

ISSUES OF SLAVERY IN THE NEW WORLD

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Issues of Slavery in the Americas 1619-1865

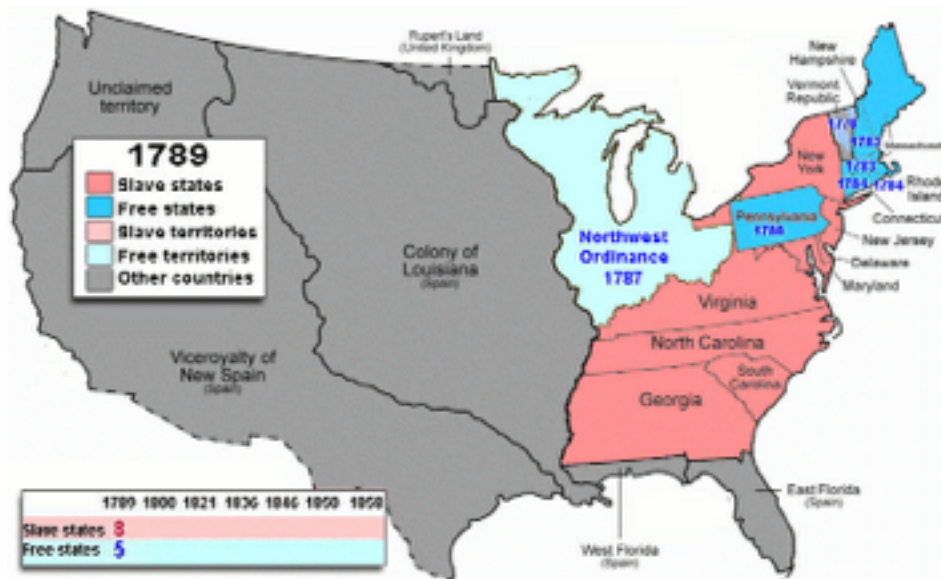
The first African blacks brought to North America and the Thirteen Colonies of North America were believed to have not been slaves but instead were treated by the American colonists as Indentured Servants in the Virginia Colony of North America. It was apparently true however that the Africans had been procured in West Africa by Dutch Slave Traders with intentions of selling them into slavery in the West Indies Island Nations of the Caribbean...

Note that before the 1860s in the Thirteen Colonies of North America (The Virginia Colony was chartered in 1606 and lasted until 1650. The first African blacks appeared in Jamestown, The Virginia Colony in 1619, but they were not enslaved by the Colonists, but treated as Indenture Servants, which many of the residents of Jamestown and the Virginia Colony were, including this writer's ancestors.) and the United States of America after 1787, there was very little difference between the treatment of slaves, who were generally Native Americans or West African blacks, and indentured servants, who were generally West European whites. The primary difference between servants and slaves lay in the duration of their service. Indentured servants were generally promised a specific amount of servitude time, often seven years in the Virginia Colony, to repay the individual or company, The Virginia Company of London, England, for their investment in transporting Indentured Servants to the American Colonies. Included in the agreement was the servant would receive the promise of fifty acres of land at the end of his indenture, if they lived long enough, which generally turned out to be unwanted or swampy land. Generally African slaves, Native American slaves and Indentured Servants were treated about the same during their years of bondage.

The first African blacks to arrive in North America were transported by a Dutch Slave Trade ship's captain to the American Virginia Colony by the fate of the West Indies weather. The battered Dutch Slave Trader arrived off the coast of James Town, Virginia by accident due to

a severe hurricane blowing in out of the West Indies that had been severely battered by hurricane winds and raging seas that had blown the ship from the West Indies to North America. However the Dutch ships captain's reason for having the Africans aboard his ship was to sell them into slavery in the West Indies. It was late summer in The Virginia Colony when out of a violent storm (a hurricane) appeared the Dutch ship near James Town. The ship's cargo hold was empty except for twenty or so Africans whom the Dutch captain and his crew had recently robbed from a Spanish ship. The captain had no money and worked out a deal with the Jamestown leaders to exchange the Africans for food and badly needed ship repairs in James Town and then made sail for Holland, the ship's home port.

The Portuguese were the first to engage in the "New World" slave trade in 1526 AD.



Louisiana Territory

Although all of the American Thirteen Colonies and later States of the new United States of America, and other "New World" continents and nations originally had slave owners and slaves by the late 1780s only five of the Thirteen Colonies of North America had abolished the owning of slaves. Colonies located in the Northeast quickly learned that buying, owning and maintaining large numbers of slaves was not an economic endeavor since they had learned that the Northeastern colonies were unsuited to the growing of profitable non-perishable crops of tobacco and cotton due to the unsuitability of the geography, or soil, and climate in the Northeastern colonies. The Northeast's greatest need for unskilled labor was on the Atlantic coast shipping docks loading and unloading commerce ships.

By 1770 there were 600,000+ slaves in The North American Colonies before the America War for Independence erupted over taxation by Great Britain without allowing colonial representation in the British Parliament, and when King George III orders his British "Red Coat" army in America to march on colonial towns and confiscate all of the American colonist's

weapons, powder and shot. King George's orders ignited a secession war to separate from Great Britain rule at the battles of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.

Slave owners in those five colonies, which became later states of the new United States of America, had sold their healthy slaves to plantation owners in the South, Caribbean Island Nations, Central America and South America plantation owners and mining operation owners for huge profits. But the reason they sold them instead of emancipating them in the Colonies, as they would later demand of the South, had nothing to do with their benevolence or opposition to the institution of slavery, because all colonies in North America had slave populations.

The reason some colonies and new states passed colony and state legislation to end slavery in their states was due to the Importation Clause of the U.S. Constitution of 1787 that decreed that there would be no new importation of slaves into the U.S.A. after 1808. An Importation Act was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by the President in 1807. That and the fact that the Northeastern region of the United States could not support the profitable production of tobacco and cotton, and therefore did not require a large unskilled workforce motivated the reduction of slave populations in the Northeast.

The slave owners of the Northeast only freed or "emancipated" their old, injured and sickly slaves who were unable to work because they could not be sold. These classifications of slaves were freed to save the slave owner masters money and in the North particularly they were left to their own fates. No post-slave assistance (food, clothing or shelter) was provided by northern state slave owners or the governments to these sickly, injured and elderly African slaves...

It's not completely clear if the Africans brought to the American colonies by the damaged Dutch ship were considered slaves or indentured servants in the Virginia Colony. However, we know some did complete an indentured service period in the Virginia Colony and were rewarded by the colonists with the same 50 acres of land other European indentured servants and other nationalities received. Records of 1623 and 1624 list the African blacks as "servants", and indeed later records show increasing numbers of "free blacks" in The Virginia Colony, some of whom were assigned their own land in The Virginia Colony and some became themselves plantation owners and slave owners. In fact the first "slave owner" in the Thirteen Colonies of North America was an African himself...Anthony Johnson.



Anthony Johnson, first American African Slave Owner

There were many English and Europeans indentured servant in America including some of my (Al Barrs) own ancestors who began immigrating to The Virginia Colony in 1645 as Indentured Servants to The Virginia Company of London, England.

After a period of years, usually seven years, working for the person who transported them to America, or the British company, to repay their transportation costs, indentured servant would receive fifty acres of land and their freedom, if they lived through the seven years of service. Diseases and early death was a constant danger in colonial America...

The first African blacks brought to North America to be expressly sold into permanent slavery, were put on the block for sale in New Amsterdam, present day New York City, by Portuguese, Danish and Northeastern U.S. Slave Traders.

All colonies, later states, within the Thirteen Colonies of North America, later the United States of America, had slave owners and slaves which were used for a variety of field, shipping wharf and domestic unskilled laborers.

In the Northern U.S. most slaves were used domestically and on small to medium size farms or businesses such as sawmills and ship docks. Many slaves were used on the northeaster shipping wharves stevedoring ship goods (loading and unloading ships). Few large slave owners existed in Northern states simply because they had few businesses or products that required large numbers of untrained labor. Most of the Northeastern farmer's perishable agriculture products were used or sold and consumed locally for which there was no large profits to be realized and were only produced during the short growing season in the North. Northeastern farms were generally small subsistent family farms growing grains, vegetables and other perishable crops, where surplus crops were sold locally. Slaves required costly maintenance year around and that cost was too much and unprofitable for many small farmers and businessmen in the Northeastern and Southern United States. Only 26% of the population in the agriculture South owned any slaves...



Pymont Wharf

The same was true with the western territories and new states being slowly carved out of the Louisiana Territory purchased in 1803 by U.S. President Thomas Jefferson.



Louisiana Territory

Neither the North, nor Western region of the Louisiana Territory, could successfully grow tobacco and/or cotton. Tobacco and cotton were the key wealth building crops and products of the Thirteen Colonies and the new United States of America. They were nonperishable crops and could be successfully shipped to lucrative and eager overseas markets for good profits.

The North simply had very little marketable agriculture opportunity overseas where the lucrative buyers were located. The western territories and new states in the Union, and the northeastern United States could only successfully grow grain, mostly wheat, which was a perishable agriculture crop that couldn't successfully be ship to the lucrative overseas markets of Europe as could tobacco and cotton from the South.

The North and West badly needed a large broad based industry or industries of their own which they could produce products for shipment around the world to compete with the English Industrial Revolution and the expanding industries in Continental European nations... A wealth

building industry comparable to the agriculture industry of the Southern United States was what Northeastern businessmen were desperately searching for... And, they were "desperately searching" became the kindling that would ignite a regional war over the collection of taxes on Southern agriculture products and their overseas trading partners in 1861...



First North American Slave Auction, New Amsterdam aka New York City, NY

Following is an 1835-1836 Northern abolition movement poster in "Federal City" condemning the sale and keeping of slaves in Federal City, aka Washington City, or today the District of Columbia, the capital of the U.S.A. that was broadly distributed by Northern abolitionists.

The abolition movement in the U.S. only consisted of from 3 to 5 percent of the U.S. population, but they would become the Northeastern pro-industry's militant force in the Louisiana Territory when western states began coming into the Union as legitimate States of the Union.

It would be the abolition movement's responsibility to keep pro-agriculturists from entering The Territories, claiming and farming in the new western states of the U.S.A. The abolitionist's job was to keep southern U.S. agriculture states' farmers, i.e. pro-agriculture states, out of the new western states, which they did by literally waging war and was not above beating, raping, murdering and burning out pro-agriculture families that had migrated into the West from the South.

The poster was issued during the 1835-36 petition campaign, waged by moderate abolitionists, led by Theodore Dwight Weld and buttressed by Quaker organizations, to put pressure on the U.S. Congress to abolish slavery in the United States' capital, Washington City aka Washington, D.C.

The text of the poster contains arguments for abolition and exaggerated accountings of atrocities of the slave system in America and was considered a piece of abolitionist half-truth propaganda at the time. At the top of the poster are two contrasting scenes: A view of the reading of the Declaration of Independence captioned "The Land of the Free", with a scene of slaves being led past the U.S. capitol by an overseer, entitled "The Home of the Oppressed". Between them is a layout plan of Washington City with insets of a suppliant slave (see "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?" Number 1837) and a fleeing slave with the legend "\$200 Reward" and implements of slavery.

On the next line are views of the jail in Alexandria, Virginia, the jail in Washington City with the "sale of a free citizen to pay his jail fees", and an interior of the Washington City jail with an imprisoned slave mother, Fanny Jackson, and her children. On the bottom level is an illustration of slaves in chains emerging from the slave house of J. W. Neal & Co. (left), a view of the Alexandria waterfront with a ship loading slaves (center), and a view of the slave establishment of Franklin & Armfield in Alexandria. Truly despicable scenes by any measure propaganda, exaggerated or not...

Old Town Alexandria, on the west bank of the Potomac River, is one of the most historic and quaintest neighborhoods in the Washington, D.C. area today. Old Town was originally laid out in 1749. In 1791 Federal City, now known as Washington, D. C., was laid out along the east bank of the Potomac River. Market Square was once the largest slave market in the United States, and is now known as the oldest continually operated market in the U.S.A. Nowhere is there an historic marker that mentions it was ever a slave market today...

The industrialists, in particular, were concerned about their indentured servants, who were mostly skilled labor and craftsmen, women and children mostly from the European continent with some from England and other nations.

Northeastern industrialist's workers feared that escaped or freed slaves would take their jobs at a much lower pay rate. This later resulted in northern race riots where slaves were killed, maimed and run out of town. Clearly the northern residents did not want freed African slaves in their communities or workplaces. Neither did the northern businessmen. But, these same people were all for the immediate release of all slaves on the citizens and towns of the South without any compensation, which would have actually put freed slave's lives in great peril, destroyed the tobacco and cotton industry in the South and severely damaged the textile manufacturers in the North and in England and Continental Europe. If the northeastern textile manufactures had no supply of cotton they could not produce any cotton products to sell...no profit, they would go bankrupt. There would have been no jobs for the freed slaves in the North or South, or West, not even on plantations and farms, for freed African slaves to feed, clothe and house themselves and their families. Millions of freed Africans would have perished and many did perish from starvation and the cold weather in the Northeast. The shortsighted northern abolitionist cared little about the welfare of freed slaves, not even the elderly and sick. All they wanted was for them to be suddenly removed and out of their towns, workplaces and northern states.

It was a confusing and dangerous situation in northern states for both the slaves and black freemen. In 1863 there was a New York City "Draft Riot" where blacks were brutally murdered and run out of towns by whites (Search 'New York City Draft Riots of 1863'), out of nothing but fear. Northeast male citizens drafted by the Union military establishment had the option of hiring someone else to serve in the Union military in their stead and freed African slaves were volunteering for those Union military positions out of desperation. Northeastern new manufacturing businesses refused to hire free African blacks out of fear...the same attitude and fear was rampant among town residents too... They feared blacks would take their jobs for lower wages, would move into their towns and intermarry with whites. The revisionist historians claim that the northeastern manufacturing owners refused to hire free Africans because they believe them to be untrainable, inferior and savages... Townspeople feared they would rise up and murder white men, women and children in mass...

Freedom became a hell on earth for many freed Africans, even those Africans who had never been slaves. Many Africans died in the North from a variety of causes... starvation, exposure during the cold winters, which they had never known before migrating to the North, physical mutilation such as castration, hanging and outright open murder. Many Africans returned to the South and safety. Many settled near the plantations where their relatives and friends were enslaved. Some went to Southern Canada to get away from danger in the northeastern U.S. states. Many were transported to Great Britain following the American War for Independence. Many never left the South but chose to become sharecroppers or day laborers on farms or became domestic employees and unskilled labor employees. Some started their own businesses

or became contractors for such positions as mail carriers and deputy sheriffs in the Deep South. By that time many former African black descendants were no longer African blacks but "Mulattos" or half black and half white...

The American Colonization Society of Washington, D.C., championed by President Abraham Lincoln, who once served as its president was organized between December 1816 and January 1817 and was originally privately funded to transport free blacks from the United States and settle them in West Africa and other colonies in nations other than the U.S.A.

The freeing of many African slaves, principally by idealists, created a serious and often deadly problem for the Africans in that no sound provisions were made for establishing them in society on an equal basis with white Americans anywhere in the United States, North, West or South.

Note, I continually use the word "African slaves" but just so you know there were millions of Native Americans who were pressed into slavery also in the North, West and South. Because Native Americans could easily slip away from their masters at night and return to their tribes many were shipped by Northeastern U.S. Slave Traders to South and Central America and the sugar cane growing island nations of the Caribbean Sea and sold for huge profits.

Robert Finley, principal founder of the Colonization Society, found much support among prominent U.S. men, notably Henry Clay, a Kentuckian. Money was raised-with some indirect help from the U.S. Central Government when in 1819 (Note that the American war of 1861 didn't begin until 46 years after the U.S. Government appropriated funds to transport freed Africans back to West Africa. In 1819 the U.S. Congress appropriated \$100,000 for returning Africa blacks, transported to the United States, to West Africa and other colonization nations such as British Honduras, now Belize, Central America. The problem was that there were some three million Africans in the U.S.A. However, few wanted to return to Africa...

In 1821 an agent, Eli Ayres, and Lieutenant R. F. Stockton of the U.S. Navy, purchased land in Africa, where subsequently Jehudi Ashmun and Ralph R. Gurley laid the foundations for the African nation of **Liberia**, which still exists today.

Many West African slave imports to the "New World" nations, including North America, came from the West Africa region known as "**Niger**" through which the Niger River flowed to the Atlantic Ocean giving access to Niger from the slave markets situated on the Atlantic coast of Northwest Africa.

European explorers arrived and search for the source of the Niger River, and by 1922 Niger had become a French Colony. Hence the word "Nigger", i.e. "Negro" for West Africans evolved from the word "**Nigers**" of **Niger**, Africa. Slaves from the **Niger** region of Africa were highly favored by Slave Traders and those who bought them because they turned out to be the best and most enduring African workers. Because of the location of **Niger** in Northwest Africa and

surrounding region nations and territories the climate was very close to the climate found in the Thirteen Colonies of North America and the southern U.S.A. agriculture region in particular. Plus, Western African natives had been exposed to most of the same natural diseases in West Africa that they would be exposed to in the southern colonies and agriculture states with many West Africans already immune to many of the diseases they would encounter in North America.



Niger, Africa



African Slave Ports



African Nations Map

However, the northeastern colonization movement came under bitter attack by the abolitionists, who charged that, in the South it strengthened slavery by removing the free blacks, yet they had no solution or plan and offered no funds to assist the slaves still in bondage or the freed slaves.

Free blacks worked on plantations alongside slaves, as did "white" laborers and farmers themselves, and would have been equally damaged economically by the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the United States. The entire Nation's economy and government would collapse without the taxes flowing into the Union Government from the Southern agriculture industries and their overseas trading partners, who would eventually, under President Abraham Lincoln and the New Republican Party controlled U.S. Congress who were paying some 80% of all the tax funds flowing into the Union Treasury by 1860...

The free blacks themselves were not enthusiastic about abandoning America for the West African coast either. Most blacks chose to stay in America! Other nations of the "New World" never offered or attempted to return their African slaves back to their homelands. Most blacks alive by then were born in America. The colonization society, with its associated state organizations, declined after 1840. More than 11,000 blacks were eventually transported to **Liberia** before 1860 and the beginning in 1861 of Lincoln's tariff war against the Southern agriculture states. From 1865 until its dissolution in 1912, the American colonization society was a sort of trustee for **Liberia**. Today **Liberia** is an independent nation but has seen much turmoil

and revolution. Today it is a very destitute and dangerous place with a high birth death and adult death rate, as it was during the heyday of the West African slave trade.

Other slaves from the English and French island sugar cane plantations, of the "New World" Caribbean Island nations, were transported to British Honduras, Central America to what came to be called the "Lincoln Colony" for freed U.S. slaves. Today British Honduras is called "Belize" and is the only English speaking nation in either Central or South America. Many British slaves had been transported to British Honduras before and after the peaceful emancipation of slavery in Great Britain and its protectorates and colonies around the world.

African slavery has been made so much the outstanding feature of the South by progressive revisionist's history writers to justify the destruction of the South by the first progressive President Abraham Lincoln, in the unthoughtful view that people often forget there had been slaves in the northern states of the U.S. Perhaps it is their guilt that compels them to attempt to cover up their first socialist President who chose freely, by bypassing the U.S. Congress, to use Union military force to assault the agriculture nations to continue collecting, as he said, "the duties and imposts"...taxes!

Factually slavery was prominent in all the American colonies and later states, as well as all "New World" and island nations. During the Colonial period there were some 600,000 slaves in the Thirteen Colonies of North America. Slavery had been prevalent for hundreds, maybe thousands, of years in European and Asian and in African nations before slavery came to the "New World" and North America. And sadly, slavery is still with us today...!

Between the 1500s and the 1800s, about 10 million Africans were bought and transported to the New World. It is estimated that about 1.5 million died en route. Most of these slaves were bound for Central and South America slave markets. Only 600,000 of the 1,500,000 Africans were sent to the British colonies in North America.

Yet and even with all the blame gaming slavery continues even today in Africa and many Muslim and other continental nations of the World. Even today countless children and females are forced into slavery for a variety of illegal purposes, but by and large the Slave Traders of today go unnoticed and uninvestigated...even by "African-Americans" who scream the loudest about the institution of slavery in North America.

Slaves were auctioned openly in the Market House of Philadelphia; in the shadow of the Congregational churches in Rhode Island; in Boston taverns and warehouses; in Federal City, later Washington City; New York City then New Amsterdam, and weekly, sometimes daily, sold in the Merchant's Coffee House of New York City, New York State.

Such Northern heroes of the American Revolution as John Hancock and Benjamin Franklin bought, sold and owned African slaves as did the commander of the Continental Army and the

first U.S. President, George Washington. Free African blacks too in the North and South owned slaves.

William Henry Seward, Lincoln's anti-slavery Secretary of State during "The War", who was born in 1801, grew up in Orange County, New York, in a slave-owning family and amid neighbors who owned slaves if they could afford them. The family of Abraham Lincoln too, when they lived in Pennsylvania in colonial times, owned slaves. Essentially everyone in North America who had the money owned at least one slave or a family of slaves.

When the American minutemen (Colonial Militia) marched off to face the British Redcoats at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts in 1775, the wives, boys and old men they left behind in Framingham, Massachusetts took up axes, clubs and pitchforks and barricaded themselves in their homes because of a widespread rumor put out by British military officers that the local slaves planned to rise up and massacre the white inhabitants while the colonial militia was away from home. And, in fact the British did offer freedom to any slave who would rise up against colonists and their masters and kill them and their families, never mind that it had been English slave traders who had transported and sold many Africans to their colonies in North America. The only problem for the British was the slaves did not rise up as the British had hoped, but many were freed by the British army as they advanced across America, but the British did not release American slaves for humanitarian reasons. Freeing the slaves hurt the economy of the Thirteen Colonies, towns and residents. Abraham Lincoln would use this same tactic out of desperation in 1863...

U.S. President Abraham Lincoln would again embrace and use this British army tactic during his tariff war of 1861-1865! He would declare captured southern slaves "contraband", not "free blacks", the same classification as captured and confiscated, tobacco, cotton, horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, food crops, etc. and the Union Army would black contraband African to work on repairing, maintaining and building Northeastern military infrastructure such as roads, railroads, canals, forts, etc. The only difference the slave saw was that they had different slave masters.

This British action started the ending of slavery in many of the northern states of the U.S.A.

African slavery in the colonies or states north of the Mason-Dixon Line has left a legacy in the economics of modern America and in the racial attitudes of the U.S. working class. Yet comparatively little is written about the 200-year history of Northern U.S. slavery.

Robert Steinfeld praised "The Invention of Free Labor" (1991) stating, "By 1804 slavery had been abolished throughout much of New England", i. e. Northeast U.S.A. He apparently ignored the 1800 Federal census reports that listed 1,488 slaves in New England.

Article I, Section 9 of the U.S. Constitution allowed and protected the institution of slavery in the United States. And, neither the U.S. Congress nor any President ever offered or

encouraged a constitutional amendment to free all U.S. slaves, not the new Republican Party that held the majority in the U.S. Congress when Lincoln, a new Republican Party President, was elected in 1861, nor did Lincoln himself encourage the passage and ratification of an amendment to free all of the slaves in all of the U.S. states and territories during his four years in the presidency... The new Republican Party controlled the U.S. Congress from 1861 to the end of Reconstruction in 1877.

NOTE: Generally the South was Democratic and the North was Republican. However, there were more Democrats in the North than Republicans in the South...

Congress	Years	Total	Senate				House				
			Dem s	Rep s	Other s	Vacant	Total	Dem s	Rep s	Other s	Vacant
REPUBLICAN 34th	PARTY 1854 1855-1857	FOR M 62	ED 42	15	5	—	234	83	108	43	—
35th	1857-1859	64	39	20	5	—	237	131	92	14	—
36th	1859-1861	66	38	26	2	—	237	101	113	23	—
TARIFF WAR 37th	1861-1865 1861-1863	50	11	31	7	1	178	42	106	28	2
38th	1863-1865	51	12	39	—	—	183	80	103	—	—
39th	1865-1867	52	10	42	—	—	191	46	145	—	—
RECONSTRU 40th	CTION ERA 1867-1869	1865 53	-’77 11	42	—	—	193	49	143	—	1
41st	1869-1871	74	11	61	—	2	243	73	170	—	—
42nd	1871-1873	74	17	57	—	—	243	104	139	—	—

43rd	1873-1875	74	19	54	—	1	293	88	20 3	—	2
44th	1875-1877	76	29	46	—	1	293	181	10 7	3	2
45th	1877-1879	76	36	39	1	—	293	156	13 7	—	—

Finally the U.S. Congress passed a parallel law to the U.S. Constitution, for what purpose is anyone's guess, to stop the importation of slaves by 1807, one year before the Constitution stopped it, but the law only complied with the dictates of the U.S. Constitution ratified in 1787, to end the importation of slaves by 1808, but the U.S. Constitution ended the importation of slaves in the U.S.A. However the institution of slavery was not ended, it was still protected by the U.S. Constitution... Neither did the Constitution or 1807 law stop the transportation of slaves to other "New World" nations. Neither did it stop the transportation of slaves already in the United States to other states or territories of the United States, including the Western territories and states.

Note that it was true that there was a question of whether new territories were treated the same as states regarding the U.S. Constitution.

That question and concern by some over slavery in new U.S. territories, of the Louisiana Territory, was null and void when new western states of the Louisiana Territory began to come into and were declared bona fides legal states in the United States of America.

Immediately when a territorial state was voted into the Union it came under the edicts of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights, and the nation's laws.

And, the U.S. Constitution guaranteed the right to own slaves in all states of the United States of America...only a ratified Amendment would abolish slavery in the U.S.A.

However, and regardless of what you may have been taught to believe by our revisionist educational systems in the U.S.A., the struggle over western statehood was not actually about slavery. It was about politics, power and economics, and the Northeastern state's urgency to build a Northeastern industrial infrastructure and complex to control world commerce from, and only from, the Northeastern states of the United States of America.

It would be the northeastern pro-industrial business tycoons who had created the new Republican Party in 1854 and their co-conspirator politicians in the U.S. Government who would scheme to pack the U.S. House of Representatives to gain a voting majority in the U.S. Congress for the purpose of shutting the agriculture South out of the U.S. Government legislative making process...so that ever increasing higher tax laws, punitive to southern agriculture states and

their overseas trading partners but beneficial to emerging northeast manufacturing businesses could be collected by the U.S. Treasury Department to build the Northeast's industrial infrastructure.

The pro-industry business tycoon of the Northeast and their co-conspirator U.S. Government politicians would, once they had their majority in the U.S. Congress, begin passing higher and higher tax laws to collect huge amounts of taxes from southern agriculture states and their overseas trading partners to pass, in the form of Federal grants, to Northeastern pro-industry business tycoons to build their wealth building Northeast Industrial Complex.

And, they were successful using a number of unethical, unconstitutional and illegal tactics and strategies developed to control the U.S. Government so that taxes could be raised on agriculture goods and passed through the Government as grants to industrial states to build a Northeastern industrial infrastructure with an objective of controlling world commerce from the American Northeast, and only the Northeast...

The **Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves** of 1807 was the United States Federal law that stated, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, that no new slaves were permitted to be imported into the United States after 1808. The 1807, nor the 1808, deadline did not address the issue of ending slavery and emancipating all slaves in the U.S.A and its territories...

This 1807 act and the U.S. Constitution clause ended the legality of the Northeastern U.S.-based transatlantic slave trade of the Northeast U.S. businessmen and other United States' Slave Traders.

However, neither the new law nor the U.S. Constitution clause was well enforced, and slavery itself continued legally in the United States until the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1868. And, Northeastern Slave Traders continued to transport slaves from Africa to the Caribbean Island Nations of the "New World", Central and South America and was able to illegally smuggled some Africans into the United States and sell them to slave owners in the North and South.

One wonders today, why the United States Congress didn't chose to consider and ratify a constitutional amendment freeing slaves earlier than 1861 or 1868 during "The War"...Lincoln's Tariff War. Neither President Abraham Lincoln, the new Republican Party, nor any member of the Republican controlled U.S. Congress ever proposed any constitutional amendment to finally outlaw and emancipate all slaves and end the institution of slavery in the U.S.A. before or during The War of 1861 to 1865 even though the new Republican Party and President Lincoln had complete control of the U.S. Government and the U.S. Congress...

Why? Because The War of 1861-1865 was not about slavery! It was about taxes...collecting the duties and imposts on Southern agriculture industries and their overseas trading partners...

During The War of 1861-'65 there were no southern legislators in the U.S. Congress to stop new Republican Party leaders and members in the U.S. Congress from passing such an amendment if there was any interest in actually ending slavery in the United States and freeing all slaves. There was no desire to end slavery and no proposed amendments, not even Lincoln proposed an amendment or opposed slavery even though he did not personally believe in slavery of any people...perhaps because he never owned a slave himself, even though his ancestors had...

Not until 1868 was an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution finally ratified that freed slaves in America and that Amendment has a very despotic history as did all of the Reconstruction Amendments...the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. But then, as I have shown earlier and will show again later, "The War" was not about slavery in the first instance but about "taxation without representation" once again in America, and the building of a northeastern industrial infrastructure to control world commerce from the Northeast U.S.A. The War of 1861-1865 was a war over the collection of taxes by the United States Treasury to fund the building of the Northeastern American Industrial Revolution, not to end slavery in the U.S.A.!

Recent archaeological discoveries of slave quarters and cemeteries in Philadelphia and New York City are sometimes written up in local newspapers as though they were exhibits of evidence in a case not yet investigated or settled (cf. "African Burial Ground Proves Northern Slavery," *The City Sun*, Feb. 24, 1993). No proof of slavery in the Northeastern states is needed; the evidence is in the truth of America's history found in period documentation and in the soil of the northeastern United States. In 1807 the Slave Importation Act was passed by the U.S. Congress abolishing the importation of slaves as directed by the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 9 (by 1808).

When the Confederate States of America wrote and ratified their Constitution in 1861 they wrote into it a section prohibiting the importation of slaves from outside the American continent too: C.S.A. Constitution Article I, Section 9 (by 1808).

Mechanization was rapidly replacing unskilled labor and slaves had for a time filled that unskilled labor void in the Southern Colonies and later United States... Mechanization was less costly than owning and maintain slaves 365 days a year to only be used during the short planting and harvest seasons.

Cyrus McCormick had invented his grain "reaper" (harvester) in 1831 and Eli Whitney had invented his cotton gin in 1794, Charles Newbold's moldboard plow was invented in 1797 and more farm related inventions were on the way to cut the need for and cost of large unskilled labor workforces on farms and plantations. Let alone the institution of slavery would have run its course and disappeared from the U.S. in a few scant years, which some who lived through The War and Reconstruction said would be by about 1880, including my (Al Barrs') Great Grandfather J. P Morgan.

Originally, the Framers of the U.S. Constitution were very careful about avoiding including the words "slave", "slaves", "slavery" or "Negro" in the text of the U.S. Constitution because residents of all of the Thirteen Colonies and later states owned slaves.

It was true that fewer slaves were owned by people of the Northeastern United States than people in the South, but the numbers had nothing to do with the institution of slavery and the fact that it was alive and well in all the North American colonies which later became states of the new United States of America. There was less need and demand for large unskilled labor workforces in the Northeastern United States than the agriculture South. Instead, they used phrases like "importation of Persons" as in Article 1, Section 9 for the slave trade they used "other persons" in Article 1, Section 2, and "person held to service or labor" in Article 4, Section 2 for slaves. And, not many citizens of the South's agriculture states owned slaves. Only about 23%, of Southern families owned any slaves. They were too costly and too expensive to maintain year around... In Mississippi and South Carolina the owning of slaves approached 50%. The total number of slave owners was 385,000 (including, in Louisiana, some free blacks). As for the number of slaves owned by each master, 88% held fewer than twenty, and nearly 50% held fewer than five.

Not until the 13th Amendment of December 6, 1865, while the eleven agriculture states were under the strict control of Union martial law with Union military commanders autocratically ruling southern Union military districts of the Southern agriculture states, and while the devastating Reconstruction years of 1865 to 1877 put agriculture states and their residents into a state of slavery to the Union government, was the issue of slavery addressed by the U.S. Congress. Then much skullduggery and corruption entered into the U.S. Government's legislating process with much legislative action unconstitutional and negative to the South. In the 14th Amendment, the euphemism "other persons" (and the three-fifths value given a slave in the U.S. Constitution of 1787) was eliminated by the U.S. Congress under questionable constitutional proceedings...

Much has been made by progressive revisionists of Southern states' **Black Codes** of the **Reconstruction era**, but the **Black Codes** of the South during the devastating years of the **Reconstruction era** were not new to the United States. Many northern states, western territories, before and after they became states in the Union passed their own **Black Codes** long before The War of 1861, which nullifies any criticism of southern states **Black Codes** during the devastating **Reconstruction era** of 1861 to 1877.

Following are two examples. One of the states was the home of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States of America, Illinois, who has been given undue and falsely the credit for "emancipating" slaves in the U.S.A.

Black Codes

The legal history of the **Black Codes** in Illinois and Indiana is essentially similar, and in fact Illinois simply continued Indiana's legal code when it organized as a territory before admission into the Union.

The territories and new states that entered the Union in the North and West after the gradual end of most of northern slaves were just as concerned as the old ones with maintaining their racial purity.

To do so, they turned to an old practice in the North: The **Exclusion Law**...

Slaves could not be brought into the Northwest Territories, under The Ordinance of 1787, but slaves already there remained in slave bondage. Once states began to emerge from the Western Territories, most of them explicitly barred blacks or permitted them in their states only if they could prove their freedom and posted cash bonds. Barring blacks after becoming a State of the United States automatically put the new states under the articles and amendments of the U.S. Constitution, including the existence of the institution of slavery in the United States. And, the U.S. Constitution protected the institution of slavery with no ending date whatsoever. The only exception was a question about "territories" of the U.S.A. Once a territory became a state it should have had to rely on the 9th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution to decide the issue of slavery in each of their individual states.

Ohio offered the first example of **Exclusion of Blacks** in their state, and those territories and states that followed Ohio into the Union followed its lead on race legislation.

Both Indiana (1816) and Illinois (1818) abolished slavery by their state constitutions. However, state constitutions and legislation did not and does not today trump Federal legislation and the U.S. Constitution which protected the institution of slavery in each state of the Union. A state had no constitutional power to end slavery in their states... An Amendment to the U.S. Constitution would have to be ratified by the states to end slavery even within a state... Yet, no Amendments to free slaves in the U.S. were ever offered in the U.S. Congress. And both Indiana and Illinois followed the Ohio policy of trying to prevent black immigration of blacks into their states by passing **Exclusion Laws** requiring blacks who moved into the state to produce legal documents verifying that they were free and posting bonds to guarantee their "good behavior", which was undefined in the law. The bond requirements of blacks ranged as high as \$1,000, which was prohibitive for a black American in those days. Black anti-immigration legislation was passed in Illinois in 1819, 1829 and 1853. In Indiana, such laws were enacted in 1831 and 1852. Michigan Territory passed such a law in 1827; Iowa Territory passed one in 1839 and Iowa enacted another in 1851 after it became a state. The Oregon Territory passed such a law in 1849.

The evidence seems to support the belief that these rules were not uniformly enforced. But they were invoked against "troublesome" black residents, or they could be used against whole communities when white citizens found the increase in black population had reached an

"unacceptable level", which was also undefined in the code. Blacks who violated the **Exclusion Law** faced punishments that included being advertised and sold at public auction (Illinois, 1853).

Like Black Colonization, which Abraham Lincoln favored, **Exclusion Laws** often were advanced by self-professed friends of the black race who saw only tragedy in attempts of the races to share the same land. Robert Dale Owen, speaking in Indiana in 1850, asked if any decent person desired "the continuance among us of a race to whom we are not willing to accord the most common protection against outrage and death". The rhetoric hardly is an exaggeration: During the constitutional debate in Indiana also in 1850, one speaker had frankly acknowledged saying, "It would be better to kill them off at once, if there is no other way to get rid of them. ... We know how the Puritans did with the Indians [Native Americans], who were infinitely more magnanimous and less impudent than the Negro race".

Not content with mere legislation, Illinois, Indiana and Oregon had black anti-immigration provisions built into their state constitutions. In Illinois (1848), in clause-by-clause voting, this clause was approved by voters by more than 2 to 1. Most of the opposition to it came from the northern counties of the state, where blacks were few. In Indiana (1851), it was approved by a larger margin than the state constitution itself. In Oregon (1857), the vote for it was 8 to 1. The Illinois act stayed on the books until 1865, the end of The Lincoln War of 1861-1865. Such laws served blacks as grinding reminders of apartheid intentions and legal subjugation, and they offered white authorities and mobs excuses for harassment and violence against blacks in their states.

The **Black Codes** dealt with more than just settlement.

Oregon forbade blacks from owning land, making contracts or bringing lawsuits. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and California prohibited them from testifying in court in cases where a white man was a party to the court proceedings. When the Illinois state constitution was adopted in 1818, it limited the vote to "free white men" and excluded blacks from the Illinois state militia.

Indiana's black anti-immigration rule was challenged in the case of a black man convicted for bringing a black woman into the state to marry her. The Indiana state Supreme Court upheld the conviction, noting that, "The policy of the state is ... clearly evolved. It is to exclude any further ingress of Negroes and to remove those already among us as speedily as possible".

There was no legal segregation in Indiana's public schools: None was needed! The white citizens of the state would keep the schools racially pure more thoroughly than any legal provision could. A court upheld the white-only Indiana public schools in 1850, finding that, in the eyes of the state, "black children were deemed unfit associates of whites, as school companions".

On closer examination, even the designation of "free state" can be question in a case like that of Illinois. Illinois, as a territory where slaves were held, had been restricting the freedom of black residents since before it became a state. In December 1813, Illinois Territory prohibited

free blacks from immigrating to the territory and decreed all blacks who did immigrate must leave within 15 days after notice or receive 39 lashes. As a state, it maintained the **Black Codes** inherited when it had formed part of Indiana, and thus continued its system of what one historian has described as "registered and indentured slavery".

[S]he (Indiana) permitted non-resident slave-owners to hire out their slaves to citizens of Illinois for a period of twelve months, yet did not give the slave his or her freedom; and justified her (Indiana's) act with the excuse that laborers were wanted to erect mills and open up the country [Industrial development of an infrastructure], and that salt [Indians was a huge salt producing territory and later a state in the U.S.A.] could not be profitably manufactured by white men. [Wages would be too high...]

When the legislature once attempted to alter the **Black Law** to strip out the provision that allowed slaves to be imported into the colony, the governor vetoed it.

Furthermore, Illinois wouldn't even emancipate the few old slaves who had been in the territory since before 1787. Every person bound to service or indenture in the territory was to continue as such under the state law administered by the state's government, though children born of such slaves were to be freed - males at age 24 and females at age 18.

The first *General Assembly* under the state's constitution fastened slavery in Illinois more firmly than ever by re-enacting the old laws regarding free Negroes, Mulattoes, servants and slaves, and by adopting what in the Southern States would have been said to be a **Slave Code**. Thenceforth, no Negro, no Mulatto, either by himself or with his family, was to be suffered (allowed) to live in the State unless he produced a certificate of freedom bearing the seal of some court of record of the State or Territory whence he came; nor until the certificate, with a long description of himself and of each member of his family, had been duly recorded in the county in which he proposed to live. Even then the overseers of the poor might expel him at any time they saw fit without court action.

As for blacks already living in Illinois in 1818, they were required to report to the circuit clerk before June 1, 1819, register their names, show evidence of their freedom, and have the clerk issue a certificate. Any free black person in Illinois without such a certificate would be considered a slave and a runaway, and was liable to be arrested, arraigned before a judge, and advertised in the newspapers for six weeks by the county sheriff. If no "owner" came forth to claim the black person, the county still could sell him or her as an indentured servant for one year.

In other matters, too, the early law of Illinois was indistinguishable from a slave state code:

To employ an uncertified Negro was to incur a fine of a dollar and a half for each day he labored; to harbor a slave or servant, or hinder his recapture, was a felony, punishable by a fine of twice the value of the man and thirty stripes on the bare back; to sell to, or buy

of, or trade with a slave or servant without consent of the master was absolutely forbidden. If a slave was found ten miles from home without a permit, he was liable to arrest and flogging. Should he appear at any house or farm without written permission from his master, the owner of the place to which he came might give him ten lashes well laid on. Should he commit any offense for which a white man would be fined, he was to be whipped at a rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars of fines.

"For all intents and purposes", McMaster concludes, "slavery was thus as much a domestic institution of Illinois in 1820 as in Southern states...."

And in fact a few years later, Illinois, Lincoln's home state, itself attempted to become a slave state...

After the Missouri Compromise, thousands of slave-holders migrated across the southern tier of Illinois on their way to the new slave state across the Mississippi River emerging in the Louisiana Territory. The Illinois settlers scattered across the western prairie watched with envy these processions of rich, educated, ambitious men from the east and their trains of goods and slaves, wishing the immigrants would settle in Illinois instead, and knowing what prevented settlement in Illinois was the ban on outright slave ownership in Illinois.

Many people in Illinois decided that the state should open itself entirely to slavery.

The new sentiment got a test in the elections of 1822. The governor's contest was a four-way race: Two of the candidates were outright advocates of slavery in Illinois. They got a combined 5,000 votes, but the winner, by a small plurality, was an anti-slavery candidate, Edward Coles, who had been born in Virginia and had freed the slaves he inherited. But the pro-slavery faction carried both houses of the Illinois state legislature.

Coles set out to persuade the Illinois state legislature and state government to free the remaining slaves in Illinois (those who had been in the land before the ordinance of 1787), loosen the harsh **Black Codes**, and crack down on the kidnappings of free blacks. The legislature responded by refuting Coles and recommending instead that a referendum be put on the ballot at the next state election asking voters to decide whether Illinois should call a convention to amend its state constitution and become a slave state.

This required a two-thirds majority vote in the Illinois legislature, and while the senate mustered it, in the state house it seemed destined to fall one vote short. But the pro-slavery forces unseated a man whose election had been disputed, and they replaced him with one who voted their way. The convention measure passed...

Citizens celebrated in the streets, holding processions, parades and public dinners. At one, this toast was offered, "The State of Illinois: The ground is good, prairie in abundance; give us plenty of Negroes, a little industry, and she [Illinois] will distribute her treasures".

The next Illinois election was on August 2, 1824. The political campaign that ensued was impassioned, fractious and intense. The subject was preached tirelessly in the pulpits and the newspapers. The turnout on August 2nd was enormous. At the presidential election that fall, 4,532 voted in Illinois. On the slavery question, 11,612 went to the polls. When the votes were counted, the slavery faction had lost 6,640 to 4,972 votes.

RESTORING THE SOUTH TO THE UNION: RECONSTRUCTION ERA

Lincoln wanted to bring the south back into the Union. He needed the tax levied on agriculture and their overseas trading partners... He had begun his plan for this in 1863 with the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction in the eleven agriculture states of the Confederate States of America.

It basically was compromised of 2 parts: (1) It offered a full pardon to all southerners who would take an oath of allegiance to the Union and accept all Federal laws and presidential proclamations dealing with slavery and (2) States could draw up new state constitutions, elect new officials, and return to the Union on a basis of full equality with all other states when it met certain conditions. But in reality it didn't work that way! Union military commanders autocratically ruled the eleven southern states from 1865 to 1877. The Union designated Military Districts in every state and assigned a Union military commander to command and rule the district residents as "subjects" instead of "citizens"...

However, there were some exceptions to this reconstruction plan of Lincoln's.

Not included were; those who had resigned civil and military positions in the Federal government to serve in the Confederacy; those who had resigned civil and military positions in the Federal government to serve in the Confederacy; high ranking Confederate military leaders; and Confederates who had mistreated African or White prisoners of war.

There was a great deal of political opposition to Lincoln's plan of "Reconstruction" across the Northern states.

Many Republicans felt ex-Confederates would not be loyal to the Union or permit Africans to enjoy legal and political rights. This group of Republicans was referred to as "**Radical Republicans**".

Senator **Charles Sumner** wanted to guarantee political and legal equality for Africans and educate them.

Representative **Thaddeus Stevens** wanted to punish the South for what he called injustices and discriminations that African southerners had suffered under white rule...never mind that Africans in the northern states and Africans in the southern states had been badly mistreated

by Union slave owners and Union military commanders during The War. Stevens never gave a thought to the fact that all northern states too had been slave owning states. Stevens also wanted Africans to have economic independence.

Although most Republican leaders eventually lined up with Lincoln's reconstruction policies, most agreed that President Lincoln had gone beyond his Constitutional powers, which he had constantly done since his election in 1860, and it was for the U.S. Congress to say what rules would be used in restoring the southern agriculture states to the Union, not the President...

Many Republicans were worried about the return of the southern Democrat Party.

Their ruining of the South in their new Republican Party platform calling for: A high tariff, national banks, free land and federal aid to railroads [industrial infrastructure expansion].

In order to keep the Democrats from gaining political power, the Republicans gave voting right to former slaves, and kept former Confederate leaders from voting or holding public office in their own states or in the Federal government.

The **Wade-Davis Bill** opposed Lincoln's plan of southern states Reconstruction. It gave political power to southerners who had remained loyal to the Union [creating class warfare in the South]. Southern state constitutions would provide freedom for African southerners. It also tried to ensure that Confederate war debts be repudiated (not paid).

Union President Lincoln never saw the completion of the South's "reconstructed". On April 14, 1865, he was shot and killed while attending the play *Our American Cousin* with his wife at **Ford's Theater**, in Washington, DC, by **John Wilkes Booth**.

Many wonder and speculate as to who was responsible for assassinating Union President Lincoln. Many conspiracies have been put forth, most by progressive revisionists attempting to make Lincoln their Marxist martyr. The truth may never be known but there is much evidence to point to the probability that the Northeastern industrial tycoons, called "Robber Barons" first turned on Lincoln in his attempt to win a second term in the presidency, and when that failed they plotted a scheme to pay for him to be assassinated. They had every reason to rid themselves of Lincoln and his failed, from their prospective, presidency. Lincoln had been elected with the intention that he implement the industrialist's scheme to pack the U.S. Congress with pro-industry legislators and pass higher and higher tax bills to extort the huge amount of funds needed to build and expand their industrial infrastructure throughout the Northeast that would allow them to reap the wealth of a worldwide control of commerce from the Northeastern U.S.A. It makes more sense than the popular conspiracy theory that a disgruntle Confederate sympathizer would risk his and his companion's lives to kill the President after the Confederate States of America had already surrendered and ceased hostilities...but you be the judge.

Vice-president **Andrew Johnson**, Lincoln's Vice President became the 17th President. Andrew Johnson was not like Lincoln. He wasn't even of the same political party. He was a Tennessee native. Lincoln had chosen him as a running mate in the hope of bringing more voters out to support him. Lincoln was a minority President having gained the presidency with only 39% of the popular vote in a four party race...

Johnson insisted on the "rightness" of his own point of view and was not patient, tactful, or a great political leader...according to some, especially new Republican Party politicians and leaders.

One of Johnson's first acts as President was to offer rewards for the arrest of the confederate President Jefferson Davis. He also made it clear he intended to follow Lincoln's plans for reconstruction in the South. But follow it was anything but what President Johnson did.

Johnson did not believe that reconstruction should provide civil or political equality for both races [whites and blacks].

By 1865, all the states making up the Confederacy were back in the Union, except **Texas**.

The United States entered one of the most difficult periods in its history...Reconstruction.

There were still a great many problems facing the southern states:

The southern economy was in chaos

African American, now free, had nowhere to go and few skills to get a job with

Disease and poverty took their toll of human lives

The **Freedman's Bureau** was established by Union military martial law commanders to look after "refugees", freed slaves, and abandoned lands (plantations and farms). The bureau was headed by Union General **Oliver Otis Howard** and was the first Federal Government attempt to give support to needy and underprivileged people.

In order to re-establish the southern way of life, southern states adopted laws to regulate the conduct of freed slaves. "**Black Codes**" forbid African southerners from owning firearms unless licensed, assembling unless a white person was present, established curfews, and set up white control over African labor.

The U.S. Congress also refused to admit the duly elected southern Senators and House of Representative delegates into the U.S. Congress.

The claimed reasons were:

Radical Republicans believed southern leaders could not be trusted

Congress felt it was their constitutional right to establish a policy to restore the South to the Union.

Some believed the southern states were "Conquered Provinces" and should be treated as "Slave States".

With Johnson's insistence on his plan, the **Radical Republicans** took control of the U.S. Congress.

Congress immediately passed the **Civil Rights Act**, which gave Africans full citizenship and guaranteed them complete equality of treatment, but it didn't give them the vote.

President Johnson vetoed the bill on the grounds it was unconstitutional. It was passed by the new Republican controlled U.S. Congress over the President's veto. [President Johnson was correct since the institution of slavery had been enshrined in the U.S. Constitution with its states ratification in 1787... Only an Amendment would legally change that constitutional fact!]

Johnson's veto had two immediate results:

It cost him the support of the **Radical Republicans** because they felt Johnson was making the North's victory meaningless.

It cost him the support of the **Moderate Republicans** who believed the slaves' rights should be protected.

The **Fourteenth Amendment** made Africans citizens of the United States and citizens of the states in which they lived. It also gave Africans equal protection under the law.

Reconstruction became a five-point plan:

1. The south was to be divided up into 10 Union military districts, one for each state not ratifying the 14th Amendment. States were also divided into state military districts which names are still with us today, such as the "Nankin District" of southeast Georgia where my GG Grandfather, James C. Barrs, his two brothers, Leonard and William, his youngest sister and his mother lived and farmed.
2. Former Confederate leaders could not vote or hold office in their own states.
3. Freed slaves were given the right to vote and hold government offices regardless of their abilities.

4. States could re-write their constitutions and guarantee freed slaves the right to vote.
5. The U.S. Congress **required** states to ratify the 14th Amendment, even though they had locked southern delegates out of congress so they could not enter into the discussion nor vote on the Amendment.

By 1870 all Confederate states were returned to the Union, and Congress now set out to get rid of, or impeach, President Johnson.

Their reasons for impeaching and removing President Johnson from the presidency were:

1. The emotional hatred and tensions in the North.
2. Reconstruction depended on strong enforcement by the President.

Under the U.S. Constitution the President may be impeached on the grounds of **treason**, **bribery**, or **high crimes and misdemeanors**. The charges brought against President Johnson were questionable, but a trial proceeded anyway. Impeachments in the U.S. Congress are political proceedings and not criminal proceedings!

The final vote (35 to 19) stood one vote short of the total needed to impeach President Johnson, but his presidential power was finished.

Radical Republicans began to lose power because the moderates would not support them and public opinion turned against them.

In the election of 1868 the Republicans ran **Ulysses S. Grant** (a war hero) against Horatio Seymour. Economics (the Greenback Issue) was the primary issue in the election, which was barely won by Grant.

The **Fifteenth Amendment** declared citizens of the United States could not be denied the right to vote based on race, religion, color or condition of previous servitude. However women, black and white, were not included in either the 14th or the 15th Amendments and had no right to vote in the United States of America.

The **Radical Republicans** control in the South lasted from 1865 to 1877, the era of Reconstruction. During that period of time, the primary concern of the Federal government was restoration of the Northern Union, not the South. [Because of Lincoln's poorly conceived and managed war industrial development and expansion in the Northeast had ceased...]

During that time, the Freedmen's Bureau was severely limited by lack of money and opposition by both northerners and southerners.

Carpetbaggers (northerners) were individuals who moved into the south and took positions of authority. White southerners disliked them.



Carpetbaggers, it's pitifully plain,
used Southern defeat for personal gain.

Scalawags (southerners) were individuals who cooperated with northern authorities. They, too, wanted positions of authority. Southerners hated these individuals more than they hated the northern carpetbaggers.

Both Carpetbaggers and Scalawags controlled the southern state governments during the radical reconstruction period between 1865 and 1877, and most became wealthy by confiscating southern products and land and selling it personally for huge profits.

Carpetbaggers held most political power in the South after The War.

Freed African Americans were occasionally elected into the southern "carpetbag" governments, but few played major roles in these governments. Among those who did were **Hiram Revels** and **Blanche K. Bruce**, both who represented Mississippi in the U.S. Senate.

Reconstruction state government were corrupt and self-serving...like today (2015) and they greatly increased public debt.

Regardless of their merits, most white southerners resented the reconstruction governments for good reason. In order to fight back against the Carpetbaggers and Scalawags, and politically active African southerners, and rogue Union military commanders secret societies were formed across the South.

By the middle of the 1870's, many northerners had begun to lose interest in the affairs of the South. They had taken all that The War had provided, sold it for huge personal profits and had gone home to the North. Northerners began to feel as if southern Africans did not need supervision. Also, there was the belief that former southern (Confederate) leaders should be allowed to return to state government power.

Reconstruction began to come to an end by the time **Rutherford B. Hayes** took the office of the Presidency in 1877, the Union military had gone from the South and the Reconstruction era had ended.

One major result of The War of 1861-1865 was the creation of the "solid south". Since so many southerners were Democrats and disliked the "Radical Republicans", a growing movement developed where the Democratic Party held most of the power in the south.

C.S.A. Constitution 1861

Article I; Section 9

1. The importation of Negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Which statement is most succinct, the U.S. Constitution's or the C.S.A. Constitution's?

U.S.A. Constitution 1787

Article I; Section 9

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Note in the U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 9 the U.S.A. did not prohibit the importation of slaves, just that it may cost \$10.00 per head to do so. Essentially this was a slave owner protection measure regardless in what region of the nation they lived.

Note also that the C.S.A. Constitution Article I, Section 9 prohibited the importation of slaves, "Negroes", from any foreign country outside the C.S.A. and the non-slaveholding United States in 1861. (This stopped northern slave owners from selling their slaves to southern plantation owners.) The northern slave owners had sold their healthy slaves to southern plantation owners before and following the slave Importation Act of 1807 in order to get rid of them profitably in compliance with the constitutional prohibition of 1808 while making hefty profits. Northern slave owners also shipped many slaves to other New World nations and sold them, such as Brazil, Cuba, etc. Only the old, sickly and injured that couldn't be sold were freed by their northern masters because plantation owners would buy them for economic reasons. The northern slave owners refused to provide any welfare for their slaves, health or sick and old, that they did released on the communities of the North. Many freed slaves perished but have not been remembered or recorded in Northern history.

The freed slaves in the north were on their own live or die. They were the least of who could take care of themselves. Some freed northern slaves went south to be close to their relatives

still held in slavery. In the C.S.A. South former owners of slaves were compelled by the Confederate Central Government to provide welfare for their freed slaves until their natural deaths. Consequently most old and ill slaves were just allowed to stay on the plantations and do minor and light chores or run errands for their masters until their natural deaths. Many times too in the South former slaves were buried in the same cemetery as their white masters. Not so in the North. Slaves were buried separately in slave cemeteries often with no grave or cemetery markers whatsoever. Many cemeteries were built over as towns expanded into cities. The old Columbia Primitive Baptist Cemetery in Nankin, Brooks County, Georgia where some of my (Al Barrs') relatives are buried has slaves buried next to white residents with only a modern two-track dirt road separating the graves of blacks from whites. The two-track road didn't exist until recently and originally didn't exist and only a few feet separate the black graves from the white...

At least one book has been written on Pennsylvania's slave history and a second was started before the author learned that William Penn had been a slave owner...it was never finished.

The historian Joanne Pope Melish, who has written a perceptive book on race relations in antebellum New England, recalled how it was possible to read American history textbooks at the high school level and never know that there was such a thing as a "slave" north of the Mason-Dixon Line: "In Connecticut in the 1950s, the only slavery discussed in history textbook was of southern U.S. slavery; history textbooks read "New Englanders had marched south to end slavery". Clearly this was a lie and an early attempt at Northern revisionist propaganda to sooth the minds and brainwash northern children and citizen of the guilt of former slave owners north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

It was in Rhode Island, after 1964, that the facts were stumbled across of an obscure reference to local slavery, but almost no one asked would say that they knew anything about it. Clearly they were conflicted and embarrassed but actually, I believe, they knew the truth.

Members of the historical society did know about northern slavery, they claimed, but those who asked were met with brief and benign responses that 'the best (Northern) families behaved with genteel kindness toward their slaves'. ...Really? No evidence however has ever been provided by the historical societies in the northern states as to what the 'genteel kindness' was. Northern historians pointed in the direction of several antiquarian histories, which said about the same thing. However, some of the black citizens of the North and descendants of northern slaves knew better and said so. The Northern slave cat was finally out of the bag...

Slave numbers in the North never approached the numbers in the South. There wasn't the huge need for unskilled labor for jobs that required large number of unskilled workers in the Northern states. Northern industrialists claimed that they needed trained and skilled factory workforces and claimed that Africans could not be trained to do the work they required in their emerging northern factories. Most of their Northeast workforce was imported from Continental Europe. Northern slave count was, numerically, a drop in the bucket compared to the

South. But the South, comparatively, was itself a drop in the bucket to "New World" (The Americas) slave count.

Roughly one million blacks were brought from Africa to the "New World" by the Spanish and Portuguese before the first handful of Africans accidentally reached The Virginia Colony in 1619. Some 500,000 slaves were brought to the Thirteen Colonies, later the United States, which was a mere fraction of the estimated 10 million Africans transported to all other regions of the "New World" (Americas) during that same period. About 1-5 percent of the slaves transported to the "New World" were sold in the southern Thirteen Colonies and later United States of America agriculture states; however no southern residents or southern state's ships ever transported a single black African from Africa to the U.S.A. And, no Africans were ever transported under the Confederate flag, but millions were transported under the flag of the United States of America on Northeastern Slave Ships...

Every "New World" colony was, in some sense, a slave owning colony. French Canada, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Cuba, Brazil -- all of them made their start in an economic system built upon slavery. There simply were not enough volunteer freemen immigrating to the "New World" to supply the demand for labor, skilled and unskilled.

Both African and Native Americans were sold into slavery as well as other nationalities, including 'white' Europeans. In all of these regions, slavery enjoyed the service of the law and the sanction of religion. In all of them the master class had its moments of doubt. There was enough blame to go around for every colony and nation of the world, including the nations and tribes of West Africa. Black African tribal chiefs raided and captured other tribal members and sold them into slavery on the west coast of Africa.

Over time, slavery flourished in the Upper South but failed to do so in the Northern and Western regions of North America. But there were pockets of the North on the eve of the Revolution where slaves played key roles in the economic and social order: New York City and northern New Jersey, rural Pennsylvania and the shipping towns of Connecticut and Rhode Island all depended on slave labor to operate their seaports.

Black populations in some places were much greater than they would be during the 19th century. More than 3,000 blacks lived in Rhode Island in 1748, amounting to 9.1 percent of the population; 4,600 blacks were in New Jersey in 1745, 7.5 percent of the population; and nearly 20,000 blacks lived in New York in 1771, 12.2 percent of the population. Today (2015) the black population in the entire continental United States is about 12 percent...

The North failed to develop large-scale agrarian (based on agriculture) slavery, such as arose in the Deep South, but that had little to do with morality and much to do with climate, soil conditions and economics. There just were no profitable nonperishable crops, such as tobacco and cotton that would flourish in the North or West therefore a large untrained workforce was never needed in the North or West...happenstance, perhaps.

The elements which characterized Southern slavery in the 19th century, and which New England abolitionists claimed to view with abhorrence, all were present from an early date in the North, but were just simply not mentioned since the abolitionists were prevalent in the North and West, and were a driving force behind the creation of the new Republican Party in 1854 along with the pro-industrialists of the northeastern United States who wanted to build an industrial complex to control world commerce from the Northeast U.S.A. and from only the Northeast!!!

Abolitionists freely promoted the idea of practices they had never seen personally using propaganda, such as the breeding of slaves like animals for market, or the crime of slave mothers killing their infants, for what reason I can't fathom, testifying that slavery's brutalizing force was at work in New England and other northeastern regions, as well as in the South for their own political purposes. True there was cruelty in all nations that allowed slavery and all did at one time or the other, including Africa where slavery and particularly child slavery flourishes even today. And we have cruelty in America and the rest of the world today...from white, black and other nationalities. No race has a lock on cruelty... We have today white racists and we have black racists...

Northern Philadelphia brick maker John Coats was just one of the Northern slave owners who kept his slave workers in iron collars with shackles but the northern abolitionists managed to ignore that cruelty.

Newspaper advertisements in the North offered abundant evidence of slave families broken up by sales or inheritance. No, it wasn't just the South as claimed by the ignorants who call themselves historians who broke up slave families...

One Boston, Massachusetts advertisement of 1732, for example, lists a 19-year-old woman and her 6-month-old infant, to be sold either "together or apart". So clearly there was a variety of cruelty against some slaves but it was not restricted to the South. One wonders why many slaves in the South refused to leave the plantations after emancipation and took the surnames of their southern masters if all southern owners were as cruel as has been depicted by some progressive revisionist writers. Obviously some overseers were cruel, but some slaves too were quite cruel given the opportunity and wherewithal to be so. Overseers were both white and black... Like today's society there are rotten apples in every barrel regardless of nationality or color.

Advertisements for runaway slaves in New York and Philadelphia newspapers sometimes mention suspicions that the slaves had gone off to try to find wives who had been sold to distant purchasers.

Generally, however, as the numbers of slaves were fewer in the North than in the South, the controls and tactics were different. The Puritan influence in Massachusetts may have lent a particular character to slavery there and may have occasionally eased its severity. So to in the

South, which was also a highly religious region where the majority of families or farmers did not own any slaves?

On the other hand, the paternal interest that 19th century southern owners attempted to cultivate for their slaves was absent in the North, for the most part. Many southern owners attempted to keep families together and that developed a sense of loyalty which was shown during The War of 1861-1865 when the slaves and plantation owner's women folk ran the plantations to keep the South's economy afloat, much to the consternation of Lincoln and the Union military establishment. The states in the South had also required slave owners to provide welfare for their freed, sick and old slaves. Many slaves and freedmen joined the Confederate army to fight for the South's independence. Across the North an evident pattern emerged: The more slaves lived in a place, the wider the controls, and the more brutal the punishments for transgressions became and were experienced.

Slavery was still very much alive, and in some places even expanding, in the northern colonies of British North America in the generation before the American Revolution. The spirit of liberty in 1776 and the rhetoric of rebellion against tyrannical and oppressive Britain made many Americans conscious of the hypocrisy of claiming natural human rights for themselves, while at the same time denying them to slaves. Nonetheless, most of the newly free states managed to postpone dealing with the issue of slavery, citing the emergency of the war with Great Britain.

The American Revolutionary War, however, proved to be the real liberator of the northern slaves. Wherever it marched, the British army gave freedom to any slave who escaped within its advancing lines.

This was sound military policy and Abraham Lincoln would embrace a similar policy in 1863 because he had been losing battle after battle: It disrupted the economic system of the colonists that was sustaining The Revolution, much like the slaves and women of the South during the 1861 war with the North. It wasn't until July, 1862 that President Lincoln proposed to his cabinet that all slaves in the rebellious states, be set free...which by the way neither Lincoln nor the Union military had any control over. Lincoln could never bring himself to utter the words Confederate States of America because he claimed that the southern states were still a part of the United States even during his assault on the eleven withdrawn states of the Confederacy, yet he chose to use Union military force to assault those states, unconstitutionally I might add. And, how did Lincoln think he could liberate slaves in regions of North America over which neither he nor the Union military had any control? For the record, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was nothing more than a propaganda tactic to raise moral in the North and particularly in the Union military establishment, and his Proclamation factually did not free one single slave in the South, North or West... What was Lincoln's purpose for assaulting the agriculture states? Was it to enslave the agriculture states and their people to pay for the Northeastern industrial infrastructure expansion? Yes!

Union Secretary of State William Seward convinced Lincoln to wait until a better time to release his Emancipation Proclamation, which did not propose to free any slaves Lincoln had control over and in fact it freed not one single slave since it was only meant to raise the moral of his distraught Union military and Northern citizens. The Union had been taking a beating at the hands of the Confederacy in every battle from 1861 to 1863, and Seward reasoned that changing the thrust of the Union's objective from preservation of the Union to freeing slaves would have little impact and may jeopardize the Border States, who were neutral, but who would probably go over to the Confederate's side if the slave issue was raised.

President Lincoln read the first draft of the document he had written to his Cabinet members on July 22, 1862. After some changes, he issued the preliminary version on September 22, 1862 which specified that the final document would take effect January 1, 1863. Slaves in Confederate states, which were not back in the Union in 1863, would be free, but slaves in the Border States and Northern and Western States were not affected and would remain in bondage. Southern slaves the Union military had captured as "contraband" in the South then in the North were not even freed by Lincoln's Proclamation... Contraband southern slaves were pressed into service by the Union Military as free labor to free up white northern men to fight. Later contraband southern slaves would be pressed into the military as fodder of battle to save northern white soldier lives.

Lincoln's 'Emancipation Proclamation' was the most controversial document, of many, of Lincoln's presidency, its writing and signing by Lincoln met with both hostility and jubilation in the North. It was a propaganda effort by Lincoln for the Northern civilians and a Union military endeavor in the South to raise moral in a desperate and dejected Union. By declaring Southern slaves "contraband", like cotton, horses, cows, tobacco, etc. Union military officers could confiscate southern slaves and put them to work for the Union military building forts, roads, bridges, railroads, etc. to release Union soldier to the front, regardless of the outcome of the Dred Scott legal case that found that escaped slaves would be returned to their owners. Early in The War Union military commanders has been ordered to return runaway slaves to their rightful southern owners. But when Lincoln became desperate over his poor military decision of running a war he changed his purpose from collecting taxes to freeing slaves...

Confiscated Southern slaves simply exchanged one slave master for another, the Union Army.

Lincoln's hope was, along with raising Northern moral, by removing slaves and other "contraband" from southern plantations the economy of the South would be wrecked and civilians would no longer be able to supply the Confederate military troops with food and clothing.

Lincoln's hope, in the North, was that it would raise the people's moral and heighten their support for Lincoln's unconstitutional war against the agriculture South and his upcoming second term election, which he feared he would lose. As a result much election fraud was perpetrated by Lincoln and his supporters during the 1864 election campaign.

After the preliminary version of Lincoln's 'Emancipation' was made public, Lincoln noted, "It is six days old, and while commendation in newspapers and by distinguished individuals is all that a vain man could wish, the stocks have declined, and troops come forward more slowly than ever (falling moral). This, looked soberly in the face, is not very satisfactory".

Lincoln kept his 'Proclamation' in his desk until a suitable time to release it...he hoped eventually for some semblance of a victory in a battle. His reason was that the North had sustained continued battle losses against the Confederate forces and he wanted to release his propaganda paper on an up note for moral raising propaganda purposes.

Abraham Lincoln no doubt recognized the British military tactic to destroy a region's economy by removing its ability to function and it was what motivated him to write his 'Emancipation Proclamation' in 1862 in the first place (And that was what motivated Lincoln to also order "Total War" against Southern civilians, homes, plantations, towns, railroads, bridges and farm products...by which over 50,000 southern citizens were killed.) and even though it was more of a propaganda ploy to motivate his own northern population and troops than free any slaves in the North, West or South, since it only spoke to freeing slaves in Confederate territory and states he and the Union had no control over what-so-ever, but did not free any slaves in the Boarder States or Northern states because he was afraid they would then side with the South and turn on the North. Lincoln then declared slaves "contraband" or spoils of war the same as horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, cotton, etc. Slaves confiscated by the Union army just changed masters and were put to work building military facilities, roads, bridges, railroads, etc. in the place of Union military personnel who were released for battle action. Later confiscated slaves would be put into battle as fodder to stem the alarming deaths of northern men. Very little changed for the confiscated contraband slaves... Factually, not one slave was freed by Lincoln's 'Emancipation Proclamation! Neither did Lincoln follow up and ask the U.S. Congress to attempt an Amendment freeing slaves. His tactic was only to cripple Southern production and win the war that he had started in order to collect the "duties and imposts"...taxes. The reason he didn't ask for any legislation to free slaves was because his 'Proclamation' was not intended to free any slaves. It was intended to raise the moral of Union troops and the people of the North and erode the South's agriculture production capability. It was solely a military tactic and not a benevolent act. No slaves were freed until 1868 after The War had ended in 1865 when the U.S. Constitution was amended by a belligerent U.S. Congress hell bent on punishing the agriculture states as much as humanly possible, and they did during the Reconstruction era of 1865 to 1877.

Since the North saw a much longer period of the Revolutionary War than the south, and The Revolution War came to the North before it overflowed into the South, and because families were more spread out in the South and the numerous incursions by British troops into the northern United States, the northern slave population was drained away at a higher rate than the South's. At the same time, the state governments in northern states began to offer financial incentives to slave owners who agreed to free their slaves, if the freed slaves then served in that state's regiment fighting the British.

When the Northern states gave up the last remnants of legal slavery, in the generation after The Revolution, their motives were a mix of piety, morality, ethics but mostly economics; fear of a growing black population who they feared; practical economics; and the fact that the Revolutionary War had broken the Northern slave owners' power and drained off much of their slave population facilitated the decline of slavery in the North. Following the Revolutionary War many former slaves migrated to Britain and Canada to ensure their freedom.

When the Importation Act of 1807 was passed by the U.S. Congress northern slave owners began selling their slaves to southern plantation and other New World nation's slave owners for profit instead of freeing and releasing them benevolently. An exception was New Jersey, where the slave population actually increased during the Revolutionary War. Slavery lingered in New Jersey until the War of 1861, with the state reporting 236 slaves in 1850 and 18 as late as 1860. Clearly slavery was not outlawed in the northern United States any more than it was in the South.

The business of emancipation in the North amounted to the simple matters of, determining how to compensate slave owners, not the slaves, for the few slaves they had left, and, making sure newly freed slaves would be marginalized economically and politically in their home communities with northern **Black Codes**, and that nothing in the state's constitution would encourage fugitive slaves from elsewhere to settle in their communities. But, no such offer was made to compensate southern United State slave owners if they freed their slaves. Why? Wasn't the South a part of the United States? Apparently not...only a region in which to collect taxes...

But in the generally conservative, local process of emancipating a small number of Northern slaves, the Northern leadership turned its back on slavery as a national problem and turned blame and swore vindication on the South. They then tried to erase and revise their slave history to declare that there was never any slavery in the northern states. And, they received and still receive a lot of aid from progressive revisionist history writers too who aided the propaganda and lies, which still goes on even today. Slavery in the northern United States is still a taboo subject for progressive revisionist history writers. And, hardly any history writers give due credit to the brave and patriotic Africans who fought for the colonies during the American Revolutionary War...a sad case indeed for the descendants of those brave Africans who became American patriots...all in the name of a vast progressive revisionist cover up of America's true history for socialist ideological reasons.

In the southern United States large numbers of slaves were used to produce tobacco and cotton. These slaves were housed, fed, clothed and doctored by the plantation owners and slaves who their masters had trained. A slave was the most expensive plantation property and had to be taken care of properly if they were to realize a good day's work out of them during the growing and harvesting seasons.

Subsistent farmers in the southern states however had no or few slaves because the cost and upkeep of slaves year-round was prohibitive to most southern family farmers, herdsman and

small business owners. Sometime African Freedmen lived and worked on the larger southern farms and plantations for wages. Other Freeman worked as sharecroppers for a percentage of whatever he grew and harvested. A single slave often sold for much more than the cost of a purebred horse, which was the South's major transportation mode and most expensive farm item. That would be equivalent to paying more than the price of an upper line model luxury automobile in today's funds. And, then there was the 365 days per year upkeep cost of one's slaves.

Given alternative sources of unskilled local labor, mechanical and technological equipment and methods plantation owners would have opted for mechanized equipment and hired local labor instead of slaves so long as laborers were available. Neither large numbers of unskilled local labor or machinery was available at the beginning of large scale agriculture operations in the U.S. A good example is what occurred in the western territories and new western states.

The invention of the mechanical grain harvester in 1831 precluded the need for large numbers of slaves and unskilled local workers to harvest western and northern wheat, so there was and would never have been large numbers of slaves introduced into the agriculture west. If a mechanical harvester for cotton had been invented early on that could have been used to harvest cotton slavery would never have become as extensive as it did in the South. The cotton gin separated the seed from the cotton boll. Cotton required manual labor to harvest. Separating the seed from the cotton fiber consumed the largest hours of labor...

Still slavery is abhorrent for any reason and there is no excuse for it, yet the institution of slavery is alive and profitable in some nations even today...

But the fact is slavery did and still exists all over the World! Blacks in America today rant about slavery in the U.S.A. but none have ever been slaves and none or few oppose slavery in Africa and other nations today. Most don't even know how few of all slaves in the world were sold in the U.S.A. Many blacks today don't even know if they are even descendants of slaves or not...

One wonders if the truthful reason for this attitude is compassion or politics...

The northeastern industrialists were also doing quite well in a number of ventures including textile manufacturing and the slave trade, which again progressive revisionist history writers fail to mention in their so called "history" and "text" books. I suppose all progressive revisionist history writers suffer from occupational amnesia when it comes to the slavery issues in the North and West. That is why I don't trust history writers or textbooks written by progressive revisionists. They are ideological self-denial writers still on an ideological propaganda mission and care little about real and truthful American history. I care! And, I hope you care too...

Article I, Section 9 of the U. S. Constitution protected the slave trade and slave ownership in the entire United States. But the writers of the Constitution wouldn't use the term "slave",

"slavery" or "Negro" because they didn't want to offend slave owners in the North, West, Boarder States or South. All slave owners and our Founders were voters. Even the slave Importation Act of 1807, that implemented the 1787 constitutional decree to stop the importation of slaves by 1808, didn't stop the Northern slave traders from continuing their transporting of ship loads of Africans to other nations and island nations of the Americas of the "New World", after 1808.

Only in 1807 could a law be passed in the United States to end the slave trade in the United States. However, no law was needed. The U.S. Constitution institutionalized the institution of slavery in the entire United States in 1787 and an amendment would have been necessary to interfere with and end slavery in the U.S.A. In 1807 the U.S. Congress passed the feel good Importation law preventing the importation of slave into the United States. However it did not address the issue of slaves then within the United States. Northern slave owners then saw the handwriting on the wall and began disposing of their healthy slaves by selling them to southern plantation owners, or shipped them to South and Central America where they sold them for huge profits, and freed those they could not sell, the old, sick and maimed, but took no responsibility for their welfare until a law was passed forcing them to do so. The Northern slave owners did not release their slave even though there was U.S. government financial support plans to encourage all slaves to be freed or colonized. There were a few half-hearted efforts to transport slaves back to West Africa. Only about a total of 11,000 were transported back to Africa and freed in Liberia.

A troubling historic question begs an answer, an honest and truthful answer.

Given that there was enough blame in both the North and South to go around for the industry of slavery in the U.S.A., why has the South been so demonized, and the southern people who never owned a slave been so ostracized by progressive revisionist history writers and not the northern slave ship builders, trade good manufacturers, slave traders and slave owners? Was their motive political, economic, compassion or just devious and vindictive?

Progressive revisionist writers and their ignorant and uneducated followers have repeatedly tried to lay the total blame for U.S. slavery on the South, and actually the slavery of the entire world, when it was the North who designed and built the slave ships, manufactured the slave trade goods, captained and crewed the slave ships, transported and sold slaves in the U.S. and other nations in the first place! And, they continue even today in the face of emerging period documents to the contrary, to cling to their long held propaganda and misdirected and false writings.

There were no southern slave ships built in the South that bought and transported any Africans to America. The slave trade was a big and profitable business in the northern United States, not the South. Why have dishonest progressive revisionist writers portrayed the North to be innocent, or lily white, on the matter of the North's involvement in slavery when clearly they were up to their neck in it so long as it was legal and profitable?

Has the progressive revisionist's strategy all along been to cover up the real causes of The War of 1861 by diverting attentions to the institute of slavery and protecting the despotic acts of their first progressive minority President, Abraham Lincoln, who only received 39 percent of the popular vote in 1860 and destroyed a nation?

Northern slave owners sold their slaves to southern plantations owners because of the Importation Act of 1807 and the U.S. Constitution decree and releasing the few slaves they could not sell was not out of a sudden case of morality or compassion and does not relieve northern slave owners of the responsibility for having transported, owned and sold slaves themselves any more than the southern slave owners.

There was plenty of blame to go around, even in Africa!

Progressive revisionists continue to put northern slave traders and owners on a pedestal of innocence and declare those who still owned slaves in the South sinners. The North getting out of the slave business before the South does not make them any less guilty of having been deeply involved in the institution of slavery. After all the northern slave owners profited by selling their slaves while the southern slave owners received no such monetary reward when they lost their slaves to a "Total War" waged by a despotic narcissistic President Abraham Lincoln...

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