

Teacher Guide



This teacher guide includes additional background information, resources and activities based on the Newspaper in Education publication *History of Chocolate*.

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Introduction

About Newspaper in Education (NIE)

The Tampa Bay Times Newspaper in Education program (NIE) is a cooperative effort between schools and the Times Publishing Co. to encourage the use of newspapers in print and electronic form as educational resources — a “living textbook.”

NIE serves educators, students and families by providing schools with class sets of the Pulitzer Prize-winning Tampa Bay Times plus award-winning original educational publications, teacher guides, lesson plans, educator workshops and many more resources — all at no cost to schools, teachers or families.

For more information about NIE, visit tampabay.com/nie, call 727-893-8138 or email ordernie@tampabay.com. Follow us on X/Twitter at twitter.com/TBTimesNIE. Find us on Facebook at facebook.com/TBTNIE.

NIE is a member of Florida Press Educational Services (FPES), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization of Florida newspaper professionals whose mission is to promote reading and critical thinking, particularly for young people. For more information about FPES, visit fpesnie.org.

Newspapers as primary sources

“Working with primary sources builds a wide range of student skills, from reading complex texts to assessing the credibility of sources to conducting research.”

- Library of Congress

The newspaper is both a primary and secondary source. Primary sources are the raw materials of history – original documents and objects that were created at the time under study. Secondary sources are accounts that retell, analyze, or interpret events, usually at a distance of time or place ([Library of Congress](#)).

Newspapers as informational text

The newspaper is an excellent source of informational text. Reading and interpreting informational text is a fundamental component of the Florida’s [B.E.S.T. Standards for English/Language Arts](#). Informational text is nonfiction text whose primary purpose is to inform the reader about the natural or social world. Informational text employs a variety of structures to assist the reader in finding information quickly and efficiently. These can include a table of contents, an index, bold or italicized text, glossaries for specialized vocabulary, embedded definitions for specialized vocabulary, realistic illustrations of photos, captions and other labels, and graphs and charts.

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Activities: The origins of chocolate

Ancient Maya writing

Writing is a way of showing speech, or spoken language, with marks. These marks can be written on stone, parchment, paper or a computer screen.

The simplest type of writing uses pictures to stand for words or ideas and is called pictographic. Many of the earliest writing systems used pictographs.

In other types of writing, marks of various designs can stand for whole words or parts of words. Chinese and Japanese characters are examples of this kind of writing.

In alphabetic writing, marks called letters each stand for a different sound. The alphabet used for English is an example of this type of writing.

Ancient Mayan writing combined logographs (symbols representing whole words) with symbols that represented sound syllables. Maya books were called codices (sing. codex).

Use the Write in Maya Glyphs worksheet ([Appendix 1](#)) to write your name as a Maya glyph block. Next, find a short headline in the Tampa Bay Times and write it as a series of Maya glyph blocks. Exchange papers with another student and translate them back into English.

Sources: Britannica Kids; Utah Museum of Fine Arts at the University of Utah (<https://umfa.utah.edu/third-saturday-mayan-glyphs>)

Florida Standards: SS.5.A.2.1; SS.5.A.1.1; SS.5.A.2.1; ELA.K12.EE.2.1; ELA.K12.EE.4.1
ELA.K12.EE.5.1; ELA.K12.EE.6.1; ELA.4.F.1.4

Chocolate drinking vessel

Many Maya and Aztec chocolate drinking vessels are decorated with scenes of how chocolate was used – for example, at celebrations or ceremonies. (Two great examples can be found at: <https://www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2014/maya-drinking-cup> and <https://artmuseum.princeton.edu/collections/objects/32221>.) Make a list of ways that we use chocolate today. Then, design a cup, bowl or plate that is decorated with scenes of modern chocolate use. You can use pencil and paper or drawing/design software. Write a short paragraph explaining your piece's decorations and their meanings.

Florida Standards: ELA.45.C.1.1; VA.45.C.1.1; VA.45.C.1.2; VA.45.H.1.1; VA.45.S.1.3

Chocolate in Mexican culture

Watch the four-minute video “Chocolate as Resistance” about chocolate in Mexican culture at huffpost.com/entry/chocolate-as-resistance_b_4717489 and answer the following questions.

What type of video is this? (check all that apply)

- Animation
- Commercial
- Documentary
- Entertainment
- Informational
- News report
- Promotional
- Propaganda
- Training film
- Other

What elements does the filmmaker use in this video? (check all that apply)

- Animation
- Background noise
- Black and White
- Color
- Dramatizations
- Live action
- Music
- Narration
- Special effects

List the people, places, objects and activities you see.

People:

Places:

Objects:

Activities:

Write one sentence summarizing this video.

What did you find out from this video that you might not learn anywhere else?

What other documents or historical evidence might you use to help you understand this topic?

Source: National Archives [Analyze a Video worksheet](#)

Florida Standards: VA.45.C.1.2; VA.45.H.1.3; VA.45.S.1.2; ELA.K12.EE.1.1; ELA.K12.EE.3.1; ELA.K12.EE.4.1; ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.C.5.1

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Activities: Chocolate reaches the Old World

Analyzing portraits

A portrait is a likeness or image of a person or people that is created by an artist. When an artist creates a portrait, he or she makes choices that illuminate both how the artist sees the subject and how the artist wants the subject to be seen by others.

When you analyze a portrait, consider the following elements:

- Facial expression: What emotion(s) does this expression convey?
- Pose: What is the artist trying to say about the subject?
- Clothing: What clothing is the subject wearing? What might clothing tell us about the subject's profession, personality, social status or place in history?
- Hairstyle: Why might hairstyle be an important element of a portrait?
- Setting: What is the setting of the portrait? What might the setting tell us about the subject? Consider if the setting is real or imagined.
- Objects: What objects are in the portrait? Objects function as symbols. What might they be telling us about the subject?
- Color: What is color conveying in this image? How does color set the tone and mood of the portrait?
- What does the portrait imply about the subject's personality, character or the way the person lives in the world?
- Why do you think the portrait was created? What purpose did it serve?
- What does the portrait say about life at the time it was created?

Examine the three paintings in [Appendix 2](#). For each painting, write down the answers to the questions above. Note the chocolate-related objects in each painting. What do you think they are meant to tell us about the subject(s) of the painting? Share your answers and thoughts with your class.

Extension activity: Analyzing photographic portraits

Just like painters, photographers make choices that illuminate how they see the subject of their photograph and how they want the subject to be seen by others. Choose a photograph of a person or people from the Tampa Bay Times or at tampabay.com/photos and analyze it using the questions above. Share your answers and thoughts with your class.

Florida Standards: VA.45.C.1.2; VA.45.H.1.3; ELA.K12.EE.1.1; ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.3.1; ELA.45.R.2.1; ELA.45.V.1.1

Extension activity: Identity portraits

In pairs, have students interview each other about different facets of their identities, perspectives and values. Then, brainstorm symbols that could represent those themes (for example, a student might ask their classmate about something they care about; if the interviewee were to mention global peace, a peace sign might be an appropriate symbol). Then, pairs will look through the Tampa Bay Times to find images of those symbols and cut out or print them. Finally, students will create mixed-media identity portraits of their classmate that include symbols representing the subject in the background. Share your portraits and discuss as a class: What did you learn about yourself and your classmate through the process? How are you similar to and different from your classmates?

Sources: Learning for Justice; National Portrait Gallery

Florida Standards: ELA.K12.EE.4.1; ELA.K12.EE.5.1; ELA.K12.EE.6.1; ELA.45.C.2.1; VA.45.C.1.1
VA.45.C.1.2; VA.45.C.2.2; VA.45.C.2.3; VA.45.C.3.3; VA.45.H.1.1; VA.45.S.1.3; VA.45.S.1.4

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Activities: Chocolate returns to the New World

St. Augustine: Analyzing maps

Maps use images and lines to convey important information and tell stories. Maps can be simple illustrations, or they can be high tech: from GPS to street map views in real time.

Use the guiding questions below to analyze the two historic maps of St. Augustine in [Appendix 3](#). Share your thoughts and observations with your class.

OBSERVE: Identify and note details

- Describe what you see.
- What do you notice first?
- What size and shape is the map?
- What graphical elements do you see?
- What on the map looks strange or unfamiliar?
- Describe anything that looks like it does not belong on a map
- What place or places does the map show?
- What, if any, words do you see?

REFLECT: Generate and test hypotheses

- Why do you think this map was made?
- Who do you think the audience was for this map?
- How do you think this map was made?
- How does it compare to current maps of this place?
- What does this map tell you about what the people who made it knew and what they didn't?
- If this map was made today, what would be different?
- What would be the same?

QUESTION: What didn't you learn that you would like to know about?

- What do you wonder about...
 - Who?
 - What?
 - When?
 - Where?
 - Why?
 - How?
- What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

Florida Standards: SS.4.G.1.4; SS.4.G.1.2; ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.1.4; ELA.4.C.2.1; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.R.2.1; ELA.45.V.1.1

Chocolate in St. Augustine

In [Appendix 4](#), you will see the complete list of St. Augustine residents who purchased Captain de la Rua's possessions at auction after his death in 1649.

Choose one person from the list and write down what you know about them: title, name, what they purchased and for how much.

Next, use the two tables on Page 9 of the *History of Chocolate* publication and secondary sources, such as a history textbook or Internet sites such as the Florida Museum (<https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/staugustine/>), to research St. Augustine in the 1600s and answer the following questions:

- What do the item(s) purchased tell us about life during this time?
- Would it/they have been common or unusual?
- What was this person's likely economic and social status?
- What else is known or could be realistically assumed about this person?

Write a short biographical sketch of this person, using your imagination to fill in the missing information. For example, where was this person born? Are they married? Do they have children? What is their job like? What is their house like? Do they have servants? What might their typical day be like? Share your sketch with your class.

Extension activity: The 5 Ws

Write a newspaper article about the auction that took place on Dec. 7, 1649. Be sure to include the 5 Ws (Who, What, When, Where and Why). Use the articles in the Tampa Bay Times as models.

Extension activity: Journaling

Write a journal entry in the voice of the person you researched. Write about what you purchased in the auction, why you purchased it and how you will use it.

Source: Oregon History Project; ReadWriteThink.org

Florida Standards: ELA.K12.EE.1.1; ELA.K12.EE.2.1; ELA.K12.EE.3.1; ELA.K12.EE.4.1; ELA.45.C.1.2; ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.1.4; ELA.45.C.1.5; ELA.45.C.2.1; ELA.45.C.3.1; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.C.5.1; ELA.45.F.1.4; ELA.45.V.1.1

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Activities: Chocolate in colonial America

Chocolate houses



The London Coffee House, p. 393.

“Mrs. Dorothy Jones, the wife of Mr. Morgan Jones, is approved of to keepe a house of publique Entertainment for the selling of Coffee & Chochaletto.” (New England Historical Society)

In 1670, Dorothy Jones became the first licensed coffee and chocolate trader in the English colonies, gaining official permission to sell coffee and chocolate at her tavern in Boston, Massachusetts. The first true coffee and chocolate house in Boston, the London Coffee House, opened in 1689. Other important establishments included the City Tavern, also known as the Merchant Coffee House, in Philadelphia, the King's Arms Coffee House in New York City and the Green Dragon in Boston.

Imagine that you are opening a new chocolate house in colonial or early America. Come up with a name and decide what you will serve. Using the historical advertisements in the *History of Chocolate* publication and in [Appendix 5](#) as models, create a historical newspaper advertisement for your chocolate house. Be sure to include your name, location and main selling points. Share your new business idea with your class.

Florida Standards: ELA.K12.EE.2.1; ELA.K12.EE.4.1; ELA.K12.EE.5.1; ELA.K12.EE.6.1; ELA.45.C.2.1; ELA.45.C.3.1; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.R.2.1; VA.45.C.1.1; VA.45.C.2.3; VA.45.C.3.3; VA.45.F.1.1; VA.45.F.3.1; VA.45.H.1.1

Analyzing a turning point in history

Major historic events inevitably bring about changes in society, from politics to daily routines. For example, the 9/11 attacks prompted the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan (big change), and it also led to “God Bless America” being played at ballparks (smaller change).

After the Declaration of Independence was approved on July 4, 1776, it was immediately set in type as a broadside and printed overnight by John Dunlap, the official printer to Congress. Copies of the printed version were immediately distributed to all the colonies. *The Pennsylvania Evening Post* was the first newspaper to include the text in its pages.

Look through the July 6, 1776, edition of *The Pennsylvania Evening Post* ([Appendix 6](#)), including all the ads and notices etc. What can they tell you about the people who lived at that time?

Think about how the Declaration of Independence changed the course of history in big and small ways. If you lived at this time, how would this event have changed your life? Write down at least two changes. Try to come up with one big change and one small change. Why do you think these changes would occur? Write down at least one reason for each change. Finally, how does this event continue to affect our lives today? Give at least one example.

As a class, discuss how major events can change the course of history in big and small ways.

- What were some of the big changes you wrote down? What were some of the smaller changes?
- What type of evidence/reasons did you use to make your hypotheses about changes?
- Sort the changes you hypothesized into categories. Possible categories: predictable versus unpredictable; positive versus negative; political versus personal, etc.

Extension activity: Journaling history

Write a journal entry from the perspective of someone living shortly before this event occurred, then a second entry from after. At the top of your entry, give a description of who “you” (the person writing this journal entry) are. Use the second journal entry to describe some of the changes that have happened in your life since your chosen big event.

Sources: American Antiquarian Society; newseumed.org; Donald Falls, Manatee High School

Florida Standards: ELA.K12.EE.1.1; ELA.K12.EE.2.1; ELA.K12.EE.3.1; ELA.K12.EE.4.1; ELA.45.C.1.2; ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.1.4; ELA.4.C.2.1; ELA.45.C.3.1; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.F.1.3; ELA.45.F.1.4; ELA.45.R.2.1; ELA.45.R.2.3; ELA.45.R.2.4; ELA.45.V.1.1; ELA.45.V.1.3; SS.4.A.1.1; SS.5.A.1.1; SS.5.A.4.4; SS.5.A.5.1

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Activities: Chocolate from the Industrial Revolution to the present day

Impact of the Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution affected every aspect of chocolate, including how it was manufactured; how and to whom it was advertised and sold; and how and by whom it was consumed.

From the timeline of chocolate history in the *History of Chocolate* publication, choose one of the technological developments in chocolate making that occurred between 1800-1900. Research how this development affected or changed:

- The way chocolate was manufactured.
- The shape, taste and feel of the finished product.
- The cost of the finished product.
- The people who bought and consumed chocolate.
- The chocolate industry.

Using the historical advertisements in the *History of Chocolate* publication and in [Appendix 9](#) as models, create a historical newspaper advertisement for chocolate made using this new development. Then, using the advertisements in the Tampa Bay Times as models, create a modern advertisement for chocolate made using this new development. Share your advertisements with your class.

Florida Standards: SS.5.A.1.1; SS.5.A.1.2; SS.5.A.3.1; ELA.K12.EE.1.1; ELA.K12.EE.2.1; ELA.K12.EE.3.1; ELA.K12.EE.5.1; ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.1.4; ELA.45.C.1.5; ELA.45.C.2.1; ELA.45.C.3.1; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.F.1.3; ELA.45.F.1.4; ELA.45.R.2.2; ELA.45.V.1.1; ELA.45.C.5.1; ELA.45.C.5.2

Economic impact of chocolate

According to the National Confectioners Association, manufacturers of chocolate, candy, gum and mints directly employ nearly 58,000 people across the United States, contributes more than \$37 billion in retail sales to the U.S. economy each year and has at least one manufacturing facility in each of the fifty U.S. states.

In Florida, the confectionary industry (chocolate, candy, gum and mints) supports 29,562 total jobs, including 9,147 direct jobs, with a total economic output of \$1.2 billion. See the Florida Fact Sheet.

Search the employment listings in the Tampa Bay Times and online at tampabay.com/jobs using the keyword “chocolate.” What types of jobs are listed? Choose a job that seems interesting to you and use the advertisement to answer the following questions:

- What are the job duties and responsibilities?
- What qualifications are necessary for this job?
- What education and/or training is necessary for this job?
- How much does this job pay?
- How does the job fit your skills and interests?

Prepare a report or presentation using the information collected above to assess whether you would pursue a career in the selected occupation and why or why not. Present your findings to your class.

Extension activity: Career outlook

Use the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Outlook Handbook at bls.gov/ooh to research this career in more depth. What is the typical work environment? What is the job outlook for the next decade? What are some similar occupations? Expand your report or presentation to include this additional information.

Florida Standards: ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.1.4; ELA.45.C.1.5; ELA.45.C.2.1; ELA.45.C.3.1; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.C.5.1; ELA.45.R.2.3; SS.4.FL.1.1; SS.5.A.1.1

Analyzing editorial cartoons: Child labor in the production of cocoa

Newspaper editorial cartoons are graphic expressions of their creator's ideas and opinions. Editorial cartoons are published in a mass medium, such as a newspaper, news magazine, or the Web. In addition, the editorial cartoon usually, but not always, reflects the publication's viewpoint.

Editorial cartoons differ from comic strips. Editorial cartoons appear on the newspaper's editorial or front page, not on the comics page. Editorial cartoons are sometimes referred to as political cartoons, because they often deal with political issues.

Like written editorials, editorial cartoons have an educational purpose. They are intended to make readers think about current political issues, and can provide a window into history by showing us what people were thinking and talking about at a given time and place.

Children as young as 10 years old routinely worked in America from the Industrial Revolution through the 1930s. They worked in often-hazardous conditions in industrial settings, in retail stores, on the streets, on farms and in home-based industries.

In the 1870 census, 1 out of every 8 children was employed. By 1900, it was more than 1 in 5. The movement to end child labor in the United States began in earnest in the early 1900s, and in 1938, Congress passed a law restricting legal child labor to those ages 16 and over.

Today, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 1.56 million children are engaged in child labor on cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which produce about 70% of the world's cocoa supply. Forty-three percent of these children are engaged in hazardous activities. U.S. candy makers, including Hershey, Mars, Nestle and Cargill, have pledged to end child labor in their supply chains by 2025.

Use the guiding questions below to analyze the three historic editorial cartoons about child labor in Appendix 7.

OBSERVE: Identify and note details

- Describe what you see.
- What do you notice first?
- What people and objects are shown?
- What, if any, words do you see?
- What do you see that looks different than it would in a photograph?
- What do you see that might refer to another work of art or literature?
- What do you see that might be a symbol?
- What other details can you see?

REFLECT: Generate and test hypotheses

- What's happening in this cartoon?
- What was happening when this cartoon was made?
- Who do you think was the audience for this cartoon?
- What issue do you think this cartoon is about?
- What do you think the cartoonist's opinion on this issue is?
- What methods does the cartoonist use to persuade the audience?

QUESTION: What didn't you learn that you would like to know about?

- What do you wonder about...
 - Who?
 - What?
 - When?
 - Where?
 - Why?
 - How?
- What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

Next, visit the Cartoon Movement World Day Against Child Labour collection of modern editorial cartoons at cartoonmovement.com/collection/child-labor. Choose three cartoons and analyze them using the same questions.

Finally, compare the historical cartoons with the modern cartoons. What are the similarities, and what are the differences? Would a person from the early 1900s be able to understand the modern cartoons? Why or why not? Discuss what you have learned with your class.

Extension activity: Identifying persuasive techniques

Cartoonists use a variety of techniques, such as symbolism, exaggeration, labeling, analogy and irony, to communicate ideas and opinions with readers.

Use the chart below, adapted from the Library of Congress, to identify the persuasive techniques used in the historical and modern editorial cartoons you analyzed.

Once you've identified the persuasive techniques that the cartoonist used, answer these questions:

- What issue is this political cartoon about?
- What do you think is the cartoonist's opinion on this issue?
- What other opinion can you imagine another person having on this issue?
- Did you find this cartoon persuasive? Why or why not?
- What other techniques could the cartoonist have used to make this cartoon more persuasive?

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Symbolism	<p>Cartoonists use simple objects, or symbols, to stand for larger concepts or ideas.</p> <p>After you identify the symbols in a cartoon, think about what the cartoonist means each symbol to stand for.</p>
Exaggeration	<p>Sometimes cartoonists overdo, or exaggerate, the physical characteristics of people or things in order to make a point.</p> <p>When you study a cartoon, look for any characteristics that seem overdone or overblown. (Facial characteristics and clothing are some of the most commonly exaggerated characteristics.) Then, try to decide what point the cartoonist was trying to make by exaggerating them.</p>
Labeling	<p>Cartoonists often label objects or people to make it clear exactly what they stand for.</p> <p>Watch out for the different labels that appear in a cartoon, and ask yourself why the cartoonist chose to label that particular person or object. Does the label make the meaning of the object more clear?</p>
Analogy	<p>An analogy is a comparison between two unlike things. By comparing a complex issue or situation with a more familiar one, cartoonists can help their readers see it in a different light.</p> <p>After you've studied a cartoon for a while, try to decide what the cartoon's main analogy is. What two situations does the cartoon compare? Once you understand the main analogy, decide if this comparison makes the cartoonist's point more clear to you.</p>
Irony	<p>Irony is the difference between the ways things are and the way things should be, or the way things are expected to be. Cartoonists often use irony to express their opinion on an issue.</p> <p>When you look at a cartoon, see if you can find any irony in the situation the cartoon depicts. If you can, think about what point the irony might be intended to emphasize. Does the irony help the cartoonist express his or her opinion more effectively?</p>

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/child-forced-labor-trafficking/child-labor-cocoa>); Library of Congress National Child Labor Committee Collection (<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/nclc/>); [Library of Congress Cartoon Analysis Guide](#)

Florida Standards: ELA.K.12.EE.1.1; ELA.K.12.EE.2.1; ELA.K.12.EE.3.1; ELA.K.12.EE.4.1; ELA.K.12.EE.6.1; ELA.45.C.1.3; ELA.45.C.1.5; ELA.45.C.2.1; ELA.45.C.3.1; ELA.45.C.4.1; ELA.45.R.2.1; ELA.45.R.2.2; ELA.4.R.2.3; ELA.45.R.2.4; ELA.45.R.3.3; ELA.45.V.1.1

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Appendix 1: Write in Maya Glyphs worksheet



Write in Maya Glyphs



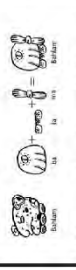
Ancient Maya words are formed from combinations of nearly 800 signs. While the American writing system is also based on signs, they are formed from combinations of only 26 signs, or the Alphabet. Each Maya sign is a full syllable so that list of signs is called a Syllabary, not an Alphabet.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	tz	tz'	w	x	y
b'																									
ch																									
ch'																									
j																									
k																									
k'																									
l																									
m																									

In the small syllabary here, sounds are formed by combining a consonant on the left column with one of the five vowels; a, e, i, o, or, u across the top.

Maya writing combined logographs (symbols representing whole words) with symbols that represented sound syllables (for example: ma, me, mi, mo, mu).

The word jaguar (bahlam), for example, could be written as a symbol which looks like a jaguar's head, or as a cluster of three syllables: ba-la-m(a). In syllabic systems like Mayan the final vowel (in this case the 'a') is often silent.



In Maya writing, the symbols representing syllables were arranged in glyph blocks to sound out each word. In each glyph block the symbols were generally read from top to bottom and from left to right. Here are just a few of the many combinations possible.



<https://umfa.utah.edu/sites/default/files/2020-07/writeinmayaglyphshandout.pdf>

Appendix 2: Paintings depicting Old World chocolate drinkers



La tasse de chocolat, 1768. This painting by Jean-Baptiste Charpentier the Elder shows the family of the Duke of Penthièvre drinking chocolate. Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Mujer tomando un chocolate caliente by Raimundo de Madrazo y Garreta (1841–1920). Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

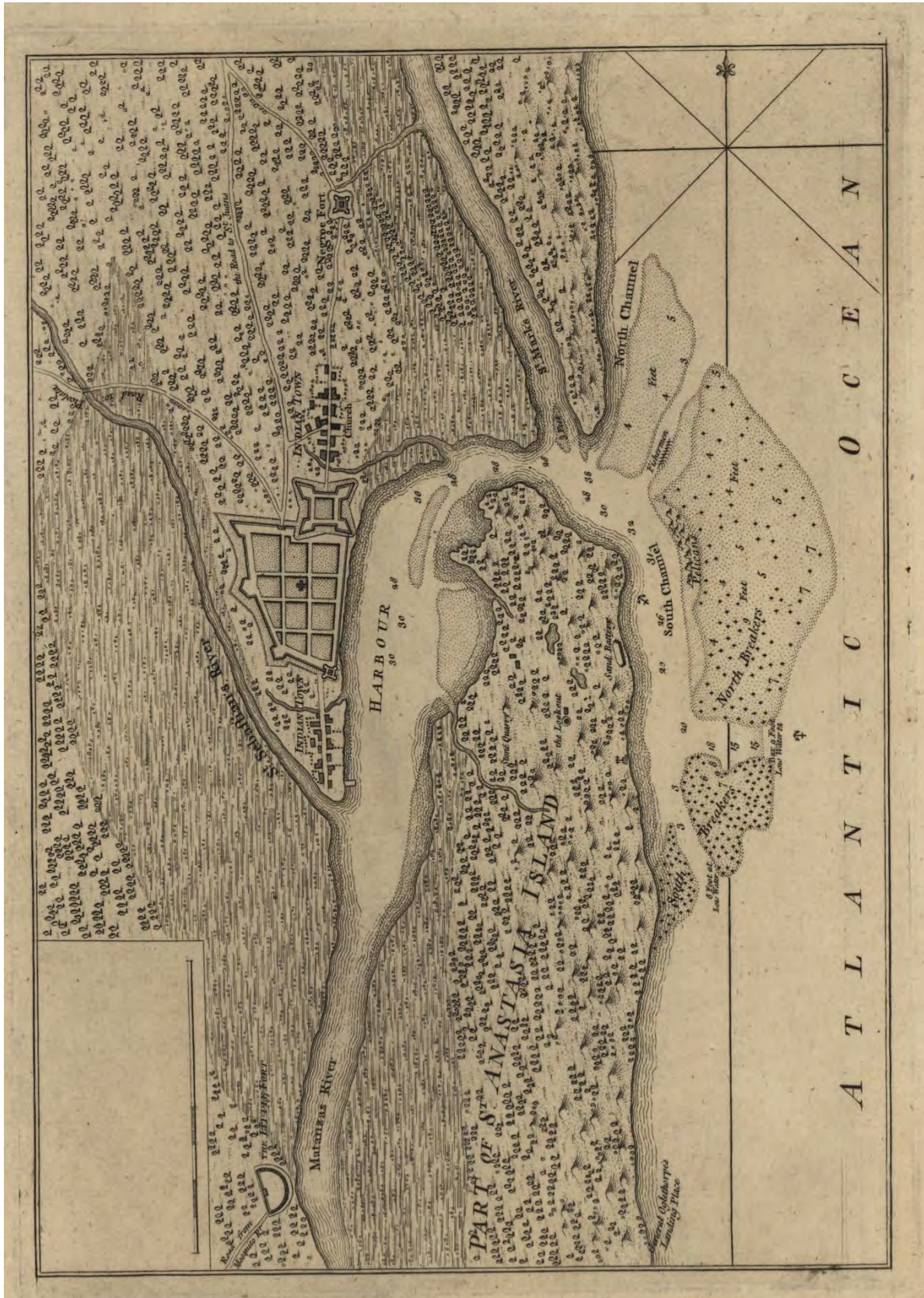


L'AMANT ÉCOUTÉ.

A Paris chez Bonnet, Rue St-Jacques au coin de celle de la Parcheminerie.

The Lover Heard (L'amant écouté) by Louis-Marin Bonnet, ca. 1785. Image courtesy Princeton University Art Museum.

Appendix 3: Historical St. Augustine maps



Jefferys, Thomas, -1771. *Plan of the town and harbour of St. Augustine.* [London? ?, 1762]. Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/item/75693262/>.



Solis, John De. A new & accurate plan, of the town of St. Augustine. [N.P., ?, 1764]. Library of Congress.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/7369447/>

Appendix 4: Excerpt from Francisco de la Rúa's last will and testament

In the city of St. Augustine, provinces of Florida, on the seventh day of the month of December of the year sixteen hundred and forty-nine, the Captain Joan de Iztueta, who is such of the infantry in this said presidio, as one of the testamentary executors and keeper of the property of the deceased captain, don Francisco de la Rúa, by virtue of the license which was granted to him by the señor governor and captain general, in the presence of me, notary, held an auction of the following goods.

Firstly a small cedar box was knocked down to the sergeant Bernardo

paid	Grosso for six pesos	48 ⁵¹
	Plus another small box which was knocked down to the sergeant Manoel	
paid 3 p.	Alvarez for three pesos.	24
paid ⁵³ (?)	Additionally, a fire-chest with eight powder flasks was knocked down for thirteen pesos.	100 ⁵²
	Additionally, seven saucers (<i>platillos</i>) of fine china were sold for thirty-five reales to the adjutant Carmenates.	35
paid (?)	Additionally, a small writing desk from Campeche to the adjutant Carmenates for four pesos.	32
paid (?)	Additionally, four pots (<i>ollas</i>) ⁵⁴ were sold for six reales at the rate of a real and one-half per pot.	$\frac{6^{55}}{245}$
	folio 21 back	
	Additionally, a shoulder belt and waist belt (<i>tahali y cint</i>) were sold to the adjutant Lorenzo Joseph for twelve reales	12
	Additionally, a black hat was sold to the ensign Nicolás de Goyas for forty-eight reales	48
paid	Additionally, eight yards, less a fourth, of rough cloth (<i>zergueta</i>) from Tascala were sold to the ensign Nicolás de Goyas at six reales per yard	46
	Additionally, a small basin (<i>basinica</i>) ⁵⁶ was sold to the sergeant, Manuel Alvarez for twelve reales.	12
paid	Additionally, a <i>coco</i> -furnisher (<i>coco guamecedor</i>) ⁵⁷ of silver was sold to the sergeant-major, Alonso Solana for twenty reales.	20
paid	A still (<i>alquitara</i>) was sold to the sergeant-major, Alonso Solana, for seven pesos.	56
paid	Additionally, some loose Indian beads were sold to ensign Nicolás Goyas for twelve reales.	12
paid	Additionally, ten <i>ollas</i> ⁵⁸ were sold to the sergeant-major, Alonso Solana for twelve reales.	$\frac{12}{463}$

	folio 22	
paid	Additionally, three augurs (<i>barrenas</i>) were sold to the captain, Manoel Dias Leandro for six reales.	6
	Additionally, six chairs for the adornment of a room were sold to don Luis de Salazar for forty-eight pesos.	draft 384
paid	Additionally, two iron axes were sold to the adjutant, Antonio de Arguello, one new and the other old, for three pesos for the two.	24
paid	Additionally, a gouging adze (<i>asuela gurbia</i>) ⁵⁹ was sold to the ensign, Nicolás de Goyas for six reales.	6
(doce) sweet paid	Additionally, 12 lbs. of sugar were sold to the captain, Manoel Dias Leandro at three reales a pound, amounting to	36
paid	Additionally, a cloth cloak (<i>capote de pano</i>) was sold to the captain, Manoel Dias Leandro for seven pesos; they amount to fifty-six reales.	56
	Additionally two yards of black and white damask were sold to the sergeant-major, Salvador de Zigarroa for two pesos.	16
paid	Additionally, eight small skeins (<i>madejitas</i>) of white yarn (<i>hilo</i>) ⁶⁰ were sold to the captain, don Alonso de Abile for six reales.	$\frac{6}{997}$
	folio 22 back	
paid	Additionally, an harquebus and powder flasks were sold to the ensign Francisco Gonsáles for five pesos	40
paid	Additionally six little red bowls (<i>escudillas colorados</i>) were sold to the captain, don Alonso Dávila for twelve reales	12
paid	Additionally, eight gross of buttons ⁶¹ made of horsehair (<i>botines de cerda</i>) ⁶² were sold to the adjutant, Lorenzo Joseph for twenty-two reales.	22
paid	Additional, a window of glass was sold to the ensign Nicolás de Goyas for two reales.	2

	Additionally, a small mattock (<i>azadon pequeno</i>), an iron chain, and a	
paid	piece of steel (<i>pedasso de azero</i>) were sold to Antonio de (?) Hernández for	
	three and one-half pesos.	28
paid	Additionally, the colored silk (<i>seda de colores</i>) was sold to the adjutant,	
	Lorenzo Joseph for three pesos.	24
paid	Additionally, two deerskins were sold to Lorenzo Joseph for eight reales	8
paid	Additionally, a little pistol (<i>pistoletillo</i>) was sold to the sergeant Joan López	
	de Fontobal for three pesos	24
paid	Additionally, ten rosaries ⁶³ with red beads were sold to Antonio Hernández	
	for fifteen reales.	15
paid	Additionally fourteen ⁶⁴ skeins of green (<i>asixe</i>) ⁶⁵ and blue (<i>anil</i>) yarn were	
	sold to Antonio Hernández for fourteen reales.	<u>14</u> 1186
	 folio 23	
paid	Additionally, two balance weights with a little <i>margeillo</i> ⁶⁶ was sold to the	
	sergeant Bernardo Grosso for twenty-two reales.	22
paid	Additionally two used sword hilts were sold to the adjutant, Nicolás de	
	Carmentis for eight reales.	8
paid	Additionally, a seal with its silver cap was sold to the sergeant-major	
	Alonso Solana for eight reales	8
paid	Additionally, a short capeless cloak (<i>ferreruelo</i>) of the color <i>doncillo</i> ⁶⁷	
	lined with purple baize, already used and old, was sold to the ensign,	
	Nicolás de Goyas for six pesos.	48
paid	Additionally, an old firechest (<i>frasquera</i>) with five small powder-flasks	
	was sold to the sergeant-major, Alonso Solana for twenty-six pesos.	26
paid	Additionally, a piece of hide (<i>cuero</i>) for sole-leather (<i>de suelagen</i>) ortiz ⁶⁸	
	was sold for three reales.	3
	Additionally, a large cedar box was sold to sergeant Joan López de Fontobal	

	Additionally, a small mattock (<i>azadon pequeno</i>), an iron chain, and a	
paid	piece of steel (<i>pedasso de azero</i>) were sold to Antonio de (?) Hernández for	
	three and one-half pesos.	28
paid	Additionally, the colored silk (<i>seda de colores</i>) was sold to the adjutant,	
	Lorenzo Joseph for three pesos.	24
paid	Additionally, two deerskins were sold to Lorenzo Joseph for eight reales	8
paid	Additionally, a little pistol (<i>pistoletillo</i>) was sold to the sergeant Joan López	
	de Fontobal for three pesos	24
paid	Additionally, ten rosaries ⁶³ with red beads were sold to Antonio Hernández	
	for fifteen reales.	15
paid	Additionally fourteen ⁶⁴ skeins of green (<i>asixe</i>) ⁶⁵ and blue (<i>anil</i>) yarn were	
	sold to Antonio Hernández for fourteen reales.	<u>14</u> 1186
	 folio 23	
paid	Additionally, two balance weights with a little <i>margeillo</i> ⁶⁶ was sold to the	
	sergeant Bernardo Grosso for twenty-two reales.	22
paid	Additionally two used sword hilts were sold to the adjutant, Nicolás de	
	Carmenatis for eight reales.	8
paid	Additionally, a seal with its silver cap was sold to the sergeant-major	
	Alonso Solana for eight reales	8
paid	Additionally, a short capeless cloak (<i>ferreruelo</i>) of the color <i>doncillo</i> ⁶⁷	
	lined with purple baize, already used and old, was sold to the ensign,	
	Nicolás de Goyas for six pesos.	48
paid	Additionally, an old firechest (<i>frasquera</i>) with five small powder-flasks	
	was sold to the sergeant-major, Alonso Solana for twenty-six pesos.	26
paid	Additionally, a piece of hide (<i>cuero</i>) for sole-leather (<i>de suelagen</i>) ortiz ⁶⁸	
	was sold for three reales.	3
	Additionally, a large cedar box was sold to sergeant Joan López de Fontobal	

paid	for one hundred reales.	100
	Additionally, a clay <i>chicubite</i> ⁶⁹ was sold to the ensign, Francisco González de Villa Garcia for twelve reales.	<u>12</u> 1413½
	folio 23 back	
paid	Additionally, one hundred and fifty cakes of soap were sold to the ensign, Francisco González de Villagarcía for seventy-five reales.	75
paid	And additionally a padlock (<i>candado</i>) to the aforesaid for eight reales.	8
paid	Additionally, a <i>fanina</i> (?) ⁷⁰ to the squad leader, Domingo de Leturiondo for four pesos and two reales.	34
paid	Additionally, six yards of bordering material (<i>puntas</i>) were sold to the treasurer, Salvador de Zigarroa for six pesos	48
draft	Additionally, the cot for sleeping (<i>catre de dormir</i>), two mattresses (<i>colchones</i>), a quilt with its bordering (<i>una colcha con sus puntas</i>), and a small buffet, all were sold to the said treasurer, Salvador de Zigarroa for fifty-five pesos.	440
paid	Additionally, some used trousers of silvered taffeta were sold to Joan de Cuellar for twenty-three reales.	23
paid	Additionally, some old lining material of blue <i>arazo</i> ⁷¹ was sold to the sergeant, Bernardo Grosso for five reales.	5
paid	Additionally, five ⁷² pairs of old, red stockings (<i>calcetas</i>) were sold to the sergeant-major, Adrián de Canizares for twelve reales.	12
paid	Additionally, some already used green silk stockings were sold to me, Joan Moreno for five pesos. ⁷³	<u>40</u> 2098
	folio 24	
	Additionally, an old style one-bladed sword slightly curved at the end	

paid	<i>(bracamarte)</i> was sold to the adjutant, don Diego Dizido for four and one-half pesos.	36
paid	Additionally, a small table was sold along with its chest (<i>caxon</i>) ⁷⁴ to the ensign, Nicolás de Goyas for twenty reales.	20
paid	Additionally, eight yards of ratskin <i>jerqueta</i> from Castile were sold at two pesos per yard to the ensign, Francisco Díaz. They amount to	128
paid	Additionally, three handclothes of Biscayan linen, one already old and the other two used, were sold to the same ensign, Francisco Díaz for five pesos	40
	Additionally two Rouen shirts with their wide borders (<i>puntas grandes</i>) were sold to the aforesaid for two hundred and fifty reales.	250
	Additionally and old combing-gown (<i>peynador</i>) with borders (<i>puntas</i>) was sold to the aforementioned for thirteen pesos.	104
paid	Additionally, another two already used shirts were sold to the aforesaid for twelve pesos.	96
paid 128 rs	Additionally, two and one-third yards of cambric (<i>olan</i>) were sold to don Joan de Tapia at three pesos a yard.	86 ⁷⁵
	Additionally, two used sheets of semi-fine cotton or linen stuff (<i>sabanas de crea ordinaria</i>) were sold to the ensign Francisco Dias for one hundred and twenty-eight reales.	128
	Additionally, two white doublets (<i>jubones</i>), already used and old were sold to the same ensign, Francisco Díaz for six pesos	<u>48</u> 3028¼ ⁷⁶
	folio 24 back	
	Additionally, an old and torn shirt (<i>camisa vieja y rrota</i>) was sold to the said ensign, Francisco Díaz, for four and one-half pesos. ⁷⁷	36
	Additionally, three used pillows were sold to the aforesaid for two pesos apiece. They amount to forty-eight reales.	48
	Plus some old yellow silk stockings to the aforesaid for five pesos. ⁷⁸	40

<p> A damask garment (<i>bestido</i>), trousers (<i>calzon</i>), doublet and jacket (<i>ropilla</i> <i>y jubon</i>) to the aforesaid for eighty pesos. </p>	640
<p> A hat of old vicuña was sold to the aforesaid for six pesos. </p>	48
<p> Plus a buff deerskin doublet to the aforesaid for one hundred reales. </p>	100
<p> Plus some red stockings (<i>calzetas</i>) to the aforesaid for eight reales. </p>	8
<p> Plus some old red pillow-cases (<i>fundas...coloradas</i>) for four pesos. </p>	32
<p> Plus a suit (<i>bestido</i>) of brown cloth to the aforesaid for twenty pesos <i>dysado</i>.⁷⁹ </p>	160
<p> Plus a band (<i>cintillo</i>)⁸⁰ with sixty pieces of gold to the aforesaid for twenty- five pesos. </p>	200
<p> Plus a muslin handkerchief to the aforesaid for six reales. </p>	6
<p> Plus another old and torn handkerchief to the aforesaid for two reales. </p>	2
<p> Plus two pairs of white trousers (<i>Calçones</i>) to the aforesaid for seven pesos. </p>	lib ^a 56
<p> Plus four shirts to the aforesaid, two of them good ones for eight pesos [each] and the other two old and torn for three pesos [each]. </p>	lib ^a <u>176</u> 4,580½

folio 25

<p> Plus two old and torn handkerchiefs (<i>pañuelos</i>) to the said ensign for eight reales. </p>	lib ^a 8
<p> Also a new cloak (<i>manto en pieza</i> (in piece ?) to don Juan de Tapia for thirty pesos. </p>	lib ^a 240
<p> Plus two pairs of linen trousers to the aforesaid for seven pesos. </p>	lib ^a 56
<p> Plus seventeen thousand [beans] of cacao to the aforesaid at two pesos per thousand. </p>	lib ^a 272
<p> Plus some white trousers to the aforesaid for three and one-half pesos. </p>	lib ^a 28
<p> Plus two strips of used tablecloth to the aforesaid for eight pesos. </p>	lib ^a 64
<p> Plus two handkerchiefs to the aforesaid for two pesos. </p>	lib ^a 16
<p> Plus a printed cotton shirt of Rouen with its puffed sleeves (?) (<i>con sus</i> <i>balonas</i>) to the aforesaid for eight and one-half pesos. </p>	lib ^a 68

p

paid	Plus two used sheets (<i>sauanas</i>) ⁸¹ were sold to the priest, fray Juan Guerrero	lib ^a	
	six pesos [each].	96	
	Plus two used shirts to the said priest at five pesos for each one.	lib ^a	
		80	
	Plus two used white doublets (<i>jubones</i>) to the said priest for three pesos	lib ^a	
	[each].	48	
	Plus a used Campeche quilt (<i>colcha</i>) ⁸² to the said priest for ten pesos.	lib ^a	
		80	
To the sergeant-major Salvador de Jigaruc (?), ⁸³ fifteen used and ragged	lib ^a		
napkins (<i>seruilletas</i>) at one and one-half reales for each one.	lib ^a	22	
Plus two strips of domestic tablecloth (<i>dos tablas de manteles de casa</i>),	liban		
used, to the aforesaid for three pesos.	24		
Plus a large broken (<i>desbaratado</i>) buffet to the aforesaid for six pesos.	lib ^a		
	48		
			5,731
folio 25 back			
	Also a field-bed (<i>pabellon</i>) of <i>sanampudia</i> was sold to Antonio Hernández	lib ^a	
	for ten pesos.	80	
	Also to the aforesaid a <i>corenzillo</i> (a small pelt ?) ⁸⁴ for three reales.	3	
	Also an abused small desk to the aforesaid for three pesos	lib ^a	
		24	
	Also a used infantry flag was sold to the captain, Manuel Díaz Leandro for	lib ^a	
	one hundred reales.	100	
paid	Also a used sash of red taffeta (<i>colorado</i>) with its gold borders (<i>puntas</i>)		
	was sold to the ensign, Francisco de Iztueta for eight pesos.	64	
	Also additionally, a pound of blue powder (<i>polvos azules</i>) ⁸⁵ was sold to the		
	aforesaid for eight reales.	08	
Also additionally, eighteen hens and one rooster were sold to the aforesaid			
for six reales for each one.	114		
Also additionally, sixty-five tallow candles (<i>belas de ceuo</i>) were sold to the			

aforesaid for four pesos.	32 ⁸⁶
Also additionally, four jars (<i>botijuelas</i>) of lard (<i>manteca</i>) ⁸⁷ were sold to the aforesaid at three pesos for each one.	lib ^a 96
Also sixty two empty earthen jugs (<i>botijas</i>) ⁸⁸ were sold to the captain, Manuel Díaz Leandro at a real and a fourth for each one.	lib ^a 77
Also additionally, two small bezoar stones were sold to the ensign Francisco de Iztueta for seven pesos.	lib ^a 56
Also a Negro named Matheo was sold to don Luis de Salazar for four hundred and fifty pesos, as is evident from the <i>autos</i> .	lib ^a 3,600
Also another Negro named Matheo was sold to the sergeant-major Salvador de Zigarroa for four hundred pesos.	lib ^a 3,200
Also additionally, thirty-four marks of worked silver were sold to the adjutant, Nicolás de Carmenatis at seven pesos and two reales per mark, as is evident.	<u>1,972</u> 15,157¼
folio 26	
By which the [preceding ?] ⁸⁹ account amounts to	15,157 R ^a
Also additionally, the houses of his residence were sold to the squad leader, Domingo de Leturiondo, for four hundred and fifty-five pesos, as is evident from the <i>autos</i> .	lib ^a 3,640
Also nine and one-half arrobas ⁹⁰ of flour to the captain Antonio de Herrera at twelve reales and a half per arroba that there was in a palm-mat bag (<i>petate</i>) and in a barrel.	lib ^a 119
Also a bronze mortar with its base (<i>un almires de bronce con su mano</i>) was sold to the lieutenant, Salvador de Zigarroa, which weighed ten pounds at eight reales per pound.	lib ^a (?) 80
Also another sixty pesos in reales, which were found in two parcels (<i>partidas</i>).	480

Also another four pesos, which were collected from the squad leader,
 Domingo de Leturiondo, which (undeciphered word) he owed to the
 said captain, don Francisco de la Rrua. 32

Also another four reales was credited from an error in the addition of the
 first copy (*primª plana*)⁹¹ on the entry (*partida*) of the *fresqueta* (?)⁹²
 which was sold for thirteen pesos and *se acre alª manjer* Twelve and
 one-half pesos. 4

Also four reales for an oil lamp (*candil*). $\frac{4}{19,516 R^s}$

With this, the auction was completed and the said captain, Juan de Iztueta took charge of the sum accumulated from the possessions sold during it in order to have it in his possession and give an accounting with the payment of each one of those which he should be asked for by a legitimate party and that he should be ordered to by a competent judge.

before me

Joan Moreno

notary for the public and for the government

Appendix 5: Historical chocolate house advertisements

MR. ANN PETERS, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has opened an establishment at No. 308 CHESTNUT STREET, three doors above Eleventh street, where orders will be attended to, with all possible care and despatch. CONFECTIONARIES AND CAKES of all kinds constantly on hand, and Parties can be furnished to any extent at a short notice. A variety of new and elegant forms for Ice Creams, &c. have been received.
Hot Coffee and Chocolate, with refreshments, always ready for visitors. The parlors have been handsomely fitted up.
aug 25

The National Gazette (Philadelphia, PA), Jan. 1, 1835

CUSTOM HOUSE HOTEL COFFEE ROOM.
—MR. HORN begs leave to acknowledge the obligations he is under to the gentlemen who have so liberally patronised his establishment, and has the pleasure to inform his friends and patrons that he has entered into permanent arrangements with a celebrated pie baker for a constant supply of the best pies and tarts that can possibly be made in this city. He also will be able at all times to supply his customers with coffee and chocolate of the very finest flavour and richest quality, and flatters himself that at no establishment in the city can the public be better and more satisfactorily served with such articles than at his.
my 16-3m

Morning Herald, New York, NY, June 14, 1837

LADIES' OYSTER AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,
No. 269 King, nearly opposite Society-street,
BY MRS. J. G. NEWCOMB.
OYSTERS served up in every style. Hot Coffee, Chocolate and Tea, from 7 A. M., till 9 P. M. Also, a full assortment of Confectionery, Toys, Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, Lozenges, Sugar Plums, &c., always on hand. Also, assorted boxes Candy, at one dollar each.
‡3 D 20

The Charleston Courier, Dec. 21, 1850

CONFECTIONARY, DISTILLERY,
AND
EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscribers having taken the new Tenement of the widow Collins, adjoining the Market Bridge, have opened a Confectionary and Distillery Shop, under the firm of Daniel Schelling & Co. where they have opened a large supply of articles in that line, and intend keeping a constant supply. One of the partners, Mr. Schelling is perfectly acquainted with the business in all its various branches, having carried it on in some of the most principal towns in Europe, as also in America.—Among some of the articles in their line, they will enumerate—

<i>CORDIALS.</i>	
Cellery,	{ Oranges,
Coffee,	{ Cinnamon,
Coriander,	{ Nutmegs, &c.
Sirrup Hore-Hound,	{ SWEET MEATS OF
Sirrup Lemon,	{ Plumbs,
Sirrup Orgae,	{ Quinces, &c. &c.
Sirrup Raspberry,	{ Paste of Guimauve,
Peppermint,	{ White Hore-Hound Cats
Gold Water,	{ dy.
Stomach Elixir,	{ Lemon Candy,
Annisletto,	{ Barley Sugar,
Cinnamon,	{ Rose Sugar,
Citron,	{ Sugar Almonds,
Orange,	{ Burnt do.
Noyaux.	{ Annis Sugar,
	{ Plumbs,
<i>PASTRY, &c.</i>	
Spungy Cakes,	{ Cinnamon,
Savoyard do.	{ Kisses,
Queen do.	{ Peppermint Drops,
Macaroon do.	{ Thousand Flowers,
French Briche do.	{ Secrets.
Merengre do.	{ SIRRUPS OF
Almond do.	{ Lemon,
Cinnamon do.	{ Orgea Raspberries,
Croquant do.	{ White Hore-Hound, &c.
Epice Nuts do.	{ &c. &c.
Laccarly of Basse do.	{ COLD MEATS.
Antis Bread,	{ Hoghead,
Free Mason Cakes,	{ Cheese,
Pincushion do.	{ Bacon Hams, Glasse,
Light do.	{ Beef Tongues, &c.
Turkey Bread,	{ JELLIES.
Butter.	{ Calf Feet Jelly,
	{ Jelley.
<i>CREAMS OF</i>	
Citrons,	

Pastry of any description, and also ornaments for Tables prepared on the shortest notice.

Under the same firm, they have also opened an EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, where all the principal News-Papers that are published on the Continent may be seen and perused.

Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Cold Cuts, &c. furnished on reasonable terms.

They respectfully inform the public and their friends in general, that any orders that they may be favored with, shall be punctually attended to, and every thing in their line shall be furnished on the most reasonable terms, and in a neat and fashionable style.

NOV. 25. 18.

TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.—MRS. J. D. JONES respectfully informs the public, and particularly the friends of temperance, that she has opened a House of Refreshment in **POTTER STREET**, next to the corner of North Gay street, on purely **TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES**, where will be kept constantly on hand, **OYSTERS**, and such other delicacies as the market will afford, which she will serve up at reasonable rates. Suppers for small parties served up at short notice.

Families can be supplied with Oysters by the quart or other quantity. dl6-1t*

The Baltimore Sun, Dec. 10, 1842

ST. CHARLES COFFEE HOUSE, REFECTORY, BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS, No. 34 South CHARLES STREET.—The undersigned tenders to his friends and the public generally his thanks for their patronage since his opening the above establishment, and assures them that no pains or expense shall be wanting on his part to merit its continuance.

The **BILLIARD SALOON**, which is elegantly fitted up, contains two of the best Tables in the city. The **BOWLING SALOON** contains four Alleys, and has been neatly and comfortably refitted and furnished. The **BAR** is supplied with the best Liquors and choicest Segars. The **REFECTORY** will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and will be served up at the shortest notice and in the most approved style. Merchants supplied with **MEALS**, at any hour, at their places of business.

Oysters, cooked in every form.....	12½	cents
Small Steaks.....	12½	“
Mutton Chops.....	12½	“
Snacks of every kind, cold or hot.....	6¼	“
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, accompanied with Bread and Butter.....	6½	“
Toast or Biscuit.....	12½	“

LUNCHEON EVERY DAY, from 11 to 1 o'clock.
m9-3t* **JOSEPH HARRISON, Proprietor.**

SUGAR AT 6¼ CENTS.—I have just received a Shhd. of **SUGAR**, which I am selling for 6¼ cents; **MOLASSES** 25 cents per gallon; **COFFEE** at 8 cts.; prime **TEAS** at 50, 75 and \$1; White Sugar at 10 cts.; **OIL** at 62½, 75 and \$1; **ROLL BUTTER**; Family and Extra **FLOUR**, always on hand. Those in want of cheap **GROCERIES**, now is the time. Right on the corner of **BALTIMORE AND PEARL STS.**

m8-1m* **THOMAS M. JOHNSON.**

The Baltimore Sun, March 10, 1847

(335)
The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Published every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1776.

[Num. 228.]

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
 A Declaration by the Representatives
 of the United States of America,
 in General Congress assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God intitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, That all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independant of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
 For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and

perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an unrelenting destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDANT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great-Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDANT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDANT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by ORDER and in-BEHALF of CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TO be SOLD, the brigantine TWO FRIENDS. She is a prime sailer, but three years old, and carries nine hundred and fifty or a thousand barrels of flour.

The schooner MARY ANN. She is a prime sailer, but four years old, and carries four hundred and fifty barrels of flour.

The schooner is loaded and ready to go, and will be sold with her cargo, or alone. She has an inventory suitable and complete. The brig may be fitted for sea with a very small expence, and the schooner requires none. Both vessels are very good, but any gentleman inclining to purchase may have them viewed by proper persons. Inquire for Mr. JOHN PARRY, on board the brig, at Vine-street wharf.

TO be SOLD, a Quantity of very fine TIMOTHY HAY of this year's growth. Inquire of the printer.

A FEW Hogheads and Barrels of JAMAICA SUGAR, of the best quality, to be sold by DAVID SPROAT.

HYNS TAYLOR, UPHOLSTERER, in Second-street between Market and Arch-streets (late from Saint James's, London) begs leave, by this method, to inform his friends and the public in general, that he makes up all kind of furniture in the newest fashion, viz. dome, teaster; drapery, Venetian, Gothic, canopy, four-post and couch beds, also field and camp beds, all sorts of mattresses, Venetian and festoon window curtains, and every other article of household furniture, on the most reasonable terms.

AMELIA TAYLOR, MILANER and MANTUA MAKER, makes up all sorts of milanery goods, viz. childbed linen, childrens robes, jams, frocks, vests and tunics, gentlemen shirts, stocks, gloves, and all kind of needlework, in the very neatest manner.—For sale, some fine Holland shirts full trimmed.

N. B. Part of a house to be let, with good cellars, &c.

TO be LET, a Lot of good Grass Ground, in Spring-garden, containing near four acres, with a commodious Brick House, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, Barns, Stables, Smoak House, Garden, and two Pumps of good Water, lately occupied by William Shipley. For farther particulars inquire of David Pancoak, in Fourth-street, between Race and Vine-streets.

ISAAK HAZLEHURST has for sale, at his store in Water-street, the fifth door above Market-street, COFFEE of the best quality, Muscovado SUGARS in hogheads, tierces and barrels, MOLASSES, CINNAMON, POWDER BLUE, and a few hogheads of exceeding good Jamaica SPIRITS five years old. June 15, 1776.

A SILVER FACED WATCH, larger than the common size, maker's name James Gerrard, London, No. 1919, was LOST out of the subscriber's house on the ninth inst. It is supposed to be stolen by a person in company with two others, who were known to pass by early that morning. Any person who shall have it offered to him for sale, is desired to stop it, and on delivering it to Joseph Steward in Hanover township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, or to the printer, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.

TO be SOLD, by Attmore and Hellings, at their store on the wharf, a few doors below Chestnut-street, Bar Iron, American blister, spring, and square Steel, sheet and rod Iron, Bake Plates, Iron Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Pots, Kettles, and Skellets. Tea at the price limited by Congress, loaf and brown Sugars, Molasses, French Brandy, Fyal Wine, Nutmegs, Spermaceti and Whale Oil, Mackarel, &c. &c. &c.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR and COFFEE in hogheads, excellent HYSON TEA in quarter chests, PIMENTO, CHOCOLATE and PEPPER, Madeira WINE, in pipes and quarter casks, and a few quarter casks of choice French BRANDY, to be sold by Samuel Garrigues, jun. and Co. in Market-street, near the London Coffee-house.

A QUANTITY of INDIGO to be sold by James Gallagher, in Front-street, the corner of Spruce-street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Sorrel, 13th June, 1776.

"On the eighth instant a detachment of about sixteen hundred men, under the command of General Thompson, left the mouth of Nicolette, in order to surprize the enemy at Three Rivers. The design was to have attacked the town before day, but some unforeseen accidents retarded him, so that it was quite light before he got near the town. An advanced boat discovered the party on their march, gave the alarm, and was fired upon by the riflemen, who drove her off into the stream. This happened a little before sunrise; and as all prospect of succeeding by surprize was then over, the General, determined to make the attack, ordered the drums to beat, to put the best face upon the matter, and intimidate the enemy. In this manner the march continued till they came within the reach of the vessels, some of which were anchored along the shore for about a mile, or a mile and a half above the town, when a brisk cannonade began from them, but without effect, or occasioning the least disorder among the troops, who bore it with as good a countenance as the best veterans in the world could have done. Colonel Maxwell who led the first division, seeing, however, that in proceeding by the road he would be exposed to a very galling fire from all the vessels, seventeen in number, turned a little to the left, in order to cross what appeared to be a point of woods, and by which it seemed as if we could gain the height of the town, where the firing from the vessels would be ineffectual. This point turned out to be a very thick swamp of great extent, and which took up three hours or more to get through; every step to the knee, and very often a great deal higher. This was very unfavourable to us, for it was impossible for men to march through it without being broken, and a good deal of confusion. And as the enemy were ready for us at the farther side, there was neither time nor ground to form them properly. The consequence was, as you may judge, that we had the worst of it.

"The General's original plan was to have attacked before day at four separate places; two attacks by the opposite ends of the main street, and two attacks by the cross street; each division consisting of three hundred men. A reserve of two hundred and fifty was to remain ready for the support of any of the others. I am almost persuaded, that had we arrived in time to have put this in execution, it would have succeeded, notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy in point of numbers; but the morning and the swamp, as I told you before, broke in upon this plan. No new one was formed, nor indeed had the General it in his power to form one, for one of the divisions was separated from the rest in passing the swamp, nor did the Gen. know where they were till the firing began from them. All he could then do, was to order them to be supported. This was done for some time with effect, the enemy having broke and given way for some distance; but being supported in their turn, they drove our people back, who bore, in a soldier-like manner, a very heavy fire from the musquetry, and two pieces of field artillery, sometimes loaded with grape and sometimes with round shot. We were, however, after repeated attacks, obliged to give way, the enemy scarcely pursuing us.

"Our loss is considerable as to numbers. But, alas, not so as to men, General Thompson being among the prisoners. Though we had the worst of it, I hope we have made some impression on the minds of our enemies. They allow we behaved well; and it will not tell amiss that twelve hundred Americans attacked, under every disadvantage, four thousand British troops, obliged them at first to give way, and, when beat back, made a retreat of forty-five miles with the loss of about one hundred and fifty men."

Last Thursday the Committee of Officers and Privates of the Associators of this province met at Lancaster, when Col. Roberdeau of this city, and Col. Ewing of York county, were elected Brigadier Generals.

At a Board of Officers from seven companies in the fifth district of the county of Philadelphia, held at Captain Jacob Wert's, for forming a fifth battalion, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. John Bull, Esq; Colonel; Robert Currie, Lieutenant-Colonel; George Wright and Thomas Rees, Majors; Dr. Abel Morgan, Surgeon, and John Beker, Standard-Bearer.

* * All persons indebted to the printer, are requested to settle immediately, also to advance one half of the subscription towards the second year.—If proper regard be not paid to this advertisement, he will soon be under the disagreeable necessity of DROPPING the Pennsylvania Evening Post, the price of paper and other articles being so greatly advanced.

AT a Conference of the Delegates in Congress for the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the Field Officers of the five battalions of the said city, &c. at the State-House in Philadelphia, on the fifth day of July, 1776, in pursuance of the following resolution of Congress, to wit.

In C O N G R E S S, July 4, 1776.

Resolved, That the Delegates of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania be a Committee to confer with the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, the Committee of Inspection of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the Field Officers of the battalions of the said city and liberties, on the best means of defending the colonies of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and that they be empowered to send expresses where necessary.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

THOMAS M'KEAN in the chair.

Resolved, That it appears to the Conference, that all the associated militia of Pennsylvania (excepting the counties of Westmoreland, Bedford and Northumberland) who can be furnished with arms and accoutrements, should be forthwith requested to march with the utmost expedition to Trenton (except the militia for Northampton county, who are to march directly for New-Brunswick) in New-Jersey; and that the said militia continue in service until the flying camp of ten thousand men can be collected to relieve them, unless they shall be sooner discharged by Congress.

Resolved, That the militia march by companies to the place of rendezvous.

Resolved, That the said militia be taken into Continental pay, and receive the same pay, allowances and rations with the Continental troops, from the time they begin their march, until they return to their respective homes.

Resolved, That those of the three battalions of the Pennsylvania troops, now remaining in the province, be ordered to march immediately for New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey.

Resolved, That the Committee of Safety of this colony provide as many tents, as they can for the said militia.

Resolved that the Committees of Inspection, &c. in the several counties furnish a good kettle to every six men, and give all the assistance in their power that the said militia be well armed and equipped, and march with the greatest expedition.

THOMAS M'KEAN, Chairman.

In C O N G R E S S, July 5, 1776.

Resolved, That the Committees of inspection, for the several counties in the colony of Pennsylvania, be directed to order such troops as they may raise for the flying camp to be marched to Trenton, the resolve of yesterday to march them to Philadelphia notwithstanding.

Resolved, That this Congress highly approve of the foregoing resolutions, and recommend it to the good people of Pennsylvania to carry the same into execution, with the same laudable readiness, which they have hitherto manifested in supporting the injured rights of their country.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

It was agreed in the Conference at the State-House on Friday morning last, that the five battalions of militia of this city and liberties should be requested to meet on Monday afternoon precisely at five o'clock, in order to have read to them the Resolutions of the Conference between the Delegates of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the Committee of Safety of this province, the Committee of Inspection, &c. for this city and liberties, and the Field Officers of the five battalions, on the most expeditious mode of marching the militia of this province to New-Jersey; and it is hoped that every Associator will attend at that hour.

By the New-York Post, which arrived this day, we have the following intelligence, viz.

BOSTON, June 27.

Monday last came from Newbury port a young man belonging to this town, who informs us that he left Halifax thirty days ago, that the troops were all embarked on board the transports said to be destined for New-York or Boston, but it was generally believed for the former; that they had at that time no reinforcements, except about three hundred from the West Indies, who were blown off this coast last fall; that provisions were very scarce; that he saw Master James Lovell, who was cruelly confined here in jail, by order of Gen. Gage, for ten months, and from thence taken with the Bunker's-hill prisoners and carried to Halifax, and committed to prison, where he remained when our informant came away, that he kept up his spirits with surprising firmness amidst the accumulated insults and injuries he had received, and had petitioned General Howe for trial or to be liberated, or sent to England for trial. That Gen. Brattle and Simon Tufts messed together in a little chamber over a grog shop; and that Sir Francis Green was busy in distributing the arms treacherously detained from the inhabitants of this town to the refugees and others of that corps, in case of being called upon to assist in the diabolical purpose of butchering and enslaving the good people of these colonies.

Sunday morning were discovered, standing in for this harbour, twelve or thirteen sail of vessels, which have been plying on and off in a strange manner ever since. We hope in our next to be able to give a good account of them.

The Eastern Post inform us, that another fleet was seen off Cape Ann yesterday.

Mr. Ebenezer Hancock of this town [brother to the President of the Grand Congress] is appointed Deputy Paymaster to the Continental troops in the northern district.

WORCESTER, June 28.

The Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Jail Delivery, sat last week at Ipswich, in and for the county of Essex, and transacted business both of a criminal and civil nature, to the great joy and satisfaction of every true friend to his country, order, and civil society, it being the first under the auspices of our new government.

NEW-LONDON, June 28.

Since our last the brig Cabot, Capt. Hinman, the brig Andrea Doria, Capt. Biddle, and the Fly tender, part of the Continental fleet, have arrived here.

A considerable number of vessels, bound to different foreign ports, are now lying in this harbor, waiting a favorable opportunity to put to sea.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

On Monday about one thousand of the ministerial troops landed on the west end of Long-island, but soon embarked again, and seeing a party of riflemen, said to be about one thousand, gave them three huzzas, which they returned with the Indian war whoop. On Tuesday morning some of them appeared coming up, and before night about forty-five sail came above the Narrows, and anchored at and near the Watering place, where they fired about fifty cannon shot, of which we have not heard the occasion, and landed many of their men, whom we could plainly see exercising and parading. It was apprehended they intended to penetrate into the interior parts of the island, or to some of the neighbouring towns, but it does not appear that they have yet attempted it, or done any thing on shore, except taking up a little bridge on the causeway between the Landing and the Highlands, at the Ferry. We hear General Mercer, with a detachment, was yesterday despatched to watch their motions, and act as occasion might require.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1776.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Assembly of this province, four-pence per gallon duty is laid on spirituous liquors, for the support of the government of the same, the retailers whereof, and likewise those that are indebted for the duty on the liquors aforeaid for their private use, are hereby desired speedily to discharge the same.

Those whose accounts have stood beyond the customary time of payment, will please to take notice, that unless they are speedily discharged, I shall sue for the same.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, in North-Wales, on the second instant, a brown HORSE, five years old, about fifteen hands high, has a large star in his forehead, paces, trots, and canters well, and is shod all round. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the subscriber, or to Benjamin David's, at the sign of the George in Second-street, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

July 6.

CALEB FOULKE.

A COACHMAN, white or black, of a good character, may have immediate and constant employ by inquiring of the printer. July 6.

WHEREAS the Wife of Joseph Cartwright having eloped from him sundry times, he requests all persons not to trust her, as he will not pay any debts she may contract. July 6, 1776. JOSEPH CARTWRIGHT.

A Quantity of RYE SPIRITS to be sold at Mr. David Rees's, hatter, at the corner of Church-alley, in Third-street.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-street, near the London Coffee-House.

Appendix 7: National Confectioners Association Florida Fact Sheet



Power of Sweet

OUR STRONG ECONOMIC IMPACT

Our industry plays an important role in the U.S. economy. We create good-paying jobs manufacturing chocolate, candy, gum and mints and support thousands of additional American jobs through the sourcing of our raw materials and distribution and sale of finished products. Additional jobs, known as induced jobs, are supported by re-spending wages throughout the supply chain.

FLORIDA

JOBS IN FL



29,562

TOTAL JOBS



9,147
direct jobs

+

20,415
indirect jobs

1,464
wholesale/
broker jobs

1,015
manufacturing
jobs

6,668
retail
jobs

10,812
supplier jobs

9,603
induced jobs

STATE-WIDE ECONOMIC IMPACT



\$1.2B
ECONOMIC
OUTPUT



\$379.9M
WAGES



\$441.8M
FEDERAL, STATE &
LOCAL TAXES*

NATIONAL MULTIPLIER EFFECT

1

U.S. confectionery
manufacturing job

SUPPORTS

11

other jobs in the
U.S. economy



NATIONAL IMPACT

\$37.5B

in confectionery
retail sales¹

\$1.8B

in manufacturing
exports²



1,613

manufacturing
facilities throughout
all 50 states

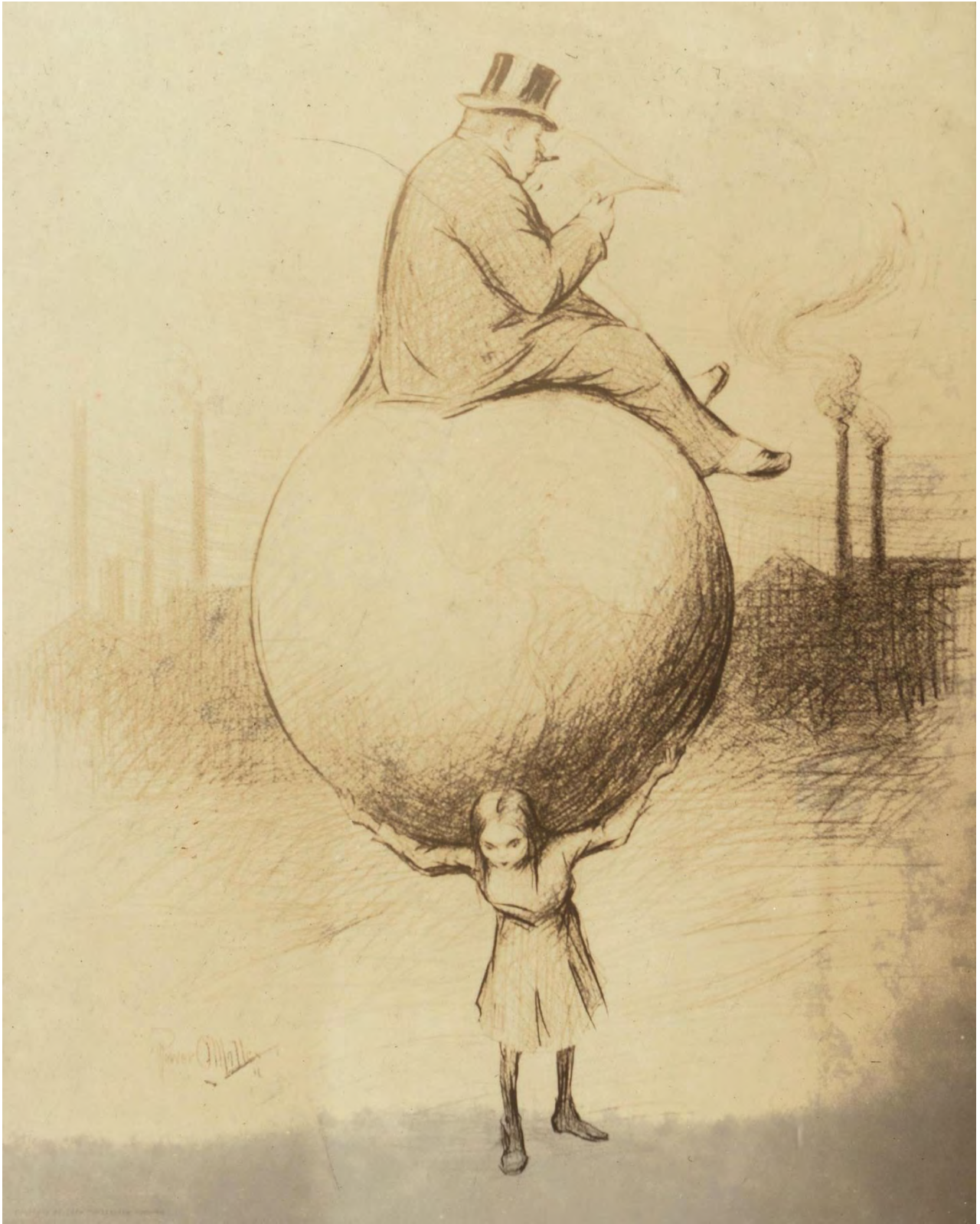
Primary Source: John Dunham & Associates 2021
¹2020, 210 Analytics
² 2019, Trade Data Monitor

*Figure includes business taxes paid in direct, supplier, and induced industries.

Appendix 8: Child labor editorial cartoons



Courtesy of Life Publishing Company



Cartoon photographed by Lewis Wickes Hine (1874-1940), c. 1912 (Library of Congress)



“Woman, labeled ‘The state’ leading children away from a factory and toward school” / Carl Meyer. Photographed by Lewis Wickes Hine (1874-1940), c. 1912 (Library of Congress)

Appendix 9: Historical chocolate newspaper advertisements

TO be SOLD, by the abovesaid *William Rawle*, White and Brown Oznaburghs, Cherry-derries, Seerfuckers, Custoes, Challoe, Callicoes of divers Sorts; Cinamon; sundry Sorts of Cottons-and-Linens strip'd and chequed; Silk and Linen Romalls, Tobine, Chuck-laces, Beryllian and other *East-India* Goods for Womens Apparel; Mullins of several Sorts; wide and narrow Garlix, Copperas, Powder-blue, Coffee, Chocolate, Cafes of Bottles; Duffells, Druggetts, Fustain, Cloth Serge, Mohair Buttons sorted; sundry Sorts of Stationary Ware, as Bibles, Testaments, Spelling and Arithmetick Books; Ink-Powder, Sealing-Wax, Printing-Paper large and small; Corke Soals, and sundry other Goods.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, Dec. 1, 1729

proper for the Season, to be sold very cheaply
TO be SOLD by *Henry Bedon*, next Door to Mr. Carr's, Chocolate and Coffe, and preserv'd Ginger by the single Pound or by the Pot, and all sorts of Spice, fine Salt, good Spermacæti by the Pound or Ounce, and Cocoa, also about 550 wt. of good *Chickesaw* Leather, and a very good riding Horse fit for a Woman; also Chocolate to be ground up for any Body that wants; and those Persons that are indebted to the said *Bedon*, I hope will make speedy Payment, and save themselves Charges.

The South Carolina Gazette, Dec. 11, 1740

pay those he is indebted to.

Just imported, in the several Ships just now arriv'd from *London*, and to be sold by CROKATT and MICHIE at their Store next Door to Mr *Shepherd's* in Broad street, all sorts of Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Linnens, printed and white Callicoes, Chins, and other Linnen Drapery Goods, Haberdashery, Millinary, Gro-cery, Confectionary and Stationary Wares, great choice of fresh Pickles and Oyl, Books on most Subjects, all sorts of Ironmongers and Cutlary Wares, Men and Womens Sables, Whips and riding Caps, variety of India and English Silks, and very rich white English Damasks, Gold and Silver Lace, Buttons and Trimmings, ready made Cloaths of all kinds, super fine drab and plain Cloths, coarse Woolings, Sagathies, Duroys, Barragons and trim-mings for ditto, Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes. Stockings and Gloves, variety of ground and dry Colours and Oyls, scented and plain Powder, Pomatum, &c choice of Scotch, Nuns, and other Threads, Mecklin and Bruffels Laces of all Breadths, Pewter, Tin, China, Glass, Stone and Earthen Wares, Green and Bohea Teas, Sugars, &c. Violins, Flutes, and Hautboys, Guns, Powder and Shot, Copper Tea Kettles, Coffee and Chocolate Potts, with great Variety of other Goods proper for this Seaton.

NB. The greatest Regard imaginable will be had to those who pay ready Money, or Rice, for which the best Price shall be allowed

By the late Accident has reach'd

The South Carolina Gazette, Dec. 11, 1740

To be SOLD by BARD and LAWRENCE, jun. at
their Store, in Water-street,
Choice Caracas Cocoa, and Chocolate made
of the said Nuts, for 3 s. per Pound by the Dozen ; the
same Chocolate to be had at Doctor JOHN BARD's, in
Market-street.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 27, 1743

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship Edinburgh, Capt. Russell, and to be Sold by the
Subscriber in Baltimore-Town;

MEN and womens velvets, black mantua and padusoy
silks, silk and worsted damasks for furniture, Irish lin-
nens, osnabrigs, Manchester cheques, kerseys, half thicks, ear-
noughts, duffels, bear skins, coarse cloths, nails, cotton gown,
strip'd and plain flannel, Welch cotton, felt hats, cambricks,
mullins, men and womens shoes stays, stockings; ironmo-
gery, stationary, haberdashery, and cutlery wares; powder and
shot; with sundry other Things too tedious to mention; to be
sold by Wholesale or Retail, for Ready Money. Bills of Ex-
change, Tobacco, Walnut Plank, Indian Corn, Staves, Wheat,
Flour, Pork, Tallow, or Skins.

Likewise to be sold, *West-India* Rum, single and double re-
fin'd Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, and exceeding good
Teas at 15 s. per Pound.

JOHN STEVENSON.

Maryland Gazette, Oct. 12, 1748

To be sold by
DE L A G E and **R E E D**,
 At their store, next door to the Jersey-ferry, in Water-street,
G O O D West-India rum, New England ditto,
 cocoa nuts, double refined loaf-sugar, coarse salt, fine ditto,
 chocolate, Jesuits bark, and a parcel of choice good Indian dress
 deer-skins, at a very reasonable rate. §

The Pennsylvania Gazette, Sept. 13, 1750

To be **S O L D** by
J O S E P H S A U N D E R S,
 At his house, wherein Israel Pemberton, senior, lately lived, next
 door to James Pemberton, and near the Queen's Head, in Wa-
 ter-street,
S U N D R Y sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground red-wood,
 suttick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, cop-
 peras, also brimstone, English glue, bar lead, shot, gunpowder,
 neat powder flasks, sundry sorts of nails, steel, A.C. No. 3. long
 and short pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled bagging, blan-
 kets and rugs, flannel, shaloons, silk, linen and cotton handker-
 chiefs, ell-wide persians, muslins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks,
 buckrams, hat crapes, and Russia sheeting; writing paper of feve-
 ral sorts; sale twine; also Jamaica spirit, West-India and Phi-
 ladelphia rum, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea and cho-
 colate, rice, pepper, alspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace
 and cloves, salt petrè, sweet oil, and sundry other goods.
 N. B. The **INSURANCE-OFFICE** for **SHIPPING**
 is kept by him as usual.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, Apr. 11, 1754

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock, Esq's; Wharff*, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.
 The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.
 Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

The Boston-Gazette and Country Journal, Sept. 11, 1769

To be sold at the House of Mrs Margaret Cheever, in Hartford,

GOOD Madeira and Lisbon WINE,
 Barbados RUM, ANNICESEED WATER,
 CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the best Kind, &c. &c. &c.

Hartford Courant, Oct. 30, 1769

TO BE SOLD,
BY NATHAN HART,

<p>A LICANT, Red Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Fyall Wines; London Porter, Best Hyson Tea, Black ditto, Loa Sugar, Brown ditto, Java Raisins, Turkey Figs, Jordan Almonds, Currants, English Walnuts, Coffee, Chocolate, Hair-Powder, Poland Starch, Fig Blue, Rappes Snuff, Scotch ditto, S. ermace i Candle, Mould Tallow ditto, Durham Mustard, English Tobacco, Florence Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Mangoes, Pickled Walnuts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Rice, Flour, Scotch Barley, Lemons, Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot, and all other Kinds of Perfumes, &c. &c. &c.</p>	<p>Pickled Tongues, English Soap, Checks, Linens, Ofnaburgs, Sheeting, Raven's Duck, Hemp Stockings, Thread ditto, Shalloons, Tammies, Ribbands, Qualities, Shoe Binding, Buttons, Theas, Buckles, Buttons, Twist, Writing-Paper, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen ditto, Cambricks, Lawns, Gauze Aprons, Lawn ditto, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Lawn ditto, Black Plumer, Tape's Pins, Brown Drab, White ditto, Chipp'd Hats, Ink-Powder, Black Lace, Black Eging, White ditto, Crackery, Glass-Wares, Linen ditto, Cambricks, Lawns, Gauze Aprons, Lawn ditto, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Lawn ditto, Black Plumer, Tape's Pins, Brown Drab, White ditto, Chipp'd Hats, Ink-Powder, Black Lace, Black Eging, White ditto, Crackery, Glass-Wares,</p>
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The Newport Gazette, Sept. 18, 1777

James Caldwell,

At his Store, near the Low Dutch
Church, in ALBANY.

Has IMPORTED in the last
Vessels from

ENGLAND,

A large ASSORTMENT of
EUROPEAN & EAST INDIA

GOODS,

Which he is now SELLING very LOW.

By WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

He has also on hand, a large quan-
tity of the best

L I Q U O R S,

Such as

JAMATCA SPI- RITS, West India Rum, French Brandy, Cherry do. Holland Geneva,	Old Madeira WINE. Sherry Do. Lisbon Do. Red Port Do. Teacriffe Do.
---	---

LONDON PORTER,
SHRUB,

LIME JUICE in Bottles,
LOAF, LUMP and MUSCOVADO
SUGARS,

T E A S.

QUEEN'S WARE in Crates, and
DELPH BOWLS in Hogheads.

Said CALDWELL having pur-
chased a Concern in the DISTIL-
LERY of this Place, he will supply
his Customers, with the best flavored
NEW-RUM, at the New-York price.

He has at his

CHOCOLATE MANUFACTORY,

A large quantity of Excellent

CHOCOLATE,

Made from the best

CAYENNE COCOA,

Which he will sell as low as can be pur-
chased in NEW-YORK.

He will take in payment for the above
Articles, Cash, Wheat, Peas, Corn, Oats,
Flaxseed, Pot and Pearl Ash, Furs, and all
kinds of this State Securities, for which
the highest Price will be allowed.

On hand a few FRANKLIN
STOVES.

ALBANY, JANUARY 12, 1785.

The Vermont Gazette, Jan. 31, 1785

Shoe Store,

In Fish-street, opposite the Brick Store.

NATHAN PRATT,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale a general assortment of LEATHER, BOOTS, Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES, wholesale and retail.

MEN's half Boots, ditto half Jacks, Men's No. 1 Shoes, Common calf-skin ditto, Neats Leather do. Boys' do. do. Women's Morocco Slippers of different colours, Fancy and Kid do. Cloth do. Leather lined and bound do. Misses' Morocco & Leather do. do. Children's Leather and Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

Sole and Upper Leather; Calf-skin, Cordovan and Sheepskin, whole and half Boot Legs; Ruffet calf-skin tops; Vamps and Counters, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar, Raisins, Cotton wool, Red Wood, Pepper, Allspice Ginger, Poland Starch, Copperas, Tobacco, Snuff, cotton and wool Cards, 4d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, &c.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or country produce.

Dec. 25.

Jenks Portland Gazette, Jan. 13, 1800

THOMAS BORRIDGE'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
Kingston—Luxerne County, Pa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their liberal patronage, and hopes for a continuation of the same, which he flatters himself to merit by selling **CHEAP GOODS FOR PROMPT PAY ONLY.**—Having just received from New-York and Philadelphia a large assortment, which in addition to his former stock, comprises a

SPLENDID & GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Glassware, Looking Glasses, Saddlery, Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Books, Stationary, Iron, Steel, Castings, etc. etc.

DRY GOODS.

Best superfine London Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
 Pelisse and Habit do.
 Red, white and yellow Flannel,
 Mersailes, Toissenet, & Swansdown
 Vestings, the newest fashions
 Bombazetts and Rattinetts,
 Plain and figured India Muslins,
 4-4 & 6-4 plain & figured do.
 Book and Leno do.
 Japan'd do.
 Calicoes and Chintzes,
 Silk and Cotton Shawls,
 Woolen do, of various descriptions
 from 4-4 to 6-4
 Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs
 Bandanoes and Flag do.

Carlisle and Cambrick Gingham
 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet Muslins
 Mulmul do.
 Irish Linens
 Patent steam & power loom Shirting,
 Velvets and Cords
 White and brown Platillas
 Dimity and brown Holland
 Worsted and cotton Stockings
 Cotton Balis
 Working Cotton
 A large assortment of Cotton Yarn
 9-8 & 5-4 India Sheeting
 Domestic do.
 Millinet
 Bonnet Wire and Pasteboard
 Mantua, satin & galloon Ribbons, &c.

DOMESTICS.

Waltham Sheetings and Shirtings
 Water loom, do. do.
 Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays,

Wool and Roram Hats
 Ladies' Morocco Shoes—single
 and double soles, &c. &c.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Spades,
 Frying Pans
 Coffee-Mills
 Knives and Forks

Penknives, Saws
 Chissels, Augurs
 Carry-combs
 Wrought and Cut NAILS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, White & brown Sugar,
 Molasses, Teas, Chocolate,
 Mackarel, Allspice, Pepper,
 Ginger, Cinnamon,
 Cloves and Nutmegs,

Madder, Dye stuffs,
 Brandy, Wines, Rum,
 Salt, Snuff, Tobacco,
 Pipes, Flints,
 Gunpowder, Shot, &c. &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs Country Merchants and dealers, and the public generally, that his arrangements are such, being connected with an extensive Mercantile House in Philadelphia, that he will be enabled to receive fresh supplies every two weeks, and keeps constantly on hand a large and general assortment of **GOODS**, which being purchased at Auction, will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for Cash. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oais, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Butter, Rags, Feathers, Beeswax, Lard, Furs, Deer and Bear Skins, &c. &c. &c.
 Cash paid for Hides and Calfskins.

THOMAS BORRIDGE.

NO CREDIT GIVEN.—It is therefore hoped that none will apply for credit, as they may expect to be refused.

Kingston, December 1, 1824.

tf—17

The Wyoming Herald, Jan. 7, 1825

Samuel Messersmith

OFFERS FOR SALE—

20 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar
 78 bbls muscovado do.
 7 Boxes of Havanna white do.
 35 bbls. } Balt. Refined, do assorted.
 2 boxes }
 20 hhds. N. Orleans & Gaudaloupe molasses of superior quality.
 25 hhds. } Baltimore WHISKEY.
 60 bbls. }
 4 bbls. old 4th proof do.
 5th proof Irish do.
 10 pipes 4th proof Cognac brandy, Seignett's brand.
 Holland gin in pipes,
 Jamaica Rum in hhds.

GUNPOWDER TEA in half chests, 10 and 5 catty boxes, and boxes, each containing 20 canisters—2 lb. each.

IMPERIAL do. in chests, half chests, 20, 10 & 5 catty boxes, and boxes each containing 20 canisters—2lb. each.

HYSON do. in chests, half chests, and 10 catty boxes

POUCHONG do. in boxes containing half pound papers

SOUCHONG do. in half chests
 43 chests } **YOUNG HYSON** do. of
 and } various importations
 30 half chests } and qualities

CHOCOLATE in boxes & half boxes, Sakin's No. 1 and 2, and Clapham's No. 1, fresh from the manufactory.

SICILY MADEIRA WINE, in half pipes, qr. casks and half qr. casks.
FUNCH MADEIRA ditto in half pipes and quarter casks.

LISBON do. in quarter casks.
WINDOW GLASS 8 by 10 and 10 by 12
 Sugar loaf paper and binder's & bandbox boards

Porter and wine bottles in crates, hampers and hhds.

Glauber Salts in barrels
 Smyrna Figs in drums

Prime green coffee, Sallad oil, in boxes
 Demijohns, Mustard

Goshen cheese in casks
 Shad and herring seine twine

One bale domestic cotton shirtings
 Cloverseed, rosin and pitch

White lead ground in oil, low to close sales

1 hhd. hard shelled almonds

jan 1

tf

Phenix Gazette, Jan. 1, 1825

FRENCH CHOCOLATE—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Chocolate for the table, manufactured by the celebrated house of Masson, at Paris. Also, Chocolate Pralines, Pistache, Pastilles, Batons, Imitations of various small articles, figures, &c. ; Sucre de Pomme de Rouen ; Nougat de Provence, &c.

THOMPSON & WELLER, Confectioners,
235, 579 and 713 Broadway.

d27

The Evening Post, Jan. 3, 1845

MACONDRAY & CO. offer for sale, clear and mess pork, in bbls and half bbls, mess and prime beef, cheese, molasses, pickles, manila, China and Muscovado sugars, green and black teas, in various packages, ground spices, whole spices in bond, champagne, port, Madeira and sherry wines, in wood and glass, sperm candles, brandy and whiskey, in glass, boots, shoes and brogans, fine and heavy clothing, blankets, blue and white drills, colored flannels, China silks, camphor trunks, honey, lime juice, Havana and Manila cigars and cheroots, cocoa, chocolate, wooden ware, brooms, stationary, nails and spikes.

49-lm.

The Nevada Journal, Nov. 8, 1851

HOLMAN'S
TEA, COFFEE & SUGAR
STORE!
145 MAIN STREET,
SECOND DOOR FROM EXCHANGE.

Finest Young & Old Hyson
Imperial, Gunpowder,
Oolong, Souchong & Japan Teas,
Finest Old Government Java Laguira & Rio Coffees'
Sugars of Every Description.

PURE GROUND COFFEES

Ground Fresh every Day.

Union, National & Dandelion Coffee
Pure Ground Spices

Dried Soaps of 20 different kinds.

SYRUPS & MOLASSES

of every description.

Colgates, Fulton and Oswego Starch, Sadler
Firth and Ross, and Colemans English Mustards,
Thoice Family Flour, Hamburg Cheese, Choice
Cable Butter, Chocolate, Cocoa Broma, Cocoa
Shells, Oranges and Lemons, Raisins, Citron, Cur-
rants, Nuts &c., &c.,

Pure Wines and Liquors, Cigars and
Tobaccos.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, &c., &c.

AT LOW PRICES.

Wholesale Kerosene and Refined Pe-
roleum Oils, Burning Fluid and
Lamp Oil.

HOLMAN'S

Celebrated Baking Powders at 30 and 40 cents per
pound.

Vessels supplied with stores.
Goods delivered to any part of the city.

Buffalo Evening Post, Jan. 2, 1863

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES AND TOYS
Choice Raisins, Currants, Citron, &c.
 MALAGA, CATAWBA AND LISBON GRAPES,
NASSAU AND VALENCIA ORANGES
 PURE CANDIES AND CHOCOLATE CREAM.

Cheapest and the best variety of toys in the city. If you don't believe it go and see for your self. Fireworks cheap this year. Give us a trial.

James Reid & Co.
 196 FREEMASON STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM BANK.

The Norfolk Virginian, Dec. 31, 1876

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GERMAN

Sweet Chocolate.

The most popular sweet Chocolate in the market. It is nutritious and palatable; a particular favorite with children, and a most excellent article for family use.

The genuine is stamped S. German, Dorchester, Mass. Beware of imitations.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



The Daily Nonpareil, Dec. 31, 1882

The Tampa Oyster Parlors,

Wm. J. SMITH, Proprietor.

Number 905 Franklin Street.

Elegantly Furnished,

Polite Waiters,

First Class Cooks,

Oysters, Salads, and Sandwiches served in every conceivable style. Hot Coffee, Tea and Chocolates our Specialties. The Ladies' patronage especially solicited.

Very Respectfully,

Wm. J. SMITH,

The Weekly Tribune, Dec. 19, 1895

Wm. J. SMITH,

905 FRANKLIN STREET.

ON HAND AND ARRIVING
WEEKLY

"Tenney's"
Candies,

"Lowney's"
Chocolates,

—AND—
"Velvet"
Molasses
Candy.

ICE CREAM

Our Specialty

—WITH—
Strawberry Fruit,

Chocolate and Vanilla

• ——— Flavors.

FULL LINE

—OF—

"M. & H."

AND OTHER

Stationery & School Supplies.

Cigars, Tobaccos

—AND—

Smokers' Articles.

ALL KINDS OF SODA FOUNTAIN DRINS.

The Tampa Tribune, Apr. 12, 1896

The Standard Grocery

is where the best is. Where no stale or doubtful articles are in stock, where the reasonable delicacies are at the very lowest cost to the purchaser. We have the oldest store in town, but we have the newest and brightest goods, and will say

To Those Desiring Candies for New Year's

that our stock of French Glace and Crystallized Fruits and Confections of all varieties is very large, and being received direct from the manufacturers in frequent shipments, assures Fresh Goods.

This department being in charge of experienced salesladies, neatness and dispatch is secured.

CHRYSSTALLIZED ROSE LEAVES.
CHRYSSTALLIZED ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
CHRYSSTALLIZED VIOLETS.
PRESERVED ROSES.
CHRYSSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
GLACE CHERRIES, red and white.
APRICOTS, ALMONDS, FIGS.
GREEN GAGES, LIMES, green and yellow.
MIRABELLES, PEACHES.
PEARS, red and white. WALNUTS, etc.

MALLARD'S SUGAR BONBONS AND CONFECTIONS.

ALMONDS, French Jordan Burnt, Vanilla Flavor.
ALMONDS, Maguella Sugar.
ALMONDS, Chocolate Burnt.
ALMONDS, Superfine Jordan Sugar, assorted flavors.
APRICOTINE DRAGES.
BONBONS, Seven Series.
CARAMELS, French Chocolate.
CARAMELS, French Vanilla.
CARAMELS, French Strawberry.
CHOCOLATE, Cacaoant Cream Bars.
CHOCOLATE, Cream Walnuts.
CHOCOLATE, Triple Violet.
CHOCOLATE, Triple Raspberry.
CHOCOLATE CHAMPIGNONS.
CHOCOLATE DROPS, Non pareil.
CHOCOLATE CIGARS, 100 to a box.
CHOCOLATE CIGARETTES, 40 to a box.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Vanilla.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Triple Vanilla.
CREAM, Lady Peppermints.
CREAM PANA CHICKS, Peppermint Flavors.
CREAM FILBERT DRAGES.
CRYSTALLIZED CREAM ALMONDS.
CRYSTALLIZED GINGER.
CHRISTMAS, Chocolate Jackets.
FILBERTS, Assorted Sugar.
GUM DROPS, Hard—Rose.
GUM DROPS, Hard—Lemon.
GUM DROPS, Jelly—Rose.
GUM DROPS, Jelly—Lemon.
GREEN GAGE DRAGES.
JUJUBE BARS.
LADY DROPS, Assorted.
LADY DROPS, Peppermint.
LIGHTMINT, Chocolate—Long.
LOZENGES, Conversation.
LOZENGES, English Peppermint Triple Flavor.
LICORICE KNICK KNACKS.
MARSHMALLOWS, Vanilla.
MARSHMALLOWS, Rose.
MARSHMALLOWS, Chocolate.
MAGNOLIAS, Assorted.
MAGNOLIA PERFUME DROPS, Assorted.
MIXED CANDY, Superfine.
MIXED CANDY, Eagle.
NOUGAT, Large, White.
NOUGAT, Large, Rose.
NOUGAT, Large, Chocolate.
NOUGAT, French, Small, Assorted.
NOUGATINE SQUARES, Chocolate.
PINEAPPLE FRITTERS, Red.
PINEAPPLE FRITTERS, White.
PISTACHE JOSE.
ROCK CANDY, Red.
ROCK CANDY, White.
SUGAR PLUMS, Eagle, Mixed.
SUGAR PLUMS, Superfine.
SILVER DRAGES.
TRILBY BONBONS—In Original Packages of 1/2, 1 and 2 lbs.
BONBONS and CHOCOLATES, Assorted Excellence.
CHOCOLATE BONBONS—Excellence.
CREAM PEPPERMINTS.
CREAM WINTERGREEN.
CHOCOLATE CREAM PEPPERMINTS.
CAPRICE, in small round fancy tin boxes.
MAGNOLIA DROPS, Liquid, assorted Flower Blossom Flavor.
PRINCESS DROPS, assorted Fruit Flavor.
SACHET DROPS, Solid Acidulated Violet Flavor.

CHOCOLATE HUCKLEBERRIES, Violet and Vanilla Flavors.
CHOCOLATE DROPS (extra small), Vanilla Flavor.
LADY DROPS, White, Peppermint Flavor.
MARSHMALLOWS, Vanilla Flavor, 1/2-lb Boxes.
MARSHMALLOWS, Vanilla Flavor, 1-lb Boxes.
GERMAN FAVORS.
SALTED ALMONDS (extra).
ENGLISH and AMERICAN FANCY BISCUITS.
All Flavors and Kinds.

LOWNEY'S (Boston) CHOCOLATE COVERED CANDIES.

CHOCOLATE ARGENT.
CHOCOLATE ALMOND NOUGAT.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS (extra).
CHOCOLATE BELMONT.
CHOCOLATE CHERRY.
CHOCOLATE CAMELS (covered).
CHOCOLATE CLITO.
CHOCOLATE LILY CREAM—Vanilla.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS—Assorted Flavors.
CHOCOLATE COCOANUT.
CHOCOLATE CAMEO.
CHOCOLATE EMOR.
CHOCOLATE FILBERTS.
CHOCOLATE, Fancy Shapes.
CHOCOLATE PRAPPE—Vanilla.
CHOCOLATE PRAPPE—Raspberry.
CHOCOLATE GUM DROPS—Druggist.
CHOCOLATE JOSEPHINE.
CHOCOLATE JELLY—Assorted.
CHOCOLATE LILY CREAM—Vanilla.
CHOCOLATE LILY CREAM—Assorted.
CHOCOLATE MADRIDON—Silver.
CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLOWS.
CHOCOLATE MONTEVIDEO.
CHOCOLATE NOUGATINES—Dark Hard.
CHOCOLATE NOUGATINES—Light Soft.
CHOCOLATE OPERAS.
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINT.
CHOCOLATE PEARLS.
CHOCOLATE PINEAPPLE.
CHOCOLATE PISTACHE.
CHOCOLATE PRALINES—Cocoanut.
CHOCOLATE SOUVENIR—Assorted.
CHOCOLATE VIOLET.
CHOCOLATE VICTORIA.
CHOCOLATE WALNUTS.
CHOCOLATE YUM YUM.

PUT UP IN FANCY BOXES.
(Sold Only in Original Package.)
ASSORTED CHOCOLATE, in 1-lb Wooden boxes.
CHOCOLATE PRAPPE, in 1/2-lb Fancy boxes.
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS, in 1/2-lb Fancy boxes.
CHOCOLATE WINTERGREEN, in 1/2-lb Fancy boxes.

LOWNEY'S FIG CONFITURE. VELVET MOLASSES CANDIES.

Manufactured in Boston and celebrated the world over for its delicacy of flavor and superiority over all other molasses candy. "Velvet" has many imitations; we keep only the ORIGINAL GENUINE VELVET MOLASSES CANDY.
ONE POUND BOXES.
HALF-POUND BOXES.
SMALL BOXES.

LIME FRUIT TABLETS.

GIBSON'S (ENGLISH) LIME FRUIT TABLETS, in 5-lb Jars.
GIBSON'S (ENGLISH) LIME FRUIT TABLETS, in 1-lb Jars.
GIBSON'S (ENGLISH) SWEETS, in Jars.

SUNDRY PACKAGE CONFECTIONS.

YALE CACHOUS, in Small Glass Bottles.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE PASTELLES, in Small Wooden Boxes.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, in Round Paper Boxes.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE TABLETS, in Square Paper Boxes, 20 to a Box.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE TABLETS, in Square Paper Boxes, 40 to a Box.
GUM—Adams' Peppin Chewing.
GUM—Klame Peppin Chewing.

PEANUT BRITTLE. RICH'S CELEBRATED PEANUT BRITTLE, in 1-lb Cartoons.

COCOANUT BRITTLE. RICH'S CELEBRATED COCOANUT BRITTLE, in 1-lb Cartoons.

STICK CANDY. STUFFED PRUNES.

New Orleans Assorted STICK CANDY.
STUFFED PRUNES, in Wooden Chests (German).
STUFFED PRUNES, in Wooden Chests, half-size (German).

POPPING KISSES. AMERICAN WRAPPERS, Assorted Colors, Fine Candy, with Mottoes.

IMPORTED WRAPPERS, Gold and Silver, Extra Fine Candy, with Mottoes.

LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

ANISETTE—Marie Brizard, French—Litres.
ANISETTE—Marie Brizard, French—5s.
ANISETTE—Marie Brizard, French—Pints.
ANISETTE—Marie Brizard, French—Half-Pints.
ANISETTE—Wynand Pockink, German, Quarts.
ANISETTE—Danbar's American, Quarts.
ANISETTE—Herman & Lanata, American, Quarts.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Vanille.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Noreau.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Cacao a la Vanille.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme Yvette (Violet).
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Parfait Amour.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Cerises (cherries).
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Cassis.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Mandarin.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme d'Apricot.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Huile de Rhum.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Huile de Kirsch.
CORDIAL—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Fraises.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Rose.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Creme de Thea.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Kau-de-Vie de Dantzig.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Curacao, Triple Secs, in Jugs.
CORDIALS—Marie Brizard, French, Marasquin.
CORDIALS—Danbar's American, Assorted Flavors.
CORDIALS—Herman & Lanata, American, Assorted Flavors.
CHERRY CORDIAL—Peter F. Herring, Copenhagen, pints.
CHERRY CORDIAL—Peter F. Herring, Copenhagen, quarts.
CHERRY CORDIAL—Wynand Pockink, Amsterdam.
CURACOA, Rouble Rouge (orange flavor), Quarts.
CURACOA, Double Blanc (white), Quarts.
CURACOA, Double Vert (green), Quarts.
ANISETTE (white) quarts.
EAU DE VIE DU CAP, quarts.
ARAC PUNCH, quarts.
CREME YVETTE
A DELICIOUS LIQUEUR—L'EXTRAIT DE VIOLETTE.
CASED CLARETS from France and California.
BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, SAUTERNES, RHINE WINES, SWEET WINES, Etc.

If you have not received our December Catalogue, drop us a Postal. You will see a list of our stock, quality, assortment, prices and guarantee.

Herman Meader, Fine Groceries and Confections,
Headquarters for Health Foods and Drinks,
140-142 - - Carondelet Street - - 140-142
Goods Delivered to Any Part of the City and Algiers.

The Flavor Lingers

On the Palate. The empty cup invites further indulgence when you

GET THE HABIT

Which is easily contracted if you drink the kind we sell. We ask no more for the purest and best than others expect for inferior grades. Try us out. Don't omit Cocoa or

Chocolate in your next order. You will thank us for the reminder.

H. E. BLUME

Cor, Central Avenue and 9th St.

St. Petersburg Times, May 21, 1912

Our Two Stores

Have won their large business by reason of the merits of the goods we sell, but, not content with offering Quality and Purity alone, the prices are made lower than you are asked in the average Grocery store.

H. K. M. S.

Faulkner's Best Flour, 24-pound sack	75 cents
Van Camp's Soups, per dozen	95 cents
Van Camp's Hominy, 3 cans for	25 cents
Tomatoes, No. 2 cans, per dozen	90 cents
Tomatoes, No. 3 cans, per dozen	\$1.10
Baker's Cocoa, 1-2 pound cans	23 cents
Baker's Chocolate, 1-2 pound package	22 cents
Swift's Premium Hams, per pound	20 cents

HEFNER GROCERY COMPANY

TWO STORES

18 SECOND ST.
PHONE 253.

832 CENTRAL AVE.
PHONE 15

St. Petersburg Times, Dec. 18, 1913

Appendix 10: Selected additional chocolate teaching resources

American Heritage Chocolate – Chocolate Timeline
americanheritagechocolate.com/history-of-chocolate

American Heritage Chocolate – Chocolate Educational Resources
<https://www.americanheritagechocolate.com/free-educational-resources/>

Sophie D. and Michael D. Coe, *The True History of Chocolate*

Cornell University Library – Online Exhibition CHOCOLATE: Food of the Gods
exhibits.library.cornell.edu/chocolate-food-of-the-gods

The Exploratorium – Exploring Chocolate
annex.exploratorium.edu/exploring/exploring_chocolate/index.html

Louis Evan Grivetti and Howard-Yana Shapiro (eds.), *Chocolate: History, Culture and Heritage*

The Field Museum – Cocoa Connections: From Beans to Bars: a Resource Kit for Educators
<http://archive.fieldmuseum.org/chocolate/education.html>

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