

## ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Primary Sources:

#### Books:

Chadwick, John White [ed.]. *A Life for Liberty: Anti-Slavery and Other Letters of Sallie Holley*. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899. *HathiTrust*, [babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044087358214](http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044087358214). Accessed 15 Feb 2020.

In a letter in this collection, the abolitionist and educator Sarah Holley copied out remarks that L. Maria Child wrote in the autograph book of Francis Jackson Garrison, the youngest child of William Lloyd Garrison. Child tells how her friend Ellis Gray Loring informed her that the young Wendell Phillips had been reading *An Appeal*, and was convinced that he should declare himself an abolitionist. This excerpt is quoted on the "Influence" page.

Child, Lydia Maria. *An Appeal in Favor of that Class of Americans Called Africans*. Boston, Allen and Ticknor, 1833. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/appealinfavor00child](http://archive.org/details/appealinfavor00child). Accessed 23 Oct 2019.

*An Appeal* is the focus of my website. From its publication in August of 1833, *An Appeal* ranked among the primary texts in the antislavery literature. Its comprehensive scope made it unique, with subsequent abolitionist publications being focused on specific elements of the slavery question or on general arguments. *An Appeal* is also characterized by extensive research and an abundance of quotations, anecdotes, and references, from various perspectives and cultures. These attributes, and Child's own frank and skillful writing, gave *An Appeal* power to influence a new cadre of abolitionist leaders, including Charles Sumner, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Wendell Phillips. Not only did this book play a role in bringing these eminent men into the antislavery movement, its author continued to influence and advise them throughout the remainder of the struggle for emancipation. *An Appeal* is quoted on the "Slavery and Abolitionism" and "Composition and Consequences" pages, and the preface is read in full in the video on the "Home" page. Images of *An Appeal* are located on the "Home," "Thesis," and "Composition and Consequences" pages, and in the "Home" page video.

Child, Lydia Maria. *Correspondence Between Lydia Maria Child and Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia*. New York, American Anti-Slavery Society, 1860. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/correspondencebe00lcchil](http://archive.org/details/correspondencebe00lcchil). Accessed 23 Oct 2019.

Child considered this correspondence to be the "most notable of all [her] anti slavery doings." In the first letter of the series, Child wrote to Virginia Governor Henry Wise, inquiring whether she would be permitted to visit and nurse John Brown, who was in prison following his unsuccessful raid on Harpers Ferry. Gov. Wise replied in a "diplomatic" manner, assuring Mrs. Child that she had every right to enter Virginia on "her walk of charity," but making it clear that he did not sympathize with her intent to

aid “one who whetted knives of butchery for our mothers, sisters, daughters and babes.” Child responded by noting that if “Captain Brown intended...to commit treason, robbery and murder...he could find ample authority for such proceedings in the public declarations of Gov. Wise.” These letters were published, without Child’s knowledge, and fell into the hands of M. J. C. Mason of Virginia. Mrs. Mason wrote a letter to Child, labeling her a hypocrite, and defended the Southern way of life. She closed by exclaiming that “no Southerner ought...to read a line of your composition.” In her response, Child remarked that she had no wish to “retort upon you the ‘two-fold damnation’ to which you consign me.” Instead, she used the opportunity to demonstrate the abolitionist stance with a collection of facts, “drawn entirely from *Southern* sources,” which expose the inherent cruelty and injustice of slavery in excruciating detail. Child finished by stating that “the whole civilized world proclaims Slavery an outlaw, and the best intellect of the age is active in hunting it down.” The entire set of these letters was published in pamphlet form by the American Anti-Slavery Society, with more than 300,000 copies distributed across the country. Coming so close to the Secession, Child’s powerful arguments helped to persuade many Northerners to take the antislavery side in the conflict. While I did not have sufficient space to include these letters in my project, this source helped me to gain an understanding of Child’s continuing efforts in the antislavery movement, and also revealed more fully the genius of her writing.

Child, Lydia Maria. *The Duty of Disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Act: An Appeal to the Legislators of Massachusetts*. Boston, The American Anti-Slavery Society, 1860. *Samuel J. May Anti-Slavery Collection*, [dlxs.library.cornell.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=mayantislavery;idno=38921708](https://dlxs.library.cornell.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=mayantislavery;idno=38921708). Accessed 7 Nov 2019.

The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 enabled Southern slaveholders, or their hired agents, to retrieve slaves who had escaped to free states, forcing Northerners to take part in directly supporting the system of slavery. While the law itself made many Northerners consider slavery in a different light, pamphlets like Child’s also helped to turn people to antislavery thinking. This pamphlet was one of four that Child wrote and published in 1860. This source gave me information about Child’s opinion on this subject.

Child, Lydia Maria. *The Freedmen’s Book*. Boston, Ticknor and Fields, 1865. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/freedmensbook02chil](https://archive.org/details/freedmensbook02chil). Accessed 7 Nov 2019.

This book is a collection of biographies of influential and accomplished black people from around the world, intended to encourage the recently freed African Americans. It shows Child’s premonitions of the difficulties faced during Reconstruction, and is an example of her efforts to help the oppressed even after Emancipation. This book, while outside of the scope of my project, helped to give me an idea of Child’s further work and her opinions about events during Reconstruction.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. *Contemporaries*. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1899. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/contempthomas00higgrich](https://archive.org/details/contempthomas00higgrich). Accessed 7 Nov 2019.

In this book, Higginson presents biographies and recollections of several of his contemporaries. In his entry about Child he describes her influence on his antislavery thinking. This source helped me to understand her impact on Higginson, and also provided information about *An Appeal*'s general reception. This book is quoted on the "Composition and Consequences" and "Influence" pages.

May, Samuel J. *Some Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict*. Boston, Fields, Osgood & Co., 1869. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/somerecollection00inmays](https://archive.org/details/somerecollection00inmays). Accessed 3 Dec 2019.

Unitarian minister, early abolitionist, uncle of Louisa May Alcott, and dedicatee of *An Appeal* Samuel J. May recorded his recollections of the antislavery movement in this book. This source was useful as an account of the abolitionists' struggles from the perspective of one who played a significant role in them, and also for its mention of Child's contributions. Child and May were on friendly terms, occasionally corresponding. Child herself offered a critique of May's early version of this section, which he incorporated into the final publication. This book is quoted on the "Influence" page.

Meltzer, Milton, and Patricia G. Holland [eds.]. *Lydia Maria Child: Selected Letters, 1817-1880*. Amherst, M. A., The University of Massachusetts Press, 1982.

This collection of Child's letters was indispensable for my research. Using Child's own words to understand her life, relationships, and work helped me to engage with the time period and the issues in question. The letters also gave firsthand evidence of Child's experiences and thoughts. The editors' comments and analysis were also valuable. All of Child's letters quoted on the website are sourced from this collection.

Pierce, Edward L. *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner, Vol. III. 1845-1860*. Boston, Roberts Brothers, 1894. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/memoirandletter04sumngoog](https://archive.org/details/memoirandletter04sumngoog). Accessed 7 Nov 2019.

This biography contains many of Sumner's letters, including his 1853 letter to Child, concerning her influence on him. The book also provided me with biographical information about Sumner, revealing several interesting parallels between his life and Child's, such as their association with George Ticknor. The above mentioned letter is quoted on the "Influence" page.

[Sewall, Harriet Winslow, ed.]. *Letters of Lydia Maria Child with a Biographical Introduction by John G. Whittier and an Appendix by Wendell Phillips*. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1883. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/lettersoflydiam00chil](https://archive.org/details/lettersoflydiam00chil). Accessed 23 Oct 2019.

This early collection of Child's letters, edited anonymously by her friend Harriet Sewall, was most useful to my research because of the introduction by Whittier and the appendix by Phillips. Whittier's introduction presents an account of her life, work, and personality

from the perspective of one who knew her closely. It is possible that *An Appeal* inspired Whittier also, as the year of its publication, 1833, also marked Whittier's return to abolitionist activity and politics, after he suffered a nervous breakdown. Whittier's own contributions to antislavery include signing the Anti-Slavery Declaration of 1833, helping to persuade Charles Sumner to run for the U.S. Senate in 1850, and his two collections of antislavery poetry. Whittier's introduction is quoted on the "Literary Success" and "Conclusion" pages. The appendix of this book is a printing of Wendell Phillips's remarks at Child's funeral in 1880. This eulogy is quoted on the "Composition and Consequences" page.

*U.S. Constitution*. Art. I, Section 2.

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution includes the infamous three fifths clause: "Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States... according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons." This information helped me to understand the concessions made to Southern slave owners in the United States' founding document.

#### Articles:

"An Address to the Public, by the Managers of the Colonization Society of Connecticut." *The African Repository and Colonial Journal*. Vol. IV. Washington, D. C., James C. Dunn, 1829. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/africanrepositor1825amer](https://archive.org/details/africanrepositor1825amer).

This article helped me to understand the true motivations and intentions of the Colonization societies which preceded the abolition movement, and which Garrison and Child rose up against. As an example of the language of the Colonizationists, in this article the free black population is referred to as a "morbid excrescence."

"Annual Meeting of the State Society." *The Liberator*, reprint from the *Friend of Man*, 5 Nov 1836. *Newspapers*, [newscomno.newspapers.com/image/34584703](https://newscomno.newspapers.com/image/34584703). Accessed 10 Feb 2020.

This article includes the speech of Rev. Henry G. Ludlow, a minister, abolitionist, and pioneering temperance leader from New York. In his speech Ludlow discusses the female influence in the antislavery movement, and praises Mrs. Child's contributions, making the claim that she "has done more to wake up the people to effort in this cause... than all the men...before her." This quote appears on the "Influence" page.

"Fact Sheet: History of Slavery and Abolition in the United States." *American Abolitionists and Antislavery Activists: Conscience of the Nation*, <http://www.americanabolitionists.com/fact-sheet.html>. Accessed 20 Jan 2020.

This article, with information taken from Federal Censuses, provided me with statistics about slavery which are presented on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page.

Garrison, William Lloyd. “To the Public.” *The Liberator*, 1 Jan 1831. *Newspapers*, newscomno.newspapers.com/image/35026312. Accessed 6 Jan 2020.

In his first editorial in *The Liberator*, Garrison made this famous statement: “I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and *I will be heard*.” Earlier in the address, Garrison attacked Northern prejudice with the claim that a greater change was necessary in Northern opinion than in the South. This claim, coming from the man who suffered most at the hands of angry Northerners, offered me evidence of the North’s resistance to antislavery ideas. This passage is quoted in the video on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page.

“Mrs. Child’s ‘Appeal.’” *The Liberator*, reprint from the *Unionist*, 14 Dec 1833. *Newspapers*, newscomno.newspapers.com/image/35039979. Accessed 30 Jan 2020.

This review of *An Appeal* praises Child’s writing, wit, reasoning, and extensive research and states that *An Appeal* “is altogether one of the most valuable publications which have for a long time fallen under our eye.” This article offered an example of the manner in which the abolitionists received *An Appeal*. It is quoted on the “Influence” page.

“Mrs. Child’s Appeal in Favor of the Africans.” *The Quarterly Christian Spectator*, Vol. VI.—1834. New Haven, Baldwin & Peck, Printers, 1834. *Google Books*, <https://books.google.com/books?id=2f4bAQAAIAAJ&>.

While praising Child for her “straight-forward, New-England common sense,” the author of this article refuses to believe Child’s claim that prejudice against people of color was common in the North. The author says: “If Mrs. Child has any confessions to make, very well; only...let her not attempt to impute the same guilt to the public sentiment of New-England.” This article gave me another perspective on both Child’s writing and on Northern racial prejudice.

“New Publication.” *The Liberator*, 10 Aug 1833. *Newspapers*, newscomno.newspapers.com/image/35037243. Accessed 30 Jan 2020.

This notice about *An Appeal* includes a list of the book’s chapter titles and a lengthy quotation from its pages. It concludes: “A thousand thanks to Mrs. Child for this admirable work! It must—it will be extensively read; and that heart must be harder than the nether mill-stone, which can remain unaffected by the solemn truths which it contains.” This source helped me to understand the abolitionists’ immediate reaction to *An Appeal*.

“Transcript of Missouri Compromise (1820).” *Our Documents*, <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=22&page=transcript>. Accessed 18 May 2020.

The infamous Missouri Compromise, while prohibiting slavery above the latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes north, surrendered the land in the Louisiana territory below that line to slavery, and provided Southerners with the right to reclaim any slaves who escaped into free states. This document showed me how the North was willing to compromise with the South for the sake of maintaining a political balance.

“Works of Mrs. Child.” *The North American Review*, C. 1, V. 37, 1833. *HathiTrust*, [babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=chi.56783238](https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=chi.56783238). Accessed 11 Feb 2020.

In this article about Child’s literary works, appearing just weeks before *An Appeal* ruined her literary career, it is stated that no “woman in our country would outrank Mrs. Child.” The article helped me to understand the prestige Child enjoyed in literary circles prior to *An Appeal*. This quote appears on the “Literary Success” page.

### Images:

Alexander, Francis. *Lydia Maria Francis*. Original 1826. Reproduction of painting. Massachusetts Historical Society, <https://www.masshist.org/database/985>. Accessed 7 Jan 2020.

In 1826, Child had her portrait painted by her friend, the noted artist Francis Alexander. This painting was “restored” in the 1950s while in the collections of the Medford Historical Society. This restoration has left the painting in an unfortunate condition, but an engraving and reproduction of the original remain. This image appears on the “Literary Success” page.

Allen, 13 Winter St. *Wm. Lloyd Garrison*. No date. Photograph. Boston Public Library, <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2514p023t>. Accessed 7 Jan 2020.

Without Garrison’s igniting spark and continued passion, the abolition movement in the United States may never have formed. A fiercely religious man, he attempted to awaken the Calvinist and Puritan moral conscience in his fellow New Englanders, and while he earned more enemies than friends in his cause, his influence in the antislavery movement cannot be overstated. He edited *The Liberator* for over three decades, started the American Anti-Slavery Society, made countless speeches, and introduced the world to people such as Frederick Douglass. Though his theories of moral suasion and pacifism limited antislavery action and eventually did not suffice in the struggle for abolition, his strength of moral conviction must be admired. This photograph appears in the video on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page.

Andrew, John. *Club House, Corner of Beacon and Park Streets*. 1855. Engraving. Boston Athenæum, <https://cdm.bostonathenaeum.org/digital/collection/p13110coll5/id/2158/rec/27>. Accessed 13 May 2020.

This engraving depicts the residence of George Ticknor, whose patronage secured Child's position in literary society. Ticknor moved into the Park Street house in about 1831, so Child would only have visited that particular building for a short time, before *An Appeal* caused Ticknor to shun her, but she was likely received at his former residences, at Common and Tremont Streets. Later on, Charles Sumner would also visit Ticknor at the Park Street house. Charles Francis Adams, in his biography of Richard Henry Dana, mentions that "Sumner and Dana...had long been frequent and favored guests in the house of Mr. Ticknor." Once they joined the Free Soil Party, they were no longer welcome. This image appears as the background on the "Literary Success" page.

Brady, Mathew B. *Wendell Phillips, head-and-shoulders portrait, facing left*. Ca. 1853. Daguerreotype. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2004664582/>. Accessed 7 Jan 2020.

Wendell Phillips was born into one of New England's most prominent families, graduating from Harvard in 1833. *An Appeal* helped to bring him into the abolitionist movement soon afterwards, and he became one of the greatest abolitionist orators. As Lawrence Lader notes, "All the wealth, talent, and authority that Phillips possessed would be thrown...into the movement. ... Along with Garrison, he would symbolize an epoch." This daguerreotype appears on the "Influence" page.

Child, Lydia Maria. *Cradle quilt*. 1836. Quilt. Historic New England, <https://www.historicnewengland.org/explore/collections-access/gusn/10459/>. Accessed 15 Feb 2020.

This quilt, sold at an antislavery fair in 1836, was likely made by Child. The poem by Elizabeth Margaret Chandler which appears in the center of the quilt is clearly written in Child's handwriting. This quilt alludes to Child's role as a domestic author (*The Frugal Housewife* was her most successful book), and adds a New England aesthetic to my website. It appears as the background for the "Thesis" and "Conclusion" pages.

Child, Lydia Maria. *Letter from Lydia Maria Child, Wayland, to Samuel May*. 26 Feb 1860. Letter. Boston Public Library, <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:wm1189955>. Accessed 10 Jan 2020.

This letter appears as the background for the "Home" and "Influence" pages.

Cutting, Alfred Wayland. *Residence of Lydia Maria Child*. 1884. Photograph. Wayland Free Public Library Cage Collection, <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:4t64gr25s>. Accessed 14 May 2020.

This is a photograph of Child's house in Wayland, Massachusetts, where she lived for nearly 30 years. The photographer was a young friend of Child's, whose correspondence with her is now in the collections of Historic New England. Cutting moved into the Child residence after Mrs. Child's death. This photograph appears as the background on the "Research" page.

Edouard, Auguste. *Lydia Maria Child*. 1841. Silhouette. National Portrait Gallery, [https://npg.si.edu/object/npg\\_NPG.91.126.56.B?destination=edan-search/default\\_search%3Freturn\\_all%3D1%26edan\\_q%3DLydia%2520Maria%2520Child](https://npg.si.edu/object/npg_NPG.91.126.56.B?destination=edan-search/default_search%3Freturn_all%3D1%26edan_q%3DLydia%2520Maria%2520Child). Accessed 7 Jan 2020.

The renowned French silhouette artist Auguste Edouart travelled in America in the 1840s, creating portraits of many leading figures. Child was pleased with his rendition of her, writing to thank him: “Really your shadows are almost alive and breathing.” She is shown seated, with a book in her hands. This silhouette appears on the “Composition and Consequences” page, and in the video on the “Home” page.

Garrison, William Lloyd and Isaac Knapp. *The Liberator*. 1 Jan 1831. Newspaper. Newspapers, <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/35026312/>. Accessed 3 May 2020.

This image of *The Liberator*’s first issue appears in the video on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page.

Heald, Sumner B. *Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson*. Ca. 1872. Photographic print. Boston Athenæum, <https://cdm.bostonathenaeum.org/digital/collection/p15482coll7/id/1630/rec/5>. Accessed 5 May 2020.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson was a Unitarian minister who struggled to find a congregation which would put up with his militant abolitionist convictions. He was active in Boston’s Vigilance Committee, protecting fugitive slaves, and famously led the attack on the courthouse following fugitive Anthony Burns’s arrest. Higginson was also a member of the Secret Six, a group of abolitionists who supported John Brown as he planned his attack on Harpers Ferry. During the Civil War, Higginson served as colonel of the first federally authorized regiment of black soldiers. This photograph appears on the “Influence” page.

Peabody, M. M. *Map of the United States: Compiled from the Most Authentic Sources*. 1831. Map. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2011594841/>. Accessed 18 Feb 2020.

This map of the United States appears in the video on the “Home” page.

Schamer, L. *Representative Women*. Ca. 1870. Print. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/98508687/>. Accessed 7 Jan 2020.

This image is an arrangement of portraits of seven influential women of the 19th century. The portrait of Child is used on the “Home” page.

Southworth & Hawes. *Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and George Thompson*. 1851. Daguerreotype. Boston Public Library, <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2n49tn178>. Accessed 2 May 2020.



This daguerreotype portrait of Phillips, Garrison, and the English abolitionist George Thompson appears on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page. Thompson’s rumored presence in Boston was what sparked the riot of 1835.

Sully, Thomas. *George Ticknor*. 1831. Oil on canvas. Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, <https://hoodmuseum.dartmouth.edu/objects/p.943.130#>. Accessed 15 May 2020.

George Ticknor was a Dartmouth graduate, Harvard professor, and a highly influential scholar and literary critic. Success in Boston’s intellectual circles largely depended on approval from Ticknor. While he initially patronized L. Maria Child and Charles Sumner, he ostracized them both after they became abolitionists. This portrait appears on the “Literary Success” page.

Unknown. *1835 Garrison Riot*. No date. Drawing. New Hampshire Historical Society, <https://www.concordmonitor.com/Hostile-mob-attacks-abolitionists-in-Concord-11905278>. Accessed 20 Feb 2020.

This drawing depicts the riot that formed in Boston in October of 1835, incited by a broadside that claimed the English abolitionist George Thompson was to give a speech at a ladies’ antislavery meeting. Thompson had actually departed the city some days before. The mob soon turned its wrath on William Lloyd Garrison, who had to be hidden in the Leverett Street Jail for his protection. This drawing appears as the background on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page, and in the video on the “Home” page.

Unknown. *Boston Athenæum, Pearl Street, 1830s*. No date. Drawing. Boston Athenæum, <https://www.normanbleventhalpark.org/about-us/historical-photos/>. Accessed 3 May 2020.

The Boston Athenæum, an elite subscription library, was founded in 1807. Notable members include John Adams, Nathaniel Bowditch, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. When L. Maria Child visited, as its second female member, in the 1820s and 30s, the Athenæum was located on Pearl Street. It later moved to Beacon Street, where it stands today. Child used the Athenæum’s library for research on *An Appeal*. This drawing appears on the “Composition and Consequences” page.

Unknown. *Downfall of Abolition*. Circa 1835. Ink illustration. Boston Public Library, <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2z111849h>. Accessed 17 Feb 2020.

The Garrison Riot in Boston was just one of the anti-abolitionist mobs that occurred in 1835. This cartoon, likely drawn that year, depicts a group of riotous “gentleman” as they tear the sign from the Anti-Slavery Office, trample on the a paper entitled “Human Rights,” and toss the Bible out of the window. Remarks such as “Down with the damned Abolitionists! ... Lynch them!” bring to life the vehemence of anti-abolitionist

sentiment. This illustration appears on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page, and in the video on the “Home” page.

Unknown. *Henry Wilson*. No date. Lithograph. Massachusetts Historical Society, <https://www.masshist.org/database/1571>. Accessed 5 May 2020.

Henry Wilson, born into a humble family in New Hampshire, was a founding member of the Free Soil and Republican Parties, committed to the destruction of slavery. He served as a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts from 1855 until 1873, when he became Vice President under Ulysses S. Grant. His skills as a military and political organizer made him an important figure during the Civil War, when he worked closely with President Lincoln on Army and Navy legislation. This image appears on the “Influence” page.

Unknown. *Hon. Charles Sumner, Mass.* Ca. 1860. Photographic negative. National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/525357>. Accessed 6 May 2020.

Few antislavery or political figures played a more important role in mid-19th century America than Charles Sumner. Born into a middle-class family in Boston, Sumner graduated from Harvard Law School in 1834. He began taking an active role in the antislavery movement in 1845, when he gave an impassioned oration against the Mexican-American War. He was elected U.S. Senator from Massachusetts in 1851, a position he held until his death 23 years later. In 1856, Sumner delivered a speech entitled “Crime against Kansas,” which denounced the Slave Power’s actions in Kansas, and particularly criticized the authors of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Stephen A. Douglas and Andrew Butler. On May 22, Butler’s cousin, South Carolina Representative Preston Brooks approached Sumner in the Senate and proceeded to beat him on the head with a gold-topped cane. Sumner collapsed unconscious, blinded by his own blood. This event caused outraged Northerners to view Sumner as a martyr, while the South hailed Brooks a hero, revealing the tensions between North and South. After the Civil War, Sumner was a powerful force in passing the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. Throughout his career Sumner was noted for his relentless devotion to the antislavery cause and equal rights, and for his unshakable moral vision. L. Maria Child wrote upon his death in 1874: “I can never, never again feel the implicit trust in any mortal man that I felt in Charles Sumner.” This image appears on the “Influence” page.

Unknown. *John Gorham Palfrey*. No date. Print. Massachusetts Historical Society, <https://www.masshist.org/database/1349>. Accessed 18 Feb 2020.

John Gorham Palfrey wrote a review of a poem entitled *Yamoydem* in which he discussed the opportunities offered to the American novelist by early New England history. This review inspired L. Maria Child to write her first novel, *Hobomok*. Later, Palfrey would be persuaded to become an abolitionist by Child’s *Appeal*. He served as a U.S. Representative from Massachusetts. This print appears on the “Influence” page.

Unknown. *Lydia Maria Child*. Ca. 1850. Daguerreotype. Medford Historical Society,

<https://medford.wickedlocal.com/news/20180620/mhsm-presents-lydia-maria-child-series>. Accessed 20 Feb 2020.

This daguerreotype appears on the “Influence” page.

Unknown. *Lydia Maria Child*. 1870s. Photograph. Massachusetts Historical Society, <https://www.masshist.org/database/984>. Accessed 7 Jan 2020.

This photograph of Child appears on the “Thesis” page.

Unknown. *Outrage*. 2 Feb 1837. Handbill. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2011594841/>. Accessed 18 Feb 2020.

This handbill urges citizens to unite against “an abolitionist, of the most revolting character,” who was to give a lecture. Though it advocates “peaceable means,” the tone of the handbill clearly demonstrates the hatred felt toward abolitionists. This image appears in the video on the home page.

Unknown. *United States Slave Trade, 1830*. Circa 1830. Engraving. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2008661746/>. Accessed 13 May 2020.

An essential rule in slavery was that children followed the condition of the mother, making licentiousness on the part of the master profitable. The innumerable instances of Southerners selling their own children and siblings constitute one of the most horrifying elements of American slavery. This engraving depicts several chained slaves being rounded up by gentlemen carrying whips, with the Capitol Building visible in the distance. The image appears on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page.

Unknown. *William E. Channing*. No date. Print, from a portrait by Washington Allston. New York Public Library, <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47de-7e22-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>. Accessed 5 May 2020.

Rev. Channing was the leader of Unitarianism, and an important influence on the Transcendentalists. Though Channing never became an outspoken abolitionist, he was moved by Child’s *Appeal*, and wrote his book *Slavery* in 1835. As Child biographer Carolyn Karcher points out, Channing was “a vital mediator between abolitionists and their conservative opponents.” This image appears on the “Influence” page.

Warren, Asa Coolidge. *Library of the Athenæum*. 1855. Engraving. Historic New England, <https://www.historicnewengland.org/explore/collections-access/gusn/258303/>. Accessed 25 Feb 2020.

This image of the Boston Athenæum’s library appears as the background for the “Composition and Consequences” page, showing what privileges Child gave up when she published *An Appeal*.

Whipple, John Adams. *Portrait of Lydia Maria Child*. 1865. Photograph. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2018645032/>. Accessed 7 Jan 2020.

Persuaded by her friend Harriet Sewall, Child sat for three photographs by the Boston photographer John Whipple. Child thought this one “positively handsome & lady-like.” This image appears on the “Conclusion” page.

### Secondary Sources:

Bassett, Lynne Zacek [ed.]. *Massachusetts Quilts: Our Common Wealth*. Hanover and London, University Press of New England, 2009. *Google Books*, [books.google.com/books/about/Massachusetts\\_Quilts.html?id=quNEcnPiM1cC](https://books.google.com/books/about/Massachusetts_Quilts.html?id=quNEcnPiM1cC). Accessed 15 Feb 2020.

This book gave me more information about a cradle quilt likely made by Child, which is pictured as a background on the “Thesis” and “Conclusion” pages. The quilt was sold at an Anti-Slavery fundraising fair in Boston, in December 1836. The poem copied in the center, quite clearly in Child’s handwriting, is by the Quaker poet Elizabeth Margaret Chandler.

Beach, Seth Curtis. *Daughters of the Puritans: A Group of Brief Biographies*. Freeport, NY, Books for Libraries Press, Inc., (first published 1905) reprint 1967. *Project Gutenberg*, [www.gutenberg.org/files/25582/25582-h/25582-h.htm](http://www.gutenberg.org/files/25582/25582-h/25582-h.htm). Accessed 8 Jan 2020.

Beach’s biography of Child, included in this book, reaffirmed various views and facts about Child, including information about the printings of *The Frugal Housewife* and the *Correspondence Between Mrs. Child and Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason of Virginia*. This biography also helped me to understand the broad story of Child’s life.

Bland, T. A. *Pioneers of Progress*. Chicago, T. A. Bland & Co., 1906. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/pioneersofprogre00blan](http://archive.org/details/pioneersofprogre00blan). Accessed 15 Feb 2020.

This collection of biographies includes a brief description of Child’s life and career. While several facts are incorrect, such as the exact title of *An Appeal*, this account offered me another perspective on Child’s life, one which stressed her journey towards radicalism.

Chapman, John Jay. *William Lloyd Garrison, 2nd Edition*. Boston, The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1921. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/willlloydgarr00chaprich](http://archive.org/details/willlloydgarr00chaprich). Accessed 11 Feb 2020.

In this biography I learned more about Garrison’s life and struggles with Northern resistance. This book is where I accessed the conversation between a New York merchant and Samuel J. May, quoted in the audio clip on the “Slavery and Abolitionism” page.

Karcher, Carolyn L. *The First Woman in the Republic: A Cultural Biography of Lydia Maria*

*Child*. Durham and London, Duke University Press, 1994.

This extensive biography was immensely helpful to my research, both in its insightful analysis and in guiding me to other sources. Specifically, this book helped me to understand Child's early life and career, what led her to write *An Appeal*, and the historical context in relation to *An Appeal* and Child's progressive ideas.

Kenschaft, Lori. *Lydia Maria Child: The Quest for Racial Justice*. New York, Oxford University Press, 2002.

This concise biography of Child enabled me to grasp the broader story of her life, and then research the particular periods relevant to my thesis.

Lader, Lawrence. *The Bold Brahmins: New England's War Against Slavery: 1831-1863*. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1961.

This book was the primary inspiration and a major source for my research. It acquainted me with the broad story of the abolitionists' struggle against Northern resistance, while introducing me on a detailed level to the many interesting people who played roles in that struggle. The book also brought me towards Lydia Maria Child and her antislavery work as a more specific topic, and it continued to be a source on other antislavery figures and relevant events.

Martineau, Harriet. *The Martyr Age of the United States*. Boston, Weeks, Jordan & Co. —Otis, Broaders & Co., New York, John S. Taylor, 1839. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/martyrageofunite00martrich](https://archive.org/details/martyrageofunite00martrich). Accessed 10 Feb 2020.

This book by the English writer Harriet Martineau was originally intended to acquaint the English with the struggles of American abolitionists. A quote about society's changing opinion of Child appears on the "Composition and Consequences" page.