HAITI

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

The New York Public Library
Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture
515 Malcolm X Blvd.
Civil Commission of the Republic.
E. Polverel and L.F. Sonthonax, Civil Commisssars Delegates to the French Islands; Cap-Francais, St. Domingue.
Permission to the "citoyen" Jolet (?) to leave the colony for New England.
P.D.S. 1 p.

Remark: signatures of Polverel and Sonthonax are stamped.

1793 National Civil Commission of the Republic; E. Polverel and L.F. Sonthonax, Civil Commissars Delegates to the French Islands; Cap-Francais, St. Domingue.

Declaration of destitution of Harty (see remark) as provisional commandant of the South, and Order for his arrest.
A.D.S., 1 p.

Remark: the first two letters of the commandant's name have been erased.

1796 Victor Pierre Malouet, Representative at St. Domingue: London.
Certification of residence in England to M.L.M. Drouillard
P.D.S., 1 p

1796 L.F. Sonthonax, Commissar Delegate of the French government; Cap-Francais, St. Domingue. To the "Citoyen" Pascal, general secretary of the Civil Commission, asking citoyen Pascal to give a certain amount of money to "Citoyen" Barras, a former delegate.
A.L.S., 1 p.

1800 N. Gonzales, Commandant of Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo.
Permission to leave for Azuey.
P.D.S., 1 p.

Miscellaneous Manuscripts

1874 Nissant Saget, President of Haiti.
Port-au-Prince, to all generals of the Haitian army. [no.1090]
Circular announcing the promotion of Michel Domingue as General-in-Chief of the army.
The announcement was made at the end of President
Saget's mandate (Michel Domingue became the next president on June 11.)
P.D.S., 1 p.

1876
Boisrond-Canal, President of Haiti,
July 21 (?) Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
To Stephen Preston, Plenipotentiary
Minister of Haiti in Washington.
A.L.S., 1 p.

Remark: See also Maximilien Collection; Preston, Stephen (vol. 177 to 204)

1883
L.E.F. Salomon, President of Haiti,
July 2 Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to General F. Manigat,
Secretary of Agriculture and Education. Special
delegate to the city of Nippes, concerning
military affairs of the 1883-84 civil war,
specifically the siege of Miragoane. [no.418]
A.L.S., 1 p.

Remark: see also Maximilien Collection; Manigat. (vol. 91, vol. 214-224)

1883
Ovide Cameau, Secretary of Defense and
July 2 General Police; Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Public declaration, concerning false rumors of a
revolt in Port-au-Prince.
P.D., 1 p.

1894
Florvil Hyppolite, President of Haiti to June 15
the Secretary of State. [no.3239]
A.L.S., 1 p.


Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam, President
of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, to the
Secretary of State (Antenor Firmin)
[no. 1569]
A.L.S., 1 p.

Remark: see also 1) Janvier Collection; 2) Maximilien Collection (vol. 12, 13;
112-116; 91-93, 225)

1897
T.A.S. Sam, President of Haiti;
August 27 Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to the Secretary of State,
concerning relations with Spain. [no.2259]
1897
September 24

General Nord Alexis, Division General
of the Haitian Army, Extraordinary Delegate to
the North West, Port-au-Prince, Haiti to T.A.S.
Sam, President of Haiti. [no. 57]

Classified letter to president concerning the
very dangerous situation on the border with the
Dominican Republic in the North, due to
"aggression" on the part of the Dominicans.
A.L.S., 2 p.

SCM80-5
1911-1914

Correspondence from the Legation of the
Republic of Haiti in Paris to the Haitian State
Department. 35 letters.

1) 1911, March 3. George Sylvain,
Charge d'Affaires to the Secretary
of State (unidentified)
T.L.S., 1 p.

2) 1912, February 17 and October, 11.
Nemours Auguste, Charge d'Affaires,
to Jacques Nicolas Leger, Secretary
of State.

3) 1914, 32 Letters from February 10 to
May 29.

a. Louis Audain. Charge d'Affaires to J.N.
Leger, Secretary of State (through May 12)
and Enoch Desert his successor. 10 Letters
concerning an important purchase of French
arms and ammunition by the Haitian
government (10,000 guns and 500,000
rounds). March 31-April 7,14,22,28 - May
5,14,16,28,29

b. 2 Letters concerning the "Peters
affair."

The English government gave the
Haitian government ultimatum of 24
hours to repay a debt to an
English citizen, Peters, under the
threat of military action.

c. Some letters concerning trade of
agricultural goods and non-recognition of
the new Haitian government (President
Zamor).

SCM80-6
1937

Diplomatic Correspondence – Dominican Republic
Official Correspondence: between the Legation
January 9-December 31 of the Republic of Haiti in Ciudad Trujillo, 1937 (now Santo Domingo) Dominican Republic and the Haitian State Department in Port-au-Prince; between the Legation and the President the Legation and the Defense Department; the Legation and the Dominican State Department.

1) Gerard Lescot, General Consul in Ciudad Trujillo to the President of Haiti (Stenio Vincent, 1930-1941), and the Secretary of State, Georges Nicolas Leger. 3 T.L.S., 1 copy

2) From Evremont Carrie, Plenipotentiary Minister in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

37 Documents (mostly T.L.S.) to three secretaries of State, Georges N. Leger, Auguste Turnier, Leon Alfred. concerning frontier incidents, travel problems, "selling" of young prostitutes, "accidents" and killings of Haitians, problems with sugarcane cutters (braceros), delimitation of frontier.

On October 16, more than 10,000 Haitians, primarily sugarcane cutters, were massacred in the Dominican Republic. The majority of the documents give an idea of the tense situation between the two countries. The last letter, (December 31) refers to the question of indemnities to be given to "victims" by delegates of the two countries in Washington.

SCM80-26 n.d. (probably between 1749 (the founding of Port-au-Prince) and 1791 (beginning of the revolutionary period)) 3 groups of notes concerning the physical description of Hinche (which, at that time, was in the Spanish part of the Island) and St. Domingue. By 1801 Port-au-Prince is renamed Port-Republican and Hinche is no longer under Spanish control.

The descriptions are occasionally accompanied by remarks of military significance, especially regarding the ports. The documents are unsigned and it is not certain if they are the originals contemporary copies or later handwritten copies.

a."Position of Hinche in the Spanish Part," (2p.)
b. Notes on St. Domingue" (52p.)

North: Le Fort Dauphin/quartier d'Ouanaminthe/ Paroisse de Valliere/ Paroisse du Terrier Rouge/ Quartier du Trou/ Quartier de Limonade/ La Grande Riviere/Quartier Morin/Quartier du Dondon/ Quartier de la Marmelade/Paroisse de la Petite-Anse/ Paroisse du Cap/Paroisse de la Plaine du Nord/ Paroisse de l'Acul/ Paroisse du Limbe/ Paroisse de Plaisance/ Paroisse du Port-Margot/ Paroisse du Borgne/ Paroisse du Petit St Louis du Nord/ Paroisse du Port-de-Paix/ Le Gros Morne/ Paroisse du Jean-Rabel/ Paroisse du Mole St Nicolas/ Paroisse du Bombarde/ Paroisse du Port-a-Piment.

Center/West: Les Gonaives/ Plaine de l'Artibonite Verretes, St. Marc, Mirebalais)/ L'Arcahaye/Le Port-au-Prince/ Leogane/ La Croix-des-Bouquets.

South: Paroisse du Grand - Goave/Le Petit-Goave/ Paroisse de Fonds des Negres/ Paroisse de l'Anse a Veau/ Paroisse du Petit Trou/ Paroisse d'Acquin/ Paroisse de St Louis/ Paroisse de Cavaillon/ Paroisse des Cayes/ Paroisse du Torbec/ Paroisse du Port Salut/ Paroisse des Coteaux/ Paroisse de Tiburon/ Paroisse de Dame-Marie/ Paroisse de Jeremie.

c."Notes on the different roads of the western part of St.Domingue"

Les Gonaives/ Plaine del'Artibonite/ La Petite Riviere/ Le Mirebalais/ St Marc/ Arcahaye/ Le Port-au-Prince.

SCM82-16

**Toussaint Louverture**, Division General,
Commandant in Chief of the North Department;
Military Head July 8 Quarters, Gonaives, St. Domingue, to Rochambeau, General-in-Chief, expressing regrets about atrocities committed against prisoners.
A.L.S., 3 p.

Toussaint Louverture, General-in-Chief of St. Domingue's Army; Cap-Francais, St. Domingue.

Reglementation: re the expropriation of French of
Haiti Miscellaneous Collections – page 7

1800
April 28

Toussaint Louverture: General-in-chief of Army.

Clipping from a Baltimore newspaper. The introduction of the article states: "One of the Port Republican papers which I receive on Friday, contains a lengthy address from Toussaint, to the 'friends of Good Order, and all others interested in the prosperity of the French Colony.' The following are the only passages interesting to the citizens of the U.S. [Translated for the American, etc..]." Deals with the civil war in 1799 in the south of St. Domingue, and criticizes the English for their collaboration with the rebels in the siege of the city of Jacquemel, thanks the Americans for their support.

1 p.

1800
(22 Vendemiaire, Port-Republican, St. Domingue

Toussaint Louverture, General-in-chief of St. Domingue’s army; Head Quarters, Ninth Year of the French Republic).

"Order (ordonnance) to all "citoyens" of St. Domingue. Orders to arrest those who make propaganda for the restoration of slavery, via their interpretation of the new laws.

Clipping from a French newspaper.

1800
6 Prairial, (?) Ninth Year of the French Republic)

Toussaint Louverture, General-in-chief of St. Domingue’s Army; Military Headquarters, Cap-Francais; to "Citoyen" Raimond, General Administrator of the National Properties at Cap-Francais.

Letter of recommendation
A.L.S., 1 p.

1802
April 4
(14 Germinal, Tenth Year of the French Republic)

Jn. Bizouard; Cap-Francais, St. Domingue.

Announcement of the opening of a business establishment named "Bizouard et compagnie."

P.D.S., 1 p.

ca.1797/1801

Toussaint Louverture, General-in-Chief of St. Domingue.

Engraved portrait. Photocopy (original in print collection).

n.d.

Pascal, General Secretary of the Civil Commission. Secret memoire about Toussaint Louverture.
West Indian Collection

1799

Toussaint Louverture. To Citizens of the Parish of Gros Morne.
Military document containing proclamations, ordinances, and the
addresses of General Toussaint Louverture, issued March 18 to
April 4 and during September, against the enemies of the mother
country and social disturbers.
[Described in Calendar of Manuscripts of the Schomburg
Collection as part of the West Indian Collection. Currently housed
in the Haiti Miscellaneous Collection, Oversize box]

SCM84-16

1805

June 15

Andre Vernet (1741-1813), Haitian minister of
finances under the government of Jean-Jacques
Dessalines (1804-1806), to Antoine Laussat,
businessman in Philadelphia, dealing with trade
between Haiti and the United States.
L.S., 2 p.

SCM 85-20

1800

January 7

Toussaint L'Ouverture. Certificate permitting
the schooner Ann Pennock of Baltimore to go from
Port Republicain to Leogane.
A.D.S., 1 p.

SCM85-32

1880

Born in Haiti in 1797, Louis Leger Mirault was a
businessman who travelled to France when he was
25. He was a freemason and an officer in the
Haitian army. The collection consists of one
permit and two coach tickets to travel from
Bordeaux to Paris (1822), three masonic
certificates (1830s), and one military
certificate signed by President Salomon of Haiti.

SCM 85-46

1791-92

Slave Ship La Concorde
Documents related to a legal dispute between
Magnanos, businessman in Cap-Francais (St.
Domingue), and Captain Audibert of the slave ship
La Concorde.
P.D., 56 pieces.

SCM85-47

1801

Toussaint Louverture.
Letter from French settler, requesting
financial assistance, June 1801.
A.L.S. 1p.
Excerpt from the Journal du soir, Courrier de la Republique Francoise. Decree passed by Toussaint, following General Moise's insurrection, to strengthen military discipline, keep former slaves on the plantations and establish a system of identity cards.

SCM85-48

**French Colonial Administration.**

**1748**

Claim against the Gambertau estate in St. Domingue by his son and the son's wife, Paris. A.D. 1p.

**1791**

Letter from d'Augy, member of the Assemblee Generale de St. Marc (Western Province of St. Domingue), to the inhabitants of the Northern Province, Paris. Concerned that the French National Assembly's Declaration of the Rights of Man would undermine the institution of slavery, French colonists Domingue sought greater autonomy from France. In this letter to the Colonial Assembly in Cap-Francais, which had nominally granted the right to vote to free propertied mulattoes born of free mothers and fathers, d'Augy argued that they had in effect proclaimed "to the African races, both enslaved and freed, that it is no longer the law, but the sole will of the colonists which, from now on, maintains one group in servitude and the other at the distance which, up to this day, has separated, and must forever separate the freed men and their masters." A.L.S. 4p.

**1792**


**1792**

Fontanges, Francois de, General Commander of the French troops gathered in the province of the West. Orders the Normandie and d'Artois regiments in the North to return to their garrison in Port-au-Prince. Itinerary included. A.D.S. 2 p.

**1796**

Le Blanc, delegate of the French Legislative Assembly. Signed receipts to Pascal, general secretary of the delegation dispatched by the French government to the Leeward Islands. 2 pieces.
1797  Martinique. Two letters signed by Fourniols, deputy of Martinique, to the Minister of War, Apr., and the Minister of Finances, Sept. 1.

1798  Grandmont, Chevalier de, French lieutenant-colonel in charge of the Williamson fort outside of Arcahaie. Report signed by Grandmont and his subordinate officers concerning the evacuation of the fort following an attack by the British army. Military resume of Grandmont attached. A.D.S. 2 pieces.

1802-03  Two letters signed to the Prefet Colonial in St. Domingue, one General Kerverseau, commanding the Eastern part of the island (Sep. 1802), the other from Donatien Rochambeau, General-in-Chief of the St. Domingue army (March 1803).

SCM85-49  Leaumont, Comte de, Papers, 10 pieces.
The Comte of Leaumont was a St. Domingue-born French colonist whose family owned two sugar cane plantations and refineries in the south of the island. He enrolled in the French army after the revolution served for five years as war commissar in Italy. During the 1820s, he became a proponent of financial retribution for the former French colonists in St. Domingue.

1801  Letter to the Minister of Marines and Colonies, Paris. Requests free passage to St. Domingue with a flotilla dispatched by Napoleon to reestablish slavery in the colony.


1822  Letter to the Minister of Marine and Colonies, and petition to the Chamber of Deputies advocating a French military invasion of Haiti. P.D.

SCM85-50  Haiti, Administrative Order, Imbert.
1825  Haitian Secretary of State, to the General Treasurer concerning unforeseen non-budgeted)
expenses.
D.S. 1 p.

SCM85-51

Soulouque, Faustin, Emperor of Haiti. Jonathan Elliot, Consular Agent of the United States of America in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, protests to Soulouque against the siege of the Dominican Republic by the Haitian army.

SCM86-31

Borome, Joseph / Haiti Historical Research Material.

1798-1801 Letters of Toussaint Louverture to General Henri Christophe and to General Moyse.

1863 Correspondence and other documents pertaining to the Bureau of Haytian Emigration and to a colonization project in Haiti for African-Americans.

1860-1862 Diplomatic correspondence of General Dupuy, Haitian Chargé d'Affaires in Great Britain. Originals in the London Public Record Office.

1879 Maceo, Antonio, letter. To General Lamothe, member of the Provisional Government in Haiti, requesting assistance for the Cuban rebel forces, and suggesting an alliance between Haiti and independent Cuba.
All photocopies, 2 folders

SCM88-77

Fugitive Slaves - Turks and Caicos Islands
Signed instructions, with attachments, from C. Rawley, Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in Jamaica, to William Wiseman on a mission to Haiti to negotiate the return of fugitive slaves who fled there from salt ponds in the Turks Islands. The attachments, a file of five contemporary copies, include three letters from Daniel Basome, British agent in the Turks Islands; an affidavit from Joseph Frith, a resident of these islands dispatched to Haiti to identify the fugitives, "having a personal knowledge of them;" and a brief letter from Haiti's president Jean-Pierre Boyer, declaring any individual on Haitian soil automatically free
and beyond pursuit.

**SCM90-6**

**Hédouville, Théodore**

1798

34 letters and documents from the correspondence of General Theodore Hedouville, a special envoy of the French Directoire to St. Domingue. [See CATNYP record]

**SCM98-23**

**Henri Christophe**

1801

Document signed by Henri Christophe referring to orders he gave to release Laurence Detune(sp?), a U.S. citizen, from the barracks. The document states that Detune will be set free and that the certificate attesting to his status will be entrusted to him.

[filed with SCM08-50]

**SCM 00-23**

“Liberté de la nommée Jeanne Aline,” July 23, 1785

1785

Manumission certificate for Jeanne Aline. Notarized document setting free a sixteen year-old black girl, Jeanne, godchild and slave of Jean Spechbach and his wife Jeanne Achy, and ascribing to her the surname of Aline in keeping with a July 16, 1773 regulation against the use of French surnames by nonwhites. Born in 1715 in the Swiss village of Miécourt on the border with France, Spechbach owned a sugar plantation outside of Abricots, near Jérémie. He died in 1786.

**SCM 00-32**

“Liste des esclaves de la maison Beaugé à St. Domingue,” Aug. 1778

1778

“Noms et quantités (sic) des nègres de chaques méties (sic), des infirmes, des aroseurs, gardeurs d’animaux, valets, fouilleurs de patates, amareurs d’entourages, gardeurs et gardeuses de barrières et autres endroits, et enfin de tout ce qui compose l’attelier général de l’habitation de Messieurs les Héritiers Beaugé, en Août 1778.”

Inventory listing the names, age, trades and physical condition of 149 slaves (100 men and 49 women) on the Beaugé Plantation in the Grande Plaine region, in the former French colony of Saint-Domingue. Compiled and signed by two plantation foremen for the benefit of the Beaugé heirs after the death of the plantation owner.
More than half of the slaves were crippled. 46% were over the age of 49, and 23% were past 60. The less than 15% not disabled or too elderly were for the most part engaged in non-productive trades: nurses (hospitalières), cooks, footmen, herders, gardeners (jardins d’esclaves) and other domestic and subsistence activities. Still others were to be considered free as per Monsieur Beaugé Robiniére’s will, or because of the number of their offspring.

SCM 02-01  
**Five 1898 letters from the estate/collection of Joseph Boromé.** Correspondence between General François Manigat, Haitian ambassador to France, and French foreign minister Théophile Delcassé, pertaining to issues of patents and trade involving French businessmen in Haiti. The letters are contemporary copies signed by the embassy’s secretary, Sténio Vincent, who would become president of Haiti between 1930 and 1941. Also includes one ALS by Vincent.

SCM02-36  
**Booklet of postage stamps** commemorating the 150th anniversary of Haitian Independence. 1954

SCM 04-06  
**Magloire-Saint-Aude, Clément (1912-1971).** Collection of six autograph letters signed, 1968-1970, to Stephen Schwartz, then editor of the surrealist magazine Anti-Narcissus. With two manuscript poems and Schwartz’s translation of both, and nine pages (proof sheets) from the author’s first book of poems, *Dialogue de mes lampes* (1941). The letters concern his poems, which Schwartz translated and published, with passing remarks about automatic writing, surrealism and the process of creation. In her essay, “Le corps du sujet opaque dans la poésie de Magloire-Saint-Aude” (Etudes françaises, vol. 41, n°2, 2005), Haitian critic Stéphane Martelly characterized the poetry of Magloire-Saint-Aude as “dense, demanding, individualized to the point of hermeticism,” and placed them at the beginning of the “literary modernity of Haiti.”

**Henri Christophe**
LS dated Oct. 1, 1816 by King Henri Christophe on the occasion of the death of the Comte du Trou, taking to task the archbishop of the kingdom, the controversial Corneille Brelle, Duc de l’Anse, for his pronounced self-interest and the greed of his subordinates, and adding that: “if the cost of a funeral does not come down, especially for the funeral of dignitaries, it would be better for the family of said dignitaries that the deceased dignitaries be interred without the benefits of a church service because those services, which they can well do without, will reduce them to beggars.” The king went on to conclude that this was reason enough to change religion or become an atheist.