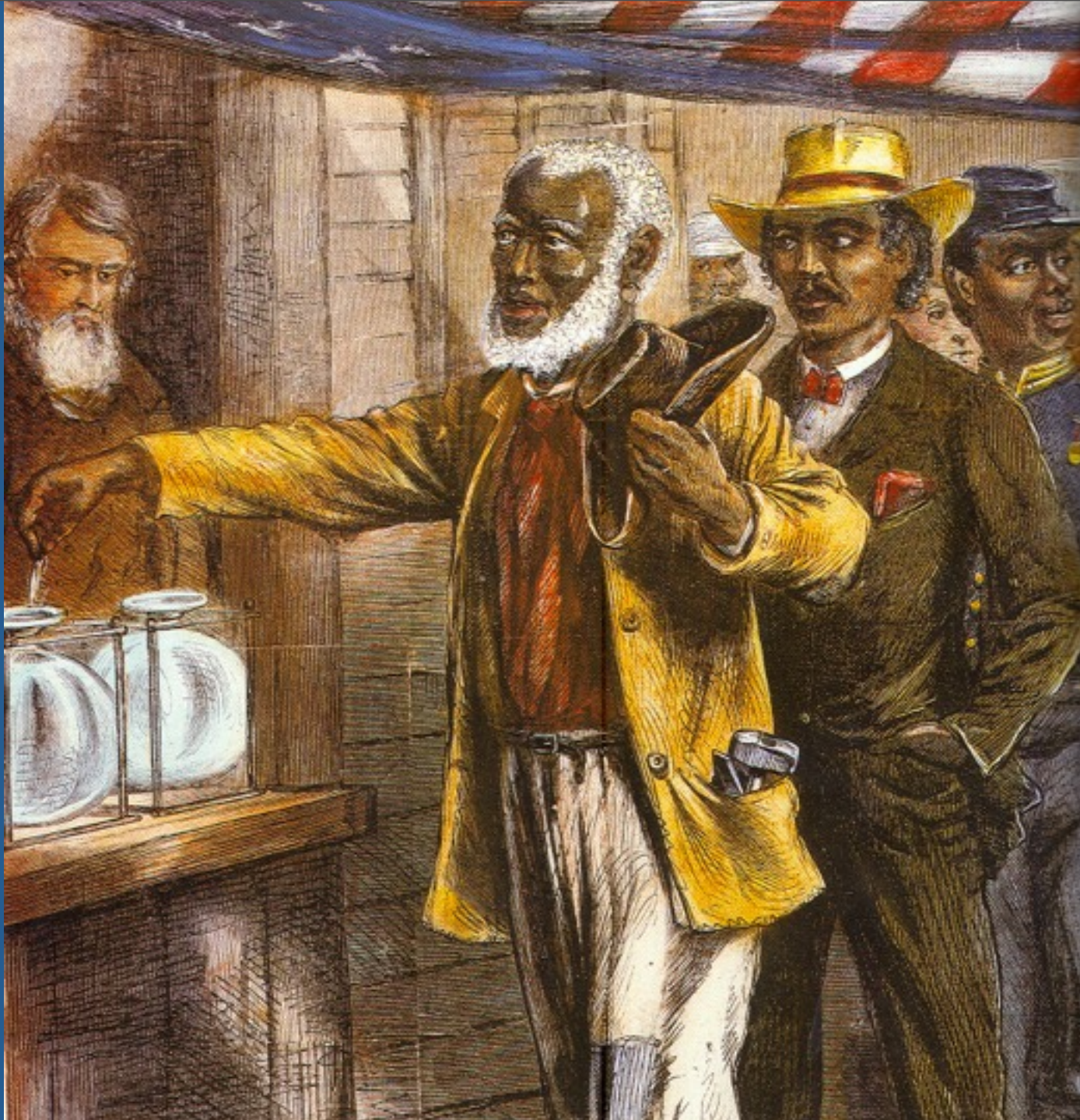


Week 4

Reconstruction in the West

Blacks Celebrating Emancipation Illustration from French





Thursday, February 7, 13

Reconstruction in the West: Black Grievances in 1865

- 1. Black Westerners are denied the right to vote.
- 2. They are denied the right to serve in the militia.
- 3. They are excluded from public schools.
- 4. They are excluded from testimony in court.

San Francisco Newspaper Editor Philip Bell, The Pacific Appeal,



- We have removed the emblem of our mourning [slavery] which gave out evidence of our woe.... America has no slave within her wide domain.
- She must have no disfranchised citizen beneath the shadow of her flag.



www.history-map.com

Texas Emancipation

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. FORCES.

COLUMBUS, TEXAS, June 15, 1865.

In Pursuance of General Order No. 4, from District Head-Quarters, all Arms, Horses, Wagons, Cattle, Manufactures of War and Public Property, of every description, belonging to the so-called Government of the Confederate States, or to the State of Texas, will be at once turned in to the Post Quarter Master at this place, under penalty of the arrest of all parties failing to comply with this Order.

L. B. HOUSTON, Maj. 25d Iowa,
Commanding Post.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 23, 1865.

GENERAL FIELD ORDER.

Columbus, Colorado County, Texas, is designated as a point for the paroling of Prisoners of War surrendered by the Commanding Officer of the Texas-Mississippi Department to the Forces of the United States.

Captain J. M. WALKER, 25d Iowa Vol. Inf., is appointed the Paroling Officer.
By Order of
Major General GRANGER,
Wm. L. AVANT, Major and A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights, and rights of property between former master and slave, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that of employer and free laborer. The freedmen are advised to remain at their present homes and seek for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at Military Posts, and that they will not be supported in idleness, there or elsewhere.

By Order of
G. GRANGER, Major General Commanding,
F. W. EMMET, Major and A. A. GENL.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

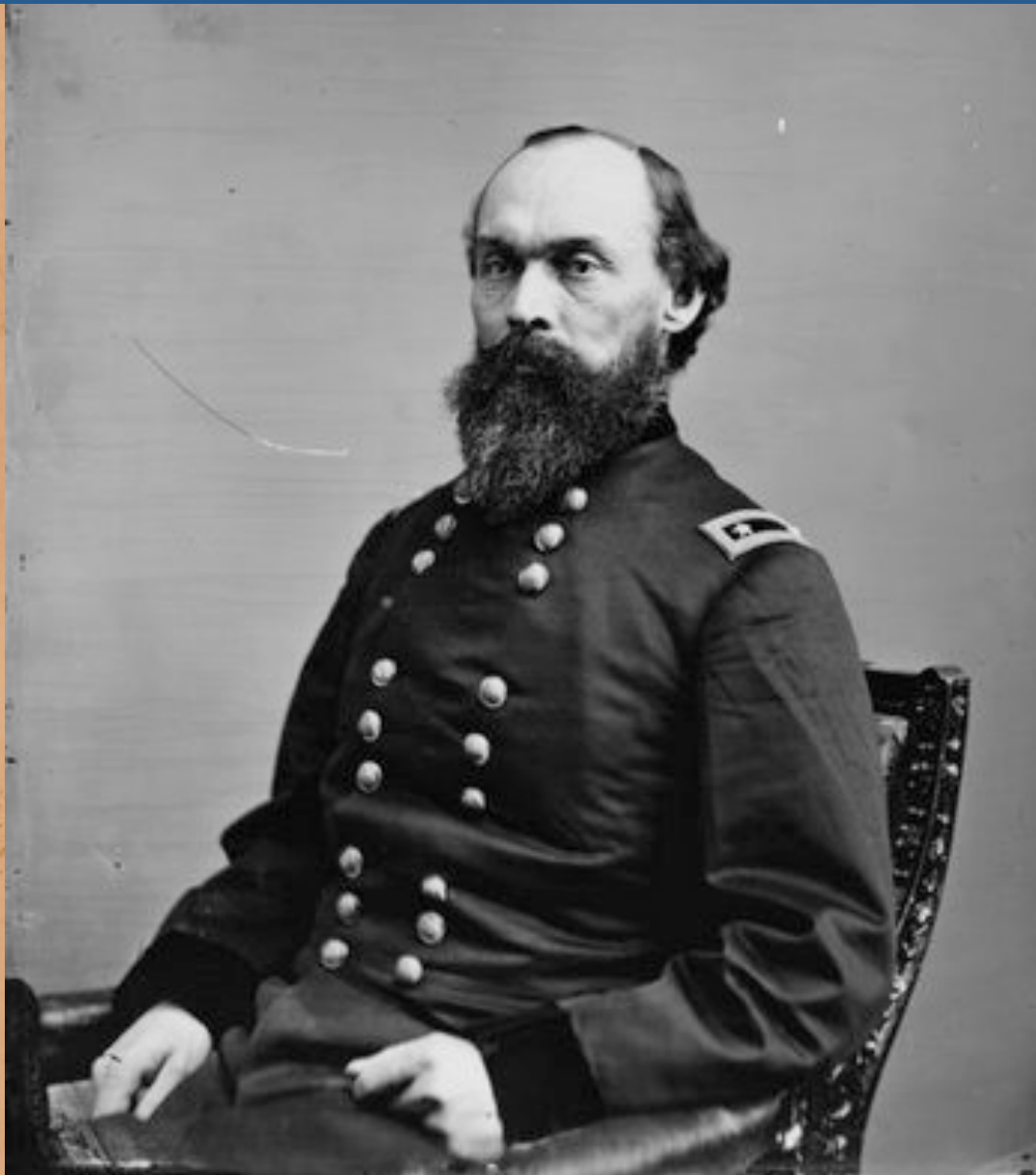
GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the Ordinance of Secession are hereby declared illegitimate. All civil and military officers of the so-called Confederate States Government, or of the State of Texas, will at once report for parole at the following places, or such others as may be designated hereafter, to the proper United States Officers to be appointed: Houston, Galveston, Dallas, San Antonio, Marshall, Brownsville.

Although their long absence from their homes, and the peculiar circumstances of their State may palliate their desertion from their organizations, this Order will be strictly and promptly complied with.

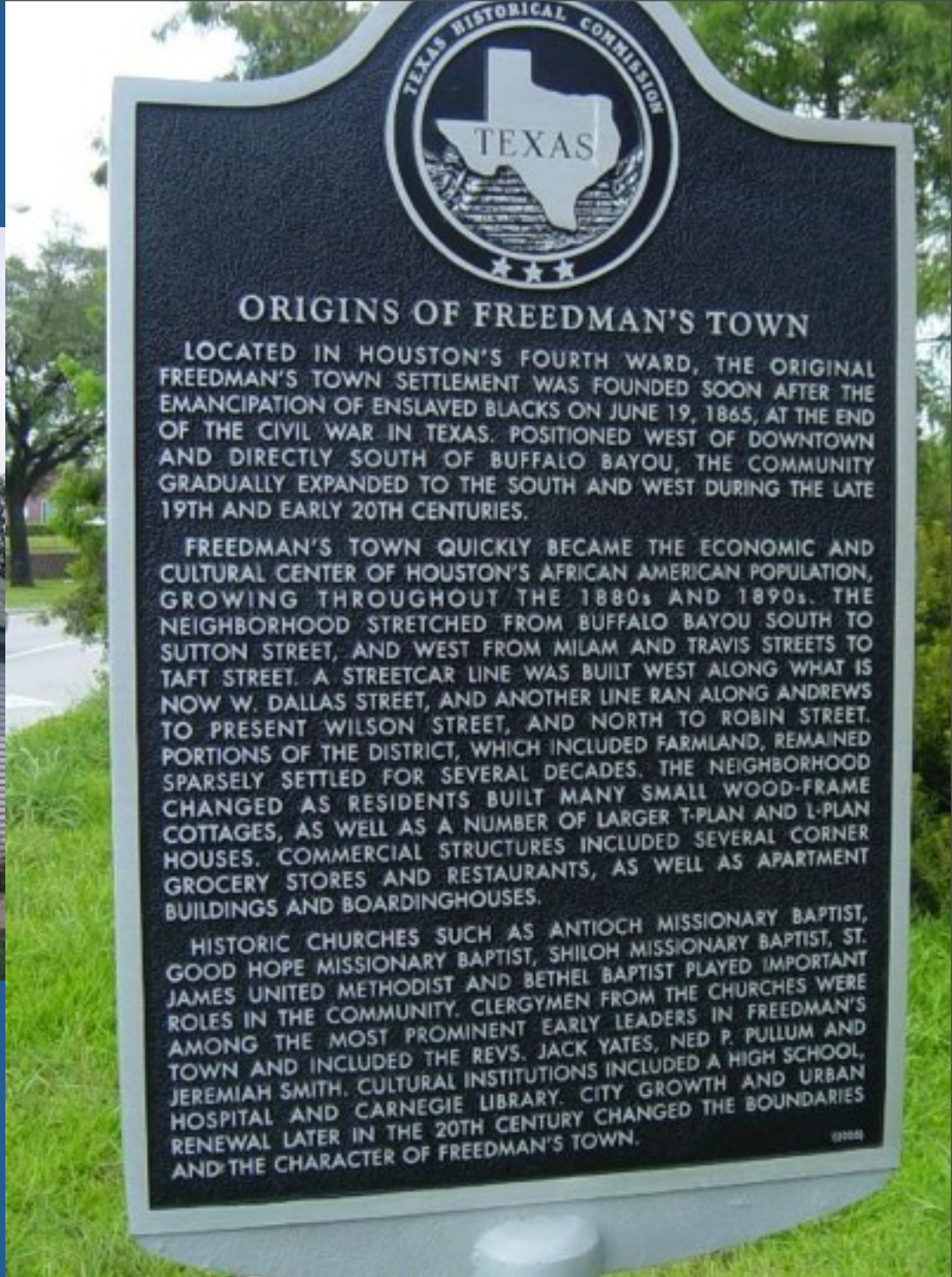
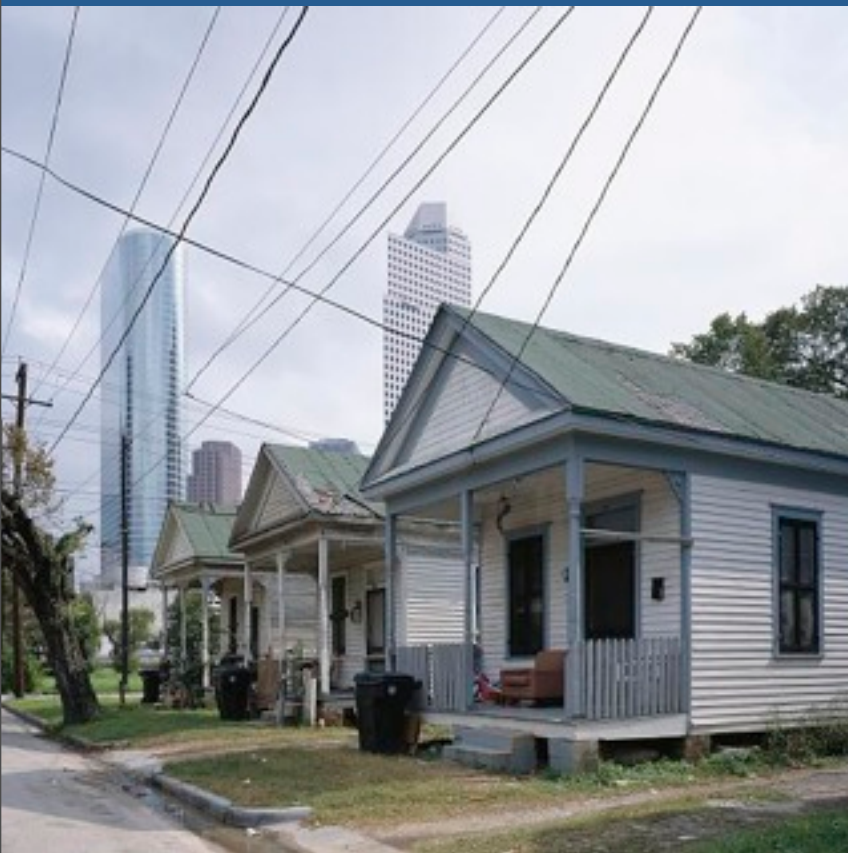
The above-mentioned and all other persons having in their possession public property of any description whatever, as Arms, Horses, Manufactures, etc., formerly belonging to the so-called Confederate States, or the State of Texas, will immediately deliver in to the proper United States Officer at the nearest of the above-mentioned places. When they cannot carry it, and have not the means of transporting it, they will make to the same Officer a full report of the character, quantity, location, security, etc. All persons not complying promptly with this Order will be sent North as Prisoners of War, for imprisonment, and their property forfeited. All persons committing acts of violence, such as banditti, guerrilla, Jay-lawyers, horse thieves, etc., are hereby denounced as traitors, and enemies of the Union cause, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By Order of
G. GRANGER, Major General Commanding,
F. W. EMMET, Major and A. A. GENL.



They wanted to get closer to freedom, so they'd know what it was—like a place or





ORIGINS OF FREEDMAN'S TOWN

LOCATED IN HOUSTON'S FOURTH WARD, THE ORIGINAL FREEDMAN'S TOWN SETTLEMENT WAS FOUNDED SOON AFTER THE EMANCIPATION OF ENSLAVED BLACKS ON JUNE 19, 1865, AT THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR IN TEXAS. POSITIONED WEST OF DOWNTOWN AND DIRECTLY SOUTH OF BUFFALO BAYOU, THE COMMUNITY GRADUALLY EXPANDED TO THE SOUTH AND WEST DURING THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.

FREEDMAN'S TOWN QUICKLY BECAME THE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CENTER OF HOUSTON'S AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION, GROWING THROUGHOUT THE 1880s AND 1890s. THE NEIGHBORHOOD STRETCHED FROM BUFFALO BAYOU SOUTH TO SUTTON STREET, AND WEST FROM MILAM AND TRAVIS STREETS TO TAFT STREET. A STREETCAR LINE WAS BUILT WEST ALONG WHAT IS NOW W. DALLAS STREET, AND ANOTHER LINE RAN ALONG ANDREWS TO PRESENT WILSON STREET, AND NORTH TO ROBIN STREET. PORTIONS OF THE DISTRICT, WHICH INCLUDED FARMLAND, REMAINED SPARSELY SETTLED FOR SEVERAL DECADES. THE NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGED AS RESIDENTS BUILT MANY SMALL WOOD-FRAME COTTAGES, AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF LARGER T-PLAN AND L-PLAN HOUSES. COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES INCLUDED SEVERAL CORNER GROCERY STORES AND RESTAURANTS, AS WELL AS APARTMENT BUILDINGS AND BOARDINGHOUSES.

HISTORIC CHURCHES SUCH AS ANTIOCH MISSIONARY BAPTIST, GOOD HOPE MISSIONARY BAPTIST, SHILOH MISSIONARY BAPTIST, ST. JAMES UNITED METHODIST AND BETHEL BAPTIST PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES IN THE COMMUNITY. CLERGYMEN FROM THE CHURCHES WERE AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT EARLY LEADERS IN FREEDMAN'S TOWN AND INCLUDED THE REVS. JACK YATES, NED P. PULLUM AND JEREMIAH SMITH. CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED A HIGH SCHOOL, HOSPITAL AND CARNEGIE LIBRARY. CITY GROWTH AND URBAN RENEWAL LATER IN THE 20TH CENTURY CHANGED THE BOUNDARIES AND THE CHARACTER OF FREEDMAN'S TOWN.

©2000

Terror in Texas: Susan Merritt Remembers



- Lot's of niggers was kilt after freedom... They owners had em bushwacked. You could see 'em hangin' to trees in the Sabine [River] bottom right after freedom because they cotch 'em



Texas Black Codes



1. The Homestead Law grants only whites the right to homestead land in Texas.

2. The Child Apprenticeship Law allows white employers to assume control over the labor of black children.

- 3. The Texas Penal Code establishes the

Post Civil War Texas



Thursday, February 7, 13

Child Nanny With Two Sisters





Thursday, February 7, 13

Texas State Prison, Huntsville

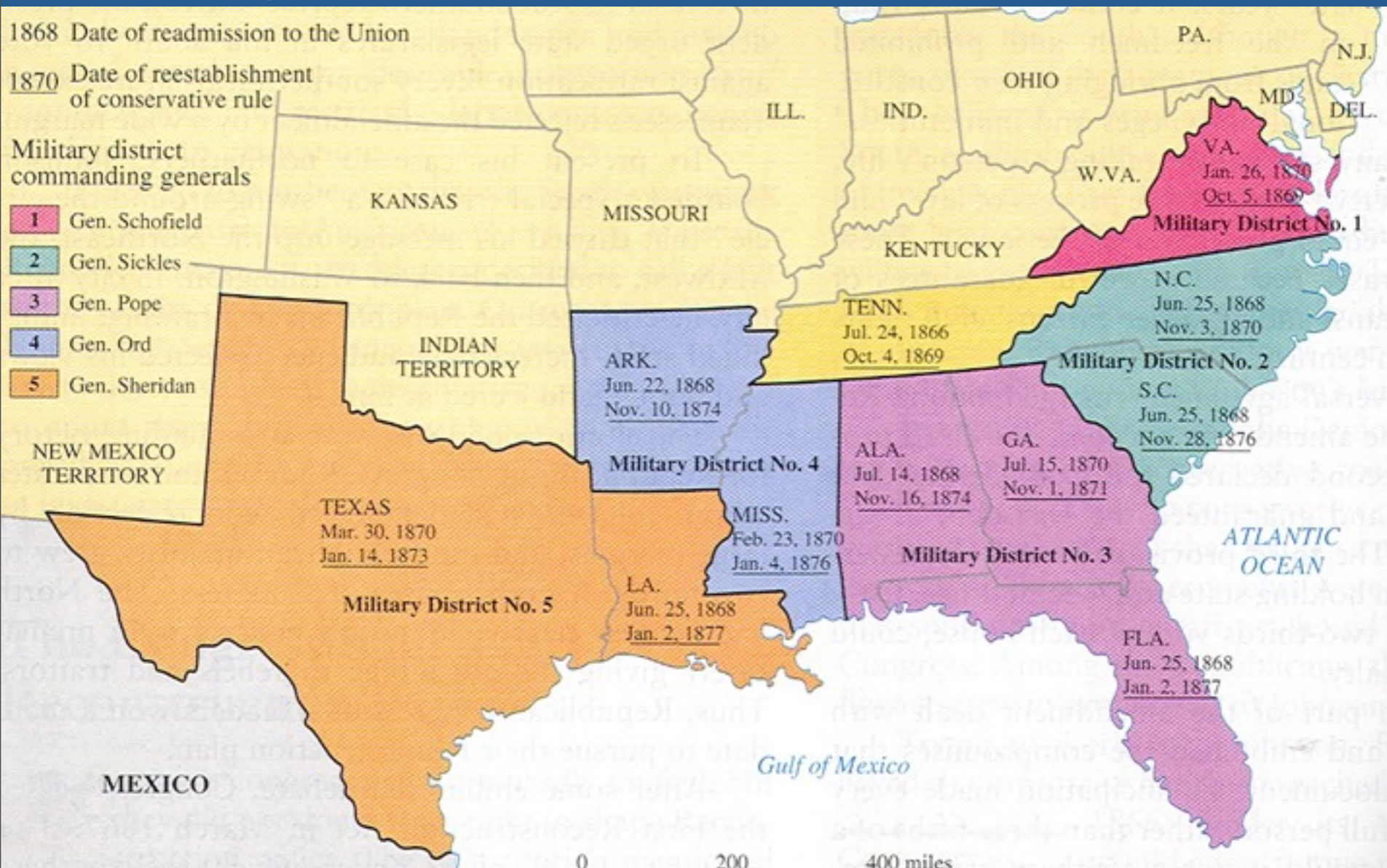


1. One black male convict was given a three year sentence for stealing a side of bacon (\$1.00 value).

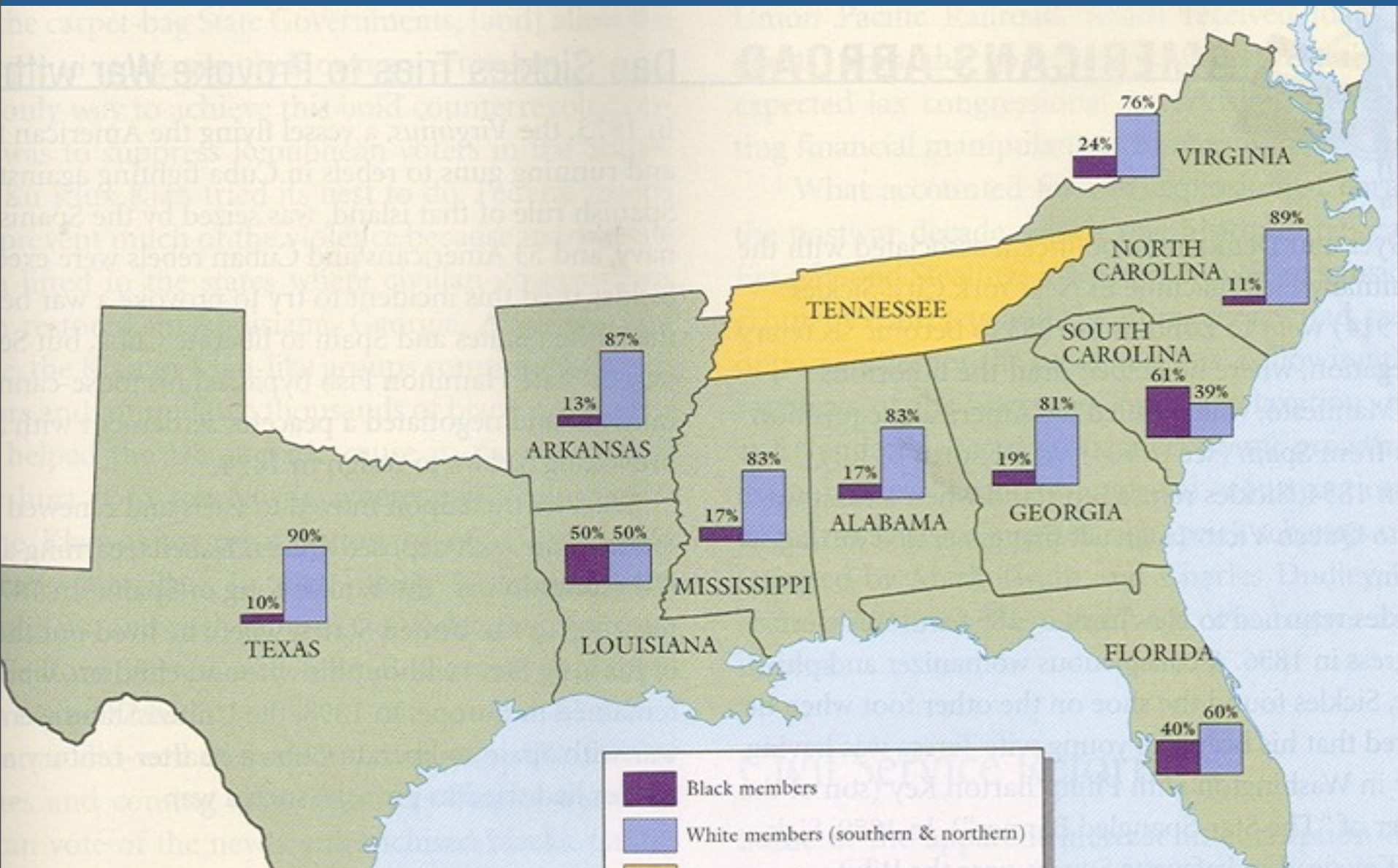
2. A black woman was sent to Huntsville for three years for stealing \$1.00.

3. A black man was sentence to three years in

Congressional Reconstruction



The Impact of Congressional Reconstruction:



Texas State Republican Convention,



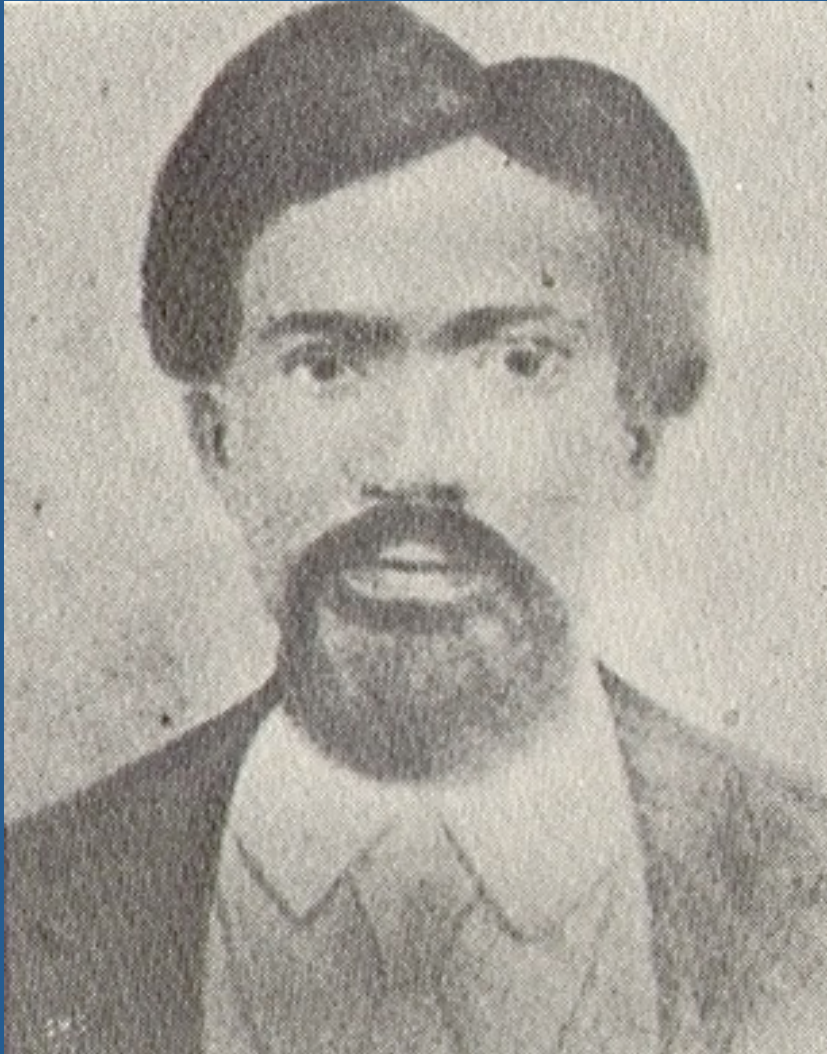
Thursday, February 7, 13

Black Republican Political Meeting in East Texas,

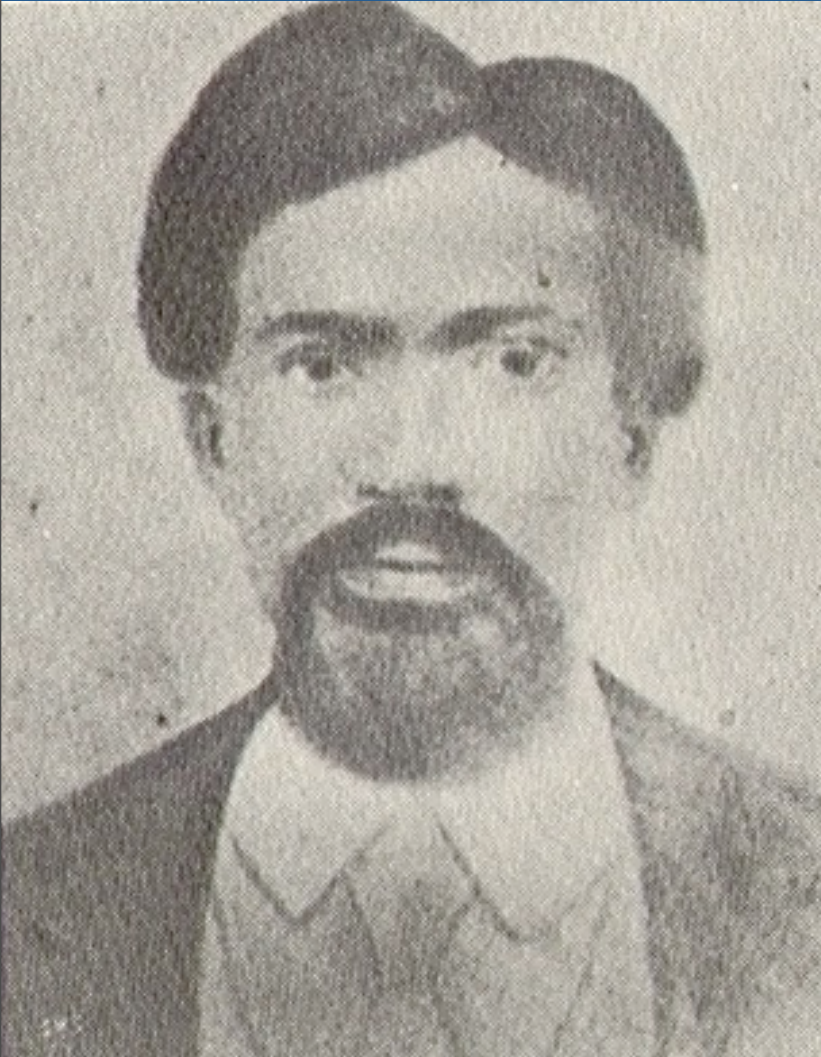


Thursday, February 7, 13

Black Texas Political Leaders: State Senators Matthew Gaines and



Matthew Gaines on Integrated Education



- If a white man has the right to crawl into a colored woman's cabin and have children by her, that child has the right to sit by his brother or sister in

Texas's First Interracial Legislature, 1870



1. Prohibited discrimination on public transportation.
2. Centralized (but did not desegregate) public schools.
- 3. Passed a gun control law.

Texas State Police, 1870–1875

“The Governor’s Hounds”



- The Texas State Police is authorized to pursue criminals across county lines and to arrest offenders in those counties where authorities are too weak to enforce

Texas State Police, 1979–



The Texas State Police is authorized to pursue criminals across county lines and to arrest offenders in those counties where authorities are too weak to enforce



Texas “Gun Culture”

Texas Governor Rick Perry On The Campaign



Thursday, February 7, 13

Gentleman Killer

HERE IS ONE WE ARE LOOKING FOR



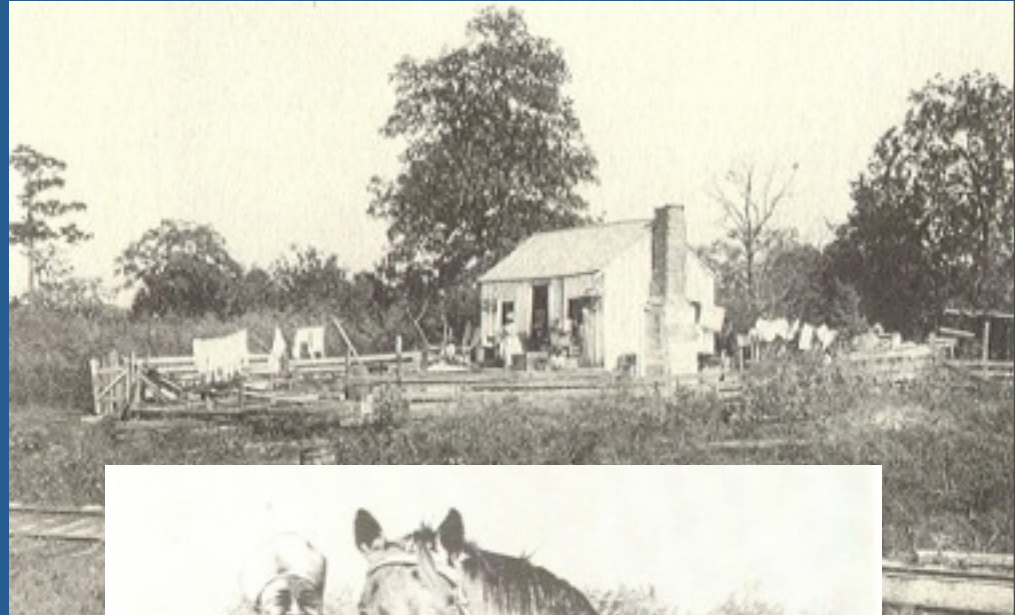
JOHN WESLEY HARDIN

WANTED for killing Deputy Sheriff Charles Webb of Brown County, Texas, on May 15, 1874. Though courteous & well-dressed, he is extremely dangerous & always armed. Reported to be a professional gambler by trade, but kills on any provocation. If you have information on this man notify any officer of

THE TEXAS RANGERS

**GUNFIGHTER AND
FORTY TIMES A KILLER!**

Black Landowners in East and



Post Civil War Family in Texas

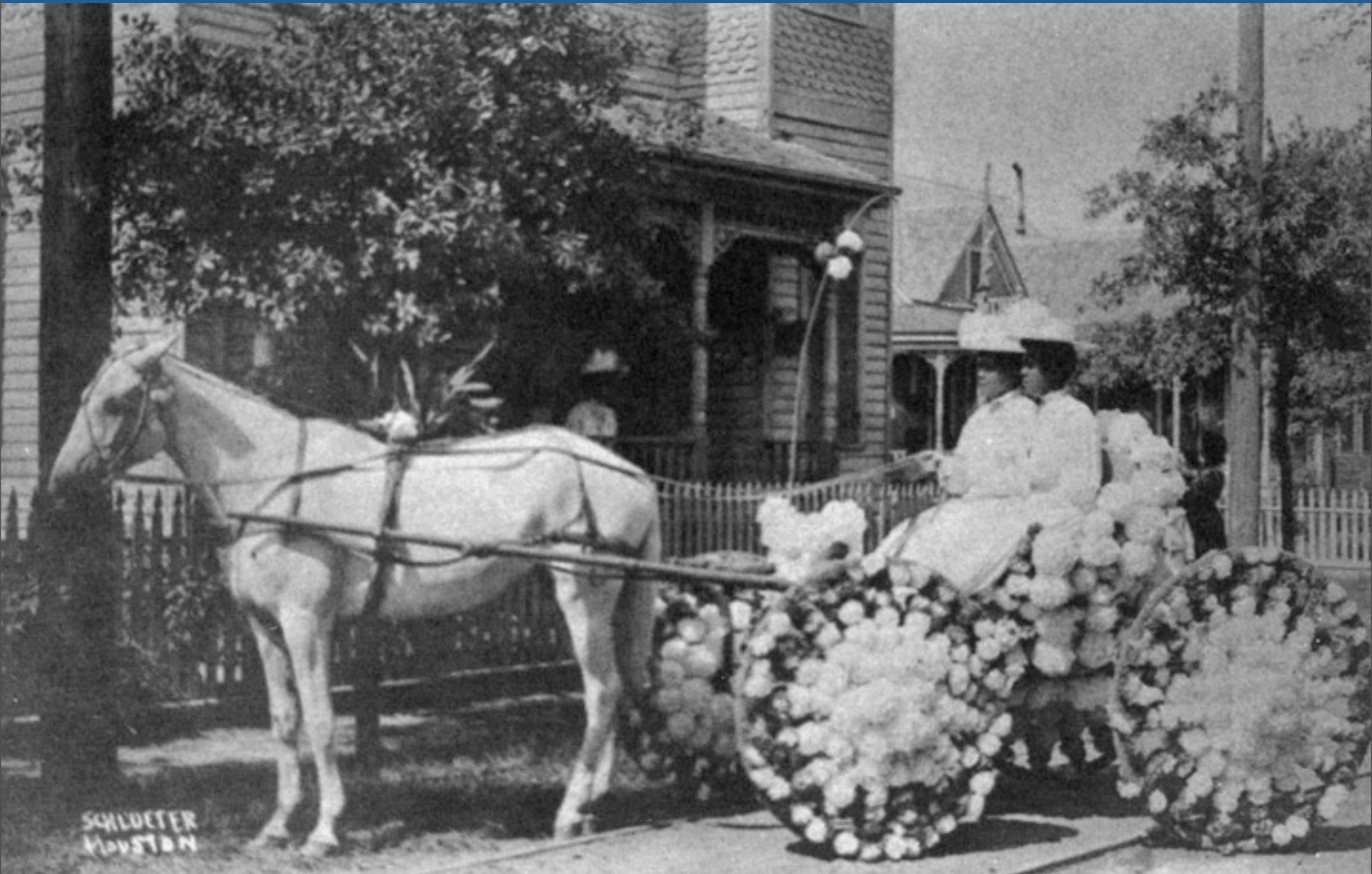


Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, Houston,



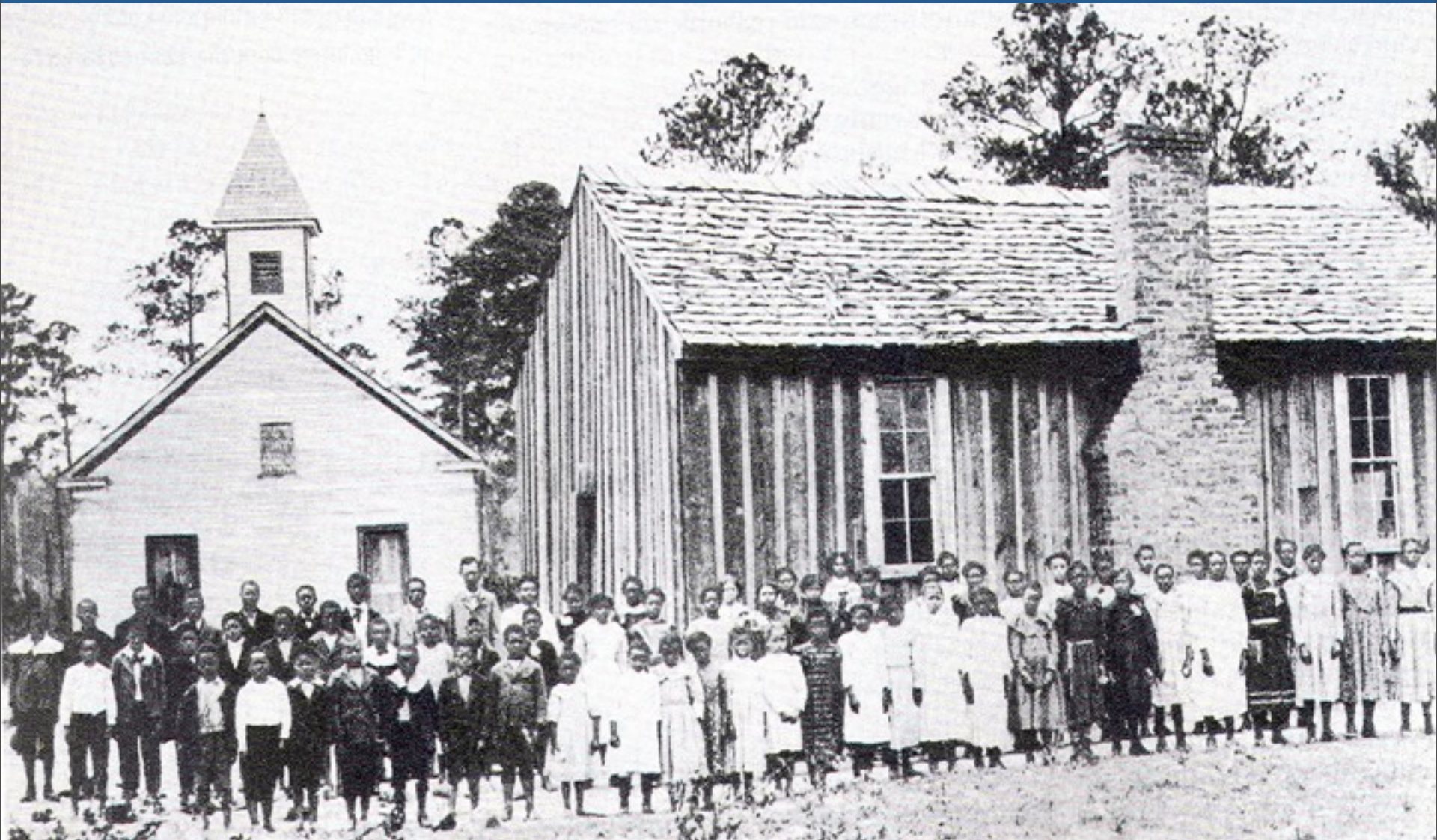
Thursday, February 7, 13

Luncheon Celebration Houston



Thursday, February 7, 13

Freedman School in Central Texas, ca. 1870



Thursday, February 7, 13

Paul Quinn College

Waco, Texas, ca. 1890



Wiley College: The Great Debaters

Melvin Tolson is in the Upper Left

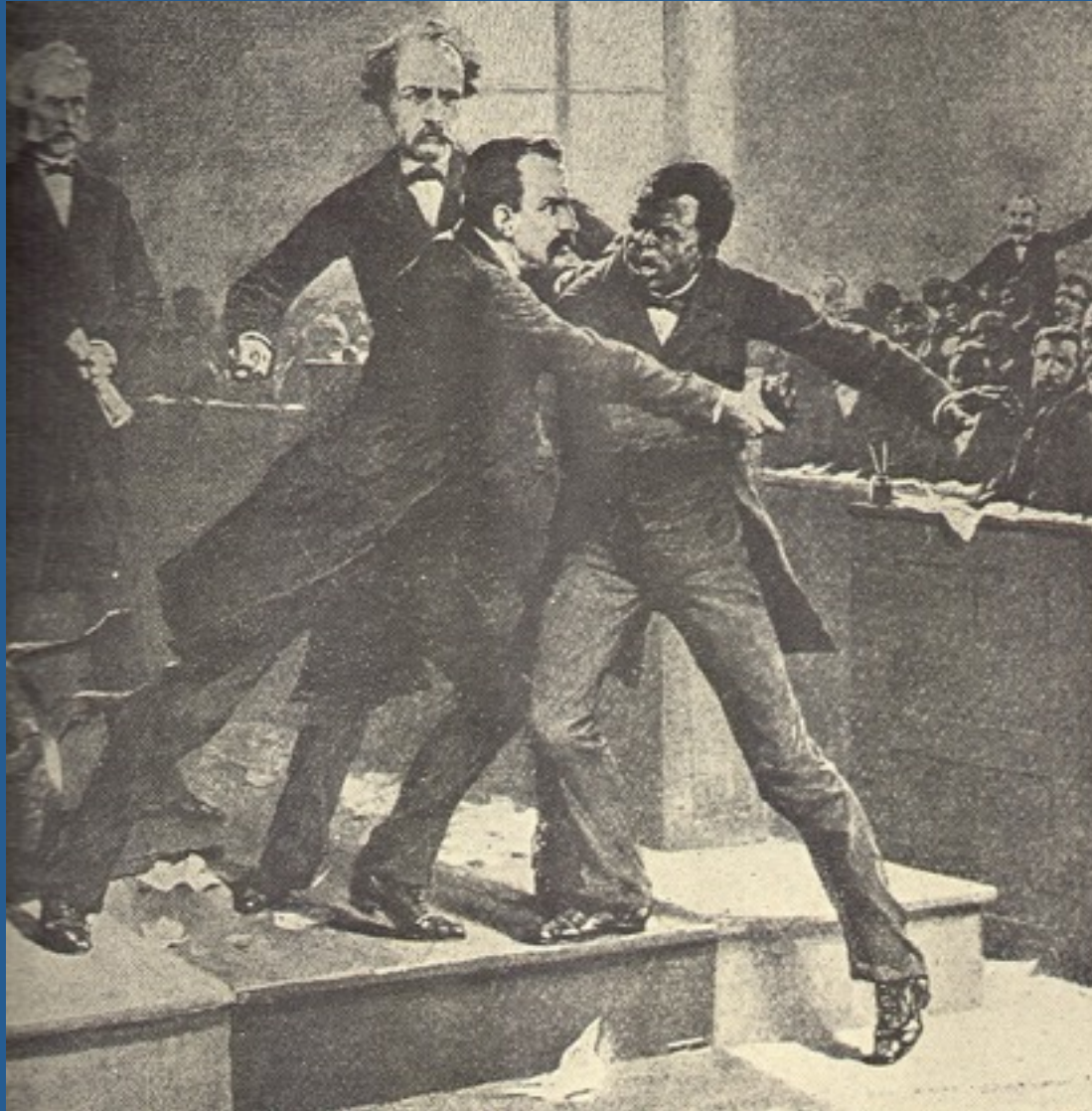


1930's THE REAL GREAT DEBATERS OF WILEY COLLEGE



The debate team won a remarkable 74 of 75 debates over its 15 year lifespan.

The Reestablishment of Democratic Political Domination: Removing African Americans from the Texas Legislature



Decline in Black Voting in

Number of Black
Voters in Texas

1870
100,000
1906
5,000



IN SELF-DEFENSE

Southern Chiv. [Chivalrous Gentleman] - "Ef I hadn't-er killed you, you would hev growd up to rule me."

Reconstruction in Indian



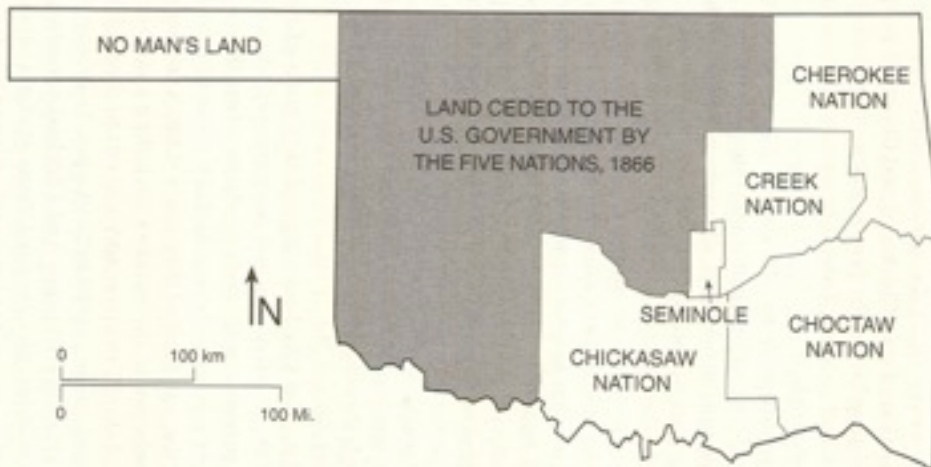
CHEROKEE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION (1863)

An Act Providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the Cherokee Nation,

Be it enacted by the Natl Council, That in view of the difficulties and evils which have arisen from the Institution of Slavery and which seem inseparable from its existence in the Cherokee Nation, The Delegation appointed to proceed to Washington are empowered and instructed to assure the President of the U States of the desire of the Authorities and People to remove that Institution from the statures and Soil of the Cherokee Nation and of their wish to provide for that object at once upon the Principle of Compensation to the owners of Slaves not disloyal to the Government of the United States as tendered by Congress to States which shall abolish Slavery to their midst; And in case the Government of the United States accede to this propersition, The Said Delegation are hereby Authorized and instructed to enter into an agreement with the Government for the immediate emancipation of all Slaves in the Cherokee Nation and African Slavery shall therefore be abolished and forever cease to exist in said Nation – and therefore it shall be unlawful for any person to hold a Slave within the limits of the Cherokee Nation. And any person who before any of the Courts of the Nation having jurisdiction in the case shall be found guilty of Holding a Slave or Slaves, Shall be fined in a Sum not less than One thousand Dollars ___ nor more than Five thousand Dollars. And any Slave So held in Bondage shall be forever free.
So it ___, Enacted

The 1866 Treaties Between the U.S. Government and the Five

POST-CIVIL WAR DIVISION OF INDIAN TERRITORY

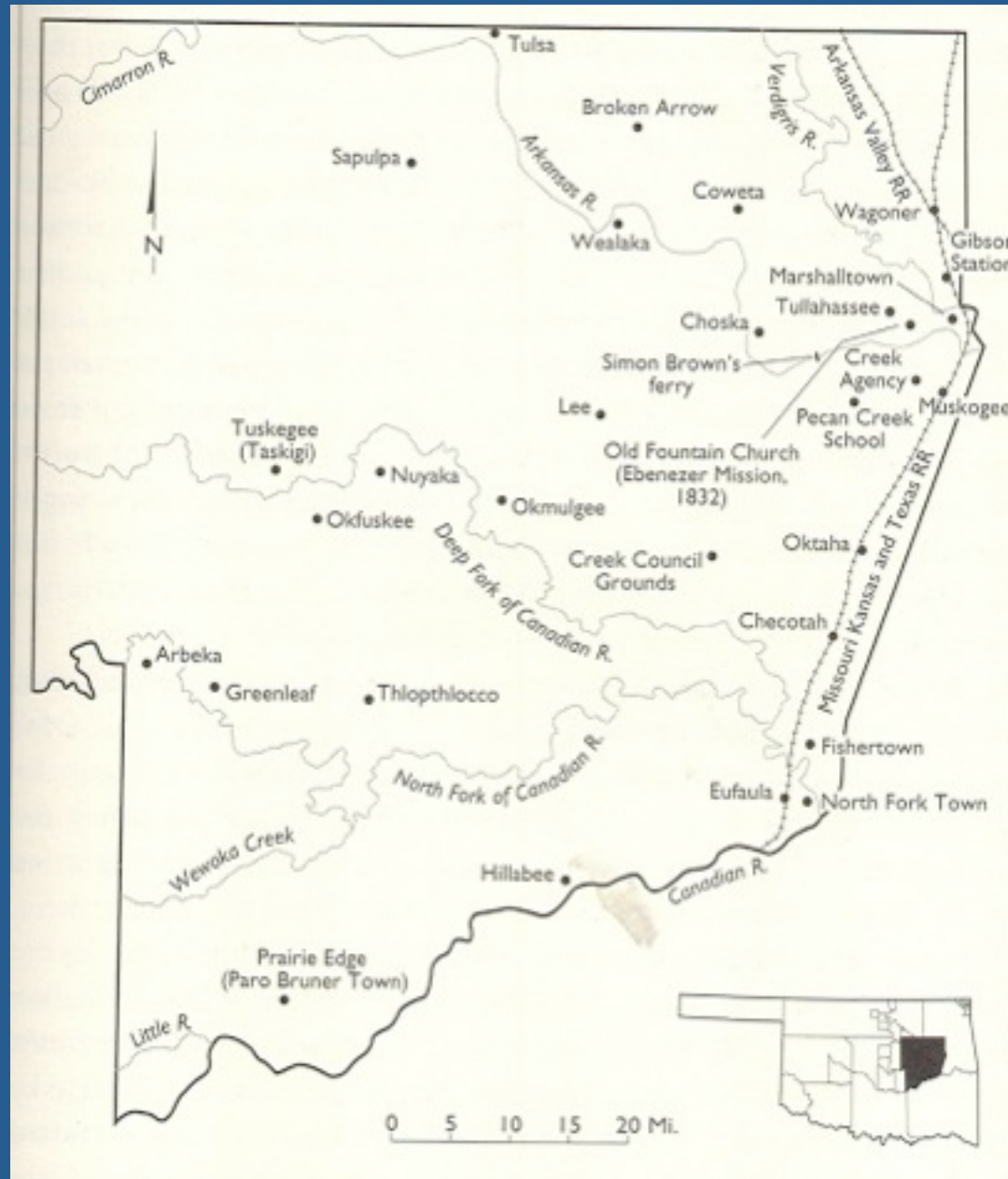


1. Federal Government demands that Indian nations allocate land to their freedpeople.

2. The nations shall individually decided if, and in what manner they will incorporate the freedpeople.

- 3. The Indian nations must relinquish control of the sparsely settled lands west of the 98th meridian. These lands will become Oklahoma Territory.

Map of the Creek Nation



Creek Freed Family Farming in



Thursday, February 7, 13

Seminoles and Seminole Freedpeople Attending Church



Thursday, February 7, 13

Racially Integrated School in the Seminole Nation, ca. 1890



Reconstruction in The Creek & Seminole Nations

Nineteenth-Century Black Western Legislators, 1868-1900			
<i>Colorado</i>			
John T. Gunnell	1881-83	Joshua Tucker	1884
Joseph H. Stuart	1895-97	Manuel Warrior	1885
<i>Indian Territory</i>		Manuel Jefferson	1885
<i>Creek Nation</i>		Abraham Prince	1885
Sugar George	1868-74, 1882-85, 1887-89, 1892, 1894-95	Simon Rentie	1885, 1890-91
Simon Brown	1868	Isom Jameson	1885
Charles Foster	1869, 1873	Stepney Colbert	1885
Isom Marshall	1871	Dan Miller	1887
Harry Island	1872	Moses Jameson	1887, 1894
Ned Robbins	1872, 1875, 1887, 1890	Eli Jacobs	1887
Robert Grayson	1872, 1875, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893, 1900	Solomon Franklin	1887, 1890
Jesse Franklin	1872, 1873, 1881	Robert Walker	1887
Benjamin McQueen	1872, 1873	Green Jackson	1887
Scipio Sancho	1872-73, 1882	Morris Sango	1887
Thomas Bruner	1872, 1875, 1886	Tony Sandy	1887
Toby McIntosh	1872-73	John Meyers	1887
William McIntosh	1872	Isaac Manual	1888
Samson Hawkins	1875	Warrior A. Rentie	1893, 1895, 1899
Monday Durant	1875	Alec Davis	1893
Simon Brown	1875	Stepney Durant	1893
Jeffrey Smith	1875	Kellop Murrell	1895
Daniel Miller	1875	Dan Tucker	1895
Pardo Bruner	1875, 1887, 1889-90, 1895	Joe Primus	1895
Ben Barnett	1875	P. A. Lewis	1899
Jack McGilbra	1875	Alec H. Mike	1899
Sandy Perryman	1875	A. G. W. Sango	1899-1900
Tom Richards	1875	Lewis B. Bruner	1900
Snow Sells	1882-83, 1895	Wiley McIntosh	1900
William Peter	1882, 1889	<i>Cherokee Nation</i>	
Gabriel Jameson	1883-85, 1887-89, 1894	Joseph Brown	1875-77
J. P. Davison	1883, 1885, 1887, 1890, 1899	Frank Vann	1887-89
H. C. Reed	1884, 1887-88, 1894-95	Jerry Albery	1889-91
		Stick Ross	1893-95
		Ned Irons	1895-97
		Samuel Stidham	1895-97
		<i>Seminole Nation</i>	
		Ben Bruner	1868-79
		William Noble	1868-89

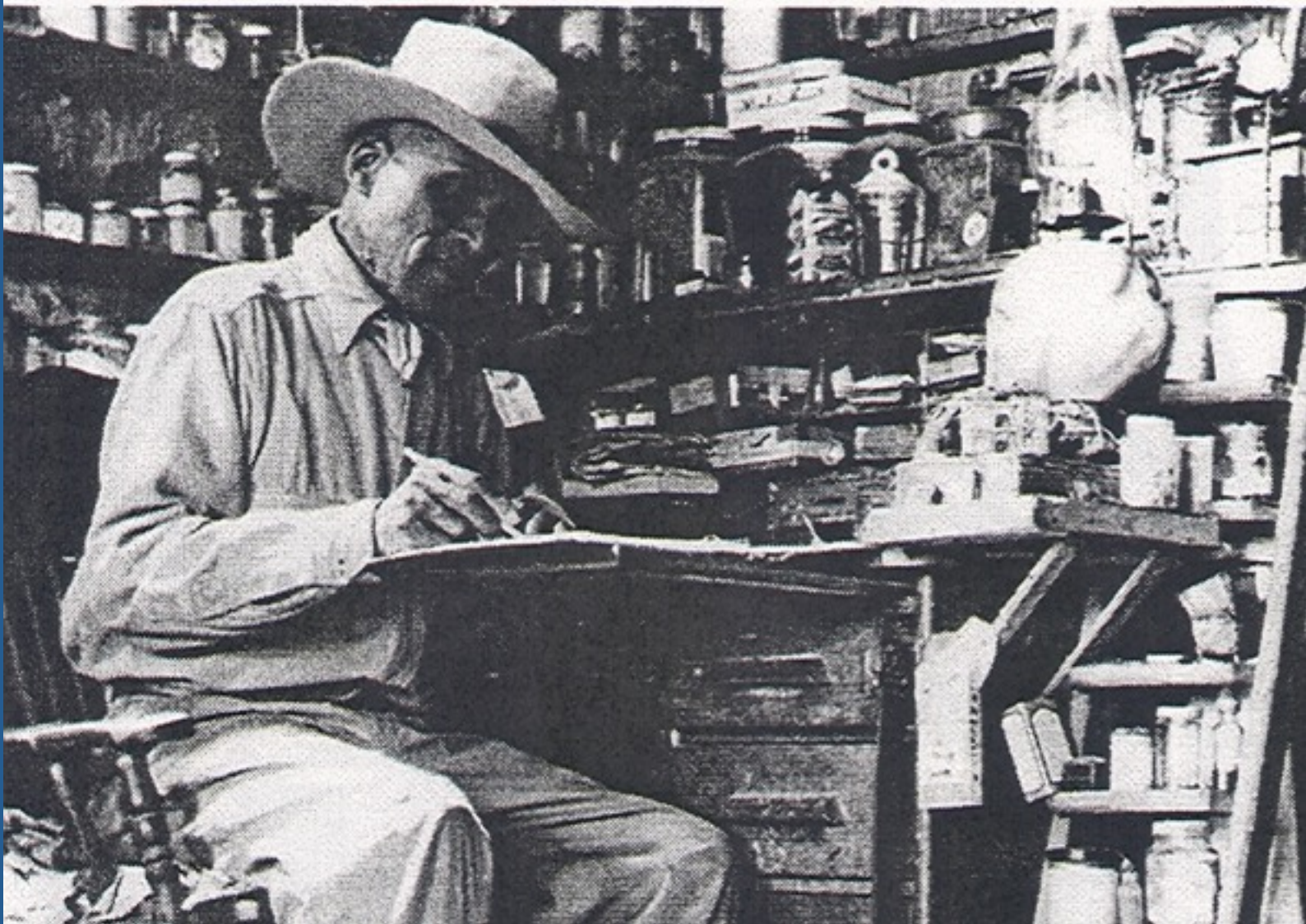
Creek and Freedmen Legislators in the House of Warriors



By the mid-1870s the Negroes held the balance of power in Creek politics

Historian Angie Debo

Island Smith, Black Creek Doctor, ca. 1881

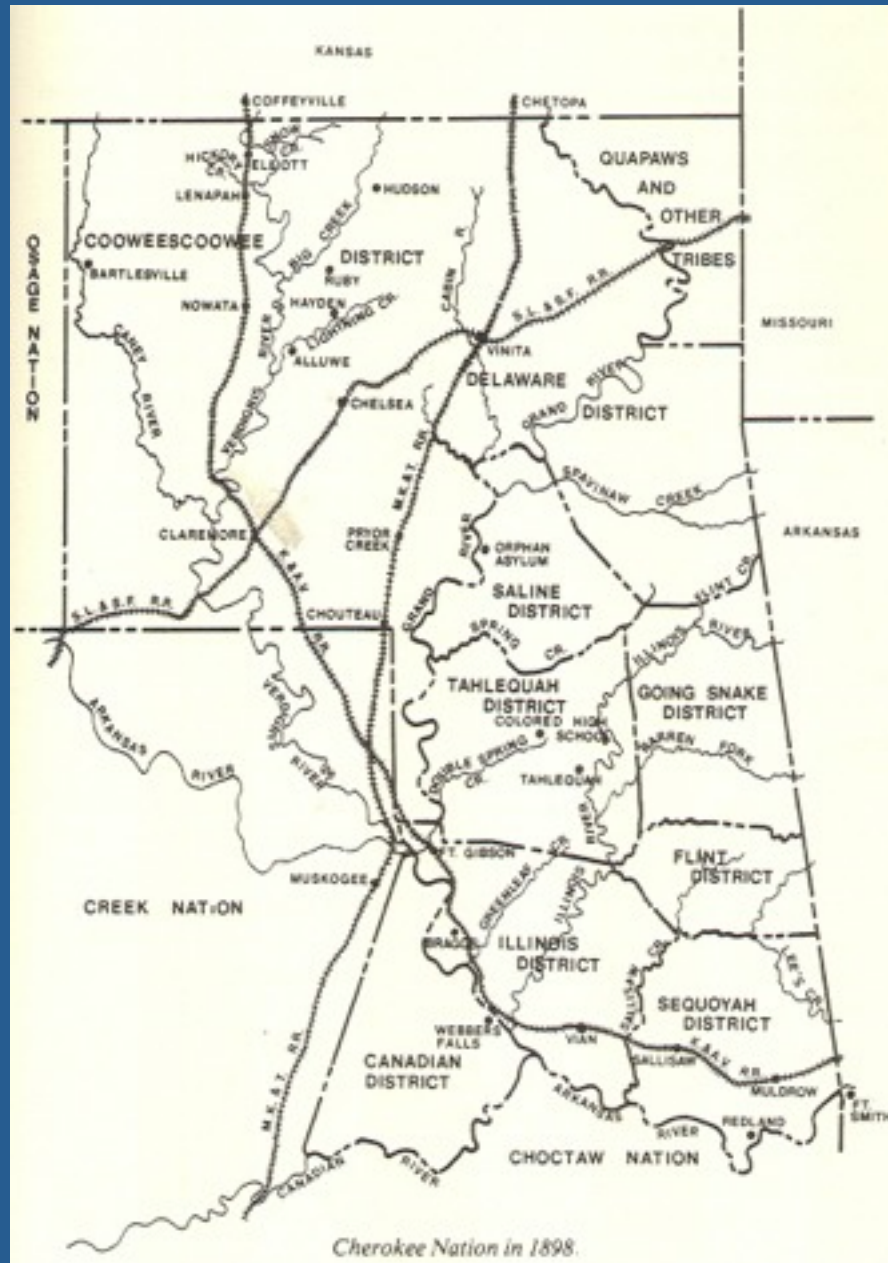


Oklahoma State Representative
Anastasia Pittman,
State Legislator for Seminole County, Oklahoma,



Thursday, February 7, 13

The Cherokee Nation During



Cabin of Cherokee Freedpeople, ca.

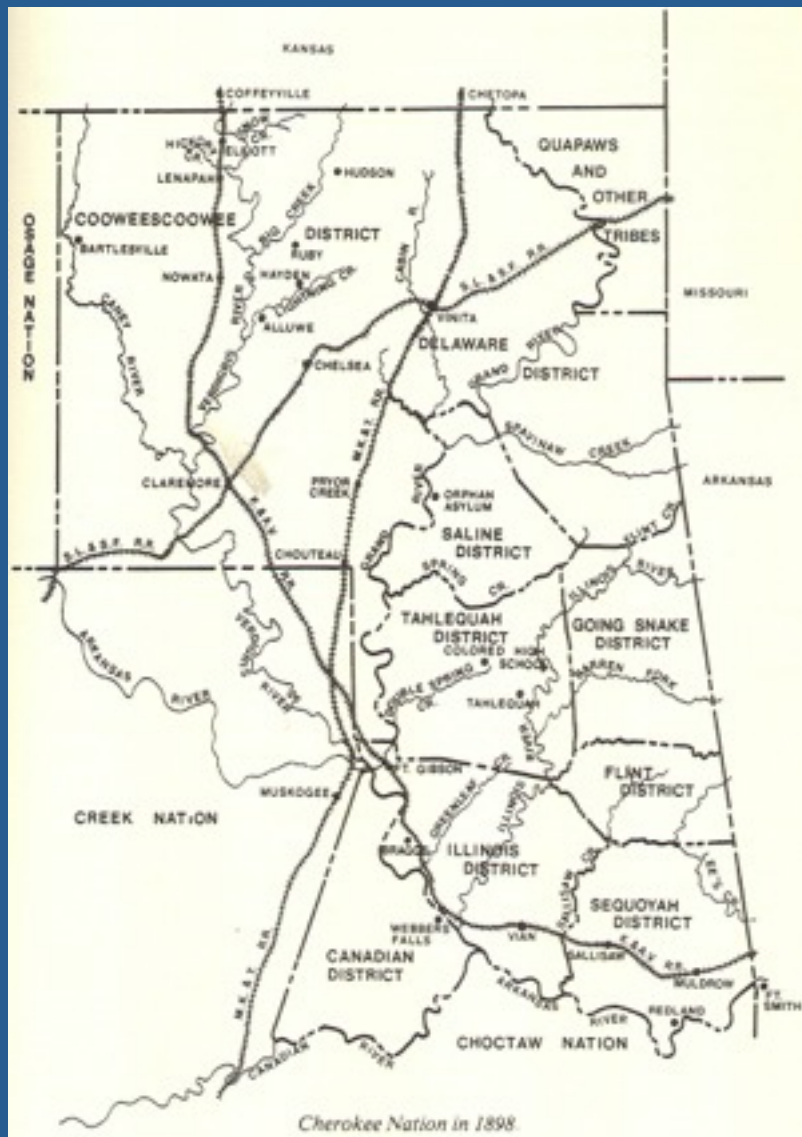


Black and Indian Members of the Cherokee Militia



Thursday, February 7, 13

The “Intruder” Question in the Cherokee Nation: Joseph Rogers Responds, 1876



I am one of those unfortunate ones. I came too late. Born and raised among these people, I don't want to know any other. The green hills and blooming prairies of this Nation look like home to me... I look around and I see Cherokees who in the early days of my life were my playmates...and in early manhood, my companions.

Who is Cherokee?



— We Are Cherokee —

 Jamie Blackfox Cherokee-Mexican	 John Ross Cherokee Full blood	 Felicia Wing Cherokee-Ecuadorian	 Nigel Turner Cherokee-African American
 Eric Crittenden Cherokee-German	 Erika Hoang Cherokee-Vietnamese	 DeAnchaney Pennington Cherokee-African American	 Thresa Tate Cherokee-Irish

Descendants of Cherokee Freedpeople at Tribal Hearing,



Thursday, February 7, 13

Freedman Home in the Chickasaw Nation, ca. 1881



Emma and Jefferson Pitchlynn Chickasaw Freedpeople



Choctaw Whipping a Black “Intruder” ca. 1870



Choctaw Freedmen Fishing



- The freedpeople of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations entered the post-war era as a people without a country, without any rights except the right to occupy and work the land to which they were denied ownership.

Enlistment Papers of Choctaw (Simon Clark) and Chickasaw (Boynton Colbert) Freedmen in the Union Army During the Civil War

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF Mississippi COUNTY OF Benton

I, Simon Clark born in Choctaw Nation
 aged Eighteen years, and by
 occupation a Farmer
 Do Hereby Acknowledge to have volun-
 teered this first day of September 1865, to serve as a
SOLDIER, in the Army of the United States, for the period of **THREE**
YEARS, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such
 bounty, pay, rations and clothing, as are, or may be established by law for volunteers.

And I, Simon Clark do solemnly swear that I will bear true
 faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them
 honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will
 observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the
 officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Witness my hand and seal, at Little Rock
 this first day of September 1865 } Simon Clark
John Lopping

I CERTIFY, GEORGE, That I have carefully examined the above named Simon Clark in the General Regula-
 tions of the Army, and that in my opinion he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would in any way dis-
 qualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

B. P. Thomas
 CLERK OF THE QUARTERS

I CERTIFY, GEORGE, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, Simon Clark
 previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when admitted; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of
 lawful age; and that, in accepting him as fully qualified to perform the duties of an enlisted soldier, I have strictly observed
 the Regulations which govern the Recruiting Service. This soldier has black eyes which are yellow
 complexion, is 5 feet 7 inches high.

John Lopping
 RECRUITING OFFICER

Capt. B. Co. 1st Regt. Min. Col'd Inf.

C | 54 | **U.S.C.T.**

Boynton Colbert
 Co. A, 54 Reg't U. S. Col'd Inf.

Appears on
Company Descriptive Book
 of the organization named above.

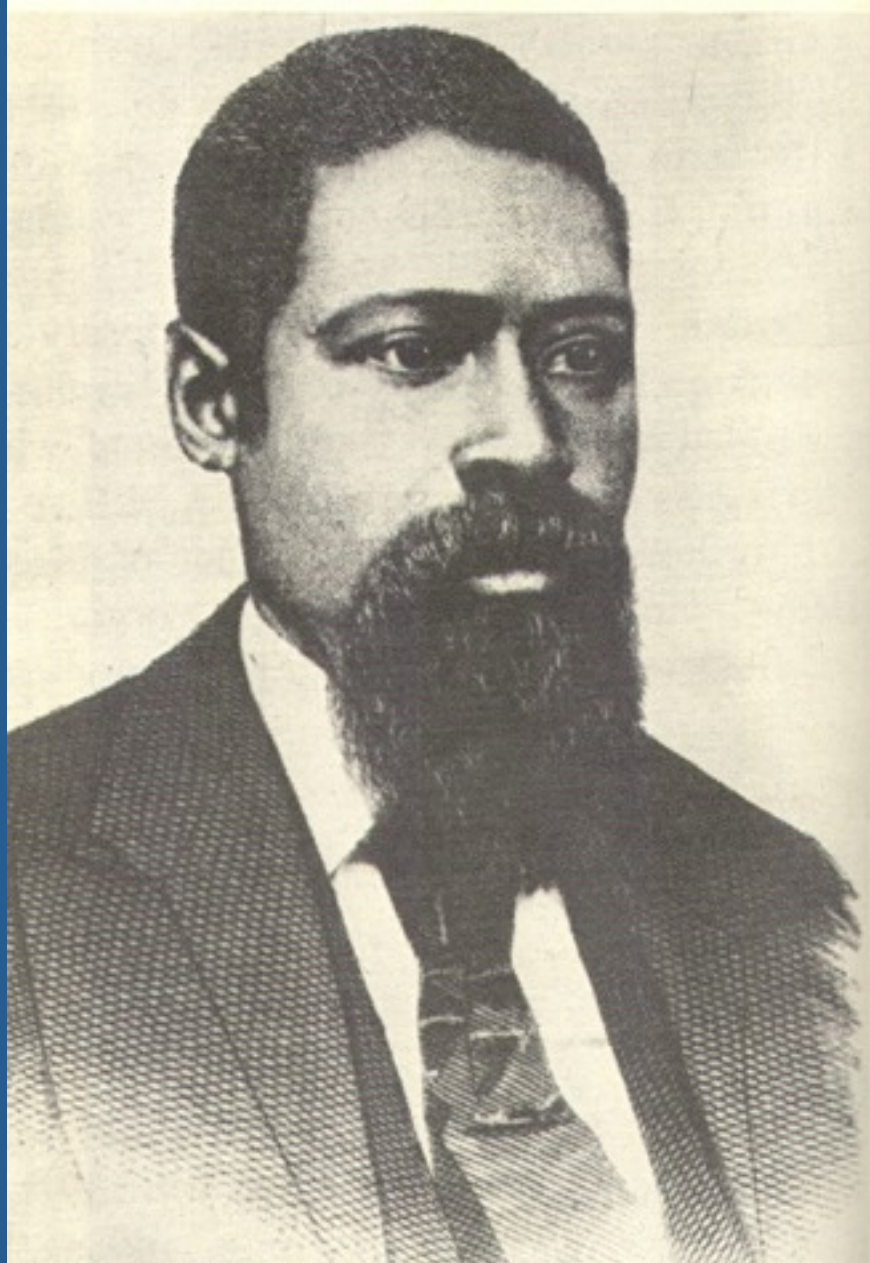
DESCRIPTION.

Age 18 years; height 5 feet 4 inches.
 Complexion Black
 Eyes Black; hair Black
 Where born Chickasaw Nation, etc.
 Occupation Laborer

ENLISTMENT.

When April 10, 1865.
 Where Little Rock, Ark.
 By whom Capt. Nash; term 2 y'rs.
 Remarks: Mustered by Capt.
J. Schlaick April
28, 1865.

James Milton Turner, “For Justice and a



Memorial of the Chickasaw Freedman,

- To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.
- The undersigned, your memorialists, respectfully show that they are residents of the Chickasaw nation, and are “persons of African descent” born and bred in the said nation....
- We had the assurance...from the very date of this [Treaty of 1866] that the enfranchisement of the Negro was the leading design of this clause.. If this be the true intent...of this clause of the treaty, we respectfully suggest

Population Growth in Indian Territory,

	1870	Percentage	1890
• Indians	59,367	87%	50,055
28%			
• Blacks	6,378	10%	18,636
11%			
• Whites	2,407	3%	109,393
61%			

Railroad Construction Across Indian Territory, ca. 1885



The Dawes Commission in Indian Territory, ca. 1890



Senator Dawes on Civilization for Native Americans



To be civilized is to wear civilized clothes, cultivate the ground, live in houses, ride in Studebaker wagons, send children to school, drink whiskey, and own property.

Black Choctaw Freedpeople Waiting for Allotments, 1891



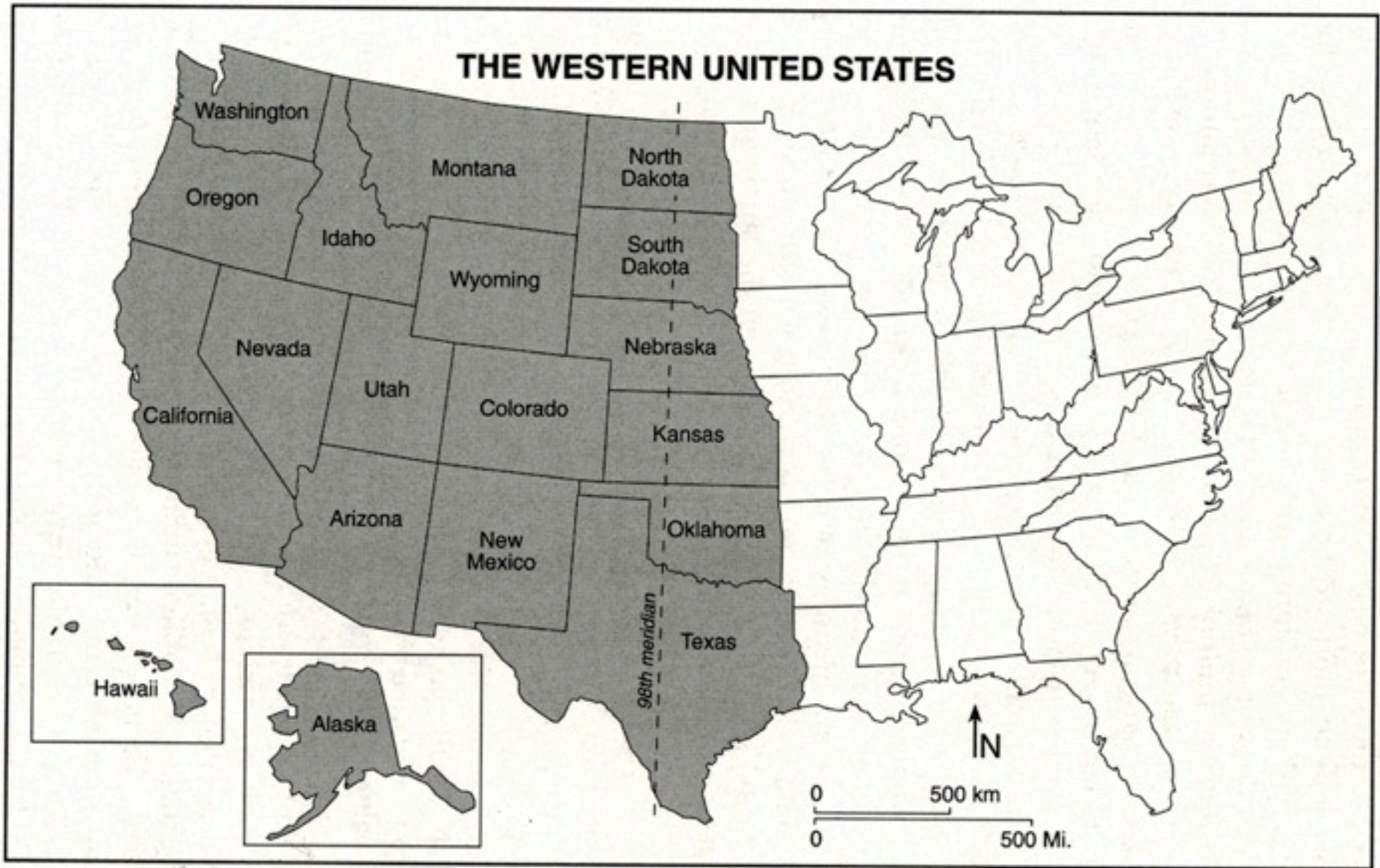
Chickasaw Freedpeople Receiving Allotments Under the

Oklahoma
Historical
Society®



Thursday, February 7, 13

Reconstruction Across the



Helena, Montana Territory,



HELENA CITIZENS CELEBRATE THEIR NEW RIGHTS

Helena Montana's African Americans, like their counterparts throughout the United States acclaimed the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. In 1870 they wrote the local newspaper, the Helena Daily Herald, announcing their celebration. Given the subsequent events of the remainder of the Nineteenth Century in the South and in Montana, their celebration of the removal of the "stigmatizing qualifications" on their citizenship would prove premature.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

We, the colored citizens of Helena, feeling desirous of showing our high appreciation of those God-like gifts granted to us by and through the passage of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and knowing, as we do, that those rights which have been withheld from us, are now submerged and numbered with the things of the past, now thank God, is written and heralded to the wide world that we are free men and citizens of the United States--shorn of all those stigmatizing qualifications which have made us beasts. To-day, thank God, and the Congress of the United States, that we, the colored people of the United States, possess all those rights which God, in His infinite wisdom, conveyed and gave unto us.

Now, we, the citizens of Helena, in the Territory of Montana, in mass assembled, on the 14th of April, A.D. 1870, do, by these presents, declare our intentions of celebrating the ratification of the 15th Amendment, on this 15th day of April, by the firing of thirty-two guns, from the hill and to the south of the city.

Signed,

BENJAMIN STONE, President

J.R. JOHNSON, Secretary

Source: Helena Daily Herald, April 15, 1870.

PROCEEDINGS

OF A

CONVENTION


OF

COLORED CITIZENS,

HELD IN THE CITY OF LAWRENCE,
OCTOBER 17, 1866.

LEAVENWORTH:

EVENING BULLETIN STEAM POWER PRINTING HOUSE.
1866.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. H. LANGSTON, Box 282 P. O. *Leavenworth.*

W. D. MATTHEWS, *Leavenworth.*

H. H. THOMAS, *Leavenworth.*

EDWARD HILL, *Lawrence.*


H. C. HAYDEN, *Siegel.*

FULLER CARTER, *Ottawa.*

WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Oscaratomie.*

REV. H. JENERALS, *Wyandotte.*

REV. N. DUFFIN, *Garnett.*



BLACK KANSANS DEMAND VOTING RIGHTS, 1866

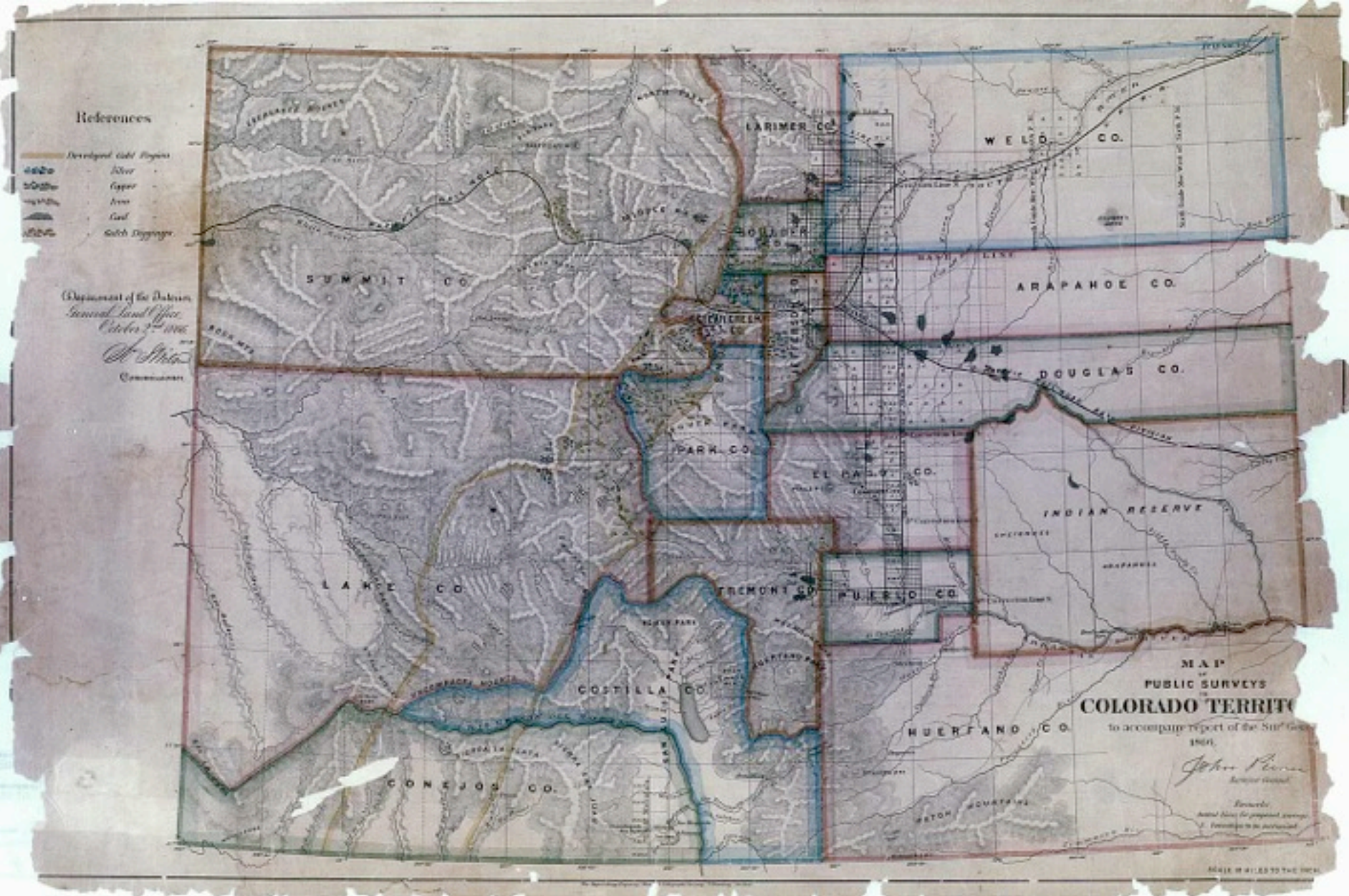
The right to exercise the elective franchise is an inseparable part of self-government... No man, black or white, can justly be deprived of this right. It is not merely a conventional privilege which may be extended to or withheld from any class of citizens at the will of a majority, but a right as sacred and inviolable as the right of life, liberty or property.

Since we are going to remain among you, we believe it unwise to... take from us as a class, our natural rights. Shall our presence conduce to the welfare, peace, and prosperity of the state, or....be a cause of dissention, discord, and irritation.

We must be a constant trouble in this state until it extends to us equal and exact justice.

Proceedings of a Convention of Colored Citizens,
Lawrence, Kansas, October 17, 1866

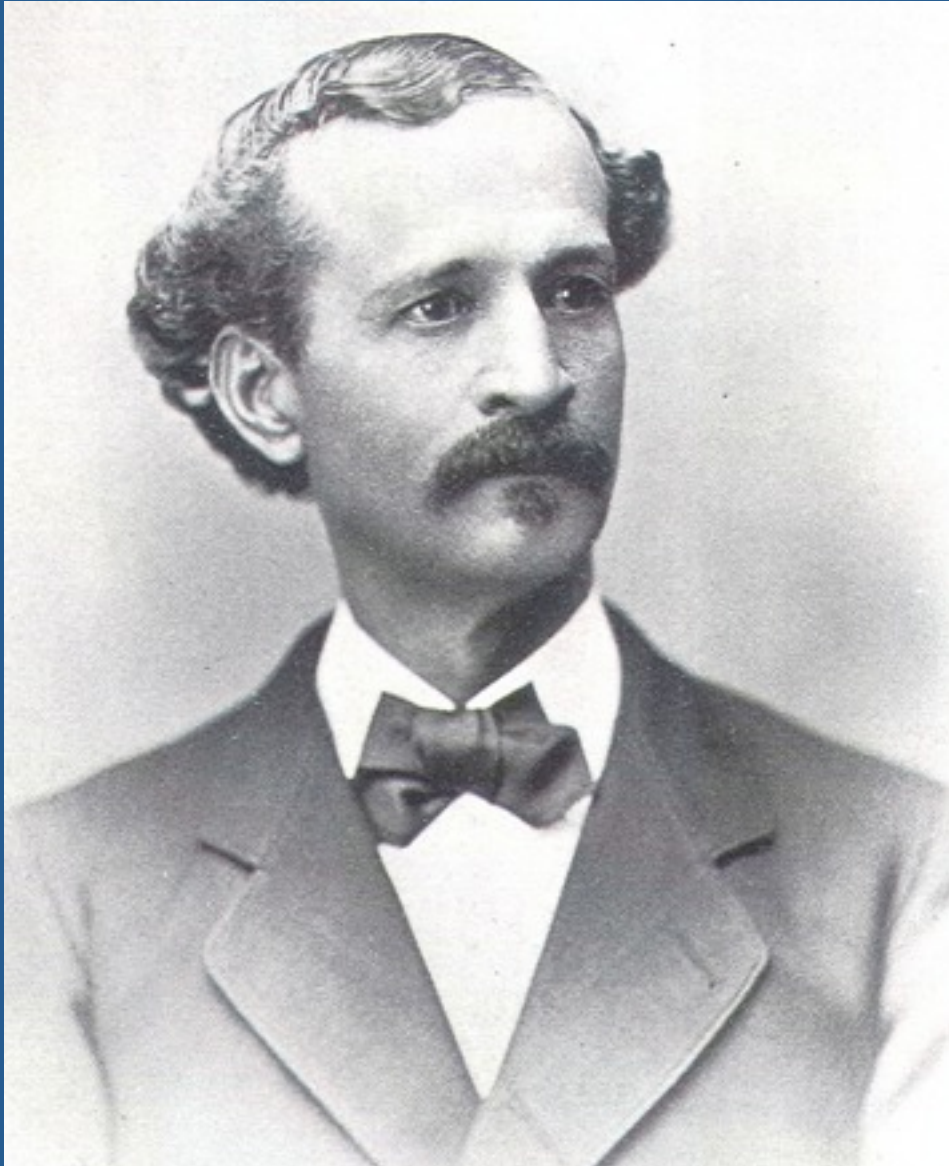
Colorado Territory, 1866



Lewis Douglass



William Jefferson Hardin



Slavery went down in a great deluge of blood, and I greatly fear, unless the American people learn from the past to do justice now & in the future, that their cruel

The First Black Voters in Wyoming Territory, 1869



Six black voters, men and women, who intended to cast ballots in South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, in 1869 faced an angry mob of mostly Democratic gold miners who blocked their route to the town's only polling place.

Only the timely intervention of the territory's Republican-appointed U.S. marshal, Church Howe, saved the day. Howe marched to the polls besides the

SUPPORT FOR BLACK SUFFRAGE

Although the Fifteenth Amendment does not particularly affect us in this Territory, as the colored folks have been voters among us for sometime already, yet it will be a matter of much importance in both Oregon and California... If the Democratic party persists in its long-time hostility to the negro, some of the closely-divided states will in all probability be insured to the Republicans by the negro vote. Among these states we may mention Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio. But will the Democratic party be so stupid as to drive these new voters *en masse* into the Republican fold? We doubt it. On the contrary, we expect to see that party making special efforts to win these voters.

The negroes know, of course, that they owe their enfranchisement to the Republican party, while they have every reason for regarding the other party with aversion and distrust. But...many of them, will, no doubt, be ready to fall into the snares which unscrupulous Democrats will be sure to lay in their path. The Republicans, moreover, are by no means all saints... Mean men in this party, as in the other, will, no doubt, continue to behave shabbily toward the new-made voters, thus helping the Democrats to "divide that they may conquer."

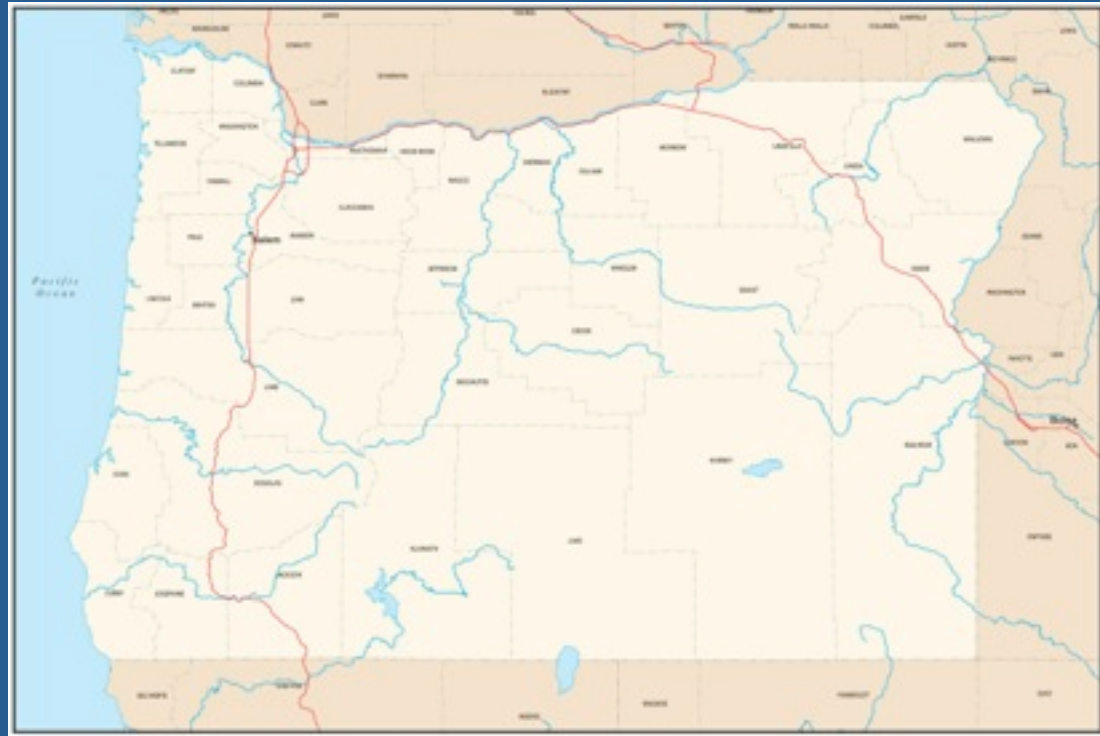
It will be a happy day for the country when the people shall no more care to inquire whether a voter or a candidate for office is white or black than whether he is tall or short."

Olympia, Commercial Age, March 26, 1870

Black Suffrage in Oregon

The View of the Oregon Statesman

- If we make the African a citizen, we cannot deny the same rights to the Indian or the [Chinese]. Then how long will we have peace and prosperity when the four races... should be at the polls and contend for the control of



San Franciscans Celebrate the Union Victory and the End of the Civil War, July 4, 1865

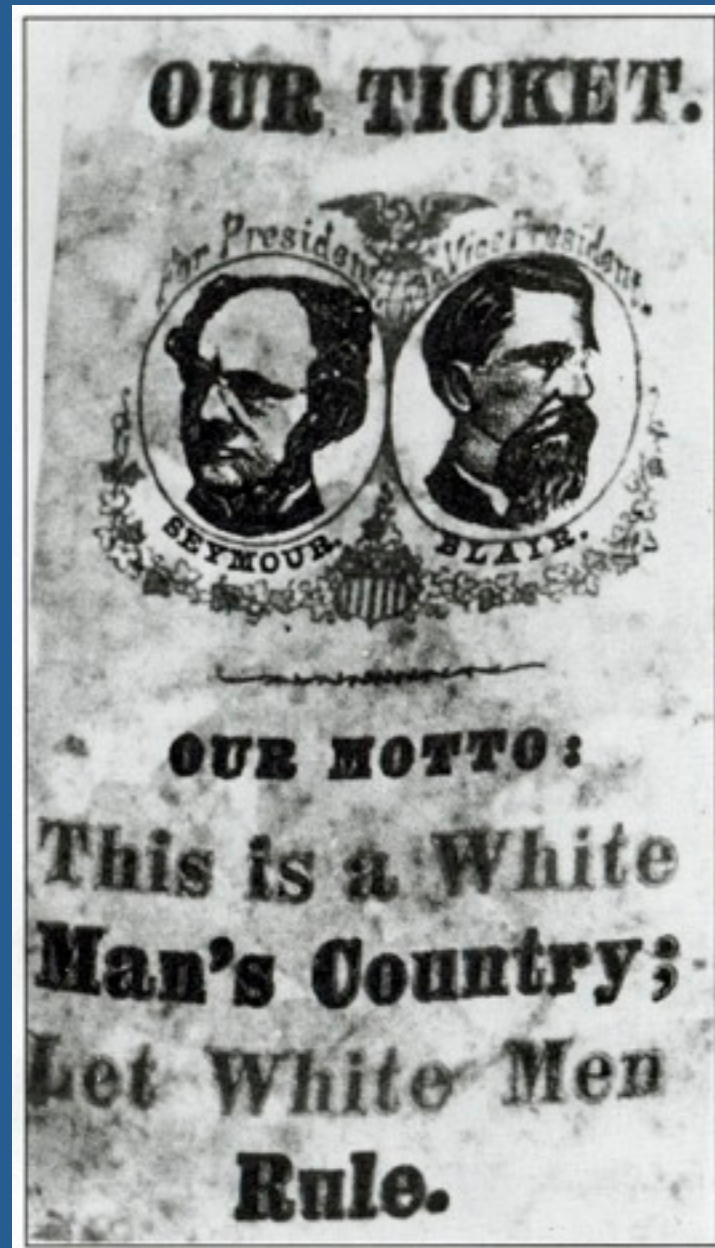


Opposition to Black Voting in California,

Learned writers on ethnology declare the superiority of the white race. In fact all scientific writers concur that the black nations are decidedly the lowest on the intellectual scale. All the civilization they can lay claim to has been thrust upon them by the strong hand of slavery.

- Given that ninety–nine out of each hundred negroes of the country are steeped in ignorance, giving them the vote would make them fools of unscrupulous demagogues which would lead to the inevitable war between

Democratic Presidential Campaign Brochure,



THE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY EXAMINER ON BLACK AND ASIAN VOTING IN CALIFORNIA, 1869

"Judging the Radicals by their actions, they would strike the word "white" from the naturalization laws and thus open the doors of citizenship and suffrage to the hordes of Mongolians now in our midst... Can anyone see an end of this? Having Fung Tang as Governor of California?

"If the people are true to themselves, their history, traditions and the spirit of their laws, they will by their votes in September decide against the Fifteenth Amendment, and thus bar the door forever against the entrance of the Asiatic heathen."

The San Francisco Daily Examiner, 1869

Philip A. Bell and the San Francisco Elevator

PHILIP A. BELL ON BLACK SUFFRAGE, 1870

What has the negro population done, either as a class or individually, that the entire race should be disenfranchised? We answer confidently, nothing.

We are law loving and law abiding, honest, industrious and possessing higher moral character and greater forbearance than ever shown by any oppressed people. We have fewer criminals, as the statistics of the country prove, than any class except the Quakers; fewer paupers than any race except the Jews; and never was there found a traitor to the Government wearing a black skin...

The Elevator, December 22, 1865



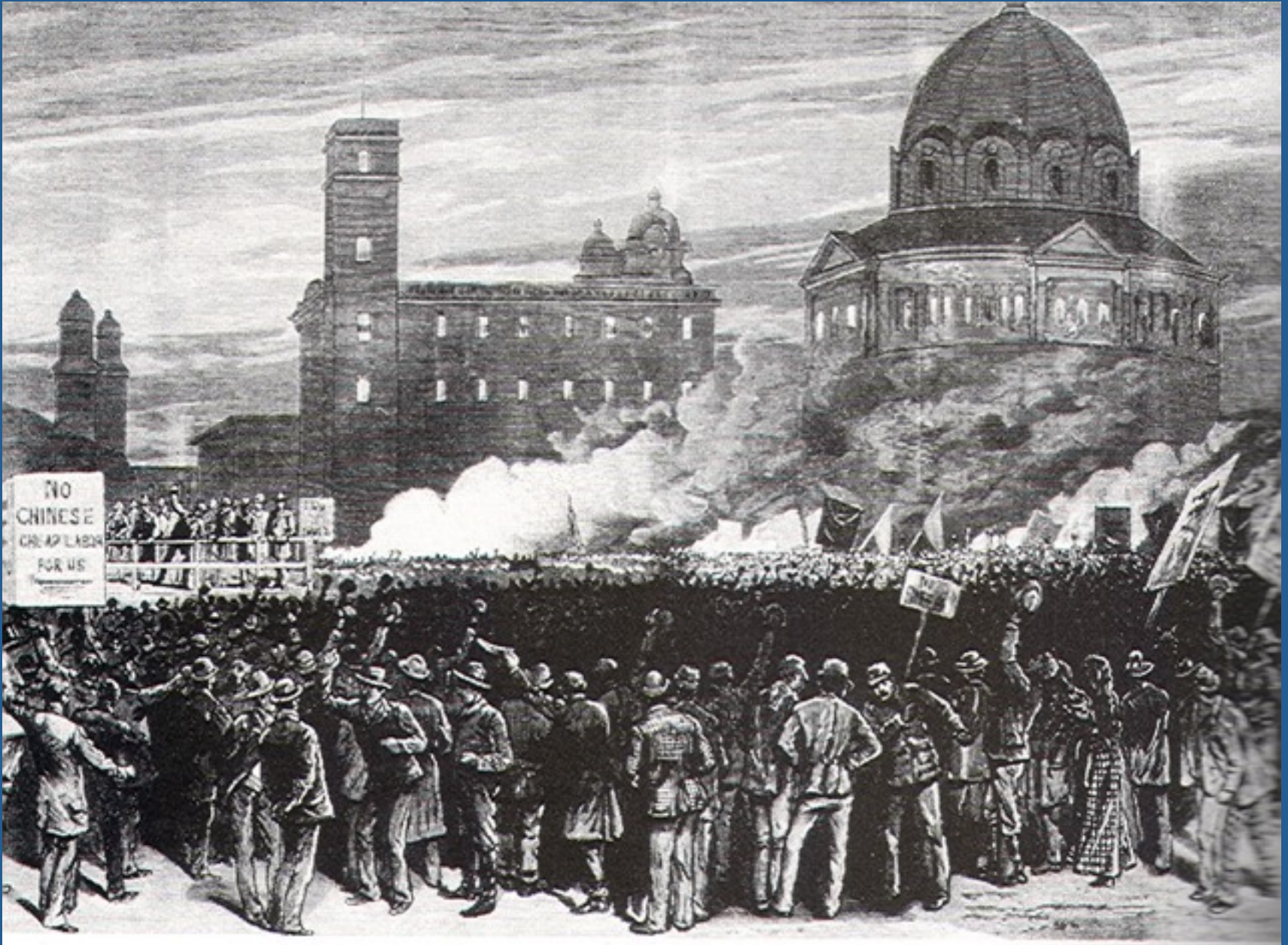


Philip A. Bell on the Chinese



- “We must either have the Chinese with their filthy habits or the Negroes with their American ideas.”
- When asked why he did not speak out for Chinese rights, Bell responded, “They must paddle their

Anti-Chinese Rally in San Francisco,



Thursday, February 7, 13

The Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

From Left: Exclusion Poster, Chinese

