30. Pillow” became a rallying cry to spur on their fight for freedom. After the Unionists surrendered, approximately three hundred Black men, women, and children were murdered by the Confederate forces. The event resulted in significant outrage and became a catalyst for the Confederate battle for Black lives.

31. The Fort Pillow Massacre was one of the most horrific crimes against Black troops in the United States. On April 12, 1864, more than fifteen hundred Confederate troops laid siege against the fort. After the Unionists surrendered, approximately three hundred Black men, women, and children were murdered by the Confederate forces. The event resulted in significant outrage and became a catalyst for the Confederate battle for Black lives.

32. African House is a manifestation of the confluence of African, French, and Spanish cultures that is embedded in Louisiana as a result of the triangular trade. The building's design has architectural motifs drawn from all three cultures that comprise the social and cultural history of Louisiana. This site, located at an intersection of roads leading to Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, was the second-busiest slave market in the United States. The market was founded by businessmen Isaac Franklin of Tennessee and John Armfield of Virginia. Armfield operated a slave mart in New Orleans, Louisiana, US, 2013

33. In the first part of the nineteenth century, New Orleans's enslaved were allowed to gather on Sunday afternoons at Congo Square, then known as Congo Alley. Many enslaved people would lead to resistance and revolution, music and dance were forbidden here in 1845. In 1856 it became illegal for people of African descent to gather on a Sunday. In 1834 the British ended slavery in Barbados. Rock Hall is the island’s first free village, a site where enfranchisement was made possible for the formerly enslaved for the first time. Here they could vote, and also own land, which gave them the right to vote.

34. Nèzette, Marcus Garvey Birth Site, St. Ann’s Bay, Jamaica, WI, 2013

35. Garvey was a controversial figure, yet his ideas would continue to influence generations of activists and artists. Garvey was a noted violinist, and in 1841 he was kidnapped in Washington, DC, by men offering him work as a musician and sold into slavery at this site. After slavery was abolished in 1834 in the British empire, free men and women of African descent refused to work for the low wages offered by plantation owners. Concerned that a free labor market would negatively affect the sugar industry, Britain devised a system of indentureship. After slavery was abolished in 1834 in the British empire, free men and women of African descent refused to work for the low wages offered by plantation owners. Concerned that a free labor market would negatively affect the sugar industry, Britain devised a system of indentureship.

36. Picker Art Gallery. Gift of the artist in memory of Malvina Russell and all of those souls buried in Peterboro cemetery who were “born a slave and died a free man,” 2008

37. All photographs are gelatin silver prints, except number thirty-five, an archival inkjet print.

38. In 1834 the British ended slavery in Barbados. Rock Hall is the island’s first free village, a site where enfranchisement was made possible for the formerly enslaved for the first time. Here they could vote, and also own land, which gave them the right to vote.

39. Melville’s novel, published in 1851, tells the story of Solomon Northup, a noted violinist, and in 1841 he was kidnapped in Washington, DC, by men offering him work as a musician and sold into slavery at this site. After slavery was abolished in 1834 in the British empire, free men and women of African descent refused to work for the low wages offered by plantation owners. Concerned that a free labor market would negatively affect the sugar industry, Britain devised a system of indentureship. After slavery was abolished in 1834 in the British empire, free men and women of African descent refused to work for the low wages offered by plantation owners. Concerned that a free labor market would negatively affect the sugar industry, Britain devised a system of indentureship.

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Picker Art Gallery, Colgate University
Hamilton, NY 13346


2. Walker photographed with the assistance of the subject of the portrait in the studio, 1996

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sugar industry. The massive cut-stone wall, arched passageways, and carefully laid out plan were built by enslaved labor and reflected the social climate of the city.

In the second half of the seventeenth century, coffee imported from the Near East became fashionable in England, and coffeehouses were established in Bristol. These provided an environment for socializing and thinking about new strategies for human rights and the end of slavery. He was a close acquaintance of US abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison. Thompson's home would have been a place where an international set of like-minded individuals discussed and strategized for freedom for men, women, and children, and donating lands to freed slaves to enable them to become self-sufficient landowners to gain freedom for men, women, and children, and donating lands to freed slaves to enable them to become self-sufficient landowners to gain

In 1802 West India Docks, London's first secure dock system, was built to address this. The docks were largely constructed due to the financial and political efforts of Robert Milligan, who owned two plantations in Jamaica, where he enslaved more than five hundred individuals. The docks were so successful that they quickly monopolized London's import of West Indian plantation produce. The statue of Milligan was removed from this site during the Black Lives Matter protests.

In 1763, the British East India Company, commissioners of England, began to import heavily from the Caribbean. Sugar and molasses were exported from the British West Indies to Europe, where they were used to make rum. In 1763, the British government passed the Sugar Act, which placed a tax on the import of West Indian plantation produce. The statue of Milligan was removed from this site during the Black Lives Matter protests.

In 1788 the question of the abolition of the slave trade began to be considered and debated in Parliament. On December 20, 1788, thehomeslaves were shipped to the Americas. Caves formed from mining were also used to produce bottles, glazing for pottery, and windows, much of which was sent to the Americas. Holes in the slaves were linked to the import of large numbers of enslaved Africans. At one point it was estimated that the number of enslaved people in Tobago was 8,000. The number of sugar and molasses was increased in the last half of the 18th century.

In 1817, the British government passed the abolition of the slave trade. The abolition of the slave trade was supported by a number of abolitionists, including William Wilberforce, who had been a member of Parliament for many years. The abolition of the slave trade was a significant victory for the abolitionists, and it set the stage for the eventual abolition of slavery in the British Empire. The abolition of the slave trade was supported by a number of abolitionists, including William Wilberforce, who had been a member of Parliament for many years. The abolition of the slave trade was a significant victory for the abolitionists, and it set the stage for the eventual abolition of slavery in the British Empire.

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sugar as the islands’ dominant crop. The British phrase “as rich as a Tobago planter” speaks to the vast wealth of a typical plantation owner.

12. Reflect the industry’s primacy; it was not unusual for an estate’s commercial facilities to be more magnificent than its residence.

13. Until 1820 the river Frome, one of the city’s two waterways that supported maritime trade, ran alongside Lewins Mead. When the first docks were built in 1794, a large amount of capital became available for additional development, which was tied to the import of large numbers of enslaved Africans. At one point it was estimated that the number of enslaved people in Tobago was greater than the island’s pre-slavery population.

14. In 1781 the crew of the slave ship Zong, Black River, Jamaica, WI, 2013

15. The slave rebellion in the West Indies became increasingly common in the eighteenth century; the largest became known as Tacky’s revolt or the Port Maria insurrection.

16. For more information, see: Bailey, Robert. Rebellion of 1832, Charleston, SC, 1972; and the National Park Service’s Fort Halleck Historic Site.

17. This pub was frequented by sailors and its landlord, William Thompson, aided Thomas Clarkson, who was a founding member of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

18. The Cage, Severn Side, Bristol, UK, 2017

19. The Cage was a slave ship that was involved in the三角贸易. It was captured by the British in 1775 and its crew and passengers were sold into slavery in the West Indies. The Cage was tied to the import of large numbers of enslaved Africans. At one point it was estimated that the number of enslaved people in Tobago was greater than the island’s pre-slavery population.


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Tobago was the third largest producer of cocoa in the world, fulfilling 20 percent of the global market's demand, and cocoa soon replaced exports by the British in 1763. Sugarcane became the island's primary crop by the end of the century, and this "sweet gold" brought great Sugar was introduced to Tobago in 1665 by the Dutch. It remained a domestic crop for nearly one hundred years before the first recorded

Sephardic Jews are first recorded in Barbados in 1628, after they were expelled from the Iberian Peninsula in the fifteenth century during ushered in a new era in maritime trading. Its fireproof warehouses, hydraulic lifts, and secure docks made it possible for merchants to

Built in 1765–69, the Canning Graving Docks are the oldest remaining part of Liverpool's port system. Ships would have been repaired and cleaned at this dry dock. Parliament abolished the trade on March 25, 1807, but permits were issued for two more months. England's last

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from Bristol carried approximately 20 percent of the 3.1 million enslaved Africans trafficked by the British.

Bristolians were engaged in the transatlantic trade. The city quickly gained prominence after the London-based Royal Africa Company

As England's economy became more dependent upon the sugar trade, Parliamentary laws were developed to govern its commerce and the growing African Americas. In 1808 he published his Antislavery Memoir, which included acondemnation by an anti-slaver of the slave ship Zong, which had been destroyed at sea. The action had public support against the trade in slaves.

In 1781 the crew of the slave ship Zong attempted to disrupt the convention. Appalled by the behavior of the riotous mob, Smith offered his home in nearby Peterboro as a safe

Within a few years after its acquisition, Tobago became a major exporting colony of sugar, rum, indigo, and cotton; this explosive growth

In 1773 a group of eighty enslaved men and women staged a revolt on the island. The people took to arms after that, and hundreds of the congregation

In 1797 a British ship arrived at the island and was met by a group of armed men who demanded to see the ship's papers. The captain of the ship was

In 1780, a group of eighty enslaved men and women took up arms to demand their freedom. The people rushed upon each other with the utmost violence; the benches were broke

thoughts and sentiments on the evil and wicked traffic of the slavery and commerce of the African negroes (ca. 1757–after 1791), who was baptised at the abolitionist church, St. James's Church, Piccadilly. After this, he became an active

Law and in the eyes of God. In the Americas missionaries sought to Christianize slaves while owners fought to ensure that this did not

23.

Strikes and rebellions were common in the eighteenth century, the largest known as Tacky's revolt (1760–61) was concentrated on Tacky's Retreat, a sugar estate near the island of Maroon, for a countermovement. The rebels fled with tendons for the license; for the children who were either captured or killed, most were文化艺术 being murdered by Tacky's Maryland was killed by a Maroon party.

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thoughts and sentiments on the evil and wicked traffic of the slavery and commerce of the African negroes (ca. 1757–after 1791), who was baptised at the abolitionist church, St. James's Church, Piccadilly. After this, he became an active

William Allen, was among the fourteen whites killed during the ten-day insurrection.

The estate had 325 slaves when the Sam Sharpe Rebellion broke out on the island and at this estate. Its owner, Robert

Some of London's earliest coffee shops were established in the area around Trafalgar Square, known as

As trade in sugar expanded, so did the demand for distilled products and the need for sand, which had been extracted from the hills, which had been mined for sand since the Middle Ages. As trade in sugar expanded, so did the demand for distilled products and the need for sand, which had been extracted from the

some free blacks were formed, described as being from a free to a high-society one to commonly by the names. By 1820 and 1830 Tobago was an island industry. In the 1820s, the island's sugar industry declined as a result of the treaty. From 1830 onwards, the island's sugar industry began to decline as a result of the

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26.
In the first part of the nineteenth century, New Orleans’s enslaved were allowed to gather on Sunday afternoons at Congo Square, then located near the city’s wharves. Free African Americans referred to the site as Congo Square and the enslaved as Congo. Congo Square was originally a Spanish slave market, which was then appropriated for Sunday gatherings by generational enslaved people. The building of Congo Square was used as a market, a slave exchange, and a site for performances.

The building’s design has substantial elements from all three cultures that comprise the social and cultural history of Africa. The building’s specific use is unknown, and the name African House came into use decades after the construction. More important is the evidence it provides of how African architectural and other cultural traditions have made their way into the American vernacular.

The site of the African House was the second-busiest slave market in the United States. The market was founded by businessmen Isaac Franklin of Tennessee and John Armfield of Virginia. Armfield operated a port of Spain. 1800 was a busy year for slave raids, and the site became a central point for thesale of slaves.

After the importation of slaves was banned in 1808, there was a brief decline in the enslaved population in the United States. This changed when the slave trade was re-established in 1817, and the market continued to operate.

In the 1830s, the market was used as a site for public executions and hangings, and the building became a site of resistance for enslaved people.

In 1861, during the Civil War, Union forces occupied the market, and the building was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

In the 1870s, the market was converted into a public market, and it continued to operate as such until the 1920s.

In the 1930s, the building was restored and used as a museum, and it continues to be used as a cultural and historical site.

In conclusion, the site of the African House is a significant site in the history of slavery in the United States, and it represents the influence of African architectural and cultural traditions on American society.


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8. In conclusion, the site of the African House is a significant site in the history of slavery in the United States, and it represents the influence of African architectural and cultural traditions on American society.
After the importation of slaves was banned in 1808, there was a brief lull in the organized population in the United States. This changed quickly after the invention of the cotton gin and new techniques for processing sugar cane led to a boom in the cotton and sugar markets, which coincided with wars between the United States and Mexico. There has been a history of slavery in Louisiana that differs from that of the East because of its colonial origins. Beginning in the eighteenth century, the Spanish and French traded enslaved men and women, and New Orleans became the major port of entry for African-Americans into the United States. Louisiana has a history of slavery that differs from that of the East because of its colonial origins. Beginning in the eighteenth century, the Spanish and French traded enslaved men and women, and New Orleans became the major port of entry for African-Americans into the United States. The building’s design has architectural motifs drawn from all three cultures that comprise the social and cultural history of the region. The building’s specific use is unknown and the name African House came into use decades after its construction. More important is the evidence it provides of how African architectural and other cultural traditions have made their way into the American vernacular.  


29. Solomon Northup (ca. 1807 or 1808–after 1861), known for his memoir Twelve Years a Slave (1853), was born free in upstate New York and was later sold into slavery by three slave traders. His memoir was an influential account of his life in the antebellum South, and his travels to the North helped to publicize the horrors of slavery. Northup was eventually freed by a Northerner who believed in the abolition of slavery. Northup’s time in captivity is documented in his memoir, which was published in 1853. The building’s design has architectural motifs drawn from all three cultures that comprise the social and cultural history of the region. The building’s specific use is unknown and the name African House came into use decades after its construction. More important is the evidence it provides of how African architectural and other cultural traditions have made their way into the American vernacular.  


32. An enslaved African who was sold to Colonel Planters, the master of the English Plantation, in 1683, was a direct ancestor of the famous English poet John Milton. The building’s design has architectural motifs drawn from all three cultures that comprise the social and cultural history of the region. The building’s specific use is unknown and the name African House came into use decades after its construction. More important is the evidence it provides of how African architectural and other cultural traditions have made their way into the American vernacular.
PLAE Space Exhibition Guide

All photographs are gelatin silver prints and courtesy of the artist.

The Fugitive Slave Act, part of the Compromise of 1850, enraged northerners who opposed slavery. In opposition to the law, more than two thousand abolitionists convened on August 21–22 at Cazenovia. The meeting began at the First Congregational Church, then moved to an orchard belonging to Grace Wilson, a member of the Cazenovia Ladies Anti-Slavery Society.

Gerrit Smith acquired his father Peter’s vast land holdings, from which he generated his great wealth. His estate was a station on the Underground Railroad and he conducted business from his Peterboro office, which included donating parcels of land to freed slaves, bankrolling the activities of abolitionists, and coordinating public antislavery demonstrations.

Oswego is a key port city located on Lake Ontario. Oswego County had the second largest number of Underground Railroad stations in the country. For many fugitive slaves, this was their final stop before reaching freedom in Canada.

Abolitionist Jermain Loguen was enslaved in the South and escaped to Canada. He later returned to the US and attended the Oneida Institute at Utica before settling in Syracuse. Loguen was a stationmaster for the Underground Railroad. On October 1, 1851 fugitive slave William “Jerry” Henry, who had lived in Syracuse for several years, was arrested under the Fugitive Slave Act. Loguen and local abolitionists successfully rescued Henry from prison, and aided his escape to Canada.

Black activist Stephen Myers was born into slavery in New York when it was a slave state. He was active in the antislavery movement and a stationmaster on the Underground Railroad. With financial backing from Gerrit Smith he established the Florence Farming Settlement, a community for freedom seekers and free Blacks in Florence, NY. Myers is a member of the National Abolitionist Hall of Fame (Peterboro, NY) induction class of 2022.