

Chapter 1 : Richard Hildreth (Hildreth, Richard,) | The Online Books Page

Archy Moore, the White Slave has 5 ratings and 1 review. Jay said: The 'White Slave' is not well known within the modern American main stream, and as fa.

White slave propaganda During the antebellum period, abolitionists featured mulattoes and other light-skinned former slaves in public lectures in the North, to arouse public sentiments against slavery by showing Northerners slaves who were visually indistinguishable from them, preventing them from putting the people in the category of " other ". Sanditon , an unfinished novel by Jane Austen. Miss Lambe is a rich young woman from the West Indies, described as "about seventeen, half mulatto", i. Vanity Fair , by William Makepeace Thackeray. Miss Rhoda Swartz "Swartz" is a play on "swarthy", i. Her appearance is mocked behind her back by her acquaintances in England, but her wealth makes her a prize in the marriage market of upper-class society, and she is eventually married to "a young sprig of Scotch nobility". The figure of the "tragic octoroon" or " tragic mulatto " became a stock character of abolitionist literature in the antebellum era: In the period after the American Civil War , Southerners also began writing about people of mixed race, as a way to explore the many contradictions in a postwar society based on a binary division of race. The topic continues to be a means to explore race in society. Authors in the early 20th century were writing against a background of legal racial segregation and disfranchisement in the South; the successes of the civil rights movement have not solved all problems. Authors in the 21st century are writing historical novels set in the 19th century that explore racial permutations. Munro believes that a suitor, Duncan Heyward, has rejected Cora because of her mixed-race heritage, he chastises the young man: You scorn to mingle the blood of the Heywards with one so degraded â€” lovely and virtuous though she be? The Quadroon is a novel by Thomas Mayne Reid. The play describes the suffering by Zoe, an octoroon who learns about her African ancestry, which disrupts her life plans. In Little Men , a novel by Louisa M. Alcott , Mr and Mrs Bhaer accept a quadroon boy to their school. George Washington Cable wrote about the Louisiana Creoles of mixed-race heritage; he explored issues for mixed-race mothers who had daughters with white men, and denied their parenthood to enable their light-skinned daughters to pass into the dominant white world in the post-war South. He later burns a letter from his own mother; the reader learns that she was telling of her mixed-race ancestry. Her three novels in the series, Lives of the Mayfair Witches to , also refer to mulatto and quadroon people in late 19th and early 20th-century New Orleans. The city had a high proportion of mixed-race people. He uses the words quadroon and octoroon. Her mother is a free woman of color and former slave, and her father is a white Frenchman. In Archer , an animated comedy series on FX created by Adam Reed , the main character, Archer, refers to mentioning the word "quadroon" to his co-worker, Lana , in the past, and her "freaking out". Archer himself describes their daughter as potentially being an octoroon in the third episode of Season 7. In Barkley, Shut Up and Jam: In " Key and Peele ", a comedic sketch show starring a duo of comedians Keegan-Michael Key and Jordan Peele , in the Obama Meet and Greet sketch, Peele who is portraying Obama refers to one of his supporters as an octoroon when greeting him.

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It is certainly a highly recommended read for those interested in American history and domestic American slavery. Some of the most interesting areas covered in the book are: The topic of amalgamation and the mixing of the races through slave master and slave relations. The main character is a result of this practice. The theme of the slave master making advancements, raping, or entering into sexual relations with his female slaves has been covered in multiple slave narratives, most notably the narrative of Harriet Jacobs, and historian accounts, and this is a reoccurring theme in this book. The depiction of overseers, especially their economic backgrounds and the fact that many immigrated from the North, and the ignorance and poverty levels of poor whites is noted. The differences in owners, overseers, and plantation methods are worth note, and the rapid degeneration of soil, and at times failure of cash crops, due mainly to improper irrigation techniques aimed at maximized profiting is very importantly covered in connection to the consolidation of regional wealth and the dilapidation, abandonment, and rebuilding of certain plantations. The North-South trade, not only in human slaves, had heavy impacts on how Congressional voting went for national laws such as the Fugitive Slave Acts. Capital will always influence legislation. The political connection between the North and South. In order for a northern candidate to get southern backing whether in contributions or votes , it was important for that candidate to appease the Southern capital interests, which rested on slavery. The topic of runaway slaves were covered more in-depth here than in most slave narratives. The book indicates not only a trade network between slaves of various regional plantations, but indicates that there were bands of escaped slaves that seemed to subsist over long durations of time by engaging in trade and raids. The frenzy caused by the emergence of abolitionists is a very interesting area because it was not simply contained to the slave states probably due to economic and political links between the so-called Northern free states and the southern slave states. The author does an interesting job of presenting images of book burnings considered propaganda inciting slave rebellion and vigilance committees that would make drunken mob arrests, inquisition trails, and hangings of slaves and suspicious whites. It appears that the white American public was very fearful of slave uprisings during the last decades of slavery, and more notably that these fears were encouraged by pro-slavery forces in order to abate the spreading of abolitionism. The author did a solid job of covering the laws pertaining to slavery, inheritance, and restrictions on emancipation of slaves in some states, especially in the last portion of the book. What is even more important to note with these historical laws, especially those restricting manumission, is the category of children born of a free white man and a slave mother again, a constant theme in the book. The slave auction, both pre-event and event, is depicted on a few occasions within this book. It is disturbing to read the description of the speculators examining slaves, especially female slaves, and the beseeching fathers and mothers pleading for possible buyers to keep a family together. Overall, this is a recommended read for the American historian. The only issue I had with the overall storyline was that it was somewhat over-romanticized and the element of romance kept pure, which realistically I found rather impossible under the historical horrors of American society during the epoch of slavery. I would have to assume that the author purposely orchestrated this romantic characteristic to his storyline in order to draw the unconscious reader to the harsh images of slavery and the arguments against that institution during a time when the abolitionist movement was moving toward its height.

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Chapter 5 : Catalog Record: Archy Moore, the white slave | Hathi Trust Digital Library

The White Slave: Or Memoirs of a Fugitive, a Story of Slave Life in Virginia, Etc (Classic Reprint) Published April 22nd by Forgotten Books Paperback, pages.

Chapter 6 : Archy Moore, the White Slave: Or, Memoirs of a Fugitive by Richard Hildreth

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