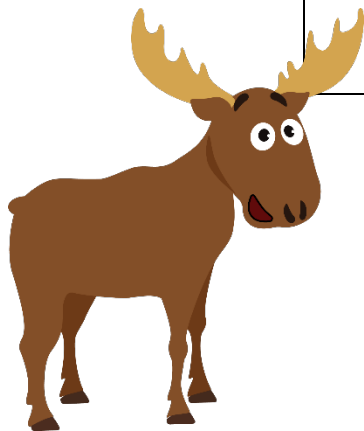




Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

consumer	(noun) Someone who buys products or goods
producer	(noun) Someone who makes products or goods
product	(noun) An object made by labor, either by hand or by machine, also called a good
service	(noun) In the economy, actions that are bought and sold, such as a haircut or cleaning a house





Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

TRIANGLE TRADE

During the 1600s, 1700s, and 1800s, merchant ships traveled between Europe, Africa, the West Indies, and North America. When they got to a port, they would drop off what they had in their cargo hold, pick up new goods, and head to a new continent. This process was called the Triangle Trade, because the shipping routes formed a triangle. One part of these routes was the Atlantic slave trade. The people working on these ships kidnapped Black people from Africa and enslaved them. These people were forced to work growing and harvesting raw materials in the Americas for the Triangle Trade.

North America had lots of raw materials that were useful around the world. They sent things like **lumber**, **cotton**, **tobacco**, and **grain** to Europe on merchant ships. They sent food products like **grain** and **animals** to the West Indies, along with **lumber**. People in the United States also used molasses from the West Indies to make **rum**, which they sent to Africa.

Europe

European ships brought manufactured goods, especially **cloth** and **metal objects**, to both Africa and North America. People in Europe used the raw materials sent from other continents to make these items.

Slave traders from Europe and North America took **people** from Africa and **enslaved** them. The journey on ships across the Atlantic Ocean was long and dangerous, in terrible conditions. This was called the **Middle Passage**. Once the ships got to North America or the West Indies, the people from Africa were sold into slavery.

The West Indies grew lots of **sugar** and **molasses**, which they sent to North America and Europe. Some **enslaved people** were also sent from the West Indies to North America after the Middle Passage.

KEY

-  Manufactured Goods
-  Raw Materials
-  Food Products
-  Enslaved Persons

Atlantic Ocean

West Indies

Africa



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Name _____

The Triangle Trade

1. What is the Triangle Trade? When did it happen?

2. What are manufactured goods?

3. What are raw materials?

4. Complete the chart to explain how items were traded from North America and the West Indies.

North America		West Indies	
Send	Buy	Send	Buy



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Africa		Europe	
Send	Buy	Send	Buy

5. Think about how each place was involved in the Triangle Trade. How do you think the Triangle Trade affected each of the areas?

North America	West Indies	Africa	Europe

6. How does this graphic show economic interdependence?



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Name _____ Answer Key _____

The Triangle Trade

1. What is the Triangle Trade? When did it happen?

The Triangle Trade is when ships moved between three continents in the 1600, 1700, and 1800s. They traded different goods and enslaved people from one place to another. It's called the Triangle Trade because the geographic places make a triangle on the map.

2. What are manufactured goods?

Manufactured goods are when someone takes raw materials like cotton and makes it into something people buy and use, like fabric.

3. What are raw materials?

Raw materials are things you can get from the earth that are taken for someone to make something out of them. Lumber is a raw material because people build ships and houses from it.

4. Complete the chart to explain how items were traded from North America and the West Indies.

North America		West Indies	
Send	Buy	Send	Buy
lumber cotton tobacco grain animals	cloth metal objects/tools enslaved people sugar, molasses	sugar molasses enslaved people	enslaved people grain animals lumber



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Africa		Europe	
Send	Buy	Send	Buy
enslaved people	molasses/rum cloth metal objects/tools	cloth metal objects	lumber cotton tobaccos grain sugar molasses

5. Think about how each place was involved in the Triangle Trade. How do you think the Triangle Trade affected each of the areas?

North America	West Indies	Africa	Europe
Raw materials were taken from here and sent elsewhere. People made money doing this, but I think it also wasn't good for the earth in North America. Also, people in North America enslaved people from Africa, which created a system of slavery that affected North America for a long time.	The West Indies was involved in the slave trade, which changed it forever. They both sent kidnapped people from Africa to North America and enslaved people themselves. I think they probably made money doing it. They grew sugar cane for sugar and molasses and enslaved people to do it.	Millions of people were kidnapped from places in Africa and enslaved in other parts of the world. This destroyed families, villages, and affected the world forever. African people suffered a lot. They also bought metal tools and cloth from Europe.	Europe made manufactured goods from raw materials and sold them, so merchants made a lot of money. They were also involved in the slave trade as part of the Triangle Trade, which also made money for Europeans.

6. How does this graphic show economic **interdependence**?

These places on the map are all related together through trade. Goods and products are traded in a web and each place relies on the other to continue trading so they can sell their products, buy more goods, and make money.



A person's perspective is shaped by the time in which they grew up and lived. This is called **historical perspective** which means that people's actions and beliefs are shaped by the time period in which they live.

How do we view people who lived 300 years ago?

How will people view us in 300 years?



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Note: In the 18th century, the word “Negro” was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word “Negro” should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.

It should also not be confused with another racist term that sounds similar, sometimes called the “N-word.” That term signifies hatred and a belief that Black people are inferior. It should not be used.

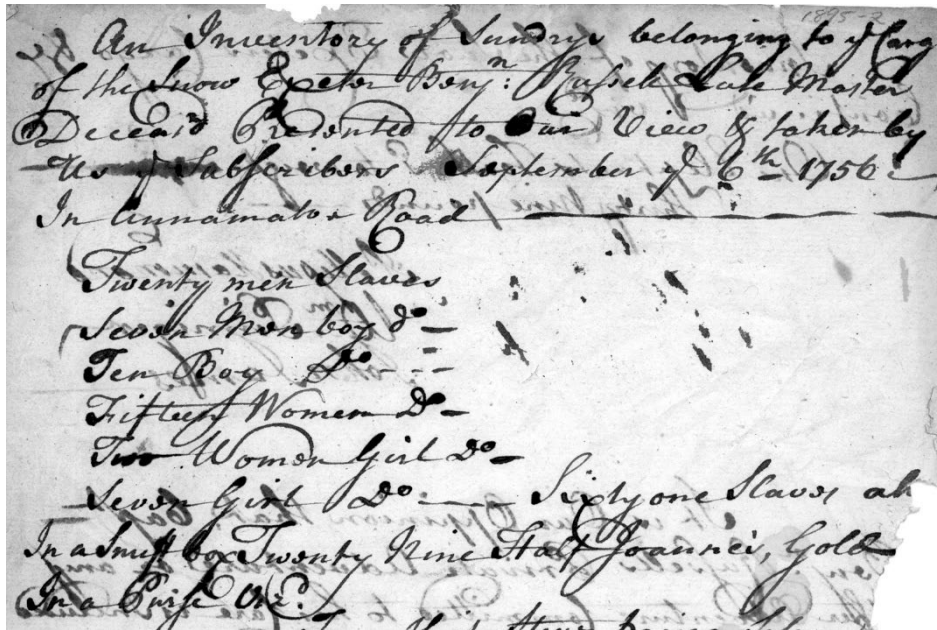
Note: It is important when speaking of people who have been enslaved to use the words “enslaved people” rather than the word “slave,” which does not notice them as people.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 1: Inventory of the Ship *Exeter*, September 6, 1756

This source is hard to read because both sides of the paper were used and the ink bled through. It is a list of what John Moffat brought into Portsmouth on his ship named *Exeter*. Next to the paper is a transcript of what it says (edited for easier reading).



Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Note: Today, it is important when speaking of people who have been enslaved to use the words "enslaved people" rather than the word "slave" which does not show their humanness.

An inventory of various items belonging to the cargo of the ship *Exeter*. Presented to our view & taken by us the investors September the 6th 1756-

Twenty men Slaves
Seven Men Boys Slaves
Ten Boys Slaves
Fifteen Women Slaves
Two Women Girl Slaves
Seven Girl Slaves

Sixty one Slaves



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 29th inst. a NEGRO MAN, named Seneca, about five feet eight inches high, 47 years of age ; a stout thick sett fellow, talks good English ; he carried with him two coats, one red the other blue ; one blue pea Jacket ; one brown lappell'd, and one strip'd homespun dit. 2 pair leather breeches ; 2 pair worsted, and 2 pair yarn stockings ; 2 pair shoes ; a mill'd cap turn'd up with fur, &c. Whoever will return said Negro, or confine him so that his master may have him again, shall have **FOUR DOLLARS** reward, and all necessary charges paid by **SAMUEL HALL.**
Portsmouth, May 31st. 2-4

Source 2: Runaway Notice for Seneca Hall, June 1, 1776

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Edited text from Seneca Hall's runaway notice to make it easier for you to read.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 29th a **NEGRO MAN**,
named Seneca, about five feet eight inches high, 47 years of
age; a stout thick set fellow, talks good English; he carried
with him two coats, one red the other blue; one blue pea
Jacket; 2 pair leather breeches; 4 pair stockings; 2 pair
shoes, a milled cap turned up with fur, & etc. Whoever will
return this Negro, or confine him so that his master may
have him again, shall have **FOUR DOLLARS** reward, and all
expenses paid by **SAMUEL HALL**.

Portsmouth, May 31st

Source 2: Runaway Notice for Seneca Hall,
June 1, 1776

Note: In the 18th century, the word
"Negro" was used to refer to people who
had darker skin, who are now called Black,
and was not offensive at that time. The
word "Negro" should not be used today
except when referring to historical
documents.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 3: Edmund Quincy's Bill of Sale, March 15, 1755

1755
Daniel Prince by }
bot of Edmund Quincy }

Portsmouth Mar: 15th 1755

1 Negro man named Bristol	£ 300
1 Negro Woman named Kate	300
1 Boy of Ashaize	150
1 Canoe for ditto	40
1 Flay Sawager	20
1 Cow	30
1 Black Horse	130
1 Red Horse at Mr. Simpsons	120
10 th Day	20
	£ 1100

Recd. the contents in accord. he
being bound for me to the
Value of One Thousand pounds the
Tenor: *Edm: Quincy*

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 3: Edmund Quincy's Bill of Sale, March 15, 1755. This text has been edited to make it easier for you to read.

Daniel Prince Esq Portsmouth	Mar 15th 1755
Bought from Edmund Quincy	
1 Negro man named Bristol	£ 300
1 Negro Woman named Kate	300
1 Body of a carriage	150
1 Carriage for ditto	40
1 Carriage	20
1 Cow	30
1 Black Horse	130
1 Red Horse at W Tompsons	120
10 Bales of Hay	10
	<u>£ 1100</u>
Received the contents here being given to me for the Value of One Thousand pounds Per Edmund Quincy	

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 4: James Stoodly's Sale, July 2, 1762

**To be Sold at Public Vendue,
At the House of Mr. James Stoodly, Innholder in
Portsmouth, on Wednesday the seventh Day of July
current, at Six of the Clock Afternoon,
Three Negro Men and a Boy :
The Conditions of Sale will be in Cash, or good
Merchantable Boards. Portsmouth, July 1. 1762.**

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Edited text from the July 2, 1762 newspaper to make it easier for you to read.

**To be Sold at Public Venue,
At the House of Mr. James Stoodly, Innholder in
Portsmouth, on Wednesday the seventh Day of July,
at Six of the Clock Afternoon,
Three Negro Men and a Boy:
The Conditions of Sale will be in Cash or good
Sellable Boards. Portsmouth, July 1, 1762**

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 5: Sloop Carolina from Gambia, July 28, 1758

Likely Negro Boys

And GIRLS just Imported from *Gambia*, and to be Sold on board the Sloop *Carolina*, lying at the Long Wharff in Portsmouth. Enquire of Mr. *Traill*, or of Mr. *Harrison* on board said Sloop.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Edited text from the July 28, 1758 newspaper to make it easier for you to read.

Likely Negro Boys

And GIRLS just Imported from Gambia, and to Be Sold on board the Sloop *Carolina*, lying at the Long Wharff in Portsmouth. Enquire of Mr. *Traill*, Or of Mr. *Harrison* on board said Sloop.

Vocabulary

People were spoken of as "**likely**" during this time to show that they would be good workers, such as "likely housekeeper available."

Sloop: a sailboat with one mast

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 6: Thomas Beck's Sale, April 3, 1767

TO BE SOLD at Public Vendue,
On Tuesday the 21st of April Instant, at
Two o'Clock Afternoon, at the House
where the late Mr. *Thomas Beck* lived,
in the road leading to Rye, near Mr. *John*
Langdon's ; —
ONE yoke of OXEN, several
Steers ; Cows ; Sheep ; 1 good Horse ;
several Calves ; with sundry other Things,
Wearing Apparel, &c. A L S O,
A likely Negro GIRL.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Edited text from the April 3, 1767 newspaper to make it easier for you to read.

TO BE SOLD at Public Venue,
On Tuesday the 22nd of April coming, at
Two o'Clock Afternoon, at the House
Where the late Mr. *Thomas Beck* lived,
In the road leading to Rye, near Mr. *John*
Langdon's;—

ONE yoke of OXEN, several
Steers; Cows; Sheep; a good Horse;
several Calves; with some other Things,
Wearing Apparel, & etc. ALSO
A likely Negro GIRL.

People were spoken of as "**likely**" during this time to show that they would be good workers, such as "likely housekeeper available."

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 7: Runaway Notice for Cato, January 11, 1765

Eight DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from his Master
Capt. *Daniel Rogers* of Durham, a Negro
Man, named CATO, born in the Country, a
midling Size, and a spry Fellow ; had on when
he went away a greyish homespun Coat, lin'd
with strip'd homespun, a light colour'd Jacket,
Leather Breeches, white varn Stockings ; he is
about 35 Years old, and had a Scar a-cross his
Throat, (lately done by a fall from a Horse)—
WHOEVER will take up said Negro, and bring
him to his said Master, or confine him so that he
may be had, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS
Reward and all necessary Charges, paid by,
Daniel Rogers.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels
and others, are cautioned against secreting or
carrying off said Negro, on Penalty of the Law.
Durham, in New-Hampshire, Jan. 1, 1765.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 6: Runaway Notice for Cato, January 11, 1765. Edited text from the newspaper to make it easier for you to read.

Eight DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from his Master

Capt. *Daniel Rogers* of Durham, a Negro Man, named CATO, born in the Country, a middle Size, and a spry Fellow; had on when he went away a greyish homespun Coat, lined with striped homespun, a light colored Jacket, Leather Pants, white yarn Socks; he is about 35 Years old, and had a Scar across his Throat (lately done by a fall from a Horse)-- WHOEVER will take up said Negro, and bring him to his said Master, or confine him so that he may be had, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges, paid by,
Daniel Rogers.

Note well: All Masters of Vessels

and other, are cautioned against secreting or carrying off said Negro, on Penalty of the Law.

Durham, in New Hampshire, Jan. 1, 1765

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Name _____

Notice and Wonder: Slavery in New Hampshire

Source	Notice: What do you notice?	Wonder: What do you wonder?
Source 1: Inventory of the Ship <i>Exeter</i> , September 6, 1756		
Source 2: Runaway Notice for Seneca Hall, June 1, 1776		
Source 3: Edmund Quincy's Bill of Sale, March 15, 1755		



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 4: James Stoodly's Sale, July 2, 1762		
Source 5: Sloop Carolina from Gambia, July 28, 1758		
Source 6: Thomas Beck's Sale, April 3, 1767		



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Source 7: Runaway Notice
for Cato, January 11, 1765



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Name _____

New Hampshire's Participation in Slavery Mind Map

How did New Hampshire
participate in the
enslavement of kidnapped
Africans?



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Reflect:

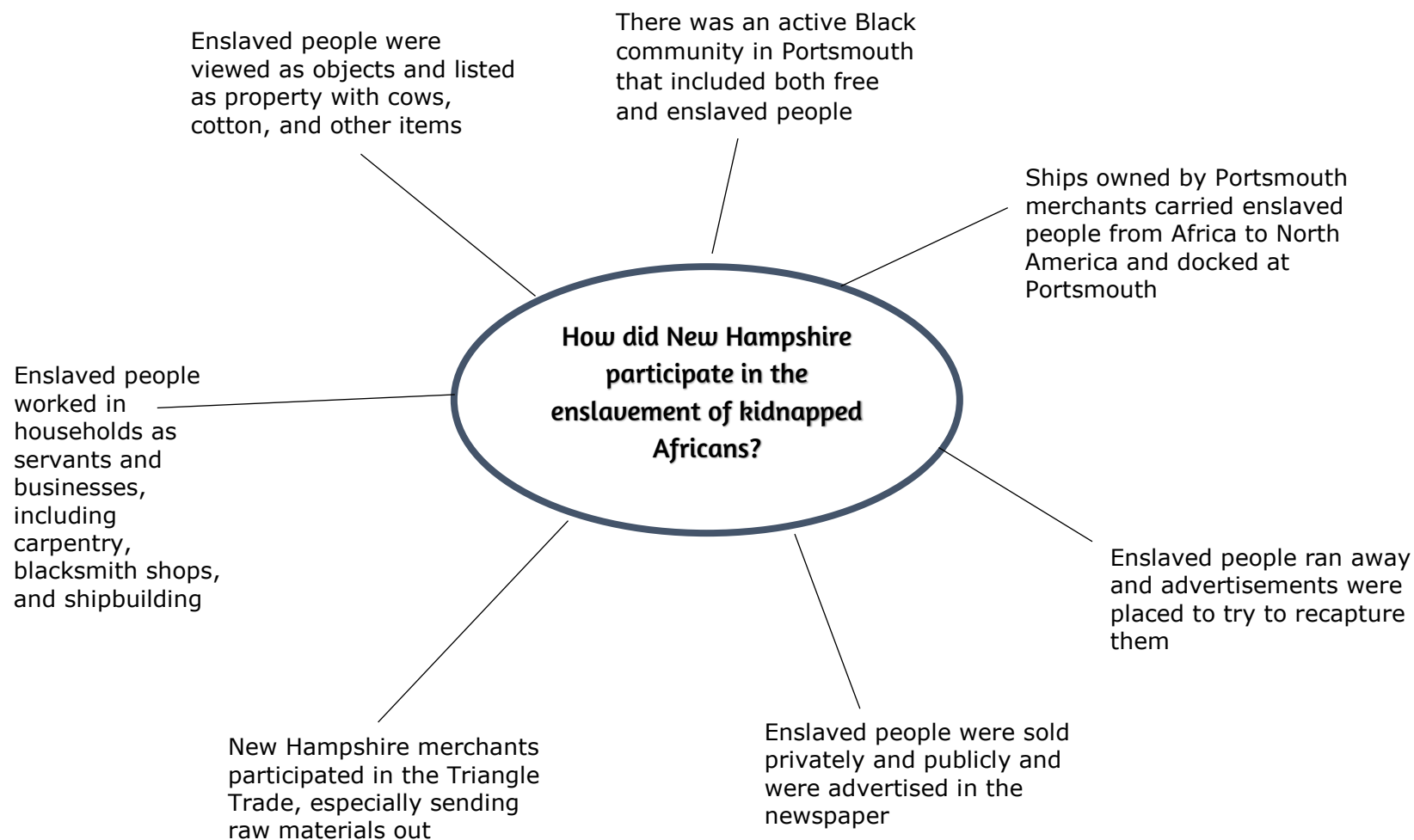
1. Pretend you can speak to John Moffat or Edmund Quincy. What would you say to them?
2. We cannot travel back in time to change the past which includes the slave trade and the enslavement of African people. What can we do today to ensure that this history isn't forgotten and that people in New Hampshire are treated equally?



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Name _____ Answer Key _____

New Hampshire's Participation in Slavery Mind Map





Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

Reflect:

1. Pretend you can speak to John Moffat or Edmund Quincy. What would you say to them?

I would tell them that I am from hundreds of years in the future and that we view their actions as horrible and offensive. I would tell them that all people are people, no matter their skin color, and that no human being can own another. I would tell them that just because they don't understand the other cultures doesn't make those people less, and that when they were kidnapped from places in Africa they left behind family and a life.

2. We cannot travel back in time to change the past which includes the slave trade and the enslavement of African people. What can we do today to ensure that this history isn't forgotten and that people in New Hampshire are treated equally?

I think we need to make sure that people know that slavery wasn't only in the South. I think that people should know that people were enslaved in New Hampshire too. Just because it is horrible doesn't mean we should ignore it. Telling the stories of the past about the enslavement of people in New Hampshire means that they won't be forgotten. We should educate everyone about this especially because back then, the enslaved people had no power and no voice.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

George Boyd Letterbook #1

Portsmouth 20 August 1773

Gentlemen,

The ship Peggy came safe to port and the goods she carried are in good order. The price is the only thing I have to complain of. For hemp, cordage, canvass and anchors I am being charged a monstrously high price. I do not wish to complain of hard treatment but I can't help speaking my mind when I see so much difference in the goods other people have shipped at the same time that you shipped my goods.

You charged me \$34 per ton of hemp when my friends in London charged their customers \$26 at the same time! You charged me \$37 for cordage while London merchants were charging \$32 and a half. Your anchors were \$34 and theirs \$32. You see what a difference your higher prices make to me.

If you can't buy goods as cheaply as my friends in London, I must give my business to them. It is only because we are friends that I order goods through you, but I only did that assuming I could get goods as cheaply as my friends in London do. You may trust me to pay you, but if I pay your extraordinary prices for my goods I am throwing money away just to do business with friends. You will always and forever have my business if you can get goods as cheaply as my friends in London do.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

George Boyd Letterbook #2

Portsmouth 10th October 1773

My dear Sir

Congratulations on your return. I have a ship ready to be launched for you by the first of December. I have the lumber all piled on the wharf, ready to be loaded. It cost me \$9 a foot to cut the trees, store them, float them downriver, and make them into useful lumber. It is an amazing time for lumber right now; no doubt you heard how scarce it is in Boston.

What price will you give me for it? Once you tell me, I will have the ship sail for London right away. If you don't want the lumber, I will send her to Grenada, where I hear I can get \$10 per foot. At present, I am so tired. I barely have time to eat and sleep. I have eight new ships to get ready to sail, no lumber to be had, and I am so busy with work.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

George Boyd Letterbook Discussion

Letterbook: a letterbook was a copy of all the letters someone sent and received. If they sent a letter, they would make a copy of it in their letterbook to help them keep track of money, contracts, and promises they made.

Hemp: a plant whose fiber is used to make rope and cloth

Cordage: ropes, especially used on ships

- What do you know about George Boyd based on these letters?
- What do you think motivates him?
- Is he part of the Triangle Trade? How?

Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

George Boyd Letterbook (original transcript)

Pottsmouth 20 August 1773

Gent

Your favor by the Peggy came safe to hand & likewise the goods in good Otdet the price is the only thing I have to Complain of (say) Hemp, Cordage, Canvass &: Anchors, which ate most Abominable high charg'd; it is much against my inclination to complain of hard treatment and more especially to do it to your House, but can't help speaking my mind when I see so much difference in other peoples goods ship't from Lane Son & Fraser at the same time your goods was ship't me; you charg'd me f 34 pr/ Ton for hem my friends in London sent it out to several of their Customers at f26 at the same time yours was ship'd —Your Cordage at 37 theirs at 32/6 your Canvass Charg'd two pence halfpenny a yard more than theirs; that Difference in all their numbers, your Anchors 34 theirs 32 — at foot you'll see what Difference this makes tome; if you can't go to markt as Cheap for me as my friends in London I must give them the preference —it is purely to serve you that I order goods from Bristol, and I should ever give you the preference provided I could be as well serv'd as in London. I fear the people you have bought my stores from have impos'd on you if you think you are trusting your Interest with a Person that has little thoughts of paying you; to pay every man is the highth of my Ambition & I assure you whatever you may think you run no hazzard by trusting me, but if I pay so much extraordinary for my goods I am sinking money hy serving my friends; you'll ever have the preference of my business if you can go to market as cheap as my friends in London; Such a Difference as there is now between London & Bristol would soon ruin a man that trades large quantities of Goods from Bristol, all Charg'd at such an extraordinary rate — People that Imports stores from London can afford to sell them here.

Portsmouth 10th Octr 1773

My dear Sir

Your favor of 5th Inst Received, I congratulate you on your return, and hope you have had a pleasant Tour; and to your advantage I have a Ship to be Launched of 18th Instant, about four hundred and flfty Hhds of sugar which I think I can get from here by the first of Decemr at flittherest I have her Cargo all pil'd on the Wharfe & I think as good a Cargo as ever came to yout Markett, such a time for Lumber I never saw, since I have been in trade; boards now at seven dollars pr/ thousand up the rivet & scarce to be had for Cash down, at that; the expence of Surveying, bringing down, & putting them on board the Ship won't be less than nine dollats pr/ thousand. No doubt but you heat the complaint of the scarcity of Lumber at Boston. As I think I have a good Cargo of Lumber which I think I can recommend, if you like to take this Ship up now, please to Signify the price you'll give me, for the boards, plank & joice staves & hoops —I shall endeavor to have as few Joice as possible & about six thousand hoops & pethaps one hundred thousand best Shingles, if you'll stipulate the price you'll give for the above & the time she shall sail for London, you may be assur'd she shall leave this by the first of December at furtherest, if not before; as this I think will be a good Ship & one of my first I give you the preference; if you don't like to take her up I shall send her right to Grenada, where I hear Lumber is ten pounds. I shall make out my Account against Mr Curlet with power to your good self; as soon as I have leisure; at present I am so fatigu'd I scarce have time to eat or sleep. eight sail of new Ships to fit out, no lumber to be had, which is enough to make a man distracted to have an interest of three or four Ships lay by for want of Lumber to load them

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Name _____

Governor Josiah Bartlett and Peter

Josiah Bartlett was the first governor of New Hampshire after the American Revolution. This passage is from his memoir that his family put together after his death. A memoir is a nonfiction narrative about someone's life.

Governor Bartlett owned at least one enslaved person who ran away in 1777. Mrs. Bartlett wrote a letter to Governor Bartlett to tell him about it and mentioned that the boy's name was Peter.

In the year 1770, Dr. Bartlett purchased from Judge John Sherburn a Negro Boy about 12 years old for \$100. As Peter grew older & Dr. Bartlett so much absent he became disobedient, saucy & rather ugly, endeavoring to frighten the women. When they were enlisting soldiers in 1777 Peter thought it a pretty thing to go into the service and left his master's house & went off toward Cambridge. Mrs. Bartlett hired one Captain John Lad to pursue him the next day. Captain Lad overtook Peter in Andover & brought him back. He stayed a while but ran away again the next year & enlisted into a Massachusetts regiment. When Colonel Bartlett found where he was, he had him taken from the Mass. line & put into the NH Regiment. He afterwards sold him to Captain Blanchard. Peter remained in the service during the War & when it ended, was about to return to Col. Bartlett's again but some speculators arrested him & sold him for the West Indies.

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Answer these questions on the back:

Pretend you are Peter, and you are explaining your actions to a friend. What would you say?

Do you think it's important that people know the first governor of New Hampshire enslaved a person? Why or why not?

Note: In the 18th century, the word "Negro" was used to refer to people who had darker skin, who are now called Black, and was not offensive at that time. The word "Negro" should not be used today except when referring to historical documents.



Lesson 4.3: Merchants, Ships, and the Triangle Trade

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Some of the Delegates would not vote for it or sign it but voted against it among whom were James Duane & Mr. Alsop from New York, who soon after quitted Congress - the writer of this saw a letter not long after from Col. Langdon, who was then residing in France, and Mr. Thomas M. H. superintending the building of a public ship, to Col. B. wherein he says "ad. my Friend Alsop, can you be led captive in female chains by the tones of the letter it appears that some young lady was the cause of his defection."

In one of his letters to his lady Col. B. says Congress have recommended to all the Colonies to adopt a new system of State Government.

In the Spring of the year 1776 a French Gentleman came to Philadelphia from France after being there a while he went to Congress that he had some confidential business to communicate & requested them to appoint a select secret & confidential Committee to communicate with him upon matters of importance. Accordingly Congress chose such a Committee and the members were Dr. Franklin & Col. B. I don't remember the name of the Committee consisted of, ^{I don't know what the gentleman's name was} ~~and I don't remember the name of the gentleman~~. The Committee met at Mr. ~~Franklin's~~ ^{Franklin's} who could not speak any English neither could the Committee talk in French and no interpreter was to be intrusted with the secret, it was proposed to converse in Latin but the different idioms of pronunciation being so widely different they could not understand each other - to obviate all difficulties they concluded to converse by writing letters, handing to each other & burning the papers. It appeared that the French Gentleman was an Agent from the French Minister purposely sent to inform our Government that if we would declare ourselves Independent they would assist us in a Clothing Arms Ammunition & other warlike stores under the pretence of private company of Merchants and that we might take our own laws to pay for them. They being at peace with England did not wish to break friend ship. He then desired they to assist Rebels which we refused to do until we had declared ourselves Independent Congress accepted the proposal and that was one motive for declaring our Independence as soon as convenient would admit - this arrangement actually took place both before & after his departure. I find in Col. B's letter to his lady of Feb. 4th 1776, that "a vessel arrived in the River (Delaware) on the 2nd Inst. with 60 Tons of Salt Petre 15 Tons of Gun powder 1294 comp. Lbs. fireworks with Bayonets & accoutrements" and another in Jan. 8th 1776 "if a vessel arrived last week with about 50 Tons of Salt Petre & other at New York with 20 Tons of Gun powder" and in the Spring 1777 a vessel of 80 guns arrived at Portsmouth the 14th from France with upwards of 11000 Lbs. of Am. & 1000 Barrels of Powder. Ten thousand stand of Arms arrived about the same time on another part of the United States early in the year 1777 the Marquis de la Fayette the Baron St. Vrain Mons. de Condorcet with their volunteers their services to America.

their supplies from France but on circumstances from the English Government & others to whom who was then the English Ambassador at France remonstrated again with the French King the French Premier this was as far as they could go - the King refused to give the French Premier the least aid of outfit just ready to sail for America - the Duke sent for him to be brought before him in the presence of Lord Stormont he made the King's answer & highly recommended him to send him to assist the Continental forces, & determined him. When the Captain was returning from his audience with a messenger met him & told him his Orders from the Duke and King a policy of State policy that he might catch his Gullet & send that night with the Company. The illicit traffic continued between American & French Gov. under disguised fairposed until it finally proved a cause of open hostility between England & France in 1778.

The enemy leaving Boston & going to New York in the summer & autumn 1776 a permit was given to Col. B. when he returned a dress given by John Hancock President of Congress to let him pass & refresh undisturbed by any Guard or Officer or Drift.

In the year 1770 B. purchased of the Hon. John Shalburn a very old Boy about 12 years old for \$100 as he grew older & B. so much about he became disobedient & sassy & rather ugly endeavoring to fight the Negroes. When they were exhibiting to slaves in 1777 he being out in the buquings that it a pretty thing to go into the service and left his master's service & went off toward Cambridge. Mr. Bartlett hired one Capt. John & had to pursue him most day & overtook him in Andover & brought him back. He turned & while thus absconded again the next year & enlisted into a Massachusetts regiment when Col. B. found where he was, he had him taken from the line & put into the 1st N.H. Regiment. he afterwards sold him to a Capt. B. Blanchard. he remained in the service during the War when ended was about returning to Col. Bartlett again but some speculators met him & sold him for the West Indies.