

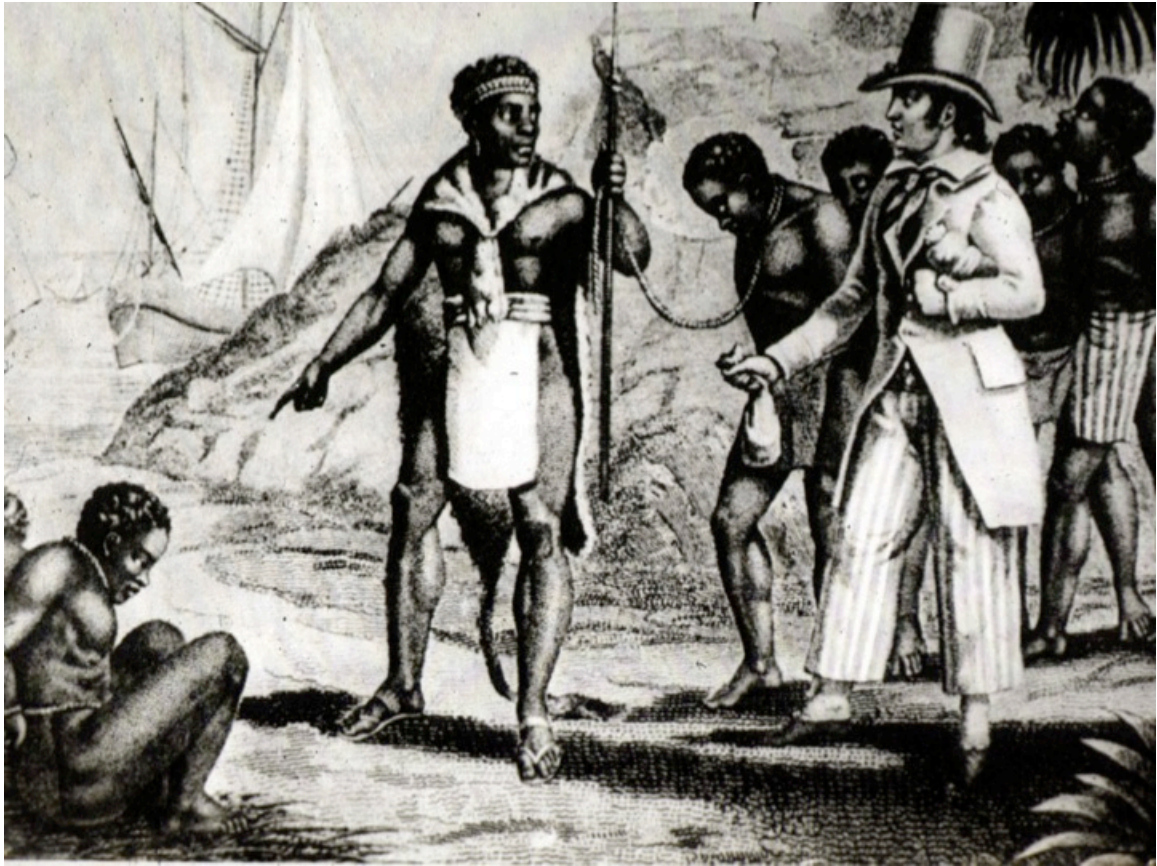
Lessons 1-2

Attachments

Student Documents (29 Documents on 34 Sheets)

1. African Traders: Sheets 1-5
2. British Merchants: Sheets 6-11
3. Northern Merchants: Sheets 12-17
4. Southern Plantations: Sheets 18-28
5. Sugar Cane Plantations: Sheets 29-34



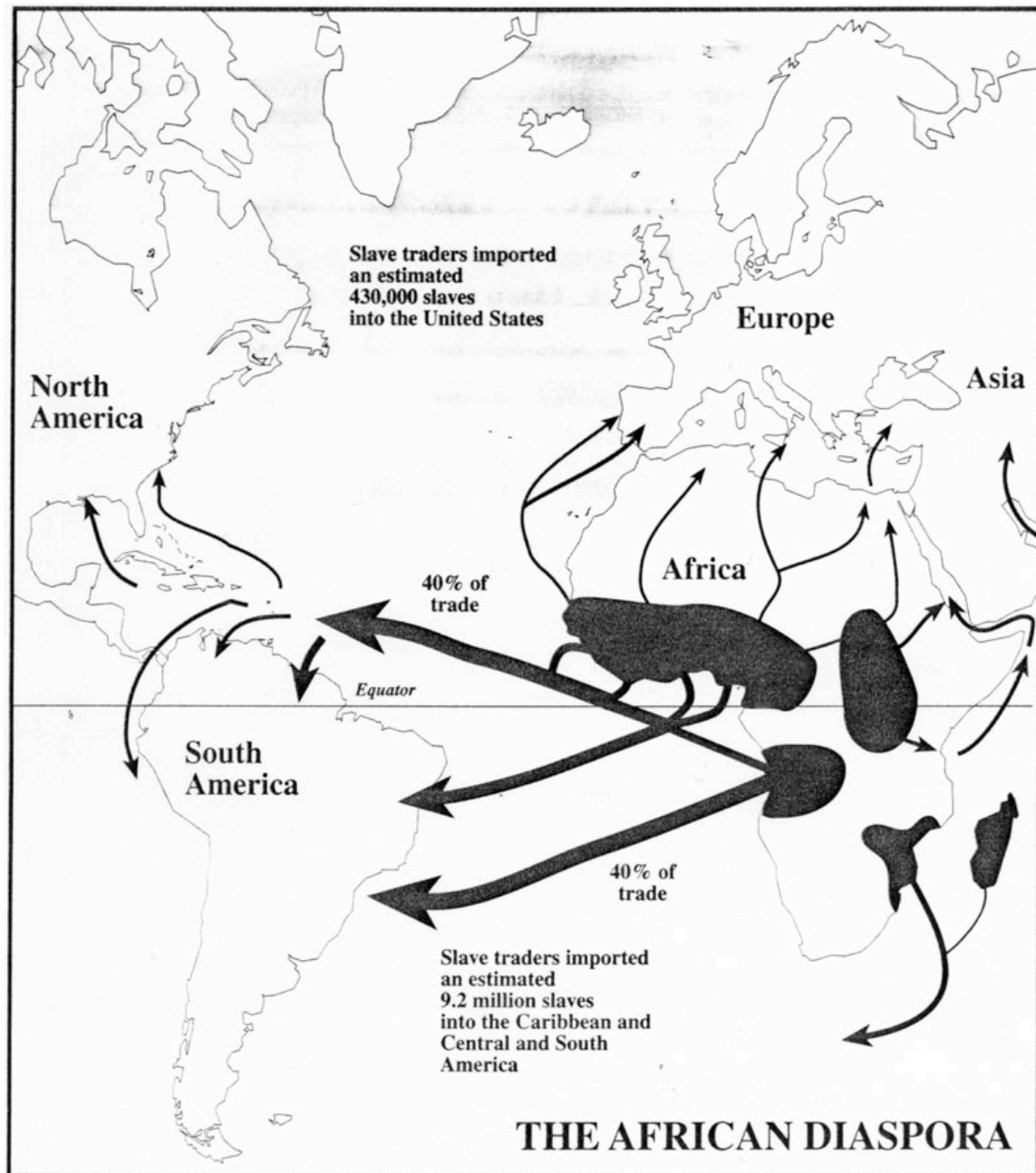


An English explorer, Rattray (1929: ch. 5), observed that among the Ashanti (Asante) of West Africa a slave might marry; own property; himself own a slave; swear an oath; be a competent witness; and ultimately become heir to his master....

a slave might marry; own property; himself own a slave; swear an oath; be a competent witness; and ultimately become heir to his master.... Such briefly were the rights of an Ashanti slave. They seem in many cases practically the ordinary privileges of an Ashanti free man.... An Ashanti slave in nine cases out of ten, possibly became an adopted member of the family, and in time his descendants so merged and intermarried with the owner's kinsmen that only a few would know their origin.

JOURNAL OF BLACK STUDIES /JUNE 1976

RATTRAY, R. S. (1929) Ashanti Law and Constitution. London: Oxford Univ. Press.



The Portuguese presenting themselves before the [Manikongo](#). The Portuguese initially fostered a good relationship with the [Kingdom of Kongo](#). Civil War within Kongo would lead to many of its subjects ending up as enslaved people in Portuguese and other European vessels.

http://www.enotes.com/topic/Atlantic_slave_trade



STOWAGE OF THE BRITISH SLAVE SHIP 'BROOKES' UNDER THE REGULATED SLAVE TRADE

Act of 1789

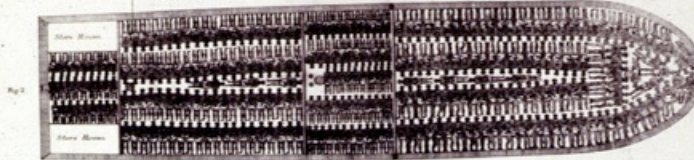
Fig. 1 Longitudinal Section



Small Red Dotted Lines indicate the position of the Ship

Note: The following is a copy of the Regulations Act of 1789 and is not to be taken as a copy of the original. The original is in the possession of the Admiralty. The following is a copy of the Regulations Act of 1789 and is not to be taken as a copy of the original. The original is in the possession of the Admiralty. The following is a copy of the Regulations Act of 1789 and is not to be taken as a copy of the original. The original is in the possession of the Admiralty.

PLAN OF LOWER DECK WITH THE STOWAGE OF 130 SLAVES 130 OF THESE BEING STOWED UNDER THE SHELVES AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 4



PLAN SHOWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES AROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND THE DECK UNDER THE BEAMS. See Fig. 3

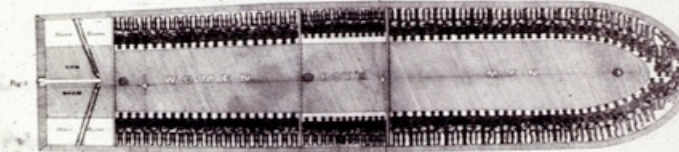


Fig. 4 Cross Section of the Ship

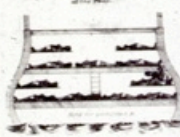


Fig. 5 Cross Section of the Ship



Fig. 6 Section of the Ship showing the Position of the Slaves



Fig. 7 Section of the Ship showing the Position of the Slaves



"Their apartments, are fitted up as much for their advantage as circumstances will admit. The right ankle of one, indeed, is connected with the left ankle of another by a small iron fetter, and if they are turbulent, by another on their wrists. They have several meals a day; some of their own country provisions, with the best sauces of African cookery; and by way of variety, another meal of pulse, &c. according to European taste. After breakfast they have water to wash themselves, while their apartments are perfumed with frankincense and lime juice. Before dinner, they are amused after the manner of their, country. The song and dance are promoted," and, as if the whole was really a scene of pleasure and dissipation it is added, that games of chance are furnished. "The men play and sing, while the women and girls make fanciful ornaments with beads, which they are plentifully supplied with."...

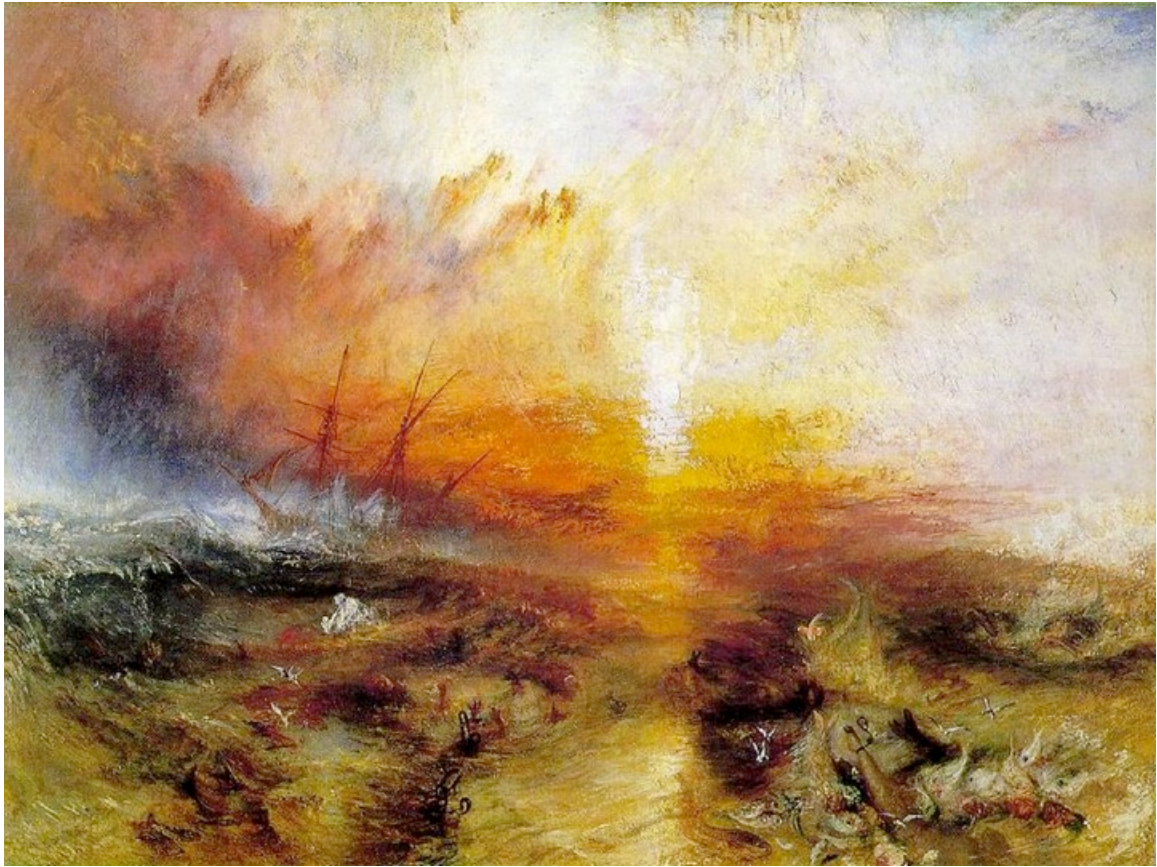
Mr. Norris report to Privy Council 1789

<http://www.historyhome.co.uk/peel/economic/slavery.htm>

The most approved Judges of the Commercial Interests of these Kingdoms have been of the opinion that our West-Indian and African Trades are the most nationally beneficial of any we carry on... That Traffic alone affords our Planters a constant supply of Negro Servants for the Culture of their Lands in the produce of Sugars, Tobacco, Rice, Rum, Cotton, Fustick, Pimento and all our other Plantation Produce: so that the extensive Employment of our other Shipping in, to and from America, the great Brood of Seamen consequent thereupon, and the daily bread of the most considerable of our British Manufactures, are owing primarily to the Labour of Negroes.

Pamphlet published in London in 1749

<http://gallery.nen.gov.uk/audio78797-abolition.html>



Transcripts of Zong Trial (1783)

Granville Sharp - Abolitionist

This is not just an offence against God, but against all mankind. Those who have treated these people, as mere goods and chattel should face the most severe of punishments and this should be used as an example to prevent such inhuman practices from happening in the future.

John Lee - Solicitor General

What is this claim that human people have been thrown overboard? This is a case of chattels or goods. Blacks are goods and property; it is madness to accuse these well serving honorable men of murder. They acted out of necessity and in the most appropriate manner for the cause. The late Captain Collingwood acted in the interest of his ship to protect the safety of his crew. To question the judgment of an experienced, well travelled captain held in the highest regard is one of folly, especially when talking of slaves. The case is the same as if horses had been thrown overboard.

Olaudah Equiano - Abolitionist

My eyes have borne witness to scenes of depravity worse than I could ever have imagined. You talk of savagery of the African... is not the unmerciful flogging of a man resulting in his death not savage? It is not only those poor wretches aboard the Zong, I know of so many of my wearied countrymen, who aboard the fateful slave ships, preferred death to a life of misery and jumped into the sea. It is often said that Africans are no more than animals and should be treated as such. But slavery depresses the mind and makes inhuman beings of all of us.

William Gregson - Ship's Owner

I had never thought that slave ships were as bad as has been described to me recently. No doubt I cannot do without my slaves, they are my livelihood after all, but I can certainly ensure that they are treated as human beings.

George Case - Colleague of ship's owner

The crossing was arduous and for natural causes such as weather, we cannot be held accountable. The water became short through no fault of ours or Captain Collingwood and it was not a voluntary act but one of necessity that brought about the difficult decision to dispose of those 130-odd slaves.

Petition of Liverpool to House of Commons, 14 February 1788

"To the honourable the House of Commons, the humble petition of the Mayor, sheweth that the trade of Liverpool having met with the countenance of this honourable House in many Acts of Parliament, which have been granted at different times during the present century, for the constructing of proper and convenient wet docks for shipping, and more especially for the African ships, which from their form require to be constantly afloat, your Petitioners have been emboldened to lay out considerable sums of money and to pledge their Corporates seal for other sums to a very large amount for effectuating these goods and laudable purposes.

That your petitioners have also been happy to see the great increase and different resources of trade which has flowed in upon their town by the numerous canals and other communications from the interior parts of this kingdom, in which many individuals, as well as public bodies of proprietors are materially interested. And that from these causes, particularly the convenience of the docks, and some other local advantages, added to the enterprising spirit of the people, which has enabled them to carry on the African Slave Trade with vigour, the town of Liverpool has arrived at a pitch of mercantile consequence which cannot but affect and improve the wealth and prosperity of the kingdom at large.

Your Petitioners therefore contemplate with real concern the attempts now making by the petitions lately preferred to your honourable House to obtain a total abolition of the African Slave Trade, which has hitherto received the sanction of Parliament, and for a long series of years has constituted and still continues to form a very extensive branch of the commerce of Liverpool, and in effect gives strength and energy to the whole: but confiding in the wisdom and justice of the British Senate, your Petitioners humbly pray to be heard by their counsel against the abolition of this source of wealth before the Honourable House shall proceed to determine upon a point which so essentially concerns the welfare of the town and port of Liverpool in Particular, and the landed interest of the kingdom in general and which in their judgement must also tend to the prejudice of the British manufacturers, must ruin the property of the English merchants in the West Indies, diminish the public revenue and impair the maritime strength of Great Britain."

Petitioners:

Thomas Earle Esquire, Mayor John Sparling, William Gregson, John Blackburne, Thomas Golightly, Peter Rigby, Richard Gerard, George Case, James Clemens, John Gregson, John Crosbie, James Gildart Junior, William Kerketh, Thomas Staniforth, Clayton Tarleton, John Hughes, Robert Moss, Edmund Rigby, John Blackburne Junior, Thomas Crowder Clemens, Harry Hardwar, Peter Baker, John Greenwood, Thomas Smyth, Richard Stratham, Spencer Steers, John Colquitt.

http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/ism/slavery/europe/liverpool_petition.aspx

Massachusetts Body of Liberties

1641

LIBERTIES OF FOREIGNERS AND STRANGERS

89. *If any people of other nations professing the true Christian religion shall flee to us from the tyranny or oppression of their persecutors, or from famine, wars, or the like necessary and compulsory cause, they shall be entertained and succored amongst us, according to that power and prudence God shall give us.*

90. *If any ships or other vessels, be it friend or enemy, shall suffer shipwreck upon our coast, there shall be no violence or wrong offered to their persons or goods. But their persons shall be harbored, and relieved, and their goods preserved in safety till authority may be certified thereof, and shall take further order therein.*

91. *There shall never be any bond slavery, villeinage, or captivity amongst us unless it be lawful captives taken in just wars, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of God established in Israel concerning such persons cloth morally require. This exempts none from servitude who shall be judged thereto by authority.*



The Bed, and the Last scene of the play. *Frederick, Prince of Wales.*

Letter, 1645

Emanuel Downing, a London lawyer and the brother-in-law of Massachusetts Bay Colony's governor, John Winthrop, came to visit the colony. In a 1645 letter to Winthrop, he explained his view of the slave situation in Massachusetts.

If upon a just war the Lord should deliver [the Pequots] into our hands, we might easily have men, women and children enough to exchange for Moores [black Africans], which will be more gainful pillage for us than we conceive, for I do not see how we can thrive until we get into a stock of slaves sufficient to do all our business, for our children's children will hardly see this great Continent filled with people, so that our servants will still desire freedom to plant for themselves and not to stay but for very great wages. And I suppose you know very well how we shall maintain 20 Moores cheaper than one English servant. The ships that shall bring Moores may come home laden with salt which may bear most of the charge, if not all of it.... Quoted in "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts" by George H. Moore (D. Appleton & Co., 1866).

<http://massmoments.org/teachers/primedoc.cfm?pid=27>

SLAVES AND FREE BLACKS NAMED IN THE 1712 REVOLT

In 1712, New York slaves revolted, killing nine white men and wounding seven more. Reprisals were swift and fierce, as the militia rounded up hundreds of slaves. Eventually, the following men

and women were implicated. Their fates are noted below. As was customary, slave owners were compensated for lost property.

—Bill Lepore

NAME	OWNER	FATE	NAME	OWNER	FATE
Aitgell	Gybert Vanburgh	hanged	Mingo	John Barberie	hanged
Ambo	Adolphus Phillips	discharged	Peter		
Andreas	Joan Gouverneur	discharged	the Doctor	David	discharged
Aruba	Henry Courtess	discharged	Peter Ben	(unknown)	not indicted
Ben	Cornelia Schuyler	discharged	Quack	Just Iyssen	not indicted
Benny	Gilbert Ash	discharged	Quack	Abraham Provost	hanged
Cassie	Peter Maria	hanged	Quack	Walter Thong	hanged
Cassie	Cornelia Van Cuyt Norwood	hanged	Quack	Rip Van Dorn	hanged
Claus	Allen Jernett	hanged on the wheel	Quack	Joseph Latham	discharged
Cuffee	Peter Vanburgh	discharged	Quack	Rip Van Dorn	hanged
Cuffee	William Watus	reprieved by Master	Robin	Adrian Haghmidt	hung in chains alive
Dick	Remondus Bauger	discharged	Rodrigue	Robert Dorkins	discharged
Dick	Thomas Stuyvesburgh	discharged	Sam	Peter Faustmeier	hanged
Furnia	Ruth Sheppard	hanged	Sarah	Stephen Pele	hanged
George	Jacob Begnier	discharged	Titus	Nicholas Ray	hanged
Hennibel	Andrew Sturkey	hanged	Toby	John Cuse	hanged
Hosea	Mary Winkham	reprieved by Master	Tom	John Dehonnear	hanged
Jack	John Crooke	not indicted	Tom	Nicholas Dekey	discharged
Jacott	Samuel Phillips	not indicted	Tom	David Spall	hanged
John	Peter Vanburgh	reprieved by Master	Tom	Jacob Begnier	discharged
John Harris	(unknown)	discharged	Tom	Nicholas Roosevelt	hanged slowly
Juricio	Rodrigo Porteco	discharged	Tom	Rip Van Dorn	reprieved by Master
Kiko	Joan Gouverneur	hanged	Tom	Jacobus Verrit	not indicted
Lilly	John Crooke	discharged			
Moss	Jacob Begnier	reprieved by Master			

*Either Sarah or Abigail was pregnant, and her sentence suspended until after giving birth.



An Act to prevent Disorders in the Night Medford Massachusetts

Medford Slaves circa 1776

Medford Slaves circa 1776

Worcester	Pompey	Rose
Pomp	Peter	London
Selby	Prince	Punch
Flora	Richard	Dinah
Caesar	Scipio	Peter
Nice	Cuffee	Isaac
Aaron	Chloe	Negro Girl
Negro Woman		

WHEREAS great Disorders, Insolence and Burglaries arer oftimes raised and committed in the Night-Time by Indians, Negro and Molatto Servants and Slaves, to the Disquiet and Hurt of Her Majesty's good subjects:

For Prevention thereof:

Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governour, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no Indian, Negro or Molatto Servant or Slave, may presume to be absent from the Families whereto they respectively belong, or be found Abroad in the Night- Time after nine a Clock; unless it be upon some Errand for their respective Masters or Owners.

<http://www.medfordhistorical.org/slaveryinmedford.php>

Banneker's letter to Jefferson

SIR,

I AM fully sensible of the greatness of that freedom, which I take with you on the present occasion; a liberty which seemed to me scarcely allowable, when I reflected on that distinguished and dignified station in which you stand, and the almost general prejudice and prepossession, which is so prevalent in the world against those of my complexion.

I suppose it is a truth too well attested to you, to need a proof here, that we are a race of beings, who have long labored under the abuse and censure of the world; that we have long been looked upon with an eye of contempt; and that we have long been considered rather as brutish than human, and scarcely capable of mental endowments.

Sir, I hope I may safely admit, in consequence of that report which hath reached me, that you are a man far less inflexible in sentiments of this nature, than many others; that you are measurably friendly, and well disposed towards us; and that you are willing and ready to lend your aid and assistance to our relief, from those many distresses, and numerous calamities, to which we are reduced. Now Sir, if this is founded in truth, I apprehend you will embrace every opportunity, to eradicate that train of absurd and false ideas and opinions, which so generally prevails with respect to us; and that your sentiments are concurrent with mine, which are, that one universal Father hath given being to us all; and that he hath not only made us all of one flesh, but that he hath also, without partiality, afforded us all the same sensations and endowed us all with the same faculties; and that however variable we may be in society or religion, however diversified in situation or color, we are all of the same family, and stand in the same relation to him.

Sir, if these are sentiments of which you are fully persuaded, I hope you cannot but acknowledge, that it is the indispensable duty of those, who maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, and who possess the obligations of Christianity, to extend their power and influence to the relief of every part of the human race, from whatever burden or oppression they may unjustly labor under; and this, I apprehend, a full conviction of the truth and obligation of these principles should lead all to. Sir, I have long been convinced, that if your love for yourselves, and for those inestimable laws, which preserved to you the rights of human nature, was founded on sincerity, you could not but be solicitous, that every individual, of whatever rank or distinction, might with you equally enjoy the blessings thereof; neither could you rest satisfied short of the most active effusion of your exertions, in order to their promotion from any state of degradation, to which the unjustifiable cruelty and barbarism of men may have reduced them.

Sir, I freely and cheerfully acknowledge, that I am of the African race, and in that color which is natural to them of the deepest dye; and it is under a sense of the most profound gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that I now confess to you, that I am not under that state of tyrannical thralldom, and inhuman captivity, to which too many of my brethren are doomed, but that I have abundantly tasted of the fruition of those blessings, which proceed from that free and unequalled liberty with which you are favored; and which, I hope, you will willingly allow you have mercifully received, from the immediate hand of that Being, from whom proceedeth every good and perfect Gift.

Sir, suffer me to recal to your mind that time, in which the arms and tyranny of the British crown were exerted, with every powerful effort, in order to reduce you to a state of servitude : look back, I entreat you, on the variety of dangers to which you were exposed; reflect on that time, in which every human aid appeared unavailable, and in which even hope and fortitude wore the aspect of inability to the conflict, and you cannot but be led to a serious and grateful sense of your miraculous and providential preservation; you cannot but acknowledge, that the present freedom and tranquility which you enjoy you have mercifully received, and that it is the peculiar blessing of Heaven.

This, Sir, was a time when you clearly saw into the injustice of a state of slavery, and in which you had just apprehensions of the horrors of its condition. It was now that your abhorrence thereof was so excited, that you publicly held forth this true and invaluable doctrine, which is worthy to be recorded and remembered in all succeeding ages : "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, and that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Here was a time, in which your tender feelings for yourselves had engaged you thus to declare, you were then impressed with proper ideas of the great violation of liberty, and the free possession of those blessings, to which you were entitled by nature; but, Sir, how pitiable is it to reflect, that although you were so fully convinced of the benevolence of the Father of Mankind, and of his equal and impartial distribution of these rights and privileges, which he hath conferred upon them, that you should at the same time counteract his mercies, in detaining by fraud and violence so numerous a part of my brethren, under groaning captivity and cruel oppression, that you should at the same time be found guilty of that most criminal act, which you professedly detested in others, with respect to yourselves.

I suppose that your knowledge of the situation of my brethren, is too extensive to need a recital here; neither shall I presume to prescribe methods by which they may be relieved, otherwise than by recommending to you and all others, to wean yourselves from those narrow prejudices which you have imbibed with respect to them, and as Job proposed to his friends, "put your soul in their souls' stead;" thus shall your hearts be enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards them; and thus shall you need neither the direction of myself or others, in what manner to proceed herein. And now, Sir, although my sympathy and affection for my brethren hath caused my enlargement thus far, I ardently hope, that your candor and generosity will plead with you in my behalf, when I make known to you, that it was not originally my design; but having taken up my pen in order to direct to you, as a present, a copy of an Almanac, which I have calculated for the succeeding year, I was unexpectedly and unavoidably led thereto.

This calculation is the production of my arduous study, in this my advanced stage of life; for having long had unbounded desires to become acquainted with the secrets of nature, I have had to gratify my curiosity herein, through my own assiduous application to Astronomical Study, in which I need not recount to you the many difficulties and disadvantages, which I have had to encounter.

And although I had almost declined to make my calculation for the ensuing year, in consequence of that time which I had allotted therefor, being taken up at the Federal Territory, by the request of Mr. Andrew Ellicott, yet finding myself under several engagements to Printers of this state, to whom I had communicated my design, on my return to my place of residence, I industriously applied myself thereto, which I hope I have accomplished with correctness and accuracy; a copy of which I have taken the liberty to direct to you, and which I humbly request you will favorably receive; and although you may have the opportunity of perusing it after its publication, yet I choose to send it to you in manuscript previous thereto, that thereby you might not only have an earlier inspection, but that you might also view it in my own hand writing.

And now, Sir, I shall conclude, and subscribe myself, with the most profound respect, Your most obedient humble servant,

BENJAMIN BANNEKER.

University of Virginia

<http://www.pbs.org/wgia/part2/2bh/ah71t.html>

Jefferson's reply to Banneker

To Mr. BENJAMIN BANNEKER.
Philadelphia, August 30, 1791.

SIR,

I THANK you, sincerely, for your letter of the 19th instant, and for the Almanac it contained. No body wishes more than I do, to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men ; and that the appearance of the want of them, is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence, both in Africa and America. I can add with truth, that no body wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced, for raising the condition, both of their body and mind, to what it ought to be, as far as the imbecility of their present existence, and other circumstances, which cannot be neglected, will admit.

I have taken the liberty of sending your Almanac to Monsieur de Condozett, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and Member of the Philanthropic Society, because I considered it as a document, to which your whole color had a right for their justification, against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

I am with great esteem, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

University of Virginia

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2h72t.html>

PRODUCTION OF RAW COTTON, 1790-1861

(Gray, Table 40, p.1026)

Year	Production	Year	Production	Year	Production
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1790	3,135	1814	146,290	1838	1,091,838
1791	4,180	1815	208,896	1839	1,651,995
1792	6,270	1816	259,143	1840	1,346,232
1793	10,449	1817	271,682	1841	1,396,821
1794	16,719	1818	261,233	1842	2,033,354
1795	16,719	1819	349,007	1843	1,748,231
1796	20,889	1820	334,378	1844	2,076,737
1797	22,989	1821	376,176	1845	1,804,223
1798	31,348	1822	438,871	1846	1,602,087
1799	41,797	1823	386,625	1847	2,126,208
1800	73,145	1824	449,321	1848	2,612,299
1801	100,313	1825	532,915	1849	2,064,028
1802	114,943	1826	731,452	1850	2,133,851
1803	125,392	1827	564,263	1851	2,796,365
1804	135,841	1828	679,206	1852	3,127,067
1805	146,290	1829	762,800	1853	2,763,304
1806	167,189	1830	731,452	1854	2,705,252
1807	167,189	1831	804,598	1855	3,217,417
1808	156,740	1832	815,047	1856	2,870,678
1809	171,369	1833	929,990	1857	3,008,869
1810	177,638	1834	961,338	1858	3,754,346
1811	167,189	1835	1,060,711	1859	4,541,285
1812	156,740	1836	1,127,836	1860	3,837,402
1813	156,740	1837	1,426,891	1861	4,485,893

Excerpt from Jefferson's Declaration of Independence

...he has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them by a mock-trial from punishment for any murders 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 of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences; for taking away our charters, & altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; for suspending our own legislatures & declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever: he has abdicated government here, withdrawing his governors, & declaring us out of his allegiance & protection: he has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns & destroyed the lives of our people: he is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation & tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation: he has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, & conditions of existence: he has incited treasonable insurrections in our fellow-subjects, with the allurements of forfeiture & confiscation of our property: he has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. this piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN king of Great Britain. determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce: and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another. in every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered 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 people who mean to be free. future ages will scarce believe that the hardness of one man, adventured within the short compass of 12 years only, on so many acts of tyranny without a mask, over a people fostered & fixed in principles of liberty.

<http://www.princeton.edu/~tjpapers/declaration/declaration.html>

George Fitzhugh, a writer from Virginia, was the most articulate defender of the institution of slavery. The following excerpt is from his pamphlet entitled "Sociology For The South".

"...slaves are always dependent, never the rivals of their master. Hence, though men are often found at variance with wife or children, we never saw one who did not like his slaves, and rarely a slave who was not devoted to his master. 'I am thy servant !' Disarm me of the power of master. Every man feels the beauty, force and truth of this sentiment of Sterne. But he who acknowledges its truth, tacitly admits that dependence is a tie of affection, that the relation of master and slave is one of mutual good will.... The slave always has a home, always an interest in the proceeds of the soil.... At the slaveholding South all is peace, quiet, plenty and contentment. We have no mobs, no trades unions, no strikes for higher wages, no armed resistance to the law, but little jealousy of the rich by the poor. We have but few in our jails, and fewer in our poor houses. We produce enough of the comforts and necessities of life for a population three or four times as numerous as ours. We are wholly exempt from the torrent of pauperism, crime, agrarianism, and infidelity which Europe is pouring from her jails and alms houses on the already crowded North. Population increases slowly, wealth rapidly.... Wealth is more equally distributed than at the North, where a few millionaires own most of the property of the country."

From Eric L. McKittrick, ed., *Slavery Defended--The Views of the Old South* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall Inc., 1963), pp. 34-50.



SEPERATION OF ELIZA AND HER LAST CHILD.

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA.



The Scenes which the above Plate is designed to represent, are—Fig. 1, a Mother interceding for the lives of her children.—2, Mr. Travis, cruelly murdered by his own Slaves.—3, Mr. Barrow, who bravely defended himself until his wife escaped.—4, A comp. of mounted Dragoons in pursuit of the Blacks.



I spoke to a girl named Clara, who told me that in Africa after the death of a great man named Anamoa... twenty others were killed at his funeral. I asked her which country she liked best, Jamaica or Guinea? She replied that Jamaica was the better country, "for that people were not killed there, as in Guinea, at the funeral of their masters".

'The History of the British West Indies' (B.Edwards, 1819)

<http://gallery.nen.gov.uk/audio79025-abolition.html>

"Poor Daniel was lame in the hip, and could not keep up with the rest of the slaves; and our master would order him to be stripped and laid down on the ground, and have him beaten with a rod of rough briar till his skin was quite red and raw... This poor man's wounds were never healed and I have often seen them full of maggots...He was an object of pity and terror to the whole gang of slaves, and in his wretched case we saw, each of us, our own lot, if we should live to be as old."

A saltworks in the West Indies, described by former slave Mary Prince,
The History of Mary Prince.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/africa/features/storyofafrica/9chapter4.shtml>

THE HUMBLE PETITION

Of the West India Planters to the People of England, with every Englishman's Answer.

Come, buy our rich produce, ye Englishmen, buy !
We have excellent sugar, and coffee, and spice :
But we want a good market, so pray you draw nigh,
(For we're nothing without you) and give us our price.

It is true that our fields are still cultured by slaves,
And their sweat and their blood is aye wrung from their
backs,
By the flesh-rending cart-whip, applied to the knaves ;
For they wouldn't work else, all these indolent blacks.

It is true, they are flogged till their muscles are bare,
And whenever they vex us — 'tis all at our will ;
You may see on their bodies full many a scar,
Just excepting the few we may happen to kill.

And although they don't marry, together they live,
Till it suits us the one or the other to sell ;
Then the parents, or children, to market we drive,
As we do other beasts, though they don't bear it so well.

When their kind-hearted friends have come over the main,
To instruct them in virtue and care for their good,
We as promptly enjoin them to go back again ;
If they don't, we soon let out their traitorous blood.

So we won't let them learn ; nay, we flog them for praying,
And pull all their preaching shops down to the ground
Who would let such asses be constantly braying,
Such dens of sedition be open around ?

But you will not, on this account, think of not dealing ?
About such *mere brutes* you won't make a bother ?
You don't mean to resent the small sin of man-selling ?
Or if you are *saints*, you won't feel for a brother ?

You'll not claim *their* freedom, because *you* are free ?
You're not going for the rights of the *Negro* to care ?
Such days of romance we thought never to see,
And we're ruined, quite ruined, at once, if you are.

O buy our slave produce, free Englishmen, buy !
If you suffer such scruples, 'twill rot on the ground ;
Of the twice-taxed free sugar the price is so high,
You can't get it so cheap by a penny a pound.

EVERY ENGLISHMAN'S ANSWER.

Go, and loosen the captives ! No longer will I
Spend a farthing, thou human-flesh-monger, with thee
For the sake of a penny, I never will buy
E'en an ounce of thy sugar, till *Negroes* are free.



Johnny's reception by 'many' Toulousians at Newport.

Johnny dancing with Rose - the Planter's beautiful daughter.

Johnny's Courtship and possession of Love to Rose.



Johnny and the fair Rose tripping to the Island of France.

Hospital care of Johnny and the charming Rose.

Johnny and his fair Bride visiting a Jolly wine-shop.

