ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

WHAT'S IN A NAME:
A TRANSPARENT LOOK AT SIR HENRY GOULBURN & SLAVERY

Prepared by: Goulbourn Museum

HISTORIC REFERENCE MATERIALS

Goulburn, Henry. 1813-1826. Henry Goulburn Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. Manuscripts.

The Goulburn papers (301 items) contain the correspondence and official documents of Henry Goulburn, British negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent. Included are the letters between the British commissioners and the British Foreign Office, letters between the American and British commissioners, and Treaty of Ghent drafts. Included is one original copy of Treaty of Ghent, written in Henry Clay's handwriting and signed by each commissioner.

Goulburn Family of Betchworth, Part 1: Personal and Political Correspondence and Papers of Henry Goulburn (1784-1856). Surrey History Centre, Woking, United Kingdom. 304/A1 - 304/A4.

The Goulburn papers (301 items) contain the correspondence and official documents of Henry Goulburn, British negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent. Included are the letters between the British commissioners and the British Foreign Office, letters between the American and British commissioners, and Treaty of Ghent drafts. Included is one original copy of Treaty of Ghent, written in Henry Clay's handwriting and signed by each commissioner.

Goulburn Family of Betchworth, Part 2: Title Deeds, Estate and Personal
        Papers, 1218-1958. Surrey History Centre, Woking, United
        Kingdom. 304/B - 304/Q.

        A collection of documents relating to Henry Goulburn's personal life,
family and estate.   Documents include papers   of Goulburn's mother
Susannah (304/B/-), brother Edward (304/C/-), wife Jane (304/D/-), and
children Henry, Edward, Frederick and Jane (304/E/-, 304/F/-, 304/G/-
and 304/H/-). Most significantly are Goulburn's extensive records relating
to the management of the Amity Hall estate in Vere, Jamaica (304/J/-).

Jenkins, Brian. Henry Goulburn, 1784-1856: A Political Biography. McGill-
        Queen's University Press, 1996.

        In this political biography of Henry Goulburn, Jenkins provides
background on the Goulburn family's migration to Jamaica, the events
leading to Henry Goulburn's inheritance of Amity Hall, Goulburn's position
on slavery, and the managment of his sugar estate in Jamaica. Jenkins
examines Goulburn's character as a politician and provides evidence of his
primary role in the defence of Canada during the War of 1812 and
subsequent negotiation of the Treaty of Ghent. Goulburn had intended to
use the treaty negotiations at Ghent to secure a frontier for Canada, create
independent nations for the Indigenous people, and secure Indigenous
territories from American annexation. Goulburn was a politician who
contributed significantly to British history but was overshadowed by more
prominent political figures of his time. Jenkins examines the conservative
values Goulburn held, and the moral dilemma he faced as a public official
who depended on the institution of slavery for his private income.

Morgan, Professor Kenneth. "Papers Relating to the Jamaican Estates of
the Goulburn Family of Betchworth House: an Introduction to the
British Online Archives Edition." British Online Archives, 2008,
microform.digital/boa/collections/14/slavery-in-jamaica-records-
from-a-family-of-slave-owners-1686-1860/detailed-description.
Last updated: 20 April 2009.

Professor Kenneth Morgan provides an introduction to the "Papers Relating to the Jamaican Estates of the Goulburn Family of Betchworth House," manuscripts from Surrey History Centre's collection. The papers preserve Goulburn's views on issues of abolitionism, amelioration, emancipation, and freedom for slaves in Jamaica. Morgan notes the manuscripts contain observations on slavery and the slave trade, and on the religion, education and lifestyle of black slaves in Jamaica.

"Slavery in Jamaica, Records from a Family of Slave Owners, 1686-1860."
British Online Archives, Microform Academic Publishers,
microform.digital/boa/collections/14/slavery-in-jamaica-records-
from-a-family-of-slave-owners-1686-1860.

A collection of 6,139 pages that make up the Slavery in Jamaica, Records from a Family of Slave Owners, 1686-1860 collection.This collection contains digitized copies of documents retained by the Surrey History Centre collection related to the Goulburn family's ownership of Amity Hall and associated properties in Jamaica during the 17th and 18th centuries. The majority of documents date to the time when the properties were owned by Conservative MP Henry Goulburn (1805-1856). The documents provide an overview of the estate's management and the eventual abolition of the slave trade in the West Indies.

Zuehlke, Mark. For Honour's Sake: the War of 1812 and the Brokering of
    an Uneasy Peace. Vintage Canada, 2007.

The last section of this publication closely examines the final year of the War of 1812 and the peace treaty negotiation process. Included in the publication is a summary of Henry Goulburn's career, which highlights his role as the primary negotiator among the three British commissioners present at Ghent. Zuehlke details Goulburn's unhappiness with the final treaty terms, how he considered it a poor result for Canada, the Indigenous peoples and for Britain. Zuehlke credited the Treaty of Ghent with the survival of British North America as it protected Canada from American incursions. Had the commissioners in Ghent failed to reach an agreement Zuehlke believes it likely the War of 1812 would have continued several additional years.

CASE STUDIES: REFERENCE MATERIALS

Brasher, Jordan P., Derek H. Alderman, and Joshua F. J. Inswood. "Applying Critical Race and Memory Studies to University Place Naming Controversies: Toward a Responsible Landscape Policy." Papers in Applied Geography, vol. 3, no. 3-4, 2017, pp. 292-307. *ResearchGate*, doi:10.1080/23754931.2017.1369892.

Brasher et al. examine place name controversies at American universities within the context of institutional legacies of white supremacy and ongoing racial inequity. They argue that the personal and systemic impacts of built environments necessitates the development of equity-based naming practices. The paper offers examples of the various approaches taken by universities who have grappled with campus structures named after historical figures who perpetuated race-based violence and discrimination, including the cases of Oklahoma State University's Murray Hall and Yale's Calhoun Hall. The paper further evaluates the merits of "colourblind" re-naming, in which a name with no racial connotations is selected, against the healing potential of "counter-commemoration," in which people of colour and other marginalized groups are actively celebrated.

Brasher, Jordan P., Derek H. Alderman and Aswin Subanthore. "Was Tulsa's Brady Street really renamed? Racial (in)justice, memory-work and the neoliberal politics ofpracticality." Social & Cultural Geography, vol. 21, no. 9, 2020,1223-1244. Taylor & Francis Online, doi:10.1080/14649365.2018.1550580.

In this journal article, Brasher et al. analyze the re-naming of Tulsa's

Brady Street (named after Ku Klux Klan leader Wyatt "Tate" Brady) to M.B. Brady Street (in honour of the Civil War photographer). The authors propose that re-dedication of controversial place names is not a truly reconciliatory process. They characterize this approach as the path of "least disruption," serving to uphold a white settler status quo instead of creating opportunities for racialized communities to reclaim public spaces.

Brown, Kate. "After Ditching Its Colonialist Name, a Dutch Art Institution Has Renamed Itself After a Female Working-Class 'Anti-Hero'." Artnet, 2 Oct. 2020, https://news.artnet.com/art-world/fka-witte-de-with-1912540. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

Brown reports on the name change of a Rotterdam art museum from the Witte de With Center for Contemporary Art to Kunstinstituut Melly. The change occurred as part of a broader reckoning with the legacy of colonialism in the Netherlands. The museum's new name was derived from one of its most recognized art pieces: the outdoor billboard Melly Shum Hates Her Job (1989) by Canadian artist Ken Lum.

"Commitment to Removing National Symbols of Racism and Educating Youth about our Nation's History Leads Living Classrooms Foundation to Remove Roger B. Taney's Racist Legacy from Former Coast Guard Cutter in Baltimore." Living Classrooms, 1 July 2020, https://livingclassrooms.org/commitment-removing-national-symbols-racism-educating-youth-nations-history-leads-living-classrooms-foundation-remove-roger-b-taneys-racist-legacy-former/.

In this press release, Living Classrooms Foundation and Historic Ships in Baltimore announce their joint decision to remove the name of the former U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Taney, a national historic landmark that operates as a museum. The ship was named after Roger B. Taney, who as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court sought to deny citizenship to African Americans. Moving forward, the ship will be known by its hull identification, WHEC-37.

Frameworks of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa, Version 10. New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa, April 2018,https://www.linz.govt.nz /regulatory/place-names/about-new-zealand-geographic- bard/frameworks-new-zealand-geographic-board-ng%C4%81-pou- taunaha-o-aoteaoa. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa. Of particular significance is the section 29 on dual and alternative naming and the long-term strategy to transition from dual names to the original Māori name.

Guizerix, Anna. "Ole Miss unveils new contextualization plaques." Oxford Eagle, 2 March 2018, https://www.oxfordeagle.com/2018/03 /02/ole-miss-unveils-new-contextuali zation -plaques/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

Guizerix covers the unveiling of six new plaques at the University of Mississippi that provide historical context for buildings that commemorate racist figures and acknowledge the role of enslaved people in constructing the university. The plaques are part of the institution's broader action plan for equity and inclusion.

Lord, Craig. "Russell, Ont. will keep name, change namesake due to slavery ties." Global News, 7 July 2020, https://globalnews.ca /news/7148060/russell-racism-name- slavery/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2021.

This news article reports on the Township of Russell's decision, passed in Council in July 2020, to re-dedicate its name due to namesake Peter Russell's connection to slavery. The article provides a brief overview of how Russell, an Upper Canada Administrator, owned slaves and fought to keep the system of slavery in place.

Matthews, Philip. "Putting history in its place: the move to Māori names." *Stuff*, 12 June 2018, https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/104460592 /putting-history-in-its-place-the-move-to-mori-names. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

Matthews reports on the shift towards using Māori place names in New Zealand through the replacement of colonial names or adoption of dual names. Of especial interest is a featured interview with Eloise Wallace, director of Gisborne's Tairāwhiti Museum, who recounts the institution's decision to change its name from the Gisborne Museum and Art Gallery two decades ago and how its enriched the museum's relationship with the community in the intervening years.

McRoberts, Patrick. "King County Council names county after Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on February 24, 1986." *HistoryLink.org*, 13 Jan. 1999, last updated 5 Nov. 2010, https://www.historylink.org /File/678. Accessed 16 Feb. 2021.

McRoberts outlines King County's decision to adopt Martin Luther King Jr. as its namesake in place of William Rufus de Vane King, a plantation owner and politician who enacted laws that allowed for the extension of slavery and mistreatment of enslaved peoples. The document includes the text of the original 1986 motion and its path to becoming signed into law in 2005.

"Mi'kmaq name Skmaqn added to P.E.I. national historic site." *CBC News*, 16 Feb. 2018, https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/prince-edward-island/pei-national-historic-site-renaming-mikmaq-1.4538786. Accessed 16 Feb. 2021.

This article covers the addition of the Mi'kmaq name "Skmaqm" to the Port-la-Joye—Fort Amherst national historic site in P.E.I. The article also documents Mi'kmaq elder Keptin John Joe Sark's years-long fight to remove the name Amherst from the site due to General Jeffrey Amherst's advocacy for the extermination of Indigenous people.

Saner, Emine. "Renamed and shamed: taking on Britain's slave-trade past, from Colston Hall to Penny Lane." *The Guardian*, 29 April 2020, last updated 28 Nov. 2020, https://www.theguardian.com/world /2017/apr/29/renamed-and-shamed-taking-on-britains-slave-trade-past-from-colston-hall-to-penny-lane. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

   Saner reports on the wave of name controversies that have occurred in Britain amid the renewed social reckoning with the impacts of colonialism and slavery. She provides in-depth coverage of the performance venue formerly known as Colston Hall, which has since announced its new designation as the Bristol Beacon. This case presents interesting parallels to Goulbourn Museum, as the Beacon was originally named for its location on Colston St. and lacked any direct ties to slave trader Edward Colston.

Simmons, Beau. "Oklahoma State removes Murray's name from buildings." *Stillwater News Press*, 19 June 2020, https://www.stwnewspress. com/news/oklahoma-state-removes-murrays-name-from-buildings /article_cfce6c26-b24e-11ea-97a3-ef941d0428ef.html#:~:text=1 %20of%202-,The%20%22Murray%22%20name%20is%20 removed%20Friday%20after. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

   This news article covers the decision to remove former state governor William Murray's name from the University of Oklahoma Campus. The school had two buildings named after Murray, a segregationist who propelled the adoption of Jim Crow laws into the state constitution. The decision is notable due to the university's previous announcement in 2007 that it would retain the Murray name and contextualize his actions with a permanent exhibition in one of his namesake buildings.

Sloan, Will. "Plaque unveiling a step towards truth and reconciliation."
Ryerson Today, 10 July 2018, https://www.ryerson.ca/news-events
/news/2018/07/plaque-unveiling-a-step-towards-truth-and-
reconcilliation/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

Ryerson's online publication documents the installation of a plaque beside a statue of Egerton Ryerson which outlines the role that the school's namesake played in the creation of Canada's residential school system. Since the unveiling of the plaque, calls from the student body to remove the statue and, in some cases, re-name the university are ongoing.

CASE STUDIES: ADDITIONAL READINGS

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six-new-plaques-campus-today/. Accessed 12 February 2021.

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Dacey, Elisha. "What's in a name? Consultations show low support for renaming Winnipeg streets, places." *Global News*, 14 Jan. 2020, last updated 15 Jan. 2020, https://globalnews.ca/news/6408599/whats-in-a-name-consultations-show-low-support-for-renaming-winnipeg-streets-places/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

Kepner, Tyler. "The Hall of Fame Tries to Contextualize Baseball's Racist Past." *New York Times*, 21 Dec. 2020, https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/21/sports/baseball/hall-of- fame.html. Accessed 12 Feb. 2021.

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Little, Jim. "T.T. Wentworth was KKK leader in 1920s. Now UWF Historic Trust looks to change museum name." *Pensacola News Journal*, 13 July 2020, https://www.pnj.com/story/news/2020/07/13/t-t-wentworth-kkk-leader-1920-s-uwf-historic-trust-looks-change-museum-name/5429495002/. Accessed 16 February 2021.

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