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Tomich - 1990

Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar - Dale W.

Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar - Dale W.
Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar, Second Edition - Dale W. Tomich - 2016-02-22
Traces the historical development of slave labor and plantation agriculture in nineteenth-century Martinique. A classic text long out of print, Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar traces the historical development of slave labor and plantation agriculture in Martinique during the period immediately preceding slave emancipation in 1848. Interpreting these events against the broader background of the world-economy, Dale W. Tomich analyzes the importance of topics such as British hegemony in the nineteenth century, related developments of the French economy, and competition from European beet sugar producers. He shows how slaves’ adaptation—and resistance—to changing working conditions transformed the plantation labor regime and the very character of slavery itself. Based on archival sources in France and Martinique, Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar offers a vivid reconstruction of the complex and contradictory interrelations among the world market, the material processes of sugar production, and the social relations of slavery. In this second edition, Tomich includes a new introduction in which he offers an explicit discussion of the methodological and theoretical issues entailed in developing and extending the world-systems perspective and clarifies the importance of the approach for the study of particular histories.
Traces the inner connections between the second century, related developments of the French economy, and competition from European beet sugar producers. He shows how slaves' adaptation—and resistance—to changing working conditions transformed the plantation labor regime and the very character of slavery itself. Based on archival sources in France and Martinique, Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar offers a vivid reconstruction of the complex and contradictory interrelations among the world market, the material processes of sugar production, and the social relations of slavery. In this second edition, Tomich includes a new introduction in which he offers an explicit discussion of the methodological and theoretical issues entailed in developing and extending the world-systems perspective and clarifies the importance of the approach for the study of particular histories.

**The Atlantic and Africa** - Dale W. Tomich - 2021-08-01

slavery in the Americas, slavery in Africa, the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, and the "Great Transformation" of the nineteenth century world economy. The Atlantic and Africa breaks new ground by exploring the connections between two bodies of scholarship that have developed separately from one another. On the one hand, the "second slavery" perspective that has reinterpreted the relation of Atlantic slavery and capitalism by emphasizing the extraordinary expansion of new frontiers of slave commodity production and their role in the economic, social, and political transformations of the nineteenth-century world-economy. On the other hand, Africanist scholarship that has established the importance of slavery and slave trading in Africa to the political, economic and social organization of African societies during the nineteenth century. Taken together, these two movements enable us to delineate the processes forming the capitalist world-economy, establish its specific
abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, and the reintegrates Africa into the transformations in the world economy. This volume explores this paradigm at diverse levels ranging from state formation and the reorganization of world markets to the creation of new social roles and identities. Dale W. Tomich is Professor of Sociology and History at Binghamton University, State University of New York. He is the author of Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar and editor of Atlantic Transformations: Empire, Politics and Slavery during the Nineteenth Century, both published by SUNY press. Paul E. Lovejoy is Distinguished Research Professor of History at York University, Canada. He is the author of many books, including Slavery in the Global Diaspora of Africa and Jihad in West Africa during the Age of Revolutions.

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Circuits of Containment - Darla Jean
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Slavery & the Slave Trade - United States.
Circuit Court (1st Circuit) - 1820*

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Thompson - 2014
This dissertation documents the development of
New Orleans and Louisiana from 1805-1861. I
argue that iron collars emerged in the nineteenth
century as technologies of torture, control,
coercion, commodity production, and
distribution. The use of iron collars by enslavers,
in conjunction with chains, jails, the state
penitentiary, and forced labor on municipal and
state public works shows how technologies
shaped enslaved peoples lives as they were
captured, contained, and forced to be productive
units of labor. By combining insights from
scholarship in the fields of US slavery and
technology, I argue that enslavers innovative
uses of these technologies made the process of
extracting labor from enslaved people more
efficient and productive. By focusing on the
punishing labor practices enslaved people
endured in iron collars, jails, chain gangs, forced
public works labor, and penitentiaries I show
and recaptured through spaces of punishment enslaved people in order to keep them productive and profitable. In Chapter One, I examine the material experience of slaves wearing iron collars, including those with obstructions such as prongs, branches and bells. In Chapter Two, I examine the practices of incarceration in relationship to legislators' rhetoric about constructing a seamless economic circuit exploiting slave labor from plantation to prison factory in order to clothe an independent South. In Chapter Three, I examine how enslaved people who were either privately or publicly owned were used for to build and municipal and state infrastructure. State and city owned slaves, captured and jailed runaway slaves, and convicts from the state penitentiary labored to build roads, levees and clear rivers and bayous. Through these practices, enslaved people's lives embodied hard labor, blurring lines between enslavement and incarceration, as they were loaned, rented, borrowed, and bought, captured, and labor in support of building and maintaining the infrastructure necessary for the production and distribution of commodities. Together, a range of technical practices were socially and economically shaped and produced through networks of people, objects, knowledge and ideology forming a socio-technical system for the control and containment of enslaved people as they struggled to be free.

Circuits of Containment - Darla Jean Thompson - 2014
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who were either privately or publicly owned were units of labor. By combining insights from scholarship in the fields of US slavery and technology, I argue that enslavers innovative uses of these technologies made the process of extracting labor from enslaved people more efficient and productive. By focusing on the punishing labor practices enslaved people endured in iron collars, jails, chain gangs, forced public works labor, and penitentiaries I show how the old and the new were used to "improve" enslaved people in order to keep them productive and profitable. In Chapter One, I examine the material experience of slaves wearing iron collars, including those with obstructions such as prongs, branches and bells. In Chapter Two, I examine the practices of incarceration in relationship to legislators' rhetoric about constructing a seamless economic circuit exploiting slave labor from plantation to prison factory in order to clothe an independent South. In Chapter Three, I examine how enslaved people used for to build and municipal and state infrastructure. State and city owned slaves, captured and jailed runaway slaves, and convicts from the state penitentiary labored to build roads, levees and clear rivers and bayous. Through these practices, enslaved people's lives embodied hard labor, blurring lines between enslavement and incarceration, as they were loaned, rented, borrowed, and bought, captured, and recaptured through spaces of punishment and labor in support of building and maintaining the infrastructure necessary for the production and distribution of commodities. Together, a range of technical practices were socially and economically shaped and produced through networks of people, objects, knowledge and ideology forming a socio-technical system for the control and containment of enslaved people as they struggled to be free.

**Slavery and the Ohio Circuit Rider** - Paul H. Boase -
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**Supreme Injustice** - Paul Finkelman - 2018-01-08
In ruling after ruling, the three most important pre–Civil War justices—Marshall, Taney, and Story—upheld slavery. Paul Finkelman establishes an authoritative account of each justice’s proslavery position, the reasoning behind his opposition to black freedom, and the personal incentives that embedded racism ever deeper in American civic life.

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**Sugar: The World Corrupted: From Slavery to Obesity** - James Walvin - 2018-04-03
The modern successor to Sweetness and Power, James Walvin’s Sugar is a rich and engaging work on a topic that continues to change our world. How did a simple commodity, once the prized monopoly of kings and princes, become an essential ingredient in the lives of millions, before mutating yet again into the cause of a global health epidemic? Prior to 1600, sugar was a costly luxury, the domain of the rich. But with the rise of the sugar colonies in the New World over the following century, sugar became cheap, ubiquitous and an everyday necessity. Less than fifty years ago, few people suggested that sugar posed a global health problem. And yet today, sugar is regularly denounced as a dangerous addiction, on a par with tobacco. While sugar consumption remains higher than ever—in some countries as high as 100lbs per head per
essential ingredient in the lives of millions, proclaim that their product contains no sugar. How did sugar grow from prize to pariah? Acclaimed historian James Walvin looks at the history of our collective sweet tooth, beginning with the sugar grown by enslaved people who had been uprooted and shipped vast distances to undertake the grueling labor on plantations. The combination of sugar and slavery would transform the tastes of the Western world. Masterfully insightful and probing, James Walvin reveals the relationship between society and sweetness over the past two centuries—and how it explains our conflicted relationship with sugar today.

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The Alchemy of Slavery - M. Scott Heerman - 2018-09-10
In this sweeping saga that spans empires,
peoples, and nations, M. Scott Heerman
chronicles the long history of slavery in the heart
of the continent and traces its many iterations
through law and social practice. Arguing that
slavery had no fixed institutional form, Heerman
traces practices of slavery through indigenous,
French, and finally U.S. systems of captivity,
inheritable slavery, lifelong indentureship, and
the kidnapping of free people. By connecting the
history of indigenous bondage to that of slavery
and emancipation in the Atlantic world, Heerman
shows how French, Spanish, and Native North
American practices shaped the history of slavery
foregrounds the diverse and adaptable slaving
practices that masters deployed to build a slave
economy in the Upper Mississippi River Valley,
attempting to outmaneuver their antislavery
opponents. In time, a formidable cast of lawyers
and antislavery activists set their sights on
ending slavery in Illinois. Abraham Lincoln,
Lyman Trumbull, Richard Yates, and many other
future leaders of the Republican party partnered
with African Americans to wage an extended
campaign against slavery in the region. Across a
century and a half, slavery's nearly perpetual
reinvention takes center stage: masters turning
Indian captives into slaves, slaves into servants,
former slaves into kidnapping victims; and
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The Politics of the Second Slavery - Dale W. Tomich - 2016-11-15
Sheds new light on both pro and antislavery politics in the nineteenth-century Americas. The creation of new frontiers of slave commodity production and the expansion and intensification of slavery in Brazil, Cuba, and the southern United States were an integral part of the expansion of the world economy during the nineteenth century. Beginning from this vantage point, The Politics of the Second Slavery brings together a group of international scholars to reinterpret pro- and antislavery politics both globally and nationally as part of the forces that
chapters shed new light on the decolonization and nationalization of slavery in the Americas, the politics of proslavery elites both within particular countries and across the Atlantic region, the abolition of the international slave trade, and slave resistance.

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Mail Robbery by Slave : United States V. Amy - Amy (Slave.) - 1859

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The Trial of Reuben Crandall, M.D., Charged with Publishing Seditious Libels, by Circulating the Publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Before the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, Held at Washington, in April, 1836, Occupying the Court the Period of Ten Days - Reuben Crandall - 1836

The Trial of Reuben Crandall, M.D., Charged
Slavery in Alabama - James Benson Sellers - 1950

The Second Slavery - Javier Lavina - 2014

"Slavery throughout the capitalist world-economy expands. The old zones in one way or another reach their limits and the new zones break through: to become part of the new division of labor (in the 19th century). In that sense The Second Slavery would encompass both decline and renewal of slaveries. I never intended the idea to apply just to Cuba, Brazil, and the cotton

is a concept of world economy and Cuba, Brazil, and the South are the obvious examples of those zones that break through. They permit us to think about slavery in a more dynamic way, but there is much more work to be done. From this perspective I would be more inclined to include Reunion, Mauritius and some parts of India, Ceylon and Java as well as British Guiana, than the older French and British Caribbean islands." - - contributor Dale Tomich, Binghamton U., New York

The Second Slavery includes the following essays: African Slaves and the Atlantic: A Cultural Overview * The End of the British Atlantic Slave Trade or the Beginning of the Big Slave Robbery, 1808-1850 * Peasant or Proletarian: Emancipation and the Struggle for Freedom in British Guiana in the Shadow of the Second Slavery * The End of the "Second Slavery" in the Confederate South and the "Great Brigandage" in Southern Italy: A Comparative Study * Puerto Rico: "Atlantizacion" and Culture
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Slavery: Modernity, Mobility, and Identity of
Captives in Nineteenth-Century Cuba and the
Atlantic World * Commodity Frontiers,
Conjuncture and Crisis: The Remaking of the
Caribbean Sugar Industry, 1783-1866 * The
Aftermath of Abolition: Distortions of the
Historical Record in Machado de Assis' Counselor Aires' Memorial * The Second Slavery:
Modernity in the 19th-Century South and the
Atlantic World. (Series: Slavery and
Postemancipation / Sklaverei und
Postemanzipation / Esclavitud y
Postemancipacion - Vol. 6)

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**Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Henry Bibb, an American Slave** - Henry Bibb - 1850

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**The Dred Scott Case** - Roger Brooke Taney - 2018-02-09
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From Chattel Slaves to Wage Slaves - Mary Turner - 1995
"a very welcome addition to the literature on labour history." -- Labour History Review "This is a valuable collection of essays which gives fresh perspectives and interesting empirical data on the modes of labor bargaining by New World slaves and on the transition from 'chattel' to 'wage' slavery." -- New West Indian Guide/Nieuwe West-Indische Gids “Of uniformly high quality, these essays underline the fluidity and dynamic of bargaining processes, the diversity of political and economic contexts, and the importance of external factors. will provoke
slavery and post-emancipation in the Caribbean and the Americas. Contributors investigate the terms under which slaves in the Caribbean, the Southern States, and Latin America worked and how they struggled to establish informal contract terms.

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slavery and post-emancipation in the Caribbean and will fuel debates on slave as proletarian, and on the notions of 'peasant breach' and the two economies." -- Choice "[These essays] provide important answers to questions relating to levels of slave subsistence, the material conditions of the enslaved, the control mechanisms of owners, the contexts which generated labor bargaining on the part of the enslaved and the reasons owners/employers acquiesced to laborers' demands rather than rely on the coercive power of the whip." -- Labor History "[The] contributors deserve commendation for making salutary advances towards developing an integrated analysis of the history of labouring people in slavery and freedom that transcends the particularities of their legal status." -- Slavery & Abolition " this collection addresses an important topic and will serve as a valuable resource for scholars and students of comparative slavery in the Americas." -- Judy Bieber, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque The status of labor during

and the Americas. Contributors investigate the terms under which slaves in the Caribbean, the Southern States, and Latin America worked and how they struggled to establish informal contract terms.

**Slavery's Capitalism** - Sven Beckert - 2016-07-28

During the nineteenth century, the United States entered the ranks of the world's most advanced and dynamic economies. At the same time, the nation sustained an expansive and brutal system of human bondage. This was no mere coincidence. Slavery's Capitalism argues for slavery's centrality to the emergence of American capitalism in the decades between the Revolution and the Civil War. According to editors Sven Beckert and Seth Rockman, the issue is not whether slavery itself was or was not capitalist but, rather, the impossibility of understanding the nation's spectacular pattern of economic development without situating slavery front and
American economic past and prompt enduring celebration of market competition, private property, and the self-made man—has its origins in an American slavery predicated on the abhorrent notion that human beings could be legally owned and compelled to work under force of violence. Drawing on the expertise of sixteen scholars who are at the forefront of rewriting the history of American economic development, Slavery's Capitalism identifies slavery as the primary force driving key innovations in entrepreneurship, finance, accounting, management, and political economy that are too often attributed to the so-called free market. Approaching the study of slavery as the originating catalyst for the Industrial Revolution and modern capitalism casts new light on American credit markets, practices of offshore investment, and understandings of human capital. Rather than seeing slavery as outside the institutional structures of capitalism, the essayists recover slavery's importance to the


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capital. Rather than seeing slavery as outside the
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American economic past and prompt enduring
questions about the relationship of market
freedom to human freedom. Contributors:
Edward E. Baptist, Sven Beckert, Daina Ramey
Berry, Kathryn Boodry, Alfred L. Brophy,
Stephen Chambers, Eric Kimball, John Majewski,
Bonnie Martin, Seth Rockman, Daniel B. Rood,
Caitlin Rosenthal, Joshua D. Rothman, Calvin
Schermerhorn, Andrew Shankman, Craig Steven
Wilder.

Atlantic Transformations - Dale W. Tomich -
2020-04-01
Calls attention to the political, economic, and
cultural interdependence and interaction of
global and local forces shaping the Atlantic world
of the nineteenth century. This book presents a
new approach to nineteenth-century Atlantic
history by extending the analytical perspective of
Sugar, Second Edition: Martinique and the colonialism, and slavery. With a focus on Latin America, Brazil, the Spanish Caribbean, and the United States, international scholars examine relations among empires, between empires and colonies, and within colonies as parts of processes of global economic and political restructuring. By treating metropolis-colony relations within the framework of the modern world-economy, the contributors call attention to the political, economic, and cultural interdependence and interaction of global and local forces shaping the Atlantic world. They reinterpret as specific local responses to global processes the conflicts between empires, within imperial relations, the formation of national states, the creation of new zones of agricultural production and the decline of old ones, and the emergence of liberal ideologies and institutions. Dale W. Tomich is Professor of Sociology at Binghamton University, State University of New York. He is the author of Slavery in the Circuit of World-Economy, 1830–1848 and the editor of The Politics of the Second Slavery, both also published by SUNY Press.

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Calls attention to the political, economic, and cultural interdependence and interaction of global and local forces shaping the Atlantic world of the nineteenth century. This book presents a new approach to nineteenth-century Atlantic history by extending the analytical perspective of the second slavery to questions of empire, colonialism, and slavery. With a focus on Latin America, Brazil, the Spanish Caribbean, and the United States, international scholars examine relations among empires, between empires and colonies, and within colonies as parts of processes of global economic and political restructuring. By treating metropolis-colony relations within the framework of the modern world-economy, the contributors call attention to
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Slave Rebellion in Brazil - João José Reis - 1993

"In the course of explaining the causes and context of the uprising, Reis provides a fascinating social history of urban life and the African community in a city that was (and is) one of the most important centers of African culture in the Americas." -- American Historical Review

New Frontiers of Slavery - Dale W. Tomich - 2016-02-03

Essays challenging conventional understandings of the slave economy of the nineteenth century. The essays presented in New Frontiers of Slavery represent new analytical and interpretive approaches to the crisis of Atlantic slavery during the nineteenth century. By treating slavery within the framework of the modern world economy, they call attention to new zones of slave production that were formed as part of
New Frontiers of Slavery - Dale W. Tomich - restructuring. Chapters by a group of international historians, economists, and sociologists examine both the global dynamics of the new slavery, and various aspects of economy-society and master-slave relations in the new zones. They emphasize the ways in which certain slave regimes, particularly in Cuba and Brazil, were formed as specific local responses to global processes, industrialization, urbanization, market integration, the formation of national states, and the emergence of liberal ideologies and institutions. These essays thus challenge conventional understandings of slavery, which often regard it as incompatible with modernity. Dale W. Tomich is Deputy Director of the Fernand Braudel Center for the Study of Economies, Historical Systems, and Civilizations, and Professor of Sociology and History at Binghamton University, State University of New York. He is the author of Through the Prism of Slavery: Labor, Capital, and World Economy.

2016-02-03
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Abolition - Martin A. Klein - 2014-09-04
institutions. These essays thus challenge conventional understandings of slavery, which often regard it as incompatible with modernity. Dale W. Tomich is Deputy Director of the Fernand Braudel Center for the Study of Economies, Historical Systems, and Civilizations, and Professor of Sociology and History at Binghamton University, State University of New York. He is the author of Through the Prism of Slavery: Labor, Capital, and World Economy.

Historical Dictionary of Slavery and Abolition - Martin A. Klein - 2014-09-04
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The End of Slavery in Africa and the Americas - Ulrike Schmieder - 2011
For centuries, social and economic relations within the Atlantic space were dominated by slavery and the transatlantic slave trade. However, when the trade ended, slave labor in America was replaced, by other forms of coerced labor. This book focuses on the transformation of societies after the slave trade and slavery. It combines micro- and macro-historical approaches and looks at the agency of slaves, missionaries, abolitionists, state officials, seamen, and soldiers.
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**Slave Life in Virginia and Kentucky** - C. L. Innes - 2010-11

In 1854, faced with the threat of yet another brutal beating, a fifty-year-old slave in Mason County, Kentucky, decided to try again to escape. His first attempt had ended in his near starvation as he hid for nine weeks in a swamp, before hunger compelled him to return to his master. This time the slave sought the help of a neighbor

hundreds of other fugitive slaves fleeing across the Ohio River and north to Canada on the Underground Railroad. After his arrival in Toronto he discarded his master's surname (Parker), renamed himself Francis Fedric, and married an Englishwoman. In 1857, he traveled with his wife to Great Britain, where he lectured on behalf of the antislavery cause and published two versions of his life story. Born in Virginia circa 1805, Francis Fedric was not unlike thousands of other African Americans who escaped slavery in the southern states and sought refuge in Britain. Many of his fellow ex-slaves also joined the abolitionist lecture circuit and published memoirs to support both the cause and themselves. Addressed to a British audience, these memoirs constitute a distinctive subgenre of the slave narrative, and an essential continuation of the narrative tradition established in England by Olaudah Equiano, Ottobah Cugoano, and Mary Prince. The first of
narratives are certain to take their rightful place. Francis Fedric, While in Slavery: An Escaped Slave after 51 Years in Bondage (1859), offers a brief but vivid and dramatic twelve-page description of his escape. Slave Life in Virginia and Kentucky; or, Fifty Years of Slavery in the Southern States of America (1863) provides a much more detailed account of life as a slave and of plantation culture in the southern states.

Together the two works present a mesmerizing and distinct perspective on slavery in the South. Amazingly, these narratives, among the most interesting of the genre, remained out of print for nearly a hundred and fifty years. Collected here for the first time and meticulously edited by C. L. Innes, Slave Life in Virginia and Kentucky: A Narrative by Francis Fedric, Escaped Slave includes a contextual introduction, substantial biographical information on Fedric, and extensive annotations that situate and illuminate his work. Long forgotten and never before published in the United States, Fedric's

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Slavery and southern society as documented in individual petitions

The Southern Debate Over Slavery: Petitions
Schweninger - 2001
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**The Burden** - Rochelle Riley - 2018-02-05
Examines the continued emotional, economic, and cultural enslavement of African Americans in the twenty-first century.

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**Slavery in the Courtroom** - Paul Finkelman - 1998-04-01
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**From Here to Equality** - William A. Darity Jr. - 2020-03-03

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**Appealing for Liberty** - Loren Schweninger - 2018-09-03
Dred Scott and his landmark Supreme Court case are ingrained in the national memory, but he was freedom in courtrooms across the country. Appealing for Liberty is the most comprehensive study to give voice to these African Americans, drawing from more than 2,000 suits and from the testimony of more than 4,000 plaintiffs from the Revolutionary era to the Civil War. Through the petitions, evidence, and testimony introduced in these court proceedings, the lives of the enslaved come sharply and poignantly into focus, as do many other aspects of southern society such as the efforts to preserve and re-unite black families. This book depicts in graphic terms, the pain, suffering, fears, and trepidations of the plaintiffs while discussing the legal system--lawyers, judges, juries, and testimony--that made judgments on their "causes," as the suits were often called. Arguments for freedom were diverse: slaves brought suits claiming they had been freed in wills and deeds, were born of free mothers, were descendants of free white women or Indian women; they charged that they were
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Excerpt from Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge: An Account of Legal and Judicial Development in the Southwest, 1853-1874, With Special Reference to the Indian, Slavery, Social and Political Affairs, Journalism, and a Chapter on Circuit Riding With Abraham Lincoln in Illinois About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge - Aurora Hunt - 2018-09-24

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The Many Faces of Slavery - Lawrence Aje - Excerpt from Kirby Benedict, Frontier Federal Judge: An Account of Legal and Judicial Development in the Southwest, 1853-1874, With Special Reference to the Indian, Slavery, Social and Political Affairs, Journalism, and a Chapter on Circuit Riding With Abraham Lincoln in Illinois About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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While the plantation accounts for 90% of slave ownership and experience in the Americas, its centrality to the common conceptions of slavery has arguably led to an oversimplified understanding of its multifarious forms and complex dynamics in the region. The Many Faces of Slavery explores non-traditional forms of slavery that existed outside the plantation system to illustrate the pluralities of slave ownership and experiences in the Americas, from the 17th to the 19th century. Through a wide range of innovative and multi-disciplined approaches, the book's chapters explore the existence of urban slavery, slave self-hiring, quasi-free or nominal slaves, domestic slave concubines, slave vendors, slave soldiers and sailors, slave preachers, slave overseers, and many other types of “societies with slaves.” Moreover, it documents unconventional forms of slave ownership like slave-holding by poor whites, women, free
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Circuits of Visibility - Radha S. Hegde - 2011-07-18
From the rise of the Fashion Café to the phenomenon of the supermodel, from "House of Style" to "Unzipped," the world of fashion has taken center stage in contemporary culture, for better or for worse. In turn, although the idea of fashion has been in circulation since time immemorial, not until recently has its profound and variegated effects-on economic activity, on
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Saltwater Slavery - Stephanie E. Smallwood -
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The Reinvention of Atlantic Slavery - Daniel
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**The Underground Railroad** - William Still - 1871

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**Lincoln Apostate** - Charles R. McKirdy - 2011-04-04

In 1847, in a small rural courthouse in Coles County, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln represented a Kentucky slave owner named Robert Matson in his attempt to recover a runaway slave woman and her four children. Most Americans, even those with a penchant for the nation's history, have never heard of this court case. This is no coincidence. Lincoln's involvement in the case has troubled and bewildered most students and assessments, the case inspires rationalizations and distortions; in others, avoidance and denial. These approaches are a disservice to the man and to those who seek to understand him. In Lincoln Apostate: The Matson Slave Case, lawyer and historian Charles R. McKirdy digs behind the myths and evasions to determine why Lincoln chose to advocate property rights grounded in a system that he claimed to abhor and pursue the continued enslavement of five of its most vulnerable and sympathetic victims. In a careful and readable blend of narrative and analysis, the book finds the answer in the time and place that was Lincoln's Illinois in 1847, in the laws and judicial decisions that provided the legal backdrop against which the drama of the Matson case was played out, and in the man that Lincoln was thirteen years before he became president. The discussion of Lincoln's decision to represent Matson and the description of the trial itself take nothing at face value. The author examines
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Freedom - Wilbur Henry Siebert - 1898

The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom - Wilbur Henry Siebert - 1898