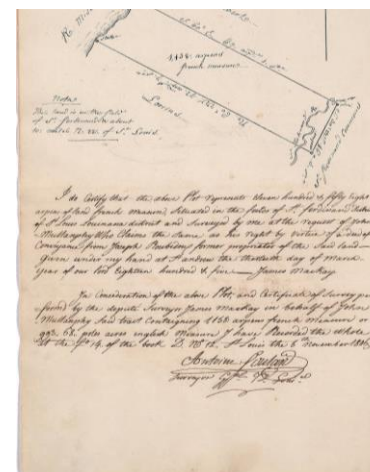
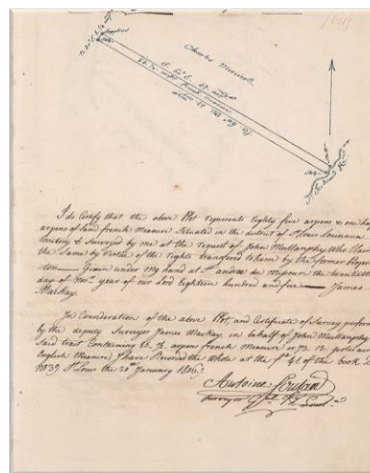
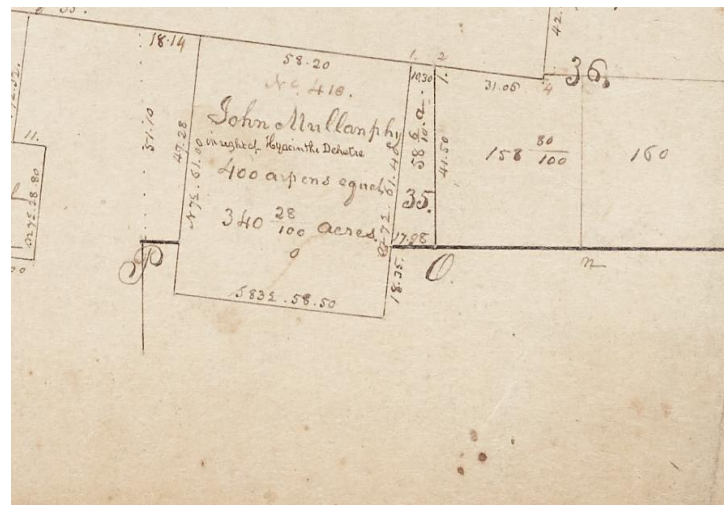




# Taille de Noyer

Of Saint Ferdinand de Florissant

John Mullanphy, who first resided here, was determined to be the first Irish millionaire in Saint Louis, creating his fortune from the cotton export business. Mullanphy purchased this log cabin in 1805 for \$600 from Hyacinthe Dehetre & George Gordon a founder of St Ferdinand. This three room log cabin was built by French immigrant Hyacinthe Deschutres, an Indian interpreter. Deschutres was credited with building the St. Ferdinand Chapel & a fur trading post located nearby at Rue St Francois built of logs, it is likely he built many other structures in the settlement. Trading posts were established here by early settlers because of Fleurissant's proximity to the Missouri river & it's blooming native plants. Forty arpents of land in the Fleurissant area were sold to John Mullanphy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Mapmaker Antoine Soulard documented land sales in early Florissant through the *Registre d'Arpentage* which can be found in the Missouri State Archives (R). Florissant was quite different in 1797 & as an early settlement, incorporated a variety of cultures into one in a short amount of time. The walnut trees were used by master carpenters to make crude and elaborate furniture as noted by Hyacinthe Deshetres when he was granted the 400 arpens of land in 1798.



# Plantations of St Ferdinand

Neighboring plantations included the Auguste & Pierre Chouteau Estate & Farm, Hazelwood Farm owned by Richard Graham (married to John Mullanphy's daughter) with 56 slaves, Bonfils plantation & Gardner Plantation with 47 enslaved located along Maline Creek between Jennings Station Rd. & Halls Ferry. Musick Ferry in Old Jamestown near the Missouri River on New Halls Ferry Rd. was settled by Baptists & Methodists 1865.

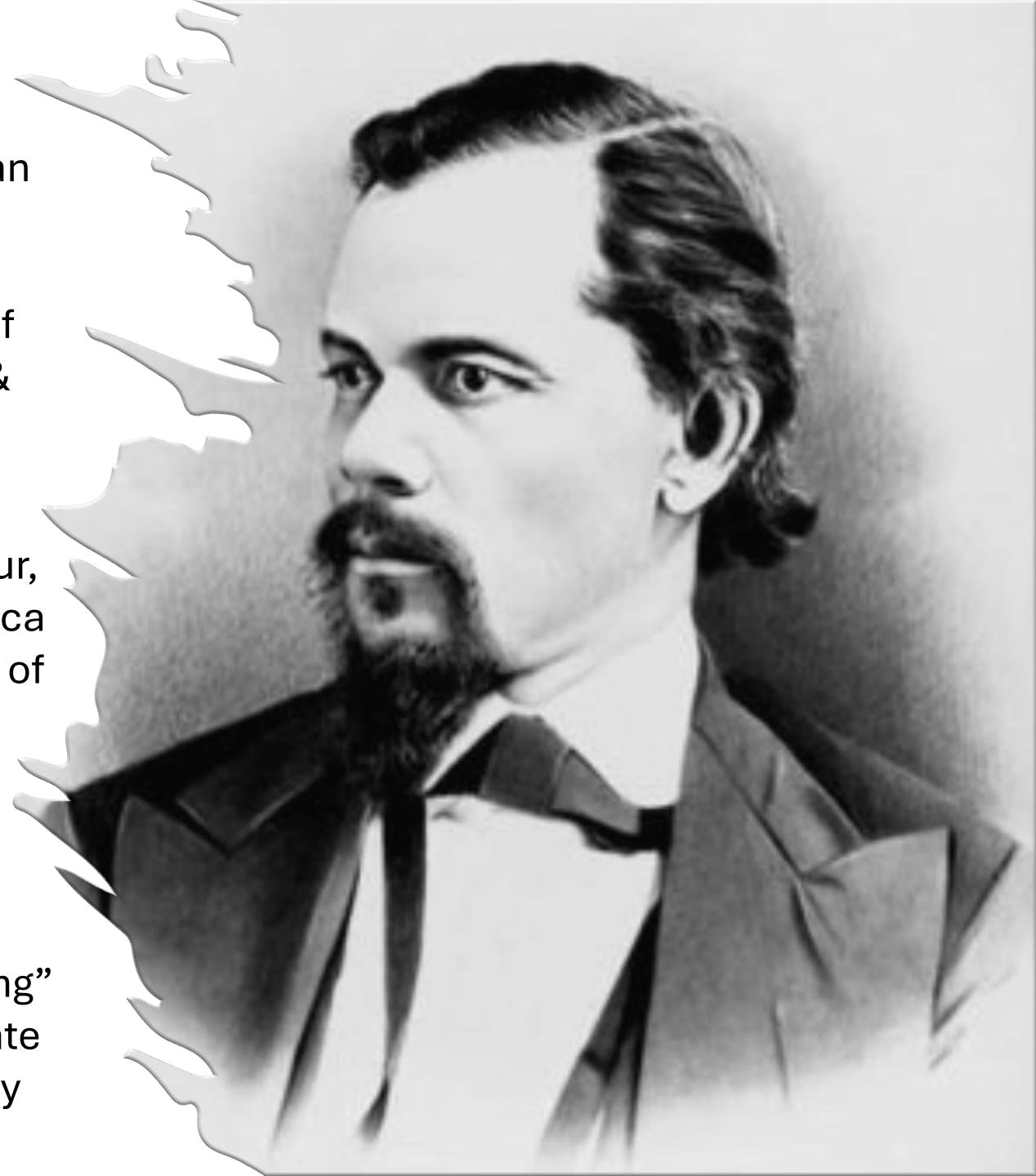
Settlers from Pennsylvania & Maryland incorporated with the Jesuits of St. Stanislaus nearby in the 1800s. Northern outlying areas of St Ferdinand included Methodist & Protestant settlers inhabiting the area. The Jennings Estate was Virginian James Jennings hay farm with approximately 40 slaves. John Mullanphy's mulatto servant Fanny may have gone to work for The Jennings family after she was freed by Mullanphy according to research. When inspecting John Mullanphy's will, he left Abe (v. \$550) to Elizabeth Mullanphy, Bryan with Jeff (v.\$300) Major Harney obtained Jim (v.\$325) & Mrs. Chambers bought Hannah & her child(v.\$400) & the Clemens Family took Belford (v.\$200). Elizabeth Chambers also was recorded to having purchased someone named Winny age 21 & a child (v\$810) at a Saint Louis auction.

The common area was where those met & intermingled Activities were varied & included gardening, gathering wood, meeting to sing & dance, or secretly worship in traditional African ways. Common areas were plots of land shared by neighboring wealthy landowners. It is certain that innumerable family ties were created by connecting in the common areas meeting & others.

# The Power of Mirrors

Paschal Beverly Randolph, circa 1870, was an African American spiritualist, medical doctor & author who wrote the book Seership the Magnetic Mirror. He studied ancient eastern Indian beliefs that the use of mirrors in rituals will offer spirituality, clairvoyance & power.

The parlor at Taille de Noyer is decorated with many mirrors. Their aesthetic significance reflects grandeur, opulence & wealth during the Victorian Age in America as well as the purpose to reflect. The craftsmanship of the mirrors in the family home of fine wood such as mahogany or ebony as well as used as statement pieces reflect the family's elite's status. Otherwise known as "looking glasses", mirrors in the Victorian era were made of soda ash, lime & sand melted into liquid. A layer of tin foil on the glass sheet or "silvering" through a chemical process with ammonia and nitrate created the mirror. Perhaps these were handmade by someone nearby?



# The Art of African American Quilting

Quilting was a favorite hobby of women in communal settings regularly. This quilt *Liberty*, was created by Lizzie Hobbs Keckley, born into slavery in 1818 in Virginia. A seamstress by trade Lizzie authored an autobiography, *Behind the Scenes: Or, Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House*. When she was sold to the St. Louis family the Garlands, she began to buy her freedom, food & clothing by selling her quilts. Not only did Lizzie provide for herself, but she also provided for seventeen members of the Garland family for over a decade. After buying her freedom in 1852 for \$1200, she moved to Washington, D.C. & became a professional seamstress for Mary Todd Lincoln!

This quilt, *Liberty* was created of fabric scraps from Lincoln's dresses. Not only did African Americans share their stories of slavery through fabric art, *Liberty* is a story of the integration of free African Americans into once colonial America.

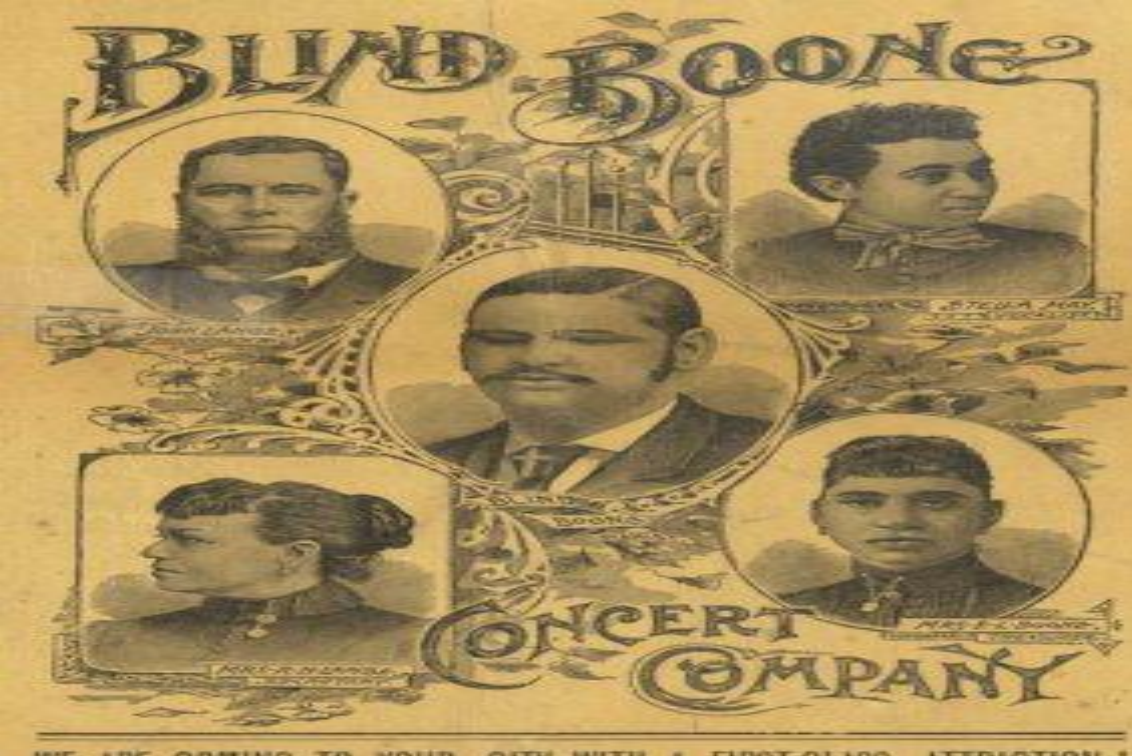
I, Ann Garland  
of the County and City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, for and  
in Consideration of the sum of twelve hundred dollars, to me  
in hand paid this day in cash, hereby emancipate my  
negro woman Lizzie and her son George - the said  
Lizzie is known in St. Louis, as the wife of James, who  
is dead, and her son George, is about  
fifteen years of age, and is a  
seamstress, and  
Lizzie - the  
said boy George, is the only child of Lizzie, is about  
between seven years of age, and is almost white, and called  
by those who know him, Garland's George.

Witness my hand and seal this 13<sup>th</sup> day of  
April A.D. 1855  
Ann Garland (Seal)  
The Court of the County and City of St. Louis, Missouri  
November 15<sup>th</sup> 1855  
State of Missouri ss.  
I, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the within and foregoing, as the same appears from the records of the Court.

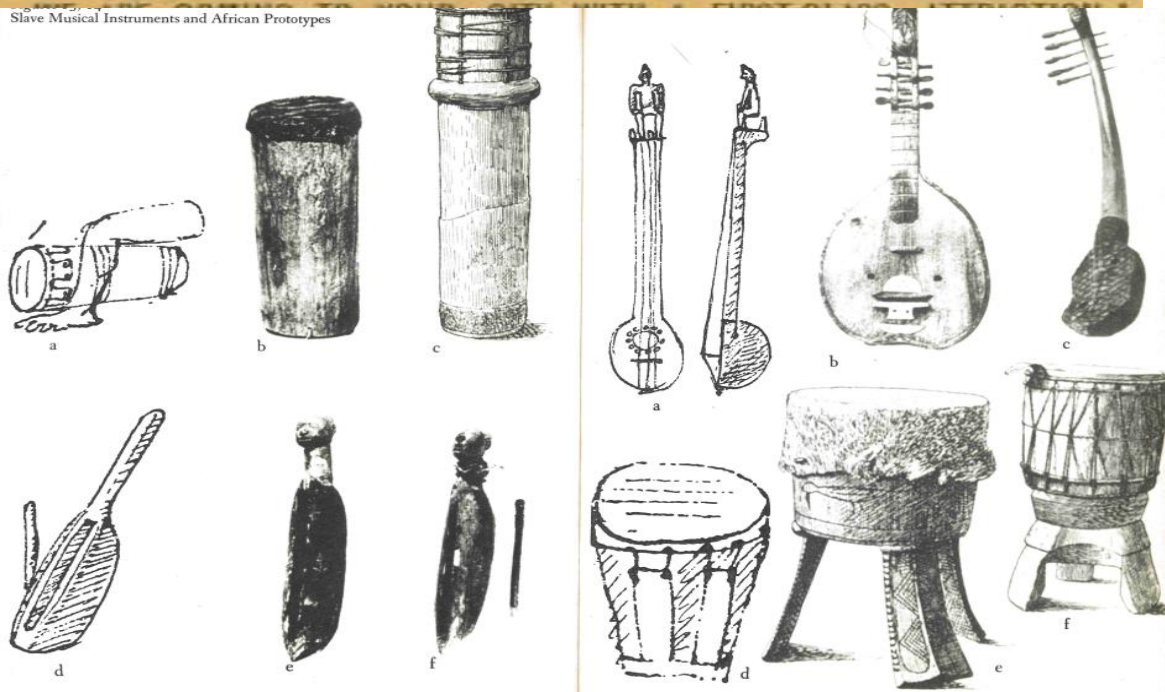
# Musical Hobbies

These depictions of handmade instruments represent unique handicrafts as well as the importance of preserving the art of music. Sundays, as a day of rest were spent “fishing, hunting, wrestling, running races, strumming the banjo, singing, dancing, playing marbles, recounting tales, fiddling, drinking whiskey, gambling, or simply visiting & conversing with friends” (102

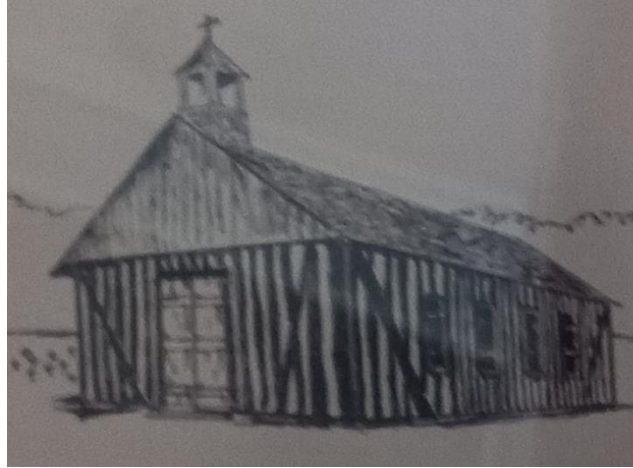
Blassingame) It’s interesting to connect St Louis to the emergence of some well established African American musicians. William J. Blind Boone was an influential musician from Columbia, Missouri. Early on he influenced ragtime styles on the piano, played the harmonica & utilized traditional African American styles in St. Louis. As his name states, William was born blind to a woman fugitive in Kentucky related to Daniel Boone & grew up in Warrensville, MO.



Slave Musical Instruments and African Prototypes



*Wm Blind Boone*



# Old St Ferdinand Church

St. Ferdinand log church was located several miles from each plantation (lft). At least weekly, everyone would walk to the church & attend mass in the chapel. After ceremonies, participants would gather near the church to socialize & intermingle. Alice Hutchinson from GA interviewed in the Federal Writers Project recalls church experiences, “Dey did ‘low us to go to church on Sunday about two miles down de public road, and dey hired a white preacher to preach to us. He never did tell us nothing but be good servants, pick up old marse and old misses’ things about de place, and don’t steal no chickens or pigs and don’t lie ‘bout nothing” (303)

St Ferdinand was built as a center of French missionary work. The convent, rectory & chapel were Pierre DeSmet & Rose Philippine Duchesne’s first American settlement. As a lifelong devotee of The Sacred Heart Society, Eliza Nebbit, traveled to Louisiana & separated from her family. Although she was never allowed to enter the RSCJ, she married & continued to perform charitable works. She is revered by many.

Page No. 166 } Inquiries numbered 7, 10, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.  
SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in St. Louis Township, in the County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, enumerated by me on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of August 1870.  
Post Office: St. Louis. Julius Muller, Ass't Marshal.

| Dwelling where enumerated in this order of enumeration. |     | The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family. | DESCRIPTION. |   |   | Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female. | VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED. |     | Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or Country, if of foreign birth. | PARENTAGE. |    | If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.). | If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.). | Attended school within the year. | Can read. | Can write. | Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic. | CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS. |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| 1                                                       | 2   |                                                                                                   | 4            | 5 | 6 |                                                                  | 8                           | 9   |                                                                                      | 11         | 12 |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   | 19                        | 20 |
| 1                                                       | 135 | Chambers Jane                                                                                     | 70           | F | W |                                                                  | 1000                        | 500 | Kentucky                                                                             | /          |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 2                                                       |     | R. M.                                                                                             | 33           | M | W | Farmer                                                           | 200                         | 100 | Missouri                                                                             |            |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   | /                         |    |
| 3                                                       |     | Mary                                                                                              | 27           | F | W | Housekeeper.                                                     |                             |     | "                                                                                    | /          |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 4                                                       |     | Lughrin Thomas                                                                                    | 10           | M | W |                                                                  |                             |     | "                                                                                    | /          |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 5                                                       |     | Purday Mary                                                                                       | 17           | F | W | Servant                                                          |                             |     | Indiana                                                                              | /          |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 6                                                       |     | Picket Mary                                                                                       | 16           | F | W | "                                                                |                             |     | Missouri                                                                             | /          |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 7                                                       |     | Gray Rosetta                                                                                      | 60           | F | B | "                                                                |                             |     | Kentucky                                                                             |            |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 8                                                       |     | Shea Denny                                                                                        | 16           | M | B | "                                                                |                             |     | Missouri                                                                             |            |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 9                                                       |     | Wilson John                                                                                       | 6            | M | B | "                                                                |                             |     | "                                                                                    |            |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 10                                                      |     | Dagley Michael                                                                                    | 13           | M | W | "                                                                |                             |     | Ireland                                                                              | /          |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |
| 11                                                      |     | Benton Thomas                                                                                     | 48           | M | B | "                                                                |                             |     | Kentucky                                                                             |            |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   | /                         |    |
| 12                                                      |     | Boas Frank                                                                                        | 19           | M | M | "                                                                |                             |     | Missouri                                                                             | /          |    |                                                         |                                                            |                                  |           |            |                                                   |                           |    |

# The Inhabitants

Taille de Noyer was home to several prominent families. A legal document settling John Mullanphy's estate in 1835 proves he had six servants at the time of his residence here, two with children. Their names were Abe, Hannah, Jeff, Jim, Tom & Belford. A census register from 1870 when Jane Chambers resided in the home included three white female servants named Mary, a farmer initialed R.M., Rosetta Gray, Denny Shea, John Wilson, Thomas Benton, Frank Boas, Humphrey (laborer) & Frances Hall, & children Abraham & Mary. Julius & Sarah Polk later inhabited the home & had servants as well. Lewis Doss enjoyed serving cake in the parlor for Mrs. Polk's bridge parties. His grandmother Lela Belle Curtis & mother Mary A Barr worked as cooks here. This dining room was certainly the center of many entertaining parties hosted by each generation of owners.

No. 4. 11

301

SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to James

Nation or Country, City, Ward, Town, Township, Parish, Precinct, Hundred, or District.

NAMES

or

HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Under 5. 5 to 10. 10 to 15. 15 to 20. 20 to 25. 25 to 30. 30 to 35. 35 to 40. 40 to 45. 45 to 50. 50 to 55. 55 to 60. 60 to 65. 65 to 70. 70 to 75. 75 to 80. 80 to 85. 85 to 90. 90 to 95. 95 to 100. 100 to 105. 105 to 110. 110 to 115. 115 to 120. 120 to 125. 125 to 130. 130 to 135. 135 to 140. 140 to 145. 145 to 150. 150 to 155. 155 to 160. 160 to 165. 165 to 170. 170 to 175. 175 to 180. 180 to 185. 185 to 190. 190 to 195. 195 to 200. 200 to 205. 205 to 210. 210 to 215. 215 to 220. 220 to 225. 225 to 230. 230 to 235. 235 to 240. 240 to 245. 245 to 250. 250 to 255. 255 to 260. 260 to 265. 265 to 270. 270 to 275. 275 to 280. 280 to 285. 285 to 290. 290 to 295. 295 to 300. 300 to 305. 305 to 310. 310 to 315. 315 to 320. 320 to 325. 325 to 330. 330 to 335. 335 to 340. 340 to 345. 345 to 350. 350 to 355. 355 to 360. 360 to 365. 365 to 370. 370 to 375. 375 to 380. 380 to 385. 385 to 390. 390 to 395. 395 to 400. 400 to 405. 405 to 410. 410 to 415. 415 to 420. 420 to 425. 425 to 430. 430 to 435. 435 to 440. 440 to 445. 445 to 450. 450 to 455. 455 to 460. 460 to 465. 465 to 470. 470 to 475. 475 to 480. 480 to 485. 485 to 490. 490 to 495. 495 to 500. 500 to 505. 505 to 510. 510 to 515. 515 to 520. 520 to 525. 525 to 530. 530 to 535. 535 to 540. 540 to 545. 545 to 550. 550 to 555. 555 to 560. 560 to 565. 565 to 570. 570 to 575. 575 to 580. 580 to 585. 585 to 590. 590 to 595. 595 to 600. 600 to 605. 605 to 610. 610 to 615. 615 to 620. 620 to 625. 625 to 630. 630 to 635. 635 to 640. 640 to 645. 645 to 650. 650 to 655. 655 to 660. 660 to 665. 665 to 670. 670 to 675. 675 to 680. 680 to 685. 685 to 690. 690 to 695. 695 to 700. 700 to 705. 705 to 710. 710 to 715. 715 to 720. 720 to 725. 725 to 730. 730 to 735. 735 to 740. 740 to 745. 745 to 750. 750 to 755. 755 to 760. 760 to 765. 765 to 770. 770 to 775. 775 to 780. 780 to 785. 785 to 790. 790 to 795. 795 to 800. 800 to 805. 805 to 810. 810 to 815. 815 to 820. 820 to 825. 825 to 830. 830 to 835. 835 to 840. 840 to 845. 845 to 850. 850 to 855. 855 to 860. 860 to 865. 865 to 870. 870 to 875. 875 to 880. 880 to 885. 885 to 890. 890 to 895. 895 to 900. 900 to 905. 905 to 910. 910 to 915. 915 to 920. 920 to 925. 925 to 930. 930 to 935. 935 to 940. 940 to 945. 945 to 950. 950 to 955. 955 to 960. 960 to 965. 965 to 970. 970 to 975. 975 to 980. 980 to 985. 985 to 990. 990 to 995. 995 to 1000. 1000 to 1005. 1005 to 1010. 1010 to 1015. 1015 to 1020. 1020 to 1025. 1025 to 1030. 1030 to 1035. 1035 to 1040. 1040 to 1045. 1045 to 1050. 1050 to 1055. 1055 to 1060. 1060 to 1065. 1065 to 1070. 1070 to 1075. 1075 to 1080. 1080 to 1085. 1085 to 1090. 1090 to 1095. 1095 to 1100. 1100 to 1105. 1105 to 1110. 1110 to 1115. 1115 to 1120. 1120 to 1125. 1125 to 1130. 1130 to 1135. 1135 to 1140. 1140 to 1145. 1145 to 1150. 1150 to 1155. 1155 to 1160. 1160 to 1165. 1165 to 1170. 1170 to 1175. 1175 to 1180. 1180 to 1185. 1185 to 1190. 1190 to 1195. 1195 to 1200. 1200 to 1205. 1205 to 1210. 1210 to 1215. 1215 to 1220. 1220 to 1225. 1225 to 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1585 to 1590. 1590 to 1595. 1595 to 1600. 1600 to 1605. 1605 to 1610. 1610 to 1615. 1615 to 1620. 1620 to 1625. 1625 to 1630. 1630 to 1635. 1635 to 1640. 1640 to 1645. 1645 to 1650. 1650 to 1655. 1655 to 1660. 1660 to 1665. 1665 to 1670. 1670 to 1675. 1675 to 1680. 1680 to 1685. 1685 to 1690. 1690 to 1695. 1695 to 1700. 1700 to 1705. 1705 to 1710. 1710 to 1715. 1715 to 1720. 1720 to 1725. 1725 to 1730. 1730 to 1735. 1735 to 1740. 1740 to 1745. 1745 to 1750. 1750 to 1755. 1755 to 1760. 1760 to 1765. 1765 to 1770. 1770 to 1775. 1775 to 1780. 1780 to 1785. 1785 to 1790. 1790 to 1795. 1795 to 1800. 1800 to 1805. 1805 to 1810. 1810 to 1815. 1815 to 1820. 1820 to 1825. 1825 to 1830. 1830 to 1835. 1835 to 1840. 1840 to 1845. 1845 to 1850. 1850 to 1855. 1855 to 1860. 1860 to 1865. 1865 to 1870. 1870 to 1875. 1875 to 1880. 1880 to 1885. 1885 to 1890. 1890 to 1895. 1895 to 1900. 1900 to 1905. 1905 to 1910. 1910 to 1915. 1915 to 1920. 1920 to 1925. 1925 to 1930. 1930 to 1935. 1935 to 1940. 1940 to 1945. 1945 to 1950. 1950 to 1955. 1955 to 1960. 1960 to 1965. 1965 to 1970. 1970 to 1975. 1975 to 1980. 1980 to 1985. 1985 to 1990. 1990 to 1995. 1995 to 2000. 2000 to 2005. 2005 to 2010. 2010 to 2015. 2015 to 2020. 2020 to 2025. 2025 to 2030. 2030 to 2035. 2035 to 2040. 2040 to 2045. 2045 to 2050. 2050 to 2055. 2055 to 2060. 2060 to 2065. 2065 to 2070. 2070 to 2075. 2075 to 2080. 2080 to 2085. 2085 to 2090. 2090 to 2095. 2095 to 2100. 2100 to 2105. 2105 to 2110. 2110 to 2115. 2115 to 2120. 2120 to 2125. 2125 to 2130. 2130 to 2135. 2135 to 2140. 2140 to 2145. 2145 to 2150. 2150 to 2155. 2155 to 2160. 2160 to 2165. 2165 to 2170. 2170 to 2175. 2175 to 2180. 2180 to 2185. 2185 to 2190. 2190 to 2195. 2195 to 2200. 2200 to 2205. 2205 to 2210. 2210 to 2215. 2215 to 2220. 2220 to 2225. 2225 to 2230. 2230 to 2235. 2235 to 2240. 2240 to 2245. 2245 to 2250. 2250 to 2255. 2255 to 2260. 2260 to 2265. 2265 to 2270. 2270 to 2275. 2275 to 2280. 2280 to 2285. 2285 to 2290. 2290 to 2295. 2295 to 2300. 2300 to 2305. 2305 to 2310. 2310 to 2315. 2315 to 2320. 2320 to 2325. 2325 to 2330. 2330 to 2335. 2335 to 2340. 2340 to 2345. 2345 to 2350. 2350 to 2355. 2355 to 2360. 2360 to 2365. 2365 to 2370. 2370 to 2375. 2375 to 2380. 2380 to 2385. 2385 to 2390. 2390 to 2395. 2395 to 2400. 2400 to 2405. 2405 to 2410. 2410 to 2415. 2415 to 2420. 2420 to 2425. 2425 to 2430. 2430 to 2435. 2435 to 2440. 2440 to 2445. 2445 to 2450. 2450 to 2455. 2455 to 2460. 2460 to 2465. 2465 to 2470. 2470 to 2475. 2475 to 2480. 2480 to 2485. 2485 to 2490. 2490 to 2495. 2495 to 2500. 2500 to 2505. 2505 to 2510. 2510 to 2515. 2515 to 2520. 2520 to 2525. 2525 to 2530. 2530 to 2535. 2535 to 2540. 2540 to 2545. 2545 to 2550. 2550 to 2555. 2555 to 2560. 2560 to 2565. 2565 to 2570. 2570 to 2575. 2575 to 2580. 2580 to 2585. 2585 to 2590. 2590 to 2595. 2595 to 2600. 2600 to 2605. 2605 to 2610. 2610 to 2615. 2615 to 2620. 2620 to 2625. 2625 to 2630. 2630 to 2635. 2635 to 2640. 2640 to 2645. 2645 to 2650. 2650 to 2655. 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# Lucy Delaney's Case

Lawyer Francis B. Murdoch of Alton went to trial for Lucy who had been jailed for seventeen months, to prove she was Polly Delaney's daughter born in IL, a free state. She was declared "once free, always free" by Missouri Judge & abolitionist Bryan Mullanphy, son of Taille de Noyer's John Mullanphy. Many African Americans won their freedom in St Louis. There were 287 Freedom Suites from 1810 to 1860. 110 individuals won & declared their freedom. After 1845 freedom suites required a financial security to guarantee the cost of the suit, making it difficult to sue. Each individual case recounts the hardships of slavery & the process of becoming emancipated from the institution of slavery. Diverse voices & representation of anti slavery supporters & staunch abolitionists made the Freedom Suites possible in antebellum times. One wonders if Lucy was related to Dennis Delaney who married into the Mullanphy family by John's daughter Octavia.

Prior to her freedom, Lucy assisted with the laundry, which involved carrying pounds of water, hand washing with lye soap & wringing the clothes by hand. To iron the clothes, the iron had to be heated by the cast iron stove. Far more time consuming than today! In 1891 Lucy Delaney published From the Darkness Cometh the Light, or Struggles for Freedom documenting her freedom after Emancipation & memoirs of her life. According to Lucy, "Slavery had no horror then for me, as I played about the place, with the same joyful freedom as the little white children. With mother, father, and sister, a pleasant home and surroundings, what happier child than I!" (36) Ms. Delaney was a Methodist & elected president of the Female Union, Free Union & Daughters of Zion.



*yours truly  
Lucy A Delaney*

# Handmade Dolls & Their Creators

As a pastime, handcrafting unique dolls for toys seem also to be a unique art form of self portraiture of their creators. As you can see, the three dolls (lft.) seem to be created as self-depictions, noting each dolls unique individuality. Lovingly handcrafted dolls were made from the scraps of fabric from clothing the enslaved made for themselves, their family members or their masters.

Often these dolls were made for their children but were also were shared with their masters' children. Other handcrafted toys & dolls were carved of wood & corncobs, here near Taille de Noyer perhaps they were likely carved of walnut. Not only were dolls for the children to play with; their designs also represent African Americans' unique characteristics, personalities, occupations & dress through this handicraft.

An interesting passage from Emma Taylor of TX remembers “de worst whippin I ever got was for playing wid a doll dat belonged to one of mass’s children. I members it yet, and I ain’t never seed a doll as purty yet as dat doll was to me. Hit was made out of a corn cob, wid arms and legs dat would move, and a real head, wid de eyes and hair and mouth painted on. Hit had on a dress made outta sik cloth jit like one dat my mistress wore when whe went to de meeting house. Dat little girl had left it in de yeard under a great big tree” (219)





# Domestic Assistants

Caretaking for the masters' children, above all, domestic slaves were most loved & by those they were entrusted to nanny. While a caretaker & entertaining children, women servants were also often entrusted with their superiors most personal information. House slaves were given fancier clothes & were usually educated to be of better service.

John Mullanphy's servant Fanny was given her freedom & \$200 before the time of emancipation. Imagine that Fanny was the one who "did it all" for the family, especially Mrs. Mullanphy. Cooking, cleaning & taking care of the children. Fanny may have sewn or mended clothes & items for the family, changed the babies' diapers, played with them & put them to bed in the nursery.

Other recounts of interactions between young slaves who were assigned playmates to white children were felling considered equal. According to the FWP, together they may have played among the wildflowers, berry picked, hunted or raided watermelon & potato patches. Mr. Wayne Holliday from Mississippi recounts he played marbles, house & riding a stick with "de white chillen" (209)



# Connecting with the Outdoors

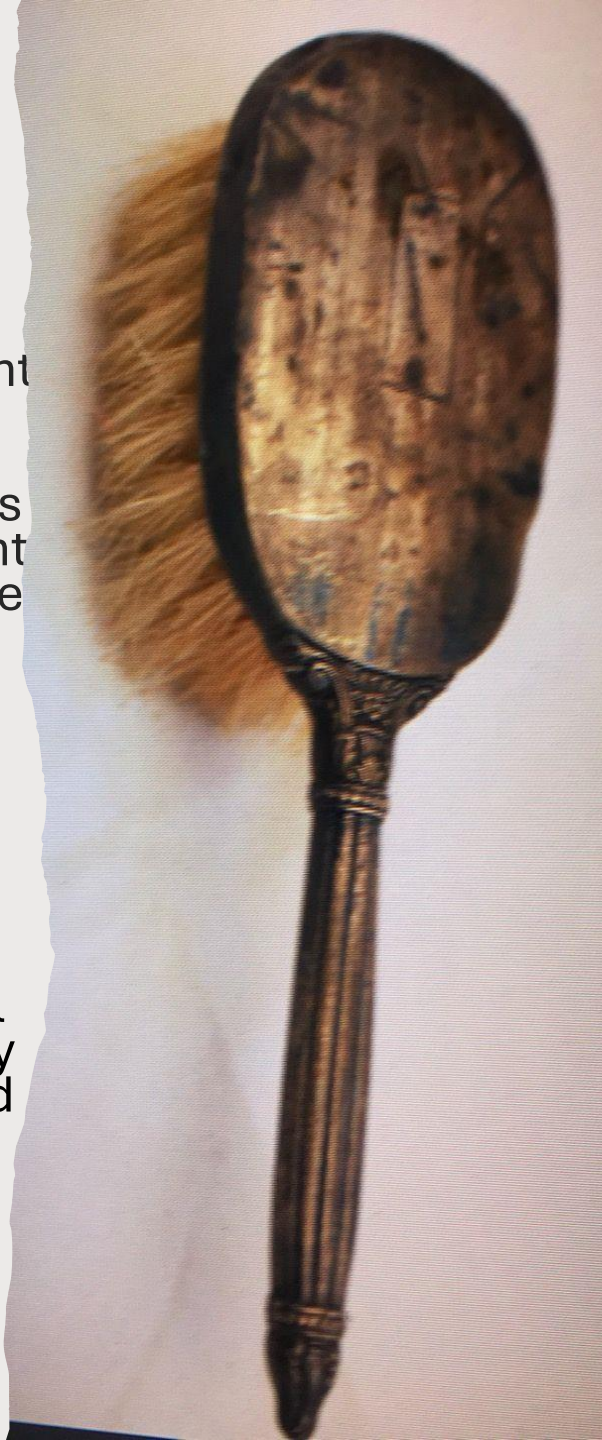


During the latter history of Taille de Noyer, Lewis Doss, was employed as a servant & remembered watching over the Polk grandchildren. Doss would take the grandchildren to ride Pegasus, the Polk's horse near two barns & a spring nearby. Wheat fields once covered the backyard to Florissant Road & there was a garden beside the yard. The servant's house was originally behind the kitchen, a three-room structure. Much later, a Quonset hut from Jefferson Barracks was moved behind the servants' house where Doss & his brother stayed. In an interview between Mr. Doss & Professor Theising, Lewis reminisced about Mr. Polks' downtown antique store & the furniture (possibly walnut?) that was stocked on a porch at Taille de Noyer. Outside this house there was always an adventure in the surrounding land!

# Personal Encounters

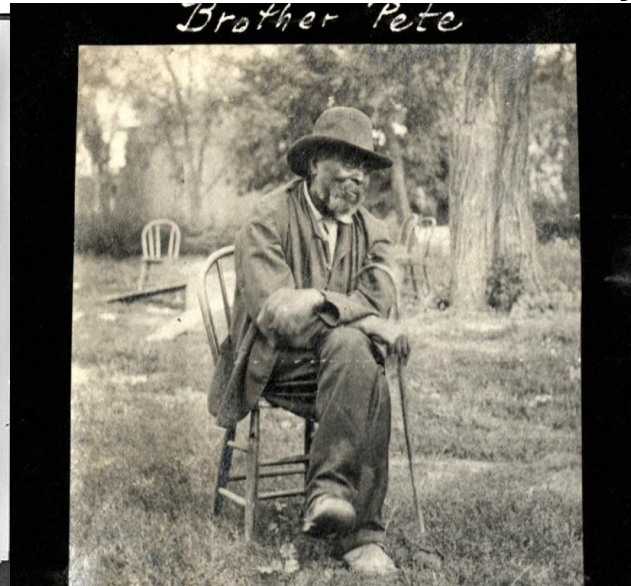
Jane Mullanphy inherited Taille de Noyer as a wedding gift upon her marriage to Charles Chambers. Jane was also the one to stay in the Master Bedroom. In this room, Jane may have interacted with Rosetta or Frances, her domestic assistants. Perhaps they brought water to the washstand to wash her hair. Rosetta may have assisted her with clothing or creating a hairstyle for special occasions. Mrs. Polk also used this room as her own. Who helped her? Hairstyling was an important social activity, Victorian hairbrushes (rt) made of maple cherry or walnut wood & may have been intricately carved or inlaid. Bristles were originally made of boar, horsehair, badger, or even from corn or agave plants.

For African Americans, a wool card (lft) was used as a common styling tool. In African culture, a hairstyle commonly reflects social status, occupations or tribal associations. Because of the uniqueness of traditional hairstyles & dress, runaway slave ads were often highly detailed & descript. Early African Americans decorated their hairstyles with shells, beads or fabric. Hairstyles can represent political statements or empowerment, with dreadlocks or afros. Styles reflect African traditions & social statuses of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Hairstyling can be considered an important shared cultural activity.



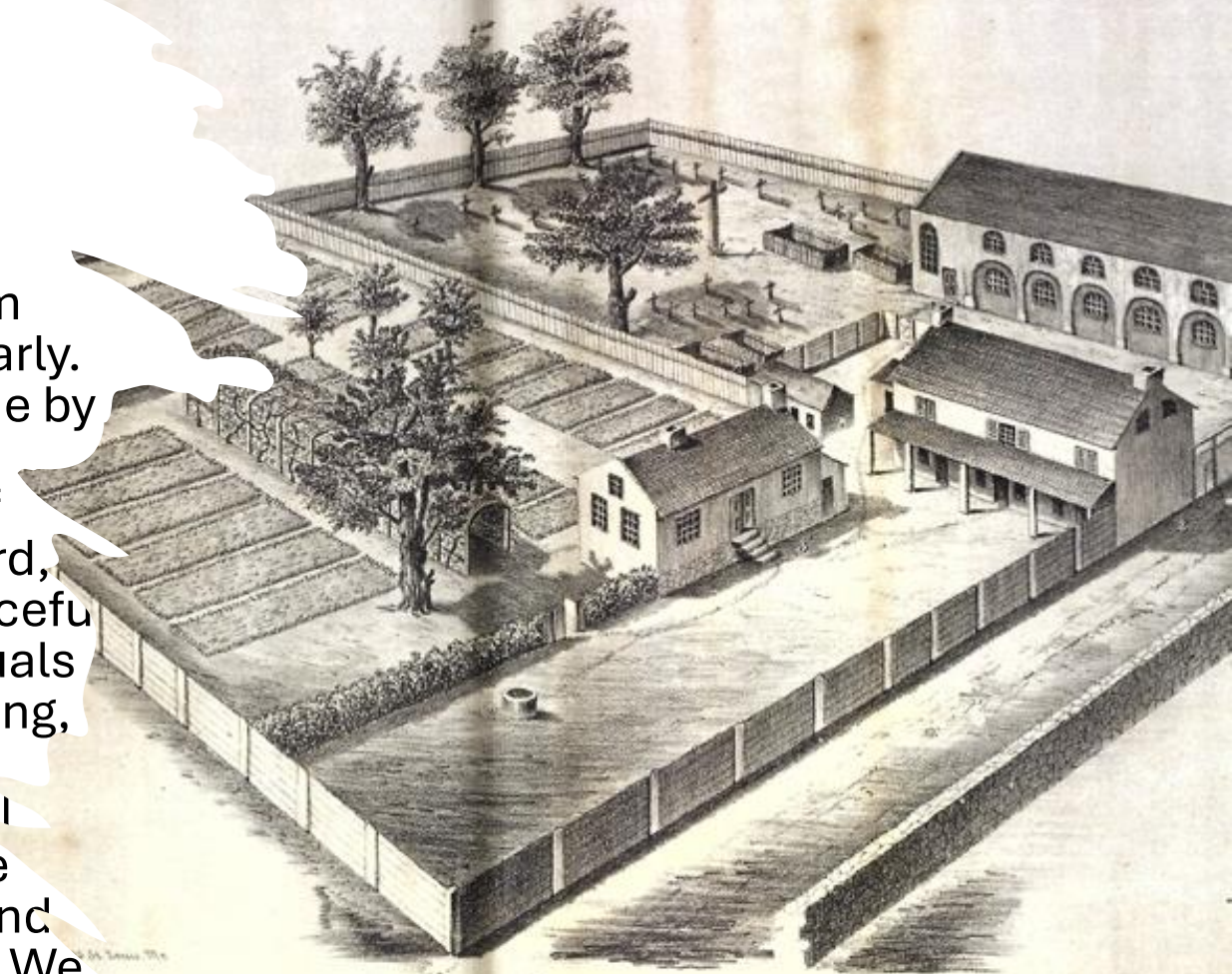
# Jesuits at St Stanislaus

Founded by the Jesuits, St. Stanislaus Chapel & The Bishop du Bourg Farm were a considerable sized space where African Americans could make community connections, marry, baptize children & preserve their heritage. Free African Americans inhabited the nearby river bottomlands. The roots of St Francis Xavier Church at SLU campus & African American Catholic Churches in downtown St Louis can be traced to the missionaries at St. Stanislaus. Peter Hawkins was the first child born there of Isacc & Susanna Queen Hawkins, who accompanied the Jesuits from Maryland on the Ohio River to found St Stanislaus in 1823. Three enslaved couples built & farmed in the new community. Eventually, Peter had bartered for freedom but remained on St. Stanislaus to repay his debts. The tools below, a pruning knife used to tend to the garden & a timber chisel, likely used to craft furniture & other items from wood are artifacts that can be found at the Missouri Historical Society Archive.



# Bishop du Bourg Farm

Overlooking the field from the second floor, there were originally three dwellings on this property, according to Doss. Those that once worked here may have looked towards the common grounds of Bishop du Bourg's Farm where work & socializing was done communally & regularly. The Old Rock Building was built by hand out of limestone by the Jesuits & those brought from Maryland (The Queens, Hawkins Families). Common areas of the farm were self sustaining, bricks were fired on site, there was an orchard, vineyard & creamery as well as livestock, creating a peaceful place to live. Although missionaries included all individuals in religion, African identity was maintained through singing, dancing & rituals that remained important to cultural identity. From the FWP the slave narrative of Alice Sewell explains "We used to stop off in de woods in de old slave days on Sunday evening way down in de swaps to sing and pray to our own liking. We prayed for dis day of freedom. We come from four and five miles away to pray together to God dat if we don't live to see it, do please let our chillum live to see a better day and be free, so dat dey can give honest and fair service to the de Lord and all mankind everywhere." (305)



- 1 The second Catholic Church of St. Louis built in 1819  
*The Right Rev. Bishop Dubourg blessed it the 6<sup>th</sup> of January 1828.*
- 2 The College built in 1819  
*About 30 Boarders and 60 Externs entered it from the house of Mr. Alvarat in the middle of Dec. 1819*
- 3 The Bishops house in 1820. 4 The Refectory. 5 The Stable.
- 6 The Bath house 7. The Well yet existing.

# William Wells Brown

As the first African American novelist, William Wells Brown published the book Clotel about Thomas Jefferson & Sally Hemmings, his biography Narrative of William W. Brown, A Fugitive Slave. Written by Himself & No Good Slaveholders in 1847. Originally enslaved in Kentucky, he moved to Marthasville near St Charles, worked on a small farm & tended to steamboats in the city of Saint Louis. William Brown's 1817 narrative relates the horrific fates of some. Many people were separated from their families or experienced forms of punishment. Abolitionist member of the American Colonization Society (in favor of sending free Africans to Africa), Elijah Lovejoy published the "St Louis Times Free Press" & worked for free press newspapers. He employed Wells-Brown in Alton, Illinois, where he was considered free. With Lovejoy's help, the author successfully escaped slavery on the Underground Railroad to Ohio & married a free woman. Wells-Brown can be considered a highly established man of his times.



*Wm. W. Brown.*

# HooDoo & African Spiritualism

Back in time, while walking up the stairs looking out the window, Mrs. Mullanphy's seamstress Rosetta may have been thinking of practicing HooDoo instead of praying at St. Ferdinand Church. Afro Christianity was secretly practiced by the enslaved during the time of Tallie de Noyer's use as a plantation. According to "slave codes", this may have been considered prohibited criminal activity. Whether or not inhabitants of St Ferdinand Township adhered to slave codes is unknown. Perhaps those on & around Taille de Noyer created *minkisi*, West African spiritual container bundles (L), once found locally near slave cabins on White Haven, the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. Among interesting HooDoo rituals, using spirits, Goopher Dust, bakongo buttons, beads or silver dimes for protection from slaveholders & spiritual protection were commonplace.



# Handmade Dress

Clothing of the time was often given from owners. The Mullanphys' likely provided allotments of fabric, (judging by archived receipts) & seamstresses' cut, sewed & handcrafted clothing. Simple styles were worn by field workers (R), although Emma Knight of Missouri states "we didn't have hardly no clothes and most of de time dey was just rags. We went barefoot until it got real cold. Our feet would crack open from de cold and bleed. We would sit down and bawl and cry because it hirt so. Mother made moccasins for our feet from old pants. Late in de fall master would go to Hannibal or Palmyra and bring us shoes and clothes. We got dem things only once a year. I had to wear de young masters overalls for underwear and linseys for a dress" (478) Woven straw hats, & handmade shoes of cedar wood or leather (R) were common to field laborers. Domestic caretakers were likely to wear brightly colored silks or handmade calico gowns. Refined hand me downs from masters were often gifted to well loved house servants. Perhaps this area may have served as a studio to the seamstresses throughout time who created clothes & created income with their crafts. The freed seamstress Elizabeth Keckley acquired renowned skills, she designed the velvet dress(R) for Mary Todd Lincoln.



# Creative Activities

In the FWP, Tempie Herndon discusses the art of weaving in what was referred to as a dying room, of her mother she comments “She knew every kind of root, bark, leaf an berry dat made red, blue, green or whatever color she wanted. Dey had a big shelter whare de dye pots set over de coals. Mammy Rachel would fill de pots wid water, den she put in de roots, bark an’ stuff an’ boil de juice out, den she strain it an’ put in de salt an’ vinegar to set de color. After de woll an’ cotton done been carded an’ spun to thread, Mammy take de hanks an’ drap dem in de pot of boilin’ dye. She stir dem ‘roun’ an’ lif’ dem up an’ down wid a stick, an’ when she hang dem up on de line in de sun, dey was every color of de rainbow. Wen dey dripped dry dey was sent to de weavin’ room whare dey was wove in blankets an’ things” (793)

In the same narrative, regarding the creating of silk, “Dey made dey own silk den, too, an’ raised de silk worms. Us useta get mulberry leaves to feed de silk worms wid. Us used indigo, which us cooked an’ used for dye. Us would wear any kind of clothes on everyday an’ Sunday; an’ didn’t have no shoes ‘til us was big chilluns” (793)

” Everett Ingram AL above and discusses the fact that her grandmother was a doctor, she would give us teas and Jerusalem oak” obviously used as remedies. (793)

The narratives describe the resourcefulness of using natural plants and the variety of activities that created items used everyday.



# Remembering Daily Activities

Most likely the gourd spoon, (R) was used in cooking regularly. Field workers were normally fed rations of cornmeal, pork & sometimes beer or whiskey during the harvest season, however those with a small farm, spices & vegetables could be used to create unique stews, even made of possum or snakes with potatoes and red peppers. Small game hunted for food included raccoons, squirrels, possums or turtles by creating hunting traps as they were not allowed to use guns. GH Hawkins from AK reflected on “The way they fed the children, they took pot-liquor or bean soup or turnip liquor or the juice from anything they boiled and poured it out in a great nigh wooden bowl and let all the children get ‘round it like so many cats and they would just tip their hands in it and eat what they wanted. Of course they had all the milk they wanted because everybody raised cows” (208) As individuals perfected their unique cooking skills with many of the objects in the kitchen, they were apt to work as cooks after emancipation.

Regarding her daily activities, Missourian Lula Chambers says “ I done all de sewing in de house, wait on de table, clean up de house, knit and pick wool, and my old miss used to carry me to church with her whenever she went.” (406) The spinning wheel created simple wool or cotton threads later made into cloth. Sometimes cotton thread was used in exchange for items such as hats, jewelry, textiles or ribbons at nearby stores.





# Tools of the Trade

Tools & items essential to daily lifestyles of farming, fishing, crafting, cooking & hunting are found in this room. The black kettle or iron pot is symbolic to slaves, according to narratives, it was often used to quiet the sounds of singing or praying. They also reflect African folk stories that they contain gods or hold deceased ancestors.

Produce, chickens or handmade goods could be exchanged for other necessary items in a store shown here. The fodder cutter (l) was used to process hay & grains into small pieces to create livestock feed. According to Lewis Doss, he tended to the Polks' shrubs & flowers with gardening tools & the cellar in this basement was used to store flower bulbs. Amongst common occupations, blacksmiths & railroad workers during the 19<sup>th</sup> century may have used a variety of the tools to build the West End Narrow Gauge Short Line Railroad through Florissant around 1872.



# Medals of the Order of Saint Ferdinand

The interesting & culturally diverse history of Taille de Noyer & the wealthy families that owned the home & surrounding lands in Florissant provides historical cultural insights dating back to the 1700s. It is a blessing that the Florissant Valley Historical Society was able to move & save this property from destruction in the 1960s when McCluer high school was built on its land. Saving it from destruction & preserving Taille de Noyer is an asset to understanding a part of local Saint Louis' rich history as a part of a larger settlement & early community. Medals from the 19<sup>th</sup> century from the order of St. Ferdinand, the Spanish military who founded the settlement of St. Ferdinand.

