

# THE HUNTSVILLE HISTORICAL REVIEW

Volume 7

January – April, 1977

Numbers 1 & 2

PUBLISHED BY

The Huntsville-Madison County Historical Society

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# The Huntsville Historical Review

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**Editor**  
**Henry S. Marks**

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POSTMARKS OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE FOUND IN  
THE HUNTSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA  
JANUARY, 1976

E. Edward Starnes, Jr.

THE JOHN WILLIAM WALKER LETTERS

The Huntsville Public Library has a folio of 32 original letters written by John William Walker in the years 1805 to 1809. All are addressed to his brother, James S. Walker, at Augusta, Georgia and, with the exception of the first letter, they bear postmarks of the towns in which they were posted.

During the period covered by these letters John W. Walker was a student at Princeton University and then a young man starting his career. Ten years after these letters were written he convened the Constitutional Convention at Huntsville, temporary Capitol of Alabama Territory, and was elected this State's first U. S. Senator in 1819.

Of greatest importance to the postal historian is the group of five letters with manuscript postmarks of "Washington, M. T." (for Mississippi Territory) mailed between August 19, 1808, and March 5, 1809. This is the largest group of Washington territorial markings ever found and the letter dated August 19 was postmarked more than two months before the previously recorded "earliest date".<sup>1</sup> The importance of the letters is enhanced by the fact that Washington had been made Capitol of the Territory in 1802 and continued to be the seat of Mississippi government for 20 years.

Next in order of value to postal history would be the letter mailed July 5, 1809. It has a manuscript "Belize, July 6" postmark and also a handstamp postmark of "NEW ORLEANS JUL 10." This falls in the period with New Orleans was part of "Orleans Territory," before the formation of the State of Louisiana, and the combination

of postmarks is very scarce if not unique. There are three other letters bearing the "NEW ORLEANS" hand-stamped postmark during the territorial period and all are scarce.

The other letters were postmarked by circular hand-stamp of Fredricksburg, Va., Princeton and Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Charleston, S. C. These towns had long been established and none of the postmarks are considered scarce.

- - - - -

The first three letters mailed from Washington, M. T. were docketted by James Walker on the date he received them and from these dates we can get a very clear picture of the problems encountered by the federal government in trying to establish a postal system in the wilderness.

These letters were dispatched over the recently established Federal Post Road which ran almost due east from Natchez to Fort St. Stephens and Fort Stoddert on the Tombigbee River (in present day Alabama) and from the river crossing in a northwesterly direction through Tuckabatchy, the Upper Creek Indian Agency town on the Tallapoosa River (in present day Alabama), to Coweta, the Lower Creek Agency on the Georgia frontier (in present day Alabama, near Columbus, Ga.). At Coweta a connection was made with a road across Georgia to the east coast cities.

At this time the Federal Post Road was little more than a wide trail through the rough, heavily timbered country. In April, 1806, Gideon Granger, Postmaster General of the United States, wrote to Benjamin Hawkins, Indian Agent at Tuckabatchy, that Congress had authorized money for "laying out, making and improving the post road between the frontiers of Georgia and the . . . 31 degree of north latitude near Fort Stoddert."<sup>2</sup>

On July 10, 1806, Granger sent Hawkins a postal

schedule that allowed three days from Coweta to Fort Stoddert and one week from there to New Orleans and return.<sup>3</sup> On the 13th of the month he wrote to Blaize Cenas, postmaster at New Orleans, that the schedule was from "New Orleans to Washington...thirteen days, seven hours."<sup>4</sup> From these schedules it can be seen that the mails should have taken one week to cross the entire Mississippi Territory to Georgia and another week to Washington City.

These schedules proved to be more ambitious than realistic. In mid 1807 Granger was urging the Governor of Georgia to complete the Federal Post Road and as late as 1814 the mail schedule allowed one full week to cross Mississippi and another week to cross Alabama.

In what must have been complete frustration Granger, on March 11, 1808, authorized the postmaster at Fort St. Stephens to carry "the mail from Fort Stoddert by St. Stephens and the Choctaw Agency House to McIntoshville until a more practicable road is made between Fort Stoddert and Natchez."<sup>5</sup> The town of McIntoshville was in Mississippi on the Natchez Trace almost 250 miles north of Washington and Natchez. It was a similar distance from Fort Stoddert so the mail had to travel what amounted to the two long sides of a triangle instead of the direct third side.

This was the route the Walker letters traveled and the dates on the letters give a vivid example of the government's difficulties. The first letter was mailed August 19, and was delivered in Augusta on October 5, for a 48-day delivery period. The next two letters were sent on November 4 and 18 respectively and both were received on December 28 which shows a 54 and 40 day transit. A mail trip the government said should take less than two weeks was in fact requiring six to eight weeks.

THE JOHN WILLIAM WALKER LETTERS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

The postmarks are of two types: manuscript, or hand-written; and handstamped, or struck with the circular die common to that period. For all postmarks the date is the actual date the letter was posted and not the date of the letter. The spelling of the postmark is exactly as it appears in the circular die, and the size is the measurement of the diameter of the circle in millimeters. The color given is the color of ink used for the postmark strike.

No.	Town	Postmark	Date	Size	Color
				mm	Ink
Mailed in 1805					
1	Petersburg, Va.	None <sup>1</sup>			
2	Fredricksburg, Va.	FREDG. VA.	APR 17	26	Black
3	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON N.J.	APR 30	28	Black
4	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON N.J.	MAY 21	28	Black
5	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON N.J.	AUG 19	28	Black
6	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON N.J.	OCT 7	28	Black
7	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON N.J.	NOV 25	28	Black
8	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON N.J.	DEC 23	28	Black

Mailed in 1806

9	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON, N.J.	JAN 27	28	Black
10	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON, N.J.	APR 14	28	Black
11	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON, N.J.	JUL 16	28	Black
12	Princeton, N.J.	PRINCETON, N.J.	AUG 20	28	Black
13	Philadelphia, Pa.	PHI	OCT 16	25	Rd/Bn
14	Washington, D.C.	WASHINGTON CITY	DEC 31	26½	Rd/Bn

Mailed in 1807

15	Washington, D.C.	WASHINGTON CITY	FEB 9	26½	Rd/Bn
16	Washington, D.C.	WASHINGTON CITY	FEB 25	26½	Rd/Bn
17	Baltimore, Md.	BALTR. MD.	MAR 12	28	Red
18	Baltimore, Md.	BALTR. MD.	MAR 25	28	Red

(1) This letter was carried "outside the mails" by a friend and has no postal markings.



No.	Town	Postmark	Date	Size	Color
				mm	Ink
19	Philadelphia, Pa.	PHI	MAY 21	25	Rd/Bn
Mailed in 1808					
20	Charleston, S.C.	CHARLN. S. CA.	MAR 3	27	Black
21	Charleston, S.C.	CHARLN. S. CA.	MAR 15	27	Black
22	Charleston, S.C.	CHARLN. S. CA.	MAR 25	27	Black
23	New Orleans, O.T. <sup>2</sup>	NEW ORLEANS	MAY 7	28	Red
24	Washington, M.T. <sup>3</sup>	WASHINGTON M.T.	AUG 19 <sup>4</sup>		Manuscript
25	Washington, M.T.	WASHINGTON M.T.	NOV 4		Manuscript
26	Washington, M.T.	WASHINGTON M.T.	NOV 18		Manuscript

Mailed in 1809

27	Washington, M.T.	WASHINGTON M.T.	JAN 30		Manuscript
28	Washington, M.T.	WASHINGTON M.T.	MAR 5		Manuscript
29	New Orleans, O.T.	NEW ORLEANS	APR 29	28	Black
30	New Orleans, O.T.	NEW ORLEANS	JUN 26	28	Black
31	Belize, La. (and)	BELIZE	JUL 6 <sup>5</sup>		Manuscript
	New Orleans, O.T.	NEW ORLEANS	JUL 10	28	Black
32	Trenton, N.J.	TREN. N.J.	JUL 24	25	Black

- (2) The New Orleans postmarks fall within the period of "Orleans Territory" prior to the formation of the State of Louisiana.
- (3) The Washington, M.T. postmarks fall within the period of "Mississippi Territory" prior to the formation of the State of Mississippi.
- (4) The August 19, 1908 date is more than two months earlier than the previously recorded earliest date for this post office.
- (5) The postmaster at Belize had a straight-line hand-stamp postmark die available for letters during this period.

## THE GENERAL JOHN COFFEE LETTERS

The Huntsville Public Library has a collection of papers relating to General John Coffee which contains five original letters to him. Each letter has postal markings of historical significance.

The most important letter of the series, and the single most important letter in the Library, is one with a manuscript "Washington M. T. / 24 December" (1803) postmark. This is the earliest postmark ever recorded from this town which had been made the Territorial Capitol on February 1, 1802. In his book on Mississippi Postal History, Bruce C. Oakley, Jr. states that this Post Office was established on "January 1, 1804, or slightly before." Consequently this Coffee letter is as early as might exist, and is also one of the half-dozen earliest letters known from any town in what is now Mississippi. The author of the letter, Mr. Robert Williams, was appointed Territorial Governor in January, 1805.

An 1816 letter to Coffee at Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, bears the manuscript postmark "Chickasaw Agency / 30th Decr" (1916). This letter was mailed at the Agency House at McIntoshville and is the only recorded use of that particular name although much earlier letters are known from this Post Office with "Chickasaw Nation" as the postmark.

There are two letters from Tennessee towns. One has a manuscript postmark of "Jonesborough / Septr 8 1804" and the other bears no postmark but has an inside address of Carthage, June 10th, 1810.

The last letter was posted in 1823 and bears a "KNOXVILLE T." handstamped postmark in an arc, 34X5 millimeters, in black ink. This is the earliest known use of this particular postmark die.

THE GENERAL JOHN COFFEE LETTERS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

No.	Town	Postmark	Date	Size	Color
				mm	Ink
1	Washington, M.T. <sup>1</sup>	WASHINGTON, MT	DEC 24 1803 <sup>2</sup>	Manuscript	
2	Jonesboro, Tenn.	JONESBOROUGH	SEPT 8 1804	Manuscript	
3	Carthage, Tenn.	NONE	JUNE 10 1810	Manuscript	
4	Chickasaw, M.T. <sup>3</sup>	Chickasaw Agency	DEC 30 1816	Manuscript	
5	Knoxville, Tenn.	KNOXVILLE. T.	DEC 14 1823 <sup>4</sup>	34/5	Black

- (1) The Washington, M.T. postmark falls within the period of "Mississippi Territory" prior to the formation of the State of Mississippi.
- (2) The December 24, 1803 date is the earliest listed and known postmark from this town.
- (3) The Chickasaw, M.T. postmark falls within the period of "Mississippi Territory" prior to the formation of the State of Mississippi.
- (4) The December 14, 1823 date is the earliest known for this particular postmark die which is an "arc."

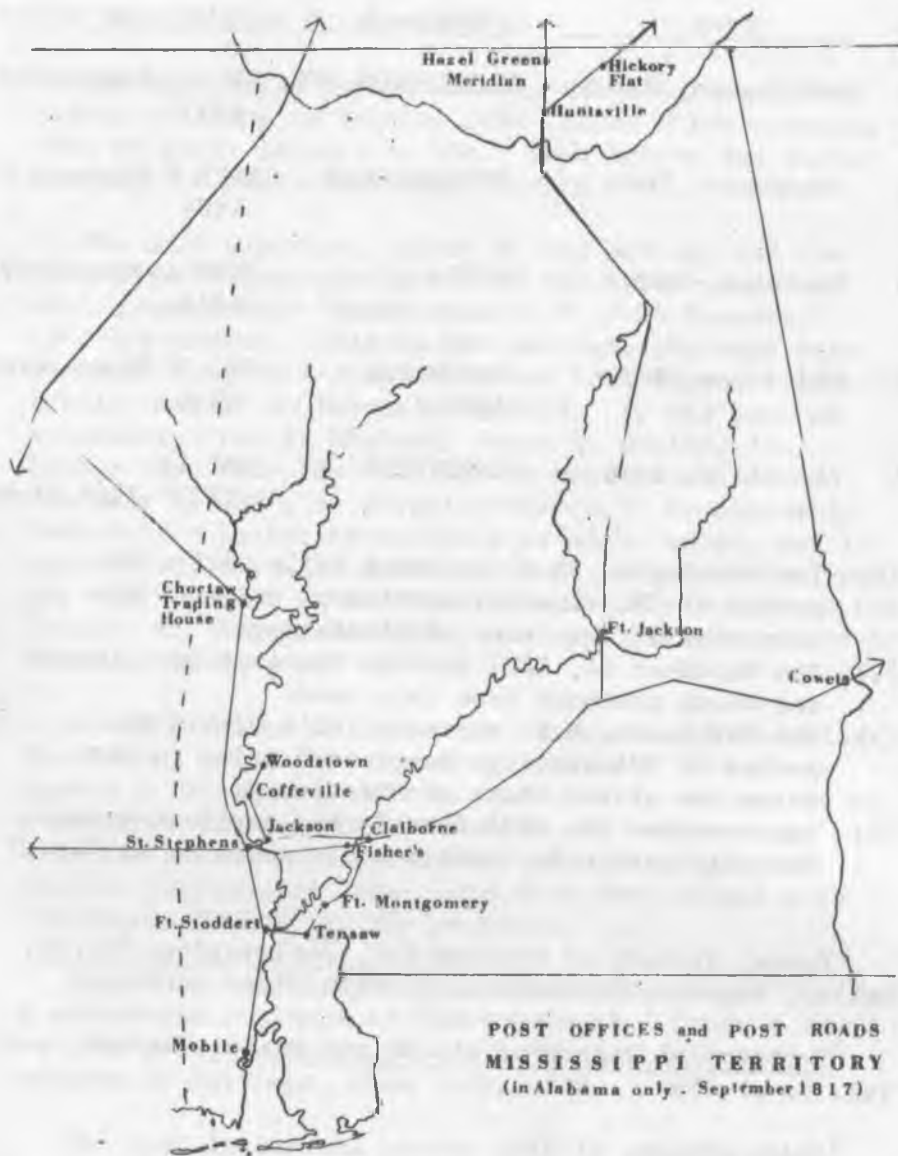
<sup>1</sup>Postal History of Mississippi, The Stampless Period, Oakley, Magnolia Publishers, Baldwin, Miss., 1969.

<sup>2</sup>Territorial Papers of the United States, Carter, Vol. V, p. 459.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., Vol. V, p. 471.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., Vol. V, p. 471.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., Vol. V., p. 619.





POSTMARKS OF NORTH ALABAMA



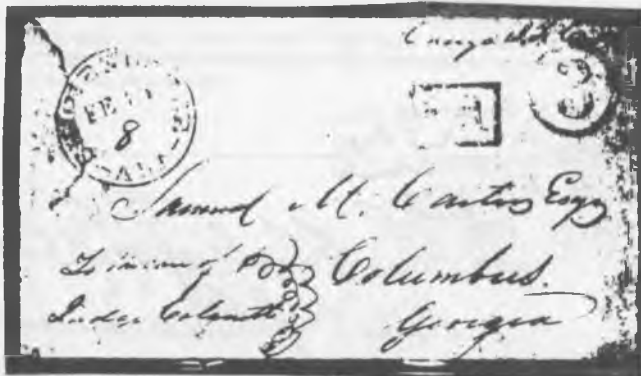
MONTEZUMA Ala. APR 12 (1847) - 31mm circle Type 1 in red. Only example noted.



MOULTON, Ala. MAR. 15. (1833) - Type 1. Black. Interesting set for date logo and State abbreviation.



CAMBRIDGE ALA. AUG 17 (1852);C 30mm; 5(C), 18mm; all in black ink.



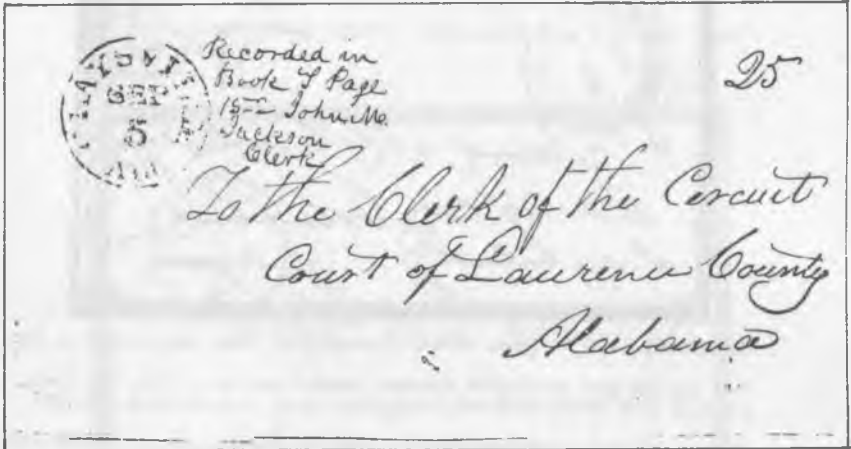
CHUNENUGGEE -ALA- C 29mm; Pd(Box) 18x13mm; 3(C) 18mm; all strikes in red.

It's a shame that continuous xeroxing reduces quality as this is a clean, slightly torn in the left end, cover with clear, full markings. A GEM!

This is the Type 1 postmark from the town and possibly the only known cover with the additional markings. There is another postmark as Type 2.



BUZZARD ROOST Ala. MAY 6 (1856) - Type 1 postmark, with the large 5 rate handstamp. Both markings in black.



CLAYSVILLE Ala. SEP 5 (1838) - New Type 1 postmark. Brown ink. Discovery copy. Clinton McGee collection.





BELLEFONTE ALA. OCT 3 (1854) - new Type 2 postmark. "5" in 12mm Circle rate handstamp. All markings in black ink. Ed Starnes collection.



BENTON Ala. APR 28 (1848) - known Type 1 postmark but previously unrecorded "V" handstamped rate. All in black ink. Ed Starnes collection.

Florence - Clinton McGee first identified the four different types of oval postmarks from this town.

Type 1 FLORENCE. A.

Ov-28x23-red

Early - Aug 4, 1824



Type 2 FLORENCE A

Ov-28x22-red

Early - Feb 7, 1825



Type 3 FLORENCE

Ov-29 1/2 x 22 1/2 -black

Early - Apl 12, 1825



Type 4 FLORENCE A.

Irregular Ov-30x?-black

Early - Feb 17, 1826

Late - Aug 17, 1827



There were four examples of Type 4 seen and the horizontal line and date were different in each one. The illustration is of an August 16, 1827 use seen in the Tennessee Archives.



POSTMARKS DURING PERIOD OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY  
(Towns in State of Alabama only)

HUNTSVILLE

HUNTSVILLE M.T.

SL - 1071 - Black

SL - 1072 - Black

Huntsville M.T.  
March 13<sup>th</sup>

Huntsville M.T.  
July 14 - 1816

Manuscript - 1111

Manuscript

Huntsville M.T.  
July 26<sup>th</sup> 1816

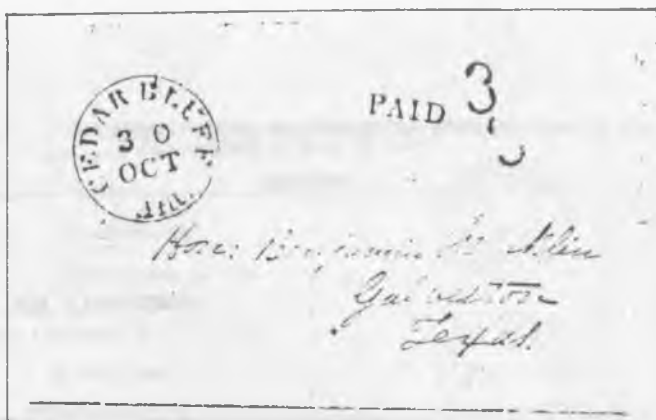
12 1/2



Manuscript

25-11-Black - 1111





CEDAR BLUFF Ala. 30 OCT (1851) - Type 1 postmark with PAID and homemade "3" rate handstamp. All markings in blue. Ed Starnes collection.

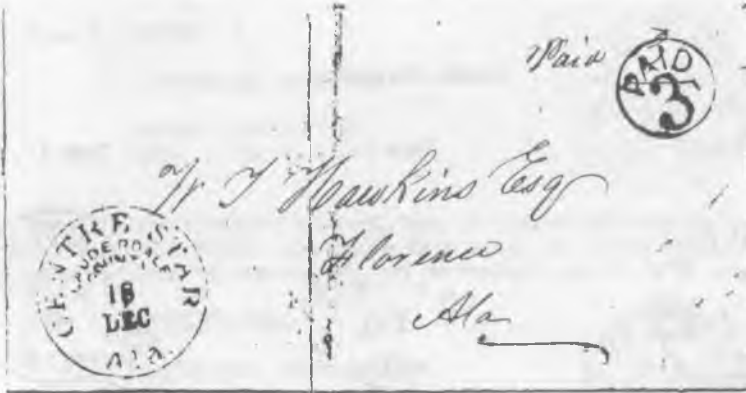


CENTREVILLE Ala. NOV 10 (1841) - Type 1 postmark with FREE and signature of the postmaster. Markings in black.



BAILEY'S SPRINGS, Lauderdale County

CENTRE STAR, Ala.





(5)

Messrs Buchanan Carroll & Co  
Commission Merchants  
New Orleans

LEIGHTON ALA. APR 15 (1852) - New as stampless, Type 1 postmark, 33mm circle. A "5" in 14mm circle rate.

### Linden Postmarks

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3



LINDEN AL. - 1833  
29mm - red



LINDEN Ala. - 1839  
30mm - red, black



LINDEN Ala. - 1854  
30mm - red

(Some of the lines have been pen reinforced)

Abbreviated Town Circle Postmarks

Courtland - Only 2 copies in private hands were recorded.

Type 1 COURTLD. A.

C-31-black

Early - May 26, 1829

Late - Dec 15, 1837



Florence - Of the 26 copies recorded only 7 were in private hands.

Type 7 FLOR. A.

C-32-red, black, blue

Early - Jan 22, 1829

Late - Sep 9, 1837



Supplemental  
Markings  
Seen

FREE  
26x4

FREE

PAID  
24x5

PAID

Red ink used to Feb 8, 1831, black until Jun 4, 1833, and blue after. The only exception was a Jan 11, 1830 use in black ink.

Huntsville - Of the 22 copies of Type 7, 8 are privately owned and of the 6 copies of Type 8, 3 are privately owned.

Type 7 HUNTSE. A.

C-30-black, red, blue

Early - Dec 7, 1829

Late - Nov 9, 1829



Black is the dominant color of ink. A single red copy was seen dated May 9, 1822. Three blue copies were seen; one dated Mar 12, 1826, one which can not be year-dated, and an unusual Jan 13, 1835 usage!

Type 8 HUNTSE. ALA.

C-30-black, blue, red

Early - Oct 21, 1830

Late - Nov 29, 1836



Black is used thru 1833 with blue thereafter. A single red copy was reported on the Nov 29, 1836 use.

Mooresville - Only 2 copies in private hands were reported.

Type 1 MOORE. A.

G-31-black

Early - Aug 26, 1828

Late - Jan 19, 1834



Tuscumbia - There have been 4 examples of this postmark reported.

Type 1 TUSCUMBIA / AL.

S/L-29x3-black

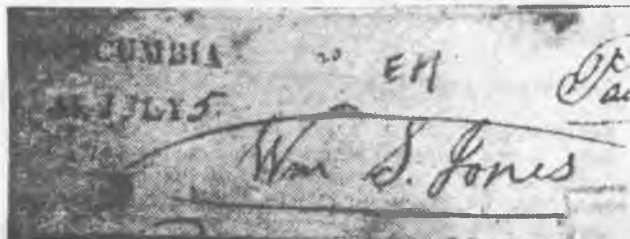
Early - Mar 16, 1825

Late - Dec 11, 1826

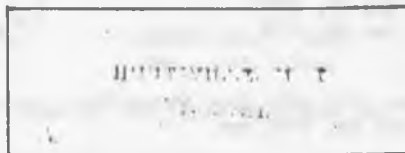
TUSCUMBIA

AL. AUG. 9/

There are two variations in the setting of the state abbreviation with both "AL." and "Al." seen.



TUSCUMBIA / AL. JULY 5 (1826) - black



"HUNTSVILLE , M.T. / MAY 22th"  
1814



Dotted Circle Postmarks

Huntsville - A single example, privately owned, has been reported.

Type 8a HUNTSVE. ALA.

Dotted C-30-black

Early - Jul 20, 1837



This is the Type 8 abbreviated town circle postmark in which the outer rim of the die has been cut into small segments.

Tuscumbia - There were 7 copies of the first type and a single copy of the latter type reported.

Type 2 TUSCUMBIA. ALA.

Dotted 6-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -black

Early - Mar 9, 1827

Late - Nov 26, 1830



Type 3 TUSCUMBIA. ALA.

Dotted C-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -black

Early - Mar 4, 1831



This is a distinct type with the state abbreviation moved to the bottom of the die and all letters are more widely spaced.





HUNTSVILLE AL. AUG 24 (1845) - Type 8 postmark with extremely large (17x19mm) "5" rate. All markings in blue.



A STUDY OF THE SLAVE SYSTEM IN ALABAMA  
BEFORE STATEHOOD

BY AN EXAMINATION OF TITLE 46, "NEGROES  
AND MULATTOES, BOND AND FREE," OF HARRY  
TOULMIN, "A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE  
STATE OF ALABAMA," (CAHAWBA: GINN &  
CURTIS, 1823)

Henry and Marsha Kass Marks

A study of the slave code of Alabama before the rise of the abolitionist movement is inextricably entwined with the history of Huntsville and Madison County. In 1820 Huntsville proper had a slave population of 448<sup>1</sup>, some 09.3 percent of the total slave population of the state of Alabama (941,879).<sup>2</sup> In 1830 Madison County held 11.6 percent of the state's slaves (13,627 slaves in Madison County of a total of 117,549 slaves in the entire state).<sup>3</sup>

Some historians specializing in Southern history are still unable to write objectively on subjects involving the institution of slavery, although slavery is among many subjects that have received critical reinterpretation. With these historians there has been a long and recurring theme in Southern historiography, that the rise of the abolitionist movement in the United States before the Civil War profoundly affected Southern attitudes and actions regarding slavery. Although even U. B. Phillips declared that "the regulating statues everywhere were frankly repressive,"<sup>4</sup> later historians either underestimated the severity of the slave codes (Clement Eaton stating in *The Old South* that "the Southern laws protected the Negro from wanton cruelty or mayhem..."<sup>5</sup>) or assumed that the South enacted harsh slave codes only after the rise of the abolitionist movement. Examples of this latter position are found in the writings of Francis B. Simkins, in his *The South Old and New* ("the South, as self-righteous and as Biblical as New England matched the vehemence of the Abolitionists"<sup>6</sup>); William B. Hesseltine, in *The South in American History* ("one

of the most noticeable effects of the antislavery agitation, whether coming from within or from without the South, was the enactment of more stringent slave codes"7) and Louis Filler, in *The Crusade Against Slavery 1830-1860* ("The abolitionist attack finally drove Southerners toward adopting a stern uniformity in outlook and a program of repressing liberal thought. But their stand was neither passive nor defensive."8).

Nevertheless, many of the states in the South had always maintained a harsh, oppressive slave system. Indeed, the slave codes go back well into the colonial period of American history, before the turn of the Seventeenth Century. A perusal of the slave laws of Alabama will demonstrate that they were developed before Alabama actually became a state. It is the purpose of this paper to show that the slave code of Alabama existed, in basic form, well before the rise of the abolitionist movement. To support this hypothesis, documentation of the slave laws of Alabama will follow during the period when Alabama was a part of the Mississippi Territory and then the Alabama Territory.

From time to time the slave laws or codes of the various states were compiled and published, along with the other parts of the public statute law of the state, by noted jurists or reporters in the state. In 1823 Harry Toulmin (1767-1823) prepared "A Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama." At the time he published his Digest, the last year of his life, he was known for his attempts "to uphold a high standard of legal procedure"9 in Alabama. Toulmin had also been a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1819.



# NEGROES AND MULATTOES, BOND AND FREE.—1805.

## CHAPTER I.

An Act respecting Slaves.—*Passed March 6, 1805.*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened,* That no slave shall be admitted a witness against any person, in any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever, civil or criminal, except in criminal cases, in which the evidence of one slave shall be admitted for or against another slave.

In what case slaves may be witnesses.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave shall go from the tenement of his master, or other person with whom he lives, without a pass, or some letter, or token, whereby it may appear that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer, or overseer; if he does, it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him before a justice of the peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, or not, in his discretion, not exceeding twenty stripes.

Slaves not to go from home without pass.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any slave shall presume to come and be upon the plantation of any person whatsoever, without leave in writing from his or her owner or overseer, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner or overseer of such plantation, to give or order such slave ten lashes on his or her bare back, for every such offence.

Nor upon the plantation of any person without leave in writing.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave shall keep or carry any gun, powder, shot, club, or other weapon whatsoever, offensive or defensive, except the tools given him to work with, or that he is ordered by his master, mistress, or overseer, to carry the said articles from one place to another, but all and every gun, weapon, or ammunition, found in the possession or custody of any slave, may be seized by any person, and upon due proof made thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county or corporation where such seizure shall be made, shall, by his order, be forfeited to the seizer, for his own use; and moreover, every such offender shall have and receive, by order of such justice, any number of lashes, not exceeding thirty-nine, on his bare back for every such offence: *Provided nevertheless,* That any justice of the peace may grant, in his proper county, permission in writing to any slave, on application of his master or overseer, to carry and use a gun and ammunition within the limits of his said master's or owner's plantation, for a term not exceeding one year, and revocable at any time within such term, at the discretion of the said justice, and to prevent the inconveniences arising from the meeting of slaves.

Slaves not to carry offensive or defensive weapons.

In what cases they may get leave to carry gun.

Penalty on persons permitting slaves not their own to remain on their plantations.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any master, mistress, or overseer of a family, shall knowingly permit or suffer any slave, not belonging to him or her, to be and remain in or about his or her house or kitchen, or upon his or her plantation, above four hours at any one time, without leave of the owner or overseer of such slaves, he or she so permitting, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every such offence; and every owner or overseer of a plantation who shall so permit or suffer more than five negroes or slaves, other than his or her own, to be and remain upon his or her plantation or quarter at any one time, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each negro or slave above that number, which said several forfeitures shall be to the informer, and recoverable with costs, before any justice of the peace of the county or corporation where such offence shall be committed: *Provided always,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the negroes or slaves of one and the same owner, though seated at different quarters, from meeting with their owner's or overseer's leave, upon any plantation to such owner belonging, nor to restrain the meeting of slaves on their owner's or overseer's business, at any public mill, nor to prohibit their meeting on any other lawful occasion, by license in writing from their owner or overseer, nor their going to church, and attending divine service on the Lord's day, and between sunrise and sunset.

Riots, &c. by slaves, how punishable.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, trespasses, and seditious speeches, by a slave, or slaves, shall be punished with stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine, at the discretion of a justice of the peace; and he who will, may apprehend and carry him, her, or them, before such justice.

Penalty on white persons being found in company with slaves at their unlawful meetings.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any white person, free negro, or mulatto, shall at any time be found in company with slaves, at any unlawful meeting, or shall harbour, or entertain any slave, without the consent of his or her owner, such person being thereof convicted before any justice of the peace, shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for every such offence to the informer, recoverable with costs before such justice.

Powers of justices of peace in case of such unlawful meetings.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every justice of the peace, upon his own knowledge of such unlawful meeting, or information thereof to him made within ten days after, shall issue his warrant to apprehend the persons so met or assembled, and cause them to be brought before himself, or some other justice of his county or corporation, to be dealt with as this act directs; and every justice failing herein, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every such failure; and every sheriff or other officer, who shall fail, upon knowledge or information of such meeting, to endeavour to suppress the same, and bring the offenders before some justice of the peace to receive due punishment, shall be liable to the like penalty of ten dollars; both which penalties shall be to the informer, and recoverable with costs, by action of debt, in any county or corporation court; and every under sheriff, or constable, who, upon knowledge or information of

such meeting, shall fail to perform his duty in suppressing the same, and apprehending the persons so assembled, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every such failure to the informer, recoverable with costs, before any justice of the county or corporation wherein such failure shall be.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That no person whatsoever shall buy, sell, or receive of, to, or from a slave, any commodity whatsoever, without the leave or consent of the master, owner, or overseer of such slave, expressive of the articles so permitted to be bought, sold, or bartered.

Trading with slaves prohibited.

And if any person shall presume to deal with any slave, without such leave or consent, he or she so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the master or owner of such slave, four times the value of the thing so bought, sold, or received, to be recovered with costs by action upon the case, in any court having cognizance of the same within this territory, and shall also forfeit and pay the further sum of twenty dollars, to any person who will sue for the same, with costs before any justice of the peace; or on failure or refusal so to pay, shall, by order of such justice, be committed to prison, until he or she make such payment; and any slave offering to sell any article without leave in writing; from his master or owner, shall receive ten lashes, by order of any justice of the peace before whom he or she is convicted.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any master or owner of a slave, shall license such slave to go at large and trade as a freeman, the master or owner shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one moiety to the use of any person suing for the same, and the other moiety to the use of the territory; and if after conviction such slave shall be found so going at large and trading, the master or overseer shall again be liable to the like penalty, to be recovered as aforesaid, and so, as often after conviction as such slave shall be found so going at large and trading.

Masters not to license their slaves to trade,

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall permit his or her slave to go at large, or hire him, or herself out, every person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the territory the sum of fifty dollars, and it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry such slave before a justice of the peace, in the county or corporation where apprehended, and if it shall appear to the justice that such slave comes within the purview of this act, he shall order him or her to the jail of the county or corporation, there to be safely kept until the next court, when, if it shall be made to appear to the court, that the slave so ordered to jail hath been permitted or suffered to hire him or herself out, contrary to the meaning of this act, the court shall immediately proceed to enter up judgment, and award execution against such offender, for the amount of said forfeiture with costs: *Provided,* that if the owner or holder of such slave or slaves shall enter into bond before said justice, payable to the governor and his successors in office, with sufficient security, in double the amount of said forfeiture, conditioned to appear at the next county court of the proper

or to go at large to hire him or herself.

county, to do and receive what shall be enjoined him by the court, then and in that case, such slave may be suffered to remain with his or her owner.

Runaway slaves, how to be dealt with.

What slaves to be considered as runaways.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all runaway slaves may be lawfully apprehended by any person, and carried before the next justice of the peace, who shall either commit them to the county jail, or send them to the owner, if known, who shall pay for every slave, so taken up, the sum of six dollars to the person apprehending him or her, and also all reasonable costs and charges. And in order to establish what slaves shall be considered as runaways; if any slave shall absent him or herself, from his or her usual place of residence, or owner's service, without leave, the owner or overseer shall be obliged to give in to the next justice of the peace the name with a description of the person of such slave, within ten days after such slave shall have absented him or herself; all such slaves so reported, shall be considered as runaways; and the person apprehending him, her, or them, shall be entitled to the above reward. And if any master, mistress, or overseer, shall neglect to give in the information above required, such master, mistress, or overseer, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each day that such information shall have been omitted, which penalty shall be recoverable before any justice of the peace by such person as shall sue for the same. And whereas many times slaves run away and lie out, hid, and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, killing hogs, and committing other injuries to the inhabitants of this territory: Therefore,

Further powers of justices as to out-lying runaway slaves.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted,* That in all such cases, upon intelligence given of two or more slaves lying out as aforesaid, any one justice of the peace, of the county where the slaves are supposed to lurk, or to do mischief, shall be, and are empowered and required, by warrant, reciting their names and owner's names, if known, to direct the provost of the patrols to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary for the effectual apprehending of such out-lying slave or slaves, and go in search of them, and upon their being apprehended, to commit them, or any of them, to the jail of his county for further trial; and for every such out-lying slave by him apprehended and committed to jail as aforesaid, he shall be entitled to a reward of thirty dollars, to be paid out of the territorial treasury, three-fourths of which sum shall be reimbursed to the treasury by the owner of such slave: *Provided,* That if the owner be an inhabitant of this territory, the said sum shall be added to his tax for the current year, and be collected and accounted for in the same manner as other public taxes are: *And provided also,* that any other person or persons who shall apprehend and commit to jail as aforesaid, any out-lying slave, he or they shall be entitled to the same reward for every such apprehension and commitment.

Slaves not to keep dogs.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves be prohibited from keeping dogs, under any pretence or consideration whatsoever, and the slave or slaves so offending, upon complaint



thereof before any justice of the peace, shall be punished with not exceeding twenty-five stripes for every such offence, and the master or owner who shall permit his slaves to keep dogs contrary to this law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every dog so kept, to and for the use of the person complaining; and moreover, shall make good all damages done by dogs appertaining to, or kept by any of his or her slaves.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That no slaves shall be allowed to own any horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and if any slave shall actually own such property, the same shall be forfeited, and sold under the direction of the court of the county where such property shall be so owned; one moiety of the proceeds for the use of the territory, and the other moiety to any person who will sue for the same. It is also forbidden to slaves to keep hogs running at large, or to keep in enclosures more than they can conveniently maintain, the number of which to be regulated by the several owners, and to be distinctly marked, and register thereof made for the inspection of any person who shall require to see the same: *And whereas,* it has been the humane policy of all civilized nations, where slavery has been permitted, to protect this useful but degraded class of men from cruelty and oppression: Therefore,

Not to own any horse or mare.

In what manner they may keep hogs.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted,* That no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted on any slave within this territory. And any owner of slaves authorizing or permitting the same, shall, on conviction thereof, before any court having cognizance, be fined according to the nature of the offence, and at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, to, and for the use of this territory.

No cruel or unusual punishment to be inflicted on slaves.

[\*SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any slave shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any white person, he or she so offending shall, for every such offence, upon conviction before a justice of the peace of the county where such offence shall be committed, receive not exceeding twenty lashes, on his or her bare back, well laid on, by order of such justice.]

No slave to lift his hand against white persons.

Penalty thereon.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That if any slave shall, at any time, consult, advise, or conspire to rebel, or make insurrection, or shall plot, or conspire the murder of any person or persons whatsoever, every such consulting, plotting, or conspiring shall be adjudged and deemed felony, and the slave or slaves convicted thereof, in manner herein after directed, shall suffer death.†

In case of rebellion.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the trial of a slave for felony, or any capital offence, shall be in all respects similar to the trial of a free citizen or inhabitant, for the like offence, except that the jury, or two-thirds at least thereof, empannelled for such trial, shall be composed of owners of slaves. And the court may take for evidence the confession of the offender, the oath of one or more credible witnesses, or

And how far felony and capital offences.

\* Repealed in January, 1814.

† The act ends here; query as to the two next Sections.

CHAPTER III.

An Act regulating the Importation of Slaves, and for other purposes.—Passed March 1, 1808.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened,* That from and after the first day of January, 1809, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, importing slaves into this territory from any of the United States, or from any of the territories thereof, to expose to sale within the limits of this territory any slave, either negro, mulatto, or person of colour above the age of fifteen years, without having previously exhibited to the chief justice of the orphans' court of that county where such slave or slaves are offered for sale, a certificate signed by two respectable freeholders in the county of the state or territory from whence said negro, mulatto, or person of colour is brought, which certificate shall contain a particular description of the stature and complexion of said slave or slaves, together with the names and sex of the same, and shall furthermore certify, that neither the slave or slaves therein mentioned and described, have been guilty of or convicted of any crimes, either murder, burglary, arson, felony, or larceny, to their knowledge or belief, in the state or territory from whence said slave or slaves have been imported, which certificate shall be signed or acknowledged before the clerk of the county of the state or territory from whence said slaves are brought, and certified by said clerk that the persons whose signatures are affixed to said certificate, are respectable freeholders of said county and neighbourhood.

Slaves imported for sale, how certified.

Certificates by whom to be signed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, from and after the first day of January, 1809, purchase or sell any slave, either negro, mulatto, or person of colour, without having complied with the provisions of the foregoing section, he, she, or they, so offending, shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every slave so sold or purchased, recoverable in any court having competent jurisdiction, one moiety to the territory, the other to the person prosecuting the same to effect.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the seller or purchaser of any slave or slaves, brought into the territory after the first day of January, 1809, shall cause to be registered with the register of the orphans' court of that county where such slave or slaves are first sold, all certificates as aforesaid, the seller previously swearing that he believes the contents of the said certificate to be just and true, which oath said register is hereby authorized and required to administer, for which services he shall receive the usual fees for registering or recording, as is allowed by law to the clerks of the county courts of this territory.

Certificates to be registered in the orphans' court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any seller of any slave or slaves, shall cause to be registered any fraudulent certificate of any slave or slaves, he, she, or they so offending, shall, for every

Penalty for registering a fraudulent certificate.

slave so enumerated in said certificate, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, recoverable in any court having competent jurisdiction; one moiety to the territory, and the other to the person prosecuting the same to effect, and shall moreover be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

Account on oath to be given of the number of slaves imported.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or persons, bringing and importing any slave or slaves into this territory, after the first day of January, 1809, shall, within five days after their arrival within the limits of the same, furnish to the clerk of the county court of that county where they may first land or arrive, an accurate account on oath, of all and every slave or slaves, by him, her, or them so imported or brought: whereupon it shall be the duty of said clerk to transmit copies of the said list or account, one to the assessor and inquirer for the county, and one to the auditor of public accounts.

Assessor and Inquirer's duty.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said assessor and inquirer to assess on every slave contained in said list or account, the sum of five dollars, which sum or sums the tax collector of the county is hereby required, authorized, and directed to collect from the importer, master, or owner of said slaves, within thirty days after the arrival of the same into this territory, and account on oath within thirty days thereafter to the auditor of public accounts.

Further penalty.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, either owner, master, or importer of any slave, shall fail or refuse, from and after the said first day of January, 1809, to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section, he, she, or they so refusing, shall pay a double tax for which the tax collector is hereby authorized and directed to issue his execution forthwith to the sheriff of the county, in the same manner as he is directed in the case of delinquents or defaulters on the tax list of the county.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions, forfeitures, and requisitions of this act, as far as it relates to tax on slaves, shall not be construed so as to affect persons residing within this territory, or persons emigrating to the same for the purpose of being permanent inhabitants thereof.

#### CHAPTER IV.

An Act respecting Runaway Slaves committed to Jail.—Passed December 22, 1809.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened*, That where any slave is now in the jail of any county, or shall hereafter be committed to the jail of any county within this territory, as a runaway, and such runaway slave shall not be claimed and proved by the owner thereof within six months from the first publication of the commitment of such slave, in some newspaper published in this territory, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the proper county to sell said runaway

slave at public auction, at the court-house of his proper county, upon giving at least thirty days previous notice of such sale, by advertisement published in some newspaper in this territory, at the court-house of the proper county, and at least two other public places within the same; and out of the proceeds arising from the sale of any runaway slave as aforesaid, the sheriff shall be entitled to the same commission and fees as are allowed in cases of execution; and the balance, after paying all prison fees, and the maintenance of said runaway slave while in jail, shall be for the use of the proper county: *Provided*. That if the owner of such runaway slave shall, after such sale, prove his property in any such slave, the proper county shall pay to him the amount that shall have been paid into the county treasury, on account of the sale of such slave, but the right to any slave sold as aforesaid, shall be and remain vested in the purchaser under the sale made by the sheriff, as aforesaid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CHAPTER V.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act establishing Patrols, and for other Purposes."—*Passed December 18, 1812.*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened*, That it shall be the duty of every militia captain or commanding officer of a company, within this territory, to cause to be made, as soon as may be, after the passing of this act, a complete list of all male persons within his district, liable by the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, to perform patrol duty; including in the said list every person liable as aforesaid, whether belonging to the militia company under his command, or to any other militia or volunteer company; and in the said list, the said captain shall cause to be included, every person liable as aforesaid, who shall come to reside within his district, within ten days after such person shall so come to reside therein. Duty of militia captain.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the leader of every patrol detachment shall give notice to every person appointed, of his detachment, of the time and place of meeting for the said detachment to patrol, and every such person, who after such notice, or after other information of the said time and place of meeting, shall fail to attend or send a substitute in his stead, or shall, after attendance, neglect a faithful performance of patrol duty, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, one half whereof, when recovered, shall accrue to the said leader, and the other half to the other persons who shall have performed patrol duty in the detachment wherein the default shall have occurred. Leaders of patrol to give notice.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the leader of every patrol detachment, to forthwith return to the nearest or most convenient justice of the peace, the name Duty of patrol leaders.

of every defaulter, which said justice shall, within ten days thereafter, issue his summons or warrant, requiring such defaulter to appear, or be brought before him, and in case the said defaulter shall not appear, or be brought before him, it shall then be the duty of the said justice, on proof of service of the process, and on proof of service of the notice, required by the preceding section, or on proof of other information of the time and place of meeting to patrol, to give judgment, and issue execution against the said defaulter for the said forfeiture: *Provided*, that in case a sufficient excuse be given to the said justice, within ten days after the default made, the said justice shall not issue process against the said defaulter, nor if such sufficient excuse be given at the hearing, shall the said justice give judgment against the said defaulter for the said forfeiture, but the said defaulter shall nevertheless pay costs.

Penalty for  
neglect of  
duty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the leader of every patrol detachment, shall for neglecting to give the notice herein before required, or for neglecting to prosecute for the forfeiture as herein before directed, or for neglecting any other duty required by this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, one half to the use of the commanding officer of the militia company, within whose district the said leader resides, the other half to the use of those persons of the patrol detachment, which the said leader was appointed to command, and it is hereby made the duty of the commanding officer, to return to some justice of the peace, the name of every such defaulting leader, and the said justice shall proceed against the said defaulting leader, as herein before directed in the case of other defaulters; and if any commanding officer of any militia company shall knowingly neglect for three months to make such return, or shall neglect or omit any other duty, by this act required, or the act to which this is an amendment, he shall forfeit twenty dollars to the use of any person suing for the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any person interested in any of the forfeitures prescribed by this act, or by the act to which this is an amendment, shall be deemed and received as a competent witness in any suit for any of the said forfeitures, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Detachments  
appointed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if the regular muster of any militia company shall not be held, or if from any other cause, patrol detachments, or a sufficient number of them are not appointed, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the company to appoint such detachment or detachments, and inform the leader or leaders thereof, and that patrol detachments, appointed by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall consist of not more than seven, nor less than four persons, including the leader, at the discretion of the commanding officer of the company: *Provided*, That such commanding officer shall not put more than half of his company on patrol duty without orders from the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is an amendment, and all other acts, and parts of acts, coming within the purview and meaning of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed. Sections, &c. repealed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of commanding officers of companies to appoint leaders of patrols from the most discreet persons within their bounds, which leaders shall be accountable for the orderly conduct of their detachments: *Provided*, That if he shall forthwith report any disorderly conduct or disobedience of any patrol-man of his detachment to the nearest justice of the peace, he shall be no further accountable. Leaders to be held accountable.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any patrol-man shall disobey the orders of his leader when out on duty, or otherwise behave disorderly, he shall be fined by the judgment of a justice of the peace, in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, which when recovered shall accrue to the leader and the other patrol-men of the detachment, in the proportion provided for other fines, and such disobedient or disorderly patrol-man, shall be moreover liable to pay any damages which may happen to any individual in consequence of his disorderly conduct, to be recovered before any court having jurisdiction. Penalty for disobedience.

## CHAPTER VI.

An Act concerning Slaves brought into this Territory, contrary to the Laws of the United States.—Passed December 8, 1815.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened*, That any slave or slaves brought or imported into this territory, contrary to the laws of the United States, in such case made and provided, shall be condemned by any superior court of this territory, within whose jurisdiction the said slave or slaves shall be brought or be seized, upon libel filed in the said court; and shall be sold by the proper officer of the court, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for ready money, after advertising the time and place of such sale, in some newspaper in this territory, at least fifteen days previous thereto. Prohibition of the importation of slaves into the territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the residue of the money arising from the sale, after deducting the costs of suit, shall be paid, one half to the collector of the customs within whose district the said slave or slaves shall have been seized, and the other half into the territorial treasury. But in case there shall have been an informer, one half of the amount directed to be paid to the collector of the district shall accrue and belong to said informer. When brought. Sale of such slaves.

Disposition of money arising from such sale.

## CHAPTER VII.

Extract from an Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to regulate Taverns, and Restrain Tippling Houses.—Passed November 27, 1816

Free negroes  
not to be li-  
censed to  
keep taverns  
or retail  
liquors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for free negroes to be licensed to keep tavern, or retail any vinous or spirituous liquors; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CHAPTER VIII.

An Act to amend the Act, entitled "An Act to prevent the Liberation of Slaves, only in cases hereafter named, and for other purposes.—Passed December 19, 1815.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened*, That the jurisdiction given to the circuit and county courts, by the second section of the act to "Prevent the Liberation of Slaves only in certain cases hereafter named, and for other purposes," passed the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and five, shall hereafter be exercised by the superior courts of law and equity alone, and not by the county courts; and that the power vested in said courts to take bonds and recognizances, as expressed in said section, shall and may be exercised by a judge of the territory, out of court, as well as in court.



Several conclusions may be drawn from the legislation quoted above. First, the slave code of Alabama was in existence and oppressive long before the rise of the abolitionist movement. Second, separate treatment for the slave was provided as early as 1805. The scope and intent of this paper precluded step by step comparison of laws affording unequal treatment for the black and the white in Alabama. However, the Act of Assembly of 1805 set the basic dual pattern.

Third, the slave code did not protect the slave from wanton cruelty. The judicial process was quite different for the slave than it was for the slaveholder. This can be seen through the legislation presented. The very processes of criminal and civil justice were so different as to preclude any protection for the slave.

Further, the slave code forbade the slave to protect himself even physically; as early as 1805 he was not allowed to carry or use firearms, except for killing of game in the presence of some white person.

The slave had no recourse to physical means of ameliorating his condition. If a slave was convicted of striking a white person (not in protecting his master) he could be punished by lashing--this was established as early as 1805. If a slave was to be tried by jury for a felony or capital offense he was not, or course, allowed to be judged by his peers. Instead, at least two thirds of the jury had to consist of his superiors, owners of slaves.

The slave was to be kept in perpetual ignorance, without formal education, long before the rise of the abolitionist movement.

Emancipation would be strictly controlled and limited by the slave system. The slave had no hope of being freed on a basis of equality with the free white. This was provided for as early as 1805, when any slave being freed had to have judicial approval and even this did not protect his freedom, for other whites could



reinstitute his slavery. The slave code did not allow the slave the right of legal assembly without full control by the white. For example, the slaves could not even assemble for religious purposes before sun-up, evidently because the white was not ready to begin his day. This also was enacted in 1805.

Thus, many prominent historians specializing in Southern history continue to fail to perceive the awful degradation and viciousness of slavery and slave codes; whether this was and is a conscious phenomenon or not is a moot question, but, regardless, these historians have viewed this aspect of Southern history with definite bias. It is time for a general reappraisal of the slave system as it existed in each colony and state before the War of 1812, for we need to set the record "straight" and better perceive the long, long period of history in which the slave just existed, and the development of lasting attitudes on the part of the Southerner in regard to the slave as an inferior being, before the rise of the abolitionist movement.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Edward Chambers Betts, Historic Huntsville (1909) (Birmingham: Southern University Press, 1966) p. 45.

<sup>2</sup>Negro Population 1790-1915 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918), p. 57.

<sup>3</sup>Abstract of the Returns of the Fifth Census . . . (1830) (Washington: Printed by Duff Green, 1832), p. 39.

<sup>4</sup>Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, Life and Labor in the Old South (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1951), p. 163.

<sup>5</sup>Clement Eaton, A History of the Old South, 2nd ed. (New York: The Macmillian Co., 1966), p. 245.

<sup>6</sup>Francis Butler Simkins, The South Old and New (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947), p. 23.

<sup>7</sup>William B. Hesseltine, The South in American History, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1943), p. 161.

<sup>8</sup>Louis Filler, The Crusade Against Slavery 1830-1860 (New York: Harper and Row, 1960), p. 7.

<sup>9</sup>Isaac J. Cox, Dictionary of American Biography, V. 18 (1936), pp. 601 and 602, and Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography (ed. by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske), V. 6 (1889), p. 143.

<sup>10</sup>Meaning half, from Joseph E. Worcester, A Dictionary of the English Language (Boston: Hickling, Swan, and Brewer, 1860), p. 922.

