

Unit Plan: Role of Colonial RI in the Transatlantic Slave Trade by Nathan Goodrich

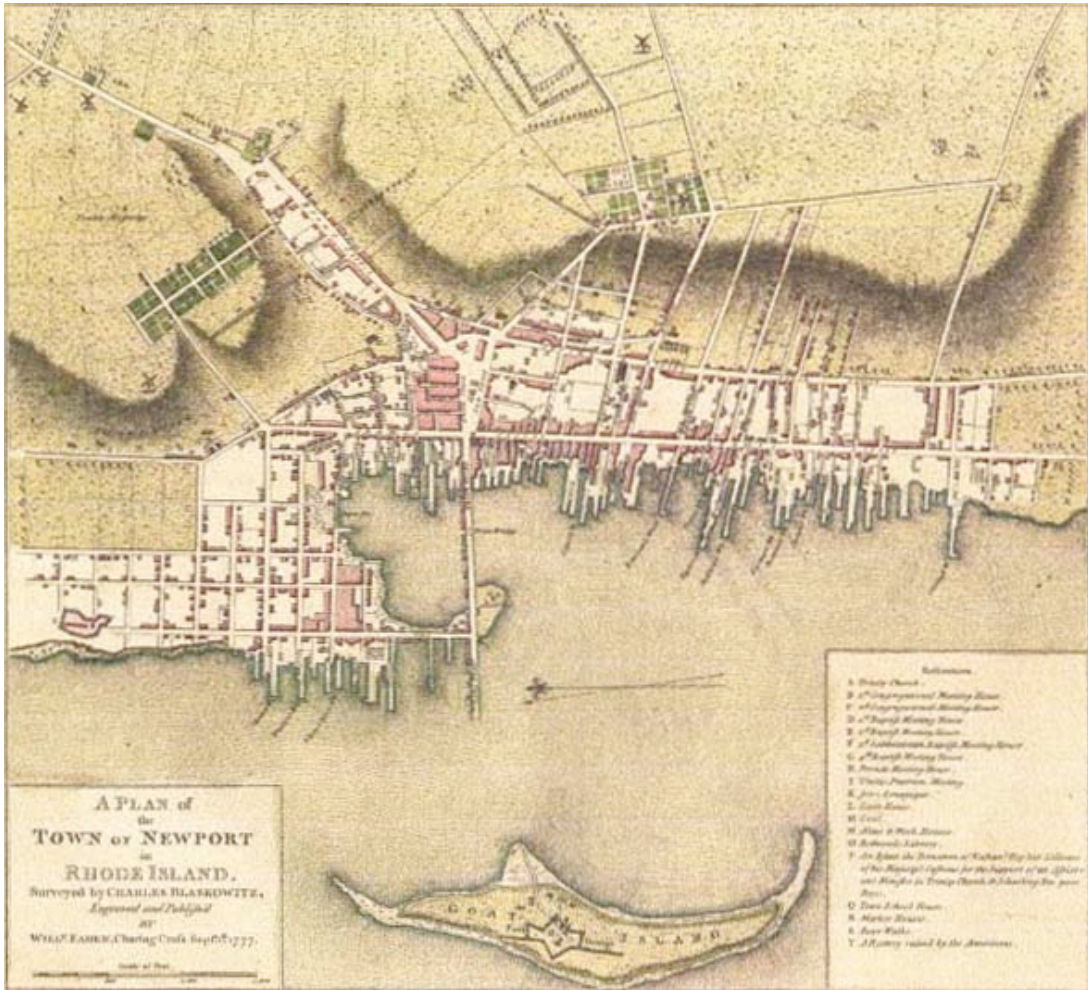
<p style="text-align: center;">Standards</p>	<p>RIDE GSEs for Civics & Government and Historical Perspectives/R.I. History: Grades 9-12</p> <p>HP 1 (9-12) –1 Students <i>act as historians</i>, using a variety of tools (e.g., artifacts and primary and secondary sources) by...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>formulating historical questions, obtaining, analyzing, evaluating historical primary and secondary print and non-print sources (e.g., <i>RI Constitution</i>, art, oral history, writings of Elizabeth Buffum Chace)</u> b. <u>explaining how historical facts and historical interpretations may be different, but are related (e.g., slavery in RI v. economic benefit to RI)</u> <p>HP 1 (9-12) –2 Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>explaining cause and effect relationships in order to sequence and summarize events, make connections between a series of events, or compare/contrast events</u> <p>HP 2 (9-12)– 1 Students connect the past with the present by...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. <u>identifying and linking key ideas and concepts and their enduring implications (e.g., separation of church and state in Rhode Island)</u> c. <u>analyzing and evaluating how national and world events have impacted Rhode Island and how Rhode Island has impacted national and world events (e.g., women’s liberation movement; Commodore Matthew Perry of RI opens trade with Japan; Quonset Hut; slave trade)</u>
<p style="text-align: center;">Focus/Concept</p>	<p>The concept of this lesson is to have students think critically about history by engaging documents pertinent to Rhode Island’s involvement in the transatlantic slave trade and use those documents to analyze and evaluate how national and world events have impacted Rhode Island and how Rhode Island has impacted <u>national</u> and world events.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Measurable Outcome</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student will be able to identify and analyze the motives that RI citizens had for engaging in the trafficking of enslaved Africans during the colonial period. • Students will accurately interpret and synthesize information from primary and secondary sources to prove a thesis.
<p style="text-align: center;">Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map of Colonial Newport www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/portam/img/touro1.jpg • Triangular Trade as illustrated by the Voyage of the Sanderson http://omp.gso.uri.edu/ompweb/does/history/colonial/c2.htm • McPhillips, Jody. <i>History of slavery in RI not a story of black and white, but shades of gray</i>. Providence Journal Bulletin. 2/15/1998. • Chart of RI Slave Voyages 1701-1810 ; Coughtry, Jay. <i>The Notorious Triangle: Rhode Island and the African Slave Trade 1700-1807</i>. Temple

	<p>University Press. 1981.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voyage of the Sally, Overview and Inventory List http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/sally/ • Custom House Record, Newport Mercury Jan. 11-18, 1768 • Assorted Advertisements from the Newport Mercury 1768-1769 (Feb. 8, 1768; Jun. 9, 1769; Jun. 19, 1769; Nun. 26, 1769) Courtesy of RI Historical Society • Map of Colonial Rum distilleries c. 1770 from <i>Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery</i> by Anne Farrow, Joel Lang, Jenifer Frank (p.52)
<p style="text-align: center;">Overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this lesson students will analyze a multitude of primary and secondary sources in order to answer the overarching question of “How Colonial Rhode Island’s economy became dependant on the transatlantic slave trade”. • Students will suite these documents in an informal essay answering the aforementioned question.
<p style="text-align: center;">Implementation</p>	<p>Day 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hook Exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Students will be given the Map of the Triangular Trade as illustrated by the Voyage of the Sanderson and given 5-8 minutes to answer the analysis questions. ○ These answers will then be discussed as a class. • Background Article <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teacher will read <i>History of slavery in RI not a story of black and white, but shades of gray</i> aloud. ○ Students will be given 5-8 min. to answer discussion questions based on article and chart. ○ Final 10-15 minutes will be used to discuss answer and explain homework. • Homework: Pre-Bucketing Exercise <p>Day 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Students will spend the majority of Day 2 working individually or in small groups to analyze the four documents under the supervision of the teacher.

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Document Based Question:

How did the economy of colonial Rhode Island become dependent on the Transatlantic Slave Trade?



Charles Blaskowitz. *A Plan of the Town of Newport in Rhode Island*. London: Faden, 1777. Hand-colored engraving. Geography and Map Division, G3774 .N4 1777 .B5 Am 6-5 (9)

Throughout the 18th century Rhode Island's merchants came to control between 60 and 90 percent of the overall American trade in enslaved Africans. In this DBQ we will explore how this came to be and why a small colony with limited agriculture came to control such a large part in this trade.

Documents:

DOC. A – Cargo Inventory of the Slave ship sally, 1764

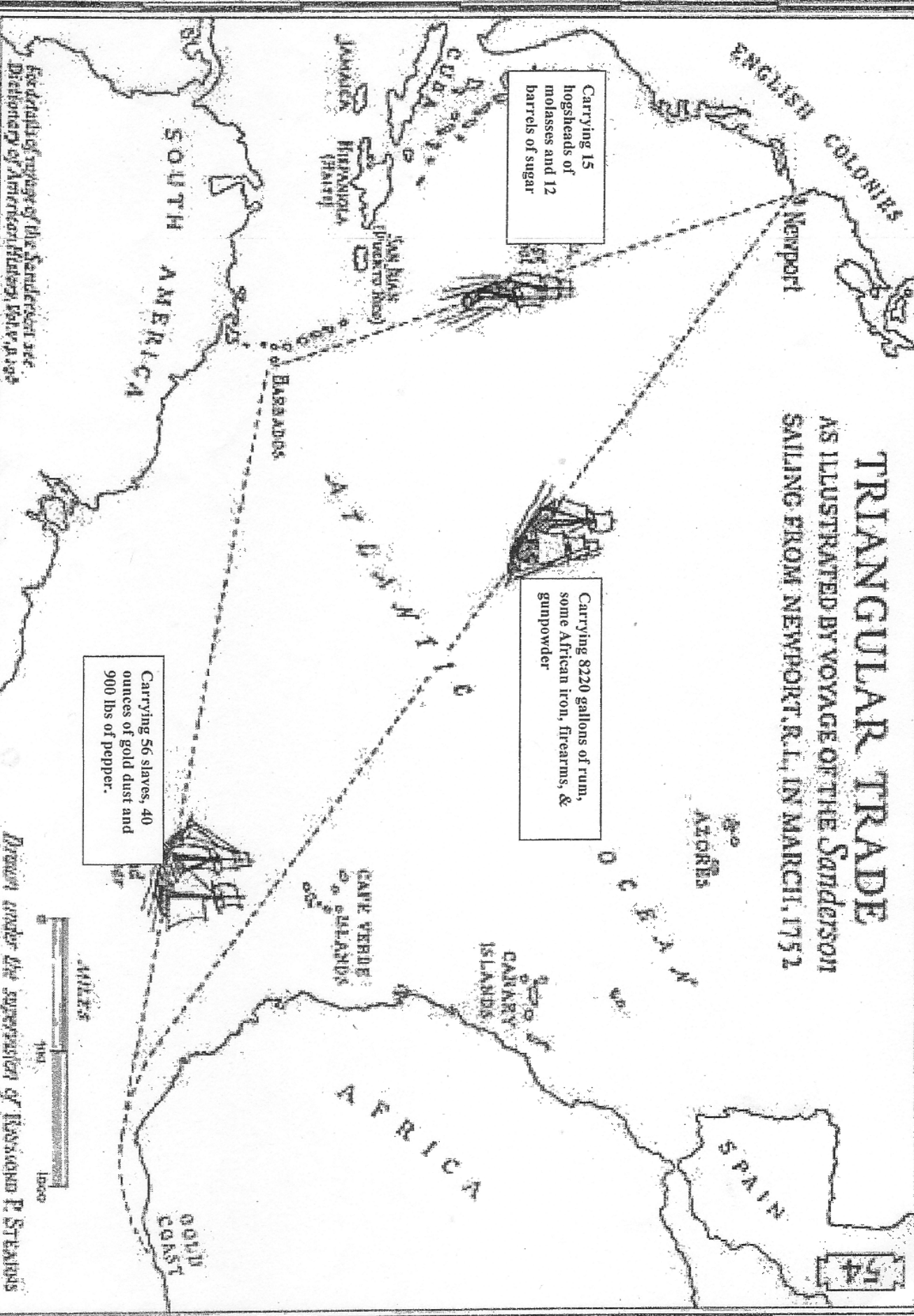
DOC. B – Ingoing/Outgoing Ships Newport, 1768

DOC. C – Assorted Advertisements from the Newport Mercury 1768-1769

DOC. D – Map of Colonial Rum distilleries ca. 1770

TRIANGULAR TRADE

AS ILLUSTRATED BY VOYAGE OF THE Sanderson
SAILING FROM NEWPORT, R. I., IN MARCH, 1752



Carrying 15
hogheads of
molasses and 12
barrels of sugar

Carrying 8220 gallons of rum,
some African iron, firearms, &
gunpowder

Carrying 56 slaves, 40
ounces of gold dust and
900 lbs of pepper.

For details of voyage of the Sanderson see
Dictionary of American History, Vol. 1, Page 1

Drawn under the supervision of Isaacson P. Stearns



Hook Exercise

Look at the map of the Triangle Trade and answer the following questions.

1. In your own words, explain the steps of the Triangle Trade.
2. What other provisions might an ocean going ship such as the Sanderson need for a successful voyage?
3. If you lived in Rhode Island, how might you benefit or profit from such a voyage being operated from your port?
4. What questions does this document leave you with about the transatlantic slave trade?

History of slavery in RI is not a story of black and white, but shades of gray.

Providence Journal Feb 15th, 1998

By JODY McPHILLIPS
Journal-Bulletin Staff Writer

Steven Spielberg shot his slave-revolt film *Amistad* in Rhode Island because the state has great Colonial architecture.

BLACK IN RHODE ISLAND

It made sense for other reasons. Rhode Island played a bigger role than any other state in the Atlantic slave trade and had the only slave plantations in New England. At the same time, it was an early leader in the efforts to abolish slavery.

"Throughout the 18th century, Rhode Island merchants controlled between 60 and 90 percent of the American trade in African slaves," writes historian Jay Coughtry in *The Notorious Triangle: Rhode Island and the African Slave Trade, 1700-1777*.

The fair, the American slave trade amounted to just a small fraction of the European trade, which brought more than 11 million Africans to the New World over nearly 400 years.

Only half a million of them went directly to North American colonies; the rest went to the plantations and slave markets of Central and South America, from which some would be resold later to the southern colonies.

By comparison, Rhode Island, which came the closest of any colony to having a slave trade of its own, made more than 300 slaving voyages during the 18th century, transporting about 106,000 slaves.

Few actually settled in Rhode Island, which was poorly suited for large-scale agriculture with its small rocky farms and icy winters. But they were bought from the slave fortresses of Africa's Gold Coast with Rhode Island-made rum; transported on Rhode Island-built ships to the slave markets of the Caribbean; and later dressed in Rhode Island-made slave cloth.

Why did Rhode Island get so invol

Slave

Continued from Page One

Money, mostly. The state had good ports and skilled seamen but not much good farmland. Once the fertile areas of South County were settled, the only place to make real money was at sea.

And no trade was as profitable as slaving.

Slave traders such as the Browns of Providence amassed great fortunes, enough to build those mansions along Benefit Street and to found Brown University. Later, Rhode Island textile manufacturers produced the coarse cotton cloth slaves wore throughout the New World, much like prison garb today.

There were also coincidental connections.

Two groups who eventually settled here — the Portuguese and the Cape Verdeans — played huge roles in the early slave trade. In the 1400s, the Portuguese were the first Europeans to buy or steal humans from the west coast of Africa; they turned the empty, volcanic Cape Verde islands into a major depot for the worldwide slave trade and created a mixed-race population that flourishes today throughout southeastern New England.

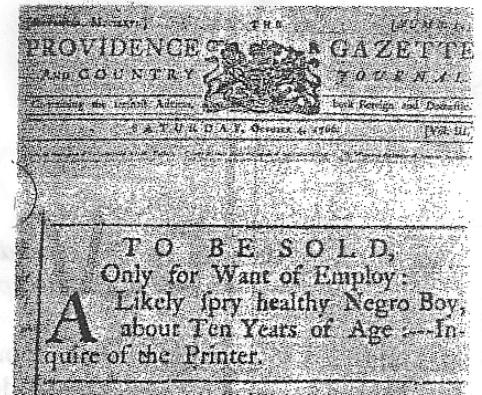
And yet, from the earliest days, some Rhode Islanders were repelled by this human commerce.

The conflict tore families apart. John Brown, of Providence, was an avid slaver; his brother Moses an abolitionist who fought him at every turn. Bristol slaver James DeWolf's son Levi made one slaving voyage and abandoned the trade in disgust; Levi's brother Charles once defended his extensive slaving activities by telling a preacher, "Parson, I've always wanted to roll in gold."

In 1774, the General Assembly outlawed importing slaves into Rhode Island; a decade later, it was one of the first states to free children born of slave mothers.

It's a complicated story, with many moral shadings. Or, as Keith Stokes, of Newport, says, "It's not black and white so much as gray."

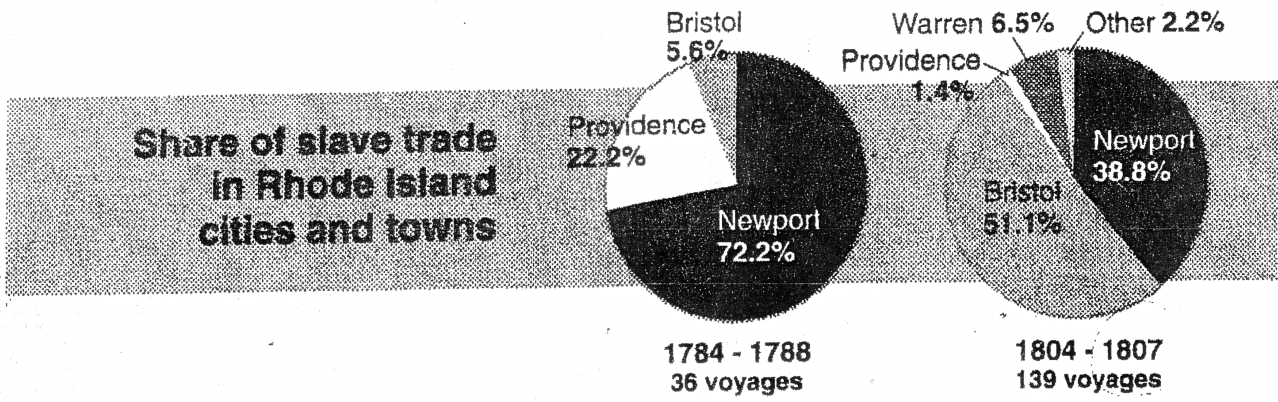
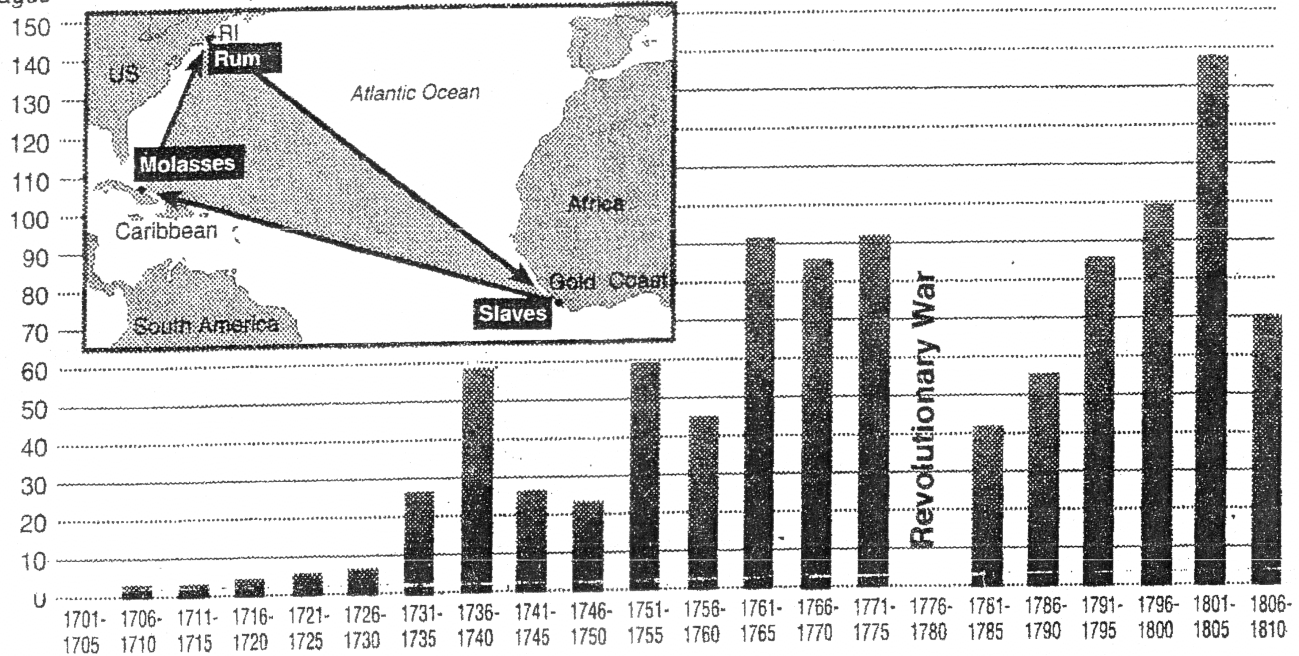
Advertisement
Providence Gazette
Oct. 4th, 1766



Courtesy Black Heritage Museum

Turn to **SLAVE**, Page A-14

voyages



SOURCE: *The Notorious Triangle: Rhode Island and the African Slave Trade, 1700 - 1807*

Directions:

After reading the article on the history of RI slavery, answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. According to the author, did RI play a small or large role in the American slave trade? What evidence is given to support this?
2. How was RI's participation in the slave trade different from that of other New England states?
3. What did RI merchants trade in exchange for slaves?
4. In what ways was RI also an early leader in the movement to abolish slavery?
5. Why do you think that the author states the story is "not in black and white, but shades of gray"?
6. According to the bar graph, in what years was RI most active in the slave trade?
7. According to the pie chart, which RI city was most heavily involved in the trade from 1784-1788?
8. According to the pie chart, what community took over as leader of the slave trade after 1804?

Voyage of the Sally

In 1764, a one-hundred ton brigantine called the Sally embarked from Providence, Rhode Island, to West Africa on a slaving voyage. The ship was owned by Nicholas Brown and Company, a Providence merchant firm run by four brothers – Nicholas, John, Joseph, and Moses Brown. The Sally's voyage was one of roughly a thousand transatlantic slaving ventures launched by Rhode Islanders in the colonial and early national period, and one of the deadliest. Of the 196 Africans acquired by the ship's master, Esek Hopkins, at least 109 perished, some in a failed insurrection, others by suicide, starvation, and disease.

Fitting Out the Sally

While a few Rhode Island families made substantial fortunes in the African slave trade, the real story of the Rhode Island slave trade is not of a few great fortunes but of extremely broad patterns of participation and profit. Even with the inevitable gaps in the historical record, it is possible to identify some seven hundred eighteenth-century Rhode Islanders who owned or captained slave ships. Some merchants even sold shares in slaving voyages, much as we today buy and sell stocks.

Even those who did not invest directly in the slave trade often depended on it for their livelihoods. Preparing and equipping a slave ship for the long trip to Africa took weeks and consumed the energies of an entire community. Local sail lofts and ropewalks prepared canvas and rigging. [1] Caulkers and smiths sealed and sheathed hulls. [2] [3] Distilleries churned out the high-proof New England rum for which Rhode Island ships were famous on the African coast. [4] Farmers supplied flour, beef, tobacco, and onions. Bakers supplied bread. [5] Even the local apothecary contributed, supplying a variety of ointments and elixirs for the ship's medicine chest. [6]

By early September, 1764, the fitting out was finished. Esek Hopkins, the Sally's captain, produced a detailed inventory of everything aboard the ship, down to the exact number of gallons in each hogshead of rum. [7] According to the ship's bill of lading, the Sally carried 17,274 gallons of rum when she sailed, as well as 1,800 bunches of onions, thirty boxes of spermaceti candles (whale oil candles manufactured at the Brown family's Providence candle works), and other supplies and trade goods. [8] It also carried seven swivel guns, an assortment of small arms, "40 hand Cufs & 40 Shakels," chains, cutlasses, and other items needed to control the intended cargo. [9]

DOCUMENT A: Inventory of the slave ship *Sally* (abridged)

Providence September 11 1764

Invoice of Sundry Merchandise

Shipt on bord the brigantine *Sally* Esek Hopkins

Master bound for the Coast of Africa

by Nicks Brown & Co. which Goc on their

account J Presque Consignd to the the said Master

hogshead of New England Rum

158 hhds. Rum brot. over Qt. 15826 Gn

6 Tierces Rum

Tierces No. No. 1- 69 Gn.

8 Gang Cask 318

20 bbls 593½

158 hhds 6 Tierces 8 Gang Cask & 20 bbls 17174

1 hhd. not Numberd, we Suppose 100 Gn.

17274 Gn.

17274 Gn. at 50 s £43185—

159 hhds Cost £3. Each more then Comon

hhds — which is 477—

300 Iron Hoops 500—

25 Cask Rice

40 bbls. flour wt. 67 C. Nt. a £22 1474—

1 hhd. & part of a hhd. of Lofe Sugar Qt.

51 Lofes wt. 579 lb a 23 s 665.17—

the hhds a £12 24—

2 Tierces Brown Sugar wt. 9C.2.0 Nt.

a £70 665—

Cask and Cooperage 8—

96 lb Coffee in a Bagg a 25s 120—

1800 Bunches Onions a 9s 810—

Carried over £50392.2—

30 Boxes spermaceti candles

Stores — 1 bbl Tarr £18—

a Docters Chest (about) 300—

3 bbls. Rosin a £30 90—

MB 72 bbl. Oil 35—

Providence Septemb^r 11 1764
Invoice of Sundry Merchandise
Shipt on board the Brigantine Sally Esek Hopkins
Master bound for the Coast of Africa
by Nicks Brown & Co. which Goc on their
account J Presque Consignd to the the said Master

Quantity	Price	Total
158 hhds. Rum brot. over Qt.	107.70	15826
6 Tierces Rum	11.50	69
8 Gang Cask	39.75	318
20 bbls	29.675	593.5
158 hhds 6 Tierces 8 Gang Cask & 20 bbls	108.70	17174
1 hhd. not Numberd, we Suppose	1.00	100
Total	17274	17274
159 hhds Cost £3. Each more then Comon	3.00	477
300 Iron Hoops	1.66	500
25 Cask Rice	21.88	547
40 bbls. flour wt. 67 C. Nt. a £22	36.85	1474
1 hhd. & part of a hhd. of Lofe Sugar Qt.	13.00	13
51 Lofes wt. 579 lb a 23 s	13.04	665.17
the hhds a £12	2.00	24
2 Tierces Brown Sugar wt. 9C.2.0 Nt. a £70	332.50	665
Cask and Cooperage	8.00	8
96 lb Coffee in a Bagg a 25s	1.25	120
1800 Bunches Onions a 9s	0.45	810
Carried over	£50392.2	£50392.2
30 Boxes spermaceti candles	6.00	180
Stores — 1 bbl Tarr	18.00	18
a Docters Chest (about)	300.00	300
3 bbls. Rosin a £30	90.00	90
MB 72 bbl. Oil 35	2520.00	2520

Invoice Continued

159 hhd. Cost £3. Each more then Comon	477
300 Iron Hoops	500
25 Cask Rice	547
40 bbls. flour wt. 67 C. Nt. a £22	1474
1 hhd. & part of a hhd. of Lofe Sugar Qt.	13
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30 Boxes spermaceti candles	180
Stores — 1 bbl Tarr	18
a Docters Chest (about)	300
3 bbls. Rosin a £30	90
MB 72 bbl. Oil 35	2520

Sundry Iron work, not mentiond above 250—
 Coopers & Carpenters Tooles Trees hoops &c 120—
 4 bbls Vinegar, 4 bbls. Salt, 450 Bricks & 2 bbls.
 Lime, Red oco. &c &c 150—
 CW ? NJB 4 Load wood 32—
 Carried to pg. 5. £13650.12
 Invo. brigantine Sallys Cargo
 and Stores Contind — Sundrys ? Invo. Cargo £54202.3.10
 ditto ? ditto Stores 13650.12—
 135 Feet Ship plank a 4s6 ? futt 30.7.6
 . . .feet Inch & Quarter Stuf & 67 feet oak Bords 35—
 . . .hhd. Hoops — a £65 125.10—
 1 Large Iron pott 100—
 1 Smaller ditto 2 Smaller ditto & Tea Kettle 80—
 1 Gallo. 2 half Gallo. 1 Qt. & 1 point pott and
 4 Tin Tunels — about 18—
 £68241.13.4

The brigantine as She Come from
 Jemaica, G Manchester master 22000—
 The Expene of Theathing, about. 1500—
 £91741.13.4

. . .her, Stores and —
 Expences That Can not be Rememberd
 Commitions on £70,000. a 5?Ct. 3500—
 £95241.13.4

The month pay with what ¼
 advanced to the peopple over the month pay 1000—
 To 20 Rum barrels @ 4.10s. 90.0.0
 MB + 2 bbls Melas. 64½ Gn. a 40s. 129—
 1 Box pipes 30 Groos a £3 90—
 6 ? Shoes — a £10.10 63—
 35 lb. Gamom a 14s 24.10—
 4 Shirts and 1 ? Trowsers 70—
 Shat Cast page 4 10—
 £96,718.3.4

Red all the Above J Fore going articles
 on bord the brigantine Saly my self master to
 be Accountd for as Witness my hand

Sept 11 1764 — Esek Hopkins

*M^o. Brigg Salley's Cargo
 and Stores Contind*

*Sundrys of Invo. Cargo £54202.3.10
 ditto of Invo. Stores 13650.12—
 135 Feet Ship plank a 4s6 30.7.6
 67 feet Inch & Quarter Stuf 35—
 . . .hhd. Hoops — a £65 125.10—
 1 Large Iron pott 100—
 1 Smaller ditto 2 Smaller ditto & Tea Kettle 80—
 1 Gallo. 2 half Gallo. 1 Qt. & 1 point pott and
 4 Tin Tunels — about 18—
 £68241.13.4*

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 Shat Cast page 4 10—
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 be Accountd for as Witness my hand
 Sept 11 1764 — Esek Hopkins*

Document A Analysis Questions

1. What might the abbreviations Hhds., Bbls, & Gn. Stand for?
2. What was the approximate value of the Sally's cargo?
3. Are there any items in the inventory that surprised you or that you are confused about?
4. What Newport and Rhode Island based businesses would have benefited from such a voyage being funded?
5. How might you use this document to prove that Rhode Island was dependant on the Transatlantic Slave Trade?

The Newport Mercury

The Newport Mercury is Rhode Island's oldest newspapers and one of the oldest newspapers in the country. Founded in 1758 by James Franklin Jr. (Benjamin Franklin's nephew), it was published regularly before and after the American Revolution, being interrupted briefly by the British occupation of Newport.

Attached are several advertisements and articles printed in the Mercury from the years 1768 and 1768. As you analyze these documents answer the questions that follow.

Document B: Custom House Record Newport Mercury Jan. 11-18, 1768

No Eastern Mail arrived since our last.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, RHODE-ISLAND.		
INWARD ENTRIES,		<i>From</i>
Brig Africa, Abraham All,		Jamaica.
Ship Sultan, Peter Thompson,		St. Vincents.
Sloop Neptune, Christopher Whipple,		Grenadoes.
OUTWARD ENTRIES,		<i>For</i>
Ship Polly, Benjamin Hicks,		West Indies.
Sloop Batchelor, George Nicholls,		Ditto.
Sloop Penelope,		Ditto.
Ship Endeavour, Acors Sheffield,		Jamaica.
CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE,		<i>For</i>
Sloop Dolphin, James Nichols,		North-Carolina.
Sloop Defiance, Peleg Smith,		Ditto.
Schooner Betsey Ann, Thomas Tillinghast,		Jamaica.
Sloop Ruth, John Negus,		Surrinam.
Sloop Mary, John Negus, jun.		Barbados.
Brig Dolphin, Henry Weeden,		West-Indies.
Brig Dove. Nathan Stanton,		Ditto.

Analysis Questions:

1. To where are RI ships travelling during this week?
2. From where are incoming ships coming?
3. Based on your prior knowledge, what goods might be coming in and out of Newport aboard these vessels?
4. If you wanted to find exactly what each ship carried, where might you look for this information?
5. How might you use this document to prove that Rhode Island was dependant on the Transatlantic Slave Trade?

To be SOLD, by
James Carpenter,
 At the lower Part of Thames-Street,
A Quantity of LIGHT
FLOUR RICE, Jamaica RUM
 in Porter Casks, and **SHEEP'S WOOL.**

Peleg Barker, jun.
 Has to sell at his Shop, turning down to Mr Carr's
 Ferry Wharf.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, West-India and
 New-England Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Flour,
 Kegs of all Sizes, Wool-Cards, Salt by the Bushel,
 long and short Pipes, Spices, Cotton-Wool; a good
 Assortment of Stone and Earthen Ware, Pig Tail, Hog
 Tail, choice Roll and cut Paper Tobacco, Snuff by the
 Dozen or single Bottle, with a Number of other Arti-
 cles, cheap for Cash.

Those who please to Favour him with their Custom,
 may depend upon the best Treatment. (63)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a likely,
 well built NEGRO MAN, named CUFF, a-
 bout 26 Years of Age: He has on One of his Legs,
 and also on One of his Feet, a large SCAR, and stoops
 very much when he walks, had on when he went away,
 a pair of Kersey Breeches, Flannel Shirt, and Shoes and
 Stockings:—Whoever will take up said Negro, and
 convey him to his Master, or confine him in any of his
 Majesty's Gaols, so that his Master may have him again,
 shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and have all
 necessary Charges paid, by **JOSEPH CONGDON.**
 South-Kingstown, March 27. 1769. (63)

Daniel Ruffel,
 In Thames-Street, next adjoining to Peleg Thurston,
 Esqrs, informs his Customers, and others,
THAT he has an Assortment of
 European and India Goods, which he will sell
 cheaper than any Shop in Town, as he is determin'd to
 break up Shop-keeping.

TO BE SOLD,
 By **Thomas G. Stelle,**
Philadelphia Super-fine and
 common FLOUR, Ship-Bread, Bar-Iron
 &c. &c. (14 lbs)

Genuine Tilloch's SNUFF,
 By the Dozen or Bottle; choice Capers by the Bottle
 or Pound; a few Dozens of excellent Porter; Pepper
 by the Hundred, Dozen, or smaller Quantity; race and
 ground Ginger, by the Hundred or Dozen; Pimenta by
 the Bag or less Quantity; choice French Indigo; G.
 B. Wool and Cotton Cards.

To be SOLD by
Samuel Lyndon, jun.

At his Shop in Thames-Street, near the Brick-Market:

Also, a variety of
ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS,
 very cheap for Cash.

N. B. A great ASSORTMENT of Denmark Lace,
 very cheap. Said LYNDON requests every Person in-
 debted to him, to make speedy Payment, to enable him
 to pay his Debts; otherwise he shall (without fail) put
 their Notes and Accounts in Suit at next November
 Court. (62)

To be SOLD, by
JAMES CARPENTER,
 At the lower Part of Thames-Street,

DUMB-FISH by the Quantity, Ja-
 maica RUM in Porter Casks, and
SHEEP'S WOOL.

JUST imported, and to be SOLD, by
SIMON PEASE,

at his Store,
 A few Hogheads of the very best Shop
SUGAR.

Joseph Belcher

Takes this Method to inform his Customers and others,
THAT he makes and sells Pewter
 Ware by Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can
 be bought in Boston or elsewhere; those who please to
 favour him with their Custom may depend on being as
 well used by Letter, as if present: He also continues to
 carry on the Brazier's and Founder's Business as usual, at
 his Shop next Door to Joseph Wanton, Esq; in Thames-
 Street.

He will take in pay besides Cash, Old Pewter
 Brass, Copper, &c. (39)

TO BE SOLD,
 On reasonable Terms,
 By **John Perry, jun.**
 AT SWANSEY,

A NEW SLOOP of about 65 Tons,
 with a long Quarter Deck, rumble-in Side, and
 main Deck about a foot above the Wale; Plank-Shear'd,
 and calk'd inside and out to the Gunnel. (39)

TO BE SOLD,
 By **Doct. Ezra Stiles,**
 A few COPIES of the dissenting Gentle-
 man's ANSWER to Mr White's
 Three Lectures.

TO BE SOLD,
 AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE, A FEW OF
WEATHERWISE'S ALMANACKS,
 For 1769:

And a few COPIES of the INDEX to the
COLONY LAWS.

John Dockray,
 HAS TO SELL,

CCHEESE by the Hundred or Thou-
 sand Weight, or single Cheese: Likewise a good
 Assortment of Winter GOODS; New-England Rum
 by the Hoghead; and a Quantity of STONE-WARE,
 consisting of PLATES, DISHES, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
 FOR WANT OF EMPLOY.

Melasses by the Hoghead, cotton
 Wool, Geneva by the Case, Ozonaburgs by the Bolt,
 riced Bottles by the Gross, Cafes with Bottles, &c. all
 cheap for Cash, to be SOLD by

George Buckmaster,
 at his House in High-Street.

Stephen Deblois, jun.

Has just opened, at the Store formerly im-
 proved by Mr. THOMAS WICKHAM, jun.
 on the Wharf adjoining to Col. GODFREY
 MALBONE'S;

A Large Assortment of English
GOODS, which will be sold as low as are to be
 bought at Boston. As said DEBLOIS'S Stay will
 be but a few Days, those who incline to purchase must
 apply immediately. Newport, Feb. 17. 1768.

To be sold by **Martin Howard,**
 (Adjoining to the Back of Major Bready's Rope walk)

ABout eleven Acres of Land, or
 in smaller Parts, either in one, two, three, or four Acre
 Lots, &c. (lying at the higher End of the Long-
 Wharf) to be sold by said Howard, a Lot of forty-
 eight Feet, or in twelve or eighteen Feet Lots, very con-
 venient for Tradesmen's Shops, &c. to be let, or builded
 thereon.

Newport, 15th February, 1768

To be SOLD,

THE Hull of a likely, well-built
 Vessel, burthen 42 Tons; built of the best White Oak
 Timber and Plank, Locust transell'd, completely fin-
 ish'd, now lying at Cowley's Wharf. For further Partic-
 ulars, enquire of **SAMUEL LYNDON, jun.**
 Newport, 15th February, 1768.

For **BOSTON,**

THE Sloop Success, Nathaniel
 Angley, Master, will sail in about a fortnight, now
 lying at Holmes's Wharf. For freight or Passage, ap-
 ply to **ELEAZER TREVETT,** or to the Master on
 board.

Said TREVETT has to sell, a Quantity of Ouzes.

To be sold by **MARY FLAGG,**

A likely Negro Wench, about 30
 years of Age. Newport, Feb. 15. 1768.

To be sold by **HENRY JAKWAYS,**

A likely **NEGRO GIRL,**
 between ten and eleven Years of Age.

To be sold, on reasonable Terms,

A few House and Garden LOTS,
 situate near the upper End of Thames-Street, and like-
 wise in and near the Back-Street. For further Partic-
 ulars, enquire of **TIMOTHY BALCH.**

To be SOLD,

By **SAMUEL GOLDTHWAIT,**

CHOICE White LIVERPOOL
SALT,
 and a few Crates of white Stone WARE
 Cheap for Cash.

NASH is given, by **JONATHAN**
WILSON, for clean Linnen Rags,
 coarse or fine, for the Use of the Paper Mill
 in this Colony.

Document C Analysis Questions:

1. What are some of the goods being advertised for sale?
2. Where do many of these goods appear to be from?
3. Are there any advertisements that confuse you or that you have questions about?
4. In your opinion, what benefits might a port city such as Newport reap from being actively involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave Trade?
5. How might you use this document to prove that Rhode Island was dependant on the Transatlantic Slave Trade?

Document D: Map of Colonial Rum distilleries c. 1770



Document D Analysis Questions:

1. According to the map, how many **total** rum distilleries existed in the Southern Colonies?
2. How does this number compare to the number of rum distilleries located in the New England colonies?
3. What two cities had the highest concentration of rum distilleries in 1770?
4. How might you use this document to prove that Rhode Island was dependant on the Transatlantic Slave Trade?

Bucketing & Thesis Outline

What is the question we are trying to answer?

Label you buckets and fill them with the documents that you feel support each theme/point of your answer to the overarching question.



Based on the background essay, hook activity, and documents outline your thesis here:

