INTRODUCTION: It should be noted that different newspapers, and their articles, oftentimes cited different figures relating to the number of “Porto Ricans” that arrived in Hawaii on any given ship (steamer), as well as on any given date. The Bibliography, for each citation below, cites the earliest newspaper articles in chronological order, while a select number of “quotes” were extracted by myself per each newspaper citation(s). Thus, the quotes which are cited are verbatim citations from each respective newspaper article. There were a total of 11 separate Expeditions to Hawaii from December 23, 1900 through October 18, 1901, and a total of 5,603 Porto Ricans immigrated to Hawaii, (cf.: López, Daniel M., 2016: 27-28). These newspaper citations provide a somewhat limited view of that experience, although in totality, it provides some context. Newspapers oftentimes used “racial-oriented” words, comments, slurs, etc.

NOTE: The Bibliographic newspapers were accessed via the subscription digitized website: Newspapers.com. (https://www.newspapers.com/download/image?id=78615940&...). A similar website to “Newspapers.com”, which can be found on Google, can be accessed via the online website called the: “Chronicling America – The Library of Congress” digitized website accessed at: (https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85042462/1909-05-16/ed-1/seq-3/#date1=1909&...). (Emphasis, and italicized, added)

**Hawaiian-Published Newspapers only, Hawaiian Plantations and Porto Rican Laborers: Part I**

1) August 3, 1900, “Seek Porto Ricans for Hawaiian Plantations”, The Independent (Honolulu, Hawaii), (page 2). (“San Juan, Porto Rico, July 21 – Lieutenant Alexander of, Oakland, Cal., who is reported to be interested in Hawaiian plantations, and W. N. Armstrong of Honolulu, are here representing the Planters’ Association of Hawaii, investigating the labor question. These gentlemen say that 5000 Porto Ricans are wanted in Hawaii and offer free transportation for laborers and their families on a three years’ contract, agreeing to furnish houses, schools and medical attention, at $15 per month the first year and after that at $16 and #17. The agents believe Porto Ricans are adopted to the work.”).

2) Dec. 8, 1900, “The Latest Telegraphic”, Maui News (Wailuku, Hawaii), (p. 3). (“San Juan, (Porto Rico), Nov. 24.—One hundred and fourteen Porto Ricans of both sexes, bound for Hawaii, are due at New Orleans on the steamer Arkadia on November 28th. They are routed for San Francisco by way of Southern Pacific [railroad]. It is not considered probable that they will be detained by Treasury agents at New Orleans on the ground that they are contract laborers. Should the experiment prove satisfactory thousands of Porto Ricans will probably be sent to Hawaii.”).
3) Dec. 15, 1900, “The Porto Ricans who are Coming to these Islands Soon,” The Maui News, (page 1). (“New Orleans. Dec. 1.—The first lot of Porto Rican [sic], 114 in number, bound for the Hawaiian sugar plantations, were admitted here today from the steamship Areadia [sic] [it should read the: Arkadia], as United States citizens, thus setting the vexed question as to the national status of Porto Ricans. They are a puny, squalid set. They filled two tourist cars on the Southern Pacific and left tonight for San Francisco.”).

4) Dec. 22, 1900, “Herded in Cars Like Slaves in a Pen. Such the Position of Porto Ricans Coming Here. People of California Aroused. Action of Men in Charge of train Vigorously Denounced. Deceit practiced to Induce Porto Ricans to embark on the Long Journey to Hawaii—Have No Idea of the Country,” The Honolulu Republican, (page 1). (“Indigo, Cal., Dec. 10.—A high crime is in the process of commission. The tree carloads of Porto Ricans now sidetracked here in the desert are slaves in everything but name and are being ruthlessly kidnapped from their native land to toil amongst sugar cane of far-off Hawaii on such terms as may be distated [sic] [dictated?] there by those who hope to profit by their helplessness. In this case the first stage of the kidnapping is not force, but deception.... The party contains 115 people, about seventy of whom are boys and young men and the balance women and children... and two births are recorded since they left Porto Rico.”).

5) Dec. 23, 1900, “Humane People of Los Angeles Aroused. Wrought Up Over the Treatment of the Porto Ricans. Officials Asked to Interfere. Emigrants are the most Degenerate and Miserable Specimens”, The Honolulu Republican, (page 1). (“The officers of the local Humane Society and other citizens were greatly wrought up yesterday over the outrageous treatment of a party of Porto Ricans en route from their native land to the sugar plantations of Hawaii. There are 112 people in this party of emigrants who, at last accounts, were sidetracked on a Southern Pacific [railroad] switch at Indio. Horrible stories about the deplorable condition of the emigrants... were brought officially to the attention of the Los Angeles police and Federal authorities.”).

6) Dec. 24, 1900, “Porto Ricans Arrive. Small Portion of Original Party Here: Nearly Ninety Induced by Deliberate Falsehoods to Desert Their Companions—To Work at Pioneer”, The Hawaiian Star (Honolulu, HI), (page 1). (“After weeks...the agents of the Planters’ Association succeeded in bringing fifty-six Porto Ricans to the Islands [Hawaii] to work on the sugar plantations.... The Porto Ricans arrived Sunday on the Rio Janeiro and are now probably safely at Lahaina where they will work on the Pioneer Mill Company plantation...however for 44 more refused to go on the boat and it was with difficulty that the 56 were pursuaded [persuaded ] to take the Caroline (the steamer) and board the Rio (the steamer)... The Wilder steamer Lehua was in readiness when the steamer arrived from San Francisco and the crowd was immediately transferred and taken to Lahaina where they will go to work on the Pioneer plantation). (Emphasis added)
7) Dec. 24, 1900, “The Rio was in Danger. Pump Gives Out And Firemen Quit. Porto Ricans Greatly Terrified by the Storm—Only One Pump Left in Working Order,” *Hawaiian Star* (Honolulu [Oahu]), (page 1). (“Passengers who came here on the steamship Rio give terrible stories of the experiences the vessel passed through.... The waves of what is now known to have been one of the worst storms ever recorded on the Pacific rolled over the Rio and washed her decks and water poured below in tremendous quantities.... The experience of the voyage was hardest upon the Porto Rican laborers who came here for plantation work. They were all in the steerage together and the rolling of the vessel filled them with terror.”).

8) Dec. 24, 1900, “Laborers Are Here. Porto Ricans Came on The Rio. Only 56 of 134 Hired.... Seem Contented and Hopeful of Happiness in Hawaii”, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 9). (“True, the Porto Ricans are not a prepossessing lot of people.... The Porto Ricans aboard the Rio show their mixed racial characteristics in face, figure and expression. They are poor people, they were poor in their own land, and those in the band of fifty-six which came yesterday said that Hawaii was to them a land of promise, and not one of terror, as the San Francisco Examiner had painted in hysterical articles relative to these people.”). (Emphasis added)

**[NOTE: The Newspapers.com web site lists newspaper articles which were written, and appeared, in the newspaper titled, *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser* (Honolulu, HI) (PCA), it nevertheless consistently listed them as being cited (and appearing) in the *The Honolulu Advertiser* (see: *The Honolulu Advertiser*, (May 14, 1901, page 8), wherein it indicated: “Arrived at Honolulu – S.S. Colon, McKinnon, 10 days from Port Los Angeles, with 522 Porto Ricans to work on the plantations.”). (cf.: “Endnote #1”, at the end of this Bibliography”) [Emphasis added]. “The Honolulu Advertiser has had a succession of owners since it began publishing in 1856 under the name the Pacific Commercial Advertiser”. Thus, they are one and the same newspapers, published in different years.**

9) Dec. 24, 1900, “Sea and Shore”, *The Honolulu Advertiser*, (page 8). (“Rio De Janeiro Arrives.... Soon after the arrival of the Rio the laborers were transshipped to the Lehua, which takes the Porto Ricans to Lahaina, and the Italians to Spreckelsville.”).

10) Dec. 25, 1900, “Held For the Time as Real Prisoners. Porto Ricans Not Allowed a minute on Shore. Arrived Early Sunday Morning. Steamer Lehua Brought up Alongside Rio for Quick Embarkment. Plantation Laborers Hurried Off to Spreckelsville—Large Number Deserted in California—Few Complaints From Those Who Came”, *The Honolulu Republican*, (page 1). (“[The party of Porto Rican laborers on board the steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived in port early Sunday morning [on Dec. 23, 1900] and in an hour and a half without a single one of them being allowed to set foot on shore were hurried off to Spreckelsville plantation on
the Island of Maui by the steamer Lehua... Of the 114 who started originally only twenty five men and eleven women and eight children arrived here.”). (Emphasis added)

11) Dec. 25, 1900, “Stop Such Methods,” Honolulu Republican, (page 4). (“That the Porto Ricans who came here on the Rio came of their own volition seems apparent but that is no wise lessons the objectionable manner in which they were induced to come here through deception and false promises..... The addition to Hawaii’s population of these illiterate and degraded people is a menace to the future of the Territory. Hawaii wants thousands of settlers to come here... but with mixed races already here what she needs now is intelligent American laborers.”). [Emphasis added]

12) Dec. 26, 1900, “Laborers Are Here. Porto Ricans Came on The Rio. Only 56 of 134 Hired. Those Seen Seem Contented and Hopeful of Happiness in Hawaii,” Hawaiian Gazette, (page 8). (“On the cabin deck of the Rio yesterday as she swung slowly against the Pacific Mail dock were the much-talked-of Porto Rican laborers and their families. One and all, men women and children, leaned over the rail and were as interested in gazing upon the shores of their new Island home as were the globe-trotters who were their below the passengers. True, the Porto Ricans are not a pre-possessing lot of people. Porto Rican is not noted for physical beauty in its men and women [1]... The Porto Ricans aboard the Rio show their missed racial characteristics in face, figure, and expression. They are a poor people, they were poor in their own land and those in the band of fifty-six which came yesterday said that Hawaii was to them a land of promise and not one of terror as the San Francisco Examiner had pained in hysterical articles relative to these people...Jose Morales (15 years) ... was the principal spokesman of the party....”). (Emphasis added)

13) Dec. 26, 1900, “Porto Ricans are in the Poor House,” [Honolulu] Evening Bulletin, (p. 1). (“San Francisco, Dec. 17.—Fifty-four of the Porto Ricans who rebelled against going to Hawaii to work on plantations are colonized in a hotel on Pacific street, while several mothers with their little ones are being lodged at the Infants Shelter. Many bundles of clothing have been donated....”).

14) Dec. 26, 1900, “San Francisco, Dec. 16”---, [Honolulu] Evening Bulletin, (page 1). (“Some of the Porto Ricans who arrived in San Francisco Friday in a destitute condition, after having been prevailed upon to refuse to go to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the sugar plantations, were taken to the Almshouse yesterday where they will receive temporary care....A gentleman was at the Hall of Justice last evening looking for a servant, and wanted one of the Porto Rican women. He will look them over today, and if one can be induced to leave her husband work will be given her” [11]11].). (Emphasis added)

number of Porto Ricans... [destitute] and homeless upon the charity of the people of California, is now seeking to create the... [impression] that the Planters’ Association is responsible for the present plight of these unfortunates, and to bully and coerce the planters into providing for them.”

16) Dec. 29, 1900, “Locals”, The Maui News (page 3). (“The Porto Ricans landed safely at Lahaina, and express themselves pleased with the outlook. Manager Barckhausen will assign them to work at Lahaina. These who saw them at Lahaina say that they are not the weakly lot which they were represented to be they were represented to be, and are really a bright, intelligent looking lot of men”). (Emphasis added)

17) Jan. 10, 1901, “Favors Porto Ricans for Hawaiian Islands. Ex-Governor General Davis Commends Planters’ Course. Migration would be great benefit to America’s West Indian possession....,” Honolulu Republican, (page 8). Note: Brigadier General George Davis, was for one year the Military Governor of Porto Rico, and he stated that: (“One year ago I heard the Hawaiian planters wished to obtain laboring men.... I could see no legal obstacle in the way of transferring some of the idle people from Porto Rico.... The change from Spanish to American rule affected business in Porto Rico very adversely.”).

18) Jan. 11, 1901, “Labor from Porto Rico. Four Hundred En Route to Hawaii... Unfortunate Islanders Leaving a Country Where they have suffered”, Pacific Commercial Advertiser [Honolulu, Hawaii], (page 7). (“The steamship Arkadia...of the New York and New Orleans Porto Rico Steamship line... [had] 387 immigrants from Porto Rico... There were three deaths on the voyage. [The immigrants] came from the interior of the island [and this] was the 2nd of 11 total Expeditions from Porto Rico to the Hawaii Islands...200 will be men, 100 women and 100 children of different ages”.

19) Jan. 15, 1901, “”The California Farmer”, Tale of Terror He Told the Porto Ricans...” Hawaiian Star (Honolulu, Hawaii), (pp. 1, 7); (“Three of the Porto Ricans recently arrived Barios, Avile, Celia, are employed in railroad building through the cane fields. In answer to questions the three men said that the promises to them were the same as to the others, showing some evident untruthfulness somewhere. The man designated by Morales as the ‘farmer’ from California also refuse [sic] to come to Hawaii. Only two more Porto Ricans were left to be seen—Hiario [?] Latista and Casus Colomb—at work on a plantation railroad.” [Note: this is how the names were cited in this newspaper article]).

20) Jan. 16, 1901, “Some Sickly Laborers. 400 More Half-Starved Porto Ricans,” Hawaiian Star, (page 1). (“Nearly four hundred consumptive-looking, half-starved Porto Ricans, with constitutions undermined by malaria and dysentery and boulstered [bolstered] up by quinine and other drugs, dressed in rags and filth that show only too well the existing
conditions in the country they have just left, arrived [in Honolulu, Hawaii] on the City of Peking [steamship] this morning.

21) Jan. 16, 1901, “The Porto Ricans”, Hawaiian Star, (page 4). (“Both the experiments from Porto Rico and from the Southern States [of the U.S.A.] seem likely to prove satisfactory. The imports of laborers from the former will probably not assimilate with the population here [Hawaii], as readily as the latter. The former know no English and require an interpreter, while the latter are well acquainted with English and are roughly up in American ways of thought understanding our politics thoroughly.... [The children] will have to trot off to the primary [school] at Lahaina, and learn the spoken word....”).


23) Jan. 17, 1901, “More Porto Rican Laborers Arrive. Are a Half-Starved, Poverty-Stricken Lot. Poor Specimens of Humanity....,” Honolulu Republican, (page 1). (“From a careful observation of the four hundred Porto Rican laborers who arrived here yesterday in the City of Peking it is plain to see that the Hawaiian planters are doing the Porto Ricans a great kindness in bringing them here. What the Porto Ricans will do for the Islands and the planters remains to be seen.”).

24) Jan. 17, 1901, “Ship Caputred [sic] by Porto Ricans, Keauhou Returns for Aid from Police. Immigrants are Poor Looking Lot. Four Hundred Go to Other Islands...Pitiful Scenes among Them”, The Honolulu Advertiser, (page 1); [ship’s name: The Ke-Au-Hou] or the Keauhou. (“Misery and filth are not strangers to the four hundred and more Porto Ricans who arrived here yesterday on the City of Peking and who were hustled in Island steamers to other Islands, where they are to work on the plantations.... A Porto Rican had captured the Ke-Au-Hou”....).

25) Jan. 17, 1901, “Those Good Porto Rican Laborers Mutiny on Board the Ke Au Hou”, Honolulu Republican, (page 1). (“Some of the Porto Ricans aboard the Inter-Island steamer Keauhou ran amuck yesterday when about an hour from port. One of them, [Mr.] Fortunio, the ringleader, started to run the vessel and almost succeeded. He claimed that he and his people were not receiving proper food and drawing a big machete he took charge of the wheel-house and the vessel returned to port.... The first intimation of the trouble was when the vessel was just off the harbor on her way to Maui. The immigrants...there were over a hundred of them....”).

26) Jan. 17, 1901, “Some Alabama Negroes. Thirty-one Laborers Arrive and are Sent to Spreckelsville plantation”, Honolulu Republican, (page 8). (“In the City of Peking yesterday there was a party of thirty-one Alabama negroes [Negroes] imported to work on the
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company’s plantation. As seen alongside of the Porto Ricans there is no comparison between the two classes of laborers. The negroes [Negroes] are clean, fat and sleek. They are intelligent and all of them could read and write. Among the lot are several skilled mechanics.

27) Jan. 28, 1901, “Late News from Maui. Many Strikes Interrupt Plantation Work. No Sign of Settlement. Some of the Negroes Imported are not Good Citizens—other Happenings”, Honolulu Advertiser, (page 7). (“It is fortunate for Maui that negro [Negro] labor has been available... [They] are farm hands from Montgomery [Alabama]... More Laborers: By the steamer Helene, which arrived on the first of the week, 60 negroes [Negroes] and 125 Porto Ricans reached Maui. The 60 black people were assigned to Spreckelsville, and are said to be of a better class than the Wailuku negroes [Negroes]. The 125 Porto Ricans were divided up among three plantations, Paia, Hamakuaapoko and Spreckelsville.”).

28) Jan. 28, 1901, “Topics of the Day”, The Independent (Honolulu, HI), (page 2). (“The negroes and Porto Ricans are great acquisitions to the islands, say the [Hawaiian Sugar] planters. The Maui people, however, suggests the immediate return of the Tennessee [Tennessee] negroes to their native State and say that it will be cheap in the long run to pay their passage to San Francisco. The Maui News advises not to import any great number of them as they are a miserable lot of people. In the meantime we are told that... Alabama negroes [Negroes] are very promising people.”).

29) March 22, 1901, “More Porto Ricans Come. Zealndia Brings Best Yet Received Here. Nearly 550 People Arrive to Accept Work on the Sugar plantations-Incidents of the Trip,” The Hawaiian Star (page 1) (Fredino Beltran (9) and Vincente Cruz (20) died during trip; there was a birth, Zealndia Patricia Dominico, who was named in honor of the vessel). (“The Porto Ricans were apportioned off to the plantations as follows: Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. [Maui, Hawaii], 40 men....”).

30) March 25, 1901, “Negroes and Porto Ricans. How Their Employment is Viewed on Other Islands”, The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, (page 14). (“As to the Porto Ricans, the Herald informant states that in so far as the plantation on Maui are concerned their work is quite satisfactory. In one or two instances the Porto Ricans have struck work, alleging cruelty on the part of the lunas as the cause, but upon investigation by Sheriff Andrews no cause could be proven—Hilo Herald.”).

31) April 4, 1901, “Porto Ricans on the Move. More Coming to Hawaii to Labor. Shipping to Many Countries. Heavy Emigration is Considered a Blessing to the Island”, The Honolulu Advertiser, (page 12). (“The surplus labor population of Porto Rico is being gradually but permanently lessened by emigration, says the Washington Star [newspaper]. During the past few months over 1,800 men, women and children have left for Hawaii.... The
Treasury Department has investigated the report of mutiny amongst Porto Ricans on the steamer *Ke Au Hou*...bound for sugar plantations [on] Maui [were found to have been] highly exaggerated”.

32) April 16, 1901, “The Coming Porto Ricans. One Family Backs Out and Wants to be Returned Home”, *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 1). (“New Orleans. April 6.—After three days’ detention in midstream of the Mississippi river, the Porto Rican emigrants an [and] the steamer *California* were taken ashore and shipped westward on the Southern Pacific. During that stay in the river three babies died of anemia, [and] another having already succumbed on the voyage from Porto Rico. When the train was ready to start one of the emigrants named Moellers [Moeliers?] and a relative of his, together with their wives and seven children, refused to go with the party...”). (Emphasis added)

33) April 19, 1901, “The Coming Porto Ricans”, *Hawaiian Gazette* (Honolulu), (page 1). (“Ponce. Porto Rico, March 28.—Another expedition of Hawaiian bound emigrants sailed for New Orleans on the steamer *California* yesterday. There were 839 in the party.... The number of persons to a family averaged about six, and there was one family of eleven people. Of the 2,500 Porto Ricans who have gone to Hawaii over 65 per cent have been women.... The only reasonable objection advanced so far to their emigration from Porto Rico is that the Island’s best laborers are leaving. The recruiting agents have orders to enlist no Spaniards and no pure black people are taken, the idea being, presumably, to have the men marry Hawaiian women and thus lose their identity with Porto Rico.”).

34) May 2, 1901, “New Idea in ‘Help’ Porto Rican Girls for Domestic Work. Waialua is Experimenting. Not Difficult to Secure—Anxious to Please—Clean and Industrious”, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 6). (“Recent events in connection with the importation of Porto Ricans into the islands suggest, in the minds of several people on Oahu, at least, a solution of the servant problem. Many of the younger girls who have arrived here at different times with the various lots of Porto Ricans are now in comfortable homes in the neighborhood of the plantations, getting wages that they would not be likely to get working in the cane fields for a long time to come. At Waialua, where a considerable number of immigrants went to toil in the fields, there are several private families who have secured young girls, some of them whose parents are not living and who are in need of a good a good home, as nurses and cooks, and housemaids.”).

35) May 14, 1901, “The Colon Arrives with Porto Ricans”, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 12). (“Early yesterday afternoon the Pacific Mail steamship...arrived in this port from Port Los Angeles with over five hundred Porto Ricans to labor on the sugar plantations of these islands. The vessel started from Los Angeles with 525 Porto Ricans, three died at sea through dysentery, and she arrived in port with 522. Of this number 361
are adults: 112 are between the ages of four and twelve years and forty-nine under four years old.... They are a sorry looking lot.... This is the sixth expedition of Porto Rican laborers to these islands.... Lack of proper nourishment is responsible for the present condition of a large number.”).

36) May 15, 1901, “Porto Ricans”, The Hawaiian Star (Honolulu [Oahu]), (page 1). (“Contrary to various reports of the discomfort of the Porto Ricans imported to the sugar fields of the Hawaiian Islands, Mariano Abril, a prominent Porto Rican...says that his countrymen and their families are well established, pleased with conditions and in a way to make more money than they ever could have earned at home [i.e., in Porto Rico]. Abril is editor and proprietor of La Democrata, published in Caguas [sic], Porto Rico.”).

37) May 15, 1901, “Colon to Sail Tomorrow”, Hawaiian Star, (page 1). “The S.S. Colon will sail at 8 o’clock tomorrow morning for Port Los Angeles to bring back another crowd of Porto Rican laborers. The vessel will go direct to Port Los Angeles and not stop at San Francisco so no passengers or mail will go on her.”).

38) May 15, 1901, “Violent on the Steamship. Porto Rican Who Objected to Being Locked Up. Was Adjudged Insane today and Committed to the Insane Asylum—Native Girl was Also Committed”, Hawaiian Star, (page 5). (“Judge Wilcox committed two people to the insane asylum today. Both were rather peculiar cases, one of them being a Porto Rican who arrived Monday on the Colon and the other a native girl. The Porto Rican was on several occasions very violent and the officers of the steamship found it necessary to put him in irons. His name is Jose Ricardo Canterio and he is about 20 years of age.”).

39) May 15, 1901, “The Planters Buncoed. Porto Rican Labor Very Like a Swindle. Conditions Revealed by the Legislative Inspection Yesterday—Poverty, Infirmity and Illegitimate Children,” The Hawaiian Star, (page 7). (“Inspection of Porto Ricans by the legislative joint committee yesterday afternoon showed that Hawaiian sugar plantations are not getting what they bargained for from Porto Rico. Some of those who saw the lot of immigrants on the Colon thought that the planters were being buncoed at the other end, in being compelled to pay the fare to Hawaii of a lot of people who will never be able to work.”).

40) May 15, 1901, “Tears, Idle Tears”, The Hawaiian Star, (page 4). (“But there is one thing among the vagaries of Representative Emmeluth which calls for serious comment. He talks a great deal about Americanism and Americanization, but he is quite prepared to deny American rights to American citizens. A Porto Rican has as much right to come to the Hawaiian islands [Islands] as Representative Emmeluth has to go to California. Why does the Representative deny the Porto Rican the right which he himself claims. Is it because the Porto Rican is poor and has only the clothes he stands up in. Poverty is no bar to a citizen of the United States moving freely from one part of the Union to another....”).
41) May 17, 1901, “The Porto Ricans”, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 4). (“The other day a man in the Legislature complained because the planters had imported women and children with their adult male laborers. It was in sharp contrast with the usual one, namely, that the neglect of the planters was a menace to the moral welfare of the group. In point of fact the planters should be thanked rather than abused for this policy.”). 

42) May 17, 1901, “Labor of Porto Rico. Its Surplus Needs a Chance in Hawaii. We can Take About 12,000,” *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 5). (“What constitutes prosperity in Porto Rico threatens to become a burning question.... The million inhabitants of the island are not as well off as the mass of the population in the United States....”). 

43) June 12, 1901, “Along the Waterfront”, *The Honolulu Republican*, (page 2). (“The Colon with her laborers aboard made a slow trip from California. She started with 773 Porto Ricans and lost six on the way over [to Hawaii]. They were all buried at sea.”). 

44) Aug. 6, 1901, “Many Glad They Came. Porto Ricans Feel Satisfied With Work Conditions on Maui Estates. Some of the Newcomers Who Will do Nothing But Beg or Steal”, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 5). (“What is the condition of the Porto Ricans imported to work on the plantations was the subject of a little private investigation, done on Maui recently by Mr. F. J. Dutra, who was going over the Island on a business trip.... I found the best conditions at Hamakuapoko [Maui] [plantation], where the Porto Ricans bless the day they were led to leave their own country and come to Hawaii. They have the kindest words for the manager and for Mr. Baldwin.”). [My emphasis] 

45) Aug. 10, 1901, “Personal Mention”, *The Maui News*, (page 2). (“Mr. Jose K. Vendral, who had done so much in the matter of importing Porto Ricans to the Islands, is visiting Maui this week for the purpose of looking into the progress and welfare of the Maui Porto Ricans”). 

46) Sept. 2, 1901, “A Test Of White Men. An Old-Time Labor Experiment on Maui. The Colony at Lincolnville. It Started in for Ten Year and Did Not Last Two—The Reasons,” *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (pages 9 of 11). (“Maui—Apropos of an article printed in the Advertiser of last week in which it was stated that the white men that worked at Ewa plantation were the first purely American colony ever introduced into the Islands, Maui, not Oahu, should have the honor of the first experiment with white labor.... In 1870 Capt. James McKee, owner and manager of Ulupalakua sugar plantation [in Maui]...commissioned...to import white laborers...bringing 17 Americans to Hawaii on the steamer Moses Taylor that same year.... It should be recalled that in 1870 and for twenty years later white men received extremely high wages in all occupations on the Islands.”). (Emphasis added)
47) Sept. 2, 1901, “Porto Ricans Arrive on the Colon,” Pacific Commercial Advertiser, (page 10). (“Two hundred Porto Ricans field laborers arrived Saturday on the Pacific Mail steamship Colon from Port Los Angeles, and will be distributed on Oahu plantations.... The Porto Ricans were in fairly good condition on arrival here, and will no doubt thrive well in this climate.... The steamship City of Para is expected next week from the same port, with a large number of Porto Ricans.”).

48) Oct. 7, 1901, “A Labor Invasion. 25,000 Porto Ricans Intended for Hawaii. So Says a New Orleans Dispatch. A local Planter Doubts That Contract Was Made but Admits Many Are To Come.,” The Honolulu Advertiser, (page 1). (“There are already 7,000 of them [Porto Ricans] in Hawaii.... The Planters’ Association has not decided upon any definite number of Porto Ricans to import, but will continue to bring them over as long as they are willing to come.... The Porto Ricans have been fairly satisfactory.... About 2,500 men were brought here, and a good many women and children, the total will not exceed 5,000.”).

49) Oct. 19, 1901, “Along the Waterfront”, The Honolulu Republican, (page 2). (“About as healthy-appearing a lot ever landed on the shores of the Hawaiian islands [Islands] since the invasion of cheap plantation labor began arrived by the Pacific Mail steamship City of Para.... On board the [steamer] Para are 335 Porto Ricans....fifty women...children... [they were] among the immigrants”.

50) Jan. 2, 1902, “CRISP OLAA NOTES. How the People on the Big Plantation Spent Christmas”, Hilo Tribune, (page 3). (“The Olaa Sugar Co. has resumed planting.... Porto Ricans” working for The Olaa Sugar Co. are cited. “Porto Ricans are proving themselves fine cane cutters—1000 feet in seventy ton cane is not an uncommon record.”).

51) Jan. 10, 1902, “Court in Full Blast”, Hilo Tribune, (page 2). (NOTE: Puerto Ricans Francisco Rupert and Jesus Toro (a youth), were both cited in this newspaper article).

52) Jan. 15, 1902, “Destitute Porto Ricans. Now in Charge of the High Sheriff Awaiting Employment,” The Honolulu Republican, (page 7). (“Hungry and destitute, two dozen Porto Ricans who have for some time past been making their home in Kakaako [O’ahu], were taken in hand by the police department yesterday morning, and were rounded up to the central station. The Porto Ricans had endeavored to secure aid from the Associated Charities, but were unsuccessful. Many of the men had families and declared that they were starving.”).


55) Feb. 25, 1902, “Porto Ricans Effective”, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 4). (“While reports from all over the Islands, where the Porto Ricans have been sent, vary as to the value of the men from the Atlantic island as laborers, the general opinion being that they are not of the highest class, a new feature in the discussion is introduced in the report of Manager D.C. Lindsay of [the] Paia Plantation.... Mr. Lindsay says: ‘We still suffer somewhat from a scarcity of labor, although we have at no time during the last year been seriously crippled thereby. The Porto Ricans (although some of them are not the best of labor [this is in the original] have filled a gap and their advent exercised a very good moral effect on the Asiatics [in original]: these later are nor working more steadily....’”.

56) Feb. 26, 1902, “No Right To Vote. Porto Ricans Not Citizens, says Dole”, *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* (page 3). (“Attorney General Dole yesterday handed down an opinion at the request of the Republican Territorial Committee in which he holds that Porto Ricans are not citizens of the United States, and consequently have no right to vote in Hawaii. He holds, however, that they are citizens of Porto Rico and can vote in their native country....”).

57) April 19, 1902, “Rain Cause of Illness. Reports Are Made by Government Doctors. Porto Ricans Much Improved. The Health Condition of Laborers Brought by Planters is Improving,” *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, (page 15). (“The general health and sanitary conditions of the various island districts were above average during the month of March... Dr. Sandow says: ‘I desire to say that the health of the Porto Ricans at Waimea and Kekaha has greatly improved. There are practically none idle now. The majority of the cases of anchylostomiasis have been cured. There are a few cases still under treatment for secondary changes and for extreme anaemia, the sequela of anchylostomiasis.”

58) July 19, 1902, “Maui News Section”, *The Maui News*, (page 2). (“The Porto Ricans in Honolulu, as well as those in Maui, are proving themselves in many instances to be a recklessly criminal class. The record of Porto Rican thieves contained in this week’s Honolulu papers is matched on a smaller scale on Maui, and the sooner these gentry find their natural level on the reef, the better.”). (cf.: “Endnote 3”, at the end of this article)

59) Oct. 20, 1902, “Too Many Porto Ricans In Town. Observation by Judge Wilcox—Sends One Over to Oahu Jail for Three Months,” *The Hawaiian Star*, (page 1). ("There are altogether too many Porto Ricans coming into Honolulu’, said Judge Wilcox.... Pedro Rodrigues, a Porto Rican, a darky [a racial epithet], was before Judge Wilcox this morning to answer to
a charge of having stolen some clothes and other articles of value from Lieutenant Colonel Maurs and also a case knife from Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles.... Rodrigues is a lean, lank, and hungry-looking n@#$$r [a racial epithet was spoken/written here], and was quite indifferent in his manner while in court.”). (Emphasis added)

60) Nov. 11, 1902, “Criminal Court”, Pacific Commercial Advertiser, (page 2). (“Pedro Molino, a Porto Rican, was found guilty of receiving stolen property, by a jury in Judge De Bolt’s court yesterday morning. He will be sentenced Wednesday morning.”).

61) Nov. 14, 1902, “What Porto Ricans are Sending Home,” [Oahu, Hawaii] Evening Bulletin, (page 1). (“The San Juan News of October 12 publishes with editorial comment, a long letter from Porto Ricans in Hawaii, detailing their woes. This letter is signed by a number of Porto Ricans, among which appear the names of several who are well known to the police, such as Juan Valdez, [other names referenced by the police are: Ramon Rodrigues, Monsarrate de Garcia, Pedro Molino],”.... The News has been honored by a communication which it received, addressed by 500 Porto Ricans who are employed on the plantations in Hilo, Hawaii.”).

62) Nov. 14, 1902, “Porto Rican Complaints,” [Hawaiian] Evening Bulletin, (page 4). (“The communication from the San Juan News signed by Porto Ricans some of whom are in jail for offenses against the law is probably a fair sample of the letters that have been sent to Porto Rico and given rise to the request for an investigation of the so-called persecution to which it is charged the Porto Ricans have been subjected.”). The source of the statements and the obvious untruths make the matter hardly worth attention....”).

63) Nov. 24, 1902, “Philippine National Church”, Pacific Commercial Advertiser, (page 4). (“When the American Federation of Labor, meeting at New Orleans, passed a resolution asking the United States Government to return to their homes the Porto Ricans who were brought to Hawaii, it probably responded to pressure of the Louisiana cane-growers who would be glad to see the island planters lose all their field hands.”).

64) Nov. 24, 1902, “Ask Help for Porto Ricans”, The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, (page 1). (“The following resolution was adopted yesterday by the American Federation of Labor: ‘That the United States government be asked to return to Porto Rico those people who were induced to leave that Island for Hawaii under the promise of better industrial conditions.”).

division may be made as follows: The Portuguese are the teamsters and lower overseers (lunas): the Hawaiians are employed in light work and about the mills; the Chinese, Porto Ricans and Negroes do simply coolie work in the fields and the mills: while the Japanese are to be found everywhere.... For instance, on one plantation on the Island of Oahu, the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, where there are 2,100 men employed, over 1,000 of them are Japanese. There are 200 Portuguese and 40 whites, about 200 Porto Ricans, and the rest Chinese.... The plantation hours are from 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with half an hour for lunch and Sunday a holiday.... [In short] The whole supply of labor in the islands is subject to one necessity—that of cheapness [of Labor and of the Laborers].”). [Emphasis added]

66) Dec. 11, 1902, “Local Brevities”, The Pacific Commercial Advertiser”, (page 7). (“Collector Stackable has been notified that E. Montalvo, the legless Porto Rican, will not be deported, according to instructions from the Immigration Bureau. In a letter from the department Mr. Stackable is advised that the government will pay reasonable hospital charges for the care of the Porto Rican”). (Emphasis added)

67) Dec. 15, 1902, “W. F. Reynolds is Called to Account”, Evening Bulletin (Honolulu, HI), (page 6). (“Roques Rodrigues and six other Porto Ricans employed at Puunene, Camp 5, were having a hilarious old time at their plantation quarters.... A Porto Rican police officer arrived on the spot to quell the row.”). [Emphasis added]

68) March 8, 1903, “Porto Ricans Are Kicking. Make Complaint to Government at Washington. Testimony of Laborers is Being Taken Here. This is a long Story that Has Two Sides to it”, Pacific Commercial Advertiser, (page 1). (“On an order received from the Commissioner of Immigration at Washington, there was begun yesterday before immigration Inspector, J.K. Brown, the taking of testimony of Porto Rican plantation laborers who have made complaints of their treatment since coming to the Islands, and of the alleged misrepresentation of conditions leading them to come here.”).

69) June 11, 1903, “The Porto Ricans. Commissioner of Labor Tells of Them... Porto Ricans Far Better Off in Hawaii than They Were at Home”, Pacific Commercial Advertiser, (page 3). (“The Porto Ricans, when they arrived, gave the least promise, either as citizens or as laborers, of any immigrants that ever disembarked at Honolulu.... PORTO RICANS UNPOPULAR: This fact has prejudiced plantation managers and the people of the islands against the Porto Ricans. They are also unpopular on account of the number of criminals who accompanied them.... The Porto Ricans appear to have been well treated during their passage from Porto Rico to Hawaii, and to have been provided with as many comforts as are usually enjoyed by voluntary immigrants from Europe to the United States.... The cost of living is relatively higher in Hawaii than in Porto Rico.... SOME GOOD ONES LEFT: There
remains upon the plantations a considerable body of fairly efficient laborers..... There were also 173 Porto Rican woman employed, at an average wage of $11.13 a month....”).


71) Jan. 30, 1904, “Criminal Porto Ricans”, The Hawaiian Star, (page 4). (“Of all the races that have ever lived in Hawaii the sample of Porto Rican [sic] that is seen about the streets of Honolulu is the most utterly low, abandoned and filthy.... Numerous are the thefts of which the public is not aware.”).

72) Oct. 6, 1906, “Locals”, The Maui News, (page 5). (“A Porto Rican named Francisco Pacheco fatally stabbed Rodrigues, a fellow countryman, at a dance at Kekaha, Kauai, on Sunday. Death ensued in ten minutes. The same day a Porto Rican was drowned near Waimea bridge, on the same island.”). (Emphasis added)


74) May 4, 1910, “Our Good Riddance Brothers California”, Hawaiian Star, (page 4). (“‘Destitute from Islands pour into California’ is a heading of a news article in the San Francisco News of April 20, which contains these opening statements: ‘Local charitable organizations are being converted into employment bureaus and their resources drained by the flood of Porto Rican laborers and their families which has been pouring into San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands for the past two years.... They become public charges the moment they set foot on American soil.... So the Porto Ricans turn to California where, as the word has been passed along, they expect to be taken care of by the charitable organizations—or the ‘red cross’ [in the original form], as they say.”).

75) Nov. 1, 1910, “Importing a Population.... A Pinch of Porto Ricans in the Mess”, The Democrat (Honolulu, T.H. [Territory of Hawaii]), (page 3). (“If the importation of the Russian immigrations is a serious mistake, the bringing into the country of about 5,000 Porto Ricans was a blunder that was hardly less than a crime. The sugar planters fatuously hoped that in the Porto Rican they might find the solution of the labor problem. A considerable number were petty criminals, wharf-rats and prostitutes from Ponce [where I was born!] and other coast towns.... Commitments to Oahu prison during the first ten months of 1902 were, per thousand inhabitants: Japanese, 1.1; Chinese, 3; whites, 5.3; Hawaiians, 6.1; Porto Ricans, 33.2”). [Emphasis added]
76) Jan. 3, 1911, “What A Years Court Records Have To Show,” *The Hawaiian Star*, (page 5). (“As was to be expected the Japanese led in the number of divorces granted, for there were no fewer than 200 of this nationality who had their marriage bonds cut. Hawaiians were next with 126, Americans followed, a long way off, with thirty-three, twenty-four pairs of Chinese were separated twenty-one Portuguese, and only twelve Porto Ricans. The others, who include Koreans, Germans, Spanish [from Spain], totaled twenty. The total number of divorces was 436. Four Portuguese, and two Japanese were separated. In marriage annulments Hawaiians led, for there were six; Chinese, Porto Ricans and others, had two each.”).


78) March 16, 1917, “Porto Ricans and the Hawaiian Electorate”. *The Maui News*, (page 4). (“Just what effect the granting of American citizenship to citizens of Porto Rico will have here in Hawaii, is a question that is of considerable interest from a political and social standpoint. The Porto Rican population of the Islands is now something over 5000.... Until the Congress a few weeks ago fixed the status of residents of Porto Rico as citizens of the United States, these people have had no national citizenship, and of course had none here in Hawaii. It is now likely that we shall have to count on an addition or 2000 to 3000 additional voters to our present 18,000 now registered. The electorate will not likely be noticeably elevated by the addition.”). (Emphasis added)

79) April 27, 1917, “Porto Ricans Want to Vote”, *The Maui News*, (page 5). (“To compel County Clerk Kalauokalani to permit him to be registered as a voter, Manuel Oliver Sanchez, a Porto Rican, has brought a mandamus action in the circuit court at Honolulu. Sanchez bases his claim to citizenship to the act of congress passed recently which gives Porto Rican suffrage rights the same as on the mainland. Should the court sustain Sanchez’s contention it will open the way for some 500 or 600 Porto Ricans in the territory to get a ballot.”). (Emphasis added)


82) Sept. 26, 1919, “Porto Ricans Well Treated on Hawaiian Plantations. No Discrimination Shown and None of Their Rights Have Been Usurped; Sensational Charges Unfounded, Say Attorney General,” Honolulu Star-Bulletin, (pages 1-2). (“During the early part of 1919 there was presented to the legislature of Porto Rico a complaint signed by a number of Porto Ricans, resident in Hawaii, which alleged that conditions on plantations where they worked were well nigh unbearable, that their rights as citizens were being usurped, and that they were compelled to work long hours at small pay. The complaint also stated that the Porto Rican laborers desired to be returned at once to their native islands [Porto Rico], and declared that ...no further laborers to emigrate to the territory [of Hawaii].”).

83) Sept. 8, 1921, “Porto Ricans Here Will Urge Friends To Come To Hawaii”, The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, (page 1). (“At a public meeting held Tuesday evening at Aala park at the instance of the Porto Rican Benevolent Society, efforts of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association to bring more Porto Ricans to Hawaii were indorsed. All Porto Ricans in Hawaii were urged to write home to members of their families and friends urging them to come here if the opportunity presents itself. Action was taken independently of the H.S.P.A.”).

84) Dec. 8, 1922, “More Filipinos than Japanese, Figures Show. Governor’s Report Details Nationalities of Laborers Throughout Islands”, The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, (page 1). (“On May 1, this Year, there were 1197 more Filipinos than Japanese employed on Hawaiian sugar plantations, according to statistics in the governor’s annual report to the secretary of the interior.... The total number of laborers employed on that date was 44,402 segregated by nationalities as follows: American, 932; Hawaiian, 966; Porto Rican, 1715; Portuguese, 2533; Spanish, 172; Russian, 10; Filipino, 18,189; Japanese, 16,992; Chinese, 1489; Korean, 1170; and all others, 236.”).

85) June 28, 1924, “Porto Ricans Plan Details Given. War Department Considers Use of Transports To Bring Labor”, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, (page 10). (“In an effort to encourage emigration from Porto Rico to Hawaii, giving to the latter a source to draw upon for its labor, in place of Japanese, the war department has under consideration the inauguration of a regular army transport service between San Juan and Honolulu.... In 1900 a number of native Porto Ricans migrated to Hawaii, and the number now there is said to exceed 6000, most of them in farming work. Another angle that interests the war department is that the Porto Rican make good soldiers. The American army has a regiment of them in San Juan, another in Panama, and one could be organized in Hawaii.”). (Emphasis added)

86) July 28, 1925, “Advertiser Item Not Sufficient for Citizenship”, Honolulu Advertiser, (page 1). (“Statement is the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of December 31, 1900, that the first lot of Porto Rican laborers, 56, arrived December 23, 1900, aboard the steamer Rio Janeiro [sic], is not sufficient evidence to establish the citizenship of Porto Ricans living in
Hawaii. That was the oral opinion yesterday of E.K. Massee, deputy City and county attorney to Harry K. Stewart, building inspector, the later announced.”

87) July 29, 1925, “Porto Ricans Must Prove Citizenship Status For 1900”, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, (page 8). (“Citizenship of Porto Ricans living in Hawaii in 1900 cannot be established without further evidence as to their citizenship at that time, according to E.K. Massee, deputy city and county attorney....”)

88) Sept. 8, 1925, “Pure Hawaiian Strain Being Kept Alive. Statistics Show Marriages between Hawaiians Increased During Year. Many Intermarriages are also Recorded in Report of Health Board,” Honolulu Star-Bulletin, (page 1). (“There were 3083 marriages in the territory during the fiscal year. The nationalities of the brides were as follows: American, 219; Caucasian-Hawaiian, 246; Chinese, 25; Chinese-Hawaiian, 90; Filipino, 334; German, 24; Hawaiian, 326; Japanese, 882; Japanese-Hawaiian, 6; Korean, 30; Portuguese, 329; Porto Rican, 122; Russian, 7; Spanish, 28; and all others, 34. The nationalities of the bridegrooms were as follows: American, 372; British, 69; Caucasian-Hawaiian, 164; Chinese, 437; Chinese-Hawaiian, 68; Filipino, 416; German, 22; Hawaiian, 241; Japanese-Hawaiian, 7; Korean, 35; Portuguese, 273; Porto Rican, 95; Russian, 4; Spanish, 14; and all others, 53.”). (Emphasis added)

California-Published Newspapers in the early 1900s, the Hawaiian Sugar Plantations and the Immigrant Porto Ricans Plantation Laborers: Part II

89) Dec. 12, 1900, “Porto Rico Emigrants. Are they Doomed to a life of Slavery? Party Sidetracked at a desert Station. Local Officials Requested to Investigate—Lurid Tales Not Confirmed,” Los Angeles Daily Times (page 5, Part II). (“There are 112 people in this party of emigrants who, at last accounts, were sidetracked on a Southern Pacific switch at Indio.... THE FACTS OF THE CASE.... Two children have been born on the train.”). [also known today as: The Los Angeles Times]

90) Dec. 14, 1900, “Puerto Ricans En Route To Hawaiian Plantations. Declare that they are Satisfied with the Terms Offered by Planters,” Los Angeles Herald, (page 7). (“The much-written-about and talked-of trainload of Puerto Ricans [this is how this newspaper article cited the Porto Ricans’ name] arrived yesterday. The four cars, bearing the future workers of Hawaii, arrived shortly 2 o’clock, attached to a cattle train.... All colors, from black to saffron [sic], were represented, and the variety of ages was even greater, varying from six days to fifty years. In but one respect were they all kike, All were paupers. Of the 114 passengers to the fields of cane, twenty-one were women, while nineteen were classed as children of both sexes”.”)
91) Dec. 15, 1900, “Porto Ricans Desert Bosses. More than Thirty Purposely Miss the Hawaiian Steamer”, San Francisco Call, (page 9). (“[There was a] special train carrying the 118 Porto Ricans, en route to Hawaii, where they will be employed by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association arrived in Oakland...which left for the Hawaiian Islands. The motley aggregation was at once hustled off to meet the steamer Rio de Janeiro... From an interpreter it was learned that the thirty-eight who missed the boat [to Hawaii] did so intentionally.... Fully one-half of the thirty-eight are boys ranging in age from eight to 15. The eighty who boarded the steamer will probably go to work in Hawaii immediately upon their arrival in Hawaii. They will receive $20 a month, and in addition will be furnished with a living place and all the necessities of life will be given them free.... They are not under written contract with the Hawaiian firm and none of them was compelled to go aboard the steamer unless he chose.”). [Source: Chronicling America – Library of Congress, https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85066387/1900-12-15/ed...]. (Emphasis added)

92) Dec. 15, 1900, “Threats and Force Put 66 Porto Ricans on Rio, but Fifty Others Escape. Nearly Half the Charges of the Slave-Drivers at Port Costa a Successful Break for Liberty. Their Companions in Exile Rushed Aboard Ship Against Their Will, and Weeping and protesting, Sail for Hawaii,” San Francisco Examiner, (page 1). (“Great infamy has been consummated: sixty of the Porto Ricans of whom for days this paper has been giving news sailed yesterday for Hawaii aboard the Rio de Janeiro—all save a handful against their will. The other fifty escaped from the slave-train at Port Costa (CA.).”). (Emphasis added)

93) December 15, 1900, [Coast Record] “Porto Ricans Refuse to Go. Only Seventy of the ‘Slaves’ Sail. Yellow Journalists Give Them a Scare....”, The Los Angeles Times, (page 3). (“Only about seventy of the 130 Porto Ricans who were brought here to be shipped to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations sailed this afternoon on the Rio de Janeiro for the islands. Part of the remainder rebelled at Port Costa [in the San Francisco, CA area], and refused to go on the small steamer which was to take them out to the Rio....”

“José Morales, a youth of 18 years—all of them appeared to be boys, some of them being less than 14 years of age—was the principal spokesman of the party...when asked why they had left the main party, he said: ‘A man came to us and told us we were going to be taken to Honolulu and sold as slaves to the Chinese. He said there were neither Americans nor Spanish on the islands, and that we would be kept with the Chinese, and would only get 25 cents a day, and would have to live from that. He said the islands were full of fever and work was hard.... As they were starving in Porto Rico, they thought they could not be worse off in Hawaii.”).

94) Dec. 15, 1900, “Children Need Clothing. Half-naked Little Bodies Must be Kept Warm in the Climate”, San Francisco Examiner, (page 2). (“When the forty-three men, women and children arrived at “The Examiner” office they were the most pitiful-looking beings that
San Francisco had ever seen. But the babies! Poor, pitiful, helpless, silent little children. One of the women had wove of them, and the five didn’t have clothes that would have sufficed to keep one of them warm.... An infant in arms, but a few days old, was wrapped chiefly in shreds and ends of the mother’s clothes.... The sick and almost starved babies were taken to the infants’ shelter on Minna street [Street]. “),

95) Dec. 15, 1900, “Refused to Embark. Human Chattels Fled When Ordered Aboard the Caroline”, San Francisco Examiner, (page2). (“The fellows who had undertaken to deliver them at Honolulu were urging them to set on the steamer. In desperation many of them walked up the swaying gangplank and gained the Caroline’s rails. About forty of them refused to go on board.... Among the motley crowd that had stood for liberty... flight had been agreed upon. Determined they turned—about fifty of them—men, women and children.”).

96) Dec. 15, 1900, “The Women and Babies. Safely Housed for the Present, But What of the Future”, San Francisco Examiner, (page 6). (“Down at the Infant’s Shelter on Minna street [Street] that good Samaritan, Mrs. Cunningham, the matron, and her corps of nurses, are taking care of two young Porto Rican women. One delicate creature named Senora Miguela, is about to become a mother, and has a baby boy of two years. The other, Senora Guadeloupe, is the mother of five children, the youngest a babe of twelve days.... In the party is a beautiful bride of the loveliest Spanish type, Senora Lola Marzan, who is being taken care of at a lodging-house.... She softly cried and kept repeating: “Quiero ir a Porto Rico---I want to go to Porto Rico.”).

97) Dec. 15, 1900, “Children Were Starves. Physicians Tell of Awful Conditions of the islanders”, San Francisco Examiner, (page 6). ("I found the children, ranging from two weeks to four years old, in a deplorable and pitiful condition", said Dr. Rosenerantz. They are suffering from inanition and rickets [“old-fashioned medical term for rickets], no doubt due to malnutrition and starvation.... ‘I found the Porto Ricans who arrived in this city last evening in a very poor and miserable condition,’ said Dr. E. Calderon. Seven of the children were quite anaemic [anemic] and emaciated, suffering from intestinal disturbances, no doubt due to bad food—especially so in the case of the infants.”).

98) Dec. 15, 1900, “Found Shelter In Prison. One Woman About to Become a Mother Sent to Hospital”, San Francisco Examiner, (page 6). (“Nine Porto Ricans were found wandering the streets in the vicinity of Third and Harrison streets and sent to the City Prison for shelter for the night. One of the women in the party was about to become a mother and was sent to the Receiving Hospital.”).

99) Dec. 16, 1900, “The Porto Ricans”, San Francisco Call, (page 1). (“Sometime ago, Mr. Alexander, a Hawaiian sugar planter, visited Porto Rico to investigate the possibility of
transferring laborers from that island to the sugar plantation of Maui. He was reported as finding the project feasible. As a result a number of Porto Ricans were willing to try the experiment...”

100) Dec. 26, 1900, “Christmas of the exiled Porto Ricans”, *San Francisco Examiner*, (page 6). (“Yesterday was a very merry Christmas [sic] for the Porto Ricans who, escaping an involuntary journey to Hawaii, have settled in California... Nearly all of the strangers had been placed with Spanish-speaking employers, and most of them in neighborhoods still strikingly Spanish in population and customs.”).

101) Dec. 31, 1900, “More Porto Ricans Coming”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 4). “Dispatches from San Juan, Porto Rico, announce that the steamship Arkadia has sailed from Ponce for New Orleans having on board 400 Porto Ricans, sixty-five per cent of whom are women and children destined for Hawaii.”


103) Jan. 2, 1901, “Porto Ricans Reach Hawaii. Secretary of the Planters’ Association Speaks of the Experiment,” *San Francisco Call*, (page 2). (“Honolulu, Dec. 25.—Fifty-six of the 134 Porto Ricans who started here to take places as plantation laborers arrived here on the 23rd, and are now on the island of Maui where their future home is to be.... Secretary Pfotenhauser of the Hawaiian Planters’ Association [stated that]... we have not yet received full details as to the terms on which the men were secured, but I understand they are to receive $15 or $16 per month, with the additions, such as homes, medical attendance, etc., provided.... The planters have had great difficulty in settling the labor question.”).


105) Jan. 2, 1901, “Laborers for the Hawaiian Plantations,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, (page 5). (“Honolulu, Dec. 25.—The remnant of the band of 134 Porto Ricans arrived here by the Rio early Sunday morning. They were at once transferred to the Wilder steamship Lahua, fifty-six in number, and taken to Lahaina, where they will be employed on the Pioneer Mill Company’s plantation.... At the Pioneer Mill Company’s plantation they will be put to
common labor on the plantation at from $18 to $20 a month for the men and $12 to $14 for the women...and proportionate wages for children above school age. In addition to this they will be furnished with houses, fuel, water, medical attendance, and hospital service free of charge.”). (Emphasis added)


107) Jan. 5, 1901, “Laborers for Hawaii. Sickly and Degenerate Lot of Porto Ricans Arrive at New Orleans en Route to the Islands”, Los Angeles Daily Times, (page 2). (“New Orleans, Jan 4.—Three Hundred and ninety Porto Ricans, men, women and children, in charge of Dr. A.J. Fulton, Carl Wolters, representing the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association, and Mr. Oppenheimer, left in a special train of tourist cars on the Southern Pacific road this morning for San Francisco. They go to work on the Hawaiian plantations. This is the second lot of immigrants from Porto Rico. They were passed from the steamship Arkadia as Americans. Taken as a whole, they are a sickly, degenerate, weak and disgusting lot.”).

108) Jan. 16, 1901, “Young Porto Rican Women Tries Suicide. Separated From Others of Her Race Who Have Gone to Hawaii, she Swallows Strychnine”, San Francisco Chronicle, (page 9). (“Salinas, January 15—Dolores Nartel [Lola Dolores Marzan?], a young Porto Rico woman living on the ranch of Robert S. Johnson in Monterey, attempted suicide this evening by taking poison. The young woman was one of those who recently left a party of Porto Rico laborers on the way to the Hawaiian Islands. She and her husband were sent to Johnson’s ranch, where she has been brooded over the separation from others of her race....”).

109) Jan. 25, 1901, “Poor Porto Ricans Mutiny When Starved. In Twenty Hours Given Only One Bun and a Small Portion of Rice and Then Shipped to the Plantations. Herded on the Steamer They Revolted at the treatment and Compelled the Captain to Put Back to Honolulu. After Being Fed the Unfortunate Immigrants Were Again Sent to Sea, Police Officers Being With Them,” San Francisco Examiner, (page 1). (“The Porto Ricans... arrived at Honolulu on January 16th...116 were reshipped on board the Hawaiian steamer Ke Ah Hou to be taken to Kauai, but mutinied....”).

111) Feb. 13, 1901, “Water Front Notes”, San Francisco Call, (page 11). “The steamer Zealanda will leave for Port Los Angeles to-morrow [sic] afternoon. At that point she will take on 800 Porto Ricans who are to work on the sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands. The passengers will be landed at various plantations on the different islands...”).

112) Feb. 17, 1901, “More Porto Ricans Rushed to Hawaii. Second Cargo of Emigrants, Who are to be Followed by Thousands---Birth on the Wharf,” Los Angeles Herald, (Part II, page 12) (“Tiny Santa Monica Rivera must think this a decidedly tempestuous life. Born at an early hour yesterday morning in an emigrant car on the long wharf at Santa Monica, she was hastily wrapped in fragments of a sheet. Her mother gathered her to her breast, walked aboard the Zealanda, and they are now on the high sea bound for new home in the Hawaiian islands [Islands].... [There were] 777 natives of Porto Rico who composed the emigrant party.”).

113) March 4, 1901, “Porto Ricans Taken From A Steamship”, San Francisco Call, (page 3). (“PONCE, Porto Rico. March 3—The United States and Porto Rican Steamship Company’s steamer Californian, having on board 500 emigrants for Hawaii....The local press has been publishing alarming stories of ill-treatment, slavery and starvation, thus discouraging would-be emigrants. The Californian sailed at 10:30 o’clock to-night for New Orleans.”).

114) March 7, 1901, “Makes Paupers Of Porto Ricans. Yellow Journalism’s Recent Achievement Bears Fruit. Santa Clara County is Asked to Care for Islanders Who Were Offered Homes in Hawaii,” San Francisco Call, (page 9). (“A number of the Porto Ricans who were induced by the Examiner [newspaper] to violate their contract and remain in California while on their way to the Hawaiian Islands are about to become county charges.”).

115) March 15, 1901, “More Porto Ricans For Hawaiian Islands. Laborers are Transported to Port Los Angeles for Departure on the Steamer Zealanda”, San Francisco Call, (page 3). (“Two passenger trains with 546 Porto Rican laborers, en route to the Hawaiian sugar fields.... The Oceanic liner Zealanda awaits them at the long wharf. This is the second large consignment of Porto Ricans sent to the island.”).

116) March 26, 1901, “Porto Ricans Strike. Hawaiian Laborers Leave a Plantation, Complaining of No Wages”, San Francisco Examiner, (page 9). (“HONOLULU (T. H.), (“March 18. -- Reports from the Island of Hawaii state that a number of Porto Rican laborers on Oakala plantation struck on account of alleged poor treatment from the overseers. The Porto Ricans claimed, it is said, that they did not receive their wages. All have since secured employment.”).
117) March 30, 1901, “Porto Rican Boys’ Predicament”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 8). (“Santiago Parei, a Porto Rican boy, 12 years of age, was sent to the Youth’s Directory by order of Chief Sullivan yesterday. He was one of those who were induced by the yellow journal to refuse to go to Hawaii some months ago.”).

118) April 1, 1901, “Lively Times on Zealania. Birth, Two Deaths, Three Marriages and a Divorce on Trip. Porto Rican Passengers Develop Wedding Mania and Captain Dowdell Has to Call a Halt”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 10). (“On her last trip from the coast the vessel [the Zealania] took away 545 Porto Ricans for the sugar plantations.... Dr. Waverly Clark at once named the youngster Zealandia Patricia Dominis [she was named after the ship], and is so recorded in the ship’s log.” NOTE: other persons who were married were: Francisco Beauchamps and Mariana Pagan; Lorenzo Jimenez and Dolores Beauchamps).

119) April 9, 1901, “Porto Ricans Die on the Way to Hawaii”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 1). (“El Paso Texas, April 8.—Dysentery is said to have caused seven deaths east of here among 865 Porto Rican emigrants bound for Hawaii, who passed through this city to-day, and at this point the bodies of two children who had died were taken charge [of].”).

120) April 9, 1901, “Death Rides in Emigrant Train. Porto Ricans Bound for Hawaii Stricken by Disease. Children Succumb. Miserable Pilgrims Will Be Shipped on a Steamer at Santa Monica”, *San Francisco Examiner*, (page 4). (“...the bodies of two children who had died were taken charge of by an undertaker to be buried. The natives occupied twenty-five cars, running in two sections.... Mariano Abril, a native of Porto Rico, is with the party in the capacity of a newspaper reporter, and will write about the trip and the new home of the emigrants for “La Democatra,” a paper published in Ponce [Porto Rico]. These emigrants will not be taken to San Francisco, but will be put aboard a ship at Santa Monica, Cal.”).

121) April 14, 1901, “Porto Rican Laborers Sail for the Islands. Zealania Starts for Hawaii with Nearly One Thousand Passengers”, *San Francisco Call*, (p. 17). (“Los Angeles, April 13.—Some 950 Porto Ricans engaged as laborers for the plantations of Hawaii passed through this city early this morning. The train was in two sections, arrived at 3 a.m. and went through without delay to the long wharf at port Los Angeles. The steamer Zealander awaited their coming, they were placed aboard early this morning and at 1 o’clock the steamer sailed for Honolulu. Two deaths occurred between here and Indio attributed to anaemia...a boy aged 9 years and the other a young man probably 23 or 24. The bodies were left here for burial.”).

122) April 14, 1901, “Two Laborers Die From Hunger On Train. Coroner at Los Angeles Ascribes Deaths of Contract Laborers Bound for Fields of Hawaii to Starvation. Eight Hundred Porto Ricans are Crowded into Fifteen Cars of a Southern Pacific Train at New
Orleans.”. *San Francisco Examiner*, (page 1). (“Just as the train started through Los Angeles, Manuel Ruiz, aged nine, and Ramon Calballero, aged twenty-three, breathed their last. The bodies were carried into the baggage car, but no stop was made until the ocean was reached. The 800 were rushed aboard the Zealandia and at 7 o’clock they were at sea. After the Zealandia was well away Coroner Holland was notified that the two Porto Ricans had died.”).

123) May 1, 1901, “Fight Is On With Governor. Lawmakers in Hawaii Now Puzzling Their Brains”, *San Francisco Call*, (p. 5). (“The steamship Zealandia arrived here on the 21st with 850 Porto Rican immigrants on board. During the trip six infants died and were buried at sea. The Porto Ricans were placed on island steamers and sent to various plantations.”).

124) May 6, 1901, “Railway Controversy Decided”, *San Francisco Call*, (p. 7). (“A case of smallpox appeared among Porto Ricans on the island of Kauai, who were landed at Honolulu by the steamer Zealandia, six weeks ago.”).

125) May 9, 1901, “Porto Ricans Pleased,” *Los Angeles Herald*, (page 18). (“Mariano Abril, editor and proprietor of La Democrata, published in Caguas, Porto Rico, has just returned from the inspection of the Hawaiian plantations and the new homes of the 6000 Porto Ricans who are there. He says that his countrymen and their families are well established, pleased with their condition and in a way to make more money than they ever could have earned at home. In his opinion from 25,000 to 30,000 Porto Ricans will be taken to the Hawaiian Islands during the next few years.”). [Emphasis added]

126) May 28, 1901, “Hawaii Gains Poor Citizens. Islands Protest against Invasion of Porto Ricans. Many of the Imported Laborers are Unfit to Work”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 5). (“More than half of the immigrants on the Colon [the steamer] were woman and children and a considerable number of the men were infirmed, while all were more or less emaciated. This is attributed to lack of food in their old homes.

127) June 12, 1901, “Porto Ricans Engage in a Strike and Riot,” *San Francisco Call*, (p. 2). (“Honolulu, June 4.— Some of the Porto Ricans sent to Kauai indulged in a small strike and riot on May 26.... This is the first strike of Porto Ricans.”).

128) June 16, 1901, “Porto Ricans Sail for Hawaii”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 14). (“San Juan, Porto Rico, June 25.—The American steamer Californian, which sailed to-day for New Orleans, carried 708 Porto Rican emigrants on their way to Hawaii.”).

129) June 28, 1901, “Porto Ricans Sail for Hawaii”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 9). “Los Angeles, June 27.—Two trains carrying 700 Porto Rican emigrants destined for the plantation of
Hawaii passed through here at 2 a.m. The emigrants were embarked upon the steamer Colon at Port Los Angeles this morning and sailed immediately for Honolulu.

130) August 28, 1901, “[Porto Ricans] Are Underpaid in Canefields. Slaves from Porto Rico at Spreckelsville on Small Wage.” San Francisco Examiner, (page 6). (“A tale of suffering is told here by Jose Avileas, a Porto Rican laborer who was imported to work in the cane fields. Avileas is eighteen years old and was among the first of the Porto Ricans to come here. He went to work on the Spreckelsville plantation on Maui, but after four months he was discharged, because, he says, he was not strong enough to perform the work require.”). [Emphasis added]

131) Oct. 31, 1901, “Ocean Steamships From Hawaii make Port but a few Hours Apart....”, San Francisco Call, (page 16). (“The Oceanic Steamship Company’s Alameda and the Pacific Mail Company’s City of Para arrived from Honolulu yesterday. The latter vessel has been carrying Porto Ricans from Port Los Angeles to the sugar plantations and has come home for an overhaul.”).

132) Nov. 8, 1901, “Anti-Trust Law. Hawaiian Plumber Receives Damages Under its Provisions”, San Francisco Call, (page 9). (“A Porto Rican boy 14 years old, who ran away from his native land to come to Hawaii when a load of immigrants were leaving, has been the subject of a correspondence between Governor Allen, of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Planters’ Association. The boy was wanted by his mother, who had refused her permission to leave. He has been located on the island of Kauai and will be sent back. The lad, whose name is Adolpho Mangual, says he is willing to return.”).

133) Nov. 13, 1901, “Porto Ricans Deceived by False Promises. Stone Masons Lured to Honolulu on Promises of Being Paid $5 a day”, San Francisco Call, (page 4). (“Celestino Garcia and partner, name unknown, are drifting in the Latin quarter [Quarter] in a destitute condition. They are Porto Ricans, and say that a man named Noble represented to them in their own country that if they went to Honolulu they would receive $5 per day for working on the sugar plantations. Lured by his promises, they went to Honolulu and found that wages were only $15 per month, out of which they were required to pay for medical attendance. They returned to this city [i.e., San Francisco] almost penniless”.

134) Nov. 26, 1901, “Compete With White Labor”, San Francisco Call, (page 3). (“...The immigration of unskilled labor has not ceased. There is a constant stream of Porto Rican laborers coming to these islands, assisted to these shores by the Planters’ Labor and Supply Company. These assisted immigrants are a most undesirable addition to our island community—illiterate, impecunious, of low vitality and lower morals.”).
135) Dec. 26, 1901, “Poor Labor proposition. Porto Ricans Tried and Found Wanting. Hawaiian Planters Have No Use for Them.” *Los Angeles Times*, (pp. 1ff.). (“It is very hard to find, however, a white man of he [the farming class who will work long with his own hands under the conditions that exist there.... By 1902, **34 plantations had Puerto Ricans on their payroll**. Occupations of the men were 4 clerical positions, 11 lunas [overseers... 15 railway laborers, 9 mill hands and 1734 filed hands and common laborers.”)

136) Nov. 11, 1902, “Porto Ricans Not Abused,” *San Francisco Call*, (page 3). (“Secretary Hitchcock has received from Governor Dole of Hawaii a statement denying reports of ill-treatment of several Porto Ricans on Hawaiian sugar plantations. The laborers went to Hawaii at the solicitation of the Sugar Planter’ Association and the complaint was made by Pedro J. Agostini [Porto Rican], father of one of the workmen [Porto Rican].... the industriousness Porto Ricans is satisfactory and their health has improved.”).

137) Nov. 17, 1904, “Porto Ricans Crowd Court...Tell Tales of Cruelty”, *San Francisco Call*, (page 7). (“Names cited in this newspaper article: Marie Pinto, Porto Rican; Theo Bustamento, Porto Rican...Justina Rodriguez, Porto Rican....” (“Twenty Porto Ricans who spent an unprofitable season in *Alaska* working for the Naknek [?] Packing Company....”).

138) Dec. 15, 1904, “Porto Ricans Are Deserting Hawaii. San Francisco Now Has Five Hundred in Destitute Condition and Five Thousand more are Coming soon,” *Los Angeles Herald*, (page 3). (“The Bulletin states that about 500 Porto Ricans, whose contracts for working in sugar plantations of Hawaii, have expired are in the city in a destitute condition. It is declared that nearly 5000 more will soon arrive from the islands. They did not find the conditions of labor in Hawaii agreeable, but none are anxious to return to Porto Rico, preferring to remain in this country [in the U.S.A.”).

139) May 16, 1909, “Japanese Strike Broken. Many Laborers are Hired to Take Places. Hawaiians are Determined to Replace Orientals....”, *Los Angeles Herald*, (page 3). (“A determined effort is being made to break the strike of the Japanese plantation laborers, of whom more than 5000 have walked out to enforce demands for increased pay. Six hundred strike breakers, composed of Hawaiians, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, and Chinese, have been put to work in the large mill on the Honolulu plantation, grinding cane which already had been cut when the Japanese went on strike. The mills on the Ewa and Oahu plantations are still idle, but it is expected the latter will resume grinding next Monday.”). [Emphasis added]

140) June 26, 1909, “Hawaiian Immigration Board to Help Needy. Destitute Spaniards and Porto Ricans at San Francisco to be Taken Back”, *Los Angeles Herald*, (p. 5). (“Honolulu, June 25.—The territorial board of immigration has decided to bring back here 200 Spaniards and Porto Ricans stranded in San Francisco and reported to be destitute.”).

142) Dec. 1, 1900, “Porto Ricans Classified As American Citizens. The Immigration Inspector Acts Upon His Own Opinion. Reasoning that the Island is Part of the United States. The Laborers Allowed to Leave the Ship, and Embark on the Southern Pacific for California En Route to Hawaii,” The Times-Picayune (New Orleans, Louisiana), (page 6). (“Natives of Porto Rico are American citizens, and as such are entitled to come to this county as freely as if they were journeying from one part of the United States to the other. Immigration laws, with their prohibitive causes, cannot apply to them. This was practically determined yesterday, when the United Immigration Inspector permitted the 114 Porto Ricans brought to the port by the steamship Arkadia, for account of Hawaiian sugar planters.... These looked bad [the Porto Ricans], to tell the truth. They were poorly clad—a man possessing only a pair of thin trousers and a shirt. They had no shoes or stockings.”).

143) Dec. 6, 1900, “Queer Traits of Porto Rico People. Immorality, Untruth and Paternalism Bred by Circumstances. While American Supervision Has Blundered in Reforms Attempted. The Spirit of Freedom and Advance of Education Will Eventually Work Salvation”, The Times-Picayune, 2nd Part (New Orleans, Louisiana), (p. 13). (“San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 26, 1900.—The area of Porto Rico is approximately that of the Florida parishes in Louisiana, but the population is almost as great as that of our whole state. It is then, a very densely populated country, and presents anomalies, both physical and racial, hardly to be encountered elsewhere. The inhabitants may roughly be divided into three groups, the whites, the blacks and the so-called “jibaros”, or persons of mixed blood.”).

144) Dec. 26, 1900, “Porto Rican Women Prolific. Six Children on a Train Between: New Orleans and San Francisco”, The Greensboro Patriot (Greensboro, North Carolina), (page 26). (“ Officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which has the contract of carrying Porto Rican laborers from New Orleans to San Francisco, when they go to work upon the Hawaiian sugar plantation, are startled over the prolificness of the women of the party, and fear their contract is an unprofitable one. The first party which left here for San Francisco consisted of 90 persons, men, women and children.... Six children were born on the route and the comfort of the mothers and the babes compelled the railroad to put on a second passenger coach. There is money in the contract, a railroad official says, if all the Porto Rican women are as prolific as this--- New Orleans Dispatch.”).
145) Jan. 31, 1901, “More Porto Ricans Wanted. Hawaiian Planters Ready to Employ 10,000 of the Islanders”, *The Washington Times* (District of Columbia), (page 4). (“Albert E. Minvielle, a native Porto Rican, employed by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association in taking Porto Rican immigrants to Hawaii, arrived here [in ] to escort a party of four hundred immigrants to the Pacific. The next party will be one of 750. Mr. Minvielle has just returned from Honolulu, where he assisted in settling 400 Porto Ricans. A large number of the Porto Ricans were taken from Honolulu to the island of Maui”). (Emphasis added)

146) June 22, 1901, “Telegraphic Resume. Things that Have Happened All Over the Country,” *Cloverdale Reveille* (Cloverdale, California), (age 1). (“The American steamer Californian, which recently sailed for New Orleans, carried 708 Porto Rican emigrants on their way to Hawaii.”).

147) June 29, 1901, “Emmigrants [sic] Mutiny. Porto Rican Laborers Bound for Hawaii Make Trouble En Route,” *Cloverdale Reveille* (Cloverdale, California), (page 1). (“A special to the Sun from New Orleans says: Seven Hundred and fifty Porto Ricans, who arrived here recently from Ponce [Porto Rico], were sent forward via San Francisco to Hawaii, making a total of 4500 Porto Ricans who have been sent to the Pacific. There has been much opposition to their emigration, particularly on the part of the Porto Rican sugar planters, and considerable trouble was encountered with the early emigrants...[on] the steamship Californian, when it broke out in the form of a mutiny on the part of the Porto Ricans....”).

148) Dec. 10, 1902, “Porto Ricans in Hawaii Want to Come Home”, the *Truckee Republican* (Truckee, California), (page 8). (“At a mass meeting of Porto Ricans held in Hilo las week a resolution was adopted providing for a committee to ask congress to send the Porto Ricans who are in Hawaii back to their own county.... They are mostly destitute, and many of them are very anxious to return to Porto Rico... The Porto Ricans who are able to do so have been returning home for some time.”).

149) April 29, 1905, “Suicide of a Leper”, *Cloverdale Reveille* (Cloverdale, California), (page 1). (“Honolulu—Dimon Arundes, the only Porto Rican leper in the Islands, committed suicide by hanging himself at the leper settlement March 25th. It is supposed that loneness in being separated from all his race and all who spoke his language, and the hopelessness of his condition drove him to this act.”).

150) Sept. 26, 1920, “1920”, *Quad-City Times* (Davenport, Iowa), (page 3). (“Hawaiian, English, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipino, Korean, Porto Rican [in the original!], and two or more Chinese dialects are spoken in the Hawaiian Islands. English is taught in all public schools....”). (emphasis added)
Endnotes

NOTE: *Daniel M. López is an active Member of the Maui Puerto Rican Association.

1. This is the name that was used by American newspapers from 1898 to 1932 to describe the Puerto Rican immigrants who were recruited by, and on behalf of, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association (HSPA) to work on a number of the different sugar plantations in Hawaii. The first Porto Ricans arrived in Honolulu, Hawaii on December 23, 1900 (on Sunday morning), and thereafter continued immigrating to Hawaii until mid-October 1901, covering eleven (11) separate Expeditions, the last one of these Expeditions being in mid-October 1901.

The 1901 the publication titled, The Hawaiian Annual: The Recognized Book of Information about Hawaii, provided a Table titled, “List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers, Throughout the Islands”, which listed a total of 68 sugar-related plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, eleven (11) of which were located on Maui (see: immediately below).

A selected list of Maui printed newspapers from the Journal, with the name of the newspaper, first, and then the Plantation or Company, following, as well as the years in publication, titled: “From Makaweli to Kohala: The Plantation Newspapers of Hawaii”, Hawaiian Journal of History (vol. 23, 1989: 170-195) (see: Below):

Hana News (Hana, Maui), (1944 );
HC & S Breeze (HC & S, Maui), 1948-1968;
HC & S Bulletin (HC & S, Maui), 1953-1960;
Kanani O Pioneer (Pioneer, Maui), 1948-1965;
Plantation Hi-Lites (Wailuku, Maui), 1939-1961;
Plantation Record (Wailuku, Maui, 1939);
Waimea Planter (Waimea, Maui), (1939 ).

Source: from the “Appendix” of the article titled, “From Makaweli to Kohala...”, (pp. 194-195).

NOTE: Where known and cited in the newspaper article[s], I highlighted in bold letters, the names of those Porto Ricans which were identified as such, in their respective newspaper citations. By doing so, hopefully this may assist any prospective researcher doing genealogical, and/or historical research, hopefully locating a possible ancestor among any of the names which are identified by me in this “Annotated Bibliography article”. (As an example, please see Part I above (as well as throughout this article), namely, numbers 9, 13, 21, 26, etc., above.).

Note: “The Honolulu Advertiser has had a succession of owners since it began publishing in 1856 under the name the Pacific Commercial Advertiser”, (source under: Wikipedia, The Honolulu Advertiser).

Of the total of the 150 of the Bibliographic newspaper citations/references cited in this article, 88 are Hawaiian published newspapers, while the remaining are mostly California newspapers.

(cf.: Amazon.com books, where my book can be purchased, either in printed format, and/or as an e-book.)

The book consists of 256 pages, has an “Index”, as well a “Topical Index”, 423 bibliographic Sources (many of which are “Primary Sources”), 32 “Exhibits”, and several Tables/Charts.

The book can also be purchased directly from the author, by ordering the book ($20.00 for the printed book, plus an additional $8.00 for mailing and handling) by sending an e-mail “order request” to Mr. López at: D Lopez777@aol.com; or call at: (619) 857-0721.

3. Note: the newspapers in the early 1900s oftentimes used “racially-oriented” (offensive) words, comments, slurs, racial and/or ethnic stereotypes, etc. (at least by “today’s standards”), to refer to Puerto Ricans and other “racial” groups (that is how these “racial groups”/”minority groups”/what we call today as an “ethnic group”) were referred to in the newspapers back then (at least) during the firsts three decades of the 1900s, as well as oftentimes, thereafter.


   a) “Newspapers of Hawai‘i 1834-1903: From ‘He Liona’ to the Pacific Cable”, (vol. 18, 1984: 47-86). (“Newspapers published in Hawai‘i from 1834 to 1903 present a unique opportunity to study several distinct but interrelated events. One is the universal technology of newspapers functioning within a confined place and time. Another is the evolution of newspapers from those in the Hawaiian language to those primarily in English, a phenomenon tied to American domination of Hawai‘i. Still another is the development of ethnic and bilingual papers, both illustrative of Hawai‘i’s multicultural society.”), (page 47). (Emphasis added)

   b) “The Beginnings of Sugar Production in Hawai‘i”, (vol. 19, 1985: 17-34). (“The sesquicentennial [the 150th year anniversary] of sugar production in Hawai‘i is being observed in 1985, because Ladd & Co. initiated its sugar operation at Koloa, Kaua‘i in 1835....”), (page 17).

   c) “Blacks in Hawai‘i: A Demographic and Historical Perspective”, (vol. 22, 1988: 241-255). (“Blacks first sailed to the Islands as crew members of merchant ships in the
early 19th century, and a few left their vessels to become residents of the islands. The Hawaiian term haole ‘ele’ele (foreign black) was coined at the time to refer to these newcomers.... One of the earliest businessmen in Hawai‘i in 1810 was Anthony D. Allen, a man of Black heritage from German Flats, New York.... Blacks were deliberately excluded from the proposed lists of immigrant groups in the 1850s by the Kingdom to provide contract labor to Hawai‘i.... In 1913 the 25th Infantry Regiment of all-Black males served in Hawai‘i.”), (pages 241-255). (Emphasis added)

“Even prior to HSPA (Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association) actions in 1907, Puerto Rican workers and their families, brought to the Hawaiian Islands in 1901 from Puerto Rico [Porto Rico], were descendants of American Indians, Spaniards, and Black Africans....”). (See also the Table titled, “Table I. The Black Population in Hawai‘i, 1900-1986”), (pages 241, 242, 245). Note: “U.S. Census data on race are not comparable to Hawai‘i Health Surveillance Program figures owing to different definitional and procedural counting methods,” (page 242). (Emphasis added)


e) “Foundations of Sugar’s Power: Early Maui Plantations, 1840-1860”, (vol. 29, 1995: 33-56). (“Sugar establishments of the 1840s and 1850s on Maui, Hawai‘i, and Kaua‘i represent the early formation of a powerful industry that transformed political and economic life by the end of the century. Production on Maui was probably the most active during this time.”), (page 33). (Emphasis added)

**NOTE:** See the following recent 2019 publication, for a contemporary Hawaiian-related (i.e., previously connected to a Hawaiian sugar plantation) newsletter example, namely, from the: Alexander & Baldwin Sugar Museum (The Alexander & Baldwin Sugar Museum in historic Pu‘unene, Maui), Sugar Museum News (Spring 2019, Vol. 16, No. 1, pages 1-4), which I received in the mail from this Museum on April 5, 2019. The Museum was earlier most helpful to me in my conducting of my research, as it related to the Porto Rican immigrants to Maui during the 1900s, by providing me a list of **434 names** of Porto Ricans that had immigrated to Maui, while having specifically worked on two Maui Plantations, namely, the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC & S Co.), as well as for the Maui Agricultural Company (MACO) during the first decades of the 1900s. For this assistance, I am most appreciative to the Director of this Museum, in particular. (Emphasis added)