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**Editorial Cartoons**

by Joe Escobar - Saturday, January 24, 2015, 12:10 PM

This forum thread is for Editorial Cartoons posts and replies.

After studying the required materials, address the various questions. For purposes of encouraging discussion, you may decide to separate your responses into SEPARATE posts. To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, and include the cartoon number. Do NOT simply leave it RE:Editorial Cartoons

Sum of ratings: -

[Edit](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Racism in cartoon five---"The Scale"**

by Trinidad Delgado - Sunday, January 25, 2015, 4:37 PM

The Scale cartoon depicts how both Irish and African Americans are equally problematic to the North and the South. The two races are drawn to be looked upon as less human and more ape-like. This illustration would seem that the cartoonist is portraying that Irish and Africans are the same as being inferior to their peers. Africans were assumingly considered to be placed at the bottom of society, and also other races as well. The Irish were just seen as another negative stereotype similar to the enslaved Africans.

The main point of this cartoon was the prejudice and racist views between the two populations. The cartoonist was an abolitionist wanted readers to understand that the Irish and Africans being discriminated in the North and the South, or to abolish racism within the society. The ape-like features was a significant distinction of how society viewed these people. The cartoon was meant to be sarcastic remark against the negative viewers, who judged the Irish and Africans. To conclude, the cartoonist wanted society to have a different perspective on the two races instead of assuming they would corrupt their community.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1) [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Re: Racism in cartoon five---"The Scale"**

by Stanley Cates - Monday, January 26, 2015, 7:56 PM

That's a very interesting conclusion you've come too. It's quite contrary to how I felt when I looked at this cartoon. I don't feel like this artist was an abolitionist. It would seem to me that this individual genuinely believes that these two "species" are equally

problematic to the north and south respectively. The ape-like details in the Irishman depict inferiority; a lack of culture and civility; this isn't something you would want to portray in a group that you are trying to support. Likewise the African is drawn with no shoes, implying a level of poverty and incivility associated with the slave population, he also wears a hat conducive to working in the fields. Both of these characters are wearing clothes; notable is the buttons on the shirt; these clothes; specifically the buttoned shirts give me and impression that the artist recognized that these people were like whites in form and could impersonated but were not the same. To clarify, that is to say that they are wearing clothes like any white man, but their physical features are intentionally altered to fit a certain stereotype.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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The Scale

by [Dalyn Stram](#) - Sunday, January 25, 2015, 11:14 PM

The Scale (#5) really jumped out at me. The man on the left - the black man - is an easily recognizable figure, although you must take note to see that he is purposely drawn with the features of an ape. The man on the right - the white man - takes a little more thinking, but is clearly the caricature of an Irishman. The Irish were portrayed as having the facial characteristics of apes (as were blacks), and both men are drawn as having such characteristics. It also strikes me as curious that the caricature of an Irishman back in the day this cartoon was inked (coattails, Irish style top hat), is still one that we carry to this day. Digging a little deeper, it is clear that the artist of this particular cartoon is not an abolitionist and does not have a positive outlook on blacks or the Irish, and most likely does not support them having rights either. The cartoon is clearly pushing a negative view of these people groups. The artist is comparing the blacks of the South and the Irish of the North, and with the metaphor of a scale, essentially saying that they are one and the same. Basically what he's saying is that the Irish are the blacks of the North.

I take two things away from this cartoon. First, that cartoons could be used as both political satire/humor, and that they could also be used at times for more sinister reasons. Here, the cartoon is being used to oppress, put down, and negatively portray an entire people group. Second, I take away the fact that the oppression and racism cannot be confined to simply the color of one's skin. Blacks experienced racism and oppression because of their skin, but the Irish (who had white skin) also experienced oppression simply because they were different. For me, this helps illustrate much of early America and the American nativism that defined it then, and even now. Anybody who was different was likely to experience some measure of oppression simply because of their differences. It was easy to define blacks as different because skin was something easily visible and ever-present. With the Irish it was more difficult, but they were oppressed nonetheless because of their religion (Catholicism) and cultural differences.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: Black, Irish and White?

by [Kaelen Byrum](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 2:15 PM

It is obvious to see that through the editorial cartoons that both blacks and Irish were not the favorite races. Although the Irish that came over were white just like the European whites that were already in the US, the Irish were depicted with creature features and almost of the same level as blacks and slaves. They were both not fully accepted. The cartoon of the black man and the white Irish man was the one that i understood the most and that really jumped out at me. It seems that the two are being compared to as equal in a way (according to the scale they are sitting on).

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Holly Horror



by [Adam Graves](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 5:27 PM

What I take from this cartoon is that Mrs McCaffraty who voted against Negro suffrage didn't like the fact that she had to share a passenger car with a Negro. Wonder if she was mainly upset that the lady appears to be in a better dress than her? It did say she voted at the bottom of the cartoon, so at least she had a right to vote and shouldn't be upset that her civil liberties were being disturbed.

I'm assuming that this cartoon wasn't supporting the abolitionism movement, and main purpose was to put fear in the public that this was where we the society is going.

Although Mrs McCaffraty looks like a crazy person, and the younger African American seems to be calm and civil, well dressed I'm assuming that this was a Pro Democrat cartoon of the time. I'd like to hear maybe what others took away from this cartoon.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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Re: Holly Horror

by [Cesar Rodriguez](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 10:51 PM

What I take from this image is a well off black woman depicted in a very good manner and to her left, based on cartoons we've seen in class of a white person with ape like features, I'd have to infer that she is an Irish woman also safe to say she is Catholic. She is depicted in such a manner, based on her clothes that she is probably in the working class and just went to pick up some groceries. The bottom caption that reads "Mr. McCaffraty Voted against Negro Suffrage" tells me that her husband, since women aren't allowed to vote, voted against Negroes getting the right to vote.

My assumption is that the cartoonist is actually an abolitionist that supports Negro Suffrage, and is making a statement to show what type of people vote against it, so respectable white people see this and won't want to be like the disreputable Irish.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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Re: Holly Horror

by [Adam Graves](#) - Wednesday, January 28, 2015, 9:15 PM

Feeling a little foolish for my oversights that you pointed out. My quick analysis of the cartoon was way off. Although I still think that Mrs McCaffraty who obviously must be Irish with that last name was still a bit jealous of the refined African Americans dress. But your point about her being from a working class Irish background is spot on. Possibly even bringing back Mr McCaffraty a couple of whiskey bottles that are in her grocery basket. The cartoonist definitely did a good job of making Mrs McCaffraty out to be a crazy and uncivilized person that Nativist seemed to characterize them as. Thanks Cesar for the insight, definitely going to take a little more time to thoughtfully interpret the cartoon before making a hasty post.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: Holly Horror

by [Dalyn Stram](#) - Friday, January 30, 2015, 10:14 PM

There are a few things we can take away right off the bat. First, suffrage means the right to vote. So Mr. McCaffraty in this instance has voted to deny blacks the right to vote. Second, note how differently the women are drawn. The white woman is drawn with ape-like features, and with the last name of "McCaffraty" we can probably safely

assume she and her husband are Irish. She is also portrayed as being of a lower social class due to her plain garb. The black woman on the hand is drawn very humanely, good-looking, and as of being higher up on the social level due to her more exquisite dress and clothing. In my opinion, this cartoon was drawn by an abolitionist or someone who supported black rights and wanted to get a stab in at the Irish, who in the particular cartoon, had refused to vote for black suffrage.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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The Scale

by [Kevin Humphries](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 6:17 PM

To me The Scale stands out because it implies Blacks in the south are the same in social standing and worth as the Irish in the north. This also indicates that the Irish immigrants were looked down upon in the north in the same fashion as blacks were in the south. Having little worth as human beings in the eyes of the american population. The way in which the artists depict each makes them look more like animals than human beings. It's a sad commentary on the time period.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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The Scale

by [Christopher McCay](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 8:02 PM

I liked the scale because it showed a northern white male and a southern black male balanced on a scale. I took from this that northern white males saw southern black males and slaves as equals. I saw that northern white males weren't as racist as the south and west.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Re: The Scale

by [Dalyn Stram](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 10:46 PM

As I see it, the Scale cartoon was definitely not a positive outlook equating black slaves and Northern whites as equals. Both figures are drawn as ape-like (a very negative association). The scale was a metaphor equating black slaves with the Irish in the North, and to me clearly displays the belief of the artist that both people groups are less than human and should be oppressed.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: The Scale

by [Natasha Vanderwall](#) - Wednesday, January 28, 2015, 11:17 PM

I saw the cartoon as negative. It looks to me as though both men are being looked down upon. Saying that the Irishman is equal to the black man back in that time frame wasn't a good thing. They were considered the lowest of the low when it came to the economic and social scale.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: The Scale

by [Trinidad Delgado](#) - Thursday, January 29, 2015, 12:52 PM

I can say that reflecting on my idea, the artist was certainly not an abolitionist, but someone who wanted readers to reflect on what they see as injustice. Perhaps the general population believed they weren't not meant to be civilized. Indeed, both races pictured on the scale were treated negatively in the north and the south, but

in order to get respect, did they have to blend in with the white society?

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Am I not a man and a brother?

by [Matt Devine](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 8:15 PM

This editorial cartoon depicts a slave who appears to be Anthony Burns, chained up and begging for his freedom. From this cartoon I can assume that the artist is from the north, against slavery, and probably a sympathizer demonstrating their view on the nationally publicized issue. "Am I not a brother?" Could be referring to the issues of equality, or could be a religious reference to Adam and Eve. Based on the popularity of the religion at that time I'd have to assume the artist to be Protestant. I also believe this cartoon made a decent impact on the issue, mainly because Anthony Burns' freedom was later purchased by Boston sympathizers.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Vatican threats.

by [Stanley Cates](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 8:45 PM

I find myself fascinated by the promised land cartoon. In the modern day I've noticed that Christianity; in all its varying forms; and Catholicism are lumped together in the same group. When you take a look at them in detail it becomes clear that this grouping together is somewhat inappropriate. This cartoon is intriguing, it illustrates a time when these two groups were not only distinct from one another, but bitter about it.

This cartoonist is most likely a Protestant; in one fashion or another; with a grim opinion on the Catholic church. The artist depicts the church as a commanding entity; made more apparent by the depiction that the dome overlooks Europe; bent on taking the land which currently belongs to Protestants. Protestants; whom had come to the Americas in an attempt to escape persecutions from the church in the first place. It could be then that the intention was to remind people of that time, and stir up a fear that those persecutors were now in pursuit.

Looking at this cartoon several things are directly put forth; the monk looking through the spyglass toward the North American continent, the two priests seemingly discussing opportunities while gesturing to the west. There is something else that is much more subtle, and much more grim. To the right we see weapons, the actual drawing of which is small, unassuming. The placement is where things get interesting. The artist makes a clear representation that there is an army hiding behind the widely recognized symbol of the cross. That is to say that what peaceful intentions offered by the Catholics coming from Europe is simply an evasion to the "truth" that there is no peace to be had with them. I would argue that this is cultural warfare propaganda.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: Vatican threats.

by [Adam Graves](#) - Friday, January 30, 2015, 2:02 PM

I think that you have some very good points in your post. The reference that you make about how the church is being depicted as a commanding entity; I feel like you're exactly right, considering that the Dome of Saint Peter's is situated within in Vatican City. I went to the Wikipedia page to read a little about the Dome. I've visited the Dome myself and didn't know as much about it when I went there, as I do now. The Dome is supposedly "regarded as one of the holiest Catholic sites." Further down in the Wikipedia page the dome has been described as "holding a unique position in the Christian world" and as "the greatest of all churches of Christendom" This was all news to me and not sure it plays into the message the cartoon is trying to convey. But I did find it interesting. I also seemed to zero in on the priest that had a grin that in my

opinion seemed almost like a greedy smirk. Again I wish I knew a little more about religion, but to me it seems like maybe these priests viewed the "Promise land" as a new place for them to spread Catholicism.

Link to the Wikipedia page on the Saint Peter's Dome

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Peter%27s_Basilica

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: Depiction of The Scale

by [Morgan Steinmetz](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 9:05 PM

Out of the five cartoons, the one that stood out to me the most was The Scale. I found myself drawn to it because it was honestly one of the two I actually fully understood. The cartoon is portraying a black man who is representing the black south and what I assume to be an Irishman portraying the white north. The two men are drawn like their popular stereotypes of the black man having the typical big mouth and also being barefoot. Him not having shoes on may be some sort of way to portray slavery and being less fortunate. The Irishman is portrayed like an ape, as all Irish people were in cartoons. The scale is balanced equally representing both of the "kinds of people" being the same and being just as important or just as unimportant as each other. The people of color should be treated just like the Irishmen and vice versa.

That is how I interpreted it, but I could very well see someone interpreting it completely different. I could see someone using this as an antislavery cartoon.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Editorial Cartoons: Am I not a man and a brother?

by [Justin Robertson](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 9:09 PM

Looking at the picture, I believe the cartoonist's opinion is that the African-Americans are men, just like everyone else, and deserve to be treated equally. "Am I not a man and a brother?" and the chains illustrates the unfair treatments of African-Americans, and is intended to create feelings of sympathy for them, because they too are humans. Anyone who believed in the ideas of slavery and racism would oppose this specific cartoon, mainly because they truly thought that the white Americans were superior to anyone that were of different skin color or culture. Abolitionists or antislavery supporters, on the other hand, would agree with this cartoon because they believed in equality and freedom of African-Americans. I believe this cartoon could help people in the 19th century second guess their opinions and beliefs regarding the ideas and issues of slavery. Seeing this cartoon right now makes me thankful that I live in this time period, where everyone has equality and freedom. It also made me realize that if I had lived in the 19th century, I would support the antislavery movement, and do what I could to put an end to slavery and the unfair treatment they endured afterwards.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Am I Not A Man?

by [Tanner Olson](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 10:08 PM

This cartoon #4 stood out to me because I saw it as the only positive image towards African-Americans out of the 5 available. It resembled the most accurate image of African-American slaves and the mistreatment and inequality that was happening at the time. The question, "Am I Not A Man And A Brother" is very bold in showing the intentions of the artist and how he wanted this picture to be seen. The statement is saying he is a man and a brother just like the other men no matter the race. Nothing is different besides the skin color and the label of being a slave which couldn't be seen or realized by the many whites of the South. The man in this image is more accurate than the other ape-like

perceptions in the other cartoons which were used to make the African-Americans seem lesser or more animal-like. The man drawn is of strong stature resembling a hard working slave man. The shackles being tied from hands to feet show the restriction of freedom with the hands raised in hope for freedom. This picture resembles the truth much more than the other cartoons and a realistic view of the struggles of slavery. This artist was definitely against slavery and gave this cartoon a bold heading to make that be known.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: Am I Not A Man?

by [Kaelen Byrum](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 7:35 PM

I agree that this one stood out as having a more positive image of African Americans. It also refrained from using any kind of comedic elements. We think of comics as having some kinds of humor, but this does not seem to be the case with this one. It seems to be more like an illustration rather than a comic. It seemed to have a more serious message of a black man asking to be treated fairly and equally.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Anti Slavery- AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER?

by [Natasha Vanderwall](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 10:39 PM

I choose #4 Am I Not A Man And A Brother?, because it depicts to me a black man asking for the white people to see him just as they see them selves. With this positive view, I believe that the cartoonist was against slavery. The cartoon doesn't make the man ape like, so you know it's a more positive view unlike cartoon number 5. But, at the same time they show him kneeling which could of been seen as a weakness. They meant for it to be seen as begging the white man to see him as a man like himself. I think it got the point across, but I don't know if it would of worked as well for the whites in the south that were pro slavery or even the pro slavery whites in the north.

I figured out that it was a more positive portrayal of a black man because of the phrase Am I Not A Man And A Brother? The artist wanted people to relate to that phrase. Then I noticed the facial details and noticed he looked human and not drawn like an ape. So from that, it meant to me that it was a cartoonist that was against slavery and for freeing the blacks.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Anti Slavery- AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER?

by [Justin Robertson](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 10:11 PM

I thought the same in regards to you saying that you do not think it would have as much as an impact on those who were pro slavery. It could have changed some of their opinions, but overall they were selfish and believed they were above anyone who were different in terms of race or culture.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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The Scale

by [Luis Murillo](#) - Monday, January 26, 2015, 10:46 PM

From my understanding of this cartoon I can conclude that the artist wanted to illustrate how both blacks from the south and white Irish men from the north were thought about equally, obviously being represented with the balancing of the scale. Both being seen as not human but more "ape like" because that is a how society viewed these people. Thus leading me to think this artist was not an abolitionist but wanted the viewers to see that these races were not any better than one because of there cultural and physical

differences.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: The Scale

by [Justin Robertson](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 10:17 PM

I agree that the author of the cartoon was not an abolitionist. Like you said, it is apparent once you see that the drawings of African-Americans and Irishmen are both drawn ape-like, and concludes that they believe in nativism or pro slavery, or even both.

Sum of ratings: (1) 0

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Fear and Loathing "At the south"

by [Adam Graves](#) - Wednesday, January 28, 2015, 9:39 PM

Need some help with this cartoon. It's clear that this kid is being reprimanded; clearly everyone should know the universal sign of the extended index finger in the air. The child's face seems to convey fear. The text at the bottom to me indicates that if he's not good the "Bobolitionist" is getting a call and he'll be going with them. I'm assuming that this cartoon is referring to abolitionists as the Bobolitionist? So was this used as a joke that African Americans would be worse off following the abolitionists versus their Masters? Did this cartoon run in a quarterly slave owner digest? I'm having trouble determining the audience of this cartoon.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: Fear and Loathing "At the south"

by [Stanley Cates](#) - Friday, January 30, 2015, 12:33 PM

I was fairly unclear on the depiction here as well. I was certainly not familiar with the term "bobolitionist". I did a little digging and found another cartoon dating a little later after the civil war had started using the same term.¹ The description of the cartoon in question describes Confederates as having the impression that all Union soldiers were abolitionists. Thus it would appear that the term "bobolitionist" was a negative slang term for abolitionist. That being said, I would think that the idea was to shed a bad light on the abolitionist movement. As if to tell slaves they were better off where they were.

¹ ""Bobolitionists"" *Harpweek.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Jan. 2015.

<<http://blackhistory.harpweek.com/7Illustrations/CivilWar/Bobolitionists.htm>>.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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Re: Fear and Loathing "At the south"

by [Kaelen Byrum](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 7:32 PM

Thanks for sharing the other cartoon. That helped it make more sense. I can see how the "bobolitionist" must be referring to abolitionists in general, but in a negative way. I had not heard that term before either.

Sum of ratings: (1) 0

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Re: Fear and Loathing "At the south"

by [Morgan Steinmetz](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 8:30 PM

I'm glad you shared the other cartoon with everyone. I too was a little confused with

the term bobolitionists so when I viewed "At the South" I couldn't really determine what side the cartoonist was on. If they were for abolition or against it.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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The Scale

by [Christopher McCay](#) - Thursday, January 29, 2015, 10:28 AM

At first I thought the scale was about racial equality. Looking at it closer I see I was wrong about northern whites being equal to southern whites. I look at it as a negative thing. Yes the white and black man are equal, but in a very negativ way. The scale shows that Anglo- European thought that Irish Catholic immigrants are no better then slaves and are not equal to any other white man.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: The Scale

by [Christopher McCay](#) - Thursday, January 29, 2015, 11:19 AM

In the first few sentences I mean northern white males and southern black males.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Not a man or brother?

by [Kaelen Byrum](#) - Friday, January 30, 2015, 7:50 PM

In the "am I not a man or a brother?" editorial cartoon, a black slave is portraid to look like he is begging for his freedom with his hands handcuffed and kneeling on one knee. With the title , the black slave is shown as being both neither a man or a brother in comparison to the white men. We can assume the the artist of the cartoon is anti-slavery.We can also see the the artist wanted to put forth his opinions towards this heavy handed matter.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Promised Land

by [Kaelen Byrum](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 5:46 PM

When i first look at this cartoon, I get the idea that it is referring to the Irish and them seeking out a "promised land", America. I also thought it was referring to the Irish immigrants due to the Catholic references in the actual cartoon. You see people dressed in clothing that represent important church members. I see the irony in this cartoon because these people of the Catholic church are viewing the United States as their promised land, and not the birthplace of Jesus, or heaven.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Am I not a man and a brother?

by [Morgan Steinmetz](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 5:38 PM

When I first saw the cartoon "Am I not a man and a brother?" the very first thought that popped into my head was "This is definitely a cartoon of an abolitionist." The cartoon very clearly shows an African American who seems to be begging for his equality and for him to be accepted as a fellow brother. I believe that the creator of this cartoon was using this image to portray the focus of what abolition was really about. By using the phrase "Am I not a man and a brother?" it gets the message across that no matter the skin color, we should be equal.

Like someone else had pointed out, I also found it to be interesting and memorable because it was the only cartoon that was for African Americans and not stating that they

are worthless slaves and lesser than whites.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Holy Horror

by [Kaelen Byrum](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 6:21 PM

I had a little bit of difficulty understanding what was going on in this cartoon. From what I saw was that both a black and Irish women are sitting next to each other on a train car. It is interesting to me how the Irish woman is portrayed as an ugly creature looking figure and the black woman is very beautiful. I get the idea from this that the Irish are viewed as worse than the black slaves.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Re: Holy Horror

by [Kevin Humphries](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 7:46 PM

I think it had less to do with her being Irish and being viewed as worse than it did her husband voting against the negro suffrage, I could be wrong also but I think her husband voting against it is an important part of this cartoon

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Re: Holy Horror

by [Kaelen Byrum](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 7:27 PM

Upon more closely looking at this cartoon, I noticed the differences in the physical appearance of the two women. The woman on the right is dressed in fine clothing. She is wearing an expensive, decorative bonnet with ribbons. The woman on the left is wearing a plain cotton bonnet like a worker would wear. The woman to the right is holding a parasol and coin purse in her hands, which is a sign of wealth. The woman to the left is holding a woven basket full of fish and vegetables as if she has just gone to the market. The woman to the right has a slim nose, high cheekbones, a slender face, closed lips. The characteristics look like what would be shown on an upper class white women, but she has black skin. The woman to the left is shown as having features that would be normally identified as a black woman, such as a wide nose, large cheek bones, and an open mouth showing gapped teeth. The woman has white skin though. The woman to the right is a black freed slave who has now achieved a higher social status. The woman to the left is Mrs. McCaffraty, a white Irish immigrant woman who is still being treated as a slave. The woman to the left is looking up to the woman on the right, showing that the black woman has a higher social status. It can be determined by the commentary below the comic that Mrs. McCaffraty's husband voted to end black suffrage. This is ironic because his vote allowed the black woman to increase her social standing, but his own white Irish wife does not have that same opportunity.

The artist of this cartoon was most likely anti-slavery. They were pointing out the difference between the freed black women and the Irish women. The Irish may have voted to end black suffrage, but they were suffering the same injustice.

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At the South

by [Michael Silva](#) - Saturday, January 31, 2015, 10:55 PM

This one stood out the most to me. The way I see this cartoon it appears that a child is

being scolded for doing something wrong. The Mother speaks of the abolitionist coming to take him away if he isn't good. The comic appears to be saying that the African Americans were taught to fear the abolitionists. That they were scary and would take you away. Leaving the point empty as to were they were being taken. The artist I believe is conveying that the southern slave owners were brain washing and keeping the information hidden that the abolitionists wanted to free the slaves. It shows the African mother speaking in an uneducated manor. This makes it seem like the artist feels African slaves were being controlled through non education and fear. It is in my opinion an anti slavery comic.

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