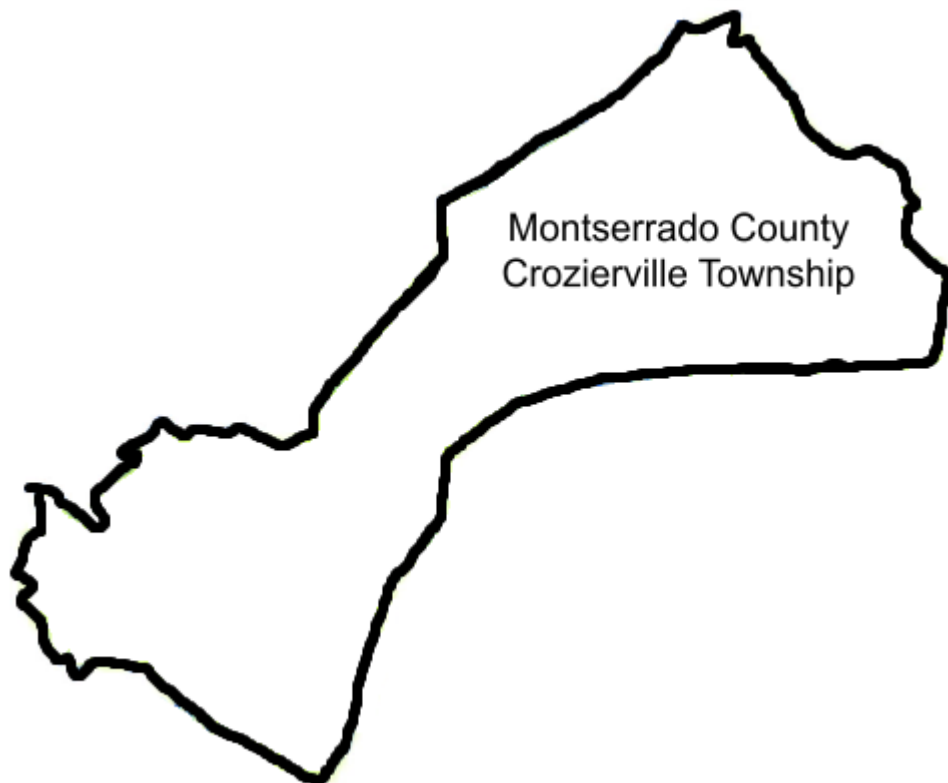


Portes Find a New Home in Liberia

Story of the Post-Emancipation Emigration of
The John Prince PORTE Family from Barbados, West Indies, to Liberia,
West Africa in 1865

& The Family's Quest for Ancestral Citizenship



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Portes Find a New Home in Liberia

This work is dedicated to the memory of the Patriarch of the Porte family in Liberia, John Prince Porte, his descendants and descendants of the Porte family in Barbados.

May the knowledge of our families' diverse and epic ancestry experience increase as we connect and evolve contact that should endure, indeed outlast, generations.

"Coming 150 years after the arrival of our forebears in Liberia from Barbados, the family is proud of this initiative which firmly and finally connects the dots of our family's origins and paves the way for the reunion with our living relatives in Barbados. I applaud wholeheartedly the hard work and enduring dedication of all who contributed to the realization of this project."

Elfric K. Porte, Sr.
Eldest great grandchild of John Prince Porte, Crozierville

Portes Find a New Home in Liberia

Introduction

This piece of work is the product of many years of dinner-table discussion with my wife and kids, in-depth discussions with family members across the world, literature reviews, informal chats and interviews, as well as visits to historical sites in and around Crozierville. It is a culmination of a commitment to map and document, for the very first time in the history of the Porte family in Liberia, the journey of our forebears from the shores of Barbados in the West Indies, to settlement in Crozierville, Montserrado County, Liberia. The work touches the lives of six generations of descendants of our patriarch, John Prince Porte Sr. and shows the impact of their individual and collective contributions to the political, socio-economical and religious upliftment of Liberia. It includes the first ever PORTE Family Tree, which remains a work in progress, as well as a photo gallery. The Brig CORA Passenger Manifest of April 6, 1865 is also attached for ease of reference.

Our hope is that this pioneering initiative would encourage descendants of the other passengers who were part of that historical journey aboard the Brig CORA from Barbados on April 6, 1865 to document their families' lives in Liberia and aim to reconnect with their Bajan relatives.

The Paper also details in the annex contributions of the Porte and other families of the 1865 Barbados to Liberia emigration, notably producing three Presidents of Liberia and countless other outstanding statesmen and women.

Finally, if this work yields nothing else, it is our hope that it would, for posterity, dispel the uncertainties surrounding the origin of the Porte family in Liberia, and assure quantum success in reconnecting the families in Barbados - and other parts of the West Indies - with their families in Liberia.

Acknowledgements

This work would not have begun and been completed without the empowering and sustaining grace of God. The interest and tenacity of my daughter, Loyce Beryl, in wanting to learn more about her Bajan ancestry led her to encourage, then lend tremendous support, even while enduring the hardship of studying towards her undergraduate and graduate degrees, to the project. When I was tired, she fed energy to my spirit.

The project was made possible in no small way by the groundbreaking work done by my uncle, International Press Institute (IPI) Hero Award recipient, Kenneth Y. Best, and presented in his best-selling book, *ALBERT PORTE – A Lifetime Trying to Save Liberia*. The book eloquently traced the departure of John Prince Porte, Sr. from Barbados to Crozierville and, in poignant detail, recalls our family's early, latter and present day lives in and contributions to Crozierville, Liberia and the world. My cousin, Lindiwe Kumalo, daughter of Uncle Kenneth, developed the initial version of the PORTE Family Tree.

Substantial research and other contributions to the entirety of the project was also provided by my cousin, Rodney D. Sieh of *FrontPage Africa*, recipient of the 10th International Press Freedom Award and Journalist for Human Rights Ambassador.

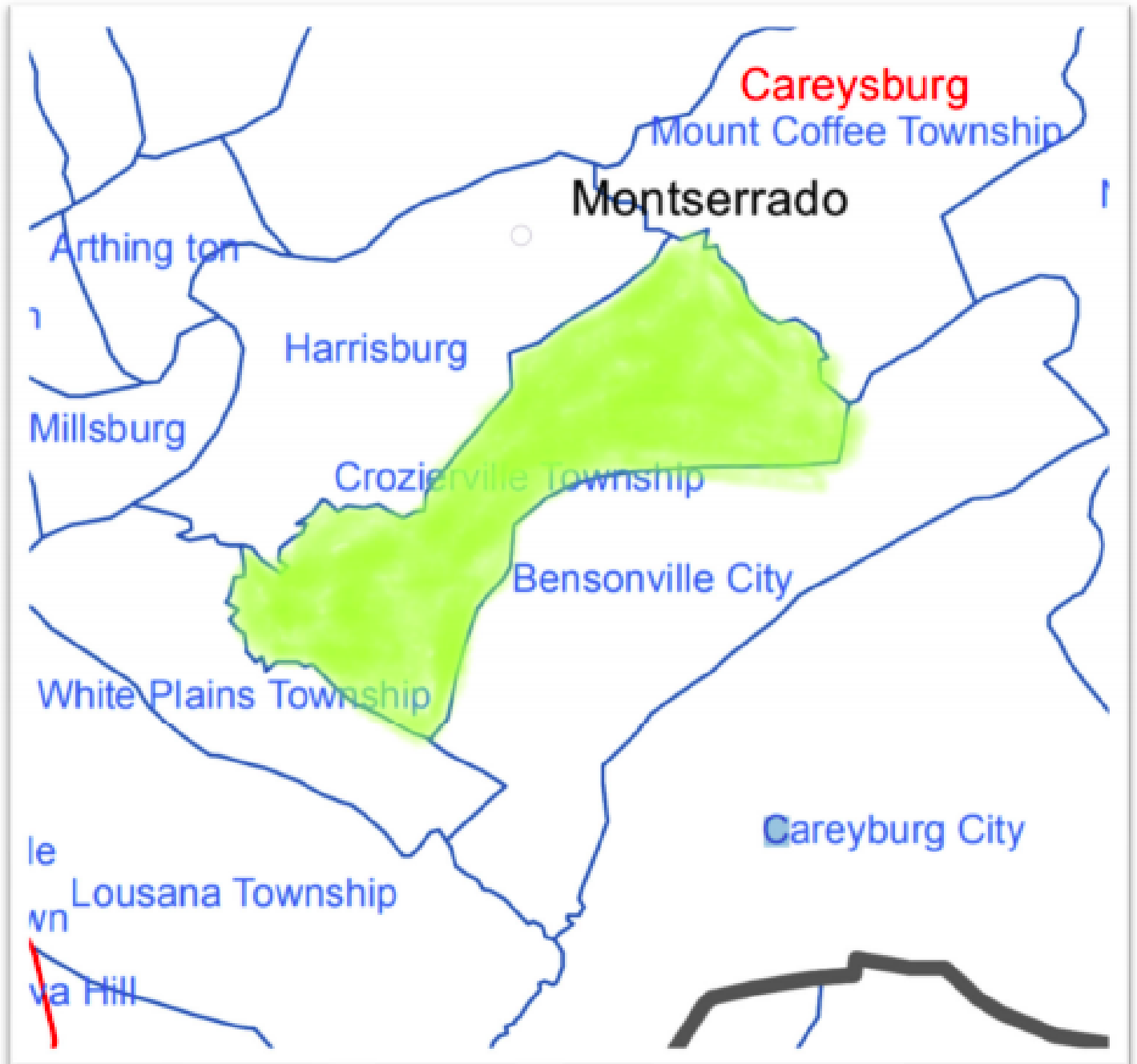
We would be remiss if the work of many historians, especially that of the late M. Burleigh Holder, himself a native of Crozierville, whose seminal Library of Congress research served as the basis for his speech, *A History of Crozierville*, given on the 100th anniversary of the Township's founding, were not reflected here.

The support of several people across the world, including in Barbados, Trinidad, Liberia and North America, known and unknown, has enabled the finalization of this project, which we hope serves as a catalyst for more in-depth studies by future generations. This work begins the process of and commitment to assigning urgency and momentum to the reunion effort of the PORTE families in Barbados and Liberia.

Map 2 Political and administrative divisions (counties)



Figure 1: Up-River in Montserrado County, Liberia (Liberia Geo-Information Service)



Portes Find a New Home in Liberia

In the Beginning

Liberia's affinity with Barbados dates as far back as early in 1862 when, on approval of the Liberian Parliament, President Daniel Bashiel Warner had initially extended an invitation to persons of African descent from the islands of the West Indies to come and settle in Liberia.

In 1864, a year before the arrival of the Barbadians in Liberia, a delegation was dispatched to the Caribbean Islands, headed by Edward Wilmot Blyden, Liberian intellectual, scholar, Secretary of State, and college professor, who was himself born on St. Thomas in the US Virgin Islands. They carried an official Proclamation by President Warner inviting West Indians of African descent to come to Liberia and "create a home and assume nationality in the land of their fathers".

The invitation led to almost 400 emigrants from Barbados sailing to Liberia on April 6, 1865, following the signing of the Treaty between the two countries. Among them were John Prince Porte, the patriarch of the PORTE family of Liberia, a natural-born Barbadian, and five members of his family.

At the time, the government of Barbados, in its desire to ensure the best representation by its citizens, undertook a very careful selection and vetting exercise. All those selected were Christians. Most were Episcopalians, educated and skilled.

Facilitators and Enablers United

Interest in going to Liberia was prevalent throughout the islands, and everywhere else there were black people enthralled by the idea of building their own country and shaping their destiny.

In 1865, in response to the flood of requests for assistance in emigrating, the American Colonization Society (ACS) representative in Barbados, Joseph Atwell, issued an appeal to the ACS Philadelphia branch. A ten-thousand-dollar grant was obtained from the Philadelphia philanthropists John P. and Samuel A. Crozier. The ACS also dispatched a Dr. Mclean who was to supervise the embarkation onto the Brig CORA, which had been engaged to carry 346 persons.

Hundreds left their homes in the countryside or the cities, some sold their possessions, in anticipation of a ship that never came, as efforts to organize a voyage repeatedly failed, creating a social crisis for the colonial government of Barbados.

On March 10, the Fatherland Union Barbados Emigration Society founded by London Bourne and others years earlier was revived, with Anthony Barclay Jr. as chairman, and the following objectives: (1) to select families, (2) source funding and (3) secure a suitable place for settlement in Liberia.

A renowned citizen of Barbados, Joseph S. Atwell, traveled to the United States in 1864, to collect funds to assist his compatriots in immigrating to Liberia. He collected about US\$20,000 and was instrumental in the founding of the settlement of Crozierville.

Brig CORA and the Journey to Liberia

On March 31, rules governing conduct on the CORA were published. The families and individuals selected were traders, planters, farmers, blacksmiths, bakers, masons, coopers, shipwrights, seamstresses, sugar boilers, millwrights, carpenters, distillers, tailors, confectioners, teachers, coppersmiths, joiners, boot-makers, tanners, butchers, printers, and one reporter, 26-year-old John Marshall Nightingale.

On April 2, a farewell service was held for the departing families at the James Street Methodist Church in Bridgetown, and another on April 5, aboard the CORA. The following day, April 6, 1865, the CORA sailed for Liberia, with 346 passengers and 16 stowaways later found, bringing the total number of passengers to 362. They arrived at Monrovia on May 10, 1865. On the 13th, they were received and feted to a State Dinner at the Executive Mansion by President Warner.

The President directed that 25 acres of fresh, fertile land be allocated to each family and 10 acres to each individual, voicing in his remarks the widely held opinion that these were the most educated, industrious, and productive single group of immigrants ever to come to Liberia.

Portes Find a New Home in Liberia

The Barbados Company included the fourteen-member Anthony Barclay clan and other families surnamed Adamson, Alleyne, Appleton, Armstrong, Austin, Bignall, Blackett, Blackman, Bourne, Braithwaite, Briggs, Broome, Brown, Cadell, Cadogan, Campbell, Clarke, Collier, Cox, Dayrell, Denny, Doldron, Douglas, Devonish, Earl, Eastmond, Forbes, Francis, Gall, Gibson, Gittens, Goodridge, Greaves, Highland, Hindsl, Holder, Hunt, Inniss, Jackman, Jones, Jordan, King, Layne, Marshall, McLean, Moore, Murray, Nelson, Nurse, Padmore, Pollard, **Porte**, Simmonds, Skeete, Taylor, Thome, Thorpe, Tull, Warde, Weeks, Wharton, Wiles, Williams and Worrell.

Crozierville is notable for being one of the few Americo-Liberian settlements founded by free, educated immigrants from the Caribbean (Barbados), instead of freed, former slaves from the United States.

Porte Hill, Crozierville

The group initially settled in Crozierville, the Township twenty miles outside Monrovia on the St. Paul River which they later named in honor of the wealthy Barbadian Crozier brothers and American Colonization Society benefactors from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The brothers were influential in organizing the Barbadian emigration project and had also subsidized the cost of hiring the CORA for the journey from Barbados to Liberia.

Most settled there, while others went to Brewerville, Grand Bassa County, or stayed in Monrovia. A few moved on to Freetown, Sierra Leone, and eleven members of the Skeete family returned to Barbados. Anthony Barclay died shortly after arriving in Monrovia. But most remained in Liberia, making enduring contributions to the growth and development of Liberia. Many others came after them from the Caribbean, including a 46-person contingent from Jamaica which included the architect Clifford Brown, who designed the famed Centennial and Executive pavilions, and the Burrowes family, who produced and packaged coffee for local consumption and export. Immigration from the Caribbean continued up into the late Seventies, bringing new Liberians from Cuba, Grenada, Haiti, and other islands.

Crozierville residents were known as skilled mechanics and farmers (especially in producing arrowroot, and ginger), and some residents and their descendants quickly became part of Liberia's Americo-Liberian elite.

John Prince Porte settled in Crozierville, building a home for his family on Porte Hill, and immediately erected Christ Episcopal Church on a street he named Lemongrass Street, in nostalgic reference to and remembrance of his beloved Barbados. Porte Hill remains the homestead in Liberia for multiple generations of Portes.

The arrival of the Barbadians marked the dawn of a generation of Portes in Africa's oldest republic. Conrad Cozlet Porte, one of John Prince Porte's sons, was born shortly after he arrived in Liberia. Conrad had four children, among them was Albert Porte, the acclaimed social activist, writer, pamphleteer, and journalist. The others were Lilian Porte Best, Christian Porte, and Sarah Porte.

Albert Porte

A farmer, John Prince Porte produced lemongrass, sugar cane, and rum, among others. He died in Crozierville, Liberia in 1890, aged 75, and is buried in the Porte Family Cemetery on Porte Hill.

John Prince Porte's greatest legacy to Liberia is undoubtedly the gift of Albert Porte who stood out as one of the original voices speaking truth to power in Liberia.

During the reign of President William V. S. Tubman, who led Liberia for 27 years, the young Porte's writings were a thorn in the side of a government engulfed in sycophancy, patronage, and a one-party dominance that propelled the True Whig Party (TWP) government into the stratosphere of what would mark the beginning of much of Liberia's later troubles.

Albert Porte was also a visionary. In April 1978, a year before the infamous April 14, 1979 Rice Riots, Porte wrote: "Our present plight of democratic decline in this country and our fall into the arms of dictatorship has not been reached by one sudden downward leap, nor can it be attributed to any one individual or regime. We have all contributed to the imperceptibly erosive decline of the normal democratic procedure here. And it does not remedy the situation to stand idly by blaming one another while the democratic ship of state catches fire."

Portes Find a New Home in Liberia

Under the Tolbert Administration, Mr. Porte wrote an incendiary pamphlet titled "Liberianization or Gobbling Business?" wherein he objected to the President appointing his brother as Minister of Finance, pointing out that since Mr. Steve Tolbert, the President's brother, was a successful businessman, he should remain in that sector because "his appointment would result in a conflict of interest."

Before his political journalism career, Porte was a public-school teacher. He later served as executive secretary of the National Teachers Association (NTA) and edited the NTA Bulletin.

Porte's political activism began in the 1920s when he wrote and distributed pamphlets that took the True Whig Party single-party-state government to task for alleged unconstitutional use of presidential power.

He published articles in the *Crozierville Observer*, as well as other Liberian print media and foreign press. His most famous publications are the leaflets and pamphlets "Thinking about Unthinkable Things—The Democratic Way" (1967), "Liberianization or Gobbling Business?" (1975), "Explaining Why" (1976), "Thoughts on Change" (1977), and "The Day Monrovia Stood Still" (1979). Porte was imprisoned multiple times and harassed and hounded by the government from the 1920s.

In the 1970s, Porte challenged Finance Minister Stephen Allen Tolbert, the powerful and feared brother of President William Tolbert and co-founder of the first Liberian-owned multimillion-dollar conglomerate, the Mesurado Group of Companies. He accused the minister of using his public office stature to advance his business interests, penning his famous piece "Liberianization or Gobbling Business?"

Minister Tolbert filed a libel lawsuit and won a US\$250,000 judgment against Porte in a case presided over by Supreme Court Justice James A. A. Pierre, the father-in-law of Minister Tolbert. The resulting public outrage led to the creation of what is considered Liberia's first civil society organization, Citizens of Liberia in Defense of Albert Porte (COLIDAP).

President Tolbert's predecessor, William V. S. Tubman also never spared Porte.

Porte's writings and alarming red flags concerning the issues of the times proved pivotal in thwarting much of Tubman's attempt to solidify his reign. Tubman's quest to consolidate political power as no president before him had, was often checkmated by Albert Porte.

During that period, Porte and critics of the time endured rash imprisonments and fines. Reprimands would sideline most of the country's stewards of independent thought and action.

During those days, newspapers that did not survive Tubman's reign included the *African Nationalist*, *The Independent*, and the *Crozierville Observer*. Their editors, C. Frederick Taylor, Bertha Corbin, Albert Porte, Tuan Wreh, and later, Rufus Darpoh, were at one time or the other, sent to prison for challenging Tubman's domestic policies, his hold on power, and the slow pace of development.

Corbin was stripped of her citizenship and marched to jail, singing the Liberian national anthem.

She was later repatriated to her native U.S.A. The venerable Mr. S.T.A. Richards was reduced to a social pariah and lost his printing press when persons reportedly loyal to Tubman vandalized it in a late-night visit after his newspaper, *The Friend*, came out against Tubman's bid for an unprecedented third term. Aston King, also of Barbadian ancestry and editor of the government-owned *Liberian Age*, was fined. His assistant, Stanton Peabody, spent a day in prison after the legislature overreacted to an almost ingratiating reference to some of its members as "radical".

Porte understood how corrupting power could be. "Absolute power corrupts absolutely," he was fond of saying.

If it weren't for Albert Porte, who took on the establishment through his pamphlets, a lot of the misdeeds of the government would have gone unnoticed, unreported and unchallenged.

His periodic writings were clandestine but also a wake-up call to what was unfolding, and every Liberian at the time eagerly anticipated each publication.

Those days, Porte took on the Judiciary and the Legislative branches of government, whom he often took to task for unconstitutional acts, misuse of power, or an indiscretion, always making such exchanges available to the public.

Portes Find a New Home in Liberia

Albert Porte died in Crozierville in 1986. Ironically, he died following an attack by bees in the sanctuary of Christ Episcopal Church, built by his father 121 years earlier and, which he had been serving as Pastor while preparing for Sunday mass.

On July 24, 2008, Porte posthumously received the Knight Great Band Humane Order of Africa Redemption award from the Liberian government for his contributions to Liberia.

Over the years, John Prince Porte's son, Conrad, grandson, Albert Porte, son-in-law, George Stanfield Best, great-grandson, Kenneth Y. Best (founder of the *Liberian Observer*) and Rodney D. Sieh (founder and editor of *FrontPageAfrica*) kept the Porte legacy going.

George Stanfield Best, husband of Lilian Porte Best, sister of Albert, father of Kenneth, and grandfather of Rodney emigrated to Liberia from Trinidad in 1926.

Centenary of Crozierville, A History of Crozierville

Mr. M. Burleigh Holder, one of the renowned sons of Crozierville, became Minister of National Security and National Defense during the Tolbert administration. He died on August 29, 2018, in Plymouth, Minnesota, United States of America, following a protracted illness. He was 89.

Burleigh was born in the Township of Crozierville, Montserrado County, on August 3, 1929, to the union of Mr. Sammy Holder and his wife, Mrs. Kate Urey Holder. Burleigh obtained his early education at the Henry's School near White Plains, about 10 miles from Crozierville, where he graduated from the eighth grade, head of his class. He later attended high school in Monrovia.

A graduate of the University of Liberia, where he obtained the Bachelor of Arts degree, Mr. Holder was awarded a scholarship to study in London, where he earned the Bachelor of Law degree.

Shortly after he returned home with his LLB degree, he was employed with the State Department (now Ministry of Foreign Affairs), where he rose to the position of Assistant Secretary of State. He also spent some time teaching at the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law.

Upon the death of President William V.S. Tubman in July 1971, Vice President William R. Tolbert acceded to the presidency. Shortly thereafter, Burleigh went to work in the Ministry of State at the Executive Mansion where he further rose in government. Later, he was appointed Minister of National Defense.

Burleigh married President Tolbert's daughter, Dr. Wilhelmina Tolbert, and was later appointed Defense Minister. It was this position that he held when the 1980 coup d'état occurred, killing President Tolbert and his topmost officials and causing Mr. Holder to spend over a year in jail as a political prisoner.

One of Mr. Holder's many outstanding accomplishments was his delivery of the main Address at the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Township of Crozierville on May 10, 1965. He had received a bursary from the Civil League of Crozierville to conduct research at the Library of Congress in the United States and write the history of Crozierville. The League, chaired by J. Milton Weeks, Secretary of the Planning and Economic Affairs in the Tubman government, had been organized to plan and execute the celebration of Crozierville's centennial anniversary.

Ironically, while researching the Porte family in Barbados, it was discovered that His Eminence John Holder, Bishop Emeritus of the Episcopal Diocese in Barbados, had relatives listed on the manifest of the CORA, and, astonishingly, had a striking resemblance to Honorable Burleigh Holder of Crozierville.

As Africa's oldest independent country, Liberia had set a monumental landmark foundation that no African country would so easily surpass, based on its arduous support for Pan Africanism and paths to the attainment of participatory democracy in the early years of existence, coupled with its coveted international diplomatic credentials. These combined to contribute immensely to the overwhelming independence of several African countries that suffered under the yoke of colonialism and Apartheid for ages.

How the Quest to Realign with Barbados Began

Ambassador Lorenzo Llewellyn Witherspoon, former Ambassador of Liberia to South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and an official of the United Nations is the great-great-grandson of John Prince Porte. He is also the great-grandson of Rev. Conrad Cozlet Porte, grandson of Lilian Porte-Best and eldest child of Beryl Inez Porte Best-Brewer.

He has been married to Joyce Berko-Witherspoon of Ghana for 33 years, and they have two children, Loyce Beryl and Laud Brendan. Both are graduates with advanced degrees from universities of renown in Switzerland, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

His daughter has been tracking the Porte family's Caribbean origins for nearly the past decade. While pursuing undergraduate studies at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, eight years ago, she was encouraged by her Caribbean friends to join the Caribbean Student Society on the sheer basis of her assumed connection to the West Indies. She promptly narrated the story of our Barbadian origins dating back to 1865, as told her by her father. Indeed, Ambassador Witherspoon himself had been previously approached by a Barbadian delegate to the World Health Assembly in Geneva in 2015, enquiring as to where in Barbados he called home.

Albert Porte and his sister, Lilian Porte Best, espoused dreams of returning to the birthplace of their parents, West Indies (as they fondly referred to it). Sadly, neither had the opportunity before the cold hands of death snatched them away. Kenneth Best visited briefly once and planned to return. However, this has not happened - yet, that is.

Posterity and the plan of God combined to enable the meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, of His Excellency Mr. Chad Blackman, Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva, Ambassador Witherspoon, and Ambassador Blackman's parents, who were visiting Switzerland. A profound bond of friendship and fraternity was nurtured and has since developed.

Interestingly, according to the Passenger Manifest, there was a Blackman on the Brig CORA on April 6, 1865, and there are members of the Blackman clan of Barbados in Liberia today.

“We Gatherin' 2020”

This year, 2020, marks 155 years since the arrival of our forebears from Barbados to Liberia. It is, therefore, no coincidence that the government has chosen 2020 for commemorative activities enabling the reuniting of Barbadians in Barbados.

The recent decision of the Government of Barbados to reunite diaspora persons of Barbadian ancestry by organizing “We Gatherin' 2020” offers a flaming and unprecedented opportunity to reunite members of the Porte extended family and others living in countries around the world.

Importantly, and thanks to the Act of Parliament planned for promulgation soon, we desire to come to Barbados for “We Gatherin' 2020” and, while there, begin the process of claiming our Barbadian citizenship by ancestry.

Similarly, it is no coincidence that, maternally and paternally, the forebears of the Porte family in Liberia bear ancestral connections with the West Indies – the Portes, from Barbados and the Bests from Trinidad.

The opportunity to reunite the families of ancestors from Liberia and descendants in Barbados could not have come at a better time.

Under the leadership of its esteemed and enlightened Prime Minister, Honorable Mia Motley, the government of Barbados' reciprocation of late President Warner's gesture of 1864 is noble, timely and profoundly appreciated by the descendants of those families who made the pilgrimage from Barbados to Liberia in 1865.

Origins of Research and Archival Work

Despite the devastating civil wars of 1989 and 1999 which ruined much of Liberia's infrastructure for 20 years, we are in the process of putting back together the broken pieces of lives torn apart, and families shattered due to the senseless and avarice-centered conflicts.

The Liberian National Archives were all looted during these senseless wars. We are informed by the authorities in Liberia that much of our historical records were stolen or destroyed.

Months of research in rediscovering our rich and unique history has brought us to the cusp of a special bond that our forefathers meant to last a lifetime. We have found and established contacts with some Barbadians believed to be our living relatives and have begun engagement with Mrs. Ingrid Thompson Cumberbatch of the Barbados National Archive for support in this endeavor.

Appreciation and Conclusion

The Porte family is grateful that the peace and stability of Barbados, indeed, all of the Caribbean islands assures us that the very important and testimonial relics of the historical partnership entered into and between the governments of Liberia and Barbados in 1864 are well documented and securely vaulted within the Barbados Museum of Parliament, the Barbados National Museum and/or the Barbados Museum & Historical Society.

A hundred and fifty years came and went in a hurry - yet left behind a legacy that time itself can never, ever erase, nor records asseverate.

During the past fifty years, numerous members of our family have told of unplanned, formal and informal meetings and interactions with Portes of Barbadian origins with whom they shared, as family members, the interest to someday reunite the families. Unfortunately, those contacts neither lasted nor enabled a reunion, as the passage of time stole the opportunity. This project reignited the process of engaging with our families in Barbados, and discovering new relatives.

For the first time in our family's history in Liberia, we've begun populating a Family Tree. With family members, most of whom escaped the brutal civil wars in Liberia only with the clothes on their backs, now scattered and living all over the world, it is a daunting task, but one we are not taking lightly.

The estimation of our forebears' satisfaction and joy at our success in this herculean endeavor encourages, inspires, and strengthens us. We consider ourselves privileged to be able to build a foundation upon which generations to come can expand to keep our families across the ocean united.

Owing to our Bajan origins, the families in Crozierville were and remain interconnected as a consequence of happenstance or marriage, or both.

It is our hope that this work would enable the epic reunion of the families of all passengers of the Brig CORA on both sides of the Atlantic, and cement those relationships; this time, for the entirety of our natural lives, and with Providential intervention, facilitate the proud acquisition of our Barbadian citizenship for all so desirous.

Suggested Readings

From Barbados to Liberia: A Deep look into the First Barbadian Settlement in Liberia

<http://www.liberianlistener.com/2018/01/17/>

<http://www.afrikanheritage.com/from-barbados-to-liberia-a-deep-look-into-the-first-barbadian-settlement-in-liberia/>

More Auspicious Shores – Barbadian Migration to Liberia, Blackness and the Making of an Africa Republic, Caree A. Banton, University of Arkansas, Cambridge University Press

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/more-auspicious-shores/42ECF340D495B9172011DDEC9CC0A56C>

A History of Crozierville, M. Burleigh Holder

Liberian Studies Journal, Volume III, Number 1, 1971, pages 21 - 30

<http://docplayer.net/60659671-Liberian-studies-journal.html>

The Hand of God, M. Burleigh Holder

<https://www.amazon.com/Hand-God-M-Burleigh-Holder/dp/141349420X>

West Indians in West Africa: Sketches of an Archaeology of the Back-to-Africa Movement from Nineteenth-Century Liberia, Dr. Matthew C. Reilly

Institute of African Studies, Columbia University

<https://www.ias.columbia.edu/event/west-indians-west-africa-sketches-archaeology-back-africa-movement-nineteenth-century-liberia>

West Indians in West Africa: The Barbadian Settlement of Crozierville, Liberia

Barbados Museum & Historical Society History Group Presentation - A Lecture by C. Matthew Reilly

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=Repeating+Islands+lecture%3A+WEST+INDIANS+IN+WEST+AFRICA&src=IE-SearchBox&FORM=IESR4S>

History in Africa – Liberia and the Atlantic World in the Nineteenth Century, Convergence and Effects (pp 7-49)

William E. Allen

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/history-in-africa/article/liberia-and-the-atlantic-world-in-the-nineteenth-century-convergence-and-effects/CE71D42581F5883B2F82AA2A41B0ACF1>

Albert Porte - A Lifetime Trying to Save Liberia

Kenneth Y. Best

Observer Press Corporation

Appendix

Family Gallery

https://www.canva.com/design/DAEI5H5-amA/KN53uuyOZBflu_NIRQtmsA/view?utm_content=DAEI5H5-amA&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link&utm_source=publishsharelink

LIBERIAN STUDIES JOURNAL, Volume III 1970 - 1971, A History of Crozierville
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/10aD5oeaQ4TSF0NdaXErXulNx0V3g3rjO/view?usp=sharing>

FROM BARBADOS TO LIBERIA: A DEEP LOOK INTO THE FIRST BARBADIAN SETTLEMENT IN LIBERIA

<http://www.liberianlistener.com/2018/01/17/from-barbados-to-liberia-a-deep-look-into-the-first-barbadian-settlement-in-liberia/>

Barbados 1865 Brig Cora Manifest

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QFQ9vhrRi4POOKF08i17-0nqsZykP8Ec/view?usp=sharing>

Prominent Roles played by Direct Descendants of John Prince Porte, Sr.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Rr-rlim6h9on9ZJA2ICPcygNrlS4aKuvJIHaO1m8iPU/edit?usp=sharing>

Some Prominent Positions held in Liberia and Internationally by Relatives/Emigrants from Barbados in 1865 & their Descendants Who Settled in Crozierville, Liberia

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PXsAW31h3QfWaiactYk7vTK_g8XjlouHzestdktvg4s/edit?usp=sharing