Source Set 3:

- Lewis and Clark Map, with annotation in brown ink by Meriwether Lewis
- Protest against child labor in a labor parade
- “Cotton Pickers,” Photographer: Ben Shahn
- Lost Money!!
- Betty Robertson slave narrative

Answer the following questions:

1. As a group, identify whether each source is a primary source or a secondary source. Explain why.

2. Take a closer look at the Betty Robertson slave narrative.

   A. A student wants to use this source in a research paper about the experiences of slaves in Cherokee society. In this scenario, is the source considered a primary or a secondary source, and why?

   B. A student wants to use this source in a research paper about a slave revolt that occurred on the Vann plantation on November 15, 1842. Robertson discusses this event: “My pappy run away one time, four or five years before I was born, mammy tell me, and at that time a whole bunch of Cherokee slaves run off at once. They got over in the Creek country and stood off the Cherokee officers that went to git them, but pretty soon they give up ad come home.” In this scenario, is the source considered a primary or a secondary source, and why?
King, Nicholas. "Lewis and Clark map, with annotations in brown ink by Meriwether Lewis."
Protest against child labor in a labor parade.

http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.06591
Born in Lithuania in 1898, Ben Shahn immigrated to New York with his family at the age of six. He was apprenticed to a commercial lithographer in 1911, and earned his living in the trade until the early 1930s, when he began to receive recognition as a fine artist. In 1934, after exhibitions of his series of paintings about the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti affairs, he was commissioned to produce a mural by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The following year, Rexford Tugwell invited Shahn to join the Resettlement Administration. He worked as an artist in the agency’s Special Skills Division and was an unofficial, part-time member of Stryker’s photographic section. Shahn later told biographer Selden Rodman that his chief duty was “to explain in posters to the people who need it what is being done for them to the others what they are paying for.”

For a while, Shahn had shared a Manhattan studio with the photographer Walker Evans. In 1933, when Shahn’s younger brother paid off a wager with a Leica camera, the painter turned to Evans for instruction in its use. Shahn recalled that the first lesson was delivered as Evans dashed out the door on his way to a photographic assignment and consisted of the shouted instruction, “f9 for the bright side of the street, f4.5 for the shady side!” He received more lessons from Evans in the Cape Cod community of Truro where they spent their summers, but he never attempted to master the meticulous, view-camera approach Evans favored.
LOST

MONEY!!

LOST, ON MONDAY LAST

Either in the City of ALTON, or on the road leading to Springfield, via Carlinville, a sum of Money, consisting principally of bills of the State Bank of Illinois, of the denominations of $20 and $10—the whole amounting to $202. Whoever may have found the same, and will leave it, or give such information as shall lead to its recovery, either to the undersigned, at CHATHAM, Sangamon County, 10 miles south of Springfield; to SAMUEL KELLAR, Esq., Carlinville; or to Messrs. POST & WENTWORTH, Alton; shall be Liberally Rewarded.

December 12, 1840.  SAMUEL M. PARSONS.
Betty Robertson  
Age 93 yrs  
Fort Gibson, Oklahoma

My brothers was name Sone and Frank. I had one brother and one sister sold when I was little and I don’t remember the names. My other sisters was Polly, Ruth, and Liddie. I had to work in the kitchen when I was a gal, and they was ten or twelve children smaller than me for me to look after, too. Sometime Young Master Joe and the other boys give me a piece of money and say I worked for it, and I reckon I did for I have to cook five or six times a day. Some of the Master’s family was always going down to the river and back, and every time they come in I have to fix something to eat. Old Mistress had a good cookin’ stove, but most Cherokees had only a big fireplace and pot hooks. We had meat, bread, rice, potatoes and plenty of fish and chicken. The spring time give us plenty of green corn and beans too. I couldn’t buy anything in slavery time, so I jest give the piece of money to the Vann children...

My pappy run away one time, four or five years before I was born, mammy tell me, and at that time a whole lot of Cherokee slaves run off at once. They got over in the Creek country and stood off the Cherokee officers that went to git them, but pretty soon they five up and come home. Mammy say they was lots of excitement on old Master’s place and all the negroes mighty scared, but he didn’t sell my pappy off. He jest kept him and he was a good negro after that. He had to work on the boat, though, and never got to come home but once in a long while...

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mesn&fileName=130/mesn130.db&recNum=271