

MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER

NOMINATION FORM

The Silver Men: West Indian Labourers at the Panama Canal¹

PART A – ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

I SUMMARY

West Indians and their experience in and contribution to the Panama Canal represents one of the most significant movements of voluntary migration to emerge during the post emancipation period after 1838. The constituent elements of this nomination reside in several countries including: Barbados, Jamaica, Panama, St. Lucia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and are as unique as the circumstances and events which produced them. The migration to the Isthmus of Panama of more than 50,000 West-Indian labourers, followed by their wives, girlfriends, sons and daughters - which first started in 1881 with the French attempt to construct a Level Canal, and extended until 1914, with the triumphant inauguration of the Lock's Canal by the United-States - made it necessary for the West-Indians colonial authorities to administrate the number of persons that emigrated to Panama and to work under contract for the construction of the Panama Canal." This encouraged the creation of registers such as Emigrants Registers, Official Gazettes Reports, Governors' Reports and Police Reports, all of which documented and recorded the movement of thousands of people migrating out of the region and their legal and political control².

The vested interests of the plantocracy in having an assured labour pool was threatened by this mass outmigration. At the same time the colonial governments of the region had an interest in appearing benevolent by creating a legislative framework in which the rights of their "chattels" and their working environment were optimized. These laws and regulations sought to control the exodus of a labour force over which they had had strict control, and which was now being disrupted by the migration of West Indian people. Diplomacy also played a significant role in the recruitment of workers for the construction of the Panama Canal and is represented in this documentary heritage. The mass emigration of British West Indians out of the British Empire and their relocation to Panama was witnessed and intimately recorded in papers which highlight the daily lives and working conditions which tens of thousands of West Indians had to endure in Panama. The heritage that captures all of this movement is contained in the

Colonial Secretary's Office Records, Central Government Department records re Panama, and various statutory bodies' records which reported on their settlement, status and condition.

For the 100,000 plus West Indians who made new lives in Panama from the middle of the nineteenth century to opening of the Canal this voluntary separation from home and family represented the unimaginable promise of economic improvement³. Bank Depositors Ledgers, ranging from 1853-1918, record the financial transactions of tens of thousands of people who were depositing "Panama Money" into the Savings Bank. Essentially the Depositors Ledgers represent a newfound economic freedom and are directly related to the West Indian Panama experience.

Philatelic and photographic documents offer evidence of the burgeoning communications exchanges between these two spaces during the first few decades of the twentieth century. These items of the documentary heritage were created so that the Canal Zone could have its own stamps as a strategy of making it easier for the tens of thousands of workers to stay in touch with their relatives. Additionally, the images archived in various media within the nomination are invaluable as records of the entire process of the excavation and construction of the Panama Canal, and the lives of those who participated in it.

1. Cobert Roberto A. Reid explains in *The Silver and Gold Roll on the Panama Canal Zone* ,(2008), that "The appellation "Silver" comes from the Gold and Silver Roll system implemented by the American administrators of the Canal Zone in 1904 and enforced by the American government from the very beginning of what is historically known as the American Construction Era of the Panama Canal Zone which spanned the years 1904-1914".

2. A reference to the total number of 52,535 West-Indian labourers can be estimated based on the statistical data presented by Joseph Jos, "Guadeloupeens et Martiniquais au Canal de Panamá". *Histoire d'une migration*. (2004) , Page. 40.), taken from Omar Jaen Suarez, "La Población del Istmo de Panamá." (1979)." These authors refer both to Gerstle Mark, *The Land Divided*, to Charles Roger, "Intelligence Report of the Panama Canal, Washington, 1889, and to James Stevens Simmons, *Malaria in Panama*. Baltimore, 1939. It should be noted however, that while the record was detailed in terms of registered labourers, this figure does not include those who travelled informally to find work in Panama or family members who followed the labourers to a new land.

3. Michael L. Conniff has asserted that: « Migration during the American construction period became a tidal wave, bringing approximately 150,000 persons in the decade 1904-1914: Most did not plan to stay: Eventually, though, tens of thousands remained because the islands offered few opportunities that could compete with the pay and benefits available in Panama: The West-Indians settled, married, had children, and became the largest immigrant group in the sparsely populated country». (3) Consideration should also be given to the temporary labour contracts, the possible Re-migration of West-Indians, once their contracts had finished, Emigration Registers from the West-Indies and Directions, Immigration Registers of Panama and the Canal Zone. These considerations, their study and their integration in the global analysis of the West-Indian migratory movement for the construction of the Panama Canal, have not yet been fully accomplished, but do not pose any contradiction in the estimation of the West Indian presence in the Canal Zone.

The records of the Isthmian Canal Commission, documenting the success of the American canal project, also relate to the earlier French attempt in the late nineteenth century and the early records of the Panama Railway Company from the mid-nineteenth century, all of which record the projects which were the catalysts for the introduction of West Indian labour to the Isthmus of Panama.

This joint nomination represents the core documentary heritage and records of the West Indian experience in Panama that are vital to the collective Memory of the World.

2 DETAILS OF THE NOMINATOR

2.1 Name (person or organisation)

- (A). The Barbados Department of Archives, Barbados West Indies
- (B). The Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Barbados West Indies
- (C). The Jamaica Archives and Records Department, Jamaica
- (D). Museo Del Canal Interoceanico de Panama, Republic of Panama
- (E). The St. Lucia National Archives
- (F). Mrs. Primrose Mallet, The United Kingdom.
- (G). National Archives and Registration, Archives II, United States of America
- (H). The George A. Smathers Library, The University of Florida
- (I). The National Archives United Kingdom

2.2 Relationship to the documentary heritage nominated

- (A). The Barbados Department of Archives is the custodian for the District A Emigrants Registers (Three volumes) and the Barbados Savings Bank Registers of Depositors, 1853-1918 (20 volumes) and the Official Gazettes for 1891, 1904 and 1906
- (B). The Barbados Museum and Historical Society owns the Herbert Hutchinson Postcard and Stamp



One of the three District 'A' Emigrants Registers 1906-1912, Barbados Department of Archives collection

- Collections as well as the Lady Gilbert-Carter Visitor Book (known as the Lady Carter Visitor Book).
- (C). The Jamaican Archives and Records Department owns and maintains a large collection of documents and records which relate directly to the Jamaican Experience in Panama. These documents and records include the following: The Colonial Secretary's Office Records in relation to Jamaica and Panama, Central Government Department records re Panama, Statutory bodies records (particularly those of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, Laws of Jamaica, Private Records and The Jamaica Gazette 1905-1915.
- (D). The Museo del Canal Interoceanico De Panama, owns the Charles Muller image collection.
- (E). The St. Lucian National Archives owns the St. Lucia Gazette 11th August 1906 which contains the "Report of the Police Department for 1905". The Emigration Protection Ordinance 1911 is also held in "Bounded volumes for 1911".
- (F). Mrs. Primrose Mallet-Harris owns the Claude Mallet papers. (Information Pending)
- (G). The National Archives and Registration Administration, Archives II, custodian of Records Group 185
- (H). The George A. Smathers Library, The University of Florida possesses the Leonard Carpenter Panama Canal Collection which is primarily a photographic collection which features the construction of the canal, Labourers, heavy machinery, the Panama Canal Railway line and shipping. Further more the Smathers Library is also a Federal depository of the United States of America and holds 1,500 documents which relate to the



Barbados Savings Banks Register of Depositors 1853-1918, 20 volumes, Barbados Department of Archives collection

construction of the Panama Canal. The main elements of this collection include documents of the Panama Canal Commission, the Isthmian Canal Commission, the Canal Zone Government, Congressional hearings related to the canal and reports maps and documents which all relate to the construction and operation of the Panama Canal. In addition, the Library is in the process of acquiring the collections of the Panama Canal Museum in Florida. This is taking place because the charter of this Museum will expire in two years time.

- (I). The records of the British Colonial and Foreign Offices held within the National Archives at Kew, United Kingdom, relate to the experience of West Indian Labourers on the Panama Canal. These are represented by records which range in period from the early 1900's to 1930, focussing primarily on reports and correspondence between and among officials in the British Colonial and Foreign offices, British West Indian Governors and representatives such as British Consuls in Panama and other Central American missions. The information in these records speak to myriad issues

such as immigration and movement of West Indians between Panama and the British West Indies and other countries in Central America, labour conditions of West Indians, labour and political agitations by West Indians for better working conditions, census figures, and some information which relates to West Indians recruited into the British West Indian Regiment during World War I. The records also contain information relating to religious matters among the West Indian community in Panama.

2.3 Contact person (s)

- (A). The Barbados Department of Archives, Mr. David Williams.
- (B). The Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Ms. Alissandra Cummins, Director
- (C). The Jamaican Archives and Records Department, Claudette Thomas, Chief Archivist
- (D). The Museo del Canal Interoceanico de Panama, Dr. Angeles Ramos Baquero, Directora
- (E). The National Archives of St. Lucia, Mrs. Margot Thomas, Director
- (F). The Claude Mallet Papers, Mrs. Primrose Mallet-Harris, The United Kingdom.
- (G). The U.S. National Archives and Registration Administration, Archives II, Mr. Joseph D. Schwarz, Archivist, Textual Archives Services Division
- (H). The George A. Smathers Library, University of Florida, Ms. Chelsea Dinsmore, Archivist,.
- (I). The National Archives, Kew, United Kingdom, Mr. Guy Grannum, Archivist.

2.4 Contact details (include address, phone, fax, email)

- (A). Barbados Department of Archives,
Black Rock St. Michael, Barbados,
West Indies.
Tel: (246) 424-1270
Fax: (246) 425-5911
E-mail archives@sunbeach.net
Or bda@caribsurf.com

(B). The Barbados Museum and Historical Society,
St. Ann's Garrison, Bridgetown,
Barbados, West Indies.
Tel. 1-246-427-0201
Fax. 1-246-429-5946
Email: museum@caribsurf.com
director@barbmuse.org.bb
registrar@barbmuse.org.bb

(C). Jamaican Archives and Records Department,
Corner of King and Manchester Streets,
Spanish Town, St. Catherine,
Jamaica, West Indies.
Tel: (876) 984-5061
Fax: (876) 984-8254

(D) Museo del Canal Interoceánico de Panamá
San Felipe, Plaza De La Independencia
between Fifth and Sixth Street
P.O. Box 0816-06779
Panama, Republic of Panama
TEL. (507)211-1649/50
FAX: (507) 211-1994/95
EMAIL: directora@museodelcanal.com
info@museodelcanal.com

(E). St. Lucia National Archives,
Vigie, Clark Avenue, Castries, St. Lucia,
P.O. Box 3060.

(F). Mrs. Primrose Mallet-Harris,
Mallet Court, Taunton, Somerset, The United
Kingdom.

(G). National Archives at College Park,
8601 Adelphi Road, Maryland 20740-6001,
Archivist, Archives II reference Section,
Textual Archives Services Division.
Tel. 1-866-272-6272

(H). The George A. Smathers Library,
The University of Florida, P.O. Box, 117011,
Gainesville, Florida-32611-7011

(I). The National Archives Kew,
Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU,
TEL: 44 (0) 20 8876 3444



An example of one of the thousands of Panamanian Stamps which were 'overprinted' with the demarcation Canal Zone. Herbert Hutchinson Panama Canal stamp collection, Barbados Museum and Historical Society.

3

IDENTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE**3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated**

Nominating Country	Documentary Heritage
Barbados	<p>The Herbert Hutchinson Collection: Stamp Collection is composed of 309 stamps which can be divided into the two categories: Overprinted of which there are 124 in the collection and Canal Zone of which there are 155.</p> <p>The Stamp Collection can be further divided into the following chronological and thematic categories:</p> <p>Canal Zone 1904-1978</p> <p>Canal Zone 1904: 8 Canal Zone 1904-06: 12 Canal Zone 1906-1912: 10 Canal Zone 1909-1914: 7 Canal Zone 1912-1916: 6 Canal Zone 1915-20: 8 Canal Zone 1918-21: 8 Canal Zone 1921-1924: 8 Canal Zone 1924-25: 12 Canal Zone 1924-26: 11 Canal Zone 1926-27: 8 Canal Zone 1927-29: 18 X Canal Zone 1932-40: 14 Canal Zone 1934-39: 9 Canal Zone 1939: 10 Canal Zone 1946-49: 12 Canal Zone 1951-60: 7 (This cache includes the 1951 stamp which commemorates the West Indians who worked in Panama.) Canal Zone 1960-71: 15 Canal Zone 1975-78: 12</p> <p>Canal Zone Airmail Stamps 1929-41</p> <p>1929-31 Canal Zone Airmail Stamps: 10 1931-49 Canal Zone Airmail Stamps: 6 1939 Canal Zone Airmail Stamps: 7 1951-58 Canal Zone Airmail Stamps: 11 1961-64 Canal Zone Airmail Stamps: 10 1965-76 Canal Zone Airmail Stamps: 12</p> <p>Canal Zone Airmail Official 1941-42</p> <p>1941-42 Canal Zone Airmail Official Stamps: 7 1941 Canal Zone Airmail Official Stamps: 6</p> <p>Canal Zone Airmail Postage Due 1914-41</p> <p>1914-1915 Canal Zone Airmail Postage Due Stamps: 6 1915-19 Canal Zone Airmail Postage Due Stamps: 5 1924-25 Canal Zone Airmail Postage Due Stamps: 9 1929-41 Canal Zone Airmail Postage Due Stamps: 9</p> <p>1941-47 Canal Zone Official Stamps: 9</p>

Barbados (cont'd)

Hutchinson Postcards Collection - 108 Postcards, 16 are black and white. **Total 108**
 Lady Carter's Visitor Book: October 1904-August 1910.

Accession Number 350 CO32 BA **Total 1**

District A Emigration Registers, 1906-1912, Three Volumes in total **Total 3**

Barbados Savings Bank Registers of Depositors, 1853-1918 (20 volumes).

Total 1

Official Gazette(Barbados) Years- 1891, 1904 and 1906

Jamaica

Jamaica National Archives – The records in relation to the Jamaican experience in Panama include:

IB/5/76/3/169: Panama Railway Company-Application for refund of deposits paid by the company under provisions of the Emigrant Protection Laws (1907).

IB/5/76/101: Annual Reports (Foreign Officer) on Cuba, Panama and Canal Zone, 1925. (1926).

IB/5/79/529: Issue of return permits to British West Indians domiciled in Panama.(1931).

IB/5/77/121: Migration to Panama etc.-Individual Cases (1928).

IB/5/77/350-1926; Enforcement of immigration laws of Panama. The Gleaner, 9/12/26.

IB/5/77/148-1928: Laws restricting migration to Panama. Printed, Daily Gleaner.

IB/5/77/234-1932; Enquires re Emigration to Panama.

IB/5/77/416-1934: Expulsion of British West Indians from Panama

IB/5/77/533-1934: Protest of J.D. Duncanson re Repatriation of Jamaicans from Panama.

IB/5/77/865-1935: Statements re Jamaicans returning from Cuba, Haiti and Panama.

IB/5/77/70-1936: Emigration to Panama-difficulties landing: case of Harold A. Thomas.

IB/5/77/229-1936: Visit to Jamaica by Dr. J.W. Arosema, President Elect of Panama- discussion of policy with H.E. the Governor

IB/5/77/44- 1940: Panama Canal Labourers-employment of seamen.

IB/5/77/202-1942: Repatriation of distressed Jamaican seamen (formerly employed on the Oliver Bishopsdale from Panama.

IB/5/77/36-1940: Panama Canal Labourers-permission to go to Canada to enlist in armed forces engaged in civilian war work.

IB/5/77/40- 1940: Panama Canal labourers-detention while awaiting repatriation.

IB/5/77/42-1940: Panama Canal Labourers-application of Stanley Gayle to migrate to British Honduras.

IB/5/77/460-1940: Panama Canal Labourers-claims by dependents.

Jamaica (cont'd)

IB/5/77/47-1940: Panama Canal Labourers-voting in Jamaican elections in 1944.

IB/5/77/48-1940: Panama Canal Labourers-Permission to go to the USA.

IB/5/77/158-1940: Panama Canal Labourers-Labourers going to Panama-request for list of names by L.K. Brandon.

IB/5/77/85-1942: Panama Canal-repatriation of Labourers on the "Clan Farquhar".

Central Government Department/Cabinet Submissions

IB/31/692 – 1956: Repatriation of British West Indians working in Panama Canal Zone

IB/31/1304 – 1956 Report: British West Indians in Panama

Statutory Bodies Records/ Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation

3/9/9/152 – Photograph of Panama Canal

3/9/9/489 - Photograph - People on ship to Panama

Colonial Secretary's Office Records

IB/5/77/330 – 1923: Request for delivery of Treasury Draft - Elwyn Greene, Auditor, Panama Canal

IB/5/77/420 – 1923: Repatriation of Cyril Hope Hall, detainee in Canal Zone Prison in Panama

IB/5/77/1783 – 1923: Re: Mr. E. C. Jameison, employee of Panama Canal

IB/5/77/1800-1923: Re Repatriation of Ann McFarlane, inmate of Corozal Hospital, Panama

IB/5/77/1801-1923: Re repatriation of Inez Gordon, inmate of Corozal Hospital, Panama

IB/5/77/132 – 1930: Extradition of Jamaican citizens residing in Panama. (Jamaica Gazette October 3, 1907 included)

IB/5/77/143 – 1930: Labour Conditions - Panama Canal Zone. Printed booklets

01 05 1931 -- Panama - Lengthy report on the United States' efforts at repatriation of Jamaicans from Panama.

IB 5 79 551 – 1932: A variety of letters dealing with the "prevailing distress and unemployment among the BRITISH WEST INDIANS population of Panama." Describes the worsening of the situation and the growing calls for repatriation.

IB/5/77/2/129-1934: Repatriation of Aston Woodhouse to Panama

IB/5/77/296 – 1934: Remarks by Hon. D.T.Wint in Legislative Council re Panama

IB/5/77/99 – 1935: Emigration of Hubert Haughton to Republic of Panama

IB/5/77/98 – 1936: Recruitment of Jamaican females to Panama: Deplorable conditions there viz. illegal contracts, forced prostitution

Jamaica (cont'd)

IB/5/77/36 – 1938: Visit to Jamaica by excursionists from Panama

IB/5/77/62 – 1938: Cash Relief for Retired Employees of the Panama Canal

IB/5/77/34 – 1940: Panama Canal and Recruitment of labourers from Jamaica - application for position of Liaison Officer

IB/5/77/35 – 1940: Labourers for Panama Canal - insurance of

IB/5/77/37 – 1940: Panama Canal Labourers - individual applications to go to Canada to do war service

IB/5/77/38 – 1940: Panama Canal Labourers – wages

IB/5/77/39 – 1940: Panama Canal Labourers - baggage of repatriates; Newspaper clipping 2/4/50

IB/5/77/41 – 1940: Panama Canal Labourers - individual's application for work

IB/5/77/43 – 1940: Panama Canal Labourers - individual application to join American Army

IB/5/77/45 – 1940: Panama Canal Labourers - Loss of baggage of repatriates

IB/5/77/70 – 1940: Panama Canal - recruitment of Labour; banking of savings; The Panama American 11/5/40 Photographs and Plan of Camp Gatun

IB/5/77/73 – 1940: Panama Canal recruitment of Labour from Jamaica - medical examination from labourers

IB/5/77/150 – 1940: Visit to Panama - Labour Advisor G.H. Scott

IB/5/77/271 – 1940: Panamanian Nationality Law - application to children born in Panama of West Indian Parentage; Newspaper clippings 3/1/41

IB/5/77/37 – 1941: Recruitment of labour for Panama Canal; Provision of Expenditure in Estimates 1941/1942

IB/5/77/165 – 1941: Panama Canal Workers – Foreign Office reports on Panama Canal workers. Contains information on the alleged ill-treatment and the repatriation of Contract Workers.

Laws of Jamaica

Law 35 of 1893 “The Emigrant Labourers Protection Law”

Private Records

7/173/12 - Letter from Chonyfouk Loy to Miss Melville about Chinese and Japanese war and politics; the building of the Panama Canal

IB/5/76/101, should be IB/5/79/101 - Annual Reports (Foreign Officer) on Cuba, Panama and Canal Zone 1925

Jamaica (cont'd)

IB/5/77/460 – 1940 should be IB/5/77/46 – 1940: Panama Canal Labourers - claims by dependents

Total: 23

St. Lucia

The Police Reports for 1904-1905 appear in the St. Lucia Gazette 27th of January and 11th August respectively. Additionally the 1911 Emigrants Protection Ordinance can be found in Bounded Volumes for 1911

Panama

The Charles Muller Collection – The Charles Muller Collection consists of 2,186 Postcards, 103 Photographs, 35 stereoscopic images and 36 souvenir booklets. Postcards relating to the Panama Canal construction; Canal workers; Ethnic groups; Cities and villages; National symbols; Panama and Colon buildings; Street scenes and parks; Canal Zone buildings; Ships transiting the Canal and Entertainment.

Total 2186+103+35+36=2360

United Kingdom

The unpublished Letters and Papers of Claude Mallet, British Consul to Panama - Covers the period at least between the start of the French Canal Project and the American project (late nineteenth to early twentieth century) Total number of letters and documents unknown.

The Records of the National of the Archives are relevant to construction of the Panama Canal and the experience of West Indians on that project can be found in two broad collections: Those of the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office.

CO 28 - Colonial Office and predecessors: Barbados, Original Correspondence-1689-1951

CO 32 - Colonial Office and successors: Barbados, Government Gazettes-1867-1989

CO 137 - Colonial Office and predecessors: Jamaica, Original Correspondence-1689-1951

CO 141- Colonial Office and predecessors and successors: Jamaica, Government Gazettes-1794-1968

CO 257 - Colonial Office and Successors: St Lucia: Government Gazettes-1857-1975

CO 295 - Colonial Office and Predecessors: Trinidad Original Correspondence-1783-1951

CO 299 -War and Colonial Department and Successors: Trinidad and Tobago: Government Gazettes
1833-1975

CO 318 - Colonial Office and Predecessors: West Indies Original Correspondence-1624-1951

CO 321 - Colonial Office: Windward Islands Original Correspondence
1874-1951

CO 137/325 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Treasury re: relief to Jamaicans employed on the Panama railroad
1855

CO 137/514/39 - Jamaica: Reports on the disposal of estates belonging to Jamaicans who died whilst employed by the Panama Canal Company.
1884

U.K. (cont'd)

CO 137/519 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: estates of Jamaicans dying at the Panama Canal
1884

CO 137/521/10 - Jamaica: Forwards instructions to Major O'Brien, Assistant Director of Public Works, and reports on the action taken with regards to the destitute Jamaicans in Panama
1885

CO 137/523/5 - Jamaica: Reports on the subject of labourers from Jamaica engaged for work on the Panama Canal.
1885

CO 137/524 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence relating to Mr Reid's charges against British Consular officials at Panama; treatment of Jamaican labourers on the Panama Canal
1885

CO 137/529 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: detention of British subjects at Panama and Colon without trial; complaint of British residents against British Consulate at Panama; deportation of British subjects from Jamaica to Panama
1886

CO 137/533 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: condition of British West Indian labourers at Panama and Port Limon
1887

CO 137/537
Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Admiralty re: disturbances at Panama and the protection of British interests
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: disturbances at Panama and the protection of British interests
1888

CO 137/538/13 - Jamaica: Acknowledges a telegram regarding the destitute labourers at Panama, and has requested T Harrison who is visiting Panama to make enquiries
1889

CO 137/538/46 - Jamaica: Forwards reports by Dr Gayleard respecting the destitute Jamaican labourers at Panama; 2,197 have been repatriated thus far. Also included are some newspaper reports
1889

CO 137/538/47 - Jamaica: Proposes to send a further person to Panama to report on the state of affairs regarding the destitute labourers
1889

CO 137/538/53 - Jamaica: Reports that Dr Gayleard has been deputed to return to Panama to enquire about the destitute labourers
1889

U.K. (cont'd)

CO 137/539/1 - Jamaica: Forwards a copy of the debate of the Legislative Council and a copy of a resolution regarding the repatriation of the Jamaican labourers at Panama
1889

CO 137/539/4 - Jamaica: Reports that a final notice will be issued fixing 10th May as the date beyond which no further passages will be given to the Jamaican labourers at Panama for repatriation
1889

CO 137/541 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Admiralty re: affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, destitute labourers at Panama

Treasury: destitute British subjects at Panama

Foreign Office: repatriation of destitute British subjects from Panama, disturbances at Panama, affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, repatriation of destitute West Indians from Panama, relief of destitute labourers at Panama, shipment of 'vagrants' to Jamaica by the Colombian Government, repatriation of distressed Jamaicans and Barbadians at Panama, alleged ill-treatment of British subjects at Livingston, exodus from
1889

Draft 12 April 2011
Panama

CO 137/546/46 - Jamaica: States the conditions under which the colonial government would undertake the repatriation of insane Jamaicans from Panama
1891

CO 137/552 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: treatment of British subjects at the Panama Canal works, labourers for the Panama canal works
Individuals: Edward W Hudson (his property at Panama)
1892

CO 137/558 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: labourers for Panama Canal works
1893

CO 137/567/76 - Jamaica: States that he has issued a Proclamation declaring the Isthmus of Panama a place to which provisions of the Emigrant Labourers Protection Law 1893 shall apply.
1895

CO 137/577 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: 'coloured' British subjects in Panama
1896

CO 137/585 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: labourers for Panama, maintenance of the 'lunatic' Julia Chamberlaine, labourers for the Panama canal; treatment of British subjects in Panama
1897

- CO 137/586 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the General Post Office re: money order exchange with Panama
1897
- CO 137/596 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: Labourers for Panama Canal
1898
- CO 137/615 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: petition of British prisoners in Panama, detention of British prisoners in the Panama Gaol
1900
- CO 137/648 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: labourers for Panama Canal; claims of foreigners resident in Panama; Jamaica labour for Panama Canal; disturbance between Jamaica labourers and Panama Police; affray with Panama Police
1905
- CO 137/660 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: labourers for Panama Canal
1907
- CO 137/661 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: Recruitment of labour for Panama; Panama Civil War claims
1907
- CO 137/662 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from F Fritz (wrongful imprisonment in Panama); W Orrett (labourers for Panama)
1907
- CO 137/667 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: complaint of Jamaicans in Panama
1908
- CO 137/702/49 - Jamaica: Opening of the Panama Canal; gives views as to its effect on Jamaica. Jamaica, unnumbered confidential despatch, Folios 635-640.
1914 Mar 31
- CO 137/706 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: 'riot' at Tres Hermanos Mine, Panama
1914
- CO 137/707 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from C Benjamin (imprisonment Panama)
1914
- CO 137/718 - Jamaica: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: alleged murder of Jamaican by Panama Police
1916
- CO 137/720/7 - Jamaica: Conditions of the British West Indian population in the Canal Zone [Panama]. Jamaica No. 11, folios 37-40
Jan 13, 1917

U.K. (cont'd)

CO 23/236/9 - Bahamas: Panama Canal, engagement of labourers: states that legislation will be considered and that a warning notice has already been issued.

1893

CO 28/226/10 - Barbados: Relief of destitute Barbadian labourers at the Isthmus of Panama: reports that the sum of £500 has been voted for the purpose

1889

CO 28/232 - Barbados: itemised and includes correspondence from John Thomas Bispham (complains of ill-treatment at Colon)

1892

CO 28/241/10 - Barbados: States that he has refused to sanction a request for a supply of labourers for the Panama Canal, and that Barbadians have been warned not to expect repatriation.

1896

CO 28/241/11 - Barbados: Labourers for Panama Canal works. Reports the action in connection with the French application for obtaining labourers to work on the Panama Canal.

1896

CO 28/255/103 - Barbados: Emigration of Labourers to Colon (in the American steamer Catania). Encloses copy of a despatch from the American Ambassador in London in regard to the restriction on the movement of labourers from Barbados to Colon. States that the Ambassador (Mr Joseph H Choate) understands that the Governor of Barbados is prohibiting the emigration and seeks confirmation that this is true. Asks what reply should be given to Mr Choate.

1901

CO 28/264/52 - Barbados: Recruitment of Labourers for the Panama Canal Works. Reports visit of Mr W J Karner, Assistant to the Engineer in Chief of the Panama Canal Works, in connection with the arrangements for recruiting and states the provisions of the contract entered into by the labourers.

1905

CO 28/265/49 - Barbados: Report of Poor Law Inspector. Sends copies of the report for the six months ended on 31 December 1905, with observations on various points mentioned in the report and including the subject of remittance to the families of labourers who have emigrated to Panama.

1906

CO 28/268/48 - Barbados: Murder of a Barbadian in Panama Canal Zone. Sends account received from the Government of Jamaica of the trial and acquittal of an American citizen named Walter E Mack, charged with the murder of a Barbadian named Samuel Cox

1907

CO 28/269 - Barbados: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: British subjects in Panama Canal Zone, case of Adolphus Coulson [or Coulsen] convicted on murder charge at Panama

Treasury: trial of Adolphus Coulsen at Panama

1907

CO 28/271/6 - Barbados: Emigration (Further Amendment) Act 1908. Reports that the despatch on the subject was read in the House and that the Government is convinced that the amendment was introduced with the specific object of controlling the action of the Executive so far as emigration to Panama was concerned.

1908

CO 28/271/15 - Barbados: Quarantine against Trinidad. States that he has authorised the Quarantine Board to fumigate the baggage of passengers arriving from Trinidad, but has prohibited any illegal detention of the passengers themselves. Considers that the Act is justified by the necessity of keeping the Isthmus of Panama open to emigration from Barbados

1908

CO 28/271/52 - Barbados: Trial by Jury in the Panama Canal Zone. Transmits copy of a despatch from Panama, with copy of the Presidential Order establishing the right of such trials in cases where the penalty is either death or life imprisonment.

1908

CO 28/271/55 - Barbados: Conviction for murder in the Panama Canal Zone. Sends copy of a despatch from Panama in respect of the conviction of Hubert Stout, a native of Barbados, for the murder of Mrs J Phillips and states that he will be hanged on 20 November.

1908

CO 28/271/56 - Barbados: Trial of A Coulson: sends a despatch from Washington reporting the dismissal by the Supreme Court of Coulson's case contesting his trial, on the grounds that the Panama Canal Zone is not a territory in which the United States Constitution would be operative.

1908

CO 28/275/55 - Barbados: Petition of Clarence Headley. Submits the petition for compensation from the Panama Canal Works Commission for the injuries received. Trusts this case will meet with due consideration. From E and F N Spon Limited, folios 259-264

1910

CO 28/276/59 - Barbados: Emigration from Barbados. Sends copy of correspondence with Mr G S R Archer, an emigration agent, and asks whether representation can be made to the United States' Government with the object of stopping organised recruiting to Panama.

1911

CO 28/278/90 - Barbados: Return of Panama Canal Labourers. States that there is no opening in Barbados for the settlers.

1912

CO 28/279/35 - Barbados: States that it is not anticipated that there would be any serious difficulty in absorbing returned labourers from the Panama Canal but that it would be as well to divert some of them if possible

1912

CO 28/279/8 - Barbados: Sanitation in the Panama Canal Zone. Encloses copies of the regulations made under the Public Health Act 1898 for the destruction of mosquitoes.

1912

U.K. (cont'd)

CO 28/280/1 - Barbados: Encloses correspondence relating to an application for 300 Barbadian labourers for work on the Panama Canal. States that he has permitted a further 200 to be recruited on the condition stated.

1913

CO 28/297/30 - Barbados: Forwards correspondence between the American Consul in Barbados and the Colonial Secretary in regards to four British subjects alleged to be 'lunatics'. The individuals concerned were detained in Barbados while being repatriated to neighbouring Islands from Panama.

1920 Apr 22

CO 28/297/76 - Barbados: Reports refusal of the American consul to refund expenditure incurred in holding Boards of Lunacy on four British subjects detained in Barbados while being repatriated to neighbouring islands from Panama by the United States authorities.

No. 187, folios 492-497

1920 July 9

CO 28/299/2 - Barbados: Boards of 'Lunacy'. States expenses incurred in holding Boards of 'Lunacy' on four British subjects detained in Barbados whilst being repatriated to neighbouring islands from Panama by the United States authorities. No. 8, folios 7-9

1921 Jan 10

CO 295/437/74 - Trinidad: Reports distress caused by lack of local employment, for which he has no remedy. States that an agent of the Panama Canal Board is seeking to recruit labour, but is hampered by provisions of the Foreign Labour Contract Ordinance No.

106. Considers that working conditions on the canal are now acceptable, proposes that recruitment be allowed, and seeks approval.

1904

CO 295/440/71 - Trinidad: Sends an approved form of contract for labourers for the Panama Canal. [Printed for Parliament as Cd. 3527, June 1907.]

1907

CO 295/443 - Trinidad: itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: Isthmian Canal Commission at Panama; labourers for Panama

Parliament: recruitment of labour for Panama, labour for Panama Canal

1907

CO 295/468/8 - Trinidad: Reports as to recruitment of labourers for the Panama Canal works.

1911

CO 295/475/40 - Trinidad: Panama Canal labourers: recommends that there is no need to offer inducements to Trinidadians to return as employment is plentiful, and that it is not desirable to attract labourers from other colonies.

1912

CO 318/280/23 - Telegram from the British Minister at Bogota, Columbia and a letter from the Admiralty concerning relief for the destitute British West Indian subjects in Panama.

Foreign Office, folios 299-305

1889 Feb 12

CO 318/282/24 - Foreign Office: Suggests amending a draft circular for the West Indian governors instructing them to discourage emigration to Panama. Foreign Office, folios

121-124

1892 Dec 7

U.K. (cont'd)

- CO 318/283/14 - Panama Canal: forwards copy of despatch from British Consult as to the renewal of work and sufficiency of labour already on hand. From Foreign Office, folios 161-166
1894 Aug 14
- CO 318/285/54 - Panama Canal: sends copy of communications from French Charge d'Affaires [in French] requesting removal of restrictions by colonial authorities on recruitment of 'black' labour. States that the advantageous wages offered to workmen are enough to attract them to the Isthmus. Foreign Office, folios 394-400
1896 Oct 9
- CO 318/285/56 - Panama Canal: recruitment of 'black' labour from Barbados and Jamaica: sends copy of a note to M Geoffrey. Foreign Office, folios 407-411
1896 Nov 3
- CO 318/332/71 - Forwards correspondence from Mr Chalkley, British Chargé d'Affaires at Panama: Panama Government will settle five hundred West Indian families in the valley of the Gatun River. Foreign Office, folios 737-741
1914 Aug 22
- CO 318/332/80 - Forwards a memorandum from Mr Chalkley, British Chargé d'Affaires at Panama, concerning the unemployment of Jamaican labourers in Costa Rica. Foreign Office, folios 810-816
1914 Oct 6
- CO 318/332/82 - Forwards a despatch from Mr Chalkley, British Chargé d'Affaires at Panama, enclosing a memorandum concerning unemployment of Jamaican labourers in Costa Rica. Foreign Office, folios 820-824
1914 Oct 18
- CO 318/339/24 - Forwards a report from Mr Murray, Acting British Consul at Colon, concerning the steps taken to effect a settlement of claims of British West Indians against the Land Department of the Panama Canal. Foreign Office, folios 134-142
Sep 29, 1916
- CO 318/339/32 - Forwards report from Sir Claude Mallet, British Minister at Panama, concerning the labour strike among silver-paid employees of the Panama Canal. Foreign Office, folios 188-192 1916 Nov 22
- CO 318/339/36 - Forwards a printed copy of The Panama Canal Record enclosing the full Act of the United States concerning compensation, which applies to West Indian and other British employees of the Panama Canal and Railroad. Foreign Office, folios 216-226
1916 Dec 6
- CO 318/343/8 - Forwards copies of despatches regarding the recruitment of British West Indians in Panama for military service. Proposes that action be taken by Sir Claude Mallet, British Legation. Encloses extracts from the Panama Star and Herald calling for volunteers for the Jamaica contingent. Foreign Office, folios 88-105
1917 July 7
- CO 318/343/16 - Forwards a despatch from Sir Claude Mallet, British Ambassador at Panama, concerning the death of Gladstone Brereton in Panama Canal zone. Balfour proposes to instruct Sir Claude Mallet not to take any further action. Foreign Office, folios 160-166
1917 Aug 4

U.K. (cont'd)

CO 318/346/56 - Forwards a despatch from Sir Claude Mallet, British Minister at Panama, enclosing a despatch addressed to the West Indies colonies concerning the repatriation of 'insane' West Indians from an asylum in the Panama Canal Zone. Foreign Office, folios 452-477

1918 Apr 25

CO 318/346/61 - Forwards a despatch and enclosures from Sir Claude Mallet, British Minister at Panama, respecting the repatriation of 'insane' British West Indians. Foreign Office, folios 514-519

1918 July 17

CO 318/348/40 - Forwards a minute by the General in Command reporting circumstances surrounding the repatriation of the British West Indies Regiment to Panama. Sir Leslie Probyn, Governor of Jamaica, No. 78, folios 555-557

1919 Feb 26

CO 318/350/22 - Forwards correspondence from J R Murray, Chargé d'Affaires at Panama, concerning the repatriation to Panama of British West Indians. Foreign Office, folios 239-243

1919 June 21

CO 318/350/24 - Forwards a telegram to J R Murray, Chargé d'Affaires at Panama, concerning the repatriation to Panama of members of the British West Indies Regiment. Foreign Office, folios 281-288

1919 July 11

CO 318/350/84 - Enquires whether the Colonial Office concurs with the suggestion that British West Indies troops bound for Panama, embarking in the SS Orca, should be landed in Jamaica. War Office, folios 667-671

1919 Aug 9

CO 318/412/11 - British West Indian Labour: Panama Canal Zone

1933

CO 318/440/14 - Recruitment of labour in the British West Indies for service in foreign countries: Panama Canal Zone

1939-1940

CO 318/444/1 - Recruitment of labour in British West Indies for service in foreign countries: Panama Canal Zone

1940

CO 323/830/66 - Strike of 'coloured' employees at the Panama Canal: provision of background information and details of the strike and request for concurrence of the Secretary of State regarding actions proposed by Mr W Bennett, British Legation, Panama; includes list of individuals arrested and in prison. Original Correspondence From: Foreign Office. Folio(s): 454-480

Feb-Apr, 1920

CO 321/61/13 - Windward Islands: Reports on the endeavours of Alphonse Pinart, agent of the Panama Canal Company, to recruit labourers for the Panama Canal; with printed Rules of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company for Labourers and newspaper cutting.

1883

U.K. (cont'd)

- CO 321/72 - Windward Islands (Barbados): itemised and includes correspondence from D Lighthall (case of Mr Gascoigne, 'a Barbadian unjustly imprisoned at Panama')
1883
- CO 321/118 - Windward Islands (St Lucia): itemised and includes correspondence from the Foreign Office re: destitute labourers at Panama
1889
- FO 5 - Foreign Office: Political and Other Departments: General Correspondence before 1906, United States of America, Series II
1793-1905
- FO 55 - Foreign Office: Political and Other Departments: General Correspondence before 1906, Colombia (formerly New Granada)
1835-1905
- FO 110 - Foreign Office: Political and Other Departments: General Correspondence before 1906, Panama
1904-1905
- FO 115 - Foreign Office: Embassy and Consulates, United States of America: General Correspondence
1791-1967
- FO 135 - Foreign Office: Embassy, Consulate and Legation, Colombia (formerly United States of New Granada): General Correspondence
1823-1959
- FO 138-Foreign Office: Consulate and Legation, Colombia (formerly United States of New Granada): Miscellanea
1824-1905
- FO 288-Foreign Office: Consulate, Panama (formerly United States of Colombia): General Correspondence
1828-1970
- FO 806-Foreign Office: Consulate, Colon, Panama (formerly United States of Colombia): General Correspondence and Files of Correspondence
1890-1948
- FO 854 - Foreign Office: Legation, Bogota, Colombia (formerly United States of New Granada): General Correspondence and Letter Book
1823-1946
- FO 986 - Foreign Office: Legation, Panama City, Panama: General Correspondence
1938-1947
- FO 368 - Foreign Office: Commercial and Sanitation Department: General Correspondence from 1906
1906-1920

U.K. (cont'd)

FO 369 - Foreign Office: Consular Department: General Correspondence from 1906
1906-1966

FO 371 - Foreign Office: Political Department: General Correspondence from 1906
1906-1966

FO 288/204 - Itemised: includes correspondence relating to West Indian Labour in Canal
Zone and Panamá
1931

FO 288/229 - Itemised: includes correspondence relating to West Indian Labour
1948

FO 288/244 - Itemised: includes correspondence relating to West Indian Labour
1949

FO 288/255 - Itemised: includes correspondence relating to West Indians: labour and
general matters
1950

FO 288/264 - Itemised: includes correspondence relating to West Indian labour and affairs
1951

FO 288/265 - Itemised: includes correspondence relating to West Indian labour and affairs
1951

FO 986/3 - Estates, general: reports from Panama Canal Zone
1938

FO 986/4 - Estates of Jamaicans: Jacob Gayle
1938

FO 986/5 - Estates of Jamaicans: Thomas McGregor
1938

FO 986/6 - Estates of Jamaicans: Joseph Taylor
1938

FO 986/7 - Estates of Jamaicans: Cyril Satchwell
1938

FO 986/8 - Estates of Jamaicans: Hugh Clanford Smith
1938

FO 986/9 - Estates of Jamaicans: Henry Richard Siley
1938

FO 986/10 - Estates of Jamaicans: Andrew Logan Moore
1938

FO 986/11 - Estates of Jamaicans: James Alex Allen
1938

FO 986/12 - Estates of Jamaicans: Edwin N L Delevante
1938

U.K. (cont'd)

FO 986/13 - Estates of Jamaicans: Susan Morris
1938

FO 986/14 - Estates of Barbadians: Charles Bushell
1938

FO 986/15 - Estates of Barbadians: Hubert S Grant
1938

FO 986/16 - Estates of Barbadians: Joshua C Archer
1938

FO 986/17 - Estates: William Samuel Alex Robb; Laura E Robb (Claimant)
1938

FO 986/18 - Estates of Jamaicans: Hubert Preston Sobers
1938-1941

FO 986/19 - Estates of Jamaicans: William A Reid
1938-1947

FO 986/20 - Claims by Peter Hall against United Fruit Company
1940

FO 986/22 - Compensation: Rebecca Anderson versus Chiriqui Land Co
1940

FO 986/23 - Estates, general: reports from Panama Canal Zone
1940

FO 986/24 - Estates: Arthur E Johnson
1940

FO 986/25 - Estate and death of Ucal F Burrows
1940

FO 986/26 - Estates of Jamaicans: David Thompson
1940

FO 986/27 - Estates of Jamaicans: Uriah E Rhoden
1940

FO 986/28 - Estates of Jamaicans: Jacob Dobson
1940

FO 986/29 - Estates of Jamaicans: Thomas Byndloss
1940

FO 986/30 - Estates of Jamaicans: Alfred Thompson
1940

FO 986/31 - Estates of Jamaicans: Violeta Wuvell
1940

U.K. (cont'd)

FO 986/32 - Estates of Barbadians: James H Brathwaite
1940

FO 986/33 - Estates of Barbadians: Jacob Moore
1940

FO 986/34 - Estates of Barbadians: Thomas C Yearwood
1940

FO 986/35 - Estates of Barbadians: Clarence W Spencer
1940

FO 986/36 - Estates of Trinidadans: Daniel C Pivott
1940

FO 986/37 - Estates of Trinidadans: Leon Andrew Marquez
1940

FO 986/38 - Estates of British Guianans: Augustus Bonnett
1940

FO 986/39 - Estates of Jamaicans: Samuel Cumberbach
1940-1941

FO 986/40 - Estates of Barbadians: John Alleyne Phillips alias Allen Phillips
1940-1941

FO 986/41 - Indebtedness of Miguel Casamiquela
1940-1942

FO 986/42 - Arrest of John A Speed
1942

FO 986/43 - Estates, general: reports from Panama Canal Zone
1942

FO 986/44 - Panamanian Government decree regarding the possession and administration
of properties belonging to enemy aliens
1942

FO 986/45 - Estates of Jamaicans: Hubert Eric Davis
1942

FO 986/46 - Estates of Jamaicans: Leonard Dawson
1942

FO 986/47 - Estates of Jamaicans: Enos Slater
1942

FO 986/48 - Estates of Jamaicans: Kenneth McNaughton
1942

FO 986/49 - Estates of Trinidadans: Henry Bunting
1942

U.K. (cont'd)

FO 986/50 - Estates of British West Indians:Albert Lewis
1942

FO 986/51 - Estates of British West Indians:Thomas Dyett
1942

FO 986/52 - Claim by Henry Taylor against Fuerza y Luz
1942-1943

FO 986/53 - Claim by Amos Gayle against Pittsburgh Desmoines Steel Company
1942-1943

FO 986/54 - Estates of Jamaicans: Leonard Smith
1942-1943

FO 986/55 - Estates of British Hondurans: James A Reid
1942-1943

FO 986/56 -Estates of British Guianans:Agnes Clay
1942-1943

FO 986/57 - Estates of Jamaicans: Susan H Allen
1942-1944

FO 986/58 - Estates of Jamaicans: Rufus Faskin
1942-1944

FO 986/59 - Estates of British Hondurans: Bertram SV Grosvenor
1942-1944

FO 986/60 - Estates: Hugh A Blake
1942- 1946

FO 986/62 - Custody of child:Archie Markovitch
1943

FO 986/63 - Estates: general
1943

FO 986/64 - Case of Horace Davis shot by Panamanian policeman
1943-1944

FO 986/65 - Estates of Jamaicans:James Richard Lindsay
1943-1944

FO 986/66 - Estates of Jamaicans: Eugene C Hutton
1943-1944

FO 986/67 - Estates of Jamaicans: Zachariah E Scott
1943-1944

FO 986/68 - Estates of Jamaicans: Elizabeth Sier
1943-1945

U.K. (cont'd)

FO 986/69 - Estates of Jamaicans: John Burton
1943-1945

FO 986/70 - Estate of Peter McKellar
1943-1947

FO 986/71 - Estates of Jamaicans: various cases
1943-1947

FO 986/72 - Jamaican contract workers
1944

FO 986/73 - Administration of estates: contract workers recruited in Jamaica to work on
Panama Canal
1944

FO 986/74 - Estates, general: Republic of Panama
1944

FO 986/75 - Estates of Barbadians: various cases
1945

FO 986/76 - Estates: various cases
1945-1946

FO 986/77 - Estates: various cases
1946

FO 986/78 - Estates settled in the Republic and the Canal Zone
1946-1947

FO 371/24219 - Position of British West Indians in Panamá. Code 32 file 5095
1940

FO 371/24244 - Panamá Canal Zone: employment of British West Indians: passage of
British requisitioned ships through Canal: Annual Report of Governor of Panamá Canal,
1939: effect of political situation in Panamá on Canal. Code 45 file 213
1940

FO 371/34185 - Panama Canal Zone: British propaganda: position of West Indian labourers.
Code 45 file 442
1943

FO 371/38672 - British West Indians in Panamá and Panamá Canal Zone. Code 45 file 1224
1944

FO 371/68060 - Employment of West Indian labourers in the Canal Zone. Code 45, file 799
1948

FO 371/90865 - Commemoration of West Indian labour contribution to the construction
of the Canal, by issue of a postage stamp. Code AP file 1422
1951

- FO 371/120224 - Labour relations in Panama: problems of British West Indians employed in Canal Zone
1956
- FO 371/162513 - British West Indians living in Panama
1962
- FO 924/490 - Cultural relations: Books and periodicals for the British West Indians in Panamá. Code 452 file 462
1946
- FO 881/308 - MOSQUITO: Papers. Affairs of Mosquito. Ship Canal. Part 3
1849-1854
- FO 881/335 - CENTRAL AMERICA & MOSQUITO: Memo. Affairs of Mosquito. Ship Canal. Part 3
1854
- FO 881/4555 - UNITED STATES: Views respecting the status of the Panama Canal & interpretation of articles in the Clayton Bulwer Treaty
19 Nov 1881
- FO 881/4575 - NICARAGUA & UNITED STATES: Correspondence. Interoceanic Canal across Nicaragua. Negotiations between Mr. Fish and Dr. Cardenas for Convention
1876-1877
- FO 881/4661 - NICARAGUA: Memo. Mr. Freylinghuysen's Note to Mr. Lowell, May 8, 1882. Panamá Canal. (Sir E. Hertslet)
16 June 1882
- FO 881/4769 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA & UNITED STATES: Further Correspondence. Canal across Isthmus of Panamá. Part 2
1881-1882
- FO 881/4823 - UNITED STATES: Memo. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Panamá Canal. Mr. Freylinghuysen's Note to Mr. Lowell. (Sir E. Hertslet)
June 22 1883
- FO 881/4928 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA & UNITED STATES: Further Corres. Canal across Isthmus of Panamá. Part 3
1883
- FO 881/5074 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA & UNITED STATES: Further Correspondence. Canal across Isthmus of Panamá. Part 4
1884
- FO 881/5329 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA & UNITED STATES: Further Correspondence. Canal across Isthmus of Panamá. Part 5
1885
- FO 881/5470 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA & UNITED STATES: Further Correspondence. Canal across Isthmus of Panamá. Part 6
1886

U.K. (cont'd)

FO 881/5635 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA & UNITED STATES: Further Correspondence. Canal across Isthmus of Panamá. Part 7
1887

FO 881/5926 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence. Canal across Isthmus of Panama, and Nicaragua Canal. Part 8
Nov 1887 to 1889

FO 881/6201 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence. Panamá and Nicaragua Canal. Part 9
1890-1891

FO 881/6504 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence. Panamá and Nicaragua Canal. Part 10
1892-1893

FO 881/6612 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence. Panamá (and Nicaragua) Canal. Part 11
1894

FO 881/6751 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence. Panamá (and Nicaragua) Canal. Part 12
1895

FO 881/7048 - COLOMBIA: Further Correspondence. Canal across Isthmus of Panamá. Part 13
1897

FO 881/7133 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Correspondence Interoceanic Canals. Part 14
1898

FO 881/7282 - UNITED STATES: Memo. Conventions. Construction of Ship Canal between Atlantic and Pacific. (Mr. F. H. Villiers)
Feb 9 1900

FO 881/7342 - COLOMBIA: Further Correspondence Interoceanic Canals. Part 15
1899

FO 881/7486 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence Interoceanic Canals. Part 16
1900

FO 881/8104 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence Interoceanic Canals. Part 18
1902

FO 881/8225 - COLOMBIA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence Interoceanic Canals. Part 17
1901

FO 881/8289 - COLOMBIA: Further Correspondence Interoceanic Canals. Part 19
1903

U.K. (cont'd)

FO 881/8429 - COLOMBIA & PANAMA & NICARAGUA: Further Correspondence
Interoceanic Canals. Part 20
1904

FO 881/8765 - COLOMBIA & PANAMA & UNITED STATES: Further correspondence
Interoceanic Canals. Part 21
1905

FO 881/8892 - COLOMBIA & PANAMA: COLOMBIA: Further Correspondence
Interoceanic Canals. Part 22
1906

FO 881/8915 - PACIFIC ISLANDS & PANAMA: Memo. Extension of British Interests in
Pacific in connection with Opening of Panamá Canal
Mar 21 1907

FO 881/9927X - COLOMBIA: Papers. Panamá Canal. Various (A to K).
1900-1901

FO 881/9959 - PANAMA & UNITED STATES: Convention. United States and Panamá. Ship
Canal
Nov 18 1903

FO 881/10158 - COLOMBIA & UNITED STATES: Convention U.S. and Colombia ship
canal
22 Jan 1903

FO 881/10188X - UNITED STATES: Memo by Lord Chancellor Act of Congress Panama
canal
30 Sept 1912

FO 881/9201 - PANAMA: Report. Annual Report, 1907. (Mr. C. Mallet)
31-Jan-08

FO 881/9431 - PANAMA: Annual Report, 1908. (Mr. C. Mallet)
15-Feb-09

FO 881/9705 - PANAMA: Report. Annual Report, 1909. (Mr. C. Mallet)
June 6 1910

FO 881/9841 - PANAMA: Report. Annual Report, 1910. (Mr. C. Mallet)
02-Mar-11

FO 881/10044 - PANAMA: Annual report, 1911 (Sir C.Mallet)-21-Mar-12

FO 881/10293 - PANAMA: Annual report, 1912 (Sir C.Mallet)
08-May-13

FO 881/10444 - PANAMA: Annual report, 1913 (Sir C.Mallet)
10 Mar. 1914

United States of America

Records Group 185 Panama Canal Records which covers the period 1848-1979. In total they are 13 caches of information which range from 185.1-185.13.

185.1 - Administrative History

185.2 - Records of the Panama Railroad Company 1848-1958

185.3 - Records of the Compagnie Universelle Du Canal Interoceanique and Interoceanique and Compagine Nouvelle Du Canal De Panama 1879-1904

185.4 - Records of the Nicaragua Canal Board and the Nicaragua Canal Commission 1895-99

185.5.1 - Records of the Washington D.C, Headquarters

185.5.2 - Records relating to Nicaragua route

185.5.3 - Records relating to the Panama route

185.5.4 - Records relating to the Darien route.

185.6 - Records of the Second Isthmian Commission 1904-60

185.7 - Records of the Panama Canal 1851-1960 9bulk 1904-60)

185.8 - Records of the Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company 1904-82

185.9 - Records relating to health conditions in the Panama Canal Zone 1883-1977

185.10 - Cartographic Records (General) 1970-1955

185.11 - Motion Pictures (general)

185.12 - Sound Recordings (general)

Total 16

George A. Smathers Library, University of Florida consists of the Leonard Carpenter Photographic and document collections. Documents which relate to the construction and operation of the Panama Canal

Total 1500

3.2 Description

The nomination is comprised of a variety of types of documentation held by different entities and individuals.

Barbados

District A Emigrants Registers – These exist in three volumes which range from 1907-1912. These three volumes records the names of all those who journeyed from Barbados to Panama and other destinations between 1907-1912. The District A Emigrant Registers were manufactured by the Advocate Publishing Company and are typical Ledgers of that period. There is a transcription of these three records which was produced by Bonham Richardson in 1982 which omits the emigration of Barbadians to other destinations such Brazil or St. Croix. The Call number for this Transcription in Y9/3/20.

Barbados Savings Bank Registers of Depositors, 1853-1918 (20 volumes) Panamanian-related entries for the period recorded.

The Official Gazette 1891, 1904 and 1906, These three volumes highlight the evolution of Barbados legislative stance on the out migration of its citizens, especially with regards to migration which was encouraged by labour recruiters. The 1904 and 1906 laws though general were motivated by the out migration of Barbadians to Panama and were modelled after the Emigration Act of 1891. The originals of these are held by the Barbados Department of Archives. Barbados Department of Archives also holds these documents in micro film format. It should be noted the Barbados Museum and Historical Society also hold original editions of these issues of the Official Gazette but they are in poor condition.

The Herbert Hutchinson Postcard and Stamp Collection – Part one is virtually complete as a stamp collection containing all (except 2 extremely rare) stamps issued by Colombia, Panama, Canal Zone and the United States for the Panama Canal during the 75 year period, 1904 through 1979. In total the collection consists of 309 stamps of which 124 can be identified as overprints or overprinted stamps. Of special interest in relation to this nomination is a commemorative stamp which was issued in August of 1951 which was dedicated to West Indian labour on the project (1904-1914).

Part two of the Hutchinson collection is comprised of Postcards which feature myriad aspects of the Panama Canal including labourers working on the construction of the Canal, machines used in the construction of the Canal, how the construction of the Canal changed the landscape



Postcard, Charles Muller Collection, Museo del Canal Interoceanico de Panama Collection

of the Isthmus and shipping traffic sailing through the completed Panama Canal. All but 16 of the 108 Postcards featured in the collection are colourized. Thirteen bear messages from the sender to the receiver. The majority of the postcards were developed from images taken by I. L. Maduro Sr., a well known Panamanian photographer of the era.

Lady Carter’s Visitor Book – The Visitor Book was shared by the Governor of Barbados, Sir Thomas Gilbert-Carter and his wife Gertrude, Lady Gilbert-Carter and bears the signatures of all of those persons who visited the couple at Government House between October 1904 and August 1910. It records the visit to Government House on 3rd January, 1904 and bears the autograph of William J. Karner, Isthmian Canal Commission representative and recruiting agent when met with the Governor to discuss the issue of Barbadians migrating to Panama as Labourers. The Book was supplied by James Fraser & Co., 14 Broad Street, Barbados, Importers of Account Books, General Stationery etc. Each page in the book is divided into 21 lines. The cover is burgundy in colour and has a hasp/ buckle which locks the book shut. Accession Number 350 CO32 BA

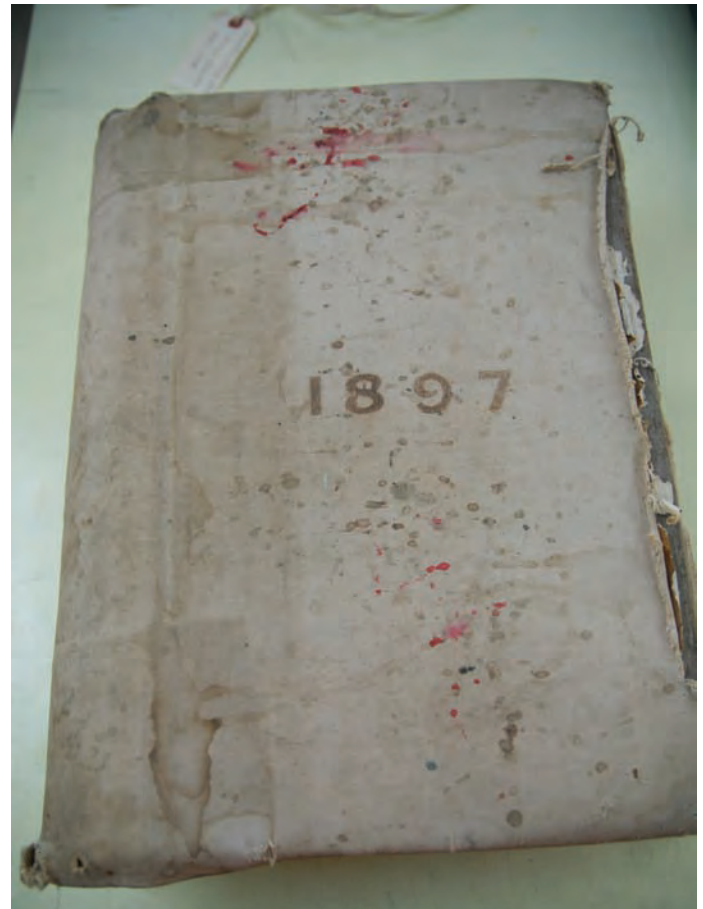
Jamaica

The National Archives and Records Department of Jamaica hold the following categories of documentary information:

- (A) The Colonial Secretary’s Office Records which range between 1907-1942 and deal with a wide array of information such as migration of individuals, the repatriation of persons, the living and working conditions in the Canal Zone and Panama, cash relief for retired Jamaican employees of the Canal Zone, applications of Jamaicans wishing to emigrate to other jurisdictions other than Panama and the Canal Zone, etc.
- (B) Records of statutory bodies like the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation which features two photographs (one of the Panama Canal and the other of people aboard a ship heading to Panama).



A collection of ‘overprints’, Herbert Hutchinson Panama Canal stamp collection, Barbados Museum and Historical Society.



Barbados Savings Banks Register of Depositors 1853-1918, 20 volumes, Barbados Department of Archives collection

- (C) Laws of Jamaica, particularly Law 35 of 1893 “The Emigrants Protection Law”. This law provided the legal framework for Jamaica’s overall emigration policy, especially in regards to Panama.
- (D) Private Records which include a letter from Chonyfouk to Miss Melville about Chinese and Japanese War politics and the construction of the Panama Canal.
- (E). The Jamaica Gazette 1905-1915, which records the numbers of persons who left Jamaica for Panama and the Canal Zone.

Panama

The Charles Muller Collection consists of 2,186 postcards, 103 photographs, 35 stereoscopic images and 36 souvenir booklets, dating from the 1880’s through to the completion of the Canal in 1915. The images feature several publishers such as I. L. Maduro Jr.; Vibert and Dixon; Albert Lindo; A. Papiro y Ca.; Irvin & Thomas; G.W. Heron; Toledano BROS. & De Lemos; Verl. V. Albert Aust Hamburg and Victor Azrak.

The photographs and stereoscopic images date from 1906 through to the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915. The images feature publishers such as: Underwood & Underwood, Continental Art Co., and H. C. White

Co. In 1881, Bert and Elmer Underwood started their photography business Underwood & Underwood. It ceased production of stereoviews in 1920, largely because its European supply depots had become unprofitable due to the war. In 1921, the company sold the rights to its sizable stereograph library to the KeystoneView Company. In 1925 the company fragmented into separate studios in New York, Washington, and Chicago, which concentrated on commercial photography, news, and portraits.

St. Lucia

St. Lucia Police Reports for 1904 and 1905 are presented in the St. Lucia Gazettes for 27th January 1904 and 11th August 1905 respectively. Additionally The Emigration Protection Ordinance 1911 is held in the "Bounded volumes for 1911".

United Kingdom

Embedded within two broad collections/repositories of archives held by the National Archives, UK are numerous records, letters and dispatches which relate to the experience of West Indians during the construction of the Panama Canal. These two collections are the Colonial Office Records and the Foreign Office Records. The records of the Colonial Office are organized by country where the governor was based and so there are separate collections for Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands etc; there is also a regional series for the West Indies where subjects relate to several countries.

Original Correspondence – These records were created or accumulated by the Colonial Office in London. They comprise correspondence and reports from British colonial governors, other British government departments, for example the Foreign Office, and with individuals relating to Britain's relationships with the colonies and colonial citizens, and colonial relationships with other countries. For example in relation to this submission these include correspondence relating to migration to Panama to work on the railway and canal and elsewhere in Panama and Central America, repatriation of labourers, especially following the collapse of the French Company La Société internationale du Canal interocéanique in 1889, welfare and treatment of West Indian workers and their families, local labour disputes, police reports, murder cases, and disposal of estates of deceased workers and settlers.

Government Gazettes – these are the official colonial government newspapers containing official notices. The information varies significantly over time and between colonies but include statistics on migration to and from Panama, payment of money orders, laws respecting emigration to Panama and Central America, grants of letters

of administration including people who died overseas, health and sanitation conditions, and notices from the US government relating to employment on the canal.

There are also series for colonial laws and proceedings of colonial governments.

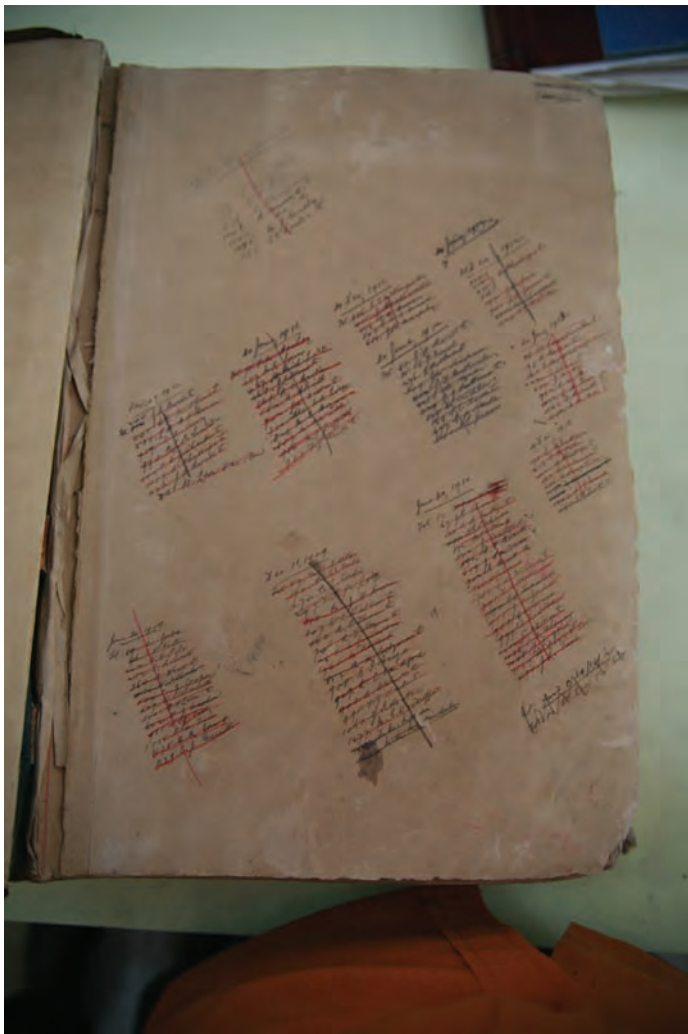
Foreign Office – The records of the Foreign Office are also organized by country so there are collections for United States of America, Panama, Republic of New Granada and United States of Colombia.

General Correspondence – These papers were created and accumulated in the Foreign Office in London and relate to Britain's diplomatic, military and commercial relationships with other countries and contain drafts and original correspondence and reports received between the Foreign Office in London and British embassies and consulates, foreign governments, other British government departments, and from individual British citizens and businesses. Before 1906 there separate series of general correspondence for each sovereign power; from 1906 the records are organized by function: Political, Commercial, Consular etc, and within each series they are organized by country.

Embassy and Consular Archives – these papers were created and accumulated by British embassies and consulates and contain letters and reports from the Foreign Office in London, local British consuls, local governments, and British residents and businesses. These tend to be more local in nature focusing on Britain's relationship with the country where the embassy or consul was based, for example FO 986 contains records pertaining to estates of deceased British West Indians in Panama. The Claude Mallet Papers comprise of the following: Correspondence with Colonial Governors of the British West Indies, correspondence with the Colonial Office in Britain, correspondence with Officials with the ICC (Isthmian Canal Commission) and correspondence with his wife. Quantity of letters and physical condition are unknown. Information is still pending.

United States of America

National Archives and Records Administration : Records Group 185 is a collection of all of the Panama related documents, records, photographs and films collected by the Government of the United States of America and the ICC between 1848 and 1984. The information held in records group 185 is comprised of 13 caches ranging from 185.1 to 185.13. Of particular importance to this nomination would be cache 185.7 which is comprised of the records of the Panama Canal 1904-1960. All documents remain in their original format.



Inner cover one of the volumes of the Barbados Savings Banks Register of Depositors 1853-1918, 20 volumes, Barbados Department of Archives collection

The George A Smather Library, University of Florida-***Panama and the Canal*** is a joint project from the University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries and the Panama Canal Museum. *Panama and the Canal*. Specialized collections within *Panama and the Canal* will include:

- ***Panama Canal Museum***
The Panama Canal Museum (Seminole, Fla.) documents, interprets, and articulates the role played by the United States in the history of Panama, with emphasis on the construction, operation, maintenance and defense of the Panama Canal and the contributions to its success by people of all nationalities. Materials include objects, yearbooks, photographs, artwork from indigenous peoples, newspapers and ephemera.
- ***The Leonard Carpenter Panama Canal Collection*** comprises photographs, publications, artifacts, notes, correspondence. The collection primarily

consists of photographs of Panama and the Panama Canal Zone during construction, beginning in 1914. The photographs show dredging and construction operations, workers, military personnel and camps, ships such as the U.S.S. Ohio, the dam at Pedro Miguel, an hydroelectric plant, locks, the Steamship Cristobal, Paraiso Yard, and a U.S. Navy dirigible. Several photos have captions identifying the persons, places and events shown. Most of the collection, particularly the photographs and items dated 1914 to 1929, originally were created or collected by Walter E. Boyd. He appears in a small number of the photographs, and two of the publications in the collection were mailed to him. The publications include guides, magazines, and brochures that provide historical and travel information about the Canal. Included among a small number of artifacts is a metal spike from the Pacific Coast railroad, which Boyd evidently brought to the U.S. in 1919. The collection also includes an 1887 letter, in French, regarding a proposal for a scheme to transport dredged rubble from the Canal.

- ***Documents of the Panama Canal Commission and Its Predecessor Agencies***

As a Federal Depository Library, the Government Documents Department holds approximately 1,500 items published by the Federal Government relating to the planning for, building of and ongoing operation of the Panama Canal. These holdings include 33 linear feet of publications produced by the U.S. Panama Canal Commission and its predecessor agencies, the Panama Canal Company/Canal Zone Government, the Panama Canal, and the Isthmian Canal Commission. Congressional hearings, committee reports, maps, and general documents concerning the Canal are included in this collection.

Newspapers from Panama (digitization scheduled to begin in 2010)

- *Diario de Panama*, 1915-1917
- *The Canal*, 1881
- *The Evening Telegram*, 1886
- *Panama Herald*, 1851-1854
- *Panama Mercantile Chronicle*, 1865-1868
- *Panama Star*, *Panama Daily Star* and *Panama Weekly Star*, 1849-1853, 1853-1854

- *Panama Star & Herald*, 1854-1890
- *Panama Star & Herald - Steamer Edition*, 1857-1875
- *Panama Star & Herald - Weekly Edition*, 1877-1890

The collection is founded largely from the source document collections of the Panama Canal Museum, the University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries' Latin American Collection, Government Documents Collection and the Map & Imagery Library.

4 JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION/ ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

Refer to section 4.2 of the *General Guidelines* for the selection criteria. If space insufficient, attach separate sheets. Each question **must** be answered.

4.1 Is authenticity established? (see 4.2.3)

The authenticity of several of the documents represented in this nomination form has been established by their presence in internationally recognised inventories and catalogues.

Official, Diplomatic and Banking Records:

The Official Gazettes of Barbados and Minutes of the Barbados House of Assembly, the District A Emigrants Registers and Savings Bank Depositors registers as well as Lady Carter's Visitor Book have all been documented in Barbados Archivist Michael Chandler's publication *A Guide to Records in Barbados* (1965). The District A Emigrants Registers were listed as originally located at the District Magistrate's Court in Barbados. These were subsequently relocated to the Barbados Department of Archives after its establishment in 1964. The Visitor Book is listed in the *Accessions Register of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society* for November 1952 along with several other items donated by Lady Carter to the Barbados Museum and Historical Society. The St. Lucian Gazette has been recorded in E.C. Baker's *A Guide to Records in the Windward Islands* (1968) an authoritative inventory of all of the historical records held in Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica.

Official Records and Correspondence:

All known Panama Related papers in the records of the British Foreign Office held at the National Archives at Kew. Papers cover numerous issues such as the migration of West Indians to the Panama and other Central American companies, correspondence among officials in the Foreign Office, British consuls in Panama and British West Indian

governors, Labour and political demonstrations etc. Authenticity has been established through their legal deposit at the National Archives at Kew (previously the Public Records Office). The administrative history of these archives is documented in the publications *Records of the Foreign Office 1792-1939*, (PRO Handbook 13, 1969) Louise Atherton, *Never Complain, Never Explain: Records of the Foreign Office and State Paper Office 1500-c.1960*, (PRO Readers' Guide, VII, 1994). For a fuller account of the history and records of the Colonial Office see Anne Thurston, *The Records of the Colonial and Dominions Offices* (London, 1995).

Legislation:

With regards to legislation, Chandler comments in *A Guide to Records to Barbados* (1965) that the Barbados Museum and Historical Society possesses original editions of the Official Gazette in two batches 1867-1916 and 1921-1924. Additionally Chandler also noted that other organisations such as the Public Library, The Registration Office, and the Government Head quarters all held original Copies of the Official Gazette which covered the time period in question (1891, 1904 and 1906) . Since the formation of the Barbados Department of Archives in 1964 these originals have been relocated to the Archives Department. The Barbados Museum and Historical Society holds within its collection the 1891, 1904 and 1906 Official Gazettes all of which speak to the colonies Emigration laws and Ordinances which relate to Panama. With regards to the Jamaican Colonial Legislation, Claudette Thomas, the Chief Archivist of the National Archives of Jamaica notes that Law 35, "The Emigrant labourers Protection Law" is housed within the National Archives of Jamaica. In relation to the St. Lucia legislation Patrick Freeman Archivist at the St. Lucia Archives, notes that the 1911 Emigrants protection Ordinance is held by the St. Lucia National Archives in the Bound Volumes for 1911.

Philatelic Collection: Panama related material from the Herbert Hutchinson Collection has all been authenticated in the *Scott Stamp Catalogue* (date) under the category of "Canal Zone" Stamps (date?). Additionally these stamps are also featured in the Stanley Gibbons web catalogue, see <<http://allworldstamps.com>> under the category Canal Zone.

Postcard Collections: Both the Charles Muller and Herbert Hutchinson collections comprise major holdings of postcards which feature the Canal Zone which can be authenticated through various auction catalogues and sales records, although no definitive catalogue seems to exist at this time for the Canal Zone. Reference works which are relevant to their identification and authentication include publications by Pascual Landa and Karrer Jr and Wilde.

Extensive investigation regarding the authenticity, dates and publishing houses of the Charles Muller Collection has been undertaken by the Museo del Canal Interoceánico de Panama. Furthermore, Mr. Charles Muller expended years in looking and buying thousands of postcards, photographs and stereoscopic images for his collection, gathering an impressive and unique collection of original pieces relate to all aspects of Panama's history. Herbert Hutchinson was similarly concerned with authenticity in selecting items for his collections from reputable dealer. Both developed a certain expertise in their own right.

A number of Postcards web sites feature I.L. Maduro postcards such as the <www.postcardman.com>. Additionally, The Metropolitan Post Card Club of New York lists Isaac Maduro Jr. as: *An important photographer of Panamanian views. Many of his views were turned into continuous toned and halftone lithographic postcards and booklets that were sold from his souvenir store. These cards were printed in Germany and then later in the United States. Maduro is known for his large set of cards depicting the construction of the Panama Canal* <<http://www.metropostcard.com>>.

The Muller Collection also includes the work of several other publishers including: Vibert and Dixon, Albert Lindo, A. Papió y Ca., Irvin & Thomas, G. W. Heron, Toledano Bros. & De Lemos, Verl. V. Albert Aust Hamburg and Victor Azrak, working both within the Canal Zone and externally. Relevant directories and catalogues by Barbara Andrews and Daniel Friedman are in existence which speak to both the authenticity and importance of these works.

The Hutchinson collection also features postcards which were published by Underwood and Underwood and Valentine and Leighton. In relation to their authenticity the Metropolitan Postcard Club comments:

... Founded by Photographers Burt and Elmer Underwood in Ottawa, Kansas. They would move their main office to New York City in 1897 and would later open branches in Toronto, Canada and London, England. They published almost 40,000-view titles, most of which were issued in box sets. In 1910 they began news photos and postcards publishers, though they also published cards under their own name. Their stereo-views, viewers and postcards often have their sun sculpture works and studio logo on them. The firm was sold to Key Stone View Company in 1921 <<http://www.metropostcard.com>>.

In relation to Leighton and Valentine the Metropolitan Postcard Club notes that that publisher was formed by the merger of the Hugh C. Leighton with Valentine and Sons, and Sackett and Wilhelms. Their cards were printed in the half tone lithographic style of Valentine and Sons. Most of their cards were printed and published in the

United States. The company seems to have been short lived, operating only between 1910-1914.

Photographic and stereoscopic collections

The photographs and stereoscopic images held in both the Muller and Hutchinson Collections are all originals. Many nineteenth-century photographers represented in the Muller collection, now regarded as fine artists, produced significant bodies of work in stereograph form, such as Timothy O'Sullivan, Carleton Watkins, and Eadweard Muybridge. (See section 3,2 which summarizes the Panama related photographs held within the Leonard Carpenter Collection)

Postcards and stereographs were also used for journalistic reporting on many of the current events of the period. The Panama Canal construction was also documented on stereocards and postcards with written commentary. To modern viewers, they serve as "a primary source for the study of nineteenth-century social history, reflecting social conventions and cultural values. Assessment of these collections has been established in respect of comparator collections such as: *Collection of Stereographic Views of Louisville and Beyond, 1850s – 1930, held by University Libraries. University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, and the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609-1634,*

Personal Papers and Correspondence: As regards to the authenticity of the papers and correspondence of British Consul to Panama Claude Mallet, little can be said except for the fact that professional historians such as Velma Newton (The Silver Men) and Mathew Parker (The Battle to Build the Panama Canal) have cited his presence in Panama, the latter of the two extensively.

Panama Canal Service Records: The Records Group 185 held by the National Archives and Records Administration in the United States, this cache of very impressive documents has been thoroughly authenticated by Robert B. Machette et. al. in their work *Guide to the Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States* which can be found at <<http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records>>. The Web version of this document is based on the paper document of the same name produced in 1995 by Rober Machette et. al. The Web version of this document contains every record which the NARA has acquired since 1995 to the present.

Reference sources

All of the elements which form the body of this joint nomination have been used or referenced in different

ways to produce intellectual or academic works which have focused on themes which are intimately related to the construction of the Panama Canal or the nation of the Republic of Panama. Velma Newton's *The Silver Men: West Indian Migrants to Panama 1850-1900* relied heavily on documents such as the Official Gazettes of Jamaica, Barbados and St. Lucia to build a profile of the magnitude of the migration to Panama from the British West Indies between 1905-1915. Newton also examined the Gazettes of Barbados, Jamaica and St. Lucia to explore the political policy of the colonial governments in relation to the migration of their subjects to Panama.

Because the Panama Canal has been a major area of investigation for researchers and scholars – both Panamanians and foreign, the literature on the topic is considerable. With respect to the statistical analysis among the Panamanian authors, Luis Navas indicates that during the construction of the Canal (1904-1913), a number of 31,071 labourers were hired, West-Indians from Fortune Island, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Jamaica, Trinidad, Curaçao, Saint-Kitts, St. Lucia, Grenada, and British Guiana respectively. Navas sustains this information from Robert E. Wood, a North-American who worked for the Panama Canal construction, as Chief of the Supply Department, and who was convinced by the official information published by the Isthmian Canal Commission. This official information, such as the Annual Reports published systematically by the I.C.C. since 1905) referred to the number of West-Indian immigrants that were exclusively under contract in the pay roll of the I.C.C., known as the «Silver -Roll», and fluctuates, with 1907 being a peak year of incoming West-Indian labourers: 7,505. (1)

Velma Newton makes reference of 42,000 employees that worked for the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad Company, following the information contained in the Annual Reports of 1905-1906. Report of Colonel W.C. Gorgas, Chief of the Sanitarian Department of the Canal Zone, and in the Total of Deaths from the employees of the Canal (except the total number of Black employees for the period 1905-1906). This reference covers the period 1905- 1914, establishing that among these 42,000 West-Indian laborers, 4,141 died. (2) From a different perspective, Michael L. Conniff has asserted that: «Migration during the American construction period became a tidal wave, bringing approximately 150.000 persons in the decade 1904-1914: Most did not plan to stay: Eventually, though , tens of thousands remained because the islands offered few opportunities that could compete with the pay and benefits available in Panama: The West-Indians settled, married, had children, and became the largest immigrant group in the sparsely populated country». (3)

The considerable number of West-Indian women who emigrated to Panama provided a gender equilibrium within the population constituted by the West-Indian men. This was recognized as a basic need by the administrators of the Panama Canal construction period. In the beginning however, the idea of bringing West-Indian women to the Isthmus was not as anticipated. Nevertheless, the auxiliary work was better done by women, and these services represented without a doubt, an interesting market.(4) A significant number of women immigrated voluntarily to Panama, with their own means, while other women were brought by their boyfriends and husbands. These women would play diverse roles in the life of labourers of the Panama Canal construction period: they would cook, wash and order clothes, take care of the sick, and would even work as house-maids in the houses located near the Herbert



Hutchinson Panama Canal Postcard Collection (Cemetery at Ancon, Panama), Barbados Museum and Historical Society

working sites of the Panama Canal. About these women, there is not a particular detailed register in the official information documents, even though «Canal construction would have taken longer and been more unbearable without women, and women worked as hard as men yet earned less and had less job stability» (5) The work *Black Labor on the White Canal: Panama 1904-1981* by Michael L. Conniff , University of Pittsburg Press published in 1985, provides a particularly accurate and well documented picture.

Bonham Richardson in his study, *Panama Money in Barbados, 1900-1920*, extensively “mined” the Emigrant Registers as well as the Ledgers of the National Savings Bank to determine how many Barbadians migrated to Panama and to develop a profile of their savings patterns in Barbados. Mathew Parker in his in depth and authoritative study *The Battle to Build the Panama Canal* referenced significantly the eyewitness accounts of long-serving British Consul to Panama, Claude Mallet who found himself as the only representative for tens of thousands of British West Indian subjects in Panama.

On the subject of diplomacy, Newton, Richardson and Parker all reference indirectly the Lady Carter Visitor Book which bears the signature of William J. Karner, when they write about the Isthmian Canal Commission's most successful recruiting agent.

Other significant works have been produced which examine aspects of the historical and social development of the West Indian community, as well as the establishment of Afro-Caribbean heritage and ethnicity in Panama. The works of Carlos Guillermo Wilson exemplify the rich literature and cultural contribution which has emerged as a result of the interrogation of Afro-Antillean identity which is the troubled heritage of the colonial Canal context.

With regard to the media element of this nomination both the Charles Muller and Herbert Hutchinson collections have been the feature of some publications. In the case of the Muller Collection this was featured in what is essentially a photo essay of Panama which straddles the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Hutchinson stamp and postcard collections have been authenticated in several ways. Most of the postcards in the Hutchinson Collection have the name I. L. Maduro Jr. Printing Company, 34-46 Cathedral Street, Colon, Republic of Panama. It is estimated that over 80% of all of the images posted from of Panama by labourers and tourist alike were captured by I. L. Maduro Sn. Additionally many of the images which make up the Hutchinson Postcards Collection were featured in the 1939 publication *Republic of Panama and Canal Zone-A Complete Picture Guide Book* by I. L. Maduro, Jr. Printing Company for the Panama Canal Tourist Commission. In relation to the stamps within the collection many of these items have themselves been "overprinted" which prove their origin as Panama while the remainder are of Canal Zone issue. In relation to the authenticity of the stamps, the Hutchinson collection is accompanied with a print out from the *Scott Publishing Company Catalogue* which features most of the stamps represented in the Hutchinson Collection.

Finally, the Panama Canal Records held in Records Group 185 forms the core source material for any researcher who intends to write and authoritative study on the Panama Canal. (See Mathew Parker)

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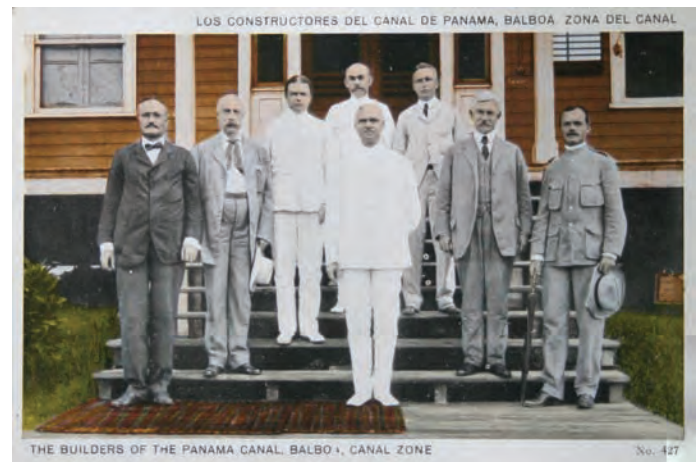
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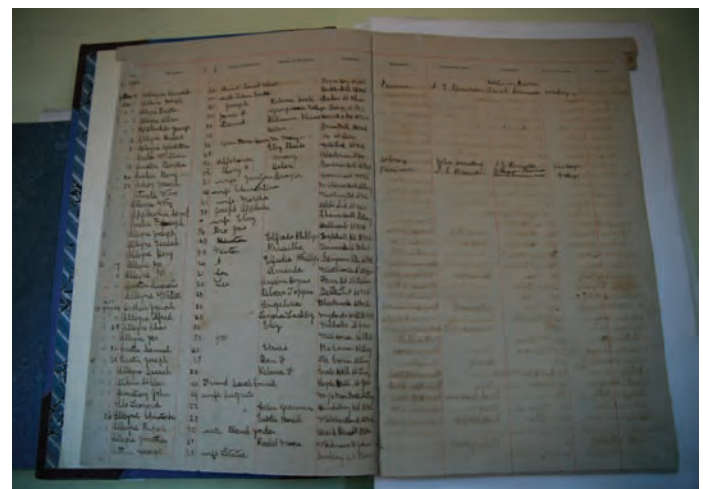
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Introduction to Over Printed Canal Zone Stamps, featuring 1904 Canal Zone Stamps, Herbert Hutchinson Panama Canal stamp collection, Barbados Museum and Historical Society.



One of the three District 'A' Emigrants Registers 1906-1912. Evident are the names and addresses of some of a few of the thousands of Barbadians who migrated to Panama. Barbados Department of Archives collection

4.2 Is world significance, uniqueness and irreplaceability established? (see 4.2.4)

The Documentary heritage presented provides indisputable evidence of the single largest concentrated movement of Caribbean People in the post emancipation period/early 20th century. These records document the movement of over one hundred thousand people to the Isthmus of Panama, the majority of whom never returned.

The highly successful recruiting process set in motion by the Isthmian Commission was ultimately responsible, both directly and indirectly, for the extraordinary pattern of West Indian emigration to Panama to work on the Canal project and the efforts of the colonial governments to control and mitigate this phenomenon, the magnitude and scale of which had the potential to erode further the power of the British Empire.

The striking contrast between the degrading domestic and working conditions of West Indians and their investment and banking records evidence not simply the growing economic power of thousands of working class labourers, but also their determination and fortitude to overcome all odds and create new and better lives for their families and themselves, both at home as well as in Panama.

Emigrants Registers record the movement of citizens and relate clearly the significant social impact which their migration had not only on colonies, but even at the community level as entire male populations of some villages emigrated to Panama. They constitute a unique record of the Caribbean's connections with Central America and North America, and demonstrate the mobility of people in the region, and the sustained links and communications between West Indian populations and their families within the wider continental region determined to remain in contact with their relatives and loved ones in their ancestral home.

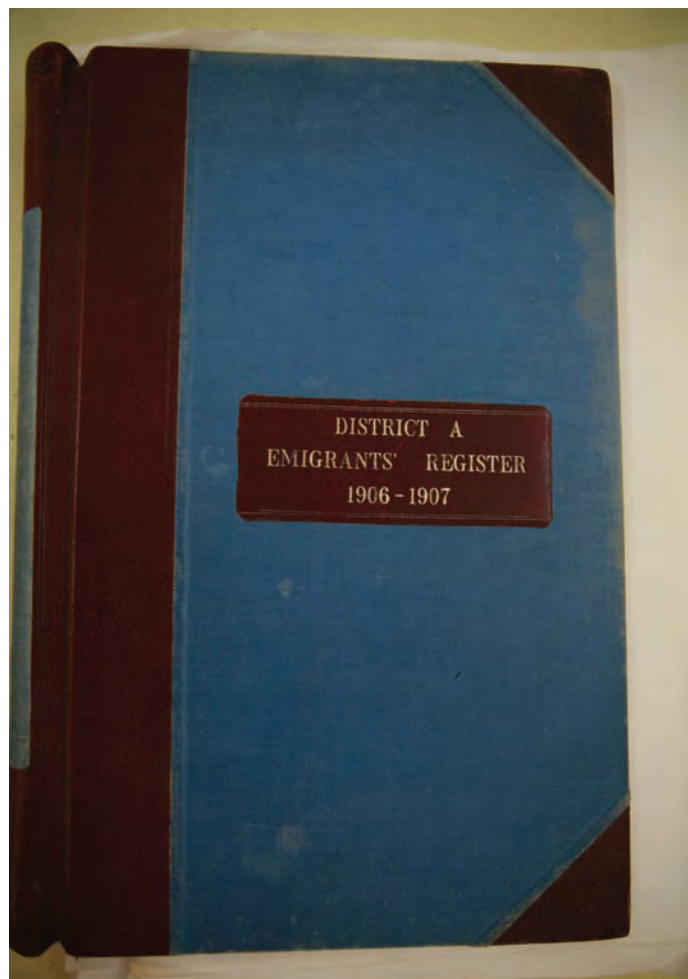
The Panama records are linked to official records such as the *Registry of Slaves of the British Caribbean 1817-1834* and the *Memory of the Suez Canal* which are already registered as part of the Memory of the World Register. However the Registry of Slaves documents an imperial programme of forced immigration primarily from Africa, while the Panama Records in contrast record the first opportunity for many in the West Indies to take command of their own lives and seeking their destiny abroad, and the resulting phenomena of voluntary out-migration to Panama. With respect to the Memory of the Suez Canal this represents the official records of the Suez Canal Authority and the Compagnie de Suez and presents a very different perspective from the Panama Records given the latter's focus on the human story – on the lives of West Indian labours and their struggle to survive in a new environment.

The construction of the Panama Canal inspired and fuelled the usage of modern recording media to document this modern wonder of the world. The photography, stereoscopic images and souvenir booklets included in these holdings shows a time when the graphic presentation of great engineering feats was just emerging and the technology in relation to photography, stamp production and photographic printing had developed to a level where the celebration of this amazing accomplishment of engineering could be disseminated to a wider audience.

Additionally, the collection and conservation of these objects, documents, photos, films stand as a visible testimony to this emerging creole culture, and promotes the knowledge, research and better understanding of the cultural relevance of this heritage. Aspects of this heritage offer a unique perspective on many aspects of the lives, work, and cultural impact of the West Indian presence in the forge of the

Panamanian nation. This collection underpins the broadening of our understanding about this process of transmission of cultures and the cross - cultural contributions of the early West Indian settlers of Panama.

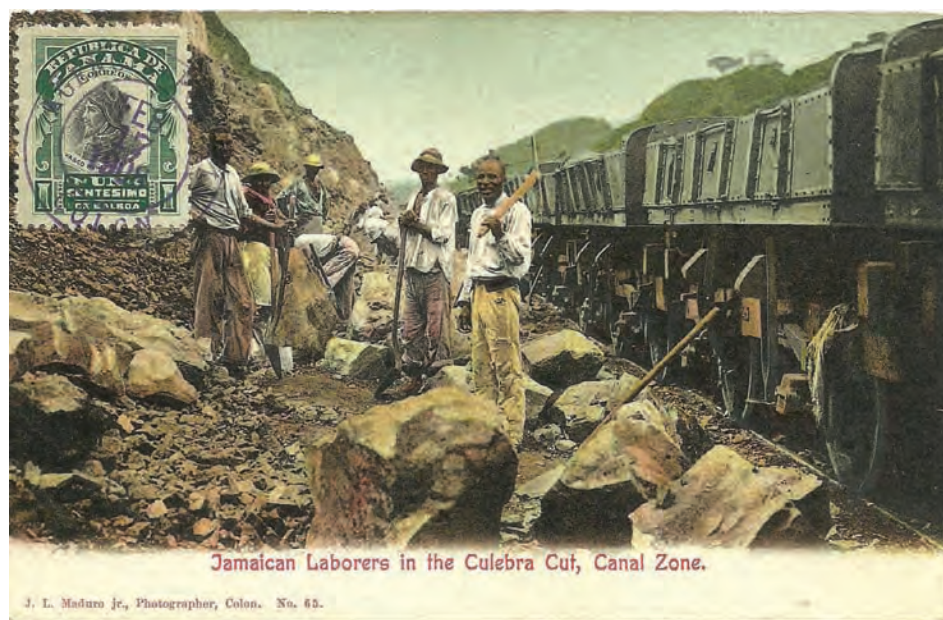
The international significance of this nomination is grounded in the transformative impact that the Panama Canal had and continues to have on international maritime trading patterns by saving sailing time between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The existence of the Canal saved the lives of many sailors as they were no longer required to sail around Cape Horn, the site of some of the most treacherous water in the world, to transit from the waters of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Economically, the Canal irrevocably changed international economic trading patterns, reduced shipping costs and time and improved contact between the East and West Coasts of North America. The importance of the documentary heritage of the Canal, known as one of the seven wonders of the modern world, transcends the West Indies and the Isthmus of Central America. One of the legacies of this achievement of man over nature which changed the nature of 20th century and beyond in maritime, economic, cultural and social undertakings has been creation of enduring records of historical significance.



Cover of District 'A' Emigrants Register 1906-1907. Barbados Department of Archives collection

4.3 Is one or more of the criteria of (a) time (b) place (c) people (d) subject and theme (e) form and style (f) social, spiritual and community significance satisfied? (see 4.2.5)

Time – The opening of the Panama Canal on the 14th of August, 1914 did not signal either the beginning or the end of the West Indian involvement in the development of Panama. Many different aspects of this story are highlighted by records which span the period from 1848-1942, effectively a century of intensive effort to create the shortest possible route to link the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. They deal with myriad chapters including : the construction from 1848 by the Panama Railroad Company, of a train route created to effect the union of the Atlantic coast with the Pacific coast of



Charles Muller Panama Postcard and Image Collection (Jamaican Labourers in the Culebra Cut, Canal Zone) Museo del Canal Interoceanico de Panama Collection

Panamanian territory, which attracted the first consistent voluntary migration of West-Indians to Panama. The Panama Railway was a precursor to and foreshadowed the maritime goal pursued unsuccessfully by the French Compagnie Universelle du Panama, and finally achieved by the North American Isthmian Canal Commission. Each project attracted successive waves of migrant labourers from the West Indies. They also document issues such as the repatriation of Jamaicans to Jamaica, Jamaicans migrating to Panama post-1914 and the overall living conditions of Jamaicans in Panama both during and following the construction of the Panama Canal. These documents span largely the first half of the 20th century and help to bring to mind the important reality that despite the short period during which the Canal was constructed, the legacy of the West Indian experience continues nearly a century after

the Canal was completed and opened.

Place – For the first few decades of the 20th century Panama became the most important piece of earth within the whole region and beyond. Images and documents record not only the transformation of the natural landscape of the Isthmus under the construction of the new Canal, but also the working practices of some of the largest conglomerates in history. The engineering aspects of the Canal's construction particularly the Culebra Cut, the excavation of Lake Gatun, the construction of the Mira Flores and Pedro Miguel locks – were all massive projects in which new forms of machinery, as well as new forms of imported [West Indian] labour were heavily engaged in executing. Equally evocative are the documents which record the inequitable and often deplorable working, living,

education and health conditions of all who inhabited the Canal Zone, migrants and managers, merchants and military. The burgeoning philatelic production of the Canal Zone in Panama evidences the need of the Canal Zone Authority to have its own postal designation to cater to the tens of thousands of people employed in the construction of the canal, its administrative staff and the thousands of sailors, travellers and tourist who passed through and or visited the Panama Canal. Internationally, the promise of the Canal indicated a paradigm change in the ways in which maritime and economic affairs were undertaken and conducted.

People – People both as individuals and in groups lie at the heart of this story. The construction of the Panama Canal triggered the largest mass movement of West Indians in the post-emancipation period. The actions of individuals such as William J. Karner, the Isthmian Canal Commissions chief recruiter in Barbados, who formally introduced the notion of recruiting labour from Barbados to the colony's Governor, Sir Thomas Gilbert-Carter are central to the importance of this nomination. This meeting later initiated the recruitment machinery which led some 20,000 Barbadian men to work on the canal and inspired a further 25,000 men, women and children to migrate to Panama, a total of some 45,000 people. Parallel to Karner's role was the advocacy work of Claude Mallet, British Consul in Panama since the 1880's. Mallet became the only individual to whom British West Indians could turn if they encountered difficulties in Panama, such as discrimination or destitution. At the same time the British Colonial Secretary and various Governors of the British

West Indians colonies depended on Mallet to receive information about their subjects and charges. Mallet wrote hundreds if not thousands of letters and reports many of which describe intimately the day-to-day experience of thousands of British West Indians, European migrants workers, Americans and curiously enough, Panamanians as well. . It has been stated that:

The full workforce in the last year of construction (1914) numbered about 45,000 to 50,000, which nearly equaled the combined populations of Colon and Panama City. But, the total number of white North Americans was only about 6,000, of whom roughly 2,500 were women and children. Of the remaining 44,000 workers, easily 80% were of West Indian descent and members of the “Silver Roll.”

The role of the Colonial policy of the British West Indian governments, particularly the three main sending territories – Barbados, Jamaica and St. Lucia – produced the most extensive legislation and documentation regarding the movement of their people, and ruptured forever the stranglehold of the plantation upon West Indian populations both at home and abroad. In Jamaica, the House of Assembly passed the Emigrants Protection Law of 1902 and later amended it 1905, which was based on the Law No. 35 passed in 1893. The Barbadians passed the Emigration Act of 1904 and the St. Lucians established the most robust law in the form of the Emigrants Ordinance Act, 1911. The Emigrants Registers for Barbados recorded the names and demographic details of 6,500 Barbadian men who migrated to Panama. Some caches of documents of vital importance record official, constitutional and police efforts to contain and control the movements of their workers.

There are few known images focusing on the workers at the Canal. Of exceptional import therefore is the image of a Barbadian crew of tripod drill operators boring holes for the preparation of blasting. Images highlighting places such as the Gorgas Hospital where almost all West Indians passed through at some stage of their stay on the Isthmus, and the sad images of cemeteries at Balboa and Ancon where thousands of workers, including several thousand from the West Indies were buried after succumbing to illness or killed in accidents document the hardships suffered by workers at various stage of the Canal's construction. Historian Julie Green has recently published an extraordinary account of the lives and contributions of the Panama Canal Workers that especially recognizes the harsh conditions of the West Indian labourers during the construction period. This very enlightening work, *The Canal Builders: Making the America's Empire at the Panama Canal*, illuminates this compelling story through new documentary sources.

Subject and Theme - The voluntary migration over one hundred thousand West Indians who migrated to the Isthmus of Panama between 1905-1915, transformed the social, economic and political landscape not just of the insular Caribbean, but of Panama as well. One of the most important impacts caused by the migration of thousands of West Indians to Panama was the increase in relative economic wealth and self-empowerment, particularly in the insular Caribbean. The “Silver Roll”, the whole system of management and remuneration of the Canal migrant workers, on which the successful construction of the Canal was based, was a by product of the systematized racial segregation of non-white workers, which penetrated every aspect of daily life in the Zone. As explained by Osbert A. Reid:

“The Gold and Silver Roll system, the imported version of “Jim Crow,” or the racially segregated system of the United States, became the foundation for Panama Canal Zone society and economy until it was phased out in the 1960's.

Since the days of the building of the railroad and during the French period, the system was adopted from the railroad's policy of different payrolls and the segregation of the races soon became an implanted phenomenon. By the time the second large wave of West Indians arrived in the first decade of the turn of the twentieth century, the separation of the races was a practiced and established institution.

The Gold and Silver Roll system in the Panama Canal Zone was more than just a pay system designed to maintain a more privileged class of white semi-skilled and skilled workers happy with their stay in Panama. The Gold Roll, paid in American gold dollars, reflecting a much higher pay scale than in the U.S., at first was comprised of chiefly white American employees brought in from the United States mainland.

The Gold Roll enjoyed all of the privileges and amenities that the system had to offer. They enjoyed, of course, much higher pay, better and more spacious housing facilities for families, excellent and well equipped schools for their children, better nutrition, better health care, almost free entertainment and recreational facilities and a generally better quality of life. Their (the Gold Roll) comfort and satisfaction were central factors in most decisions made by the Canal administrators.

Other benefits that became very important “draws” in the recruitment process were sick leave and “home” leave, a privilege that included paid return passage back to their home state for a holiday while their job was preserved for them on the Zone. Although some blacks and other non-American members of the Gold roll were entitled to

the “privileges” of this special group of people, they were, nevertheless placed at a lower pay scale and denied certain benefits, particularly, sick and home leave.

For the Silver Roll, whether they were West Indian or Black American citizens, however, every aspect of their lives would be segregated and generally inferior in quality to that offered to the members of the favored Gold roll workers. The separate housing areas then would become small cities that were also kept apart. Thus, all these rules and policies started becoming a reality as soon as the army of West Indian Blacks had given their all to secure and clean most of the area, making Panama fit for human habitation.

For the brave and stalwart black workers who had been the pioneers and the backbone of all the rugged preparations of the Canal construction before this new era of demarcation of the class structure began, the drastic changes that soon followed would make theirs a totally depressing experience. Soon they would see their expectations for any professional advancement stymied.

“Remittance Money” became the source of tremendous changes in land, home and small business ownership in the West Indies. Bonham Richardson in his groundbreaking study on these remittances to Barbados has explored the impact of this phenomenon. More importantly perhaps was the transformation of entire villages and communities, through the uprooting of its working male population and the psychological impact which inevitably occurred at both community and family levels. These changes were a form of reverse depopulation (in the centuries following the denuding of West Africa to create a new labour force in the West Indies) occurred as a result.

Community Significance – Panama and the documentary heritage associated with the migrant workers in Panama does have huge significance for both Caribbean and Panamanian communities and in that this transformative experience affected both the demographics, economies and identities of all those involved.

The Afroantillian community in Panama is a very active and cohesive one. They are still mainly established in the same areas where historically they first settled - cities and communities formed near the railroad and canal construction sites. Panama City (the capital of the Republic) located by the Pacific side, and Colon on the Atlantic side of the country, contain the core of the Afroantillian population. As a community with a strong sense of heritage it has been very active in keeping, promoting, conserving and sharing its cultural heritage. The museum established by the community in the capital in 1980 is located in a historical building dating from 1909. Originally a church

named the Christian Mission Chapel, it was constructed by a group of Barbadians. The museum’s mission is to conserve and acknowledge of the presence and many contributions of the West Indies immigrants to Panama and celebrate and strengthen their very important cultural heritage. The museum has the support of the Instituto Nacional de Cultura and The Society of Friends of the West Indian Museum of Panama (SAMAAP) a very active association that also celebrates many fairs and festivals celebrating this heritage. The most popular and best attended are the Afroantillian celebrations (February to March).

The Afroantillian communities are present in every part of the everyday life of Panama and still have a strong presence in the Panama Canal Workforce. Many other professionals guilds (examples: teachers, nurses, lawyers and Panama Canal workers) also have a strong Afroantillian presence. Their cultural heritage is strongly blended in the Panamanian identity in every aspect: arts, music, gastronomy, sciences, academics, folklore among many. This cultural heritage is an important aspect of what defines Panama, as we now know it, as a country. Michael Conniff in his book *Black Labor on the White Canal: Panama 1904-1981* indicates that:

“THREE PRINCIPAL GROUPS worked together to build the Panama Canal: North Americans, Panamanians, and West Indians. When they finished, they created a micro-society in the ten-mile-wide Zone to run the Canal. From the very beginning, the canal was a body of water surrounded by controversy, partly because of the large number of West Indians who stayed on after their canal work was completed. American managers exploited them in a regime I call a third-country labor system. Panamanians labeled them undesirable immigrants and tried to send them away. Many did leave Panama during hard times, moving to other parts of Latin America or to the United States. The majority remained as an unwanted minority and built a defensive subculture to cope with American racism and exploitation, as well as Panamanian chauvinism.

The story of the West Indians in Panama is finally moving toward a satisfactory ending. The U.S. government has gradually reduced racism and exploitation and in 1977 concluded a treaty with Panama providing for the latter’s eventual ownership of the canal. Descendants of the West Indian immigrants are treated fairly under its terms –neither as a disadvantaged minority nor as a protected group. They share the

same benefits and responsibilities as their Latin Panamanian compatriots. Many Panamanians have recognized the faults of their earlier rejection of the West Indian community and are dealing with the resultant problems of prejudice and discrimination. The treaty still has years to run and Panama must continue to combat racism, but both processes are moving in complementary and humane directions.” Page xiii

It is estimated that nearly half of all of the West Indians who migrated to Panama never returned to their homelands but instead settled in Panama permanently and their legacy is felt in many ways. For those who returned to their Caribbean homes, the lives of both their families and their descendants were changed irrevocably and still resonate in the 21st century.

Some Contributions of Afro-descendant community in our culture

Remarks by Mrs. Dora Perez de Zarate, Folklorist Panamanian referring to the contribution of African descent to our music ... *“a tamborito perhaps darker than common, but tamborito at last, and perhaps if Spinning a little thin, we could even venture the assertion of the possibility that his drums live the origin of our national dance”* Texts of tamborito Panamanian work.

Remarks by Julian Caceres Freyre, Argentine anthropologist, to do an analysis of the joy of the Panamanian dances, said in the preface to the work of Zarate:

“... without a doubt is clearly noted the influence of the African contribution, which is what gives the distinctive and makes the folklore of this country (Panama), one of the most interesting in those of Latin America.”

On the important contribution of West Indian workers during construction of the Panama Canal, Professor Velma Newton in her book, *The Men of the “Silver Roll”*, cited the praise of Colonel Goethals:

“In the construction work, the West Indian workers had a high turnout and a lot of credit ... it can truthfully be said that by providing a wide supply of labor, the work is made easier to achieve than it would have been possible without them.”

4.4 Are there issues of rarity, integrity, threat and management that relate to this nomination? (see 4.2.6) Attach a separate statement if space insufficient.

In relation to the rarity of the documentary heritage represented in this nomination, quantitative and qualitative issues must be considered. With regard to documents such as the Official Gazettes, Minutes of Houses of Assembly and the Visitor Books of Governors, these documents were common by-products of the overall colonial administration in each of the British West Indian colonies as represented by Michael Chandler and E. C. Baker in their respective works about the records of Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands. However, the assembly and access to such a complete grouping of the original record remains minimal at best.

With respect to the documentary heritage held by Barbados, the District A Emigrants Registers are recorded at being held by the District A Magistrates Court by Michael Chandler. The District A Emigrants Registers were subsequently moved to the Barbados Department of Archives in 1969 from the Magistrates court and the Savings Bank Depositors Ledgers were moved from Barbados Public Building to the Barbados Archives Department in 1973. This was confirmed by Chief Archivist, David Williams. Additionally, Chandler states and Williams confirms the presence of the Savings Bank Depositors Register which range from **1882 to 1936**, twenty volumes in total. These two collections of documentary heritage exist only in their original format, although an edited/annotated copy of the District A Emigrants Registers was produced by Richardson in 1982. This copy is made available for researchers in the research room at the Department of Archives in Barbados.

Lady Carter’s Visitor Book which bears the signature of William J. Karner is one of a pair of visitor books which Lady Carter donated to the Barbados Museum and Historical Society in 1952 with a cache of other documents and artifacts. Entries in the Visitor Book in question span the years 1904-1910. The Visitor Book exists only in its original format and is made available to researchers, although plans are afoot for its complete digitization.

The Hutchinson Panama Stamp Collection is a complete collection of Canal Zone Stamps (Non-printing error versions) ranging from 1904-1978. The stamps in Hutchinson Collection are recognized in the Scott Stamp Catalogue (U.S. equivalent to Stanley Gibbons) and carry designations. The Hutchinson Collection can be divided into two main categories: Period one, 1904-1925 which carry the Scott Catalogue number CZI through to CZ 81; and, Period two which ranges from 1926-1978 (which can be further divided into regular postage stamps, Scott numbers CZ CI through CZ C53). Additionally, the

Hutchinson Stamp Collection also features three other sub divisions which are referred to Back of Books (or BOBs). These include Air Post Official Stamps CZ CO 1 through to CZ CO 14, Postage Due Stamps CZJ1 through to CZJ29 and Official CZO1 through CZO5. The designation CZ refers to Canal Zone in the Scott Stamp Catalogue. Each designation is accompanied by the relative value of the item listed.

With regard to the Postcard Collections, it must be noted that no comparable price catalogue exists such as a Scott Catalogue or Stanley Gibbons for stamps. Despite this, postcard collecting societies such as the Metropolitan Postcard Club of New York City provide insights into the rarity of postcards produced by specific publishers which have proven useful. While individual postcard items remain on the market, it is considered unlikely that the assembly of such comprehensive collections will be achievable in today's environment.

The Documentary heritage which is of Jamaican origin is represented by two organizations, the National Archives of Jamaica and the Institute of Jamaica. In relation to the rarity of information held by the Jamaican Archives it should be noted that the Colonial Secretary's information only exists in paper file format and has not been digitized or microfilmed. This is also the situation with regards to the Jamaica Gazette 1905-1915 which are also available in paper format. With respect to the central Government Department Records, the Statutory Records/Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, Laws of Jamaica and Private Records the rarity status is not known, i.e if these documents are in paper, microfilm or digital format.

The St. Lucia Gazettes range in date from 1894-1964 and is comprised of 71 volumes inclusive of 27th January 1904 and to? 11th August 1906 issues. Not listed in the E. C. Baker's 1964 work on the records of the Windward islands are the Bounded Ordinance Volumes which contain the August 11, 1911, Emigration Protection Ordinance of St. Lucia. Finally, in relation to the St. Lucia Gazettes of 1904-05 and the Bound Ordinance for 1911, both collections of these documents exist at the St. Lucian National Archives only in their original format.

The Charles Muller collection is a complete collection of postcards (Printing and non-printing error versions) dating from 1880's through the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915. The collection can be divided into 4 main categories: Postcards, photographs, stereoscopic images and souvenir booklets relating to the Panama Canal construction; Canal workers; Ethnic groups (race segregation which were present during the construction of the canal, as well as living conditions at that time both for Caribbean workers

and for Panamanians); Cities and villages; National symbols; Panama and Colon buildings; Street scenes and parks; Canal Zone buildings (The natural environment was replaced by an industrial and man made environment); Ships transiting the Canal (progress of technology and science and how they were both applied to the construction of the Panama Canal. Military and Naval activity, global trade and communications) and Entertainment. The collection features images from several recognized publishers such as I.L. Maduro Jr.; Vibert and Dixon; Albert Lindo; A. Papio y Ca.; Irvin & Thomas; G.W. Heron; Toledano BROS. & De Lemos; Verl.V. Albert Aust Hamburg and Victor Azrak.

Finally in relation to the documentary nominated by the United States (Records Group 185) Information with regards to the rarity of the documents held in that records collection is also pending.

With regard to the management of the documentary heritage featured in this nomination all with the exception of the Claude Mallet Papers are in the possession of Archives and/or Museums which adhere to international standards of record keeping, conservation and preservation. There is no perceived threat to any of the documentary heritage featured on this nomination form.

5 LEGAL INFORMATION

5.1. Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Barbados:

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society,
St. Ann's Garrison, Bridgetown, Barbados, West Indies.
Tel. 1-246-427-0201
Fax. 1-246-429-5946
Email: museum@caribsurf.com
director@barbmuse.org.bb
registrar@barbmuse.org.bb

Barbados Department of Archives,
Black Rock St. Michael, Barbados,
West Indies.
Tel: 1-246-424-1270
Fax: 1-246-425-5911
E-mail archives@sunbeach.net
Or bda@caribsurf.com

Jamaica:

Jamaican Archives and Records Department,
Corner of King and Manchester Streets,

Spanish Town, St. Catherine,
Jamaica, West Indies.
Tel: 1-876-984-5061
Fax: 1876-984-8254
Email: jarchives@jard.gov.jm
National Library of Jamaica
12 East Street
Kingston
Jamaica
Tel: 1-876-967-1526/ 1-876-976-2516
Fax: 1-876-922-5567
Email: nlj@infochan.com OR nljresearch@cwjamaica.com

St. Lucia:

St. Lucia National Archives,
P.O. Box 3060,
Castries, St. Lucia.
Mrs. Margot Thomas, National Archivist
Tel: 1-758-452-1654
Fax: 1-758-453-1405
Email: mariette900@yahoo.com

Panama:

Museo del Canal Interoceánico de Panamá
San Felipe, Plaza De La Independencia
Between Fifth And Sixth Street
P.O. Box 0816-06779
Panama, Republic of Panama
Tel: (507)211-1649/50
Fax: (507) 211-1994/95
Email: directora@museodelcanal.com
info@museodelcanal.com

The United Kingdom:

Mrs. Primrose Mallet-Harris,
Mallet Court,
Taunton, TA3 6SY,
Somerset, United Kingdom

The National Archives-Kew,
Richmond, Surrey,
TW9 4DU,
Tel: 44 (0)20 8878 3444

United States of America

The National Archives and Records Administration,
National Archives at College Park,
8601 Adelphi Road, Maryland 20740-6001,
Archivist, Archives II reference Section,
Textual Archives Services Division.
Tel. 1-866-272-6272

The George A. Smathers Library,
The University of Florida, P.O. Box 117011,

Gainesville Florida-32611-7011

5.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details, if different to owner)

The Custodians do not differ from the owners of the documentary heritage listed in this documents.

Please see

5.3 Legal status:

(a) Category of ownership – All of the documentary heritage sited in this joint nomination are individually owned by their respective nominators.

(b) Accessibility – With the exception of the Mallet Papers, all of the documentary heritage which is listed can be accessible under supervision by staff of the respective nominators.

(c) Copyright status – Copyright resides with the owners of the listed documentary.

(d) Responsible administration – With the exception of the Mallet Papers, all of the documentary heritage featured in this nomination form are presently under the direct administration and care of Museum and Archive personnel who have been trained and observe the highest international standards in record keeping, preservation, conservation and exhibition display.

(e) Other factors – Not applicable.

6 MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage? YES

If yes, attach a summary of the plan. If no, please attach further details about current storage and custody of the materials.

With the exception of the private collection of Claude Mallet papers, for which the management plan is unknown, all of the documentary heritage submitted in this nomination is owned and housed by Museums and Archives which have implemented their own management, preservation and conservation plans to match international standards.

Collections Management Policies have been created at the institutional level which are applied to most of these

holdings. Collections are documented within versatile and regularly updated databases employing specially designed software programmes which assure easy access to data. Trained curatorial, registration or records management personnel manage and maintain these records.

Long-term preservation of collections is coordinated either by professional conservators, curators and/or the registrars, establishing the exact condition of the object and setting priorities for conservation care and treatment. Dehumidifiers and silica gel are also used by most facilities to bring relative humidity closer to optimal levels and both temperature and relative humidity are maintained at constant levels 24 hours a day. Light levels are generally kept low and are fitted with filters to protect against both intense visible and ultraviolet light.

Collections are generally stored in climate-controlled, secured facilities with the required alarm system for fire, smoke, water and intruders. Documents and related artifacts are stored in acid-free and inert archival storage containers or folders. The holdings are then placed in stable metal closed cabinets with shelving, or map drawers to provide shelter and insulation in case of fire.

Emergency Response Plans have been prepared by most of the facilities included in this nomination, and are reviewed and practiced on a regular basis.

7 CONSULTATION

7.1 Provide details of consultation about this nomination with (a) the owner of the heritage (b) the custodian (c) your national or regional *Memory of the World* committee

In gathering information for the preparation of this document all of the mentioned were contacted in relation to their respective documentary heritage as well as to the overall nomination. This nomination is fully supported by the Chair, Barbados Memory of the World Committee, Ms. Elizabeth Watson, Dr. Angeles Baquero, Museo del Canal Interoceánico de Panamá and Ms. Alissandra Cummins, in her capacity as Chair, Barbados National Commission for UNESCO.

PART B – SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

The following information will **not** be taken into account in deciding whether or not to inscribe documentary heritage on the *Register* but will be included in the database as additional information. Some of this information may be drawn from the management plan (item 6 above).

8 ASSESSMENT OF RISK

8.1 Detail the nature and scope of threats to this documentary heritage (see 5.5)

Because the documentary heritage listed in this nomination is stored in Museums and Archives which adhere to internationally recognized standards of documentation, record keeping, preservation and conservation including proactive disaster management polices, there is little threat to most of the mentioned documentary heritage. Risk exposure of the Mallet Papers is not known.

9 ASSESSMENT OF PRESERVATION

9.1 Detail the preservation context of the documentary heritage (see 3.3)

With the exception of the Mallet Papers, whose management and preservation status is not known, the remainder of the documentary heritage described in this nomination is owned and stored in Archives and Museums which adhere to internationally recognised preservation standards.