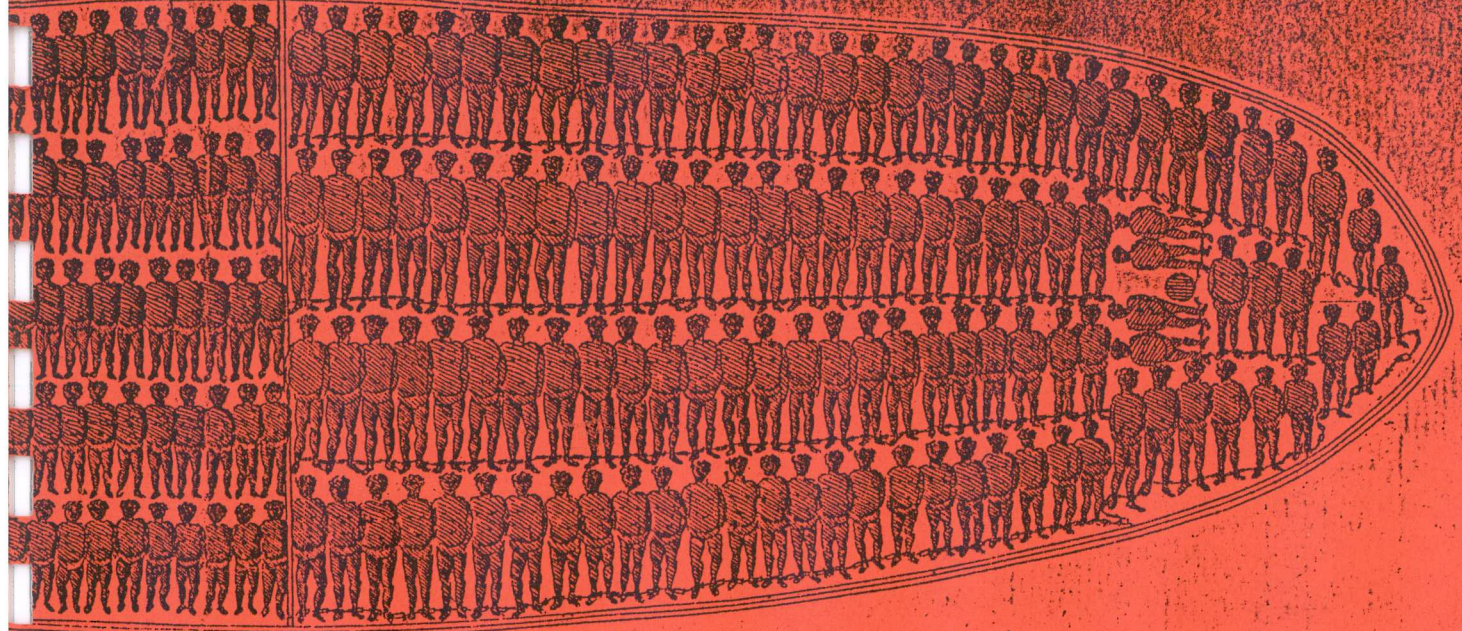


Boys Room

Wens Room



with NEGROES in the proportion of only One to a Ton.

Engraved by Deeble Bristol.



BLACK BRISTOLIANS

of the 18th & 19th Centuries

D. P. Lindegaard

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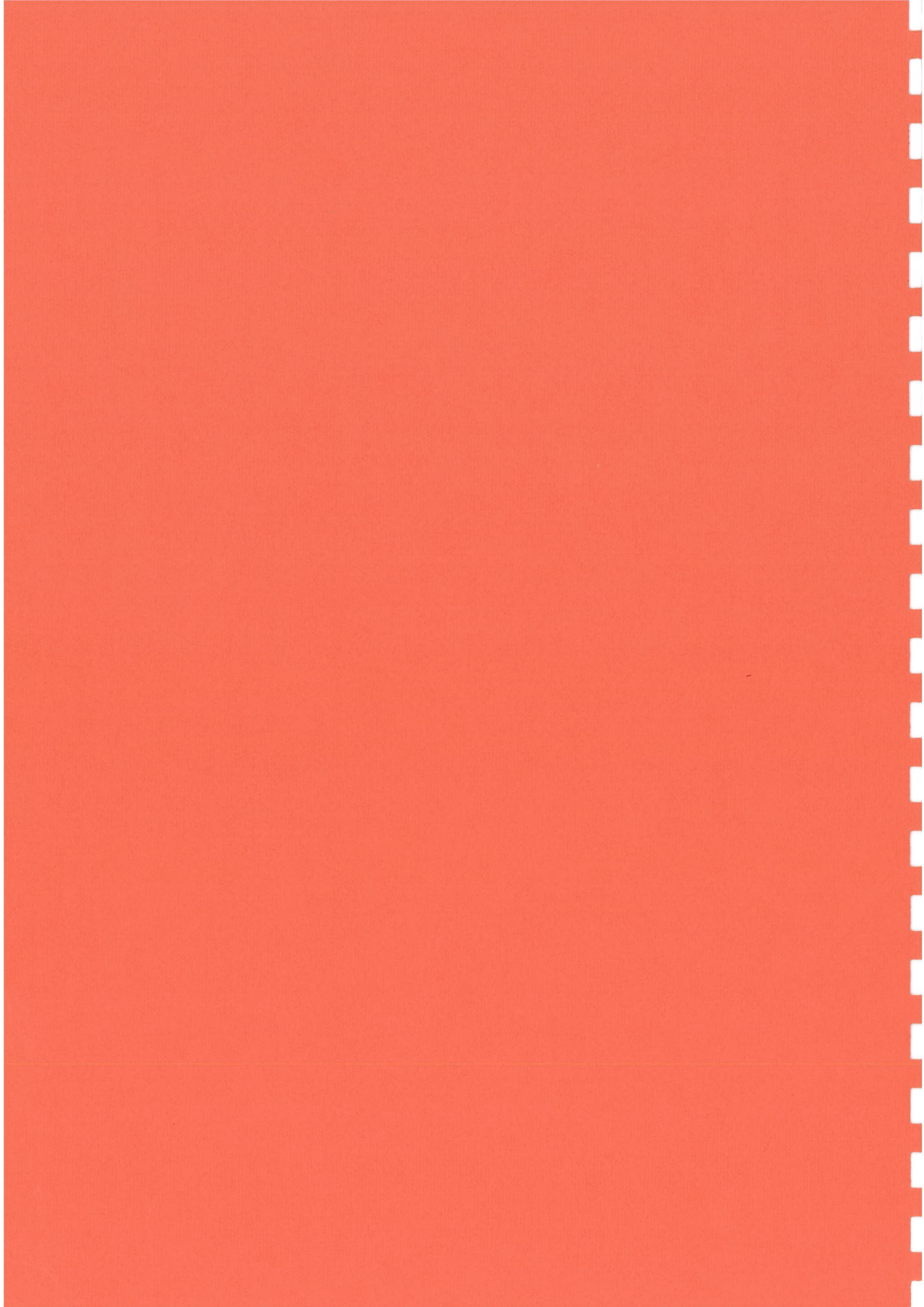
RUN AWAY from
Keynsham, a NEGRO LAD
high, remarkably well proportioned
answers to the Name of Cass;
turn'd up with rosy Plud Wait
giving Intelligence of the
Mr. J. Bridges, Attorney,
Printer hereof, shall receive

... system
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... of every Slave
... from the moment tha
a more kind and tender treatment w
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ter will then be under to keep up
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Islands have pursued with the grea
whose estates no new Negroes have
number of years, the death vacanci
by young ones, born and bred in th
Thus then the value of private propo
no diminution. but will be very con

Capt. Edward Bouchier, is
about 18 Years old, 5 Feet 8 Inches
tks English very imperfect, and
went every 2 hours
— Sing
had a spy

treatment of one of the seamen, which, as it was reported to me, exceeded all belief. His name was John Dean; he was a Black man, but free. The report was, that for a trifling circumstance, for which he was in no-wise to blame, the captain had fastened him with his belly to the deck, and that, in this situation, he had poured hot pitch upon his back, and made incisions in it with hot tongs.

Before, however, I attempted to learn the truth of this barbarous proceeding, I thought I would look into the ship's muster-roll, to see if I could find the name of such a man. On examination I found it to be the last on the list. John Dean, it appeared, had been one of the original crew, having gone on board, from Bristol, on the twenty-



BRISTOL ROOTS

o--o

BLACK BRISTOLIANS

of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries

D.P. Lindegaard

".....with keen discriminating sight,
Black's not so black, nor white so very white."

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PECT OF THE CI



ershire, & part in Somersetshire, but belongs to neither, being a County of it's Self. The River AVON, runs almost thro
of first Mayor. Part of this City is on it's north Side of it's River AVON, united by a draw Bridge for conveniency of Ships pass
ided by them, except on it's Eastern Side where was formerly a large & strong Castle built by Robt^o, illegitimate Son of
the Place built into Streets. The City had once a double Wall, it's inner one was built by Geoffrey Bp of Constance
till after the Dissolution of Monasteries by H. VIII. when Paul Bp. was the first Bishop. An 1542. Thea

My thanks to the following:

Miss E. Ralph, honorary archivist of the Bristol Merchant Venturers for allowing me to copy the documents in her care. The kind and cheerful staff at Venturers' Hall who carried heavy books up for me and kept me going with coffee and biscuits.

Mr Geoffrey Langley, Reference Librarian at Avon County Library, College Green, Bristol who kindly allowed me to copy the following documents:
List of Freemen...trading to Africa, 1759.
Plan of the slave ship "Brookes", 1791
Buck's S.E. Prospect of Bristol, 1734
The slave advertisements from Bristol newspapers.

Mr John Williams, Bristol City Archivist for allowing the reproduction of
The Will of Becher Fleming.
The Marriage Allegation Bond of John Quaco
The Slave Ship & Runaway Slave from the Abolition collection.
and my quotations from parish registers in his care.

Miss Kimberley Bown for her (suitably morose) imagined portrait of John Harford.

The archivists and librarians at Bristol Record Office and Avon County Reference Library who put up with my almost constant attendance. My family to whom the exact opposite applies.

and to *CHANCE*, who began it all.

D.P. Lindegaard
49 Clayfield Rd
Brislington
Bristol, BS4 4NH.

FOREWARD

The idea that there was a Bristol slave market has become part of the folk lore of the city. Many Bristolians believe that slaves were brought ashore in Bristol and publicly auctioned but I can find no evidence that such sales ever took place. There are no handbills, no newspaper advertisements of forthcoming sales, no references in personal archives. Yet Bristolians will point to the Redcliffe caves or the vaults and cellars under Small Street as places where negroes (they say) were brought and chained up whilst awaiting either shipment to the plantations or sale to the Bristol gentry. These cherished legends die hard and tempers will often be lost in defending them. A possible exception may be Yeamans' negroes (see text). Yeamans denial of imprisoning the two men seems to suggest that it was not completely unheard of for blacks to be held captive in Bristol and for that Redcliffe caves would be as suitable a place as any. To the Bristol merchants the slaves taken in Africa were strictly merchandise and the place to sell them was not Bristol (where uncertainties of disease or climate might kill the cargo before it changed hands) but Virginia or the West Indies. The Bristol Slave Trade was triangular. Out of Bristol to Africa to make purchases and thence (with loose-pack or tight-pack, depending on the good husbandry of captain or owners) to the West Indies or Virginia to sell the merchandise. Then back came the ships to Bristol with cane sugar or tobacco. The destination of the majority of slaves taken in Africa lay across the Atlantic Ocean, not Bristol.

But there were Bristol slaves. Eighteenth century newspapers advertise single slaves for sale and offer rewards for the recapture of runaways. Slaves came to Bristol in a number of ways. Perhaps a ship's captain would be allowed to keep a negro as a perk out of his cargo who he would then employ as a personal valet until the time came to return to sea. The negro might return to Africa with him, perhaps to act as an interpreter or he might be sold locally. It also became the rage to have a black servant, particularly a pretty or mischievous little boy, who would be exotically attired and kept as a pet by an indulgent mistress. Sadly as such a boy grew to adulthood and became less appealing he would often be shipped off to the plantations. Blacks came from the plantations too. They were the house slaves of retired Virginia or West India planters returning home. In the last third of the 18th century there were some 15,000 - 20,000 negroes in the country. It is unknown what percentage of this black population were Bristolians, but certainly there had been blacks in the City since the time of the first Queen Elizabeth, as our church registers confirm. (Those *gentlefolk* who kept a negro preferred a baptised Christian to a *beathen*.) There was the sign of the Blackamoore's Head in All Saints in 1525, (1) a *Black Boy Tavern* in St Nicholas Street in 1658 which was mentioned in the will of a certain citizen called Joseph Jackson. (2) *Black Boy Hill* (on the site of another tavern of the same name is stated by many to be a reference to Charles II whose swarthy complexion led him to be known as "The Black Boy". The lie to this opinion is surely given in the following Gloucester Journal report of 10th January 1738: *Bristol. Last Wednesday Evening Mr Parker who keeps "The Blackmoor's Head" at the foot of Durdham Down was attacked by two footpads between his own house and Westbury who each*

clapped a pistol to his head and used him in a violent manner tearing his breeches to pieces and robbed him of 17 shillings and a silver watch." The Blackmoor's Head presumably became The Black Boy Tavern. "Black Boy" Charles may well have been but certainly not Blackmoor. I remain convinced that the present address is a reminder of a past inhabitant. The White Ladies (who were not the black boys' mistresses, but named after another pub) paraded a little lower down.

A decade or so ago, I came across a reference in the parish register of Doynton, Gloucestershire to the baptism of a certain William Owen who had hitherto been called Chance. He was a black slave, perhaps belonging to a man called Owen. I have known dogs called Chance and probably so had the vicar of Doynton. He did not consider it suitable as a baptismal name and William he became instead. Nevertheless neither Chance nor William was his REAL name. He knew his own name but there was no-one to speak it. Now it is lost. It is hard to forgive this robbery of identity. Most blacks were re-named arbitrarily according to the whims of their owners. Happily in a few cases our black Bristolians managed to retain their African names usually as a surname probably after they had been christened. The Coramantis of the Gold Coast named their children for the days of the week in which they were born, thus:

Boys - born on a	Monday	- Cudjo
	Tuesday	- Cubbenhah
	Wednesday	- Quaco
	Thursday	- Quaw
	Friday	- Cuffee
	Saturday	- Quamin
	Sunday	- Quashy

Girls - born on a	Monday	- Juba
	Tuesday	- Beneba
	Wednesday	- Cuba
	Thursday	- Abba
	Friday	- Phibba
	Saturday	- Mimba
	Sunday	- Quasheba

Several (Cuffee, Quaco, Quashy, Beneba and the desperately unlucky Cudjoe) were the names of black Bristolians, but in most cases these Bristolians were forced to dispense with their true names. It was widely believed (incorrectly) that baptism in the Christian church restored liberty and this myth may account for numbers of blacks who were christened in Bristol's parish churches, not only because of the wishes of master or mistress but of their own accord. These too dispensed with their African names in favour of common English Christian names of the time. Others rejoiced in the more exotic - Cato, Scipio, Jupiter, Neptune, Venus.

Often the negro was seen as a figure of fun and Mungo, the British negro in the ballad by the pioneer abolitionist Granville Sharpe, had to let his audience finish laughing at him before he could put over his plea to be treated as any other British person:

Thank you my Massas! have you laugh your fill?
Then let me speak, nor take that freedom ill.
E'en from my tongue some some heart felt truths may fall
And outraged nature claims the care of all
My tale in any place would force a tear
But calls for stronger deeper feelings here;
For whilst I tread the free-born British land
Whilst now before me crowded Britons stand,-
Vain, vain that glorious privilege to me
I am a slave, where all things else are free.

Yet I was born, as you are, no man's slave,
An heir to all that lib'ral Nature gave;
My mind can reason, and my limbs can move
The same as yours; like yours my heart can love;
Alike my body food and sleep sustain;
And e'en like yours feels pleasure, want, and pain.
One sun rolls o'er us, common skies surround;
One globe supports us, and one grave must bound.

Why then am I devoid of all to live
That manly comforts to a man can give?
To live - untaught religion's soothing balm,
Or life's choice arts; to live - unknown the calm
Of soft domestic ease; those sweets of life,
The duteous offspring and th'endearing wife?

To live - to property and rights unknown,
Not e'en the common benefits my own!
No arm to guard me from Oppression's rod,
My will subservient to a tyrant's nod!
No gentle hand, when life is in decay,
To soothe my pains and charm my cares away;
But helpless left to quit the stage,
Harass'd in youth, and desolate in age!

O sons of freedom! equalize your laws,
Be all consistent, plead the Negro's cause;
That all the nations in your code may see
The British Negro, like the Briton, free.
But should he supplicate your laws in vain,
To break forever this disgraceful chain,
At least, let gentle usage so abate
The galling terrors of its passing state,
That he may share kind Heav'n's all social plan;
For though no Briton, Mungo is - a man.

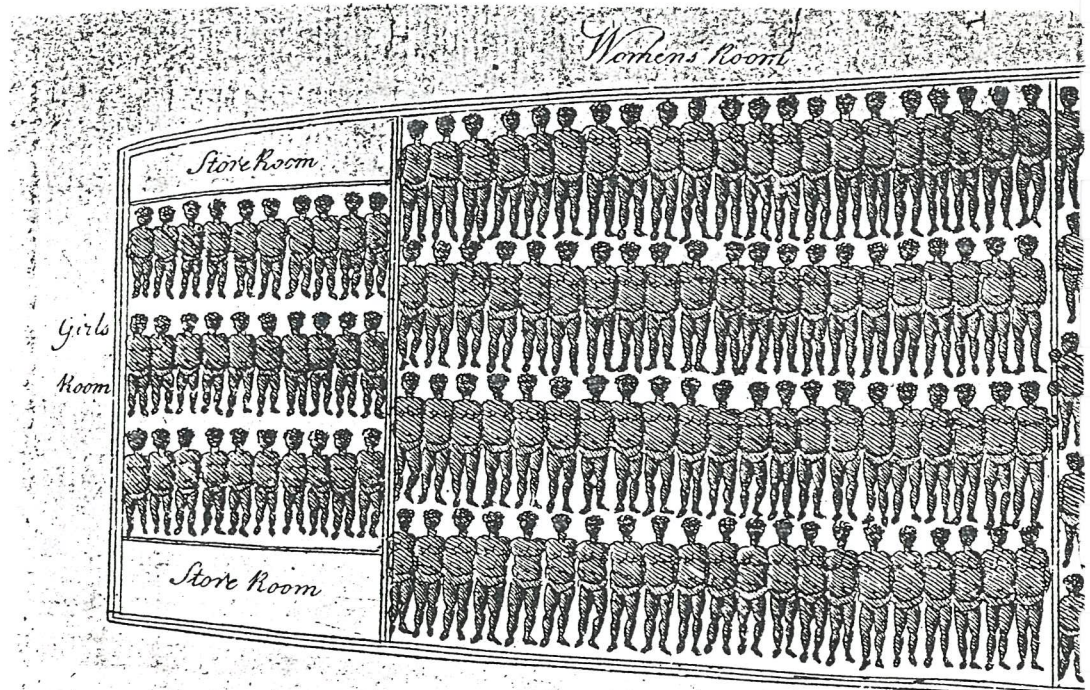
Other odes in a similar vein were written by the Bristol poets Hannah More and her protegée Ann Yearsley and after reading their noble (not to say sentimental) tone it may come as a rather a blow to learn that not a few Bristol blacks served as seamen aboard the slaving vessels. Their details are preserved in the muster rolls at Venturers' Hall.

It is not easy to identify black Bristolians. Indeed it is only possible to do so at all in the extremely few cases where there is an identifiable African name or when the record keeper, whether vicar, ship's captain or newspaper hack was sufficiently colour-conscious to add "a black" to whatever he was recording. The colour-blind simply recorded a name. I may therefore owe my small history to the prejudiced. The irony will not be lost on the reader.

A little while ago somebody said to me that I should not lose sight of the history whilst tracking down the individual and *I think* I know what she meant. As primarily a family historian I remain unashamedly fascinated by the individual and his or her place in the history of their times. For instance, without compiling a catalogue of individuals I would never have noticed the comparatively small number of black women. I have found few marriages, a situation which raises the question, was marriage discouraged or even forbidden? So much history is general that we often forget that it happened and of course continues to happen to ordinary people like ourselves. Each and every one of us is a bit player in the theatre of the ages - if I can presume to paraphrase Shakespeare. Rather than knowing simply that black people lived in Bristol first as slaves and then as free citizens I am pleased to be able to catalogue their names and occasionally the small biography which formed part of their lives. It is interesting to me that a district in Barbadoes is known as "Little Bristol". It is fitting therefore that Bristol responds with Jamaica Street. And that some chickens have come home to roost.

Footnotes:

1. Calendar of All Saints Deeds, HS B8 (m) BRO
2. *Merchants and Merchandise of 17th Century Bristol.*



Plan of an AFRICAN SHIP'S lower Deck

Black Bristolians

MICHAEL ABERDEEN

"a negroe" baptised St Michael's 14.4.1745.

(PRStM)

JOHN AFRICA

a boy, entered into pay aboard the *Alexander* (Master John McTaggart) 28.4.1785. Bristol-Africa-Grenada and discharged Bristol 6.2.1786, 9 months 9 days, his previous ship *Africa*. It was during this same voyage that JAMES COFFEE, *qv*, deserted.

(MV)

JOHN ANCOO

a negro servant to Captain Jos: Smith baptised St Andrew's, Clifton, 14.11.1744.

(PRStAC)

ANTONIO

a negro, buried at St Joseph's Mission (later St Mary's on the Quay) 10.1.1792.

(BRO 37553/R/1/1)

JOHN ANTHONY

a black, baptised St Augustine's 7.8.1787.

(PRStA)

ALEXANDER APPLEWAIT

a black, baptised St Augustine's 7.12.1803 along with DENNIS REIL, *qv*.

(PRStA)

ADAM ARTHUR,

"a blackmoore of riper years" baptised at Temple Church 21.10.1705.

(BTTe)

THOMAS BAELS

an adult black aged 39 years baptised St Michael's 11.10.1776.

(BTStM)

JOHN BANKS

"a black man aged 20" baptised St James's 6.12.1784.

(PRStJ)

JOSEPH BAR

a negro, seaman aboard the *Rising Sun* (master: Jo: Studdy) to Bristol from Barbadoes. He signed aboard 19th July 1758 and was paid off in Bristol on 24th September. "Never been to sea before".

(MV)

SARAH BARIBO

"a mulatto woman, 18 years of age" baptised St James's 8.8.1783.

(PRStJ)

BELFORD FAMILY:

"GEORGE son of GEORGE & BENEBO BELFORD, (father) a black man" baptised at John the Baptist's, 7th July 1784. The second black family I found - John & Penelope Quaco were the first - and intriguing because the woman had retained her African name "Tuesday-born" in the Coromanti language of the Gold Coast.

(PRStJB)

THOMAS BERWICK

negro, 20 years, of Queen Square, baptised St Stephen's 17.12.1779.

(PRStS)

BLACK

In his diary for winter 1815, the Rev. John Skinner of Camerton, Somerset, writes "I saw a black come to my church and took an opportunity of speaking to him as to his country and reasons for coming into our neighbourhood. He

said that he came from the East Indies, having lived with his master in Bombay who had some large plantations of sugar canes; that his master and family wishing to come to England, he accompanied them in a large ship which was wrecked off the island where Bonaparte was now gone to, and his master and a great part of the crew drowned; that he and the remainder were picked up by a Bristol trader and carried to Bristol and that having none to recommend him to service, he had come to work in the coal pits."

Skinner thought most of this was tosh and remarked pithily in the first instance: "A large plantation of sugar canes in Bombay rather surprised me." The shipwreck off St Helena he dismissed as equally improbable; so was his being picked up by a Bristol trader in that latitude. He formed the conclusion that the story had been fabricated to "prevent people supposing he had come from the West Indies.....and that he had run away from his master on landing in England. However, as he told me he was employed at the coalworks I did not question him more closely, but telling him if he behaved himself well it would give me pleasure to befriend him, so our conversation ended."

A parishioner called White told Skinner that the miners did not know exactly what to make of him. "It was a joke among the colliers having a Black, as the bailiff had once said he did not mind taking anyone to work but a Black; at last they had even got one of *them*."

Skinner who was always uncovering Methodist plots found that the negro had been introduced by "Thomas Bush, the methodistical collier who thought it would be a great feather in his cap if he should convert the Black as St Philip did the eunuch.....once in his pretended zeal (he) offered to take off his shirt and put it on the Black, which was all a stage trick to gain the attention of his associates."

Regrettably, it all ended badly. "The Black", continued Skinner, "instead of being a dupe, shortly after showed he knew a trick or two as well as those who played their *legerdemain* upon him for in the middle of February 1816, he decamped from his lodgings, taking with him all the money he could collect out of his host's stock, which he made off with, but being on the road to Bristol was committed to Ilchester Gaol to take his trial for theft."

("The Black" may have been let off with a caution or even escaped for the Ilchester gaol books - which are not colour conscious - mention nobody who committed an offence as described by Skinner. However, on 28th July 1816, a certain William Coffee (who is possibly our man) makes an appearance in the ledger. His offence? The theft of a watch at Wells. On 17th August at the Assizes, he was gaoled for six calendar months with hard labour at the House of Correction, Shepton Mallet and was fined the sum of one shilling. Sad to say, the column where a note of his discharge should appear is blank.)
(Diary, John Skinner.Q/AGi/14/2,SRO)

BLACK BOY

"To be sold, a Black Boy, about 15 years of age; capable of waiting at table." Bristol Journal 20.6.1767, quoted by John Latimer in his "Annals of Bristol in the 18th Century". (LA18c)

BLACK BOY

"Captain Harwood's Black boy". Buried 1.2.1770 at St Augustine's. (PRStA)

BLACK CHILD

BLACK WOMAN

"The Blackwoman's child from the Limekilns." Buried 29.8.1733 at St Andrew's, Clifton. (PRStAC)

BLACK GIRL

A local journal on 8.12.1792 reports that a wealthy citizen had just sold a black servant girl who had been many years in his service into perpetual bondage in Jamaica and that the price was £80 in colonial currency. When "she put her feet into the fateful boat at Lamplighter's Hall her tears ran down her face like a shower of rain." (This barbaric act was twenty years after the court case of the slave Somerset which according to popular belief freed negroes on British soil.) (LA19c)

BLACK JACK

"a poor man, commonly known as Black Jack", buried Temple Church 4.1.1729. (BTTe)

BLACK JACK &

BLACK CYRUS (see also Cyrus, 1754)

seamen aboard the *Nancy*, Jaspar Feattus, master. Their usual abode given as Bristol. Discharged in Bristol from Jamaica 29th September 1766. (MV)

BLACK JACK

entered into pay aboard the *John* (also his previous ship) at Kingroad 2.11.1783. Nathaniel Thorp was master and it was no slave voyage, but straightforward trade Bristol-Jamaica and Bristol again. Jack was discharged 9.7.1784, after eight months 7 days. (MV)

BLACK JONIS

"a little boy" buried St Andrew, Clifton, 18.3.1731, St Andrew, Clifton. (PRStAC)

BLACK MAN

"Captain Carter's Black man". Buried St Augustine's 27.12.1766. (Perhaps Captain William Carter of the *Lively* residing at 9 College Green in 1775.) (PRStA.SBD)

BLACK MAN

"Caution. As a boy in the employ of Mr Beck was on his way to Clifton on Saturday night last between the hours of 9 & 10 he was accosted near the top of Park Street and the Park-Gate by a *Black Man* who requested him to deliver the goods in his possession stating he was going to Mr Beck's and on the boys refusing the man seized him by the throat and endeavoured to obtain them by force but by his giving an alarm and a person coming into sight prevented him from affecting his purpose and he immediately made off towards the City. (FFBJ 8.7.1820)

BLACK TOM

Usual abode, Bristol, signed aboard the *St James*, master, William James, from Jamaica, 14th January 1757, discharged 24th August, the same year. Previously a landsman. Paid 7/4d into the hospital fund. (MV)

CHRISTIANA BLACK

maidservant to Mr Thomas Whitchurch, baptised Temple Church 15.2.1725.

(BTTe)

DINAH BLACK

"negro serving woman to Mrs Dorothy Smith of Bristol, 1667; lived five years in the City of Bristol; had been baptised and wished to live under the teaching of the Gospel. Yet her mistress had recently caused her to be put aboard a ship to be conveyed to the plantations. Complaint having been made, Dinah Black had been rescued but her mistress (who had doubtless sold her) refused to take her back; and it was therefore ordered that she should be free to earn her living until the case was heard at quarter sessions. The Sessions book has perished. From the manner in which she is described, it may be assumed that Dinah was a black woman captured on the African coast and had lived as a slave in Bristol."

(LA17c)

BLACKMOOR

"A Blackmore" (sic) buried St James's 4.8.1692.

(PRStJ)

BOWEN FAMILY:

MARY, a negro, daughter of THOMAS and MARY BOWEN, baptised St Michael's 18.11.1753.

(BTStM)

THOMAS BRADLEY

adult negro, baptised 21.1.1786 at St Stephen's.

(PRStS)

SAMUEL BRANGDON

a black, baptised St Augustine's 12.8.1792.

(PRStA)

BRISTOL

"a black" signed on 17th August 1754 and discharged 5th July 1755, muster roll of the Bristol ship *Lucia*, Thomas Smith, master.

(MV)

FRANCIS BRISTOL

"a negro boy, was baptised in case of extreme danger of death, 28th March 1723."

(This christening as the parish register of St Andrew's Clifton later tells us was at the request of Mr Francis Creswick, who probably acted as godfather and gave the boy his own Christian name. Francis Creswick, 1644-1733, was Lord of the Manor of Hanham Abbots and the former owner of the lease to Kingswood Chase. Having followed his footprints through more trials and torments than anybody could have deserved, it is a particular pleasure for me to find him towards the end of his long life engaged in this caring act. Sadly the child died for we later read that he was buried 16th April 1723.)

(PRStAC)

HENRY BRISTOL

baptised at St Ewen's 4.4.1735. (Not described as black, but his name makes it likely. Additionally no parents were given.)

(PRStE)

JOHN BRISTOL

"negro servant to Captain Harman" baptised St Andrew's, Clifton 18.11.1744 possibly the same as the John Bristol of the parish of St Michael who married Mary Pickmore at St Michael's 12.12.1757.

(PRStAC; BTStM)

TOM BRISTOL

entered into pay aboard the *Thomas*, (Thomas Phillips, master) at Bristol 13.6.1787 and arrived from Africa 12.5.1788, 10 months 29 days. (MV)

WILLIAM BRISTOLL

"a Black, of Mr Alderman Swimmers." Baptised 6.9.1693. (Probably William Swymmer who was Sheriff 1679-80 and Mayor 1686-7. He was treasurer of the Society of Merchant Venturers 1691-7 and died 1714. There are other candidates; other Aldermanic members of the Swymmer Family who were also Merchant Venturers: Anthony, died 1719 and John, Sheriff of Bristol 1698-9, died 1700.) (PRStA.BL)

WILLIAM BRISTOL

a negro, baptised 1.12.1757 at St Augustine's and undoubtedly the seaman aboard the snow *Africa* (Master Alex Robe) who signed on in Bristol, 20th December 1757 and was paid off after "13 months, 5 days" on 26th January 1759. (PRStA.MV)

WILLIAM BRISTOL

a negro, seaman aboard the *Nugent*, (master John Capilthorne) "Bristol to Boston, Virginia & back to Bristol." Usual abode Bristol. Signed on 9th September 1758 and paid off in Bristol August 1759. (MV)

WILLIAM BRISTOW

adult black, baptised 22.1.1762 at St Stephen's. (PRStS)

WILLIAM BRISTOW

adult black, baptised 26.8.1763 at St Stephen's. (It is ofcourse unknown whether this is the same man who with excessive enthusiasm is being christened again at the same church. As he probably believed christening bestowed freedom, perhaps it didn't work the first time. This William Bristow was in company with THOMAS BROWN.) (PRStS)

JOHN BROWN

adult negro, aged 22 of Marsh Street, baptised St Stephen's 5.7.1776. (PRStS)

JOHN BROWN,

adult negro, baptised St Stephen's 29.7.1785. (PRStS)

JOHN MARTIN BROWN

"a black man", baptised St John the Baptist's 2.3.1794. (PRStJB)

THOMAS BROWN

"adult black", baptised with WILLIAM BRISTOW, above, 26.8.1763. (PRStS)

WILLIAM BROWN

"Female sailor. Among the crew of the *Queen Charlotte* of 110 guns recently paid off is a female African who served as a seaman in the Royal Navy for upwards of eleven years, several of which she has been noted ABLE in the books of the above ship, known by the name of William Brown and has served for sometime as Captain of the Foretop highly to the satisfaction of the officers.

"She is a smart well-formed figure, about 5'4" in height and possesses a considerable strength. She appears to be about 26 years of age. Her share in the prize money is said to be considerable. In her manner she exhibits all the traits of a British Tar and takes her grog with her messmates with the greatest gaiety. She says she is a married woman who went to sea after she quarrelled with her husband who has entered a writ against her receiving her prize money.* She declares her intention of again entering the service as a volunteer."
(BGaz 7.9.1815)

(* almost unbelievably, a married woman could not own her own money or property; it belonged to her husband. In truthfulness, William was not a Bristolian but she was reported handsomely in the Bristol press. She merits attention with her extraordinary story and I chose to include her.)

CATHERINE BUTLER

"adult mulatto aged 25" and

ANN BUTLER

"adult mulatto aged 19". Both girls were baptised at St Michael's 5.2.1800.
(BTStM)

HENRY BYFIELD

"negroe", aged 20 of Princess Street, baptised 24.11.1774. (PRStS)

BOY CAESAR

aboard the *Charleston*, John Aselby, master, entered pay at Bristol 22.9.1786 having served Captain Aselby on the same ship on a previous voyage. He was paid off in Bristol after 8 months and 18 days when the vessel arrived from the extremely nasty sounding "Musquito Shore". Aselby had house negroes too. See RICHARD, qv.

JAMES CAESAR

seaman aboard the *Milford*, master R.A. Shaw, entered into pay 8.11.1786 at Bristol, discharged 11.7.1787, previous ship *Mary*.

CAMBRIDGE FAMILY

JOHN, son of BENJAMIN CAMBRIDGE, a black, buried at St Augustine's 27.2.1738. ELIZABETH, a negro child, the daughter of JOHN and ANN CAMBRIDGE baptised St Augustine's 10.2.1744. (PRStA)

----- CAMPBELL

"Henry Taylor, a sailor, charged with stabbing a man of colour called Campbell in the street was convicted of common assault and sentenced to two months imprisonment."
(BGa 8.4.1852)

DOVER CASTLE

JACK PRINCE

THOMAS JUPITER

These three were seamen aboard the Bristol slaver *Black Prince*. Their usual abode was given as "Africa". Thomas Jupiter died at sea 18th February 1756 whilst the other two were discharged in Bristol 8th June 1757. Jack Prince (recorded now more formally as John Prince) sailed again in the *Black Prince* on 28th April 1760 and was paid off 19th September 1761. This time the musters showed his usual abode as Bristol. Dover Castle too had become a Bristolian when given simply as "Dover" he "entered into pay" aboard the *Sally* (master James McTaggart) on 17th June 1761. He served exactly

thirteen months, and was paid off in Bristol 17th July 1762. This vessel plied the triangular route Africa-Antigua-Bristol. (MV)

CATHERINE

an adult black, aged about 25, baptised 22.10.1753 at St Stephen's with JOSHUA "another adult black". (PRStS)

CATO

"Run away from Captain Edward Bouchier, at Keynsham, A NEGRO LAD about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, remarkably well proportion'd, talks English very imperfect and answers to the name of Cato; had on when he went away a brown coat turn'd up with red, Plaid Waistcoat and Leather Breeches. Any person giving intelligence of the said BLACK so as he may be had again to Mr J. Bridges, Attorney at Law or the printer hereof shall receive one Guinea and all reasonable charges." (FFBJ 12.3.1757)

(Edward Bouchier must be "Captain Boucher of Bristol" who was well known to John Newton, Liverpool slaver. Newton records in his diary:

1750. Thursday 22nd November, ".....afterwards I went on board the *Triton*, Boucher, lately arrived from Bristol."

1751. 12th February. "Saw two ships at anchor which I take to be the *Triton*, Boucher and *Jason*, (Gally), of Bristol."

1751 12th April. "Saw a ship standing at Cape Mount Bay which I knew to be the *Triton*, Boucher."

1754. 5th February. "At Crue Sellera, Captain Boucher (Master of the *Fortune* of Bristol) came on board. He tells me he has been obliged to give 12 guns, 12 cags powder, 2 or 3 ps. basts with other things to the amount of 19£ sterling for a single slave."

Newton also records for 27th April 1751 "Settled with one of my traders TOM BRISTOL of Black Liverpool town on the river"

(See Journal of a Slave Trader, 1750-54, J.N. Newton.)

CHANCE

"William Owen, a blackmoore, who was before called Chance, aged 27 years" baptised Doynton 29.3.1727. (PRDoynton)

CELENA

"a negro woman" baptised St Andrew's Clifton 30.9.1753. (PRStAC)

CHARLES

an adult negro, baptised St John the Baptist's 28.5.1799. (PRStJB)

CHARLOTTE CHARLES

"a West Indian" baptised St Augustine's 22.10.1792. (PRStA)

SAMUEL CLARK

a negro boy, of Major Yates, buried St Werbergh's 3.1.1698/9. (PRStW)

COFFEE - see JACK, 1715

COFFEE

a ship's boy, aged 20, appears in the muster of the *Jolly* on her first voyage to the "Golden Coast of Africa in the years 1754, 1755 and 1756". His usual abode was Bristol and he signed on 26th August 1756. (MV)

HENRY COFFEE

"a black, committed to Newgate on suspicion of stealing Iron Hoops from Mr Lucas, hooper."
(FFBJ 4.7.1767)

JAMES COFFEE (27)

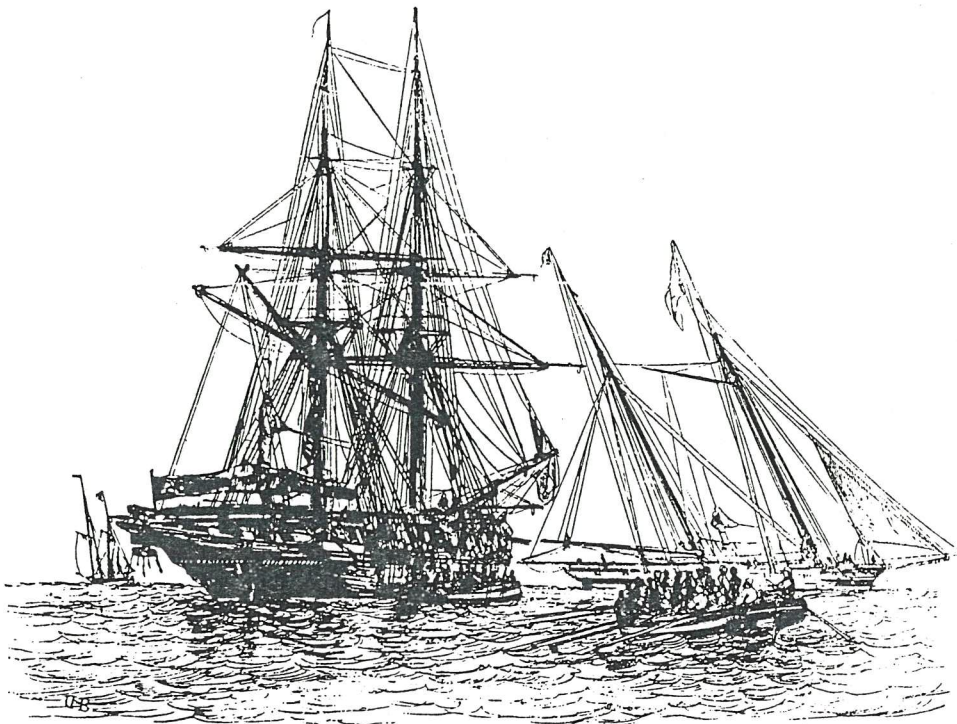
of St Philips. Inpatient in the Infirmary, 15th August 1751. Discharged "cured".
(BRI Inpatients index, BRO)

JAMES COFFEE

seaman aboard *Alexander* usual place of abode stated as Bristol, previous ship *Heart of Oak*, deserted at Bonny on the coast of Africa 28.7.1786, after two months and twenty days. (see also JOHN AFRICA) (MV)

JOHN COFFEE

An adult negro baptised Bristol Cathedral 6.12.1747. Possibly the same John Coffee, who was a seaman aboard the *Sylvia*, (master James McMurdoe). Coffee's usual abode was given as Bristol and he had been on a previous voyage in the same vessel. He signed on for this voyage 24th August 1754 and was due pay for 11 months and 24 days. (BCathR, MV, LSAC)



WILLIAM COFFEE - see BLACK, 1815

(The name misspelled "Coffee" should have been "Cuffee" meaning "born on a Friday in the Coromanti language and is probably the same as the next named Coffey.)

DENIS COFFEY

"usual place of abode, Bristol". Seaman aboard the *Henry* (Owen Watkins, master) Bristol bound from Jamaica. Signed on in Kingston 24th July and discharged in Bristol 14th August 1759. The name of his last ship was stated to be "unknown" which leaves me to wonder if he deserted in Jamaica and then found residence there rather too exciting. (see Cudjoe!) (MV)

THOMAS BRODERICK COLE

an adult negro, christened St Stephen's 11.7.1797. (PRStS)

HENRY COLEMAN

"negro man, aged 21 years, servant of the Quay." Baptised St Stephen's 22.10.1775. (PRStS)

MARY COLUMBUS - see JOSEPH THOMPSON, 1702.

COMMODORE

VENUS

"Comodore, (sic) gingerbread maker of St James and Venus singlewoman of same. Bondsman Edward Adams of St Philip's and St Jacob's, joiner. At St James or St Michael." Marriage licence allegation 2nd September 1721. "Comodore & Venus, two negroes were married." St Michael's, 3.9.1721.

(PRStM, Mar/lic, BRO)

JAMES CORBETT

adult negro, baptised St Stephen's 21.11.1784. (PRStS)

JOSEPH CORNWALL

a negro, adult. Baptised St Stephen's 12.10.1745. (PRStS)

RICHARD CORNWALL

"Last Sunday, one Sarah Elliott was committed to Newgate for endeavouring to extort money from one Richard Cornwall, a Christian Negro, servant to Captain Day in College Green, under Pretence that she had a child by him and which was then alive in Berkeley in Gloucestershire. The Black insisted on seeing the child before he would condescend to her Demand and told her that if it was his Child he should know it by the Colour of the Skin. The woman artfully to deceive the Fellow procured a borrow'd child with its skin smutted over but he calling for a wet Napkin and rubbing the child's face found it a fair complexion quite different from his specie."

(News from Bristol printed in Gloucester Journal 22.2.1737)

Sarah was found guilty "and made to stand in the pillory as a degraded example" as reported in the same newspaper of 4th April 1737.)

JOSEPH CROAN

adult negro, baptised St Stephen's 7.7.1784. (PRStS)

JAMES CRONDER,

negro, 22 years of age, baptised St John's Bedminster 15.9.1793. (PRStJBe)

CUDJOE

"a black" of Bristol, signed on at Kingroad, 20th December 1754 aboard the *Ulysses* (master Peter Griffin) to Jamaica. JOSEP, a Honduran Indian signed aboard the same ship, 4th January 1755. The muster roll contains the laconic remark "sold in Jamaica, 25th July. Josep, ditto." Presumably they had gone ashore and fallen into the hands of slave merchants. Their captain does not seem to have been unduly perturbed. Cudjoe was owed 7 months and 5 days wages and Josep 6 months and 24 days. (MV)

("Cudjo" means "Monday-born" in the Coromanti language.)

JOSEPH CUDJOE

"a negro". Buried St Mary Redcliffe, 1.2.1803, aged 35.

(PRStMR)

CYRUS

see also BLACK CYRUS, 1755. A man called simply "Cyrus" appears on the muster roll of the *Chester*, James Nixon, master, 1st March 1754, "first voyage". (MV)

FAITH DANBY

adult negro girl, baptised Bristol Cathedral 31.8.1739

DAPHNE see entry for NEGRO MAN 5.7.1715

WILLIAM DAVIS, a negro boy, baptised St Peter's 12.6.1774.

(BTStPe)

SAMUEL DAVY

"a black, of Black River, Jamaica, aged 22 years." Baptised 11.10.1800 at St Paul's. (PRStP)

JOHN DEAN

a negro, baptised 24.7.1761 at St Augustine's and probably the seaman of the same name whose ill-treatment twenty four years later would shock Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist and so help to change the course of history. Described as a seaman and a free negro he signed on in July 1785 aboard the Bristol slaver *Brothers*.

For some "trifling offence" (not recorded) the Captain ordered him to be tethered face down on the deck whilst incisions were made in his flesh with tongs and hot pitch was poured into the wounds. The port was a-buzz with this story of cruel treatment and led Clarkson, in 1787, to investigate an aspect of slavery not previously considered: i.e. the barbaric conditions endured by the crews of slavers, some of whom were shanghai'd aboard. England had always come over misty-eyed with sentiment or puffed up with pride concerning her jolly Jack Tars ("Hearts of Oak", "Rule Britannia" and so on) and liked to imagine the romantic and adventurous lives of her seadogs under both Royal and Merchant command. The reality was squalid as Clarkson would spell out and it swayed public opinion in favour of abolition.

The abolitionist went in search of Dean but found he had left Bristol for London. His landlord, a man named Donovan, said he had often seen the man's mutilated back. These words were confirmed by a market trader who swore he had long known Dean to be sober and industrious. A further commendation was made by none other than the well-known Bristolian and "respectable" Africa

Black Bristolians

trader, Sydenham Teast. Clarkson, with disbelief discovered Dean was amongst the lucky ones for THIRTY TWO seaman DIED on the *Brothers'* last voyage. The muster roll of the *Brothers* (from Africa and St Vincent's) at Venturer's Hall reads as follows:

Jeffry Howlett	Bristol	discharged May 2nd 1787	previous ship <i>Alfred</i>	21 months	10 days
John Washer	ditto	died Novr 13th 1785	unknown	3 "	23 "
Benj. Cross	"	died Novr 18th 1785	unknown	3 "	28 "
James Quigg	London	died Novr 16th 1785	<i>Africa</i>	3 "	26 "
George Smith	"	died Jan'y 7th 1786	unknown	5 "	18 "
Absolom Richards	Bristol	died Decr 18th 1785	unknown	4 "	25 "
George Jones	"	died Decr 3rd 1785	unknown	4 "	11 "
John Henderson	Bristol	died Octr 26th 1785	unknown	3 "	4 "
William Tayler	"	died Novr 14th 1785	first voyage	3 "	24 "
William Walters	"	died Decr 3rd 1785	first voyage	4 "	11 "
John Lea	"	died Octr 11th 1785	first voyage	2 "	19 "
William Wilson	Scotland	died Octr 29th 1785	unknown	3 "	7 "
Samuel Worth	Bristol	died Octr 30th 1785	first voyage	3 "	8 "
Thomas Whitewood	"	died Octr 31st 1785	<i>George</i>	3 "	9 "
James Nash	"	died Novr 4th 1785	first voyage	3 "	13 "
John Morgan	"	died Novr 8th 1785	unknown	3 "	17 "
Thomas Williams	"	died Novr 14th 1785	unknown	3 "	23 "
Henry Dry	"	died Novr 22nd 1785	unknown	4 "	0 "
Thomas Hampson	"	died Novr 24th 1785	first voyage	4 "	2 "
Ebing Blanchard	"	died Novr 26th 1785	first voyage	4 "	4 "
Thomas Goldring	"	died Decr 5th 1785	unknown	4 "	13 "
Peyri Evans	Wales	died Decr 16th 1785	first voyage	4 "	24 "
Thomas Davey	"	died Decr 22nd 1785	first voyage	5 "	0 "
Thomas Childs	"	died Jan'y 6th 1786	unknown	5 "	14 "
James Goodman	Bristol	died Jan'y 15th 1786	unknown	5 "	24 "
John Thomas	Wales	died Feby 4th 1786	unknown	6 "	13 "
Edward Dove	Bristol	died Mar 1st 1786	first voyage	7 "	7 "
Thomas Andrews	"	died May 1st 1786	first voyage	9 "	8 "
George Webb	"	died Aug 10th 1786	unknown	12 "	21 "
Benj. Lee	"	died Novr 9th 1786	first voyage	15 "	19 "
Thomas Stinsser	"	joined in Africa died Dec 5th 1786	first voyage	16 "	13 "
Samuel Fitzgerald	Ireland	joined 8th Sept 1786			
		discharged 22nd Jan'y 1787	<i>Alfred</i>	4 "	14 "
John Nash	Bristol	joined 22nd July 1785 Run March 9th 1787	first voyage	19 "	18 "
James Bowen	"	" " " " discharged May 2nd 1787	<i>Alfred</i>	21 "	10 "
Sam Joe	Africa	" Africa 30th Mar 1786 discharged May 2nd 1787	<i>Brooks</i>	13 "	2 "
William Gant	Bristol	joined 22nd July 1785 died 9th April 1787	<i>Sally</i>	20 "	18 "
John Attwood	"	joined Africa 8th Sepr 1786 discharged 2nd May 1787	<i>Alfred</i>	7 "	26 "
Andrew Haynes	London	" St Vincent 2nd Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	unknown 3 "
Joseph Beacham	"	joined Bristol 22nd July 1785	"	2nd May 1787	" 21 "
Henry Charter	"	" St Vincent 2nd Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	" 3 "
Alexander Murray	Bristol	" " 6th Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	" 2 "
William Dugan	"	" " 6th Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	" 2 "
Henry Connelly	Ireland	" " 6th Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	" 2 "
William Montgomery	"	" " 6th Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	" 2 "
John Watson	"	" " 6th Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	" 2 "
Joseph Barklay	"	" " 6th Feby 1787	"	2nd May 1787	" 2 "
Henry Featherstone	London	" " 6th Feby 1787 died 1st Apr 1787	"	1 "	23 "

Black Bristolians

Thomas Hammett	Bristol	Africa	8th Sepr 1786	disch,	2nd May1787	<i>Alfred</i> 7	"	26	"
James Bowen	Bristol	joined Bristol	22ndJuly 1785	"	2nd May1787	<i>Sally</i> 21	"	10	"
Thomas Taylor	Bristol	" Africa	6th Sepr 1786	"	2nd May1787	<i>Alfred</i> 7	"	18	"
William Darby	"	" Bristol	22ndJuly 1785	"	2nd May1787	" 21	"	10	"
John Dean	"	" "	22ndJuly 1785	"	2nd May1787	unknown21	"	10	"

It will not go unnoticed that fourteen of the dead had never been to sea before and in a great many other cases Captain Howlett had not bothered to enquire into experience so that in the column where the name of the man's previous ship should have been stated, the answer is "unknown". The Captain must bear this ignominy in addition to the barbaric torture of John Dean. The state of the slaves and how many survived to be unloaded from this hellish vessel can only be wondered at.

Rumours were also abroad that the crew had been ill-treated aboard the *Alfred* a slaver currently in port (and which figures repeatedly as a previous ship of the some of the crew of the *Brothers*.) A young surgeon's mate called Thomas had been cruelly knocked about by her captain and in order to escape further ill-usage had three times attempted suicide by jumping overboard. After the last rescue he had been chained on deck night and day. He was delirious when Clarkson attempted to interview him and to the abolitionist's deep distress, later died. Walter Chandler, a Quaker, found another seaman from the same ship by the name of Dixon. When asked why such treatment had been meted out to Thomas, Dixon replied they had all been treated pretty much alike. In fact, only one person, James Bulpin had *NOT* been abused. Dixon said he too had tried to jump overboard and had been kept in irons a considerable time. Almost within sight of Bristol, off Lundy Island, he was beaten by the Captain and his lip split open. He then referred Clarkson to another crew member, Matthew Pyke. Pyke confirmed the ill-treatment of the other two and said his arm had been broken by the first mate in Black River, Jamaica. Clarkson noted the arm still appeared painful. Contrary to practice in merchantmen, Pyke had been severely flogged and showed the abolitionist his back. Wary of being duped Clarkson enquired in the port about the characters of the three witnesses. Nobody could vouch for Thomas or Dixon who were not natives of Bristol but Pyke was known as an honest seaman who had served his time. He then found James Bulpin, a Bridgwater man, civil of manner and respectably dressed, who was just about to set off for home. Aware that he was the only one supposed *NOT* to have been ill-treated, Clarkson imagined that he might tell a different story. Not so. He confirmed all three cases so far discussed and added some more; Joseph Cunningham, a severe sufferer and worse still, Charles Horseler, so badly beaten over the breast with a knotted rope that he had died of it. Bulpin said it was common knowledge that the Captain of the *Alfred* when mate of another ship had murdered a crewman in Barbadoes. In search of corroboration of this latest outrage, the dogged Clarkson found a Mr Sampson, surgeon's mate, who told how the Captain boasted he had "tricked the law on that occasion". All this testimony went into Clarkson's Bristol report. He never traced John Dean. (Clarkson; MV)

RICHARD DINHAM

an adult negro, baptised Stapleton, 26.12.1782.

(PRStap)

(Elizabeth *Denham* was buried 18.4.1781 & Richard *Denham* was buried 2.3.1800, at Stapleton.)

DOROTHY

"the daughter of JUDITH, a negro" baptised Doddington, 18.12.1717. The baby did not survive and she was buried eight days later. We can only wonder who was the father of this unfortunate child. As to Judith, she was probably a house servant of the Codrington family who lived at Doddington House and also owned West Indian plantations. It has been said that workers on the Doddington estate who were sent across the Atlantic to work the family's estates in the West Indies of course took their Gloucestershire names with them. They intermarried with the black slaves and passed on their names to their children. It has been discovered that people with these Doddington names have re-immigrated more than two hundred years later. The same Doddington parish register contains many references to the Codrington family. Here are two: "Buried Mrs Dorothy Chapman wife of Mr Guy Chapman of the Island of Barbadoes and sister of Col. William Codrington, June the 26th 1712" and showing that infant mortality visited all classes of society: William son of William Codrington, esquire and Elizabeth his wife was baptised November 24th 1718. William, son of William Codrington esquire and Elizabeth his wife was buried November the 28th 1718.

TAVIA DREW

a black servant of Mrs Meyler's of Jamaica, baptised 6.7.1774. (BTStJas)

RICHARD EDEN

"a black man" baptised St John the Baptist's, 1.8.1785. (PRStJB)

EDWARD

"a negro lad" baptised 12.10.1753 at St Andrew's, Clifton. (PRStAC)

EDWARD PETER SCIPPIO

"negro boy, baptised in case of extreme danger of death", at St Andrew's Clifton on 17.4.1724. He seemingly recovered and lived another six years until we read of his burial in the same church, on 12.5.1730, described as the servant of Edward Jones, esq. (Edward Jones was Warden of the Society of Merchant Venturers, 1721-2.) (PRStAC, BL)

GEORGE ENGLAND

a black boy of 15 years, baptised St John's Bedminster 15.10.1797 and quoted by Leonard Vear in "South of the Avon" in which he notes "the obvious connection between the King and England" in the boy's adopted name.

ELIZABETH ERSKINE

"an adult negroe". Baptised All Saints 26.1.1806. (PR)

WILLIAM FOBLER

an adult negro aged 27 years baptised St Stephen's 12.9.1773. (PRStS)

JACOB FONY

a black, buried 16.12.1712 at St James's. (PTStJ)

LEWIS FORTUNE

a negro, baptised at St Michael's 2.12.1750. (BTStM)

Black Bristolians

ROBERT FORTUNE

of London, seaman signed aboard the Bristol ship *Pomona* in Barbadoes and paid off Bristol 8.7.1785. (MV)

FRANCISCO

a black, buried St Augustine's 20.5.1755 &

ELIZABETH FRANCISCO

"blackwoman from Radford's, Frog Lane. Poor." Buried St Augustine's 1765. (PRStA)

JOHN GAMBO

a negro. Buried St Werbergh's 28.1.1750/1. (PRStW)
(His assumed surname perhaps gives a clue that he came from The Gambia?)

JAMES GARDNER

an adult negro, baptised at St Augustine's 9.12.1798. (PRStA)

ADAM GARNE

a negro man, baptised St Stephen's 14.9.1765. (PRStS)

GEORGE

an adult negro, baptised St Augustine's 11.6.1775. (PRStA)

GEORGE

"usual place of abode Virginia" seaman aboard the Bristol ship *Sisters* (John Hastier, master), 20.4.1784, discharged Bristol 1.7.1784. (MV)

GEORGE

son of KING, an adult African of Old Park, St Michael's, servant. Baptised St Stephen's 21.8.1815. (PRStS)

GEORGE-HARRY

a negro man, baptised 1.11.1765, St Stephen's (PRStS)

THOMASIN GITTINS

"female adult negro", baptised St Michael's 28.7.1760. (BTStM)

JOHN GLOUCESTER

and Mary Ven, married by Licence at St Leonard's 27.9.1746. The vicar penned: "N.B. J.G. was a negro". (PRStL)

ELIZA GRAY

a negro, about 28 years of age, baptised St John's Bedminster 28.8.1803. (PRStJBe)

JOHN GREEN

a negro aged 28 years, baptised 24.10.1773, St Stephen's. (PRStS)

ELIZABETH GUY

"an adult negro of the Island of Nevis, about 51 years old", baptised at St Nicholas's, 11.12.1803. (PRStN)

JASPER GUY

a black, about 21 years of age, baptised St James's 2.6.1766. (BTStJas)



John Harford

K. Bown

HALIFAX

usual place of abode Bristol, seaman aboard the *Peggy*, (William Morris, master) bound Bristol - Boston, Virginia and Bristol again". Signed on 28th April 1750 and served 14 months 1 day. Paid off 30 June 1761. (MV)

HAMPSHIRE - see JOHN TILLABOO, 1771

GEORGE HAM

a Black Boy, aged 22 years baptised St Peter's 25.11.1795. (BTStP)
(It is perhaps worth noting that William Ham & Mary Smith married at St Peter's on June 21st the same year.)

HANNAH

"nigro (sic) servant of Mr Richard Lathrop, about 8 years old", baptised St Thomas's 28.9.1715. (This Mr Lathrop was perhaps the father of Richard Lathrop, born 1712 who was secretary to the Bristol Infirmary from 1739 until his death on 19th September 1751 and sometime cashier at the Customs House. He "was pious and kind-hearted and eulogistic verses were written about him after his death.") (PRStT. HBI)

WILLIAM HANOVER

"an adult negro, about 34 years", baptised St Stephen's 2.10.1794. (PRStS)

JOHN HARFORD

"aged 19, a negroe, the property of Mr Watkins of Wells Street", baptised 16.6.1769 at St Stephen's.

(1. In 1775, Elizabeth Watkins, "Lodgings & Board" lived at 6 Wells Street. Doubly cursed, poor John Harford, not only a slave but also in the catering trade.

2. John may have obtained his surname from a well-known Bristol family No less that four Harfords are described "merchant" in the Bristol Directory of 1775. They became strongly abolitionist and it was through Truman Harford's industrial espionage at Venturer's Hall that Thomas Clarkson was able to obtain the muster roll of the abominable slaver *Brothers*. (see JOHN DEAN, above). Joseph Harford, merchant and twice Sheriff of Bristol chaired a public meeting held 28th January 1788 at the Guildhall which formed a committee whose brief was to prepare a petition against the slave trade. Joseph was a Quaker, Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers, 1796-7, President of the charitable Anchor Society, 1777 and treasurer of the Bristol Infirmary 1778-91. He died 11th October 1802. The slave's partial namesake, John Scandrett Harford built Blaise Castle in 1789. For irony, see JOHN PITMAN, below.) (PRStS.SBD.B18c)

BENJAMIN BAILY HARRIS

adult negro, baptised 13.4.1784 at St Stephen's. (PRStS)

ROSALIND HARRIS

"a mulatta, an adult", baptised 30.4.1783 at Bristol Cathedral. (BCathR)

WILLIAM HAWKINS

"aged 13 years, a negro" baptised at St Michael's 5.1.1792. On the same day also baptised was Henry Whiffen, aged 6 months, the son of William and Ann

Black Bristolians

Hawkins. It seems not unlikely William Hawkins junior was their servant and had taken his master's name. Little Henry Whiffen survived only six more weeks and was buried 20th February. (BTStM)

ELIZABETH HERBERT
negro, baptised 13.10.1782 at St Stephen's. (PRStS)

CHARLES HICKMAN
an adult negro, baptised St Leonard's 9.7.1756. (PRStL)

WILLIAM HINSON
"a black, was baptised, in his 18th year" at St John's Bedminster
22.2.1784. (PRStJBe)

SAMUEL HODGE
"a black man, aged 24½", baptised St Paul's 31.5.1797. (PRStP)

THOMAS HOGAN
adult negro, baptised St Stephen's 12.5.1784. (PRStS)

PHILIP HUMANS
"a black man, 25 years old" baptised 18.9.1784, St James's. (PRStJa)

JOSEPH IRELAND
"black child, College Street", buried St Augustine's 30.11.1782. (PRStA)

JACK
a labourer of St Michael's and COFFEE of the same parish (bondsman Joseph Bundy junior, gingerbread maker also of the same place): from their marriage/allegation bond, at Bristol which is dated 15.3.1715. (The colloquial first name and the absence of a surname in the case of the groom and the one name "Coffee" for the woman - more usually a man's name as we have seen - makes me almost certain that they were a black couple. It is intriguing that their bondsman, Joseph Bundy followed the same rather uncommon occupation as Commodore, above) (BRO, Mar/Lic)

PHILLIS JACKSON
"black, Frog Lane" buried St Augustine's 18.5.1778. (PRStA)

THOMAS JAMAICA
"a negro servant" baptised St Philip & St Jacob 15.1.1723. (PRStPJ)

JOHN JAMES
a negro, aged 42, baptised St James 20.9.1768. (BTStJas)

RICHARD JAMES
a black man, baptised St Augustine's 5.12.1794. (PRStA)

THOMAS HARTON JAMES
a black man, baptised St Augustine's 19.2.1797. (PRStA)

JOHN

"nobis by assumption, a negro youth" of Mangotsfield baptised Siston, 1.1.1672/3. (The vicar was conscious of the boy's new "assumed" name but sadly for us did not record his previous one.)

PRS. Also entered in the Mangotsfield Transcripts)

JOHN

a negro, buried 30.11.1740, St Stephen's. (PRStS)

JOHN

"a blackmoore", usual abode, Newcastle. Signed aboard the Bristol snow Despatch in Malaga and discharged 24th May 1757 in Gibraltar. (MV)

JOHN

"Bristol, September 24, 1757, Run Away, the 20th of this instant, from his Master, Capt. Ezekiel Nash of this City, a Negro Manservant, about five foot four inches high and answers to the name of John; had on when he went away a brown Cloth Coat with white Metal Buttons, a strip'd Cotton waistcoat, red hair Shag Breeches, a pair of white long Trowsers and a brown wig. Whoever will secure the said Negro Servant and bring him to his said Master at Messrs. Blake and Palmer's shall be rewarded for their trouble and if any person secret or conceal him, they will be prosecuted by his said Master."

(Ezekiel Nash, 1730-1803, was born at Wells, the son of William Nash and Ann Romney (d1777 aged 83). On his mother's side he was related to "the great John Lock & Lord Chancellor King". He was a successful privateer and commanded various Bristol ships. In 1757, in command of the *Caesar* he fought a long action against the French *Robuste* and advertised the paying out of prize money to "officers, seamen and others" in this respect on 16th September 1758. In July 1758 a Captain Nash, commanding the *Phoenix* sent two prizes into Falmouth and returned to Bristol. In April 1759, Captain Ezekiel Nash, commander of the *Invincible* advertised for a new crew. In March 1761, the *Eagle* commanded by Captain Nash bound Jamaica/Bristol was lost in "the Hogsties, the Windward Passage, Caribbean Sea" though he and all the crew were saved. It is not clear if all these incidents happened to the same man. At some time during his career Nash became Lieutenant, R.N. and upon the deaths of his Captain, Robert Mann and his First Lieutenant, Thomas Day, killed in action against a French ship, he assumed command of the frigate HMS *Milford*. He died 16th April 1803 and his memorial is in St James's church. He was 73. At the time he lost his runaway slave he was 27. We are not told if John was ever recaptured.) (FFBJ.BPSW)

JOHN

negro seaman aboard the *Catherine* (master Geo: Stroud) from Guadaloupe "by the run from the West Indies, 2 months on board." February 1760. (MV)

JOHN

a negro man, baptised St Peter's 13.4.1772. (BTStPe)

JOHN CHARLES

"a poor black who was christened 22nd August 1800, Richard Bedford, curate" at St Stephen's. (PRStS)

JOHN FRANCIS XAVIER

"1789 29 Junii baptizatus Johanne Franciscus Xavierus (vulgo dictus JACK WILLIAMS) Niger adultus ex Africa oriundus triginta quartuor circitor annorum aetatis susceperunt Nicolaus Duff et Catherina Watson." (John Francis Xavier, baptised 29th June 1789, adult African negro commonly known as Jack Williams aged about 34 years. Supporters - (Godparents) - Nicholas Duff and Catherine Watson.) At St Joseph's Roman Catholic Mission, later St Mary's on the Quay. (BRO 37553/R/1/1)

JOHN MOSES HERCULES

an adult negro baptised at St John the Baptist's, 1.7.1810. (PSStJB)

JOHN-THOMAS

"a negro youth, gentleman's servant of The Quay", baptised St Thomas's 23.1.1771. (PRStI)

ANN JONES

"a Blackmore, of riper years" baptised Temple Church 26.11.1704. (BTTe)

JAMES JONES

an adult negro, baptised St Augustine's 17.6.1801. (PRStA)

WILLIAM JONES

"Thursday was committed by the worshipful Jacob Elton, esquire, alderman, William Jones (a negro) he being charged on oath with having threatened the life of Matthew Craven, master of the ship *Peggy*." (BWIntel.11.11.1749)

JOSEP see CUDJOE

HENRY JONSON

a Black Boy, aged 10 years baptised St Peter's 8.5.1795. (BTStP)

JOSEPH

an adult negro, Mr Ireland's servant, baptised St Augustine's 8.2.1784 (PRStA)

JOSEPH

"1748 est creditur natus Josephus Ethiops Africanus vulgo dictus Pope. Baptiz: 22nd Maii 1793, suscepit Thomas Donovan" at St Joseph's Mission. (Believed born 1748, Joseph, an Ethiopian African, commonly called Pope baptised 22nd May 1793. Supporter Thomas Donovan. (BRO 37553/R/1/1)

JOSHUA - see CATHERINE

JUDITH - see DOROTHY

JUDITH

a negro woman, aged about 50 years, baptised St Mary Redcliffe 17.5.1732 (BTStMR)

THOMAS JUPITER - see DOVER CASTLE

ANN KELLON

an adult black, baptised St Michael's 6.6.1784. (BTStM)

KING see GEORGE, 1815

Black Bristolians

KING ARTHUR
a negro boy, baptised 9.10.1783 at the same time as WALTER, *qv.* (BTStPe)

JOSEPH KING
an adult negro, baptised at St Augustine's 7.7.1800. (PRStA)

KINGSWOOD COALMINER - see WEST INDIAN CREOLE GIRL, 1820

MARGARET KNIGHT
"an adult black, aged 26 years", baptised St Michael's 7.1.1783. (BTStM)

SARAH BEVAN KNOWLES
a black girl, baptised St Augustine's 6.12.1795. (PRStA)

LANDOVERY
a negro man charged with stealing soap and sugar from Michael Miller and Edward Nicholas, merchants; to be transported 14 years. Bristol Assizes, 1759. (With Botany Bay in the future, transportation was to the plantations of Virginia or the West Indies.) (FFBJ 4.8. & 1.9.1759)

MARY LAVINGTON
"wife of Charles Lavington, servant, color'd woman aged 49 of Barton Street, St James" buried Portland Street Chapel burial ground 13.8.1831.

GEORGE LAZARET
"a mulatto" buried St Augustine's 15.9.1784. (PRStA)

THOMAS LAWSON
"a black boy", baptised Temple Church 4.2.1721. (BTTe)

BASSETT LEGG
negro woman, buried St Michael's 1.1.1762. (BTStM)

LENSEY
"a young black girl belonging to Mr Gibbs" baptised St James's 3.11.1723. (PRStJ)

GEORGE LEWIS
"negroe" signed on 1st March 1754 aboard the *Indian Queen*, Rowland Rice, master, sailing from Africa to St Christopher's; previous ship the *Betsey*. Discharged 19th June 1755, 15 months, 19 days. (MV)

SARAH LEWIS
a negro, baptised at St Augustine's 7.5.1747. (PRStA)

BETTY LEWNES
a black, servant to Dr Stephens, baptised St Augustine's 13.3.1794. (PRStA)

LONDON
a negro. Usual abode Bristol, seaman aboard the *Marg of Lothian* plying between Africa and St Christopher's. His previous ship was the *Hawk*. Signed on 14th May 1756 and discharged 2nd June 1756, 7 months and nineteen days. (MV)

Black Bristolians

JAMES LONG (died 19th March 1773) and also

CHARLES MORSON (died 16th February 1776.)

"They were natives of Africa and servants to Sir James Laroche at Over, who caused this stone to be erected." On a head stone in Almondsbury churchyard, recorded by Ralph Bigland, 1791.

(Historical Monumental and Genealogical Collections.)

LYDIA

an adult negro, baptised St Augustine's 9.6.1776.

(PRStA)

SAMUEL MAHANEY

adult negro, baptised 11.7.1784, St Stephen's.

(PRStS)

MARY

"adult black", baptised 9.11.1753, St Stephen's.

(PRStS)

MARY

a base child of SARAH a negro, baptised 6.9.1697 St Philip & St Jacob's.

(PRStPJ)

MARYE

a blackmore, servant to William Edmonds, baptised 12.6.1632, St Augustine's.

(PRStA)

ROBERT MICHAEL

"a black man" of Anchor Lane, aged 45. Buried St Augustine's 14.12.1842.

(PRStA)

JOHN MIDDLETON

"a negro, aged 25" baptised St Michael's 21.9.1720.

(BTStM)

(A clue as to the "family" of this man lies in a marriage a few years later, 12th March 1723 in the same church between Marcus Smith and Mary Middleton by licence. The original allegation or licence bond has unfortunately not survived. Was Mary another black or the daughter of the family he served?)

JAMES MILLIGAN

"an adult black, about 18 years old", baptised St James's 8.11.1782

(PRStJa)

MARY MILWARD

a mulatta, 28 years old, baptised St Stephen's 10.4.1744.

(PRStS)

MINGO

"owned" for eight years by Captain Eaton, he had run away. Eaton offered a reward of one guinea for his return in the Bristol Journal 15th November 1746. "All persons are hereby forbid entertaining the said Black at their peril".

(LA18C)

ANN MITCHELL

an adult negro, 22 years old, baptised St Stephen's 5.9.1773.

(PRStS)

JOHN MITFORD

an adult black, baptised St Stephen's 14.2.1762.

(PRStS)

GEORGE MORGAN

"a Black, about 15 years old" baptised St John's Bedminster 24.1.1790.

(PRStJBe)

JOSEPH MORGAN

black, usual abode Bristol. Seaman's muster rolls, Merchant Venturers, 6th August 1758. (MV)

CHARLES MORSON - see JAMES LONG

MULATTO BOY

"Run away, the 24th March last, from Mr Neal McNeal, a MALOTTA BOY about five feet five inches high, well set and good features. He had on when he went away a light great coat lined with red, a red waistcoat and a black wig. Whoever apprehends him so as to bring him to the said Mr Neal McNeal on St Philip's Plain shall receive FIVE GUINEAS Reward; but if the said Malotta Boy be kept or concealed by any Person or Persons they shall be prosecuted as the law directs." (FFBJ 15.4.1758)

NAT

a negro, usual abode Bristol, aboard the ship *Eagle* (William Smythe, master) to Bristol from Jamaica. Signed on 27th November 1756, his previous ship the *Towgood*. In 1759 he again appeared in "Muster roll of the Ship *Eagle's* People", having served 2 months 24 days up to the 19th February that year. In between the engagements he had sailed in the ship *Success*. On 8th January 1761 he was aboard the *Eagle* again, his usual abode still Bristol. He was paid off on 25th July. (MV)

GABRIEL NEEDHAM

"a negro, aged 21 years" baptised St Michael's 9.9.1792. (BTStM)

NEGRO

"Usual place of abode, New York" entered into pay as a seaman aboard the Bristol ship *New Grace* (master Alexander Ker) on 24th February 1758. He had previously sailed aboard the same vessel. He was paid off in New York, 6th October 1759. (MV)

NEGRO

"On Monday last, a negro fellow went to the house of Captain Dixon of Stapleton and under pretence that he was just come from Virginia and had a message to deliver to Mrs Dixon from the Captain, he gained admission to her chamber where she lay ill abed. After relating his story, money and victuals were presented to him. He then departed and went to the public house just by where he staid till the family going to bed were obliged to bid him quit the house. About three o'clock in the morning he broke into Captain Dixon's house by forcing one of the windows and made towards Mrs Dixon's room. The maid hearing a noise opened the chamber door to find the occasion of it upon which he knocked her down with a stick and then proceeded to the mistress in bed and attempted to strangle her. In the interim the maid recovered herself and made a great outcry which so alarmed him he immediately retreated without doing any further injury. Upon looking round they found nothing stolen so it appeared his dark design was to murder the family and plunder the house. A diligent search being made after him he was taken the same evening at Lamplighter's Hall and committed to Lawford's Gate Bridewell." (FFBJ 9.12.1769)

NEGRO

buried St Philip & St Jacob's 20.1.1785. (PRStPJ)

NEGRO

John Danvers and Richard Smith, medical students at the Bristol Infirmary circa 1790 "removed the head of a negro from the dead house for a demonstration of the brain" promised for the following day by the surgeon Mr F.C. Rowles. As they walked along High Street, Danvers's elbow nudged a railing and the head fell from under his arm and escaped the pocket handkerchief in which it had been somewhat insecurely wrapped. It took off down the road and disappeared. Smith & Danvers started desperately looking for it but it was very dark and they dared not use a light lest kindly disposed people should notice and come up and offer assistance in the search. Being unable to find the head, they conferred and decided to go home, arguing that if it were later found nobody would be able to connect them personally with it. Back in their rooms they drank brandy to soothe their nerves and it then occurred to them that if a loose head were found, the first place enquiries would be made would be the Infirmary. "Thus" said Dick Smith, "Murder would out."

Hastily the two students returned to the scene and walked slowly back and forth covering every inch of the ground, pretending they were strolling about aimlessly chatting. After more than an hour, Danvers "struck his foot against some impediment." The object of the search had "rolled down a great part of the slope and was a considerable distance from the spot where the accident happened." (An adventure in the tradition of medical students but if anyone should suspect racial discrimination in the above case, the lack of respect seems to be more to do with class. Compare the incident with the story of the head of another member of the "lower orders" the collier's son, quoted with similar knockabout foolery in the same history and noted in my book "Killed in a Coalpit." Personally I feel Richard Smith would have got on very well with the late Joe Orton. Consider his involvement with the unfortunate John Horewood, an eighteen year old Kingswood youth who hardly committed manslaughter let alone murder when he threw a stone at an erstwhile sweetheart, Eliza Balsum, and as we used to say in Kingswood, cut her head open. Well-meaning amateur nurses rendered first aid and bound up the wound with cloths that were none too clean. Almost inevitably, it turned septic, Eliza died and John hanged. Not content with merely dissecting the corpse, our Dick had it flayed and wrapped his notes in the skin! This macabre relic celebrated the Festival of Britain (1951) by forming the centrepiece of the display in White's, the stationers in Kingswood's Regent Street, fronted by the legend "Book bound in the skin of a Kingswood murderer." My youthful nose spent much time pressed against the window bewitched by this gruesome horror. A lifelong fascination with local and family history had begun. Bully for wierdo Richard Smith. Despite everything his *History of the Bristol Royal Infirmary* from which the above is culled is a big improvement on the mealy-mouthed piety of most Victorian memoirs.)

NEGRO BOY

aged 13. "Eloped from his master, Mr Josiah Rose of Redcliffe Street". Advertisement in the *London General Advertiser* 8.4.1748.

NEGRO BOY

"To be sold, a negro boy of about 12 years of age.....Inquire of the printers." *Bristol Journal* 23.6.1750. (LA18C)

TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS,

In the present STATE-LOTTERY, 1758,

Are sold on reasonable Terms by

J O H N P A L M E R,

BOOKSELLER, in *Wine-street*, BRISTOL;

Where TICKETS and SHARES, are registered at SIX-PENCE per Number, and the earliest Account of their Success sent to any Part of GREAT-BRITAIN or IRELAND.

For Sale by Auction,

At FORSTER'S COFFEE-HOUSE, on *Wednesday next, the 30th Instant, August, precisely at One o'Clock,*

About NINE THOUSAND

Fine Dantzick PIPE STAVES,

FIVE HUNDRED in a LOT.

Now lying in Mr. EDWARD LAWRENCE'S Yard, Boat-Buider, in Cannon's-Marsh.

WM. GAYNER, Broker.

To be sold by Auction,

On THURSDAY next, the 31st Instant AUGUST,

ABOUT 200 small BLADDERS of curious high and low dried SCOTCH SNUFF, (10 Bladders in a Lot) with a small Quantity of Rappee Ditto.—Also, a TOBACCO ENGINE, and other Utensils, with the Furniture of the Shop, and remaining Stock in Trade of ROBERT HOULTON, at his late Dwelling-House, in High-street, BRISTOL. The SNUFF to be view'd the Day preceeding the Sale, which is to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

And, all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required forthwith to pay the same to the Assignes, or they will be sued without further Notice.

RUN AWAY, from Capt. *Samuel Whyting*, a NEGRO BOY, about 16 Years old, Five Feet Six Inches high, had lately the Small Pox, and it appears fresh pitted on his Face; he is slender made: Had on when he went away a White Fustain Frock, Black Wig, Red or Flower'd Cotten Waistcoat, and Dark Fustain Breeches—Any Person that will take the said Boy, and bring him to Capt. *Whyting*, shall receive One Guinea Reward and all reasonable Charges.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a General Meeting of the TRUSTEES appointed for putting in Execution an Act of Parliament, passed in the thirty-first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled,

“ An Act for enlarging the Terms and Powers of two Acts of Par-

liament, one passed in the 19th Year of the Reign of his present

“ Majesty, intituled, An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers

“ granted by an Act passed in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late

“ Majesty King GEORGE the 1st, for Repairing the Road from the

NEGRO BOY

"For sale, Any Gentleman or Lady, who wants a Negro Boy, a lad of 14 years, recently landed." *Bristol Intelligencer* 12.1.1754. (LA18C)

NEGRO BOY

"Run away from Captain Samuel Whyting, a negro boy of about 16 years old, five feet six inches high, had lately the Small Pox and it appears fresh pitted on his face. He is slender made. Had on when he went away a White Fustian Frock, Black Wig, Red or Flower'd Cotten (sic) Waistcoat and Dark Fustian Breeches - Any person that will take the said Boy and bring him to Captain Whyting shall receive One Guinea Reward and all Reasonable Charges."

(Captain Samuel Whyting was commander of the Bristol privateer *Gambia* a name which speaks for itself. She was 200 tons, had fourteen guns and 50 men and saw action in the Seven Years War, 1756-63.) (FFBJ 26.8.1758, BPSW)

NEGRO GIRL

Letter from Hannah More to Horace Walpole, dated July 1790: "I cannot forbear telling you that at my city of Bristol, during church-time the congregations were surprised last Sunday with the bell of the public crier in the streets. It was so unusual a sound on that day that people were alarmed in their churches. They found that the bellman was carrying the reward of a guinea to anyone who would produce a poor negro girl who had run away because she would not return to one of those trafficking islands whither her master was resolved to send her. To my great grief and indignation the poor trembling wretch was dragged out from a hole in the top of a house where she had hid herself and forced aboard ship." (LA18C)

NEGRO MAN

In the *London Gazette* of 5th July 1715, Mr Pyne, the Bristol postmaster undertakes to pay two guineas and expenses for the recovery of Captain Courtney's negro, aged about 20, having three or four marks on each cheek. They were possibly tribal ritual scars but Latimer in the *Annals* cynically suggests they were tokens of the affection in which he was held by his master, probably with good reason. Captain Stephen Courtney was Commander of the *Duchess*, 260 tons and 26 guns, one of the ships which sailed round the World with Woodes Rogers, 1708-11. Rogers tells in his log of some of the men stealing meat and hiding it in one of their sea chests. Captain Courtney caused "two of them to be whipped and pickled..." (presumably flogged and salt rubbed into the wounds). Several black women were brought on board the ships. They spoke English and "begged to be admitted as laundresses, cooks and seamstresses". One of the women on Rogers' ship was "delivered of a tawny coloured girl" by Mr Wasse, the surgeon. "She had not been full six months with us so that the child could belong to none of our company. To prevent the other she-negro (called Daphne) from being debauched in our ship I gave her strict charge to be modest with threats of severe punishment if she were found otherwise. One of the *Duchess's* black nymphs having transgressed in this way was lately whipped at the capstan." (Note the usual double standard.) The Woodes Rogers expedition was only the third circumnavigation of the World. Born at Poole in 1679, he was made a Freeman of Bristol in 1705 and became Governor of the Bahamas. His son William by his wife Sarah Whetstone was one of the three chief merchants of the Royal Africa Company and died in Dahomey aged 28. (W.R. quoted BPSW)

NEGRO MAN

"about 20 years old, well limb'd, fit to serve a gentleman or to be instructed in a trade" offered for sale by Captain John Gwythen in Farley's Bristol Newspaper of 31st August 1728. (LA18C)

NEGRO MAN

"name unknown, drown'd." Buried St Stephen's, 25.2.1771. (PRStS)

NEGRO SERVANT

The sudden disappearance of a negro in Frenchay caused scandalised tongues to wag that he had been murdered by his master and then dissected by a certain Thomas Mountjoy, a surgeon of White's Hill. This gave rise to a newspaper disclaimer by the outraged owner, Captain John Read, offering a £10 reward for the name of the perpetrator of the report and stating that in order to clear his character he had been put to the expense of bringing the negro from London to Frenchay to show he was still alive despite the fact he had been *SOLD* to someone else. (Bristol Journal 7th May 1768). It was all happening for Thomas Mountjoy. On the previous day he had taken out a marriage licence, in which he describes himself a bachelor of over 21 years, a surgeon of Winterbourne. His bride to be was Nancy Sturge of Almondsbury. Ironically the Sturge family were to become well known abolitionists. (LA18C. Mar Licences BRO.)

FORTUNE NELSON,

"an adult black, aged 24 years" baptised 24.2.1806, St Michael's. (PRStM)

NEPTUNE

a negro, buried 23.10.1749, St Andrew's, Clifton. (PRStAC)

NEPTUNE FAMILY

HENRY, son of THOMAS and MARGARET NEPTUNE, baptised St Augustine's 11.9.1808. The Neptunes are not stated to be black in the register but their surname makes me sure they are. Neptune, like the rest of the pantheon of Roman gods (see THOMAS JUPITER) was a popular slave name.

(PRStA)

NERO

seaman aboard the *Prince Tom* (master John Chilcott) on the middle passage voyage Africa to Carolina. Signed on 27th October 1759. Paid off in Bristol on 27th October after 12 months and 10 days. (MV)

JOHN NERO

"a negro, about 34 years old" baptised St Michael's 15.10.1740. (BTStM)

PHILIP NERO

aboard *Baltimore Merchant* in Bristol, 3.4.1783; aged 28; served 5 months 4 days. (MV)

EDWARD NEWTON

"a black." Buried Winterbourne 8.4.1811. (PRW)

NOAH

"a black boy, about five years old and servant to Mr Richard Eagles." Buried Temple Church 12.1.1729. (BTTe)

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de.

in general,

the Shambles
MATERIALS to
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les, Pumps, Fur-

of Wm. Franks,

SEYMOUR,

5, 1768.

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re 25th of MAY
ed of will be sold
following Day, at
each Day, at the

WOREALL, or
Mr. PROSAR,

HOUSE,
EET,

Millner, to
behind the same
HOUSE and STA-
sh of Clifton, late
Esq;

the Coach-House

, in Broad-street

ately,

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DINN

LS,

Stabling for Eight
Houfe.

Apothecary.

For further Particulars enquire at the said House;
or of Mr. JENKINS, at No. 8, in Park-street, St.
Michael's.

WHEREAS divers ill-disposed Persons
in and about Frenchay and Hambrook, in the
Parish of Winterbourn, in the County of Gloucester,
have propagated a scandalous and malicious Report, con-
cerning Capt. JOHN READ, of Frenchay, in the said
Parish, viz. That he had beat, abused, and murdered
his Negro Servant Man; and that THOMAS MOUNT-
JOY, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, of White's-Hill, in
the said Parish, was privy to the said Murder, that he
had concealed the same, and conveyed away the Body in
order to dissect it.

Therefore, in order to bring the Propagators of the
said malicious Report to Justice, the said Capt. JOHN
READ doth hereby promise, to any Person, or Persons
who shall discover the Author, or Authors, of the said
Report, a Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be
paid on Conviction of the Offenders.

Captain READ being in London when the Report
was almost universally current in these Parts, I wrote
to him on the Occasion, and requested that he would
take proper Measures to clear his own Character, as well
as that of Mr. MOUNTJOY, from the malevolent and
false Aspersions, which had been but too industriously
propagated, and spread Abroad far and near.

In Conformity to which, Captain READ was at the
Expence of returning to Frenchay, and bringing the
Negro-Servant with him, notwithstanding he had made
him the Property of another Person by Sale, in Conse-
quence of the Negro's repeated Misbehaviour and Theft.

N. B. Capt. READ is my particular Friend, and it
is at his Request that this Advertisement appears in the
public Papers, as he is now Abroad, and probably may
not return for some Time.

EDWARD GARLICK.

As I am now absent, and possibly may not return for
some Weeks, in order to expedite the Affair, in Case
sufficient Matter appears to ground a Prosecution on, I
have empower'd Mr. THOMAS MOUNTJOY, of White's
Hill, near Hambrook, Surgeon; and EDWARD GAR-
LICK, on St. Philip's-Plain, Bristol, Esq; to make
what Enquiry they can during my Absence. — Any
Person or Persons who can trace this malicious Report
from its first Source, and fix it on the Author, or
apply to either of the afore-mentioned Persons, they
they will be treated with proper Regard. — At the
same Time it is requested, that no one will attend
unless they have sufficient Ground to go upon.

London, April 22, 1768.

JOHN READ



OLD BLACK

"Tuesday died at his home at Redland in the 74th year of his age sincerely regretted by all who knew him, George Webbe, esq, a gentleman of considerable property in the Island of Nevis. His memory will stand high in the lists of humanity for his well-known benevolence to his negroes. *"How they will cry when they hear of his death!"* was the natural affecting explanation of a worthy old black well acquainted with his master's goodness having lived for almost the whole of a long life on an estate in Nevis very nearly adjacent to Mr Webbe's." (Seemingly however he was in Bristol now and his opinion was sought. It was widely put about by anti-abolitionist propagandists that plantation negroes were very happy and well looked after by kindly father figures. This situation continued to be mythologised until relatively recent times. One has only to look at - and cringe - at the famous film "Gone with the Wind." Nowadays an upsurge in interest in family history has led to reunions of the descendants of American plantation owners and the descendants of their slaves - often all bearing the same surname.) (FFBJ 17.9. 1790)

WILLIAM OWEN - see CHANCE

ELIZABETH PAYNE

an adult black woman, baptised St Augustine's 10.11.1805. (PRStA)

JAMES PEEL

adult negro. Baptised St Stephen's 16.6.1784. (PRStS)

PETER

"a blackamoore" buried St Philip & St Jacob's 1610. (PRStPJ)

RICHARD PETERS

a negro, buried 14.7.1781, St Augustine's. (PRStA)

GEORGE PHILLIPS

a black man, baptised at St Augustine's 16.10.1801. (PRStA)

POLIDORE

"a black", usual abode, St Martins in the West Indies. Aboard the Bristol ship *Jacob & Peter*, master Captain Dymore, served April to August 1756, in from Amsterdam and discharged "can't learn" though not alone as he was bracketed with no less than eleven others (presumably white) crew members.

(MV)

JAMES PITMAN

"a Black. Servant of Mr Scandrett, baptised Holy Trinity, Stapleton 11.2.1737. (Mr Scandrett was possibly John Scandrett who married Jane Daubeny, at Stapleton, 11.12.1729. For irony see JOHN HARFORD) (PRStap)

JOSEPH POPE - see JOSEPH 1793.

JOHN PRIMER

"a negro, aged 28 years, baptised St Michael's 5.10.1797. (BTStM)

PRINCE

"To be sold a healthy negro slave named Prince, 17 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high and extremely well grown. Enquire of Joshua Springer in St

Stephen's Lane." Advertisement in Sarah Farley's Bristol Journal 9.1.1768. (Joshua Springer appears in Sketchley's Directory of 1775 at 2 Clare Street, described "mathematical, optical & musical instrument maker". He was Master of St Stephen's Church Ringers in 1801 and died 30th August 1812 aged 80.) (LA19C.SBD.BL)

JACK PRINCE - see DOVER CASTLE

QUACO FAMILY

THOMAS QUACO, "a negroe man aged about 20 years" was baptised at St Michael's on 3rd July 1726. THOMAS Quaco and MARY TIROO married by licence at Temple Church on 9th September 1728. (The licence/allegation is dated 7th September and gives the groom's parish as St Michael and the bride's - Mary Tira - sic as St Stephen's.) The following day Mary Tiroo "a black woman" was baptised at Temple in her maiden name. "JOHN Quaco and PENELOPE WEBB" two negroes" were married by licence at St Michael's church on 8th September 1743. The marriage licence allegation dated two days previously does not state that the parties were negroes but gives the additional information that John Quaco was a mariner, as was his bondsman, THOMAS Quaco. Both men made their marks (as was usual amongst the majority of the population, white as well as black), Thomas managing to make the semblance of a Q as his cypher. THOMAS QUAKO and PHILLIS ROWLES, stated to be 'both of this parish' were married at St Philip & St Jacob's on 2.11.1734. JOSEPH the son of THOMAS & Phillis Quaco was baptised at St Augustine's 10.8.1740. Phillis did not long survive the birth. She was buried at the same church on the 26th October following. The baby Joseph, deprived of his mother's milk struggled for survival and against the odds came through his first and only winter. He died almost five months later to the day and was buried 29th March 1741. THOMAS Quaco "a negro boy" who I suspect was the son of John and Penelope was baptised St Augustine's 29.10.1745. THOMAS Quaco who may be the same little boy or Thomas the elder, now 43 was buried at St Augustine's 20.1.1749 and MARY Quaco at the same church 9.4.1749. Mary Quaco "from the Mint" was buried at St Peter's 5.12.1773. "Quaco, a black" was buried 13.3.1780 again at St Augustine's as was "Penhelican Quaco, Blackwoman", on 12.5.1785.

As a discernible extended *FAMILY GROUP* (though there is as yet insufficient information to prove a pedigree - my speculative attempt is set out opposite) the Quacos are unique in 18th century Bristol. The name is African. In the Coromanti language of the Gold Coast (now Ghana) Quaco or Kweku, means "a boy born on a Wednesday". The clerk who recorded Penelope's burial entry misheard the informant - maybe the name was delivered in a thick Coromanti accent - and wrote *Penhelican* (which as I found the burial record some time before the marriage caused me some trouble leading me to speculate it possibly derived from the Cornish *Penhaligon* which I thought might have been a previous owner's surname - or even the name of a plantation in Virginia or the West Indies).

(PRStA. BTStM. LSAC. BTTe. BTStPe)

It pleases me to believe that John Quaco is one and the same as John Ququa, the sea cook, (see below), as probably once again illiteracy and accent conspire here to make the clerk conclude what he thought he heard. If so John was born in 1711, probably in Africa and married Penelope when he was thirty two.

NOW ALL MEN *by these Presents, That We*
John Quaco of the Parish of St. Michael
in the City and Diocese of Bristol
Mariner, and Thomas Quaco of the
same Parish Mariner
 are held and firmly bound unto the right Reverend Father in God
Joseph by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Bristol in the
Sum of Five hundred
 Pounds of good and lawful Money of Great-Britain, to be paid to the
said Rev. Father or his certain
 Attorney, Executors, Administrators, Successors or Assigns: To which Pay-
 ment well and truly to be made, We bind ourselves and every of us, jointly
 and severally, for and in the whole, our Heirs, Executors and Administra-
 tors, and every of them, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals
 Dated the *Sixth* Day of *September* in the *Seventh*
 Year of the Reign of our Sovereign *Lord George the Second*
 by the Grace of GOD, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, De-
 fender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord, One thou-
 sand Seven hundred and Forty *Three*

THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such, That if here-
 after there shall not appear any lawful Let or Impediment, by reason of
 any Pre-Contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other just Cause what-
 soever, but that the above-bound *John Quaco & Penelope*
Webb of the Parish of St. Michael afores.
~~*the City and Diocese of Bristol*~~
 may lawfully solemnize Marriage together.
 And also, if there be not at this present Time any Action, Suit, Plaint, Quar-
 rel, Demand or Controversy moved or depending before any Judge Ecclesiasti-
 cal or Temporal, for or concerning any such lawful Impediment between
 the said Parties. And further, if the said *John Quaco & Penelope*
Webb have obtained the exprefs Consent of their respective
 Parents Guardians or Governors unto the said Marriage and shall publicly
 celebrate the said Marriage in the Parish Church of *St. Michael afores.*
~~*or of St. Augustin*~~
 between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon. And lastly, if the
 above-bound *John Quaco & Thomas Quaco* do
 and shall save harmless and keep indemnify'd the above-nam'd Reverend Fa-
 ther, his Chancellor, Surrogates, Register, and all other his Officers, for and
 concerning the Premises, That then this present Obligation to be void, or else
 to stand and be in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and Deliver'd
 in the presence of

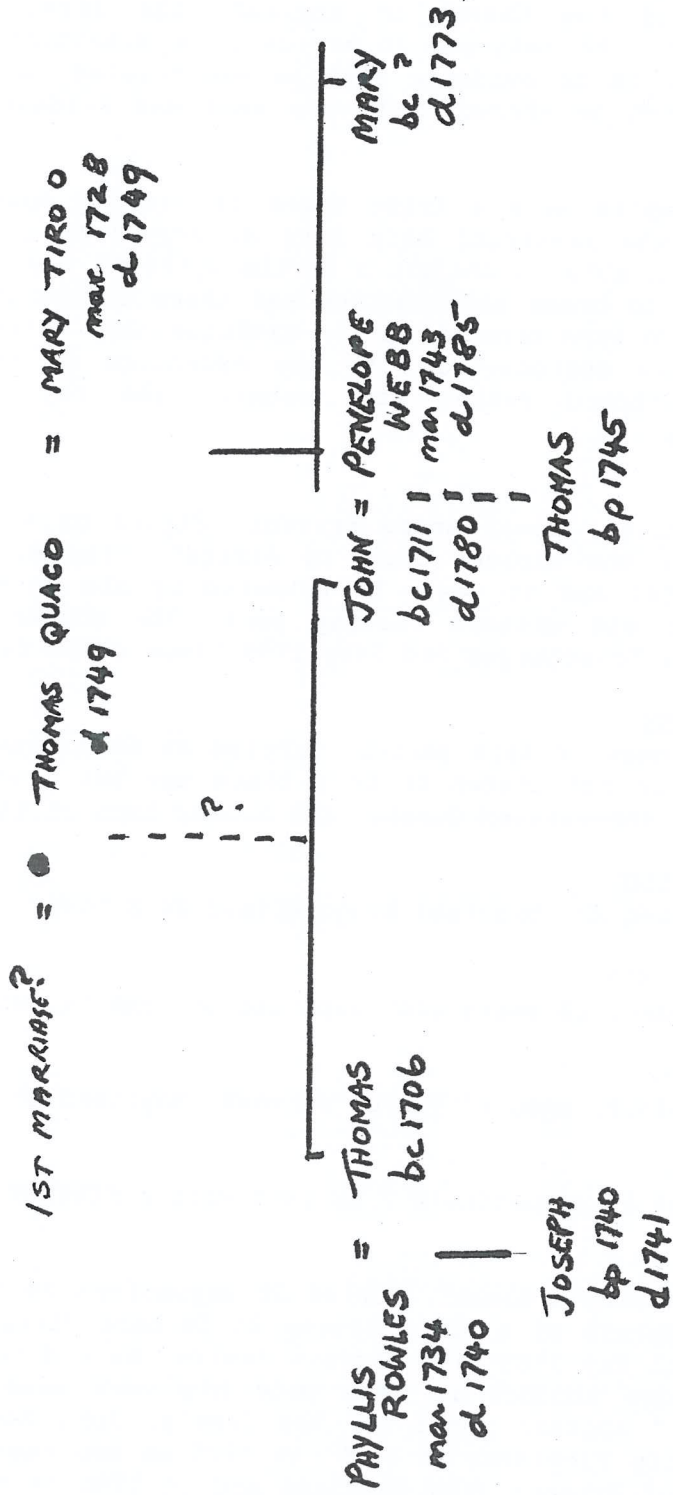
George Hills

The mark of
John Quaco

The mark of

Thomas Quaco





Quaco Family Tree

Evidence that Ququa and Quaco are identical seems to be confirmed by the interesting story of Philip Quaque (sic) formerly Kweku born on the Gold Coast in 1741. Described as the son or grandson of Cudjo (choice of personal names seems to have been entirely limited to the days of the week - see *Cudjoe, qv*), he was taken up by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and was sent to England to be educated. Given the name Philip as a Christian name at his baptism in 1759, he was ordained a priest of the Church of England, the first African to gain this distinction. He returned to Africa as a missionary to his own people in 1766. There is no evidence that he was related in any way to our Bristol family except he shared with them what was evidently a common Gold Coast name.

(The Coromantis were a tribe famed in slaving annals. A Coromanti led a revolt on the Liverpool ship *Duke of Argyll* in 1750. A small boy, being "danced" was able to smuggle a marlin spike to the Coromanti who was below. He used it to break his shackles and those of his immediate neighbours. As they in turn were brought up for exercise they tried to seize the ship but were quickly overpowered with the exception of the brave Coromanti who jumped overboard rather than submit. The boy was put in irons and thumbscrews.)

JOHN QUQUA

aged 45, black, usual abode Bristol. Signed on as cook aboard the *Jolly* voyaging to the "Golden Coast of Africa". Like all chefs he was probably temperamental and it seems he gathered up his knives and went after only three days and without leaving port. The muster roll more prosaically merely says "discharged 3rd July 1756." (see QUACO family above). (MV)

SAMUEL QUASH

and Mary Jones of this parish, married at St Andrew's, Clifton, 24.6.1739. (Mr Quash is not stated to be a black man but I would be surprised if he was not an abbreviated Quashy, the Sunday born of the Coromantis.)

GEORGE QUILLO

a black, aged 22. Baptised Mangotsfield 20.3.1694. (PRM)

HARRIET QUYMAN

"a blackwoman, 19 years old" baptised St James's, 25.2.1785. (PRStJa)

SAMUEL REED

an adult black, aged 27 years, servant. Baptised St Michael's 24.2.1815. (BTStM)

DENNIS REIL

baptised at St Augustine's 7.12.1803 with ALEXANDER APPLEWAIT *qv*. (PRStA)

RICHARD

"Captain Aselby's Black". Buried St Augustines 29.11.1773. (Perhaps Thomas Aselby, Captain of a Ship, living 20 Orchard Street in 1775. His obituary reads "20th May 1783 died Captain Aselby, an old Commander in the Virginia Trade, whose conduct in life made him very much respected and as much regretted." Another member of the family, John Aselby was captain of the Bristol ship *Virginian* in 1775. In 1785 he was captain of the *Leviathan* in the port of Bristol from Maryland and in 1786 of the *Charleston*. (See BOY

CAESAR). Both Aselbys appear in the registers of St Augustine's: Mary the daughter of Thomas and Mary Aselby was born in 1754 but not baptised until 8.4.1760 when she was six years old. John married Mary Rogers at St Stephen's 5.6. 1773. John the son of John and Mary was baptised St Augustine's 10.7.1776. Thomas's burial is recorded there 29th May 1783.)

(PRStA, SBD, FFBJ, BPSW.MV)

RICHARD GEORGE

"an adult Negro, aged about 20 years christened July 13th 1815, J. Naish, curate". St Stephen's. (PRStS)

PETER RICKET

a negro & Ann Hicks married St Stephen's 23.4.1753. (PRStS)

SYBELLIA RING

a black, baptised at St Augustine's 18.3.1757. (PRStA)

TOM ROBIN

a black. Buried 3.6.1773, St Stephen's. (PRStS)

HENRY ROSS

"a black man" baptised at the New Jerusalem Swedenborgian Church on 2.12.1798. Later stated "returned to Jamaica". (Harry Gandy, former slaver and one of Thomas Clarkson's informants was an elder of this church 1787-1820).

SABINA

a negro, maid of Mrs Round's, buried Ss Philip & Jacob's 29.12.1734 (PRSTPJ)

JAMES CANTE SADLER

"a black man about 54 years old", baptised St James's 12.10.1787. (BTStJ)

JOHN SAGEE

"negro at Mr Jordan's" buried 20.12.1781. "Sagee" may be a rendering of his native African name. Daniel Jordan, baptised St Michael's 1730 was the son of William Jordan, a merchant tailor and his wife Jane Atwood. He married Nancy Evans at St Nicholas in 1752 and brought up a large family in Host Street (then called *Horse Street*) in the parish of St Augustine's. He was a Bristol Burgess and described as brazier or tinsplate worker. His sister Ann was married firstly to Nathaniel Tyndall and secondly to John Bond, a mariner. (PRStA. PRStN. PRStM)

EMANUEL St THOMAS

Negro, Christian. Buried St Stephen's 18.1.1751. (PRStS)

SAM

a negro man, baptised St Andrew's Clifton, 26.6.1757. (PRStAC)

SAM JOE - see JOHN DEAN

SAMUEL SAMPSON

"a black man, College Green" buried St Augustine's 1785. He may have derived his surname from John Sampson, Captain of the *Elizabeth* who resided at 17 Trinity Street, Bristol in 1775. (PRStA.SBD)

SAMUEL

an adult negro, baptised St Augustine's 11.6.1775.

(PRStA)

NANCY FRANCES SAMUEL

adult negro, baptised St Stephen's 22.10.1783.

(PRStS)

HENRY SAUNDERS

"Thursday a young man of colour named Henry Saunders arrived in Bath from Bristol and on descending from the coach at Horse Street, a mean dressed youth asked him if he would tell him of any man of colour who wanted a situation as he knew of a good one. Saunders, quite delighted, informed him that he wanted a place, upon which the stranger requested he accompany him to Sion Place where lived a gentleman who had been enquiring of his master (who he said was a baker) about a good servant and he was sure he would suit him. Saunders readily accepted the information and on arriving near the appointed spot, the artful youth suddenly turned upon poor Saunders, snatched his watch from his fob and ran with it as fast as possible towards Bath. Saunders followed crying "Stop Thief!" and before the rascal had turned the corner at Winifred's Well, he was stopped by a man by the name of Richard Woodward. The watch was found upon the prisoner to which was affixed a shining gilt chain and seals which Saunders brought from a Jew in Bristol the day before for 5 guineas upon his warranting it to be gold! The watch was a very good one. Yesterday the thief whose name is Emanuel Brown was brought before Thomas Clutterbuck esquire and committed for trial."

(Bath Journal reprinted in FFBJ 2.6.1821)

(Note the anti-Semitism.)

JOSEPH SAUNDERS

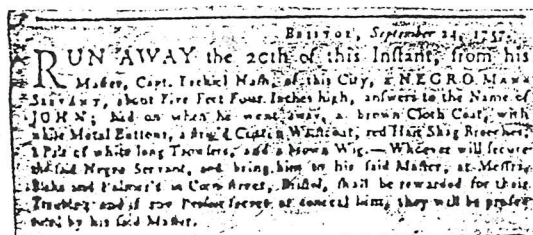
adult negro baptised 8.12.1784, St Stephen's.

(PRStS)

SCIPIO

Captain Foye of Bristol offered £5 for the capture of an escaped negro called Scipio aged about 24, advertising in the London Gazette, 17th January 1713. Many slaving commanders were allowed to transport a few slaves to England for their own personal profit and it was doubtless through this custom that many Africans became Bristolians. The post of captain in a slaving ship was lucrative and he was likely to make a display of his good fortune, dressing in a gaudily-laced coat with gold or silver buttons and shoe buckles and a flamboyant cocked hat. He would be attended by that indispensable accessory, a slave, probably kitted out in a likewise opulent manner as befitted his master's status. He stood to be sold to another master as soon as the captain left port. Perhaps this is how the likes of Prince (qv) came to be with the jack-of-all-trades Joshua Springer or John Sagee (qv) with the tinman, Daniel Jordan by way of his mariner brother in law. (Captain Foye was possibly Edward Foy, Merchant Venturer from 1715-37 and Warden of the Society 1725-6.)

(LA18C.BL)



SCIPIO AFRICANUS

Near the north door of the Church at Henbury is a well-known Bristol grave, that of a negro boy. The stone carries the heads of black cherubs and the inscription:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
SCIPIO AFRICANUS
NEGRO SERVANT TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
CHARLES WILLIAM, EARL OF SUFFOLK AND
BRADON WHO DIED 21st DECEMBER 1720
AGED 18 YEARS

and a verse:

I who was born a PAGAN and a SLAVE
Now sweetly sleep a CHRISTIAN in my GRAVE
What tho' my hue was dark my SAVIOUR'S sight
Shall change this darkness into radiant Light
Such grace to me my Lord on earth has given
To recommend me to my Lord in Heaven
Whose glorious second coming here I wait
With Saints and Angels Him to celebrate.

Like the black whose "soul was white" it is horribly patronising but I believe they meant well. Scipio's "Lord on Earth" survived him by only two months and barely four months later still, the widowed Lady Suffolk, née Arabella Astry, also died. Henbury has no memorial to either Earl or Countess - though the Earl's death is in the burial register while oddly Scipio's is not. The Earl's name survives on the tenor bell he gave to the church.
(PR Henbury. "A Guide to Henbury, WI, 1968)

SCIPIO FAMILY:

CHRISTIANUS SCIPIO, "about 15 year old, servant to Mr Thomas Whitchurch" buried Temple church 11.4.1730.

ELIZABETH SCIPIO aged 60 buried 30.8.1791.

FRANCIS, son of JOHN and FRANCES SCIPIO, negroes baptised 22.4.1752

MARY SCIPIO, a negro child, buried 31.10.1750 all at St Michael's.

MARY daughter of JOHN and FRANCES SCIPIO baptised 27.12.1749, PENELOPE

daughter of the same couple 17.8.1755, JOHN their son baptised 15.5.1757.

FRANCIS SCIPIO buried 31.8.1753, JOHN SCIPIO buried 16.4.1756, PENELOPE

SCIPIO buried 18.1.1756 all at St Augustine's.

JOHN SCIPIO, widower & Elizabeth Dunn, both of St Augustines. Marriage Licence 17.9.1773.

(BTStM.PRStA. Mar/Lic Allegations,BRO)

(Like the Quacos, a possible family group. Christianus, may have been named arbitrarily and dying so young without issue may have no kinship with the rest. It may likewise stretch credulity to believe the father of the family was Captain Foye's Scipio (see above) who escaped in 1713, but all things are possible.)
(BTStM, BTTe)

SAMUEL SEWER

"a black, found dead near a glass house belonging to Messrs Wilcox; Inquest at The Greyhound, St Philip & St Jacob's. Verdict "Visitation of God." 1793.
(D260/GRO)

Black Bristolians

JOHN SIMMONS
"a negro man, 35 years old" baptised St James's 2.8.1784. (PRStJa)

CLARE SMITH
a black, baptised at St Augustine's 24.9.1745. (PRStA)

FRANCIS TATHAM SMITH
negro, about 52, baptised St John's Bedminster 30.10.1803. (PRStJBe)

GEORGE SMITH
adult black, baptised St Stephen's 30.1.1763. (PRStS)

JANE SMITH
"a black woman, aged 50 years" baptised St James's 19.3.1785. (PRStJa)

MARY SMITH
a blackwoman, aged 30 years, baptised St Paul's 19.11.1798. (PRStPa)

THOMAS SMITH
"a black" & Ann Packer married by licence at St James's, 17.12.1724. (PRStJ)

JOAN SMYTH
"being a blackamore" buried St Philip & St Jacob's, 1603. (PRStPJ)

WILLIAM SMYTH
a black man, baptised St Augustine's 4.5.1789. (PRStA)

SOLOMON
"a blackman of Mr William Haymans". Buried 4.2.1631 at St Augustine's. (PRStA)

THOMAS STANBURY
an adult black, aged 20 years, baptised 18.1.1780, St James's. (PRStJas)

STARLING
Run Away, some time since A NEGRO LAD about 18 years of age near five feet two inches high answers to the name of Starling and blows the French horn very well from his late master Capt. James Pollock, deceas'd but now the property of Ralph Cook at the sign of the Rising Sun, in Prince's street, Bristol.----- Whoever shall harbour or conceal the said BLACK will be prosecuted as the law directs; but if any Persons will secure him and give notice to his said Master Ralph Cook shall receive One Guinea Reward.

(Captain James Pollock commanded the *Seeker* privateer owned by Thomas Easton & Co, 70 tons, 6 guns and 40 men, 18th April 1747. He took her into St Malo, May 1747. Nothing else is known about him. He may have been lost in an early action of the Seven Years War which began in 1756 when Bristol privateers were requisitioned as fighting ships.) (FFBJ 19.3.1757. BPSW)

PETER STEPHENS
a free negro, adult, mariner of Marsh Street, baptised St Stephen's 20.10.1771. (PRStS)

JOHN STEVENS
adult negro aged 35 baptised St Stephen's 21.12.1774. (PRStS)

DANIEL STEWARD

a negro, about 20 years old, baptised St Stephen's 28.4.1743 (PRStS)

WILLIAM SYMONS

a black youth, aged 16 years. Baptised Temple Church 11.12.1814. (BTTe)

JOHN TADWELL

"a black man, aged 16 years" baptised St James's, 9.11.1784. (PRStJa)

TALLOW

In the name of God Amen I Becher Fleming, late of the Island of Jamaica but now of the City of Bristoll, Merchant being sick in Body but of a sound mind and memory and understanding and considering with myself the certainty of Death and the uncertainty of the time thereof Doe therefore this Nine and Twentieth day of October in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighteen make and Ordaine this my last will and Testamt in manner following. Imprimis I commit my Soule into the hands of Almighty God and my Body to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter named and as for such worldly Estate which God in his mercy hath bestowed on me, I give dispose and bequeath the same as followeth (Viz) ffirst I Give and bequeath unto my Dear Mother the sume of ffifty pounds and unto my Dear Brother John & Sister Anne (now wife of Richard Russell) the sume of ffifty pounds each of lawfull Brittish money to be paid them by my said Executor within one yeare after my Deceafe. Item I give & bequeath unto my good ffriends Peter Day of the City of Bristoll Esqr & William Lisayman of the said Island of Jamaica Merchant the sume of Twelve Pounds of like money to each of them to buy mourning. Item I give & bequeath unto Mary Becher wife of John Becher of the said City of Bristoll Esqr MY NEGROE BOY NAMED TALLOW. Item all the rest of my Goods Chattles Debts sume and sums of money merchandizes and Estate whatsoever and wherever (after my Debts Legalities and funerall Expenses are paid & discharged I Give Devise & bequeath unto my Good ffriend the said John Becher who I Doe make and appoint Sole Executor of this my Will and I Doe revoke all former Will and Wills by me heretofor made declaring this to be my last Will & Testamt. In Witness whereof I have to this Will set my hand and Seale the Day and yeare above written. (signed) Becher Fleming.

(Will, BRO)

(I am duly grateful to the witnesses who noticed that the slave boy's name had been omitted. Tallow was written in and they duly approved and appended their signatures. James Adams and perhaps ironically, two ladies, Martha and Mary with the well-known Bristol name of the Quaker family, Harford, later to become fervent abolitionists. Let us hope that Mary Becher, the boy's new owner was at least a kind mistress.)

MARY TARRANT

a black, baptised St Augustine's 6.4.1804. (PRStA)

SAMPSON TAYLOR

"an adult negro born on the Coast of Africa, about 25 years of age." Baptised St Nicholas's 24.11.1802. (PRStN)

JOHN TERRELL

an adult negro, baptised at St Augustine's 7.4.1799. (PRStA)

THOMAS

an adult negro baptised Bristol Cathedral November 1745. Perhaps the same Thomas who was buried at Ss Philip & Jacob's 22.2.1748. (PRCath, PRStPJ)

THOMAS

"Bristol April 14th 1759, RUN AWAY. On Thursday last the 12th instant about seven o'clock in the Evening from Captain Joseph Holbrook in Guinea Street, a Negroe Man, named Thomas, a Native of the Island of Jamaica. He is about five feet six inches high, speaks good English and had on a dark brown Wig. Whosoever will give Intelligence of the said Negroe so that he may be had again to Captain Joseph Holbrook, as above shall receive a handsome Reward." (FFBJ 14.4.1759)

JOHN MURROUGH THOMAS

a black man, baptised St John the Baptist's 18.9.1783. (PRStJB)

JOHN THOMAS

of the Island of Barbadoes, adult, baptised Stapleton 31.12.1797. (PR.Stap)

PHEBE LIZZY THOMAS

a Blackwoman aged 24 years and MARY her daughter aged 8 years. Baptised 23.5.1786, St James's. (BTStJ)

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,

a young man, native of Bengala, baptised St Andrew's, Clifton 29.9.1741. (PRStAC)

ELEANOR THOMPSON

"adult negro, aged 30 years about." Baptised 4.1.1778 at St Augustine's. (PRStA)

JOSEPH THOMPSON

"a negro of Jamaica & Bristol and MARY COLUMBUS, a negress of Jamaica & Bristol, two Jamaica Blacks, servants to Merchant Heathcote, a sojourner in the parish of St Stephen's, Bristol." Marriage Allegation Bond 12.8.1702. (MAB 1702, no 108.BRO)

JOHN TILLABOO

HAMPSHIRE

two negroes, who with Hugh Hanford, a white labourer were committed to Bristol's Newgate gaol in January 1771 for the theft of 9 hundredweight of wet sugar. Tillaboo was convicted at the April Assizes and sentenced to seven years transportation. Hampshire and Hanford who the newspaper described as "his accomplices" despite a not guilty verdict were acquitted. (SFBJ, 12.1/13.4.1771)

MARY TIROO - see QUACO FAMILY

TITUS BLACKMORE

servant to Sir Humphrey Hook. Baptised 8.5.1668 at St Stephen's. Sir Humphrey was twice M.P. for Bristol in 1661 and from 1666 to his death aged 45 on 16th October 1677. (PRStS. BL)

MARY TOMLINSON

Baptised at St Augustine's on 20.3.1794: "Francis the son of Francis and Susanna Alward and Mary Tomlinson, a black servant to ditto." (PRStA)

BE they are to apply in order to obtain such Protections.

At the said Office all the following Protections are expeditiously obtain'd viz.

- For any Number of Men on board Merchant Ships or Privateers.
- Apprentices, for Three Years.
- Seamen, exceeding Fifty-five Years of Age.
- Boys, under Eighteen Years of Age.
- Landmen, for Two Years.
- Foreigners, during the War. And
- Tradesmen, for Three Months.

BRISTOL, April 14, 1759.

R U N A W A Y,

ON THURSDAY last the 12th Instant, about Seven o'Clock in the Evening, from Capt. JOSEPH HOLBROOK, in Guinea-Street,

A Negroe Man, named THOMAS,

A Native of the Island of Jamaica. He is about five Feet six Inches high, speaks good English, and had on a dark brown Wig.—Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Negroe so that he may be had again, to Capt. JOSEPH HOLBROOK as above, shall receive a handsome Reward.

To be Sold by Auction, or otherwise,

ON WEDNESDAY the 25th Inst. between the Hours of Twelve and Two o'Clock,

At FORSTER'S COFFEE-HOUSE,

IN THREE SEVERAL LOTS,

SIX new-built substantial and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, two whereof are situate in or near Hillgrove-street, in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Gloucester; and the other four in BUSH'S COURT near said Street, as follows:

- Lot 1. Two Messuages in or near Hillgrove-street, lett at 12 0 per An.
2. Two other Messuages in the said Court, lett at 18 18
3. Two other Messuages in said Court, lett at 24 0

And subject to the yearly Chief Rent of 1*l*. 13*s*. only.

Conditions of Sale will be express'd on the Day of Sale; and the Premises may be viewed in the mean Time, by applying to CHARLES BUSH, Tyler, in Hillgrove-street.

* This Sale was advertised for the 11th, but put off for particular Reasons.

To be sold by Auction,

At FORSTER'S COFFEE-HOUSE,

On MONDAY the 7th of May next,

THE CARGO of the *Neustra Senora del Buen Viaje*, taken by the St. ANDREW Privateer, WM. OLIVE, Commander, containing

- 149 Hhds. Claret,
- 1 Hhd. Prepack,
- 42 Tierces Vinegar,
- 52 Rowles Pitch, about 5 Tons,

64 Triton,
64 Lion,
54 Fier,
54 Onflame,
This Squadron
Frigates.

FRANCFORT, Braun has attac repulsd them t ing a considerab rteire to Saalfel might amount to Prussians to five

Extrad

“ Monsieur and intends to Consort with hi his Prizes, and

An Express count that Prin Imperial Army

They write discovered a list tion, which wa dinand lodges c troy the said Pri

Some private that they had Sally the Swede wards of 1000

We are assur Franconfort on th

We hear fr Commander in Army, arrived

One particul lish is, that he several others.

both Sides is no

Great News concerning som but as we have any thing of it

According to Nourishment en

In the Name of God Amen I Thomas Fleming late of the
Island of Jamaica but now of the City of Bristol Merchant being Sit
in Body but of a sound mind memory and understanding and considering
with my self the certainty of Death and the uncertainty of the time
thereof Doe therefore this 11th and Twentieth day of October in the
Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Eighteen make &
ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner following In witness
whereof I commit my Soul into the hands of Almighty God and my Body to the
Earth to be decently interred at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter
named and as for such worldly Estate which God of his mercy hath
bestowed on me I give dispose & bequeath the same as followeth (viz)
first I Give and bequeath unto my Dear Mother the Sum of
fifty Pounds and unto my Dear Brother John & Sister Aunt
(now Wife of Richard Ansell) the Sum of fifty Pounds each of
lawfull Brittain money to be paid them by my said Executor within one
year next after my Decease I also give & bequeath unto my Good
friend Peter Day of the City of Bristol Esq. & William Asayman of the
said Island of Jamaica Merchant the Sum of Twelve Pounds of
like or such of them to buy mourning I also give & bequeath
unto Mary Porter wife of John Porter of the said City of
Bristol Esq. my Negro Boy named ^{Callow} I also All the rest residue &
Remainder of my Goods Chattels Debts Sums & Sums of money Goods
Merchandise and Estate whatsoever and wheresoever (after my
Debts Legacies & funeral Expenses are paid & discharged) I Give
Devise & bequeath unto my Good friend the said John Porter who
I Doe make & appoint sole Executor of this my Will And I Doe
revoke all former Will & Wills by me heretofore made declaring this to
be my last Will & Testament In witness whereof I have so this
my Will set my hand & Seale the Day & Years above written

Signed Sealed published & Declared
by the Testator to be his last Will &
Testament (the words money, Callow
being first in bold) in the presence
of
Martha Harford
Mary Harford
Sam. Adams

Thomas Fleming

MARY TUCKER

a black girl, baptised at St Augustine's 30.11.1795.

(PRStA)

----- TURNER

"On Monday last a fight took place at Durdham Down between two pupils of the fistic art. One (black) of the name Turner and the other a youth by the name of Brittan. The battle was long and bloody and graced by most of the sporting men of the neighbourhood, a motley group from Bull Paunch Lane to Clifton Mall. The black possessed the most muscle, courage and skill and ofcourse was the conqueror."

(BGa 26.9.1811)

GEORGE USK

a negro servant to Mr Walter Jenkins, baptised St Andrew's Clifton 9.3.1745

(PRStAC)

VENUS - see COMMODORE

CHRISTIANA VENUS

a black. Buried Temple Church 28.1.1734.

(BTTe)

WALTER

a Negro Boy, baptised 9.10.1783 at St Peter's with KING ARTHUR, qv. (BTStPe)

WALTERS FAMILY:

SARAH daughter of WILLIAM and SARAH WALTERS, negroes, baptised St Michael's 18.12.1751, possibly the father was the same:

WILLIAM WALTERS

an adult black, baptised St Stephen's 27.9.1752.

(PRStS, BTStM)

JOHN WAPPING

a black, about 7 years old, baptised at St John's Bedminster quoted by Leonard Vear in "South of the River". He may have been named for Bristol's Wapping Docks.

WILLIAM WATERS

a negro, baptised St Augustine's 29.12.1743. Probably the same man who described as "a black man, of Pipe Lane", was buried almost twenty years to the day on 22.12.1763 at the same church.

(PRStA)

PENELOPE WEBB - see QUACO FAMILY

CHARLES WELSH

"an adult black" baptised St Stephen's 6.8.1761.

(PRStS)

WEST INDIAN CREOLE GIRL

"a sweetly sunburnt beauty of wealth and family was sent to England to be educated as a young lady, and innocent of the World fell to the blandishments of a rascally attorney, a noted roué whose business was on the brink of collapse due to his extravagant expenditure and notorious gallantry. He married her and they set up home in a Bristol mansion but he carried on in his old ways until all was lost and he was imprisoned in Newgate as a debtor where he eventually died. The young woman now in destitute circumstances, shunned by friends and branded as a felon's wife

succumbed to providence. The young son of the union was taken in by an old woman who had been employed under his father's roof in the days of prosperity and had received great kindness from his unfortunate mother. Being very poor she was compelled to find employment for the youth as he grew up and he became a labourer in the coalmines of Kingswood for a long period."

The above is an abridged version of a longer tale under the title "Surprise in a Coalmine" appearing in Felix Farley's Bristol Journal 26.1.1820. The writer, an anonymous "W" continues the story on a personal note.

"One Summer's morn on returning from my accustomed walk I thought there appeared an unusual bustle amongst the miners who were congregated in a group round the mouth of the pit. It first struck me that some disastrous accident had occurred but as I drew nearer I perceived by their gesticulations that it must be of a grateful character. They were surrounding a person respectably attired with pleasurable emotions depicted on their countenances and at the same time many of them were eagerly gazing down the shaft of the pit, the windlass of which was drawing something up, a young man in a bucket, who was quickly surrounded by all, eagerly shaking hands, laughing, jumping and exhibiting other expressions of delight and congratulations towards the young miner. It transpired he was now called upon to enjoy the proceeds of a handsome property that had been litigated during his unfortunate parents' lifetime but had not been finally adjusted till a short time previous to this agreeable 'Surprise in a Coalmine'."

(I hope the boy received sufficient largesse to escape the rigours of the Kingswood pits and that the colliers' genuine delight at his good fortune was rewarded in some way by their workmate. They had little enough to be joyful about - see my book Killed in a Coalpit.)

GEORGE WHITAKER
a Blackman, about 40 years old. Baptised St James's 11.3.1788. (BTSJ)

JOSEPH WHITE
an adult negro, baptised St Stephen's 4.2.1795. (PRStS)

JAMES WHITNEY
a black, baptised at St Augustine's 25.11.1753. (PRStA)

WILLIAM
"negro, adult" baptised All Saints Church 27.7.1720. (PRAS)

WILLIAM
a adult negro, baptised at St Augustine's 2.3.1785. (PRStA)

WILLIAM THOMAS
"the son of a blak" (sic). Baptised 24.10.1684. The printed register of St Augustine the less states that the information additional to the name is written in a different hand. It is a pity that "the blak" the child's mother is not named. (PRStA)

GEORGE WILLIAMS
"a black" baptised 29.12.1773, St John the Baptist's. (PRStJB)

HENRY WILLIAMS
an adult negro baptised St Stephen's 21.10.1796. (PRStS)

JACK WILLIAMS - see JOHN FRANCIS XAVIER

JAMES WILLIAMS
"an adult mulatto, 20 years old" baptised St James's 4.5.1784. (PRStJa)

JOHN WILLIAMS
a negro man and Ruth Fitzgerald, both of this parish married at St Philip & St Jacob's 6.1.1746/7. (PRStPJ)

JOHN WILLIAMS
"a black man" baptised St John the Baptist's 16.10.1785. (PRStJB)

THOMAS WILLIAMS
a black man, baptised St Augustine's 22.9.1797. (PRStA)

ROBERT WILLIS
a negro boy, baptised St Peter's 17.4.1794. (BTStP)

PETER WILMOT
"a negro man, born at St Christopher's, about 23 years of age" baptised at St George, 30.12.1781. (PRStGeorge)

EDWARD WINTER
"a black, aged about 17 years" baptised St Paul's 2.2.1798. (PRStP)

JOB WINTHROP
a black man, baptised St John the Baptist's 21.7.1776. (PRStJB)

THOMAS WOTTON
"an adult negro boy" baptised Bristol Cathedral 1739/40. (RBCath)

YEAMANS' NEGROES

Robert Yeamans, a prominent Bristol merchant made a statement to the Bristol Tolzey Court in respect of two negroes he had bought for £30 from a Captain Reynolds who in turn had captured them from a Portuguese ship plundered on the high seas. Yeamans' first thought was to despatch them to Virginia but he said they pleaded with him to grant them the lesser of two evils. This was to send them instead to Spain where in common with other wealthy Bristolians, he held large estates. It appears there was something fishy about the affair for apparently a complaint was made which led to Yeamans appearing before Mayor Hugh Browne, backed up by two friends, his fellow businessman Robert Willett and Lewis Weaver, a scrivener. Yeamans denied he had ever imprisoned or ill-treated the two blacks in any way and indeed had laid out £20 in order to provide them with clothes and other necessaries for their journey. The Mayor seemingly found that all this was within the law and above reproach. Whilst the two slaves toiled on his estates Yeamans went on to be knighted in 1663, created Baronet in 1666 and Mayor of Bristol 1669-70.

1651, September 1. These may certifie and make knowne, to all it may concerne that on the day of the date hereof, Robert Yeamans of the City of

Bristoll merchaunt, Robert Willett of the said Citty merchant and lewis weaver of the same Citty scriuener, came all personally before mee Hugh Browne Esquire etc; and did depose etc; (vizt) the said Robert Yeamans for himselfe saithe that in or about the moneth of October last past hee this deponent, bought of one Captaine Reynolds twoe neegroes and gawe for them 30li which neegroes hee the said Captaine Reynolds said hee tooke in a shippe from the Kinge of Portugall: And this deponent had an Intent to send the same Neegroes for Virginea but vpon their earnest entreaty, they desired to serue seaven years in any parte of Spaine; And therevpon they bound themselves by Indentures made by the abouesaid Lewis Weauer to serue him this deponent or his assignes for the terme of seaven yeares in any parte of Spaine, (to which) Indentures the abouesaid Lewis Weauer and Robert Willett, subscribed their names as witnesses, as may appeare. And this deponent maketh oathe that the said neegroes weere neuer kept in prison since this deponent bought them, nor weere, ever compelled to be bound vnto him, but only their owne entreaty: And this deponent lastly saith that hee laid out, for apparell, & other necessaries, in fittige the said neegroes forth for Spaine the summe of twentie pounds & vwards:

Robert Yeamans.

(Deposition Books of Bristol 1650-54, Bristol Record Society X111)

ANN ZEBRA

"an adult black woman, about 19 or 20 years old" baptised St James's 25.11.1782. (PRStJa)



A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY

1530. William Hawkins of Plymouth made the first English voyage to the West coast of Africa. He traded in ivory so is no example to anybody. It did not pass unnoticed that slavery was a way of life amongst warring tribes.

1535. John Lock brought five blacks to England as passengers. They were taught English and returned to Africa to lay the foundations for trade, out of which grew slavery. It became fashionable to own a slave and there were so many by the end of the century that the first sign of racism appeared. It was said the blacks threatened the purity of English blood and the livelihood of English servants, remarks which are still commonplace.

1596. Queen Elizabeth I announced that there "are lately divers blackamoors brought into this realme, of which kinde of people there are allready here too manie....those kinde of people should be sent forth out of the lande."

If the Virgin Queen was harsh, then her successor, James I, "The Wisest Fool in Christendom" was infinitely worse. At his wedding to Princess Anne of Denmark which took place in Oslo, Norway, he commanded that four young negroes should dance in the snow, naked, in front of the bridal coach to entertain the crowd. They all caught pneumonia and died.

1702 Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe* (and *ergo*, creator of *Man Friday*), attacked slavery in *Reformation of Manners*.

1706. Lord Chief Justice Holt ruled: "As soon as a Negro comes into England he becomes free", though this noble thought did not become law. Besides....the retired planters from the West Indies objected: "When we return to England we expect to bring certain of our house-slaves with us." They applied to the Crown for a ruling.

14th January, 1729. Sir Philip Yorke, Attorney General and Charles Talbot, Solicitor General, issued the definitive statement:

We are of the Opinion that a Slave by coming from the West Indies to Great Britain or Ireland either with or without his Master, doth not become free and that his Master's Property or Right in him is not thereby determined or varied: and that Baptism doth not bestow freedom on him nor make any alteration in his Temporal Condition in these Kingdoms. We are also of the Opinion, that his Master may legally compel him to return again to the Plantations. This edict remained the law for the next forty three years.

1749. The still widely believed notion that a negro living in England could be emancipated if he was a baptised Christian was scotched by Lord Hardwick referring to the 1729 law.

1765. Granville Sharpe, first of the great English Abolitionists challenged the 1729 decision on the grounds that slavery had no positive legal existence in England. He wrote the play "The Padlock" in which Mungo "The British Negro" asks to be "like the Briton, free." Seven years and many

legal wrangles later he managed to convince Lord Chief Justice Lord Mansfield that no man can hold property rights over another.

22nd June 1772. Lord Mansfield made his historic judgement in respect of James Somerset, a first step which would eventually lead to emancipation throughout the world. Somerset, brought to England in 1769 by his master, Charles Stewart, as a manservant tried to run away but was recaptured and taken aboard the vessel *Anne and Mary* in the Thames to await shipment to Jamaica to be sold. His Lordship reluctantly adjudged that the law did not approve or allow such doings and "whatever inconveniences may follow....the black must be discharged." Felix Farley's Bristol Journal 27th June 1772 erroneously told its readers that Lord Mansfield had decreed "that every slave brought into this country ought to be free and no master had a right to sell them here". There was alarm in Virginia on 21st September when the Boston Gazette went a stage further and told its readers that all British slaves had been freed. The London Morning Chronicle waxed satirical.

*Tyrants! No more the Servile Yoke prepare
For breath of slaves too pure is English Air.*

1785. 16 ships from Bristol sailed to Africa; there were 20 in 1786, 31 in 1787 and 17 in 1788. Up to a half were slavers. Articles demonstrating inhumanity of the trade appeared in Bristol papers, mainly inserted by the Society of Friends (also known as Quakers). The Bristol Men's Meeting of the Society distributed 300 protest leaflets.

June 1787. Thomas Clarkson arrived in Bristol, armed with an introduction to Harry Gandy, a former slaver, now riven by conscience. Clarkson's dangerous cloak and dagger investigations took place in Bristol's low taverns, with the brave landlord of the "Seven Stars" acting as his guide and confidant. Harry Gandy promised to testify but no others could be found until the Quakers arranged a secret meeting between Clarkson and Surgeon Gardiner of the *Pilgrim* which was about to sail. Gardiner agreed to keep a diary of the voyage. (Sadly he died at sea and his notes went overboard with him. It is impossible not to suspect skullduggery). A chance conversation overheard near the Corn Exchange led Clarkson to follow James Arnold, a surgeon's mate just discharged from a Bristol ship. Arnold's description of the ill-treatment of seamen aboard the *Alexander* was the most horrific Clarkson had so far heard. Though he was due to sail as surgeon aboard the *Ruby* Arnold made a deposition before a magistrate. He too said he would keep a log. Clarkson, suffering from mental and physical exhaustion finally met Alexander Falconbridge, Arnold's superior aboard the *Alexander*. Falconbridge's testimony revealed conditions worse than even Clarkson had realised. The surgeon said he would tell all, whether in public or in private. Clarkson wrote: "The joy I felt rendered me quite useless as to business the remainder of the day."

1807. Slavery was finally outlawed in the British Empire. It took a civil war to free the slaves of the United States of America. In some parts of the World slavery still exists.

ERRATUM:

Rev. Ronald A. Cowley of Broadmead Baptist Church has pointed out that slavery did not end in 1807. A Bristol member of his church, William Knibb, who served in Jamaica from 1824 "became burdened with the plight of the slaves and was a vigorous and unrelenting speaker against slavery". He gave evidence to the Commons Committee working on the Act of Emancipation, which was finally passed in 1834.

Black Bristolians

SHIPS: Africa, 9, 13, 19	Leviathan, 36
Alfred, 19, 20	Lively, 11
Alexander, 9, 16, 48	Lucia, 12
Anne & Mary (London), 48	Marg of Lothian, 27
Baltimore Merchant, 32	Milford, 14
Betsey, 27	Milford, (Royal Navy), 25
Black Prince, 14	New Grace, 29
Brooks, 19	Nancy, 11
Brothers, 18, 20	Nugent, 13
Caesar, 25	Peggy, 23
Catherine, 25	Phoenix, 25
Charleston, 14, 36	Pilgrim, 48
Chester, 18	Pomona, 22
Despatch, 25	Prince Tom, 32
Duchess, 31	Queen Charlotte, (Royal Navy), 13
Duke of Argyll (Liverpool), 36	Rising Sun, 9
Eagle, 29	Robuste, (French), 25
Elizabeth, 37	Ruby, 48
Gambia, 31	Seeker, 40
George, 19	Sally, 14, 19, 20
Hawk, 27	Sisters, 22
Heart of Oak, 16	St James, 11
Henry, 17	Success, 29
Indian Queen, 27	Sylvia, 16
Jacob & Peter, 33	Thomas, 13
John, 11	Towgood, 29
Jolly, 15, 36	Ulysses, 18
	Virginian, 36.

The following Bristol Ships & their Captains were encountered by Captain John Newton on the coast of Africa. (See his *Journal of a Slave Trader, 1750-54*)

Halifax, Ellis October 23, 1750
 Williamsburg, Taite, " " "
 Indian Queen, Rice, February 4, 1751
 Triton, Boucher, February 12, 1751
 Jason, Gally, " " "
 Thistle, Bray, February 17, 1753.
 Success, Ingledue, December 2, 1753.*
 Fortune, Boucher, February 5, 1754.

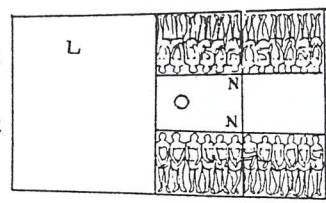
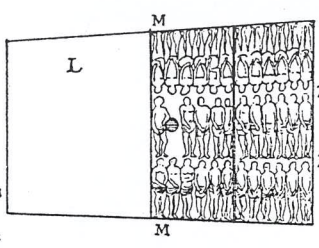
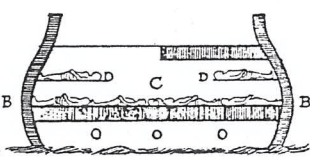
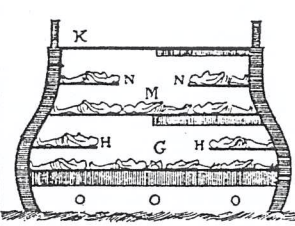
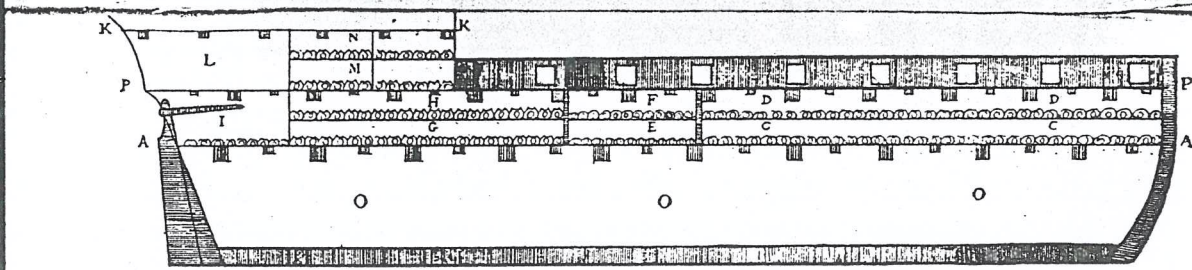
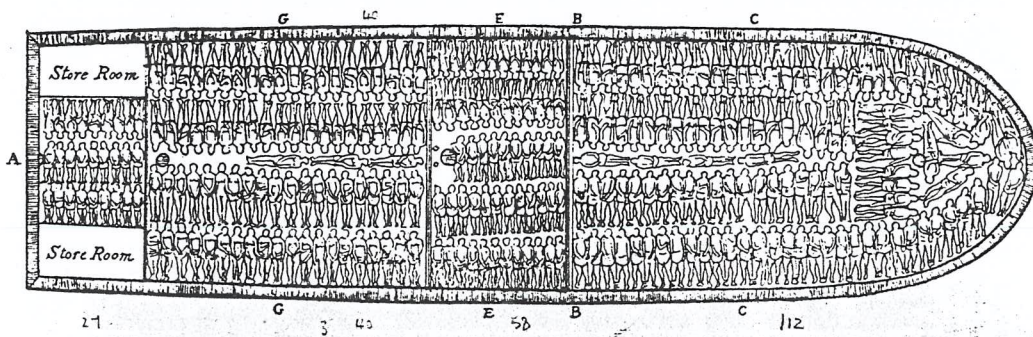
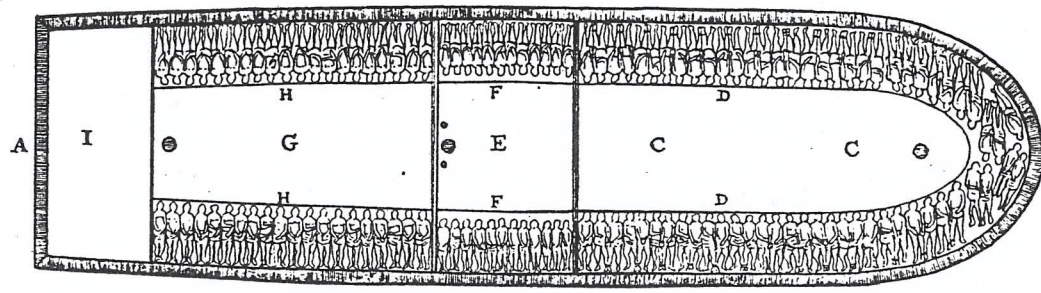
* Ingledue is not specifically stated to be a Bristol Captain but Bristol's mariners' church, St Augustine the Less, formerly on the Quay, has the baptisms of Martha the daughter of John & Mary Engledue in 1746 and Ann the daughter of William & Ann Engledue in 1752. Newton also features a family called Cumberbatch, John, William and James, slave traders, who his editor suggests are Africans or mulattos. The name Cumberbatch is also found in Bristol, for instance in the register of St Ewens. There is a marriage licence for Samuel Cumberbatch, mariner of St James and Ann Beams, widow 4th June 1722.



Black Bristolians

Adams, Edward, 17
 James, 41
 Alward, Francis, 42
 Susanna, 42
 Andrews, Thomas, 19
 Arnold, James, 48
 Aselby, Capt. John, 14, 36
 Capt. Thomas, 36
 Astry, Arabella, 39
 Attwood, Jane, 37
 John, 19
 Balsum, Eliza, 30
 Barklay, Joseph, 19
 Beacham, Joseph, 19; Beams, Ann, 49
 Becher, John, 41
 Mary, 41
 Beck, Mr, 11
 Bedford, Rev. Richard, 25
 Blake & Palmer's, 25
 Blanchard, Ebing, 19
 Bond, John, 37
 Bouchier, Capt. Edward, 15, 49
 Bowen, James, 19, 20
 Bray, Capt, 49
 Bridges, Mr J, 15
 Bristol, Tom, 15
 Brittan, Mr, 43
 Browne, Hugh, 45
 Brown, Emanuel, 38
 Bulpin, James, 20
 Bundy, Joseph, 24
 Bush, Thomas, 10
 Capilthorne, Capt John, 13
 Carter, Capt. William, 11
 Chandler, Walter, 20
 Chapman, Dorothy, 21
 Guy, 21
 Charter, Henry, 19
 Chilcott, Capt. John, 32
 Childs, Thomas, 19
 Clarkson, Thomas, 18, 20, 37, 48
 Connelly, Henry, 19
 Codrington, Elizabeth, 21
 Col. Wm, 21
 Cook, Ralph, 40
 Courtney, Capt. Stephen, 31
 Craven, Matthew, 26
 Creswick, Francis, 12
 Cross, Benjamin, 19
 Cumberbatch, Family, 49
 Cunningham, Joseph, 20
 Danvers, John, 30
 Darby, William, 20
 Davey, Thomas, 19
 Daubeny, Jane, 33
 Day, Capt, 17
 Peter, 41
 Lt. Thomas, 25
 Defoe, Daniel, 47
 Denham, Elizabeth, 20
 Richard, 20
 Dixon, Capt, 29
 Mr, 20
 Donovan, Mr, 18
 Thomas, 26
 Dove, Edward, 19
 Duff, Nicholas, 26
 Dugan, William, 19
 Dymore, Capt, 33
 Eagles, Richard, 32
 Easton, Thomas & Co, 40
 Eaton, Capt, 28
 Edmonds, William, 28
 Elliott, Sarah, 17
 Ellis, Capt, 49
 Elton, Jacob, 26
 Engledue, Family, 49
 Evans, Nancy, 37
 Peyri, 19
 Falconbridge, Alexander, 48
 Featherstone, Henry, 19
 Feattus, Capt. Jasper, 11
 Fitzgerald, Ruth, 45
 Samuel, 19
 Fleming, Becher, 41
 John, 41
 Foy, Edward, 38
 Gally, Capt, 49
 Gandy, Harry, 37, 48
 Gant, William, 19
 Gardiner, Surgeon, 48
 Gibbs, Mr, 27
 Goldring, Thomas, 19
 Goodman, James, 19
 Griffin, Capt. Peter, 18
 Gwythen, Capt. John, 32
 Ham, William, 23
 Hammett, Thomas, 20
 Hampson, Thomas, 19
 Hanford, Hugh, 42
 Hardwick, Lord, 47
 Harford, John Scandrett, 23
 Joseph, 23
 Martha, 41
 Mary, 41
 Truman, 23
 Harman, Capt. 12
 Harwood, Capt, 11

Hastier, Capt. John, 21	Newton, Capt, John, 49	
Hawkins, Ann, 23	Nicholas, Edward, 27	
William, 23, 47	Nixon, Capt, James, 18	
Haymans, William, 40	Packer, Ann, 40	
Haynes, Andrew, 19	Parker, Mr. 5	
Heathcote, Mr, 42	Phillips, Capt. Thomas, 13	
Henderson, John, 19	Pickmore, Mary, 12	
Hicks, Ann, 37	Pollock, Capt. James, 40	
Holbrook, Capt. Joseph, 42	Pyke, Matthew, 20	
Holt, Lord Justice, 47	Pyne, Mr, 31	
Hook, Sir Humphrey, 42	Quaque, Rev. Philip, 36	
Horewood, John, 30	Queen Elizabeth I, 47	
Horseler, Charles, 20	Quigg, James, 19	
Howlett, Capt. Jeffrey, 19	Radford's, 22	
Ireland, Mr, 26	Read, Capt, John	
Jackson, Joseph, 5	Reynolds, Capt, 45	
James, Capt. Wm, 11	Rice, Capt. Rowland, 27, 49	
Jenkins, Walter, 43	Richards, Absolom, 19	
Jones, Edward, 21	Robe, Capt. Alex, 13	
George, 19	Rogers, Mary, 37	
Mary, 36	Romney, Ann, 25	
Jordan, Ann, 37	Rose, Josiah, 30	
Daniel, 37	Round, Mrs, 37	
William, 37	Rowles, F. C. , 30	
Ker, Capt. Alexander, 29	Russell, Ann, 41	
King James I, 47	Richard, 41	
King, Lord Chancellor, 25	Sampson, Capt. John, 37	
Laroche, Sir James, 28	Scandrett, John, 33	
Lathrop, Richard, 23	Sharpe, Granville, 6, 47	
Lavington, Chas, 27	Shaw, Capt. R. A. , 14	
Lea, John, 19	Skinner, Rev. John, 9	
Lee, Benjamin, 19	Smith, Mrs Dorothy, 12	
Lisayman, William, 41	George, 19	
Lock, John, 25, 47	Capt. Jos: 9	
Lucas, Mr, 16	Marcus, 28	
McMurdoe, Capt James, 16	Mary, 23	
McNeal, Neal, 29	Richard, 30	
McTaggart, Capt. James, 14	Capt. Thos, 12	
Capt. John, 9	Smythe, Capt. Wm, 29	
Mann, Capt. Robt, 25	Somerset, James, 48	
Mansfield, Lord Justice, 48	Springer, Joshua, 33, 34	
Meyler, Mrs, 21	Stephens, Dr, 27	
Middleton, Mary, 28	Stewart, Charles, 48	
Miller, Michael, 27	Stinsser, Thomas, 19	
Montgomery, William, 19	Stroud, Capt. Geo, 25	
More, Hannah, 7, 31	Studdy, Capt. Jo: 9	
Morgan, John, 19	Sturge, Nancy, 32	
Morris, Capt. William, 21	Suffolk & Bradon, Earl, 39	
Mountjoy, Thomas, 32	Swymmer Family, 13	
Murray, Alexander, 19	Tate, Capt, 49	
Naish, Rev. J, 37	Taylor, Henry, 14	
Nash, Capt. Ezekiel, 25	Thomas, 20	
James, 19	William, 19	
John, 19, William, 25	Teast, Sydenham, 19	
		Thomas, John, 19
		Mr, 20
		Thorpe, Capt. Nath'l, 11
		Tyndall, Nath'l, 37
		Ven, Mary, 21
		Walpole, Horace, 31
		Walters, Wm, 19
		Washer, John, 19
		Wasse, Mr, 31
		Watkins, Elizabeth, 23
		Capt. Owen, 17
		Mr, 23
		Watson, Catherine, 26
		John, 19,
		Weaver, Lewis, 45
		Webb(e), George, 19, 33
		Whetstone, Sarah, 31
		Whitchurch, Thos, 12
		White, Mr, 10, 30
		Whitewood, Thomas, 19
		Wilcox, Messrs, 39
		Willett, Robt, 45
		Williams. Thos, 19
		Wilson, Wm, 19
		Woodes Rogers, Capt, 31
		Woodward, Richard, 38
		Worth, Samuel, 19
		Wyting, Capt. Samuel, 31
		Yates, Major, 15
		Yeamans, Robert, 45
		Yearsley, Ann, 7
		Yorke, Sir Philip, 47.



Plan of the slave ship "Brookes," 1790.

		Feet	Inches		Feet	Inches	
AA	Overall length of Lower Deck	100	0	HH	Length of Platforms in Women's Room	28	6
BB	Breadth of beam inside Lower Deck	25	4		Breadth of	6	0
OOO	Depth of Hold	10	0	II	Length of Gun Room on Lower Deck	10	6
	Height between each deck	5	8		Breadth of	12	0
CC	Length of Men's Room on Lower Deck	46	0	KK	Length of Quarter Deck	33	6
	Breadth of	25	4		Breadth of	19	6
DD	Length of Platforms in Men's Room	46	0	LL	Length of Cabin	14	0
	Breadth of	6	0		Height of	6	2
EE	Length of Boys' Room	13	9	MM	Length of Half Deck	16	6
	Breadth of	25	0		Height of	6	2
FF	Breadth of Platforms in Boys' Room	6	0	NN	Length of Platforms on Half Deck	16	6
GG	Length of Women's Room	28	6		Breadth of	6	0
	Breadth of	23	6	PP	Upper Deck		

A
L I S T
OF THE
F R E E M E N
OF THE
Company of MERCHANTS
Trading to *AFRICA*.
FOR
London, Bristol, and Liverpool.

1759.

B R I S T O L.

<p> A LEYN William Atkins Michael Ames Jeremy, <i>Esq;</i> Aleyn Henry Averay John Averay Richard Arnold William Alker George Brown Humphry Brickdale John Becher Cranfield, <i>Esq;</i> Baugh Isaac, <i>Esq;</i> Brackendrige John Bright Allen Bright Henry, <i>Esq;</i> Berrow William Bonbonus James Brown Francis Bannister James Beaton John Ball John Bayly Giles, <i>Esq;</i> Berrow John, <i>Esq;</i> Baker Slade Brown Richard Bayly John Berry Samuel Bull John Barnes William, <i>jun. Esq;</i> Baugh Francis Brodribb Isaac Bedham Joseph Birkbeck John Charleton Edward Champion William Campbell David Champion Joseph Curtis John, <i>Esq;</i> Cox Stephen Chamberlayne Edward Clarke John Camplin Richard Chivers John </p>	<p> Cornish James Champness Richard Cadell Thomas Collett John Henry Dampier, <i>Esq;</i> Dean Thomas, <i>Esq;</i> Devonshire Christopher Durbin John, <i>Esq;</i> Dinham Robert Daubeny George Dickenson Caleb Dyer William Davis Samuel Davis Mark Dymock Thomas Daltera James Davis William Davis Edward Delpratt William Davis Alexander Davis Stephen Daniel Francis Durbin John, <i>jun.</i> Dixon John Dinwoody John Easton Thomas Elton Isaac, <i>Esq;</i> Edward Thomas Elton Abraham Isaac, <i>Esq.</i> Ellis Henry Eaton Thomas Edridge Thomas Ellis Richard Farr Richard, <i>Esq;</i> French Martin Ford Alexander Fisher Paul Freeman John, <i>jun.</i> Farr Thomas Farrell Joseph Foy Nathaniel Farr Thomas, <i>jun.</i> Franks Richard </p>	<p> Field Pitman Scandret Gordon William Gordon Robert, <i>Esq;</i> Gwyn Charles Gardner Samuel Gressly John, <i>jun.</i> Griffin William Griffiths John Gregory Joseph George William Hobhouse John Hobhouse Henry Hobhouse Isaac Harris Thomas, <i>Esq;</i> Harmer John Hare Ebenezer Hilhouse James, <i>Esq;</i> Hale Matthew Hutchenson William Hunt William Hilhouse William Hanson Richard Hagley Fortunatus Hill Jeremiah Harford Thomas Hellier Elisha Hawkesworth Ab. Rich. Hall John Holland Joseph Houlton Robert Iredele Francis Jenkins Philip Jolliffe Richard Jenkins Richard James William James John Knox Thomas, <i>Esq;</i> King Walter Kill Joseph Kill Daniel Laroche James, <i>Esq;</i> Lougher Walter Loscombe Joseph </p>	<p> Lloyd Caleb Lloyd Edward Lucas Robert Lewis Joseph Love Joseph, <i>Esq;</i> Longdon Thomas Meyler Richard Martin William, <i>Esq;</i> Meyler Richard, <i>jun.</i> Matthew William Munckley Samuel Miller Michael Mac Neale Hector Miller William Macartney James Matthew James Masters John Martin Josiah Nicholas Edward Nash Stephen Pennington Thomas Prankard Richard Perks John Prothero Philip Percival Joseph Pollard John Perkins Richard Peach Samuel Peach John Pope Andrew Pitman John Powell John Perkins Walter, <i>jun.</i> Pennington Ferdinand Perry Stephen Powell William Pyne Thomas, <i>jun.</i> Robinson Richard Ruscombe James Reed James Reed John Rogers Corsely Rogers Francis </p>
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<p> Rogers Francis, <i>jun.</i> Reeve William Rickards Joseph Robson Joseph Roberts John Rumsey James Rigg Joseph Reeve John Rogers Corsley, <i>jun.</i> Rogers Robert Rock Thomas Reed Edward Rodbard William Swymmer William, <i>Esq;</i> Smith Robert Sedgeley Samuel Stevens James Seaborne Richard </p>	<p> Smith Samuel, <i>Druggist</i> Smith Morgan, <i>Esq;</i> Smith Thomas Smith Henry Seede William Stretton John Steevenson John Smith Samuel, <i>Distiller</i> Smith Francis Smith Standfast Symmons Samuel Saunders Hollis Smith Samuel, <i>Lin. Drap.</i> Stephens William Short Walton Stephens Will., <i>Lin. Drap.</i> Searle Edward </p>	<p> Shepherd Joseph, <i>jun.</i> Stock John Swymmer Henry, <i>Esq;</i> Swymmer Anthony Tonge Henry Tonge John Tyndale Thomas Trevaskes John Thompson John Tate John Thornton Christopher Teaste Sydenham, <i>sen.</i> Teaste Sydenham, <i>jun.</i> Tayler Josiah Teague Joseph Viner George White Daniel </p>	<p> Whitehead Thomas West Henry Whatley Edward, <i>Esq;</i> Wraxall Nathaniel Willoughby Christopher Weare Henry, <i>Esq;</i> Wansey William Wilcox Joshua Webb Samuel Webb Nathaniel Weare George, <i>Esq;</i> Wood Leighton Willett John, <i>jun.</i> Whatley Henry Watts Phineas Ward Edward Yeamans Frederick </p>
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ABBREVIATIONS

- BCathR Bristol Cathedral Register
BG Bristol Gazette
BL Bristol Lists
BPSW Bristol Privateers and Ships of War
BRI Bristol Royal Infirmary
BRO Bristol Record Office
BTStM Bishops Transcript. St Michael
BTTe Bishops Transcripts Temple
FFBJ Felix Farley's Bristol Journal
GRO Gloucestershire Record Office
BWI Bristol Weekly Intelligencer
HBI History Bristol Royal Infirmary
LA Latimer's Annals
MV Merchant Venturers
PRAS Parish Register, All Saints
PRD Parish Register Doynton
PRH Parish Register Henbury
PRM Parish Register Mangotsfield
PRStA Parish Register St Augustine
PRStAC Parish Register St Andrew Clifton
PRStL Parish Register St Leonard
PRStN Parish Register St Nicholas
PRStPJ Parish Register Ss Philip & Jacob
PRStS Parish Register St Stephen
PRStJ Parish Register St James
PRStJB Parish Register St John the Baptist
PRStT Parish Register St Thomas
PRStW Parish Register St Werbergh
PRW Parish Register Winterbourne
SFBJ Sarah Farley's Bristol Journal
SBD Sketchley's Bristol Directory



PECT OF THE CT



PRICE £3.50

Wiltshire & part in Somersetshire, but belongs to neither, being a County of it's self. The River AVON, runs almost the
was it's first Mayor. Part of this City is on it's north Side of it's River AVON, united by a draw Bridge for convenience of Ships
ended by them, except on it's Eastern Side where was formerly a large & strong Castle built by Robt. illegitimate Son of
it's the Place built into Streets. The City had once a double Wall, it's inner one was built by Geoffrey Bp of Constance
to see till after the Dissolution of Monasteries, by H: VIII, when Paul Bishp, was the first Bishop, An 1542. The
to both sides this & other Churches the most beautiful of which I could not think of any in England.