

HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER

*And Walk in Love Bread from
art Deep River His End Was
v Is Another Day*

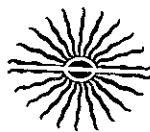
*Go: A History of the Anti-slavery
round Railroad*

*inole Wars Walter Raleigh: Man
Freedom Lucy and Loki*

FREEDOM BOUND

by Henrietta Buckmaster

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK



CHRONOLOGY

1865

- January* Congress passes Thirteenth Amendment which, when ratified, abolished slavery.
- February* First Negro admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. His name: John S. Rock, of Boston.
- March* Freedmen's Bureau authorized by Congress.
- April* Lincoln assassinated. Andrew Johnson becomes President.
- May* Johnson offers amnesty to Confederates.
- September* Thaddeus Stevens urges in Congress that estates of Confederate leaders be confiscated and distributed in forty-acre lots to freedmen.
- Fall* In southern states, white legislators pass Black Codes, virtually re-enslaving the Negroes.
- December* Congress constitutes Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

1866

- February* Stevens tries again to get land for the freedmen, without success.
- April* Johnson declares Civil War at an end except in Texas. Civil Rights Bill passed over Johnson's veto.
- May* Riots, for three days, in Memphis, Tenn., destroying Negro lives and property.
- July* Riot in New Orleans with heavy loss of life.
- August* Johnson declares Civil War at an end in every part of the country including Texas.

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CHRONOLOGY

1867

January Negroes allowed to vote in the District of Columbia—over Johnson's veto.

March First Congressional Reconstruction Acts, designed to protect Negroes politically and economically. Constitutional conventions ordered, with Negroes participating fully in the elections.

April Ku Klux Klan is formed in Nashville.

1868

January Constitutional conventions begin to meet in southern states, with Negroes fully participating.

June Oscar J. Dunn, an ex-slave, becomes Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.

July Fourteenth Amendment bestowing privileges and immunities of citizenship on everyone who, by birth or naturalization, is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and the state in which he resides, is added to the Constitution.

August Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

1870

February Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi becomes first Negro Senator, taking Jefferson Davis' seat.

March Fifteenth Amendment, giving equal voters' rights to all citizens regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, added to the Constitution.

May Congress passes first series of Enforcement Acts designed to control the Klan and guarantee civil and political rights to Negroes through the Federal courts.

December Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina becomes the first Negro in the House of Representatives.

1871

October President Grant suspends writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in South Carolina in an effort to stem the Klan.

CHRONOLOGY

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1872

December P. B. S. Pinchback becomes first Negro governor of a state (Louisiana) when governor is impeached.

1874

March Death of Charles Sumner
Summer Terror throughout the South
December Grant issues proclamation on violence in Mississippi.

1875

March Civil Rights Bill enacted by Congress. Blanche Kelso Bruce becomes second Negro Senator.
September Mississippi governor asks for Federal troops to protect rights of Negro voters. Request refused.

1876

October Grant orders Federal troops into South Carolina.

1877

February Rutherford B. Hayes makes secret agreement to withdraw troops from the South in exchange for Southern electoral votes.

April Troops withdrawn from South Carolina. Government returned to Democrats. Troops withdrawn from Louisiana and Florida.