



African Diaspora Newsletter No. 16

Nadine Hunt, Alia Paroo, and Stacey Sommerdyk, Editors

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- International Workshop on Alcohol in the Atlantic World: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives, York University, 24-27 October, 2007 (en Français, Español, Portugais)

Publications

Announcements

**REPORT ON THE DIGITALIZATION PROJECT “COLLECTIONS ON
AFRICAN SLAVES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS AT CUBAN
PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES”**

**Instituto de Historia de Cuba (Cuban Historical Institute) and the Harriet
Tubman Centre on the African Diaspora, York University**

3 November 2006

**Oscar Grandio Moraguez, Project Director
York University**



During a field trip to Cuba, in March 2005, I represented the Harriet Tubman Resource Centre on the African Diaspora at York University in the signing of a collaboration agreement with the Instituto de Historia de Cuba (IHC), represented by its President, Dr. Raul Izquierdo. This is the first collaborative project of its kind between the IHC and an international academic body. The agreement initiated a collaborating project between the IHC and the Centre to digitalize collections found within selected provincial archives in Cuba that focus on enslaved Africans and their descendants. The Centre would donate equipment and provide expertise, while the IHC would help in identifying, assessing, and digitalizing the targeted collections.

The first phase of the project involved the Archivo Histórico Provincial de Guantánamo (AHPG). There we identified endangered collections, rich and under-utilized documents on Africans and persons of African descent. A detailed inventory of the documents identified as at risk was produced, and the digitalization of these documents was carried out during 2005 and early 2006. Currently, a database is being created with all digitalized material. It is planned that all materials will be available in 2007, and will be disseminated free of charge by the IHC, the Centre, and the AHPG.

The second phase was initiated in July 2006, when we began to identify collections in the Archivo Histórico Provincial de Camaguey (AHPC), which holds one of the most valuable and under-utilized collections related to the history of enslaved Africans and their descendants in Cuba. Although the digitalization process is still underway, the first batch of material from the AHPC is currently being catalogued at the Centre.

The third phase will begin when we conclude work at the AHPC. Then, the next archive to be targeted will be decided by an Advisory Committee (see photo), which was created recently by the IHC and the Centre to assist our project. Headed by Dr. Izquierdo and Dr. Paul E. Lovejoy, Director of the Centre, the Committee also includes some of the most prestigious Cuban Historians affiliated with the IHC: Gloria Garcia, Maria de los Angeles Meriño, Maria del Carmen Barcia, Aisnara Pereira, Hernan Venegas, and Zoila Darger Rollar, among others.¹

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES United Kingdom

**Alia Paroo²
York University**



Located off Ruskin Avenue, The National Archives (TNA) is United Kingdom's official archive, which houses records dealing with 900 years of history.³ The organization of the archive, the efficiency of the staff, and the hours of operation combine to make these documents easy to access in a relatively short period of time.

Upon your arrival, you will be asked to register and sign in with a staff member who will issue you an entry/user card. This is your lifeline within the entire TNA system. It is required to enter the facility, order documents, reserve your seat, and to exit the premises.

Along with your card, you are given a list of items that you are allowed to bring into the Document Reading Room. Before entering the Room, you will have to place your belongings in a clear plastic bag that is provided for you which will be checked by security. The remainder of your belongings can be placed in a locker at the facility, free of charge.

After passing through security, your first step should be to reserve your seat. The assignment of your seat is determined by your responses to a series of questions such as the time period you are focusing on and whether or not you will be using a laptop and/or a digital camera. Within the same system, you will also be able to order your documents. Initially, you will be limited to ordering 3 documents at a time. However, once the staff has located your records and placed

¹ We are very pleased with the support the project has received so far. For further updates on the progress of this project, please refer to www.yorku.ca/nhp.

² Special thank-you's to Mr. Bashir Ladha, the Mitha family and the Meghjee family for their continued support and warm hospitality.

³ For more information, please refer to <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

them in your assigned pick-up box, which takes approximately 20 minutes, you will be able to order an additional 3 documents. This process can be repeated indefinitely as long as the archivists are only looking for 3 of your documents at a time.

Records are either preserved in folders or boxes. Although you may order as many documents as you wish, you are only allowed to bring a maximum of 3 files or 1 box to your seat at a time. When viewing binded files (usually placed in a box), you will be requested to use foam wedges in order to preserve the binding and relieve some of the stress placed on the documents.

If you are using a digital camera, you will have to register it before you commence photographing the documents. Camera stands, invaluable devices that steadies the camera and frees up a hand, are located along the windows of TNA. However, under no circumstances are you permitted to use flash when working with these documents.

Overall, the facilities available at TNA enable researchers to access a larger number of documents over a relatively short period of time. Perhaps the biggest obstacle one faces is finding affordable accommodations in London. However, once you establish a routine, TNA proves to be a researcher's paradise. It doesn't hurt that once the archive is closed, you find yourself available to explore the historic city of London, a pleasure everyone should indulge in.⁴

SURVIVING OAXACA CITY'S ARCHIVES: A PRACTICAL GUIDE **Oaxaca, Mexico**

Elizabeth Polak
York University

Project Overview



My dissertation is entitled, “Nuns Doing Business: The Role of Religious Women in the Development of Mexican Economy, 1650-1862”. My research focuses on the social and economic influence convents in Oaxaca had on their communities, and the role servants and plebeians played in these interactions. In particular, I explore the history of the convent of Santa Catalina de Siena and their participation in the community outside of the physical boundaries of the cloistered convent. I also focus on ecclesiastical forms of credit, gender history, religious history, slavery and African Mexican history, socio-economic history, and material culture. Thanks to the funding provided by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I spent twelve months (Sept. 2005 – Aug. 2006) in Oaxaca and Mexico City researching at the local archives and libraries. The focus of this article is to report on archives

in Oaxaca City that have recently undergone significant changes.

⁴ Thanks to Ms. Anar Hasham for being my honorary tour-guide.

The Notaries Archive

The Archivo de Notarías de Oaxaca is one of the best-catalogued archives in Mexico. A detailed catalogue of their splendid colonial collection is accessible in Microsoft Access and is available for purchase, enabling researchers to select documents at their convenience. The catalogue is broken down by notary and time period. It includes dates and names of people involved in all the transactions and a brief description of each document. However, the archive is going through a transitional period and it is nearly impossible to access the collection. Staff shortages, lack of a reading room and any means to make duplicates of the documents makes research at the archive of the notaries archive nearly impossible. Anyone determined to consult this valuable collection, and lucky enough to actually gain access to it, should be equipped with a digital camera, extra batteries, an extra memory stick, good notes of the documents to be consulted in the time allowed, and possibly a reading lamp. Any inquiries should be directed to Lic. Jorge Martínez Gracida Orduña, the Director General a the Notarías del Estado de Oaxaca.

The Cathedral Archive

The fabulous collection at this archive was chronologically organized in three fondos: Diocesano, Parroquial and Cabildo, with further subdivisions within each category. Included in the collection are microfilmed birth, death and marriage records. In addition to church correspondence, church conducted padrones listings, and cofradías accounts, one can locate many documents normally expected to be found at the archive of the notaries, especially bills of sale, loan documents and property deeds. While the archive does not have a good catalogue, and many documents have not been catalogued at all, the staff is very knowledgeable and exceptionally helpful.

Archivo Histórico de la Arquidiócesis de Oaxaca is located in the heart of the city: It is adjacent to the Cathedral on the North side of the Zócalo (700 Ave. Independecia). It opens from 11 am to 2 pm, and is equipped with one microfilm reader and one photocopy machine. Digitalization of documents is permitted at no cost. Anyone wishing to consult this collection is required to bring a letter from a supervisor, or a program director, and some form of identification. Inquires should be directed to Berenice Ibarra.

The State Archive

This is certainly the most accessible archive in Oaxaca: it is open to the public from 8 am to 2:30 pm (400 Santo Degollado). The collection is very broad; it includes documents from the early colonial to the late modern period and is divided into several fondos. However, the documents for the late colonial period, in the fondo *Real Intendencia*, are being reorganized and the catalogue has not been updated. All documents can be photocopied at a low cost, and may be digitalized by researchers at no cost.

Other Archives and Libraries⁵

Oaxaca is really a researcher's haven. In addition to the above mentioned, there are many other archives that are easily accessible and have rich collections. Among them are the Archivo Histórico Municipal de la Ciudad de Oaxaca, the Archivo General del Poder Judicial del Estado, the Archivo General del Poder Ejecutivo de Oaxaca, the Archivo del Registro Agrario Nacional,

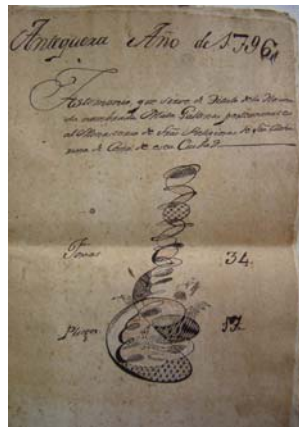
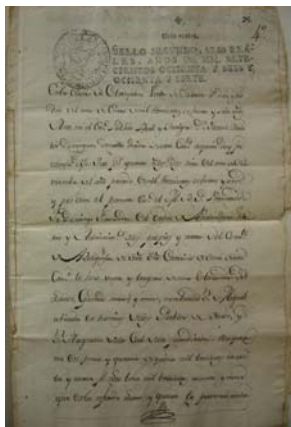
⁵ Also see Mark Overmyer Velazquez and Yanna Yannakakis, "The Renaissance of Oaxaca City's Historical Archives." *Latin American Research Review* 37, 1 (2002): 186-198.

and the Hemeroteca General de la Universidad Benito Juárez de Oaxaca. There are also a number of private archival collections that were donated to various libraries. However, the most famous collection of Luis Castañeda Guzmán is closed indefinitely.



Biblioteca Francisco de Burgoa is one of the city's jewels: in addition to primary documents it has a remarkable collection of books dating back to the sixteenth century. This collection can be researched online at <http://www.burgoa.uabjo.mx/pagina/burgoa.php>.

Among some of the best libraries in Oaxaca are the Fundación Bustamante Vasconcelos (117 Plaza La Bastida), which houses nearly all of the secondary publications on Oaxaca published in Spanish, and the Welty Institute (203 Emilio Caranza, Colonia Reforma), which houses a similar collection of English publications. Other libraries include the Biblioteca Publica del Estado, and library at the Institute of Graphic Arts of Oaxaca IAGO (507 Alcalá). CIESAS and INAH research centers also provide access to interesting secondary publications. Secondary sources on topics not related to Oaxaca however, are best sought at the libraries in Mexico City.



HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN JAMAICA⁶

Kingston, Jamaica

Nadine Hunt⁷
York University



The summer of 2006 was well spent in Jamaica, where I carried out primary research and had the opportunity to visit, participate, and observe various cultural heritage sites and activities. I worked in the Jamaica Archives,⁸ the University of the West Indies, Mona (Elsa Goveia Reading Room),⁹ the Island Record Office, the Roman Catholic Chancery (Kingston), and the National Library of Jamaica.¹⁰ In addition, I accompanied Professor Verene Shepherd of the University of the West Indies, Mona, on several of her official trips as Chair of the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Board (JNHT),¹¹ which allowed me to see the beautiful island of Jamaica as an historian, tourist, and as a member of the Jamaican Diaspora.

I pursued primary research for the dissertation entitled “Legitimate Commerce and Contraband: the Caribbean Trade of Jamaica, 1756-1807”. Its aim is to examine the different patterns of trade, for example, during the Seven Years’ War, Jamaican merchants and planters obtained ships from privateers in time of war and moved their cargo on these ships in time of peace. It specifically looks at trade in goods other than sugar, including the trade in finished goods and in secondary commodities, including cacao, pimento, and logwood, and attempts to establish the correlation

⁶ I wish to thank the Social Sciences Humanities and Research Council of Canada (Doctoral Fellowship Program) for their financial support.

⁷ A special thank you to Prof. Verene Shepherd, Bramwell Shepherd, and Carolyn. I thank and acknowledge the support of my family, friends, and staff at the repositories in Jamaica, especially Gerald and Faye Moore, Rohan Salmon, Patricia Sinclair-Stair, Monica Moore, Sasha Turner, Faithlyn Blake, Kasiya Halstead, Dr. Patricia Holness, Rose Knight, Margaret Knight, Ms. Doreen Lambert, Father McLaughlin, Marcella Phillips, Dr. James Robertson, Euline Sinclair, Sonya Sinclair, Tashiana Sinclair, Dorine and Bruce Spence, Winston Stair, Claude Stewart, Gavern Tate, and Diahna Yapp.

⁸ <http://jard.gov.jm/main/>

⁹ http://www.mona.uwi.edu/library/westindies_brochure.htm

¹⁰ <http://www.nlj.org.jm/>

¹¹ <http://www.jnht.com/>

between the arrival of enslaved Africans after 1750 to the end of the British slave trade and the growth of trade in these goods.

Some of the major collections I consulted at the Jamaica Archives included the *Vestry Minutes* of various parishes and the *Powers of Attorney*. Both collections are rich with social, economic and political information. At the Elsa Goveia Reading Room, I read a number of excellent PhD, MPhil, and MA theses completed at the three campuses of the University of the West Indies. In particular, Dr. Wilma Bailey's doctoral dissertation entitled "Kingston 1692-1843: A Colonial City" is a necessary read for colonial historians interested in urban history. The Island Record Office holds a rich archival collection of deeds and wills. These documents reveal the financial intricacies of powerful merchants and planters as well as ordinary residents of the island. The collection dates back to the mid-seventeenth century. The National Library of Jamaica (NLJ) and the Roman Catholic Chancery hold collections worthy of consultation. For instance, the NLJ holds valuable maps, manuscripts, newspapers, journals, and letters. The Chancery holds ecclesiastical records, which begin in the 1790s.¹²



I attended a number of cultural and heritage events. For example, I participated in the Irie FM/JNHT *In Search of Takyi Series*.¹³ The series ended with a public lecture at the bottom of Takyi Fall,¹⁴ where I climbed my way through the rugged landscape of St. Mary. My attendance at a number of government-sponsored events¹⁵ was an excellent way to learn about the cultural impact and legacy of Africans, Europeans, Amerindians, and Asians on Jamaican folk forms and dances such as Jonkonnu, the Gerreh, the Dinki Mini, Bruking's, Cumina, the Maypole, and Revival. My exposure to Jamaican culture was a welcomed treat to compliment my historical research and knowledge.

¹² Also see James Robertson, "Jamaican Archival Resources for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Atlantic History" *Slavery and Abolition* 22, 3 (2001): 109-140.

¹³ <http://www.iriefm.net/content/text/culture.php>

¹⁴ See Takyi's War in St. Mary, Jamaica in 1760.

¹⁵ The Jerk Trail: Charles Town Maroon, The Best of Festival (Kingston), the National Dance Theatre Company, Emancipation Jubilee at Seville Heritage Park, the National Art Gallery of Jamaica: Intuitive Art Exhibition, the Jamaica National Bicentenary Committee Logo Awards Ceremony & 2007 Calendar Launch, Westmoreland Independence Civic Ceremony.

A RESEARCH TRIP TO THE NETHERLANDS: SUMMER 2006

The Hague, Netherlands

Stacey Sommerdyk
York University

For my research trip to the Netherlands this summer I had two main objectives: first to expand my knowledge of the Dutch language and second to familiarize myself with the National Archives, Het Nationaal Archief, at the Hague. To achieve my first objective, I obtained a copy of Gerdi Quist's *Teach Yourself Dutch* (McGraw-Hill, 2003) at my local Chapters. Upon arrival in the Netherlands, I went to the closest public library and found a 1997 edition of a CD-ROM Dutch language programme entitled *The Rosetta Stone: Dutch Explorer*. Despite the age of the programme, I found its vocabulary building techniques to be quite helpful in addition to my grammar books. I also found it much easier to locate and purchase Dutch-English and English-Dutch dictionaries and learning resources in Dutch book stores than in Canadian book stores. I also had the opportunity to stay with three Dutch families, which gave me ample opportunities to practice my newly acquired language skills.

Before I had a chance to visit the National Archives, I visited the library at Nijmegen University where I had access to both English and Dutch language primary and secondary source material focusing on the Dutch Atlantic shipping activities in the 1600s. Although the library did not request proof of affiliation with a university, they did request proof of an address in the Netherlands and charged a fee of ten euros for borrowing privileges. Access to materials was even easier at The Mariteim Musiem in Rotterdam, where I found copies of recent Dutch theses on the African slave trade in addition to English translations of document collections including E.B. O'Callaghan's *Voyages of the Slavers St. John and Arms of Amsterdam, 1659, 1663; togetherwith Additional Papers illustrative of the Slave Trade under the Dutch* (Albany, NY: J. Munsell, 1867) and Grant Parker's translation of *The Agony of Asar: A Thesis on Slavery by the Former Slave, Jacobus Elisa Johannes Capitein, 1717-1747* (Princeton: Markus Wiener Publishers, 2001). Although this library does not extend borrowing privileges to its patrons, visitors are welcome to use the resources free of charge and the staff is well informed and very helpful. As an added bonus for English speakers, the electronic catalogues are bilinugal.

Located only steps away from Central train station in The Hague, the National Archives contain the surviving Dutch West India Company, or West-Indische Compagnie (WIC) papers preserved on microfilm. The contents of these films have been catalogued by the various scholars who have utilized them and each section of the catalogue has both unique handwriting and organizational techniques that require some time to understand. Also, understanding these catalogues is much easier with the aid of a good Dutch-English dictionary, which you can access at the archive or carry with you if you obtain a special pass. You can also obtain a special pass to carry your laptop computer, digital camera, or notebook into the reading room. Lockers are provided for your other possessions. Available for one-hour periods, the Archive has two machines for the purpose of digitalizing these microfilms.

Throughout my research time in the Netherlands, I found the archival and library staff to be helpful and courteous. All were fluent in English, to my great relief. I was impressed particularly by the access to libraries in museums, although I found that the preservation of records, museum displays, and the scholarly writings focused primarily on the United Dutch East India Trading Company, or the Verenigde Oost-Indisch Compagnie (VOC), rather than on the WIC.

**« LES TRAITES, LES ESCLAVAGES ET LEURS PRODUCTIONS
SOCIALES ET CULTURELLES: BILAN ET PERSPECTIVES » (“SLAVE
TRADES, SLAVERY AND THEIR CULTURAL AND SOCIAL
PRODUCTION: ASSESSMENT AND PROSPECTS”)**

École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

Paris, France

21-24 June 2006

Ana Lucia Araujo

Université Laval

The international conference *Les Traités, les esclavages et leurs productions sociales et culturelles : bilan et perspectives* was organized by the Réseau Thématique Prioritaire « Esclavages – acteurs, systèmes et représentations », organized by Myriam Cottias (CNRS). This conference aimed to give visibility to research focused on slavery and the slave trade. Addressing issues related to the different modes of slavery and the slave trades of Europe, Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Middle East. This conference facilitated an international network of researchers, who work on issues relating to slavery.

Four different sessions were organized in which specialists presented papers which focused on: the *Oriental Trade* (Henri Médard, Université Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne), the *African Internal Slave Trades* (Ibrahima Thioub, University of Cheikh Anta Diop), the *Mediterranean Slave Trades* (Michel Fontenay, Université Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne), the *Transatlantic Slave Trade* (Jean-Michel Deveau, Université Nice), *Juridical Frames and Practice of Law* (Dominique Aimé Mignot and Annie Fitte Duval, Université Antilles-Guyane), *Economy and Work* (Salah Trabelsi, Université Lyon II and Yann Moulrier Boutang, Université de Bretagne Sud), *Family and Women in Slave Societies* (Gwyn Campbell, McGill University), *Status and Social Mobility* (Jean Andreau, EHESS), *Culture and Religion* (Patrice Courtaud, CNRS and Anne-Marie Losonczy, EHESS), *Resistance, Rebellion and Abolition* (Marcel Dorigny, Université Paris VIII; Nelly Schmidt, CNRS and Abderahmane Ngaïde, Université Dakar), *Citizenship and Political Rights* (Jean-Pierre Sainton, Université Antilles-Guyane), *Actualization of Social Relations and Memory* (Christine Chivallon, CNRS), and *Trade, Memory and Identity* (Marie-José Jolivet, EHSS).

Following every major session, a workshop was held where researchers from different countries and continents were put together to discuss the presentation. Among the discussants in these workshops was: Luis Felipe Alencastro (France), Félix Iroko (Benin), Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch (France), Marcia Elisa de Campos Graf (Brazil), Eduardo França Paiva (Brazil), Jean Hébrard (France), Dominique Rogers (Guyane), Rebecca Scott (United States), Berta Ares (Spain), Didier Lahon

(France, Brazil), Jocelyn Chan Low (Mauritius Islands), Ana Lucia Araujo (Canada), Elisabeth Cunin (France), and Ibrahima Seck (Senegal). Six lunch sessions were led by Doctoral students addressing the following themes: *Saying, Showing and Thinking Slavery*; *Slaves Commerce and Slave Trade*; *Colonial Citizens, Abolition and Colonization*, *Integration and Resistances*; *Organization of Slavery, Status of Slaves*; *Diasporas, Migrations, Geographical and Social Mobility, Resistances and Reparations*; *Memory of Slavery*.

The conference was a great success with people from both inside and outside the academic community attending and participating in the sessions. Overall, the conference highlighted the need to further develop francophone research on slavery and the slave trade. Increased communication is required between Francophone and Anglophone developments, a process that can be initiated with more attention being paid to the translating of major works dealing with this area. Furthermore, researchers such as Jacques de Cauna remarked that historians should engage in more fieldwork in an effort to better explore the French public, private, and parish archives. Scholars such as Rebecca Scott emphasized the importance of developing comparative histories focusing on issues concerning “degrees of freedom” and manumission. Ibrahima Thioub observed that African scholars have published very few works on the African internal slave trade. Instead, he argued that the majority of the literature emphasizes the differences between the work conditions under slavery in Africa and the Americas.

The last open session attempted to summarize the discussions held during the conference in order to identify the main research issues that require attention. The *RTP-Esclavages* will give priority to francophone research on slavery as well as to research being carried out in francophone areas. Some of the points discussed included: the relation between slavery and politics, the need to surmount the national frame in the study of slavery, the relation between blackness and slavery as a historical construction, the differences between Atlantic North and South Atlantic, the nuances between history of slavery and history of slaves, the importance of archeological research, the need to develop pedagogical material, and finally, the study of the historical discourse produced by the “elites”.

In my opinion, some questions still need to be addressed. For example, what connection can be drawn between the *Réseau Thématique Prioritaire « Esclavages – acteurs, systèmes et représentations »* and other existing projects with similar objectives such as the *UNESCO Slave Route Project*? Furthermore, what importance will be placed on the study of images of slavery produced by various artists and travelers? It was revealed that the French government has developed some interesting initiatives over the past year. The Committee for the Memory of Slavery is now working on a new project entitled *Slave Trade, Slavery and Abolitions: for a museographical inventory* (<http://www.comite-memoire-esclavage.fr/inventaire/>) which aims to create an inventory of all objects, images, and works of art related to slavery, the slave trade and abolitions existing in French museums. Since 2007 marks the anniversary of the British abolition of slavery, we hope that this new network will encourage the development of increased collaboration between Francophone and Anglophone researchers.

All of the conference’s major sessions, workshops and discussions were filmed. A Website will be created soon and papers presented at the conference will be published in 2007. For any more information on the *RTP Esclavages*, please contact: Myriam Cottias (CNRS, RTP Esclavages) at:

<rtpesclavage@ehess.fr>.

Photos courtesy of Ana Lucia Araujo



left to right : Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Rebecca Scott, and Jean Hébrard



left to right : Marcia Graf, Dominique Rogers, Eduardo França Paiva, Jacques de Cauna and Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch

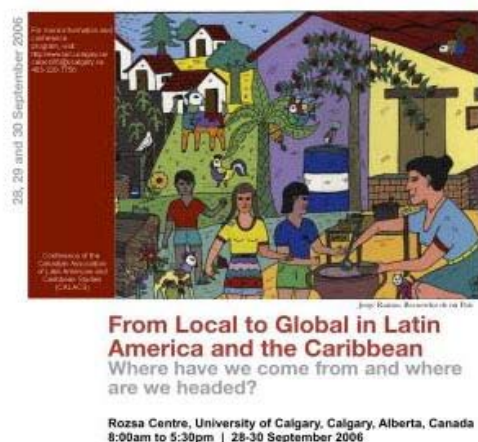


left to right : Ibrahima Thioub and Myriam Cottias

FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: WHERE HAVE WE COME FROM AND WHERE ARE WE HEADED?¹⁶

University of Calgary, Canada
28-30 September 2006

Juanita De Barros
McMaster University



For many years, relatively few scholars working on the Anglophone and Francophone Caribbean have attended the conference of the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS); but the September 2006 meeting, held in Calgary, was notably different. Approximately one-quarter of the papers addressed Caribbean topics. Although some were placed on comparative Latin American/Caribbean panels, most were part of Caribbean-focused panels that explored diverse themes in Caribbean and Caribbean diasporic studies (such as history, art, literature, labour, politics, and health). Significantly, most of these panels were pan-Caribbean, allowing participants and members of the audience to discuss commonalities and differences across the region. With the encouragement of the CALACS executive and the local organizing committee at the University of Calgary, Audra Diptee (from Carlton University) and I had worked hard for many months to showcase Caribbeanist scholarship at this conference, recruiting scholars from Canada and abroad. All of us who were involved in this initiative were extremely gratified to see so many Caribbeanists (especially graduate students) at this conference. The members of CALACS showed their strong support for our work by electing me to the CALACS executive board as vice-president. Audra Diptee and I (with the assistance of David Trotman) plan to build on this momentum and aim to attract even more Caribbeanists to the next CALACS conference in 2008.

The first day of the Conference began with the Caribbeanist luncheon with David V. Trotman as keynote speaker. Trotman gave a talk on “Canadian-Caribbean Connections: Reflections on a Legacy”. The talk highlighted the important role of Caribbean people in Canada, noting the

¹⁶ <http://www.larc.ucalgary.ca/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=72&Itemid=67>

historical waves of immigration from this region. As well, Trotman discussed the economic and political connections between Canada and the Caribbean region.

Several associates of the Tubman Centre presented at CALACS, including Thor Burnham presented a paper entitled “Foreigners and Marriage in the Archbishopric of Santo Domingo from 1701-1910.” Denise Challenger presented ““One Way is Nature but the Other Ain’t: Medical Discipline and the Female Body in the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Bridgetown, Barbados, 1869-87.” Andrea Davis presented a paper entitled “Healing the ‘nation(s)’: an examination of Erna Brodber’s Myal and Nalo Hopkinson’s Brown Girl in the Ring.” Juanita De Barros discussed “The Discourse of Disease: Cholera in Nineteenth-century Jamaica.” Nadine Hunt presented on “Slaves, Contraband, and War: the Circum-Caribbean in the Long Eighteenth Century”. Audra Diptee chaired a panel “Gender and Identity in the Anglophone Caribbean: A Global Context” and was also discussant, Michele Johnson a presenter on this panel, gave a paper entitled “Breaking the Silence: Domestic Servants in Jamaica, 1920-1970.” Robert Stewart presented on “A few Good Men and the Jamaican Legislative Assembly: the Evolution of Mental Rehabilitation in Jamaica, 1838-1880”.

Photos courtesy of Nadine Hunt



David V. Trotman, Steven Palmer, Audra Diptee, and Juanita De Barros



Paula Aymer, Gregg Bocketti, Michele Johnson, and Audra Diptee



David V. Trotman

SLAVERY, MEMORY AND REPARATION WORKSHOP UNIVERSITÉ YORK, 30 OCTOBRE 2006

Ana Lucia Araujo
Université Laval

Le workshop « Slavery, Memory and Reparation » tenu à l'Université York le 30 octobre 2006 a rassemblé une cinquantaine de chercheurs venant du Canada et des États-Unis. Le workshop visait à réunir des chercheurs de calibre international travaillant sur la mémoire, l'esclavage et les réparations ainsi que d'autres intervenants du milieu, en vue de la préparation de deux grandes demandes de subvention au CRSH (Conseil des recherches en sciences humaines du Canada), dans le cadre des programmes « Réseaux stratégiques de connaissances » (automne 2006) et « Grands travaux de recherche concertés » (hiver 2007). À la base du projet de ce workshop, se trouvaient une coalition de quatre chaires de recherche du Canada et d'une chaire de recherche universitaire, dont les titulaires sont : Paul Lovejoy (Chaire du Canada en histoire de la diaspora africaine), Bogumil Jewsiewicki (Chaire du Canada en histoire comparée de la mémoire), Rhoda Howard-Hassmann (Chaire du Canada en droits humains internationaux), Gwyn Campbell (Chaire du Canada en histoire de la région de l'océan Indien) et David Divine (Chaire James R. Johnston en *Black Canadian Studies*).

La première partie du workshop fut les présentations du vice-président de la recherche et de l'innovation de l'Université York et des cinq titulaires des chaires de recherche. Paul Lovejoy (Université York) a d'abord présenté les objectifs du workshop. Il a aussi rappelé les activités réalisées dans le cadre du *Nigerian Hinterland Project* financé dans le cadre du programme « Grands travaux de recherche concertés » du CRSH (Conseil des recherches en sciences humaines du Canada) et il a aussi présenté les balises qui guideront la mise en place de l'Institut Harriet Tubman en 2007. Par la suite, chaque chercheur a présenté à son tour les questions de recherche développées au sein de chacune des chaires. Bogumil Jewsiewicki (Université Laval) a mis l'accent sur l'importance de la réémergence de la mémoire de l'esclavage dans l'actualité et sur combien cela est devenu un enjeu fondamental pour toute recherche dans le domaine. Il faudrait alors essayer de comprendre pourquoi cela se produit aujourd'hui et pourquoi soudainement ces héritiers de l'esclavage et même certaines personnalités politiques, ont commencé à manifester de plus en plus une fierté d'être descendant d'esclave. Dans cette perspective, Bogumil Jewsiewicki rappelle qu'il participe avec Francine Saillant (Université Laval) au projet de recherche « Les formes socioculturelles et politico-juridiques des demandes de réparation des Afro-Brésiliens : les paradoxes du communautarisme et de la démocratie » subventionné par le CRSH ainsi qu'au nouveau groupe de recherche international « RTP, Esclavage (Amériques, Afrique, Europe), Formes, systèmes politiques, économiques et productions sociales » du Centre national de la recherche scientifique (Paris, France) dirigé par Myriam Cottias (CNRS). Rhoda Howard-Hassmann (Université Wilfrid Laurier) explique que ses recherches portent notamment sur les demandes de réparations des pays africains concernant la période de la traite atlantique et la colonisation. Howard-Hassmann, qui a publié l'article en 2004 « Reparations to Africa and the Group of Eminent Persons » dans le numéro consacré au thème « Réparations, restitutions, réconciliations » de la revue *Cahiers d'études africaines* dirigé par Bogumil Jewsiewicki, publiera sous peu le livre *The Age of Apology: The West Confronts its Past*. Elle a aussi mis sur pied, à l'aide d'une subvention de la Fondation canadienne de

l'innovation, un site Internet [sur les demandes de pardon](#) et présentement elle s'intéresse aux demandes de restitution des objets d'art pillés à l'époque coloniale. Gwyn Campbell (Université McGill) s'intéresse à l'esclavage, à la traite d'esclaves et aux migrations forcées dans la région de l'océan Indien. Il cherche à comprendre comment ces mouvements ont joué un rôle dans la construction et dans le développement de l'économie globale de l'océan Indien. David Divine s'intéresse au développement communautaire dans les régions appauvries, ainsi qu'à la problématique de l'exclusion sociale et de la sexualité notamment chez les hommes afro-descendants et chez d'autres groupes minoritaires au Canada. Son intérêt pour le nouveau projet de recherche s'inscrit dans la nécessité de mieux comprendre le contexte dans lequel s'inscrit la présence des Afro-descendants au Canada.

La deuxième partie du workshop a consisté à expliquer un ensemble d'initiatives mises en place par différents centres de recherche, associations et institutions associées à la promotion de la mémoire de l'esclavage et de la diaspora africaine dont : David Richardson (Wilberforce Institut for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation), Bryan Prince (Buxton Museum and Historic Site), Steven Cook (Uncle Tom's Cabin Site), Chandler Saint (Beecher House Society), Rina Cáceres (Central America), Brooksie Harrington (Gospel Center), Rosemary Saldier – Ontario Black History Society et Ana Lucia Araujo (Université Laval), qui a fait un compte rendu du colloque et du projet « RTP Esclavages », dirigé par Myriam Cottias, ainsi que de l'« Observatoire des lois mémorielles » (Bogumil Jewsiewicki, Vincent Auzas, Michèle Baussant et Ana Lucia Araujo). L'ensemble de ces organismes et groupes de recherche se présentèrent donc comme des partenaires et des co-chercheurs potentiels pour les projets de recherche en élaboration.

La troisième partie du workshop a consisté à présenter un ensemble de projets de digitalisation de documents subventionnés en grande partie le *Endangered Archives Programme* de la British Library (United Kingdom). Parmi les projets présentés, on peut mentionner ceux de Carlos Liberato (Archives de la région Nord et Nord Est, Brésil), Jane Landers et Renée Souldre-Lafrance (Archives à Cuba, Brésil et Colombie (Projet de recherche collaborative NEH), Gwendolyn Hall (Base de données), Nadine Hunt (terrain de recherche dans les Archives de la Jamaïque), José Curto (Archives à Angola) et David Richardson (Base de données « Voyage »).

La quatrième et dernière partie du workshop a consisté à présenter le projet de l'Institut Harriet Tubman et la discussion sur les principaux points à être inclus dans les demandes présentées au Conseil des recherches des sciences humaines du Canada. D'abord, on explique qu'il s'agit de deux demandes différentes, celle pour le programme « Réseaux stratégiques de connaissances » (automne 2006), qui vise plutôt le développement d'un grand réseau international de chercheurs, et celle du programme « Grands travaux de recherche concertés » (hiver 2007), dont la lettre d'intention doit être soumise en janvier 2007 et si le groupe est invité à proposer une demande complète, cela doit se faire en avril 2007. Au départ, les discussions ont porté sur la nature des deux projets et sur le poids que la collecte et la digitalisation des documents auraient dans le cadre des projets. En même temps, on discute à propos du titre du projet, sur la nécessité de mettre en valeur l'actualité de toutes les questions liées à la mémoire de l'esclavage. Certains participants expriment des doutes concernant l'inclusion du mot « réparation » dans le titre des projets, puisque cette question soulève encore aujourd'hui plusieurs controverses. D'autres participants ont mis beaucoup d'accent sur l'importance des partenaires à l'extérieur de l'université et sur la nécessité de former des étudiants dans les programmes de premier cycle.

Certains intervenants ont soulevé la difficulté d'établir un dialogue avec les chercheurs francophones et l'importance de les inclure dans le projet. Dans cette perspective, Rhoda Howard-Hassmann a préparé un schéma mettant en relation les différents champs d'intérêts évoqués au cours des discussions. Ces champs d'intérêt comprennent : la diaspora africaine (les Afro-Canadiens), la résistance, l'abolition, les études biographiques, la digitalisation des documents, l'histoire publique, l'éducation (aux niveaux secondaire et élémentaire), les musées, les et monuments, les enjeux communautaires (mémoire, réparations, généalogies, religion), les réparations (réparations du « soi » et réparations internationales) : les arts visuels, la littérature, les langues, les religions, les remerciements, les demandes de pardon, les musées, les mémoriaux et les compensation financières.

Après plusieurs échanges et discussions pendant et après le workshop, le titre retenu pour le projet a été : *Living Past and Present: Slavery, Memory, Citizenship*. Malgré l'évolution des travaux de collaboration de cet immense réseau de chercheurs anglophones, francophones, lusophones et hispanophones venant des Amériques, de l'Europe et de l'Afrique, notre nouveau défi désormais est de bien finaliser la lettre d'intention à être soumise au mois de janvier 2007 au programme « Grands travaux de recherche concertés » du CRSH. L'actualité des dernières semaines, où le premier ministre Tony Blair a demandé des excuses publiques pour la participation de la Grande-Bretagne à la traite négrière, les dernières déclarations de la gouverneure générale du Canada, Michaëlle Jean mettant l'accent sur les horreurs passées et présentes de l'esclavage, au cours de sa visite au château Elmina au Ghana, les milliers d'Afro-Bréiliens sortis dans les rues des grandes capitales brésiliennes le 20 novembre dernier pour commémorer la « Journée nationale de la conscience noire » et les préparatifs pour les commémorations du 200^e anniversaire de l'abolition de la traite d'esclaves par la Grande-Bretagne, nous montrent que nous sommes dans la bonne voie et qu'il est devenu urgent de mettre en place un réseau interdisciplinaire et international de recherche sur l'esclavage, à partir du Canada, au service de la compréhension des enjeux mémoriels de l'actualité.

HARRIET TUBMAN SEMINAR
York University
September 2006 - April 2007

Nadine Hunt
York University

The Harriet Tubman Seminar for 2006-2007 began with Professor Mohammed Ennaji, who is Director of the Fondation des Trois Cultures in Séville, Spain, and professor at Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco. He has published several books on slavery in Muslim societies. On 25 September 2006, he presented a paper entitled "Sur la répudiation (divorce) qui montre combien le statut de la femme était lié à l'esclavage", and in discussion pursued more generally issues of slavery in the Muslim world. . On 10 October 2006, Professor Livio Sansone, the Centro de Estudos Afro-Orientais at Universidade Federal da Bahia in Brazil, presented a paper "Different Interpretations of Trans-Atlantic Identities". The paper was an expansion of the introduction to Prof. Sansone's forthcoming book, co-edited with Boubacar Barry & Elisée

Soumonni, *Africa, Brazil and the Construction of Trans-Atlantic Black Identities* to be published by Africa World Press. On 24 October 2006, Dr. Olufunke Adeboye of the Department of History and Strategic Studies at University of Lagos in Nigeria and Research Associate of the Harriet Tubman Centre, presented "'Death is Preferable to Ignominy': Politically Motivated Suicide, Social Honour and Chieftaincy Politics in Early Colonial Ibadan". Dr. Adeboye's work focuses on suicide as a means of displaying honour for some political leaders in early colonial Ibadan. On 18 October 2006, Professor Gary Craig, Professor of Social Justice and Associate Director of the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation (WISE)¹⁷ at Hull University in England. Professor Craig discussed "Contemporary Slavery: A Perspective from the United Kingdom", where he highlighted some disturbing facts about modern slavery. On 13 November 2006, Professor Jordan Goodman, Honorary Research Fellow at the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College, London presented a paper entitled "Unlikely and Unsung Heroes? Barbadians, Roger Casement and Genocide in the Peruvian Rainforest, 1905-1912". Professor Goodman examined the recruitment of Barbadian men to oversee the extraction of rubber in the Peruvian Rainforest, using enslaved Indian labour, in the early twentieth century. On 16 November 2006, Dr. Audra Diptee, Assistant Professor of History at Carleton University in Canada, presented "Slave Trading Realities and the Quest for the 'Proper Assortment' of Slaves: The British Slave Trade, 1775-1807". Dr. Diptee utilized the papers of James Rogers to explore the increase in the enslavement of children in West Africa towards the end of the British slave trade to the Americas. On 23 November 2006, the Seminar concluded for the term with Dr. Olatunji Ojo, Assistant Professor of History at Syracuse University, on "Yoruba Credit and Debt Mechanisms Adjusted, c.1850-1900". Dr. Ojo examined the practice of *esusu*, and the relationship to panyarring and its abolition in Yorubaland. The Harriet Tubman Seminar meets twice a month during the academic year, either in the Department of History or at Founders College, York University. Some papers are distributed electronically and are available upon request.

¹⁷ <http://www.hull.ac.uk/wise>

TUBMAN NETWORK PROFESSOR: MARIZA DE CARVALHO SOARES
Departamento de História
Universidade Federal Fluminense/Brazil

2004-2006 Academic Activities



Professor Mariza de Carvalho Soares is responsible for teaching a number of courses in the History Department at the Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF) in Brazil. She is presently teaching two undergraduate courses: “Slavery and the African Diaspora”, which focuses on Brazil and West Africa, and “Theory and Methodology of Cultural History”, which focuses on biographies and memory. In addition, Prof. Soares is supervising three Doctoral and three Master’s students, who are working on topics relating to slavery in Brazil and the Atlantic slave trade. Prof. Soares is the Coordinator of the Núcleo de Estudos Brasil-África (NEAF) that is linked with the International Office at UFF, as well as the Laboratório de História Oral e Imagem (LABHOI), which is linked to the Department of History at UFF.¹⁸ Prof. Soares continues to work with images and artwork at the LABHOI, and she is interested in questions involving theory and methodology, especially issues relating to teaching such material.

After being awarded a one-year Post-Doctoral fellowship at Vanderbilt University in 2003 and being hired as a Visiting Researcher funded by the Brazilian federal agency CAPES in 2004, she has worked on several research projects, including the “*Ecclesiastical Sources and Historical Research on the African Diaspora in Brazil and Cuba.*” The National Endowment for the Humanities funded this collaborative project, which involved Professor Jane G. Landers of Vanderbilt University as Director and Professor Paul E. Lovejoy of York University. This digitalization project has increased the availability of ecclesiastical documents, which contain information about enslaved Africans in Brazil and Cuba from the 16th to the 19th century.

The Brazilian dimension of the project involved digitalizing a precious collection of documents in a parish around the Guanabara Bay in Rio de Janeiro. Prof. Soares now seeks to examine the lives of enslaved Africans brought to this region in the 17th century to work on sugar and cassava plantations. Currently, two undergraduate students are in the process of transcribing these documents, and the Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas-CNPq/BR is funding this phase of the

¹⁸ <http://www.historia.uff.br/labhoi/>

project. Thus far, Prof. Soares is pleased with the results of the Ecclesiastical project, and wishes to recognize the important role of her colleagues at LABHOI and the Department of History at UFF in developing the website and offering support.¹⁹ Furthermore, the project is connected to a larger collaborative project, which brings together a number of researchers and institutions, whose research interests are to document the history of slavery and shed light on the African diaspora in Brazil, with a special focus on Rio de Janeiro. The project involves: Professors Mauricio Abreu of the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Roquinaldo Ferreira of the University of Virginia, and Mariana P. Candido of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

Prof. Soares was recently awarded a grant from the CNPq, the Brazilian federal agency for “Acervo Digital Angola Brasil,” to fund a two-year project that will coordinate collaborative work between the Arquivo Histórico de Angola (AHA) and Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (IHGB) to digitalize documents from both institutions and to facilitate a reciprocal exchange of digital collections between the repositories. The project aims to promote a mutual academic partnership between Brazilian and Angolan researchers and repositories.

Since 2002, Prof. Soares has been a Network Professor of the Harriet Tubman Resource Centre on the African Diaspora at York University. She has been working closely with graduate students and on several research projects based at the Centre. Her book *Devotos da Cor. Identidade étnica, religiosidade e escravidão no Rio de Janeiro, século XVII* is currently under contract with Duke University Press and will be translated into English. Recently, she was awarded a one month fellowship at the Gilder Lehrman Center at Yale University to finish the final version of the revised text for translation. In addition, she is a member of the Brazilian board of the UNESCO Memory of the World Program (Comitê Nacional do Brasil do Programa Memória do Mundo da UNESCO). She also serves on two editorial boards: the Brazilian journal *Tempo* (2002-2006), and the Canadian electronic journal *Conserveries Mémoires*.

Active participation and presentation at international conferences, workshops, and seminars are also part of Prof. Soares’s scholarship. In October 2006, Prof. Soares participated in the Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA) Congress at Vanderbilt University, where she presented in a panel on slavery in Brazil. She has presented at the following venues: “The NEAF-Núcleo de Estudos Brasil/África and the new Project Acervo Digital Angola-Brasil,” Department of History and Digital Center, University of Virginia, October 20, 2006; “The life of Capitão Ignacio Monte, an 18th century Mahi King in Rio de Janeiro,” *Allen Morris Conference*, University of Florida, February 24-25, 2006; “Out of Africa: The Land one Comes from and the ‘Nation’ one Comes up with,” *A Conference on identity in Brazil, the Caribbean, and Africa: The Politics of being and Belonging – Beyond Ethnicity and Race in the Americas*, University of Virginia February 28-March 1, 2006; “Le barbier, l’artiste et l’histoire,” Department of History, Université Laval, Feb 18, 2005; “Methodology: using Ecclesiastical sources to identify African Slaves in Colonial Brazil,” *Memory and Methodology: Workshop on the African Diaspora*, Harriet Tubman Resource Centre on the African Diaspora/Department of History, York University, July 7-23, 2005; “Identifying African Slaves in Ecclesiastical Sources: Guiné, Mina and Angola,” *Fourteenth Annual World History Association Conference* Al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco, June 27-29, 2005; “A biografia de Ignacio Monte, o escravo que virou rei,” *Colóquio Internacional Biografias e Microbiografias no Império Colonial Português*. Chair: Ronaldo

¹⁹ <http://www.historia.uff.br/curias/>

Vainfas. Niterói, March 29-01, 2005; “L’Eglise et l’esclavage aux temps du Bresil Colonial. Formal talk during the Colloque du projet du Mois de l’Histoire des Noirs. College François-Xavier-Garneau, Quebec. Feb 14-18, 2005; “From Gbe to Yoruba, the Mina people in Rio de Janeiro”. Department of History, University of Texas at Austin, September 15, 2004. Prof. Soares is also organizing a Symposium on Slavery & Health with Angela Porto of FIOCRUZ/BR to take place during the annual meeting of ANPUH (Brazilian Historical Association) in July 2007.

Recent publications:

- “Slavery in Ecclesiastical Archives: Preserving the Records”. *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 86, 2, (2006): 337-346. [with Jane Landers, Paul E. Lovejoy, Andrew McMichael]
- Episódios da História Afro-Brasileira*. (Rio de Janeiro: FASE/DP&A. 2005) [with Ricardo Henrique Salles]
- “Histórias cruzadas: os Mahi setecentistas no Brasil e no Daomé,” In Manolo Florentino (org.) *Trafico, cativo e liberdade*, (Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira. 2005): 127-67.
- “From Gbe to Yoruba: Ethnic Changes within the Mina Nation in Rio de Janeiro”. In Toyin Falola and Matt Childs (eds.), *The Yoruba Diaspora in the Atlantic World*. (Indiana University Press, 2005): 231-247.
- “A ‘nação’ que se tem e a ‘terra’ de onde se vem: categorias de inserção social de africanos no Império português, século XVIII” *Estudos Afro-Asiáticos*, mai-ago 2004-2: 303-330.

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD: MOHAMMED B. SALAU
Department of History
University of Mississippi, U.S.

2004-2006 Activities



Dr. Mohammed Salau obtained his Doctoral degree from York University in 2005. He is currently an Assistant Professor, and is responsible for teaching a number of courses in the Department of History at the University of Mississippi. Undergraduate courses include:

“Introduction to African History”, “History of Africa since 1800”, and a post-graduate course “The History of Slavery in Africa”.

Dr. Salau’s dissertation explores the history of slavery in the Sokoto Caliphate, and specifically the use of slaves on plantations. He focuses on one complex of plantations located at Fanisau, to the immediate north of Kano city. He argues that although the area of Fanisau is long settled, it did not become important as a centre of plantation development until the nineteenth century, and even then not until after 1819, when Emir Ibrahim Dabo of Kano established a frontier fortress – *ribat* – at the site. Moreover, the dissertation examines the nature of land tenure at Fanisau, the organization of agricultural production using slave labor, and the patterns of life and accommodation experienced by the enslaved population. It shows that there were mechanisms for controlling slaves based on coercion, and there were incentives open to slaves to encourage their assimilation and accommodation. Despite these avenues of collaboration and incorporation, Salau argues that the enslaved still resisted their bondage in numerous ways.

In general, the dissertation attempts to overcome a static description of the economics of slave use on estates, and to demonstrate that slavery in the Sokoto Caliphate was not always benign. Rather plantations were widespread in this particular African state, and the study of one plantation complex is intended to facilitate our understanding of how plantations contributed to the society and economy of the Sokoto Caliphate. The thesis draws on a combination of sources: Arabic and Hausa materials, British colonial documentation, foreign travel accounts from the 19th century, and oral materials derived from interviews in Hausa conducted in Kano and Fanisau.

Dr. Salau recently received a British Library grant, through the Endangered Archives Programme, for a one-year pilot project that targets endangered archival materials in the northern region of Nigeria. The proposed project mainly involves digitalization and will be undertaken in collaboration with Arewa House, the research centre attached to Ahmadu Bello University, located in Kaduna, Nigeria. It will be administered through the Harriet Tubman Resource Centre, a centre that facilitates the research of the African Diaspora at York University, and which has experience in administering digitalization projects. The archival materials being targeted are in bad conditions and they include materials in the following locations: the Kano State History and Culture Bureau (KSHCB), the private libraries of the emir of Kano and the merchant Alhaji Alhassan Dantata, and endangered materials at Arewa House that relate to Kano.

Dr. Salau’s ongoing research projects seek to build on his initial work of slavery in the Kano Emirate. Specifically, he will endeavor to identify the various archival documents on slavery in Kano, which have been used by earlier scholars. In addition, he will attempt to unearth other relevant materials which have previously been overlooked by scholars. The collection of these documents and the organization of related oral data currently in his possession, when properly processed in printed or retrievable format, will facilitate easy and widespread access to historical sources on slavery in Kano. Using these materials, Salau also hopes to identify how various groups in this society understood the institution of slavery differently, and to expose whose points of view have been represented, as well as who is misrepresented and how.

Recently, he has presented at the following conferences and workshop: The Joint African Studies Association and Canadian Association of African Studies 47th/34th Annual Meetings, New

Orleans, LA, November 11, 2004; Conference on Crossing Memories: Slavery and African Diaspora, University of Laval, Quebec, May 2005; and the Memory and Methodology: Workshop on the African Diaspora, York University, Toronto, July 2005. During these events he presented the following papers respectively: “Ribats and the Development of Plantations in the Sokoto Caliphate: A Case Study of Fanisau,” “Social Control and Slave Resistance on Sokoto Caliphate Plantations: The Example of Fanisau,” and “Writing History: The Use of Hausa Vernacular Texts.”

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ALCOHOL IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD: HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES

**York University, Canada
24-27 October, 2007²⁰**

Organizers: José C. Curto and David V. Trotman

This International Workshop on Alcohol in the Atlantic World: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives will be an assembly of established researchers and new scholars examining alcohol throughout the Atlantic World from a variety of historical and contemporary perspectives and disciplinary traditions. The major themes include, but are not limited to production, trade, and consumption. The geographic focus of the workshop is Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean, and Europe within the context of the Atlantic world.

The Workshop will open with a Keynote on alcohol in the making of the Atlantic world. Six different panels will be devoted to the presentation of original papers, each followed by a discussant who will place the papers within broader contexts. Five (5) of the panels will be focused geographically upon Europe, the Caribbean, North America, Latin America, and Africa, with discussions centered on their Atlantic interactions mediated through alcohol. Another panel will be devoted to Globalization in and beyond the Atlantic. A Plenary will close the Workshop with a discussion of what has been accomplished and provide an agenda for future directions of research. Papers will be circulated amongst participants prior to the workshop.

The conveners encourage graduate students and new researchers in the field of alcohol studies, broadly defined, to submit proposals. Paper proposals should include an abstract of no more than 300 words, along with a brief curriculum vitae. Verbal presentations can be made in any major language of the Atlantic world, but papers are to be submitted in English for the purpose of publication.

Deadline for receiving paper proposals is December 01, 2006.

Paper proposals can be sent to:

²⁰ Revised date.

José C. Curto and David V. Trotman
C/O Secretariat
Harriet Tubman Resource Centre on the African Diaspora
233 Founders College
York University
4700 Keele St.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M3J 1P3

OR VIA EMAIL (preferred) to: <alcohol@yorku.ca>

Appel aux Communications

Atelier international sur l'alcool dans le monde atlantique: perspectives historiques et contemporaines

24-27 octobre 2007
Université York, Canada

Organisateurs: José C. Curto et David V. Trotman

Cet atelier international sur “l'alcool dans le monde atlantique: perspectives historiques et contemporaines” réunira les chercheurs reconnus ainsi que les nouveaux chercheurs pour examiner la question de l'alcool dans le monde atlantique à partir de différentes perspectives historiques et contemporaines, et de différents points de vue disciplinaires. Les soumissions devront porter (mais pas exclusivement) sur la production, le commerce et la consommation des breuvages alcoolisés. Les aires géographiques concernées dans cet atelier sont l'Afrique, les Amériques, les Caraïbes et l'Europe, dans le contexte du monde atlantique.

L'atelier sera inauguré par un discours principal sur l'alcool dans l'émergence du monde atlantique. Six tables rondes seront organisées pour la présentation de différentes communications. Chacune sera suivie d'un commentateur qui replacera les communications dans un contexte plus large. Cinq (5) des tables rondes focaliseront sur les zones géographiques de l'Europe, des Caraïbes, de l'Amérique du Nord, de l'Amérique Latine et de l'Afrique, avec des discussions centrées sur les interactions atlantiques à travers l'intermédiaire de l'alcool. Une autre table ronde sera consacrée à la mondialisation dans et au-delà de l'Atlantique. Une communication plénière conclura l'atelier avec la discussion de ce qui a été accompli et soumettra un agenda des futures directions de recherche. Les communications feront objet de circulation entre les participants avant le commencement de l'atelier.

Les organisateurs encouragent les étudiants et les nouveaux chercheurs dans le champs des études sur l'alcool, largement défini, à soumettre des propositions. Ces propositions devraient contenir un résumé qui ne dépassera pas les 300 mots avec un bref curriculum vitæ. Les exposés verbaux peuvent être présentés dans n'importe quelle langue majeure du monde atlantique, mais les contributions seront soumises en anglais pour une publication prochaine.

La date limite pour soumettre les propositions de communications est le 1er décembre 2006.
Elles peuvent être envoyées à:

José C. Curto et David V. Trotman
C/O Secretariat
Harriet Tubman Resource Centre on the African Diaspora
233 Founders College
Université York
4700 Keele St.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M3J 1P3

Ou par Courriel (de préférence) à: <alcohol@yorku.ca>

Taller Internacional sobre ‘El alcohol en el mundo Atlántico: perspectivas históricas y contemporáneas.’

Fecha: 24-27 Octubre, 2007
Lugar: York University, Canadá

Organizadores: José C. Curto y David V. Trotman

Este Taller Internacional sobre “El alcohol en el mundo Atlántico: perspectivas históricas y contemporáneas” busca reunir investigadores tanto establecidos como nuevos quienes tienen un interés en la investigación sobre el ‘alcohol’ en todo el mundo atlántico desde diferentes perspectivas tanto históricas como contemporáneas y disciplinarias. Los temas principales comprenden, pero no son limitados a, la producción, la comercialización y el consumo de alcohol. El enfoque geográfico-empírico del taller es África, las Américas, el Caribe y Europa dentro del contexto del mundo Atlántico.

La inauguración estará marcada por un discurso de apertura sobre el papel que jugó el alcohol en la formación del mundo Atlántico. Seis paneles diferentes se dedicarán a la presentación de estudios originales, cada uno de ellos será analizado y puesto a discusión por un coordinador de mesa quien situará las diferentes ponencias en contextos más amplios. Cinco (5) de los paneles enfocarán geográficamente Europa, el Caribe, Norteamérica, América Latina y África, con énfasis en sus interacciones atlánticas mediadas por el alcohol. Otro panel se dedicará a la globalización dentro y fuera del Atlántico. En la clausura el taller se cierra con un discurso plenario sobre lo que hemos podido conocer y aprender, y una agenda de futuras avenidas de investigación. Las ponencias circularán con anticipación entre los participantes del taller.

Los organizadores quieren animar la participación de estudiantes de posgrado y de nuevos investigadores en el área de ‘estudios sobre el alcohol’ ampliamente definidos. Las propuestas deben incluir un abstract de no más de 300 palabras junto con un breve CV. Las presentaciones orales de las ponencias se pueden hacer en cada uno de los idiomas principales del mundo

atlântico, pero para efectos de publicación, deberán ser entregados posteriormente en inglés.

Fecha límite para el recibo de las propuestas: 01 Diciembre, 2006.

Las propuestas deben enviarse a:
José C. Curto o David V. Trotman
C/O Secretariat
Harriet Tubman Resource Centre on the African Diaspora
233 Founders College
York University
4700 Keele St.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M3J 1P3

O VIA EMAIL (preferentemente) a: <alcohol@yorku.ca>

Convocação de Trabalhos

Oficina Internacional sobre o Alcoól no Mundo Atlântico: Perspectivas Históricas e Contemporâneas.

24-27 de Outubro, 2007
York University, Canadá

Organizadores: José C. Curto e David D. Trotman

A Oficina Internacional sobre o Alcoól no Mundo Atlântico: Perspectivas Históricas e Contemporâneas terá como objectivo reunir pesquisadores de renome, assim como novos estudiosos, que se debruçam sobre o alcoól no mundo atlântico, a partir de uma variedade de perspectivas históricas e contemporâneas, e de diversas tradições disciplinares. Os temas principais irão incluir, mas não se limitarão, a questões de produção, comércio e consumo de alcoól. Os parâmetros geográficos desta Oficina incidem sobre o continente africano, as Américas, as Caraíbas, e a Europa dentro do contexto do mundo atlântico.

A Oficina será iniciada por um discurso programático sobre o papel do alcoól na construção do mundo atlântico. Seis diferentes painéis dedicar-se-ão à apresentação de trabalhos originais. Após cada apresentação, o responsável do painel fará um comentário sobre os trabalhos apresentados, com o objectivo de os contextualizar. Cinco (5) dos painéis irão concentrar-se sobre as áreas geográficas da Europa, as Caraíbas, a América do Norte, a América Latina e a África, sendo que as discussões irão focar as interações sobre o mundo atlântico através do alcoól. Um outro painel irá dedicar-se à Globalização dentro e fora do contexto do mundo atlântico. A sessão plenária que encerrará a Oficina irá incluir uma discussão sobre o que foi alcançado pela mesma, sugerindo igualmente propostas para a pesquisa futura que se deverá efectuar nesta área de estudos. Os trabalhos a apresentar serão distribuídos pelos participantes antes da Oficina.

Os organizadores gostariam de convidar estudantes e novos pesquisadores que estejam a trabalhar na área de estudos sobre o álcool a apresentarem a suas propostas de trabalho, que deverão incluir um resumo não superior a 300 palavras, juntamente com um breve curriculum vitae. As apresentações orais dos trabalhos poderão ser feitas em qualquer das línguas principais do mundo atlântico, mas os trabalhos escritos deverão ser apresentados em inglês, para efeitos de publicação.

O prazo final de entrega de propostas é 1 de Dezembro de 2006.

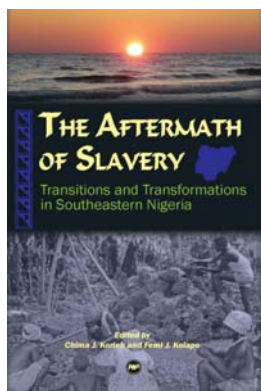
As propostas de trabalho deverão ser enviadas para:

José C. Curto e David D. Trotman
C/O Secretariat
Harriet Tubman Resource Centre on the African Diaspora
233 Founders College
York University
4700 Keele Street
Toronto, Ontario
M3J 1P3
Canadá

Ou (de preferência) por correio electrónico para:
<alcohol@yorku.ca>

PUBLICATIONS

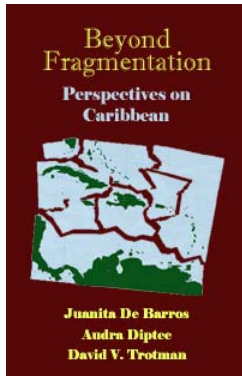
Chima J. Korieh and Femi J. Kolapo, Editors. *The Aftermath of Slavery: Transformations in Southeastern Nigeria*. Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 2006.



In *The Aftermath of Slavery: Transformations in Southeastern Nigeria* the contributors present an in-depth survey of the impact of the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade on the societies of the Lower Niger Basin of Nigeria. *Aftermath* provides critical perspectives on the economic, social, and political changes that occurred in the region following the abolition of the external slave trade. By adopting various cultural, historical, political, and sociological perspectives, the contributors provide insightful analyses on the changing economic, political, and social landscape of African societies in the aftermath of the Atlantic slave trade. African producers adopted new production relations in response to increased demands for labor required for the production of agricultural goods. Advances were made in the production techniques and technology for the production of palm produce. Improved transportation and haulage systems increased quantities and bulk supplies. Gender relations of production say important transformations in response to labor and control of access to productive resources.

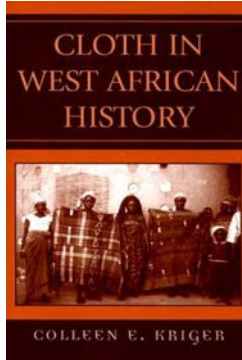
The book provides new lines of argument that explains the early and close function of the coastal middlemen and the immediate hinterland societies with European traders, travelers, observers, and officials during the slave trade era and in the aftermath of slavery in the nineteenth century and offer a fresh look at the broader debate on the impact of the abolition of the slave trade on African societies.

Juanita de Barros, Audra Diptee, and David V. Trotman, (eds.). *Beyond Fragmentation: Perspectives on Caribbean History*. Princeton, NJ: Markus Wiener Publishers, 2006.



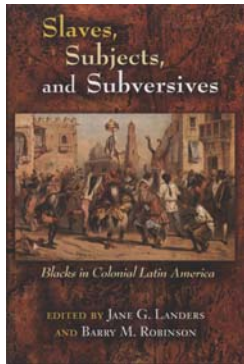
This is the first reader that goes beyond the fragmentation between Spanish, British, Dutch, and French Caribbean history to explain slavery, emancipation, colonization and decolonization in the region. The contributors to this pan-Caribbean approach are leading scholars in the field.

Colleen E. Kriger. *Cloth in West African History*. Lanham, MD: Altamira Press, 2006.



In this holistic approach to the study of textiles and their makers, Colleen Kriger charts the role cotton has played in commercial, community, and labor settings in West Africa. By paying close attention to the details of how people made, exchanged, and wore cotton cloth from before industrialization in Europe to the twentieth century, she is able to demonstrate some of the cultural effects of Africa's long involvement in trading contacts with Muslim societies and with Europe. *Cloth in West African History* thus offers a fresh perspective on the history of the region and on the local, regional, and global processes that shaped it. A variety of readers will find its account and insights into the African past and culture valuable, and will appreciate the connections made between the local concerns of small-scale weavers in African villages, the emergence of an indigenous textile industry, and its integration into international networks.

Jane G. Landers and Barry M. Robinson, Editors. *Slaves, Subjects, and Subversives: Blacks in Colonial Latin America*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2006.



Almost eleven of the twelve million Africans who survived the trauma of enslavement in Africa and the horrors of the Middle Passage, remade their lives in territories claimed by Spain or Portugal. Drawing on a wealth of previously unused sources, the authors show that although plantation slavery was a horrible reality for many Africans and their descendants in Latin America, blacks experienced many other realities in Iberian colonies.

Paul Lovejoy analyzes a treatise by a seventeenth-century Muslim scholar in Morocco and argues it shaped the slave trade to Latin America. John Thornton examines the early and significant adaptations Central Africans made to European material culture and Catholicism, noting how closely Angola resembled Latin America by the mid-seventeenth century.

Lynne Guitar studies the grueling nature of African slavery in the sugar plantations of Hispaniola and the rebellions they triggered--the first in the New World. Jane Landers discusses slave rebellions in seventeenth-century New Spain and the development of maroon communities strong enough to negotiate their freedom. Matthew Restall tracks the life of one eighteenth-century Afro-Yucatecan to demonstrate how enslaved persons experienced competing English and Spanish systems in the circum-Caribbean.

Renée Soulodre-La France considers how the expulsion of the Jesuit order from Latin America in 1767 transformed slaves' lives and identities in New Granada. Matt Childs investigates the tensions between African-born and creole members of Havana's black brotherhoods in the eighteenth century. Stuart Schwartz probes a Muslim uprising of Hausa dockworkers in nineteenth-century Brazil. Seth Meisel shows how enslaved blacks parlayed their military service against British forces in 1806 into freedom and citizenship in the new republic of Argentina. The appendix includes translated primary documents from each of these essays.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Omar A. Eno (Director) and faculty member and Dan Van Lehman (Deputy Director) and faculty member of the National Somali Bantu Project at Portland State University were awarded a research grant from the Office of Refugee Resettlement in October 2006. Eno was also awarded a grant from the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government at Portland State University.

Oscar Grandio Moraguez and Ismael M. Montana won the 2006-SSHA-Rockefeller Graduate Student Award for outstanding students' proposals delivered at the 2006 SSHA Annual Meeting.