

GUIDE

to the

Microfilm Edition

of the

Papers

of the

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY

A Collection of the Maryland Historical Society

A Rhistoric Publication

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GUIDE

to the

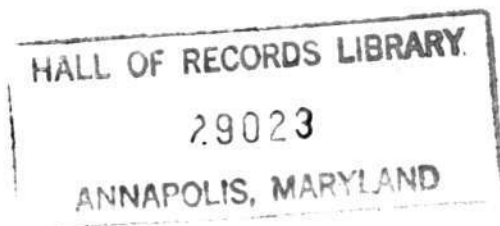
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A Collection of the Maryland Historical Society

Rhistoric Publications Inc. acknowledges the cooperation of the Council and Director of the Maryland Historical Society in making this collection available.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The wide diversity of the manuscript types in this collection and the serious deterioration of their condition has presented a challenging technical problem. Despite the use of the highest quality materials and equipment, the reader will encounter a number of illegible images. This unfortunate result was anticipated prior to the commencement of the micrographic operations but it was established as a policy that the scholar was entitled to the best facsimile possible of all pertinent documents, regardless of the degree of readability of the original.

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INTRODUCTION

Rich in content, diversified in form and broad in coverage, the papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have an appeal to an audience hardly less varied in its way. Researchers and others of a scholarly bent will be rewarded by an exposure to this collection, as might be expected, but so would the adult reader in general, not excluding the browsing room habitue.

The primary aim of the colonization movement was to send free blacks out of the country. The deportation of blacks to Africa, however, is but one of the wide-ranging, if related, topics encompassed in the papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society. Not only do these primary source materials throw fresh light upon antebellum socio-economic conditions and black-white relationships in a key border state, the state with the largest free black population in the country, but they tell us much about nineteenth century West Africa, particularly Liberia.

The varied types of documents in the collection suggest its broad usefulness, indeed in many instances an almost unique usefulness. In numerous quantity in all classifications, the papers of the Society include the minutes of the Board of Managers, correspondence received and sent including the letter-books of the agents of the Society, the financial journals, ledgers and account books, the census reports of the Society's colony in Liberia with the accompanying manumission books and emigrants lists, travel diaries of tours in Liberia, annual reports of the Society, the files of the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, plus those of the *Liberia Herald*, and a miscellaneous collection of colonization pamphlets and books.

Up to now the use and hence the value of this historically important body of materials has been greatly lessened by its poor physical condition. In producing microfilm copies Rhistoric Publications performs a rescue operation for the custodian of the papers, the Maryland Historical Society, while simultaneously permitting it to share this rich collection with readers outside its walls.

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PROVENANCE

When the Maryland State Colonization Society ceased active operations in 1863 its books and papers were left in the hands of the General Agent, Dr. James Hall, who had also been the Society's business manager and the editor of the Maryland Colonization Journal.

On October 9, 1876 Dr. Hall wrote the Reverend E. A. Dalrymple, Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, expressing his wish to give the Historical Society the 'Archives of the Colonization Society. When this letter was read before the Society, a motion was made and passed that the entire matter be referred to the President and Librarian, both of whom were empowered to act.

Four months later the President, John H. B. Latrobe, confirmed acceptance and read a letter to the Historical Society which stated that Mr. Gatchell, the Assistant Librarian, had received from Dr. Hall an inventory of the Maryland State Colonization Society records. This inventory, dated January 22, 1877, listed twenty-three items 'in manuscript' and twelve items of 'printed matter'.

Not until 1937 was any attempt made to classify and arrange the voluminous records in any order other than that in which they were received from Dr. Hall. The formidable task of reclassifying the collection was taken on by William D. Hoyt, Jr. of the Johns Hopkins University. In 1955 the Librarian of the Society, John B. Kilbourne, annotated the Hoyt Classification to bring the contents of the collection up to date. During the intervening twenty years, between the initial effort of Hoyt and Kilbourne's work, a number of significant items had either been lost or misplaced within the collection.

For this microfilm project, the two previous examinations of the Maryland State Colonization Society Papers were thoroughly re-checked against the material and most of the lost items of the 1955 study were found to have been either re-shelved in the library, in the pamphlet collection, or misplaced in the collection itself.

The microfilm contains two categories of material. The subject matter pertains directly to the activities of the Maryland State Colonization Society or to printed items from Liberia which are not likely to be available to the student elsewhere. Appended to the Hoyt Classification is a list of pamphlets from the Maryland Historical Society's main pamphlet collection which were not originally contained in the Colonization collection, but which concern the colonization efforts in Maryland.

HISTORY

Founded in 1817 as an auxiliary of the Washington-based American Colonization Society, the Maryland State Colonization Society's primary functions were to gather funds for the parent society and to recruit colonists for the American Society's settlement, Liberia, founded on the West African coast in 1822.

Until 1827 the Maryland Society was a loosely organized group of regional and county societies, all reporting their successes and failures to the national headquarters in Washington. This loose organization ended in 1827 when the most prominent Maryland colonizationists met in Baltimore to unite the scattered local groups into a single society. Success in this undertaking, and a generally favorable reception from both pro- and anti-slavery factions in the state, prompted the Maryland General Assembly to vote the American Colonization Society an annual grant of \$1,000 with the provision that the money be used to send free Negroes from Maryland to Liberia. Failure to use the money resulted in the grants being suspended two years later.

Colonization reached its lowest ebb in Maryland in 1830-1831, and the State society might have died altogether had it not been for the perseverance of its leaders and the circumstances of the summer of 1831. In August of that year Nat Turner, a free Negro, led an abortive slave rebellion in Virginia. Although only token success was achieved by Turner and his followers the revolt sparked fears of massive slave uprisings throughout the South. The legislatures of the slave states immediately placed severe restrictions on the individual slave's freedom of movement within each state and sought to prevent future manumissions.

The Maryland General Assembly, favorably impressed with the Maryland Society's intention to eradicate slavery from the state through the colonization of the free Negro population, moved to reinvigorate the Maryland State Colonization Society. At the same time — to protect the state's white population from any possible repetitions of the Turner affair — the General Assembly incorporated the Society as a state-subsidized organization, pledging to furnish \$200,000 over the next twenty years to transport willing free Negroes to Liberia. The grant was to be held in a state-managed fund, on whose Board of Managers would be a representative of the Society. To locate eligible emigrants, the Assembly ordered each county to take a census of its free Negro population and send the results to the headquarters of the Society in Baltimore. Should any free Negro hesitate to return to his "homeland," the law, with certain exceptions, limited Negro residence in the state and provided for forcible expulsion at the end of the time limit.

Despite these measures there was poor response to the Colonization Society's efforts to collect colonists. The state's white population, who had been canvassed for contributions during the summer and fall of 1832, offered little aid. Nonetheless, 144 colonists were sent to Liberia on December 9, 1832. High hopes of success were soon dashed by reports from members of this first group that the Liberians took advantage of them and treated them little better than the native Africans.

Confronted with this evidence, the Maryland Board of Managers decided to chart a course independent of the American Society by founding a separate colony for Maryland's Negroes. Hiring Dr. James Hall, formerly a physician in the employ of the American Society at Monrovia, Liberia, to head the expedition to establish the new colony, the Maryland Society first acquired twenty acres at Cape Palmas, West Africa, on February 14, 1834. Called Maryland in Liberia at Hall's suggestion, the new colony centered around the town of Harper, named after General Robert Goodloe Harper, a prominent Marylander and an ardent supporter of the colonization ideal.

The American Colonization Society, dependent upon the support of the state societies, disapproved of the Maryland enterprise because it would dry up one source of funds. It also set a dangerous precedent, which the Pennsylvania and New York Societies took advantage of, to found a settlement at Bassa Cove later in 1834, a move that was emulated in 1836 by the Louisiana and Mississippi Societies — co-sponsors of a colony along the Sinou River.

Very quickly the Maryland Society learned at first hand the constant monetary problems of the parent organization. The colonists at Harper, secure in the knowledge that the Society would come to their aid in any real emergency, ignored the principle that agriculture was to be the mainstay of the colony's existence and relied on the easier life of trading with passing ships and the native Africans. As a result, the colony survived precariously on relief shipments until the most dire threat of famine spurred the people into making a real effort at farming.

The colonists prior to being accepted for emigration had to have proof that they were hard-working and industrious, and pledge that they would abstain from the use of alcohol. With a certain sense of pride, Dr. Hall had reported that the colony had been purchased from the native chiefs without the use of "ardent spirits."

By 1836 the colony had weathered its first crisis and was, at least, a going concern. Meanwhile, the Society, in 1835, began the publication of the Maryland Colonization Journal both to stave off insolvency and to publicize the aims of the colonizationists and thereby counteract the stories spread by abolitionists who pictured colonization as a guise under which the free Negro would be re-enslaved and shipped to Georgia.

The year 1836 began a new chapter in the growth of Maryland in Liberia. John Russwurm, a native of Monrovia, Liberia, was chosen to succeed Dr. Hall as governor of the colony. During Russwurm's term the colony not only attained a certain measure of economic independence, but grew in political maturity. In 1847 this process was completed by the formation of its own judiciary.

At the time of John Russwurm's death on June 9, 1851, the colony was on the threshold of statehood. Public opinion pointed that way unanimously in a plebiscite held on January 31, 1853. Within a year and half of the vote, the Articles of Agreement between the Maryland State Colonization Society and its colony had been signed and the Constitution of the new republic ratified. The state of Maryland in Liberia proclaimed independence on June 8, 1854.

Concurrently, the Maryland Society underwent changes at home in the 1850's. The most important of these was the election of Marylander John H. B. Latrobe as president of the American Colonization Society in 1853; a move that brought the parent society and the most independent of her offspring somewhat closer together after nearly two decades of strained relations. Yet the Maryland Society continued in financial distress. It had become necessary to give closer and special attention to county auxiliaries and the collection of funds. To a large extent the latter problem had been successfully solved by an administrative re-organization in the late 1830's. A solution to the former problem was found in dividing the state into two areas, the Eastern and Western Shores, and making a corresponding division of Baltimore, with an agent responsible for the collection of funds in each district (including a half of Baltimore).

The problems attending the charter of privately owned vessels for passengers and freight were solved in 1856 with the bequest of John Stevens of Talbot County, Maryland. He stipulated that his funds be used to build a vessel, launched in 1856 as the Mary Caroline Stevens. There had been two previous attempts to establish a maritime link between Maryland in Liberia and the United States. In 1845 the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company was incorporated. However, for fear that it might become insolvent, as had a former scheme directed by Russwurm, the Board of Managers of the Maryland Society dissolved the Trading Company in 1852 while it was still making a profit.

By the end of 1856 the attention of the Society was drawn from its problems at home to the steadily deteriorating relations between its former colony and the surrounding native tribes. The first week of January, 1857, witnessed a disaster for the colonial troops, followed by a native advance which quickly cut Harper's lines of communication with the hinterland. Responding to the emergency of her neighbor, the Liberian Republic called out its militia to lift the siege of Harper.

Peace was eventually restored, partially as a result of the arrival of Liberian troops under General J. J. Roberts, and also due to the moderating influence of Dr. Hall, who worked out a settlement agreeable to both sides in the conflict. Immediately the government of Maryland in Liberia began to explore the possibility of union with Liberia. Should conflict flare up again between the Maryland Liberians and the natives, Liberia's aid might not arrive in time. Native attacks had already forced the Bassa Cove and Sinou River settlements to join Liberia for protection. Also, there were indications of growing interest on the part of Britain and France in occupying the territory lying between the boundaries of Liberia and the Maryland settlements. Wisdom dictated union, which was agreed to in April 1857. Maryland in Liberia became Maryland County, the fourth territorial division within the Republic of Liberia.

After the union the Maryland State Colonization Society's activities in its former colony greatly decreased. This trend had begun in 1850 when the Maryland General Assembly lifted the ban of importation of Negroes into Maryland. Although the grant to the Society which expired in 1851 was renewed for six years, interest in emigration was on the wane. Abolitionist propaganda against colonization had grown in effectiveness, while the law prohibiting the residence in the state of free Negroes was never strictly enforced. Hence Maryland's free Negroes often felt that the United States, not Africa, was their homeland.

Even slaves who were offered their freedom, provided they would agree to go to Liberia, often chose the certainties of slavery to the uncertainties of settling in a strange new land. Faced with the reluctance on the part of the Negroes to emigrate and the usual financial difficulties, the last expedition sponsored by the Maryland Society was sent out as the United States split apart in civil war.

The Civil War, and the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862, brought Liberia her long-sought diplomatic recognition by the United States, and in the same year brought an end to the active colonization efforts of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

For the rest of the war, and later, in the last three decades of the nineteenth century, the Society's efforts were directed toward the support of a school at Cape Palmas, named in honor of Dr. James Hall. Even these limited operations had come to an end when the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society met for the last time on November 12, 1902 to provide for the distribution of the small sum left in the treasury and to disband the Society.

CHRONOLOGY

January 1	1817	American Colonization Society founded State Auxiliaries formed
	1820	Daniel Coker's Expedition from Baltimore to Sherbro Island in Africa (on coast of what was to become Liberia)
April	1822	American Colonization Society establishes Colony of Liberia
February	1827	Maryland Societies united and Maryland Legislature grants the American Colonization Society \$1,000 annually to send free Negroes from Maryland to Liberia
	1829	Legislative grant ended
February 21	1831	Maryland group decides to act as an independent organization
March		Dr. Eli Ayres appointed as Agent of Maryland group
August		Nat Turner rebellion in Virginia - Slave states pass restrictions on movement of free Negroes
October 31		First Maryland Expedition sent to Liberia
December 6		Dr. Ayres dismissed
March	1832	Maryland State Colonization Society incorporated by Maryland General Assembly State Fund for colonization purposes created Census of free Negroes living in Maryland by county (continued residence of free Negroes restricted and provision made for forceable expulsion)
March 24		Robert S. Finley hired as Agent (resigned in Fall)
December 9		William McKenny hired as Agent 144 Colonists leave for Liberia
April 30	1833	Maryland State Colonization Society resolves to establish new colony at Cape Palmas - to be called Maryland in Liberia
September 9		Dr. James Hall appointed head of expedition to establish the new colony
November 28		Expedition leaves for Africa
February 14	1834	Land purchased from natives at Cape Palmas - Town of Harper founded - named for Robert Goodloe Harper Later in the year the Pennsylvania and New York Societies establish a colony at Bassa Cove
June-August	1834	Representatives of the Maryland State Colonization Society canvass the Northern states for colonization but are constantly attacked by abolitionists and the trip is a financial failure

August 9		Relief ship arrives at Maryland in Liberia
May October	1835	<u>Maryland Colonization Journal</u> first published McKenny's job divided - Ira Easter hired as Home Agent
December		Dr. Oliver Holmes sent to help Dr. Hall in running the Colony
February	1836	Hall turns over entire colonial administration to Holmes - Hall then left for the United States Cotton used as basis for money - 10¢ a lb.
September		Holmes leaves Colony and colonial government to a three-man committee. John Russwurm, a citizen of Liberia appointed to succeed Holmes Paper currency introduced
November		McKenny resigns - Easter appointed Home Agent John H. Kennard hired to take charge of recruitment
	1836 & 1837	Louisiana and Mississippi Societies establish a settlement along the Sinou River
	1838	Attempt to unite Maryland, and Pennsylvania-New York Colonies with Liberia subject of meeting in Philadelphia between the American Colonization Society and state representatives
August November 22		Police force set up in Maryland in Liberia Dr. S.F. McGill, a native Liberian trained in the United States sent to Maryland in Liberia as physician Military strength of colony improved by shipment of weapons
January	1840	Easter died - Dr. James Hall hired as General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society
February	1841	Declaratory Ordinance passed by Maryland State Colonization Society - first step toward political independence
June July 31 December 13		Maryland Colonization Convention held in Baltimore Russwurm enacts trade regulations within the Colony Maryland State Colonization Society vetoes trade regulations, except for the anchorage fee
	1842	Maryland State Colonization Society passes measures creating import duties for colony, lighthouse duty replaced anchorage fee, license fees created Governor to appoint tax collector. Governor and Council allowed to enact supplementary laws Colonists protest against Revenue Ordinance - replaced by a schedule of gradually increasing duties
January 24	1843	Laws governing permanent and transient residence in Colony enacted
February	1845	Chesapeake & Liberia Trading Co. established to provide regular freight and passenger service between Baltimore and Harper

November	1846	Maryland State Colonization Society revised Revenue Ordinance by placing a 5% ad valorem duty on all imports into Colony
December		Maiden voyage of Chesapeake & Liberia Trading Co. packet
May	1847	Liberia granted full independence Duties of Judge of Court of Monthly Sessions separated from other duties of Governor - independent judiciary created for Colony headed by Chief Justice to be appointed by Governor
April	1850	Maryland General Assembly passes law lifting restrictions on import of slaves into Maryland - hurt colonization efforts Rev. John Seys hired by Maryland State Colonization Society as Travelling Agent
June 9	1851	John Russwurm died - marked end of colonial chapter of Maryland in Liberia's history
January 31	1853	Plebiscite held in Colony concerning independence 122 voted for it - no opposition
February		Nine delegates elected to draw up Constitution Two delegates elected to take it to Baltimore
March 31		Constitution had been written and approved by the citizens of Maryland in Liberia John H. B. Latrobe became head of American Colonization Society - succeeded as head of Maryland State Colonization Society by Charles Howard
February 14	1854	Articles of Agreement between the Maryland State Colonization Society and the Colony were signed in Baltimore
May 15	1854	Constitutional Convention reconvened in Harper
June 8		Maryland in Liberia became independent
	1856	Rev. John Seys resigned as Travelling Agent Maryland divided into two districts by the Maryland State Colonization Society, Baltimore divided into two districts, two agents hired to canvass the state for money and colonists
November 25		Maryland State Colonization Society receives gift of ship - the <i>M. C. Stevens</i> , built with money left to the Society in the will of John Stevens of Talbot County
December		Relations between Maryland in Liberia and natives worsen
December 22		Bombardment of native towns
25		Alliance signed between Maryland in Liberia and two tribes against the Grahways
29		Attempt by Grahways to negotiate a settlement
January 2	1857	Tribes were given an ultimatum by Maryland in Liberia
19		Attempt at compromise fails, colonists and tribal allies attack natives - a fiasco for colonists Appeal to Liberia for aid - Harper besieged by natives

February 6		Liberian Legislature voted to raise militia to aid Maryland in Liberia
	16	Dr. James Hall, General J.J. Roberts and Liberian troops arrive at Harper on the <u>M.C. Stevens</u> - Hall managed to avoid further warfare and left situation in the hands of Roberts who restored peace
	29	Roberts and troops returned to Liberia - measures for union of two republics agreed to
April		Maryland in Liberia becomes Maryland County, the fourth territorial division in Liberia
		State Fund Act, which had expired in 1851 and was re-enacted for six years, expired for the second time and was extended, although at a reduced annual rate, for another five years
	1861	Last expedition sent to Liberia
	1862	Liberia recognized by the United States
	1863	Maryland State Colonization Society closed active operations - remaining efforts directed toward support of school at Cape Palmas
February 12	1877	Papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society were given to the Maryland Historical Society
	1902	Society officially disbanded and remaining money in the treasury was returned to the State

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The following is a revision of William D. Hoyt Jr.'s original analysis and description of the Maryland State Colonization Papers as published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* 32 (1937), 247-71. It should be of value mainly in indicating the *nature* of the contents of his subject divisions and is reproduced herewith to so assist the researcher. Certain items will be found missing and in other cases supplementary material added.

WARNING: Use the Guide and Index in searching; this is based on the Hoyt classification but has been modified as a result of missing items and for other reasons.

It will be noted that in some cases the documents have been filmed in chronological sequence despite the existence of other sequences extant in the original collection.

THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY PAPERS

William D. Hoyt, Jr., (revised)

I. *Minutes*

- A. Records of the Meetings of the Board of Managers
 - 1. February 1831 – December 1831
 - 2. March 1832 – December 1834
 - 3. January 1835 – June 1838
 - 4. June 1838 – October 1851
 - 5. February 1852 – April 1864
 - 6. November 1864 – November 1902

The *Records* provide a full history of the administration of the Maryland State Colonization Society and are an excellent source of information on the colony in Liberia. Volume 1 contains the organization records of the Colonization Society, and includes an interesting report by Dr. Ayres, agent of the group, on his trip to the various counties of the state to form branch societies. Volume 2 has a copy of the Ordinance for the government of Maryland in Liberia, showing the administrative set-up there; and has a copy of the deed for the land in Africa, giving the price paid in terms of muskets, kegs of powder, cloth, kettles, hats, beads, iron pots, looking glasses, knives, jugs, pitchers, bowls, fish hooks, scissors, etc. Volume 3 has the Third Annual Report of the Board of Managers, giving an interesting detailed account of the first settlement at Cape Palmas. It reflects the steps taken to raise funds, even to the extent that each member of the Board sold a certain number of Oratorio tickets for the benefit of the colonization project. Numerous other reports throw light on the early history of the movement and the colony. Volume 4 includes the Seventh Annual Report, which discusses fully the social and economic problems at Cape Palmas, as do all succeeding reports. A circular distributed among the people of Baltimore in 1841 seems to indicate that some colonization business was transacted at saloons. This book concludes with the Ordinance providing for the maintenance of 'Public Worship' in Liberia. Volume 5, like all the minute books, has a vast amount of correspondence relating to colonial affairs, reports, instructions, etc., not included in the regular letter books. There is also a copy of the Articles of Agreement between the Colonization Society and

the people of Maryland in Liberia in 1854, when self-government became an actuality. The report of the Managers on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society reviews past history and congratulates the members on the success of their efforts, rejoicing particularly that the territory at Cape Palmas was purchased without giving the natives "presents of Ardent Spirits." Volume 6 covers the period after the active work of the Society ceased, and shows the gradual decline of enthusiasm, the less frequent meetings, and the slow disintegration of the organization. The final records deal with the disposition of small sums in the treasury.

B. Proceedings of the Executive Committee

1. March 1831 – November 1833
2. May 1832 – May 1834

II. *Correspondence Received*

A. Letter Books

1. May 1827 – December 1833
2. 1834 – 1835
3. 1836
4. 1837
5. 1838
6. 1839 – 1840
7. 1841 – 1842
8. 1843 – 1844
9. 1845 – 1846
10. 1847 – 1849
11. 1850 – 1852
12. January 1853 – April 1855
13. May 1855 – October 1857
14. November 1857 – November 1863
15. April 1864 – December 1867
16. January 1868 – November 1871
September 1872 (1)

The volumes of *Letter Books* are an exceedingly large and valuable collection of source materials. They include every letter received by the Colonization Society from home and abroad, filed in chronological order of writing. These letters deal with a vast array of subjects, and include countless communications from Liberia, official and personal. Correspondence

from all parts of Maryland and from distant regions of the United States indicates the wide sweep of the Society's activities. The first nineteen volumes are bound uniformly in brown leather; the rest are pasted in the black files customary at the time, are less well preserved, and are more difficult to consult. The entire collection, except the first volume, is indexed either by date or by the name of the writer.

B. Letter Books, Shipping

1. April 1857 – March 1858
1856 (1)
2. March – November 1858
3. December 1858 – November 1859
4. December 1859 – May 1860
5. May 1860 – April 1861
6. April 1861 – May 1863
7. May 1863 – November 1865
8. Bills of Lading – 1856 – 1860, inclusive

The *Letter Books, Shipping* are the only parts of the correspondence received which deal with a special subject and are set aside by themselves. The papers in them are shorter than those in the general letter files, they are all from American sources, and they deal entirely with business matters. They are pasted in the usual files, and are indexed by names. The Bills of Lading show the quantities and prices of goods shipped to Africa. They include an interesting array of receipts on the forms of many old firms: Adams Express Company, Cromwells New York and Baltimore Steamship Line, New York and Baltimore Transportation Line, American Express Company, Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, Powhatan Steamboat Company, Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, United States Express Company, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Harnden's Express, Harrisburg Transportation Line, etc.

C. Letter Books, Foreign

1. January 1834 – November 1837
2. January 1838 – June 1843

The *Foreign Letter Books* contain copies of letters received from Liberia, and consist chiefly of official reports. They discuss all the problems of the colonial settlement, and present this material in paragraphs headed by the subject titles of the matter related therein.

III. *Correspondence Sent*

A. Letter Press Books

1. June 1854 – May 1856
2. May 1856 – August 1859
3. September 1859 – September 1863
4. October 1863 – June 1866

The *Letter Press Books* are impressions of a large number of letters sent out by the Colonization Society, many of them written by Dr. James Hall. Each volume has nearly five hundred pages, and most of the letters are very legible. They are indexed under the names of the persons addressed. They touch on all phases of the Society's activities, but particularly interesting are the papers written at the time of the establishment of the Republic of Liberia in 1857. Volume 3 is concerned largely with Dr. Hall's letters written during his trip to Africa in 1860-61. The journey may be traced through its various stages: preparation, sea voyage, visit to Monrovia, trip down the coast with stops at Mesurado, off Bassa, at Cape Palmas, etc., at sea again, in the Chesapeake, and home. The latter portion of the book covers Dr. Hall's next trip to Londonderry in Ireland, Newport in England, and back again. Many of the letters in this volume are badly faded.

B. Letter Press Books, Shipping

1. April 1857 – December 1858
2. December 1858 – May 1860
3. May 1860 – February 1864
4. September 1866 – April 1868
5. April – December 1868

The record of letters sent, the *Letter Press Books, Shipping*, corresponds to those received in the *Letter Books, Shipping*. Each volume contains nearly five hundred pages of correspondence dealing with goods sent to Africa, and the actual lists with prices are included in some cases. Volume 5, for instance, has on pages 404 - 407 an inventory of the ship *Golconda*, listing all its equipment and supplies. A few other matters appear intermittently, and the entire collection reflects Dr. Hall's delightful charm of style. These letters, like those of the regular *Letter Press Books*, are indexed by the persons addressed.

- C. Corresponding Secretary's Books
1. October 1832 – June 1834
 2. June 1834 – July 1836
 3. July 1836 – April 1840

These volumes contain Copies of all letters addressed by the Corresponding Secretary to different persons on business of the Society, including directions, suggestions, and reports on activities. Only Volume 1 is indexed.

- D. Latrobe Letter Book
1. July 1836 – November 1852

This volume contains a set of letters, all of them written by John H. B. Latrobe, who served as the Colonization Society's first Corresponding Secretary and became President in March 1837.

- E. State Managers' Book
1. April 1832 – December 1862

The *State Managers' Book* contains local correspondence, most of it written for the Board of Managers by Charles Howard, with the usual index. Noted almost at random is an interesting letter addressed in April 1832 to the President of Haiti, asking if there was a place for blacks in that island.

- F. Agents' Books
1. January 1834 – October 1836
 2. November 1836 – May 1844
 3. May 1844 – October 1848

The *Agents' Books* are copies of letters sent by the Rev. William McKenny, the Rev. Ira Easter, and Dr. James Hall while serving as agents of the Colonization Society. They show the activities of the Society in Maryland, particularly in regard to the freedmen going to Africa. Included are the instructions to the captains of the ships taking the emigrants over the ocean and to the colonial officials in the settlement at Cape Palmas. Volume 3 has in the front copies of letters from the mercantile house of J.R. Gordon and Company to its clients, April - December 1842, apparently not concerned at all with colonization affairs.

IV. *Miscellaneous Letters and Minutes*

- A. Sixty letters to the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society dealing chiefly with emigration to Africa during the Year 1832.
- B. Collection of about seventy-five letters from the Rev. Wm. McKenny to numerous correspondents, 1834-35. (The originals have not been microfilmed because they were copied accurately in the January 1834 - October 1836 volume of the *Agents' Books* - III,F,1.) These papers seem to be a peculiarly full and valuable source of information on all phases of colonization activities: emigrants, whites and blacks to serve as missionaries and teachers, the purchase of supplies, colonization itself, etc. A letter written January 24, 1834 to Senator H. T. Emory presents a keen analysis of the situation in Maryland at that time. Particularly interesting are two letters to John McDonough in New Orleans, dated February 12th, 1834 and March 10th, 1835, which sketch the first moves for colonization by the Maryland Society. The first was written on seeing notice of McDonough's application to the Louisiana Legislature for permission to educate his slaves; the second approves the plan heartily as giving the slaves the Gospel and the prospect of freedom in the land of their forefathers.
- C. Letters to the Board of Managers corresponding to specific meetings. Letters to the Board of Managers not related to specific meetings.
- D. Proceedings of the Agent and Council for the Year 1838, Cape Palmas, West Africa.
- E. Miscellany
 - 1. Constitution of the Baltimore Ladies Society for the Promotion of Education in Africa.
 - 2. Rough draft of an Address to the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, presented at the session of 1837.
 - 3. Letter to the Editor of the *Village Herald*, n.d.

(Sections B, D, G and H of the Hoyt classification have been reclassified under Section VIII, B, E, G and F; letter IV, E has been reclassified under VI, B, 2.)

V. *Invoice Books*

1. October 1833 – Spring 1838
2. March 1839 – April 1860

The *Invoice Books* give lists of all goods sent to Liberia, with prices of the various articles and names of the vessels on which they were shipped. Among the items enumerated are: clothing, food, books, medicines, household supplies and furnishings, etc. The ships with the largest cargoes were the *Ann* (\$8,316.11), the *Niobe* (\$7,131.40), and the *Liberia Packet* (Voyage A, \$5,518.13; Voyage B, \$5,615.69). The vessels with the smallest shipments were the *Columbia* (\$596.03), the *Liberia Packet* (Voyage D, \$1,303.35, Voyage H, \$1,460.78) and the *Trafalgar* (\$1,470.89).

VI. *Financial Records*

The financial records of the Maryland State Colonization Society are amazingly complete from start to finish, and it is doubtful whether more material could be desired on this phase of the colonization problem.

A. *Day Books*

1. March 1831 – December 1849
2. January 1850 – November 1880

The *Day Books* contain records of all financial transactions at the Colonization Office in Baltimore, receipts and payments entered in the order of their occurrence. Marginal numbers refer to pages in the *Journal* where the various items may be found.

B. *Journal*

1. March 1831 – July 1880
2. List of contributions to the Society – 1836 – unpublished in the *Journal*.

The *Journal* gives the accounts of the Colonization Society in less detail than the *Day Books*, but the sums are identical. Marginal numbers refer to the pages in the *Ledger* where the accounts are listed individually.

C. *Ledger*

1. March 1831 – December 1864

The *Ledger* contains individual accounts, with the credit and debit columns balanced. Included are the expenses of the differ-

ent expeditions to Liberia, the accounts of agents, and special funds, such as the public farm in the colony, the *Cape Palmas Packet* (a newspaper) and the like. Numbers refer to pages in the *Journal* whence the sums are extracted, and there is an index loose in the front.

D. Balance Sheets

1. 1831 - 1844

A package contains balance sheets of the Maryland State Colonization Society for the years 1831 - 1844 inclusive. They seem to indicate total expenditures of \$189,940.43 for those first fourteen years of the Society's existence.

E. Bank Books

1. May 1832 - June 1840
2. April 1835 - October 1875

The first bank book has a record of deposits in and withdrawals from the Union Bank of Maryland, balanced at the bottom of each page. At the end there is a list of subscribers to the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, 1843 - 1845. The second bank book covers a longer period of time, with three years duplication. In the front are the accounts of Dr. George Keyser, General Agent for 1835.

F. Bills

1. 1833 - 1864

Ten packages contain bills for debts owed by the Colonization Society from 1833 to 1864, inclusive. There are itemized lists of supplies of all kinds, so that the collection provides a vast store of material on the economic history of the middle nineteenth century. The rise and fall of prices is only one phase which catches the eye more quickly than others. An example of the kind of thing found here is a list of medicines bought in October 1854 from J. Irwin Smith, druggist, 122 Pratt Street Wharf. Included are such familiar items as magnesia, calomel, gum arabic, iodine, black pepper, sugar of lead, bicarbonate of soda, ammonia, etc. The total bill is \$95.49. Further insight into customs of the times may be gained from odds and ends like the monthly bills for postage, sent out by the Postmaster of Baltimore on regular printed forms.

G. Check Book

1. December 1853 – October 1875

The *Check Book* has the stubs of 387 checks, with notations of the purposes for which drawn. Among the items listed are: office rent, salaries, traveling expenses, expeditions, medicines and food-stuffs for voyages, etc.

H. Checks

1. 1837 – 1840 (Nos. 1 - 330)
2. 1841 – 1844 (Nos. 331 - 463)
3. 1844 – 1849 (Nos. 1 - 278)
4. 1850 – 1853 (Nos. 279 - 570)
5. 1853 – 1855 (Nos. 1 - 116)
6. 1856 – 1869 (Nos. 117 - 354)
7. 1869 – 1871 (Nos. 355 - 365) (See checkbook - VI,G,1)
8. 1872 – 1875 (Nos. 366 - 382)

I. Cancelled Drafts

1. 1847 – 1849
2. 1855 – 1861
3. 1861 – 1865

J. Managers' Accounts

1. Four packages containing vouchers for expenditures by the State Managers and some cancelled checks, 1832 - 1833.
2. Accounts of the Rev. William McKenney with the State Managers, 1833 - 1836.
3. Rough draft of the annual account of the Managers for the inspection of the Legislature - 1834.
- 3a. Account Current, the State of Maryland with the Board of Managers - 1836.
4. Five packages of cancelled checks drawn by the State Managers - 1834 - 1851.
5. Three packages of receipts to Managers of the State Fund - 1835-37.

K. Traveling Agents' Books

1. May 1850 – January 1856
2. March 1856 – August 1859

The books were kept by the Rev. John Seys and the Rev. P.D. Lipscomb during their service as agents traveling through Maryland soliciting funds for the Colonization Society. Information given includes dates, names, residences, and the sums given or subscribed; there are many signatures.

L. Contribution Book

1. October 1839 – October 1845

The *Contribution Book* lists contributors and subscribers by localities with notations of the amounts given and paid. It includes subscriptions to the *Cape Palmas Packet* during 1838 - 1845.

M. Account Books

1. Account book of Ira Easter, Agent – 1831-1837.
2. Individual accounts – 1833-1839.
3. Accounts of the Colonization Society with the State of Maryland, balanced – 1833-1851.
4. General account book, giving receipts and expenditures – 1835-42.
5. Estimate of Liabilities of the Maryland Colonization Society – 1837.
6. Cash account, n.d.

VII. *Special Funds*

A. Colonial Accounts:

1. Thirty-four semi-annual accounts of the colony in Liberia, 1837-1852, inclusive, sent to the Maryland Society by Governor John B. Russwurm and other officials. Each report contains detailed figures on the expenses involving all phases of colonial activity; contingent expenses, poor and sick fund, cash account, farm, fortification, medicine, emigrants, repairs, roads, store, mill, jail, ladies school, colony school, nurses home. There is here an immense amount of valuable data on life in Liberia up to the time of the establishment of the Republic.
2. Semi-annual reports of the colonial agency at Cape Palmas, 1833-1836, transmitted by Dr. James Hall, Agent.

3. Semi-annual accounts of Dr. Oliver Holmes, Agent, 1836, with interesting inventories of the supplies on hand.
4. Semi-annual accounts of Dr. Samuel McGill, Agent – 1853-1854.
5. Accounts of Joseph T. Gibson, Agent – 1854-1860.

B. Stevens Correspondence

Copies of letters sent and received regarding the fund donated by John Stevens of Easton, Maryland, for building a vessel to carry emigrants to Liberia. Included are accounts of the ship *M.C. Stevens* for 1856 - 1863.

C. Hall School Fund

1. August 1875 – January 1894

Copies of letters sent concerning the use of the Maryland State Colonization Society funds left after the cessation of active work for the support of a school in Cape Palmas. The transcripts are prefaced by a statement of Dr. James Hall giving the history of the Society and of the School Fund.

2. March 1875 – June 1893

File of letters received, invoices for goods sent, and drafts for sums spent.

3. June 1875 – January 1894

Account book – not detailed.

D. *Maryland Colonization Journal* (bound-binding loose)

1. Individual accounts of subscribers, 1838-1843, with alphabetical index (loose) giving places of residence and page numbers in record book.
2. Subscribers listed by localities, no dates; three successive compilations, including "exchanges." Lists in back of all post offices in Maryland, with the postmasters and their "compensations." Inserted throughout are lists of the members of the Legislature in the form of clippings from the *Baltimore Sun*.

3. Subscriptions for 1843 - 1845, signatures and payments
(See Bank Book 1, where this item is to be found.)

VIII. *Commissions and Reports*

- A. Commissions, 1832-1837, from the State of Maryland to the Board of Managers.
- B. Reports of the Board of Managers and Committees, 1832 - 1836.
- C. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the General Assembly, 1837 (?).
- D. Report of the Board of Managers of the Society, 1832-1833, 1834-1847, 1850, 1852-1853, 1856, 1858.
- E. Report of the Accounts Committee on Dr. James Hall's account, 1836.
- F. Annual Report of the Home Agent, 1837.
- G. Reports of Traveling Agents, 1848-1849.

IX. *Censuses*

- A. Census records of Maryland in Liberia
 1. Books with lists for 1837-1843, dividing citizens according to sex, age and giving occupations.
 2. Register of births, deaths and marriages for 1842.
 3. Report of military strength, 1844.
 4. Various lists for 1845:
 - a. Ship arrivals; b. Scholars; c. Imports and exports;
 - d. Births and deaths; e. Marriages.
 5. Figures for 1848.
 6. Acres under cultivation, 1848.
 7. Figures for 1849.
 8. Figures for 1852.

X. *Manumissions and Emigrants*

- A. Manumission Books, lists
 1. 1832 - 1855 (Nos. 1 - 4757)
 2. 1854 - 1860 (Nos. 4758 - 5571)

The lists of persons manumitted include the name, age, by whom manumitted, how (deed, will or sale), the date, the county, when freedom is to commence, and (rarely) remarks.

B. Manumission Books, Copies

1. 1832 – 1837 (bound ms.)
2. 1837 – 1858 (bound ms.)
3. 1858 – 1860 (bound ms.)

The copies of the manumissions are taken from the original documents sent in by the county officials, and they are numbered to correspond with the names in the lists. Volume 1 contains at the end a list of 533 emigrants during 1832-1838, giving age, by whom manumitted, county of record, occupation, destination, how sent, when sent, and the amounts paid.

C. Manumissions

Twentynine packages of certified copies of deeds of manumissions, wills, and bills of sale – 1832-1860 – sent to the Colonization Society by county clerks and registers of wills. These papers are numbered to agree with the lists, but give much fuller information, they are the documents copied into the books just described.

D. Emigration

1. Record of the Negroes sent to Africa by the Society – 1831 - 1862.
2. Deaths of emigrants who went on the *Lafayette* – 1833.
3. Letters about slaves to be sent to Liberia.
4. Facts about emigration, from the Board of Managers to the Free Colored People of Maryland.

E. Charter Parties

1. Ship charters, 1835-1837, with full data about the ships and their use for colonization purposes.
2. Letter from Richard H. Douglass, Baltimore, to the American Colonization Society about chartering the brig, *Doris*, October 25, 1827.
3. Letter from John H. B. Latrobe to the Master of the brig, *Niobe*.

XI. *Liberian Colonization*

A. Land Deeds

1. Copies of eleven deeds made between 1834 and 1849; one more marked "Null." (Originals – XI,A,2 – difficult to microfilm, hence not done.)

B. Miscellaneous Affairs

1. Documents relating to the trial of James Thomson in 1837, with his own statement and testimony of other witnesses. He was accused of adultery with native girls while connected with the Episcopal mission and confessed, but was acquitted for lack of evidence.
2. Correspondence between Capt. Ramsy, U.S.S. *Vandalia* and Governor Russwurm about various matters.
3. Case of the Rev. Mr. Griswold and robberies committed by the natives.
4. Capt. Hardie's statement about the emigrants and conditions in the colony.
- 4a. Capt. Hunt's testimony about the effects of colonization on Cape Palmas.
5. \$0.25 paper currency for use in the Government store in Harper – in Maryland in Liberia.
6. Notes and letters about supplies for the colony and contributions for the Society.

XII. *Newspapers*

A. *Maryland Colonization Journal*

1. May 1835 (I, 1) – May 1841 (I, 51)
2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1) – May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

This paper was published in Baltimore by the Maryland State Colonization Society.

B. *Liberia Herald*

1. February 1842 (XI, 4) – February 18, 1857 (n.s. VII, 4)

This interesting paper was published in Monrovia itself by Hilary Teage, editor and proprietor. Originally a monthly, it shifted to semi-monthly status in 1845. It has value as an eye-witness reporter of events in Liberia during the fifteen years preceding independence and as a reflection of colonial opinion on the happenings of that period. A number of copies are lacking, and after 1851 the gaps are more frequent and quite noticeable.

XIII. *Colonization Pamphlets*

Roll #30

(Hoyt Nos.)

1. XIII, 1 *The Declaration of Rights, and the Constitution of the State of Maryland in Liberia.*
2. XIII, 2 *The Duty of A Rising Christian State to Contribute to the World's Well-Being and Civilization, and the Means by which it may Perform the Same. The Annual Oration Before the Council and Citizens of Monrovia, Liberia, July 26, 1855, by the Rev. Alexander Crummell, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, London, 1856.*
3. XIII, 6 *The Report of the Committee of Adjudication, of the National Fair, of the Republic of Liberia; held in the City of Monrovia, December 14-21, 1857, Monrovia, 1858.*
4. XIII, 7 *Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia to the Legislature, at the Commencement of their Session December 1858, Monrovia, 1858.*
5. XIII, 8 *Acts of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia Passed During the Session Commencing in December 1857, Monrovia, 1858.*
6. XIII, 9 *Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia, Communicating Matters and Things in Reference to the French System of Emigration on the Liberian Coast, January 6, 1859, Monrovia, 1859.*

7. XIII, 10 *Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia; to the Legislature, at the Commencement of their Session December 9, 1859, Monrovia, 1859.*
8. XIII, 11 *Injunction Case. Court of Quarter Session and Common Pleas, March Term, 1858; His Hon: Judge Moore, Presiding. Extraordinary Judicial Proceedings!! and Remarkable Decision!!, Monrovia, 1858.*
9. XIII, 12 *Fourth Annual Message of Stephen A. Benson, President of Liberia. Delivered to the Legislature, December 1858, (from the New York Colonization Journal, April 1859).*
10. XIII, 13 *A Voice from Bleeding Africa, on behalf of her Exiled Children, by Edward W. Blyden, Liberia, 1856.*
11. XIII, 14 *A Vindication of the African Race; Being a Brief Examination of the Arguments in Favor of African Inferiority, by Edward W. Blyden, Monrovia, 1857.*
12. XIII, 16 *African Colonization (Letter from Alexander M. Cowan, Agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, to John H.B. Latrobe, October 6, 1855).*
13. XIII, 20 *An Address to the Free People of Color of the State of Maryland, by Dr. James Hall, Baltimore, December 1858).*
14. XIII, 21 *The Regina Coeli. Correspondence between the Hon. James H. Hammond and John H.B. Latrobe, Esq., Baltimore, 1858.*
15. XIII, 22 *Colonization. A Notice of Victor Hugo's Views of Slavery in the United States, in a Letter from John H.B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, to Thomas Suffer, of New York, Baltimore, 1851.*

16. XIV, 2 *Addresses Delivered at the Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held at Annapolis, February 2, 1838, Baltimore, 1838.*
17. XIV, 3 *Communication from the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to the President and Members of the Convention Now Assembled in Baltimore, in Reference to the Subject of Colonization, Baltimore, 1841.*
18. XIV, 5 *African Colonization—Its Principles and Aims, (An address delivered by John H.B. Latrobe, at the Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society held in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, January 18, 1859), Baltimore, 1859.*
19. XIV, 7 *Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, Celebrated at Washington, January 15, 1867, Washington, 1867.*

XIV. *Books*

(Hoyt Nos.)

1. 3 *Constitution and Laws of Maryland in Liberia; with an Appendix of Precedents, (Published by Authority of the Maryland State Colonization Society), Baltimore, 1837.*
2. 5 *Report of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives of the United States, on the Memorial of the Friends of African Colonization. . . .House of Representatives, Report no. 283, 27th Congress, 3rd Session, Washington, 1843.*
3. 6 *Tables Showing the Number of Emigrants and Recaptured Africans sent to the Colony of Liberia by the Government of the United States; . . . Together with a Census of the Colony and a Report of its Commerce, September, 1843, Washington, 1845.*

4. 7 *A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa*, by Archibald Alexander, D.D., Philadelphia, 1846 (only the chapters concerning the Maryland State Colonization Society). NOTE: Roll #30 ends Page #156 – Roll #31 starts Page #157.
5. 12 *The Statute Laws of the Republic of Liberia, Carefully Compiled from the Laws of the Commonwealth, and Laws of the Republic; . . . Published by Authority*, Monrovia, 1856.
6. 16 *The Future of Africa: being Addresses, Sermons, etc., Delivered in the Republic of Liberia*, by Rev. Alexander Crummell, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, New York, 1862.
7. *General Catalog of Bowdoin College* (pp. 91 and 32).

XV. *Pamphlets* (not included in the original collection)

1. Address of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, n.d.
2. A letter from Gen. Harper, of Maryland, to Elias B. Caldwell, Esq., Secretary of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour, in the United States with their own consent, August 20, 1817, Baltimore, 1818. (This is a printed copy of the letter ("A") which Hoyt put under Section IV – It is to Elias, *not Charles*, B. Caldwell.)
3. Proceedings of a Meeting of the Friends of African Colonization. Held in the City of Baltimore on the 17th of October, 1827, Baltimore, 1828.
4. An address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in the City of Annapolis, January 23, 1835, by Charles C. Harper, Baltimore, 1835.
5. Report of the Committee of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to which was referred the Report of the Committee on Auxiliary Relations of the American Colonization Society, Baltimore, 1837.

6. Report of the Committee on the Coloured Population, of answers of the President of the Colonization Society of Maryland, in obedience to the Order adopted by the House of Delegates, on the 4th January, 1841.
7. Colonization and Abolition. An Address delivered by John H.B. Latrobe, of Maryland, at the Anniversary Meeting of the New York State Colonization Society, held in Metropolitan Hall, May 13, 1852, Baltimore, 1852.
8. African Colonization. An Address delivered by John H.B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in the Music Hall, Boston, May 25, 1853, Baltimore, 1853.
9. Colonization of the Free Colored Population of Maryland and of such Slaves as may hereafter become free. Statement of Facts, for the use of those who have not reflected on this subject. Baltimore, 1832.
10. African Colonization. An Address delivered by Hon. John H.B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, at the Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington City, January 21, 1862. Washington, 1862.
11. Emigration, an Aid to the Evangelization of Africa. A Sermon, preached in Trinity Church, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa to the Barbadian Emigrants, May 14, 1863, the Sunday after their arrival, by the Rev. Alexander Crummel, B.A. Boston, 1865.
12. Letter of the Liberian Clergy, from Monrovia, July 1864. Monrovia, December 1864.
13. Our Origin, Dangers, and Duties. The Annual Address before the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Monrovia, July 26, 1865, the Day of National Independence. . . by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, A.M. New York, 1865.
14. African Colonization. An Address delivered at the fifty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington, D.C., January 19, 1869, by Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, President of Liberia College, and formerly for eight years President of the Liberia Republic. New York City, n.d.

15. Liberia: Its Origin, Rise, Progress and Results. An Address delivered before the American Colonization Society, January 20, 1880, by Hon. John H.B. Latrobe. Washington City, 1880.
16. Maryland in Liberia. A Paper read before the Maryland Historical Society, March 9, 1885 by John H.B. Latrobe, President of the Society. Baltimore, 1885.
17. The First Report of the Girls' Graded Church School. City of Monrovia, Liberia. Monrovia.
18. Inaugural Address of His Excellency, Arthur Barclay, Twenty-ninth President of the Republic of Liberia; Delivered January 4, 1904, before the Senate and the House of Representatives. Printed by Authority. Monrovia, 1904.

XVI. *Maps*

1. Cape Palmas, Liberia 1838.
2. Plan of Township of Harper in Cape Palmas, Liberia.

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Note #1: The following is summarized: (subdivisions of categories below are indicated on targets in each film frame)

Note #2: Every effort has been made to follow the Hoyt classification where possible. See Roll #1 (start) for Hoyt descriptions.

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| I. | MINUTES | | Roll #1 |
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| | B. Proceedings of the Executive Committee | March 1831 - May 1834 | |
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| | Letter Books, Shipping | October 17, 1857 - September 10, 1860 | Roll #10 |
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| | B. Letter Books, Press - Shipping | April 1857 - April 1860 | |
| | Letter Books, Press - Shipping | April 1860 - April 6, 1867 | Roll #15 |
| | Letter Books, Press - Shipping | April 6, 1867 - January 1870 * | Roll #16 |
| | C. Books, Corresponding Secretary's | October 1832 - April 1840 | |
| | D. Letter Book, Latrobe | July 1836 - January 1840 | |
| | Letter Book, Latrobe | February 1840 - November 1852 | Roll #17 |
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| IV. | MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS & MINUTES | | |
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| | B. Journal | March 1831 - July 1880 | |
| | List, Contributions to Society | 1836 | |

*Roll #16 - Target
incorrectly dated

C.	Ledgers	March 1831 - 1839 (approx.)	
	Ledgers	1835 (approx.) - December 1864	Roll #19
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		Maryland Colonization Journal	June 1844 - June 1855
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XIII.	COLONIZATION PAMPHLETS		
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- XIV. BOOKS
See List at Start of Roll
See List at Start of Roll
- XV. PAMPHLETS (not included in
the original collection) -
18 Items - See List at Start
of Roll
- XVI. MAPS

Roll #31

Rhistoric Publications, Inc.
302 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107