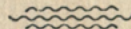


NEGRO YEAR BOOK

—AND—

Annual Encyclopedia of
the Negro

1912



MONROE N. WORK

In Charge of Research and Records, the Tuskegee
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THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY, ABOLITION AND FREEDOM

SLAVE TRADE, ATTEMPTS OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES TO RESTRICT.

- 1646—Massachusetts and Rhode Island made slave capture a capital offence.
- 1650—The colony of Connecticut passed an act making man stealing a capital offence.
- 1699—Virginia began to impose a tax to check the importation of slaves.
- 1712—Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act to prevent the increase of slaves.
- 1760—South Carolina attempted to restrict slave importation.
- 1771—Massachusetts attempted to abolish slavery. Attempted again in 1774.
- 1777—North Carolina attempted to prohibit it, but failed.
- 1778—Virginia passed an act prohibiting the slave trade.
- 1780—Pennsylvania prohibited the further introduction of slaves.
- 1783—Maryland prohibited the introduction of any slave for sale.
- 1784—Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibited the importation of slaves.
- 1786—North Carolina declared the slave trade "of evil consequences and highly impolitic."

DATE OF THE INTRODUCTION AND ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES.

(Whites and Indians Were Also Held as Slaves by the Colonists.)

- 1619—Negro slavery was introduced into the colony of Virginia. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1628—Negro slavery was introduced into the colony of New York. It was abolished in 1827.
- 1628—Negro slavery introduced into the colony of New Jersey. It was abolished in 1846.
- 1630—Negro slavery introduced into the Massachusetts colony. It was abolished March 2, 1780.
- 1631-1636—Negro slavery introduced into Connecticut. In 1646, Connecticut recognized the lawfulness of slavery. Gradual abolition began in 1784.

(42)

- 1636—Negro slavery introduced into the colony of Delaware. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1647—Negro slavery began in Rhode Island. Gradual abolition began in 1784.
- 1663—Negro slavery appears to have existed in Maryland from the founding of the colony in 1634. In 1663, slavery in that colony was established by statute. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1665—Negro slavery began in the South Carolina colony. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1669—Negro slavery established in North Carolina. It was abolished in 1865.
- 1679—Negro slavery probably existed in New Hampshire from its founding in 1679. It was abolished in 1783.
- 1681—Negro slavery probably existed in Pennsylvania before it was ceded to William Penn in 1681. Slavery was tolerated by the Quakers "under the specious pretense of the religious instruction of the slave." Gradual abolition began March 1, 1780.
- 1750—Negro slavery legalized in Georgia. It was abolished in 1865.

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE BY STATES, 1790.

Name of State.	Slave	Free	Total.
Maine-----	---	536	536
New Hampshire-----	157	630	787
Vermont-----	---	269	269
Massachusetts-----	---	5,369	5,369
Rhode Island-----	2,648	3,484	4,442
Connecticut-----	21,193	2,771	5,419
New York-----	11,423	4,682	25,875
New Jersey-----	3,707	2,762	14,185
Pennsylvania-----	887	6,531	10,238
Delaware-----	103,036	3,899	12,786
Maryland & District of Columbia-----	292,627	8,043	111,079
Virginia-----	100,783	12,866	305,493
North Carolina-----	107,094	5,041	105,824
South Carolina-----	29,284	1,801	108,895
Georgia-----	12,430	398	29,662
Kentucky-----	3,417	114	12,544
Tennessee-----	---	361	3,778
Total-----	697,624	59,557	757,181

SOME EARLY EFFORTS FOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

- 1652—The first enactment in North America looking toward the abolition of slavery was adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. It declared that no person, black or white, should serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years, but should be set free.
- 1688—The first protest of a religious body against slavery was made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Francis del Pastorius.
- 1711—The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemned the importation of slaves.

- 1716**—The Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asked the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "Whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."
- 1729**—The Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting was memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.
- 1729**—"The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery was published by Ralph Sandiford.
- 1737**—Benjamin Lee first published a volume condemning slavery.
- 1740**—The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends began the agitation of the question of freeing the slaves.
- 1746-1767**—John Woolman of New Jersey traveled in the Middle and Southern Colonies and preached that "the practise of continuing slavery is not right."
- 1750-1780**—Anthony Benezet of Philadelphia, who was one of the most active anti-slavery agitators of that time established and taught gratuitously a school for Negroes, and influenced the legislation of Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.
- 1770**—The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, an eminent divine, began at Newport, Rhode Island, an attack on the system of slavery.
- 1773**—Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was eminent as a physician and philanthropist, published in Philadelphia an address against slavery.
- 1777**—Vermont by statute excluded slavery. First colony to do this.
- 1786**—The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemned the entire system of slavery.

ABOLITION SOCIETIES.

- 1775**—April, 14, the first Abolition Society in America, was organized in Pennsylvania.
- 1785**—June 25, the New York Abolition Society was formed. John Jay, was president, and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.
- 1786**—The Rhode Island Abolition Society was organized.
- 1789**—The Maryland Society for promoting the abolition of slavery and the relief of poor Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage, was organized September 8th. Its membership soon numbered between Two and Three Hundred, and a building in Baltimore was devoted to its use. Other Abolition Societies were also organized in the State.
- 1790**—The Connecticut Abolition Society was organized with Dr. Ezra Stiles, the President of Yale College, as president.
- 1791**—Virginia Abolition Society organized.
- 1792**—An Abolition Society was formed in New Jersey.
- 1794**—The first convention of Abolition Societies met in Philadelphia, on January 1st. Ten States were represented. Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in the War of 1812, presided. It was recommended that

- annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery," and also that there should be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address was also sent forth to the people of the United States; and a memorial was presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. Congress passed a bill to that effect.
- 1795**—The American Convention of Abolition Societies of this year sent addresses to South Carolina, Georgia and the people of the United States. South Carolina was called upon to ameliorate the conditions of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them. The addresses to the people of the United States called for the universal emancipation of slaves.
- 1816**—Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina. Several slave holders were members.
- 1826**—The Abolition Societies held a convention in Baltimore. It is estimated that there were at this time One Hundred and Forty of these societies, One hundred Six of which were in the South. Eighty-one were represented at the Baltimore convention. Seventy-three of the societies represented were in the South. Forty societies in North Carolina were represented.
- 1827**—About this time the Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.
- 1828**—The American convention of Abolition Societies met in Baltimore.
- 1829**—The American convention of Abolition Societies met in Washington.
- 1831**—First annual convention of the People of Color met June 6th to 11th, at Philadelphia. Resolutions adopted condemning slavery.
- 1832**—The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded July 30th.
- 1833**—Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.
- 1833**—New York Anti-Slavery Society was founded.
- 1833**—The National Anti-Slavery Convention met in Philadelphia, December 4th. Ten states were represented. At this convention the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.

SPLITS IN WHITE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS BECAUSE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In 1806 the first split in a church in the United States, on account of slavery, appears to have been in the Baptist Church in Kentucky. In 1841, a small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, which took the name of Wesleyan Methodists. On May 31, 1843, at Utica,

New York, the Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

May 17, 1845, the Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences withdrew and organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1845, the Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Ga., and organized the Southern Baptist Convention.

In 1858, there was a split in the Methodist Protestant Church and the Northern and Southern wings separated. In 1877, the two wings reunited.

In 1858, the synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States, withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly and organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States, of America. In 1864 the United Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States, united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1863, a number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

THREE IMPORTANT EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

1851—Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, began to run as a serial in the *National Era*, Boston. First edition of the book issued March 20, 1852. Excited great opposition at the South.

1857—The Impending Crisis, by Hinton Rowan Helper, published. Helper belonged to the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Speaking for this class he demanded the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book forbidden in many parts of the South. As great or greater opposition to this book in the South as to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

1859—October 16, John Brown made his raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Five Negroes were with John Brown in his raid on Harper's Ferry. One escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade, born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfield, Pennsylvania. Died December 13, 1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, jr., was educated. For a time a student in Oberlin. Born free August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green born a slave, escaped from slavery on a sailing

vessel from Charleston, S. C. Executed December 16, 1859. Said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835. Killed October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby. Born a slave in 1815 in Fauquier county, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed October 17, 1859.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution. This does not take account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti. They were successful in securing their independence. In 1804 they were established as the Republic of Haiti.

1712—What is said to have been the first serious insurrection of slaves of the Thirteen Colonies occurred in New York. Timely aid from the garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.

1720—In Charleston, South Carolina, an insurrection of slaves took place. The white people were attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three of the insurrectionists were captured. Six of these were convicted, of whom three were executed.

1722—About 200 Negroes got together in an armed body near the mouth of the Rappahannock River in Virginia, for the purpose of killing the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered, and the plotters fled.

1723—April 13th, Governor Dummer, of the Massachusetts Colony, issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villainous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18th, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19th, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9, of which said, "that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."

1728—An insurrection of slaves occurred in Savannah, Georgia. A plot had been formed to destroy all the whites. It is said that only disagreement about the method of procedure, caused the plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.

- 1730**—In August of this year, an insurrection of blacks occurred in Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 1730**—There was a rebellion of slaves in South Carolina. This insurrection took place on the Sabbath. The Negroes had by some means secured arms.
- 1741**—There was a considerable insurrection among the slaves in New York City. The population of the town consisted of 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen of the conspirators were burned alive; eighteen were hung and eighty transported.
- 1800**—Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Boller, were the leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. They got together and organized about a thousand Negroes and with this force marched on the city of Richmond. A swollen stream forced them to halt. They disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot, however, was discovered and the citizens of Richmond were aroused before the attack could be made. Gabriel and Boller were caught and executed.
- 1822**—There occurred this year at Charleston, South Carolina, an extensive conspiracy which was organized by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. He was a deep student of the Bible and exerted a profound influence over his people. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Charleston were to be concerned in the uprising. The purpose was to slaughter the whites in and about Charleston, and thus secure the liberty of the blacks. A recruiting committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. So carefully, however, was the plot guarded that after a month's investigation, only fifteen of the thousands concerned were apprehended. Vesey with thirty-four others was put to death. They died without revealing any of their secrets to the court.
- 1831**—Nat Turner, a slave in Southampton County, Virginia, was the leader of an insurrection. His mother, it is said, taught him that like Moses he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp which is in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21st he set out with six companions, who were soon joined by many others until they numbered sixty or more. In a short time sixty white persons on different plantations had been killed. The local militia and United States troops were called out. After more than a hundred of the insurrectionists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Forty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others including Turner and one woman were convicted and hanged.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as underground railroads. The friends of the fleeing slaves by systematic and co-operative efforts aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters. There were at convenient distances "stations;" that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons, known as conductors, who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport them to the next station. If they went by a private conveyance, they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slave-catchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the Northern States were dotted with the underground stations and covered with a network of the underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860, over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000 fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. (For descriptions of the work of the Underground Railroad, see Seibert "The Underground Railroad," Mitchell "The Underground Railroad," William Still "Underground Railroad Records," "The Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Smedley "The Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Towns of Pennsylvania.")

SOME NEGROES PROMINENTLY CONNECTED WITH THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-Slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816. When a youth he worked in the printing office of Elijah B. Lovejoy. In 1834 he escaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake Erie steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way to Canada. In 1843 he became a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books the more important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun" and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American Anti-Slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, 1817. In 1838 he escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New York City and then to New Bedford, Massachusetts. 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and eloquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecturer under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York and began to publish an abolition paper "The North Star." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions the most important of which were Marshal of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District and Minister to Haiti. He died 1895.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia 1766, died 1842. He was a sail-maker by trade. Was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Allen and Absalom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. In 1817 Forten was chairman of the first Convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. It is said that several times he came to Garrison's rescue and by personal contributions enabled him to continue the publication of the *Liberator*.

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguished anti-slavery lecturer, writer and poet. Born 1825, Baltimore, Maryland of free parents. Went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimore for free colored children. About 1851 moved to Ohio and began teaching. A little later came to Little York, Pennsylvania. Here became acquainted with the workings of the Underground Railroad and determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 began career as a public lecturer. 1860 married Fenton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War came South and worked awhile. Later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperance work. For a considerable time had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. Has published a number of books of poems. "Iola Leroy, or the Shadows Uplifted" is her best known prose work. Died in 1911.

Lane, Lunsford.—In Prof. Bassett's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" Lane is reckoned among the four prominent abolitionists of that State. He was born a slave in Raleigh, was employed as a house servant. It is said that he waited on Lafayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition

was to be free and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufactured a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a thousand dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for \$2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "delivering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience. For an extended sketch of Lane see Bassett, "Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina," The Johns Hopkins University Studies; and Washington, "The Story of the Negro."

Purvis, Robert.—Anti-Slavery agitator, Chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. He was a member of the first Anti-Slavery Convention in 1833 and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at that time. He was the most prominent Anti-Slavery man of the Negro race. In 1833 at the fifteenth anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia, he was one of the three original signers present. John G. Whittier the poet and Eliza Wright, the anti-slavery editor, were the other two.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica 1799. Editor of the First Negro newspaper published in the United States. This was the anti-slavery sheet, "Freedom's Journal." It was published in New York City in 1827. Mr Russwurm was one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, having graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826. In 1829 he went to Liberia and became superintendent of the public schools. At the same time he edited the *Liberia Herald*. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of the District of Maryland, in which position he continued till his death in 1851.

Tubman, Harriet.—One of the most singular and famous of the Underground Railroad operators. She escaped from slavery in Maryland about 1849, when between twenty and twenty-five years of age. She at once began to make trips into the South and aided other slaves to escape. In nineteen trips she is said to have brought over three hundred slaves from the South into the Northern States and Canada. Was employed during the Civil War in the secret service of the Federal Army. She founded a home at Auburn, New York for aged colored persons. Here she, now over eighty years old, is being cared for by friends and particularly the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Truth, Sojourner.—Born about 1775 in Africa. Brought when a child to America and sold as a slave in the State of New York. After slavery was abolished in New York she became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure at Anti-Slavery meetings. Was noted as a public speaker. Was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe and other prominent anti-slavery agitators.

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821 in Burlington County, New Jersey. His father had purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was the directing body for all the numerous lines of the Underground Railroad which centered in Philadelphia. William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the Committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery.

Walker, Daniel.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785. He early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pamphlet "Walker's Appeal." It was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Giles of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the Appeal as "a seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPERS.

In connection with the Anti-Slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes before the Civil War follows:

Name.	City.	Date of first issue.
Freedoms Journal	New York, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1827
Rights of All	New York, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 1837
Colored American (Weekly Advocate changes to)	Albany, N. Y.	Mar. 4, 1837
The Elevator	Troy, N. Y.	(1842)
The National Watchman	Troy, N. Y.	(1842)
The Clarion	New York, N. Y.	(1843.)
The Peoples Press	New York, N. Y.	(1843.)
The Mystery	Pittsburg, Pa.	(1845.)
The Genius of Freedom	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1847
The Rams Horn	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1847
The North Star	Rochester, N. Y.	(1848.)
The Impartial Citizen	Syracuse, N. Y.	(1848.)
The Christian Herald	Philadelphia, Pa.	(1851.)
The Colored Man's Journal	New York, N. Y.	(1852.)
The Alienated American	Cleveland, Ohio	(1852.)
The Christian Recorder (Christian Herald changes to)	Philadelphia, Pa.	(1852.)
The Mirror of the Times	San Francisco, Cal.	(1855.)
The Herald of Freedom	Ohio	(1855.)
The Anglo African	New York, N. Y.	July 23, 1859.

ENACTMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT RELATING TO SLAVERY.

- 1774—October 20th. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would "neither import nor purchase any slave," and would "wholly discontinue the slave trade."
- 1776—April 16, the Continental Congress unanimously resolved that "no slave be imported into any of the thirteen colonies."
- 1777—October 13th, Continental Congress decided that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.
- 1783—April 1st. The Continental Congress decided that for purposes of taxation five slaves should be counted as three freemen.
- 1784—April 19th. The Continental Congress voted not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.
- 1787—July 13th. The Ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passed. One section says "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."
- 1787—September 17th. Constitution of the United States adopted. Article I, Section 2 contains the first of a series of compromises concerning slavery. This compromise was that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."
- 1787—September 17th. The second compromise concerning slavery is contained in Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution which is that "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."
- 1790—April 2nd. Congress accepted from the State of North Carolina with the proviso "That no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves," the territory now included in the State of Tennessee.
- 1790—July 16th. Congress passed an act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia. It was provided that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the District, "Until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide." Thus slavery was continued in the District.

- 1793—February 12th. Congress passed First Fugitive Slave law. The law gave the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "Before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.
- 1794—Congress passed an act to prevent the fitting out of vessels in the ports of the United States engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.
- 1800—May 10th. It was made unlawful to be in any way concerned in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another.
- 1802—April 2nd. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi. Congress accepted this territory with the proviso that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.
- 1803—February 28th. Act passed by Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.
- 1807—March 2nd. Congress passed an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808.
- 1810—Post Office Department Organized. It was enacted that under a penalty of \$50, "No other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail."
- 1818—April 20th. Severe laws relating to the slave trade were enacted.
- 1819—March 3rd. The President was empowered to employ the Navy for the suppression of the slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for transporting illegally imported Negroes back to Africa. Former acts which authorized their enslavement by the State governments were repealed. Under this act Government aid was given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.
- 1820—March 6th. Missouri Compromise. Terms of which admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in all the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36° 31' N.
- 1820—May 15th. The African slave trade was made piracy.
- 1850—September. Compromise of 1850 (The Omnibus Bill.) Its provisions were (1) that California should be admitted as a free State; (2) the territories of Utah and New Mexico should be formed without any provision concerning slavery; (3) Texas should be paid \$10,000,000 to give up its claim on the territory of New Mexico; (4) the slave trade should be prohibited in the District of Columbia; (5) a fugitive slave law

which provided for the return to their owners of slaves escaping to a free State.

- 1850—September 18th. Second Fugitive Slave Law passed. The new features of this law were that Commissioners were provided for. Their jurisdiction was concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. The testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. The enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of Federal officials.
- 1854—May 31st. Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This act of Congress repealed the compromise of 1820. "All questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the New States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."
- 1857—May 6th. Dred Scott decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. Dred Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois a State prohibiting slavery and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1848 Scott sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a freeman. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that Scott was not a citizen of any State and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts. Also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.
- 1862—April 16th. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF EMANCIPATION.

September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation in which among other things he stated "That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of the State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort that they may make for their actual freedom."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

"By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

June 28, 1864, the Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 were repealed.

December 18th, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted. This amendment states that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Haiti.....	1793	French West Indies.....	1848
Guadalupe.....	1794	Venezuela.....	1854
Chili.....	Oct. 10, 1811	Dutch West Indies and Dutch	
Columbia.....	July 19, 1821	Guiana.....	1863
Mexico.....	Sept. 15, 1829	United States.....	Dec. 18, 1865
British Possessions in America.....	1834	Porto Rico.....	1873
Ecuador.....	1845	Cuba.....	1886
Danish West Indies.....	1848	Brazil.....	1888

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860.

Name of State.	Slave.	Free.	Total.
Maine.....		1,327	1,327
New Hampshire.....		494	494
Vermont.....		709	709
Massachusetts.....		9,602	9,602
Rhode Island.....		3,952	3,952
Connecticut.....		8,627	8,627
New York.....		49,005	49,005
New Jersey.....	18	25,318	25,336
Pennsylvania.....		56,949	56,949
Delaware.....	1,798	19,829	21,627
Maryland and District of Columbia.....	90,374	95,073	185,447
Virginia.....	490,865	58,042	548,907
North Carolina.....	331,059	30,463	361,522
South Carolina.....	402,406	9,914	412,320
Georgia.....	462,198	3,500	465,698
Kentucky.....	225,483	10,684	236,167
Tennessee.....	275,719	7,300	283,019
Ohio.....		36,673	36,673
Indiana.....		11,428	11,428
Illinois.....		7,628	7,628
Michigan.....		6,799	6,799
Wisconsin.....		1,171	1,171
Alabama.....	435,080	2,690	437,770
Mississippi.....	436,631	773	437,404
Louisiana.....	331,726	18,647	350,373
Arkansas.....	111,115	144	111,259
Missouri.....	114,931	3,572	118,503
Florida.....	61,745	932	62,677
Iowa.....		1,069	1,069
California.....		4,086	4,086
Kansas.....	2	625	627
Minnesota.....		259	259
Oregon.....		128	128
Texas.....	182,566	355	182,921
Colorado.....		46	46
New Mexico.....		85	85
Utah.....	26	33	59
Washington.....		30	30
Nebraska.....	15	67	82
Nevada.....		45	45
Total.....	3,953,760	487,970	4,441,730

**NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND SLAVE
NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860.**

Year.	Free.		Slave.	
	Number.	Per Cent of Increase Over Preceding Census.	Number.	Per Cent of Increase Over Pre- ceding Census.
1790-----	59,557		697,624	
1800-----	108,435	82.1-----	893,602	28.1
1810-----	186,446	71.9-----	1,191,362	33.3
1820-----	233,634	25.3-----	1,538,022	29.1
1830-----	319,599	36.8-----	2,009,043	30.6
1840-----	386,293	20.9-----	2,487,355	23.8
1850-----	434,495	12.5-----	3,204,313	28.8
1860-----	488,070	12.3-----	3,953,760	23.4

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Congress on March the 3rd, 1865 established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedom. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States. Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years was to be assigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866 Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were increased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was also given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June 1868 another bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in unreconstructed States. January 1st, 1869 the work of the Bureau excepting educational ended. The educational work was concluded in 1870. Over \$20,000,000 was spent by the Bureau.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools. It employed 9,307 teachers and instructed 247,333 pupils. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing such schools as Fisk University, Howard University and Atlanta University.

For further information concerning the Freedman's Bureau see Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; "Report of the Freedmen's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869;" Williams "History of the Negro;" Freedmen's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901 and; Washington "Story of the Negro."

