

Micro  
R2228

KURT FISHER / HAITIAN HISTORY  
COLLECTION  
1727-1958

The New York Public Library  
Schomburg Center for Research  
in Black Culture  
515 Malcolm X Boulevard  
New York, New York 10037

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**FISHER, KURT / HAITIAN HISTORY COLLECTION, 1727-1958.  
13 boxes. Also available on 14 reels microfilm.**

### Introduction

Kurt Fisher, archaeologist and authority on Haitian history and culture, was born in Vienna in 1908 into a long established family of art collectors and antique dealers. While a student at the gymnasium, he became interested in West Indian history and wrote a thesis on Henry Christophe. After completing his studies in archaeology at the University of Vienna he emigrated in 1938 to Haiti where he settled and pursued his studies in Pre-Columbian archaeology. From 1941 to 1949 Fisher was assistant director of the Bureau of Ethnology of Haiti. Married to a Haitian woman of social prominence, Fisher continued his life long interest in collecting, bringing together a large and important collection of military miniatures as well as the source materials relating to Haiti, herein described.

The Kurt Fisher/Haitian History Collection was purchased by the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, in 1969 together with Fisher's library of books about Haiti.

#### Note:

The bulk of the collection is in French. There is no English translation available, although the title of some documents have been translated in this inventory, for the sake of convenience.

## Chronology of Haitian history

### I 1492-1803

- 6 Dec. 1492 Christopher Columbus landed in Haiti.  
1509 Introduction of African slaves in Haiti, named Hispaniola by the Spanish settlers.
- 1625 Occupation of Tortuga Island, off the northern coast of Haiti by French and British corsairs.
- 1697 Ryswick Treaty between France and Spain: Spain retains the eastern two-thirds of the island, while France gains control of the western part of the island which became Haiti.
- 20 May 1743 Birth of Toussaint Louverture on the Breda plantation.
- 14 Aug. 1791 Bois Caiman uprising under Boukman.  
28 Nov. 1791 A three-member Civil Commission sent by the French National Assembly arrives in San Domingo.
- 18 Sep. 1792 Arrival of second Civil Commission: Sonthonax, Polverel and Ailhaud.
- 7 March 1793 British-Spanish coalition against France.  
Aug. 1793 Spain occupies eleven cities in the North and the West.
- 21 Sep. 1793 Sonthonax proclaims the general emancipation of the slaves in the West and the North.
- Sep. 1793 Adam Williamson, British governor of Jamaica occupies Jeremie in the South and Mole St. Nicholas in the North.
- 9 Oct. 1793 Polverel proclaims the general emancipation of the slaves in the South.
- 18 May 1794 Toussaint Louverture leaves the Spanish army and joins the French side in San Domingo.
- 20 March 1796 Villate incident.  
12 May 1796 Third Civil Commission arrives at the Cap.  
May 1797 Toussaint Louverture, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony becomes General-in-Chief of the San Domingo army.
- 24 Aug. 1797 Toussaint Louverture forces Sonthonax to leave San Domingo.
- 27 March 1798 General Hedouville arrives at San Domingo.  
Aug. 1798 The British troops under Maitland evacuate the island.
- 31 Aug. 1798 Secret Trade and Neutrality Treaty between Toussaint Louverture and Maitland.
- 22 Oct. 1798 Toussaint Louverture forces Hedouville to leave San Domingo.
- 30 April 1799 Treaty between Toussaint Louverture and U.S. Consul Stevens.
- 13 June 1799 Beginning of civil war in the South between Rigaud and Toussaint Louverture.
- 14 Aug. 1799 Toussaint Louverture writes to U.S. President John Adams to request military assistance in his campaign

- against Rigaud.
- Aug. 1800 Toussaint Louverture marches in triumph with his troops in Les Cayes; Rigaud is defeated.
- Jan. 1801 Toussaint Louverture's troops invade the eastern part of the island.
- 27 Jan. 1801 Toussaint Louverture marches in triumph into Santo Domingo.
- 8 July 1801 Promulgation of the Charte Fondamentale, the Constitution drafted in May 1801 by the San Domingo General Assembly.
- Oct. 1801 Peasant insurrection in the North. Moise incident.
- 24 Nov. 1801 Execution of General Moise at Port-de-Paix.
- 29 Jan. 1802 The fleet carrying the French Expeditionary Army arrives at Cap Samana, in the eastern section of the island.
- 17 Feb. 1802 First campaign of the Expeditionary Army.
- 6 May 1802 Toussaint Louverture surrenders to General Leclerc. His officers retain their ranks in the French army.
- 8 June 1802 Treachery of the French general Boudet and arrest of Toussaint Louverture.
- July 1802 Slavery is reinstated in the island of Guadeloupe.
- 5 Oct. 1802 Execution of Charles Belair, nephew of Toussaint Louverture and his wife Sanite. They were both captured by Dessalines.
- 13 Oct. 1802 Alexandre Petion leaves the French army and joins the rebels.
- 17 Oct. 1802 Defection of Dessalines from the French army to the insurgent army.
- 1 Nov. 1802 Death of Leclerc.
- 17 Nov. 1802 Petion-Dessalines alliance.
- 7 April 1803 Death of Toussaint Louverture at the Fort-de-Joux in France.
- 15 May 1803 Arcahaie Congress: Dessalines becomes General-in-chief of the independence army.
- 18 May 1803 Creation of the Haitian flag.
- 18 Nov. 1803 The battle of Vertieres.
- 19 Nov. 1803 Surrender of Rochambeau, General-in-chief of the French Expeditionary army after the death of Leclerc.

## II 1804-1915

- 1 Jan. 1804 Proclamation of Haitian independence. Dessalines takes the title of General Governor for life.
- 6 Oct. 1804 Dessalines is crowned Emperor of Haiti.
- 17 Oct. 1806 Dessalines is killed in an ambush near Port-au-Prince.
- 28 Dec. 1806 The Constituent Assembly chooses Henri Christophe as president of the Republic of Haiti.
- 1 Jan. 1807 Beginning of the civil war between the troops

- of the North under Christophe and those of the West under Petion.
- 17 Feb. 1807 Christophe adopts an "Acte constitutionnel d'Haiti" which makes him President of Haiti.
- 11 March 1807 The Senate in Port-au-Prince elects Alexandre Petion president of Haiti.
- 3 Nov. 1810 Andre Rigaud creates the "Etat du Sud," splitting the country in three.
- 9 March 1811 Reelection of Petion.
- 26 March 1811 Christophe is crowned King of Haiti.
- 18 Sep. 1811 Death of Andre Rigaud.
- March 1812 Re-union of the South and the West under Petion.
- 29 March 1818 Jean Pierre Boyer is sworn president of Haiti.
- 8 Oct. 1820 Death of Christophe.
- 26 Oct. 1820 Re-unification of the West and the North under Boyer.
- 2 Feb. 1822 Conquest of the Eastern part; the whole island is unified under Boyer.
- Feb. 1843 1843 revolution; downfall of the Boyer regime.
- 1843-1844 Riviere Herard, president.
- 1844-1845 Philippe Guerrier, president.
- 1845-1846 Jean Louis Pierrot, president.
- 1846-1847 Jean Baptiste Riche, president.
- 1847-1859 Faustin Soulouque, president, emperor.
- 1859-1867 Fabre Nicholas Geffrard, president.
- 1867-1869 Sylvain Salnave, president.
- 1870-1874 Nissage Saget, president.
- 1874-1876 Michel Domingue, president.
- 1876-1879 Boisrond Canal, president.
- 1879-1888 Lysius Felicite Salomon, president.
- 1888-1889 Francois-Denys Legitime, president.
- 1889-1896 Florvil Hyppolite, president.
- 1896-1902 Tiresias Simon Sam, president.
- 1902-1908 Nord Alexis, president.
- 1908-1911 Antoine Simon, president.
- 1911-1912 Cincinnatus Leconte, president.
- 1912-1913 Tancrede Auguste, president.
- 1913-1914 Michel Oreste, president.
- Feb.-Oct. 1914 Oreste Zamor, president.
- 1914-1915 Davilmar Theodore, president.
- March-July 1915 Vilbrun Guillaume Sam, president
- III 1915-1983
- 28 July 1915 Vilbrun Guillaume Sam is killed by a Port-au-Prince mob; invasion of Haiti by the U.S. Marines.
- 2 Aug. 1915 Sudre Dartiguenave, president.
- 16 Sep. 1915 Convention between the United States and Haiti.

19 June 1918            New Constitution of Haiti.  
1 Nov. 1919            Death in an ambush of Charlemagne Peralte,  
                         leader of the Caco uprising against the U.S. occupation.  
1922-1926            Lois Borno, president.  
12 April 1926           Reelection of Louis Borno for a period of  
                         four years.  
1930-1941            Stenio Vincent, president.  
July 1934            Withdrawal of the U.S. marines from Haitian  
                         territory; end of the occupation.  
16 Oct. 1937           Thousands of Haitian migrant workers are  
                         slaughtered in the Dominican Republic.  
1941- 1946            Elie Lescot, president.  
7 Jan. 1946            Beginning of the student rebellion which led  
                         to the downfall of the Lescot regime, four days later.  
1946-1950            Dumarsais Estime, president.  
1950-1956            Paul Eugene Magloire, president.  
22 Sep. 1957           Francois Duvalier, president.  
14 June 1964           Francois Duvalier annointed president for  
                         life.  
April 1971            Death of Francois Duvalier. His designated  
                         successor, Jean Claude Duvalier becomes president for life.

## Scope and Content

The bulk of the Kurt Fisher/Haitian History Collection consists of the Archives of the General Prosecutor's office for the city of Jeremie (district and municipality in the south of Haiti), registers and notarized acts from the public notaries of Jeremie, historical letters and documents from the pre-independence era, records of the Foreign Relations Ministry from the late 1870s to the 1950s, administrative records and governmental decrees and regulations, newspapers and photographs. The scope of the collection is very broad: the material spanning the three main periods in Haitian history is disseminated throughout the five series in the collections (General Correspondence, Executive Correspondence, Government Papers, Writings and Printed Matter).

The Records of the General Prosecutor's Office and the registers of the public notaries of the district and municipality of Jeremie document the administration of justice, trade, various social relations and patterns of life under colonial rule and during the formative years after independence. These records consist primarily of correspondence between the General Prosecutor's office and the Civil Court judges in the district of Jeremie, financial reports, minutes of proceedings, police reports and deeds of property. Included is one A.L.S.\* (1852) from Lysius Felicite Salomon, Duke of Saint Louis du Sud and Finance Minister in the administration of Emperor Faustin Soulouque, a famed economist and future president of Haiti, dealing with the issuing of licenses and naturalization papers to foreign traders [1:9]\*\*. These documents also reflect the peculiar situation of the city of Jeremie vis a vis the rest of the colony. Jeremie was under British rule from 1794 to 1798, and while the General Emancipation Act of 1793 had freed the slaves throughout French San Domingo, deeds of property and registers of the parish and municipality of Jeremie in that period document the uninterrupted traffic and ownership of slaves [8:5, 6, 7].

Historical documents from Toussaint Louverture's administration and the War of Independence. Included is one A.L.S. from Andre Rigaud to the governor of Jamaica (1799), requesting military assistance in his losing battle against Toussaint Louverture in the province of the South [8:1]. Rigaud was defeated, and while in exile in France, he sent two A.L.S. (Oct. 1801) and a detailed military resume [8:8] to the French Minister of Marine and Colonies, offering his experience and expertise in the planning and execution of the "Expeditionary Army" destined to rid San Domingo of Toussaint Louverture. Another document entitled "Excerpt from a Memoir on San Domingo" [8:10] mentions a letter

\*Autograph Letter Signed.

\*\*Numbers in brackets refer to box and folder where the document is located.



sent by Andre Rigaud to General Geffrard, head of the insurgent army in the South. This documents quotes Rigaud as instructing Geffrard and the insurgent army to strike at once and kill all the French in the colony with the certainty that France would not be able to retaliate for the next twelve years. The interception of this letter by the French troops resulted in Rigaud's deportation by Charles Leclerc in 1803. Upon his return to Haiti in 1810, Rigaud was to take advantage of his appointment by President Alexandre Petion as administrator of the province of the South to issue a "Proclamation to the people of the South" [8:10], establishing an "Etat du Sud," independently from the "Republic of Haiti" in the West and the "Kingdom of Haiti" in the North.

The executive correspondence of Toussaint Louverture contains many noteworthy items, including: a 22 Jan. 1802 letter addressed to the San Domingo General Assembly [7:15], in which he reaffirms his loyalty to France, while accusing the "Expeditionary Army" of planning the reinstatement of slavery in the colony; 3 A.L.S. from Paul Louverture (Feb. 1802), Commander in Chief of the Ozama province, announcing the naval siege of that province by the French flotilla and one holograph copy of Napoleon's "Proclamation to the inhabitants of San Domingo" [7:16]; 5 A.L.S. from Charles Belair (31 March- 5 May 1802) [7:16], reporting his evacuation of the city of Saint Marc and retreat to the neighboring hills and commenting on the unnecessarily inhuman treatment of the peasants by Dessalines, as well as the latter's arbitrary appropriation of large sections of his troops; and one A.L.S. from Charles Leclerc, General in Chief of the "Expeditionary Army" (5 May 1802) [7:16], informing him of a peace treaty between France and Great Britain. (Toussaint Louverture resigned the same day.)

In addition, two A.L.S. from Martial Besse to Andre Rigaud and one letter from Rigaud to the French agent Roume [1:1], one A.L.S. from Charles Belair to Dessalines (7 July 1802) [1:2], as well as two A.L.S. from the French general Rochambeau and five A.L.S. to General Leclerc [1:2] are located in the **GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE** series.

Among the documents in the **GOVERNMENT PAPERS** series can be found one excerpt from the *Journal des Colonies* entitled: "Report to the municipality on the slave insurrection of Limbe, Aug. 17 and 18," (1792) [8:5]; one anonymous report on Dessalines' "betrayal" of Toussaint Louverture [12:1]; and one holograph document entitled "Secret memoir on the character of Toussaint Louverture, Dessalines and Charles Belair" [8:10]. The latter tells how to blackmail Toussaint by using his children, and subvert his generals by pledging to maintain them in their posts.

The Records of the Foreign Relations Ministry consist of letters, reports and fact sheets dispatched from Haitian legations in Washington, Santo Domingo, Paris, Berlin and Brussels to the Haitian Foreign Ministry, correspondence between the foreign legations in Port-au-Prince and the Haitian Foreign Ministry, presidential memoranda to the Foreign Relations Ministry and ceremonial greetings from foreign heads of state to various Haitian presidents. These documents date to the 1870s when Haiti was under the influence of the European powers, France and Germany in particular. It was not until the beginning of the 20th century that U.S. economic interests began to compete decidedly with the European powers. The turning point occurred in 1915 when the U.S. resolutely brought Haiti into its sphere of influence by the military occupation of the country. Two key documents in the collection illustrate that transition period: the deed of a 40 million franc loan agreement [10:12] contracted in 1895 between the Haitian government and a French consortium called the National Bank of Haiti, and a deed of transfer of all titles and securities (including the Haitian national debt) owned by the National Bank of Haiti to the National City Company of New York in 1920 [11:5].

As the Monroe doctrine started unfolding toward the end of the 19th century, the U.S. began pressuring Haiti to cede Mole St. Nicholas at the north-western tip of the island as a U.S. military base. In a long, undated report to President Hyppolite (1889-1896) [6:11], Ambassador to Washington, Hannibal Price, links the issue of the Mole to a tentative plot to overthrow the president and the dismissal of Frederick Douglass, American Ambassador to Port-au-Prince from 1889 to 1891. A string of claims submitted by U.S. nationals as well as French and German traders throughout the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, runs through the diplomatic files: the "Laetitia" incident, 1882 [2:5]; "Haitian Republic," 1892 [2:8]; various German traders, 1889 [3:4]; Antoine Benoit, 1911 [4:2], among others. In 1911, the Haitian government set up a special commission to settle all pending claims involving foreign traders [4:2]; another commission was set up in 1916 to handle losses suffered by various foreigners during the revolutionary period of 1902-1915 [11:5]. The records of the Foreign Ministry also include one letter from Constantin Mayard, Haitian Interior Minister (10 June 1916), to Colonel Littleton Waller, commander of the U.S. occupation forces, protesting the abolition of the Haitian Armed Forces and their replacement by the Gendarmerie Nationale, under U.S. military control [4:3], as well as letters and legislative proposals from the Federation of Patriotic Organizations [4:6], a coalition of Haitian political organizations opposed to the U.S. presence in Haiti.

Relations with its closest neighbor, the Dominican Republic, represents one of the main aspects of Haitian Foreign Relations. Since the invasion of the Dominican Republic by Dessalines and

his troops in 1805 and the unification of the island under the presidency of Jean Pierre Boyer from 1821 to 1843, relations between the two countries have been a complex network of border disputes, simultaneous upheavals and occasional peace and friendship treaties. The logbook of a Haitian flotilla blockading the Samana province in the Dominican Republic in 1849 [9:11] documents in part the last of two failed invasions of that country by Emperor Faustin Soulouque. Documents relating to the "Guataba incident" (1892) and other border conflicts are catalogued in [2:8], [6:6] and [6:11]. Also included are one A.L.S. from Demesvar Delorme, Haitian Foreign Minister in the government of President Sylvain Salnave (1867-1869) to Dominican President Jose Cabral [7:12], on the 1868 negotiations for a "Peace and Friendship Treaty" between the two countries; one A.L.S. (7 May 1870) from then opposition leader, Jose Cabral, requesting assistance from Haitian President Nissage Saget [7:6]; and 40 A.L.S. (1891) regarding the negotiations between the U.S. and one of two warring factions in the Dominican Republic for the concession of a U.S. military base in the Samana province (Dominican Republic) [6:11], [3:6, 7]. According to Haitian Ambassador to Washington, Hannibal Price, who discussed the matter with the U.S. State Department, such an agreement would have been in violation of the treaty of non-foreign intervention between the two countries [3:6]. Under the regime of Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, relations between the two countries deteriorated qualitatively. For example, in 1931, the Haitian legation in Santo Domingo protested massive violations of Haitian immigrants' human rights and the quasi-institutionalization of forced labor on the Dominican sugar cane plantations [4:6]. Six years later, in a speech given in October 1937 in the Dominican Republic, Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo described the massacre of thousands of Haitian seasonal farm workers in the Dominican Republic as a challenge to Haitians, whom Trujillo referred to as a racially inferior people who had dominated and humiliated the Dominican people for more than a century. In 1944, a plot by Dominican agents to kill Haitian President Elie Lescot was foiled [11:8], and the wide distribution of a 16 page letter villifying President Lescot and signed by Rafael Trujillo in 1945 [7:1] is known to be one of the causes of the downfall of the Lescot government in January 1946.

An important section of the collection consists of Governmental Decrees, Regulations and Administrative Records (certificates of diplomatic and military appointments and promotions). Included are: one A.L.S. (1844) to Florvil Hyppolite, War Minister in the administration of President Philippe Guerrier and a future president of Haiti from 1889 to 1896 [1:8], concerning the Acaau uprising; President Nissage Saget's historic address to the nation [10:6], 25 December 1869; one circular of the Revolutionary Committee of Saint Marc (12 Aug. 1888) against the Salomon government [10:10]; an open letter from ex-president Antoine Simon (18 May 1892) to President Cincinnatus Leconte

stating his intention and reasons to seek his overthrow [11:4]; and the copy of an 1884 document entitled "Terms of the capitulation of the city of Jacmel, negotiated by Francois Manigat and representatives of the Revolutionary Council of Jacmel" [12:3].

The Kurt Fisher/Haitian History Collection is also available on microfilm, with the exception of some oversized government documents [8:6] and two registers of marriage and baptism for the years 1802 and 1806 [8:8, 10]. Some manuscript and typescript materials have been placed in the Rare Book Room (see Separation Records).

Provenance

Purchased from University Place Book Shop, 1969.  
SCM 76-6

Processed by A. Elizee/R. Manuel  
September 1983

### Container List

#### Box   Reel   Folder

1A	1		GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
		1	1787-1799
		2	1800-1802
		3	1803-1809
		4	1811-1822
		5	1823-1830
		6	1831-1835
		7	1837-1840
		8	1841-1849
		9	1852-1856
		10	1857
		11	1858
		12	1859
1B		13	1860
		14	1861
		15	1862
	2	16	1863
2A		1	Jan. - March 1864
		2	Apr. - Dec. 1864
		3	1865-1867
		4	1870-1875
2B		5	1882, 1883
		6	1884-1889
		7	1890, 1891
		8	1892
	3	9	1893, 1894
3		1	Jan. - May 1895
		2	June - Dec. 1895
		3	1896, 1897
		4	1899
		5	1900-1903
		6	Jan. - July 1904
		7	Aug. - Dec. 1904
4		1	1905-1910
		2	1911
		3	1912-1916
		4	1917
		5	1920-1929
		6	1930-1936
		7	1937-1949
		8	1950-1957
		9	n.d.
		10	Fragments

## Container List

Box   Reel   Folder

5	4		EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE
		1	ALEXIS, Nord, 1892-1908
		2	BORNO, Louis, 1922-1927
		3	BORNO, Louis, 2 May 1927-11 Dec. 1928
		4	BOYER, Jean Pierre, 1819-1834
		5	DARTIGUENAVE, Sudre, 1915-1917
		6	DARTIGUENAVE, Sudre, 1917-1922
		7	DESSALINES, Jean-Jacques, 1802
		8	DOMINGUE, Michel, 1871
		9	ESTIME, Dumarsais, 1947
		10	GEFFRARD, Fabre, 1859-1866
		11	GUERRIER, Phillipe, 1844
6A		1	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 3 Sep. 1889-20 May 1891
		2	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 21 May 1891-18 Aug 1891
		3	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 25 Aug. 1891-16 Jan. 1892
		4	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 22 Jan. 1892-9 April 1892
		5	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 12 April 1892-7 June 1892
		6	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 9 June 1892-10 Oct. 1892
		7	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, Oct.-Dec. 1892
		8	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, Jan. 1893-21 Nov. 1893
		9	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 23 Nov. 1893-19 May 1894
		10	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, 4 June 1894-2 March 1896
6B		11	HYPPOLITE, Florvil, letters received
		12	LECONTE, Cincinnatus, 1911-1913
7A		1	LESCOT, Elie, 1943
		2	MAGLOIRE, Paul, 1956
		3	ORESTE, Michel, 1914
		4	PETION, Alexandre, 1810-1817
		5	RICHE, Jean Baptiste, 1844, 1846
		6	SAGET, Nissage, 1864-1875
		7	SALNAVE, Sylvain, 1867
		8	SALOMON, Lysius Felicite, 1881-1884
		9	SAM, Tiresias Simon, 1884-1901
		10	SAM, Vilbrun Guillaume, 1915

**Container List**

<u>Box</u>	<u>Reel</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
7A	4	11	SIMON, Antoine, 1908-23 Sep. 1910
		12	SIMON, Antoine, 17 Oct. 1910-29 June 1911
7B		13	SOULOUQUE, Faustin, 1852-1858
		14	THEODORE, Davilmar, 1914, 1915
		15	TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, Francois Dominique, 1801, 1802
		16	TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, Francois Dominique, 1799-1802
		17	VINCENT, Stenio, 1930-1941
		18	ZAMOR, Oreste, 1904-1915
8A	6		GOVERNMENT PAPERS
		1	1728-1778
		2	1779-1785
		3	1786-1787
		4	1778-1790
		5	1791-1794
		6	1795-1796
		7	1797-1800
8B		8	1801-1802
		9	1803
		10	1804-1810
		11	1811-1815
9A		1	1816-1819
		2	1820-1822
		3	1823-1825
	7	4	1826-1828
		5	1829-1831
		6	1832-1833
		7	1834
9B		8	1835-1836
		9	1838-1840
		10	1841-1845
		11	1846-1849
10		1	1850-1852
		2	1853-1856
		3	1857-1858
		4	1859-1860
		5	1861-1865
	8	6	1866-1869
		7	1870-1874
		8	1875-1879
		9	1880-1884
		10	1885-1889
		11	1891-1893

## Container List

Box   Reel   Folder

10      8          12                      1895-1899

11                      1                      1900-1904  
                          2                      1905-1908  
                          3                      1909-1911  
                          4                      1912-1915  
                          5                      1916-1926  
                          6                      1927-1930  
                          7                      1931-1939  
                          8                      1941-1958  
                          9                      n.d.  
                          10                     Fragments

12      9

## WRITINGS

1                      Anonymous. Notes and papers relative to a project to reorganize the Cour de Cassations, ms , 18p., n.d.  
 2                      Anonymous. On Dessalines' treason and the imprisonment of Toussaint Louverture. n.d. 12p., ms.  
 3                      Projet protocole, ms 4p.  
 4                      Report de l'agent A.L.B. dans son voyage a Kingston (un report complimentaire sur la revolution d'Haiti) ms, 11p.  
 5                      Ardouin, Beaubrun. Fragments of the 6th volume of L'Histoire d'Haiti. ams, 63p.  
 6                      Henriquez, Alfred. On the events of 1865. ams, 1877, 38p.  
 7                      Leclerc, Charles Victor Emmanuel. Note sur l'organisation de la colonie. ms, 14p. 1801-1802.  
 8                      Leger, Abel. History of St. Domingue. ms, broken pagination, n.d.  
 9                      Manigat, Francois. Terms of capitulation of the city of Jacmel negotiated by Francois Manigat and representatives of the Revolutionary Council of Jacmel. With additional notes, broken pagination, 1883-1884.  
 10                     Regnier, Henri de. Odelette, poem by Regnier and set to music by Edward Wooley. music ms, 4p. n.d.



## Container List

Box Reel Folder

13 10

## PRINTED MATTER

- 1 Maps: Quartier des Abricots, dependency of Jeremie, 1791; Route from Anse a Pitres to Banane, district of Jacmel, fragment of original and 3 blueprints, 1928; Lakes El Fondo and Enriquillo, original and 3 blueprints, 1928
- 2 Affiches americaines
- 3 1957 election
- 4 Feuille du commerce du Port-au-Prince, Nos. VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XVIII, XXV, XXXVIII, XL XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, L, 1830
- 5 Free masonry, Instructions
- 6 Gazette officielle de St. Domingue, Nos. 56, 5 Jan. 1802 and 57, 8 Jan. 1802
- 7 Magloire, Jean
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Observations du General du Genie Vincent sur les Deux premieres notes rapportees dans une collection de memoires pour servir a l' histoire de France sous Napoleon. Paris, 1824
- 10 Le Perseverant: Revue litteraire et d' annonces No. 10, 1908
- 11 Le Phare, Journal commercial, politique et litteraire, Nos. IV, VI, VII, X, XI, XII, XV, XX, XXII, 1830
- 12 Le Propagateur haitien, Journal litteraire, commercial et politique, No. 14, Sep. 1826
- 13 Le Telegraphe, Nos. XIII, 1816; III, 1819; XXV, 1823; XVI, 1827; IV, V, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXIX, XL, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, 1828; XIII, XXVI, 1834
- 14 Rafael Trujillo's speech, 1937, lp.
- 15 Gerard Viau incident
- 16 Programs

Flat Drawer  
Cabinet

## NEWSPAPERS

- L'Aurore, 5 Dec. 1953
- La Conscience nationale, 24 Dec. 1914
- Le Courrier haitien, 30 Nov. 1921
- La Democratie, 20 June 1889

## Container List

### Flat Drawer

#### NEWSPAPERS

Excelcior, 17 and 29 Sep. 1910, 15 Oct. 1910  
 La Fraternelle, 21 Oct. 1895, Jan. 1897 (mutilated)  
 Groupement politico-progressiste, 13 Oct. 1951  
 Haiti democratique, 25 & 30 Dec. 1953  
 L'Impartial, 3 March 1909  
 Le Journal, 5 Nov. 1898; 17 Aug. 1953  
 Liberte, 24 Feb. 1946  
 Le manifeste, 25, Feb. 1844  
 Le Matin, 30 July 1915; 9 Apr. 1946  
 Le Moniteur, 3 Oct 1874, 3p.  
 Le Nouvelliste, 15 Oct. 1908  
 L'Opinion nationale, 13 & 20 Aug. 1892; 22 Oct. 1892, 3 Dec. 1892  
 Le Peuple, 22 Feb. 1879 (mutilated)  
 La Phalange, 6 March 1940 (one page); 9 Nov. 1940  
 La Presse, 3 Oct. 1896 (mutilated)  
 Le Ralliement, 4 Feb. 1931 (One page)  
 La Renaissance, 7 May 1913  
 La Semaine, 12 May 1910

**SEPARATION RECORD**

The following items were removed from:

**Name of Collection/Papers** Kurt Fisher/Haitian History Collection

**Accession Number** SCM76-6

**Date received:** 1969

The item(s) listed below have been sent to the division indicated, either to be retained or disposed of there. Any items that should receive special disposition are clearly marked.

**Schomburg Photographs and Print Division:**

Five large color prints from the series "Heros de l'Independance; one lithograph picture of President Boyer; five lithograph pictures of Haitian landscapes; photographs of Haitian presidents; and 33 black and white photographs from the Annual Report of the Service de l'Enseignement Rural by Maurice Dartigue.

**Other:**

Schomburg Rare Books Section:

Clarkson, Thomas. "On the Founding of the African Institution and the Abolition of Slavery," a.m.s., 141 p. n.d.

Dautant, C.J. Le Gouvernement Haitien, la Banque Nationale et nos Delegates. Port-au-Prince: 1910

Deseine and Courtois. Journal of a Sea Voyage, illus., ms., c. 1796, 171p.