

THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION PRESENTS

VIRTUAL FIELD TRIPS

NEW ORLEANS
AND THE DOMESTIC
SLAVE TRADE

A GUIDE TO YOUR VIRTUAL FIELD TRIP



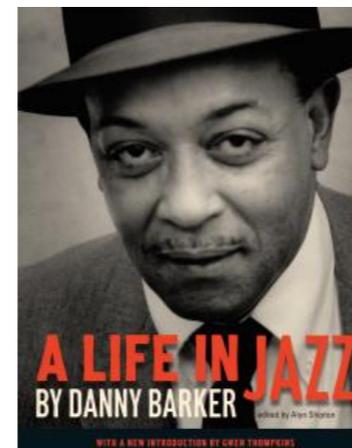
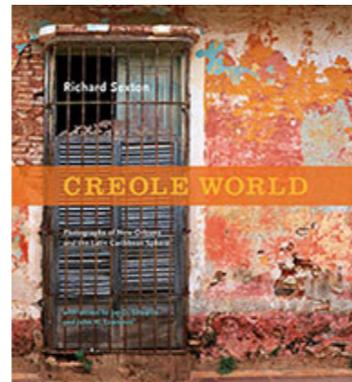
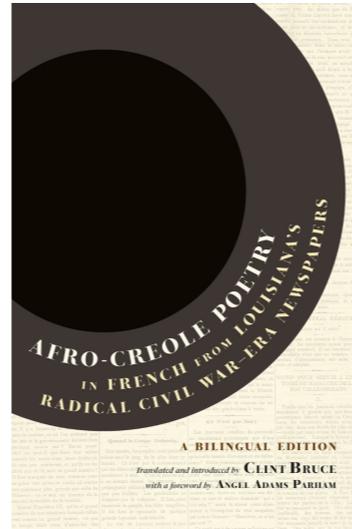
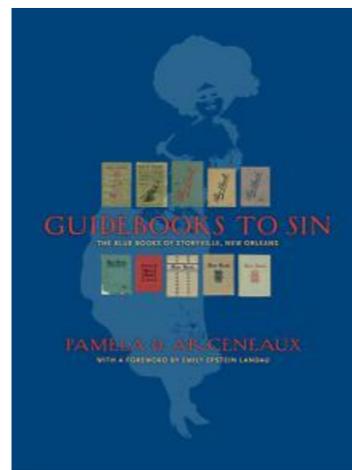
The Historic
New Orleans
Collection

MUSEUM • RESEARCH CENTER • PUBLISHER

MUSEUM

RESEARCH CENTER

PUBLISHER



ABOUT US

The Historic New Orleans Collection is a museum, research center, and publisher dedicated to preserving the history and culture of New Orleans and the Gulf South.



**JENNY
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CURATOR OF EDUCATION



KENDRIC PERKINS

EDUCATION SPECIALIST



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EDUCATION COORDINATOR

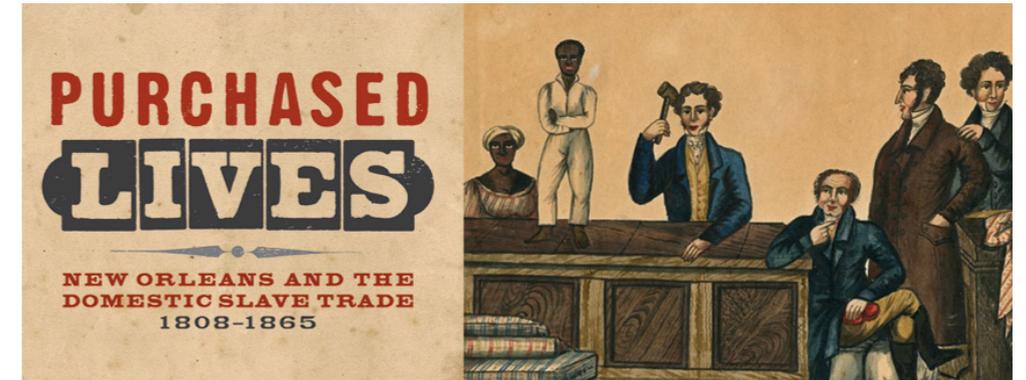
Meet the educators! We will be your guides during the virtual field trip.

YOUR FIELD TRIP



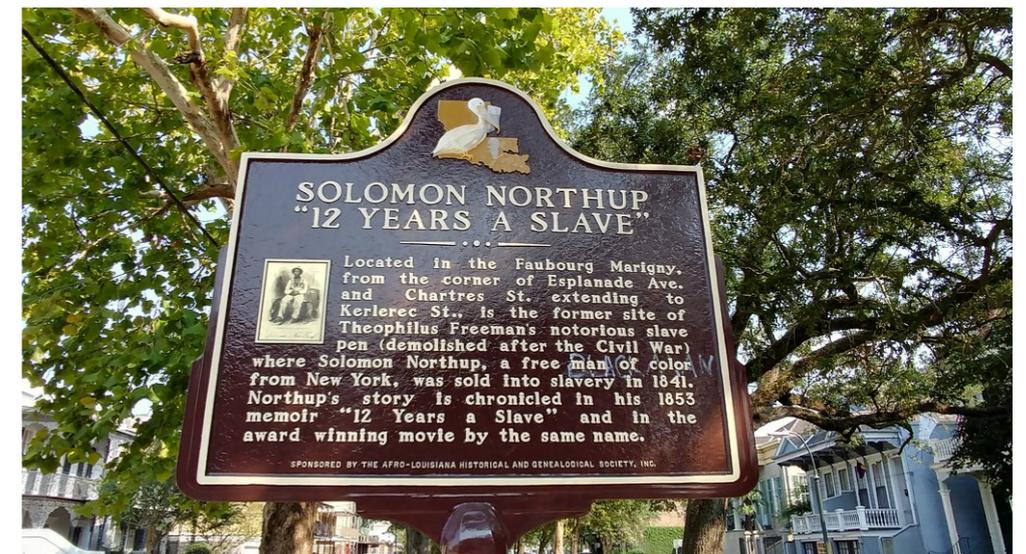
JENNY WILL SHARE:

- A tour of the virtual exhibition *Purchased Lives: New Orleans and the Domestic Slave Trade*
- Highlights from the Works Progress Administration's Slave Narrative Collection



KENDRIC WILL SHARE:

- A virtual walking tour exploring sites from the domestic slave trade in New Orleans
- Stories of resistance from people who were enslaved
- Information on the industries that fueled the domestic slave trade in America



DURING THE FIELD TRIP, YOU CAN **USE THE Q&A BOX** TO ASK QUESTIONS AND MAKE COMMENTS.

WE'D LOVE TO HEAR FROM YOU!



**SCROLL TO LEARN ABOUT THE KEY
TERMINOLOGY THAT WILL BE USED IN OUR
PRESENTATIONS.**

TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

1619-1807



The transatlantic slave trade began in North America in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619 with the arrival of the first slave ship bearing African captives.

For nearly 200 years, this trade would continue. European nations would send manufactured goods to Africa and exchange these items for enslaved Africans. They would then send these people to the Americas to be sold. On the return voyages back to Europe, ships were filled with raw materials from the Americas.

The transatlantic slave trade was outlawed by the US Congress on March 2, 1807. The law took effect on January 1, 1808.



Mapping the Slave Trade in New Orleans

created in 2015 by The Historic New Orleans Collection for the exhibition *Purchased Lives: New Orleans and the Domestic Slave Trade*.
Base map: *Norman's Plan of New Orleans and Environs* 1849; hand-colored engraving
by Shields and Hammond, engravers; Benjamin Moore Norman, publisher
THNOC, gift of Boyd Cruise, [1952.29](#)

DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE

1808-1865

American slavery continued to thrive despite the end of the transatlantic slave trade in 1807. As cotton and sugar industries grew in the South, the demand for more enslaved labor grew as well. An estimated one million individuals were sent south as part of the domestic slave trade. This was devastating for enslaved families and communities.

ENSLAVED PERSON VS. SLAVE

Historians today prefer to say “enslaved person” instead of “slave.” By doing so, we acknowledge that an individual’s identity was more than their circumstance.

Unlike a servant, who was paid for their labor, an enslaved person did not receive payment for their work.

ENSLAVER VS. OWNER/MASTER

We choose not to use the terms “owner” and “master” because they reinforce the concept that one human is able to possess and/or control another person.

Sale of Estates, Pictures and Slaves in the Rotunda, New Orleans
by William Henry Brooke, engraver
hand-colored engraving from *The Slave States of America*, vol. 1
London: Fisher and Son, 1842
THNOC, [1974.25.23.4](#)



LE OF ESTATES, PICTURES AND SLAVES IN THE ROTUNDA, N

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.



Run away from the subscriber, Esplanade corner of Rampart street, on the 28th inst, the negro girl SARAH, 19 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, she has a sulky look when spoken to; when she left was dressed in a light purple and spotted calico frock. She has a large scar between her shoulders. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever will apprehend said slave and lodge her in the parish jail of New Orleans.

mar 31

JAMES FINLAY.

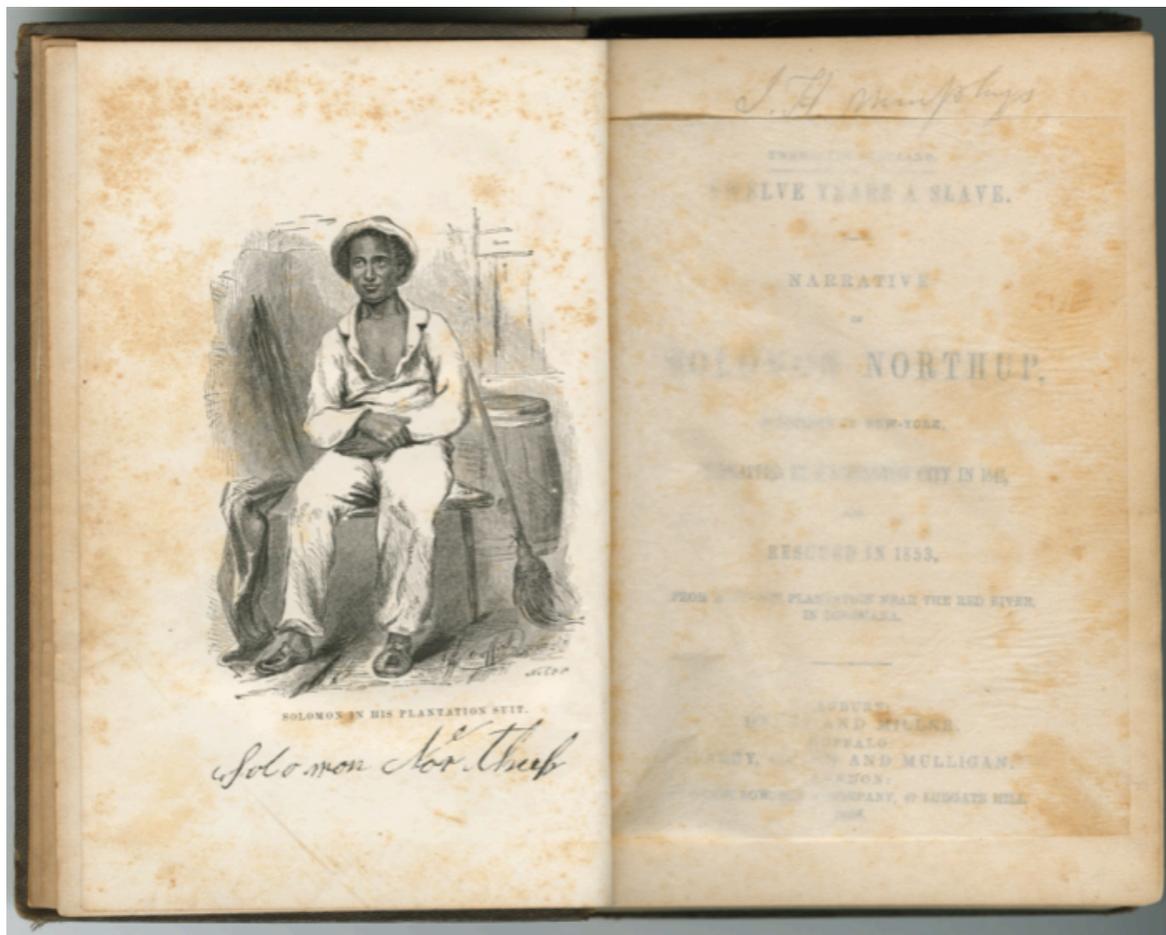
Advertisement for Sarah, "has a sulky look when spoken to"

April 2, 1836

THNOC, [1974.25.23.6.3](#)

FREEDOM SEEKER VS. RUNAWAY SLAVE

By calling an enslaved person a "runaway," we are using language that criminalizes their actions. When we refer to enslaved person as a "freedom seeker," we acknowledge that the act of escaping was in pursuit of their personal liberty and required determination and courage.



Twelve Years a Slave
by Solomon Northup
London: Miller, Orton, and Mulligan, 1854 (first British edition)
THNOC, [72-87-L.8](#)

MEMOIR

A memoir is an historical account or biography written from personal knowledge or experience. Solomon Northup's memoir *Twelve Years a Slave* recounts his years of enslavement in Louisiana.

PLANTATION

Plantations are estates on which enslaved people were forced to grow and harvest crops such as coffee, sugar, cotton, and tobacco.

BONDAGE

When someone is enslaved, they are in a state of bondage. This means freedom has been restrained or removed.

MAIM

To maim someone is to wound or injure them, so that their body is permanently damaged in some way. Maiming was a form of punishment used on enslaved people.

INSTITUTION

American slavery is often referred to as an institution, meaning that it was a highly organized system supported by laws, customs, and industries.

EMANCIPATION

Emancipation is the act of freeing an enslaved person or group of people from slavery.

CREOLE

“Creole” is a term used to describe someone born in Louisiana who descends from any people living there during the French and/or Spanish colonial period.

Livery coat from the household of Dr. William Newton Mercer
(conserved in 2015)
between 1857 and 1865; wool with silver and pewter buttons and silk,
wool, cotton, and linen lining
by Brooks Brothers, manufacturer
THNOC, [2013.0115.1](#)

