

- 1790 Oct 23, Slaves revolted in Haiti.
- 1791 Aug 14, Haitian slaves, led by voodoo priest Boukman Dutty, gathered to plan a revolution.
- 1791 In St. Domingue Toussaint L'Ouverture joined the slave rebellion against plantation owners and later led a colonial revolt against France. In 1995 Madison Smart Bell authored "All Souls Rising," a novel set in this period.
- 1793 Aug 29, Slavery was abolished in the French colony of Santo Domingo (Haiti).
- 1793 Sep, The 1st British soldiers came ashore at St. Domingue.
- 1794 Feb 4, France's First Republic (Convention) voted for the abolition of slavery in all French colonies. The abolition decree stated that "the Convention declares the slavery of the Blacks abolished in all the colonies; consequently, all men, irrespective of color, living in the colonies are French citizens and will enjoy all the rights provided by the Constitution." Slavery was restored by the Consulate in 1802, and was definitively abolished in 1848 by the Second Republic, on Victor Schoelcher's initiative.
- 1794 Feb 4, Slaves in Haiti won emancipation.
- 1794 May 6, In Haiti Toussaint Louverture (L'Ouverture), Haitian rebel leader, ended his alliance with the Iberian monarchy and embraced the French Republicans. An order followed that led to the massacre of Spaniards.
- 1794 Jun 4, British troops captured Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
- 1794-1801 In 2001 Madison Smart Bell authored "Master of the Crossroads," a novel set in this period.
- 1795 Jul 22, Spain signed the Peace of Basel, a treaty with France ending the War of the Pyrenees. The treaty ceded Santo Domingo to France.
- 1795 A set of remains that the Spaniards believed to be of Christopher Columbus were dug up from

behind the main altar in the newly built cathedral of Santo Domingo and shipped to a cathedral in Havana, where they remained until the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, when Spain brought them to Seville. In 1877 workers digging inside the Santo Domingo cathedral unearthed a leaden box containing 13 large bone fragments and 28 small ones. It was inscribed "Illustrious and distinguished male, don Cristobal Colon." The Dominicans said these were the real remains of Columbus and that the Spaniards must have taken the wrong remains.

1796 Apr 2, Haitian revolt leader Toussaint L'Ouverture commanded French forces at Santo Domingo.

1797 Mar 4, Vice-President John Adams, elected President on December 7, to replace George Washington, was sworn in. Adams soon selected Timothy Pickering as his secretary of state. Pickering extended aid to Haitian slaves in their ongoing revolt against French colonists. This policy was reversed under Jefferson.

1798 Oct, In Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture negotiated a secret peace agreement in which the British renounced all claim to the colony's lands in exchange for the right to trade freely on an equal basis with France.

1799 Apr 27, In Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture signed a treaty of friendship with the US under Pres. John Adams. Certain elements were kept secret in order not to alienate France.

1799 May, In Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture signed a trade agreement with Britain. Certain elements were kept secret in order not to alienate France.

1799 Jul 3, In Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture formally declared Gen. Andre Rigaud, the leader of a revolutionary army in the south and west of Saint-Domingue, a rebel.

1800 May 20, In Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) forces under Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture cornered Gen. Andre Rigaud near the town of Acul.

1800 Jul 29, In Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) Gen. Andre Rigaud, defeated by Gen. Dessalines, set sail for France.

1800 Dessalines, a lieutenant of Haitian rebel leader Toussaint L'Ouverture (Louverture), butchered many mulattoes (the estimates range from 200 to 10,000).

1801 Jan, Toussaint Louverture, ignoring the commands of Napoleon Bonaparte, overran Spanish Santo Domingo, where slavery persisted.

1801 Jul 7, A new constitution, drafted by a committee appointed by Toussaint Louverture (L'Ouverture), went into effect and declared independence of Hispaniola. The constitution made him governor general for life with near absolute powers. L'Ouverture seized power in Haiti from French control.

1802 Feb, Napoleon sent a large army under his brother-in-law, Charles Leclerc, to regain control of St. Domingue. Thousands of soldiers died mainly to yellow fever and French control was abandoned so as to support military ventures in Europe. Toussaint L'Ouverture turned to guerrilla warfare inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution and its motto of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

1802 May, In Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture surrendered to French forces. Many of his generals continued to wage a guerilla campaign against the French.

1802 Jul 8, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Saint-Domingue (later Haiti) general, was sent to France in chains.

1802 Aug 7, Napoleon ordered the re-instatement of slavery on St. Domingue (Haiti).

1802 Aug 25, Toussaint L'Ouverture was imprisoned in Fort de Joux, Jura, France.

1803 Apr 7, Francois D. Toussaint L'Ouverture (Louverture), Haitian revolutionary, died in a dungeon at Fort Joux in the French Alps. In 2007 Madison Smartt Bell authored "Toussaint Louverture: A Biography."

1803 Nov 18, The Battle of Vertieres was fought. Jean-Jacques Dessalines (b.1758), Haitian rebel leader, led his army to decisive victory over the French with his slogan "Cut off their heads and burn down their houses."

1804 Jan 1, Jean-Jacques Dessalines proclaimed the Republic of Haiti and declared independence from France. Documentation of his speech was then lost and only re-discovered in 2010 by a Canadian graduate student searching in the British National Archives.

1804 Apr 20, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Haitian rebel leader, commanded a massacre of the French at town of Cape Francois. It is generally thought that Dessalines had around 20,000 French slaughtered in early 1804.

1804 Oct 6, Jean-Jacques Dessalines (b.1758) had himself crowned James I, Emperor of Haiti. He was murdered two years later in a conspiracy under Christophe and Pétion.

1806 Oct 17, Jean-Jacques Dessalines (b.1758), Emp. Jacques I of Haiti, was assassinated.

1810 Dec, Gen. Andre Rigaud (1761-1811) returned to Haiti yet a third time, establishing himself as President of the Department of the South, in opposition to both Alexandre Petion and Henri Christophe.

1825 A French emissary of Charles X demanded that Haiti pay 150 million gold francs in exchange for recognition as French warships cruised over the horizon. The deal required 5 annual payments of 30 million and required a loan from a French bank for the 1st payment. Haiti renegotiated the debt in 1838.

1838 France agreed to reduce Haiti's 1825 "debt" to 60 million fold francs to be paid over 30 years. The final payment was made in 1883. Payments on loans made to repay France continued to 1947.

1844 Feb 27, Dominican Republic rebels, under the leadership of Francisco del Rosario Sanchez and Ramon Mella, launched their uprising and gained independence from Haiti (National Day). [see Nov 6]

1844 Nov 6, The first constitution of the new Dominican Republic was signed in San Cristobal. Pedro Santana, fearing political instability, controlled revisions to the newly written constitution that allowed him to stay in power, and declared himself president of the nation, a post he would hold from 1844-1848, 1853-1856, and 1858-1861. Spain granted independence to the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic won independence from next door Haiti after 2 occupations. [see Feb 27]

1883 Haiti made its final payment to France of the 1825 "debt," renegotiated in 1838. In 2004 Haiti demanded nearly 22 billion in restitution.

1907 Apr 14, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, dictator of Haiti, was born.

c1913-1997 Simone Duvalier, wife of Francois "Papa Doc" and mother of Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier.

1915 Jul 28, The United States occupation of Haiti began as 330 US Marines landed at Port-au-Prince on the authority of President Woodrow Wilson to safeguard the interests of US corporations. Roger Gaillard (d.2000 at 77), historian, later wrote a multi-volume chronicle of the US Marine occupation of Haiti from 1915-1934.

1915 Sep 4, The U.S. military placed Haiti under martial law to quell a rebellion in its capital Port-au-Prince.

1916 Feb 28, Haiti became the first U.S. protectorate.

1934 Aug 16, US ended its occupation of Haiti (begun in 1915).

<http://www.timelines.ws/countries/HAITI.HTML> (sources deleted)