

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.



This is to certify

that George Bruce Esq
 by the contribution of Thirty Dollars
 is a Member for Life of the

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

December 21st 1816

Arnon G. Phelps President.

E. S. Corvill

Corresponding Secretary.

Cap Law

1753
Ola Callahan Nov 23 1753

Dear Sir

This By Cap Broady I hope will
Come soon to Land though I Dont know what
To say But Complain of the Times for certain
it is the New ware to Recd by New Cap Washight
Ie just saild I taken 21 pairms of 8 Left 11 Slaves
Behind besides Coppero Every Body that any Body
Will trust is in Debt Some of Daughters I was going
Of In Every ship for my part god knows what I have
Done in the Dalrymple has not goods for 200 Slaves
And set 100 on Deck Exclueing of persons what can
A man Do the laugh at 120 of 300 Coppero for Slaves
And Except Willy I get no Slaves from any Body but
Them that wants them boomey Colly boomey
Promis has Done me much harm he is Cut my
Coppero & now I think he has a right to go away I
Before me though at the same time he has not
Purchas'd as many Slaves as I have Done by a
Summer I have sent him 10 Slaves to Help of his
Conder My Market in America is quite Lost &
Has been out of my Power to make greater Dispatch
Had I quin 200 Coppero for Slaves I cant think
of sailing before the latter End of April or Beginning
of May Do what I will - Nathans Probe & price rather
Be at 40 & 50 hats at 100 & 50 hats 100 hats 100 hats

WEST AFRICA
AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE 1773.

*Liverpool 11th Nov. 1773

*Mr. Tho. Jones

Sir Yours of 7th I recd. wherein you desire I will send an Affidavit Concerning the two blackmen you mention, Little Epm [Ephraim?] & Ancoy, in what manner the[?] were taken off the Coast [Africa] & that I know them to be Brothers of Grandy Epm. Robin John, as to little Epm. I remember him very well, as to Ancoy Rob. Rob. John I cant recolect I ever saw him. I knew Old Robin John the Father of Grandy Epm. & I think all the Family but never found that Little Epm. was one of Old Robins Sons, and as to Rob. Rob. John he was not Old Rob. Johns Son, Old Robin took Rob. Rob. ins mother for a wife when Robin Rob. In. was a boy of 6 or Eight yers Old and as to Rob. Rob. Ins. nev ever had a Son that I heard of - You know very well the Custom of that place, what ever Man or Women gos to live in any family the take the Name of the first man in the family and call him Father, how Little Eph. came into the family I cant tell and as to what Ship they came off the Coast in I know no more then you, Therefore cant make Affidavit Eather to their being Brothers to Grandy Epm. or the manner the y was brought off the Coast, as to Grandy Epm. You know very well has been Guilty of so many bad Actions no man can say anything in his favour. History of his life would exceed any of our Pirates, the whole sett at Old Town you know as well as me. I brought young Epm. home & had him at School near two years, then sent him out, he cost me above Sixty pounds and when his Fathers gon I hope the Son will be a good man - as to Mr. Floyd he says more then I ever knew or heard of - hes in many Errors, even in the name of the Vessell I was in hes wrong. There was no Such a Ship as the Hector while I was at Callebarr, a man should be careful when on Oath, how he knows the two men to be brothers to Epm. I cant tell, I have severle times had the pedigree of all the familys from Abachey & the foregoing Acct. of Rob. Rob. from him, but to prove the two mem to be Epm.s brothers I dont know how you will doit, I assure you I dont think they are, if you think to send a Vessell to Old Town it might Ansr. for you to purchase the two men - I once bogt. ? on at Jamaice a man of no Conciquance in family but it Ansrd. the Expence

I am Your hbl. Servt. / Ambrose Lace"

P.S. I left the duke of York & Indian Queen at Callebarr"

Ambrose Lace

AFRICAN GENEALOGY



The two blackmen mentioned in this letter may be the two sons of Grandy King George who wrote to Lace in January 1773. From what Lace has to say about family relations it is almost impossible to say that they are Little Emp and Ancoy or even brothers! It might be that the King was the grandfather and Ephraim Robin John was the father of the two boys! SEE Grandy King George to Ambrose Lace - Jan. 13, 1773. Map shows Old Town & Calaber. SEE large map of Africa for location of the part of West Africa. No postal markings.

Old Town, Old Calabar, January 1788

Merchant Laces, I take this opportunity of writing
to you, to Advise you, Of the behaviour of some Ships
Lately In my Water there was Capt: Bishop of Bristol
& Capt: Jackson of Liverpool, Laying In the River when
Capt: Sharp Arrived & wanted to purchase his Cargo of
If I suppose he ought to do but that Bishop & Jackson
Conspired not to let him, Slave With Out he payed the
same Cooney that they did they sent him, Out of the River
So he went to the Cameroons & was Away two months
then he Arrived In my Water again, & they still kept
Up, but Laying the Cooney Accordingly he did the same
to Blind them, So I gave him Slave to his content
& so did all my people, till he was full, & I thought
to sail, Only would for to have a few repairs shal be
be done before he sail to Satisfaction, to have he
may very well take of them, that was so much he

"But there is 2 of my sons gone"

The King of Old Calabar reports to Ambrose Lacey on the behavior of some of the captains of the ships lying in the Old Calabar River. That one of the ships took two of his sons into slavery and this must not happen again! Also that one of the ships fired on his town for twentyfour hours and if this happens again he will fire back and they will get no more slaves from his waters! That captain Bishop had said that if he came aboard his ship he would cut his head off! He wants good captains and ships with good cargos and they will get all the slaves that the ship can stow. SEE Ambrose Lacey letter to T. Jones in which the two sons are named as being Little Emp and Ancoy.

that Bishop & his, was to carry away 2 of my sons
if it was likely time for Jackson did carry off
but more than that before he sailed he told me that
if I went On board of Bishop I should be stoped on board
& my head cut off & sent to the Duke at the tower.

From "Grandy King George"
King of the Cherokee. 1773

1773

Mr. Christopher Lee
of Hampshire Merchants
& Surveyors

per

1773

Old Town Callabar December 24th 1775

Captain Lace I take this opportunity to write to
you by Captain Jolly that Letter you send me
By Sharp you did not put your Name ~~forward~~
~~to know weather you be angry for my father as~~
as for Captain Sharp I will do any thing Lysin my
power to oblige you when Captain Cooper
Comes Let him Guns enough I want 2 Gun for
every Slave I sell and father we Dont want
Iron ~~only~~ only 2 for one Slave
So no more at present from your friend

Ephraim Robin John

Sp Remember me to your Wife

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE 1775
NIGERIA, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

"Old Town Callabar December 24th 1775 / Captain Lace I take this opportunity to write to you by Captain Jolly - that Letter you send me By Sharp you did not put your Name - I want to know weather you be angry for my father - as for Captain Sharp I will do any thing Lysin my power to oblige you - when Captain Cooper Comes Let him [have] guns Enough - I want 2 gun for every Slave I sell and father [further] we Dont want For only 2 for one Slave - So no more at present from your friend Ephraim Robin John

SP Remember me to your wife"

Ephraim Robin John

Letter addressed To Captain Ambrose Lace / Merchant in Liverpool. No postal markings or directives. Carried by a returning ship.

1795

Sept 18

To
Captain Ambrose
Jace Merchant
in Liverpool

Dear William

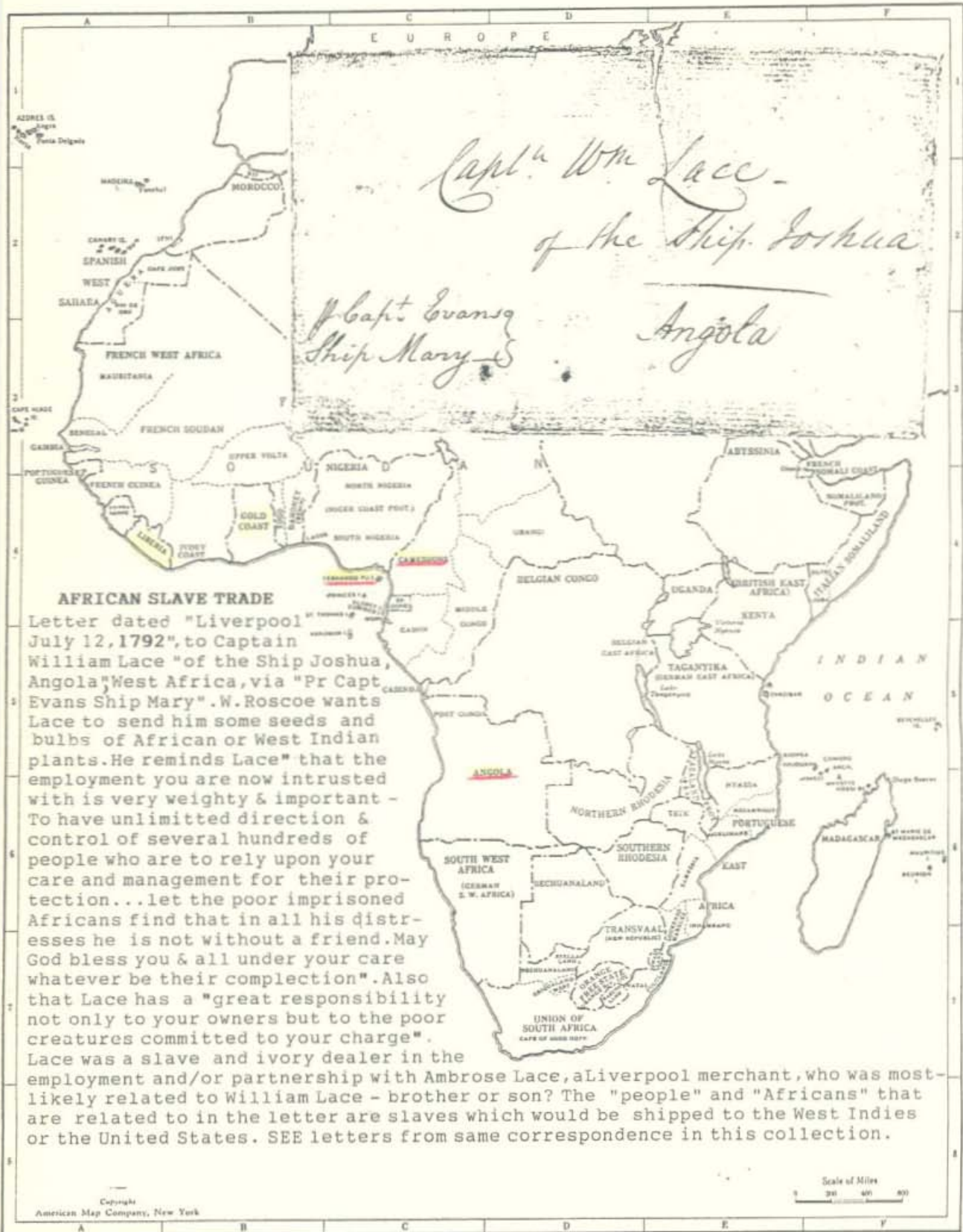
As I mist the opportunity before
you sailed I take the first occasion
of reminding you that I shall think
myself much obliged by your bringing
me a small quantity of the such
seeds of African or West Indian plants
as may conveniently fall in your
way - or if you can employ any person
to collect them on the Coast I will
pay the expence attending it - As to
plants growing I fear it would not be
possible to preserve them & would be
attended with much trouble but if
any bulbous (or onion like) roots could
be obtained they would probably keep
as to grow in a hot-house here on
their arrival - both the seeds &

Capt. Wm Lacc.
of the Ship Barbara

Capt. Evans
Ship Mary }
Angola

1792

WEST AFRICA



*Capt. Wm Lace -
of the Ship Joshua*

*Capt. Evans
Ship Mary*

Angola

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

Letter dated "Liverpool July 12, 1792", to Captain William Lace "of the Ship Joshua, Angola, West Africa, via "Pr Capt. Evans Ship Mary". W. Roscoe wants Lace to send him some seeds and bulbs of African or West Indian plants. He reminds Lace that the employment you are now intrusted with is very weighty & important - To have unlimited direction & control of several hundreds of people who are to rely upon your care and management for their protection... let the poor imprisoned Africans find that in all his distresses he is not without a friend. May God bless you & all under your care whatever be their complexion". Also that Lace has a "great responsibility not only to your owners but to the poor creatures committed to your charge". Lace was a slave and ivory dealer in the employment and/or partnership with Ambrose Lace, a Liverpool merchant, who was most likely related to William Lace - brother or son? The "people" and "Africans" that are related to in the letter are slaves which would be shipped to the West Indies or the United States. SEE letters from same correspondence in this collection.

Old Callabar March 23: 1778 (5)

Friend Capt Brighthouse I Recid that letter you send
I been send to show King I will send again to -
show Duk what the matter you no send account for
every man owe you Copper what make I no come
because no slaves come yet I send you slaves
if you have for Break Book Break and if you have
for Paid Copper you Paid have your desired
Willy Honesty at Henry's house

"Old Callabar March 23d 1775"

Letter by a native slave dealer to Captain Brighthouse, regarding payment of slaves. No postal markings. Most likely the captain's ship was anchored in the Calabar River.

"Friend Capt Brighthouse I Recid that letter you send - I been send to show King [Grandy King George] - I will send again to show Duk[?] - what the matter you no send account for every man owe you Copper what make I no come because slaves come yet - I send you slaves if you have for Break. Book Break and if you have for Paid Copper you Paid - I am you Fraind Willy Honesty....."

Willy Honesty

From "Grandy King George"
King of the "Old Stone" State 1775

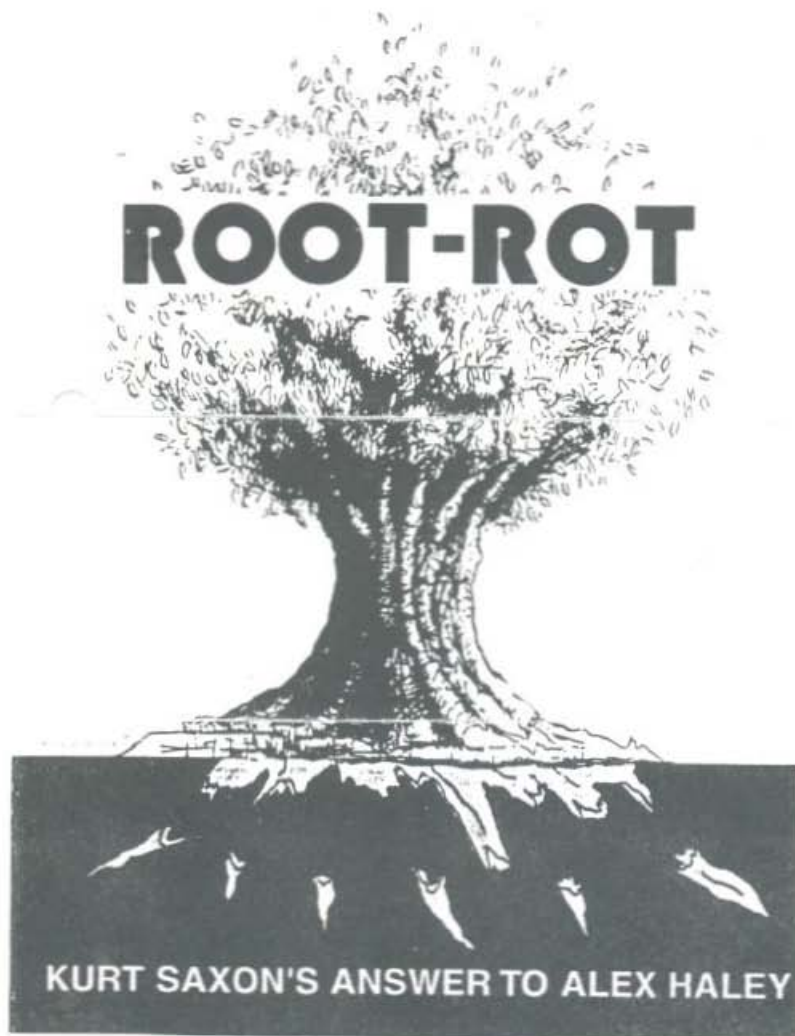
Wm. Ambrose & Co.
Compagny Merchants
New York

copied

1771

ROOTS, by Alex Haley has always bothered me. As a dealer in slavery and black history material for over 48 years, I personally read and dealt in documents that prove the Haley book, just as "THE AFRICAN" which he plagiarized, were full of untruths. Fantasy filled many pages just as true historical documentation filled few. This book published in 1978 and recently republished is a book every objective scholar should own. Softbound, 90 pages, we offer a copy for just....\$9.00

ROOT-ROT



Criswell's Publications
Salt Springs, FL 32134-6000
USA (904) 685-2287

Kurt Saxon's Answer...

ROOTS, by Alex Haley, is a slander against all white Southerners during the days of slavery and has caused humiliation to all their descendants as well as feelings of guilt among many whites whose ancestors had nothing to do with slavery. ROOTS is also a disservice to blacks, causing them resentment of whites and a false pride in their own ancestors as well as a belief that they are somehow in bondage here, rather than living the good life in their native homeland.

As a descendant of Southern whites, I have written an answer to Haley's slanders and compiled eleven articles and stories from the 19th Century on the real slave trade and slave life in the American South.

Kunta Kente, a devout Moslem, born in 1750 in the village of Juffure, four days upriver from the mouth of the Gambia in West Africa was captured about 1770 by whites. This tale has been presented to Americans in the foolish account, "ROOTS", by Alex Haley. Now in its second showing as a TV series to millions of credulous whites and blacks, it is calculated to instill pride and anti-white hatred in blacks and guilt and self-hatred in whites.

Elaborate in detail, as are most accounts written in the Big Lie style, it is so full of holes that any objective scholar would reject it in its entirety. However, since few objective scholars are also publishers these days, the lie has remained relatively unchallenged. Worst of all, the non-objective scholars are so cowed by fears of being stigmatized as racists that anything some boorish lout writes against his betters must be tolerated.

Aside from such considerations, proof to the contrary is simply unavailable to most modern scholars. So much has been lost that only a collector of 19th century accounts has the real facts to refer to. Others have to look to modern accounts by liberal idealists, so prejudiced in favor of the underdog that they are blind to their own long-range interests.

The most amazing thing about this whole fable is Alex's arrogance in omitting documentation. Small wonder, since slaving was extremely unpopular with those not engaged in the trade. It is understandable, therefore, that records were sketchy and seldom preserved after the transactions of captains and shipowners and/or captains and slave dealers were completed.

THE WESTERN MAILS

Prairie des Chines 25 May 1839

off 126. 00

Please pay to the order of
Major J. F. Smith Six hundred and eighty five dollars U.S. Gold
being the amount due to me by the Estate of late Capt of the
of the 5 Reg^{ts} U.S. Infan^{try} as it will appear by his note dated
the 10th day of July Eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

John Graham Esq^r
Shepherdsville -
State of Kentucky

A. Moore
Capt - 5th Regiment
U.S. Inf

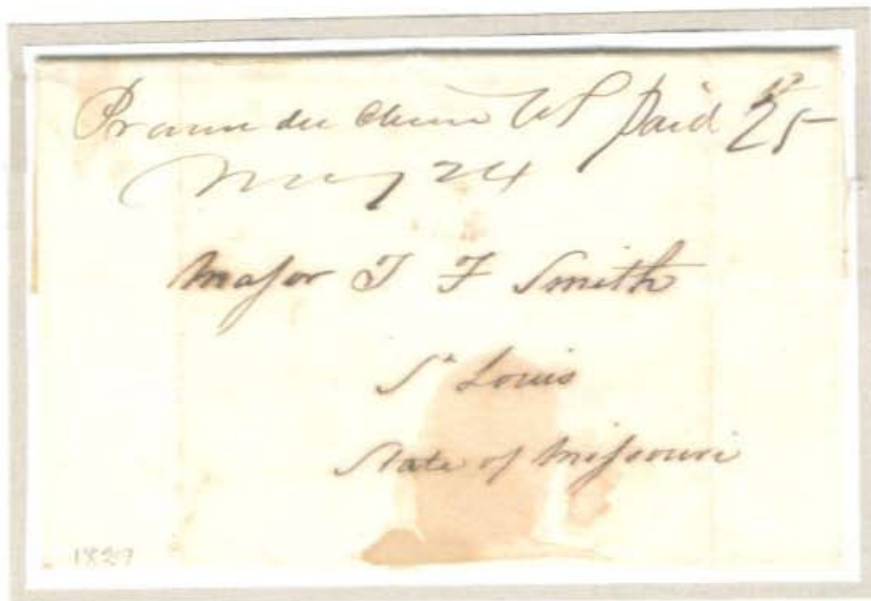
"Prairie des Chines 25th May 1839

Major Smith Your esteemed favor of 12th Apr addressed to Capt Hooe [Alexander Seymour] was sent to Mrs. Hooe - Having no acquaintance in Louisville or in the State of Kentucky - she requested me to ask you the favor to draw the amount of the within note and in case the note was not Sufficient, she encloses you a draft - The Boy they do not want back - as they have written for another one - what Capt Alex promised him, they are ignorant, but as to his claiming his freedom from he having lived in a free Country would not be sustained, it has been decided in Philadelphia and in this Territ[ory], that an officer was ordered to Such a Post, and that he had a right to take his Servants with him as well as Bgggage - that he [servant] had no right and this [was] not acquired by his Staying - the right of a Citizen of the State or Territy where he was Stationed -

Respectfully/your obdt Servt/Jos Rolette"

N B - You can allow three months To Mr. Graham provided
I can make the Money Sure either advise me or Capt Hooe
S Peters [Fort Snelling, St. Peters]"

J. Rolette



THE CASE OF THE SLAVE DRED SCOTT

Dred Scott was an American negro born into slavery about 1800. He was owned by Dr. John Emerson, a U. S. Army surgeon and traveled with Emerson to various army posts, the Mississippi river, between 1833 and 1838. In 1838, or before, he sued for his freedom, on the contention, that a slave living at Fort Snelling, in a free territory, was free on his return to Missouri, a slave state. The Missouri courts decided that Scott was "not free", that he was still a slave and Emerson had as much right to take him as well as he did to take along his baggage to a free territory. Finally, in 1857, in one of the most far reaching slave cases to reach the Supreme Court, he was again denied his freedom. This, of course led to Civil War, Emancipation and Civil Rights. Dred Scott died September 17, 1858.

In 1836-37-38 Dr. Emerson took Dred Scott with him to Forts Armstrong and Snelling and on his return to St. Louis, in 1838, he left Dred with Mrs. Emerson. Under date of "Fort Jesup La July 10th 1838", he wrote to the Surgeon General of the army, on some personal problems, in which he included that "even one of my negroes in Saint Louis has sued me for his freedom". Emerson was given an honorable discharge from the army in 1842 and died in 1843. The ownership of Dred Scott then passed to his widow who had been hiring him out to various persons, including army officers. Dr. Emerson had been at Fort Snelling in 1839 and the fore part of 1840, but it is highly unlikely that he would have taken Dred with him after being sued by Dred. To quote the DBA*, Dred Scott was "shiftless and unreliable", which most likely was the real reason they did not want the "boy" back. Joseph Rolette's letter probably was in response to an inquiry by Major Thomas Floyd Smith, on behalf of Mrs. Emerson and/or Dred Scott, as to the possibility of Dred being hired out or even sold, so that he could come back to a free territory. There can be little doubt that the boy is a slave and wants his freedom. The time frame fits the case of Dred Scott.

DBA Dictionary of American Biography, Scribners 1946, Col. XV, p 488/89.
Capt. Alexander Seymore Hooe, Bvt. Major 1846, commanded Ft. Crawford 1846/47 and died Dec, 9, 1847. Mrs. Emilie Hooe was the daughter of Joseph Rolette, agent of the American Fur Company at Prairie du Chien.

Prague du Chien W.P. Paid 25 - 1839

1822,

Know all men by these presents, that
I John L. Sutton of the town of St. Louis
and State of Missouri for and in con-
sideration of the sum of one hundred
dollars to me in hand paid by Robert
Duncan of the same place the receipt
whereof is hereby acknowledged have
granted bargained sold aliened released
and confirmed and by these presents
do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release,
and confirm unto the said Robert
Duncan his executors, administrators,
and assigns forever a certain mulatto
girl called Julia, aged about one year,
the daughter of Susan slave of said Sut-
ton, to have and to hold said mulatto
girl unto him said Duncan his rep-
resentatives and assigns forever. And
I John L. Sutton hereby covenant that

I have entered the circuit
and got Julia away, till the execution
of my instrument, my slave, and that
I have a right to sell her; and do
warrant her unto said circuit, in
execution of my instrument, and oblige
against all persons claiming or to claim

John L. Johnson
for
Robert Johnson
John Johnson
John Johnson

Before me Peter Paul Briant a notary public in and for the parish of St. Martin and in presence of the witnesses herein after named and undigned

Personally appeared M^{rs} Sarah Wicks, widow of Joseph Canby, residing and domiciliated in this parish who declared that for the consideration hereinafter mentioned and set forth she has sold bargained,

conveyed, assigned, transferred, delivered and set over, as she does by these presents, sell bargain convey, assign, transfer, deliver and set over, with a full guarantee against all debts mortgages, writings, donations, alienations and all incumbrances whatever

and also with a full guarantee against the same & penalties prescribed by law unto John Fitz Miller of the City of New-Orleans her present and accepting of the same purchases for himself his heirs and assigns, the following slaves, to wit

- Nancy, a mulatto girl aged about 19 years; Maria, a mulatto girl of 19; Nancy Johnson, of 30; —
- Mary her child of 3; Mary Ann, her daughter of 6 months; Corin William, a mulatto of 45; Maria her wife of 28; Ned a negro of 35; Jacob, his brother 30; Philip, of 40; William Jones, a mulatto 33; William White, a negro of 38; Daniel Nimmo, of 40; Lafayette, of 27; Sam, of 17; —
- William Houghton, of 45. Francis his wife

22 slaves

1842

State of Louisiana } Be it remembered that on this nineteenth
 Parish of West Feliciana } day of December, in the year of our Lord
 One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty two, J. James & Means,
 Parish Judge of said Parish and ex-officio auctioneer in and for
 the same, pursuant to an order of the Court of Probates in and for
 said Parish and State, attended at the late residence of Josias
 Gray, deceased, in the said Parish of West Feliciana, for the
 purpose of making, and I said Judge and ex-officio auctioneer did
 then and there proceed to make a public Probate Sale of all the pro-
 perty moveable and immovable appertaining to the succession of Jo-
 sias Gray, deceased; said sale was made after the annexed and fol-
 lowing advertisement had been published in the "Louisiana
 Chronicle" for a period of more than thirty days anterior to said
 day of sale, and also stuck up at the door of the Court House
 for a like period of more than thirty days anterior to the nine-
 tenth day of December, A.D. 1842, said "Louisiana Chronicle"
 being a newspaper printed and published in the said Parish of
 West Feliciana, to-wit;

Slaves

State of Louisiana } Pursuant to an order from the Court,
 Parish of West Feliciana } of Probates, in and for the Parish
 aforesaid, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the late residence
 of Josias Gray, deceased, or on the premises, on Monday, the 19th
 day of December, next, between the usual hours, and to continue
 from day to day until the whole shall be sold; all the property,
 real and personal, moveable and immovable, belonging to the
 succession of Josias Gray, deceased, to-wit;

1830

No.

State of Louisiana, }
CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS. }

Be it Known, THAT on this *Seventeenth* day of *November* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty- and fifty- *Fifth* of the Independence of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, before me, GREENBURY RIDGELY STRINGER, Notary Public, in and for the City and Parish of NEW-ORLEANS, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared _____

John Woolfolk of Augusta, in the State of Georgia, and now in this City

WHO DECLARED, THAT for and in consideration of *Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars, payable in a note drawn by Jonathan Davis to the order of and endorsed by Nath. Cox, dated this day and payable at twelve months from date; the receipt of which note is hereby acknowledged - He does*

By these Presents, GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL, Convey and deliver unto the said Jonathan Davis of this City, his heirs and assigns, (the said party being present acknowledging possession and accepting) *Four certain Slaves to wit: Edward a negro man aged twenty five years having a stiff forefinger at the price of Five hundred and fifty Dollars; Joe a negro man aged thirty six years, at the price of Five hundred fifty dollars; Lulleton a negro man aged twenty seven years, at the price of six hundred and fifty dollars; all slaves for life and the property of the present vendor, purchased by him from John B. Johnson by act before William Bassett Notary*

3
Bassett

B. 21. 1. 1. 1.

State of Louisiana
City of New Orleans
Dec 11. 1808, that on this twenty
third day of May in the year one thousand
eight hundred and thirty two, and of the independence of
the United States of America, the said

John de Cade, Governor of the State of Louisiana,
do hereby declare
and that he is great joy and in consequence of the laws
and sum of them of Louisiana one hundred thirty two

in legal form by said purchase to said vendor who hereby
acknowledges the receipt thereof and wants full acquittance
of the said State of Louisiana, that on this twenty
third day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred
and thirty two, and of the independence of the United States
of America, the said

John de Cade, Governor of the State of Louisiana,
do hereby declare
and that he is great joy and in consequence of the laws
and sum of them of Louisiana one hundred thirty two

in legal form by said purchase to said vendor who hereby
acknowledges the receipt thereof and wants full acquittance
of the said State of Louisiana, that on this twenty
third day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred
and thirty two, and of the independence of the United States
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John de Cade, Governor of the State of Louisiana,
do hereby declare
and that he is great joy and in consequence of the laws
and sum of them of Louisiana one hundred thirty two

in legal form by said purchase to said vendor who hereby
acknowledges the receipt thereof and wants full acquittance
of the said State of Louisiana, that on this twenty
third day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred
and thirty two, and of the independence of the United States
of America, the said

C. B. Bunker

Register & Sentinel.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON.

INTEREST IN THE PEOPLE.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

[Whole No. 1459.]

NEW
Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has lately commenced in the village of Evansville, Ind. factories and keeps on hand a large quantity of ready finished hats, of all styles and workmanship, which he will sell on the most liberal terms, so that the public may do well, by patronizing him, as he can accommodate all the orders he receives to their favor. He has obtained the patronage of
CHARLES
Evansburg, Aug. 22.

HOBBS
Bottling Es

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced bottling
PORTER ALL
which he will dispose of on the most liberal terms. He respectfully solicits the patronage of all those who are desirous to meet their kindred in this branch of business. He has obtained the patronage of
Richmond, Oct. 10.

EPHRAIM
Success
I, having disposed of my business to Ephraim Tyson, respectfully solicits the patronage of all those who are desirous to meet their kindred in this branch of business. He has obtained the patronage of
Norristown, March 7.

Wanted
A young man of good reputation, who is not a subscriber for the **REGISTER**, or a member of the **Anti-Masonic** Society. For terms apply to
JOSEPH W. E.
Of Norristown in the **Madison**
August 15, 1831.

William M. Co
Attorney at L

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, his intention to move from his office, No. 10, Market Street, Philadelphia, to B. F. Hancock

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers grateful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon them, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to keep for sale,

PRIVATE SALE OF
MACHINERY.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following Machinery for a woollen

B
Norfolk Sept 6. 1831
My A. S. Stewart
Respected Sir

I take you with
please the liberty that I take in addressing you
but I am compelled to do so
I want you to help me, I am in business is just the
kindly a slave, My master and colored girl was
get it. my father and
an
an
an



A. S. Stewart Esq.
Organic Merchant
Broad Way
New York City.
N.Y.

FROM
EX 22 230
1835

CENTRAL AFRICA

STATEMENT OF ASSAD E. FARRAN INTERPRETER TO HENRY M. STANLEY'S EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION IN DARKEST AFRICA, July 14, 1888.

"Having been engaged in Mr. Stanley's expedition (as Interpreter) through Africa, I shall be glad to give some information about it, Mr. Stanley's idea was that it would take him 1/8 6 months to reach Emin Pasha, 6 months to releave him, and settle his affairs, and 6 months to go back, when Mr. Stanley arrived at Zanzibar he took six hundred men from there to carry loads, & twenty servant boys with these and 60 Soodanese [Egyptian Soudan] soldiers which he engaged in Egypt and 13 men from Aden - 2 Interpreters and 10 white men [when] he started his Expedition. Before he left Zanzibar an agreement was made between him and Tipoo Tip that Tipoo Tip would give him 600 men when they arrive at Stanley falls. This Expedition went as far as the Yarowimi river, there they made a strong camp and Mr. Stanley after staying there one week took 400 of the men and five officers and left the rest in that camp under the charge of a Major E.M. Barttlot. Mr. Stanley left Yamboya camp on the 27th of June 1888 promising to be back about the begining of November. The men who were left in the camp had great difficulties especially about their food for in that place there was nothing to be found except Mauiak roots and on this they had to feed 12 months - almost all the men became sick [and] a great many of them died from starvation, the major who was in command had many means of preserving men if he wanted to do so from their trouble - he had a great quantity of cloth, brass rods, beads etc. which is the native money there, which he threw away at last, but he was cruelly treating the men beating them 200 and 300 at a time for every little crime and shooting them even. Tipoo Tip's men heard about all this & therefore would not engage this expedition & Typoo Tip himself was sorry that he made that agreement to give Mr Stanley 600 men. 12 months elapsed & they could get no men from Tipoo Tip to carry the loads & follow Mr. Stanley, during this time some deserters from Mr. Stanley arrived at the camp, we expected some good news about Mr. Stanley but there was nothing interesting except that many of the men were sick & left on the way, at one time Mr. Stanley left 40, sick on the way who could not march, that they went with him 5 months & did not reach the place he was going to & therefore they deserted, they were 9 men altogether of them were eaten by the natives & two reached the camp. After all the Major made his idea to beg Tipoo Tip once more to give him some men & if necessary to make [a] new contract about increasing the men's pay intending if Typoo Tip objects to give the men he would throw all the loads into the river & go back to Zanzibar, so he ordered Mr. J.S. Jameson one of the white men to go with an Interpreter to Kosongo a village belonging to Tippoo Tip 30 days from Stanley falls by native canoos, to try & get some men, Tippoo Tip at the same time got letters from Zanzibar urging him to send some men to look for Stanley as news reached them that he was dead, therefore Tippoo Tip was obliged to give Mr. J.S. Jameson on his arrival 400 men, in this trip Mr. Jameson being anxious to see how the natives eat each other, bought a girl at a village called riba riba - about 10 years old & gave her to the natives to eat her that he might see the act - the natives were very glad & having tied her hand to a tree, staped her twice with a knife in the belly, she at once fell down dead & the blood gushed out & men of the natives ran with their knives & began cutting their victim which they took to their huts & put the meat in the cooking pots. Mr. Jameson being very much pleased with this sight was making pictures of every act they were doing. As soon as Tippoo Tip's men arrived at Yambouya camp with Mr. J.S. Jameson the Major intended to leave the camp & go with the men to Wadalai which is about 300 miles from Yarowimi river to look for Mr. Stanley who- as they never got any real news about him since he left the camp - meanwhile two steamers arrived at the camp and took about half of the loads back to Bangala & many things were thrown away & given to the natives, which could have spared all his men who died from hunger, we heard also at that time that 50 Zanzibar men & one white man from Mr. Stanley's expedition were at Ugigi & going to Zanzibar & that they were supposed to be the remainder of Mr. Stanley's expedition but we could not beleive these news as they

took about half of the loads back to Bongo & many things were thrown away & given to the natives, which could have saved all his men who died from hunger we heard also at that time that 50 Bongo men were white men from Mr Stanley's expedition were at Ology & going

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On 12 Dec. 1879 committed to the Gatehouse of Newgate Prison, London, for a professional spy? — D N. B. Wing S4131. Is this the first English memoir of

DAMAGING TESTIMONY BY STANLEY'S INTERPRETER AGAINST DR. JAMESON, NATURALIST

291 [STANLEY, Henry M.]. FARRAN, Assad E. Interpreter for Henry M. Stanley, African explorer. Manuscript, signed. 3 pages, folio. N.p. July 14, 1888. In November 1890 Stanley published a story in the Times representing that Dr. Jameson, who was on the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition as naturalist, had directly invited a native girl's murder. Stanley had obtained his information from one of Jameson's companions and Assad Farran, Jameson's interpreter. Jameson denied this and the consensus of opinion was that he was incapable of the conduct described by Stanley, but was guilty of reprehensible callousness. This amazing letter from Farran is very definite about Dr. Jameson's guilt. "The Major ordered a Mr. Jameson to go with an Interpreter to a village 30 days from Stanley Falls to try and recruit men to search for Stanley who had been reported dead. Mr. Jameson got 400 men and being interested to see how the natives practiced cannibalism bought a 10 year old girl and presented her to the natives to eat. This gruesome procedure Jameson watched... being very much pleased with this sight was making pictures of every act they were doing." Farran also tells of the waste of goods, what happens to a native captured from another village, and traces Stanley's steps from Zan-zibar; also his arrangements with Tipoo Tip and the cruel treatment of the blacks.

292 STEINBECK, John. Saint Katy the Virgin. 12 pages. (New York 1936).

of Mr Stanley's expedition but we could not believe these news as they have no foundation. The steamers returned, very few men who were very sick got leave to go home, but they were not even ~~supplied~~ ^{supplied} with their food for the way 3 days after, this second expedition started after Stanley on the 12th of June 1888

Those parts of Africa are very dangerous you seldom see two or three villages in friendship ~~together~~ they have always fightings together, & whenever a man is captured from another village he is taken to the chief & there he is cut in pieces & divided among the men the chief gets the head always, the teeth are used for a necklace, the skull for a drinking cup, their marriages are generally with dogs ^{in some places} including either brass rods or beads etc. when they have a victory & capture some men or women they eat them & ornament their huts ~~by~~ with the skulls & the fingers, the knuckles of the fingers they then use for bracelets, their food is generally maniak roots, fish, & palm oil,

July 14th 1888

A. E. Farran

Interpreter in Mr Stanley's expedition

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CENTRAL AFRICA

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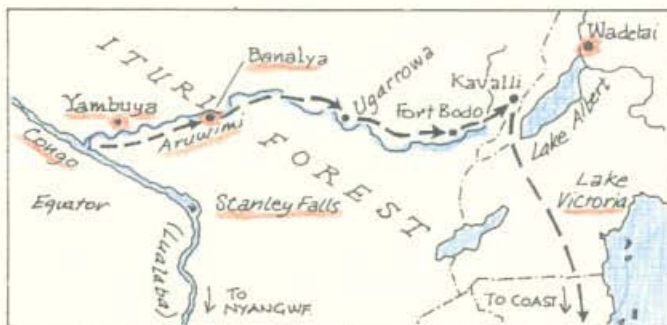


Tippu-Tib in middle age. The king of the Zanzibar slave traders, he carved an empire from the bush. (The Illustrated London News, Vol. 95, 1889)

HENRY MORTON STANLEY was born in Wales in 1841, the son of a farmer named Rowlands. He was brought up in a workhouse and in 1859, as John Rowlands he fled to America. Found work in New Orleans with a merchant named Henry Morton Stanley, who adopted him and gave him his name. Fought in the Civil War, became a newspaper reporter covering the Indian Wars and eventually a foreign correspondent. In 1871 James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, commissioned him to lead an expedition into the heart of Africa to find David Livingstone. On Nov. 10, 1871, at the native village of UJJI, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, he found the lost explorer and greeted him with words that have now passed into history - "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?". Stanley led two further expeditions into darkest Africa of far greater scope and scientific importance - 1874/77 and 1879/83. He surveyed VICTORIA NYANZA, the largest lake in Africa, confirming John Hanning Speke's theory that it was the source of the Nile River. He also charted the 2,700-mile-long Congo River. His last expedition was for the relief of the Emin Pasha, governor of the

Equatorial Province of Egypt, who was cut off after the fall of Kartoum in 1885 and had not been heard from for three years. Stanley did find the Emin, who, as it turned out, did not want relief, nor to abandon his province. In his search he had crossed the great Ituri forest of Central Africa three times, gathering valuable data on the forest, its animal life and ethnological data on the Pigmy tribes. On his way out he discovered the 17,000 foot, snow-capped Ruwenzoris, the fabled "Mountains of the Moon".

ASSAD FERRAN'S statement was made at the village of Banalia on July 14th and the "native girl being eaten by cannibals" had taken place at Riba Riba about May 12, 1888. James S. Jameson claimed that he was a mere looker on and made the sketches from memory. Major Edmund M. Barttelot was shot and killed by a native five days after Assad's statement. Jameson died at Banalia the following month on August 17th. The Emin Pasha was murdered by Arab slavers. Stanley died May 10, 1904.



ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE
13TH FLOOR CUSTOMHOUSE
BOSTON, MASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE
13TH FLOOR, CUSTOMHOUSE
BOSTON, MASS.

REFER TO FILE NO.

Dear Philemon F. Sturges,
Boston, Mass.

Box 158, R. 2,
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Dec. 6, 1929.

Dear Dean Sturges,

I am greatly indebted to you for your kind letter of the 25th ult. about the Livingston letter, which I enclose. He, by the way, always spelled his name "ston"; the e seems to have been an English addition.

I think you will find the letter of much interest. The shorter one gives a reference to what have since become known as the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, tho' whether or not this was his first announcement of his discovery I am unable to say. The longer letter touches on many subjects, including advice to my father to take into him a second wife, which advice he followed a year or two ^{later} with numerous results. I believe that one of them was that I was given the first name of the explorer. Both letters are a delightful mingling of shrewd Scotch humor and seriousness.

Perhaps the happiest solution of their disposal would be to present the shorter letter to the Diocesan House - some of the good brethren of the House (not including you, I am sure) might be slightly scandalized by some of the remarks in the other one - and to try to persuade the Public Library to buy the longer one at a fair price for the benefit of your Cathedral work. These are merely suggestions; whatever disposal you may make of the letters will be entirely satisfactory to me.

Assuring you again of my great obligation for your practical assistance and with the sincerest of good wishes for yourself and your work,

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

David A. Watt

East Africa

VICTORIA FALLS

LIVINGSTONE DESCRIBES HIS DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT CATARACT OF THE ZAMBEZI RIVER IN NOVEMBER 1855.

Livingstone, David. African missionary and continental explorer. ALS, 4 pages, legal folio, Tete, Mozambique. East Africa, March 12, 1856. To his classmate and fellow missionary, Rev. David G. Watt. See letter of his son, David A. Watt, regarding this letter in this collection, December 6, 1929.

Livingstone left Cape Town, South Africa, on June 8, 1852, beginning a four-year, coast to coast exploration of Africa. He was accompanied by Sekeletu, the new chief of the Makololo and son of his friend Sebitoane. Livingstone traveled through present-day Angola, Rhodesia [now Republic of Zimbabwe], and Zambia, arriving at Quilimane in Mozambique in May 1856, a journey of almost Six thousand miles. The expedition was sponsored by the London Missionary Society to search for a malaria free mission and trading center on the upper Zambia, and to this end he explored the Barotse valley 300 miles north-west up the Zambesi. He then attempted to find a viable path for traders from the interior to the west African coast, traveling to the Atlantic port of Loanda in Portuguese Angola. He left Loanda in September 1854, heading downstream on the Zambesi for the east African coast and Quilimane.

In November of 1855, sailing down stream on the Zambesi, Livingstone discovered the VICTORIA FALLS, where a mile-wide water channel suddenly contracts to 30 yards, with a drop of 320 feet, and which continues as a roaring torrent for 30 miles. Tim Jeal, in his biography Livingstone, describes the explorer's reaction to this geological marvel "In late November, five years after he had first heard about the great falls... Livingstone reached the falls of Mosioatunya or 'the smoke that thunders. Livingstone was impressed, but a waterfall, even the most spectacular in the world, did not thrill him to the extent the Zambesi itself had done.... It was very fine to look at, but beyond that it had no useful function.... He could see that although the falls would not help him in any practical way, [By blocking a navigable inland route], they might still help serve a purpose. He would call them the Victoria Falls, which might help interest the British public in the area where they were situated. For some time he had been thinking of calling some geographical feature after Her Majesty and this one was eminently suitable...." Livingstone left the region of the Victoria Falls and crossed the Batoka Plateau, still searching for a healthy, well-irrigated and temperate location for a European settlement. Although the Batoka Plateau had all these qualities, it was 800 miles from the mouth of the Zambesi, and thus the river would have to be navigable for almost a thousand miles. Livingstone turned his attention once again to the Zambesi. "At the beginning of the year 1856 he had crossed the Batoka Plateau and rejoined the Zambesi... a hundred miles from the Mozambique border, where the river begins to flow due east.... He had heard from a local chief.... that the Zambesi flowed on due east for seventy miles and then turned sharply southeast.... If Livingstone headed southeast at once he would be able to cut off a corner and reach the Portuguese settlement of Tete much more quickly.... If he tried to follow the Zambesi he would have to cope with a hilly and rocky path.... By leaving the Zambesi at this point, Livingstone failed to discover the Kebrabasa Rapids, which were finally to wreck his hopes of the Zambesi becoming a navigable highway...." (All quotes above are from Tim Jeal). Livingstone reached Tete, a Portuguese settlement in Mozambique on March 3, 1856, 12 days before the present letter was written.

East Africa

March 15, 1856. Tete or Nyungue

"I guess there is now a pretty hiatus in our correspondence though if I am not mistaken there is none in our affection; I imagine you are not one of the huffy sort and I being on the whole a good sort of fellow it's all right. Shall I fill this page with apologies. No, you remark, then I shall only say that to write while in Angola half dead with dysentery was an impossibility though I have a faint recollection that a note for you went to the bottom of the sea in the 'Forerunner' off Madeira. Then at Sekeletu's I could not for want of time ere my postman of Arabian extraction started. Nor have I got a scrap from you since 1852! I think your letters must have gone astray in company with those from my wife. But more parsonico, let us proceed as follows.

This is the farthest inland station now in possession of the Portuguese in Eastern Africa and I reached by God's mercy on the 2nd current pretty well knocked up I can assure you and as thin as a lath. We have come down a long way on foot, the oxen having all died in consequence of the bite of the tsetse. It is very hot and steamy on the Zambesi and trudging over a rough stoney bushy jungle without path often felt very much like what we decent people imagine of the treadmill. We had not over much to eat either but that is an old story and when I sent my letters of recommendation forward to the Governor here you may imagine how I felt when roused at 3 in the morning by two officers and a party of soldiers carrying the materials of a civilized breakfast. It seemed a dream and though so tired I could not sleep before I entirely forgot my weariness and as the boys used to say became quite supple again. Nothing can exceed the kindness of the Portuguese to me both here and in Angola. May Almighty God abundantly reward them. The river thus far down is healthy and I am resting a short time here in order that I may have no delay in Senna and Quilimane which are both deadly enough.

You will be pleased to hear of the success which it has pleased our Heavenly guide to award me. The form of the continent I excogitated from numerous observations I made myself and had not the most distant idea that Sir R.I. Murchison had indicated it from the study of a geological map of the colony 3 years before. Indeed I had all my reasons written out and on perusing Sir R.'s speech you may imagine how delicious it is to feel all one's sense of originality vanish into thin air. But after all his deep insight and clear exposition enable me to speak about the whole with greater confidence than I should otherwise have felt. And I have this which no one else has shown, the form of the continent is most important in a hygienic point of view in relation to our operations. The middle of the continent is a hollow in reference to two ridges on its Eastern and Western sides. All the feeders of the great drams (?) of the country flow towards the middle and the North or South according as they belong to the Western or Eastern outlets viz. the Zaire and Zambesi. Indeed one river actually flows both ways, dividing its waters between the Atlantic and Indian oceans. The hollow into which they run is decidedly insalubrious. In going up towards Angola in this basin, I had fever in pretty severe forms no fewer than twenty seven times. The ridges are about 4000 feet above the level of the sea and decidedly salubrious wherever known and I have now the prospect of water conveyance by this noble river to within 10° of the Makololo. If nothing intervenes this is a fair prospect and worth the exertions I have made.... I cannot remember whether I gave you a sketch of a paper to Dr. Buckland in 1843 on the gradual desiccation of the Bechuana country. I there pointed out the existence in a former age of a large river flowing North and South exactly as the Zambesi does now. That it ended in a large lake which was discharged when a

East Africa

fissure was made in the western ridge by which the Orange river now finds its way out and at the point of confluence I found a mound of tufa containing many fossil bones. Well the Zambesi once formed an immense lake in exactly the same way and the shallow Ngami is only the residuum left because a like fissure does not extend far enough to drain its bottom. **The fissure is Monoatunya [Mosiocatunya - or "The smoke that thunders" - one of the natural wonders of the world now known forever as VICTORIA FALLS]** - A rent made in the hard basaltic bed from bank to bank and in tumbles the river of a thousand yards and is compressed at the bottom into 15 or 20. The rent is prolonged through the hills for 30 miles and the river emerges broad and placid again to flow away through fertile vales to the N.E. It reaches 15 37' south lat. though the rent is in 17 57'S. We found it broader than ever. Here it is narrow yet one thousand yards when measured. The people very numerous even though we were a company of sturdy beggars 113 in number fed us kindly till we came near to this. We proceed hence to Senna in canoes. Love to your wife and daughter and sons. 2 or 3 how many have you got now. I intend coming to England to bring my wife - May God grant you his blessing - Ever affectionately & Truly your friend

David Livingston

I have not forgot my debt but will pay as soon as I am within the sphere of the money order department, Please don't arrest me as soon as I land."



Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the honorable the County Court of St. Louis county, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1831, to sell the following Negroes, viz: **EDIE, MELVIN, HENRY, MARY, BETSEY, JANE, LUCY, SILAS,** and **MELVIN, a boy;** belonging to the estate of **JAMES LAKENAN,** late of St. Louis county, deceased, will proceed to sell the said Negroes at the *Court House Door,* in the City of Saint Louis, on *Monday the 9th day of January, 1832,* between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.---10 per cent. on the purchase money in Cash, the balance on a credit, of 12 months, with bond and approved security.

EDW'D. TRACY,
JOHN O'FALLON.

Commissioners.

Times Office.--St. Louis.

Edie - 45
Melvin 25
Henry - 24
Silas - 3
Melvin Infant 9 months
St. Louis, Dec. 8, 1831.

Mary - 20
Betsy - 18
Jane - 15
Lucy - 12

State of Louisiana }
 City of New Orleans } Be it known, that this day
 before me Joseph Benzeatius Marks, a Notary Public in and
 for the City and Parish of New Orleans State of Louisiana aforesaid
 duly commissioned and sworn personally came and
 appeared M^r David Michael August of this City, an owner
 and owner of the two undivided thirds interest in and to
 the Slaves hereinafter named

Who declared that for the consideration here-
 inafter set forth he does by this present grant bargain sell
 convey transfer assign and deliver, with a full guarantee
 against all troubles debts mortgages claims, evictions, detentions
 alienations or other incumbrances whatsoever unto M^r Charles
 Bailey of the Parish of Rapides, in the State, here present,
 accepting and purchasing for himself, his heirs and assigns
 and acknowledging delivery and possession thereof: the two
 undivided thirds interest in and to the following Slaves for
 life to wit - Lambert a negro man aged about twenty nine
 years, valued at twenty four hundred dollars: - Prince a negro
 man aged about twenty seven years, valued at eight hundred
 and fifty dollars: - Peggy a negress aged about thirty six
 years, valued at three hundred and seventy five dollars
 and Catherine a negress aged about twenty eight years,
 valued at five hundred dollars: Said Slaves are fully
 guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by
 law and were acquired in the following manner to wit -
 said Slave Lambert acquired by said August conjointly with
 said Bailey from John Jackson he was bought in the State

J. W. Bailey
10 September 1857

Six of the undivided

shares owned on the

shares

of the

1

William & Bailey

copy

in the town that of the eight hundred and thirty six
the said share from a copy acquired by said Bailey from
Elihu Prouty by act passed in this office on the 10th of
day of April 1857. Received and duly the undivided
share which was formerly transferred by said Bailey to
said Bailey by act passed in this office on the 10th of
of said share; and that said share received ac-
quired by said Bailey from my

25 No. 2

collected in
the hills

(Single)

Colo: Jacob Sullivan
near Ft. Lewis

1821
JULY
24

1821
July 24



Lexington 22nd July 1821

Dear Sir,

Your favors of 19th May and 3rd inst have been received - The former but a short time before Mr. Scott's return -

As to my taking to myself individually, the partnership lands, however advantageous, I cannot do it. Neither my health, nor advanced age justifies speculation - it is looking too far a head - What would be proper at your age, is not so at mine - I think, unless you are disposed to take the lands entirely to yourself, which you seem averse to doing, you had better select those of the best quality and possessing most advantages, and relinquish all beyond what the money advanced will cover, to the government. You can then give to me your note or bond for a moiety of such advance including interest and payable at such period as you may think proper - You no doubt can make sale of the lands before your obligation becomes due - In selecting the quarter sections to be retained, it may so happen, that to render a particular tract valuable and saleable, you will be compelled to retain more than the amount of money advanced will cover, or you may from the same principle find it proper to enter a section or quarter section - However your own good sense and being on the ground will enable

WEST AFRICA

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE 1768

"Old Calabar Nov 28 1768

"Cap Lace / Dear Sir / This By Cap Broady I hope will Come Soon to hand though I Dont know what To say But Complain of the times for it is the Never ware [nowhere] so bad hs Now - Cap Washington Is just Saidd & taken 21 pauns [?] of & Left 11 Slaves Behind besides Coppers - Every Body that any Body Will trust is in Debt - Sons & Daughters & wives going Off In Every Ship for any part - god Knows what I shall Do=here is - The Daleymple [slave ship] has not goods for 20 Slaves - And Not 100 on Deck Exclusive of pauns what - what Can A man Do - The[y] Laugh at 120 & 30 Coppers for Slaves And Except Willy [Honesty?] I got no Slaves from Any Body But Them that wants there Coomey - Pround has Done me much harm As he is at my Coppers Now & thinks he has A Right to go Away Before me - Though at the Same time he has not Purchased As many Slaves as I have Done By A Number I have Lent 10 Slaves to Help of his Tender - My market in America is Quite Soft & Has Been out of my Power to make greater Dispation Had I given 200 Coppers for Slaves - I cant think of Sailing Before the Latter End of April or Begining Of may Do what I will - Watkins Robe & fairweather Are at 140 & 50at 130 & 40 ,Capt Elworthy I Believe at 100 & 110 & myself at 120 & 30 which formerly was High to Slave - Ivory I see none at Any price - Coomey Is Easy paid But Slaves Scarce & Very Dear - I am much Afraid of [for] your money this year though Washington Purchased 590 But that by trusting [credit on time] which I cant Venture to Do After what I have Seen.

I am Dr Sir your
Obliged Svt T L Madden"

NB I have Purchased 160 & have Abt 15 more to pay for & Abt 4618 Ivory"

T L Madden

Note on reverse:

"OLD CALABAR"

"the young women wear a cestar or girdle made from the woving of worsted cape the colours blue red and white are kept seperate and then twisted when it is something larger than a mans finger it is passed round the loins and Knotted in the front the ends forming a tuft with the exception of this ornament they are in a state of nudity"



SLAVES ARE VERY SCARCE

Great letter on the problems of buying slaves on the West Coast of Africa in 1768. Not only is there a scarcity of slaves, but the competition and finance of the venture poses problems, besides a "quite soft" market in America. The writer mentions Willy Honesty [SEE Willy's letter of March 23, 1775] and gives a good description of the female slaves.

The term "Coomey" is for money and "Coppers are coins.

29 Mars 1837.

Le devant Chiodou Legrand, notaire public, commis-
sionné pour la ville et paroisse de la Nouvelle-Orléans, Etat
de la Louisiane, y demeurant, et en présence des témoins ci-après
nommés et soussignés;

Intéressé M. Pierre Michel Lafite, domicilié en la paroisse
Concordia, en cet Etat; Lequel a déclaré qu'ayant soutenu un certain
nombre d'actions de la Banque des Citoyens, il en a garanti d'imp-
port quarante trois par deux actes en date des cinq
sept et huit cent trente sept et onze septembre mil huit cent trente
sept, et ayant été admis à garantir quarante actions additionnelles,
qui pourront encore lui revenir sur cette même souscription: Les
actions de cent piastres chaque, formant ensemble la somme de
quatre mille piastres d'aut le fond capital de la Banque des
Citoyens de la Louisiane, créé et incorporé par un acte de la
légalisation, approuvé le 1^{er} avril 1833, Il se reconnaît débiteur envers
la dite Banque de la dite somme de quatre mille piastres montant
des dites actions; Et en garantie des dites actions d'aut le fond capital
de la dite Banque des Citoyens, et aussi pour l'intérêt de tout prêt qu'il
pourra obtenir sur ses actions, ainsi qu'en garantie du paiement
du principal et des intérêts de l'emprunt qui a été lui ou qui doit
être lui pour former le capital de la dite Banque, par émission
d'obligations au bout signés par le Gouverneur de l'Etat de la
Louisiane, à l'ordre de la dite Banque des Citoyens, contre liquidé par
le Secrétaire d'Etat et le trésorier, et scellés du sceau de l'Etat, le comparant
affecté et hypothéqué, en faveur de la dite Banque des Citoyens de la
Louisiane, les propriétés suivantes, savoir:

1^o Une habitation sur une terre en la paroisse St Jacques, sur la
rive droite du Mississippi, à vingt lieues environ au dessus de la ville
de la Nouvelle-Orléans; la dite terre ayant quatorze arpents plus

Land and 75 plow

acte de souscription de la Banque des Citoyens de la Louisiane

United States of America,
STATE OF LOUISIANA---CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, That on this *Eight*
day of *June* in the year of our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and *fifty seven* and the *Eighty first* of the
Independence of the United States of America,

Before me, **ADOLPHE BOUDOUSQIE**, NOTARY PUBLIC,
duly commissioned and sworn, in and for this City and the Parish of
Orleans, therein residing, and in presence of the Witnesses hereinafter
named and undersigned,

PERSONALLY CAME AND APPEARED:

*Mr. Henry Michael Bygones of this City, herein set
his individual name and in the name of Joseph Benjamin,
partner of Galathea in the State, in common by virtue of a power
of attorney contained in act of separation between them passed
before Notary General, then Mayor in this City on the seventeenth day
of April 1857.*

*And Mr. James D. Sawyer, of this City, President of the City
and Parish of Orleans, herein acting by virtue of a Resolution adopted
by the Board of said Board, at their sitting of the fourth day of June
1857.*

*Which said witnesses severally declared that whereas the said
Henry M. Bygones and Joseph Benjamin, have purchased from the
said Board in the said Resolution, Five Hundred and thirty
nine Mares of two hundred dollars each in the Capital Stock of
the said City and Parish of Orleans, created and authorized by*

THE WESTERN MAILS

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS AND THE SLAVE TRADE

DURANT H. DAVIS, dealer in slaves, writes a detailed letter on his operations in the slave trade and his intentions to move to Texas. The following extract is from the letter:

"...after having left Mobile & Orleans - I was with Genl Houston [Sam] in Nashville. I presume you have seen him before this as he was to have left very shortly after I did for your Republic [Texas]. I purchased whilst in Ten' a very likely lot of Negroes and at very fair prices - say from \$600 to \$800 - there are fifteen in No. besides I have several others that I bought in this section of Country - all of them very likely - such as would be considered No 1's in the N.O. [N.Orleans] market - consisting of young men, Women, Plough Boys & Girls. I have had a large advance over cost offered me at Home for them - but I think I can do better with them either in Mobile or Orleans. I am unable to keep all of them as it would completely stop my trading or I would not offer one of them for sale - but take them to Texas & settle a farm immediately - it is just such a lot as I would have selected for you & myself to have purchased jointly for the purpose of farming or any other way that would have been most profitable to us - and as you spoke so indefinitely whether or not you would be willing to raise sound funds for such a purchase this winter - I am afraid to risk the Texas market with so much capital (that is to me) in so valuable a lot for I shall be compelled to raise a certain amount on them this winter as it was a cash transaction & compelled me to borrow a part of the money and on short time at that - say March next - therefore unless I have more favourable accounts as regards the sale of the Negroes in Texas before I leave I shall dispose of them (or leave them to be disposed of) in N Orleans - and only bring on with me some few that if I can not sell will be of very little consequence. I shall not leave here before the 15th of Dec and shall be with you by Christmas if Possible - if you feel assured that I could sell my Negroes in Texas say 25 or 30 - all very likely and such as should command the height of the Market - let me hear from you in New Orleans - direct your letter to me there care of Marr, Brown & Co. Com. Merchts - and I will then be able to decide whether or not it would be advisable to bring them. Write me fully on this subject as soon as convenient. I wish you would sell Esther [Negro], her child & Anderson for cash in good funds before I get there - "if you can" (which I expect is a very necessary addition to the request) if an opportunity offers sell them for any amount that you would feel willing to take (were they yours) and I shall be perfectly satisfied and be under many obligations to you, for what I consider rendering me almost an indispensable assistance, as I would feel no hesitation in assuring any man that purchased them (that is after he had bought) that he might consider himself a Slave holder for life unless he out lived them. I shall start Williamson in a week or two with a few very fine thorough bred Mares of the first class and perhaps two or three saddle horses in order that they may meet me soon as I arrive. I wish you would have an eye on the crops of Cotton & Corn that are mortgaged to me by Dr Hunter & Jarvis & see that no disposition is made of them (unless it is to you for the relinquishment of said Mortgages until I get there - I know very little about Jarvis, but I have no faith whatever in Dr Hunter and am very well satisfied that he will take any advantage that he can - if you have an opportunity inform Mrs Bell that I shall certainly expect to be paid in January hope she will not disappoint me, as I should have to disappoint

THE WESTERN MAILS

others on account of it - if you see Johnson tell him that I shall be on by Christmas, and know of him if he still wishes me to bring him that "Tip top likely Yellow Girl" that he told me to be sure and bring for him this Winter - if he does I have four as likely as any in this Country and just say to you whether he wishes her & inform me of it in N.O. as I come on - or any one else that wants two or three real fancy articles of the kind - as I am a pretty considerable dealer in that way. I could supply any one that would buy - I have two that is much likelier in every respect than Mary, and two others that are very little inferior in regard appearances. I have turned Mary out to Grass - have'nt seen her in 4 or 5 months. I have given her to herself [freedom] - but I wish you to understand particularly that should I bring any of my Girls over with me, they are for sale, and neither of them are a Mary. I am done with my old tricks and shall class myself henceforward as strictly a Moral Man, as my occupation station in life & circumstances will permit. If I can make all my collections in Texas this Winter at an early period of the season - I shall be able to join you in any arrangement that we can willingly enter upon for the purchase of Negroes in time to make a crop the next spring - however we can arrange any thing of the kind when I come. I shall expect a letter from you in N.O. - and state to me what is best to be done &c - it may be later than I expect before I get there so you will have plenty of time to write. Durant H. Daves"

Doctor Ashbel Smith was born at Hartford, Ct. in 1805. He went to Texas in 1837 where he became the Surgeon General and Secretary of State to the Republic of Texas.



Letter shown above originated at GREENSBORO ALABAMA NOV 26, 1839 and was intercepted and forwarded at New Orleans by Wm BRYAN AGENT OF THE TEXIAN POST OFFICE as per his hand-stamp on reverse of cover.

My dear Gerrit

1833

Nancy & last Ellen gave us much pleasure in advising us of
your perfect reconvalescence in health which I pray may long con-
tinue and that the same blessing may be extended to your
dear wife Children and Society - The season is now so far
advanced and we have had so little snow to favor our
intended visit to you I fear we shall have to postpone it
until May or June and then by way of the Canal - We
have had no fall of snow here in which we could have
reached Plattsboro, remained with you three days to return
down in our sleigh - and when we visit you next I hope
to stay at least a week with you - Belle and her husband
are here and will while on shore spend the greater part
of their time with us - Robert has not yet arrived - we
hear he was married on the 7th and we look for him
before the 25th next - I have delayed writing you so long
in the hope of giving you the agreeable intelligence of
Mr. Case having left us in which however I am greatly
disappointed - after our presentment of him had been
so far acted upon by our Bishop as to appoint and give
notice to the Court to try him, the day, place and name
of the court, made known to the vestry - on the application
of Mr. Case to the Bishop, the presentment was dismissed
and a Committee or Court of inquiry appointed to ex-
amine into Mr. Case's conduct - to consist of two Clergymen
and three Presbyters - The rev. Mr. Mason of Geneva the
rev. Mr. Postwick of Amsterdam and the rev. Mr.
Brown of Dutchport - called to Church of St. Andrew - Capt.
Beach being confined to his room under the gout and

RS

Genl Smith Esq.

Peterboro



Maximilian

[Signature]

C. S. Fitch



Cincinnati, Oct. 9 - '39.

Dear Sir,

I am here in rather better health. I look forward to leave this on my way to Cleveland to attend a meeting of the Am. A. S. Society to be held there on the 23. inst, on Monday or Tuesday next. If I can, I wish to spend a day with you. I also, want you to go on to C. with me. It will, I think, be an agreeable trip to you - and, I trust, you will be doing some good by going.

My best regards to our friends

Yours truly

James G. Birney

1/24



Joseph Sullivant, Esq.

Columbus

Simple }

Ohio.



The following are the negroes belonging and attached to Tree Plantation situated in Morehouse Parish this State, which were purchased, and the Bills of sale for which, have been lost, in moving from Mississippi to this State, but the owners of said slaves are in the parties herein after mentioned, as I the undersigned well & distinctly remember, after reflection, having made all of said purchases myself - viz:

Isaac	Mary	Ephraim
Aggy	Henry	Vig
Susan	Sam	Jerry
Mahida	John	Milly
Jim	Sena	Betsy
Maria	Ritter	Maryann
Viny	Lacy	Jack
+ Charity	Flomnce	

Malinda & Wash: & the Bills of sale were taken in my own name. -

The following slaves were inherited by W^m J. Jordan from his Grand Father, Tho^s Jordan of Tennessee, viz:

✓ Little Jake, Lacy & Vony

And the following were inherited by Francis V. Jordan wife of W^m M. Gillaspie from her Grand Father Jordan, mentioned above, viz: -

✓ Peggy & "Big" Jake - I would further state that Charity, above mentioned, was given some years since, to my daughter F. V. Jordan wife W^m M. Gillaspie. - The rest of the negroes mentioned in the schedule given into the Bank were inherited by my wife Abi Owens, now deceased, from her father W^m Owens dec^d. -

W. Jordan

State of Louisiana

City of New Orleans

Be it known, that this day, before me
Edward Bennett a Notary Public in and for the
City and Parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana
appeared, duly commissioned and sworn.

Personally came and appeared

the George Davis of this City.

The Deed and that for the

Redemption hereafter depicted, he does.

By these presents, grants, bargains, sells, conveys, transfers

assigns and releases with a full guarantee against all

debts, bills, mortgages, claims, actions, demands,

actions, or other incumbrances whatsoever, made

the George Davis, of Louisiana, of the 2d.

month of September, of the year in that State, herein

represented by Mr Martin Gordon of his attorney in fact

duly appointed by power under private signature and

at New Orleans the fourth day of this current month,

has been & signed & acknowledged before me, Notary Public

of Louisiana, the said George Davis

Edward Bennett a Notary Public in and for the

City and Parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana

appeared, duly commissioned and sworn.

Personally came and appeared

the George Davis of this City.

The Deed and that for the

State of Louisiana

1858

United States of America
State of Louisiana - City of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight and Eighty Third of the Independence of the United States of America, Before me, Adolphe Boudougnie, Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for this City and the Parish of Orleans therein residing, and in presence of the Witnesses herein after named and undersigned,

Personally came and appeared:

Mr. Benjamin T. Jones, of this City, herein acting as the agent and attorney in fact of Mr. Michael Ryan and of Mr. Maria C. Crain, his wife, both of the Parish of Rapides, in this State, by virtue of an act of procurement passed before William Harris, Notary Public in the said Parish, on the twenty eighth day of June 1858, and hereto annexed;

And Mr. James J. Denegre, also of this City, President of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, herein acting in his capacity, as such by virtue of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of said Bank, adopted at their sitting of the first day of July 1858, a copy whereof is hereto annexed for

33 plans

1859

United States of America.

STATE OF LOUISIANA--CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, That on this *Twentieth* day of *August* in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and *fifty nine* and *the eighty fourth* of the Independence of the United States of America,

Before me, ADOLPHE BOUDOUSQUIE, NOTARY PUBLIC, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for this City and the Parish of Orleans, therein residing, and in presence of the Witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned,

PERSONALLY CAME AND APPEARED:

Henry Michael Hays, of this City hereinafter acting in his individual name, and in the name of *Joseph Benjamin*, of the Parish of Catahoula, in this State, *unanimous*, by virtue of a power of attorney contained in an act of copartnership between them, passed before *Therese Guylot*, a notary public in this City on the *seventeenth* day of *April* *eighteen hundred and fifty seven*.

And James D. Dergose of this City, President of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, and herein acting in his capacity as such by virtue of a resolution adopted by the directors of the said Bank at their sitting of the *eleventh* day of *August* instant, a certified copy of which resolution is herewith annexed for reference.

Which said appears severally declared that

47 slaves

United States of America
The State of Louisiana

1849

I, **Beitman** that on this **Twenty Sixth** day
of **January** in the year of our Lord **1849** and of
the Independence of the United States of America
the **7th** Before me **Lawrence Richard Kenney**
a notary public in and for the Parish of **Jefferson**
State of Louisiana duly commissioned and
sworn and in the presence of the witnesses herein after
named and undersigned Personally came and
appeared **Daniel S. Jewels** Sheriff
of the Parish of **Jefferson** in this state. Also
Gaston Villars of the Parish of **Jefferson** in
this state herein acting in his capacity of Executor
of the Will of **Nicholas Noel Restreman** late of
the said Parish, deceased.

The said appearing declared, that, under and by
virtue of a decree or order of the Honorable the
Third Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana,
bearing date the **12th** day of **October** **1848**,
rendered in the suit for a partition, entitled **Suzanne**
Restreman wife of **Stanley** of **Gaston Villars**
Executor and **Adolphe Vivandais**, Inter Com m
ber **857** of the Gazette of said Court - **Daniel S.**
Jewels Sheriff of the Parish of **Jefferson**, did
on the **21st** day of **November** **1848** (the publication
required by Law, having been first duly made)
expose for sale at public auction, at the Plantation
of the late **Nicholas Noel Restreman** in the Parish
of **Jefferson** certain movable and immovable Effects

3 above

(Seal)

One thousand eight hundred and forty nine

in this office from the present vendor to
Francis Bugie Junior it appears that
there is no other mortgage standing in

James Estlin's Estate
1st Sale of land &
Slaves

21st May 1840

Cost for copy £ 6.00
2.75
8.75

Noted on fact

page -

I have first to solemnly swear that
I will support the Constitution of the United States
and further I have first solemnly sworn that I will
faithfully and impartially discharge all persons all
the duties incumbent in the said office and I do so
swear that I will be true to the same and for the
Supt. Clerk of the Court of Probate in and for the

Wm. A. Bond Clerk =

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1840.

The seven cuts following, are selected from thirteen, which will appear in the forthcoming Almanac for 1840. They represent well-authenticated facts, and illustrate in various ways, the cruelties daily and hourly inflicted upon three millions of native born Americans, by their fellow-countrymen! A brief explanation follows each cut.



The peculiar "Domestic Institutions of our Southern brethren."



Selling a Mother from her Child.



Mothers with young Children at work in the field.



A Woman chained to a Girl, and a Man in irons at work in the field.



"They can't take care of themselves"; explained in an inter-

A. Lincoln
 HIS LIFE
 AND TIMES

Slavery &
 Civil War

Slavery and States Right were the principle cause of America's Civil War. This document is an inventory of the estate of Dreadzil Pace, September 29, 1777. It lists the chattels, cattle and slave together. Also shown is the corner card of J.W. Boazman, a dealer in slaves at New Orleans, and the illustrated corner card of Will I. Boyd, Jr. a dealer in slaves at Nashville, Tenn. Jun 25, 1858.

Memorandum of a proper Inventory
 of Dreadzil Pace Estate Late of this Province
 Decedent Taken this 29th day of Sept. 1777
 By Thom^o. Chadwick Clerk to R. Probates

Bed & Bedding Valued by the Apprais ^r A. S. D.	40.0.0
Waxen & some other Household furniture	3.5.0
one old Saddle at 15/-	0.15.0
Some Old Articles, 2/-	0.2.0
30 Head of Horned Cattle at 2 ⁶ / ₁₂ p ^r head	104.0.0
12 Head of Horse Hinn. at 6 ² / ₁₂ p ^r Head	72.0.0
Joseph a Negro Wench & her two Children	220.0.0
Orphan Daughter Jemmy & youngest	377.2.0
Named Betty at	

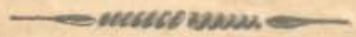
A Just Return
 to the
 Revolutionary
 of slaves, etc
 General



for work on drainage

Mairie
DE LA
NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS.

MANDAT DE PAYEMENT.



No.

*Salaires de Nogué
à la charre.*

LE Trésorier de la Ville payera à M^{rs} L. Nogué
la somme de *Six piastres et cinquante centes*
pour *vingt sept* jours de travail de
du sieur Malborough, employé aux
travaux publics du 11 Août au 11^{rs} 1825.

Pour agent.
Joseph Longuel

B. P. \$ 6-75 Cts.

Nouvelle-Orléans, le 12 Septembre 1825.

J. M. [Signature]

(5)



FLEEING FROM THE LAND OF BONDAGE—ON THE WESTERN RIVER IN 1851.

"Men carried their babies on one arm, and led little weeping heads by the other. Old men and women gradually slid down of their own weight, while boys on their heads and backs the small children ran and leaped from their knees. They were all going south, 1844 the latitude, from the land of bondage to a land they knew not."

March 18th 1825

Received of William Woods the sum
of four hundred and fifty Dollars
in full payment for a Negro Girl
named Betsy aged about seventeen years
which Negro I do warrant sound
and a slave for life I also warrant and
defend the Right and title both in Law
and Equity *Thereto* above written

Wm. Campbell

Benj. H. Lewis

I Loupuy Barras Judge for the Parish
of Terrebonne State of La Certify that
the foregoing was duly recorded in my
office on this 28th day of October 1877.

Witness my hand &
Seal this 28th day of
October 1877. L

L. Barras
Judge



Bill of sale for "a Negro Girl named Betsy aged about seventeen
which Negro I do warrant sound and a slave for life" dated March
18, 1825. Certified by the green seal of the PARISH OF TERRE
BONNE, State of Louisiana.

Wood.

CHARLESTON, S. C., _____ 1864.

We have carefully examined the following named Slaves, furnished the Confederate States for service on the Coast, and estimate their value as follows:

NAME OF OWNER.	DISTRICT.	NAME OF SLAVE.	VALUE.
Mrs C. Crook	Greenville	Jerry	3000
		John	\$ 4000
		Billy	3500
		Saul	4200

Signed duplicates.

A. B. Johnson
Agt of the State.

Wm. S. Ripston
For Confederate Authorities.

J. Ripston
For Owners.

(5)

⑦ Liverpool 12 Oct. 1803
Capt. William Lace

To Thomas Rodie & Co. Dr.

For bond of £300 Insurance of the Margaret
Lace, with or without Letters of Marque at & from
Leith to the Coast of Africa & the African Islands
on the African & the Coast of Africa, during the stay
& trade at any Ports & Places there, & from thence to
the Port or Ports of Touching, Sale, Discharge, & final
Destination in the British & Foreign W Indies, the

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE 1803

"LIVERPOOL 12 Oct. 1803"

"Capt William Lace / To Thomas Rodie & Co. Dr.
For Cash of £ 300 [pounds] Insurance P the Margaret Lace [ship], with or
without Letters of Marque at & from Leith [Scotland] to the Coast of
Africa & the African Islands or the African & Coast of Africa, during
the stay & trade at any Ports & Places there, & from thence to the Port
or Ports of Touching. Sale, Discharge & final Destination in the Brit-
ish & Foreign W Indies, the Bahamas & America, with liberty to return
once into Port with a Prize or Prizes. On Commissions valued at £ 300.
Underwritten by/James Michell £ 100/Moses Benson 100/
Joseph Fletcher 100 = £ 300"

E. E. £ 63. 18. -

Know all Men by these Presents.

THAT *John Youle*, of the City of New York
Iron Founder

for and in Consideration of the Sum of *two hundred Dollars*

lawful money of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to *me* in Hand paid, at
and before the enicaling and delivery of these Presents, by *Daniel Tooker*
of the City of New York *Tanner*

the Receipt whereof *I*. do hereby acknowledge and *my selfe* - to be
therewith fully satisfied, contented and paid: hath granted, bargained sold, releas-
ed, and by these Presents do fully, clearly and absolutely grant, bargain, sell and
releas unto *Dan^c. Tooker or Negro Wench Named*

Thankfull agot about *Twenty three Years* -
Executors, Administrators and Assigns,

To have and to hold the said *Negro Wench Named Thankfull for ever*
unto the said *Dan^c. Tooker*

his - Executors, Administrators and Assigns, forever, And *I the said John*
the said *John Youle*

for *my selfe* Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do covenant and agree,
to and with the said *Dan^c. Tooker*

his - Executors, Administrators and Assigns, to warrant and defend the
sale of the said *Negro Wench*

against all and every Person or Persons whomsoever.

In Testimony whereof, *I*. the said *John Youle*.

have hereunto set *my* Hand and Seal this *27th* - - - - - day of
Aprill - - - - - in the Year of our LORD, one Thousand Eight Hundred and *three*

K NOW all Men by these Presents,

That I *Henry Williams Esq of Brookland*
in the Province of New York
For and in Consideration of the Sum of *Fifty Six pounds with shill*
Current Money of the Province of *New York* to me in Hand

paid, at and before the Ensealing and Delivery of these Presents, by
Thomas W^m Moore — the Receipt whereof I do hereby
acknowledge, and myself to be therewith fully satisfied, contented and
paid: Have granted, bargained, sold, released; and by these Presents
do fully, clearly and absolutely grant, *gain*, sell and release unto the

Said Thomas W^m Moore a Mulatto Wench named
Diak aged about eighteen Years — A Slave

To have and to hold the said *Mulatto Wench*
unto the said *Thomas W^m Moore his* Executors,
Administrators and Assigns, for ever. And I the said *Henry*
Williams for myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators,
do covenant and agree to and with the above named *Thomas*
W^m Moore his Executors, Administrators and Assigns,
to warrant and defend the Sale of the above-named *Slave Diak*

against all Persons whatsoever. In Witness
whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this *ninth*
Day of *August* Annoq. Dom. One Thousand seven Hundred
and *Seventy Five*

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
in the Presence of

Blaney T. Moore

Hen Williams.

Liverpool the 11th Nov^r 1773

M^r Tho^s Jones

(2)

Sir
Yours of 7th Dec^r. wherein you desire
I will send an Affidavit Concerning the two blackmen
you mention, Little Ep^m & Ancoy, in what manner
they were taken off the Coast & that I know them to be
Brothers to Grandy Ep^m Robin John, as to little Ep^m
I remember him very well, as to Ancoy Rob. Rob. John
I cant recollect I ever saw him, I knew Old Robin John
the Father of Grandy Ep^m & I think all the Family
but never found that little Ep^m was one of Old Robin
Sons, and as to Rob. Rob. John he was not Old Rob. Johns
Son, Old Robin took Rob. Rob. In^s mother for a wife when
Robin Rob. In^s was a boy of 6 or Eight years Old and as
a Rob. Rob. In^s he never had a Son that I heard of
You know very well the Custom of that place what
ever Man or Woman goes to live in any family they
take the Name of the first man in the family and call
him Father, how little Ep^m came into the family I cant
tell and as to what Ship they came off the Coast in
I know no more than you, therefore cant make Affidavit
either to their being Brothers to Grandy Ep^m or the Coast

London the 11th Nov. 1773

Mr. Tho. Jones

(2)

Sir
Yours of 7. Inst. wherein you desire
I will send an Affidavit Concerning the two blackmen
you mention, Little Ep^m & Ancoy, in what manner
they were taken off the Coast & that I know them to be
Brothers to Grandy Ep^m Robin John, as to little Ep^m
I remember him very well, as to Ancoy Rob. Rob. John
I cant recollect I ever saw him, I knew Old Robin John
the Father of Grandy Ep^m & I think all the Family
but never found that little Ep^m was one of Old Robins
Sons, and as to Rob. Rob. John he was not Old Rob. Johns
Son, Old Robin took Rob. Rob. In^o mother for a wife when
Robins Rob. In^o was a boy of 6 or eight years Old and as
a Rob. Rob. In^o he never had a Son that I heard of —
You know very well the Custom of that place what
ever Man or Woman goes to live in any family they
take the Name of the first man in the family and call
him Father, now little Ep^m came into the family cant
tell and as to what Ship they came off the Coast in
I know no more than you, therefore cant in the Affidavit
swear to their being Brothers to Grandy Ep^m or the

WEST AFRICA

"from "Grandy King George"
King of the Old Town Tribe 1773"

"Ould Town, Ould Callabar January 13 17[73]"

"Marchant Lace Sir, I take this Opertunity of Writing To you, & to Aqua[i]nt you Of the behaneor of Sum Ships Lately In My Water - there Was Captn. Bishop of Bristol & Captn. Jackson of Liverpool Laying In the River [Calabar] When Captn. Sharp Arived & Wanted to purchase his Cargo As As I Supose he Ought to do but this Bishop & Jackson Cunfoulted Not to Let him [have] Slave[s] With Out he payed the Same Coomey [money?] that thy did - thy [they?] Sent him Out of the River So he Went to the Camoroons & Was Away two munths - then he Arived In My Water Again & thy Still I Syted [insisted?] Upon his Paying the Coomey Acordingly he did A Nuff To Blind them - So I gave him Slaves to his Content & So did all my peepl Till he was full & If Non Ready To Sail Only Weats for to have A ful Afair S^attdled [Will] Sail by don [dawn?] - before he Sails to his Satisfaction & Non [now?] he may Very Well Laffe at them that was So much his Enemy before - for that Same day thy Sent him Out of the River this Jackson & Bishop & A Brig that Was to Jackson - At Night began to fire At my town With Out the Least Provection & cuntinued It for Twenty four hours for Which I gave them two Cones[?] but It seemed As Afterwords Jackson Confirmed that What Bishop & Him Was to Cary Away all Our Panry[?] As It Was lickely True for Jackson did Cary of[f] his but more than that before he Sailed he told me that if I Went On bord of Bishops I Shuld be Stoped by him & my he[a]d Cut of & Sent to the Duke [?] At Nuetown [Newtown], but I Put that Out of his Power for to Cut of my hed Or Cary of the Panory by Stoping his boats & sum Of his Peeple & So I would Jackson had [made] his Entent when he Informed me of Bishop but he [be] Care[full?] Not to divulge his Own Secrats Which he Was much to bleam if he did - So my frend marchant Lace If you Send Ship to my Water Again, Send good man all Same your Salf Or same [send?] marchant black - No Send Ould man Or man [who] Want to be grandy man - if he want to be grandy man Lat he Stand home for marchant One time No Let him Com hear Or all Same Captn. Sharp is Very good man but I No tell before that time Captn. Sharp go to Camoroons he left his mate Till he Came back Again - So they say I do bad for them but I will Leave you to jud[G]e that for if Any Ship fire At my Town I will fire for Ship Again - Marchant Lace Sr. there Is no Caues Captn. Sharps Second mate A young man & A Very good man - he Is Very much liked by me & all my people of Callabar - So If you Plase to Sand him he Will make As Quick A dispatce [?] As Any man you Can Send & I belive As much to your Advantage for I Want A good many Ships To Cum, for the more Ships the more Trade We have for them for the New town peeple & has Cloneed Abuncko for No Ship to go from my Water to them - Nor Any to Cum from them to me by Ship Now lying In Cross[?]River but thy Only let him stay - Will this Plaver Is satteld for I have Ofered him 10 Slaves to Readeem the Pawns[?] & Let him have his White Peeple but he Will Not for I dont Want to [do] Any bad thing to him Or Any Ship that Cums To my Water but there Is 2 of my sons gone All Redy With Jackson for I dont Want Any more of them Caried of[f] by Any Other Vassell the[y?] Coomy In all for my Water - Now If 24 thousand Coprs be Sidges hats Case & Ship gun - Marchant Lace I did As you tol me for Lettrs. when this tends. Com - I No Chop for all man for you tol me No Chop to time for bianby if back Cop. for Coomy - So I do All Same you tol me Who make my fathr. grandy No more - So Now Marchant Lace Send good Ship & make me grandy Again for Was [War?] take two much Copr. from me who man trade like me that time It be Peace Or look like be - So Marchant Lace if you Send Ship Now & good Cargo I Will be bound shee No Stand [wait?] long be fore shee full for go Away".

Addressed to "Mr Ambrose Lace & Company Marchents/For Liverpool" No postal markings.

Negroes for sale

I will sell two likely negroes girls age 12 & 14
years old belonging to the estate of Mr. W. Smith
~~at~~ ~~at~~ privately for cash in hand and if
not sold privately by the first Monday
in February 1864 I will sell them publicly
to the best bidder at the court house door
in Liberty to

Jan. 4, 1864

George Smith admsr

Bill of Sale for
Negro Girl & Girl's Son

This Agreement made this twenty sixth day of February
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
six by and between Christopher Dey merchant on the one
part and John Spooner and Benning Pickering owners and
Joseph W. Stevens master of the Schooner Commerce of New-
port on the other part. Witnesseth

That whereas the said Schooner Commerce is bound from
Newport to the Coast of Africa and will probably in the
course of said voyage touch at Cape Coast Castle, now
it is agreed and consented by and between the parties
hereto that if the said Schooner Commerce shall be at
said Cape Coast Castle in the course of said voyage
that she shall there receive on board twenty one prime
Slaves and carry the same to the Havanna on the account
and risk of the said Christopher Dey which said Slaves
shall be hit on board said vessel by the said Christopher
Dey's Agents, and the said Slaves shall be furnished on the
passage by and at the expense of the said master and owners
with good and sufficient accommodations, provisions
and medicines and to deliver the said Slaves to the order
of the said Christopher in the Havanna and the person
to receiving the same or any part thereof shall imme-

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE 1806

Long written agreement between Christopher Dey, merchant and John Spooner and Benning Pickering, owners and Joseph Stevens, Master of Schooner "Commerce" of Newport, under date of February 20, 1806. Instructions to sail for Africa to Cape Coast Castle [Gold Coast] and receive twenty one prime slaves and carry them to Havanna, Cuba, with good and sufficient accommodations, provisions and medicines. Master or supercargo to receive forty five dollars upon arrival, for each and every slave, twenty dollars for each that may have died on board ship. Provided that if during voyage war should break out between the United States and Spain, or if the Port of Havanna should be blockaded, slaves to be carried to Char-

be at said Cape Coast Castle, that they will receive on board said vessel the said twenty one Slaves and convey the same to the Havanna as aforesaid - and the said Christ-
-opher doth agree that if the said vessel shall be in the course of said voyage at said Cape Coast Castle that his agents there shall put on board said vessel twenty one Slaves to be carried to the Havanna as aforesaid -

On the 10th day of June 1850



U.S. BRIG PERRY.

Off Annapolis June 8th 1850

AMERICAN SLAVE SHIP MARTHA.

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Wm. Wood It is understood and agreed that if during the voyage war shall break out between the United States and Spain or if the port of the Havanna shall be blockaded or if the vessel shall not be permitted by the Spanish Government to enter the Havanna then the said Slaves shall be carried to Charleston South Carolina

Witness

John Wood

C. D. M.

1461e 1839
45
1253

THE AFRICAN CAPTIVES.

T R I A L

OF

THE PRISONERS OF THE AMISTAD

ON THE

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS,

BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT
OF CONNECTICUT, AT HARTFORD;

JUDGES THOMPSON AND JUDSON.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1839.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT 143 NASSAU STREET.

1839.

Port Gibson Dec 30 - 1839

For and in consideration of the sum of
Five thousand One Hundred and Seventy
Five Dollars to us in hand paid the
receipt of which is hereby acknowledged We have
this day bargained & sold, and by these presents
do bargain sell & deliver to Jos. W. Moon and
Aaron Goyd the following nine negroes,

to wit:	Emanuel	aged	25	}	\$1865.00
	Rebecca	aged	30		
	Andrew	aged	7		
	Mina	aged	40	}	1475.00
	Emilia	aged	11		
	Castine	aged	11		
	Mahala	aged	7		
	Will	aged	28	—	905.00
	Henry	aged	20	—	930.00
					\$5,175.00

all of which are warranted sound in
both body & mind, and slaves for life

George W. Coza

John Goyd

9 slaves