



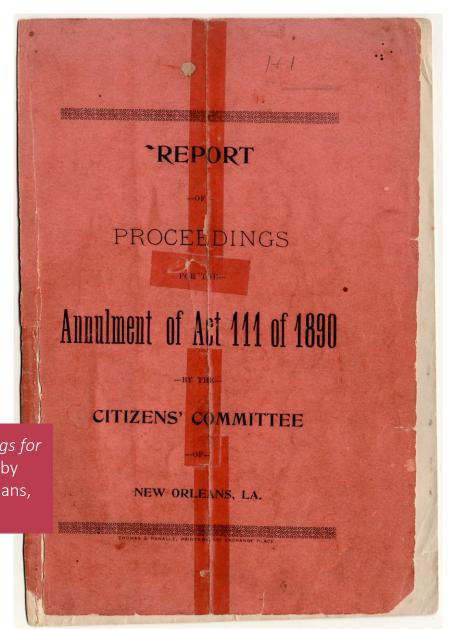
AMISTAD ON THE GO!

Amistad on the Go! is an interactive print and digital educational program that works in partnership with teachers servicing students from 6th to 12th grade to provide comprehensive lessons on the history of African Americans in the United States. Amistad on the Go! Toolkits include detailed curricula, student activities, and access to online resources all of which focus on the study of primary sources in and outside of the classroom. The Amistad on the Go! program also includes thematic traveling exhibitions and in-service training for teachers.

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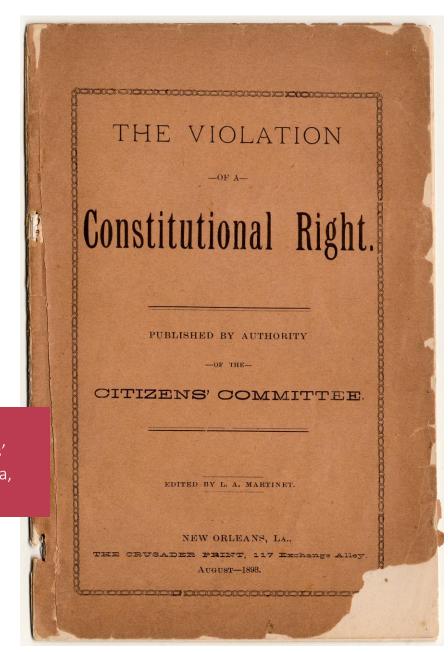
Front cover of *Report of Proceedings for* the Annulment of Act 111 of 1890 by the Citizens' Committee. New Orleans, Louisiana, 1891.





Front cover of *The Violation of a*Constitutional Right by the Citizens'

Committee. New Orleans, Louisiana,
1893.





"Another Jim Crow Car Case" in *The Daily Picayune*. New Orleans, June 9, 1892.

ANOTHER JIM CROW CAR CASE.

Arrest of a Negro Travelor Who Persisted in Riding With the White People.

On Tuesday evening a negro named Adolph Plessey was accested by Private Detective Cain on the East Louisiana train and locked up for violating section 2 of act 111 of 1890, relative to separate coaches.

It appears that Plessy purchased a ticket to Covington, and shortly before his arrest the conductor asked him if he was a colored man. On the latter replying that he was the conductor informed him that he would have to go into the carset aside for colored people. This he refused to do, and Mr. Cain then stepped up and requested him to go into the other coach, but he still refused, and Mr. Cain thereupon informed him that he would either have to go or go to jail. He replied that he would sooner go to jail than leave the coach, and was thereupon arrested.

He waived examination yesterday before Recorder Monlin, and was sent before the criminal court under \$500 bonds.



Excerpt from "The Jim Crow Cars" in *The Daily Picayune*. New Orleans, October 29, 1892.

THE JIM CROW CARS.

Argument on the Constitutionality of the Separate Car Act.

Assistant District Attorney Adams and Mr. J. C. Walker Argue a Motion to Quash

In the Case of the State of Louisiana vs. Homer Adolph Plessy.

The Criminal Court Sits En Bane and Takes the Matter Under Advisement.

Last July Homer Adolph Plessy, colored, bought a ticket over the East Louisiana Railroad, from this city to Covington. He refused to ride in the negre car, and tried to force his way into the white car. He was put off the train, and later arrested and charged with violation of the separate car act, passed by the general assembly of 1890.

Information was filed in section A of the criminal district court, and argument was heard with Judges Ferguson and Moise sitting en bane, Assistant District Attorney Adams and J. C. Walker, Esq., appearing respectively for the state and defense, on a motion to quash, brought by the defendant.



Excerpt from "Jim Crow Car Law" in *The Daily Picayune*. New Orleans, November 19, 1892.

JIM CROW CAR LAW.

Judge J. H. Ferguson Declares the the Separate Car Act Constitutional

In a Lengthy Decision on a Motion to Quash Information

In the Case of the State vs. Homer Adolph Plessy,

Who Insisted Upon Riding in a White Car on the East Louisiana Railroad.

Judge J. H. Ferguson, the criminal district court sitting en bane yesterday in section A, read the following decision on the motion to quash information against Homer Adolph Plessy, colored, for violation of the separate car act on the East Louisiana Railroad.

The information in this case is based on act No. 111, approved July 10, 1890. It charges that the defendant unlawfully insisted on going into a coach to which by race he did not belong. There is no averment as to the color of the defendant. Defendant before arraignment, filed a plea herein, based on fifteen grounds and prayed therein to be dispussed and discharged.



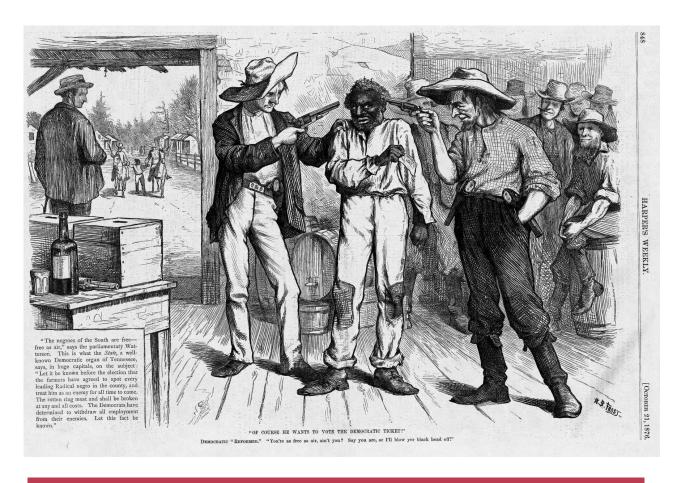
Political: Disenfranchisement.



Poll tax receipt for Harry B. Dixon, July 22, 1897.

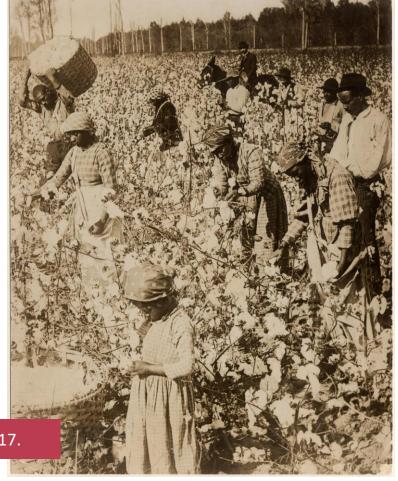


Political: Disenfranchisement.





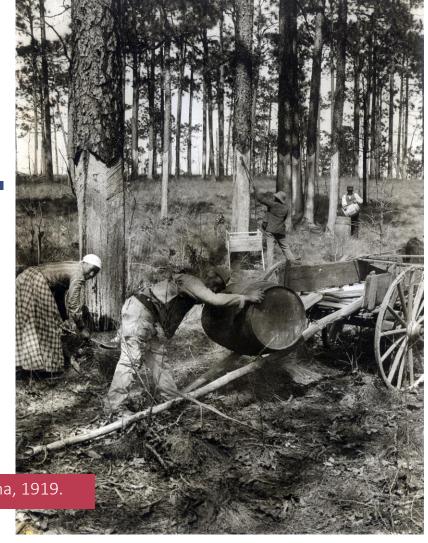
Economic: Sharecropping. Convict Leasing.



Workers picking cotton in Georgia, 1917.



Economic: Sharecropping. Convict Leasing.



Collecting Crude Turpentine in North Carolina, 1919.

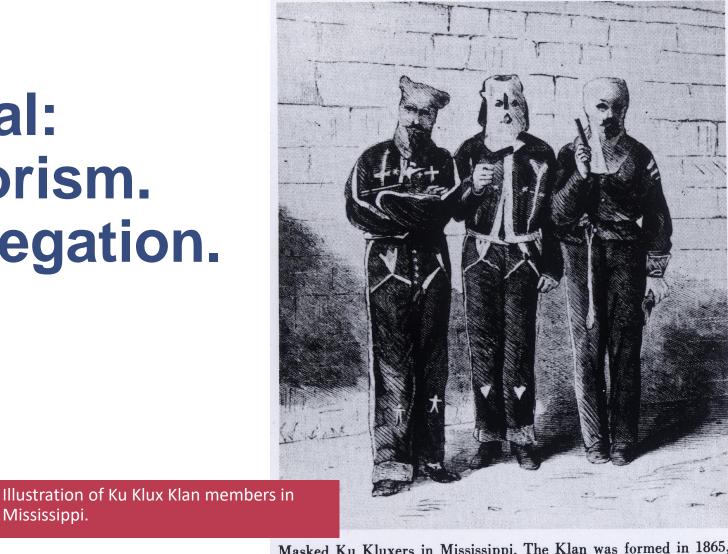


demise of it first wave, circa 1880.





Mississippi.



Masked Ku Kluxers in Mississippi. The Klan was formed in 1865, its first Grand Wizard Confederate general Nathan Bedford Forrest.



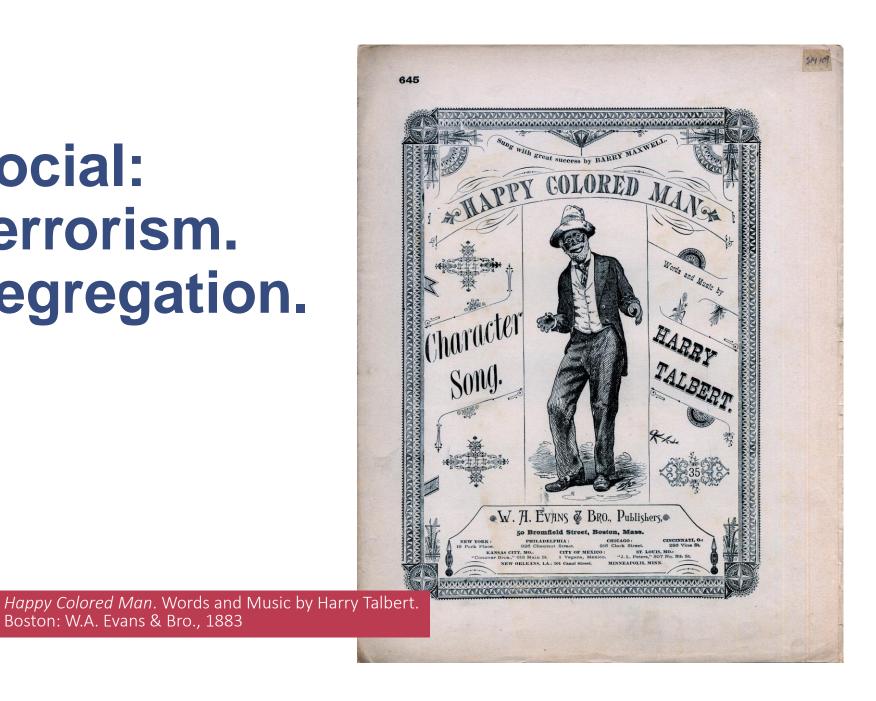
FIFTH EDITION COPYRIGHT 1916 BY W. J. SIMMONS ATLANTA, GA. **KLORAN** Unights of the Ku Klux Front cover of *The Kloran*. Atlanta, Georgia: Ku Klux Press, 1916. -CAUTION-This book is the property of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (incorporated) and is loaned Klan No. Realm of. PRINTED BY THE KU KLUX PRESS



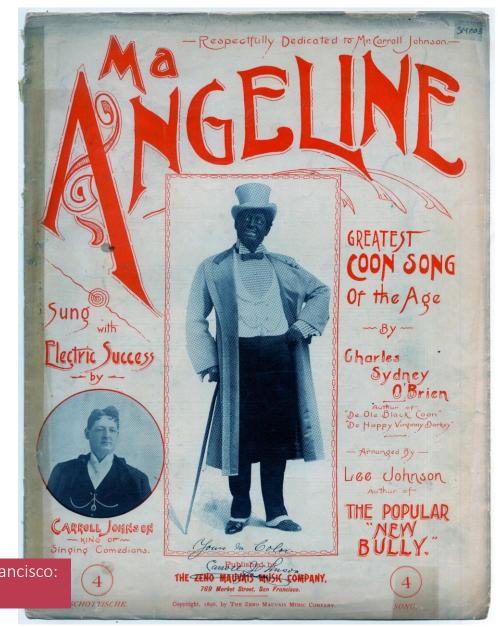
Ku Klux Klan rally, 20th century



Boston: W.A. Evans & Bro., 1883

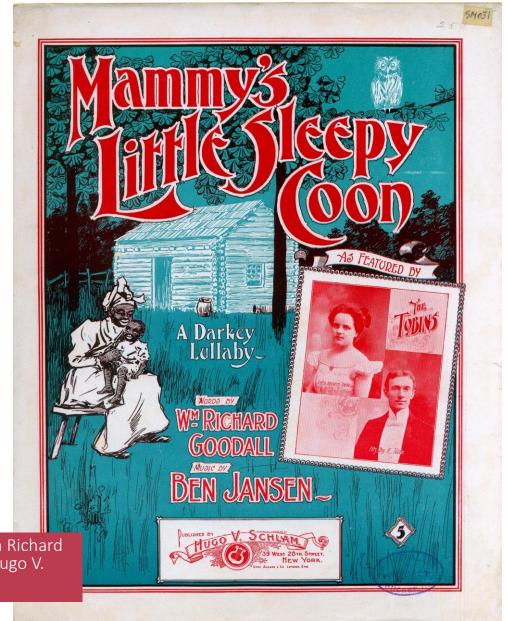






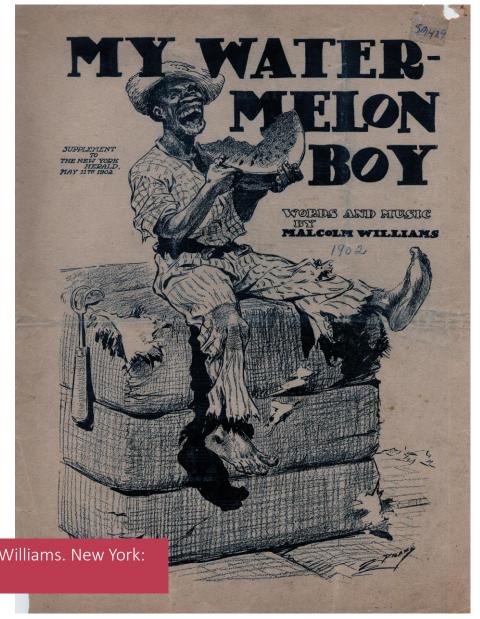
Ma Angeline. Charles Sydney O'Brien. San Francisco: The Zeno Mauvais Music Co., 1896





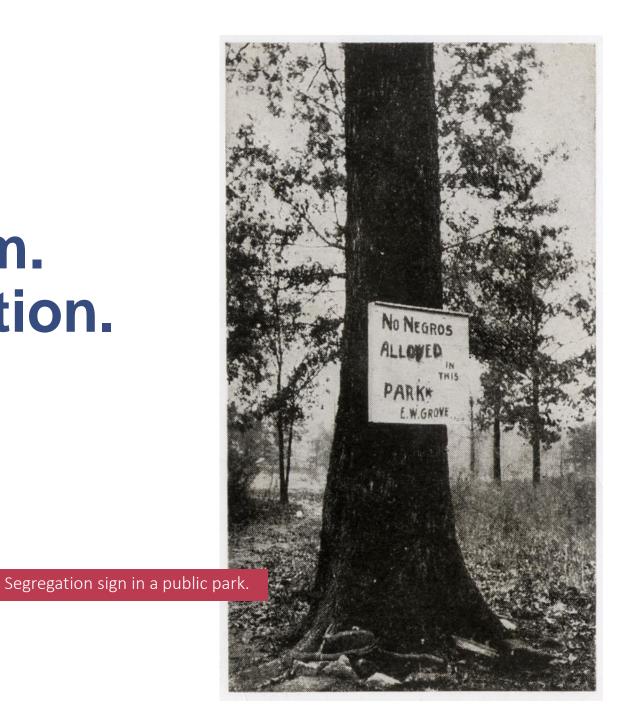
Mammy's Little Sleepy Coon. Words by Wm Richard Goodall. Music by Ben Jansen. New York: Hugo V. Schlam, 1900.





My Watermelon Boy. Words and Music by Malcolm Williams. New York: Supplement to The New York Herald, 1902.









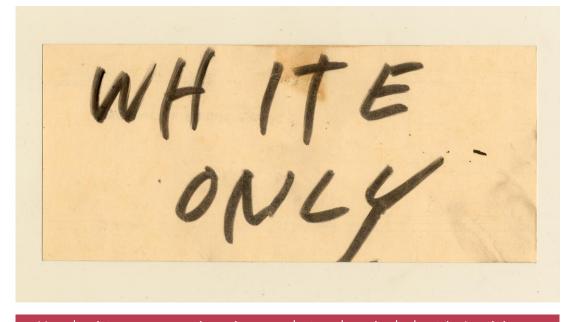
Segregation sign at saloon.





Segregation sign at a public beach.





Handwritten segregation sign used at a chemical plant in Louisiana.

