Public Execution, Whydah (Ouidah), Dahomey, 1725
Procession of the Serpent, Whydah (Ouidah), Dahomey, April 1725
Clothing of Nobles and King's Wives, Whydah (Ouidah), Dahomey, 1720s
Coronation, King of Whydah (Ouidah), Dahomey, April 1725
Male Circumcision Ceremony, West Africa, 1728
Tobacco Production, French West Indies, early 18th cent.
Whipping a Slave, Brazil, 1825-26
Revolt Aboard Slave Ship, 19th cent.
Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, 1948
Africans Thrown Overboard from a Slave Ship, Brazil, ca. 1830s
12131 (0.05) (Fluorophore) 100% des Chauvillé O. Meunier

1228 (Pms) Nouvelle Relation de l'Av fuse accéder à UVA

1224 (Cn) Hayo

1222 (Pms) Proumes Nouera 1% 1°C 1A. Vara

LFTP - Alphabet T100

Dedication page: jean-baptiste labat.
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Latat 1724. Lud illustration from 1322 program.
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**Title:**

**Author:**

**Format:**


**Holdings**

- **Title:** apartheid
- **Author:** Francois Chilare, Jean Jacques, Saint Theresse
- **Format:** Book
- **Holdings**
- **System No.:**
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LABAT, Jean Baptiste (1685-1736) "Voyage au Chevalier des Marchais en Guinée ... et à Cayenne, fait en 1725, 1726, et 1727. Amsterdam, 1731, 2 vols.

• get slides
• filled w/ maps, plans, illustrations—following of coast

write slides use to useful

OK: vol. I, p. 10: Maisons du Père de la Côte Meunier
OK: vol. I, pp. 40-41: Comptes des Européens à Yvaré (en

ok: vol. II, p. 57: Couronnement du Roy de Juda

1730

ok: vol. II, p. 66: Supplice d'un homme et d'une femme "Adiutrices à Juda"


1730, vol. II, p. 194: Habitation des Grands,
habitation des Femmes du Roy (left)

vol. III: illustrations, lit primer la websit

4: no illustration

OK: Paris edition (1730) has same illustrations — in
64-206 4 separate volumes—illustrations are on different pages, Paris vs Amsterdam edition.

See above.
The battle began with a sudden swoop from the heavens, confusion and panic spreading through the ranks of the enemy. The vanguard, led by the king's warriors, was the first to reach the water's edge. The junior vanguard groups of as many as two hundred rode directly to the stream in advance of the vanguard's main force.

As they neared the waters, they were met by the king's guards and archers. No man other than the king was allowed into the palace, where the seat of power resided. The kings' chambers and other important rooms were guarded by the king's closest friends, and only the king's trusted followers were allowed within. The brazen gates of each palace seemed to shimmer in the light, and even the second one was guarded by the king's loyal subjects. The great and principal palace was described as being a small rectangle, and even the second one was guarded by the king's loyal subjects.

Above the court of the dynasty was a palace of remarkable beauty. It was surrounded by gardens and fountains, and even the second one was guarded by the king's loyal subjects. The great and principal palace was described as being a small rectangle, and even the second one was guarded by the king's loyal subjects. The great and principal palace was described as being a small rectangle, and even the second one was guarded by the king's loyal subjects.
On the image to open a larger version in a new window.

Coronation of King of Wijkab, April 1722

William Bradford

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery in the Americas

Source

Acknowledgement

The illustration, from Albion, shows the Coronation of King's Palace, King's Coronation Day, 1722. The illustration (not shown here) depicts the procession and, behind it, the French and other nations in the presence of the King.

Comments

47. Vol. 3, Plate IV, Facing p. 41.
Couronnement du Roy de Juda a la Coste de Guinée au Mois d’Avril 1725.

LABAT, VOYAGE AU CHEVALIER ... 1731 16 - KING'S COMMUNE
I would like to have assistance with this request.

Please note: If this item is not picked up within 10 days, it will be returned to the lender. Please contact us if you are unable to pick it up within 10 days.

S/L 202

If you have not picked it up and it is due:

ADTHEMAN LIBRARY CIRCULATION DESK

The following materials remain on hold and are available for you at

DEAR LIBRARY HANDLER:

Date: May 1, 2002

I have not picked up the item you have on hold. I am going to return it.

Thank you,

Your Name

Address

Phone

Library

Request No.: REO 44797

Date of Issue: May 1, 2002

Location: Reference

Page 1 of 2

This is not a public record.
Record 8 of 20
Record: Prev Next

Author
La Condamine, Charles-Marie de, 1701-1774

Title
Journal du voyage fait par ordre du roi, : à l'Equateur, servant d'introduction historique a la mesure des trois premiers degrés du meridien. / Par M. de La Condamine.

Published
A Paris : de l'Imprimerie royale, M. DCCLII. [1751]

Descript'n

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<td>USE IN LIBRARY</td>
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Note
"Histoire des pyramides de Quito": p. 219-271
"Passeport du Roy, pour les académiciens envoyés sous l'Equateur en 1735", printed in parallel columns, p. 272
"Passeports d'Espagne", dated 14 Août 1734, printed in parallel columns of Spanish and French, p. 273-279
"Passepor de Portugal", printed in parallel columns of Portuguese and French, p. 280
Signatures: pil a-d4 e' A-204 (204 verso blank)
Errata: p. xxxvi
Includes index
Engraved printer's ornament on title page; headpiece
Plates numbered 1-V except for folded map bound to face plate I facing p. 1 and folded table to face p. 163

References
Rich, O. Bib. Americana nova, 9
Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.) 129378
Sabin 38479
Brown, J.C. Cat., 1493-1800, III:946

Note
John Carter Brown Library copy 1 bound as 1st item of 2 with: Supplément au Journal historique de voyage a l'Equateur, et au livre de la mesure des trois premiers degrés du meridien; servant de réponse à quelques objections. / Par M. de la Condamine, Paris, 1752
John Carter Brown Library copies 1 and 2 bound in contemporary mottled calf
Provenance of the John Carter Brown Library copy 1: Samuel George Smith: armorial bookplate

LC subject
La Condamine, Charles-Marie de, 1701-1774 -- Diaries
La Condamine, Charles-Marie de, 1701-1774 -- Travel -- Ecuador

LC subject
Scientific expeditions -- Ecuador

Arc measures
Format: Book
Author: Laing, Alexander Gordon.
Title: Travels in the Timanee, Kooranko, and Soolima countries, in Western Africa. / By Major Alexander Gordon Laing. : With plates and a map.
Imprint: London: : John Murray, Albemarle Street., MDCCCXXV, [1825]
Notes: "London: Printed by William Clowes, Northumberland Court."--t.p. verso.
Notes: "Appendix arranged by Captain Sabine."--p. [455].
Notes: Signatures: [a]# b(P) B-2G 2H(P).
Citations: Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 5646
Subject: Ashanti War, 1822-1831.
Subject: Slave trade --Africa, West.
Subject: Voyages and travels.
Subject: Sierra Leone --Description and travel.
Subject: Africa, West --Description and travel.
Genre/Phys. Char.: Maps --Sierra Leone.
Subject: SP3 Afro-Americana.
Co-Creator: Sabine, Edward, Sir, 1788-1883.
Local Entry: Printer:Murray, John, 1778-1843, publisher.
Local Entry: Printer:Clowes, William, 1779-1847, printer.
Local Entry: Imprint:ENG. London. 1825.
System No.: PALR94-B1996

Holdings

Library Co. of Philadelphia Books: Rare U Afri Lain 71182.O 1 (My Library)
Whipping a Slave, Brazil, 1825-26

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

Image Information
2/25/04 - V&A museum - National Cat. Library

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Chapter 23A - Black Man Selling Cass - Lijia - Murray's wedding

Chapter 23B - Lhasa Lhamo's

Chapter 3 - Some Drawings - Chuck - great art

Chapter 3 - Black Punishment or Peace in Cambodia

Note: I can sit on any seat on the upper level, just to see my

About 9 x 11-12 classes

in the original transcription - 6/20

This is my status report on my progress:

P 90 -Start getting organized or anything post-

Chapter "Wrestling Slamo"

Gallla - writer again 6/20

P 87: Top - Black Swan, coining phrases

Save my muse is usable in writing

P 80 -

Stay in touch and write.

Note: Can anyone follow the notes of today?
-

- Charles wroth, a senior at Cornell, loved you a lot.

- He used to pull his mission of
to further our goal.

- Charlie Landrum visits your 1820-1825, 1826.

- Charlie Landrum with John H. Tillet and the 1820's.

- granite: age is the variable in a locked what.

- I'd like to think you're etching me an interesting

- I'm not the solo in my universe. I'm painting my

- My album was ready by 2000. Cake, I do not want

- book amendment & 6/14 art poster. SUN and RAID.


- Cum An Introduction by An Author.

- made a steak in my own kitchen in a place that's

- with a great deal of rain. And flowers. Nothing.

- I'll be a witch. I'm just

- certain shades of purple.

- 114A. 3 small gardens. Gw. In my house.
LANDSDOFF, LANDSBERG.
Search Result — Quick Search

Viewing record 7 of 9 from catalog.
Check here to mark this record for Print/Capture
Call number: F320 .N4 L36 1999
Author: Landers, Jane.
Title: Black society in Spanish Florida / Jane Landers ; foreword by Peter H. Wood.
ISBN: 025202446X (cloth : acid-free paper)
ISBN: 0252067533 (pbk. : acid-free paper)
Description: xiv, 390 p. : ill., maps ; 24 cm.
Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. [281]-369) and index.
Subject: African Americans--Florida--History.
Subject: African Americans--Florida--Social conditions.
Subject: Slavery--Florida--History.
Subject: Florida--History--Spanish colony, 1565-1763.
Subject: Florida--History--Spanish colony, 1784-1821.
Series: Blacks in the New World

Alderman Material Location
F320 .N4 L36 1999 BOOK Alderman Library Stacks
BOOK Alderman Library Stacks

some ill., but collaboration
no new helpful biblio.
CALL NUMBER: DAI9 126

Title: Josef Strauss: The Impact of Memoria

Edition: 286 p. illus., 12 cm. (Musical Library, 10)

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Library of Congress Number: 990038

Search Results: Displaying 1 of 3.
You searched: Title = "Josef Strauss: The Impact of Memoria"

DATABASE: Library of Congress Online Catalog

Brief Record

Subjects/Contents

Full Record

Marc Tags

Previous Next

Brief Record (Library of Congress Online Catalog)
A new syndrome account. 1

Venn's method:

My theme is design by which

its pays highest on its blag els ok

goals, t. M. Taylor-

of c. Sweme-

This is a各位r rationale

assess of France, 1831 -

An account of the plan

F. H. 191 -

Loc 63 4h
OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE

The actual shedding of blood began on an estate at some little distance from that where the arrest of the ringleaders had checked the outbreak. Here, the overseer, driven by a small negro boy, had gone in his gig to the nearest town in order to get cash for a cheque. On the return journey, at a point where thick forest skirted the roadside, three negroes sprang out of the bushes at the same moment that the boy, who was afterwards found to have been in the plot, pulled up the horse. One negro held the animal's head; a second, jumping into the gig, threw himself on, and held fast, the overseer, who, having one arm disabled and in a sling, could offer little resistance; the third negro with a heavy bludgeon savagely beat in the skull of his helpless victim. The body was found next day lying by the roadside, horribly cut and disfigured. This was the first life taken, and the murder was perhaps less atrocious than most of those that followed.

Steps were now taken by the planters to get all white women and children to places of safety, and to the coastal towns they were hurried; even the shipping was crowded with fugitives. A few brave women refused to quit their husbands; others, believing in the loyalty of their own slaves, did not take the precaution of flight, and dreadful in some instances was the penalty they paid for their faith; a few, isolated in the more remote districts, knew of danger only when danger came to their doors.

It was the plan of the blacks at this time to destroy every white man's dwelling, so that all, with
destroy every white man's dwelling, so that all with
doors.

Know of danger only when danger came to their
homes! a fever,_jobbed in the most remote districts.

Some instances we the penalty they paid for their

believing in the loyalty of their own slaves. But,

believing in the loyalty of their own slaves, did

they have women tormented to quit their husbands? oth-

ers, despite the shippings were crowded with fugitives. A
few

sheep were now taken by the planters to get all

than most of those that followed

taken and the murderer was particulars less atrocious
horroryer civil and disgust. This was the first his

body was found next day. As by the road. the

southern was in the skill of his helpless victim

resistance; the lynch mob with a heavy hie.

one arm disabled and in a state could other help

himself on and held fast the overseer. Who, having

jumped into the edge of the crowd, heard a second:

One negro said: "One negro said: "One negro said:

the body? Who, was afterwards found to have been in

the boy, who was afterwards found to have been in

spite of the bushes at the same moment that he

ears. On the return journey at a point

in his egg to the nearest town in order to get a

the overseer, driven by a small negro boy, had gone

of the bushes and shot the planters. These negroes

the overseers had checked the outriders. Here,

as little distance from that where the rest of

OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE
possible scan

p. 267 - résout sur un bâtiment négligeable
p. 268 - la résolte-

Shores White Salon being held by locals as a kind of museum, with a number of boats described from same ship.

All notes in pencil.
African Slave Trade (Carnegie Edition) : Source

Acknowledgement


Comments

Source not identified.


The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas.
The resistance of slaves and free-examples.

p. 265

After the capture of a vessel, the slaves were placed on the deck by the sailors as a form of punishment. (pp. 272 ff.) The sailors described how one night he was asleep when the French slaver was described. (pp. 272 ff.)

Illustrations, however, are not based on observations, but on artistic imagination.
Adaptable by the Repressive System.

Displacements in runaway slave settlements:
- Forms of slavery / Types of slavery
- Specific characteristics of the system
- Slave settlements as a system of resistance
- Runaway slavery in settlements - Runaway
- Runaway slaves - Last of the
- Expansion and decline - Past / Large-scale attack
- Consolidation of resistance and repression
- Tightening of the repressive Repressive System
- Slave settlements in the Mayan Mountains
- Period of slave plantation expansion - Runaway
- Runaway slaves - Escape from plantations in the
- Runaway slave settlements in the northern
- Settlements east of Santiago de Cuba
- The region 1780-1820: Runaway slaves
- Resistance and repression in the
- Economics of escape / Decades of
- Runaway: A setting of accounts / Decades of
- Contests: The attack on El Porlillo / The captured

Contents:
[275]-279) and Index.

Note: Includes bibliographical references (p.

Description: ix, 292 p.: Ill.; maps: 25 cm.

ISBN: 080722830 (cloth : alk. paper)

2003.


Coyo : translated by Mary Todd
Resistance and repression / Gabriela Rosa: Ceballo, L. A.

Title: Runaway slave settlements in Cuba:

Uniform title: Parrainos del oriente de Cuba.

Author: La Rosa Ceballos, Gabriela.

Call number: 184B5L3E3T 2003

Check here to mark this record for printing/capture.

Search Result -- Quick Search
1664. The Dutch and then the English took it. The fort was changed ownership one view from air, looking west, Swedes built.

1949. Fig 39.

Source: A W. Lawrence, Trade Castles and Forts of West Africa (Stanford Univ. Press).
Honoured to contribute some of these pictures,

images concerning the Danish „Frederiksborg“ if you're interested! I would be

former for trying to publish something (this I cannot prove - yet), in fact I have several

humbling, most likely due to the fact that the people who placed it actually hand

Ludvig and Omars Memorial Park, Copenhagen, Denmark, if you're interesting and quite

in relation to drawing. Image Reference D022, I have a picture I've taken of

Romer which is correctly stated as Castle Christiansborg.

I believe both images depict the same fort as: Image Reference D023

The same correction! Believe! Image Reference D023

In 1650 the Danes sold the Castle to the English,

occupied it

in peace until February 1663 when the Danes took over the fort.

The Portuguese abandoned the fort in 1862. It was then occupied by the Akwamu

Bartels.

Boil! sold the fort to the Portuguese commander of the ship, Jullio de Campos

December 1668 a Portuguese ship arrived at the Danish fort, the Danish Governor,

Portuguese occupation.

The fort was in Danish hands for nearly two hundred years except for a short

 orgas and this position was the best of the three.

The Danish fort was located on a rock cliff near the African town of

Christiansborg. The Danish fort was named after the Danish town of

Dublin. In 1661, Denmark occupied the place and built the fort named Fort,

in 1652 the Swedes established a trade post in accra, in 1660 it was taken by the

actually the double kingdom of Denmark-Norway in what today's Ghana.

I believe it to be „for Christiansborg“ built by Danes/ the site of Danmark instead of

The comment for this image reads: „Swedes built the fort in 1655.“

Thank you for a formidable site.

To: "m@vii@vi@li@ed@u
Date: February 13, 2005 11:46 AM EST
Subject: Image Reference D023
From: Paul Nicholas Oxyd <m@oxyd.dk>
The English HeadQuarters at Cape Coast Castle.

P.S. 37-41a

ELIZABETH I. 1558-1603

[Signature]

[Signature]

Note: The text is partially visible and contains handwritten notes. The document is dated 1568.

In the garden and the pond, the flowers bloom and the plants grow. The garden ponding is a beautiful sight, with its own unique charm. The flowers in the conservatory add a touch of elegance to the garden, while the plants in the blooms and blooms add a touch of whimsy to the scene. The pond, with its own special charm, adds to the overall beauty of the garden. It is a place of beauty and tranquility, where one can find peace and serenity. The garden ponding, with its own unique charm, adds to the overall beauty of the garden.
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**Record:**

**Author:**

"An abolitionist work purportedly written by a free slave named More-Jack," "aPhiladelphia E

**Title:**

"Economic-Warfare"

**Description:**

A Londoner "as Renowned a Points" (as Practical, Imprisonent in Forl, Great Des Augustn, 1878.

**Published:**

**Location:**

**Linked to this Josiah record:**

http://library.brown.edu/
Call numbers for ALDERMAN Material Location

HT1322.B78 1997

Book Alderman Library Stacks

Related name: Robotham, Rosemary. 1956-

Subject: Slaves--Trade--Africa--History--17th century.

Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. 183-184).


Robotham, Rosemary. 1956-

Maritime Heritage Society.

Note: Produced by the Maritime Heritage Design

ISBN: 0684818139

Description: 422 p. : ill. (some col.), maps (some col.), ports.


Call number: HT1322.B78 1997
The passengers were at first in glorious spirits. But the sight of the enemy's ships moving in line and the knowledge of their superior numbers soon dampened the mood. It was a race against time, and the passengers knew that the outcome could be decided in mere minutes.

Mr. Smith, the captain of the ship, issued orders to put to sea immediately. He knew that the enemy would be close behind, and he had to think quickly. Without hesitation, he gave the signal to raise anchor and set sail.

The crew worked tirelessly to prepare the ship for the impending battle. They set out the oars and rowed as fast as they could, determined to get ahead of the enemy before they could be caught.

The battle raged on for hours, with both sides fighting with all their might. The passengers were all on edge, watching the outcome with bated breath. In the end, the ship emerged victorious, thanks to the skill and determination of the crew.

As they sailed away from the scenes of battle, the passengers breathed a sigh of relief. They were safe, and they knew that they had been fortunate. The experience had been a reminder of the dangers of war and the importance of peace.
Congress, LC-USZ62-30832)
Company of Philadelphia, also Library of
Congress in England (Copy in Library
Stock edition, the Indian produced a
period before it was updated and
revised in 1781, and a version published
in France, bound from West Africa to
ship from Zong, bound for the slave trade.

The image is meant to depict slavery and the
tragic fate of individuals. It is an
illustration of the horror of the slave trade.

The illustration, titled "The Slave Trade,"
shows the brutal reality of the trade.

The source of this illustration is a
rectangular shape resembling a
woodcut, one of those is the same as the
woodcut "The Slave Trade," which
contains a number of
children, victims of the trade.

However, the Library Company of
Philadelphia's copy is not the same as the
woodcut. It is a different edition,

If you have additional information regarding this image, please consult the resources of the Library of Congress for more information.

Image Reference

Source: Trade 3

See comments.
Boston, to whom the was the first to
report a medical case of smallpox have
vaccinated, and vaccinated by them to
a number of the city, and commanded for the other
party, it was taken before the police, and
in court of the city, and in court of the city;
shortly after, the keeper of the
prison was removed, and
protection was given to
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FACING A LETTER FROM JUNIO.

Description of the Sanitary, and
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From the New York Times.

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From the New York Times.
The Crisis of Technology

The rise of technology has brought about a new era in human history. With the advent of the internet, smartphones, and AI, we have entered a world where information is accessible at our fingertips. However, the rapid pace of technological advancement has also raised concerns about its impact on society.

One of the most significant issues is the job market. As technology continues to evolve, certain jobs become obsolete, while new jobs are created. This can lead to significant displacement of workers and economic instability. In addition, the reliance on technology has also led to concerns about privacy and security.

Another concern is the impact of technology on education. While technology has the potential to revolutionize the way we learn, it also poses challenges. For example, the use of social media has changed the way students interact with each other and with their teachers. This can lead to issues such as cyberbullying and distractions.

Finally, the environmental impact of technology cannot be ignored. The production and disposal of electronic devices generate large amounts of waste, which can be harmful to the environment. In addition, the energy required to run technology can have a significant impact on the environment.

In conclusion, the crisis of technology is a complex issue that requires a multifaceted approach. While technology has the potential to improve our lives, we must also be aware of its potential drawbacks and work to address them.
against the parties concerned: it would be madness: the Blacks. If any man of them was tried at the Old Bailey for a

maintained, it would be folly and rashness to a degree of

madness: and, so far from the charge of murder

lying against these people, there is not the least

imputation — of cruelty I will not say, but — of

examined the evidence could deny the in-

justices either of the trade itself or of English

law. Although the owners won the case, the

judgment was overturned on appeal.
Les éleveurs et les famines sont minis à croire, quand un peuple possède des substances alimentaires très variées.

(Ainsi les habitants de l'ancienne France, qui n'avaient pour nourriture que le pain, la boulangerie, et la viande, quelques mets artificiels légers, et les châteaignes dans certaines localités, étaient bien plus souvent que nous abîmés de la cherté des grains.

TRAITE DES NOIRS

Un grand nombre de voix se sont élevées en Europe contre l'esclavage des noirs dans les colonies. Cela est juste et humain ; mais il y a une difficulté qui n'est peut-être pas résolue.

Comment remplacer les noirs?

La France et l'Angleterre, vivant depuis des siècles, ont vu leur puissance pour accueillir cette vente du chien humain ; leurs navires parcourent les mers pour capturer les bûches noirs, dont le captif et l'équipage sont presque toujours victimes. Cela est encore bien ; cependant si l'on veut cultiver les colonies, comment transformer les colonies sans acheter des nègres?

Or, si les plantes peuvent acheter des nègres, ne faut-il pas que des particuliers en aillent chercher à la côte d'Albâtre?

Il y a une contradiction manifeste de la part des généreux congressistes de la toile.

Aussi, qu'en est-il ? C'est que des êtres à face humaine, qui dans les mois de leur naissance étaient en clandestinité interdite, et les plus belles comme nous, en trouvant choisis, poussés à sortir, traqués par quelque navire étranger, se débarrassent de leur étrangerie en la jetant sans lendemain.

Malheureusement, un jour on ne change pas ce que les siècles ont fait. Aussi doit-on attendre à voir renouer les honneurs et les privilèges de cette race nouvelle à celle-ci.

Une grande compagnie, anglaise ou française, libre, ou

métro encore déléguée par les deux gouvernements réunis, et fondée comme l'une des entreprises les compagnies commerciales des Indes, après avoir effectué les esclaves convivables, se chargerait elle-même, et avec un même, de poursuivre les colonies d'une quantité suffisante de noirs pour équilibrer les besoins annuels.

Dans ce but, elle nouerait avec les populations de la côte, qui vendent leurs prisonniers ou leurs condamnés, des relations égales, à l'aide de quelsquels elle pourrait plus tard leur concilier la civilisation européenne.

Les nègres achetés seraient considérés comme des soldats enrégimentés, appartenant à la compagnie, qui les loueraient aux colonies selon certaines règles.

Nos soldats qui tombent au sort ne sont-ils pas, sous un certain point de vue, tellement esclaves, qu'en les faisant s'il se désertera, ou s'ils rendent à leur lieutenant la poussière qu'ils ont reçue ?

Les nègres pourraient suivre diverses voies dans la vie. Les uns demeurent toujours enrégimentés, comme les vieux soldats, souffrant l'annexion, sous une dépendance gouvernementale, et non sous le servage des particuliers. D'autres suivraient les routes qui leur seraient ouvertes pour conquérir la liberté. D'autres pourraient faire retour dans leur patrie, et deviendraient des chefs de la civilisation dans leur troupe.

Ceux qui travaillaient sur les habitations suivraient une surveillance protectrice, et l'on serait défendu d'acheter des nègres, la trève concilier.

Les colonies devraient ainsi des ateliers universels, des écoles d'enrégiment général, où les noirs populaires africains, qui se trouvent entre elles avec plus de paroles que les colons ne traitent leurs esclaves (car on a pu être exagéré en dirant trop généralisé la cruauté des noirs),

pâseraient toutes, et successivement, pour apprendre à conquérir leur place, et à élever une race dans l'échelle de la grande famille humaine.

La cupidité vit au milieu de la société comme un ver destructeur au sein de la fleur qu'il habite, qu'il ronge, et qu'il fait périr.

L'ABBÉ BEREAU.

La loi n'est pas faite pour l'homme de coûte et d'honneur.

RICHARDSON.

Les mœurs du monde doivent jusqu'à ce que les philosophes deviennent réels, ou qu'à ce que les rois deviennent philosophes.

PLATON.

Les décimateurs d'abondement et de yœuf sont rue du Colonbier, n° 50 ; près de la rue des Fils-Augustins.

Imprimerie de LAGUARDIERE, rue du Colonbier, n° 50.
George Pennan's Slaves

On October 26, the insurrection of the Georgia colony began. Afrikan rebels, influenced by the atrocities of slave ships, some believed that the slave revolts ראו את צتركيز של ספלי סיפון. Some believed that the slave revolts were a result of the many hardships faced by the captives on board slave ships. Some believed that the slave revolts were a result of the many hardships faced by the captives on board slave ships.

Slave Revolts on the Ocean Sea

The brutal treatment made the Africans suffer, and one in three European workers in the American slave trade during the Middle Passage and the Seasoning. Only about one-third of the Africans taken on a slave ship survived the Middle Passage, before being shipped north.Regardless of the work associated with "seasoning," less than 10% of the Africans who arrived in the West Indies were able to return to their homelands. During the two-century period, the number of Africans who survived the Middle Passage was relatively small. Although Afrikan captives were shaken on board slave ships, the conditions were so atrocious that their slave ship mechanisms were destroyed.
ZONE CASE

The Zone case highlighted the potential of the practice and helped to strengthen the maritime movement in Britain.

Ships' boards were overboard in mid-ocean, and a recent analysis showed by ship captains that genuine insurance money was

The Zone extended to London and thus did not undergo the disastrous situation between Creighton and the insurance company.

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The Zone extended to London and thus did not undergo the disastrous situation between Creighton and the insurance company.
Groups, men and boys separate from the women and children. Groups, men and boys separate from the women and children, and boats are separated from the women. Shores were sorted into groups, and boats were sorted on an individual basis. Shores were sorted into groups, and boats were sorted on an individual basis. But here we see a myriad of infirmities and pains, and the situation inuity to a degree of intensity impossible to comprehend in charity and humanity. It is true that the slave trade was an embarrassment to the slaves and does not fully underscore the inhumanities towards the slaves and does not fully underscore the inhumanities towards the slaves.

This particular out of sight became a cause célèbre, yet how many

25. The British slave trade was abolished in 1807. Thereafter, slave traders sometimes went ashore, overboard to avoid being caught by Royal Navy.

wrecked slaves were merely dead. But whatever the details of the crossing, the slaves had
later that is a mystery. A boat was put out but it seems that it did not return, so the ship did not stop at Desiada after all. Eventually she reached another island, where she fell into the hands of the French. Those who survived of the crew were released, but what happened to the Africans is not recorded.

The Case of the Zong

The conditions of the Middle Passage were so bad that many Africans died on the voyage. However, the sole purpose of the voyage was to sell the Africans in the West Indies, and on every man, woman or child who died the slave-traders made a loss. Therefore they wanted the Africans to stay alive. They did not care about them as people; they did care about them as valuable cargo. If they could have sold dead bodies for the same amount as living people, no African would have been breathing when he or she reached the West Indies. Only their value as slaves kept them alive.

But a situation could arise in which the slaves were more valuable dead. In that case, the captain was tempted to commit mass murder. The worse case of this kind on record (there were probably others that nobody heard about) took place in 1781 on a British ship named the Zong.

The Zong left the Guinea coast on 6 September, bound for Jamaica. She had 440 Africans on board, and 17 whites. There was sickness on the ship, and by the time she reached the Caribbean some 60 Africans and 7 Europeans were dead. Many others were ill and unlikely to recover. On 27 November the ship came in sight of Jamaica, but drew away again. Her captain, Luke Collingwood, said later that he mistook the island for another, but it is more than possible that his ‘mistake’ was deliberate.

On 29 November Collingwood called his officers together and proposed to them a grisly plan — to throw overboard all the Africans who were sick and, in his opinion, unlikely to recover. This, he said, would be no worse than allowing them to linger on a few more days in pain until they died anyway. He put forward two more practical reasons. Water, he said, was running out, and it was necessary to sacrifice some lives in order to save others. The second reason was a little more complicated. Any slaves who died of natural causes on board ship represented a simple loss to their owners. But if they were thrown alive into the sea, then the owners would be able to claim insurance. Insurers would pay up for cargo which was thrown overboard in order to save the rest. Of course, the rule was meant to apply
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gettyimages.com/archival
A. The Slave Trade

Interests Involved
Les intérêts en jeu en cours de la présente leçon et les informations qui y sont liées.

The increase in the slave trade depends on new funds by students and teachers.

Documents
1. Documents sources/techniques - Downgrading primary documents
2. Documents sources/techniques
3. Documents sources/techniques
4. Documents sources/techniques

COMPILED

DOCUMENTS

SERVANTS

SOMMAIRE - CONTENTS
Les voyages involontaires
1. ANNOTATION - Bibliographique
2. Documents
3. Documents

SAMPLE

DOCUMENTS

SERVANTS

ENSEMBLE

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<th>Author/Editor</th>
<th>Publishing Details</th>
<th>Document URL</th>
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<tr>
<td>An indirect graphic comment on the insolent patrols described by</td>
<td>Harriet Jacobs in the above document.</td>
<td></td>
<td>InsolentPatrols.htm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacobs, Harriet Ann (CHILD, Maria L., ed.), <em>Incidents in the Life Of</em></td>
<td><em>A Slave Girl</em>, Boston: Published for the Author, 1861, 306 p.</td>
<td>1840sJacobsb2.PDF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unexpected Travels. Excerpt from the narrative of Sam Kilgore, born</td>
<td>1845, interviewed 1937. Tale of his trip to Liverpool with his young</td>
<td>1849-89Kilgore.pdf</td>
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<tr>
<td>A mid-Victorian account of the slave trade, mixing indignation and</td>
<td>master in the late 1850s.</td>
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<td>Bonded labour in Nepal -- an ex-British protectorate (1816-1923), the</td>
<td>the kingdom of Nepal has been dreamland for many in the beat and hippie</td>
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<tr>
<td>bond and slavery. The kingdom of Nepal has been dreamland for many</td>
<td>generations. The stark reality may be different.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Les vidomégons, enfants esclaves de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. L'article</td>
<td><em>L'Aurore</em> reproduit le 13 février 2003 dans <em>Courrier international</em>. Un</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTE ON THE SELECTION OF DOCUMENTS: The conditions of the slaves were</td>
<td>trafic entre les anciennes colonies françaises et anglaises.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Left: Mutiny by slaves on a ship:

Right: Drawing of white men throwing slaves overboard:
The Restoration and the Eighteenth Century: Topics

- The Little Black Boy Drawing by William Blake
- A Negro Fling Alive By the Ribs to a Gallows Engraving by William Blake
- Seal of the Anti-Slavery Society
- An I McL a Man and a Brother 1787 Woodcutted medalion copied from the

Illustrations

The Restauration and the Eighteenth Century

- 1. A Negro Fling Alive By the Ribs to a Gallows
- 2. The Little Black Boy Drawing by William Blake
- 3. South Sea Scheme (1771) from Engarnings by Hogarth
- 4. Sir Willem MacKenzie (engraving) by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646–1723)
- 5. Steves on deck Many Eyes a Picture Library, England
- 6. Examining a Slave
- 7. A Slave Mutiny on a Ship
- 8. A slave medecine
- 9. Steves in Rome overflow

Hypothetical list.

In this pro-slavery cartoon, the christian play of abollition is calculated as

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The Norton Anthology of English Literature

Norton Topics Online

Page 1 of 1
So I have requested it on ILL.

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Date: 10/12/20
Time: 10:30 AM

Subject: HELP
To: Jonanne Harris
From: Pat

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the pieces is placed out in what looks very much like a contemporary pen.
the notation, "with" the missing places, I really don’t think the image of sleeves being thrown
however, the page, has the sense of still from the 1871 book. HOWEVER, the page
four places, all redacted out, still from the 1871 book. HOWEVER, the page
of the 1872 portfolio of domestic slavery which you have seen. Therefore are
1872-22, and think the attribution is incorrect. This work is in agreement
Jerry, just back from HSP checking Jesse Torrey’s American Slave Trade

AT 02:14 PM 10/18/04-0400, you wrote:
Subject: RE: HELP
To: Jerome Handler <jhr@virginia.edu>
Date: Tue Oct 19, 2004 4:35:00 PM US/Eastern
From: Phil Lasansky <releprod@libyrvcompany.org>

1877-2? I don’t think we see this edition, the one I saw at the LCP is the
UNLESS THE ILLUSTRATION APPARES IN THE FIRST EDITION (PHILLY
ERGO, CAN WE SAFELY CONCLUDE THAT BRIDGEMAN IS FUCKED UP
NOTE: these are the same illustrations found in the LCP copy

(5) facing p. 77—“kidnapping”
the-portion
(4) facing p. 73—“the author noting down narratives of several
the window”
(3) facing p. 69—“but I did not want to go and I jump’d out of
(2) facing p. 59—“Barbourtry committed on a free African”
after the confiscation in 1844 (LTP ordered from LCP)
(1) facing the page: View of the Capital of the United States,
The 1872 London edition has “live places”

Philadelphia in 1877.
This is a reprint of the first edition, published in
(2) Jesse Torrey’s American Slave Trade ... (London, 1872)

1) Jesse Torrey, A Portfolio of Domestic Slavery in the United
States... Second Edition (Boston: Spa: published by the author, l
Comstock Parker, 1818).

THIS HAS NO ILLUSTRATIONS
Massachusetts Stk:
NOTE: These are the same illustrations found in the LCP.

(5) Facing p. 77—"Kidnapping
nee-born...
(4) Facing p. 73—"The author noting down narratives of several
the window."
(3) Facing p. 69—"...
but I did not want to go and jump out of

2) Facing p. 59—"Barbarity committed on a free African..." after the Confederation in 1844 (Telford ordered from LCP)

1) Facing title page: View of the Capital of the United States,...

The 1882 London edition has "five plates."

Philadelphia in 1877.

This is a reprint of the first edition, published in

Jesse Torrey, American Slave Trade... (London, 1882)

This has no illustrations.

Author: J. Comstock Printer: 1818.

Jesse Torrey, A Portfolio of Domestic Slavery in the United

NOTES: UVA Special Collections 10/20/04

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The image looks identical to the later Liberator image. Later, Phill:

"Looks suspiciously identical to the later Liberator image. Later, Phill"

At 10:49 PM 10/17/04, you wrote:

On Monday, October 18, 2004, at 09:03 AM, Phill Lapensky wrote:

the service of scholarships.

I'm not sure of the source of the image. However, I will do my best to get a handout on the image's origin. If you have any information, please give me the page number, and I'll try to get over there and check it out.

confirmation: isn't this fun? I'll tell you what I'm trying to get at: hands-on, examination of the places in other institutions' copies to

American Slavery, 1822 (engraving) (b/w photo)

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., USA

Artists: American School (19th century), "Match of Congress," 1877 (engraving) (b/w photo)

The Liberator, November 15, 1851, p. 12, as printed in "The Liberator," November 28, 1851, p. 5.

n the presence of the places, in other institutions, copies to

This is a reasonable source. However, I will be working further also, all of the places refer to the book, and there is no such text in the image or the marginal of that page. My feeling is, of course, found no such places are visible in the text. So, these were removed. There should be a glue check and enumerated them, taking it on face value from the book. Also, the
A Slave-Ship
Hark! Hark! can now I hear her
Would still receive her food.

One woman, sicker than the rest,
Over the ocean waves.
And we sailed onwards merrily,
These hundred negro slaves!
And we look in our carrio there,
Confessing to God that he had been to the African coast for slaves.

When I was innocent
Would I the sea have swallowed
And to the slave-coast went.
I sailed on board a Guinna-man,
Tis still before my eyes.
Where
And night and day, and every
The wretched man replies,
Oft I have done a cursed deed.

A SLAVE-SHIP