Ind

2930-10

ACCOUNT Scholarships and Fellowships APPROPRIATION No. 2930-83

SCHOLARSHIP

NAME OF STUDENT James B. Browning

ADDRESS 5315 Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

INSTITUTION University of Chicago

RECOMMENDED BY Dr. T. E. Jones, Fisk Univ.; Charles H. Wesley, Prof. of History, Howard University; Arthur H. Hirsh, Prof. of History, Univ. of Michigan

STATEMENT OF OFFER

From letter of ERE to Mr. Browning, 4/1/30:

"As the President of the Fund, I have been authorized to grant you a fellowship at the rate of $400 toward your studies in European History at the University of Chicago for the next two quarters".

AMOUNT OF OFFER $400

PAYMENT DATES April 1, 1930 - $200
Beginning of next quarter, U. of C. ~~$200~~

CHECKS PAYABLE TO

TIME PERIOD OF OFFER for next two quarters at University of Chicago to do additional work in History - major, European History - in further preparation for a teaching position at Howard University.

APPROVED BY

AUTHORIZED BY

PAYMENTS

DATE	EXPLANATION	AMOUNT	DATE	EXPLANATION	AMOUNT
9/27/30	- final payment				

Ind

SCHOLARSHIP

P

April 1, 1930

My dear Mr. Browning: The Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund grant fellowships to a selected number of Negroes who show promise of leadership or whose scholarship or accomplishment in the Arts is outstanding.

As the President of the Fund, I have been authorized to grant you a fellowship at the rate of $400 toward your studies in European History at the University of Chicago for the next two quarters.

Mr. George R. Arthur, our Associate for Negro Welfare, is writing you further regarding our procedure in the matter of payments.

The Trustees and Officers of the Fund take much satisfaction in being able to assist you to continue your studies.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE R. ARTHUR

ERB:S

Mr. James B. Browning
Box 426, Y M C A College
5315 Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Rec'd

P

Ind

	Ptd	3/12		
			Mcs nc	3/13

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

925 SOUTH HOMAN AVENUE

CHICAGO

Fellowship and Scholarship Application Blank

Date March 11, 1930

Name in full James B. Browning

Present Address _____ Chicago Illinois
(Street and Number) (City) (State)

Home Address 25 Silver ST Asheville North Carolina
(Street and Number) (City) (State)

Place of birth Spartanburg S.C. Date of birth 1906 Age 23

Single, married, divorced Single

Husband's Name x Date of Marriage x
(Form of customary legal signature)

Number of Children _____ Age and Sex _____

Health

Your weight 138 Height 5 8 Are you in perfect health so far as
(Feet) (Inches)

you know? yes If not, what is the impairment? x

x Enumerate any serious sicknesses:

give details x

Training	Name and Location of School	Years or Length of Attendance	Did you Graduate? Give Degrees
Elementary	Hill St. School Asheville N.C. St. Luke's Lutheran High Spartanburg S.C.	1912- 1923	
High	Stephens-Lee High Asheville, N.C.	1923 - 1925	
Normal	Knoxville College	1925 - 1926	
College	Fisk University	1926 - 1928	A.B.
University	Michigan University	1928 - 1930 (Jeb)	A.M.

Positions held (administrative, supervisory, teaching, etc.):

Name of Institution or School System, etc.	Location	Title of Position	Years of Tenure	Annual Salary
I have never held such a position				

Reference to three persons acquainted with your qualifications:

Name	Position	Address
Dr. Thomas E. Jones	(Pres.) Fisk University	Nashville Tennessee
Prof A. A. Taylor	(Dean) A. A. Taylor Fisk University	Nashville Tennessee
Bureau of Appointments	U. of Michigan	Ann Arbor

Special Information

What position do you now hold? Without

Do you wish further training to fit yourself better for this position? It is absolutely ~~very~~ necessary that I study about six months to fit myself for a teaching position at Howard University

Or have you another position in mind? Teaching If so, what is the position, and how definite are the arrangements for your taking it? I have applied for a teaching position in several schools and feel that this work must be done in order to be assured a position at Howard Uni. 1930-31

What institution offers the best opportunity for the work you wish to take?

Atlanta University, Bishop College and Howard University

Howard Uni. will give me a position if I will do two more quarters work. Dr. Chas. Wesley head of the History Dept. made me this promise.

What financial assistance are you guaranteed from the institution or school system or other organization you are now serving? X

For what length of time do you require additional assistance? Spring and Summer 1930

Would you be willing to return to the South to teach or to work in another field of service? I would rather return to the South but would accept work in another field.

Give Quarterly X or Semester ____ budget:

Books	$ 15.00	Room	$ 75.00
		Board	105.00
Tuition	70.00	Laundry	12.00
		Insurance	00 00
Extra Curricular Fees	15.00	Miscellaneous	12.00
Travel	00.00		
Total	$100.00	Total	$204.00

Grand Total $

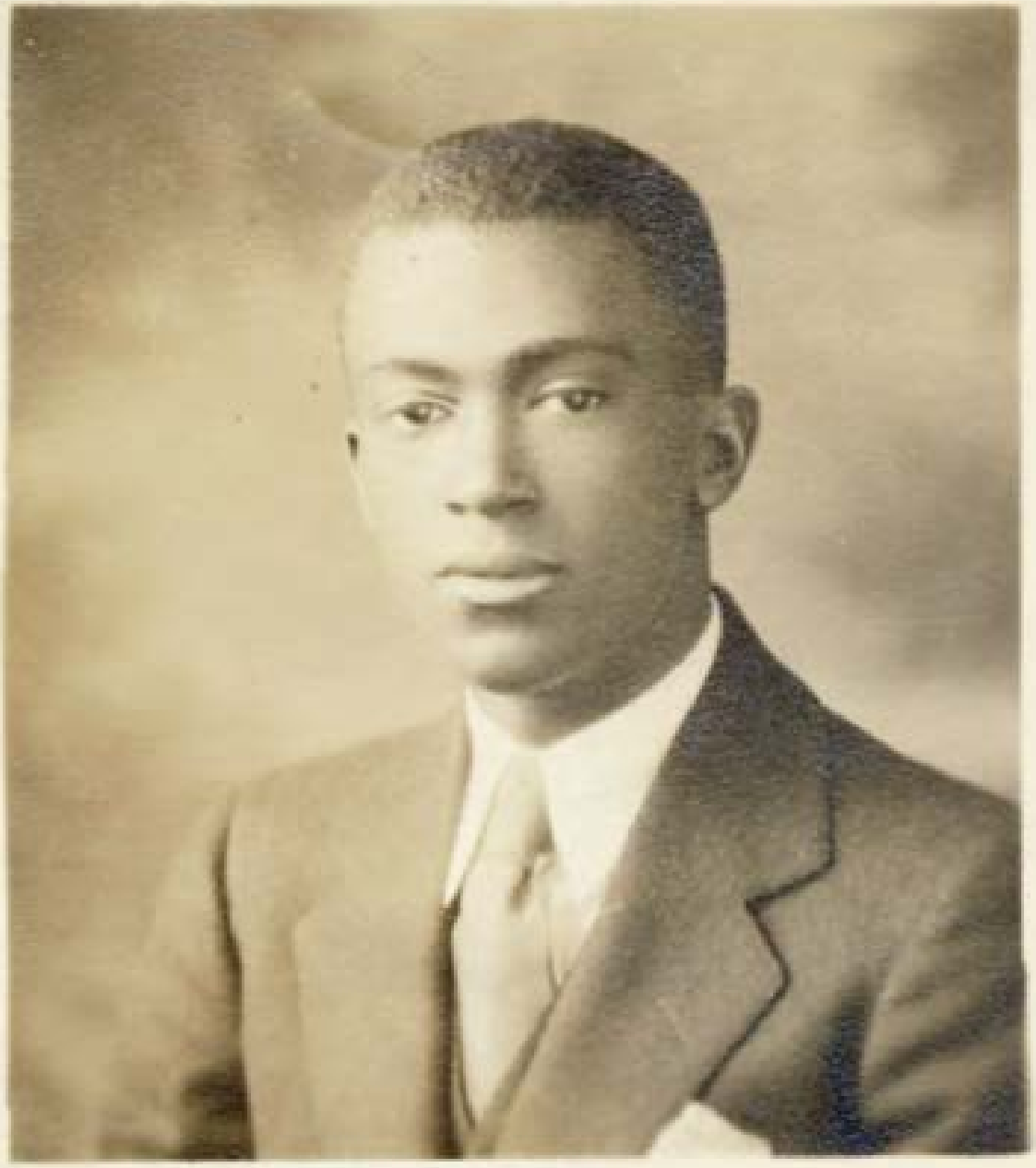
Multiply the quarter or semester by the number of terms required to finish course $ 608.00 How much of this amount can you take care of yourself? $50.00 Any additional information applicant wishes to give For the last three years I have worked my way through school. And I need aid for only two quarters to get the position at Howard University

Date application approved _____

Date application declined _____

Studies taken after completion of high school:

Name of Study	Year Taken	School or College	Term
History			
English			



Denied 4/13/32

SCHOLARSHIP

APPLICATION FOR FELLOWSHIP

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

900 South Homan Avenue

Date October 5 1931

PERSONAL HISTORY

Name in full James B. Browning

Present address Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Permanent address 25 Silver ST

Place of birth Spartanburg S.C. Date of birth September 20, 1906

Single, married, widowed, divorced Single

Name and address of wife or husband —

Number of children — Age and sex —

Dependents To what extent Relation

Father's name Ruben B. Browning Address 106 Woffard ST. Spartanburg. S.C. Occupation Methodist Minister

HEALTH OF APPLICANT

Weight 138 Height 5.8 feet inches Previous illnesses None details and date

—

Illnesses during past twelve months None

Physical impairment—degree and how long existing None

Most recent complete physical examination—when and by whom

September — Dr. Albert Hughes

Physician's recommendations None

Have these been acted upon? —

General health of family very Good

EDUCATION

Give a summary of your education in the following form:

	Name of Institution	Period of Study	Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates (give dates)
ACADEMIC:	St. Lukes Lutheran - Spartanburg S.C.	1921-'23	Certificate 1923
High School	Stephen Lee High, Asheville NC	1923-'25	Certificate 1925
Normal			
College or University	Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn	1925-'26	
	Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn	1926-28	A.B. 1928
Graduate	University of Michigan	1928-1930	A.M. 1930
	University of Chicago	Spring and Summer 1930	
PROFESSIONAL:			
Music			
Art			
Technical			

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Positions held (professional, teaching, scientific, administrative, business):

Name of Institution or Organization	Title of Position	Years of Tenure (give dates)	Under Direction of
Howard University	Instructor of History	1930-32	

REFERENCES

Submit a list of references from whom further confidential information may be obtained:

Name of Reference	Where and in what way does this person know you?	Address
Dr Thomas E Jones	Fisk University - Character	
Dr C. H Wesley	Howard University Experience	
Dr F. E Gillespie	Scholarship	The University of Chicago
The Bureau of appointments	Scholarship	The University of Michigan
Dr U.B. Phillips	Scholarship	Yale University
Dr. James E Eichelberger	Character	3984 Rhodes Ave, Chicago Ill.
Dr Mordecai W Johson	Experience	Howard University

Give a list of the scholarships or fellowships you have previously held or now hold:

Julius Rosenwald Fellowship $400.00 Spring and Summer 1930

Present position? Instructor of History From 1930 To — Salary? $1.500 per year

Do you seek further training for this or another position? What and where?

Raise in Rank – Howard University

Have you positive assurance of a position after completion of further study? yes

If so, what is the position? Raise in Rank

By whom is assurance given? E.P. Davis, Dean of College of Liberal Arts C.H. Wesley head of department of history

What course of study do you wish to take? Graduate Courses in History

For what degree are you working? Ph.d.

What institution offers best opportunity for this study? The University of Chicago

When does the course begin and when does it end? June 1932 – June 1933

Have your credits been accepted without condition? Yes

Courses you propose to take:

Major American History

Minor English and European History

What financial assistance can you depend upon from present employer, school, family, or organization?

none

If you are a student and employed outside of school, how many hours per day do you work? –

What are they? –

Where employed? – How much do you earn? –

Will this continue? – How long? –

What is the total amount required for the proposed period of study? About $1.300

How much can you provide? –

SUBJECTS STUDIED SINCE COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL

Please group courses by subjects, such as English, Science, History, etc.

Name of Subject	Institution (school or college)	Number of Semesters	Year

(OVER)

In addition to filling out the application blank, we are asking that you write an essay of not more than five hundred words, stating the major problem in your field, as you see it, and your reason for believing that additional training will enable you to help solve that problem, or, at least to make a contribution as a result of a wider experience. (Please use pages 5 and 6 for this essay.)

History concerning Negroes is being constantly made, but because of the dearth of trained persons interested in Negro life and history, many subjects which should be in the written record of the group have been entirely neglected or have been prepared by persons untrained in historical research.

Very illuminating studies could be made on such subjects as: The Contributions of the Negro Church to Negro Education, The Contributions of Philanthropic Organizations to Negro Education, or a History of one of the outstanding Negro colleges. More scholarly works are being produced in the field of the Negro today than ever before, but there is still much to be done, and in order for the finished work to obtain the recognition worthy of such an undertaking, one must share with Herodatus, the father of history, the feeling that:

> "These are the researches of Herodatus..... which he publishes in the hope of thereby preserving from decay the remembrance of what men have done, and of preventing the great deeds of the _____ and _____ from losing their need of praise."

Practically without aid in my undergraduate work, and with the exception of a Rosenwald fellowship ($400) made during the last two quarters of graduate work, I was completely self-supporting during the last two years.

Twelve months' study will enable me to complete all of my courses and residence requirements for the doctorate, after which I will be free to devote all of my time to writing a dissertation on one or more of these neglected phases of Negro history.

Howard University

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS

(With regard to making or accepting appointments, this questionnaire involves no commitment either by the University or by the prospect.)

1. Full Name James B. Browning
2. Date of birth September 20, 1906
3. Place of birth Spartanburg, South Carolina
4. Present address Howard University

   Telephone
5. Permanent address

   Telephone
6. Height 5.8
7. Weight 137
8. What physical defect have you, if any? none
9. Nationality American
10. Race Negro
11. Marital condition single
12. Number of children

13. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

	PLACE	YEARS	DATE OF GRADUATION	DEGREES
Elementary	Spartanburg, S.C.		1923	
Secondary	Asheville, N.C.		1925	
Collegiate	Knoxville College Fisk University		1928	A.B.
Graduate	University of Michigan		1930	A.M.
	University of Chicago	Spring & Summer	1930	

14. Give general statement of graduate courses showing field of major interest.

American and European history

15. What other subjects can you teach?

16. Title of master's dissertation

Business Organization of the South Carolina Plantation

17. Title of Ph.D. dissertation

18. Teaching experience

PLACE	DESIGNATION	DATES	EMPLOYER	SALARY
Howard Uni	Instructor	1930-31	1931-32	

19. Names and addresses of persons competent to speak of your scholarship, experience, and character

The Bureau of Appointments of the University of Michigan
Prof. U.B. Phillips' Department of History Yale University
Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson President of Howard University
Dr. Thomas E. Jones President of Fisk University
Dr. Francis E Gillespie Department of History University of Chicago

20. Name learned societies of which you are a member.

21. Name other organizations of which you are a member. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
Delta Sigma Chi Debating Fraternity

22. Place and purpose of foreign travel.

23. Publications (titles, periodicals, dates)

The North Carolina Black Code — Journal of Negro History Oct. 1930

The Negro Companions of the Spanish Explorers of the New World — Howard University Studies in History November 1930

24. Distinctions received

Julius Rosenwald Scholarship 1930

25. If you have not received the Ph.D. degree, state what steps you are taking toward that end, or where and when you are planning to do so.

I have completed two quarters work toward the degree and expect to continue at the University of Chicago for one year beginning June 1932.

26. Present position

Instructor of History Howard University.

27. Lowest salary you would accept at Howard University

(The college year extends officially from September 1 to June 30; teachers are usually asked to report September 20 to 25. Vacation begins after June Commencement.)

28. ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH, giving date it was made.

29. Remarks: I feel that I ought to be absolutely free from outside work. Therefore the total amount needed will be approximately $13.00

Browning-James B

Negro Companions of the Spanish Explorers in the New World

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A *Primary Sources*

1. H. H. Bancroft: *The History of Mexico*, 6 vols., San Francisco 1884-1889.
2. Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca: "The Narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca," translated in *The Spanish Explorers in Southern United States* 1538-1543.
3. Pedro de Casteneda: "Account of the Expedition to Cibola which took place in the year 1530 * *," translated in *Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States* 1534-1543.
4. Bryan Edwards: *History of the British West Indies*, 5 vols., London 1848.
5. Arthur H. Helps: *Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen*, London 1848.
6. Garcia de Montalvo: *La Sergas de Espladian* (1510), translated in Beasley's The Negro Trail Blazers of California.
7. Jose Antonio Saco: *Historia de la Esclavitud*, Barcelona 1879.
8. Justin Winsor: *A Narrative and Critical History of America*, New York 1886.

B *Secondary Sources*

1. A. S. Aiton: *Antonio de Mendoza, First Viceroy of New Spain*, Duke University Press, Durham, N. C., 1927.
2. H. E. Bolton: *History of Spanish Exploration in the Southwest* 1592-1706, New York, 1904.
3. Benjamin Browley: *A Social History of the American Negro*, New York, 1921.
4. W. E. B. DuBois: *The Gift of Black Folk*, Boston, 1924.
5. Edward Gayland Bourne: *Spain in America*, 1540-1580, New York, 1904.
6. Sir Arthur Helps: The Spanish Conquest in America, London, 1900.
7. Woodbury Lowery: *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States*, 1531-1561, New York, 1901.
8. W. H. Prescott: *A History of the Conquest of Mexico with a preliminary view of Ancient Mexico, etc.*, 3 vols., Philadelphia, 1892.
9. Leo Wiener: *Africa and the Discovery of America*, 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1920.
10. W. E. B. DuBois: *The Negro*, New York, 1915.
11. John Fiske: *The Discovery of America with some account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest*, Cambridge, 1892.
12. Sir Harry H. Johnston: *The Negro in the New World*, London, 1910.
13. Alexander Humboldt: *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain*, 4 vols., London, 1814.

14. W. H. Koebel: *Uraguay*, Scribners, 1905.
15. W. W. Sweet: *A History of Latin America*, New York, 1919.
16. J. B. Thacker: *Christopher Columbus*, 1903.
17. Bernard Moses: *Spanish Dependencies in South America*, New York, 1914.
18. H. J. Mozans: *Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena*, New York, 1912.
19. J. Lloyd Mechan: *Francisco de Ibarra and Nueva Vizcaya*, Durham, 1927.
20. H. I. Priestly: *The Mexican Nation, A History*, New York, 1923.
21. Justin Winsor: *Christopher Columbus*, Cambridge, 1891.
22. Carter G. Woodson: *The Negro in Our History*, Washington, 1922.

C *Periodical Sources*

1. A. S. Aiton: "The Later Career of Coronado," *The American Historical Review*, XXX, 298-305.
2. A. S. Aiton: "The Asiento Treaty as reflected in the papers of Lord Shelbourne," *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, VIII, 137-178.
3. Charles E. Chapman: "Palmares the Negro Numantia," *The Journal of Negro History*, 29-32.
4. J. Fred Rippy: "The Negro and the Spanish Pioneers in the New World," *The Journal of Negro History*, III, 183-190.
5. R. R. Wright: "Negro Companions of the Spanish Explorers," *The American Anthropologist*, New Series IV, 217.
6. Burton Kline: "America Discovered Many Times Before Columbus Came," *World's Work*, L, 39.
7. Monroe N. Work: "The Negro and the first Spanish Explorers," *The Negro Year Book*, 1914-15, 78.
8. A. F. Bandelier: "The Discovery of America and Documents for the History of New Mexico," *The New Mexico Historical Review*, IV, 24-44.
9. I. A. Wright: "Documents on the Mose Settlement in Florida," *The Journal of Negro History*, IX, 144-196.
10. I. N. Hurston: "Documents on the Mose Settlement in Florida," *The Journal of Negro History*, XIII, 664-670.
11. *Bolutin del Centro de Estudios Americanistas* Ano VII, containing the Census of 1560 in the Archbishopric of Mexico and the Bishopries of New Galicia, Mochoaccan, Talseola, Yucatan, and Oaxaca. Owned by Professor A. S. Aiton, of the University of Michigan.

NEGRO COMPANIONS OF THE SPANISH EXLORERS IN THE NEW WORLD

The history of the Negro in the discovery and exploration of Hispanic America begins naturally with the discovery of Africa. In about 1442 when the Portuguese, under Prince Henry the Navigator, were exploring the Atlantic coast of Africa, one of his officers, Antonio Goncalvez, captured some Moors, who promised to give black slaves in ransom for themselves, if he would take them back to their own country. The Prince, approving this plan, ordered Goncalvez to set sail immediately, insisting that this would be more advantageous, because Negroes could be more easily converted to the faith than the Moors.[1] From this it can clearly be seen that even from the beginning the religious motive was a potent factor for the enslavement of the Africans.

In exchange for the two Moors, Goncalvez obtained ten black slaves, some ostrich eggs, gold dust, and a target of buffalo hide. General excitement was generated because of the color of the slaves, since many of the people had never seen a Negro before.[2]

Notwithstanding these facts, there are cogent reasons for believing that Negroes had been captured and carried to the Peninsula long before this time. In the ecclesiastical annals of Ortiz de Zuñiga under the date of 1474 we are told that Negro slaves abounded in Seville and the "fifths" levied on them added considerably to the royal revenue. It is also mentioned that there had been traffic of this kind in the days of Don Enrique the Third, about 1399.[3]

Although Negroes had been slaves in Spain and Portugal they were treated very kindly in the time of King Enrique and in the city of Seville where there was a large Negro element in the population. Of their treatment during the later period a letter from Ferdinand and Isabella nominating Juan de Valladolid, the Negro count, to the "Mayoral of the Negroes" will give some idea of the treatment of the Negroes under the Catholic sovereigns. The letter runs as follows:

> For the many good and signal services which you have done us and do each day, and because we know your efficiency, ability, and good disposition, we constitute you mayor

[1]Sir Arthur Helps, *The Spanish Conquest in America*, 4 Vols., (London, 1900), I, 20.

[2]*Ibid*, I, 21.

[3]Sir Arthur Helps, *The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen*, (London, 1848), I, 20.

> and judge of all the negroes and mulattoes, free or slaves, which are in the very loyal and noble city of Seville, and throughout the whole archbishopric thereof and that the said negroes and mulattoes may not hold any festivals nor pleadings amongst themselves, except before you, Juan de Valladolid, negro, our judge and mayor of the said negroes and mulattoes; and we command that you, and you only, should take cognizance of the disputes, pleadings, and marriages and other things which may take place amongst them, for as much as you are a person efficient for that office and deserving of your power and you know the laws and ordinances which ought to be kept and we are informed that you are of noble lineage amongst the said negroes.[4]

Although this letter to the Negro noble does not add much to our story, it is cited because it is a good example of the relationship that existed between the Europeans and the Africans of the region. To this may be added that it is far more probable that the first slaves were regarded more as persons capable of furnishing intelligence and becoming interpreters of future expeditions than as slaves for the market or for more souls to be brought into the church.

We now approach, and not without some amusement, the account of Columbian visitors to America. This, although backed by the impressive authorship of Leo Wiener of Harvard, is somewhat dubious because it is based almost entirely on linguistic evidence.

When Columbus returned from the third voyage to the new world he reported that he had seen Negroes there.[5] As interesting as this is, even more so is the account he gives after the first voyage itself on having received from the Indians a present of certain guanies.[6] Quite naturally, Columbus was surprised to find these same things in America, but their answer must have astonished him even more for they said they obtained them from the black merchants from the southeast.

Weiner further states:

> A granite figure, representing the head of a Negro with cross striation on the face is reported from Vera Cruz. * * * In the ruins of Mexican Temples was found a mask of 'a Negro whose thick lips,' flat nose and woolen hair proclaim him African.

[4]Helps, *Spanish Conquerors*, I, 30.

[5]Burton, Kline, "America Discovered Many Times Before Columbus Came" in *The World's Work*, 50, 39.

See also Leo Wiener, *Africa in the Discovery of America*, 3 Vols. (Philadelphia, 1920), I, 174-175.

[6]Guanies was the native African word for pebbles or slabs of gold in the form which it was imported to Europe from the Guinea Coast.

And Woodson adds:

> African fetishism, too, resembling a custom among the American Indians, has been considered another reason for believing that Africans saw the shores of America centuries before the Teutons had developed sufficiently to venture so far on the high seas.

Columbus brought Negroes to America with him; in fact, it is held by some that Alonzo "the negro" piloted the unfortunate caravel, the Santa Maria, the flagship of the Admiral of his first voyage and in 1496 was captain of a fleet sent to Española. There was, also, a Negro cabin boy with Columbus on his fourth voyage.[7] There is a letter of Columbus in which he refers to Negroes in Guiana, and it is known that he gave an Indian slave to Las Casas's father; but all beyond this seems to be mere surmise.

These early African visitors of the new world left some Arabic words, which, together with the fact that early American pottery has decided African lineaments, startled the philologist, Leo Weiner, in his study of our aboriginal Indian's speech. These facts have been supported, in the main, by only one man and are based on linguistic evidence which is somewhat dubious, but they present a picture that is too interesting to pass over.

Peter Martyr, a learned historian and an acquaintance of Columbus, mentions a region, about two days' journey from the Quarequa, where Balboa, the illustrious discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, found a race of black men who were believed to have come from Africa.[8]

The skulls found in the Bahama Islands are very much like those found in the burial places of the Canaries. These and other reasons show that at some early time the ocean currents may have swept across from the African coast, canoes filled with Africans, who probably intermarried with the pre-Columbian people of tropical America.[9]

A Spanish romance published in 1510, by one Garcia de Montalvo, mentions an island called California made up of black inhabitants with "strong and hardy bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force."[10]

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[7] J. B. Thacher, Christopher Columbus, 3 Vols. (New York, 1903), II, 357-454-569.

[8] Helps, Spanish Conquest, I, 360.

[9] R. R. Wright, "The Negro Companion of the Spanish Explorers" in *The American Anthropologist*, IV, 217. See also C. G. Woodson, *The Negro in Our History*, (Washington, D. C., 1927), 58-59.

[10] Garcia de Montalvo, *La Sergas de Esplandian* (1510). Translated in Beasley's *The Negro Trail Blazers of California*, 18. Quoted in W. E. B. DuBois, *The Gift of Black Folk* (Boston, 1924), 35.

All of this seems to show the influence of the African on the early culture of the South American Indian and his civilization. And thanks to the growth of social history these facts concerning the Negroes' contributions to American civilization are gradually being given due recognition.

After the discovery of America in 1492, the Negroes came in increasingly large numbers from Spain and Portugal, where they had replaced the expelled Moors as laborers. That was a wonderful century, the fifteenth, when men realized that across the trackless Atlantic were dreams come true.

In 1500 Ovando received "permission to carry thither (to Hispanola) Negro slaves who had been born under Christian powers." The first brought over were born in Seville of parents brought from Africa and obtained through the Portuguese traffickers.[11] However, not many years passed before Ovando protested that there were too many Negroes in Hispanola. "Isabella gave ear to Ovando's protest and withdrew the permission to import negroes,"[12] because he had reported that the Negroes and Indians mixed too freely and that the former taught the latter too many bad habits. However, Ferdinand cared little for this and at Segovia, September 15, 1505, he gave notice to Ovando that he would send more slaves. "I will send more slaves—I think there may be a hundred at each time. A trustworthy person will go with them who may have some share in the gold they may collect. And I promise them ease if they will work well."[13]

From the beginning of the sixteenth century mention of the Negro in America becomes more frequent. From Ovando's complaint it can also be seen that almost from the start there was a tendency for the Negroes and Indians to cooperate. The labor and the conditions of labor were unsuitable for the Indians and they died in large numbers as a result, while on the other hand, Negro slave labor proved more and more efficient until a legend sprang up which said, in part, if a Negro slave is not killed he will never die, for no one has ever seen or heard of one's dying from natural causes.

Although it is true that Negroes flourished in Hispanola and that the labor that the mines required was very exhausting for the natives, yet the inefficiency and natural laziness of the Indian laborer can be

[11]Justin Winsor, *A Narrative and Critical History of America*, (New York, 1886), II, 304.

[12]E. G. Bourne, *Spain in America*, 1540-1580, (New York, 1904), 269-270.

[13]H. H. Bancroft, *History of Mexico*, 6 Vols., (San Francisco, 1884-89), II, 772.

over emphasized because they were encouraged in this vice by knowledge of existing law against their enforced labor.[14]

The severity of the labor in the mines proving destructive to the Indians, Ferdinand directed the *Casa de Contratación* in 1510 to send over immediately fifty slaves and later on others up to two hundred, to be sold to settlers. In April of that year over a hundred were brought up in the Lisbon market, thus marking the beginning of the African slave trade to America.[15]

Bartolome de las Casas, "apostle of the Indians," the celebrated bishop of Chiapa, who accompanied Ovando to Hispanola and had seen the miserable conditions of the Indians, returned to Spain in 1517 to obtain measures in favor of them. Las Casas, who proposed to relieve the natives by sending out Castilian laborers, has been freely accused of having thus caused the introduction of Negro slavery into the new world. Others have sought to prove that he did not recommend the measure at all. Unfortunately for the latter, Las Casas in his *History of the Indies,* confesses with deep regret and humiliation his advice on this occasion and founded on the most erroneous views he frankly states, to use his own words, "the same applied equally both to the Negro as to the Indian."[16] But Las Casas by no means was the first to introduce Negro slavery in the island. The Jeronamite Friars advocated it; his suggestion had been approved by precedent through Cardinal Adrian and his colleagues, consequently, it is probable that there was hardly a man of the time who would have seen further than the excellent clerics did.

Thus we see that it is quite erroneous to look upon Las Casas's suggestion as being the cause of the introduction of Negro slavery, because for nearly a quarter of a century Negro slavery had been approved by Royal Authority and tolerated by law and custom.

Unfortunately the advice of Las Casas was adopted and instead of depending only upon the few Christian and personal servants of masters who acquired them in Spain, Charles granted a patent to one of his Flemish favorites containing an exclusive right to supply 4000 Negroes annually to Hispanola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. The favorite sold his patent for 25,000 ducats to some Genoese merchants who obtained the slaves from the Portuguese.[17]

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14. Justin Winsor, Christopher Columbus, (Cambridge, 1891), 488.

15. Jose Antonio Saco, *Historia de la Esclavitud* * * *, (Barcelona, 1879), IV, 57.

16. W. H. Prescott, *A History of the Conquest of Mexico,* 3 Vols. (Philadelphia, 1892), I, 342.

17. J. K. Ingram, *The History of Slavery* (London, 1895), 145.

The beginning of the sixteenth century found an ever increasing number of Negroes being brought to the various Spanish and Portuguese holdings in the new world. Moreover, a careful study of the accounts of the *Conquistadores* reveals the fact that Negroes often played an indispensable though inconspicuous part in the exploration and occupation of important regions from as far north as Texas and Alabama to as far South as Chile and Peru. In the vast majority of cases, however, they served only as personal attendants, burden bearers, and laborers; nevertheless, here and there in the records one finds mention of Negroes who by exhibiting courage and intelligence arose above their fellow laborers and have had their names written along beside their masters', where they are destined to remain for all time.[18]

There were several reasons why the Negroes' part tended to be obscure. First, they were slaves or servants in the greater number of cases; anything done by them went on record as having been done by their masters. Secondly, there was a tendency on the part of the early historians to overlook the part played by Negroes. Finally, there were few if any social historians during this period, consequently, the accounts of the service of the Negro that have been handed down deal either with instances of unusual heroism or accounts of strange events in which the Negro took a part.[19] Those who know the splendid, sordid truth of these black builders who labored under the blazing rays of the tropic sun must continue to write and rewrite the story so that those who will write the general histories will find here the uncertain outlines of the work done by the Negro companions of the explorers of Hispanic America.

> When Balboa set out from Darien on the tour of exploration which resulted in the discovery of the South Sea, at least one Negro, Nufflo de Olano, was numbered in his party. Three years later, when the timbers for the four boats with which he intended to explore the Pacific had been prepared, thirty Negroes were among those who carried them piece by piece over the mountains and jungle from Acla to San Miguel. Moreover, when Balboa's successor constructed the first highway from ocean to ocean he made use of Negro labor along with that of the Indians.[20]

On November 18, 1518, six vessels sailed out of Santiago harbor and while coasting along the shore of Cuba were joined by other ves-

[18] J. F. Rippy, "The Negro and the Spanish Explorers of the New World" in the *Journal of Negro History*, VI, 183.

[19] *Ibid*, 183.

[20] Rippy, *Op. Cit.*, 184.

sels until finally there were twelve ships. On these ships were 508 soldiers, 109 sailors, about 200 Cuban Indians, a few native women, several Negro slaves and sixteen horses which were destined to play an important part during this third expedition of Hernando Cortez.[21]

Narvaez set sail June 17, 1520, from the port of San Lucar for his province with 600 colonists and soldiers, among whom were two Negroes,[22] one of whom achieved the unenviable distinction of having first introduced smallpox among the Indians, "for which they (the Indians) apparently had no immunity and in most cases the results were fatal."[23] Another Negro on the expedition, who seems to have observed the fight between Velasquez' men and those of Cortez from the safe and comfortable distance of a neighboring tree, has, because of some witty and flattering remark which he made to Cortez, received the honor of a paragraph in *The Decades of Herrera*.

Pedro de Alvadrado was perhaps without the services of Negroes when he went into Guatamala in 1523. But eleven years later he fitted out an expedition to Quito and included in his band two hundred Negro slaves, but most of them died while trudging through the blinding snows of the Andes.[24] Many of the natives of the region had never seen a Negro and considerable attention was attracted by these strange looking creatures who could not wash the black off their bodies.

In 1526 Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon selected a favorable spot on the South Atlantic Seaboard to establish a colony, where nearly a century and a half later the English founded North Carolina. The Spaniards under Ayllon erected houses for their shelter, while the Negro slaves which they had brought with them performed the main bulk of the heavy work.[25] Far to the South in the early part of the sixteenth century some Negroes were shipwrecked off the coast of Peru, but after some difficulty they landed and formed a settlement with the Indians.

Negroes were with the conquistadores of Chile and Peru. Francisco Pizarro, realizing the advantages which might accrue from the use of Negro laborers, secured permission to carry fifty with him to Peru, but long before the time of Pizarro, Negroes had accompanied those who spied out the land.

In 1525 an expedition under Diego de Almagro effected a landing on the coast of South America near Quemado, but when the expedition

[21] W. W. Sweet, *A History of Latin America* (New York, 1919), 56.

[22] *Ibid*, 62.

[23] A. S. Aiton, *Antonio de Mendoza* (Durham, N. C., 1927), 172.

[24] Rippy, *Op. Cit.*, 184.

[25] Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, II, 241.

attempted to move in the interior the Indians sprang into action to head off the invasion of the explorers.

> During the resulting skirmish one of his (Diego de Almagro's) eyes was crushed by a dart and he was saved from captivity and death only by the valiant succor of his Negro slave. A year later, the debarkation of a Spaniard and his slave at Tumbez resulted in an amusing occurrence which once more gave the Negro a few brief sentences in the *Decades*. Astonished at the color of his face, the natives of the region had him wash time after time in order to see if the black would disappear; and the Negro, true to his good nature and love of a joke, complied willingly while he grinned so as to display his pearly white teeth.[26]

From what has been said we can see that there had been a large influx of Negroes in the new world; according to Herrera nearly ten thousand had come to America by 1528. It is also said that they were treated very leniently and were given long vacations.

Several Negroes were of great help to the Yanacanos Indians in that they carried Diego de Almagro's and Rodrigo Orgonez's baggage during their uncomfortable journey along the frozen Andes from Cuzco to Chile, but many of them succumbed before they reached their destination. Nevertheless, had it not been for the cool-headed alertness of Captain Gonzelo de Los Rios and a Negro the great conqueror of Chile, Pedro Valdivi, would probably have met his death had not Los Rios and the Negro procured "the saddle horses of the Spaniards as soon as they saw a band of Indians dart from their hiding places."[27]

Numerous African slaves were along with the Spanish pioneers in Venezuela. Orotal, Sedeno, and Heredia; each had permission to introduce one hundred Negroes to build fortresses and search for mines; and in 1537 when the licentiate Vadillo came to Cartagena to hold the residencia of Heredia,[28] he brought down a large number of Negroes whom he carried with him on the hopeless expedition which he undertook with the hope of finding Peru.

There is an important citation in Aiton's *Antonio de Mendoza* which shows that all Negroes who came to America were not laborers nor even household servants, for "When Juan Cromberger, a native of Borescia, in Lombardy, embarked for the New World to print books in Mexico, he brought his wife with Neronima Gutierrez, an Andalusian woman, and a Negro slave apprentice, Gil Barbero."[29]

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[26]Rippy, *Op. Cit.*, 185.

[27]*Ibid*, 185.

[28]*Ibid*, 185.

[29]Aiton, *Op. Cit.*, 108.

African slaves accompanied the De Soto expedition in 1539 and one of their number is said to have been the second settler of Alabama. Moreover, before De Soto set out "on April 20, 1537, there was executed at Valladolid, a royal Asiento and capitulation between De Soto and the Emperor which conferred the right to import, free of duty, one hundred Negro slaves."[30]

Negroes on the Coronado Expedition played a significant part. For example, during a storm "there was not a horse that did not break away except two or three which Negroes protected by holding large sea nets over them, with helmets and shields which all the rest wore and some of them dashed up on the sides of the ravines so that they got them down with great difficulty."[31] Furthermore, among those who remained at Tiguex when Coronado became anxious to abandon the country he had so courageously subdued were "a Portuguese named Campo, three negro slaves, one of whom after his emancipation had become a Franciscan novice, a mastizo, and two Mexican Indians also stayed behind; two soldiers had been left at Quivira."[32]

The Spanish pioneers were not long seeing the advantages to be gained from Negro slave labor both as trained artisans and field hands. An example of this is found in a letter of July 19, 1537, from the pen of the Governor of Mexico, who said, "I have written to Spain for more black slaves because I consider them indispensable for the cultivation of the land and the increase of Royal revenue." Besides, Bustro Adolf Bergenroth, the collector of Spanish papers, said that at an early date they were considered the strength and sinew of the Western World.[33]

"When Sandoval after a successful voyage arrived at San Juan de Ulloa, February 12, 1544, they found a tower there for the defence of the Port with walls of cement as high as a man, and observed the progress of the work on the mole which was in charge of a cleric and employed a large group of Negro laborers."[34] The citizens of Nueva Galicia claimed that theirs was the poorest province of the Indies since the cultivation of the vine had been prohibited. However, they felt that they could make it the richest province in the New World if the

[30]Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, "The Narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca," in *Spanish Pioneers in Southern United States*, 1538-1543 (Frederick W. Hodge, editor, New York, 1907), 333.

[31]Woodbury Lowery, *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States*, 1531-1561 (New York, 1901), 215-216.

[32]Lowery, *Op. Cit.*, 335.

[33]Wright, *Op. Cit.*, 222.

[34]Aiton, *Op. Cit.*, 182.

following reforms were instituted: if royal aid was given so that the mines might be developed; if Colima was annexed; if two thousand Negroes were imported; and, finally, if the royal fifth was reduced to a twentieth.[35] Negroes in considerable numbers had been imported as slaves into the coast valleys of Peru and supplied labor for the rich cotton and sugar estates.

DeLuna was fired by the tempting and flattering tales which the survivors of the Narvaez and DeSoto expeditions had spread abroad of the wealth of Northeastern Alabama. So he decided to test the reports and on June 11, 1559, set sail. "The company consisted of fifteen hundred persons, including the soldiers, women and children, servants and negro slaves."[36]

In the neighboring state in the oldest city in the United States Negroes assisted as servants and laborers in founding the city of St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565, and played no insignificant role in the early days of this Spanish holding.[37]

We have seen that the Negroes did not figure so conspicuously in Spanish exploration and discovery, but in spite of the lapse of years the account of the travels of one Estevanico still linger as the most conspicuous of the many Negroes and Moors who were with the pioneers. As is the case with most slaves, little is known of the early life of Stephen Dorantes, or Estevanico, as he is usually called. It is known that he was an Arab from Azamor on the Atlantic coast of Morocco and is often described as "a person of intelligence," or as a black man who was very valuable as a guide because of his knowledge of some of the Indian languages.

In 1536 a new glamour was thrown around the work of discovery which resulted in the definite exclusion of Cortez. Three strangely clad Spanish wanderers, Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, Andres de Doreates, and Alonso del Castillo Maldonaco, accompanied by a Moorish slave, Estevanico, came in from the mysterious North with new tales of marvels they had seen or heard of in the course of their journey.

They were the only survivors of the ill starred Narvaez expedition to Florida in 1528. After several years among the Indians in Texas, Chilhuahua, and Sanora to Culiacan, the northernmost Spanish settlement on the Pacific coast, they were brought to Mexico City, where they lived for several months as the guest of the viceroy.

[35] *Ibid*, 162.

[36] Lowery, *Op. Cit.*, 357.

[37] Sir Harry E. Johnston, The Negro in the New World (London, 1910), 38.

In order to verify the stories which Cabeza de Vaca had brought back concerning the marvels of the north and to secure something definite to justify an expedition of conquest, Mendoza sent out under Fray Marcos de Niza, vice commissioner-general of the Franciscan order in New Spain, a small party. Cononado went with Fray Marcos as far as the limits of the Spanish settlements at Culiacan, at this point Fray Marcos was instructed to proceed into the unexplored country with Estevanico,[38] Oronato, a lay brother, and a few friendly Indians to investigate the value of a large expedition. On March 7, 1537, Fray Marcos with his little band left Culiacan. Oronato became ill and was left behind. Estevanico, who had been sent on in advance, sent back by an Indian messenger, in accordance with a prearranged signal, a cross as high as a man, which indicated that he had discovered a greater and wealthier land than New Spain. After a second cross was sent, Fray Marcos was certain that great things were at hand.[39]

> After Estevan had left the friars, he thought he could get all the reputation and honor himself and that if he should discover these settlements with such famous high houses, alone, he would be considered bold and courageous. So he proceeded with the people who had followed him, and attempted to cross the wilderness which lies between the country he had passed through and Cibola. * * * (He) reached Cibola loaded with the large quantity of turquoises they (the Indians along the route) had given him and some beautiful women whom the Indians who had followed him and carried his things were taking with them and had given him. These had followed from all the settlements he had passed, believing that under his protection they could traverse the whole world without any danger. But as the people in this country were more intelligent than those who followed Estevan, they lodged him in a little hut they had outside their village, and the older men and governors heard his story and took steps to find out the reason he had come to that country. The account which the Negro gave them of two white men who were following him, sent by a great lord, who knew about the things in the sky, and how these were coming to instruct them in

[38]Aiton, *Op. Cit.*, 118-119.

"Dorantes experienced deep grief on being asked that Estevanico serve the viceroy, Don Antonio, and would not give him up for five hundred pesot in a plate of silver which the viceroy sent as payment by a third person, but was willing that Estevanico serve the viceroy in the name of his majesty without payment because of the good which might accrue to the souls of the natives of those provinces and to the interest of the real Hacienda." Obregon, Soronica, April 16 and 18, 1584. This testimony seems to indicate that Estevanico was lent to the viceroy, not sold as is usually stated in histories which treat this period.

[39]Aiton, *Op. Cit.*, 118-119.

> Divine matters, made them think that he must be a spy or a guide from some nations who wished to come and conquer them, because it seemed to them unreasonable to say that the people were white in the country from which he came and that he was sent by them, he being black. Besides these other reasons, they thought it was hard of him to ask them for turquoises and women, and so they decided to kill him. They did this, but they did not kill any of those who went with him. * * *[40]

But where, in which of the Zuñi villages, was Estevanico killed? About the second of June, 1539, Fray Marcos was met by an Indian, one of the chiefs who accompanied him and who had followed Estevanico, the Negro. His face was all dejected and his body covered with perspiration and his whole exterior betokened great sadness. He indeed told a frightful tale too often repeated to need detailed mentioning. Estevanico had reached Cíbola and its people had killed him.[41] But to him must be given the honor of being the first member of an alien race to visit New Mexican "pueblos."

Estevanico was not alone in outstanding achievement, for in the expedition which followed Fray Marcos, in all the pomp and glory with which Mendoza fitted it out, there was a brave Negro in the Alarcon unit of the big expedition. "Alarcon learned that but ten days march across a wilderness region inhabited all the way to Cíbola and in vain he sought to prevail upon his soldiers to carry the news of his proximity to Coronado, but not a man of them dared to tempt the unknown desert except a single Negro slave who, willingly enough, consented to be the messenger, but he was not compelled to go."[42]

Negro slaves were also with the expedition directed by Francisco de Ibarra, Perez and Juan de Tolosa.[43]

But the Negroes not only showed their ability as laborers, artisans, and brave messengers, they demonstrated their capacity for conducting a stable government. The history of the Iberian Peninsula contains no more dramatic story than the long reckless struggle against the Roman Legionaries who had been sent to destroy the city of Numantia. It was one of the most illustrious accomplishments in the

[40] Pedro Castaneda, "Account of the Expedition to Cibola which took place in the year 1540 * * *," translated in *Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States* (J. F. Jameson), pp. 289-290.

[41] A. F. Bandelier, "The Discovery of New Mexico by Fray Marcos of Nizza," in *The New Mexico Historical Review*, IV, 36-37.

[42] Lowery, *Op. Cit.*, 293.

[43] J. L. Mecham, *Francisco de Ibarra and Nueva Vizcaya* (Durham, N. C., 1927), 61, 73, 113, and 220.

history of the Iberian Peninsula, because the armed inhabitants reached the point that they could no longer maintain themselves, due to a shortage of food supplies. They burned the city and those who were not killed in battle with the Romans committed suicide. The Roman leader, Scipio Aenilianies, upon entering Numantia "found nothing but burning embers and piles of corpses."[44]

This achievement is almost repeated in the history of Brazil. And this time the heroes were Negroes defending one of the first and strongest Negro Republics in history. In 1650, forty determined Negroes of the province of Pernambuco, all of them natives of Guinea, rose against their masters. They took with them everything they could get in the way of supplies and ammunition, fled to the neighboring forest and founded a *quilombo*. In the earlier days there had been a Negro village on the same spot but it had been destroyed by the Dutch.

For well over half a century the little Negro Republic prospered, and its population, made up of any slave who might reach Palmares, grew to 20,000 with about 10,000 fighting men, but the Portuguese were determined to wipe out the settlement because it tended to weaken the nearby plantations. A strong force was sent to destroy the colony, but it met with defeat at the hands of the Negroes. However, the Portuguese were only made more determined, so a large army of 1000 men with a well equipped artillery and the best implements of war which the time afforded was sent to effect the destruction of the settlement. When the unfortunate Negroes saw that either death or surrender awaited them, Zombe, the leader, and his distinguishd fighting men, leaped from the cliff to death rather than surrender. All of the others were killed by the Portuguese because they knew that such Negroes would never be fit for slave laborers again.[45]

Until 1583 there was a lull in Hispanic discovery and exploration, but at this time the Spaniards and their ever present Negro companions took the trail again, this time to make a thin sprinkling of settlements from Florida to California and as far north as Kansas.

In Florida there was a Negro settlement like the Palmares settlement in Brazil, because it was made up of escaped slaves, but the Mosé settlement differed from the Palmares settlement in that the government of Palmares was more stable and because of her courageous defence against the onward march of slavery. In Florida the Spanish King gave liberty to all slaves who could not reach the fort, not because

[44]C. E. Chapman, "Palmares the Negro Numantia," in the *Journal of Negro History*, III, 29.

[45]C. E. Chapman, *Op. Cit.*, 29-32.

of any particular generosity to them, but a diplomatic stroke which later had a weakening effect on English colonial control. In 1763 Florida was transferred to the English and the Negro settlement moved to Cuba.

In 1608 Governor Quirogy addressed the crown reporting the arrival of certain slaves in this the free Negro settlement of Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mosé near St. Augustine, Florida, to become Christians.[46]

Here and there in the reports of the governors are to be found accounts concerning the Mosé settlement, which are interesting since this was perhaps the first free Negro settlement in the present limits of the United States.

The following statistics will show to what extent the Negro had come to the region of New Spain, and will give some insight as to the extent of the spread of Negro slavery in other nearby Spanish holdings by 1520.[47]

	Archbishopric of Mexico	Bishopric of Michoacan	Bishopric of Tlascala
Spaniards	9,495	1,035	1,531
Negro Slaves	10,593	1,765	2,958
Mestizos	2,000	300	100
Mulattoes	1,050	200	100

	Bishopric of New Galacia	Bishopric of Yucatan	Bishopric of Oaxaca
Spaniards	1,270	420	460
Negro Slaves	2,375	265	481
Mestizos and		20	50
Mulattoes	150	10	30

Bishopric of Chiapa—Spaniards, 400; Negro Slaves, 130.

Total Number of Spaniards	14,711
" " " Slaves	18,567
" " " Mulattoes	1,465
" " " Mestizos	2,245

Thus we see that with such a large number of Negroes, Mestizos, and Mulattoes in the population, it is not strange that we find Negroes, in nearly every score of years, plotting and revolting, not so much for the overthrow of white rule as for freedom from slavery's yoke.

[46] I. A. Wright, "Documents of the Mosé Settlement in Florida," in *The Journal of Negro History*, IX, 194-196.

[47] *Boletin del Centro de Estudios Americanistas Ano*, VII, containing the census of 1560 in the Archbishopric of Mexico and the bishoprics of New Galicia, Michoacan, Talscala, Yucatan, and Oaxaca. (Owned by Prof. A. S. Aiton, University of Michigan.)

Perhaps the first instance of an insurrection was less than a score of years after the discovery of America when many Negroes in Hispanola rose in rebellion on the sugar plantations because Indian labor was being discontinued. "Twenty from the Admiral's mill uniting with others who spoke the same language fled and killed some Christians they fell in with. The Admiral went in search of the Negroes for he knew they were nine leagues away from the ranch *Melchoir de Castro*, where they killed a Spaniard and sacked his house. One Negro there rose with twelve Indian slaves and killed nine Christians in other parts of the Island. After much trouble and fighting the Negroes were apprehended and the major part of them hanged."[48]

Ayllon's colony in Carolina was fated not to prosper. After his death, internal dissensions arose which resulted one night in some of the Negroes setting fire to the house of Doncel, one of the leaders who was seeking to become Ayllon's successor. Nearly two hundred of the members of the colony returned to Hispanola, where it is believed that some of the sons of the Negroes took part in the revolt started by L'Ouverture and carried to a glorious conclusion by Dessalines.

> In New Spain the inhabitants were soon awakened to a realization that their fears were well founded when a widespread plot to revolt was discovered among them on September 24, 1536. The Negroes had elected a king and had planned to drive the Spaniards out with the aid of the natives. The plot was revealed to the viceroy by a faithful Negro, and when the truth had been ascertained he took prompt measures and seized the ringleaders before they could act, and after wringing a confession from them, had them publicly drawn and quartered in Mexico City as an example to the subject population. In the mines where they were working, ample warning was received and the revolt was suppressed. The Indians failed to respond to the incitement of the Negroes and were among the most active in hunting them down when the Viceroy offered a reward to anyone bringing them dead or alive. In one instance the Indians brought in four Negroes whom they had killed and salted to make sure of the reward.[49]

The Negroes of New Spain made another unsuccessful attempt at revolt in 1542;[50] and again in 1546, the Negroes were discovered in a conspiracy to throw off the yoke of slavery in the region about Tlatalulco and Tenocha and were dealt with in summary fashion. This was

[48] Wiener, *Op. Cit.*, I, 156-157.
[49] Aiton, *Op. Cit.*, 88, 89.
[50] *Ibid*, 89.

a repetition of the earlier attempt, in 1536, of the less docile African to substitute black for white rule in New Spain, and again the Viceroys with quick action and effective measures quelled the insurrection before it got under way.[51]

It seems that at least to the early part of the seventeenth century, when there occurred in the Vera Cruz district an uprising, the Negro on the whole had acquiesced in his status and had accepted the *status quo* as did the Roman slave because the vast majority of the slaves lived a considerable distance from the leading highways and often many miles from the railroads. If a slave escaped, he soon found himself surrounded by an impregnable wall. Moreover, he realized the ruthless treatment of recaptured slaves and the impossibility of fleeing. Unlike the American Indians, the Negro slaves were completely broken from their tribal stems and were opportunists rather than revolutionists. As a result, the Negro elected to acquiesce in the inevitable rather than risk the danger of being wiped out by the dominant group.

JAMES B. BROWNING.

[51] *Ibid*, 174.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

SCHOLARSHIP

4

The Julius Rosenwald Fund is making a review of the Negro fellowships which it has granted during the past seven years. Since an appraisal of our activity thus far in this field will naturally have some effect on future policy, it is requested that all persons who have received fellowship grants from the Fund cooperate by filling in carefully the brief information asked for on the following blank and returning the information promptly to the Fund.

Name James B. Browning

Position at time grant was made Unemployed

Specific purpose of the fellowship study Graduate work in History and Preparation for a Teaching position at Howard University

Subject studied under the fellowship (or special work accomplished) Two Quarters of Work toward the doctorate

Institution at which fellowship study was carried on (or, if no specific institution was attended, state nature and place of the work carried out under the grant)

The University of Chicago

Present position or occupation Instructor in History at Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Your opinion of benefits received from the fellowship

(1) Enabled me to get a position
(2) " " " Write (1) article and a book book - both of which were published
(3) Gave me an opportunity to start work toward the doctorate
(4) Gave me a wider knowledge and a deeper appreciation of the Julius Rosenwald Fund es.

Other reports or ~~comments may be~~ written on the back of this sheet

The sympathetic understanding of Mr. George R. Arthur, Dr. Charles

S. Johnson, and ~~Dr.~~ Will Alexander

Additional Comment

a fellowship grant, as far as possible, should cover all expenses and prevent students from being forced to work for often. This additional work may result in inferior class work and the loss of the investment of the Rosenwald Fund together with the work of the student