

Black History for a New Day

**JUSTIFIED
ANGER™**

Madison, Wisconsin

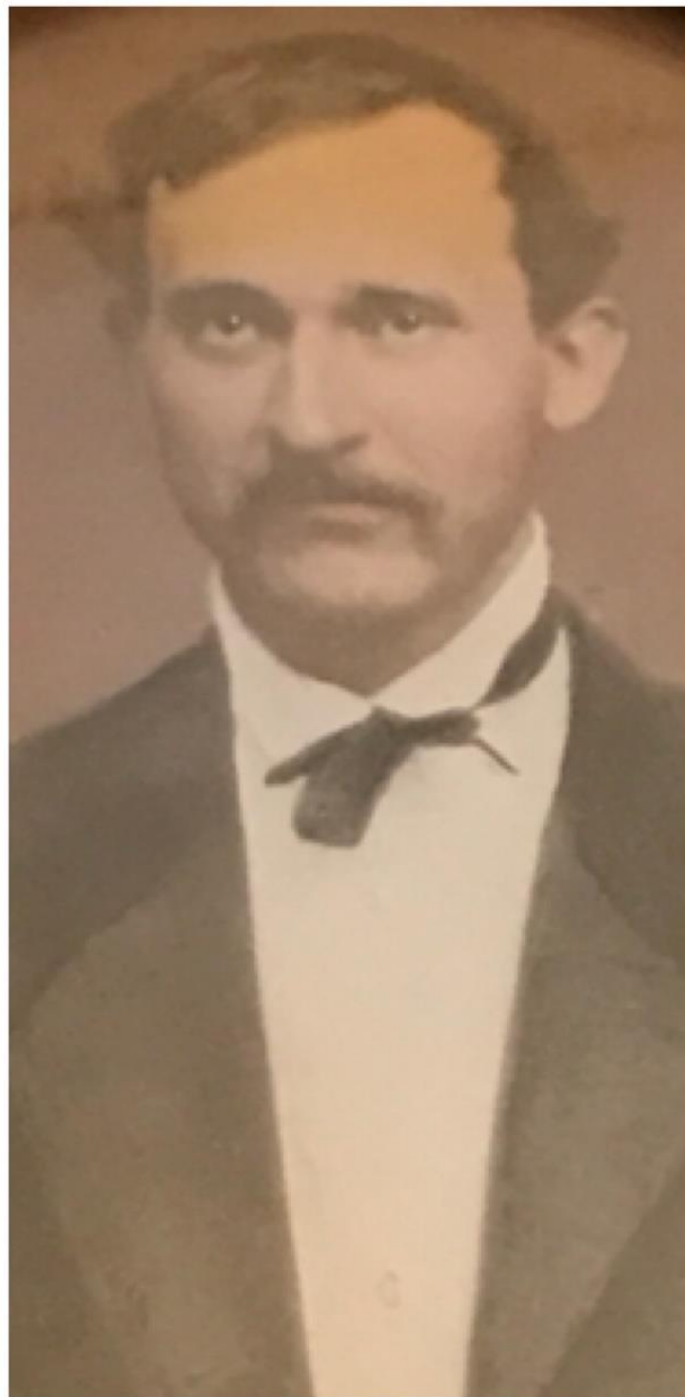
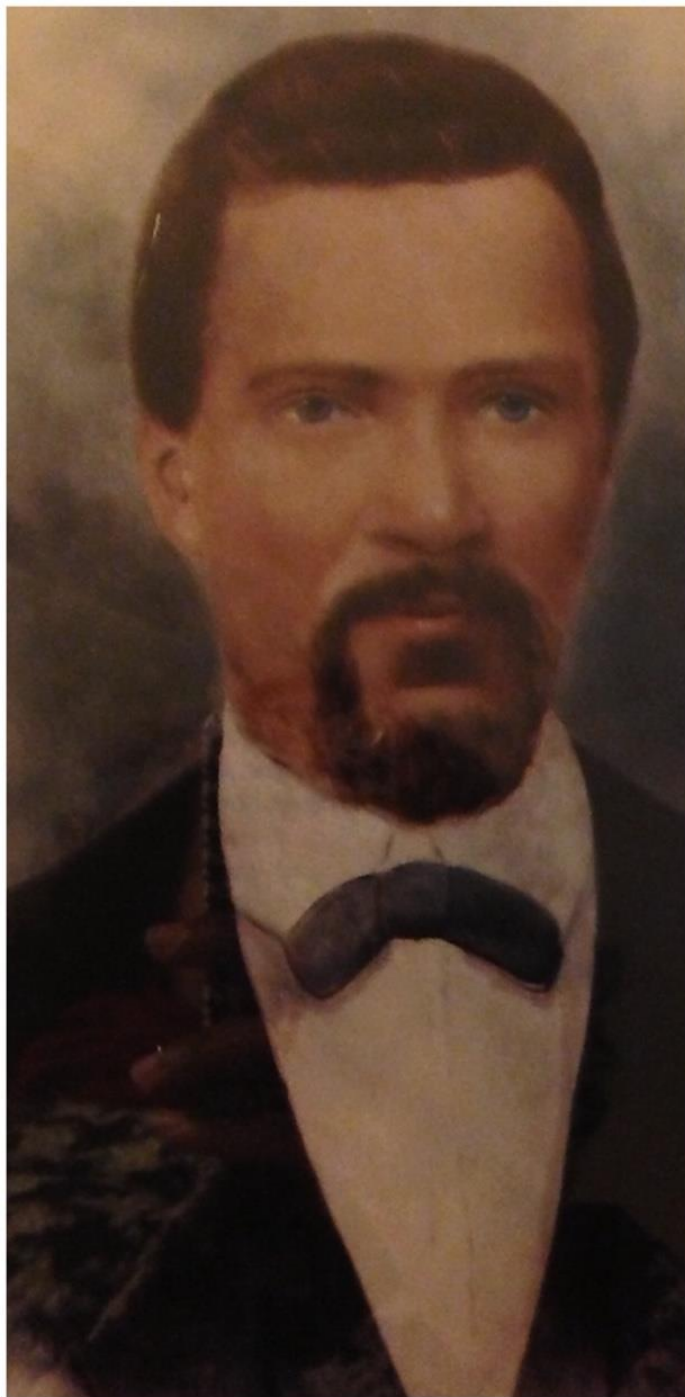
February 17, 2020



Wisconsin Partnership Program

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH







HOW FREEDOM CAME; WHAT FREEDOM MEANT

Justified Anger
Madison, Wisconsin
February 17, 2019

Part 1: Who invented equality?

**Part 2: How did the Civil War
become a war for freedom?**

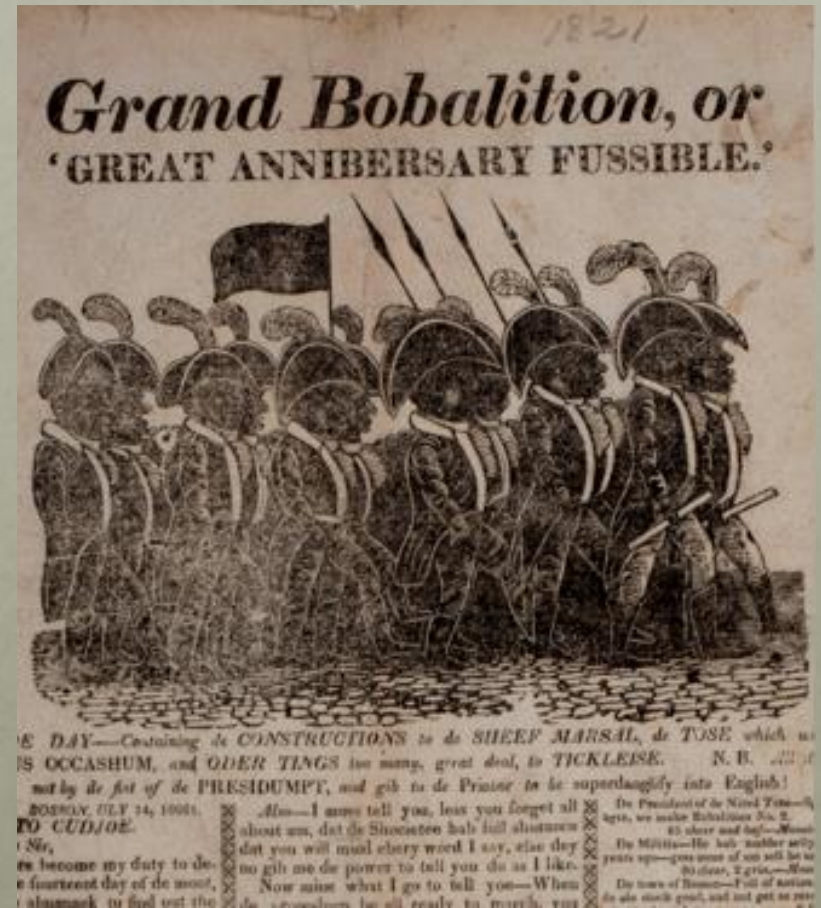
Part 3: Imagining Justice in 1865

PART 1

WHO INVENTED EQUALITY?



“I ASPIRE TOO MUCH”: FREEDOM WITHOUT RESPECT



FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE CONDITIONS OF BLACK FREEDOM

Constitution of the United States, Art. IV, Sec. 2:

“ ...No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.”

STREAMS OF FREE BLACK POLITICAL LIFE

- **Black institution-building**
churches, schools, lodges, etc.
- **Extralegal resistance**
aid to and rescue of fugitives
- **Emigration**
Liberia, Canada, Haiti
- **Petitions, Appeals, and Politics**

LEWIS AND HARRIET HAYDEN

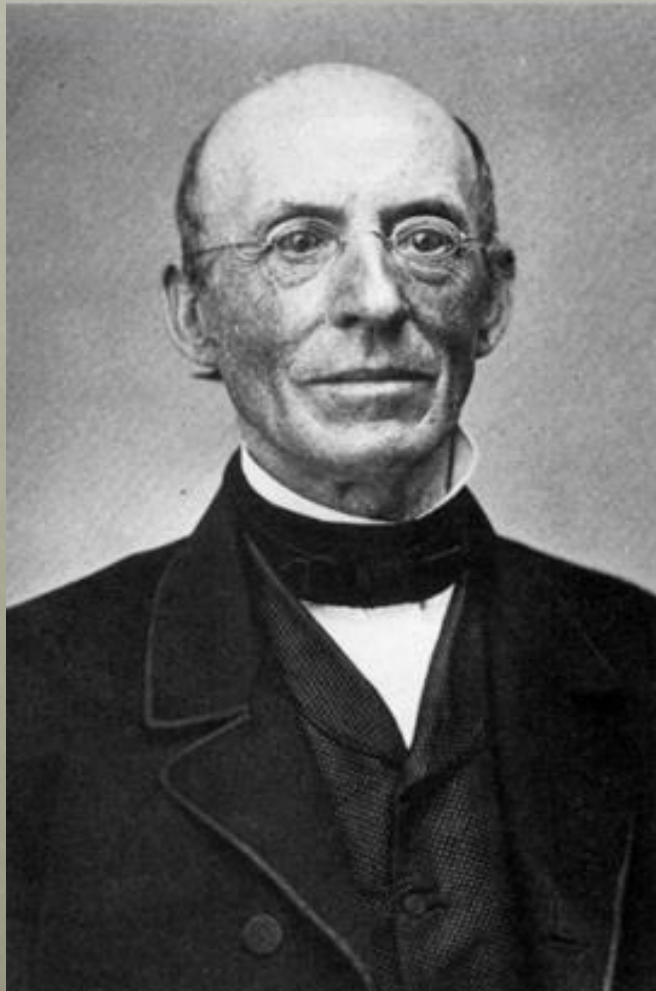
FUGITIVES & ACTIVISTS



“Will any of us leave our homes and go to Africa? I hope not.... America is more our country, than it is the whites’ - we have enriched it with our blood and tears. The greatest riches in all America have arisen from our blood and tears - and will they drive us from our property and homes, which we have earned with our blood? Treat us like men, and there is no danger but we will all live in peace and happiness together. For we are not like you, hardhearted, unmerciful, and unforgiving. What a happy country this will be, if the whites will listen.”

David Walker, *Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World* (Boston, 1829)

**“WHAT A HAPPY COUNTRY THIS WILL
BE, IF THE WHITES WILL LISTEN”**



William Lloyd Garrison Fugitive Slave Law Convention, Aug. 1850

Petition to the
Massachusetts
legislature, asking for
a resolution to
Congress to abolish
the slave trade in
Washington, 1838

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The undersigned *Ladies Females of Wrentham*
in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having read with great pleasure, the resolution of your honorable bodies, the last year, declaring—

‘That Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possess the right to abolish Slavery in said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good;’—believing also, that to ‘establish justice * * and secure the blessings of liberty,’ are among the great ends for which the Federal Government was instituted; that whenever it or any government ‘becomes destructive of the ends,’ to all or any portion of ‘the people,’ it so far fails to answer the purposes and secure these ends of all good government; and finally, that the idea of promoting ‘the public good’ by the continuance of injustice and oppression is a contradiction in terms: do therefore respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable bodies, without delay,

1. To reaffirm the Constitutional right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.
2. To declare that Congress has also the Constitutional right to abolish the Slave-trade in that District.
3. To declare that the rights of humanity, the claims of justice, the honor of the nation, and ‘the public good,’ alike demand, that in each of these respects, Congress should immediately exercise said right.
4. To send a copy of said declarations to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, to be, by them, laid before that body; and to each of the Governors of the several States, to be, by them, laid before their respective Legislatures.
5. To instruct or request the Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, to use their utmost influence to effect an immediate and total abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade in said District of Columbia.

Emily R Pond	Esther R Pond	Charlotte Rockwood
Elizaveta R Pond	Louisa Jephson	Sarah R. Rockwood
Calliavine Pond	Catherine S. Stone	Lucy Rockwood
Hennietta W. Snodder	Mary J. Thompson	Betsy T. Nichols
Sidrethia W. Hoosinger	Jephia Fuller	Wich E. Nichols
Abigail P. Pond	Sarah H. Fuller	Lois Woodbury
Mary C. Cunningham	Wm. C. Battey	Fally Fennige
	Marcy R. Battey	H. D. Blake
	Caroline Stone	H. D. Blake
	Elmira Morse	Sally Barran
	Susan Andrews	Susan B. Bliss
	Maria H. White	Phebe Mann
	Olive W. Shaw	Jemima Mann
	Oliver W. Shaw	Betsy A. Thresher
	Olive W. Shaw	Charles Mann
		Obigail Mann
		Esther I. Smith

ANTISLAVERY AND FEMINISM

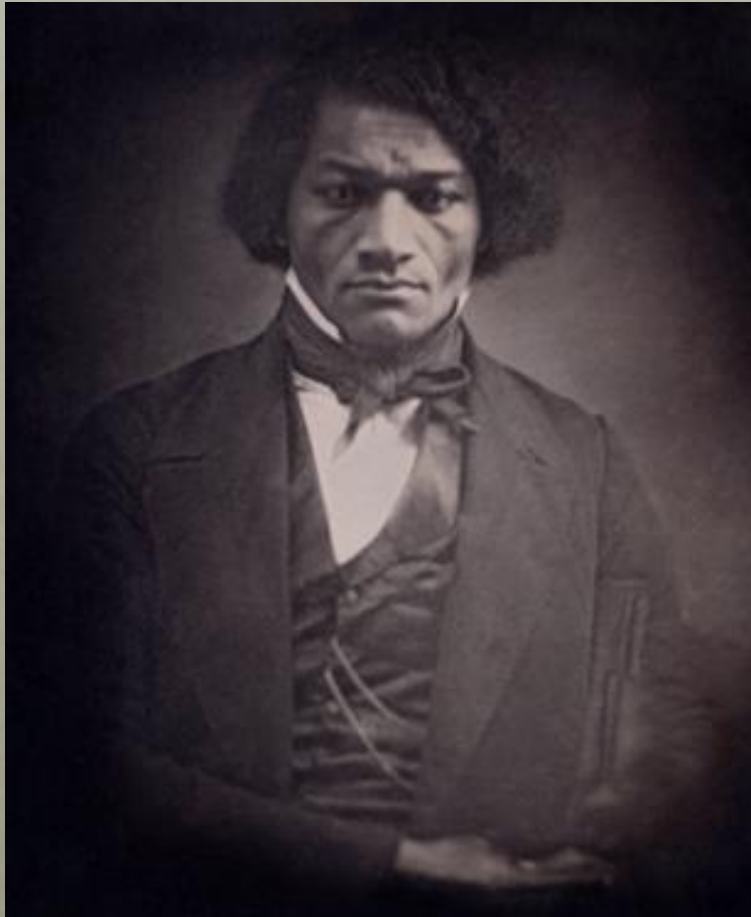


Abby Kelly Foster



Sojourner Truth

BROTHERS IN ARMS?

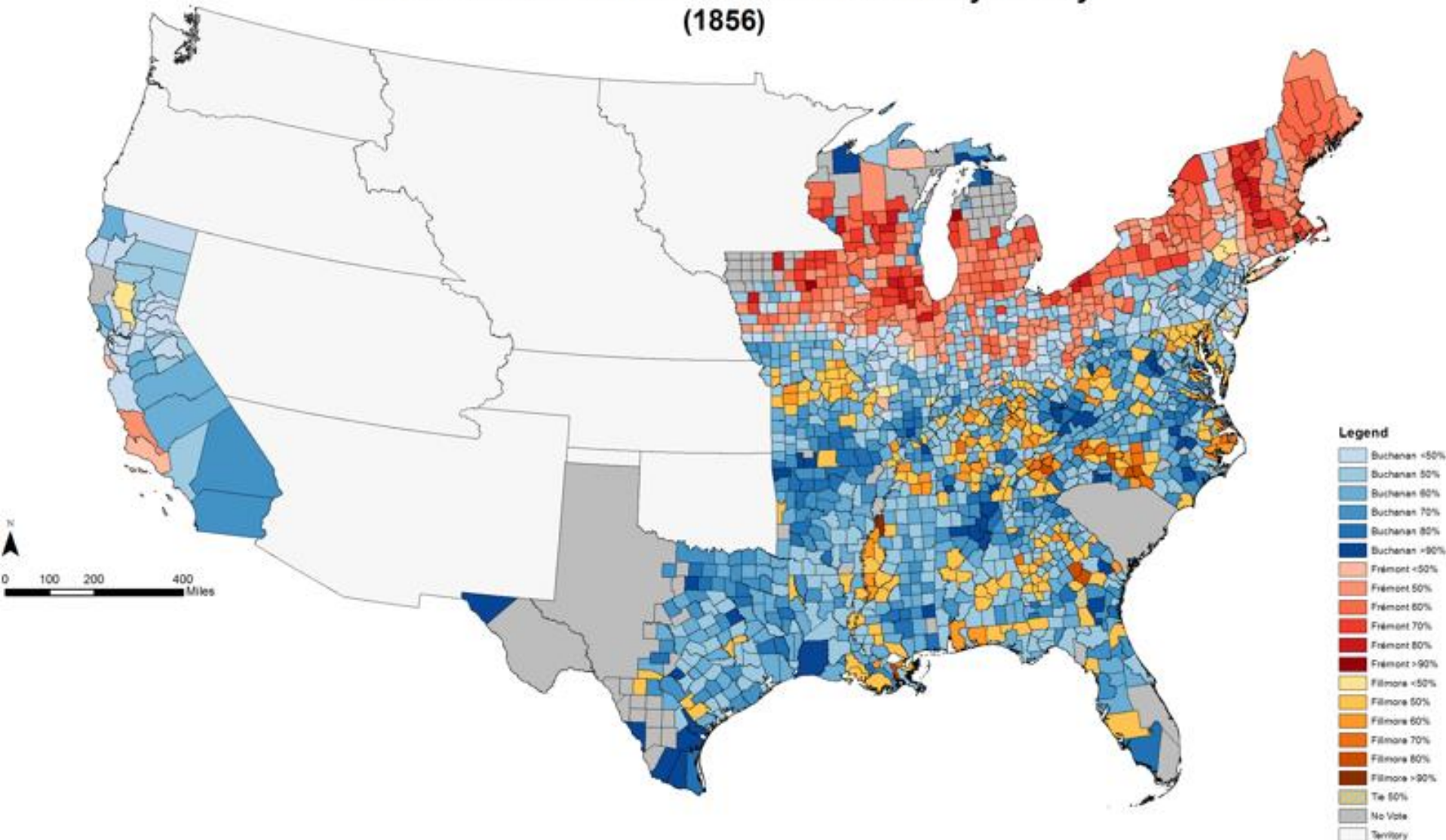


THE ATTACK ON THE BOSTON COURTHOUSE MAY 1854

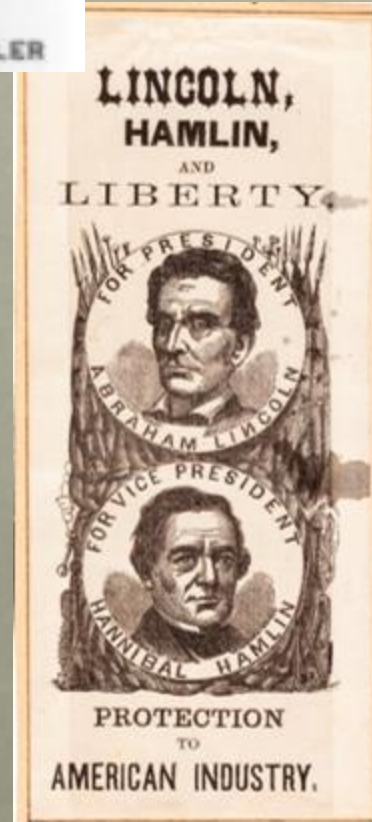
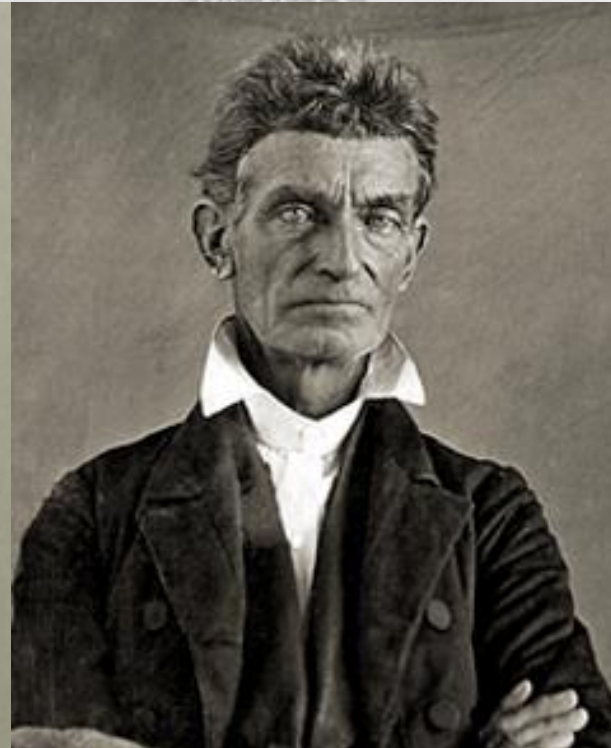


A HOUSE DIVIDED

United States Presidential Election Results by County
(1856)



A CASCADE OF CRISES



“The new [Confederate] constitution has put at rest, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution African slavery as it exists amongst us the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution...

Our new government[‘s] ... foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition.”

**CONFEDERATE VICE-PRESIDENT ALEXANDER STEPHENS
MARCH 1861**

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER (ENHANCED)



PART 2

HOW DID
ENSLAVED PEOPLE
TURN THE CIVIL
WAR INTO A WAR
FOR EMANCIPATION?



PERPETUALLY HUMMING IN THE BACKGROUND: THE POSSIBILITY OF REVOLT



Toussaint L'Ouverture



A Slaveholding View of the Haitian Revolution

FLIGHT TO COMMUNITY



Negro Aboukian.



FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

THE ELGIN SETTLEMENT.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING IN
FREE SOUTH LEITH CHURCH,

ON
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, AT 7 O'CLOCK,

TO HEAR STATEMENTS FROM

THE REV. WILLIAM KING,

formerly a Slave Owner in Louisiana, United States, and

WILLIAM H. DAY, ESQ. M.A.,

A Delegation from Canada, whither the Thirty Thousand have fled, escaping
from American Slavery.

The Rev. WILLIAM KING liberated his own Slaves, and in this respect
is mentioned in Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe's work, "Dred," as "Clayton."

As this is a work of general benevolence—simply to give the Bible to
those in Canada who have heretofore been deprived of it—it is hoped that
there will be a large attendance at the Meeting.

Entered 20th November 1850.

Printed & Sold, Glasgow, Leith.

THE LIGAMENTS OF COMMUNITY



Timothy O'Sullivan, "Five generations on Smith's Plantation"
Beaufort, S.C., 1862

THE LIGAMENTS OF COMMUNITY

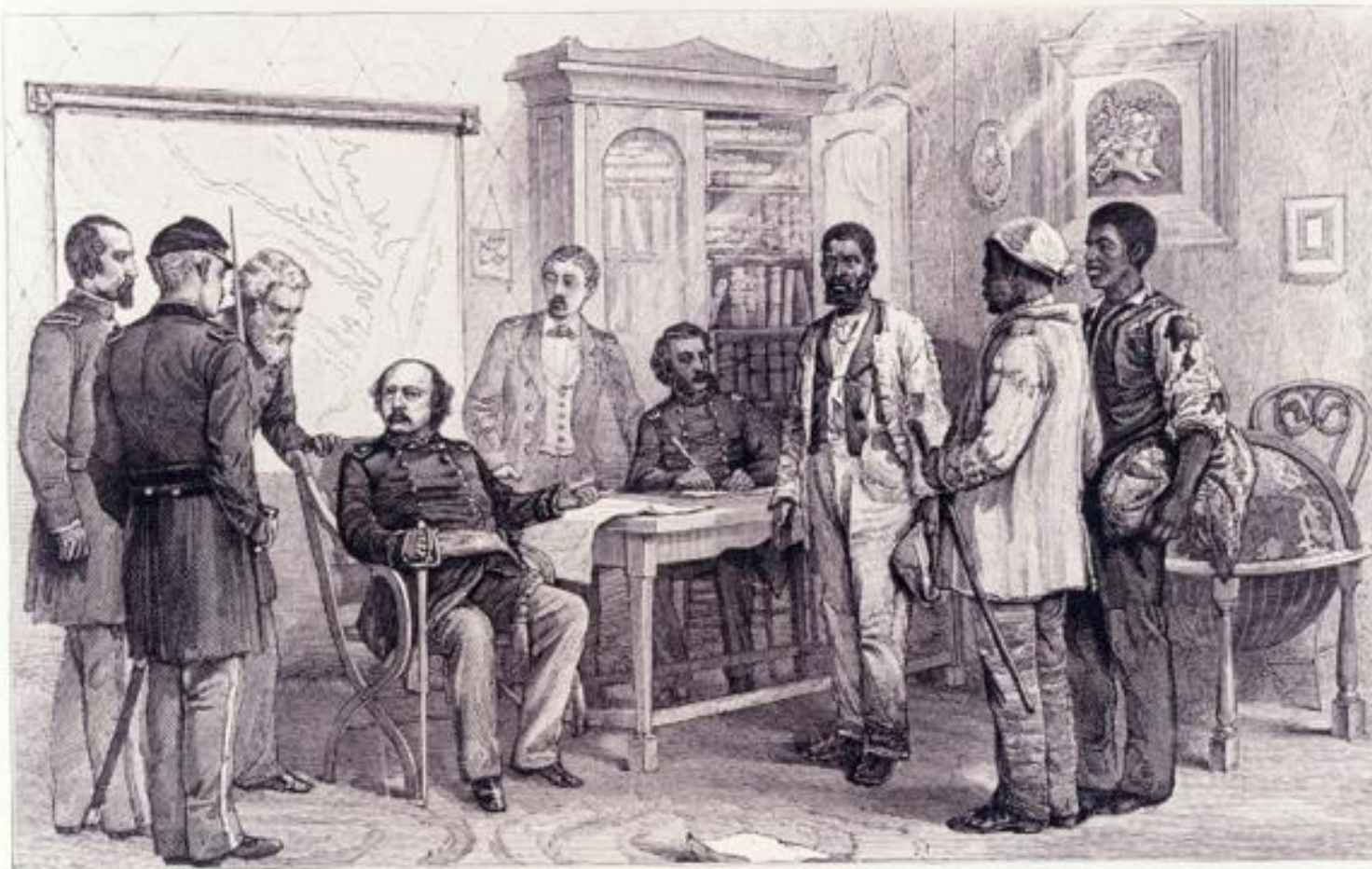


THE KENNY HOUTH—A NEGRO REVIVAL MEETING—A BURNER "GETTING HIS SHARE."—DRAWN BY W. L. BROWN—SEE PAGE 50.

THE LIGAMENTS OF COMMUNITY

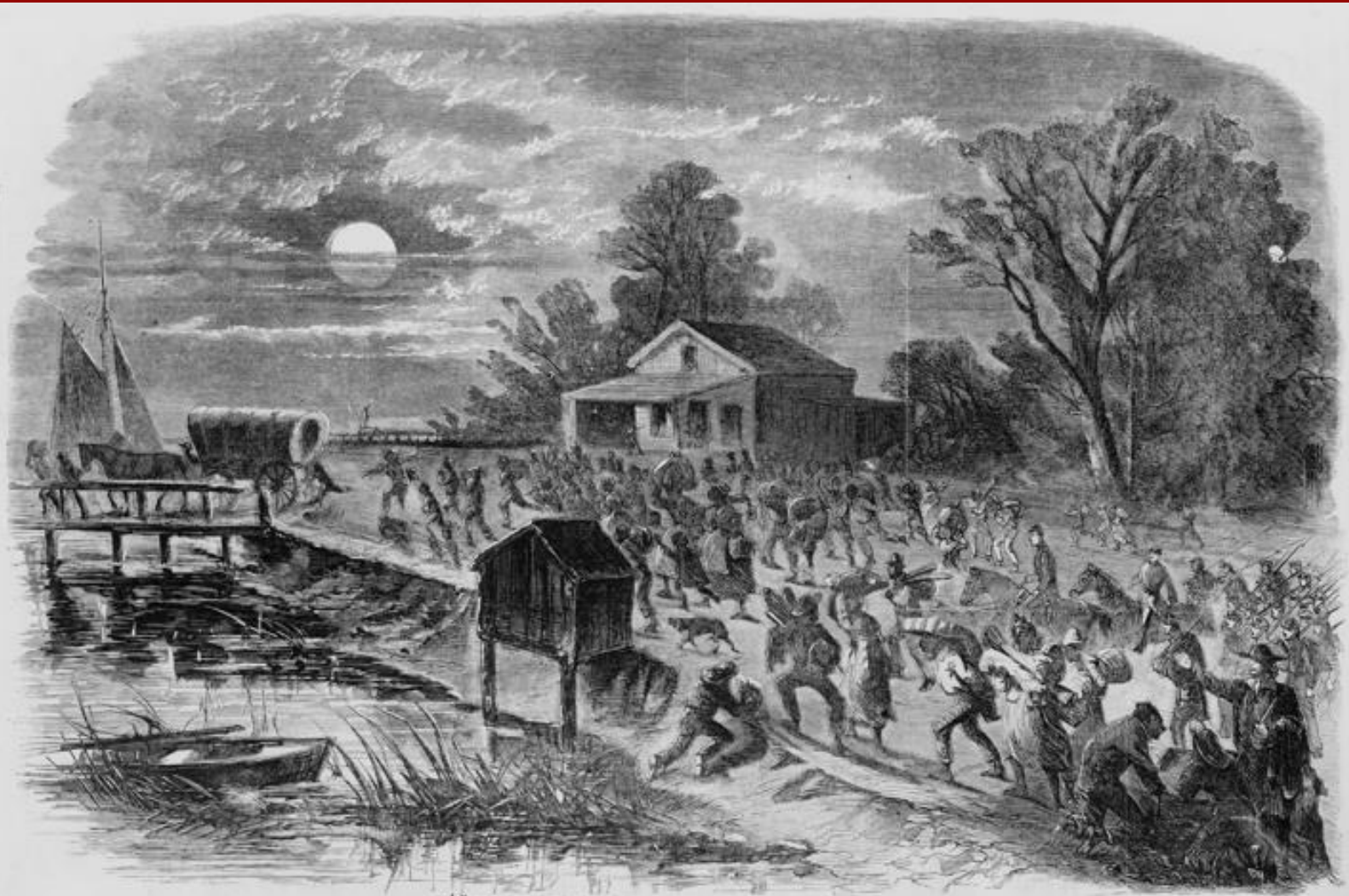


**GEN. BENJAMIN BUTLER INTERVIEWS
FRANK BAKER, SHEPARD MALLORY, AND JAMES TOWNSEND
FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA – MAY, 1861**



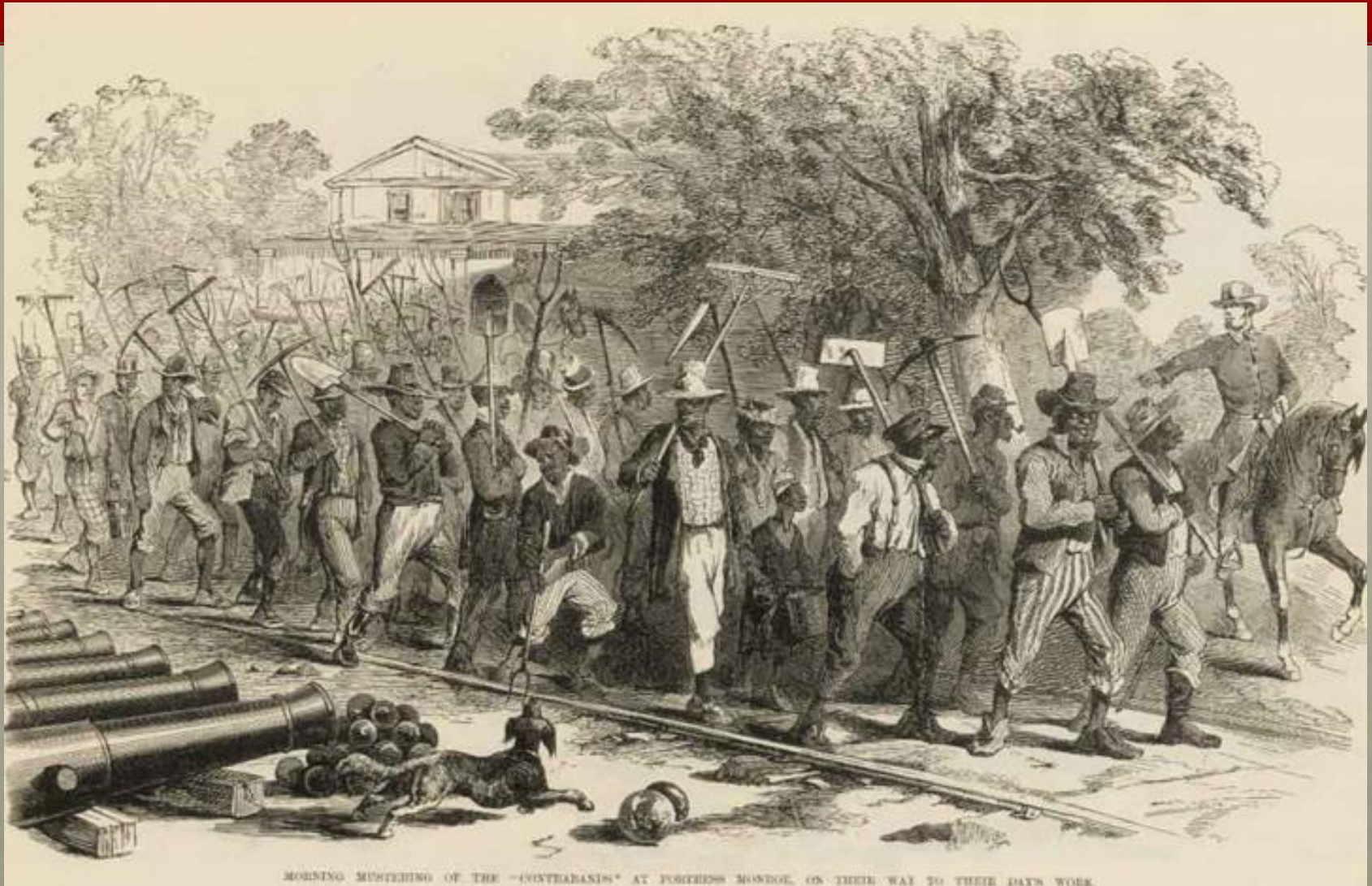
CONTRABAND OF WAR

BECOMING "CONTRABAND," MAY 1861



STAMPEDE OF SLAVES FROM HAMPTON TO FORTRESS MONROE.—[See Page 317.]

“Morning Mustering of the ‘Contrabands at Fortress Monroe’”



MORNING MUSTERING OF THE "CONTRABANDS" AT FORTRESS MONROE, ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR DAILY WORK.



WASHER-WOMEN.

ROBERT SMALLS AND *THE PLANTER*, 1862

372

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[JUNE 14, 1862.]



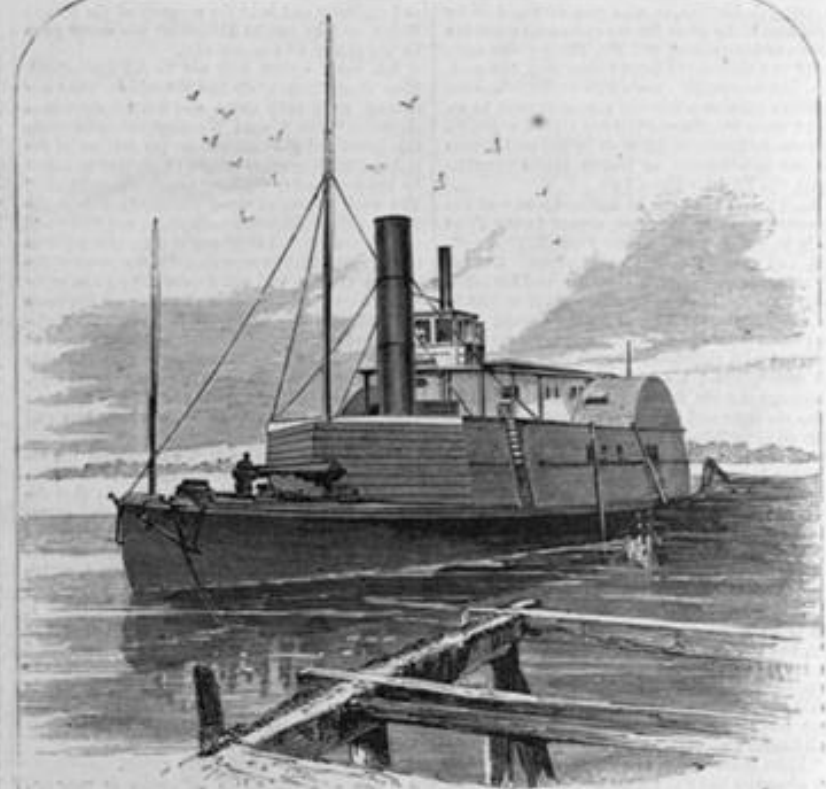
ROBERT SMALLS, CAPTAIN OF THE GUN-BOAT "PLANTER."

THE STEAMER "PLANTER" AND HER CAPTOR.

We publish herewith an engraving of the steamer *Planter*, lately run out of Charleston by her negro crew, and a portrait of her captain, ROBERT SMALLS—both from photographs sent us by our correspondent at Hilton Head. The following, from the *Herald* correspondence, will explain the transaction:

The following are the names of the black men who performed this gallant and perilous service: Robert Smalls, pilot; John Smith and Alfred Grady, engineers; Abraham Jackson, Gabriel Turpin, William Morrison, Samuel Chisholm, Abraham Allston, and David Jones. They brought with them the wife and three children of the pilot, and the wife, child, and sister of the first engineer, John Smith. The balance of the party were without families.

The *Planter* is a high-powered, side-wheel steamer, one hundred and forty feet in length, and about fifty feet beam, and draws about five feet of water. She was built in Charleston, was formerly used as a cotton-boat, and is capable of carrying about 100 tons. On the organization of the Confederate navy she was transformed into a gun-



THE GUN-BOAT "PLANTER," RUN OUT OF CHARLESTON, S. C., BY ROBERT SMALLS, MAY, 1862.

by Captain Esley, of the Confederate navy—all the other employees of the vessel, excepting the first and second mates, being persons of color.

Robert Smalls, with whom I had a brief interview at General Beauregard's headquarters this morning, is an intelligent negro, born in Charleston, and employed for many years as a pilot in and about that harbor. He entered upon his duties on board the *Planter* some six weeks since, and, as he told me, adopted the idea of running the vessel to sea from a joke which one of his companions perpetrated. He immediately cautioned the crew against alluding to the matter in any way on board the boat, but asked them, if they wanted to talk it up in sober earnestness, to meet at his house, where they would devise and determine upon a plan to liberate themselves from the

on the following morning for Fort Mifflin, and to be absent from the city for some days. The families of the contrabands were notified and came steadily on board. At about three o'clock the fire was lit under the boilers, and the vessel steamed quietly away down the harbor. The tide was against her, and Fort Sumter was not reached till broad daylight. However, the boat passed directly under its walls, giving the usual signal—two long pulls and a jock at the whistle-cord—as she passed the fort.

Once out of range of the rebel guns the white flag was raised, and the *Planter* steamed directly for the blockading steamer *Augusta*. Captain Parrott, of the latter vessel, as you may imagine, received them cordially, heard their story, and sent them to the Union Navy Yard at Hilton Head.

LINCOLN ENDORSES “COLONIZATION”

AUG. 14, 1862



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

“Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race....Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you.

I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would....

It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated.”

RECRUITING FOR THE 54TH MASSACHUSETTS

NOW IN CAMP AT READVILLE!

54th REGIMENT!

MASS. VOLUNTEERS, composed of men of

AFRICAN DESCENT

COL. ROBERT G. SHAW.

 **Colored Men, Rally 'Round the Flag of Freedom!**

BOUNTY \$100!

AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF SERVICE.

Pay, \$13 a Month!

Good Food & Clothing!

State Aid to Families!

RECRUITING OFFICE.

COR. CAMBRIDGE & NORTH RUSSELL STS.,

BOSTON.

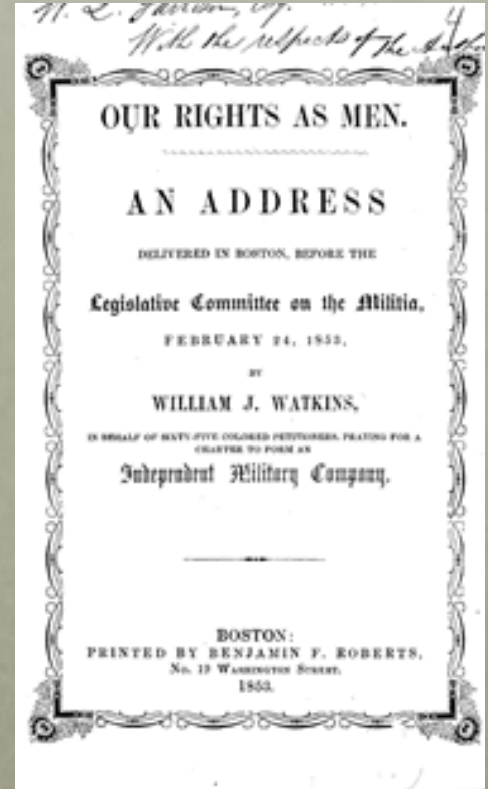
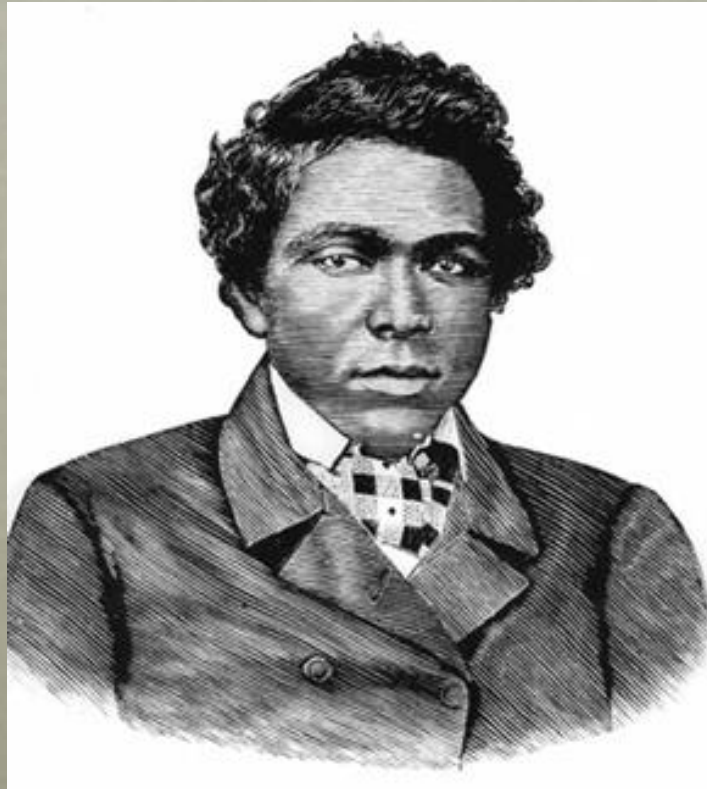
Lieut. J. W. M. APPLETON, Recruiting Officer.

EWELL & CO., Steam Job Printers, No. 21 Congress Street, Boston.

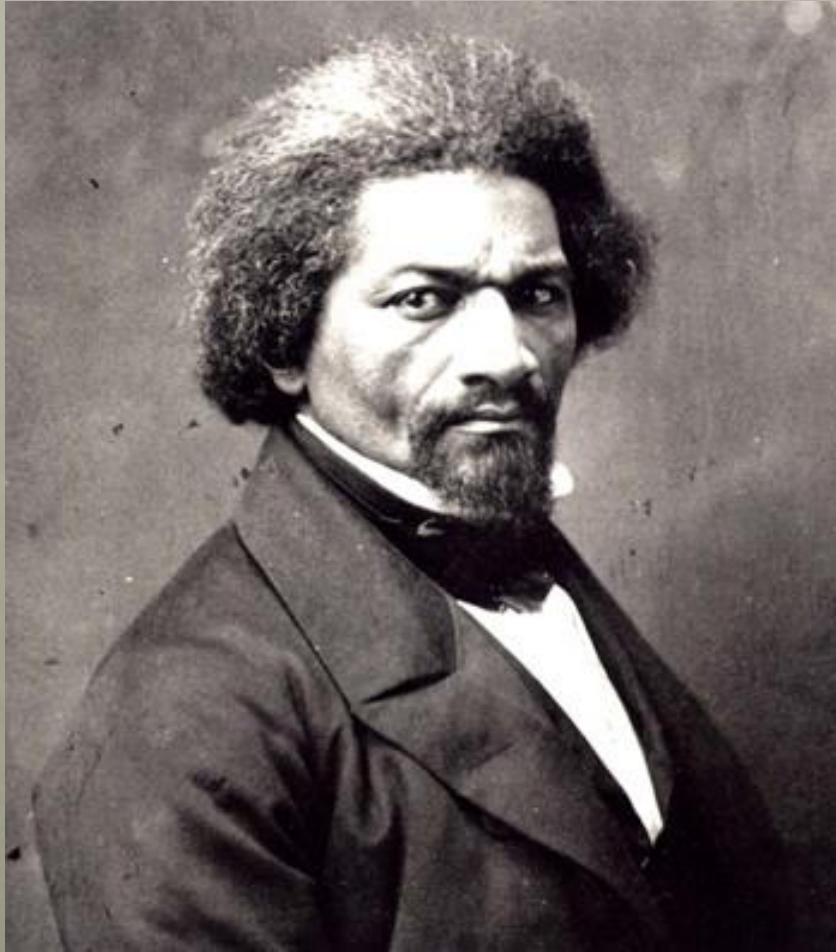


Gov. John A. Andrew

INSISTING ON EQUALITY IN MILITARY SERVICE



FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE MEANING OF MILITARY SERVICE



"Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters U.S.; let him get an eagle on his button, and musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on the earth or under the earth which can deny that he has earned the right of citizenship in the United States."

STORMING FORT WAGNER



STORMING FORT WAGNER

"MUSTERING OUT"



"MUSTERED OUT" COLORED VOLUNTEERS AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.—[SEE PAGE 105.]

LINCOLN ON MILITARY SERVICE AND BLACK CITIZENSHIP

MARCH 13, 1864



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

“I barely suggest for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in - as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. **They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom.**”



PART 3

WHAT DID
FREEDOM MEAN?

JORDAN AND AMANDA ANDERSON



Brother Jordan Anderson



Mother Amanda Anderson
Mother of Charlotte A. Stewart