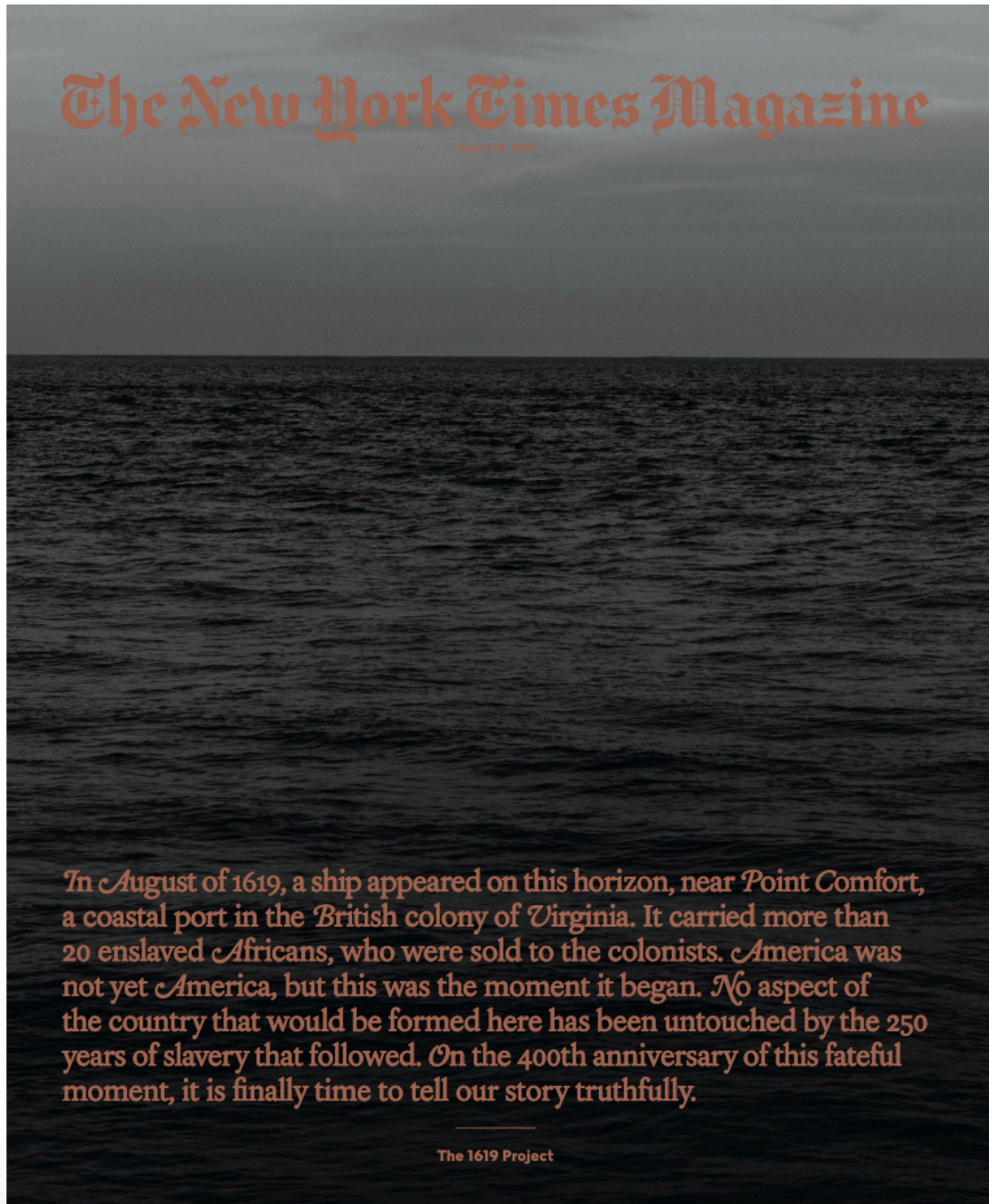


1619 Image Gallery | Wednesday, December 9, 2020 | Pulitzer Center

From: https://pulitzercenter.org/sites/default/files/full_issue_of_the_1619_project.pdf

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Contributors

Nikole Hannah-Jones, Page 14



Wesley Morris, 60



Nikole Hannah-Jones, Page 14 is a staff writer for the magazine. A 2017 MacArthur fellow, she has won a National Magazine Award, a Peabody Award and a George Polk Award.

Jeneen Interlandi, Page 44 is a member of The Times's editorial board and a staff writer for the magazine. Her last article for the magazine was about teaching in the age of school shootings.

With creative works from:

Barry Jenkins
Jacqueline Woodson

Khalil Gibran Muhammad, 70



Trymaine Lee, Page 82 is a Pulitzer Prize- and Emmy Award-winning journalist and a correspondent for MSNBC. He covers social-justice issues and the role of race in politics and law enforcement.

Wesley Morris, Page 60 is a staff writer for the magazine, a critic at large for The New York Times and a co-host of the podcast "Still Processing." He was awarded the 2012 Pulitzer Prize for criticism.

Jesmyn Ward
Rita Dove
Reginald Dwayne Betts
Yusef Komunyakaa

Trymaine Lee, 82



Dannielle Bowman, 98



Linda Villarosa, 58



Lynn Nottage, Page 84 is a playwright and screenwriter. She has received two Pulitzer Prizes and a MacArthur fellowship, and she is currently an associate professor at Columbia School of the Arts.

Khalil Gibran Muhammad, Page 70 is a Suzanne Young Murray professor at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University and author of "The Condemnation of Blackness."

Camille T. Dungy
Yaa Gyasi
Eve L. Ewing
Darryl Pinckney

Lynn Nottage, 84



Jeneen Interlandi, 44



Jamelle Bouie, 50



Dannielle Bowman, Page 98 is a visual artist working with photography. She is an artist in residence at Baxter Street Camera Club of New York, where she will have a solo show in January.

Linda Villarosa, Page 58 directs the journalism program at the City College of New York and is a contributing writer for the magazine. Her feature on black infant and maternal mortality was a finalist for a National Magazine Award.

Kiese Laymon
Clint Smith
ZZ Packer

Bryan Stevenson, 80



Djeneba Aduayom, 86



Adam Pendleton, 14



Tyehimba Jess, 58



Joshua Bennett, 79



Kevin M. Kruse, 48



Jamelle Bouie, Page 50
is a Washington-based New York Times opinion columnist and a political analyst for CBS News. He covers campaigns, elections, national affairs and culture.

Tyehimba Jess, Page 58
is a poet from Detroit who teaches at the College of Staten Island. He is the author of two books of poetry, "Leadbelly" and "Olio," for which he received the 2017 Pulitzer Prize.

Bryan Stevenson, Page 80
is the executive director of the Equal Justice Initiative and the author of "Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption."

Joshua Bennett, Page 79
is an assistant professor of English and creative writing at Dartmouth College and the author of "The Sobbing School." His poetry book "Owed" will be published in 2020.

Djeneba Aduayom, Page 86
is a photographer in Los Angeles known for her portraiture inspired by her career as a dancer.

Kevin M. Kruse, Page 48
is a professor of history at Princeton University and the author of "White Flight: Atlanta and the Making of Modern Conservatism."

Adam Pendleton, Page 14
is an artist known for conceptually rigorous and formally inventive paintings, collages, videos and installations that address history and contemporary culture.

Contributors' bios
continue on Page 95.

Special thanks:

To bring The 1619 Project to non-Times subscribers, we have printed hundreds of thousands of additional copies of this issue, as well as of today's special newspaper section, for distribution at libraries, schools and museums. This would not have been possible without the generous support of donors: Wilson Chandler, John Legend on behalf of the Show Me Campaign, Ekpe Udoh, Gabrielle Union, Fund II Foundation and the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Our founding ideals of liberty and equality were false when they were written. Black Americans fought to make them true. Without this struggle, America would have no democracy at all.

By Nikole Hannah-Jones
Artwork by Adam Pendleton

August 18, 2019





An 1872 portrait of African-Americans serving in Congress (from left): Hiram Revels, the first black man elected to the Senate; Benjamin S. Turner; Robert C. De Large; Josiah T. Walls; Jefferson H. Long; Joseph H. Rainy; and R. Brown Elliot.



A postcard showing the scene at the murder of Allen Brooks, an African-American laborer who was accused of attempted rape. He was dragged through the streets around the Dallas County Courthouse and lynched on March 3, 1910. Postcards of lynchings were not uncommon in the early 20th century.



Isaac Woodard and his mother in South Carolina in 1946. In February that year, Woodard, a decorated Army veteran, was severely beaten by the police, leaving him blind.



A demonstrator at the 1965 march from Selma to Montgomery, led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to fight for black suffrage.



Ieshia Evans being detained by law enforcement officers at a Black Lives Matter protest in 2016 outside the headquarters of the Baton Rouge Police Department.

In order to understand
the brutality of
American capitalism,
you have to start
on the plantation.

By Matthew Desmond

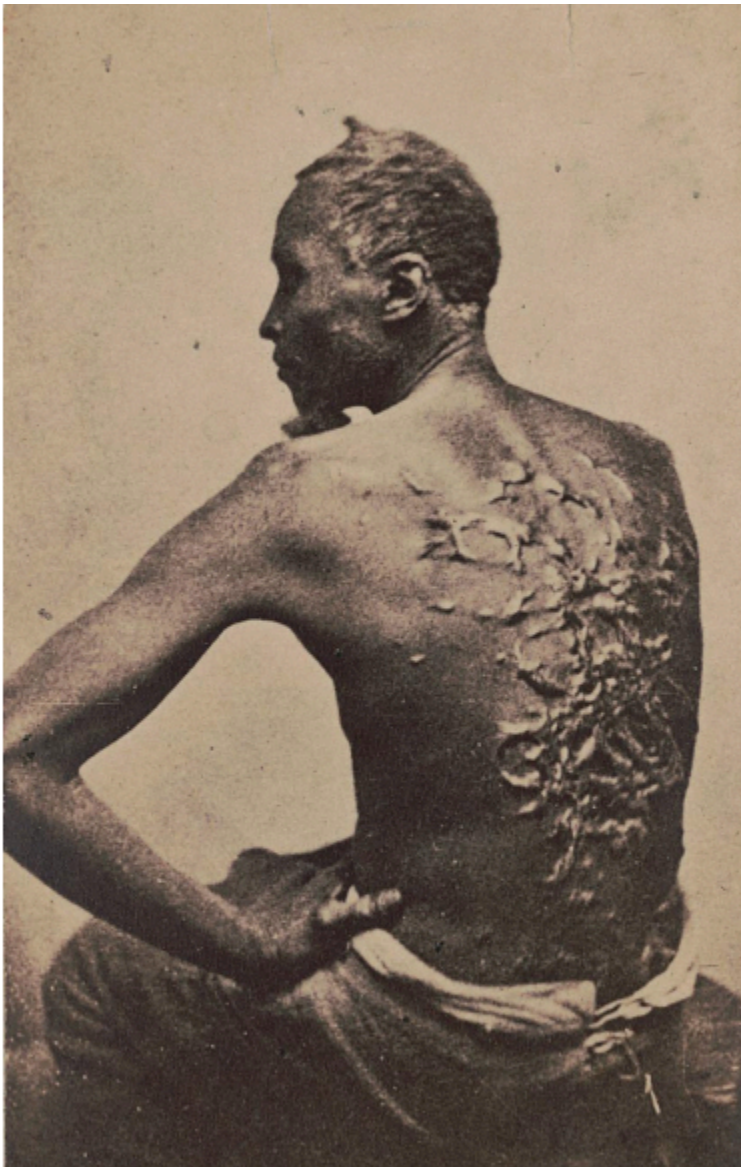
Photograph by Lyle Ashton Harris

August 18, 2019





Above: Women and children in a cotton field in the 1860s. Opening pages: The New York Stock Exchange, July 2019



A photograph taken at a medical examination of a man known as Gordon, who escaped from Mississippi and made his way to a Union Army encampment in Baton Rouge, La., in 1863.



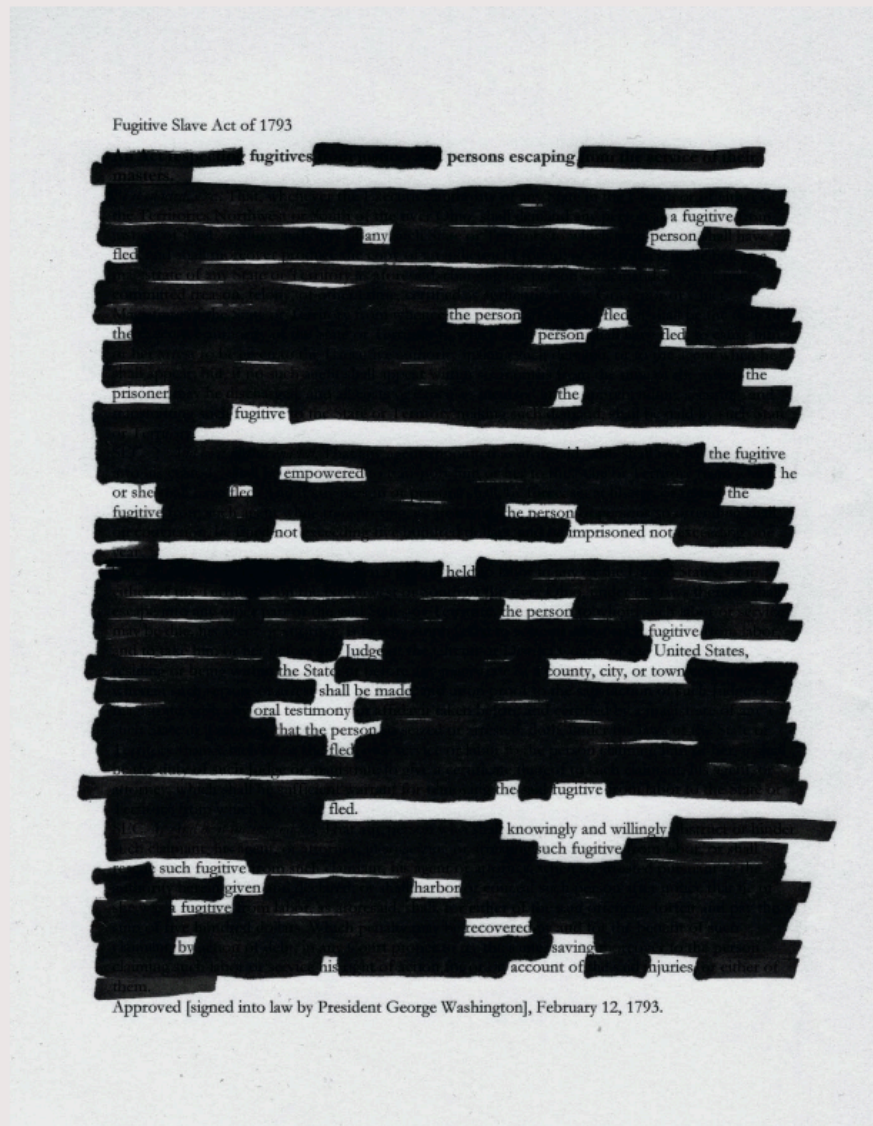
African-Americans preparing cotton for the gin at a plantation on Port Royal Island, S.C., in the 1860s.

94				I			
THE PLANTER'S ANNUAL RECORD of his Negroes upon Pleasant Hill				E. J. Copell Overseer.			
Plantation, during the year 1850							
MALES.				FEMALES.			
NAME.	Age.	Value at commencement of the year.	Value at end of the year.	NAME.	Age.	Value at commencement of the year.	Value at end of the year.
John	70	\$50 00	75 00	Wannah	60	100 00	125 00
Tone	49	1000 00	1250 00	Mary	34	800 00	900 00
Sandy	38	600 00	800 00	Fanny	23	800 00	900 00
Edmund	35	1000 00	1300 00	Rachel	32	675 00	750 00
Jay	40	700 00	950 00	Martha	27	675 00	700 00
Colman	38	700 00	950 00	Lelia	28	675 00	750 00
Peter		700 00	950 00	Rachel	24	675 00	750 00
Isaac	30	700 00	950 00	Liana	31	600 00	700 00
Anthony	35	800 00	950 00	Chany	32	600 00	675 00
Scott	33	800 00	950 00	Lucky	28	600 00	750 00
George	30	750 00	1000 00	Let	38	550 00	650 00
Jim	37	800 00	950 00	Galum	13	600 00	700 00
Dotson	20	750 00	900 00	Amanda	13	1100 00	600 00
Bill	18	700 00	900 00	Larah	9	350 00	450 00
William	24	1000 00	1200 00	Harriet	8	300 00	400 00
Charles	10	500 00	650 00	Let	7	350 00	400 00
Henry	19	375 00	400 00	Wannah	7	350 00	450 00
Wenderson	8	300 00	350 00	Mayan	7	275 00	310 00
Johnson	6	250 00	275 00	Ellen	6	200 00	250 00
Stephen	4	200 00	225 00	Louisa	5	175 00	250 00
Tom	5	250 00	275 00	Arden	4	200 00	250 00
Monroe	4	200 00	225 00	Melissa	3	100 00	125 00
Daniel	2	150 00	175 00	Matilda	5	200 00	225 00
Tom	2	150 00	175 00	Jimmy	3	150 00	150 00
Amos	3	175 00	200 00	Carlton	3	150 00	150 00
Jerry	1	75 00	100 00	Francis	2	100 00	125 00
		\$9625 00	\$1675 00	Lama	1	100 00	125 00
				Amarantha	1	75 00	100 00
				Lanaan	6m	75 00	100 00
				Roe	6m	75 00	100 00
						\$10975 00	\$12850 00
				Ann			100 00
				Delia			100 00
							\$13050 00

An 1850 inventory of enslaved people from the Pleasant Hill Plantation in Mississippi.

August 18, 2019

● Feb. 12, 1793: George Washington signs into law the first Fugitive Slave Act, which requires United States citizens to return runaway enslaved people to the state from which they came.



By Reginald Dwayne Betts

Why doesn't the United States have universal health care? The answer begins with policies enacted after the Civil War.



By Jeneen Interlandi

A traffic jam in Atlanta would seem to have nothing to do with slavery. But look closer. ...



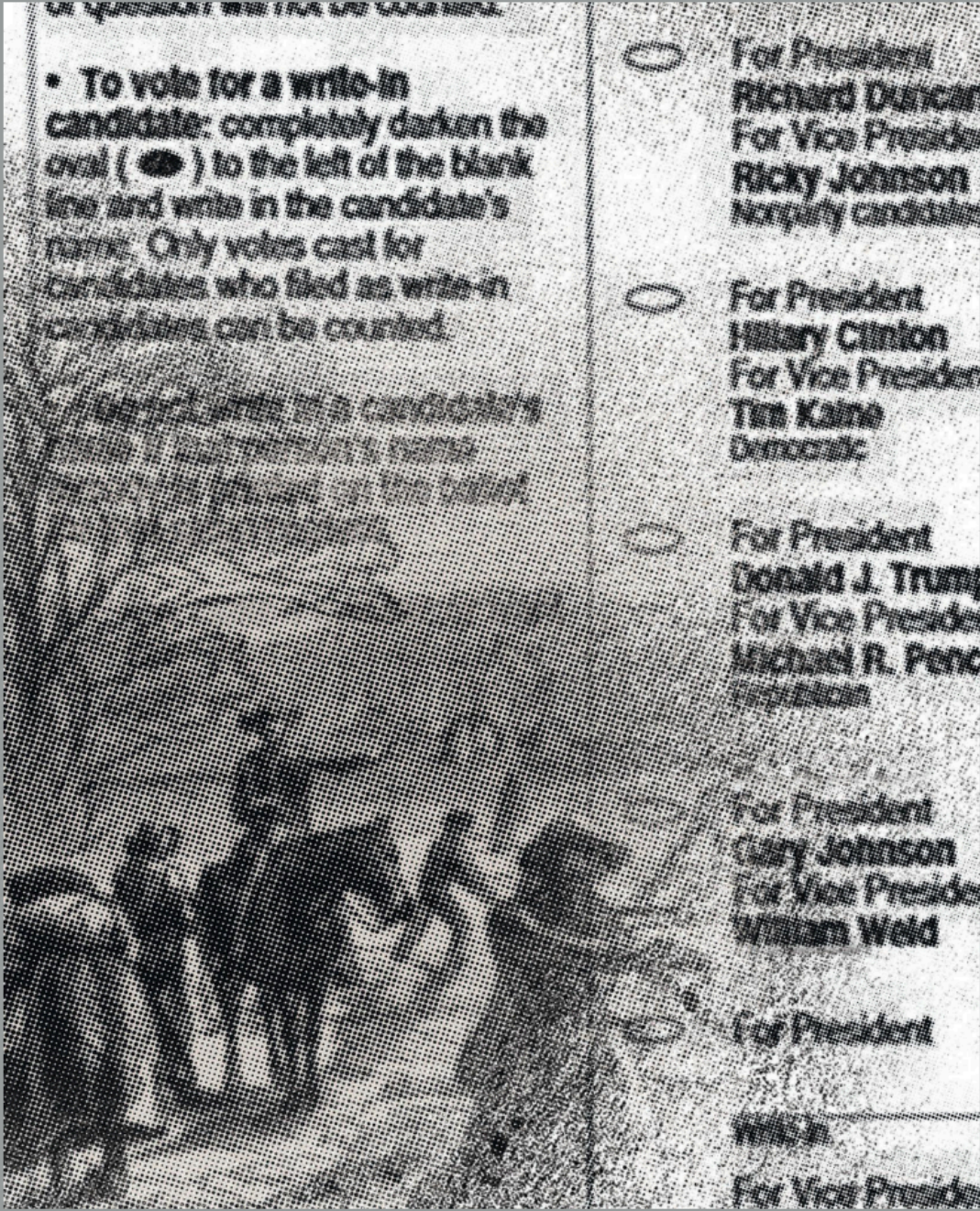
By Kevin M. Kruse

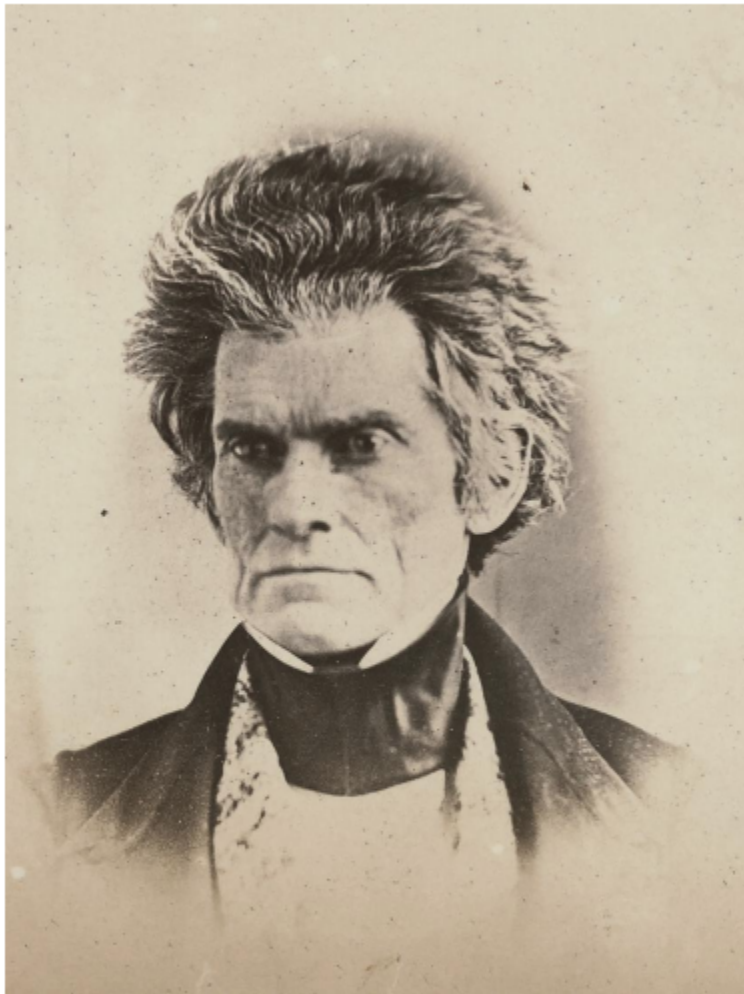
*American democracy
has never shed an
undemocratic
assumption present
at its founding:
that some people
are inherently
entitled to more power
than others.*

By Jamelle Bouie

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John C. Calhoun, perhaps the most prominent political theorist of the slaveholding South and an influence on modern right-wing thinking.

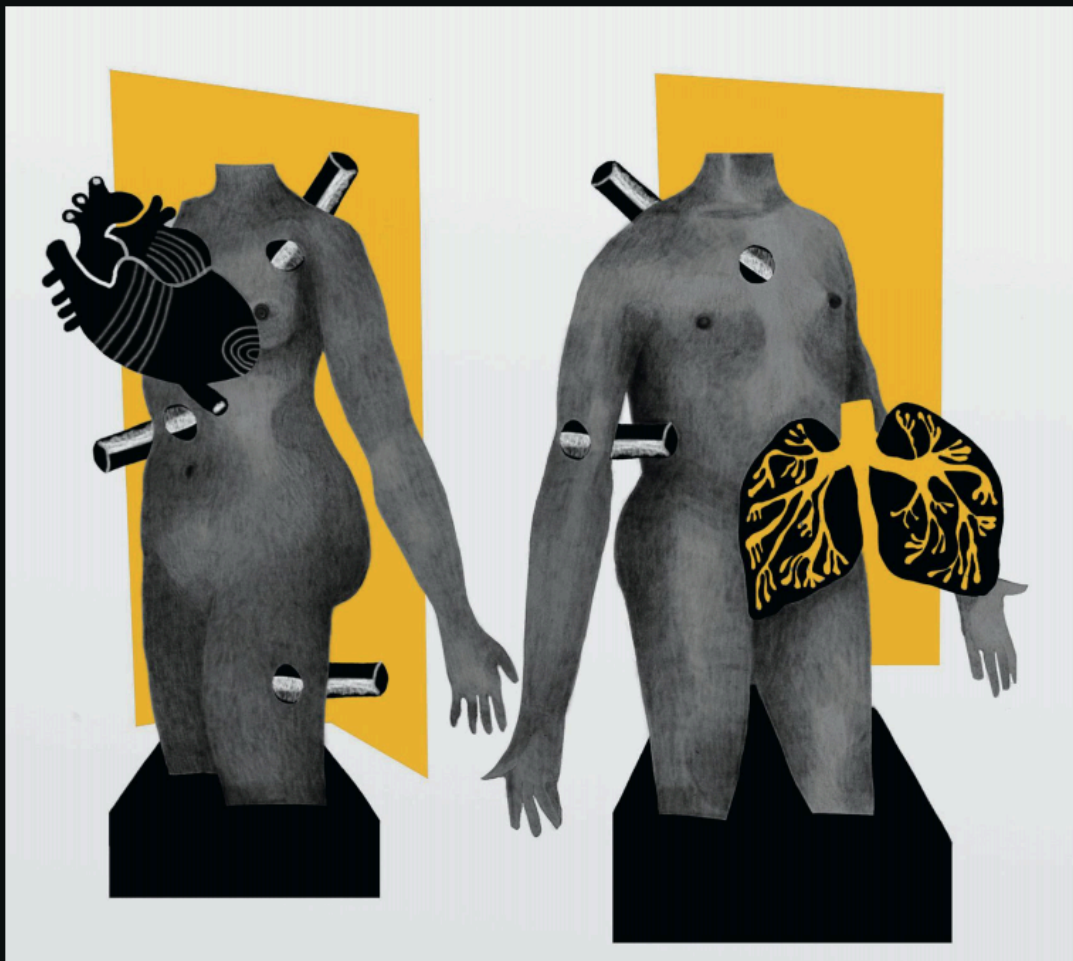


Southern college students at the Southern Democratic Convention in 1948, the year that segregationists began to break with the national Democratic Party over civil rights.



Eric Cantor, a Virginia Republican who was then the House majority leader, speaks to reporters in April 2011 during the lead-up to a standoff with President Obama over raising the debt ceiling.

Myths about physical racial differences were used to justify slavery — and are still believed by doctors today.



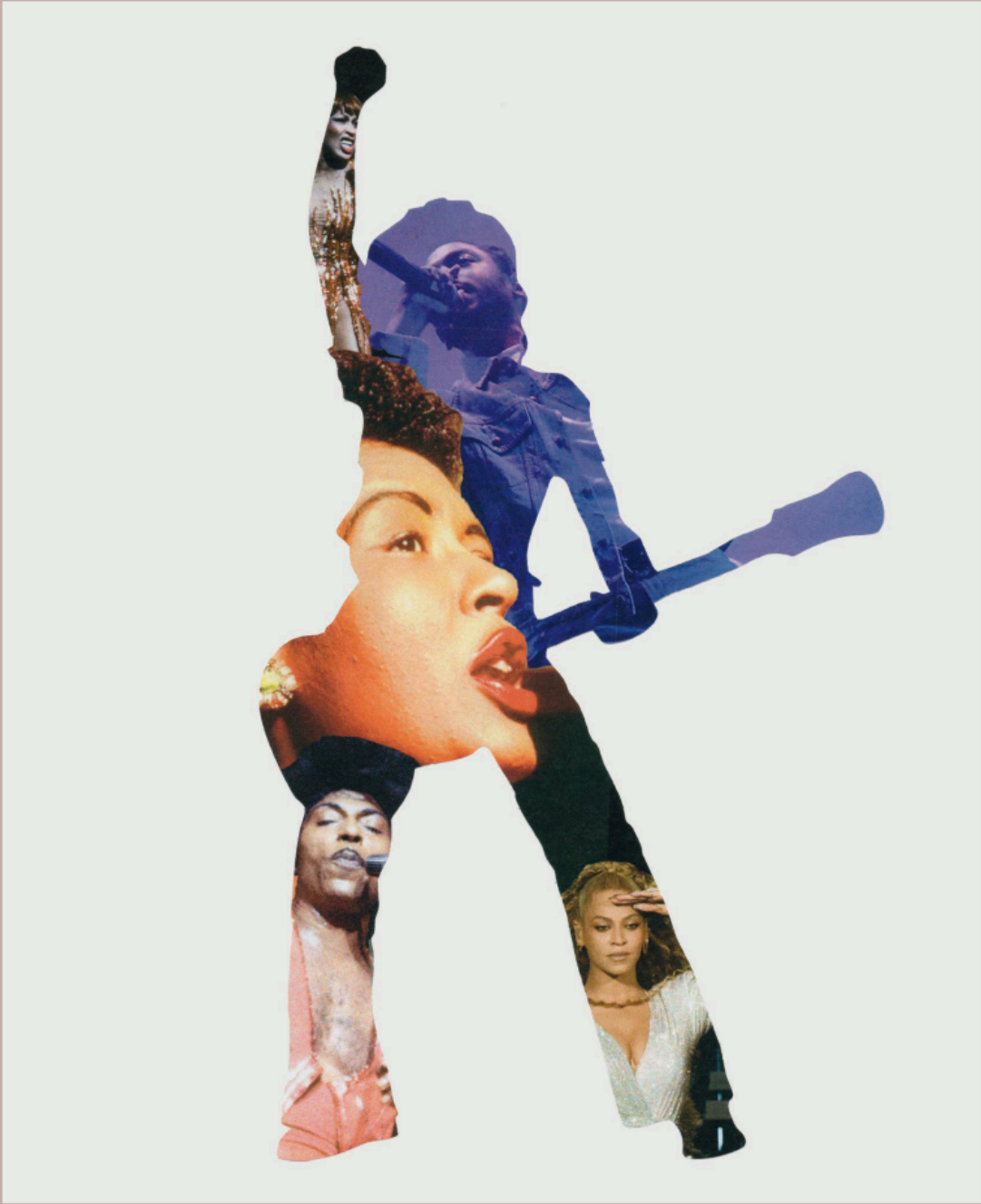
By Linda Villarosa

*For centuries,
black music, forged
in bondage, has
been the sound of
complete artistic
freedom. No wonder
everybody is
always stealing it.*

By Wesley Morris

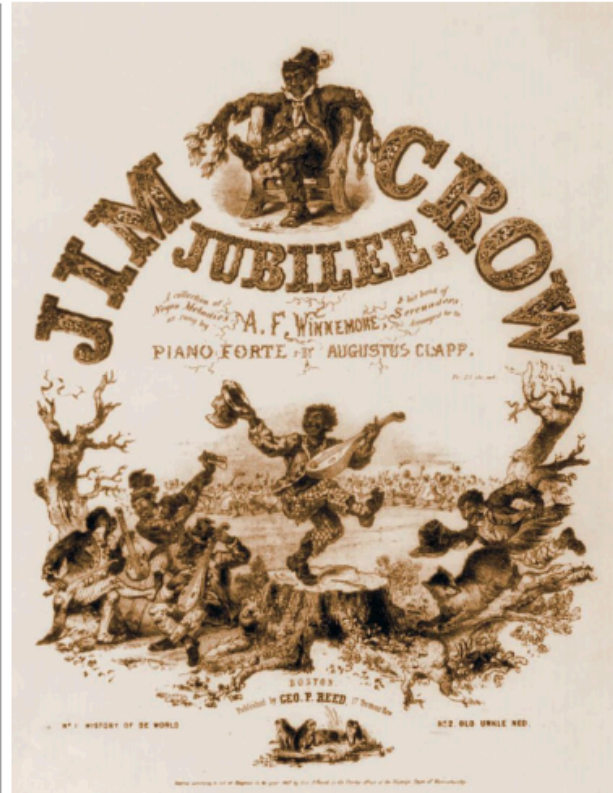
Photo illustration by Michael Paul Britto

August 18, 2019





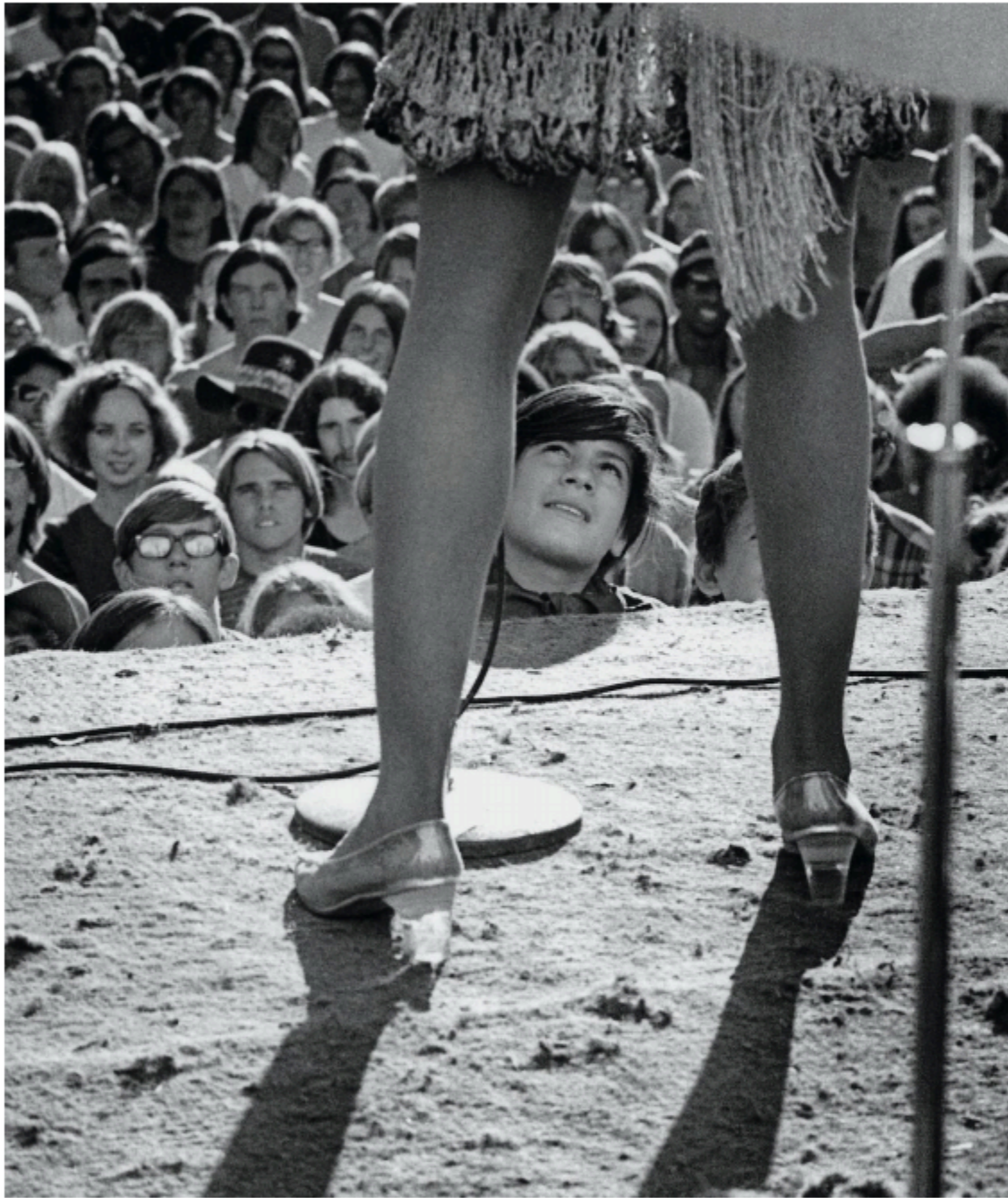
The blackface performer Thomas Dartmouth Rice (T.D. Rice), who pioneered the "Jim Crow" character, in a portrait from the mid-1800s.



Sheet music of "Jim Crow Jubilee: A Collection of Negro Melodies," published in 1847.



Ma Rainey, an early blues singer who performed in black minstrel shows, with her band.



Tina Turner performing at a festival in Lake Amador, Calif., on Oct. 4, 1969.



Lil Nas X, left, and Billy Ray Cyrus perform in Indio, Calif., in 2019.

The sugar that saturates
the *American* diet
has a barbaric history
as the ‘white gold’
that fueled slavery.

By Khalil Gibran Muhammad
Photograph by Brian Ulrich

August 18, 2019

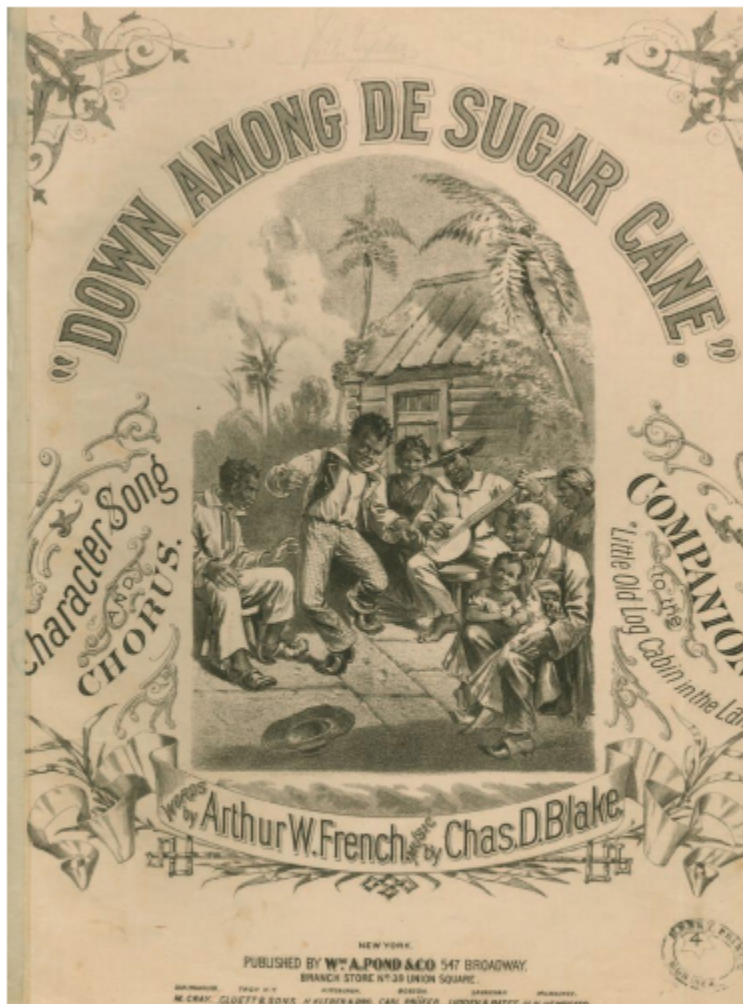




Children on a Louisiana sugar cane plantation around 1885.



Men working among thousands of barrels of sugar in New Orleans in 1902.



Sheet music to an 1875 song romanticizing the painful, exhausted death of an enslaved sugar-plantation worker.



The Rhineland Sugar House, a sugar refinery and warehouse on the site of what is now the headquarters of the New York Police Department, in the late 1800s. When it was built in 1763, the building was one of the largest in the colony.

Slavery gave America a fear of black people and a taste for violent punishment. Both still define our criminal-justice system.



By Bryan Stevenson

A vast wealth gap, driven by segregation, redlining, evictions and exclusion, separates white and black America.



By Trymaine Lee

*Their ancestors
were enslaved by law.
Today, they are
graduates of the
nation's pre-eminent
historically black
law school.*

Photographs by Djeneba Aduayom

Introduction by Nikole Hannah-Jones

Captions by Wadzanai Mhute

August 18, 2019





Septembra LeSane, 29
(Above, with her grandmother Leola,
left, and her mother, Debra, middle)

Septembra LeSane's maternal
great-great-grandmother Georgia
Wilcox was born after the Civil War,
in 1885, to Sandy Wilcox, who was









Image 47 of 61



1619 Image Gallery | Supplementary Broadsheet Images

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858

The New York Times Magazine
The 1619 Project

SLAVES!
LONG CREDIT SALE
PLANTATION HANDS
FROM ALBANY VETERAN RESERVE.
BY N. VIGOR AUCTIONEER,
Office:—No. 8 Banks' Arcade Passage, and corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.
THURSDAY, THE 23RD 1858,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.
Will be sold in the Rotunda of the
ST. MARY'S HOTEL,
No. 1. ABSALOM, aged 28 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed.
No. 2. NED, aged 45 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed.
No. 3. TOM, aged about 40 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed, except having a defect in the right knee.
No. 4. BILL, aged about 23 years, Plantation hand, fully guaranteed, except having a defect in the right knee.
No. 5. KID, aged about 15 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed, except having a defect in the right knee.
No. 6. ED, aged about 15 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed, except having a defect in the right knee.
No. 7. PULLY, Negress, aged 23 years, No. 1 plantation hand and fair Cook, Washer and Ironer, fully guaranteed.
No. 8. GEORGE, Griffl, aged about 23 years, good plantation hand and ear-ty, fully guaranteed.
No. 9. RIA, his wife, aged about 23 years, a good house servant, with a son, aged 6 years; an AC, aged 4 years, and a MARY, aged 1-2 years.
All of the above are from the State of Alabama and sold under a full guarantee except the defect in the state of the above.
ALSO, at the same time and place the following
LIST OF ACCLIMATED SLAVES.
No. 1. MADY, Griffl, aged about 23 years, a good house servant, and child's work in a brick yard.
No. 2. MADY, Griffl, aged about 23 years, a good house servant, and child's work in a brick yard.

“WE’VE GOT TO TELL THE UNFORGOTTEN TRUTH”

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AFTER ENSLAVED AFRICANS WERE FIRST BROUGHT TO VIRGINIA, MOST AMERICANS STILL DON’T KNOW THE FULL STORY OF SLAVERY.

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*Nap McQueen, the author's great-grandfather,
photographed in Texas around 1936.*

*Hand-colored lithograph by
Achille Devéria, 1830s.*



"Sea Captains Carousing in Surinam," painted by John Greenwood, circa 1752-58.







Collar, from the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture



Photograph by Erica Freeman for The New York Times. Object from the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture.



Sugar cane cutter, metal and wood,
19th century

A Deadly Commodity

BEFORE COTTON dominated American agriculture, sugar drove the slave trade throughout the Caribbean and Spanish America. Sugar cane was a brutal crop that required constant work six days a week, and it maimed, burned and killed those involved in its cultivation. The life span of an enslaved person on a sugar plantation could be as little as seven years. Unfazed, plantation owners wanted their enslaved laborers to death and prepared for this high "turnover" by ensuring that new enslaved people arrived on a regular basis to replace the dying. The British poet William Cowper captured this ethos when he wrote, "I pity them greatly, but I must be sure, for how could we do without sugar or rum?" The sweetening of coffee and tea took precedence over human life and set the tone for slavery in the Americas.





*1901 poster for the Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church in Philadelphia,
with its founder, Richard Allen, at center.*



Portrait by James H. Ransome, A.M.A., printed by the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture. Gifted to the Library of Congress.





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