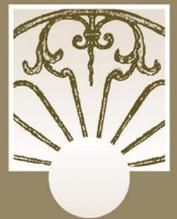
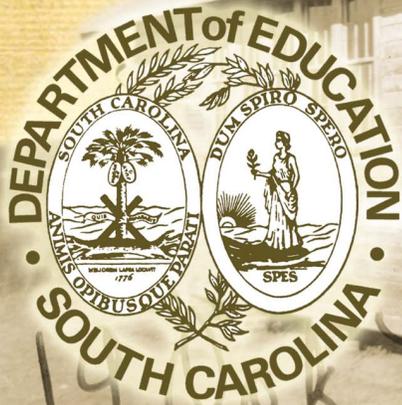


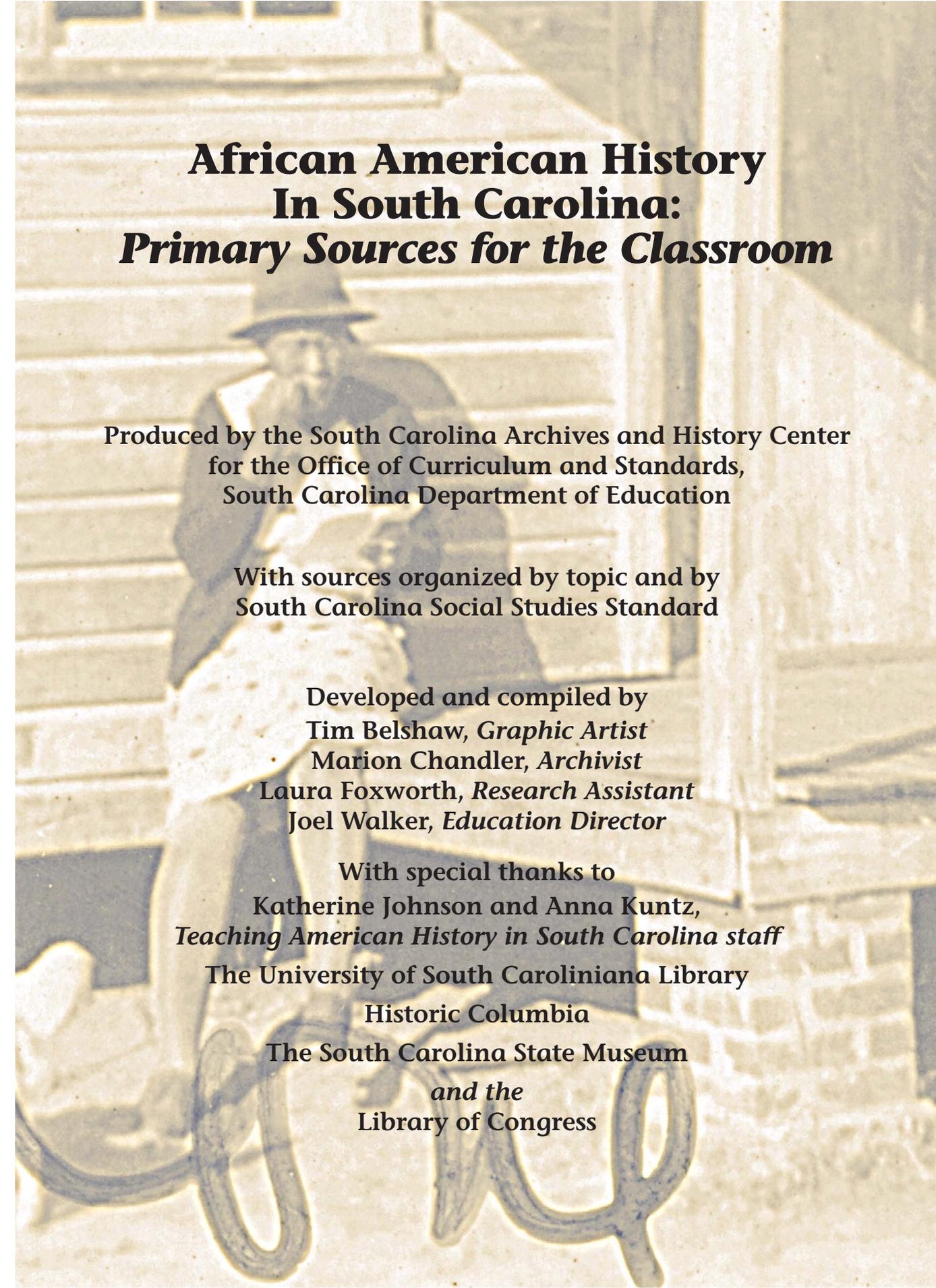
To the Honorable the President and Members of the  
Senate and the Speaker and Members of the House  
of Representatives of the State of South Carolina  
in general Assembly met, &c.

The Memorial and Petition of the Delegates  
from the several Societies, formed in different parts of the  
United States, for promoting the abolition of Slavery,  
in Convention at Columbia on the seventh



THE  
South Carolina  
Archives  
& History  
Center

# African American History in South Carolina: Primary Sources for the Classroom



# **African American History In South Carolina: *Primary Sources for the Classroom***

Produced by the South Carolina Archives and History Center  
for the Office of Curriculum and Standards,  
South Carolina Department of Education

With sources organized by topic and by  
South Carolina Social Studies Standard

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*and the*  
Library of Congress

# The Sources

## 17th century Colonial America

### *Warrants for Lands*

- ◆Standard 3-2.7
- ◆Standard 4-2.5
- ◆Standard 8-1.4

### *Grand Council Journal*

- ◆Standard 3-2.7
- ◆Standard 4-2.6
- ◆Standard 8-1.4

## 18th century to 1763

### *Manumission for Judith Ladson*

*1 May 1716*

- ◆Standard 4-3.6
- ◆Standard 4-3.7

### *Slave Sale Announcement (1739)*

- ◆Standard 3-2.7
- ◆Standard 4-2.5

### *1740 Slave Codes*

- ◆Standard 3-2.7
- ◆Standard 4-2.7
- ◆Standard 8-1.4

### *Slave trade picture*

- ◆Standard 3-2.7
- ◆Standard 4-2.5
- ◆Standard 8-1.4

### *Indigo planting picture (1760)*

- ◆Standard 3-2.7
- ◆Standard 4-2.5
- ◆Standard 4-2.6
- ◆Standard 8-1.6

## Revolutionary War

### *Ordered account of John Chavis*

- ◆Standard 4-3.6
- ◆Standard 8-2.2

## 1782-1829

### *Governor's Message regarding Catawba Indians (1787)*

- ◆Standard 8-1.4

### *Petitions of Abolitionist Societies in Philadelphia (1795)*

- ◆Standard 4-3.7

### *Manumission document for Christopher Rogers concerning Jehu Jones (1798)*

- ◆Standard 4-6.2

### *Fine for Slave Labor on Sunday (1806)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.1

### *Committee report from petition of Society of Friends (1813)*

- ◆Standard 4-6.2
- ◆Standard USHC-4.2
- ◆Standard USHC-9.5

### *Petition from Philippe Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist (1821)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.1
- ◆Standard USHC-4.1

### *Denmark Vesey Trial (1822)*

- ◆Standard 8-3.3

### *Eli Whitney cotton press (1825)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.2
- ◆Standard 8-3.1

### *Bills of Sale-2 (1825)*

- ◆Standard 4-2.5
- ◆Standard 8-1.4

### *Runaway slave reward (1827)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.1
- ◆Standard 4-4.6

## Antebellum Society 1830-1860

### *American memory — Gullah*

- ◆Standard 3-4.2
- ◆Standard 8-1.4
- ◆Standard 8-3.1
- ◆Standard USHC-4.1

### *Petition to General Assembly 1840*

- ◆Standard 3-4.1

### *Committee on Federal Relations — Wilmot Proviso (1847)*

- ◆Standard 4-5.7

### *1850 Census*

- ◆Standard 3-4.2
- ◆Standard 8-3.1

### *Mann-Simons photo (1850s)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.1

### *Practical Illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law (1851)*

- ◆Standard 4-4.6

### *Slave Auction picture (1851)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.2
- ◆Standard 8-3.1
- ◆Standard USHC-4.1

### *The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.2
- ◆Standard USHC-4.1

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## *Marion Star article on Fugitive Slaves (1852)*

- ◆Standard 4-4.6
- ◆Standard 4-6.2

## *Committee Report — Massachusetts Recommendation (1804)*

- ◆Standard 4-5.7

## *Slave quarters picture (1860)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.1
- ◆Standard 3-4.2
- ◆Standard 8-3.1

## **Civil War**

### *Declaration of Immediate Causes*

- ◆Standard 3-4.3
- ◆Standard 4-6.3
- ◆Standard 8-3.4
- ◆Standard USHC-4.2

### *Ordinance of Secession*

- ◆Standard 3-4-3
- ◆Standard 4-6.3
- ◆Standard 8-3.4
- ◆Standard USHC-4.2

### *Petition from Sundry Inhabitants of Beaufort and Barnwell Counties (1861)*

- ◆Standard 4-6.2

### *Letter from General Jordan to General Hunter*

- ◆Standard 4-6.6
- ◆Standard 8-3.6

### *Letter from General Hunter to General Jordan*

- ◆Standard 4-6.6
- ◆Standard 8-3.6

### *Emancipation Day*

- ◆Standard 4-6.4
- ◆Standard USHC-4.3

### *Military service record*

- ◆Standard 3-4.5
- ◆Standard 4-6.6
- ◆Standard 8-3.6

### *Pension record*

- ◆Standard 3-4.5
- ◆Standard 4-6.6
- ◆Standard 8-3.6
- ◆Standard USHC-4.3

## **Reconstruction**

### *Freedmen's Bureau document (1865-1867)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.7
- ◆Standard 5-1.3
- ◆Standard 8-4.2
- ◆Standard 8-4.4
- ◆Standard USHC-4.5

### *Zion Charleston School (1866)*

- ◆Standard 3-4.7
- ◆Standard 5-1.3
- ◆Standard 8-4.4

### *Ratification 14th Amendment*

- ◆Standard 5-1.2
- ◆Standard 8-4.1
- ◆Standard USHC-4.4
- ◆Standard USG-2.5

### *Ratification 15th Amendment*

- ◆Standard 5-1.2
- ◆Standard 8-4.1
- ◆Standard USHC-4.4
- ◆Standard USG-2.5

### *1868 Constitution*

- ◆Standard 8-4.3
- ◆Standard USHC-4.5

### *Commission on Immigration (1868)*

- ◆Standard 8-5.6

### *Voter Profiles*

- ◆Standard 8-4.5
- ◆Standard USHC-4.5

### *1870 Population Census*

- ◆Standard 3-4.7
- ◆Standard 5-1.4
- ◆Standard 8-4.2
- ◆Standard USHC-4.5

### *KKK trial in Columbia (1871)*

- ◆Standard 5-1.5

### *Ploughing rice picture*

- ◆Standard 3-4.7
- ◆Standard 5-1.4
- ◆Standard 8-4.1
- ◆Standard 8-4.2

## **Turn of the 20th Century**

### *Black Flag article (1895)*

- ◆Standard 8-5.1

### *1895 Constitution*

- ◆Standard 8-5.1
- ◆Standard USHC-4.5

# The Sources

## ***1895 Constitution signatures***

- ◆Standard 8-5.1
- ◆USHC-4.5

## ***1898 Acts No. 483***

- ◆Standard 3-5.2

## ***Lynching article (1899)***

- ◆Standard 8-5.2
- ◆Standard USHC-4.5

## ***Charleston Street Scene (1900)***

- ◆Standard 3-5.4
- ◆Standard 8-5.4
- ◆Standard USHC-5.5

## ***African American Baseball team (1920)***

- ◆Standard 8-6.4

## **Depression/WWII**

### ***Saluda Chattel Mortgages***

- ◆Standard USHC-7.5

### ***1930 Population Census***

- ◆Standard USHC-7.5

### ***Boll Weevil document***

- ◆Standard 8-7.3

### ***Tobacco stringing picture***

- ◆Standard USHC-7.5
- ◆Standard 8-7.3

### ***Big Apple photograph***

- ◆Standard USHC-7.2

### ***USO integrated meeting***

- ◆Standard USHC-8.3

## **Civil Rights**

### ***Booker T. Washington Birthplace memorial documents (1946)***

- ◆Standard USHC-5.7
- ◆Standard USHC-9.5

### ***Briggs vs. Elliott (1949)***

- ◆Standard 3-5.6
- ◆Standard 5-5.3
- ◆Standard 8-7.4
- ◆Standard USHC-9.5

### ***Civil Rights flyer (1959)***

- ◆Standard 8-7.4
- ◆Standard USHC-9.5

### ***Columbia woman protesting segregation (1960)***

- ◆Standard 3-5.6
- ◆Standard 5-5.3
- ◆Standard 8-7.4
- ◆Standard USHC-9.5

### ***Non-violent sit-in picture (1960s)***

- ◆Standard 3-5.6
- ◆Standard 5-5.3
- ◆Standard 8-7.4
- ◆Standard USHC-9.5

## Grade 3

# South Carolina History

**Standard 3-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

**Indicator 3-2.7:** Explain the transfer of the institution of slavery into South Carolina from the West Indies, including the slave trade and the role of African Americans in the developing plantation economy; the daily lives of African American slaves and their contributions to South Carolina, such as the Gullah culture and the introduction of new foods; and African American acts of resistance against white authority. (H, E, P, G)

- ◆ Slave Sale Announcements
- ◆ Indigo planting picture
- ◆ Grand Council Journal
- ◆ Warrants for Lands
- ◆ Slave trade picture

**Standard 3-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the events that led to the Civil War, the course of the War and Reconstruction, and South Carolina's role in these events.

**Indicator 3-4.1:** Compare the conditions of daily life for various classes of people in South Carolina, including the elite, the middle class, the lower class, the independent farmers, and the free and the enslaved African Americans. (H, E)

- ◆ Slave quarters picture
- ◆ Mann-Simons photo
- ◆ Petition to General Assembly 1840
- ◆ Petition from Philippe Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist
- ◆ Runaway slave reward
- ◆ Fine for Slave Labor on Sunday

**Indicator 3-4.2:** Summarize the institution of slavery prior to the Civil War, including reference to conditions in South Carolina, the invention of the cotton gin, subsequent expansion of slavery, and economic dependence on slavery. (H, E, P)

- ◆ 1850 Census
- ◆ Eli Whitney — Cotton Patent Press
- ◆ Slave quarters picture
- ◆ Slave Auction picture
- ◆ *The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs*
- ◆ American Memory — Gullah

**Indicator 3-4.3:** Explain the reasons for South Carolina's secession from the Union, including the abolitionist movement, states' rights, and the desire to defend South Carolina's way of life. (H, P, E)

- ◆ Declaration of Immediate Causes
- ◆ Ordinance of Secession

**Indicator 3-4.5:** Summarize the effects of the Civil War on the daily lives of people of different classes in South Carolina, including the lack of food, clothing, and living essentials and the continuing racial tensions. (H, E)

- ◆ Military service record
- ◆ Confederate Pension record

**Indicator 3-4.7:** Summarize the effects of Reconstruction in South Carolina, including the development of public education, racial advancements and tensions, and economic changes. (H, E, P)

- ◆ Ploughing rice picture
- ◆ Zion Charleston school
- ◆ 1870 population census
- ◆ Freedmen's Bureau

**Standard 3-5:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the major developments in South Carolina in the late nineteenth century and the twentieth century.

**Indicator 3-5.2:** Summarize the effects of the state and local laws that are commonly known as Jim Crow laws on African Americans in particular and on South Carolinians as a whole. (H, P, E, G)

- ◆ 1898 Acts No. 483

**Indicator 3-5.4:** Explain the impact and the causes of emigration from South Carolina and internal migration from the rural areas to the cities, including unemployment, poor sanitation and transportation services, and the lack of electricity and other modern conveniences in rural locations. (H, E, G)

- ◆ Charleston Street Scene

**Indicator 3-5.6:** Summarize the key events and effects of the civil rights movement in South Carolina, including the desegregation of schools (*Briggs v. Elliott*) and other public facilities and the acceptance of African Americans' right to vote. (P, H)

- ◆ *Briggs vs. Elliott*
- ◆ Non-violent sit-in picture
- ◆ Columbia woman protesting segregation

## **Grade 4 United States Studies to 1865**

**Standard 4-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America by Native Americans, Europeans, and African Americans and the interactions among these peoples.

**Indicator 4-2.5:** Summarize the introduction and establishment of slavery in the American colonies, including the role of the slave trade; the nature of the Middle Passage; and the types of goods — rice, indigo, sugar, tobacco, and rum, for example — that were exchanged among the West Indies, Europe, and the Americas. (E, H, G, P)

- ◆ Slave-sale announcements
- ◆ Indigo planting picture
- ◆ Slave trade picture
- ◆ Warrants for lands
- ◆ Bills of Sale

**Indicator 4-2.6:** Explain the impact of indentured servitude and slavery on life in the New World and the contributions of African slaves to the development of the American colonies, including farming techniques, cooking styles, and languages. (H, E)

- ◆ Grand council Journal
- ◆ Indigo planting picture

**Indicator 4-2.7:** Explain how conflicts and cooperation among the Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans influenced colonial events including the French and Indian Wars, slave revolts, Native American wars, and trade. (H, G, P, E)

- ◆ 1740 Slave Codes

**Standard 4-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the conflict between the American colonies and England.

**Indicator 4-3.6:** Compare the daily life and roles of diverse groups of Americans during and after the Revolutionary War, including roles taken by women and African Americans such as Martha Washington, Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley (Molly Pitcher), Abigail Adams, Crispus Attucks, and Peter Salem. (H, P)

- ◆ Manumission for Judith Ladson 1 May 1716
- ◆ Ordered account of John Chavis

**Indicator 4-3.7:** Explain the effects of the American Revolution on African Americans and Native Americans, including how the war affected attitudes about slavery and contributed to the inclusion of abolition in early state constitutions and how the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 that were developed by Congress influenced the future of Native Americans. (H, P, G)

- ◆ [Manumission for Judith Ladson 1 May 1716](#)
- ◆ [Petitions of Abolitionist Societies in Philadelphia](#)

**Standard 4-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the beginnings of America as a nation and the establishment of the new government.

**Indicator 4-4.6:** Illustrate how the ideals of equality as described in the Declaration of Independence were slow to take hold as evident in the Three-Fifths Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Acts. (P, H)

- ◆ [Marion Star article on Fugitive Slaves](#)
- ◆ [Practical Illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law](#)
- ◆ [Runaway slave reward](#)

**Standard 4-5:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and its impact on the institution of slavery.

**Indicator 4-5.7:** Explain how specific legislation and events affected the institution of slavery in the territories, including the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Missouri Compromise, the annexation of Texas, the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision. (H, G)

- ◆ [Committee Report–Massachusetts Recommendation](#)
- ◆ [Committee on Federal Relations–Wilmot proviso](#)

**Standard 4-6:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the Civil War and its impact on America.

**Indicator 4-6.2:** Summarize the roles and accomplishments of the leaders of the abolitionist movement and the Underground Railroad before and during the Civil War, including those of Harriet Tubman, John Brown, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sojourner Truth, and William Lloyd Garrison. (H, P)

- ◆ [Manumission document of Christopher Rogers concerning Jehu Jones](#)
- ◆ [Petition of Sundry Citizens of Beaufort and Barnwell Counties](#)
- ◆ [Committee report from petition of Society of Friends](#)
- ◆ [Marion Star article on Fugitive Slaves](#)

**Indicator 4-6.3:** Explain how specific events and issues led to the Civil War, including the sectionalism fueled by issues of slavery in the territories, states' rights, the election of 1860, and secession. (H, G, E)

- ◆ [Declaration of Immediate Causes](#)
- ◆ [Ordinance of Secession](#)

**Indicator 4-6.4:** Summarize significant key battles, strategies, and turning points of the Civil War — including the battles of Fort Sumter and Gettysburg, the Emancipation Proclamation, the significance of the Gettysburg Address, and the surrender at Appomattox — and the role of African Americans in the War. (H, G, E)

- ◆ [Emancipation Day](#)
- ◆ [Letter from General Jordan to General Hunter](#)
- ◆ [Letter from General Hunter to General Jordan](#)

**Indicator 4-6.6:** Explain the impact of the Civil War on the nation, including its effects on the physical environment and on the people — soldiers, women, African Americans, and the civilian population of the nation as a whole. (H, P, G, E)

- ◆ [Military service record](#)
- ◆ [Confederate Pension record](#)

## **Grade 5**

# **United States Studies: 1865 to present**

**Standard 5-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of Reconstruction and its impact on racial relations in the United States.

**Indicator 5-1.2:** Summarize the provisions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, including how the amendments protected the rights of African Americans and sought to enhance their political, social, and economic opportunities. (P, E, H)

- ◆ Ratification document for 14th Amendment
- ◆ Ratification document for 15th Amendment

**Indicator 5-1.3:** Explain the effects of Reconstruction on African Americans, including their new rights and restrictions, their motivations to relocate to the North and the West, and the actions of the Freedmen's Bureau. (P, G, E, H)

- ◆ Zion Charleston school
- ◆ Freedmen's Bureau

**Indicator 5-1.4:** Compare the economic and social effects of Reconstruction on different populations, including the move from farms to factories and the change from the plantation system to sharecropping. (E, P)

- ◆ 1870 Population Census
- ◆ Ploughing rice picture

**Indicator 5-1.5:** Explain the purpose and motivations behind the rise of discriminatory laws and groups and their effect on the rights and opportunities of African Americans in different regions of the United States. (P, G, E, H)

- ◆ KKK trial in Columbia

**Standard 5-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the economic boom-and-bust in America in the 1920s and 1930s, its resultant political instability, and the subsequent worldwide response.

**Indicator 5-4.1:** Summarize changes in daily life in the boom period of the 1920s, including the improved standard of living; the popularity of new technology such as automobiles, airplanes, radio, and movies; the Harlem Renaissance and the Great Migration; Prohibition; and racial and ethnic conflict. (P, E, H)

- ◆ Big Apple document

**Standard 5-5:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the social, economic, and political events that influenced the United States during the Cold War era.

**Indicator 5-5.3:** Explain the advancement of the civil rights movement in the United States, including key events and people: desegregation of the armed forces, Brown v. Board of Education, Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and Malcolm X. (P, G, H)

- ◆ Non-violent sit-in picture
- ◆ Columbia woman protesting segregation
- ◆ *Briggs vs. Elliott*

# Grade 8

## South Carolina: One of the United States

**Standard 8-1:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

**Indicator 8-1.4:** Explain the growth of the African American population during the colonial period and the significance of African Americans in the developing culture (e.g., Gullah) and economy of South Carolina, including the origins of African American slaves, the growth of the slave trade, the impact of population imbalance between African and European Americans, and the Stono Rebellion and subsequent laws to control the slave population. (H, G, P, E)

- ◆ 1740 Slave Codes
- ◆ Bills of Sale
- ◆ Slave trade picture
- ◆ American Memory — Gullah
- ◆ Governor's Message regarding Catawba Indians
- ◆ Grand Council Journal
- ◆ Warrants for Lands

**Indicator 8-1.6:** Explain how South Carolinians used natural, human, and political resources to gain economic prosperity, including trade with Barbados, rice planting, Eliza Lucas Pinckney and indigo planting, the slave trade, and the practice of mercantilism. (H, G, E)

- ◆ Indigo planting picture

**Standard 8-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution — the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina's part in the development of that nation.

**Indicator 8-2.2:** Compare the perspectives and roles of different South Carolinians during the American Revolution, including those of political leaders, soldiers, partisans, Patriots, Tories/Loyalists, women, African Americans, and Native Americans. (H, G, P, E)

- ◆ Ordered account of John Chavis

**Standard 8-3:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Civil War — its causes and effects and the major events that occurred during that time.

**Indicator 8-3.1:** Explain the importance of agriculture in antebellum South Carolina, including plantation life, slavery, and the impact of the cotton gin. (H, G, E)

- ◆ 1850 Census
- ◆ Eli Whitney — Patent Cotton Press
- ◆ Slave quarters picture
- ◆ Slave auction picture
- ◆ American memory — Gullah

**Indicator 8-3.3:** Draw conclusions about how sectionalism arose from events or circumstances of racial tension, internal population shifts, and political conflicts, including the Denmark Vesey plot, slave codes, and the African American population majority. (H, P, E)

- ◆ Denmark Vesey Trial

**Indicator 8-3.4:** Compare the attitudes of the unionists, cooperationists, and secessionists in South Carolina and summarize the reasons that the members of the South Carolina secession convention in 1860 voted unanimously to secede from the Union, including concerns about states' rights and fears about abolition. (H, P, G, E)

- ◆ Declaration of Immediate Causes
- ◆ Ordinance of Secession

**Indicator 8-3.6:** Compare the effects of the Civil War on daily life in South Carolina, including the experiences of plantation owners, women, Confederate and Union soldiers, African Americans, and children. (H, E)

- ◆ Letter from General Hunter to General Jordan
- ◆ Letter from General Jordan to General Hunter
- ◆ Military Service record
- ◆ Confederate Pension record

**Standard 8-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the impact of Reconstruction on the people and government of South Carolina.

**Indicator 8-4.1:** Explain the purposes of Reconstruction with attention to the economic, social, political, and geographic problems facing the South, including reconstruction of towns, factories, farms, and transportation systems; the effects of emancipation; racial tension; tension between social classes; and disagreement over voting rights. (H, G, P, E)

- ◆ Ratification document for 14th Amendment
- ◆ Ratification document for 15th Amendment
- ◆ Freedmen's Bureau
- ◆ Ploughing rice picture

**Indicator 8-4.2:** Summarize Reconstruction in South Carolina and its effects on daily life in South Carolina, including the experiences of plantation owners, small farmers, freedmen, women, and northern immigrants. (H, P, E)

- ◆ 1870 Population census
- ◆ Freedmen's Bureau
- ◆ Ploughing rice picture

**Indicator 8-4.3:** Summarize the events and the process that led to the ratification of South Carolina's constitution of 1868, including African American representation in the constitutional convention; the major provisions of the constitution; and the political and social changes that allowed African Americans, Northerners, "carpetbaggers," and "scalawags" to play a part in South Carolina state government. (H, P)

- ◆ Constitution of 1868

**Indicator 8-4.4:** Explain how events during Reconstruction improved opportunities for African Americans but created a backlash that, by the end of Reconstruction, negated the gains African Americans had made, including the philanthropy of northern aid societies, the assistance provided by the federal government such as the Freedmen's Bureau, and their advancement in politics and education. (H, P, E)

- ◆ Zion Charleston School
- ◆ Freedmen's Bureau

**Indicator 8-4.5:** Summarize the successes and failures that occurred in South Carolina during Reconstruction, including the bribery of legislators, corruption in political parties, the development of public education, and violence during the election of 1876. (H, P)

- ◆ Votes Profiles from Lincoln and Whittmore Townships

**Standard 8-5:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of major social, political, and economic developments that took place in the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century.

**Indicator 8-5.1:** Summarize the political, economic, and social conditions in South Carolina following the end of Reconstruction, including the leadership of Wade Hampton and the so-called Bourbons or Redeemers, agricultural depression and struggling industrial development, the impact of the temperance and suffrage movements, the development of the 1895 constitution, and the evolution of race relations and Jim Crow laws. (H, P, E)

- ◆ 1895 Constitution
- ◆ 1895 Constitution page of signatures
- ◆ Black flag Article

**Indicator 8-5.2:** Compare key aspects of the Populist movement in South Carolina, including the economic and political roots of Populism, the leadership of Benjamin Tillman, conflicts between the Tillmanites and the Conservatives, the founding of land-grant colleges, and the increased racial conflicts and lynching. (H, G, P)

- ◆ Lynching Article

**Indicator 8-5.4:** Compare migration patterns within South Carolina and in the United States as a whole in the late nineteenth century, including the population shift from rural to urban areas, migration between regions of the United States, the westward expansion, and the motivations for migration and settlement. (H, G, E)

- ◆ Charleston Street Scene

**Indicator 8-5.6:** Explain the significance that the increased immigration into the United States in the late nineteenth century had for the state of South Carolina, including cultural and economic contributions of immigrants, opportunities and struggles experienced by immigrants, increased racial hostility, and the effect of racial and ethnic diversity on national identity. (H, G, P, E)

- ◆ Commission on Immigration

**Standard 8-6:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of South Carolina's development during the early twentieth century.

**Indicator 8-6.4:** Explain the causes and the effects of changes in South Carolina culture during the 1920s, including Prohibition, the boll weevil, the rise of mass media, increases in tourism and recreation, the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Southern Literary Renaissance. (H, P)

- ◆ African American Baseball team

**Standard 8-7:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of South Carolina's economic revitalization during World War II and the latter twentieth century.

**Indicator 8-7.3:** Explain how the increased industrialization and mechanization, the reduction in cotton production, and the emigration of African Americans both resulted from and contributed to agricultural decline in South Carolina. (H, E)

- ◆ Boll Weevil document

- ◆ Tobacco stringing picture

**Indicator 8-7.4:** Explain the factors that influenced the economic opportunities of African American South Carolinians during the latter twentieth century, including racial discrimination, the *Briggs v. Elliott* case, the integration of public facilities and the civil rights movement, agricultural decline, and statewide educational improvement. (H, P, E)

- ◆ *Briggs vs. Elliott*

- ◆ Civil Rights flyer

- ◆ Non-violent sit-in picture

- ◆ Columbia woman protesting segregation

## **High School Core Area Standards United States History and the Constitution**

**Standard USHC-4:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the causes and the course of the Civil War and Reconstruction in America.

**Indicator USHC-4.1:** Compare the social and cultural characteristics of the North, the South, and the West during the antebellum period, including the lives of African Americans and social reform movements such as abolition and women's rights. (H, P, G)

- ◆ Slave auction picture

- ◆ *The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs*

- ◆ American Memory — Gullah

- ◆ Petition from Philippe Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist

**Indicator USHC-4.2:** Explain how the political events and issues that divided the nation led to civil war, including the compromises reached to maintain the balance of free and slave states, the successes and failures of the abolitionist movement, the conflicting views on states' rights and federal authority, the emergence of the Republican Party and its win in 1860, and the formation of the Confederate States of America. (H, P)

- ◆ Declaration of Immediate Causes
- ◆ Ordinance of Secession
- ◆ Committee Report from Petition of Society of Friends

**Indicator USHC-4.3:** Outline the course and outcome of the Civil War, including the role of African American military units; the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation; and the geographic, political, and economic factors involved in the defeat of the Confederacy. (H, G, E, P)

- ◆ Emancipation Day

**Indicator USHC-4.4:** Summarize the effects of Reconstruction on the southern states and the roles of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments in that era. (H, P)

- ◆ Ratification Document for 14th Amendment
- ◆ Ratification Document for 15th Amendment

**Indicator USHC-4.5:** Summarize the progress made by African Americans during Reconstruction and the subsequent reversals brought by Reconstruction's end, including the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau, gains in educational and political opportunity, and the rise of anti-African American factions and legislation. (H, E, G, P)

- ◆ Lynching Article
- ◆ 1870 Population Census
- ◆ 1868 Constitution
- ◆ Voter Profiles from Lincoln and Whittmore Townships
- ◆ 1895 Constitution
- ◆ 1895 Constitution page of signatures
- ◆ Freedmen's Bureau

**Standard USHC-5:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of major social, political, and economic developments that took place in the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century.

**Indicator USHC-5.5:** Explain the causes and effects of urbanization in late nineteenth-century America, including the movement from farm to city, the continuation of the women's suffrage movement, and the migration of African Americans to the North and the Midwest. (H, G, E, P)

- ◆ Charleston Street Scene

**Indicator USHC-5.7:** Compare the accomplishments and limitations of the progressive movement in effecting social and political reforms in America, including the roles of Theodore Roosevelt, Jane Addams, W. E. B. DuBois, and Booker T. Washington. (H, P, E)

- ◆ Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial documents

**Standard USHC-7:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the economic boom-and-bust in America in the 1920s and 1930s, its resultant political instability, and the subsequent worldwide response.

**Indicator USHC-7.2:** Explain cultural responses to the period of economic boom-and-bust, including the Harlem Renaissance; new trends in literature, music, and art; and the effects of radio and movies. (H, E)

- ◆ Big Apple photograph

**Indicator USHC-7.5:** Compare the first and second New Deals as responses to the economic bust of the Great Depression, including the rights of women and minorities in the workplace and the successes, controversies, and failures of recovery and reform measures such as the labor movement. (H, P, E)

- ◆ Tobacco stringing picture
- ◆ Saluda Chattel Mortgages
- ◆ 1930 Population census

**Standard USHC-8:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the impact of World War II on United States' foreign and domestic policies.

**Indicator USHC-8.3:** Summarize the impact of World War II and war mobilization on the home front, including war bond drives, rationing, the role of women and minorities in the workforce, and racial and ethnic tensions such as those caused by the internment of Japanese Americans. (H, E)

- ◆ USO integrated meeting

**Standard USHC-9:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the social, economic, and political events that impacted the United States during the Cold War era.

**Indicator USHC-9.5:** Explain the movements for racial and gender equity and civil liberties, including their initial strategies, landmark court cases and legislation, the roles of key civil rights advocates, and the influence of the civil rights movement on other groups seeking ethnic and gender equity. (H, P)

- ◆ *Briggs vs. Elliott*
- ◆ Non-violent sit-in picture
- ◆ Columbia woman protesting segregation
- ◆ Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial documents
- ◆ Civil Rights flyer
- ◆ Committee Report from petition of Society of Friends

## **High School Core Area Standards United States Government**

**Standard USG-2:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the foundations of the American republic — its basic democratic principles and its political systems.

**Indicator USG-2.5:** Explain factors that have shaped the distinctive characteristics of American society, including the belief in limited government, religious freedom, diversity of the population, and relative social equality. (P)

- ◆ Ratification document for 14th Amendment
- ◆ Ratification document for 15th Amendment

# 17th Century Colonial America

## Warrants for Lands

+ You are forthwith to cause to be drawn, taken and laid out for Capt. Nathaniel  
 Sayle and Mr. James Sayle Esqrs. of the County of York, one thousand and  
 fifty acres of land being the proportion allowed by the Lords Proprietors to the  
 Capt. Sayle and Mr. James Sayle, Nathaniel Sayle, Charles Rilly, George Roper, John  
 Jones, a Negro, Elizabeth a Negro, and John Smith a Negro according to the first chart  
 and William a Negro arriving in the month of May or June 1630, as the same is  
 expressed in the charter by them or their Attorneys for or by the same bond  
 years since as you shall be directed by them or their Attorneys for or by the same bond  
 within the time of any lands being not yett laid out, allowing only one  
 year in writing the time of any lands being not yett laid out, allowing only one  
 year and of your self thereof by the water side. And a Duplicate fully  
 specifying the situation and bounds thereof you are to returne to us with all  
 convenient speed. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant  
 under our hands at Charles Towne this 20th Day of March 1632.

John Williamson

Maurice Mathews

Tho. Gray.

To John Calverton  
Surveyor Genl

George: Gordon

Carolina

Nath. Sayle  
Esq.

# 17th Century Colonial America

## **Warrants for Lands** TRANSCRIPTION

Carolina

You are forthwith to cause to be admeasured and laid out for Capt. Nathaneel: Sayle and M<sup>r</sup>: James Sayle Extors of Coll W<sup>m</sup>: Sayle deceased one thousand and fifty acres of land being the proporcon allowed by the Lords proprieto<sup>rs</sup>: Concessions for the sd Coll William Sayle, Nathan: Sayle, Charles Rilly, George: Roberts, John Sen<sup>r</sup>: a Negroe Eliz: a Negroe, and John Jun<sup>r</sup> a Negroe arriveing in the first fleet, and William a Negroe arriveing in september 1670.) neare James Towne, in such place there as you shall be directed by them or their Attorneys, soe as the same be not within the Compasse of any lands heretofore laid out for any other person or use, and not p<sup>r</sup>judiceing the lines of any lands lyeing next ye same, alloweing onely the fifth part of ye depth thereof by the waterside: And a Certificate fully specifieng the scittuacon and bounds thereof you are to returne to us with all convenient speed And for yo<sup>r</sup>: soe doeing this shall be yo<sup>r</sup>: sufficient war<sup>t</sup>: Given und<sup>r</sup>: our hands at Charles Towne this xxij<sup>d</sup>: day of March 1672./

To John Culpeper  
Surveyo<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>ll</sup>:/

John Yeamans  
Maurice Mathews Joseph: West  
Tho: Gray./

# 17th Century Colonial America

## Grand Council Journal

At a Meeting of the Grand Council at Charles Towne this viij<sup>th</sup> day of June 1672. sitting of present

The Governor Cap <sup>t</sup> Thomas Gray Cap <sup>t</sup> John Goffe Coll <sup>o</sup> Joseph West M <sup>r</sup> Maurice Matthews M <sup>r</sup> William Owen	M <sup>r</sup> Stephen Bull M <sup>r</sup> Ralph Marshall M <sup>r</sup> Christopher Portman and M <sup>r</sup> John Robinson
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M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Morris, Anthony Curuo and Samuell Lucas read this day before the Grand Council and made oath that they were priued to the contract between Richard Doyes and Christopher Edwards his brother and that the said Christopher Edwards was to serve the said Richard Doyes the space of two yeares in this Province to reimburse from the land of the arrivall there and ended the scandalous day of March last past, the said Christopher Edwards is therefore reputed a freeman and has liberty granted him to take Warr<sup>t</sup> for the land due to him in the Province aforesaid

Upon request of Coll<sup>o</sup> Joseph West, It is ordered that woodye men from the Lords prop<sup>ty</sup> Debtors in this Province (that is to say) from M<sup>r</sup> John Loring and Man, M<sup>r</sup> Richard Cole two men, M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Dalton one man, Hugh Barkston and George Seaden one man, John Faulconer one man, Original himselfe and others one man, M<sup>r</sup> Christopher Portman one man, M<sup>r</sup> William Owen one man, Cap<sup>t</sup> George Thompson one man, M<sup>r</sup> Edwards Matthews one man, M<sup>r</sup> John Sandrick two men, M<sup>r</sup> Samuell West one man, Cap<sup>t</sup> John Goffe two men, M<sup>r</sup> John Foster one man, and Thomas Thompson one man do goe with Coll<sup>o</sup> West upon Monday next toward a fortnight in order to the gathering of a loading of Cedar Timber for the Lords prop<sup>ty</sup> Ship Blessing or any other of their Ships that may soother arrive.

At a Meeting of the Grand Council at Charles Towne this xviij<sup>th</sup> day of June 1672. sitting of present

The Governor Cap <sup>t</sup> Thomas Gray Cap <sup>t</sup> John Goffe Coll <sup>o</sup> Joseph West M <sup>r</sup> Maurice Matthews M <sup>r</sup> William Owen	M <sup>r</sup> Stephen Bull M <sup>r</sup> Ralph Marshall M <sup>r</sup> Christopher Portman M <sup>r</sup> Richard Quail and M <sup>r</sup> John Robinson
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The Grand Council taking into their serious consideration how the inhabitants of this Province may be reduced into the best posture for the defence of the same & whereby they may most safely maintain their safety from any suddaine & unexpected invasion have resolved and it is ordered by the Grand Council aforesaid

That two great Guns be mounted at New Towne for the better defence thereof which said two Guns and powder mounts of powder be delivered to M<sup>r</sup> Richard Quail, he giving a host to Coll<sup>o</sup> West for the same  
 That all and every the inhabitants of the Province doe forthwith

# 17th Century Colonial America

## Grand Council Journal

and sufficiently fix up their Armes and make them fit and ready for Service but if it shall happen that any Armes be so defective as they cannot be conveniently fixed without the help of the Gunsmiths then such person whoe words they are soe forthw<sup>th</sup> requires to the Gunsmiths at Charles Towne and allow him such reasonable assistance as he shall absolutely stand in need of for the fixing of such defective Armes whether it be with his self or otherwise while said Gunsmiths being soe assisted as aforesaid and having paymt<sup>t</sup> made is hereby required indirectly to sett about the same and that he doe interpose w<sup>th</sup> other works till such Armes be completely fixed and finished.

And forasmuch as Experiences hath showed the use of Bandoliers to be as well unsafe for keeping of Ammunition as altogether intemperate upon any March in this Country and more feared upon any occasion of Service it is also ordered by the Grand Council that every person in this Province about the age of sixteen years and sixty doe forthwith furnish himself with one stout Box containing twelve cartridges at least before the first day of July next with one of all Masters of families are to take care to furnish the same with Catow boxes, or allow them sufficient time to make them, and if it shall happen that any Master of a family shall fail herein such Master shall forfeit and pay the sum of two shillings and six pence for every Catow box that shall be wanting in his family through his neglect after the last day of July aforesaid but if the neglect shall happen to be found in any such servant for failing shall lay by the work and tools at the head of the company wherein he is listed.

That if any person or persons at any time or times hereafter receive any intelligence from the relation of any Indian of the approach of an Indian towards this place such person or persons to whom such relation is given doe immediately bring the said Indian to any one of the Grand Council (who is next upon who upon such examinations if he finds any probability of truth w<sup>ch</sup> may or may not require an Alarm is forthw<sup>th</sup> to dispatch the said Indian or Indians to the Governor with his apprehensions of the matter and in the mean time give speedy notice thereof to the Master of the Ordnance that a publick Alarm may be given by firing two of the greatest Guns at Charles Towne upon which Alarm all and every the Subalterns now in this Province and who are able to bear Armes doe dispose them selves in manner following.

The severall families of Mr Maurice Mathews, Mr Stephen Bull, Mr Nicholas Cartwright, and Mr Henry Brayne residing in Turkey plantation being about seventy men, Mr John Gardner and George Cauty too, Mr Amos Cofford five, Mr Ingram and Capt. Florance's Sulliman too, Capt. George Thompsoe too, & they more or less do (upon every such Alarm) repair to the said Amos Cofford upon plantation to the Workshop of the said Thomas Ingram and there remaine under the command of Mr Maurice Mathews, and Capt. Florance's Sulliman his Assistant in order to the defence of that place, and further to doe according to such rules and Instructions as from time to time shall be transmitted from the Grand Council to the said Maurice Mathews during that Service.

And the severall families of Capt. John Godfrey about hundred men Mr Edward Mathews four, Col. Joseph West five, Mr Carter and Mr Hill Hugler but repaired to the plantation now in the possession of the said Capt. John Godfrey and there remaine under the command of the said Capt. Godfrey and the said Henry Hugler his Lieut. his Office to maintain the loading path thro' the several orders and Instructions as they shall from time to time receive from the Council in that behalf.

And at all other the Subalterns of the Column of Charles

# 17th Century Colonial America

## Grand Council Journal

except the Negroes in the Governour's Plantation who are there left to us  
said being an outward plant to repair to Charles Town with their Ann  
Amunition well fitted for aforesaid there to receive such Orders as by the  
Council shall be thought most convenient.

And that all the Inhabitants on the other part of the River called  
Point do repair to the plantation there now in the possession of Hugh  
and being soe imbedged doe march forward to the plantation now in  
of Mr Thomas Storer or Mr William Merrill which may be thought  
and useful for that designe under the command of Mr Robert Bourne to  
remaine and execute such Orders and Rules as the Grand Council the  
fitt to be provided for the better safety of that part of this Settlement.

And that all the Inhabitants in and about New Town doe repair  
to New Town aforesaid their commands under the command of Mr Richard  
according to such Rules and Instructions as the said Richard should  
hath and from time to time shall receive from the Grand Council for the  
better preservation of the safety of the said Town.

And that upon the appearance of any Top-sailed Vessel our Great Gun  
Charles Town aforesaid and forthwith to appear in arms in the said Town  
or persons to get a board any Vessel or Vessels which hereafter shall come  
into this Harbour (without the Governour's speciall licence) before the Master of  
such Vessel or Ship hath beene with the Governour.

And as all and every the aforesaid particulars are necessary  
touching to the Good Governour and the safe management of this affair of this  
Province, and the better Settlement thereof without which all ingenious industry  
is but vaine, this Council report and is too late when unjust things happen  
destruction, this Grand Council have therefore thought fitt to make this  
declaration, that all and every person and persons in this Province are hereby  
strictly required and enjoyned to take notice of and observe all and singular the  
points, and every part thereof as they would not be questioned as offenders at  
that sweet peace and tranquility soe much desired and earnestly laboured for  
in the said Province.

At a meeting of the Grand Council at Charles Town  
this xxij<sup>th</sup> day of June 1672 sitting & present

The Governour	Mr Stephen Dull
Capt. Thomas Gray	Mr Ralph Marshall
Capt. John Jeffery	Mr Richard Coant
Mr Mankins Matthews	and
Capt. Joseph West	Mr John Robinson
Mr William Owen	

William Barry being this day brought before the Grand Council for stealing  
Indian Goods from off the plantation of Mr William Owen and upon his exam-  
ination confessed the same. It is ordered that the said William Barry be  
brought to the usual place and there to be whipped from the waist up  
upon his naked back with laynes.

# 17th Century Colonial America

## Grand Council Journal TRANSCRIPTION

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At a Meeting of the Grand Council at Charles Towne  
this xviiij<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1672./ sitting & present

{	The Governo <sup>r</sup>	{	M <sup>r</sup> Stephen Bull
	Cap <sup>t</sup> : Thomas Gray		M <sup>r</sup> Ralph Marshall
	Cap <sup>t</sup> : John Godfrey		M <sup>r</sup> . Christopher Portman
	Coll: Joseph West		M <sup>r</sup> Richard Conant
	M <sup>r</sup> . Maurice Mathews		and
	M <sup>r</sup> . William Owen		M <sup>r</sup> John Robinson

The Grand Council taking into their serious consideracon how the inhabitants of this Province may be reduced into the best posture for the defence of the same, & whereby they may most easilie maintaine their safety from any suddaine or unexpected invasion have resolved and it is ordered by the Grand Council afores<sup>d</sup>.

That two great Gunns be mounted at New Towne for the better defence thereof which said two Gunns and twelve pounds of powder be delivered to M<sup>r</sup>. Richard Conant, he giving a Rec<sup>t</sup>. to Coll: West for the same

That all and every the Inhabitants of this Province doe forthw<sup>th</sup> well and sufficiently fix up their Armes and make them fitt and ready for service, but if it shall happen that any Armes be soe defective as they cannot be compleatly fixed without the helpe of the Gunn Smith, then such person whose armes they are doe forthw<sup>th</sup> repaire to the Gunn Smith at Charles Towne and allow him such reasonable assistance as he shall absolutely stand in need of for the fixing of such defective armes whether it be with fire Cole or otherwise which said Gunn Smith being soe assisted as aforesaid and having paym<sup>t</sup>. tendred is hereby required imediatly to sett about the same and that he doe interpose noe other worke till such armes be compleatly fixed and finished.

And forasmuch as Experience hath rendred the use of Bandelieres to be as well unsafe for keeping of Amunicon as altogether inconvenient upon any Marsh in this Countrey and more slack upon any occasion of service it is also ordered by the Grand Council that every person in this Province above the age of sixteen yeares under sixty doe forthwith furnish himselfe with One Catous Box conteyning twelve cartiarages at least before the last day of July next whereof all Masters of families are to take care to furnish his Serv<sup>ts</sup>. with Catous boxes, or allow them sufficient time to make them, and if it shall happen that any Master of a family shall faile herein such Master shall forfeitt and pay the sume of two Shillings and six

# 17th Century Colonial America

## Grand Council Journal TRANSCRIPTION

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pence for every Catous box that shall be wanting in his family through his neglect after the last day of July aforesaid but if the neglect shall happen to be found in any Serv<sup>t</sup> such serv<sup>t</sup>. soe fayling shall lye by the neck and heeles at the head of the company wherein he is lysted.

That if any person or persons at any time or times hereafter receive any intelligence (from the relacon of any Indian) of the approach of an enemy towards this place such person or persons to whome such relacon is given doe imediately bring the said Indian to any one of the Grand Councill (who is nerest) who upon such examinacon if he finds any probability of truth w<sup>ch</sup> may necessarily require an Alarum is forthw<sup>th</sup>. to dispatch the said Indian or Indians to the Governo<sup>r</sup>. with his apprehensions of the matter and in the meane time give speedy notice thereof to the Master of the Ordnance that a publick Alarum may be given by firing two of the greatest Gunns at Charles Towne Upon which Alarum all and every the Inhabitants now in this Province and who are able to beare Armes doe dispose themselves in manner following viz.

The severall families of M<sup>r</sup> Maurice Mathews, M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Bull, M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Carterett, and M<sup>r</sup> Henry Brayne residing in Ickerby plantacon being about seaven men, M<sup>r</sup> John Gardner One, George Canty two, M<sup>r</sup> Amos Jefford five, M<sup>r</sup> Tho Ingrum One, Cap<sup>t</sup>: fflorence ô Sullivan two Cap<sup>t</sup>: George Thompson two be they more or less doe (upon every such Alarum) repaire to the said Amos Jeffords upper plantacon to the Westward of the said Thomas Ingrum and there remaine under the comand of M<sup>r</sup> Maurice Mathews, and Cap<sup>t</sup>: fflorence ô Sullivan his Assistant in order to the defence of that passage, and further to doe according to such rules and Instrucons as from time to time shall be transmitted from the Grand Councill to the said Maurice Mathews during that service./

And the severall families of Cap<sup>t</sup>: John Godfrey about twelve men M<sup>r</sup> Edward Mathews fower, Coll: Joseph West five, M<sup>r</sup> Clutterbuck One M<sup>r</sup> Henry Hughes One to repaire to the plantacon now in the possession of the said Cap<sup>t</sup>: John Godfrey and there remaine under the comand of the said Cap<sup>t</sup>: Godfrey and the said Henry Hughes his Lieu<sup>t</sup>. the better to maintaine the leading path there according to such Orders and Instrucons as they shall from time to time receive from the grand Councill on that behalfe

And that all other the Inhabitants of the Collony of Charles Towne (except the Negroes in the Governo<sup>rs</sup> plantacon who are there left to defend the same being an outward place) repaire to Charles

# 17th Century Colonial America

## Grand Council Journal TRANSCRIPTION

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Towne with their Armes and Ammunicon well fitted as aforesaid there to receive such Orders as by the Grand Council shall be thought most convenient.

And that all the Inhabitants on the other part of the River called the Oyster Poynt doe repaire to the plantacon there now in the possession of Hugh Carterett Cooper and being soe imbodyed doe march forward to the plantacon now in the possession of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Norris or M<sup>r</sup> William Morrill which may be thought most safe and usefull for that designe under the comand of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Donne, there to remaine and exercise such Orders and Rules as the Grand Council shall thinke fitt to be prosecuted for the better safety of that part of this settlement./

And that all the Inhabitants in and about New Towne doe repair to New Towne aforesaid & there remaine under the comand of M<sup>r</sup> Richard Conant according to such Rules and Instructions as the said Richard Conant allready hath and from time to time shall receive from the grand Council for the better perservacon of the safety of the said Towne./

And that upon the appearance of any Topsayle Vessell One Great Gunn be fired at Charles Towne upon which all the ffreemen within the Collony of Charles Towne aforesaid are forthwith to appeare in Armes in the said Towne, and that noe person or persons whatsoever (except the Pilott) doe adventure or presume to goe a board any Vessell or Vessells which hereafter shall come into this harbour (without the Governo<sup>r</sup>s speciall lycence) before the Master of such Vessell or Ship hath been with the Governo<sup>r</sup>.

And as all and every the aforemenconed ¶ticulars are necessarily conducive to the Good Govern<sup>t</sup>. and the safe managem<sup>t</sup>. of the affaires of this Province, and the secure settlem<sup>t</sup>. thereof without which all ingenious industry is but vaine, And because repentance is too late when miscarriages happen in these cases; The Grand Council have therefore thought fitt to make this declaracon; And all and every person and persons in this Province are hereby strictly required and enjoyned to take notice of and observe all and singular the p<sup>r</sup>misses, and every part thereof as they would not be questioned as offend<sup>r</sup>s. ag<sup>t</sup>. that sweet peace and tranquility soe much desired and earnestly laboured for in the said Province./

# 18th Century to 1763

## Manumission for Judith Ladson 1 May 1716

333

To all Christian People to whom these presents  
Shall Come I John Ladson of Charles Town Neck in  
South Carolina Planter -  
Whereas one Negro woman by name Judee has been for  
Several years past and Doth Still remain and Continue to  
be my proper Slave and None other person whatsoever hath  
any manner of Right Title or Intrest in or Claim unto her  
Now know yee that I the Said John Ladson for good ~~and~~  
Considerations me hereunto moving Do by these presents  
Clear and absolutely Discharge and Set free the Said  
Negro woman by name Judee of and from my Service so as  
Neither I, my heirs adm. assigns nor any other person or  
persons whomsoever for me shall, or may at any time ~~at~~  
hereafter ask Claim or Demand any Service of the Said  
Negro woman, by name Judee by virtue of or on the acct.  
of her being my Slave as afores. and also Do hereby remise  
and release unto the Said Negro woman, by name Judee  
all Service and Demands whatsoever which I now have  
or hereafter may have ag<sup>t</sup> her by reason of any act or  
thing whatsoever which I now have or hereafter may  
have ag<sup>t</sup> her by reason of an act or thing whatsoever from  
the beginning of the world untill the Day of the date of these  
presents In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand  
the first day of may in the year of our Lord 1716

Witness

Thomas Moore  
Eli Moore

Recorded this 6 of June 1716

John Ladson

Memorandum: This sixth day of June in the year of our Lord  
1716 personally appeared before me Thomas Moore and Eli Moore  
who made oath on the Holy Evangelist if they did see the within  
named John Ladson sign the contents within written and then  
same Declare to be his Act and Deed to and for use mentioned  
for the same I swore the day & year above written before me  
Thomas Moore & the

# 18th Century to 1763

## Manumission for Judith Ladson 1 May 1716 TRANSCRIPTION

To all Christian People to whom these presents Shall Come I John  
Ladson of Charles Town Neck in—South Carolina Planter—  
Whereas one negro woman by name Judee has been for Several years past and  
Doth Still remain and Continue to be my proper Slave and none other person what-  
soever hath any manner of Right Title or Interest in or Claim unto her Now Know  
yee that I the said John Ladson for good Considerations me hereunto moving Do by  
these presents Clear and absolutely Discharge and Sett free the Said—negro woman  
by name Judee of and from my Service so as nither I my heirs adm<sup>ts</sup>. assigns nor  
any other person or persons whomsoever for me shall or may at any time hereafter  
ask Claim or Demand any Service of the Said Negro woman by name Judee by  
Virtue of or on the acc<sup>d</sup>. of her being my Slave as afores<sup>d</sup>. and Also I do hereby remise  
and release unto the said negro woman by name Judee all Service and Demands  
whatsoever which I now have or hereafter may have ag<sup>st</sup>. her by reason of any act  
or thing whatsoever which I now have or hereafter may have ag<sup>st</sup>. her by reason of  
an act or thing whatsoever from the beinning of the world untill the Day of the date  
of these presents. In witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand the first day of  
may in the year of our Lord 1716

Recorded this 6 of June 1716

Witness

TMoore

Eliz Moore

John Ladson

Memorand<sup>m</sup>. this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord 1716 personally ap-  
peared before me Thomas Moore and Eliz Moore who made oath on the Holy Evanglist  
y<sup>t</sup> they did see the within named John Ladson Sign the Contents within Written and  
the—same Declare to be his Act and Deed to and for y<sup>e</sup> use mentioned for the Same  
Sworne the Day & year above written before me

Thomas

Hepworth

# 18th Century to 1763

## Slave Sale Announcement (1739)



TO BE SOLD in CHARLES-TOWN, a choice Cargo of healthy Negroes, just imported in the Ship *Amoretta*, John Crode Master directly Africa, by

*Benj. Savage, & Comp.*

NB. But two Persons have the Small-Pox in Town and they at or near White-Point, therefore no Danger of coming here.



TO BE SOLD at Mr. *Wragg's* House, where the SECRETARY'S OFFICE was lately kept in *Charlestown*, on Wednesday the 20th Instant, a choice Cargo of young healthy Negroes, just imported in the ship *Shepherd*, *Maurice Power* Commander, directly from the Coast of *Angola*, by

*Joseph Wragg and Comp.*

NB. Extraordinary Encouragement will be given for present Pay

They have also to be sold, a Cargo of excellent *Madeira WINE*, just imported in the *Duke of Berwick*, Capt. *Balfett*



ON WEDNESDAY the 15th Instant, will be sold in *Charlestown*, a very fine Cargo of able-bodied *Gambia* Negroes, just imported from *Gambia* directly, by

*Hill & Guerard*

NB. The Negroes will be kept at the House built by the late *Charles Hill Esq;* about a Mile up the broad Path, until the Morning of the Sale. And very great Regard will be had to ready Pay.

# 18th Century to 1763

## 1740 Slave Codes

At a General Assembly begun to be holden at Charles Town on Tuesday  
the sixth of November in the thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the  
Second by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c  
And in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty nine and from thence  
continued by divers Ordinances to the Tenth May one thousand seven  
hundred and forty.

An Act for the better Ordering and Governing Negroes and other Slaves in this Province)

Whereas in His Majesty's Colonies in America Slavery has been introduced and allowed, and  
And the People commonly called Negroes Indians Mulattos and Mestras have been deemed absolute Slaves, and  
and the Subjects of Property in the hands of particular Persons; the extent of whose power over such Slaves  
ought to be settled and limited by positive Laws, so that the Slave may be kept in due Subjection and obedience  
and the Owners and other Persons having the care and Government of Slaves may be restrained from  
exercising too great Rigour and Cruelty over them and that the Public Peace and order of this Province may be  
preserved We pray your most Sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted &c And, Be it Enacted by  
the Honble William Bull Esquire Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief by and with the Advice  
and Consent of his Majesty's Honble Council and the Common House of Assembly of this Province, and by &c

## 1740 Slave Codes TRANSCRIPTION

### STATUTES AT LARGE

*Acts relating to Slaves.*

XXXV. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all owners of slaves who, at any time hereafter, shall manumit or set free any slave, for any particular merit or service, shall make provision for such slave's departure out of this Province; and every such slave who shall not depart this Province within six months after such manumission or freedom given, (being at liberty so to do,) or who shall return into this Province within seven years after such departure, shall lose the benefit of such manumission and freedom, and continue to be a slave to all intents and purposes whatsoever, to be sold by the public treasurer for the use of the public, unless such manumission be approved of and confirmed by an order of both Houses of Assembly.

XXXVI. *And whereas*, many of the slaves in this Province wear clothes much above the condition of slaves, for the procuring whereof they use sinister and evil methods; for the preventing, therefore, of such practices for the future, *Be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no owner or proprietor of any negro slave or other slave whatsoever, (except livery men or boys,) shall permit or suffer such negro or other slave to have or wear any sort of apparel whatsoever, finer, other, or of greater value, than negro cloth, duffields, coarse kearsies, osnabrigs, blue linnen, checked linnen or coarse garlix or calicoes, checked cottons or scotch plaids, not exceeding ten shillings per yard for the said checked cottons, scotch plaids, garlix or calico, under the pain of forfeiting all and every such apparel and garment that any person shall permit or suffer his negro or other slave to have or wear, finer, other, or of greater value than negro cloth, duffields, coarse kearsies, osnabrigs, blue linnen, checked linnen, or coarse garlix or calicoes, checked cottons or scotch plaids, as aforesaid; and all and every constable and other persons are hereby authorized, empowered and required, when and as often as they shall find any such negro slave or other slave having on or wearing any sort of garment or apparel whatsoever, finer, other, or of greater value than negro cloth, duffields, coarse kearsies, osnabrigs, blue linnen, checked linnen, or coarse garlix or calicoes, or scotch plaids, as aforesaid, to seize and take away the same to his and their own use, benefit and behoof; any law or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; *provided always*, that if the owner of any such slave or slaves shall think the wear or apparel of his said slave not to be seizable nor liable to be taken away, any neighbouring justice of the peace is hereby authorized and empowered to determine any difference or dispute that shall happen thereupon.

XXXVII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or master of any negro or other slave shall, after the passing of this Act, suffer any negro or other slave to keep, either in their own name, or in the name or under the protection of the said owners or masters, any house or houses of entertainment or trade, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds, current money, to be recovered in like manner as any forfeiture by this Act above twenty pounds is directed.

XXXVIII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person, being lawfully summoned to appear, or to produce his slave, before the said justices and freeholders, to give evidence against any slave accused of any crime, shall, without sufficient cause or excuse, neglect to appear, produce his slave, or refuse to give evidence, every such person shall, for every such default and offence, forfeit the sum of twenty-five pounds, current money, to be recovered by bill, plaint, or information, in any court of record in this Province, the one half of

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*Acts relating to Slaves.*

which is to go to his Majesty for the support of this government, and the other half to the person or party that shall sue for the same within six months after such default made or offence committed.

XXXIX. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the justices and freeholders assembled in the manner hereinbefore directed, one of which justices and two freeholders, or two justices and one freeholder, agreeing in opinion, shall be deemed a quorum, and are hereby authorized and empowered to give judgment, and order the same to be put in execution, against any slave they shall find guilty of the crime or crimes whereof any such slave shall be accused, or acquit him or them thereof; which judgment shall be final.

XL. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and the several matters and powers herein contained, shall be and continue in force for and during the space of three years, and from thence to the end of the next sessions of the General Assembly, and no longer.

PAUL JENYS, *Speaker.*

*In the Council Chamber, the 29th March, 1735.*

Assented to: ROBT. JOHNSON.

### AN ACT FOR THE BETTER ORDERING AND GOVERNING NEGROES AND OTHER SLAVES IN THIS PROVINCE.

WHEREAS, in his Majesty's plantations in America, slavery has been introduced and allowed, and the people commonly called negroes, Indians, mulattoes and mustizeos, have been deemed absolute slaves, and the subjects of property in the hands of particular persons, the extent of whose power over such slaves ought to be settled and limited by positive laws, so that the slave may be kept in due subjection and obedience, and the owners and other persons having the care and government of slaves may be restrained from exercising too great rigour and cruelty over them, and that the public peace and order of this Province may be preserved: We pray your most sacred Majesty that it may be enacted,

I. *And be it enacted*, by the honorable William Bull, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's honorable Council, and the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, and by the authority of the same, That all negroes and Indians, (free Indians in amity with this government, and negroes, mulattoes and mustizeos, who are now free, excepted,) mulattoes or mustizeos who now are, or shall hereafter be, in this Province, and all their issue and offspring, born or to be born, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, and remain forever hereafter, absolute slaves, and shall follow the condition of the mother, and shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law, to be chattels personal, in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever; *provided always*, that if any negro, Indian, mulatto or mustizo, shall claim his or her freedom, it shall and may be lawful for such negro, Indian, mulatto or mustizo, or any

Preamble.

Who are to be deemed slaves.

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person or persons whatsoever, on his or her behalf, to apply to the justices of his Majesty's court of common pleas, by petition or motion, either during the sitting of the said court, or before any of the justices of the same court, at any time in the vacation; and the said court, or any of the justices thereof, shall, and they are hereby fully empowered to, admit any person so applying to be guardian for any negro, Indian, mulatto or mustizo, claiming his, her or their freedom; and such guardians shall be enabled, entitled and capable in law, to bring an action of trespass in the nature of revivishment of ward, against any person who shall claim property in, or who shall be in possession of, any such negro, Indian, mulatto or mustizo; and the defendant shall and may plead the general issue on such action brought, and the special matter may and shall be given in evidence, and upon a general or special verdict found, judgment shall be given according to the very right of the cause, without having any regard to any defect in the proceedings, either in form or substance; and if judgment shall be given for the plaintiff, a special entry shall be made, declaring that the ward of the plaintiff is free, and the jury shall assess damages which the plaintiff's ward hath sustained, and the court shall give judgment, and award execution, against the defendant for such damages, with full costs of suit; but in case judgment shall be given for the defendant, the said court is hereby fully empowered to inflict such corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, on the ward of the plaintiff, as they, in their discretion, shall think fit; provided always, that in any action or suit to be brought in pursuance of the direction of this Act, the burthen of the proof shall lay on the plaintiff, and it shall be always presumed that every negro, Indian, mulatto and mustizo, is a slave, unless the contrary can be made appear, the Indians in amity with this government excepted, in which case the burthen of the proof shall lie on the defendant; provided also, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to hinder or restrain any other court of law or equity in this Province, from determining the property of slaves, or their right of freedom, which now have cognizance or jurisdiction of the same, when the same shall happen to come in judgment before such courts, or any of them, always taking this Act for their direction therein.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in every Recognizance, action or suit to be brought by any such guardian as aforesaid, appointed pursuant to the direction of this Act, the defendant shall enter into a Recognizance, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the plaintiff, in such sum as the said court of common pleas shall direct, with condition that he shall produce the ward of the plaintiff at all times when required by the said court, and that whilst such action or suit shall be depending and undetermined, the ward of the plaintiff shall not be cloimed, abused or misused.

III. And for the better keeping slaves in due order and subjection, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person whatsoever shall permit or suffer any slave under his or their care or management, and who lives or is employed in Charlestown, or any other town in this Province, to go out of the limits of the said town, or any such slave who lives in the country, to go out of the plantation to which such slave belongs, or in which plantation such slave is usually employed, without a letter subscribed and directed, or a ticket in the words following:

Permit this slave to be absent from Charlestown, (or any other town, or if he lives in the country, from Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ plantation, \_\_\_\_\_ parish,) for \_\_\_\_\_ days or hours; dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

No slave to be absent from his home without a ticket.

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Or to that purpose or effect; which ticket shall be signed by the master or other person having the care or charge of such slave, or by some other [person] by his or their order, directions and consent; and every slave who shall be found out of Charlestown, or any other town, (if such slave lives or is usually employed there,) or out of the plantation to which such slave belongs, or in which [such] slave is usually employed, if such slave lives in the country, without such letter or ticket as aforesaid, or without a white person in his company, shall be punished with whipping on the bare back, not exceeding twenty lashes.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall presume to give a ticket or license to any slave who is the property or under the care or charge of another, without the consent or against the will of the owner or other person having charge of such slave, shall forfeit to the owner the sum of twenty pounds, current money.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave who shall be out of the house or plantation where such slave shall live, or shall be usually employed, or without some white person in company with such slave, shall refuse to submit to or undergo the examination of any white person, it shall be lawful for any such white person to pursue, apprehend, and moderately correct such slave; and if any such slave shall assault and strike such white person, such slave may be lawfully killed.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave, who shall be employed in the lawful business or service of his master, owner, overseer, or other person having charge of such slave, shall be beaten, bruised, maimed or disabled by any person or persons not having sufficient cause or lawful authority for so doing, (or which cause the justices of the peace, respectively, may judge,) every person and persons so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, current money, over and besides the damages hereinafter mentioned, to the use of the poor of that parish in which such offence shall be committed: And if such slave or slaves shall be maimed or disabled by such beating, from performing his or her work, such person and persons so offending, shall also forfeit and pay to the owner or owners of such slaves, the sum of fifteen shillings, current money, per diem, for every day of his lost time, and also the charge of the cure of such slave; and if the said damages, in the whole, shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds, current money, the same shall, upon lawful proof thereof made, be recoverable before any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, in the same way and manner as debts are recoverable by the Act for the trial of small and mean causes; and such justices before whom the same shall be recovered, shall have power to commit the offender or offenders to goal, if he, she or they shall produce no goods on which the said penalty and damages may be levied, there to remain without bail, until such penalty and damages shall be paid; any law, statute, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for every justice assigned to keep the peace in this Province, within his respective county and jurisdiction, upon his own knowledge or view, or upon information received upon oath, either to go houses search in person, or by warrant or warrants directed to any constable or other proper person, to command to their assistance any number of persons as they shall see convenient, to disperse any assembly or meeting of slaves which may disturb the peace or endanger the safety of his Majesty's sub-

Penalty for impudently giving a ticket, how to be dealt with.

### STATUTES AT LARGE

#### Acts relating to Slaves.

jects, and to search all suspected places for arms, ammunition or stolen goods, and to apprehend and secure all such slaves as they shall suspect to be guilty of any crimes or offences whatsoever, and to bring them to speedy trial, according to the directions of this Act; and in case any constable or other person shall refuse to obey or execute any of the warrants or precepts of such justices, or any of them, within their several limits and precincts, or shall refuse to assist the said justices or constables, or any of them, when commanded or required, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, current money, to be recovered by a warrant under the hand and seal of any other justice of the peace, in the same way and manner as is directed by the Act for the trial of small and mean causes.

VIII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall be maimed, wounded or disabled, in pursuing, apprehending or taking any slave that is runaway or charged with any criminal offence, or in doing any other act, matter or thing, in obedience to or in pursuance of the direction of this Act, he shall receive such reward from the public, as the General Assembly shall think fit; and if any such person shall be killed, his heirs, executors or administrators, shall receive the like reward.

IX. *And whereas*, natural justice forbids that any person, of what condition soever, should be condemned unheard, and the order of civil government requires that for the due and equal administration of justice, some convenient method and form of trial should be established; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all crimes and offences which shall be committed by slaves in this Province, and for which capital punishment shall or lawfully may be inflicted, shall be heard, examined, tried, adjudged and finally determined by any two justices assigned to keep the peace, and any number of freeholders not less than three or more than five, in the county where the offences shall be committed, and who lives in the parts adjacent, and can be most conveniently assembled; either of which justices, on complaint made or information received of any such offence committed by a slave, shall commit the offender to the safe custody of the constable of the parish where such offence shall be committed, and shall without delay, by warrant under his hand and seal, call to his assistance and request any one of the nearest justices of the peace to associate with him, and shall, by the same warrant, summon such a number of the neighboring freeholders as aforesaid, to assemble and meet together with the said justices, at a certain day and place, not exceeding three days after the apprehending of such slave or slaves; and the justices and freeholders being so assembled, shall cause the slave accused or charged, to be brought before them, and shall hear the accusation which shall be brought against such slave, and his or her defence, and shall proceed to the examination of witnesses and other evidences, and finally to hear and determine the matter brought before them, in the most summary and expeditious manner; and in case the offender shall be convicted of any crime for which by law the offender ought to suffer death, the said justices shall give judgment, and award and cause execution of their sentence to be done, by inflicting such manner of death, and at such time, as the said justices, by and with the consent of the freeholders, shall direct, and which they shall judge will be most effectual to deter others from offending in the like manner.

X. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any crime or offence not capital, shall be committed by any slave, such slave shall be proceeded against and tried for such offence in the manner herein-

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before directed, by any one justice of the peace and any two freeholders of the county where the offence shall be committed, and can be most conveniently assembled; and the said justice and freeholders shall be assembled, summoned and called together, and shall proceed upon the trial of any slave who shall commit any offence not capital, in like manner as is hereinbefore directed for trying of causes capital. And in case any slave shall be convicted before them of any offence not capital, the said one justice, by and with the consent of the said freeholders, shall give judgment for the inflicting any corporal punishment, not extending to the taking away life or member, as he and they in their discretion shall think fit, and shall award and cause execution to be done accordingly. *Provided always*, that if the said one justice and two freeholders, upon examination of any slave charged or accused before them for an offence not capital, shall find the same to be a greater offence, and may deserve death, they shall, with all convenient speed, summons and request the assistance of another justice and one or more freeholders, not exceeding three, which said justice and freeholders newly assembled, shall join with the justice and freeholders first assembled, and shall proceed in the trial, and unto final judgment and execution, if the case shall so require, in manner as is hereinbefore directed for the trial of capital offences.

XI. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That two justices and one freeholder, or one justice and two freeholders, of the said two justices and three freeholders, shall make a quorum, and the conviction or acquittal of any slave or slaves by such a quorum of them shall be final in all capital cases; but on the trial of slaves for offences not capital, it shall and may be sufficient if before sentence or judgment shall be given for inflicting a corporal punishment, not extending to life or member, that one justice and any one of the freeholders shall agree that the slave accused is guilty of the offence with which he shall be charged.

XII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That so soon as the justice or justices and freeholders shall be assembled as aforesaid, in pursuance of the direction of this Act, the said justices shall administer to each other the following oath.

I, A B, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will truly and impartially try and adjudge the prisoner or prisoners who shall be brought before me, upon his or their trial, and honestly and duly, on my part, put in execution, on this trial, an Act entitled "An Act for the better ordering and governing negroes and other slaves in this Province," according to the best of my skill and knowledge. So help me God.

And the said justice or justices, having taken the aforesaid oath, shall immediately administer the said oath to every freeholder who shall be assembled as aforesaid, and shall forthwith proceed upon the trial of such slave or slaves as shall be brought before them.

XIII. And for the preventing the concealment of crimes and offences committed by slaves, and for the more effectual discovery and bringing Evidence to be slaves to condign punishment, *Be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid against slaves, said, That not only the evidence of all free Indians, without oath, but the evidence of any slave, without oath, shall be allowed and admitted in all cases whatsoever, for or against another slave accused of any crime or offence whatsoever; the weight of which evidence being seriously considered, and compared with all other circumstances attending the case, shall be left to the conscience of the justices and freeholders.

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And free negroes.

XIV. And whereas, slaves may be harbored and encouraged to commit offences, and concealed and received by free negroes, and such free negroes may escape the punishment due to their crimes, for want of sufficient and legal evidence against them: *Be it therefore further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the evidence of any free Indian or slave, without oath, shall in like manner be allowed and admitted in all cases against any free negroes, Indians (free Indians in amity with this government, only excepted,) mulattoe or mustozoe; and all crimes and offences committed by free negroes, Indians, (except as before excepted,) mulattoes or mustozoes, shall be proceeded in, heard, tried, adjudged and determined by the justices and freeholders appointed by this Act for the trial of slaves in like manner, order and form, as is hereby directed and appointed for the proceedings and trial of crimes and offences committed by slaves; any law, statute, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Slaves guilty of felony, to suffer death.

XV. *And be it further enacted and declared* by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave in this Province shall commit any crime or offence whatsoever, which, by the laws of England or of this Province now in force, is or has been made felony without the benefit of the clergy, and for which the offender by law ought to suffer death, every such slave, being duly convicted according to the directions of this Act, shall suffer death; to be inflicted in such manner as the justices, by and with the advice and consent of the freeholders, who shall give judgment on the conviction of such slave, shall direct and appoint.

Certain crimes of the most pernicious consequence, may be committed by slaves, as well as other persons, which being peculiar to the condition and situation of this Province, could not fall within the provision of the laws of England; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the several crimes and offences hereinafter particularly enumerated, are hereby declared to be felony, without the benefit of the clergy, that is to say:—If any slave, free negro, mulattoe, Indian or mustozoe, shall wilfully and maliciously burn or destroy any stack of rice, corn or other grain, of the product, growth or manufacture of this Province, or shall wilfully and maliciously set fire to, burn or destroy any tar kiln, barrels of pitch, tar, turpentine or rosin, or any other the goods or commodities of the growth, produce or manufacture of this Province, or shall feloniously steal, take or carry away any slave, having the property of another, with intent to carry such slave out of this Province, or shall wilfully or maliciously poison or administer any poison to any person, free man, woman, servant or slave, every such slave, free negro, mulattoe, Indian, (except as before excepted,) and mustozoe, shall suffer death as a felon.

Homicide and insurrection, how to be punished.

XVII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who shall be guilty of homicide of any sort, upon any white person, except by misadventure, or in defence of his master or other person under whose care and government such slave shall be, shall, upon conviction thereof as aforesaid, suffer death; and every slave who shall raise or attempt to raise an insurrection in this Province, shall endeavor to delude or entice any slave to run away and leave this Province, every such slave and slaves, and his and their accomplices, aiders and abettors, shall, upon conviction as aforesaid, suffer death; *Provided always*, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the justices who shall pronounce sentence against such slaves, by and with the advice and consent of the freeholders as aforesaid, if several slaves shall receive sentence at one time, to mitigate and alter the sentence of any

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slave other than such as shall be convicted of the homicide of a white person, who they shall think may deserve mercy, and may inflict such corporal punishment, (other than death) on any such slave, as they in their discretion shall think fit; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; *Provided always*, that one or more of the said slaves who shall be convicted of the crimes or offences aforesaid, where several are concerned, shall be executed for example, to deter others from offending in the like kind.

XVIII. And to the end that owners of slaves may not be tempted to conceal the crimes of their slaves to the prejudice of the public, *Be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That in case any slave shall be put to death in pursuance of the sentence of the justices and freeholders aforesaid, (except slaves guilty of murder, and slaves taken in actual rebellion,) the said justices, or one of them, with the advice and consent of any two of the freeholders, shall, before they award and order their sentence to be executed, appraise and value the said negroes so to be put to death, at any sum not exceeding two hundred pounds current money, and shall certify such appraisement to the public treasurer of this Province, who is hereby authorized and required to pay the same; one moiety thereof, at least, to the owner of such slave or to his order, and the other moiety, or such part thereof as such justices and freeholders shall direct, to the person injured by such offence for which such slave shall suffer death.

XIX. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the said justices, or any of them, are hereby authorized, empowered and required, to summons and compel all persons whatsoever, to appear and to give competent evidence upon the trial of any slave; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to appear, or appearing, shall refuse to give evidence, or if any master or other person who has the care and government of any slave, shall prevent or hinder any slave under his charge or government, from appearing or giving evidence in any matter depending before the justices and freeholders aforesaid, the said justices may, and they are hereby fully empowered and required to, bind every such person offending as aforesaid, by recognizance with one or more sufficient sureties, to appear at the next general sessions to answer such their offences and contempt; and for default of finding sureties, to commit such offender to prison.

XX. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That in case the master or other person having charge or government of any slave who shall be accused of any capital crime, shall conceal or convey away any such slave, so that he cannot be brought to trial and condign punishment, every master or other person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds current money; if such slave be accused of a capital crime as aforesaid; but if such slave shall be accused of a crime not capital, then such master or other person shall only forfeit the sum of fifty pounds current money.

XXI. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the constable and constables in the several parishes within this Province where any slave shall be sentenced to suffer death or other punishment, shall cause execution to be done of all the orders, warrants, precepts and judgments of the justices hereby appointed to try such slaves; for the charge and trouble of which the said constable or constables, respectively, shall be paid by the public treasurer of this Province, upon a certificate produced under the hands of the said justice or justices before whom such negroes or slaves shall be tried; unless in such cases as shall appear to the

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#### Acts relating to Slaves.

the said fire arms or other offensive weapons shall have been seized according to the direction and agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this Act, the said justice shall, by certificate under his hand and seal, declare them forfeited, and that the property is lawfully vested in the person who seized the same: *Provided always*, that no such certificate shall be granted by any justice of the peace, until the owner or owners of such fire arms or other offensive weapons so to be seized as aforesaid, or the overseer or overseers who shall or may have the charge of such slave or slaves from whom such fire arms or other offensive weapons shall be taken or seized, shall be duly summoned, to shew cause, if any such they have, why the same should not be condemned as forfeited, or until forty-eight hours after the service of such summons, and oath made of the service of such summons before the said justice.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave shall presume to strike any white person, such slave, upon trial and conviction before the justice or justices and freeholders, aforesaid, according to the directions of this Act, shall, for the first and second offence, suffer such punishment as the said justice and freeholders, or such of them as are empowered to try such offences, shall, in their discretion, think fit, not extending to life or limb; and for the third offence, shall suffer death. But in case any such slave shall grievously wound, maim or bruise any white person, though it be only the first offence, such slave shall suffer death. *Provided always*, that such striking, wounding, maiming or bruising, be not done by the command, and in the defence of, the person or party of the owner or other person having the care and government of such slave, in which case the slave shall be wholly excused, and the owner or other person having the care and government of such slave shall be answerable, as far as by law he ought.

XXV. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for every person in this Province, to take, apprehend and secure any runaway or fugitive slave, and they are hereby directed and required to send such slave to the master or other person having the care or government of such slave, if the person taking up or securing such slave knows, or can, without difficulty, be informed, to whom such slave shall belong; but if not known or discovered, then such slave shall be sent, carried or delivered into the custody of the warden of the work-house in Charles-town; and the master or other person who has the care or government of such slave, shall pay for taking up such slave, whether by a free person or slave, the sum of twenty shillings, current money; and the warden of the work-house, upon receipt of every fugitive or runaway slave, is hereby directed and required to keep such slave in safe custody until such slave shall be lawfully discharged, and shall, as soon as conveniently it may be, publish, in the weekly gazette, such slave, with the best descriptions he shall be able to give, first carefully viewing and examining such slave, naked to the waist, for any mark or brand, which he shall also publish, to the intent the owner or other person who shall have the care and charge of such slave, may come to the knowledge that such slave is in custody. And if such slave shall make escape through the negligence of the warden of the work-house, and cannot be taken within three months, the said warden of the work-house shall answer to the owner for the value of such slave, or the damage which the owner shall sustain by reason of such escape, as the case shall happen.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the

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said justices and freeholders to be malicious or groundless prosecutions, in which cases the said charges shall be paid by the prosecutors; for whipping or other corporal punishments not extending to life, the sum of twenty shillings; and for any punishment extending to life, the sum of five pounds current money; and such other charges for keeping and maintaining such slaves, as are allowed to the warden of the work house in Charles-town, for keeping and maintaining any slave committed to his custody; for the levying of which charges against the prosecutor, the justice or justices are hereby empowered to issue their warrant. And that no delay may happen in causing execution to be done upon such offending slave or slaves, the constable who shall be directed to cause execution to be done, shall be, and is hereby, empowered to press one or more slave or slaves, in or near the place where such whipping or corporal punishment shall be ordered to be inflicted, to whip or inflict such other corporal punishment upon the offender or offenders; and such slave or slaves so pressed, shall be obedient to and observe the orders and directions of the constable in and about the premises, upon pain of being punished by the said constable, by whipping on the bare back, not exceeding twenty lashes, which punishment the said constable is hereby authorized and empowered to inflict; and the constable shall, if he presses a negro, pay the said negro five shillings out of his fee for doing the said execution.

XXII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any person in this Province shall, on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, employ any slave in any work or labour, (works of absolute necessity and the necessary occasions of the family only excepted,) every person in such case offending, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, current money, for every slave they shall so work or labour.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any slave, unless in the presence of some white person, to carry or make use of fire arms, or any offensive weapons whatsoever, unless such negro or slave shall have a ticket or license, in writing, from his master, mistress or overseer, to hunt and kill game, cattle, or miscellaneous birds, or beasts of prey, and that such license be renewed once every month, or unless there be some white person of the age of sixteen years or upwards, in the company of such slave, when he is hunting or shooting, or that such slave be actually carrying his master's arms to or from his master's plantation, by a special ticket for that purpose, or unless such slave be found in the day time actually keeping off rice birds, or other birds, within the plantation to which such slave belongs, lodging the same gun at night within the dwelling house of his master, mistress or white overseer; and *provided also*, that no negro or other slave shall have liberty to carry any gun, cutlass, pistol or other weapon, abroad from home, at any time between Saturday evening after sun-set, and Monday morning before sunrise, notwithstanding a license or ticket for so doing. And in case any person shall find any slave using or carrying fire arms, or other offensive weapons, contrary to the true intention of this Act, every such person may lawfully seize and take away such fire arms or offensive weapons. But before the property of such goods shall be vested in the person who shall seize the same, such person shall, within forty-eight hours next after such seizure, go before the next justice of the peace, and shall make oath of the manner of the taking; and if such justice of the peace, after such oath shall be made, or if, upon any other examination, he shall be satisfied that

Punalty for working on Sunday.

Slave not to carry fire-arms without a ticket.

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Duty of warden of work-house shall, at the charge of the owner of such slave, provide sufficient food, drink, clothing and covering, for every slave delivered into his custody, and shall keep them to moderate labour, and advertise them in the gazette, in the manner aforesaid, and on failure thereof, shall forfeit all his fees due for such slave; and the said warden is hereby directed and required to cause every such slave delivered into his custody as a runaway, upon receipt of such slave, to be whipped on the bare back, not exceeding twenty lashes; and on failure thereof, shall forfeit all his fees due for such slave.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who shall take up any runaway slave, and shall deliver such slave either to the master or other person having the care or charge of such slave, or to the warden of the work-house, shall be entitled to receive from the owner or warden of the work-house, upon the delivery, fifteen pence, current money, per mile, for every mile such slave shall have been brought or sent, to be computed from the place where such slave was apprehended. And if such slave shall be delivered into the custody of the warden aforesaid, the person delivering such slave shall give an account of his name, place of abode, and the time and place when and where such slave was apprehended; which account the said warden shall enter down in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall give a receipt for any such slave which shall be delivered, as aforesaid, into his custody. And the said warden is hereby fully authorized and empowered to demand and receive from the owner or other person having the charge or care of any such slave, for negroes committed from the month of October to March, inclusive, for finding necessaries, clothing and covering, to be the property of the master, any sum not exceeding six pounds, and the several sums following, and no other sum, fee or reward, on any pretence whatsoever, (that is to say,) for apprehending each slave, paid to the person who delivered such slave in custody, twenty shillings, current money; for mileage, paid to the same person, fifteen pence, like money; for a sufficient quantity of provision for each day, for each slave, three shillings and nine pence, like money; for advertising and publishing every slave, as directed by this Act, five shillings, like money, exclusive of the charge of printing; for receiving such slave, five shillings, and for delivering of him, five shillings, like money; for poundage on money advanced, one shilling in the pound, like money. And the said warden shall and may lawfully detain any slave in custody until the fees and expenses aforesaid be fully paid and satisfied; and in case the owner of such slave, or his overseer, manager, agent, attorney, or trustee, shall neglect or refuse to pay and satisfy the said fees and expenses, for the space of thirty days after the same shall be demanded by notice, in writing, served on the owner of such slave, or (if the owner is absent from this Province,) upon his overseer, agent, manager, attorney or trustee, the said warden shall and may expose any such slave to sale, at public outcry, and after deducting the fees and expenses aforesaid, and the charges of such sale, shall, upon demand, return the overplus money arising by such sale, to any person who has a right to demand and receive the same.

XXVIII. And inasmuch as for want of knowing or finding the owner of any fugitive slave to be delivered to him, as aforesaid, the said warden may not be obliged to keep such slave in his custody, and find and provide provisions for such slave, over and beyond a reasonable time, *De it therefore further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if the owner or owners of such fugitive slave shall not, within the space of eighteen months from the

Proceedings when approved by the warden, &c.

time of commitment, make his, her or their claim or claims, or it shall not be otherwise made known to the said warden, within the time aforesaid, to whom such committed slave shall belong, it shall and may be lawful for the said warden first to sell such slave at public outcry, in Charles-town, by the said warden first advertising such sale six weeks successively in the public gazette, together with the reason of the sale of such slave, and out of the money arising by such sale, to pay, deduct or retain to himself what shall be then due for money by him disbursed on receipt of such fugitive slave, and for his fees and provisions, together with the reasonable charges arising by such sale, and the overplus money, (if any there shall be,) shall be rendered and paid by the said warden to the public treasurer for the time being; in trust, nevertheless, for the use of the owner or owners of such slave, provided the same be claimed by him, her or them within one year and a day after such sale, or in default of such claim, within the time aforesaid, to the use of the public of this Province, to be applied as the General Assembly shall direct.

XXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any free negro, mulatto or mustizo, or any slave, shall harbour, conceal or entertain any slave that shall run away or shall be charged or accused with any criminal matter, every free negro, mulatto and mustizo, and every running slave, who shall harbour, conceal or entertain any such slave, being duly convicted thereof, according to the directions of this Act, if a slave, shall suffer such corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, as the justice or justices who shall try such slave shall, in his or their discretion, think fit; and if a free negro, mulatto or mustizo, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, current money, for the first day, and twenty shillings for every day after, to the use of the owner or owners of such slave so to be harboured, concealed or entertained, as aforesaid, to be recovered by warrant, under the hand and seal of any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, in and for the county where such slave shall be so harboured, concealed or entertained, in like manner as debts are directed to be recovered by the Act for trial of small and mean causes; and that in case such forfeitures cannot be levied, or such free negroes, mulattoes or mustizos shall not pay the same, together with the charges attending the prosecution, such free negro, mulatto or mustizo shall be ordered by the said justice to be sold at public outcry, and the money arising by such sale shall, in the first place, be paid and applied for and towards the forfeiture due, made payable to the owner or owners, and the charges attending the prosecution and sale, and the overplus, (if any,) shall be paid by the said justice into the hands of the public treasurer, to be afterwards paid and applied in such manner as by the General Assembly of this Province shall be directed and appointed.

XXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no slave who shall dwell, reside, inhabit or be usually employed in Charles-town, shall presume to buy, sell, deal, traffic, barter, exchange or use commerce for any goods, wares, provisions, grain, victuals, or commodities, of any sort to buy or sell, or kind whatsoever, (except as is hereinafter particularly excepted and provided, and under such provisos, conditions, restrictions and limitations as are herein particularly directed, limited and appointed,) on pain that all such goods, wares, provisions, grain, victuals or commodities, which by any slave shall be so bought, sold, dealt, trafficked or bartered for, exchanged or used in commerce, shall be seized and forfeited, and shall be sued for and recovered before any one justice assigned to keep the peace in Charles-town, and shall be applied and disposed of, one half to him or them who shall seize,

Slaves in custody 18 months or longer, may be hired out to any person who shall be approved by the warden, &c.

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time of commitment, make his, her or their claim or claims, or it shall not be otherwise made known to the said warden, within the time aforesaid, to whom such committed slave shall belong, it shall and may be lawful for the said warden first to sell such slave at public outcry, in Charles-town, by the said warden first advertising such sale six weeks successively in the public gazette, together with the reason of the sale of such slave, and out of the money arising by such sale, to pay, deduct or retain to himself what shall be then due for money by him disbursed on receipt of such fugitive slave, and for his fees and provisions, together with the reasonable charges arising by such sale, and the overplus money, (if any there shall be,) shall be rendered and paid by the said warden to the public treasurer for the time being; in trust, nevertheless, for the use of the owner or owners of such slave, provided the same be claimed by him, her or them within one year and a day after such sale, or in default of such claim, within the time aforesaid, to the use of the public of this Province, to be applied as the General Assembly shall direct.

XXIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any free negro, mulatto or mustizo, or any slave, shall harbour, conceal or entertain any slave that shall run away or shall be charged or accused with any criminal matter, every free negro, mulatto and mustizo, and every running slave, who shall harbour, conceal or entertain any such slave, being duly convicted thereof, according to the directions of this Act, if a slave, shall suffer such corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, as the justice or justices who shall try such slave shall, in his or their discretion, think fit; and if a free negro, mulatto or mustizo, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, current money, for the first day, and twenty shillings for every day after, to the use of the owner or owners of such slave so to be harboured, concealed or entertained, as aforesaid, to be recovered by warrant, under the hand and seal of any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, in and for the county where such slave shall be so harboured, concealed or entertained, in like manner as debts are directed to be recovered by the Act for trial of small and mean causes; and that in case such forfeitures cannot be levied, or such free negroes, mulattoes or mustizos shall not pay the same, together with the charges attending the prosecution, such free negro, mulatto or mustizo shall be ordered by the said justice to be sold at public outcry, and the money arising by such sale shall, in the first place, be paid and applied for and towards the forfeiture due, made payable to the owner or owners, and the charges attending the prosecution and sale, and the overplus, (if any,) shall be paid by the said justice into the hands of the public treasurer, to be afterwards paid and applied in such manner as by the General Assembly of this Province shall be directed and appointed.

Slaves in custody 18 months or longer, may be hired out to any person who shall be approved by the warden, &c.

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inform and sue for the same, and the other half to the commissioners of the poor of the parish of St. Philips, Charleston; and moreover, that the said justice shall order every slave who shall be convicted of such offence, to be publicly whipped on the bare back, not exceeding twenty lashes; *provided always*, that it shall and may be lawful for any slave who lives or is usually employed in Charleston, after such license and ticket as hereinafter is directed shall be obtained, to buy or sell fruit, fish and garden stuff, and to be employed as porters, carters or fishermen, and to purchase any thing for the use of their masters, owners, or other person who shall have the charge and government of such slave, in open market, under such regulations as are or shall be appointed by law concerning the market of Charleston, or in any open shop kept by a white person.

XXXI. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no slave or slaves whatsoever, belonging to Charleston, shall be permitted to buy any thing to sell again, or to sell any thing upon their own account, in Charleston; and it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to seize and take away all and all manner of goods, wares or merchandize, that shall be found in the possession of any such slave or slaves in Charleston, which they have bought to sell again, or which they shall offer to sell upon their own accounts, in Charleston, one half of which shall be to the use of the poor of the said parish, and the other to the informer, and shall be adjudged and condemned by any justice of the peace in the said parish.

XXXII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any keeper of a tavern or punch house, or retailer of strong liquors, shall give, sell, utter or deliver to any slave, any beer, ale, cider, wine, rum, brandy, or other spirituous liquors, or strong liquor whatsoever, without the license or consent of the owner, or such other person who shall have the care or government of such slave, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, current money, for the first offence, and for the second offence, ten pounds; and shall be bound in a recognizance in the sum of one hundred pounds, current money, with one or more sufficient sureties, before any of the justices of the court of general sessions, not to offend in the like kind, and to be of good behaviour, for one year; and for want of such sufficient sureties, to be committed to prison without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding three months.

XXXIII. *And whereas*, several owners of slaves do suffer their slaves to go and work where they please, upon conditions of paying to their owners certain sums of money agreed upon between the owner and slave; which practice has occasioned such slaves to pilfer and steal, to raise money for their owners, as well as to maintain themselves in drunkenness and evil courses; for prevention of which practices for the future, *Be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no owner, master or mistress of any slave, after the passing of this Act, shall permit or suffer any of his, her or their slaves to go and work out of their respective houses or families, without a ticket in writing, under pain of forfeiting the sum of ten pounds, current money, for every such offence, to be paid the one half to the church-wardens of the parish, for the use of the poor of the parish in which the offence is committed, and the other half to him or them that will inform and sue for the same, to be recovered in the same way as debts are by the Act for the trial of small and mean causes. And every person employing any slave without a ticket from the owner of such slave, shall forfeit to the informer five pounds, current money, for each day he so employs such

Slaves not to work from home without a ticket.

No strong liquors to be sold to slaves.

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slave, over and above the wages agreed to be paid such slave for his work; *provided* that the said penalty of five pounds per diem, shall not extend to any person whose property in such slave is disposable; and *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall hinder any person or persons from hiring out by the year, week or day, or any other time, any negroes or slaves, to be under the care and direction of his or their owner, master or employer, and that the master is to receive the whole of the earnings of such slave or slaves; and that the employer have a certificate or note, in writing, of the time or terms of such slave's employment, from the owner, attorney or overseer of every such slave, severally and respectively.

XXXIV. *And whereas*, several owners of slaves have permitted them to keep canoes, and to breed and raise horses, neat cattle and hogs, and to traffic and barter in several parts of this Province, for the particular and peculiar benefit of such slaves, by which means they have not only an opportunity of receiving and concealing stolen goods, but to plot and confederate together, and form conspiracies dangerous to the peace and safety of the whole Province; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid,

That it shall not be lawful for any slave so to buy, sell, trade, traffic, deal or barter for any goods or commodities, (except as before excepted,) nor shall any slave be permitted to keep any boat, perrianger or canoe, or to raise and breed, for the use and benefit of such slave, any horses, mares, neat cattle, sheep or hogs, under pain of forfeiting all the goods and commodities which shall be so bought, sold, traded, trafficked, dealt or bartered for, by any slave, and of all the boats, perriangers or canoes, cattle, sheep or hogs, which any slave shall keep, raise or breed for the peculiar use, benefit and profit of such slave; and it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to seize and take away from any slave, all such goods, commodities, boats, perriangers, canoes, horses, mares, neat cattle, sheep or hogs, and to deliver the same into the hands of any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, nearest to the place where the seizure shall be made; and such justice shall take the oath of such person who shall make any such seizure, concerning the manner of seizing and taking the same, and if the said justice shall be satisfied that such seizure hath been made according to the directions of this Act, he shall pronounce and declare the goods so seized, to be forfeited, and shall order the same to be sold at public outcry; and the monies arising by such sale shall be disposed of and applied as is hereinafter directed; *provided*, that if any goods shall be seized which come to the possession of any slave by theft, finding or otherwise, without the knowledge, privity, consent or connivance of the person who have a right to the property or lawful custody of any such goods, all such goods shall be restored, on such person's making oath before any justice as aforesaid, who is hereby empowered to administer such oath, to the effect or in the following words:

"I, A B, do sincerely swear, that I have a just and lawful right or title to certain goods seized and taken by C D, out of the possession of a slave named —; and I do sincerely swear and declare, that I did not, directly or indirectly, permit or suffer the said slave, or any other slave whatsoever, to use, keep or employ the said goods for the use, benefit or profit of any slave whatsoever, or to sell, barter or give away the same; but that the same goods were in the possession of the said slave by theft, finding or otherwise, or to be kept bona fide for my use, or for the use of E F, a free person, and not for the use or benefit of any slave whatsoever. So help me God."

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Which oath shall be taken *mutatis mutandis*; as the case shall happen; *provided also*, that it shall be lawful for any person, being the owner or having the care or government of any slave who resides or is usually employed in any part of this Province, without the limits of Charleston, to give a license or permission to sell, exchange or barter in Charleston, or elsewhere, within this Province, the goods or commodities of the owner, or other person having the care or government of such slave; *provided* that in such license or permission, the quantity and quality of the goods and commodities with which such slave shall be intrusted, be particularly and distinctly set down and specified, and signed by the owner or other person having the charge and government of such slave, or by some other person by his, her or their order and direction.

Slaves allowed to buy and sell provisions, &c. with a ticket.

XXXV. *Provided also, and be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That inhabitants of Charleston from sending any of their slaves residing therein, to sell in open market, any sort of provisions whatever, which the owner of such slave shall have received and brought from his or her estate in the country, to be sold at the first hand; nor shall such slaves be debarred from buying any kind of provisions for the use and consumption of their masters and mistresses families, and for which such slave or slaves shall have a license or permit from the master or mistress, or some other person under whose care such slave shall be; any thing in this, or any other Act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Slaves not to be absent from home without a ticket, nor to keep arms, horns, &c.

XXXVI. And for that as it is absolutely necessary to the safety of this Province, that all due care be taken to restrain the wanderings and meetings of negroes and other slaves, at all times, and more especially on Saturday nights, Sundays, and other holidays, and their using and carrying wooden swords, and other mischievous and dangerous weapons, or using or keeping of drums, horns, or other loud instruments, which may call together or give sign or notice to one another of their wicked designs and purposes; and that all masters, overseers and others may be employed, diligently and carefully to prevent the same, *Be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for all masters, overseers and other persons whomsoever, to apprehend and take up any negro or other slave that shall be found out of the plantation of his or their master or owner, at any time, especially on Saturday nights, Sundays, or other holidays, not being on lawful business, and with a letter from their master, or a ticket, or not having a white person with them; and the said negro or other slave or slaves, met or found out of the plantation of his or their master or mistress, though with a letter or ticket, if he or they be armed with such offensive weapons aforesaid, him or them to disarm, take up and whip; And whatsoever master, owner or overseer shall permit or suffer his or their negro or other slave or slaves, at any time hereafter, to beat drums, blow horns, or use any other loud instruments, or whosever shall suffer and countenance any public meeting or feasting of strange negroes or slaves in their plantations, shall forfeit ten pounds, current money, for every such offence, upon conviction or proof as aforesaid; *provided*, an information or other suit be commenced within one month after forfeiture thereof for the same.

XXXVII. And whereas, cruelty is not only highly unbecoming those who profess themselves christians, but is odious in the eyes of all men who have any sense of virtue or humanity; therefore, to restrain and prevent barbarity being exercised towards slaves, *Be it enacted* by the

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authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whosever, shall wilfully murder his own slave, or the slave of any other person, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of seven hundred pounds, current money, and shall be rendered, and is hereby declared also, jointly and forever incapable of holding, exercising, enjoying or receiving the profits of any office, place or employment, civil or military, within this Province: And in case any such person shall not be able to pay the penalty and forfeitures hereby inflicted and imposed, every such person shall be sent to any of the frontier garrisons of this Province, or committed to the work house in Charleston, there to remain for the space of seven years, and to serve or to be kept at hard labor. And in case the slave murdered shall be the property of any other person than the offender, the pay usually allowed by the public to the soldiers of such garrison, or the profits of the labor of the offender, if committed to the work house in Charleston, shall be paid to the owner of the slave murdered. And if any person shall, on a sudden heat or passion, or by undue correction, kill three hundred and fifty pounds, current money. And in case any person or persons shall wilfully cut out the tongue, put out the eye, castrate, or enviously scald, burn, or deprive any slave of any limb or member, or shall inflict any other cruel punishment, other than by whipping or beating with a horse-whip, cow-skin, switch or small stick, or by putting irons on, or confining or imprisoning such slave, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, current money.

XXXVIII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person in this Province, who shall be owner, or shall have the care, government or charge of any slave or slaves, shall deny, neglect or refuse to allow such slave or slaves, under his or her charge, sufficient clothing, covering or food, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, on behalf of such slave or slaves, to make complaint to the next neighboring justice, in the parish where such slave or slaves live or are usually employed; and if there shall be no justice in the parish, then to the next justice in the nearest parish; and the said justice shall summons the party against whom such complaint shall be made, and shall enquire of, hear and determine the same; and if the said justice shall find the said complaint to be true, or that such person will not exonerate or clear himself from the charge, by his or her own oath, which such person shall be at liberty to do, in all cases where positive proof is not given of the offence, such justice shall and may make such orders upon the same, for the relief of such slave or slaves, as he in his discretion shall think fit, and shall and may set and impose a fine or penalty on any person who shall offend in the premises, in any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, current money, for each offence, to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods, returning the overplus, if any shall be; which penalty shall be paid to the church-wardens of the parish where the offence shall be committed, for the use of the poor of the said parish.

XXXIX. And whereas, by reason of the extent and distance of plantations in this Province, the inhabitants are far removed from each other, and many cruelties may be committed on slaves, because no white person that owned any slave, may be present to give evidence of such offences; and as slaves are under the government, so they ought to be under the protection, of masters and managers of plantations; *Be it therefore further enacted* by the authority aforesaid,

## 1740 Slave Codes TRANSCRIPTION

said, That if any slave shall suffer in life, limb or member, or shall be maimed, beaten or abused, contrary to the directions and true intent and meaning of this Act, when no white person shall be present, or being present, shall neglect or refuse to give evidence, or be examined upon oath, concerning the same, in every such case, the owner or other person who shall have the care and government of such slave, and in whose possession or power such slave shall be, shall be deemed, taken, reputed and adjudged to be guilty of such offence, and shall be proceeded against accordingly, without further proof, unless such owner or other person as aforesaid, can make the contrary appear by good and sufficient evidence, or shall by his own oath, clear and exculpate himself; which oath, every court where such offence shall be tried, is hereby empowered to administer, and to acquit the offender accordingly, if clear proof of the offence be not made by two witnesses at least; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

XL. And *wherreas*, many of the slaves in this Province wear clothes much above the condition of slaves, for the procuring whereof they use sinister and evil methods: For the prevention, therefore, of such practices for the future, *Be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no owner or proprietor of any negro slave, or other slave, (except livery men and boys,) shall permit or suffer such negro or other slave, to have or wear any sort of apparel whatsoever, finer, other, or of greater value than negro cloth, duffils, kerseys, osnabrigs, blue linen, check linen or coarse garlix, or calicoes, checked cottons, or Scotch plaids, under the pain of forfeiting all and every such apparel and garment, that any person shall permit or suffer his negro or other slave to have or wear, finer, other or of greater value than negro cloth, duffils, coarse kerseys, osnabrigs, blue linen, check linen or coarse garlix or calicoes, checked cottons or Scotch plaids, as aforesaid; and all and every constable and other persons are hereby authorized, empowered and required, when and as often as they shall find any such negro slave, or other slave, having on or wearing any sort of garment or apparel whatsoever, finer, other or of greater value than negro cloth, duffils, coarse kerseys, osnabrigs, blue linen, check linen, or coarse garlix, or calicoes, checked cottons or Scotch plaids, as aforesaid, to seize and take away the same, to his or their own use, benefit and behoof; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided always*, that if any owner of any such slave or slaves, shall think the garment or apparel of his said slave not liable to forfeiture, or to be taken away by virtue of this Act, he may apply to any neighboring justice of the peace, who is hereby authorized and empowered to determine any difference or dispute that shall happen thereupon, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

XLI. And *wherreas*, an ill custom has prevailed in this Province, of firing guns in the night time; for the prevention thereof for the future, *Be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall fire or shoot off any gun or pistol in the night time, after dark and before day-light, without necessity, every such person shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings, current money, for each gun so fired as aforesaid, to be recovered by warrant from any justice of the peace for the county where the offence is committed, according to the direction of the Act for the trial of small and mean causes, and shall be paid to the church-wardens of the parish where the offence shall be committed, for the use of the poor of the said parish.

XLII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no slave or slaves shall be permitted to rent or hire any house, room, store or

plantation, on his or her own account, or to be used or occupied by any slave or slaves; and any person or persons who shall let or hire any house, room, store or plantation, to any slave or slaves, or to any free person, who shall be occupied by any slave or slave, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay to the informer the sum of twenty pounds, current money, to be recovered as in the Act for the trial of small and mean causes.

XLIII. And *wherreas*, it may be attended with ill consequences to permit a great number of slaves to travel together in the high roads without some white person in company with them; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no men slaves exceeding seven in number, shall hereafter be permitted to travel together in any high road in this Province, without some white person with them; and it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, who shall see any men slaves exceeding seven in number, without some white person with them as aforesaid, travelling or assembled together in any high road, to apprehend all and every such slaves, and shall and may whip them, not exceeding twenty lashes on the bare back.

XLIV. And *wherreas*, many owners of slaves, and others who have the care, management and overseeing of slaves, do confine them so closely to hard labor, that they have not sufficient time for natural rest; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner of slaves, or other person who shall have the care, management or overseeing of any slaves, shall work or put to labor any such slave or slaves, more than fifteen hours in four and twenty hours, from the twenty-fifth day of March to the twenty-fifth day of September, or more than fourteen hours in four and twenty hours, from the twenty-fifth day of September to the twenty-fifth day of March, every such person shall forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor under five pounds, current money, for every time he, she or they shall offend herein, at the discretion of the justice before whom such complaint shall be made.

XLV. And *wherreas*, the having of slaves taught to write, or suffering them to be employed in writing, may be attended with great inconvenience; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons whatsoever, who shall hereafter teach, or cause any slave or slaves to be taught, to write, or shall use or employ any slave as a scribe in any manner of writing whatsoever, hereafter taught to write, every such person and persons, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds current money.

XLVI. And *wherreas*, plantations settled with slaves without any white person thereon, may be harbours for runaways and fugitive slaves; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons hereafter shall keep any slaves on any plantation or settlement, without having a white person on such plantation or settlement, under pain of forfeiting the sum of ten pounds current money, for every month which any such person shall so keep any slaves on any plantation or settlement, without a white person as aforesaid.

XLVII. And *wherreas*, many disobedient and evil minded negroes and other slaves, being the property of his Majesty's subjects of this Province, have lately deserted the service of their owners, and have fled to St. Augustine and other places in Florida, in hopes of being there received and protected; and *wherreas*, many other slaves have attempted to follow the same evil and pernicious example, which, (unless timely prevented,) may tend to the very great loss and prejudice of the inhabitants of this Province; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the

Apparel of slaves regulated.

Guns not to be unnecessarily fired in the night time.

# 18th Century to 1763

## 1740 Slave Codes TRANSCRIPTION

414

A. D. 1740.

Acts relating to Slaves.

### STATUTES AT LARGE

Revised for ap- prehending slaves escaped from thence bring to the work house in Charleston, any negroes or other beyond the Sa- vannah.

passing of this Act, any white person or persons, free Indian or Indians, who shall, on the south side of Savannah river, take and secure, and shall hereafter desert, from the services of their owners or employers, every such white person or persons, free Indian or Indians, on evidence of the said slaves being taken as aforesaid, and the same certified by any two justices of the peace in this Province, shall be paid by the public treasurer of this Province the several rates and sums following, as the case shall appear to be; *provided always*, that nothing in this clause contained shall extend to such slaves as shall desert from any plantation situate within three miles of the said Savannah river, unless such slaves last mentioned shall be found on the south side of Altamaha river; that is to say:—for each grown man slave brought alive, the sum of fifty pounds; for every grown woman or boy slave above the age of twelve years brought alive, the sum of twenty-five pounds; for every negro child under the age of twelve years, brought alive, the sum of five pounds; for every scalp of a grown negro slave, with the two ears, twenty pounds; and for every negro grown slave, found on the south side of St. John's river, and brought alive as aforesaid, the sum of one hundred pounds; and for every scalp of a grown negro slave with the two ears, taken on the south side of St. John's river, the sum of fifty pounds.

How to be paid, &c.

*XIVth. And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the expense of taking and securing all slaves brought alive as aforesaid, shall be at the charge of the respective owners; and no such slave or slaves taken on the south side of Savannah river, and brought to the work house of Charleston, as aforesaid, shall be delivered out of the custody of the warden of the said work house, without a certificate to him first produced, from the public treasurer of this Province, that the money by him disbursed, for the taking and securing the said slave or slaves, is fully satisfied to the treasurer, besides the following fees, which the said treasurer is hereby required to allow, pay and charge for: the trouble necessary to be taken concerning the place and manner of apprehending the said slaves, viz:—to the two justices who shall examine, take and certify the said evidence, for each slave brought alive, the sum of forty shillings; and to the treasurer for his trouble in executing this Act, for each slave brought alive as aforesaid, the sum of twenty shillings; and to the warden of the work house, the sum of three shillings and nine pence per diem, for his maintaining the same while in custody. And on the commitment of any slave or slaves to the custody of the said warden, where the public treasurer shall, by virtue of this Act, expend any money for apprehending the same, the said warden is hereby required to advertise in the public gazette of this Province for the space of three months, the best description he can form of all and every the said slaves, with the place and manner of their being taken; and in case the owner or employer of the said slave or slaves, shall neglect or refuse to do so, the public treasurer shall be at, in such manner and proportion as by this Act is directed, then, and in every such case, the said public treasurer shall be at liberty to dispose of every such slave or slaves to the best bidder at public auction, which sale shall be deemed good and effectual, to all intents and purposes, to such person or persons as shall purchase the same; and the produce of every such slave or slaves, shall first go towards satisfying the expense of the said public treasurer and warden of

### OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Acts relating to Slaves.

415

A. D. 1740.

the work house, for the taking, securing and keeping the said slave or slaves, as aforesaid; and then the surplus, (if any,) shall be paid to the respective owner or owners.

*XIX. And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, where any slave or slaves shall be tried and condemned to be executed for deserting out of this Province, every slave or slaves shall, before their execution, be valued by the tryers of the same; and in every such case the owner or owners of every such slave, shall be paid by the public of this Province, the full sum and rates at which such executed slave or slaves shall be valued as aforesaid, without being a charge to any particular owner or owners; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

*L. And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all charge of taking and bringing in of slaves as aforesaid, shall be defrayed and paid by the public.

*LI. And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any constable or other person, directed or required to do or perform any matter or thing, required, commanded or enjoined by this Act, who shall know or soon failing to be credibly informed of any offence which shall be committed against this Act, within his parish, precinct or limits, and shall not give information thereof to some justice of the peace, and endeavor the conviction of the offenders according to his duty, but such constable or other person as aforesaid, or any person lawfully called in aid of the constable or such other person as aforesaid, shall wilfully and willingly omit the performance of his duty in the execution of this Act, and shall be thereof convicted, he shall forfeit for every such offence, the sum of twenty pounds current money. And in case any justice of the peace, warden of the work house, or freeholder, shall wilfully or willingly omit the performance of his duty in the execution of this Act, every such justice of the peace and warden of the work house, shall forfeit the sum of forty pounds current money; every such freeholder shall forfeit the sum of fifteen pounds current money; which several penalties shall be recovered and disposed of as hereafter is directed; and moreover, the judges and justices of the court of general sessions or the peace, oyer and terminer, assize and general gaol delivery, are hereby commanded and required to give the offenders against this Act in charge in open court; and all grand juries, justices of the peace, constables, and other officers, are hereby required to make due and true presentment of such of the said offences as come to their knowledge.

*LII. And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall be at any time sued for putting in execution any of the powers contained in this Act, such person shall and may plead the general issue, for putting this Act into execution, and give the special matter and this Act in evidence; and if the plaintiff be nonsuit, or a verdict pass for the defendant, or if the plaintiff discontinue his action, or enter a *nolle prosequi*, or if upon demurrer judgment be given for the defendant, every such defendant shall have his full double costs.

*LIII. And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and all clauses therein contained, shall be construed most largely and beneficially for the promoting and carrying into execution this Act, and for the encouragement and justification of all persons to be employed in the execution thereof; and that no record, warrant, process or commitment to be made by virtue of this Act, or the proceedings thereupon, shall be reversed, avoided, or any way impeached, by reason of any default in form.

and condemnation, notwithstanding any want of form or omission whatsoever in the trial of such negroes; and any law, usage or custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

LVII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and shall be taken notice of without pleading the same before all judges, justices, magistrates and courts within this Province.

LVIII. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue in force for the space of three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of the General Assembly, and no longer.

C. PINCKNEY, *Speaker.*

*In the Council Chamber, the 10th day of May, 1740.*

WM. BULL.

*Assented to:*

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER SECURITY OF THIS PROVINCE AGAINST THE No. 702.

INSURRECTIONS AND OTHER WICKED ATTEMPTS OF NEGROES AND OTHER SLAVES; AND FOR REVIVING AND CONTINUING AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS PROVINCE, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE BETTER ORDERING AND GOVERNING NEGROES AND OTHER SLAVES IN THIS PROVINCE."

WHEREAS, it is necessary to make some further provision for securing the inhabitants of this Province against the insurrections and other wicked attempts of negroes and other slaves within the same; we therefore humbly pray his most sacred Majesty that it may be enacted:

I. *And be it enacted* by the honorable William Bull, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the citizens to South Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's honorable Council, and the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, and by the authority of the same, That within three months from the time of passing this Act, every white male inhabitant of this Province, (except travellers and such persons as shall be above sixty years of age,) who, by the laws of this Province is or shall be liable to bear arms in the militia of this Province, either in times of alarm or at common musters, who shall, on any Sunday or Christmas day in the year, go and resort to any church or any other public place of divine worship within this Province, and shall not carry with him a gun or a pair of horse pistols, in good order and fit for service, with at least six charges of gun-powder and ball, and shall not carry the same into the church or other place of divine worship as aforesaid, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings, current money, for every neglect of the same, the one half thereof to the church-wardens of the respective parish in which the offence shall be committed; for the use of the poor of the said parish, and the other half to him or them who will inform for the same, to be recovered on oath, before any of his Majesty's justices of the peace within this Province, in the same way

VOL. VII.—53.

LIV. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed or inflicted by this Act, which are not hereby particularly disposed of, or the manner of recovery directed, shall, if not exceeding the value of twenty pounds current money, be recovered, levied and distrained for, by warrant from any one justice of the peace, in the county or precinct where such offence shall be committed, according to the Act for the trial of small and mean causes; and in case such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall exceed the value of twenty pounds current money, the same shall be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any court of record in this Province, wherein no privilege, protection, essoin, wager of law, or *non vult ulterius prosequi*, or any more than one imparlance, shall be admitted or allowed; and all the said fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be recovered by this Act, and are not before particularly disposed of, shall be applied and disposed of, one half to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to be applied by the General Assembly for the use of this Province, and the other half to him or them who will sue or inform for the same.

LV. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That his Majesty's part of the fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall be recovered by virtue of this Act, shall be paid into the hands of the justices, or in the court where the same shall be recovered, who shall make a memorial and record of the payment of the same, and shall, without delay, send a transcript of such memorial or record to the public treasurer of this Province, from the said courts or justices who shall receive his Majesty's part of such fines and forfeitures; which memorial shall be a charge on the judges or justices respectively to whom the same shall be paid; and the public treasurer of this Province for the time being, shall and may, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to, levy and recover the same by warrant of distress, and sale of the goods and chattels of the said judges or justices respectively; who shall be charged with the same, in case they or any of them shall neglect or refuse to make such memorial or record as aforesaid, or send such transcript thereof, as before directed, or shall neglect or refuse to pay the same over to the treasurer within twenty days after the receipt of the same; *Provided always*, that no person shall be prosecuted for any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by this Act, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within six months after the offence shall be committed.

LVI. *And whereas*, several negroes did lately rise in rebellion, and did commit many barbarous murders at Stono and other parts adjacent thereto; and *whereas*, in suppressing the said rebels, several of them were killed and others taken alive and executed; and as the exigence and danger of the inhabitants at that time were in and exposed to, would not admit of the liberty of a legal trial of such rebellious negroes, but for their own security, the said inhabitants were obliged to put such negroes to immediate death; to prevent, therefore, any person or persons being questioned for any matter or thing done in the suppression or execution of the said rebellious negroes, as also any litigious suit, action or prosecution that may be brought, sued or prosecuted or commenced against such person or persons for or concerning the same; *Be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all and every suppressing and putting all and every the said negro and negroes to death, is and are hereby declared lawful, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as fully and amply as if such rebellious negroes had undergone a formal trial

Penalties and forfeitures, how to be recovered and applied.

The late rebellion.

# 18th Century to 1763

## *Slave Trade*



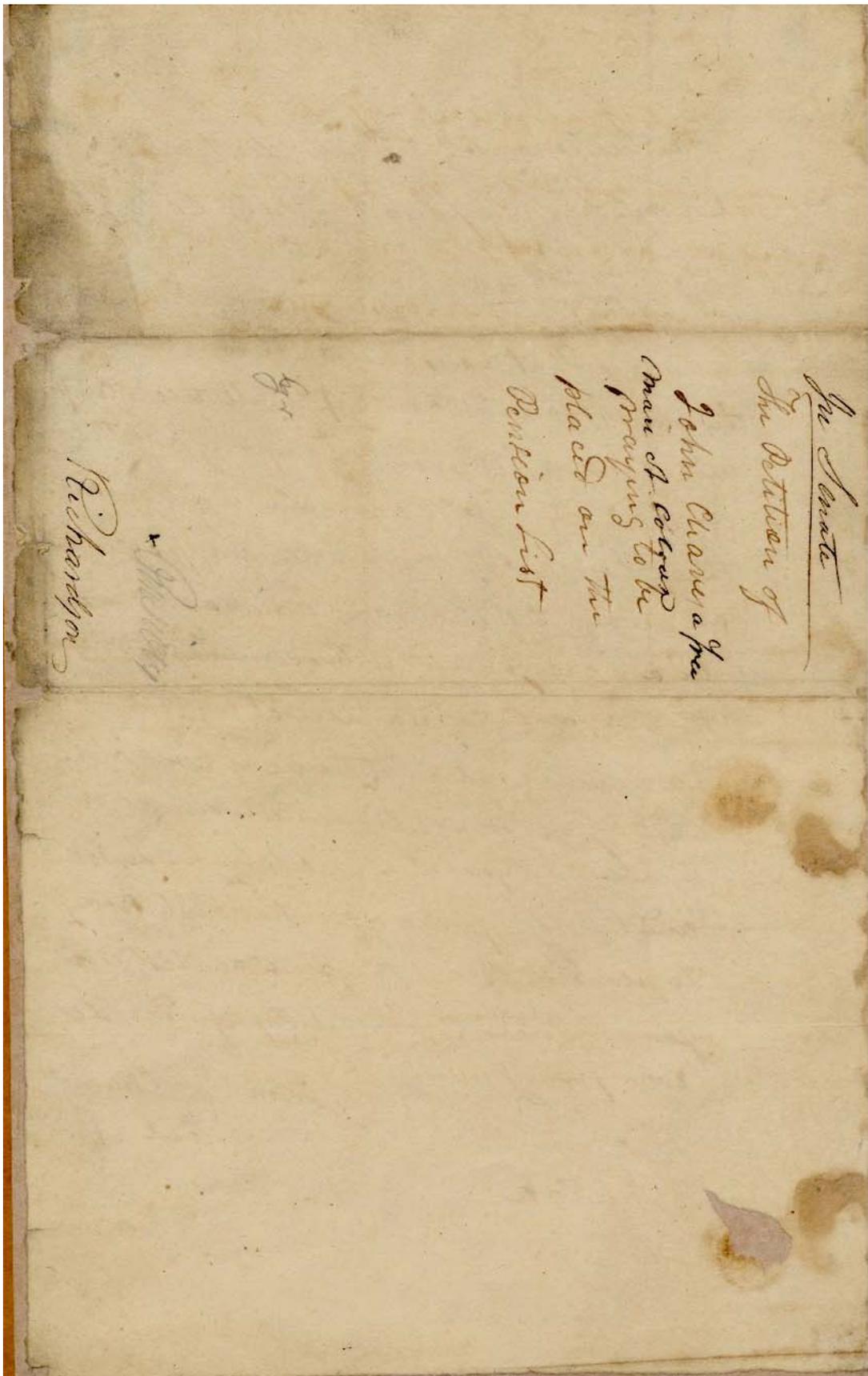
# 18th Century to 1763

## *Indigo Planting*



# Revolutionary War

## Ordered Account of John Chavis



# Revolutionary War

## Ordered Account of John Chavis

To the Honorable the President and  
Members of the Senate of South Carolina

Sheweth

That your Petitioner some time  
the year 1780 enlisted in Captain Mattocks Company  
and that he served in said Company and the  
Company of Capt. Cronicle until near  
the close of the war when he was discharged  
on account of the many wounds he received  
in an engagement with some Tories near  
the North Carolina line at a place called  
Ramsours. Your Petitioner is now old  
and by reason of the said wounds is  
unable to support himself by his Labour  
and therefore prays your Honorable Body  
to place him on the pension list, and  
your Petitioner as in duty bound will  
ever pray

John Chavis  
Mark

Test

R. P. M. Gore

# Revolutionary War

## Ordered Account of John Chavis

State of Georgia I Personally came before me  
Effingham County) My <sup>self</sup> Kennedy one of the Justices  
for said County Jacob Satter who being duly sworn  
deposeth and sayeth that he was well acquainted with  
John Chavis and that he was in the regular service  
in the late revolutionary war under the command  
of Col<sup>o</sup> Tomson and then General Lincoln &  
he further deposeth and sayeth that he has taken  
an Oath Previous before Ch<sup>o</sup> Foulton Esq in  
behalf of said John Chavis, which he has taken  
an Oath before Alexander McGrew that he lost  
which he wishes me to furnish him with an other  
affidavit as he could not obtain a copy of the form-  
er Oath taken before Esq Foulton

Sworn to and subscribed  
before me this 26<sup>th</sup> day  
of November in the year  
Eighteen hundred and  
twenty three

Jacob Satter

Myself Kennedy J.P.

# Revolutionary War

## Ordered Account of John Chavis

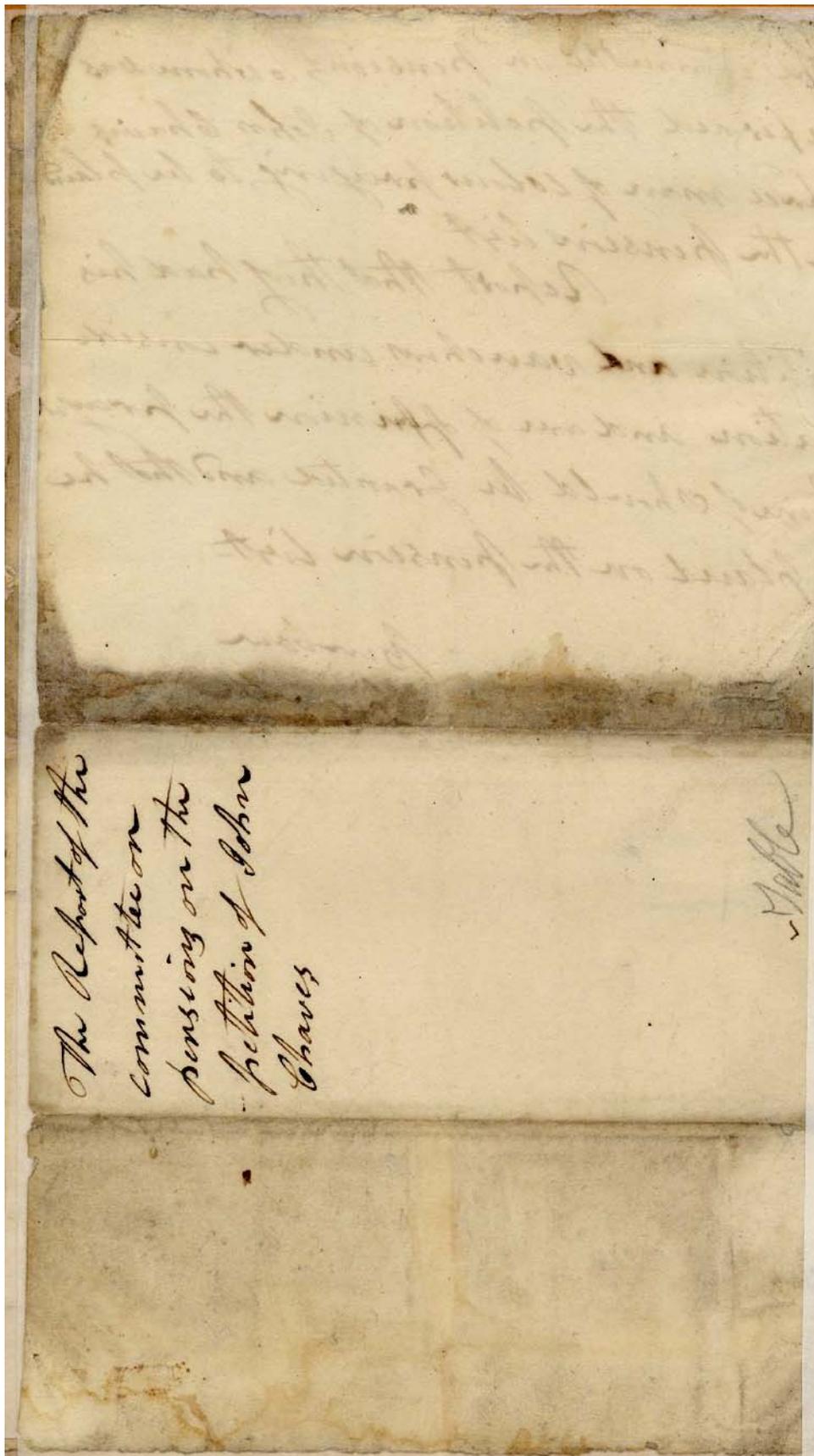
The committee on pensions to whom was  
referred the petition of John Chavis  
a free man of colour praying to be placed  
on the pension list  
Report that they had his  
petition and vouchers under conside-  
ration and are of opinion the proposed  
thing should be granted and that he  
be placed on the pension list-

Burbon  
Hirman

300

# Revolutionary War

## Ordered Account of John Chavis



# Revolutionary War

## Ordered Account of John Chavis

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Speaker and Members of the  
House of Representatives

The Petition of Joseph Heath

Humbly sheweth, that about the year 1828. John Chavis  
a free man of colour applied by petition to your Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
body for to be placed on the pension list: for his many  
services, and some wounds he had received in the revo-  
lutionary war, the said petition was reported favourably  
on by the committee in Senate, and he was only denied  
its being granted in consequence of his not having appoi-  
nted a Guardian <sup>(which law he was ignorant of)</sup> previously to such application, this cir-  
cumstance together with a letter given the said John Chavis  
by the then member of your Hon<sup>ble</sup> body from our Parish  
saying there was no doubt he would get the pension at  
the next Session of the Legislature, this letter was written  
for the express purpose of keeping the afore said John  
Chavis from want and great suffering, and with the view  
of humanity, the favourable manner by the said John  
Chavis's petition was received by your Hon<sup>ble</sup> body, and on  
the faith and asperion of the above mentioned letter  
your Petitioner was induced, tho in the midst of poverty  
himself with no other support than a good frame, and  
to become security for the afore said poor old veteran to  
save him from starving, and in order to save the poor old  
man, has nearly become bankrupt himself. In before  
the promised Session which would have relieved his wants,  
the said John Chavis was killed by the fall of a tree.

Your <sup>Petitioner</sup> therefore prays your Hon<sup>ble</sup> body to commiserate  
him for his charity to one so deserving your support as  
the afore said John Chavis. particularly when the sum  
requisite is so small as one hundred and ten Dollars

Heathens 25 Nov. 1825

Joseph Heath

4 an

# Revolutionary War

## Ordered Account of John Chavis

1793  
Petition of Joseph  
Chavis praying  
for money paid on  
acct. John Chavis.

John Chavis

1782-1829

Governor's Message Regarding Catawba Indians (1787)

M<sup>r</sup>. President and Honorable  
Gentlemen of the Senate.

Honorable Gentlemen.

Application has lately been made to me for the pay of the Militia who were employed in the service of suppressing the armed fugitive Slaves in the Southern part of the State. — As the Law now in existence for the Regulation of the Militia does not ascertain whether they are to receive pay for similar services & I am informed no farther regulation respecting them has taken place during the present sitting I am constrained thus late in the session to request that the Legislature will determine whether they shall receive any & what pay when called into the field on services of this nature. —

An account of the expenditures in suppressing the insurrection of the Negroes is herewith transmitted.

Thomas Pinckney

Charleston the  
26<sup>th</sup> February 1788



## Petition 536 (1795)

H. D. - 536 - 01

To the Honorable the President and Members of the  
Senate and the Speaker and Members of the House  
of Representatives of the State of South Carolina  
in general Assembly met, &c.

The Memorial and Petition of the Delegates  
from the several Societies, formed in different parts of the  
United States, for promoting the abolition of Slavery,  
in Convention assembled in Philadelphia on the seventh  
day of January, 1795.

Respectfully shew:

That, having been deputed, and having con-  
vened, for the purpose of considering, and carrying into effect, the most  
proper measures for the abolition of Slavery; and being forcibly impres-  
sed with a sense of the dangers to which the Citizens of the United  
States are exposed, while a numerous class of Men exist among  
them, deprived of their natural rights, and forcibly held in bondage; —  
we think it our duty to address you, as Men, fellow Citizens, and  
Brethren, and earnestly to request your attention to the means of  
avoiding the evils naturally resulting from the abovementioned un-  
happy circumstances.

The

## Petition 536 (1795)

The first step which we take the liberty of suggesting to you, is an entire prohibition of all traffic in Slaves, between your State and every other Nation or State, either by importation or exportation. This is the first and principal object of our Memorial — an object which we the more earnestly recommend to your attention, as we are informed that the law of your State, prohibiting the importation of Slaves, will expire sometime in March next.

In considering this subject, many methods of conciliating the affections of this unfortunate people, and preparing them for that state in Society, upon which depends our political happiness, suggest themselves: — such as, an amelioration of their condition and a diffusion of knowledge among them. But, as nothing can be effectual while the number of Slaves may be daily increased by importation, and while the minds of our Citizens are debased, and their hearts hardened, by contemplating these people only through the medium of avarice or prejudice (a necessary consequence of the traffic in Man) we confine the prayer of this Petition to the total prohibition of all traffic in Slaves, between your State and every other Nation or State, either by importation or exportation; which we respectfully solicit you to grant, having full confidence, that, independant of other considerations, you will see the evident policy of the measure.

[By order of the Convention]

Benjamin Rush Presi

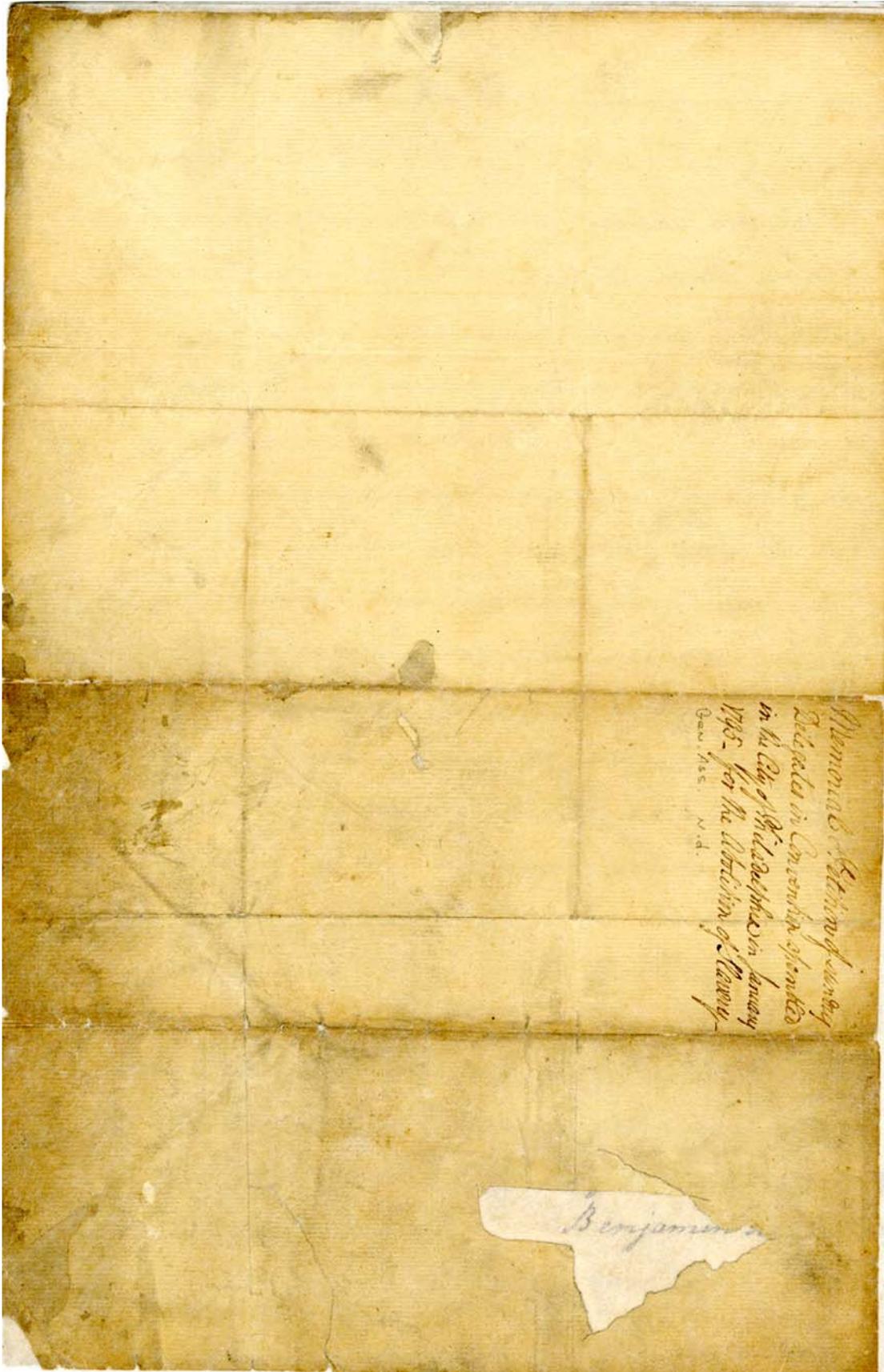
Philadelphia 14<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>  
1795.

Attest

Walter Franklin Secretary

1782-1829

**Petition 536 (1795)**



Memorandum of Benjamin  
Petitioner in Conventio. of 1795  
in the City of Philadelphia in January  
1795 - for the Abolition of Slavery  
Gen. Ass. N. d.

Benjamin

## Jehu Jones Manumission (1798)

State of South Carolina

To all to whom these Presents shall come be seen or made known I Christopher Rogers of Charleston in the State aforesaid send Greeting, Know ye that I the said Christopher Rogers for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred Pounds Sterling to me in hand well and truly paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents and for divers other good causes and considerations me thereunto especially moving, have Manumitted

443 enfranchised and set free, and by these presents do manumit enfranchise and set free a certain Mulatto Man named Jehu Jones of and from all manner of bondage and Slavery whatsoever, To have and to hold such manumission and freedom unto the said Mulatto Man named Jehu Jones forever, In Witnes whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the twenty second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight -  
 Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Chris. Rogers  
 of James Donaldson, Alex. Clarkson & Charleston Es.  
 Personally appeared Mr. Alexander Clarkson who being duly sworn made oath that he was present and saw Christopher Rogers sign seal and as his act and deed deliver the within Deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth and that he the Deponent with James Donaldson signed their names as witnesses thereto -  
 Sworn to the 22<sup>d</sup> day of January 1798 before Stephen Ravenel Es.  
 Recorded 22<sup>d</sup> January 1798.

**Jehu Jones Manumission (1798) TRANSCRIPTION**

State of South Carolina

To all to whom these Presents shall come be seen or made known I Christopher Rogers of Charleston in State aforesaid send Greeting. Know ye that I the said Christopher Rogers for and in consideration of the Sum of one hundred Pounds Sterling to me in hand well and truly paid at or before the Sealing and delivery of these presents and for divers other good causes and considerations me thereunto especially moving, have manumitted enfranchised and set free, and by these presents do manumit enfranchise and set free a certain Mulatto Man named Jehu Jones of and from all manner of bondage and Slavery whatsoever. To have and to hold such manumission and freedom unto the said Mulatto Man named Jehu Jones for ever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the twenty second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight-

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence} Chris<sup>r</sup> Rogers (LS)\*

of James Donaldson, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Clarkson } Charleston

Personally appeared Mr. Alexander Clarkson who being duly sworn made oath that he was present and saw Christopher Rogers sign seal and as his Act and Deed deliver the within Deed &c&c for the uses and purposes therein set forth and that he the Deponent with James Donaldson signed their names as witnesses thereto-

Sworn to the 22<sup>d</sup> day of January 1798 before Stephen Ravenel JQo

Recorded 22<sup>d</sup> January 1798.

\*The (LS) or Locus Sigilli, meaning in place of seal on documents, shows the originals were signed by the individuals with their legal signature. Many documents have "(his/her Mark)" after the name showing the individuals had marked the document with an X because they could not write. Source: Miscellaneous Records, Volume HHH, 442–3, SCDAH.

Fine for Slave Labor on Sunday (1806)

1806-02-01

State of S.<sup>c</sup> Carolina  
v  
Major A. Moirson  
May 12<sup>th</sup> 1806.  
Major A. Moirson for the fine.

For two of his negro Slaves to  
work on the Lord's day (to wit,  
on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of this month, which  
he confesses Judgment given against  
the sum of £10. Currency for

J. Puckett J.P.  
Rob<sup>t</sup>. Long J.P.  
J. A. Elmore J.P.

I do hereby Certify that the above is a true Copy of  
the proceedings had in the above Case  
- I have in my hands Three Dollars  $\frac{1}{4}$  Cents for the  
use of the State

J. Puckett J.P. Lawing Secy.

27-4

## Committee Report from Petition of Society of Friends (1813)

The Committee to whom was referred  
the petition of the Society of Friends  
called Leaguers praying for the sale  
of certain lands left by the late Tho-  
mas Wadsworth dec'd to certain manumitted  
slaves in Report that they have  
considered the same & are of opinion  
that the prayer of the petitioners ought  
not to be granted —

1782-1829

Committee Report from Petition of Society of Friends (1813)

29 Nov 1813

Report of  
 the Committee  
 to whom was  
 referred the petition  
 of the Society of  
 Friends relative  
 to a law proposed  
 for the sale of  
 certain lands

29 Nov 1813.  
 30. Nov 1813.  
 29. 1813.

not to go to  
 Senate -

## Petition from Philippe Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist (1821)

The State of South Carolina

To the Honorable The President and the  
Honorable the Senate of the State of South  
Carolina

The humble petition of Philippe  
Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist of Charleston  
in the State aforesaid.

Sheweth,

That  
Your Petitioner who has been actively  
and he trusts usefully employed for many years  
just as a Botanist in the neighbourhood of  
Charleston has, under peculiar circumstances,  
become the Father of ~~Six~~ children begotten  
upon his faithful Slave named Celestine,  
that it has been the intention of your peti-  
tioners for many years past by complying  
with the then existing Laws of this State, to  
emancipate the said Celestine and such of  
her Children as were then alive and could be  
emancipated, but unfortunately, he procras-  
tinated the measure, until after the passage  
of the late Law upon this subject. Your  
Petitioner submits to your Honorable Body,  
that his situation is peculiarly unfortunate  
and

## Petition from Philippe Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist (1821)

and distressing as under the existing Laws,  
 should any accident befall him, his own children  
 and their mother, who by her exemplary conduct  
 is well entitled to her freedom, would probably  
 all become the Slaves of another: Your Petitioner  
 therefore humbly prays, Your Honourable Body,  
 that he may be relieved from the distressing  
 situation in which he finds himself placed, and  
 considering that the said Celestine is the Slave of  
 your Petitioner, and that your Petitioner, Circum-  
 stances are such as to preclude the apprehension  
 of the said Celestine or her Children, by  
 bringing upon the public, that an act may be  
 passed emancipating the said Celestine, and her  
 Children, Philippe, Alexander, Pierre Louis,  
 Melanie, and Josephine, and Louise, and  
 Your Petitioner will ever pray.

Philippe Stanislaus Noisette

**Petition from Philippe Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist (1821)**

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we  
 have known the Petitioner M<sup>r</sup> Noisette for many years  
 and that his circumstances are such as he has stated  
 there in his foregoing Petition. We further think  
 that his case is one of those, which should form  
 an exception in the class of cases intended to be  
 guarded against by the Legislature, and recommend  
 him to the consideration and favor of the Legislature.

Wm. R. Gibbs. J<sup>t</sup>. L. Signeur  
 Jos. Johnson  
 S. Alcock

Spencer  
 L. R. J. Moore

**Petition from Philippe Stanislaus Noisette** TRANSCRIPTION

The State of South Carolina

To the Honorable The President and The Honorable the Senate of the State of South Carolina

The Humble petition of Philippe Stanislaus Noisette, Botanist of Charleston in the State aforesaid-

Sheweth,

That

Your Petitioner who has been actively and he trusts usefully employed for many years past as a Botanist in the neighbourhood of Charleston, has, under peculiar circumstances become the Father of Six children begotten upon his faithful Slave named Celestine. That it has been the intention of your petitioner for many years past by complying with the then existing Laws of this State, to emancipate the said Celestine and such of her children as were then alive and could be emancipated, but unfortunately, he procrastinated this measure, until after the passage of the late Law upon this subject—Your Petitioner submits to your Honorable Body, that his situation is peculiarly unfortunate and distressing as under the existing Laws, should any accident befall him, his own children and their mother, who by her exemplary conduct is well entitled to her freedom, would probably all become the Slaves of another: Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays Your Honorable Body, that he may be relieved from the distressing situation in which he finds himself placed, and considering that the said Celestine is the Slave of your petitioner, and that your Petitioners circumstances are such as to preclude the fear of the said Celestine or her children becoming a burthen upon the public; that an act may be passed emancipating the said Celestine, and her children: Philippe, Alexander, Pierre Louis, Melanie, and Josephine, and Louise, and Your Petitioner will ever pray—

Philippe S<sup>las</sup> Noisette

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have known the Petitioner Mr Noisette for many Years and that his circumstances are such as he has stated them in his foregoing Petition. We further think that his case is one of those, which should form an exception [to?] the Class of Cases Intended to be guarded against by the Legislature and recommend him to the consideration and favor of the Legislature.

## Denmark Vesey Trial (1822)

Document 6  
1328-55

Examination of Pompey a negro man belonging to Mr. Bryant  
Denmark Vesey has often spoken to me about the insurrection  
and endeavoured to persuade me to join them, he enquired of me  
if my master had not arms in his house and tried to persuade me to  
get them for him - the blacks stood in great fear of him, and  
so much so, that Saturdays endeavoured to avoid him.

Examination of Edwin a negro man belonging to Mr. Paul  
Charles belongs to Judge Drayton - he told me that Monday  
Gill and Denmark Vesey knew about the insurrection of the  
blacks - he said that William Paul in consequence of his having  
given testimony would run a great risk of his life, if he went out -  
I heard many bodies, even the women say when several were appre-  
hended that they wondered that Monday Gill and Denmark  
Vesey were not taken.

Examination of Frank a negro man belonging to Mr. Ferousen  
The first time I spoke with Monday Gill was one night at Vesey's  
house, where I heard Vesey tell Monday, he must send some  
one round into the country to bring the people down - Monday replied  
he had directed Sack to go up, and told him to tell the people to  
come down and join in the fight against the Whites, and to ascertain  
and inform him how many people he could get to agree - A few  
days after I met Vesey, Monday and Sack in the street under Mr.  
Duncans trees at night, where Sack stated, that he had been  
in the country round by Goose Creek and Dorchester and that he  
had spoken to 6000 persons who had agreed to join - At Vesey's the  
first time I spoke to Monday, he was going away early, and Vesey  
asked him to stay; when Monday said he expected that night a  
meeting at his house to fix upon and mature the plan &c. and he  
could not stay. Afterwards conversed with Monday in his shop  
where he asked me if I had heard that Bennetts and Poyas' people  
were taken up, that twas a great pity - he said he had joined  
in the business - I told him to take care that he was not taken  
up - Whenever I talked with Vesey, he always spoke of Monday.

## Denmark Vesey Trial (1822)

being his principal (and active) man in this business - I heard Jack say, he would pay no more wages, he was too busy in seeing about this insurrection, besides what would the Whites want with wages - they would soon be no more - Monday Cell said to Vesey, that if Jack had so many men, they had better wait no longer, but begin the business at once (and others would join)

Mr. James Ferguson, who was present at Frank's examination stated to the Court that the testimony of Frank was in substance what he had before told him

Examination of Pharo - belonging to Mr. Thompson  
One evening I overheard two men in the street say that Hales Perrin and Denmark Vesey were two principal men - Perault belonging to Mr. Stocherke said to me last Tuesday that the black people were not worth any thing, but that there was a French Band, which if they could get only 100 men to join with them would attack the work house and take their friends out - I once went to Monday Cell, who had told me he wanted to see me - this was before Mr. Paul's Mill was taken up, I then met Charles Drayton (and Mr. Ferguson's Frank frequents Mr. Drayton's house - Monday said he wanted to say something particular to me, (and Charles winked at him, when Monday stopped short - Charles asked me on Friday 14<sup>th</sup> June in the streets to lend him a horse next Sunday evening - I said I could not

Examination of Patrick, belonging to Miss Patten  
I know Charles Drayton - about 5<sup>th</sup> month ago he met me in the street, when he stopped me, (and asked me to join with him - I asked him in what - he said he want to make up a Company - I said what for, he said for some respectable brown men coming here from abroad - I said I did not want death to take one yet - and quit him

Examination of V\* belonging to Colonel George W. Cross -  
Peter Poyas first spoke to me and asked me to join, I asked him to join what, the Church - he said no, have you not heard that the sea is going to try to take the Country from the Whites - I asked him if he thought he had force enough to do it - he said yes plenty.

\* see next page -

**Denmark Vesey Trial (1822) TRANSCRIPTION**

Examination of Pompey a negro man belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Bryants

Denmark Vesey has often spoken to me about the insurrection and endeavoured [*sic*] to persuade me to join them, he enquired of me if my master had not arms in his house and tried to persuade me to get them from him — the blacks stood in great fear of him and [illegible] so much so, that I always endeavoured [*sic*] to avoid him.

Examination of Edwin a Negro man belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Paul

Charles belongs to Juge Drayton — he told me that Monday Gell and Denmark Vesey knew about the insurrection of the blacks — he said that William Paul in consequence of his having given testimony would run a great risk of his life if he went out. I heard every body, even the women say when several were apprehended that they wondered that Monday Gell and Denmark Vesey were not taken.

Examination of Frank a Negro man belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Ferguson.

The first time I spoke with Monday Gell 'twas one night a Vesey's house, where I heard Vesey tell Monday, he must send some one round into the country to [illegible] the people down. Monday replied he had directed Jack to go up, and told him to tell the people to come down and join in the fight against the Whites, and to ascertain and inform him how many people he could get to agree — A few days after I met Vesey, Monday, and Jack in the street under M<sup>r</sup> Duncans trees at night, where Jack stated, that he had been in the country round by Goose Creek and Dorchester and that he had spoken to 6,600 persons who had agreed to join. At Vesey's the first time I spoke to Monday, he was going away early and Vesey asked him to stay: when Monday said he expected that night a meeting at this house to fix upon and mature the plan &c. and he could not stay. I afterwards conversed with Monday in his shop where he asked me if I had heard that Bennetts and Poyas' people were taken up, that 'twas a great pity — he said he had joined in the business — I told him to take care that he was not taken up. Whenever I talked with Vesey, he always spoke of Monday

[Page 2]

being his principal and active man in this business — I heard Jack say, he would pay no more wages, he was too busy in seeing about this insurrection, besides what would the Whites want with wages — they would soon be no more. Monday Gell said to Vesey, that if Jack had so many men, they had better wait no longer, but begin the business at once and others would join.

M<sup>r</sup> James Ferguson who was present at Franks examination stated to the Court that the testimony of Frank was in substance what he had before told him.

Examination of Pharo — belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Thompson

One evening I over heard two men in the street say that [illegible] Berry and Denmark Vesey were two principal men — Perault belong to M<sup>r</sup> Strohecker said to me last Tuesday that the black people were not worth any thing, but that there was a French Band, which if they could get only 100 men to join with them would attack the work house and take their

**Denmark Vesey Trial (1822) TRANSCRIPTION**

friends out. I once went to Monday Gells, who had told me he wanted to see me — this was before Mr Pauls' William was taken up, I then met Charles Drayton and M<sup>r</sup> Fergusons Frank frequents Mondays house — Monday said he wanted to say something particular to me, and Charles winked at him, when Monday stopped [illegible] — Charles asked me on friday the 14th June in the streets to lend him a horse next Sunday evening — I said I could not.

Examination of Patrick belonging to Miss Datty

I know Charles Drayton — about 5 months ago he met me in the street, when he stopped me, and asked me to join with him — I asked him in what — he said he want to make up a Company — I said what for, he said for some respectable known man coming here from abroad — I said I did not want death to take me yet and quit him.

Examination of Y\* belonging to Colonel George W. Cross

Peter Poyas first spoke to me and asked me to join. I asked him to join what, the Church — he said no, have you not heard that the blacks are going to try to take the Country from the Whites — I asked him if he thought he had force enough to do it — he said yes aplenty.

\*See next page —

## Denmark Vesey Trial (1822)

1328-51

Document A

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLESTON, August 10th, 1822.

SIR,

AFTER a prolonged and almost uninterrupted session of six weeks, the first Court organized for the trial of Slaves charged with an attempt to raise an Insurrection in this City, was dissolved on the 20th ult. Another Court was subsequently convened, and after a session of three days, closed the unpleasant investigation with which it was charged, and adjourned on the 8th instant, *sine die*.

During the interesting period occupied by the Court first organized, the public mind was agitated by a variety of rumours calculated to produce great excitement and alarm. These had their origin in the nature of the transaction, and the secrecy and seclusion observed in the incipient stages of inquiry; as but few of the circumstances were known to the community, and the number apprehended and sentenced to the severest punishment, beyond any former example. Certainty gave place to exaggeration, and the general impression sustained the rumour of a very extensive conspiracy.

The effects resulting from these reports, if uncontrolled by an exhibition of the facts, are too obvious to require comment. The reputation of the State must suffer abroad, and a rapid deterioration of property occur within; while suspicion and anxiety will continue long to mar the public tranquillity. It becomes, therefore, a duty imperiously obligatory on me, to represent the occurrences as they have transpired, and thus evidence to you, that the attempt has not only been greatly magnified, but as soon as discovered, it ceased to be dangerous.

A servant prompted by attachment to his master, communicated to him, that he had been requested to give his assent and subscribe his name to a list of persons already engaged in the conspiracy. The Intendant immediately received the information, and caused the arrest of three slaves of Mr. Paul: one of whom was subsequently identified by the servant making the communication. The City Council was convened, and after a very close and attentive examination, a general impression was produced, that but little credence could attach to the statement. A prudent caution was nevertheless exercised, and the fellow charged committed to solitary imprisonment. A few days after his confinement, he made many disclosures to a member of Council, but so amplified the circumstances, that the utmost credulity was requisite to the belief of his tale.

Some consternation was obviously produced amongst a few of the conspirators by the arrest of these slaves, and I cannot doubt led to a detail more plausible and deserving of attention. Another servant, whose name is also concealed from prudential motives stated generally, that such a combination actually existed and mentioned the names of several who were most conspicuous in their exertions, adding with great confidence, that the explosion of their schemes would occur on the ensuing Sunday Night. This confession was given on Thursday the 13th June, and contained the recital of several occurrences which would precede the attempt and evidence the intention. This suggested the propriety, while it sanctioned the effort to conceal from the community the intelligence thus received for the intervening time; during which, extensive and efficient preparations were made for the safety and protection of the City. Saturday night and Sunday morning passed without the predicted demonstrations: doubts were again excited, and counter orders issued diminishing the guard. The facts communicated were generally known to our fellow citizens on Sunday; producing a night of sleepless anxiety. But no one of the predicted (or any other) occurrences, presented itself to disturb the general tranquillity.

On the 18th June, ten slaves were arrested, and on the 19th, the Court was organized for their trial. Investigation was retarded by the difficulty of procuring authentic evidence, and it was not until the 23th that the sentence of death was pronounced against six of the persons charged with the offence. Denmark Vesey, a free negro, was arrested on the 21st, and on the 22d put on his trial. Although he was unquestionably the instigator and chief of this plot, no positive proof of his guilt appeared until the 25th. This grew out of the confession of one of the convicts, and on the 27th, his guilt was further established by a servant of Mr. Ferguson.

The progress made, and the expectations of immunity from punishment by confession, gradually developed the plot, and produced the arrest of several others, fortunately two who were principals, Monday Gell and Gullah Jack. These with three others, John Horry, Charles Drayton, and Harry Haig were convicted, and sentenced to die on Friday the 12th July last; but at the suggestion of the Court, that important communications were expected from them, Monday Gell, Charles Drayton, and Harry Haig were respited.

**Denmark Vesey Trial (1822)**

The arrest of Perault a servant of Mr. Strohecker, which took place the day previous to the respite and the general and very important discoveries made by him, enabled the Committee of Vigilance, not only to elicit the confirmation of his statement from the three convicts, but to apprehend a great number of persons engaged in the plot. Among others, William Garner, reputed to be one of the principals, the only one not then apprehended.

The number of persons at this period under arrest evinced the necessity of such arrangements of the testimony, as would enable the Court to progress with more rapidity. This duty devolved on the Committee of Vigilance: and principally from the general information of Perault, and of the convicts Monday Gell and Charles Drayton, facility was given to the further proceedings of the Court. In the short space of seven days, thirty-two Negroes were convicted; twenty-two of whom were executed on Friday the 20th July; and within four days after, eleven others were convicted, four of whom have also been executed.

Having established the existence of a plot and the places of rendezvous, all that was deemed requisite for conviction, was to prove an association with the Ringleaders, and an expression of their assent to the measure. On such, generally, the sentence of death has been executed. Others, who without actually combining, were proved to have known of the conspiracy, and to have given their sanction by any act, have been sentenced to die, and their punishment commuted to banishment from the United States; or sentenced in the first instance to banishment from this State, or from the United States. In this manner the whole number, seventy-two, have been disposed of; thirty-five executed and thirty-seven sentenced to banishment. With these we may reasonably conclude, that we have reached the extremities of this conspiracy, and this opinion, if not conclusive, is entitled to great weight, when we advert to the extraordinary measures pursued, to effect the object and the motives which influenced the accused.

No means which experience or ingenuity could devise were left unessayed, to eviscerate the plot. In the labours of investigation, the Court was preceded by a Committee formed by the City Council, whose intelligence, activity and zeal were well adapted to the arduous duties of their appointment. Their assiduity, aided by the various sentiments which influenced the prisoners, produced a rapid development of the plot. Several of the conspirators had entered into solemn pledges, to partake of a common destiny, and one at least was found, who after his arrest, felt no repugnance to enforce the obligation, by surrendering the names of his associates. A spirit of retaliation and revenge produced a similar effect with others, who suspected that they were the victims of treachery; and this principle operated with full effect, as the hope or expectation of pardon predominated. To the last hour of the existence of several, who appeared to be conspicuous actors in this drama, they were pressingly importuned to make further confessions.

Among the conspirators the most daring and active, was Monday, the slave of Mr. Gell. He could read and write with facility, and thus attained an extraordinary and dangerous influence over his fellows. Permitted by his owner to occupy a house in a central part of the city, hourly opportunities were afforded for the exercise of his skill, on those, who were attracted to his shop by business or favour. It was there that his artful and insidious delusions were kept in perpetual exercise. Materials were abundantly furnished in the seditious pamphlets brought into this state, by equally culpable incendiaries; while the speeches of the oppositionists in congress to the admission of Missouri, gave a serious and imposing effect to his machinations. This man wrote to Boyer (by his own confession) requesting his aid, and addressed the envelope of his letter to a relative of the person, who became the bearer of it, a negro from one of the Northern States.— He was the only person proved to have kept a list of those engaged; and the Court considered his confession full and ample. From such means and such sources of information, it cannot be doubted that all who were actually concerned, have been brought to justice. There is no exception within my knowledge; it has, however, been stated, that a plantation in St. John's was infected, but I do not know on what authority.

This plain detail of the principal incidents in this transaction will satisfy you, that the scheme has not been general nor alarmingly extensive. And it furnishes a cause for much satisfaction, that although religion, superstition, fear and almost every passion that sways the human mind, have been artfully used by the wicked instigators of this design, so few have been seduced from a course of propriety and obedience. Those who associated were unprovided with the means of attack or resistance. No weapons (if we except thirteen hoop-poles) have been discovered; nor any testimony received but of six pikes, that such preparations were actually made. The witnesses generally agree in one fact, that the attempt was to have taken place on Sunday night the 16th June, differing a little as to the precise time; 12 o'clock appears to have been the hour.

**Denmark Vesey Trial (1822)**

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From the various conflicting statements made during the trials, it is difficult to form a plausible conjecture of their ultimate plans of operation; no two agreeing on general definite principles. That the first essay would be made with clubs against the State Arsenal is inferrible, from their being unprovided with arms, and the concurrence of several witnesses. But whether the attack would be made simultaneously by various detachments, or whether the whole, embodied at a particular spot would proceed to the accomplishment of their object, is very uncertain. Upon the whole it is manifest, that if any plan had been organized, it was never communicated by the principal conspirator to the leaders or the men, as they were wholly ignorant even of the places of rendezvous; although within two days of the time appointed, and but one man arrested prior to the day fixed on for the attempt.

When we contrast the numbers engaged with the magnitude of the enterprize, the imputation of egregious folly or madness is irresistible: and supposing the attempt to have been predicated on the probability, that partial success would augment their numbers, the utmost presumption would scarcely have hazarded the result. Servility long continued debases the mind and abstracts it from that energy of character, which is fitted to great exploits. It cannot be supposed, therefore, without a violation of the immutable laws of nature, that a transition from slavery and degradation to authority and power, could instantly occur. Great and general excitement may produce extensive and alarming effects; but the various passions which operate with powerful effect on this class of persons, impart a confident assurance of detection and defeat to every similar design. While the event is remote, they may listen with credulity to the artful tale of the instigator, and concur in its plausibility; but the approach of danger will invariably produce treachery, the concomitant of dastardly dispositions. In the fidelity and attachment of a numerous class of these persons, we have other sources of security and early information; from both of which it is reasonable to conclude, that in proportion to the number engaged, will be the certainty of detection; and that an extensive conspiracy cannot be matured in this State.

I have entered with much reluctance on this detail, nor would it have been considered requisite, but to counteract the number of gross and idle reports, actively and extensively circulated, and producing general anxiety and alarm. And, although, their authors may have no evil design, and may really be under the delusion, it is easy to perceive what pernicious consequences may ensue from not applying the proper corrective. Every individual in the State is interested, whether in relation to his own property, or the reputation of the State, in giving no more importance to the transaction than it justly merits. The Legislature have wisely provided the means of efficient protection. If the citizens will faithfully perform the duty enjoined on them by the Patrol Laws, I fear not that we shall continue in the enjoyment of as much tranquillity and safety, as any State in the Union.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

## Eli Whitney Cotton Press (1825)

## Patent Cotton Press.

**T**HE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has invented a new and useful MACHINE, for the purpose of Packing Cotton into square bales, by the power of a lever, acting on a Fulcrum, which drives the follower that presses the Cotton into the Bale.

The power of this machine is such, that from 450 to 500 pounds of Cotton can be pressed into five yards of 42 inch bagging with considerable ease, and in a very short time. The superior advantages of this machine are clearly manifest, that in addition to the small quantity of bagging required, (*which certainly is an object,*) two hands can with great ease, pack from eight to twelve bales in one day, if the cotton is convenient, by having some assistance in sewing, which is by far the most tedious part. The simplicity of this machine and its superior power are greatly admired by mechanical artists, and in fact all who have seen it. By a mechanical demonstration it is proven, that the power of the lever and its concomitants are equal if not superior to any, even to the wedge if properly applied.

From the high and frequent encomiums put on the invention, the subscriber is induced to offer it to the Public as something worthy of their immediate notice. Any person that may want, can apply to the Subscriber. The probable cost will be *fifty dollars*, when all materials are found, and *eighty*, if not found. Patent Letters having been obtained from the Department of State of the United States, all persons are prohibited from making or using the same without legal right. All infringements will meet with the rigor of the law, made and provided in such cases. Any mechanic that may wish to be benefited by the invention, may by paying a very moderate sum secure individual county or state rights. The same is offered to farmers and all others.

*The size of the Machine is sixteen feet long, three feet wide, and can be used in a house of sixteen feet pitch, or brought so near the outside that the cotton can be conveyed by a tube from the Gin to the Press.*

LEWIS LAYSSARD.

Halifax, N. C. Sept. 21, 1825. [O.S. 1813]

Bills of Sale (1825)

State of South Carolina.

PRINTED BY A. E. MILLER.

511

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents, That

J Patrick Haver of Charleston

for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred dollars

to me in hand paid, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents

of Jno: of Shegog, Grocer of Charleston

(the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge,) have bargained and sold, and by the presents do bargain, sell, and deliver to the said Jno: of Shegog, one male Negro Slave named Pannur about twenty eight years of age - also a female Slave about four years old.

To Have and to Hold the said Negro male Slave Pannur, and the said female Slave aforesaid

unto the said Jno: of Shegog - their heirs

Executors, Administrators and Assigns, to their and their only proper use and behoof, forever. And I the said J Patrick Haver

Executors, and Administrators the said bargained Premises, unto the said Jno: of Shegog - their

Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from and against all persons, shall and will warrant, and forever defend by these presents.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal Dated at Charleston on the 20th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five and in the 31st year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF

E S Courtenay

Patrick Haver

E S Courtenay being duly sworn made oath that he was present and saw Patrick Haver sign said and deliver the Within Bill of Sale for the use and purposes therein mentioned and that he subscribed his Name as a Witness to the same

Sworn to before me this 5th Sept 1825

Recorded 6 Sept 1825

W. H. ... not Pub

Bills of Sale (1825)

The State of South Carolina.

PRINTED BY J. E. MILLER.

1825

**KNOW ALL MEN** by these Presents, That  
*Phoebe Hoppins of Charleston Widow*  
 for and in consideration of the sum of *Four Hundred and twenty five*  
 to *me* in hand paid, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents  
 by *James Haig of the City and State aforesaid*  
 (the receipt whereof *I* do hereby acknowledge,) have bargained and sold, and by the presents  
 do bargain, sell, and deliver to the said *James Haig a Negro Man*  
*named Ben, of Warranted & Appraised value*  
*the best of my knowledge found in Body*

To Have and to Hold the said *Negro Man Ben*

unto the said *James Haig his*

Executors, Administrators and Assigns, to his and their only proper use and behoof, forever.  
 And I the said *Phoebe Hoppins my*

Executors, and Administrators the said bargained Premises, unto the said *James Haig*  
*his*

Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from and against all persons, shall and will warrant, and  
 forever defend by these presents.

In Witness whereof *I* have hereunto set my Hand and Seal. Dated  
 at *Charleston* on the *Tenth* day  
 of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
 and *twenty five* and in the *fourth* year  
 of the Independence of the United States of America.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED  
 IN THE PRESENCE OF  
*James C. Callender*  
*Eliza Cole*  
*Henry O'Hara*

*Phoebe Hoppins (S)*

*Henry O'Hara being duly sworn says  
 that he was present and saw Phoebe Hoppins set her mark  
 and seal to and deliver the within Bill of Sale for the use  
 and purpose therein mentioned and that he was with James  
 C. Callender and Eliza Cole witnesses to the same*

*Sworn to before me  
 this 11<sup>th</sup> August 1825  
 W. B. B. (S)  
 Not Pub*

*Recorded 11 August 1825*

*Runaway Slave Reward (1827)***25 Dollars Reward.**

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, on or about the 25th of February, last, a Negro Girl by the name of MARY or AMANDA, nineteen or twenty years old, of ordinary size; has large breasts, on one of which is a scar occasioned by a bite. Amanda is an intelligent negro, and speaks remarkably correct and quick. She was brought to this State by a fellow by the name of Paul Arterper, who decoyed her from the Orphan House Institution in Charleston, where she was raised. It is supposed she will aim to return to that place or may be lurking about Augusta. It is thought that a designing white person, who is living in Forsyth, has given her a free pass, and she may attempt to pass herself off as a free person of color. The pass, if she has one, is in a woman's hand-writing, and should she be taken with such, the person will please to take particular care of it, as I should be able to prove the hand writing and punish the offender. The above reward will be paid for said negro if delivered to the subscriber in Forsyth, or ten dollars, if lodged in any safe Jail, so that I get her again.

A COCHRAN.

April 6

# Antebellum Society

## **American Memory — Gullah**

- ◆ Polite, Samuel. *Gullah — St. Helena Island, South Carolina social conditions*. Interview by Lorenzo Dow Turner. Part of American Dialect Society Collection, American Memory from the Library of Congress, Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center. Available online at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/voices/title.html>
- ◆ Scott, Ann. *Gullah — St. Helena Island, South Carolina social life and customs — history*. Interview by Guy S. Lowman, Lorenzo Dow Turner, and Mrs. John F. Ware. Part of American Dialect Society Collection, American Memory from the Library of Congress, Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center. Available online at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/voices/title.html>
- ◆ Scott, Ann. *Gullah — St. Helena Island, South Carolina — religion*. Interview by Lorenzo Dow Turner. Part of American Dialect Society Collection, American Memory from the Library of Congress, Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center. Available online at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/voices/title.html>
- ◆ Quall, Susan A. *Gullah — St. Johns Island, South Carolina — social life and customs — history*. Interview by Archibald A. Hill, Lorenzo Dow Turner, and Mrs. John F. Ware. Part of American Dialect Society Collection, American Memory from the Library of Congress, Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center. Available online at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/voices/title.html>

# Antebellum Society

## Petition to General Assembly by Jehu Jones (1840)

To the President & Members of the Senate - of the State of South Carolina  
Gentlemen, Senators  
The Subscriber a Native of Charleston in South Carolina, where  
he did reside for upwards of forty five years, without reproach,  
by trade a Tailor, & who served the State faithfully Ten years  
in the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment under the command of the late Colonel  
John Ward, Treating Lewis Simons Robert G. & Co. without  
the slightest censure, having been prevailed upon, by Gentlemen  
of great respectability, to leave my peaceful & happy Home  
to Emigrate to Africa, with promises of great Remuneration  
in money & valuable Lands, made by the Friends of the American  
Colonization Society, to engage my Services for Liberia - But after  
I accepted the proposal & left Charleston for the Express purpose,  
to enter into the promised arrangements, in New York -  
and the City of Washington, with Geo<sup>l</sup> R. G. Wesley & others I  
found that the whole matter of promise was merely a delusion;  
and although the Subscriber was seriously indisposed in Charleston,  
with the condition, that all was fair & upright in the proposal  
made to him, and was advised by one of the most Eminent  
and pure Councillors in Charleston at that time 1832, to  
accept the proposal; viz six hundred Dollars per annum  
for my Services to assist in giving instructions in a School,  
a Town Lot in Liberia, & a farm of valuable Lands in  
the Country, also Two hundred Dollars per Annum as Respectable  
Editor of the Liberia Herald, Besides a Town Lot for my  
wife & each of my children; I scarcely need to add, for  
your information, that I was disappointed in the whole  
matter & concern, on my application to those who held up  
the promise, of large Salary & honorable Employment for my  
Services - those very Gentlemen who profess to engage to  
Councill, & to urge me forward in a Business, they inform  
me was praiseworthy - soon as they found me afar  
from Home; without any prospects to Return to Charleston  
abandoned me to my fate - among Strangers I could find no  
common, without friends, without funds & without Employment,  
I should have returned home immediately in disgust,  
with the increased Philanthropy held up to me, But knowing  
the Laws of my Native State, which I ever did respect  
forbid me, return, I at once made up my mind to search  
for a Home & locate myself in some desirable Situation where  
I could maintain my wife & family - after eight years

# Antebellum Society

## Petition to General Assembly by Jehu Jones (1840)

diligent search, I have failed to accomplish my design - I cannot find a place that I can reconcile myself to live in - My wife also is unhappy - like myself she cannot adopt the manners & habits of the North - under such circumstances and with an ardent desire to visit the grave of my Father, the spot where I was born, grew up, & lived respectably for nearly half a century <sup>where I am intimately known</sup> the recollection of <sup>many acts of</sup> kindness that I have received of the hands of South Carolinians generally, at home & in the North will make me feel happy, once more to mingle with & embrace the friends & associates of my youth - therefore I respectfully beg the Legislature of my native State to permit my return to South Carolina -

October 1840

Jehu Jones - 184  
South Street - Philadelphia

# Antebellum Society

## *Petition to General Assembly by Jehu Jones (1840)* TRANSCRIPTION

To The President & Members of the Senate—of the State of South Carolina  
Gentlemen Senators

The subscriber a Native of Charleston in South Carolina, where he did reside for upwards of forty five years, without reproach, by trade a Tailor, & who Served the State faithfully Ten years in the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment under The Command of the Late Colonels John Ward, Keating Lewis Simons & Robert Y. Hayne, without the Slightest Censure, having been prevailed, upon by Gentlemen of great respectability, to leave my peaceful & Happy Home, to Emigrate to Africa, with promises of great Remuneration in money & valuable Lands, made by the Friends of the American Colonization Society to Engage my Services for Liberia—But after I accepted the proposal & Left Charleston for the Express purpose, to Enter into the promised arrangement, in New York—and the City of Washington, with Rev<sup>d</sup>. R. R. Gurley & others I found That the whole matter of promise was merely a delusion, and although the Subscriber was Seriously impressed in Charleston with The Conviction, That all was fair & upright in the proposa[l] made to him, and was advised by one of the the most Eminent and pure Councillors in Charleston at that time 1832, to accept The proposal, viz Six hundred dollars per annum for my Services to assist in giving instructions in a School, a Town Lot in Liberia, & a farm of valuable Lands in the Country, also Two hundred dollars p<sup>r</sup> annum as Assistant Editor of The Liberia Herald, Besides a Town Lot for my wife and Each of my children; I Scarsely needs to add; for your information, That I was disapointed in The whole matter & concern, on my application to those who held up the promise, of Large Salary & honorable Employment for my Services—those very Gentlemen who profess to Engage to Councill, & to urge me forward in a Business: they inform me was praiseworthy—Soon as they found me afar from Home; without any prospects to Return to Charleston—abandoned me to my fate—among Strangers Jealous of newcommers, without friends, without funds & without Employment. I should have returned home immediately in dusage with The Erroneous Philantrophy held up to me, But Knowing the Laws of my Native State, which I Ever did Respect forbid me return, I at once made up my mind to Search for a Home & Locate myself in Some desirable Situation where I could maintain my wife & family—after Eight years diligent Search, I have failed to accomplish my design—I cannot find a place that I can Reconcile myself to Live in—My wife also is unhappy—like myself She cannot adopt the Manners & Habbits of The North—under Such Circumstances and with an ardent desire to visit The Grave of My Father, the Spot where I was Born, grew up & Lived respectably for Nearly half a Centry—where I am intimately Known. The Recollection of <sup>many acts of</sup> Kindness That I have receved of The hands of South Carolinians generally, at Home & in The North will make me feel Happy, once moore to mingle with & Embrace The Friends & associate of My youth—Therefore I respectfully beg The Legislature of my Native State to permit my Return to South Carolina—

October 1840

Jehu Jones—184  
Locust Street—Philadelphia

# Antebellum Society

## Petition to General Assembly by Jehu Jones (1840)

Philadelphia - 28<sup>th</sup> October - 1840 -

I certify that I have known Jehu Jones, formerly of Charleston South Carolina, during my residence in Philadelphia, that from his general character & my own knowledge of him, I feel myself authorized, confidently, to state that he is entitled to the character of a sober, industrious, & moral man, that his conduct has been such as to obtain for him the good opinion of the community in which he now lives, & to warrant the conclusion that he would merit the same good opinion in South Carolina, should he be permitted to return there.

Wm. Drayton —

# Antebellum Society

## *Petition to General Assembly by Jehu Jones (1840)* TRANSCRIPTION

Philadelphia—28<sup>th</sup>. October—1840—

I certify that I have known Jehu Jones, formerly of Charleston South Carolina, during my residence in Philadelphia, that from his general character & my own knowledge of him, I feel myself authorized, confidently, to state that he is entitled to the character of a sober, industrious, & moral man, that his conduct has been such as to obtain for him the good opinion of the community in which he now lives, & to warrant the conclusion that he would merit the same good opinion in South Carolina, should he be permitted to return there.

\*Wm. Drayton—

\*William Drayton was an attorney. He served as Recorder of Charleston from 1819 to 1823 and represented South Carolina in Congress from 1825 until 1833. A staunch Unionist, he moved to Philadelphia following the Nullification Crisis. In 1840-41, he was President of the Bank of the United States.

# Antebellum Society

## Committee on Federal Relations — Wilmot Proviso (1847)

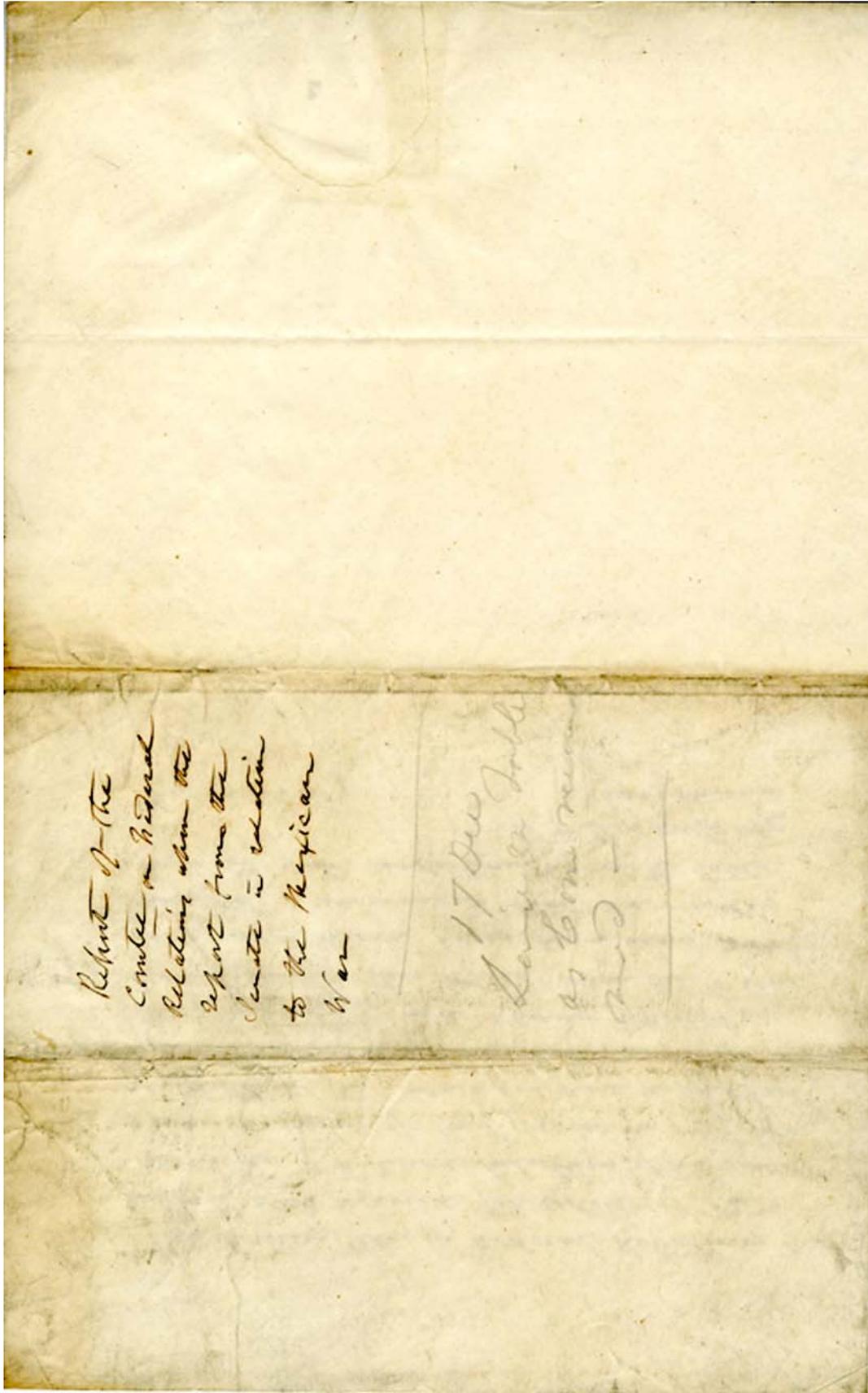
The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred the report of the Committee of Federal Relations of the Senate upon so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Mexican war respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and having reported resolutions of this House upon the same subject which have been sent to the Senate, recommend that the Senate's report and resolutions lie on the table

W. D. A. [unclear]  
Chairman

Dec 17. 1847

# Antebellum Society

## Committee on Federal Relations — Wilmot Proviso (1847)



# Antebellum Society

## 1850 Census CHARLESTON

SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in the Parish of St. Charles in the County of Charleston of South Carolina, enumerated by me, on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1850. *Morris Ketchum* Ass't Marshal

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.								DESCRIPTION.										
								Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Colour.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	<i>Edward W. Miller</i>							1	66	all	B							
2								1	54	♀	B							
3								1	24	♀	B							
4								1	34	all	B							
5								1	32	♀	B							
6								1	20	♀	B							
7								1	27	all	B							
8								1	18	♀	all							
9								1	15	all	B							
10								1	12	♀	B							
11	<i>Emma Jane Holmes</i>							1	28	♀	B							
12								1	12	all	B							
13	<i>Lucinda Asho</i>							1	32	♀	all							
14								1	10	all	all							
15								1	8	♀	all							
16								1	7	♀	all							
17								1	4	♀	all							
18								1	3	all	all							
19	<i>Mary Ann Sullivan</i>							1	40	♀	B							
20								1	39	all	B							
21								1	8	all	B							
22								1	5	♀	B							
23								1	25	♀	all							
24								1	7	all	all							
25	<i>Harriet Granby</i>							1	8	♀	B							
26	<i>Engene Hutchis</i>							1	60	all	B							
27								1	50	all	B							
28								1	50	♀	B							
29	<i>Robt Evans</i>							1	13	♀	B							
30								1	20	♀	B							
31								1	4	♀	B							
32								1	3	♀	B							
33								1	1	♀	B							
34	<i>John Heyd</i>							1	28	♀	B							
35	<i>Th. C. Squire</i>							1	14	♀	B							
36								1	1	♀	B							
37	<i>George Sargent</i>							1	40	♀	B							
38								1	7	♀	B							
39	<i>Thos. Hatcher</i>							1	50	♀	B							
40								1	34	all	B							
41								1	19	all	B							
42	<i>Andrew Walker</i>							1	50	all	B							

837

20

20

10

# Antebellum Society

1850 Census CHARLESTON

**SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in the Parish of St. Charles in the County of St. Charles, State of Louisiana**  
*of South Carolina*, enumerated by me, on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1850. *Mary Ann Miller* Am. Female

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DESCRIPTION				9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
								Age	Sex	Colour	Fugitives from the State													
1	Edward W. Miller	1	60	ell	B																			
2		1	57	B	B																			
3		1	26	B	B																			
4		1	24	ell	B																			
5		1	22	B	B																			
6		1	20	B	B																			
7		1	27	ell	B																			
8		1	18	B	ell																			
9		1	15	ell	B																			
10		1	19	B	B																			
11	Edward Sam. Adams	1	28	B	B																			
12		1	12	ell	B																			
13	Charles Asha	1	32	B	ell																			
14		1	10	ell	ell																			
15		1	8	B	ell																			
16		1	7	B	ell																			
17		1	4	B	ell																			
18		1	5	ell	ell																			
19	Mary Ann Miller	1	40	B	B																			
20		1	20	ell	ell																			















# Antebellum Society

1850 Census LEXINGTON

SCHEDULE 2. Slave Inhabitants in Lexington District in the County of Lexington State 19 50  
of So. Ca., enumerated by me, on the 9th day of October, 1850. Wm. C. Chapman Ass't Marshal.

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION.				Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION.				Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
	Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.			Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	
	1	40	M	B		Henry Lebbe	1	56	M	B	
	1	33	M	B			1	34	M	B	
	1	30	M	B			1	25	M	B	
	1	26	M	B			1	15	M	B	
	1	23	M	B			1	14	M	B	
	1	15	M	B			1	25	M	B	
	1	12	M	B			1	7	M	B	
	1	11	M	B			1	2	M	B	
	1	10	M	B			1	16	M	B	
	1	9	M	B			1	1	M	B	
	1	8	M	B			1	25	M	B	
	1	7	M	B			1	10	M	B	
	1	6	M	B			1	8	M	B	
	1	5	M	B			1	8	M	B	
	1	4	M	B			1	50	M	B	
	1	3	M	B			1	30	M	B	
	1	2	M	B			1	24	M	B	
	1	1	M	B			1	17	M	B	
	1	18	M	B			1	17	M	B	
	1	19	M	B			1	32	M	B	
	1	19	M	B			1	20	M	B	
	1	1	M	B			1	16	M	B	
	1	19	M	B			1	18	M	B	
	1	22	M	B			1	14	M	B	
	1	25	M	B			1	12	M	B	
William Hoffman	1	50	M	B			1	8	M	B	
	1	20	M	B			1	7	M	B	
	1	8	M	B			1	7	M	B	
	1	4	M	B			1	20	M	B	
	1	45	M	B			1	2	M	B	
	1	25	M	B			1	40	M	B	
	1	14	M	B			1	25	M	B	
David B. Handmaker	1	40	M	B			1	8	M	B	
	1	30	M	B			1	27	M	B	
	1	10	M	B			1	30	M	B	
	1	8	M	B			1	18	M	B	
	1	7	M	B			1	14	M	B	
	1	5	M	B			1	12	M	B	
	1	3	M	B			1	10	M	B	
	1	1	M	B			1	8	M	B	
	1	21	M	B			1	8	M	B	
	1	1	M	B			1	1	M	B	





# Antebellum Society

1850 Census YORK

SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in North in the County of York State  
of North, enumerated by me, on the 24 day of September, 1850. Wm. S. Sledge Ass't Marshal.

1	2	DESCRIPTION.			6	7	8	1	2	DESCRIPTION.			6	7	8	1
		3	4	5						3	4	5				
NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.								NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	James Moore	1	4	m	B			1	Samuel of Hampshire	1	70	m	B			
2		1	4	f	B			2		1	70	f	B			
3		1	2	m	B			3		1	50	m	B			
4		1	2	f	B			4		1	38	m	B			
5	William H. Latham	1	30	f	B			5		1	31	f	B			
6	Colly M. Ekhaney	1	50	f	B			6		1	28	m	B			
7	Augustus Williams	1	35	m	B			7		1	24	m	B			
8		1	30	f	B			8		1	21	m	B			
9		1	25	f	B			9		1	16	f	B			
10		1	25	m	B			10	10	1	14	f	B			
11		1	6	f	B			11		1	10	f	B			
12		1	4	m	B			12		1	9	m	B			
13		1	4	m	B			13		1	8	f	B			
14		1	2	f	B			14		1	6	m	B			
15	Chas C. Sippings	1	40	f	B			15		1	1	f	B			
16		1	18	m	B			16		1	70	f	B			
17		1	15	f	B			17	Samuel E. Bratton	1	60	f	B			
18		1	12	f	B			18		1	60	m	B			
19		1	10	f	B			19		1	50	f	B			
20		1	5	m	B			20		1	26	m	B			
21	Chas H. Waller	1	52	m	B			21		1	25	m	m			
22		1	55	f	B			22		1	24	m	B			
23		1	22	f	B			23		1	18	m	m			
24		1	19	m	B			24		1	27	m	m			
25		1	16	m	B			25		1	23	m	B			
26		1	9	m	B			26		1	25	m	m			
27		1	6	m	B			27		1	20	m	m			
28		1	3	f	B			28		1	24	f	B			
29	Wm B. Swann	1	21	f	B			29		1	14	m	B			
30		1	3	f	B			30		1	11	m	m			
31	Wm B. Swann	1	32	f	B			31		1	4	m	m			
32		1	14	m	B			32		1	24	f	m			
33		1	5	f	B			33		1	2	m	m			
34	Robert A. McDaniel	1	60	f	B			34		1	24	f	B			
35		1	30	m	B			35		1	26	f	B			
36		1	16	f	B			36		1	21	f	m			
37		1	9	f	B			37		1	14	f	B			
38		1	8	m	B			38		1	10	m	m			
39		1	5	f	B			39		1	5	m	m			
40		1	2	f	B			40								
41	George Knight	1	2	m	B			41								
42								42								

# Antebellum Society

1850 Census YORK

SCHEDULE 2. Slave Inhabitants in Yantz in the County of Yantz State Yantz  
of Yantz, enumerated by me, on the 24 day of Sept, 1850. brodlyger Ass't Marshal.

Number of Slaves	DESCRIPTION.				Fugitives from the State.	Number maimed.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	Number of Slaves	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.				Fugitives from the State.	Number maimed.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
	Age.	Sex.	Colour.						1	2	3	4			
1	4	m	B					1							
1	4	f	B					1	Samuel of Hampshire						
1	2	m	B					1							
1	2	f	B					1							
1	30	f	B					1	William H. Latimer						
1	57	f	B					1	Jolly M. Elphance						
1	35	m	B					1	Augustus Williams						
1	30	f	B					1							
1	25	f	B					1							
1	25	f	B					1							
1	6	f	B					1							
1	4	m	B					1							
1	4	m	B					1							
1	2	f	B					1							
1	44	f	B					1	Wm C. Chipmings						
1	18	m	B					1							
1	15	f	B					1							
1	12	f	B					1							
1	11	f	B					1							
1	60	m	B					1	Samuel C. Bratton						
1	60	m	B					1							



# Antebellum Society

1850 Census YORK

SCHEDULE 2. Slave Inhabitants in Dillon in the County of York State

of 1860, enumerated by me, on the 24 day of September, 1850. Bradley Ass't Marshal.

1	2	DESCRIPTION.			6	7	8	1	2	DESCRIPTION.			6	7	8
		Age.	Sex.	Colour.						Age.	Sex.	Colour.			
1	1	55	m	B			1	1	40	m	B				
2	1	50	f	B			2	2	20	m	m				
3	1	18	f	B			3	3	10	f	m				
4	1	45	m	B			4	4	50	m	B				
5	1	30	f	B			5	5	25	m	m				
6	1	10	m	B			6	6	22	m	B				
7	1	12	f	B			7	7	21	m	B				
8	1	8	m	B			8	8	60	f	B				
9	1	2	f	B			9	9	18	f	B				
10	1	1	m	B			10	10	8	m	B				
11	1	30	m	m			11	11	18	f	B				
12	1	12	f	m			12	12	8	f	B				
13	1	10	f	m			13	13	30	m	m				
14	1	8	f	m			14	14	27	f	m				
15	1	2	f	m			15	15	23	f	m				
16	1	70	f	B			16	16	12	f	B				
17	1	55	m	B			17	17	14	f	B				
18	1	29	m	B			18	18	10	m	B				
19	1	40	f	m			19	19	5	m	m				
20	1	24	m	m			20	20	11	m	m				
21	1	16	m	m			21	21	8	m	m				
22	1	12	f	B			22	22	1	f	m				
23	1	24	m	B			23	23	60	f	B				
24	1	30	m	m			24	24	50	m	B				
25	1	25	f	B			25	25	25	f	B				
26	1	23	f	B			26	26	20	f	B				
27	1	44	f	B			27	27	40	f	B				
28	1	2	f	B			28	28	15	f	B				
29	1	60	f	B			29	29	10	f	B				
30	1	25	f	B			30	30	7	f	B				
31	1	8	m	B			31	31	5	m	B				
32	1	2	f	B			32	32	2	f	B				
33	1	60	f	B			33	33	6	f	B				
34	1	16	f	B			34	34	50	f	B				
35	1	20	m	m			35	35	20	f	B				
36	1	22	f	m			36	36	30	f	B				
37	1	3	f	m			37	37	24	m	B				
38	1	1	f	m			38	38	24	m	B				
39	1	15	f	B			39	39	19	m	B				
40	1	12	m	B			40	40	16	m	B				
41	1	10	m	B			41	41							
42	1	10	m	B			42	42							

# Antebellum Society

1850 Census YORK

**SCHEDULE 2. Slave Inhabitants in** York **in the County of** York **State**  
 of N.C., enumerated by me, on the 24 day of April, 1850. Richard Spencer Asst Marshal

1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		DESCRIPTION.																		
NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.										NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.										
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19



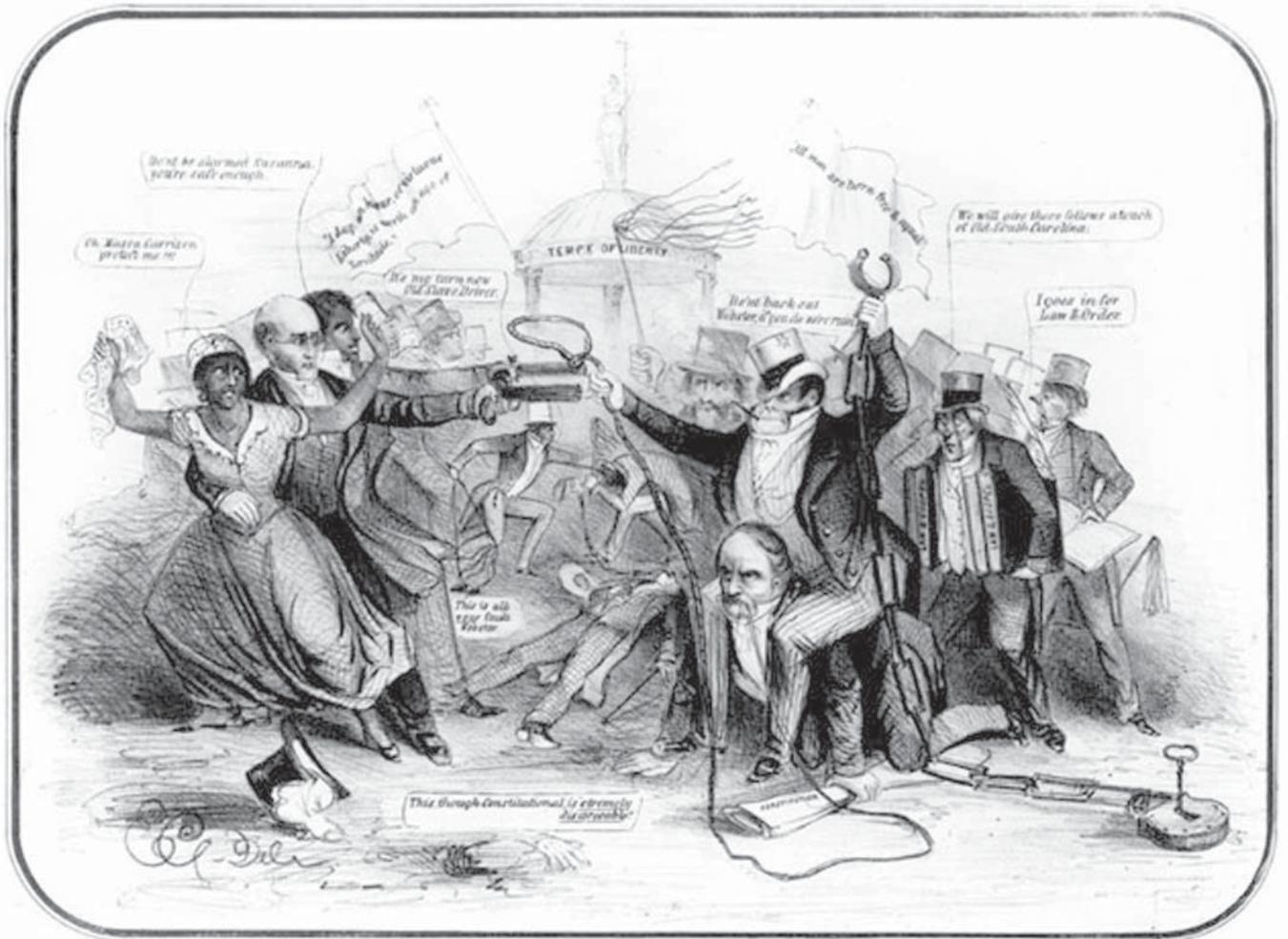
# Antebellum Society

## *Mann-Simons Cottage*



# Antebellum Society

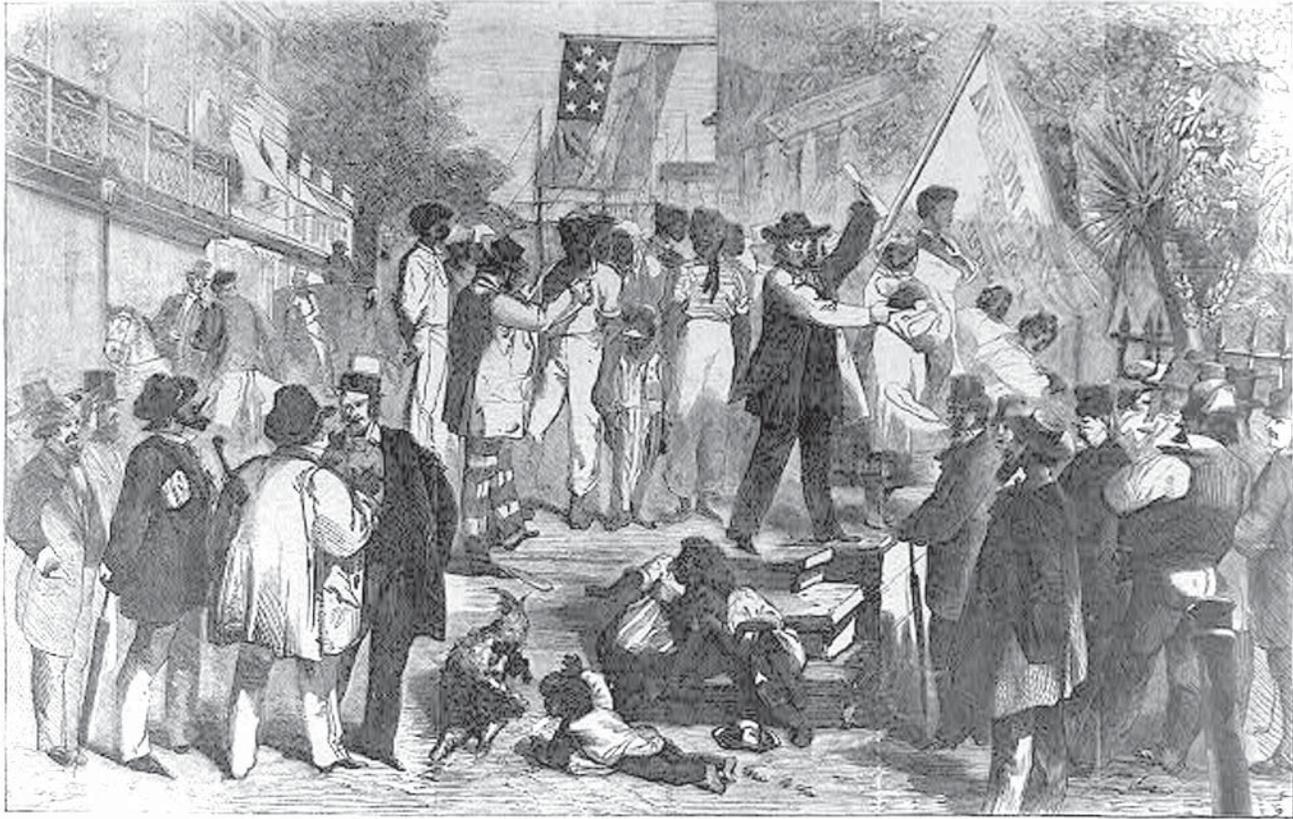
## Practical Illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law (1851)



PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

# Antebellum Society

## Slave Auction



A SLAVE AUCTION IN THE PHYLLOTON AS ORGANIZED BY THE SOUTH. (See Page 11.)

AMERICAN SPECTATOR

THE 11th 1851

# Antebellum Society

## The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852)

The State of South Carolina } To wit:  
Maulborough District.

At a Court of Sessions, begun to be holden in and for the District of Maulborough, in the State of South Carolina, at Maulborough Court House, in the District and State aforesaid, on the second Monday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

The Jurors of and for the District aforesaid, in the State aforesaid, that is to say:

Upon their oaths Pursuit, that Lewis A. J. Stubbs, of the District of Maulborough in the State of South Carolina, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and of his malice aforesaid, contriving and intending, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforesaid, to Chain, confine, beat, whip, starve, expose, sell and murder a certain negro girl slave named Maria, of tender years, the property of one Cornelius Newton (some times called Cornelius S. Newton) the said slave Maria, being in the possession and under the management & control of the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, on the first day of May in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and on divers other days and times between that day and the fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at Maulborough Court House, in the District and State aforesaid, in and upon the said slave Maria, in the peace of God and of the said State, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforesaid, did make divers assaults; and that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, on the said first day of May in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August, in the same year last aforesaid, at Maulborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, one heavy Chain, <sup>of the value of fifty cents</sup> to, upon and around the neck of the said slave Maria, with a heavy Pad-Lock, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately, and of his malice aforesaid, did fasten; and on the said first day of May in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August, in the same year last aforesaid, did Chain and confine ~~upon~~ the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, the said slave Maria,

# Antebellum Society

## The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852)

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spread, <sup>a block and billet of wood, to</sup> naked, and unbound, to, posts, to trees and to a horse running  
at large in the enclosure of him the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs,  
feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his  
malice aforethought, did chain and confine; and that  
the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, on the said first day of May,  
in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other  
days and times between the said first day of May and  
the said fourth day of August, in the same year last  
aforesaid, with sticks and with switches, of no value (which  
said sticks and switches he the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs  
in his right hand then and there, and on the said divers other  
days and times, had and held) and with both the hands  
and feet of him the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, then and  
there, and on the said divers other days and times, in  
and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, back, sides,  
buttocks and legs of her the said slave named Maria,  
then and there, and on the said divers other days and  
times, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately  
and of his malice aforethought did beat, whip, strike  
and kick, giving to the said slave Maria, then and there,  
and on the said divers other days and times, as well  
by the chaining and confining as aforesaid, as also by the  
beating, whipping, striking and kicking, the said slave  
Maria as aforesaid, in and upon the head, neck, breast,  
stomach, back, sides, buttocks and legs, of the said slave  
Maria, with the sticks and switches (as as aforesaid by the  
said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, then and there and on the said  
divers other days and times, in his right hand had and  
held) and with both the hands and feet of him the said  
Lewis A. J. Stubbs, several ~~wounds~~ wounds, and bruises; and  
that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs in the said first day of May,  
in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other days  
and times between the said first day of May and the  
said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid,  
at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District  
and State aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, delibe-  
rately and of his malice aforethought, did neglect, omit  
and refuse to give and administer, and to permit and  
suffer to be given and administered to her the said slave  
named Maria sufficient clothing, covering, meat and  
drink necessary for the health, sustenance, support

# Antebellum Society

## The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852)

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and maintenance of the body of her the said slave named Maria; By means of which said Chaining, Confining, beating, whipping, wounding, bruising, and exposure, and also of such neglecting and refusing to give and administer and to permit and suffer to be given and administered, to her the said slave named Maria, such clothing, covering, meat and drink, as were sufficient and necessary for the health, sustenance, support and maintenance of her the said slave named Maria, she the said slave named Maria, from the said first day of May, in the year last aforesaid, until the said fourth day of August in the same year, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live; on which said fourth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, the said slave named Maria, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, of the said Chaining, Confinement, beating, whipping, starving, exposure, want of necessary clothing, covering, meat and drink, died: And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid,

do say, that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, the said slave named Maria, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforesaid did kill and murder against the form of the act of the General Assembly of the said State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further Present, That the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs of the District of Marlborough, in the State of South Carolina, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and on divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the fourth day of August, in the same year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at Marlborough Court House, in the District and State aforesaid, in and upon <sup>a certain negro girl slave</sup> ~~the said slave Maria~~, in the peace of her named Maria of twenty years, to wit, of the age of eight years, the property of one Cornelius Newlon

# Antebellum Society

## The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852)

41

(Some times called Cornelius S. Sturton) (The said Slave Maria, being in the possession and under the management and control of him the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs) ~~in and upon~~ in the peace of God and of the said State then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately, and of his malice aforethought, did make divers assaults; and that he the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, on the said <sup>first</sup> day of May, in the year last aforesaid, and on the said <sup>divers</sup> other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid in the District and State aforesaid, one Chain of the value of fifty cents, about the neck of her the said Slave Maria, then and there, and on the <sup>said</sup> divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August, in the same year last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought, did fix and fasten, and that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, with the Chain aforesaid, her the said Slave named Maria, then and there and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought did choke, suffocate and strangle, of which said Choking, Suffocating and Strangling, she the said Slave named Maria, from the said first day of May, in the year last aforesaid, until the said fourth day of August in the same year, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live; on which said fourth day of August in the year last aforesaid the said Slave named Maria, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, of the said Choking, Suffocating and Strangling, died: And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, the said Slave named Maria, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder, against the form of the Act of the General Assembly of the said State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

HARRIS  
Sol. E. C.

# Antebellum Society

## The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852) TRANSCRIPTION

The State of South Carolina }  
Marlborough District } To wit:

At a Court of Sessions, begun to be holden in and for the District of Marlborough, in the State of South Carolina, at Marlborough Court House, in the District and State aforesaid, on the second Monday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two

The Jurors of and for the District aforesaid, in the State aforesaid, That is to say:

Upon their oaths, Present, that Lewis A. J. Stubbs, of the District of Marlborough in the State of South Carolina, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and of his malice aforethought, contriving and intending, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought, to chain, confine, beat, whip, starve, expose, kill and murder a certain negro girl slave named Maria, of tender years, the property of one Cornelius Newton (Sometimes called Cornelius S. Newton) (the said Slave Maria being in the possession and under the management & control of the said Lewis A.J. Stubbs) on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and on divers other days and times between that day and the fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at Marlborough Court House, in the District and State aforesaid, in and upon the said Slave Maria in the peace of God and of the said State, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought, did make divers assaults; and that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, on the said first day of May in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid in the District and State aforesaid, one heavy chain of the value of fifty cents to, upon and around the neck of the said Slave Maria, with a heavy Padlock, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately, and of his malice aforethought, did fasten; and on the said first day of May in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, did chain and confine felon the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, the said Slave Maria, exposed, naked, and uncovered, to a block and billet of wood, to posts, to trees and to a horse running at large in the enclosure of him the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought, did chain and confine; and that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, on the said first day of May, in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers others days and times between the

# Antebellum Society

## The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852) TRANSCRIPTION

said first day of May and the said fourth day of August, in the same year last aforesaid, with sticks and with switches, of no value (which said sticks and switches he the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs in his right hand then and there, and on the said divers other days and times, had and held, and with both the hand and feet of him the said Lewis A.J. Stubbs, then and there, and on the said divers other days and times, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, back, sides, buttocks and legs of her the said Slave named Maria, then and there, and on the said divers other days and times, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought did beat, whip, strike and kick, giving to the said Slave Maria, then and there, and on the said divers other days and times, as well by the chaining and confining as aforesaid, as also by the beating, whipping, striking and kicking, the said Slave Maria as aforesaid, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, back, sides, buttocks and legs of the said Slave Maria, with the sticks and switches (so as aforesaid by the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, then and there and on the said divers other days and times, in his right hand had and held) and with both the hands and feet of him the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, several wounds and bruises; and that the Said Lewis A. J. Stubbs on the said first day of May, in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought, did neglect, omit, and refuse to give and administer, and to permit and suffer to be given and administered to her the said Slave named Maria sufficient clothing, covering, meat and drink necessary for the health, sustenance, support and maintenance of the body of her the said Slave named Maria; By means of which said chaining, confining, beating, whipping, wounding bruising, and exposure, and also of such neglecting and refusing to give and administer and to permit and suffer to be given and administered, to her the said slave named Maria, such clothing, covering, meat and drink, as were sufficient and necessary for the health, sustenance, support and maintenance of her the said Slave named Maria, She the said Slave named Maria, from the said first day of May, in the year last aforesaid, until the said fourth day of August in the same year, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live; on which said fourth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, the said Slave named Maria, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, of the said chaining, confinement, beating, whipping, starving, exposure, want of necessary clothing, covering, meat and drink, died: And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, the said Slave named Maria, in manner and force aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder against the force of the act of the General Assembly of The said State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

# Antebellum Society

## The State vs. L.A.J. Stubbs (1852) TRANSCRIPTION

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further Present, That the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs of the District of Marlborough, in the State of South Carolina, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and on divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the fourth day of August, in the same year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at Marlborough Court House, in the District and State aforesaid, in and upon a certain negro girl Slave named Maria of tender years, to wit, of the age of eight years, the property of one Cornelius Newton (some times called Cornelius S. Newton) (The said Slave Maria, being in the possession and under the management and control of him the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs) in the peace of God and of the said State then and there being feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately, and of his malice aforethought, did make divers assaults; and that he the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, on the said first day of May, in the year last aforesaid, and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid in the District and State aforesaid, one chain of the value of fifty cents, about the neck of her the said Slave Maria, then and there, and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August, in the same year last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought, did fix and fasten and that the said Lewis A. J. Stubbs, with the chain aforesaid, her the said Slave named Maria, then and there and on the said divers other days and times between the said first day of May and the said fourth day of August in the same year last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought did choak, suffocate and strangle, of which said choaking, suffocating and strangling, she the said Slave named Maria, from the said first day of May, in the year last aforesaid, until the said fourth day of August in the same year, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live; on which said fourth day of August in the year last aforesaid the said Slave named Maria, at Marlborough Court House aforesaid, in the District and State aforesaid, of the said choaking, suffocating and strangling, died: And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Lewis A.J. Stubbs, the said Slave named Maria, in manner and force aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, deliberately and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder, against the force of the Act of the General Assembly of the said State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said State aforesaid.

Hanna  
Sol. E. Ct.

### FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The merchants have complained that the South has been very backward, both in respect to payments and purchases. The following paragraph from the *Tribune* shows that this dullness of trade has not diminished the business of the most important line of travel which passes through the great commercial metropolis:

"The directors of the Underground Railroad report to us the passage, through our city, last Monday, of *forty-one* human chattels, from the land of the slave-whip and cofle, on a pilgrimage to the North Star. They are now all safely landed in Canada, where they have ceased to be stray cattle, and become men, women and children, no more to be subjects of the auction block and brand. The directors report the railroad in excellent order, and doing a safe and increasing business."

The *Richmond Republican* of Monday, after quoting the above article from the *Tribune*, remarks:

"Can any one wonder, when such wholesale plunder of the South is of common occurrence, and when it is so shamefully boasted of by a leading Northern journal, that the South exhibits some uneasiness, and that it squirms a little when undergoing such a skinning? Or, are we to be astonished when this same New York *Tribune* urges Southern Whigs to run Gen. Scott, and hold their tongues about the fugitive slave law, that Southern whigs should become a little suspicious, and refuse to commit themselves to such guidance?"

"As to the negro paradise in Canada, we dare say that the fugitive slaves have discovered that liberty to freeze and starve to death is no great luxury after all. Greeley is particularly solicitous that they shall not stop in his neighborhood."

# Antebellum Society

## Committee Report — Massachusetts Recommendation (1804)

The Committee to whom was referred  
the Resolution of the State of Massa-  
-chusetts recommending an Amendment  
of the Constitution of the United States  
by apportioning the representatives  
among the several States according  
to their number of free Inhabitants  
respectively:

Humbly report

That they have considered the same with  
all the Attention the Importance of the subject  
demands and they recommend to Senate the  
following Resolution

Whereas the adoption of the Amendment  
proposed would be incompatible with the rights  
& Interests of this State; would ~~interfere~~ <sup>interfere</sup> in-  
-terfere on the ~~reciprocal~~ <sup>reciprocal</sup> System of Conciliation  
established by the constitution between the different

# Antebellum Society

## Committee Report — Massachusetts Recommendation (1804)

States, ~~and would tend also to disturb the~~  
political harmony which ~~now~~ at  
present subsists amongst those ~~States~~  
~~composing the Union~~

Therefore resolved that the ~~above~~  
proposed amendment be ~~rejected~~ the Senate  
do not concur with the State of Massa-  
-chusetts in the proposed Amendment  
~~what being necessary agreed to~~

Ordered that the Report & Resolutions be  
sent to the House of Representatives

# Antebellum Society

## Committee Report — Massachusetts Recommendation (1804)

Report of Governor  
Kings No. 4.  
Resolution from Senate  
relating to the amendment of  
the Constitution of the U.S.  
(to Morrow)

~~Sen: on Monday next  
In the Senate Dec. 3<sup>d</sup>. 1804  
agreed to & order'd to  
be sent to the H<sup>o</sup>. of  
Representatives - Dec.  
3<sup>d</sup>. 1804. In the House Dec. 3<sup>d</sup>. 1804  
Resolved that the House do agree to the  
 foregoing Report.  
Ordered that the same be sent  
to the H<sup>o</sup>. of Rep<sup>s</sup>. for their (consent)  
by reading the Senate  
: B. H. [unclear]~~

# Antebellum Society

## *Slave Quarters (1860)*

