Source
Broadside collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress (Portfolio 282-43 [Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-USZ62-44000]; also, Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library.

Comments
"Stowage of the British Slave Ship 'Brookes' under the Regulated Slave Trade, Act of 1788"; shows each and "tight packing" of captives. One of the most famous images of the transatlantic slave trade. After the Regulated Slave Trade Act of 1788 (also spelled Brooks) was allowed to carry 454 slaves, the approximate number shown in this illustration. In earlier voyages (1781-86), she carried from 609 to 740 slaves so crowding was much worse than shown here; for example, enslaved Africans, there were 351 men, 127 women, 90 boys, and 41 girls crammed into its decks (thanks to David Eltis for this information). The illustration shown here also appears in Carl B. Wadstrom (An Essay on Colonization, particularly applied to the Western coast of Africa... in Two Parts [London, 1794, 1795], as a fold-out in the pocket attached to cover. Wadstrom includes a very lengthy and detailed description of the Brookes, and notes the illustration was first published in 1789, the "proprietors [of the engraving] favoured him with the original plate" (see image Wad-1 on this website). This illustration of the Brookes, or sections of it, was often reprinted in other contemporary sources dealing with the slave trade, as well as in more modern secondary works. Its most famous reproduction is in Thomas Clarkson, The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament (London, 1808), vol. 2, between pp. 110 and 111; (Philadelphia, 1808), vol. 2, between pp. 90 and 91 (the space calculations that Clarkson reports are from a House of Commons report in 1789). Also published as a separate engraving by Willian Kneass (Philadelphia, 1808). An excellent and readable account of the history of this image and the role it played in the British abolitionist movement is in Marcus Rediker, The Slave Ship: A Human History (Viking 2007), pp. 308-342.

Plan of the British Slave Ship "Brookes," 1789
Engraved drawing of the French slaving vessel Vigilante, showing cross sections of lower decks where slaves were kept; leg and arm shackles are also illustrated. The manuscript caption at the top of the drawing reads: "The representation of the brig Vigilante from Nantes, a vessel employed in the slave trade which was captured by Lieutenant Mildmay in the River Bonny, on the coast of Africa, on the 15th of April 1822. She was 240 tons of burden and had on board at the time she was taken 345 slaves. The slaves were found lying on their backs on the lower deck, as represented below; those in the centre were sitting, some in the posture in which they are there shown and others with their legs bent under them, resting upon the soles of their feet." This illustration was published as a foldout facing the title page in "Case of the Vigilante, a ship employed in the slave-trade: with some reflections on that traffic" (London, 1826); this pamphlet gives details on the dimensions of each deck and the spaces allotted for slaves (copy in the John Carter Brown Library). This illustration was initially published as a large fold out in b/w, with accompanying descriptive text, in "Affaire de La Vigilante, batiment négrier de Nantes" (Paris, 1823; see image JCB_01198-1 on this website).
Source

Comments
Caption, "Scene in the Hold of the 'Blood-Stained Gloria' (Middle Passage)." The author sailed on the Gloria, a Brazilian slaver, for a half dozen trips over a two-year period; conditions aboard the ship are described on pp. 89-90. The illustration is also in the 1972 reprint of Drake's work (Metro Books, Northbrook, Ill.), foreward by Blyden Jackson.
Source
Johann Moritz Rugendas, Voyage Pittoresque dans le Bresil. Traduit de l'Allemand (Paris, 1835; also published in same year in German). Reprinted in Viagem Pitoresca Através do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro, 1972), and in color from original water colors, in Viagem Pitoresca Através do Brasil (Editora Itatiaia Limitada, Editora da Universidade de Sao Paulo, 1989) [NOTE: both 1835 French and German editions were published in black/white].

Comments
Caption, "negres a fond de calle." Shows men, women, children below deck, with European sailors/guards. For an analysis of Rugendas' drawings, as these were informed by his anti-slavery views, see Robert W. Slenes, African Abrahams, Lucretias and Men of Sorrows: Allegory and Allusion in the Brazilian Anti-slavery Lithographs (1827-1835) of Johann Moritz Rugendas (Slavery & Abolition, vol. 23 [2002], pp. 147-168).
Captioned, “Emménagement d’esclaves à bord d’un négrier, par M. Biard” (Loading Slaves onto a Slave Ship), this engraving shows a method of loading captive Africans into the hold of a slaving ship. It is very unlikely that this scene was directly observed by the artist who created the original image, and the image itself probably conveys his imaginative impression rather than an actual scene on board a slave ship. By 1861 the slave trade had all but ceased, the slave ships were much larger than in earlier years, and the space between the decks was much lower than what is shown in this image; in short, this scene appears to have been contrived. François-Auguste Biard, was a French painter who went to Brazil in 1858 and lived there for about two years. His published

Source
account of his sojourn in Brasil (Deux Années au Brésil [Paris, 1862]) contains a number of images of slave life, several of which are included on this website, but does not include the image shown here which apparently appeared in L'Illustration for the first time. It is based on a painting Biard exhibited in the (Paris) Salon of 1861. Moreover, there is no biographical evidence that Biard ever observed how slave ships were loaded. Commenting on the publication of this image, the editor of L’illustration points out how it makes the readers of the magazine aware of the “atrocities of the slave trade and of slavery,” but nothing is said about whether Biard actually viewed the scene depicted here (p. 346). (Thanks to Ana-Lucia Araujo for her help.)
Source

Comments
The image shown here has been cropped from a larger illustration shown, for example, on the Getty Images/Hulton Archive website (image 3324442) and captioned "On Board a Slave Ship"; no primary source is given. The same image appears on the Mary Evans Picture Library (London) website, but with no caption (picture # 10011127). Although the MEPL vaguely cites Cassell's History of England as the primary source, we have been unable to verify the citation in several editions of Cassell's history, and the citation may be wrong. The image has also been published in a number of secondary sources and websites, but never with a primary source given. Whatever the case, this illustration appears to be based on an artist's imagination, rather than an eyewitness drawing.
The Africans of the Slave bark “Wildfire.”—[From our own Correspondent.]

Image Reference
E027

Source
Engraved from daguerreotype, published in Harper's Weekly (June 2, 1860).
Comments

Emaciated survivors of the Middle Passage on top deck of the American slave ship Wildfire. Captured in April 1860 by the U.S. Navy within sight of Cuba (its presumed destination), the Wildfire had violated U.S. law against the slave trade. The 510 captive Africans on board (90 had perished during the Atlantic crossing of 36 days) were taken to Key West, Florida. A correspondent for Harper’s Weekly boarded the ship soon after it anchored and wrote a very detailed and vivid account of the captives and their physical condition. His account started with the observation that all of the Africans he saw on the deck were "in a state of entire nudity, in a sitting or squatting posture . . . . They sat very close together, mostly on either side . . . . About fifty of them were full-grown young men, and about four hundred were boys aged from ten to sixteen years"; when he descended into the cabin from the deck, he "saw sixty or seventy women and young girls, in nature’s dress, some sitting on the floor and others on the lockers, and some sick ones lying in the berths" (Harper’s Weekly, June 2, 1860; see also image HW007). During the Atlantic slave trade, most captive Africans were transported across the Atlantic in a state of complete nudity (see Jerome Handler, The Middle Passage and the Material Culture of Captive Africans, Slavery and Abolition, vol. 30 (2009), pp. 1-26).
Source

Comments
Pencil and watercolor by Lt. Francis Meynell, "Slave deck of the Albaroz, Prize to the Albatross, 1845", shows Africans liberated by the British Navy. The Albanez (erroneously identified as Albaroz) was a Brazilian vessel, captured by the Royal Navy ship, Albatross, off the mouth of the Coanza/Cuanza River (in present-day Angola) in 1845. Meynell was mate on the Albatross, captained at the time by Reginald Yorke. According to the NMM records, the Albatross was commissioned in 1842 and cruised African waters until 1849. See image E028 for more details.
Source
Comments

View of Cap Francais, St. Domingue (Haiti) and slave ship. Shows purchase of slaves aft on the main deck, an iron barrier separating them from the quarter-deck, and Europeans apparently having a picnic on the stern; also cross-section of ship's hull with storage quarters. Caption on illustration reads: "Vue du Cap Francais et du n[avi]re la Marie Seraphique de Nantes, Capitaine Gaugy, le jour de l'ouverture de sa vente, troisieme voyage d'Angole, 1772,1773" [View of Cap Francais and the Marie Seraphique of Nantes/Captain Gaugy/the day of the opening of its [slave] sale [after] its third voyage from Angola, 1772, 1773].
Source
Line drawings showing placement of leg shackles; drawn from originals in French museums.

Image Reference
Trade-1

Source

Comments
Engraved colored print by Isaac Cruikshank (the Scottish caricaturist), captioned, "The Abolition of the Slave Trade, Or the inhumanity of dealers in human flesh exemplified in Capt'n. Kimber's treatment of a young Negro girl of 15 for her virjen [sic] modesty." Shows John Kimber with a whip in his hand and
an African girl suspended by her ankle from a rope over a pulley. An anti-slave trade cartoon, reflecting an important and well-documented episode in the British campaign against the slave trade. John Kimber was the captain of a slave ship, the "Recovery," owned by Bristol merchants, which had left New Calabar (present-day Nigeria) bound for the West Indies in 1791. In a speech before the House of Commons in 1792, William Wilberforce, the abolitionist leader, accused Kimber of having caused the death of the girl by inflicting injuries on her because she had refused to dance naked on the deck of his ship. As a result of Wilberforce's speech, Kimber was arrested and tried before the High Court of Admiralty in June 1792; he was also charged with having murdered another girl on his ship. Kimber was quickly acquitted of all charges, the jury having concluded that disease, not maltreatment, had caused their deaths. See: Peter Marshall, 'The Anti Slave Trade Movement in Bristol', in Patrick McGrath (ed.), Bristol in the Eighteenth Century (Newton Abbot, 1972), pp.206-207; cf. Madge Dresser, Slavery Obscured: The Social History of the Slave Trade in an English Provincial Port (London: Continuum, 2001), p.163; S. Swaminathan, Reporting Atrocities: A comparison of the Zong and the trial of Captain John Zimber, Slavery & Abolition 31 (2010): 483-499.
Drawing by Frank Besse of archaeologically-recovered leg shackles. The Henrietta Marie transported about 200 slaves from the Bight of Biafra to Jamaica. For details, see David Moore, Site Report: Historical and Archaeological Investigation of the Shipwreck Henrietta Marie (Mel Fisher Maritime Heritage Society, 1997). (slide of drawing, courtesy of David Moore, North Carolina Maritime Museum)

Comments
Artists' reconstruction of cross section of hold: top, H. M. converted to carry Africans on the middle passage; bottom, H. M. converted to carry cargo. The Henrietta Marie transported about 200 slaves from the Bight of Biafra to Jamaica.

Source
Comments
Line drawings showing how shackles were positioned on legs and wrists; drawn from originals in French museums.

Source
Harper’s Weekly, Vol. 18 (April 25, 18

Comments
Captioned “The Slave-Ship—Sighting an English Cruiser,” shows the deck of a dhow with captives aboard. No information is given on the source of this image, but a brief accompanying paragraph reports “this sketch represents a slave ship in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Africa, where a large cargo of slaves has been taken on board. In the distance an English cruiser is sighted, and the officers of the slave ship are preparing to hoist sails and try to make their escape.”
Caption, "Group of slaves on the parade at Fort Augusta," shows liberated Africans being held at Port Royal, Jamaica. This is one of a group of five illustrations that accompany a letter to the editor describing the capture by the British Navy of a slave ship, the Zeldina, blown off course near the coast of Cuba. Dated Kingston, Jamaica, May 11, 1857, the letter includes excerpts from two Jamaican newspapers; these provide details on the capture and the condition of the Africans on board. The engravings shown here were made from photographs sent by the writer to the Illustrated London News. In brief, these accounts relate how in April a British naval vessel captured the slave ship and brought it to Port Royal. On board were the 370 survivors of the approximately 500 Africans who had been boarded in Cabinda (Angola) approximately 46 days earlier. A contemporary newspaper describes their condition as follows: "The poor captives were in a wretched condition--all of them naked; and the
greater part seemed to have been half starved. They were packed closely together, and covered with dirt and vermin . . . . The slave-schooner had two decks and between them the captives were packed in such a manner that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, 18 inches only being allowed for each to turn in . . . in a deck room of 30 feet in length . . . [they were] brought up in platoons once every day to get a small portion of fresh air . . . " (ILN, pp. 595-596). Thanks to David Eltis for providing the name of the slave ship.
Source
Résumé du témoignage donné devant un comité de la chambre des communes de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, touchant la traite des negres (Geneva, 1814), fold-out plate, following title page in 4th pamphlet of vol. 15 of a collection with binder title "Melanges sur l'Amerique" (Copy in the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University)

Comments
Shows the two major slave decks and how enslaved Africans were crammed into them. Top, Plan of the Platform, shows the deck which held females, ranged around its outer circumference; in the center, the label "Cargaison Anglaises de Negres" (English Cargo of Negroes). The bottom shows the plan of the main deck ("Plan du Grand Pont"), where males were kept. This image seems to be derived from the well-known illustration of the slave ship "Brookes" (see images E014, Wad-1, on this website), but with its own embellishments. For example, what appears to be a woman giving birth is shown on the top deck, just below the word "Cargaison." (This feature was noticed by Sylvia Frey, and brought to our attention by Leslie Tobias Olson). This pamphlet appears to be the French translation of some abstract or abridgment of evidence given before a British House of Commons committee investigating the Atlantic slave trade in the early 1790s.
"Révolte sur un batiment négrier" (Revolt on a slave ship). Based on the account of an old sailor who had participated in the Atlantic slave trade; this illustration, however, is not based on observations, but on artistic imagination. Conditions aboard a French slaver are described (p. 252 ff.), and the sailor describes how one night he was asleep when he heard a big noise on the bridge; he went up only to discover the slaves had started a revolt. "A slave revolt is terrible because one cannot fire on them, since each man is worth at least 1,000 francs. One has to resort to other methods of force. The crew finds refuge on the upper deck to escape the screaming mass of slaves who broke through their chains and evaded the deck barrier by throwing anything they could get their hands on at our heads. . . . The carnage was horrible. Even
though the enemy was beaten, the victory didn't seem to belong to us yet, and the danger became even greater in front of the resistance of the slaves and our exhaustion..." (p. 265; our translation). This illustration (a slightly larger version of which is also published in Isabelle Aguet, A Pictorial History of the Slave Trade [Geneva, Editions Minerva, 1971], plate 64, p.71) was apparently cropped from an unidentified earlier source which is not identified by Laporte or Aquet (see image E006 on this website).
THE IMPORTANCE OF SLAVE-REARING

usually at a great premium because of good looks or proved or expected fecundity."¹⁰

> Many more than the following examples might be given of early motherhood, fecundity and girls selling at high prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Age when sold.</th>
<th>No. of children</th>
<th>Their ages</th>
<th>Traders' names</th>
<th>Chas'n Courier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6, 8 &amp; 12</td>
<td>McCall</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18 to 2</td>
<td>Capers &amp; Heyward</td>
<td>Jan. 30, 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 &amp; 6</td>
<td>J. S. Ryan</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milla</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Capers &amp; Heyward</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18 &amp; 2</td>
<td>J. Russell Baker</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorena</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Hardin &amp; Buxa</td>
<td>Jan. 27, 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10, 15, 15</td>
<td>Tardy</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20 to 2</td>
<td>T. N. Gadsden</td>
<td>post p. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12, 10, 4, 8</td>
<td>T. N. Gadsden</td>
<td>post p. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(husband)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13, 10, 5, 9</td>
<td>T. N. Gadsden</td>
<td>Mercury, Jan. 31, 1861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Estimate price) $3500.
—Savannah Republican, Feb. 16, 1860.

In La., 1857, Adeline, 20, with 2 children, 3 and 4, brought $2500, whereas, Silla, 30, with child of 3, brought but $1,610, and Lucinda, 35, with child of 2, $1,325.

—22 De Rose, 439.

In Ga., 1856: two girls, 15 and 14, each sold for $1,280; another, 14, $1,305; another, 16, $1,625; another girl, 18, (in family way), $1,600; a woman, about 20, with a babe in arms, $1,840; whereas a boy, 18, brought only $1,290; and a man, 22, only $1,500.

—Wm. Chambers, American Slavery and Colour, 207.

Where "the best field hand, a boy 21 years old sold for $1,900," a girl, 17, and her baby, nine months, brought $2,150; another, 18, with a child, 3, more than $2,500; a woman, 30, with three children, the oldest 6 years $4,025.

The latter two lots were bought by heirs, which often increased the price.—Philips, 2 Plantation etc., 73.

In Newberry, S. C., woman with 3 children $2,700.
—Tri-weekly Charleston Mercury, Dec. 10, 1859.

Griffin sale (Columbia, S. C.) "Nancy and 3 small children, $3,560", "Charlotte a girl about 16 for $1,395".
—Mobile Register, Jan. 13, 1859.

Paul E. Tarver [Turner?] sale (post p. 341 n.) "one family, eight in number, with only three [working] hands, sold for $10,295."
—Augusta, Ga., Chronicle etc., Jan. 8, 1860.
although there may have been more. Several that were "traders" in 1852 had become "auctioneers" by 1860,

**NEGO-TRADERS, AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS IN RICHMOND. 1858-60.**

"Negro Traders."

- Davis, B., Locust al.
- Davis, Solomon, Locust al.
- Dupree, Wm., head of Marshall.
- Faundren, R., cor. 17th & Broad.
- Jones & Slater, Locust al.
- Levy, Ash, Locust al.
- Lumpkin, Ro., Wall bt. Franklin & Broad.
- McDaniel & Blackburn, Wall bt. Franklin & Broad.
- McMurray, Chas., h. cor. 17th & Broad.
- Omohundro, O., al. nr. Wall.
- Reese, Samuel, Franklin bt. 15th & 16th.
- Smith & Edmonston, Franklin bt. 15th & 16th.
- Templeman, H. N., Locust al."


"Agents, General and Collecting."

[Probably all attended to slaves, but not exclusively; some, like Tabb & Son, sold slaves; agents of other kinds were classed as, "Agents, Insurance", "Agents, Real Estate", "Agents, Skipping" etc.]

- Atkinson, Jno. S., with J. F. Sutton, Jr.
- Bagby, Thos. J., 8 Wall [15th].
- Cocke & Close, 14th under Exchange Hotel.
- Esco, E. D., 14th & Franklin.

["Attend to hiring out Negroes, renting out Houses and collecting claims." — *Business Directory, 1858-9*.]

- Hill, Robt., Wall bt. Main & Franklin.
- Jewett, Geo. H., 18th bt. Main & Franklin.
- Jones, Geo. Harris, 14th, Exchange Building.
- Lewis, Lucien, Metropolitan Hall, Franklin.
- Lyne, Ro. B., Metropolitan Hall, Franklin.
- Martin, Jno. K., Law Building.
- Richardson A. W., with Wm. Holt Richardson.
- Tabb, P. M., & Son, cor. 14th & Franklin.
- Tyler, G. W. H., Marshall bt. 6th & 7th."

---*Richmond Directory, 1860*, p. 245.
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if any trader, 
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might bring
life that mas-

tricks' Roving Editor,
to the author indi-
ure of soundness of
aminations.

From a Photograph of a Slave with a Back Scarred
by Whipping
SOUTH

Increased ease for sellers, as the short distance yet small traders were still

were shipped by James S. Buck, who practiced and was a pen so cold occasionally passed among the traders. The two were John W. and their offices in a street, White from the Red Flag, "a convenient jail" for young men in the far South. dealing in miscellaneous slaves, made a fortune; perhaps all, were agents.

The 1850s from the rising, with wide spreading, reaching counted by hundreds, hardly 28,000

Ward saw there a sign out in large letters on W. Seward, 1 Wm. H. in the Southern Argus private jail.
partners. At
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& Geo. F.) slave

alnut."

..." "
and Jefferson, h s s
and Spring." 860.
and of Lucas.

A LARGEST NUMBER
of NEGROES
WANTED!
The undersigned wishes to purchase throughout the
year, a large number of
SOUND AND HEALTH
Negroes
OF BOTH SEXES.

For which the highest price in
Cash will be paid at his Jail, at the
County Jail, Sixth Street, Lexington, Ky., where he
himself or his Agents, L. C. & A. W. Robards, at
all times may be found.

Any letters addressed to me concerning negroes shall have prompt attention.

Dec. 10, 1860.

R. W. ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

The business connection between myself and
T. J. Brown, L. C. & A. W. Robards, having been
this notice is hereby given that there are no
negroes in my possession.

JOSEPH H. NORTHCUTT.

October 27, 1860.

NEGROES WANTED.

Baker's
NOISELESS
MACHINES!
FROM 50c TO $125.

EXTRA.
for two spools, as pur-
ishing no rewinding of
and stitches in a single
by their own operation,
made, as is required by
better and cheaper
if she works for one
and Sales, 445 Broadway,
ck, Lexington, Ky.

THE VESPERS.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF LEXINGTON SLAVE-TRADEES
From the Lexington Semi-weekly Kentucky Statesman, January 13, 1860.
The South.

In the absence of accurate data on the exact number of slaves held by individual plantation owners, it is generally accepted that the typical plantation owner owned a large number of slaves, often in the hundreds or thousands, depending on the size and productivity of the plantation.

The typical plantation owner held slaves from various regions, including the southern United States, West Africa, and other parts of the Caribbean. These slaves were brought to the United States primarily through the transatlantic slave trade, which lasted from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

The typical plantation owner maintained a strict hierarchy among his slaves, with the most skilled and able-bodied individuals held in the highest regard. Slaves were often assigned specific tasks, such as farming, domestic work, or construction, and were required to work long hours under harsh conditions.

The typical plantation owner invested a significant amount of money and resources into maintaining his plantation and ensuring the well-being of his slaves. This included providing food, clothing, and medical care, as well as building and maintaining plantation houses and other structures.

In conclusion, the typical plantation owner was a wealthy and influential individual who played a significant role in the development of the southern United States. His holdings and influence were vast, and his impact on the region's history and culture cannot be overstated.

Advertisements of St. Louis Slave-Traders

From the St. Louis Missouri Republican, January 23, 1852

Advertisements of Slave-Traders in the St. Louis Missouri Democrat, February 1, 1855
NEGROES.

Sale of Negroes.

Just Received.

Several NERLOES, consisting of Field Hands, Mechanics, and Servants, will be sold by the undersigned, at his residence, on Old Choctaw Road, near New Orleans, on the 27th inst. all of whom are very valuable.

J. H. HATCH.

Formerly in the employ of Mr. J. H. H.ward, New Orleans.

Carolina and Virginia Negroes for Sale.

Negroes of all ages and both sexes, furnished with good feed and water, will be sold at a very low price, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Ward, New Orleans.

J. H. WARD.

Formerly in the employ of Mr. J. H. H. ward, New Orleans.

WEBSTER & HOLMES.

Wholesale and Retail Drugists.

Advertisements by New Orleans Slave-Traders

From the Supplement to the Pecos, January 4, 1866
### Slave Population in the Southern States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1790</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1810</th>
<th>1820</th>
<th>1830</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ala.</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>4,108</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>4,541</td>
<td>4,751</td>
<td>4,961</td>
<td>5,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ark.</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>2,258</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>2,338</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>2,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del.</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fl.</td>
<td>3,899</td>
<td>8,268</td>
<td>13,136</td>
<td>12,535</td>
<td>15,855</td>
<td>16,919</td>
<td>18,073</td>
<td>19,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>29,224</td>
<td>59,406</td>
<td>106,218</td>
<td>149,556</td>
<td>217,531</td>
<td>280,944</td>
<td>331,682</td>
<td>462,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>2,759</td>
<td>4,917</td>
<td>7,317</td>
<td>10,911</td>
<td>16,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La.</td>
<td>12,450</td>
<td>40,843</td>
<td>80,561</td>
<td>126,732</td>
<td>165,213</td>
<td>182,258</td>
<td>210,981</td>
<td>225,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>12,544</td>
<td>41,062</td>
<td>82,274</td>
<td>128,491</td>
<td>170,130</td>
<td>189,757</td>
<td>230,092</td>
<td>236,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss.</td>
<td>8,043</td>
<td>19,587</td>
<td>33,927</td>
<td>30,730</td>
<td>52,938</td>
<td>62,978</td>
<td>74,733</td>
<td>83,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>109,036</td>
<td>186,653</td>
<td>211,502</td>
<td>107,397</td>
<td>102,694</td>
<td>89,737</td>
<td>90,368</td>
<td>87,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>3,417</td>
<td>13,884</td>
<td>44,335</td>
<td>80,167</td>
<td>141,063</td>
<td>183,059</td>
<td>230,459</td>
<td>275,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. C.</td>
<td>100,372</td>
<td>133,296</td>
<td>168,824</td>
<td>204,917</td>
<td>245,681</td>
<td>249,878</td>
<td>288,548</td>
<td>331,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenn.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>14,515</td>
<td>190,365</td>
<td>238,475</td>
<td>315,401</td>
<td>327,038</td>
<td>384,984</td>
<td>492,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>12,860</td>
<td>29,124</td>
<td>30,570</td>
<td>36,888</td>
<td>47,348</td>
<td>49,842</td>
<td>54,233</td>
<td>56,642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Census 1870, Population, pp. 7 and 6.
time, but no one slaves.

"Natchez mar-
red perhaps less for its patrons are that Andrew
and slaves to
the campaign
then must have
after, if not
Carolina shows
formed a rather
of $21,000, and
net profit of
in the city and
At times, many
were of the

1 each. Woman, 28
110. Girl, 15 years
ought from $900 to
$70 each.—Prisoners,

a typical general
rented houses and
his office was on
west of the
13, 1860. To the
In an advt. in the
cular attention to
series etc.

x Jackson, Dec. 9,
filed for negroes
Dec. 23, 1861; cash, and I believe
to Colo. West."—

TARDY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT OF THE DARRINGTON SLAVES
From the Mobile Register, January 5, 1859
SOUTH

Confederates brooded

The traders—George Woodroof—were addled numbers of the Charles Phelps publicly. Davis, being negroes of the prices as could be of the State, was instance”, and, of

on to inspect and

ers would buy any

Southern market of both sexes”,”

ng. He could be

Woodroof sought

and 25, later ex-

purt & Co., Alexandria,

ling firm in that State,

free and slave States.

ccessful effort to occupy

ops was the shambles of

able articles with it;

middle of the floor by

ich bound him [were]

also printed interesting

m well known traders,

“Brewer” of Alex-

koudor”), a well-known

ies Concerning Slav-

t’s corps, captured and

periences to the present

of Alexandria, kindly

e, which is now (1868)

been remodeled and is

ion of the old slave-pen

ns.

THE OLD FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD SLAVE-PEN

In Alexandria, Virginia, as it was in 1861
OUTH

Sanders, while somerset county, ties. In 1840 to buy FIVE HUN- dred, and they had in Belle Haven, aders in Mary-

tered the credulous wishes to buy them the high-
ne firm intends and wishes to se. After

pickwick was so satisfac-

tering in

Mr. before

some distinct-

claiming of the

bridge Chronicle, Oct.

UNDEUTING, 

& Carpentering!

The subscriber, who has been en-
gaged for the last ten years in the a-
above business, takes this method of in-
forming the public generally, that he is 
now prepared to do any work he may be 
favoured with. He assures all those 
who may be under the painful neces-

ty of calling some one to attend fune-

als, that he will do everything neces-
sary for such an occasion—he has a 
good two horse carriage and will send 
as usual,covers to any part of the coun-
ty, free of charge, and will when prac-
ticable give his personal attention.

As I intend to keep for my assistance 
an experienced hand, I flatter myself 
from past favours, that I shall still be 
encouraged by a genorous public.

EBIN COVINGTON

$30 Cash for Negroes,

The subscriber wishes to purchase a num-
ber of likely young NEGROES.

of both sexes, from the ages of twelve to 50 
years; for such they will give the highest 
prices; those having such to dispose of, 
will do well to call on J. M. Knight, at Mr. Rege's hotel in Centreville 
who will attend immediately their calls; or a line addressed to him will meet with prompt 
attention.

C. S. & JAS. M. KNIGHT
March 1st 1854.

SLAVE-ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND, TIMES AND EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, APRIL 19, 1854