

ERA 2: 1585-1763

Colonization and Settlement

4th and 8th grade

Native Americans

- Native American tribes lived throughout North America long before Europeans came to explore and settle
- These tribes had fully developed societies with political, economic, and cultural practices of their own

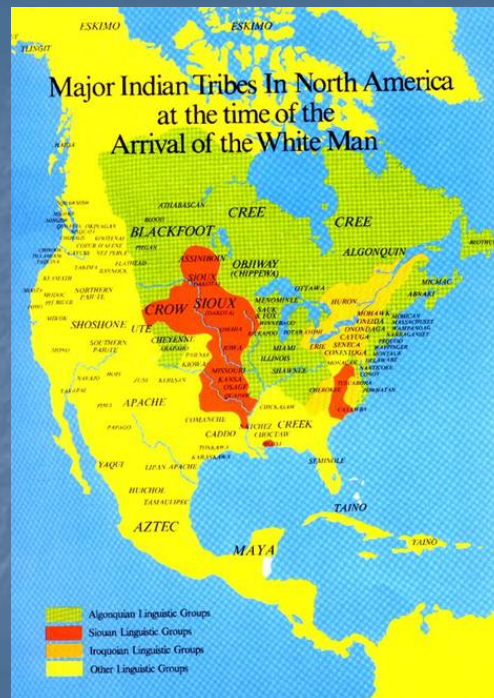
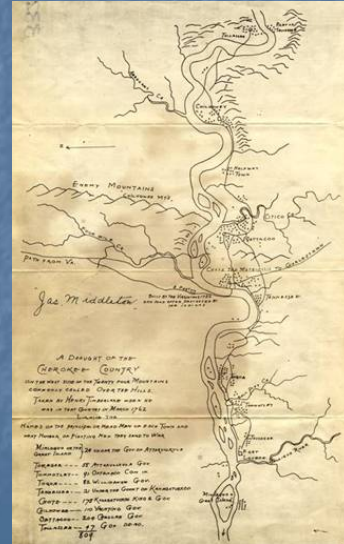


Image from *North American Indian Wars*, Richard H. Dillon (E 31 .D54 1983), located at TSLA.

Native Americans in Tennessee

- Map of Cherokee Country drawn by a British Army officer during the French and Indian War, 1762
- Native American villages, including the village of Tanasi, which gave the state its name, are listed



TSLA map #332. The map was drawn by Henry Timberlake. In addition to a copy of the map, TSLA owns *The Memoirs of Lieut. Henry Timberlake, 1756-1765* (E 99 .C5T62 1948).

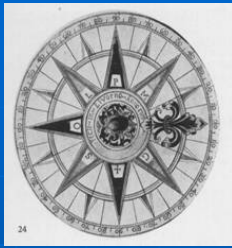


Characteristics of Native American/Colonial relations

- Europeans took advantage of divisions within Native American groups, playing one tribe against another
- The Spanish set up numerous Catholic missions in the New World. In general Catholics were more successful than Protestants converting Native Americans to their religion
- Rum and guns had a very damaging effect on natives, who came to depend on manufactured goods rather than things they used to produce for themselves
- If Native Americans initially believed that Europeans were gods, that concept changed quickly, and the Europeans were incorporated into their political and economic systems. (See below for an example)

Native Americans in the New World would frequently sell furs to Europeans in exchange for guns and alcohol. Exchanges such as these would permanently alter cultural habits of Native Americans, as they soon began to rely on guns rather than their traditional weapons. The image on the upper left is from *A History of US, Volume 2, Making Thirteen Colonies, 1600-1740*, pg. 88, from Pablo Beaumont, *Cronica de Mechoacan*, New York Public Library, Rare Books and Manuscripts.

Encounters



- Many of the changes that took place in the New World were the result of encounters between Europeans and Native Americans
- Beginning in the fifteenth century, Europeans were able to cross the ocean more effectively because of better ships, such as the Spanish caravel, the compass, and the astrolabe. The astrolabe helped them find their bearings on the open sea.

On the upper left, mariner's magnetic compass, Italian, 1719, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. On the upper right, a Spanish caravel, from *North American Indian Wars*, Richard H. Dillon (E 81 .D54 1983), page 8, original image from the Sutro Library.

Native Americans clash with Europeans



- Warfare frequently took place between Europeans and Native Americans
- These two completely alien cultures often clashed; the Native Americans were usually (but not always) on the losing side

On the left, *Indians being attacked by greyhounds*, engraving by T. de Bry, *America*, Part IV, 1594, plate XXII, New York Public Library. Protestants such as de Bry tended to focus on Spanish cruelties. Spanish friars were sometimes the victims of Native American violence, however. On the right, *Martyrdom of Spanish friars in a sudden Indian attack*, engraving from T. de Bry, *America*, Part IV, 1594, plate XVI, New York Public Library. TSLA holds many old books that contain prints and drawings of early encounters with Native Americans. Some of these books include compelling narrative accounts, including one written by William Bartram during his travels in Cherokee country during the late eighteenth century.

Native American customs

- Europeans were fascinated by Native American customs, and hired artists to create and distribute drawings documenting their lifestyle
- These prints are not always a reliable source for learning about their traditions



Ceremonies performed by the Saturioua before going on an expedition against the enemy. Drawing by Le Moyne, engraving from T. de Bry, America, Part II, 1591, Plate XI. *Hunting deer.* Drawing by Le Moyne, engraving from T. de Bry, America, Part II, 1591, Plate XXV. *Order of march observed by Outina on a military expedition.* Drawing by Le Moyne, engraving from T. de Bry, America, Part II, Plate XIV

Native American cultural differences

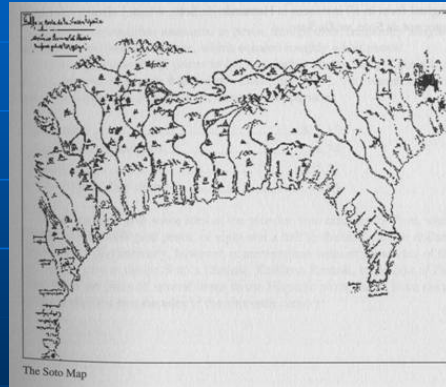


- The diets of Native Americans were sometimes different from what Westerners were accustomed to at home
- Smoking meat was a common way for Native Americans to prepare game and prevent its spoilage

Mode of drying fish, wild animals, and other provisions, drawing by Le Moyne, engraving from T. de Bry, *America*, Part II, 1591, plate XXIV. New York Public Library. Le Moyne also explains a Native American method of preparing game, writing that "They set up in the earth four stout forked stakes; and on these they lay others, so as to form a sort of grating. On this they lay their game, and then build a fire underneath, so as to harden them in the smoke. In this process they use a great deal of care to have the drying perfectly performed, to prevent the meat from spoiling, as the picture shows." According to one source, "The systematic use of a painter to record the natural products and peoples of North America begins with the French in 1564 when Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues was sent to make a survey of Florida; a selection of his drawings appeared in the form of engravings in 1591." At this time, the Spanish and Portuguese often brought a painter on an expedition, but his function was to draw maps based upon the charts made by the navigators. The artist would frequently sketch small, fanciful drawings of flora and fauna or even native peoples on the margins of his finished maps. See *The Discovery of North America*, Edited by W.P. Cumming, R.A. Skelton, and D.B. Quinn, published by the American Heritage Press, New York. Some scholars have argued, however, that de Bry's images do not reflect the Florida Indians in an accurate manner, and in fact resemble Brazilian Indians that the artist had previously drawn. It should be noted that De Bry himself never left Europe. For an essay regarding the accuracy of de Bry's representation of Florida Indians, see the brief article written by Jerald T. Milanich ("The Devil in the Details") in the May/June 2005 issue of *Archaeology*.

De Soto & the Conquistadors

- The Spanish conquistadors were the first to invade the Continental U.S., beginning in the early 16th century.
- Hernando De Soto came to America from 1539-1542 seeking gold & riches
- He left a wake of destruction and brought European diseases that devastated Native American tribes



Sketch of the de Soto expedition circa 1544, from Seville, Archivo General de Indias. For more information see *Hernando de Soto: A Savage Quest in the Americas* by David Ewing Duncan, located at TSLA, E 125 .S7D86 1995.

Early Settlements and Expansion



- De Soto was the first European to claim (for Spain) the region around the Mississippi River; the area was a part of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase
- Louisiana extended from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains; this map is one of the first to show the Mississippi River in an accurate fashion

TSLA Map #2435 from 1718, *Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississippi*. In 1715, Louis Juchereau de St. Denis established Fort St. Jean Baptiste (Natchitoches), which was the first permanent settlement in the Mississippi Valley. The area was officially claimed by the French in 1682, when it was named in honor of Louis XIV. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years' War and confirmed the transfer of Louisiana to Spain. The French had regained the area by 1800. Without doubt, Native Americans also held claim to these lands. This map was created by the master cartographer Guillaume Delisle, and is considered a landmark amongst 18th century maps of the Gulf Coast and North America.



Image from *North American Indian Wars*, Richard H. Dillon (E 31 .D54 1983), located at TSLA.



The Colonies in America

- Each region was a unique blend of European traditions, the local environment, Native American culture, and African culture
- In part, new colonies were established because European countries were trying to build their empires
- Colonization encouraged the rapid exchange of plants, animals, and diseases
- Relations between Native Americans and Europeans frequently began with peace but often disintegrated into violence.
- Many colonists sought religious freedom and new land

Native Americans were vulnerable to European diseases, especially smallpox. In some areas, up to 90 percent of the Native population died from this disease. The sixteenth-century “Columbian exchange” – the biological encounter between the Western and Eastern parts of the world – included the introduction of new animals (horses, cattle, sheep, swine, chickens, rodents) and plants (sugar cane, coffee, fruits, garden vegetables, and various grains) to America. African slaves introduced rice and yams to the New World. Native Americans introduced corn, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, squash, peanuts, avocados, tobacco, turkeys, pineapples, pumpkins, and manioc to the Old World. Image in the upper left is a drawing by G. B. Ramusio, *Navigazioni et Viaggi*, Venice, 1556.

Virginia

- Virginia was home of some of the first settlements in America, including Jamestown and Williamsburg
- After hopes that Virginia could provide England with gold were dashed, it was discovered that tobacco could serve as a valuable cash crop; the image on the right was produced by European merchants advertising the new commodity by showing exotic natives with a hogshead of tobacco.



Image from *A History of US, Volume 2, Making Thirteen Colonies, 1600-1740*, page 40, originally from the Library of Congress.

1590 Map of Virginia, showing the region around the Roanoke Colony



Known as the “Lost Colony,” Roanoke Island (now a part of North Carolina) was established in the 1570s by Queen Elizabeth I, via Walter Raleigh and Arthur Barlowe. Initially all went well, and Native-Americans traded and shared their corn. The growing Anglo-Spanish conflict prevented English ships returning to Roanoke, and in 1590, when they finally did arrive, the colony was deserted. The settlers had been completely unprepared for life in the New World. Map engraved by Theodore de Bry after a 1587 map of Virginia by John White. See also TSLA map #291.

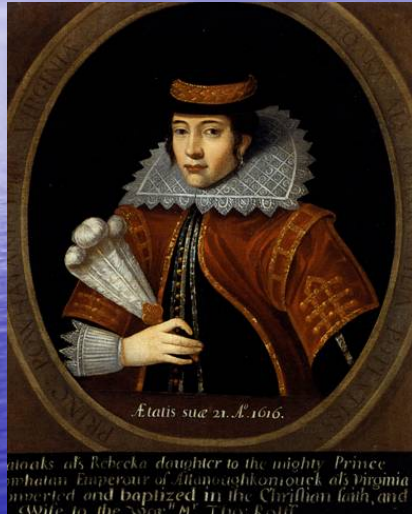
Jamestown

- Founded in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London
- Captain John Smith asserted himself as leader
- Most of the settlers were "gentlemen" without skills who simply sought gold and riches; most eventually died of disease and starvation
- Upon his departure in 1609 the colony fell into disarray
- An influx of new residents, the discovery of tobacco as an ideal crop for the region, and cessation of warfare against the Native Americans helped save Jamestown.



Portrait of Captain John Smith from *North American Indian Wars*, Richard H. Dillon (E 81 .D54 1983), page 17, original image in the Sutro Library.

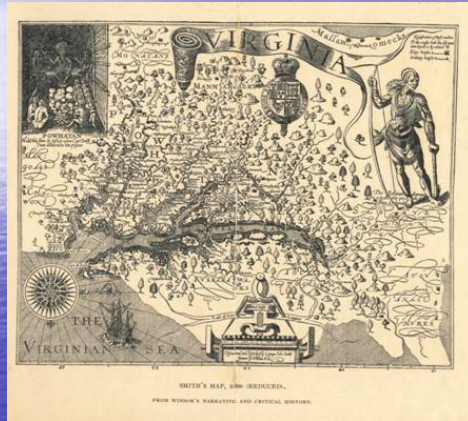
Jamestown



- Pocahontas (or Matoaka) was captured in 1613 by Virginians
- She is famous for her intervention to save Captain John Smith's life after local Native Americans captured him and appeared to prepare to execute him.
- She converted to Christianity, acquired the name Rebecca (her baptized name), and married John Rolfe in 1614. She later died in England of smallpox at age 22.

Pocahontas' intervention to save Captain John Smith's life after his capture is now thought to have been an elaborate "execution and salvation" ceremony. This ritual had long been a part of Native American tradition (specifically, of the Algonquian Indians of the Tidewater region of Virginia, of which Pocahontas was a member and her father Powhatan was the chief) and involved the capture of Smith, his mock execution, and Pocahontas' intervention to save him. At the time, Smith probably thought that he was going to be executed, and that Pocahontas intervened to save his life. Portrait of Pocahontas from the Smithsonian Institution.

Virginia Map



- Captain John Smith's map of Virginia, published in 1612
- He provides the first reasonably accurate rendering of the Chesapeake Bay
- He includes the location of nearly two hundred Indian settlements
- Powhatan is pictured on the top left, and the large figure on the right is a Susquehanna chief
- Importance of such accounts and maps as publicity for prospective settlers in Europe

TSLA map #82.

Jamestown Massacre of 1622

- Early print of Powhatan confederacy's attempt to wipe out the English on March 22, 1622.
- The Native Americans were ultimately subdued, but only after much bloodshed



Image from Theodore de Bry's *Voyages*, 1634.

Virginia Money

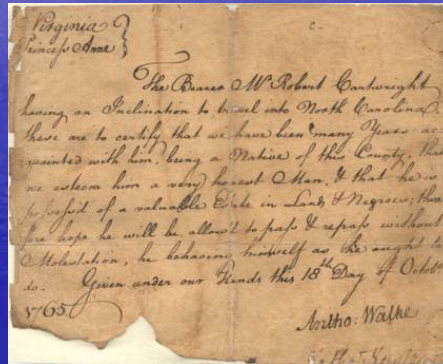
- The punishment for counterfeiting colonial money was death, although the problem still occurred
- Colonies began to shift from barter economy to a more complex system that used money



Early colonial money, TSLA Accession #99-051, I-B-2. These two items (both from Virginia) are examples of early American money; strong rag paper was used during the printing process. The five pound bill on the upper right includes the ominous statement, "Counterfeit is Death"; even though the penalty for this crime was, indeed, death, it did not stem the problem. In order to prevent this crime, each bill was individually signed, sometimes by two signers, and individually numbered as well. The two pound bill on the bottom right was issued after an April 5, 1769 Act: 52,000 pounds in legal tender Treasury notes were printed (of different amounts), all redeemable without interest by April 20, 1768. The redemption date extended to October 20, 1769. One signer was used for the four lowest denominations and two signers were used for larger sums of money. The signers included George Braxton, Philip Johnson, Robert Carter Nicholas, John Randolph, Peyton Randolph, and Benjamin Walker (some of whom are important men of the Virginia aristocracy), although only two signatures are seen on this bill. For more information about early American paper money, see Eric Newman's 1967 publication, *The Early Paper Money of America*.

Virginia Passport/Letter of Introduction

- Passport/Letter of introduction dates from October 18, 1765
- Document granted Robert Cartwright permission to travel to North Carolina, and vouched for his good character



Robert Cartwright Papers, THS 372, THS I-E-3, Virginia Passport/Letter of Introduction, Oct. 18, 1765, TSLA. For a complete transcription see accompanying CD or the paragraph below. This letter would vouch for Cartwright's good reputation and social standing as he traveled outside of Virginia. The need for such a document shows that colonial culture could be very insular and parochial; non-residents in the community would be regarded with suspicion if they did not carry evidence of their solid social standing and moral character. In order to enter and conduct business in a new community without being regarded as a stranger – even thrown into jail as a vagrant – a document such as this would go a long way to ensure a traveler's safety and acceptance.

Transcription:

Virginia

Princess Anne

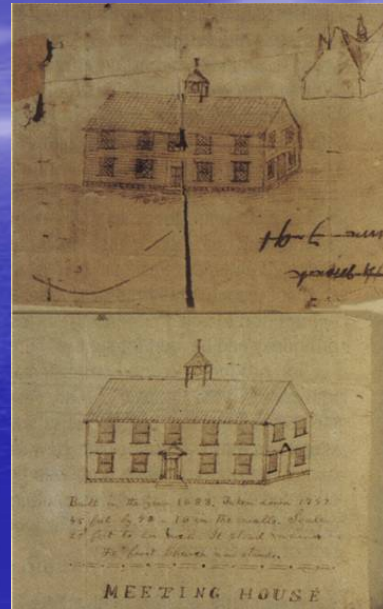
The Bearer W Robert Cartwright having an Inclination to travel into North Carolina. These are to certify that we have been many Years acquainted with him, being a Native of this County, that we esteem him a very honest Man, & that he is possessed of a valuable Estate in Lands & Negroes; therefore hope he will be allow'd to pass & repass without Molestation, he behaving himself as he ought to do. Given under our Hands this 18th Day of October.

1765

Antho: Walke

New England

- Includes New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
- The *Mayflower Compact* was established in 1620 by the Pilgrim leaders; about 102 people, or twenty-four families, were on the ship. All men were required to sign and establish themselves as the official civic government of the Plymouth plantation under King James I.
- The Puritans dominated Massachusetts and sought to build a godly community
- The Puritans rejected the Church of England (the Anglican Church) in favor of their stricter religious beliefs



The Puritans left Europe and came to New England in order to build a holy community according to the rules of the Geneva Bible. They hoped that their colony would be an example for the world. Their governor, John Winthrop, famously said, “We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us.” The Puritans formed a General Court (not unlike a Parliament, or Congress, or House of Burgesses) so that the male church members could elect a governor and council. A meetinghouse, rather than a church or statehouse, was used for religious services and town business (see image on the right, courtesy of the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Massachusetts).

Plymouth Land Record (1730)



- This is a land deed from Plymouth, Massachusetts, signed on October 8, 1730
- Although the record dates much later than the 1620 founding of Plymouth by the Pilgrims, it pertains to the same area
- Separatist Puritans, known as Pilgrims, left England in search of religious freedom

THS 394, THS Drawer #2. The bottom line reads, "Received October 29: 1730 – Recorded with ye Recorder of Deeds for the County of Plymouth Book 26th Folio 8 and Compared by (?) Josiah Cotton Registrar"

Chesapeake Colonies

- The region included the modern-day states of Maryland and Virginia
- Tobacco was the primary crop of the region; prices plunged in the 1620s but remained profitable until about 1660
- This image on the right pictures the slave's role in growing tobacco and his obligation to serve his white master



Chesapeake society was sharply divided between a wealthy planter elite that was sustained by indentured servants and a growing population of slaves and poor white farmers. Tobacco was the primary crop farmed for exportation; planter control of commerce prevented the growth of towns with a powerful merchant class, as in New England. Image from The New York Public Library, Arent's Tobacco Collection, Print Collection, Mirian and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints & Photographs, Aster, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

The Carolinas

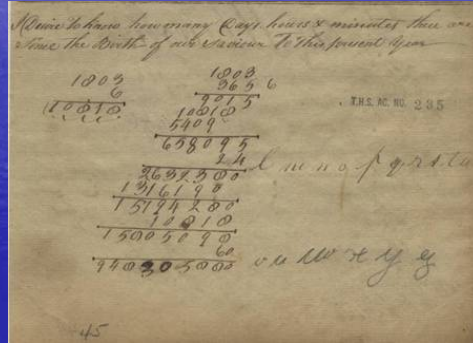


- The Colony of Carolina was established by West Indian planters in the 1670s (notably, Charles Town); only in 1729 were two royal colonies created, North and South Carolina.
- For fear that they might collaborate, the leaders pitted Indians and slaves against each other.
- Settlers were offered religious toleration, political representation, and large grants of land
- Slaves were used to cultivate rice beginning in the early eighteenth century

The colony of Carolina was named in honor of King Charles II in the mid-seventeenth century. In the early years, Southern Carolinians raised livestock in addition to exporting Native American slaves and deerskins. Northern Carolinians exported lumber, tobacco, and pitch. Only later was rice introduced, with much success. The African slaves were able to share their expertise in growing rice, whereas indentured English servants usually died from malaria before they could be put to much use. The increased demand for African slave labor led to a growing black majority in the coastal "low country." Image of the seal of the Carolinas, from page 133 of *A History of US, Volume 2, Making Thirteen Colonies, 1600-1740*.

One Carolinian: his mathbook

- Math book used in 1742 by John Walker, a 16-year old North Carolinian
- The math problem asks how many days, hours, and minutes have passed since Christ's birth
- Religion was integrated into all facets of everyday life, including learning



John Walker Manuscript Book, 1742, Accession Number THS 235, TSLA, THS I-E-1, Box 2. The math question reads, in full: "I desire to know how many days, hours, and minutes there are since the birth of our saviour to this present year." Mathematical exercises would usually be practical in nature, rather than abstract exercises that modern students frequently encounter. Likewise, the only book that students might be familiar with would be the Bible, thus rendering it a useful, logical source for developing math problems. Other problems in the mathbook involve calculations that would be useful for those working in agriculture, such as "If 36 acres of grass be mow'd by 6 men in 8 Days how many acres may be mowed by 36 men in 38 days?" or "If 750 Bushels of oats serve 500 Horses 6 days. How many Bushels will serve 1000 Horses 14 Days?" Other problems involve transactions and calculations useful for those working as a merchant or trader.

Map for Immigrants



- Map was published in Germany to promote emigration to Virginia
- Illustration in lower right corner promoted the idea of endless New World bounty and wealth

TSLA map collection #361, Johann Baptist Homann, 1759. This map first appeared in Homann's 1714 publication, *Atlas Novus*, although this version here may have been published in 1759, in Homann's *Atlas geographicus maior*. The detail in the lower right corner shows European merchants trading with Native Americans: an open drying shed, a fish, an alligator, and a horse can all be seen, as well as fish, tobacco, and trade beads. The wealth of the new lands as seen here would be an enticement to those (especially Germans) interested in immigrating to the New World. The map itself shows some Indian tribe names, numerous European coastal towns, and towns on major river ways. Note that Florida is shown as extending west of Virginia, and all the way north to Lake Erie.

Middle Colonies



- Includes modern-day New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey
- The Dutch established New Amsterdam (New York), which was conquered and formally turned over the British in 1667
- Pennsylvania attracted William Penn and the Society of Friends, known as Quakers, as well as others. The importance placed on religious tolerance attracted these settlers.
- Quakers were non-violent, anti-slavery, and believed that the Holy Spirit (or "Inner Light") inspired each soul, without the assistance of a preacher or formal service

English Anglicans, German Pietists, and Dutch Calvinists were also drawn to Pennsylvania because of its reputation for religious tolerance. The image above pictures a Quaker arrested for preaching. He is shown being driven out of town and beaten with a "cat-o'-nine-tails." Image from Samuel Seyer, *Memoirs Historical & Topographical of Bristol*, New York Public Library.

West Indies

- A small but rich planter elite was sustained by a slave economy
- Rice and sugar were the primary crops in the West Indies, in addition to tobacco
- The image on the right pictures slaves feeding sugar cane into rollers (L), which crushed out the juice that flowed in a tank (E) for ladling into coppers (K). The juice was then boiled. The process was extremely labor-intensive and technically complicated.



Image from Charles de Rochefort, *Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Iles Antilles de l'Amerique*, Rotterdam, 1665. The region includes Barbados, Jamaica, and other fertile sub-tropical islands in the Caribbean Sea. Slaves who farmed sugar cane suffered from disease, malnutrition, and an especially brutal work regime. Criminals and political prisoners from England were also sent to work in the West Indies, and also suffered from high death rates. The sugar islands were an economic engine of the British empire. After manufacturing the cane juice into syrup, the molasses was shipped to New England, where it was turned into rum, a staple commodity in the Atlantic world. The rum was then shipped to Africa and traded for more slaves. This is one of the “trade triangles” that perpetuated a slavery-based system in the Atlantic World for many years.

Slavery in the New World

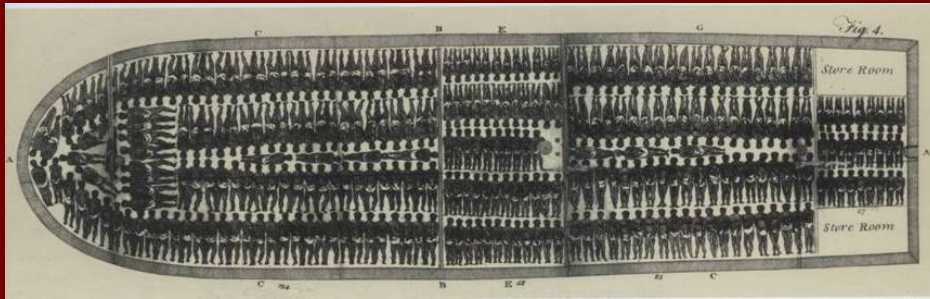


- Slaves endured terrible conditions on slave ships during the so-called Middle Passage from Africa.
- Some of the worst conditions for slaves were in the West Indies, although slaves perished from disease, abuse, and neglect throughout the colonies.

Image from Library of Congress, showing slave traders inspecting captured Africans, from page 30 of the *Atlas of African-American History* by James Ciment at TSLA, E 185 .C55 2001.

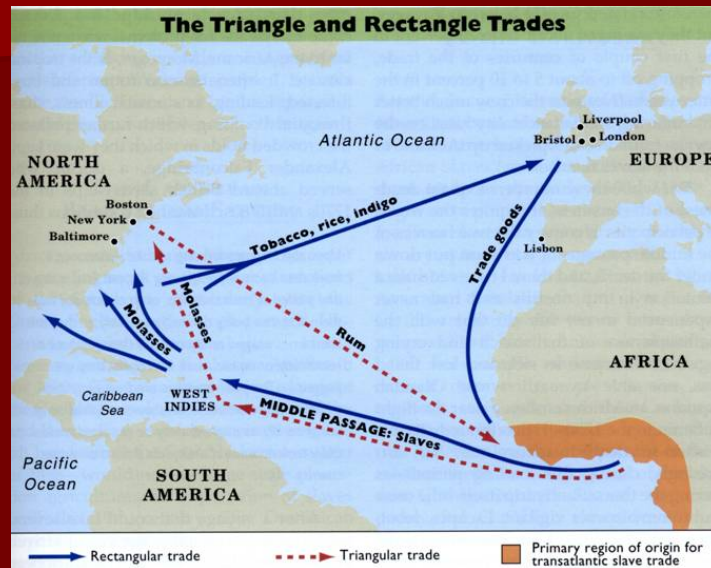
The journey from Africa

- In the early 17th century, as many as 20% of slaves perished on their journey across the Atlantic; this image shows captured Africans in the hold of a slave ship



The plan is an architect's plan of a slave ship. Slaves were packed like cargo and kept in crowded, unsanitary conditions. Original print located in the Library of Congress.

The Atlantic Trade "Triangle"



A complex system of trade developed in the Atlantic World, which included North America, the West Indies, Europe, and Africa. The system was sustained by the slave trade and sales of manufactured goods & agricultural products. From page 29 of the *Atlas of African-American History* by James Ciment at TSLA, E 185 .C55 2001.

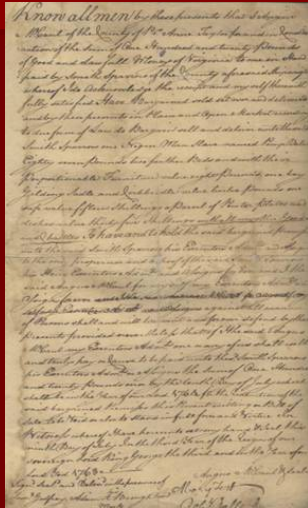
The Slave Economy



- Slaves worked on tobacco fields in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and parts of North Carolina, and rice and indigo in Georgia, South Carolina, and parts of North Carolina
- Slaves in the West Indies farmed sugar

From page 38 of the *Atlas of African-American History* by James Ciment at TSLA, E 185 .C55 2001.

Slave Bill of Sale



- This bill of sale records the sale of a slave, Pomp (short for Pompey) from a tailor to a shipwright
- The document was signed in 1763

Robert Cartwright Papers, Slave Bill of Sale, 1763, THS 372, I-E-3. For a complete transcription, see the paragraph below. Modern readers will notice the lack of consistent spelling and punctuation, but this was common at the time. The document is written in a traditional, legal style that derives from documents of English common law. This item, which is essentially a property document, can be compared with a land deed (see the 1730 Plymouth Land deed earlier in this presentation), for slaves were considered property in the same manner as was land. Land was probably the most important form of property, followed by one's slaves, but the legal instruments of buying and selling them were similar. The slave's name, Pomp, is probably short for "Pompey," a common name for slaves at that time.

Transcription:

Know all men by these presents that I Angus McCaul of the County of Pr. Anne Taylor for and in Consideration of the sum of One hundred and twenty pounds of Good and Lawful Money of Virginia to me in Hand paid by Smith Sparrow of the County aforesaid Shipwright whereof I do Acknowledge the receipt and my self therewith fully satisfied have Bargained sold set over and delivered and by these presents in Plain and Open Market according to due form of Law do Bargain sell and deliver unto the said Smith Sparrow one Negro Man Slave named Pomp Value Eighty seven pounds two feather Beds and with their proportionable Furniture value eight Pounds, one bay Gilding Sadle and Cirb bridle value twelve pounds one safe value fifteen shillings a Parcel of Pewter Plates and dishes value thirty five Shillings with all my other Goods and Chattles To have and to hold the said bargained Premises unto the said Smith Sparrow his Executors Adm. and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said Smith Sparrow his Heirs Executors Adm. and assigns for ever and I the said Angus McCaul for myself my Executors Adm. and assigns forever against all manner of Persons shall and will warrant and forever defend by these Presents provided nevertheless that if I the said Angus McCaul my executors Adm. one or any of us shall well and truly pay or Cause to be paid unto this Smith Sparrow his Executors Adm. or Assigns the sum of One Hundred and twenty pounds and on or by the tenth Day of July which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1776 for the Redemption of the said bargained premises this Present writing or Bill of Sale to be Void or else to stand in full force and Virtue In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this ninth Day of July In the third Year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King George the third and in the Year of our Lord God 1763 –

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
Jim Godfrey, Adam Broughton <his mark>
Rob Ballard.

Angus McCaul, sealed
A Copy Text

on reverse:

Princess Anne County,

At about held the 20 July 1763. The within Mortgage Deed was proved by the Oaths of all the Witnesses and ordered to be recorded.

Text

Rob Ballard

Slaves as chattel

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 10th of September last, a negro fellow named ISAAC, about 18 or 19 years of age, five feet six inches high, and yellow complexion. I expect he will attempt to make for Maryland, and pass himself as a free man. The clothes he had on when he went off were nearly worn out. Any person who will apprehend said negroe, and secure him, so that I get him again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable expences paid, by JOHN SINGLETON.
Little River, Knox county,
November 19, 1793. 25-31

- Slaves were treated as a form of property, kept in place by a system of legal coercion
- This notice for a runaway slave was published in the *Knoxville Gazette*

THS Newspaper Collection, *Knoxville Gazette*, Dec. 7, 1793, No. 26 of Vol. II, No. 52. Although this document was printed in 1793, similar notices could have been posted several decades earlier that would have helped owners find their missing slaves.

Transcription:

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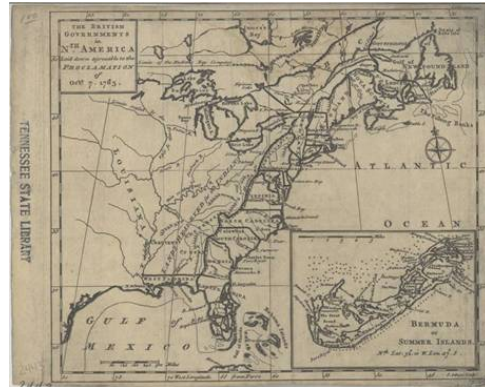
Indentured Servitude

- Many of those working in Virginia and Maryland under conditions similar to slavery were white indentured servants from Europe
- The only way they could secure their passage to the New World was through indentured servitude or temporary bondage
- Many were required to work for a period of five or more years before they were granted their freedom

The image on the upper left shows apprentices laboring at a pewter works. Pewter (a mixture of tin, lead, and copper or bismuth) was a substitute for those who could not afford silver. One apprentice is turning a wheel that drives the bellows; this keeps the furnace hot. Image from the Library of Congress.

Looking ahead

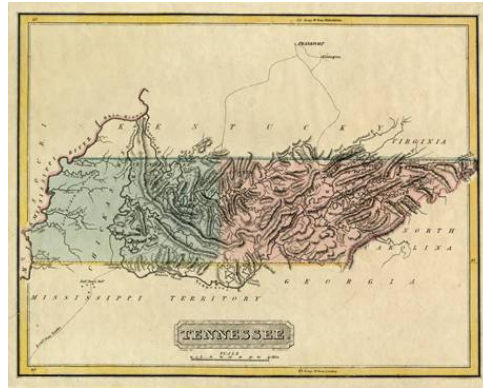
- King George III's royal proclamation of 1763 forbade colonial settlers from moving West of the Appalachian Mountains
- This order was widely ignored. Colonists were constantly seeking new land to the West despite the threat of Native American resistance



TSLA map #2443. The British wanted to control all negotiations with Native Americans west of the Appalachian Mountains. Many settlers resented these royal restrictions on trade and migration. Even though the proclamation did not permit colonialists to buy land or make any agreements with Native Americans, such transactions took place anyway.

Tennessee and the expansion west

- Settlers went west, seeking land, as much of the land in the thirteen colonies were unavailable to them
- Many went by way of the Wilderness Road, which cut through the Cumberland Gap
- Natural resources in the area, such as abundant game and cheap land, were an attraction for settlers



TSLA map #1863; Tennessee circa 1796.