



THE LIBERATED AFRICANS PROJECT

After 1808, over 200,000 people were emancipated in an international effort to abolish the Atlantic slave trade.

This resource is dedicated to the memories of Liberated Africans.



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Vice Admiralty Courts and Mixed Commissions



Brazil

Under development for 14,000+ Liberated Africans

[View Court](#)



Cuba

Under development for 27,000+ Liberated Africans

[View Court](#)

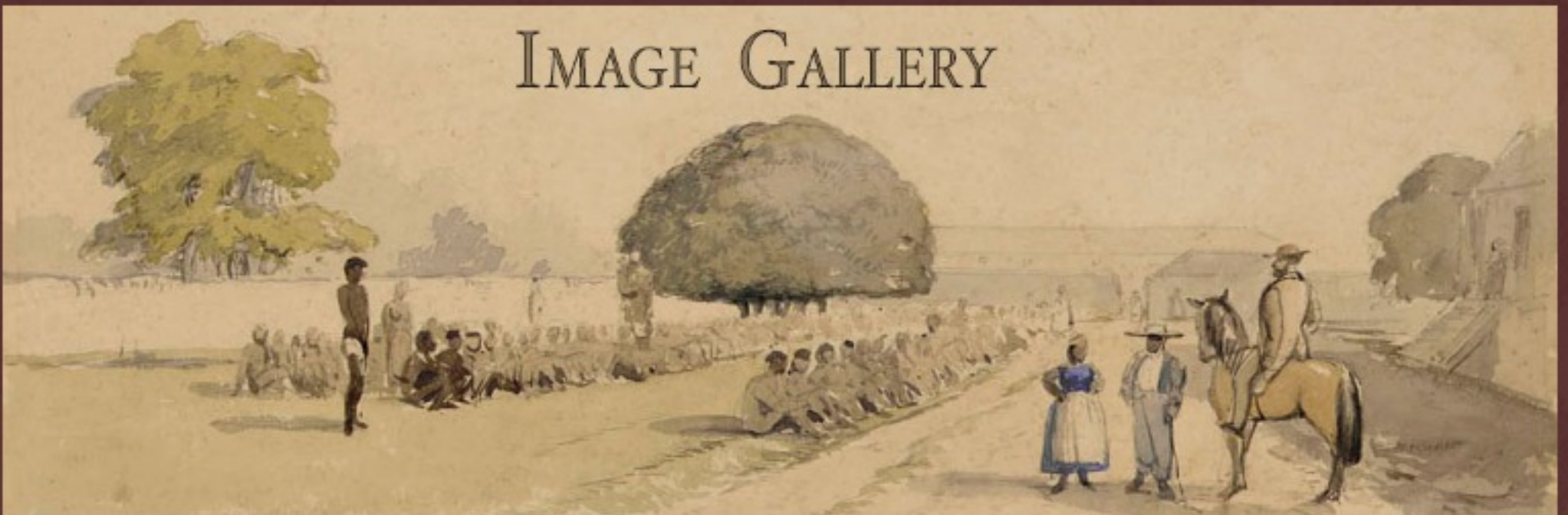


Sierra Leone

Under development for 100,000+ Liberated Africans

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This website is developing in consideration of other courts in the Bahamas, Jamaica, U.S.A, Suriname, St. Helena, Cabo Verde, Angola, South Africa and the Seychelles. [Read more...](#)



Includes over 75+ images of Liberated Africans and their ships

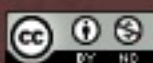
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This project was supported by:

The Hutchins Center for African and African American Research at Harvard University



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About the Project

After abolishing the trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in 1807, Great Britain annexed Sierra Leone, which had been under the control of a company and not the state. As with all British colonies, a Vice Admiralty Court was established with jurisdiction over maritime activities. British abolitionists were keen to use this court to embark on a campaign of unprecedented humanitarian effort to stop the slave trade. Intervention and prevention involved raiding coastal barracoons, seizing slave vessels at sea, and escorting the captains, crew, and captives into Freetown to be tried for slave dealing. In the course of a decade, the Royal Navy accomplished the dramatic shift from supporting British domination of the trans-Atlantic slave trade to its suppression.

By 1817, Great Britain had signed bilateral treaties with Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands 'for preventing Their Subjects from engaging in any illicit Traffic in Slaves'. Thereafter, similar treaties, and amendments to existing ones, were made with the Netherlands (1822), Sweden (1824), Brazil (1826), Spain (1835), Norway (1835), Portugal (1842) and eventually the United States (1862). After 1819, Courts of Mixed Commissions were not only established in Freetown (replacing the role of the Vice Admiralty Court), but also in Havana (Cuba), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Paramaribo (Suriname), Cape of Good Hope (South Africa), Boa Vista (Cape Verde Islands), Luanda (Angola), Jamestown (St. Helena), Port Luis (Mauritius), Nassau (the Bahamas), Spanish Town (Jamaica), and New York (United States).



Locations of Mixed Commission Courts and London

Between 1808 and 1868, officers, primarily from the British navy, captured hundreds of slave ships and brought them into this network of mixed commissions. During the six decades known as the 'illegal slave trade era', these international courts liberated upwards of 200,000 people. However, this united effort had a limited impact on the overall suppression of the trans-Atlantic slave trade because an estimated 2.6 million people still crossed the Atlantic in this period with the majority landing in Brazil (1.8 million), followed by Cuba (685,000). According to the treaties, the mixed commissions could condemn a slave ship for re-sale, but the courts could not exact penalties on the owners, captains, and crew, who in many cases returned to the lucrative business on the same ship. Although Great Britain emancipated slaves in their colonies in 1834, most other nations did not abolish slavery in the Americas until much later: this included France and Denmark in 1848, the Netherlands in 1863, the United States in 1865, Cuba in 1886, and Brazil in 1888.

These courts produced extensive documentation about tens of thousands of people victimized by the trans-Atlantic slave trade. These records are scattered in many archives and are written in multiple languages. Each case adjudicated before these courts usually contains information about the condition of enslavement along the coast of West Africa, the events leading up to the seizure of the slave ship, and the judicial process resulting in emancipation. The courts at Sierra Leone (1808-48), Rio de Janeiro (1821-56), Havana (1824-41), and St. Helena (1859-62) produced Registers of Liberated Africans, which were lists of people removed from slave ships. Since 1977, historians have been amassing these data into the 'African Names Database', which contains biographical information, along with port and date of embarkation, for over 100,000 so-called 'Liberated Africans' after 1808. These records are important for the study of the Atlantic World as well as for an understanding of the demography of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and the impact of abolition.

The need for collaborative research related to the global diaspora of Africans and their descendants is challenging because the documentation is extensive, multilingual and scattered around the world in hundreds of archives, libraries, churches, courthouses, government offices, museums, ports and personal collections. The overall aim of this project is to bring together as much data as possible regarding the transnational links between these international courts and piece together the lives of over 200,000 Liberated Africans from the worldwide collection of sources to open them up for further research and discussion.

Most cases brought before this network of international courts involved a slave ship and therefore links into [Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#), which contains information for over 35,000 slave ships. The Registers of Liberated Africans also tie into [African Origins](#), a project intended to determine the ethnic origins of enslaved people through the linguistic interpretation of documented African names. Currently, the "African Names Database" not only includes the African names recorded by the Courts of Mixed Commission, but upwards of another 82,000 names documented in comparable Registers of Liberated Africans made at Vice Admiralty and Mixed Commission Courts operating from Freetown, Sierra Leone.

This website also ties into the initiatives of [Slave Biographies: The Atlantic Database Network](#), which addresses the need for collaborative research by pulling together varied documentation on the identities, ethnicities, skills, occupations and illnesses of individual Africans and their descendants throughout the Atlantic World. Last, this website has also started to incorporate church records from Cuba digitized in 2003, which are available at [Ecclesiastical & Secular Sources for Slave Societies](#). We also hope to start working in partnership with other archives and libraries throughout the world as this project expands.



The Courts of Cuba

Two years after the signing of the Anglo-Spanish anti-slave trade treaty in 1817, the Havana Slave Trade Commission opened. It would take another five years before the first case was tried at the court. Between 1824 and 1841, the courts in Havana liberated 10,986 people arriving in the Caribbean aboard 44 slave ships from 19 ports of embarkation between Bissau and Luanda. Of this total, 7,913 people remained in Cuba. From 1833 to 1841, over 3,000 Liberated Africans went to the British Caribbean colonies of Trinidad (1,173 individuals), the Bahamas (1,098), British Honduras (484), Grenada (172) and Jamaica (146). All of the trials took place in Havana, where 40 registers were compiled, while one register was made in Nassau in the Bahamas, and one in Port Antonio, Jamaica. Two cases never had registers made in this period.

Between 1824 and 1865, the Havana Slave Trade Commission tried over 100 cases involving over 35,000 individuals. About 80% of these cases resulted in the condemnation of a slave ship, meaning over 27,000 people received emancipation certificates. Many of these people were also resettled to British Caribbean colonies. Over 8,000 people were involved in over 20 cases that did not result in a condemnation. To view a preliminary case list from this court [click here](#).

This sub-section is still under development, but it currently holds digital copies for over 750 documents related to 44 cases between 1824 and 1841. These cases are special because they included registers of Liberated Africans, or *Emancipados* in Spanish. This section on the Havana Slave Trade Commission will expand in the near future to include the cases after 1841 and the resettlement of people throughout the Caribbean. [Read More...](#)



Liberated Africans of the Havana Slave Trade Commission: Introductory Documentary (...)



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THE EMANCIPADOS AT PLYMOUTH.



[About](#) ▼ [Tribunal](#) ▼ [Cases](#) ▼ [Demographics](#) ▼

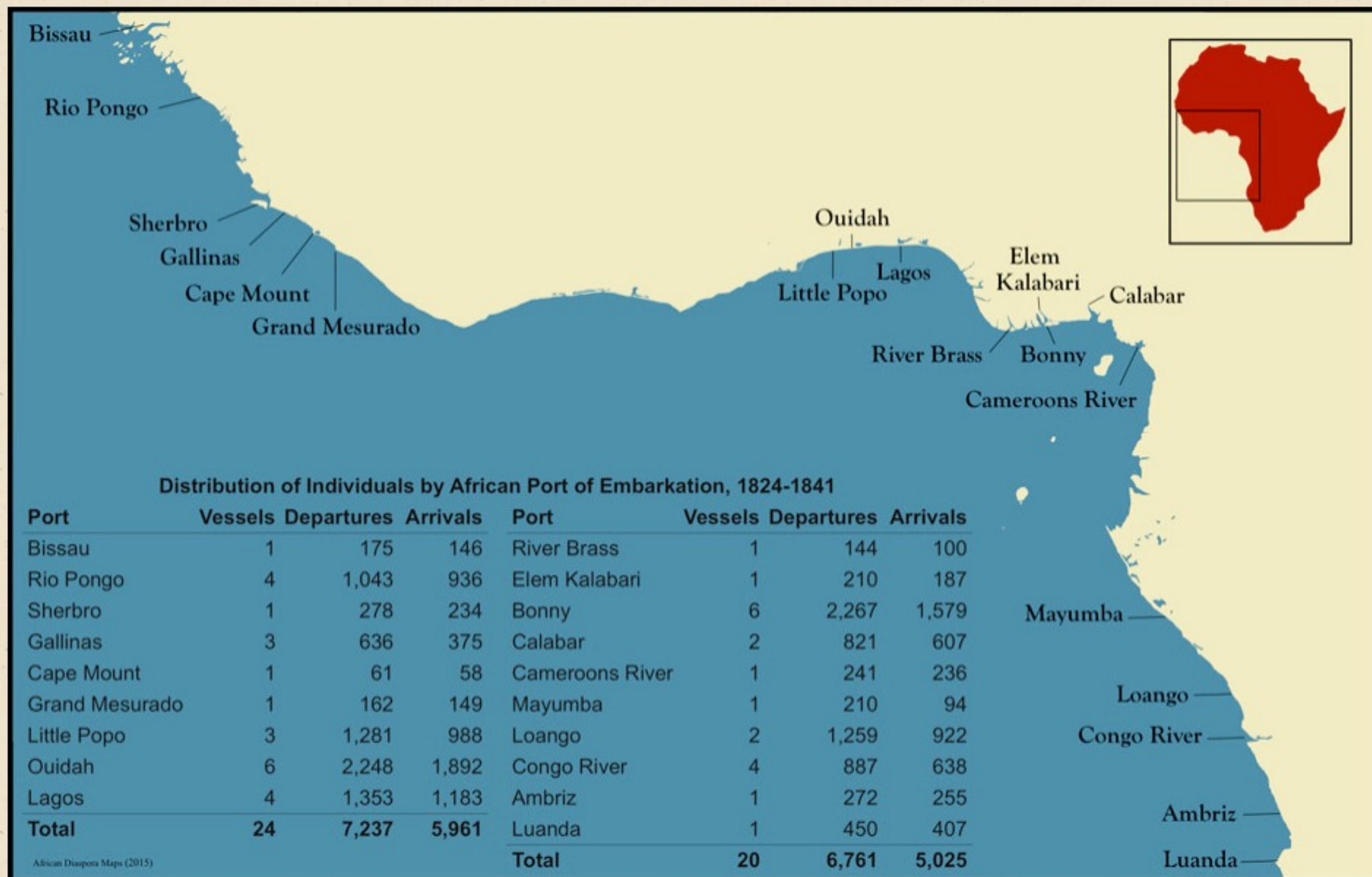


Vessels of the Havana Slave Trade Commission

- 
1. [María da Glória, 1824](#)
 2. [Relâmpago, 1824](#)
 3. [Isabel, 1825](#)
 4. [Mágico, 1826](#)
 5. [Fingal, 1826](#)
 6. [Orestes, 1826](#)
 7. [Nuevo Campeador, 1826](#)
 8. [Xerxes, 1828](#)
 9. [Intrepido, 1828](#)
 10. [María, 1828](#)
 11. [Firme, 1828](#)
 12. [Josefa, 1829](#)
 13. [Voladora, 1829](#)
 14. [Midas, 1829](#)
 15. [Gallito, 1829](#)
 16. [Santiago, 1830](#)
 17. [Emilio, 1830](#)
 18. [Planeta, 1832](#)
 19. [Águila, 1832](#)
 20. [Indagadora, 1832](#)
 21. [Negrito, 1833](#)
 22. [Negrita, 1833](#)
 23. [Joaquina, 1833](#)
 24. [Manuelita, 1833](#)
 25. [Rosa, 1834](#)
 26. [Carlota, 1834](#)
 27. [María, 1835](#)
 28. [Julita, 1835](#)
 29. [Chubasco, 1835](#)
 30. [Joven Reina, 1835](#)
 31. [Marte, 1835](#)
 32. [Tita, 1835](#)
 33. [Amália, 1835](#)
 34. [Diligência, 1835](#)
 35. [Ninfa, 1836](#)
 36. [Zafiro, 1836](#)
 37. [Preciosa, 1836](#)
 38. [Empresa, 1836](#)
 39. [Matilde, 1837](#)
 40. [Antoñica, 1837](#)
 41. [Sierra del Pilar, 1839](#)
 42. [Caridad Cubana, 1839](#)
 43. [Jesús María, 1841](#)
 44. [Segunda Rosario, 1841](#)



Vessels of the Havana Slave Trade Commission by African Origins



African Ports of Embarkation for the Registered Slave Ships of the Havana Slave Trade Commission

Bissau

Caridad Cubana, 1839

Rio Pongo

Gallito, 1829

Chubasco, 1835

Preciosa, 1836

Segunda Rosario, 1841

Sherbro

Jesús María, 1841

Gallinas

Isabel, 1825

Josefa, 1829

Carlota, 1834

Cape Mount

Fingal, 1826

Grand Mesurado

Relâmpago, 1824

Little Popo

Mágico, 1826

Firme, 1828

Voladora, 1829

Ouidah

Orestes, 1826

Negrito, 1833

Rosa, 1834

Julita, 1835

Tita, 1835

Zafiro, 1836

Lagos

María da Glória, 1824

Indagadora, 1832

Manuelita, 1833

Sierra del Pilar, 1839

River Brass

Santiago, 1830

Elem Kalabari

Emilio, 1830

Bonny

Xerxes, 1828

Intrepido, 1828

Midas, 1829

Negrita, 1833

Joaquina, 1833

María, 1835

Calabar

Nuevo Campeador, 1826

María, 1828

Ninfa, 1836

Cameroons River

Planeta, 1832

Mayumba

Diligência, 1835

Loango

Águila, 1832

Marte, 1835

Congo River

María, 1828

Joven Reina, 1835

Amália, 1835

Antoñica, 1837

Ambriz

Matilde, 1837

Luanda

Empresa, 1836

Please note the *María* of 1828 went to both Calabar and Congo River, but is considered arriving from Congo River herein. Total departures is 13,998 and total arrivals is 10,986. The above table does not include the mortality rate. For more information [click here](#).



María da Glória

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Date	Case	Ship	Commander	Number of Slaves	Number of Deaths	Number of Survivors	Number of Freed Slaves	Number of Apprentices	Number of Free Laborers
1824	1824	María da Glória	João José Fonseca and José Cotarro	437	37	400	0	0	0

Resources

[Vessel Seizure](#)

[Abstract of Evidence](#)

[Sentence](#)

[Expense Report](#)

Register

Unavailable

The *María da Glória* was the first attempt at adjudicating on a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Portuguese brig, under the command of João José Fonseca and José Cotarro, began its voyage at Salvador, Brazil and set sail for Lagos on 8 February 1824. On 24 April, this ship sailed from Africa with 437 people on board and 37 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 16 June 1824, the Spanish brig *Marte*, under the command of José Apodaca, detained this vessel off the coast of Cuba between the port of Mariel and Cabañas and escorted this ship into the Bay of Havana to await trial. On 16 July 1824, the court decided it was not competent to try the case because the ship was Portuguese. At this time, Great Britain and Portugal had not yet signed a treaty to abolish the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Regardless of international law, the Spanish government assumed responsibility and made these people apprentices and/or free laborers in Cuba.

Register Statistics

There is no available register for this ship.

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1826/08/31, Leandra Lucumí, under the charge of Don Ignacio Dedin, madrina Martina Eligio, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 6, p. 167, #1363](#)
- 1826/12/26, Hermenegildo Lucumí, under the charge of Don Luis Vabasal, padrino Lucas (esclavo de S.M.), priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [Vol. 6, p. 183, #1506](#)
- 1827/08/12, Zacarias Lucumí, under the charge of Don José Francisco Rangel, padrino Guillermo [R]umbal, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 6, p. 203v, # 1677](#)
- 1828/01/6, Securino Lucumí, under the charge of Don Antonio María de la Torre y Cardenas, padrino José María de la Torre, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 6, p. 217v, #1797](#)
- 1828/01/6, Hilario Lucumí, under the charge of Don Antonio María de la Torre y Cardenas, padrino José Maria de la Torre, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 6, p. 217v, #1798](#)
- 1828/11/2, Ramon Lucumí, under the care of Don José María de la Torre y Cardenas, padrino Domingo Gato, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 8, #89](#)
- 1829/03/15, José de los Angeles Lucumí, under the charge of Don Nicolas del Pozo, padrino Guillermo del Pozo, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 7, p. 16, #184](#)



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Relâmpago

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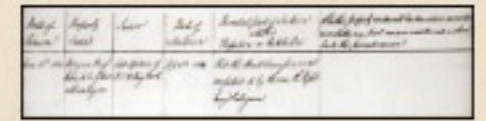


Voyage Map

The *Relâmpago* was the first conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Santiago Manzana, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Grand Mesurado on 23 August 1824. In total, 162 people boarded this slave ship, while 3 individuals died and 1 person was born during the middle passage.

On 18 December 1824, these HMS schooner *Lion*, under the command of Francis Liardet, detained this vessel off the coast of Cuba around N23°8 and W79°17 and escorted this ship into the Bay of Havana. During the trial, another 10 people died. On 23 December 1824, the court condemned the ship for sale and issued emancipation certificates to 149 people.

Trial Summary



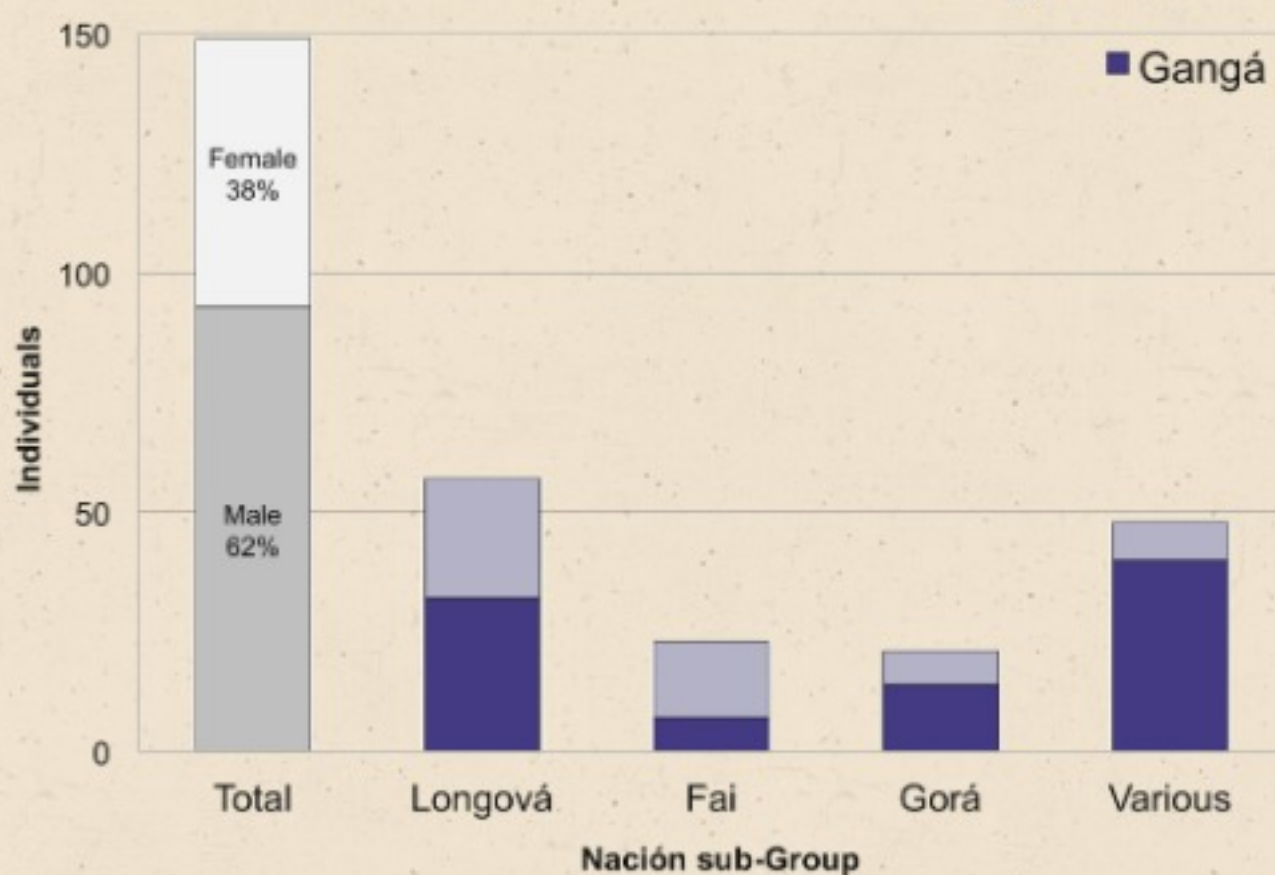
Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/56 Version](#)
- [FO 84/39 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Gangá Longová	32	25	57	38.2
Gangá Fai	7	16	23	15.4
Gangá Gorá	14	7	21	14.1
Gangá (various)	40	8	48	32.2
Total	93	56	149	

Gangá (various)	Male	Female	Total
Gangá Buché	18		18
Gangá Beré	17		17
Gangá Quisí	3	8	11
Gangá Maní	2		2
Total	40	8	48

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1826/08/31, Melchora Gangá, under the charge of Don Ignacio Dedin, madrina Martina Eligio, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 6, p. 167, #1364](#)
- 1826/09/11, Camilo Gangá, under the charge of Don Antonio María de la Torre, padrino Don Antonio Torre, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 6, p. 169v, #1387](#)
- 1827/01/07, Pilar Gangá, under the charge of Don Antonio María de la Torre, madrina Maria Prudencia Nuñez, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 6, p. 184v, #1520](#)
- 1828/02/02, Rosario Gangá Longoba, under the charge of Don Antonio María de la Torre y Cardenas, madrina Pilar, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 6, p. 219v, #1816](#)
- 1831/01/07, Teofilo Gangá Longoba, under the charge of Don Antonio María de la Torre y Cardenas, padrino Jose María Brito Gangá, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 7, p. 62, #666](#)



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Isabel

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	Case Name	Case Date	Case Status	Case Description	Case Outcome
FO 313/56	Isabel	1824	Convicted	Slave ship carrying 50 people to Gallinas	Emancipation certificates issued for 10 people

Resources

[Vessel Seizure](#)

[Abstract of Evidence](#)

[Sentence](#)

[Expense Report](#)

Register

[FO 313/56 Version](#)

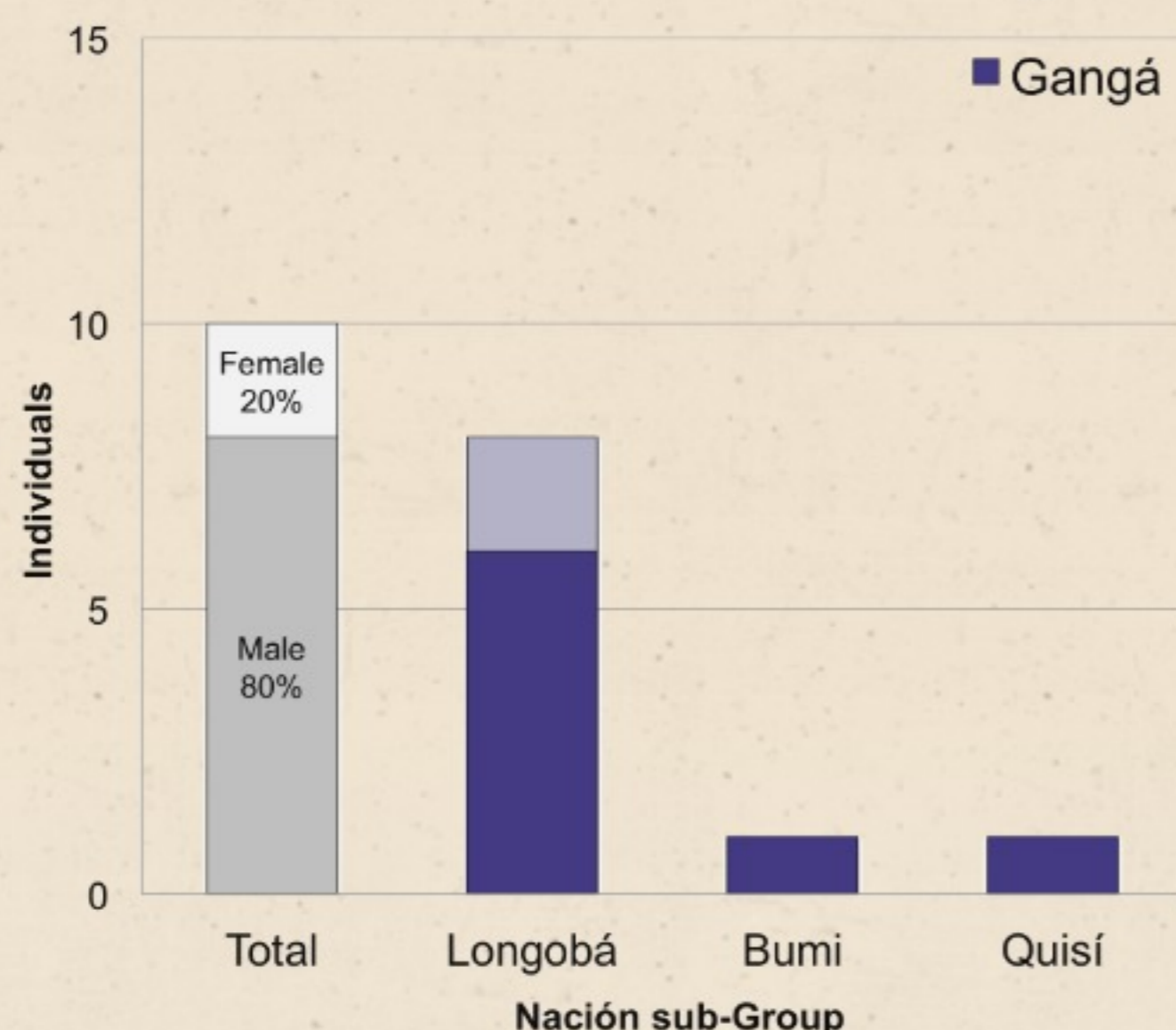
FO 84 unavailable

[Excel Database](#)

The *Isabel* was the second conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brigantine, under the command of Pedro Blanco and Vicente Gomez, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Gallinas on 1 August 1824. In total, 50 people boarded this slave ship and 1 individual died during the middle passage.

On 5 October 1825, the HMS schooner *Lion*, under the command of Edward Smith, sighted this vessel off the northern coast of Cuba around N21°27' and W77°16'. Just before the capture, Vicente Gomez escaped on shore with 39 people and the remainder were escorted into Havana for the trial. On 17 October 1825, the court condemned the ship for sale and issued emancipation certificates for only 10 people.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Gangá Longobá	6	2	8	80.0
Gangá Bumi	1	0	1	10.0
Gangá Quisí	1	0	1	10.0
Total	8	2	10	

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Mágico

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Voyage Map

The *Mágico* was the third conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brigantine, under the command of José Ynza, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Little Popo on 26 May 1825. In total, 422 people boarded this slave ship and 43 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 22 January 1826, the HMS schooner *Union*, under the command of Alexander B. Lowe, detained this vessel on the coast of Cuba around N21°20 and W76°40 and escorted this ship into the Bay of Havana to await trial. José Ynza and his crew escaped on shore taking with them approximately 200 enslaved Africans. On 31 January 1826, the court condemned and sold this ship. It also issued emancipation certificates for the remaining 175 people.

Trial Summary

Case	FO 313/56
Date	1825-1826
Ship	Mágico
Commander	José Ynza
Origin	Havana
Destination	Little Popo
Passengers	422
Died	43
Survived	175

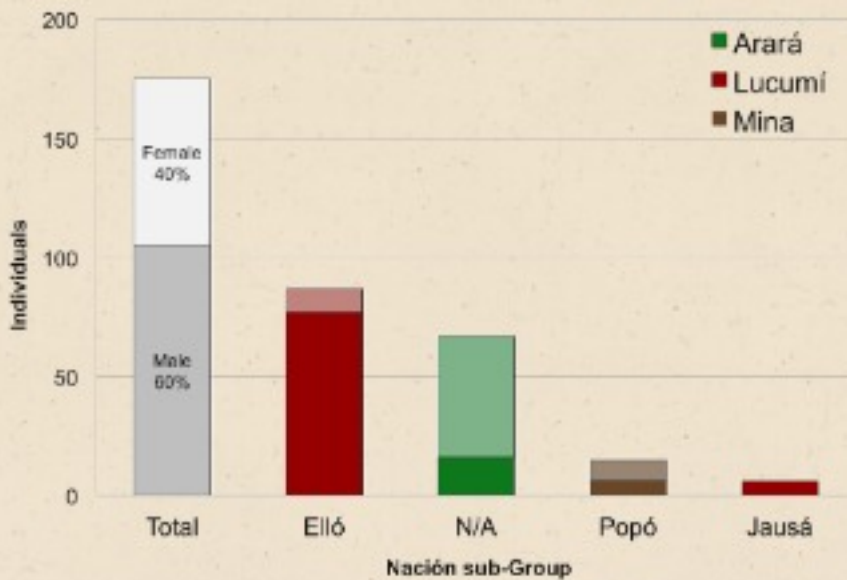
Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/56 Version](#)
- [FO 84/51 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

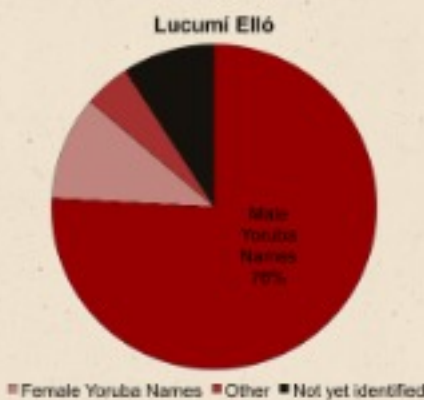
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Eiló	77	10	87	49.7
Arará (no sub-group)	16	51	67	38.3
Mina Popó	6	9	15	8.6
Lucumí Jausá	6	0	6	3.4
Total	105	70	175	

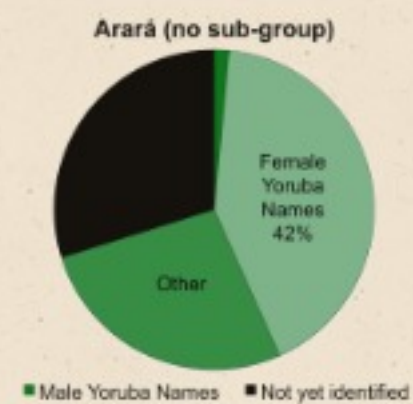
Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Eiló	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	66	9	75	86.2
Other	3	1	4	4.6
Not Yet Identified	8	0	8	9.2
Total	77	10	87	

Other Lucumí Eiló	Male	Female	Total
Fon		1	1
Delta Region	1		1
Senegambia	1		1
Twi	1		1
Total	3	1	4



Arará (no sub-group)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	1	28	29	43.3
Other	9	9	18	26.9
Not Yet Identified	6	14	20	29.8
Total	16	51	67	

Other Arará	Male	Female	Total
Fon	2	5	7
Twi	2	4	6
Muslim	3	0	3
Delta Region	1	0	1
Senegambia	1	0	1
Total	9	9	18

Additional Names Data

Mina Popó: 8 Yoruba females, 2 Twi males, 4/1 males/female not yet identified

Lucumí Agusá: 3 Yoruba males, 2 Muslim male, 1 male not yet identified

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1832/06/02, Luis Lucumí Eiló, under the charge of Don Aniceto Almenteros, padrino Julian Peñalver moreno libre, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 98, #1066](#)

The Church of Santo Angel Custodio

- 1828/09/16, Juan Lucumí Eiló, under the charge of Don Aniceto Almenteros, padrino Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, priest Andres Cascales - Source: [vol. 19N, p. 185?, #973](#)

Register #110 - Juan Lucumí Eiló, aka Allai (Ajayi), Toda la cara rayada con tres marcas en mitad de la frente y una cicatriz en la parte superior del molledo derecho (The whole face scratched with three marks [and] in the middle of the forehead and a scar on the upper fleshy part of the right bicep [or thigh])

- 1828/09/21, Jacobo Lucumí Eiló, under the charge of Doña María Ignasia Ayala, padrino Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, priest Andres Cascales - Source: [vol. 19N, p. 186?, #978](#)

Register #111 - Jacobo Lucumí Eiló, Cucudi (Kukudi), Varias rayas en la espalda desde las nalgas hasta los hombros una cicatriz notable sobre la rodilla izquierda ombligo bolado y picado de viruelas (Various scratches on the back from the buttocks until the shoulders and a noticeable scar above the right knee and full of small pox marks)



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Fingal

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	FO 313/56	FO 84/51
Date	1825	1826
Ship	Fingal	Fingal
Commander	Dionisio Urquijo	Dionisio Urquijo
Detainer	HMS Ferret	HMS Ferret
Commander	Captain Hobson	Captain Hobson
Outcome	Convicted	Convicted
Emancipation	58	58

Resources

[Abstract of Evidence](#)

[Sentence](#)

[Expense Report](#)

Register

[FO 313/56 Version](#)

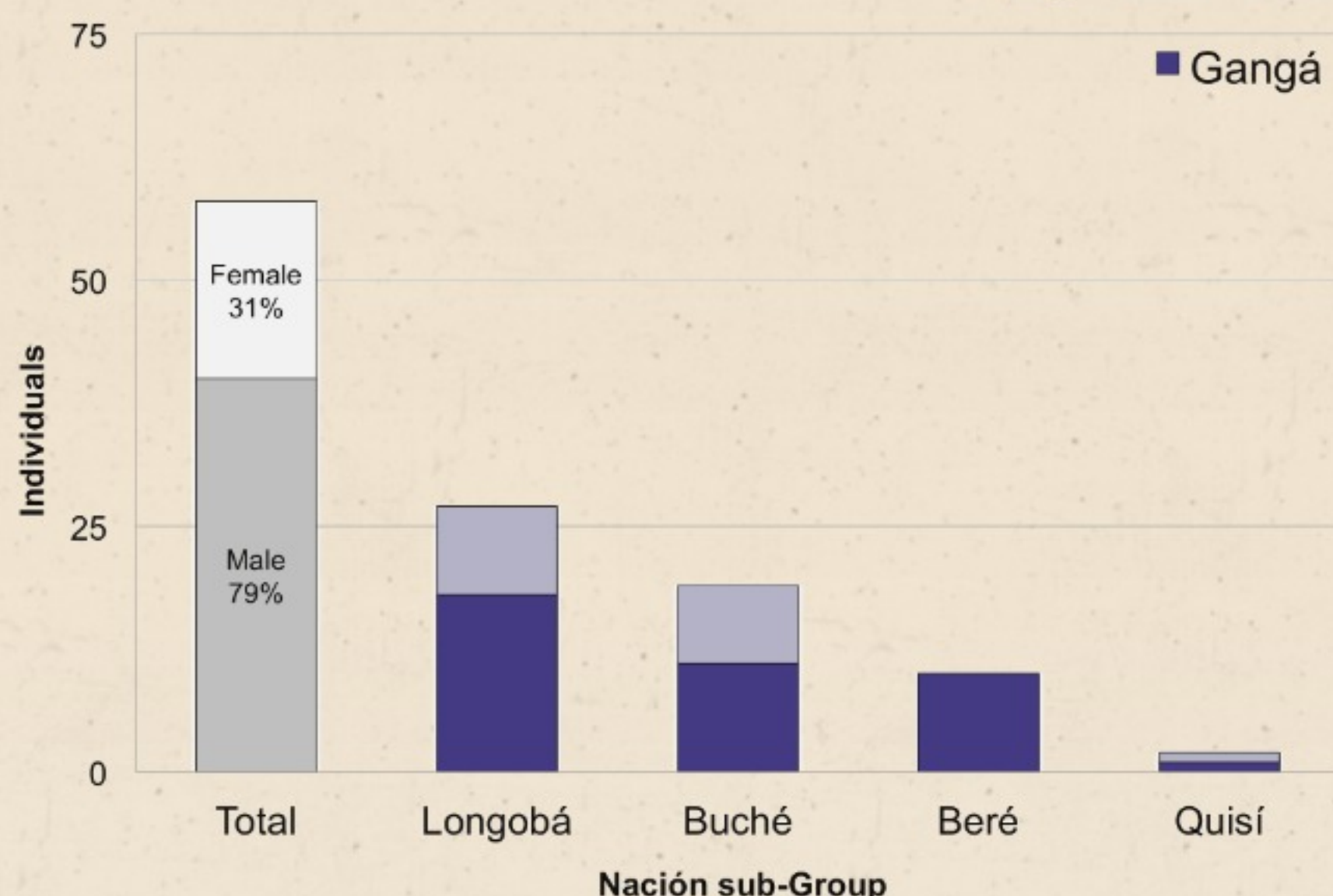
[FO 84/51 Version](#)

[Excel Database](#)

The *Fingal* was the fourth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Dionisio Urquijo, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Cape Mount on 1 February 1825. In total, 61 people boarded this slave ship and 3 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 3 February 1826, the HMS sloop *Ferret*, under the command of Captain Hobson, detained this vessel because she ran aground near Salt Key off the coast of Cuba around N22°12 and W75°46 and escorted this ship into the Bay of Havana on 15 February to await trial. To avoid persecution, Dionisio Urquijo and his crew claimed they did not take people from Africa directly, rather on the high seas they described how "they fell in with a French Brig which obliged them to receive on board sixty one [people]." On 20 February 1826, the court proved this improbable story false and condemned the ship for sale. It also issued emancipation certificates for 58 people.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Gangá Longobá	18	9	27	46.6
Gangá Buché	11	8	19	32.8
Gangá Beré	10	0	10	17.2
Gangá Quisí	1	1	2	3.4
Total	40	18	58	

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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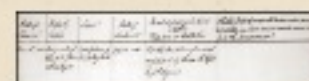
Orestes

[Next](#)



Voyage Map

Trial Summary



Resources

- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

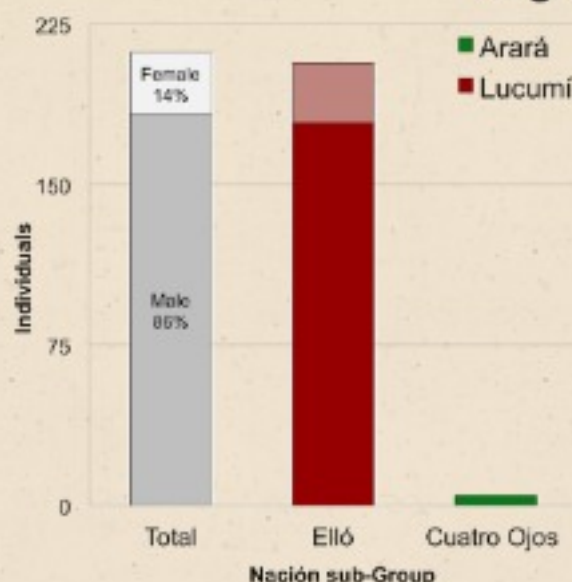
Register

- [FO 313/56 Version](#)
- [FO 84/51 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

The *Orestes* was the fifth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brigantine, under the command of José Ramon Mutio, began its voyage at Havana on 20 July 1825 and set sail for Ouidah. On 9 January 1826, this ship sailed from Africa with 285 people on board and 26 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 28 February, the *Orestes* had run aground near the Grasscut Keys on the Great Bahama Bank around N23°40 and W77°20. Stranded for several days without water, this ship was stuck on the reef and could not be set afloat. On 5 March, the HMS schooner *Speedwell*, under the command of James C. Bennett, found this vessel, put all the survivors on board and sailed them back to Havana to await trial. During the trial, Mutio died, along with another 47 enslaved Africans likely from dehydration and poor health. On 15 March 1826, the court declared the ship abandoned and issued emancipation certificates for the surviving 212 people.

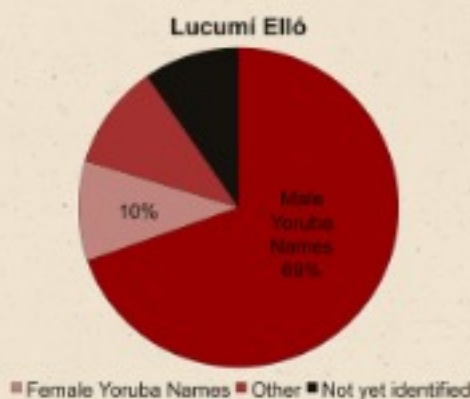
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumi Elló	179	28	207	97.6
Arará Cuatro Ojos	4	1	5	2.3
Total	183	29	212	

Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumi Elló	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	144	21	165	79.7
Other	19	3	22	10.6
Not Yet Identified	16	4	20	9.7
Total	179	28	207	

Other Lucumi Elló	Male	Female	Total
Muslim	10		10
Delta Region	3	2	5
Twí	4	1	5
Senegambia	2		2
Total	19	3	22

Additional Names Data

Arará Cuatro Ojos: 2/1 Yoruba males/female, 1 Edo male, 1 male not yet identified

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1827/06/01, Cornelio Lucumí Elló, under the charge of Doña Dolores Maritalon of the Real Arsenal, padrino José María Nabasco? moreno criollo, priest Juan Lucinando de Toro - Source: [vol. 6, p. 194-194v, #1625](#)
- 1827/06/01, Roque Lucumí, under the charge of Señor Coronel D. Luis Antonio Ruis, padrino Don Antonio de Alda, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 7, p. 9, #100](#)



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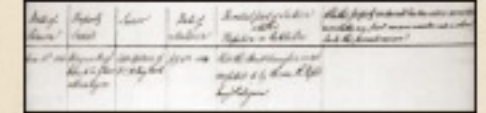
Nuevo Campeador

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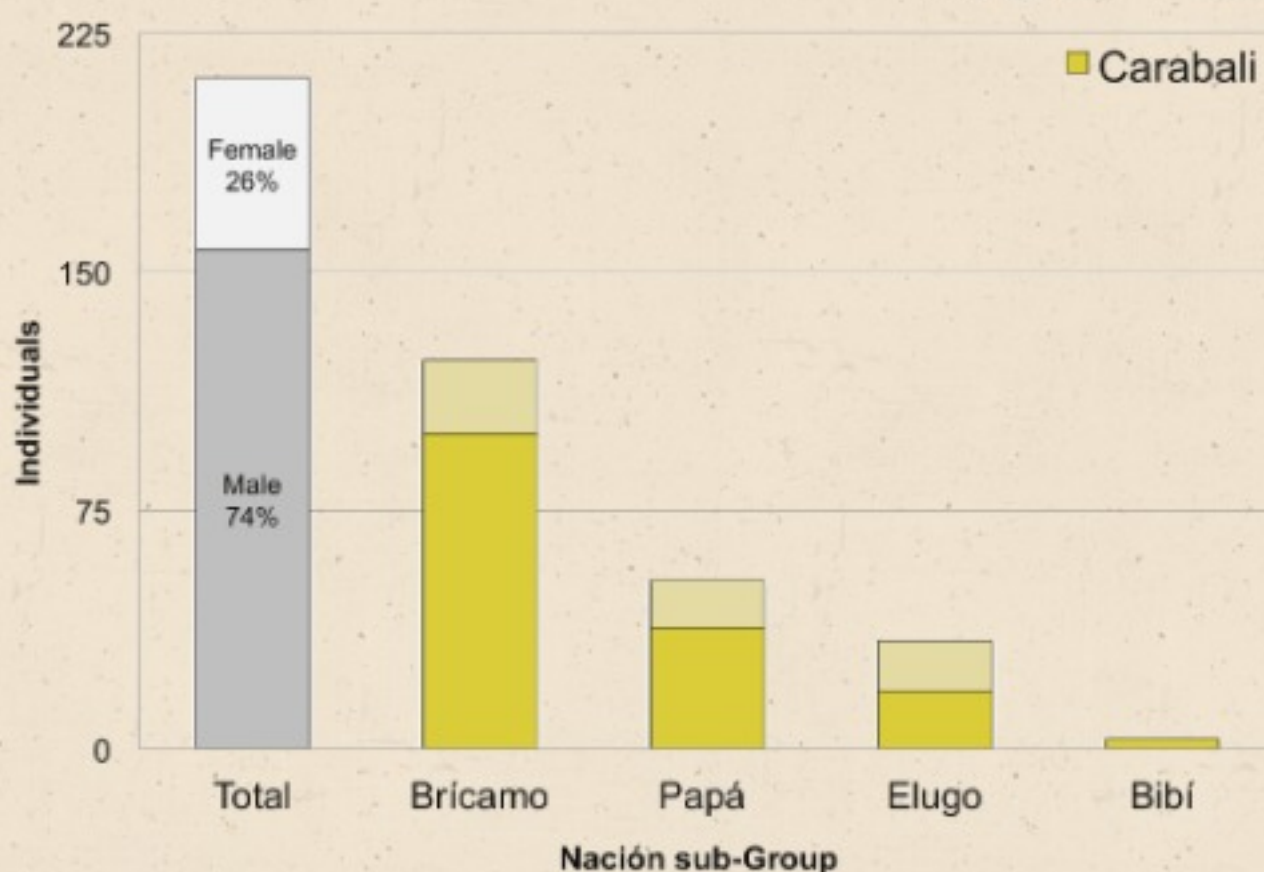
[Excel Database](#)

The *Nuevo Campeador* was the sixth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command and ownership of Juan Botel, began its voyage at Santiago de Cuba and set sail for Calabar in early 1826. In total, 303 people boarded this slave ship and 40 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 29 August 1826, the HMS frigate *Aurora*, under the command of John Austin, detained this vessel in the immediate vicinity of Santiago de Cuba around N19°46 and W75°6. At the time of capture, there were 36 enslaved Africans in deplorable health and the surgeon of the *Aurora* insisted they land these people immediately and the Governor of Santiago de Cuba took charge of them. While in the harbor, Botel, "giving his solemn promise to return," convinced Austin to go ashore in order to visit his dying wife. Instead, he disappeared into Cuba's interior along with the greater part of his crew.

The *Nuevo Campeador*, along with six crew, arrived at Havana to await trial on 20 September. Between Santiago de Cuba and Havana, 8 more people passed away and then another 8 people died after arriving. On 27 September, the court condemned and sold this ship. It also issued emancipation certificates for 211 people, excluding 36 people who remained in eastern Cuba.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Bricamo	99	23	122	57.8
Carabali Papá	38	15	53	25.1
Carabali Elugo	18	16	34	16.1
Carabali Bibí	2	0	2	0.1
Total	157	54	211	

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1827/08/10, Antonio Deodato Carabali Bricamo, under the charge of Licenciado Don José María Barrera, José padrino Juan Bautista Bricamo, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 2, #15](#)



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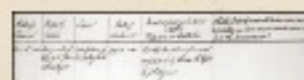
Xerxes

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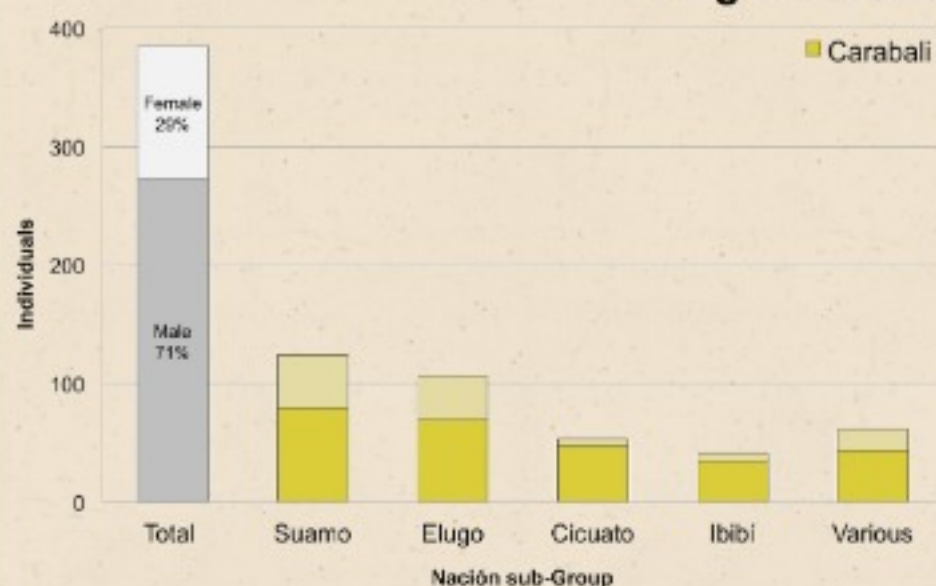
[FO 84/81 Version](#)

[Excel Database](#)

The *Xerxes* (also spelled *Gerges*) was the seventh conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Felipe Rebel, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Bonny on 10 February 1828 loaded with merchandise, silver, hankerchiefs of various colors and muslins. On 4 May, this ship sailed from Africa with 429 people on board and 26 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 27 June, the HMS sloop *Grasshopper*, under the command of Abraham Crawford, pursued this vessel for 26 hours until succeeding in her capture in the Gulf of Mexico around N23°22 and W87°21. At the time of her detention, 61 enslaved Africans were in very poor health. The *Grasshopper* escorted this ship into the Bay of Havana on 5 July. During the trial, another 18 people died. On 12 July, the court condemned this ship for sale. It also issued emancipation certificates for 385 people.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Suamo	79	45	124	32.2
Carabali Elugo	69	37	106	27.5
Carabali Cicuato	47	6	53	13.8
Carabali Ibibi	34	7	41	10.7
Carabali (various)	43	18	61	15.9
Total	272	113	385	

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1829/11/29, Ceferino Carabali, under the charge of Don Manuel Antonio Medina, padrino Ciriaco Criollo, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 31, #366](#)
- 1829/11/29, Bibiana Carabali, under the charge of Doña Eugenia [sic], madrina Concepcion Carabali, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 31v, #372](#)
- 1830/09/08, Deciderio Carabali Elugo, under the charge of Don Deciderio Herrera, padrino Pedro de Orta, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 51v, #610](#)
- 1830/10/28, José de Jesús Carabali Elugo, under the charge of Don José María Amate, padrino Santiago Gonzalez, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 57, #610](#)
- 1831/07/25, José Elias Carabali, under the charge of Doña Josefa Fagle, padrino Pablo Flores, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 73v, #796](#)
- 1833/04/30, Benigno Carabali, under the charge of Capitán José María Martínez y Callejo, padrino Gaspar Abreu, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 118, #1280](#)
- 1833/04/30, Ermenegildo Carabali, under the charge of Doña Antonia Villafañe, padrino Agustin Areños, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 118, #1281](#)
- 1834/01/12, José [sic]lasans Carabali [sic], under the charge of Don Domingo Seriel, padrino Lucas Perez, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 137, #1552](#)



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Intrepido

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Ship	Intrepido	Year	1827	Commander	José Puig y Miro	Owner	José Fonst
Point of Capture		Latitude	18° 14' N	Longitude	74° 25' W	Number of Slaves	343
Number of Slaves	343	Number of Deaths	192	Number of Survivors	151	Number of Emancipated	133

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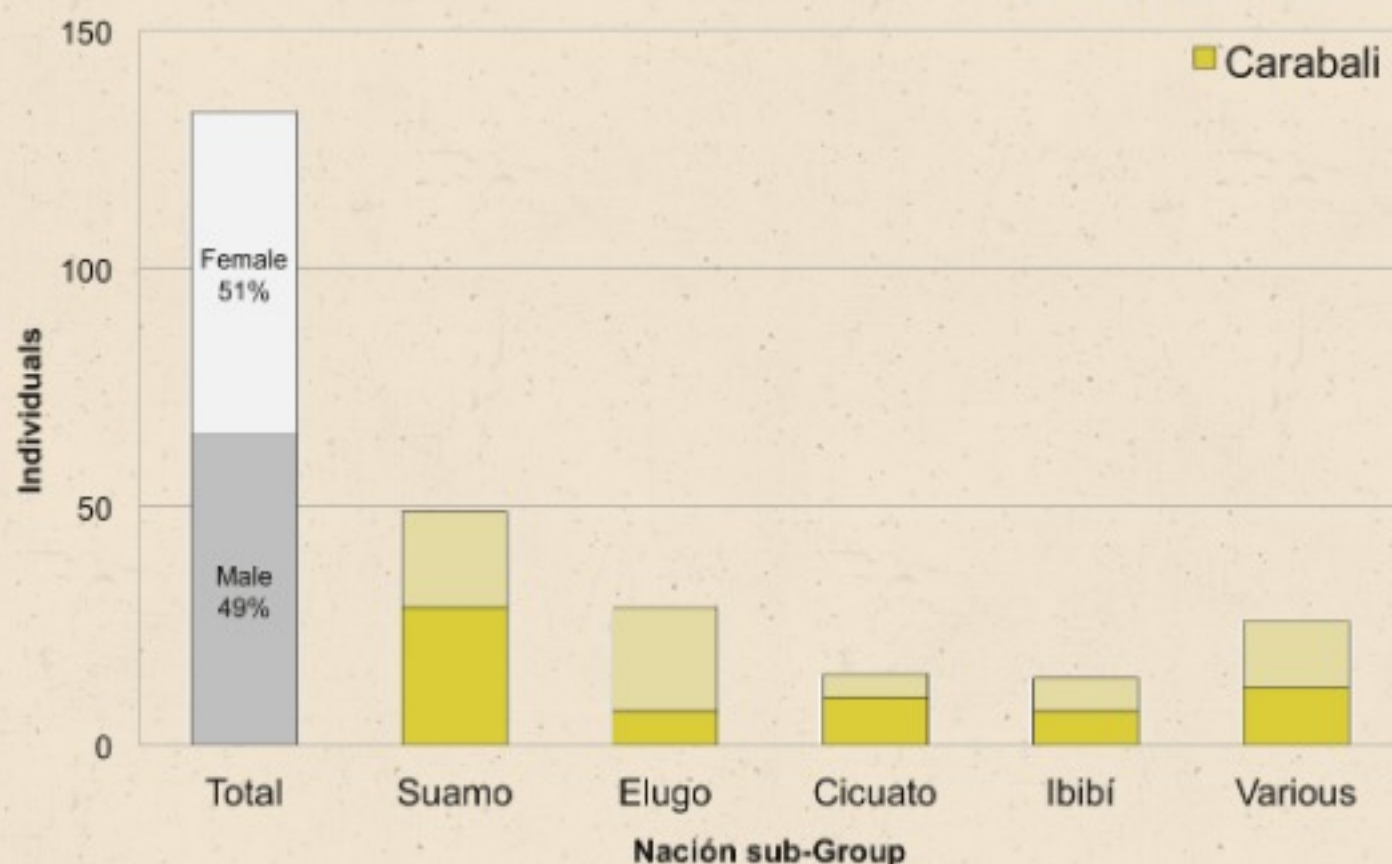
[FO 84/81 Version](#)

[Excel Database](#)

The *Intrepido* was the eighth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner-brig, under the command of José Puig y Miro and owned by José Fonst, began its catastrophic voyage at Havana and set sail for Bonny on 31 December 1827 with a cargo of linen and spirits. On 24 January, the rudder broke and this ship refitted at Martinique before proceeding to the Bight of Biafra. In total, 343 people boarded this slave ship and 192 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 2 August 1828, the HMS schooner *Skipjack*, under the command of James Pulling, detained this ship off the southern coast of Haiti around N18°14 and W74°25 and escorted it into the Bay of Havana to await trial. At the time of her seizure, there was sufficient water and salt supplies, but very little provisions of food, especially for the sick. In addition to those who had already died, 41 people were in very poor health, and since her capture, 4 men, 6 women, 1 boy and 7 girls passed away. On 20 August, the court condemned this ship for sale. It also issued emancipation certificates for the surviving 133 people.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Suamo	29	20	49	36.8
Carabali Elugo	7	22	29	21.8
Carabali Cicuato	10	5	15	11.3
Carabali Ibibí	7	7	14	10.5
Carabali (various)	12	14	26	19.5
Total	65	68	133	

Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Duri	7	6	13
Carabali Apapá	3	4	7
Carabali Orú		2	2
Carabali Ososó	2		2
Carabali Obane		1	1
Carabali Uqua		1	1
Total	12	14	26

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1830/02/07, Maria Dionicia Carabali Suamo, under the charge of Teniente Coronel del Real Cuerpo de Artillería Manuel Antonio Medina, padrino Don José María Callefas and madrina Dolores SZarrilla, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 7, p. 37v, #395](#)



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Firme

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

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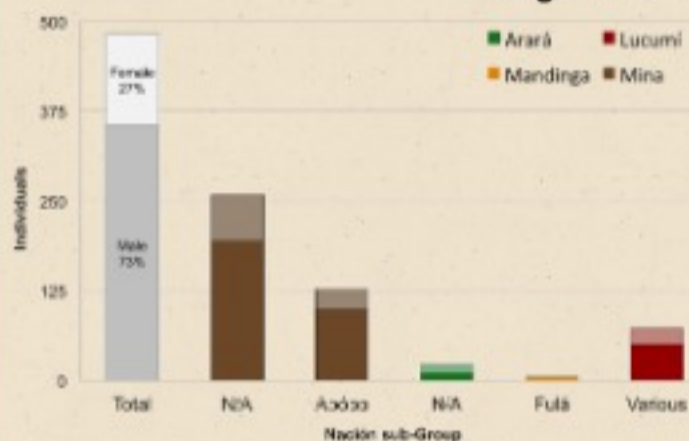
Register

- [FO 313/57 Version](#)
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- [Excel Database](#)

The *Firme* was the tenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brigantine, under the command of Juan Sandrino and owned by Jayme Tinto, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Little Popo on 10 February 1828 loaded with aguardiente and money. In total, 492 people boarded this slave ship and 7 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 12 November, the HMS sloop *Grasshopper*, under the command of Abraham Crawford, detained this ship near St. Kitts in the Windward Islands around N16°37 and W62°33 and escorted it into the Bay of Havana to await trial. At the time of her seizure, there was sufficient provisions for everyone on board and 2 people died during the trial. On 12 December, the court condemned this ship for sale. It also issued emancipation certificates for 483 people.

Register Statistics

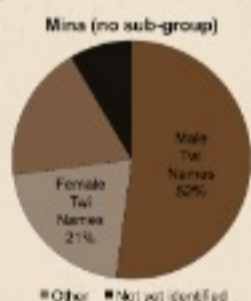


Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mina (no sub-group)	194	65	259	53.6
Mina Apópo	99	28	127	26.3
Arará (no sub-group)	10	12	22	4.6
Mandinga Fulá	2		2	<0.1
Lucumí (various)	50	23	73	15.1
Total	355	128	483	

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Chamba	16	16	32
Lucumí (no sub-group)	18	3	21
Lucumí Agusá	16	4	20
Total	50	23	73

Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



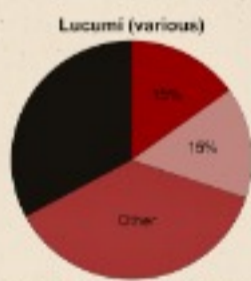
Mina (no sub-group)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Twi	135	54	189	73.0
Other	40	8	48	18.5
Not Yet Identified	19	3	22	8.5
Total	194	65	259	

Other Mina	Male	Female	Total
Yoruba	23	3	26
Delta Region	7	2	9
Fon	5	2	7
Muslim	4	1	5
Jakun	1		1
Total	40	8	48



Mina Apópo	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Twi	26	2	28	22.0
Other	34	10	44	34.7
Not Yet Identified	39	16	55	43.3
Total	99	28	127	

Other Mina Apópo	Male	Female	Total
Yoruba	17	7	24
Fon	7	2	9
Delta Region	5		5
Muslim	4	1	5
Senogambia	1		1
Total	34	10	44



Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	11	11	22	30.1
Other	23	4	27	37.0
Not Yet Identified	16	6	24	32.9
Total	50	23	73	

Other Lucumí	Male	Female	Total
Twi	11	3	14
Muslim	10		10
Delta Region	1	1	2
Senogambia	1		1
Total	23	4	27

Additional Names Data

Mandinga Fulá: 1 Muslim male, 1 Yoruba male

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1829/10/25, Francisco Norberto Mina, under the charge of Don Francisco Bona and Doña Francisca [sic], padrino Francisco Bona, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 28v, #327](#)
- 1829/11/12, Carlos Borromeo Mina Popó, under the charge of Señor Capitan de Navio Antonio Gaston, padrino Rafael Congo, priest Juan Lucinando de Toro - Source: [vol. 7, p. 30, #347](#)
- 1830/08/01, Bernacio Mina, under the charge of Don Francisco Bona and Doña Francisca [sic], padrino Don Diego Manuel Govantes, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 48, #508](#)
- 1830/08/08, Canuto Mina, under the charge of Capitan Cayetano Gil y Lemos, padrino Don Juan Martinez, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 49, #518](#)
- 1831/10/26, Remegio Mina Apopó, under the charge of Don Joaquin Maria de la Cueva, padrino Don Antonio Noble, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 81, #877](#)
- 1832/06/03, Francisca Mina, under the charge of first (anteriorment) Maria Ateritas and then (actualmente) Doña Francisca Perez, madrina Maria de la Merced Aguirre, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 96v, #1047](#)
- 1831/10/26, Pedro Regalado Mina, under the charge of Don Diego Govantes, padrino [sic], priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 98, #1070](#)
- 1831/06/03, Juan de Mata Lucumí Chamba, under the charge of Don José Benito Ortega, padrino José Dolores Ganga, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 98v, #1071](#)
- 1833/02/03, Bartolomé [sic], under the charge of Don Felipe Urgelly, madrina [sic] Irene Campos, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 112v, #1215](#)
- 1834/11/20, Dolores Mina, under the charge of Don José Hernandez Aiba?, madrina Concepcion Esteves, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 162, 1454](#)



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Josefa

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	Case Name	Date	Case Type	Case Status	Case Location
1828/07/28	Josefa, alias Fortuna	1828	Slave Ship	Convicted	Havana

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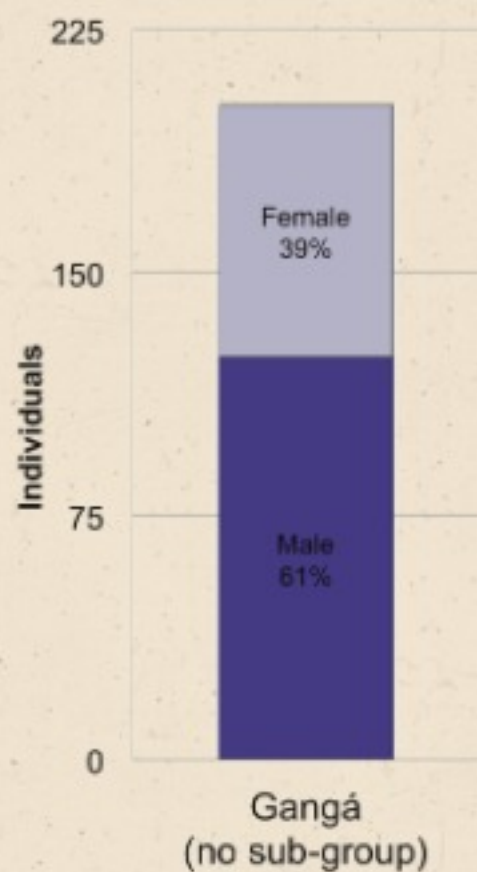
[FO 84/92 Version](#)

[Excel Database](#)

The *Josefa, alias Fortuna*, was the eleventh conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Ramon Casal, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Gallinas on 28 July 1828 with a cargo of dry goods and aguardiente. In total, 226 people boarded this slave ship and 20 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 7 April 1829, the HMS schooner *Monkey*, under the command of Joseph Sherer, detained this ship near in sight of the Berry Islands in the Bahamas around N25°50 and W77°45 and escorted it into the Bay of Havana to await trial. The ship was well-stocked with sufficient water and provisions, but there were 10 people in poor physical health. After this ship's capture 5 people died, but a child was born during the trial. On 15 April, the court condemned this ship for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 202 people.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Gangá (no sub-group)	124	78	202
Total	124	78	202

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1832/10/15, Juan Francisco Ganga, under the charge of Don Antonio Alba and Josefa Alba, madrina Dolores de Alda, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 106v, #1140](#)
- 1835/05/17, Maria de la Cruz Ganga, under the charge of Don José de la [sic], madrina Maria Dolores de la Concepcion de Sequiri, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 176v-177, #1650](#)



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Voladora

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	FO 313/57
Date	1829
Ship	Voladora
Commander	Ignacio Domingo del Corral
Origin	Africa
Destination	Havana

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- [Excel Database](#)

The *Voladora*, alias *Mulata*, was the twelfth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Ignacio Domingo del Corral, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Little Popo on 1 October 1828 loaded with aguardiente and money. On 29 April 1829, this ship sailed from Africa with 367 people on board and 32 individuals died during the middle passage.

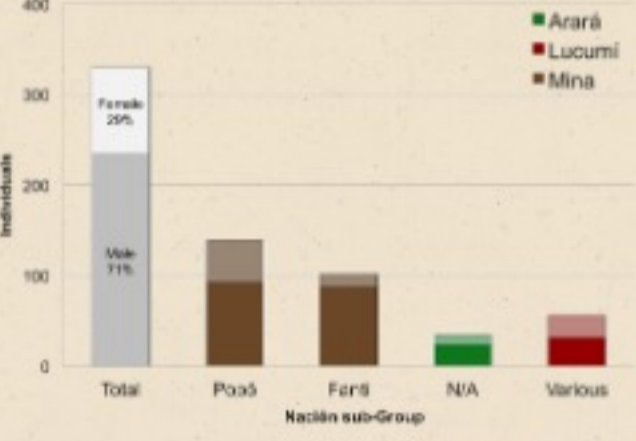


Capture of the Voladora, 1829

On 5 June, the HMS schooner *Pickle*, under the command of J.B.B. MacHardy, observed this ship off the coast of Cuba near Puerto de Naranjo and chased this ship for the entire day. At 11 p.m., the two ships engaged in heavy combat which "lasted an hour and twenty minutes within pistol shot." The *Voladora* surrendered only after having the masts destroyed. The *Pickle* towed this ship into Gibara "to rig jury masts."

At the time of capture, there were sufficient water and provisions on board for three days and MacHardy bought more at Gibara for the trip to Havana. During the trial, another 5 people died. On 30 June, the court condemned this ship for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 330 people.

Register Statistics

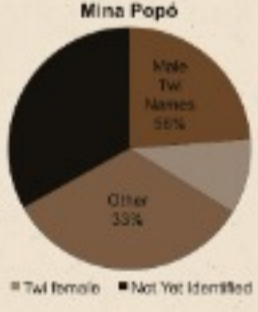


Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mina Popó	92	47	139	42.1
Mina Fantí	87	14	101	30.6
Arará (no sub-group)	23	11	34	10.3
Lucumí (various)	31	25	56	17
Total	233	97	330	

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Chamba	12	17	29
Lucumí Tapó	4	8	12
Lucumí Ayó	6	6	12
Lucumí Agusó	3	3	6
Lucumí Maxi	3	3	6
Lucumí (no sub-group)	2	2	4
Lucumí Ebá	1	1	2
Total	31	25	56

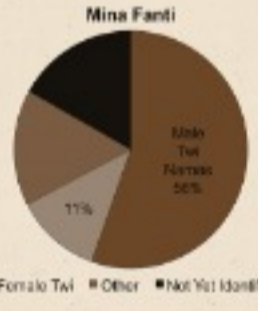
Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Mina Popó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Twi	33	14	47	33.8
Other	25	21	46	33.1
Not Yet Identified	34	12	46	33.1
Total	92	47	139	

Other Mina Popó	Male	Female	Total
Yoruba	17	15	32
Fon	5	6	11
Muslim	2	2	4
Delta Region	1	1	2
Total	25	21	46



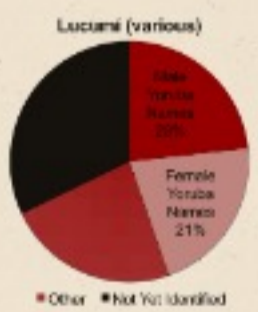
Mina Fantí	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Twi	56	12	68	67.3
Other	14	2	16	15.8
Not Yet Identified	17	1	18	16.8
Total	87	14	101	

Other Mina Fantí	Male	Female	Total
Yoruba	7	1	8
Delta Region	5	5	10
Fon	1	1	2
Muslim	1	1	2
Total	14	2	16



Arará (no sub-group)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	5	4	9	85.5
Other	11	3	14	7.0
Not Yet Identified	7	4	11	7.5
Total	23	11	34	

Other Arará	Male	Female	Total
Delta Region	4	1	5
Fon	5	5	10
Twi	2	2	4
Total	11	3	14



Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	13	12	25	44.7
Other	8	5	13	23.3
Not Yet Identified	10	8	18	32.0
Total	31	25	56	

Other Lucumí	Male	Female	Total
Muslim	4	1	5
Twi	2	2	4
Delta Region	2	2	4
Christian	1	1	2
Fon	1	1	2
Total	8	5	13

Additional Resources

Baptism Records

For more information related to Cuban church records [click here](#)

The Church of Jesús María y José

- 1830/02/06, María Cleofas Mina Popó, under the charge of Don Agueda Canero, madrina Ana María Oyaride Criolla, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 7, p. 37, #392](#)
- 1830/02/06, Rita Mina Popó, under the charge of Don Antonio Zambrano, padrino Socorro Ribera y Fernandez, priest José Miguel Suarez - Source: [vol. 7, p. 47, #500](#)
- 1830/07/30, José Plutarco Mina Fantí, under the charge of Don Francisco Gonzalez, madrina Victoria Echeverría, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 47v, #506](#)
- 1831/11/07, Juliana Mina Popó, under the charge of Don Jose Fernandez Cota, madrina Loreta Acosta, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 82, #888](#)
- 1830/06/03, Lucio Mina Fantí, under the charge of Doña Rafaela Govantes, padrino Cristoval del Rey, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 98, #1069](#)
- 1832/01/12, María de los Dolores Mina Popo, under the charge of Doña María Plato, madrina Catarina [sic], priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 109, #1171](#)
- 1833/12/25, Bernabe Mina Fantí, under the charge of Don Marcelino Garcia (who died) and passed on to his widow Doña María de [sic] Ensinero de Abrens, padrino Facundo Machado Mina, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 135, #1534](#)
- 1835/01/25, José Leordo Lucumí, under the charge of Don Manuel de Zalba, padrino Joaquín Zalba, priest José Miguel Bucelo - Source: [vol. 7, p. 166v, #1548](#)



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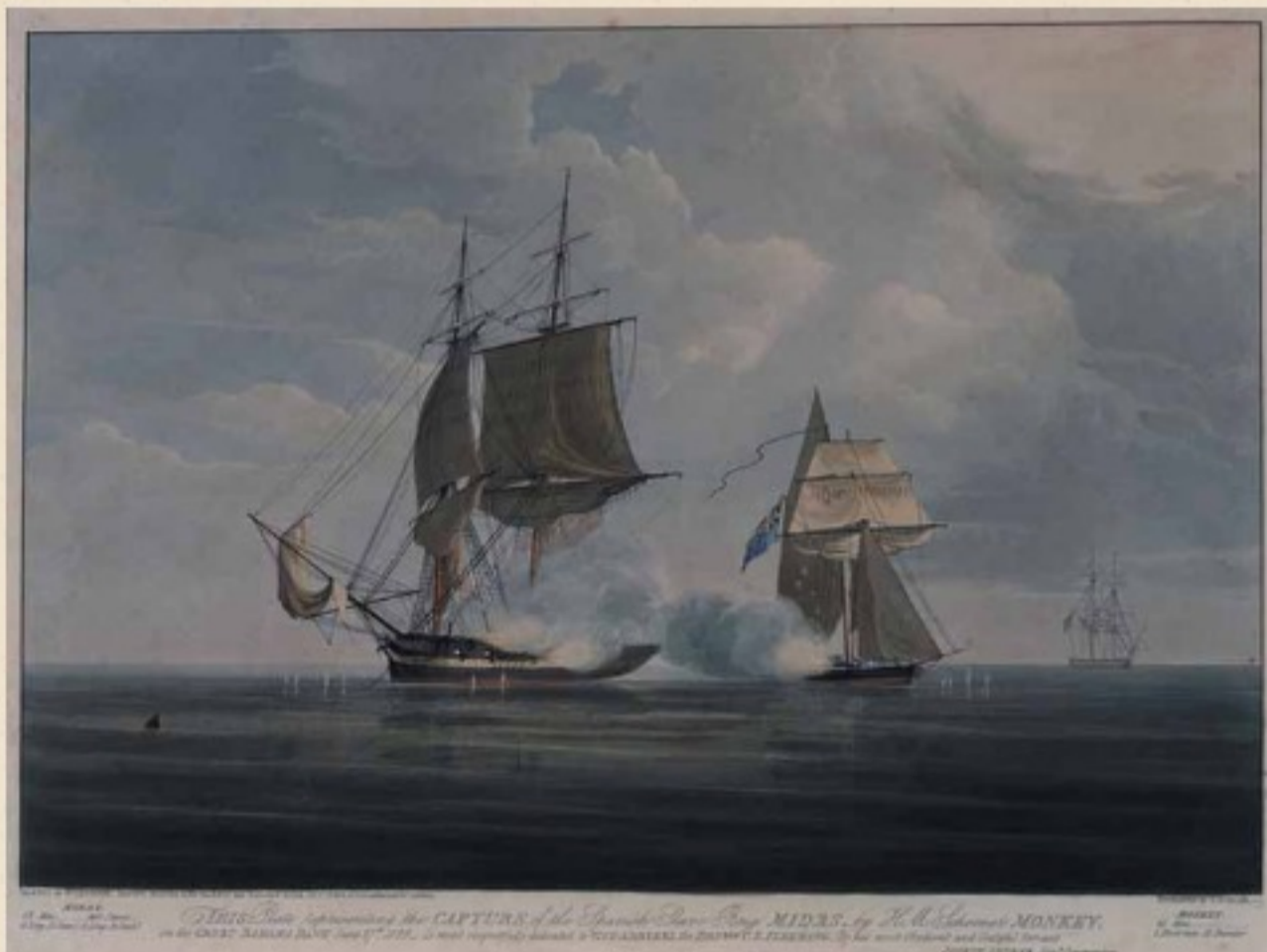
Midas

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Voyage Map

The *Midas*, alias *Providencia*, was the thirteenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brig, under the command of Ildefonso Martinez, began its catastrophic voyage at Havana and set sail for Bonny on 25 November 1828 loaded with aguardiente, money and other effects. On 1 May 1829, the ship sailed from Africa with 562 people on board and 162 individuals died during the middle passage.



Capture of the Midas, 1829

On 27 June, the HMS schooner *Monkey*, under the command of Joseph Sherer, detained this slave vessel off the Bahamas Bank around N25°55 and W79°12. The two ships engaged for 35 minutes, whereby the rigging was "cut to pieces," several enslaved Africans died and three crew wounded. A day later, there were 369 enslaved Africans on board. However, the *Midas* was anchored on the Bahamas Bank for several days due to "unfavorable winds and the small force of the *Monkey*." During this time, 9 others had "thrown themselves overboard... [and] 69 others also died of the small pox and the other diseases which have been owing to the confinement on board."

After the *Midas* reached Havana, these people were "in a most dreadful state, reduced to about 253 and those so ill and emaciated that it has hitherto been impossible to make out those descriptions of their persons and marks that are inserted in their certificates of emancipation." On 14 July, the court condemned this ship for sale and quarantined people infected with small pox to El Bedado to prevent "the ravages that might be occasioned by a disease so contagious." The court issued emancipation certificates for 208 people.

Trial Summary

Date	1829	Case	1828-1829
Ship	Midas	Commander	Ildefonso Martinez
Origin	Havana	Destination	Bonny
Number of people	562	Number of deaths	162
Number of survivors	400	Number of certificates	208

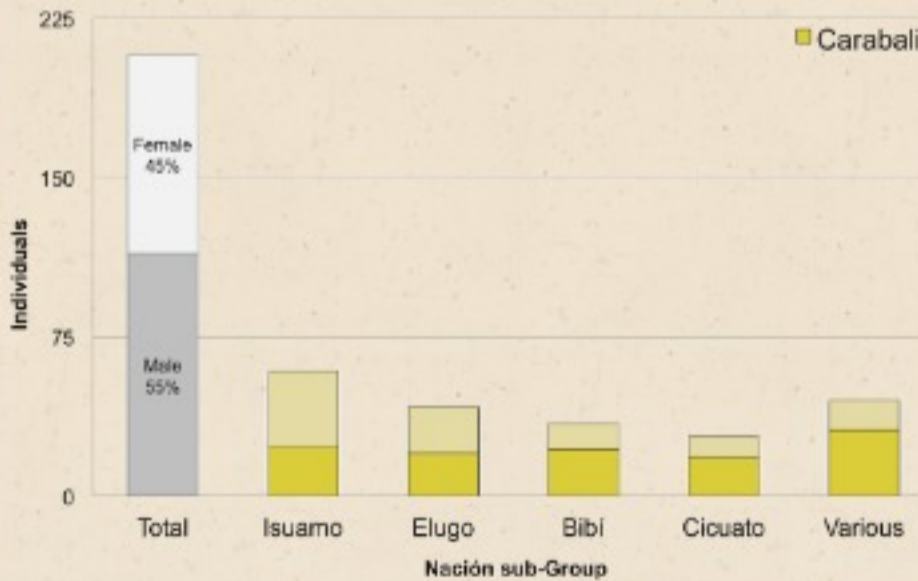
Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
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- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Quarantine Report](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/57 Version](#)
- [FO 84/92 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Isuamo	23	36	59	28.4
Carabali Elugo	20	22	42	20.2
Carabali Bibi	22	12	34	16.3
Carabali Cicuato	18	10	28	13.5
Carabali (various)	31	14	45	21.6
Total	114	94	208	

Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total	Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Induri	11	2	13	Carabali Obene	3		3
Carabali Mogo	8	1	9	Carabali Orú	2	1	3
Carabali Ososó	2	4	6	Carabali Doque		1	1
Carabali Agapá	3	1	4	Carabali Ocoloba	1		1
Carabali Bony		4	4	Carabali Uqua	1		1
Total	24	12	36	Total	7	2	9

Additional Resources

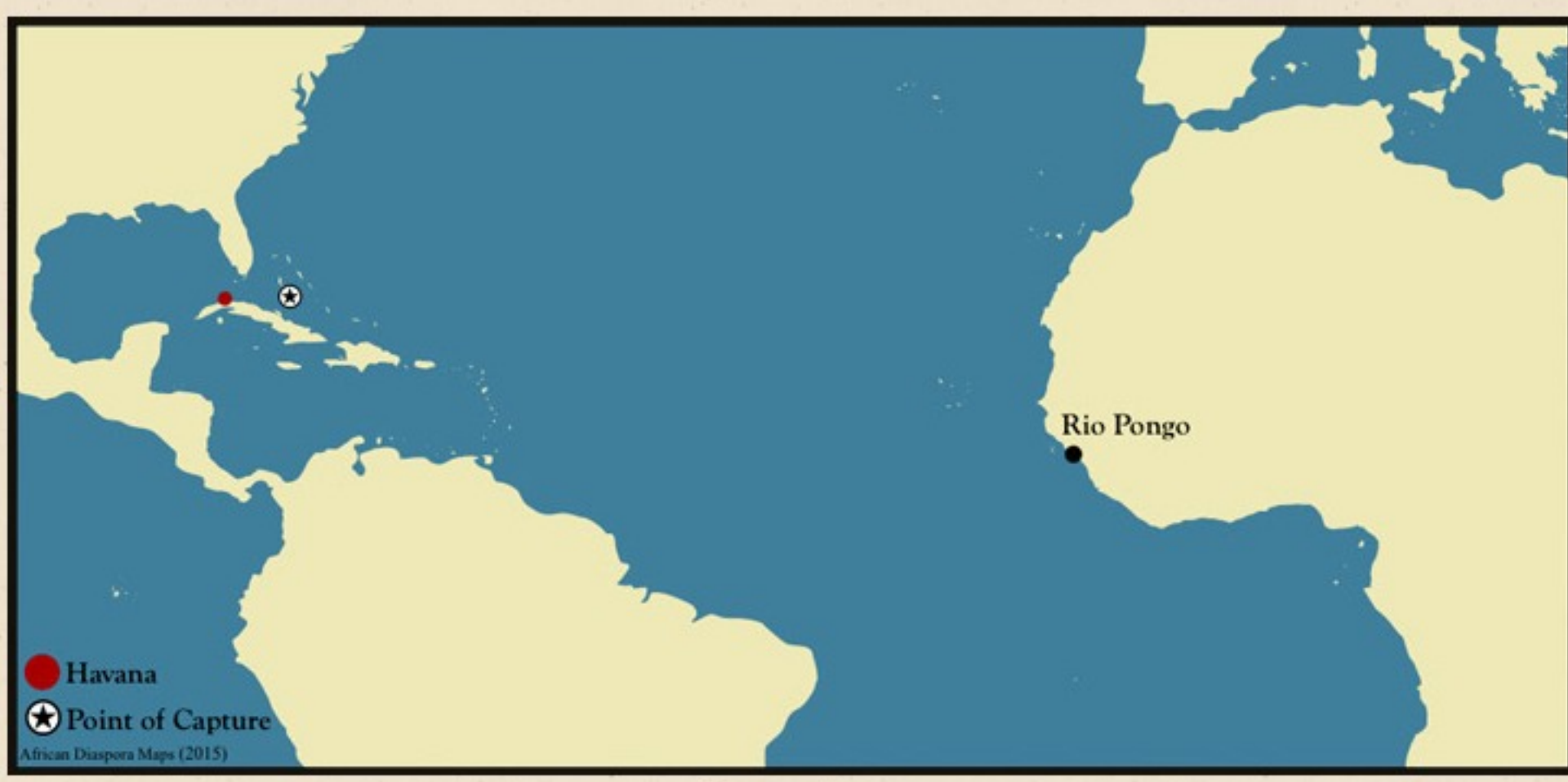
There are no additional resources at this time.



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Gallito

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case	FO 313/57	Case	FO 84/92
Date	1829	Date	1829
Ship	Gallito	Ship	Nimble
Commander	Francisco Garcia	Commander	Joseph Sherer
Origin	Rio Pongo	Origin	South of Nassau
Destination	Havana	Destination	Havana

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
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- [Expense Report](#)

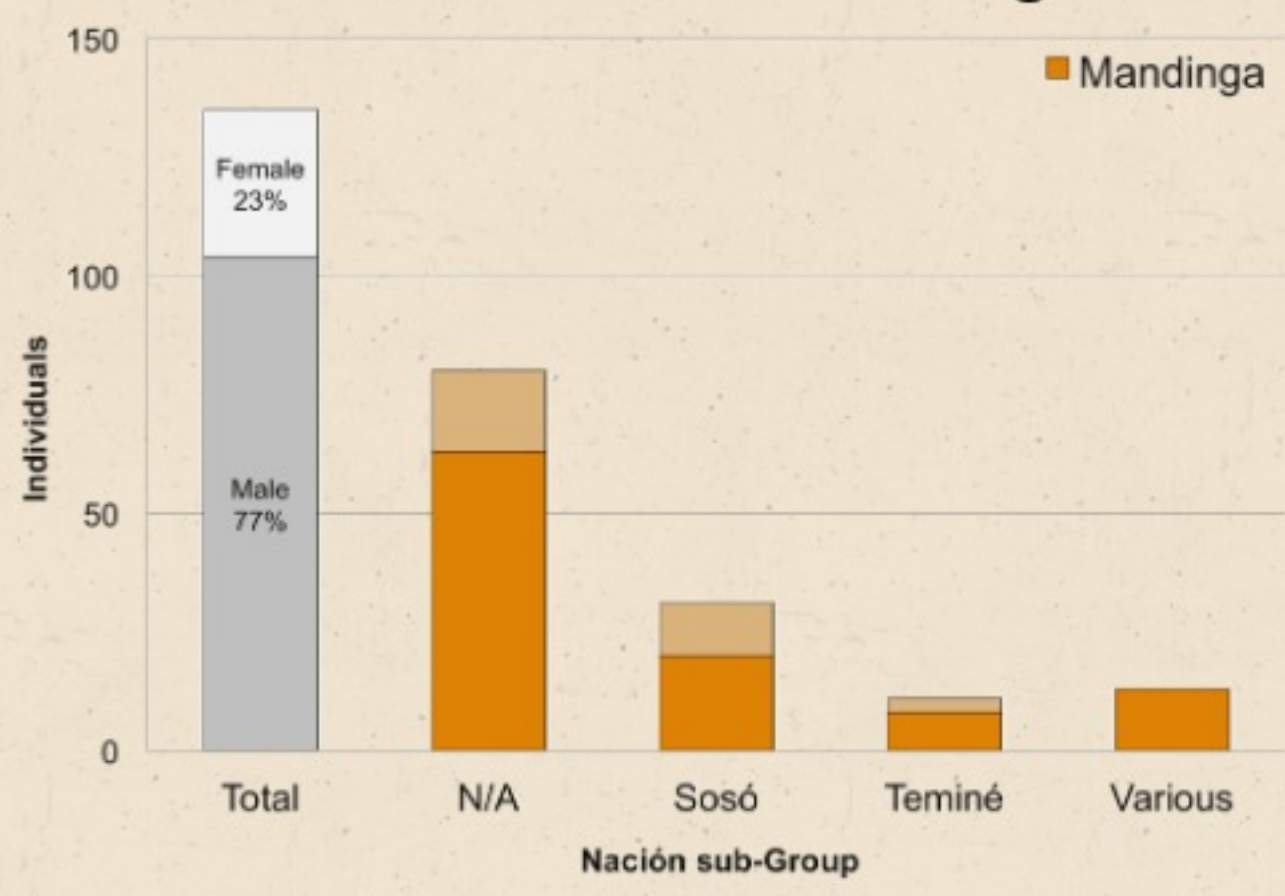
Register

- [FO 313/57 Version](#)
- [FO 84/92 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

The *Gallito* was the fourteenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Francisco Garcia, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Rio Pongo on 18 February 1829 with a cargo of aguardiente, gunpowder and dry goods. In total, 144 people boarded this slave ship and 8 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 16 November, the HMS schooner *Nimble*, under the command of Joseph Sherer, detained this slave vessel to the south of Nassau around N23°50 and W77°30. Both ships fired upon one another, but the *Nimble* "dismasted the *Gallito* and towed her into Havana." There was sufficient water and provisions on board at the time of capture. Some of the enslaved Africans could "speak English" and 7 others were in poor health. During the trial, 1 person died. On 26 November, the court condemned this ship for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 135 people.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mandinga (no sub-group)	63	17	80	59.3
Mandinga Sosó	20	11	31	23.0
Mandinga Teminé	8	3	11	8.1
Mandinga (various)	13		13	9.6
Total	104	31	135	

Mandinga (various)	Male	Female	Total
Mandinga Quisi	9		9
Mandinga Comiaca	2		2
Mandinga Bámbara	1		1
Mandinga Cranco	1		1
Total	13		13

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Santiago

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Voyage Map

The *Santiago* was the fifteenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of José Rivet, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for the River Brass likely in late 1829 loaded with aguardiente, cotton goods and other merchandise. On 9 February 1830, the ship sailed from Africa with 144 people on board and 36 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 9 April, Commander Thomas Gill, in charge of the HMS sloop *Sparrowhawk*, was leaving Jamaica to take important dispatches to New Providence. Between Jamaica and Cuba around N18°50 and W76°31, Gill came upon the *Santiago*, which was leaking and had four feet of water in the hull. Rivet had gone to Santiago de Cuba to seek help and left a few of his crew on board. Gill could not "conceive himself justified in accompanying the detained vessel" instructed four of his men to take the *Santiago* to Havana.

By 23 April, the *Santiago* was sinking off the western tip of Cuba around the N22°23 and W85°30. Fortunately, the HMS *Slaney*, under the command of Captain Charles Parker, arrived to the scene and rescued everyone on board. The *Slaney* abandoned the *Santiago*, arrived to Havana on 27 April. Since 9 April, another 8 people died. Due to the particularities of this case, the court reached its decision on 21 May and issued emancipation certificates for 100 people.

Trial Summary

Case	April 1830	Case	April 1830	Case	April 1830	Case	April 1830
[Handwritten text from a document, partially illegible]							

Resources

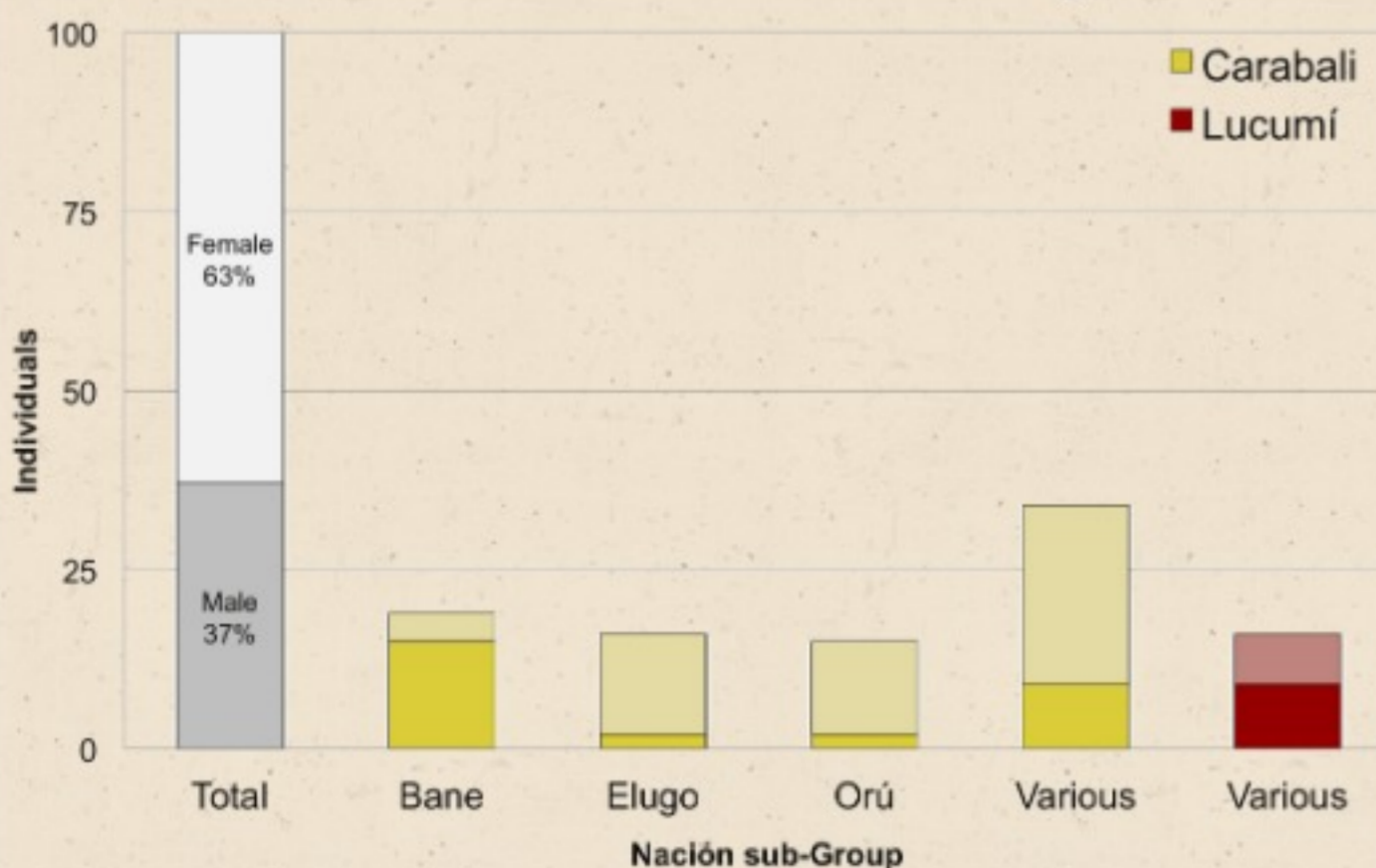
- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
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- [Sentence](#)

[Expense Report](#)

Register

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- [FO 84/107 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Bane	15	4	19	19.0
Carabali Elugo	2	14	16	16.0
Carabali Orú	2	13	15	15.0
Carabali (various)	9	25	34	34.0
Lucumí (various)	9	7	16	16.0
Total	37	63	100	

Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Induri	3	11	14
Carabali Suamo	2	5	7
Carabali Apá	1	4	5
Total	6	20	26

Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Ososó	1	4	5
Carabali Itepu	1	1	2
Carabali Cicuato	1		1
Total	3	5	8

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Tapá	6	7	13
Lucumí Agusá	3		3
Total	9	7	16

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Emilio

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Voyage Map

The *Emilio*, alias *Caesar* was the sixteenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner-brig, under the command of Fernando Lescaya, began its voyage at Santiago de Cuba and set sail for Elem Kalabari on 29 October 1829 loaded with dry goods, rum and aguardiente. In total, 210 people boarded this slave ship and 18 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 11 June 1830, the HMS sloop *Victor*, under the command of Richard Keane, detained this slave ship to the south of Santiago de Cuba around N19°12 and W75°12. On the voyage to Havana, a boy and a girl died, while another 3 passed away during the trial. On 28 June, the court condemned the vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 187 people.

Trial Summary

Ship Name	Ship Type	Year	Commander	Origin	Destination	Convicted	Emancipated
Emilio	Schooner-brig	1829	Fernando Lescaya	Santiago de Cuba	Elem Kalabari	210	187

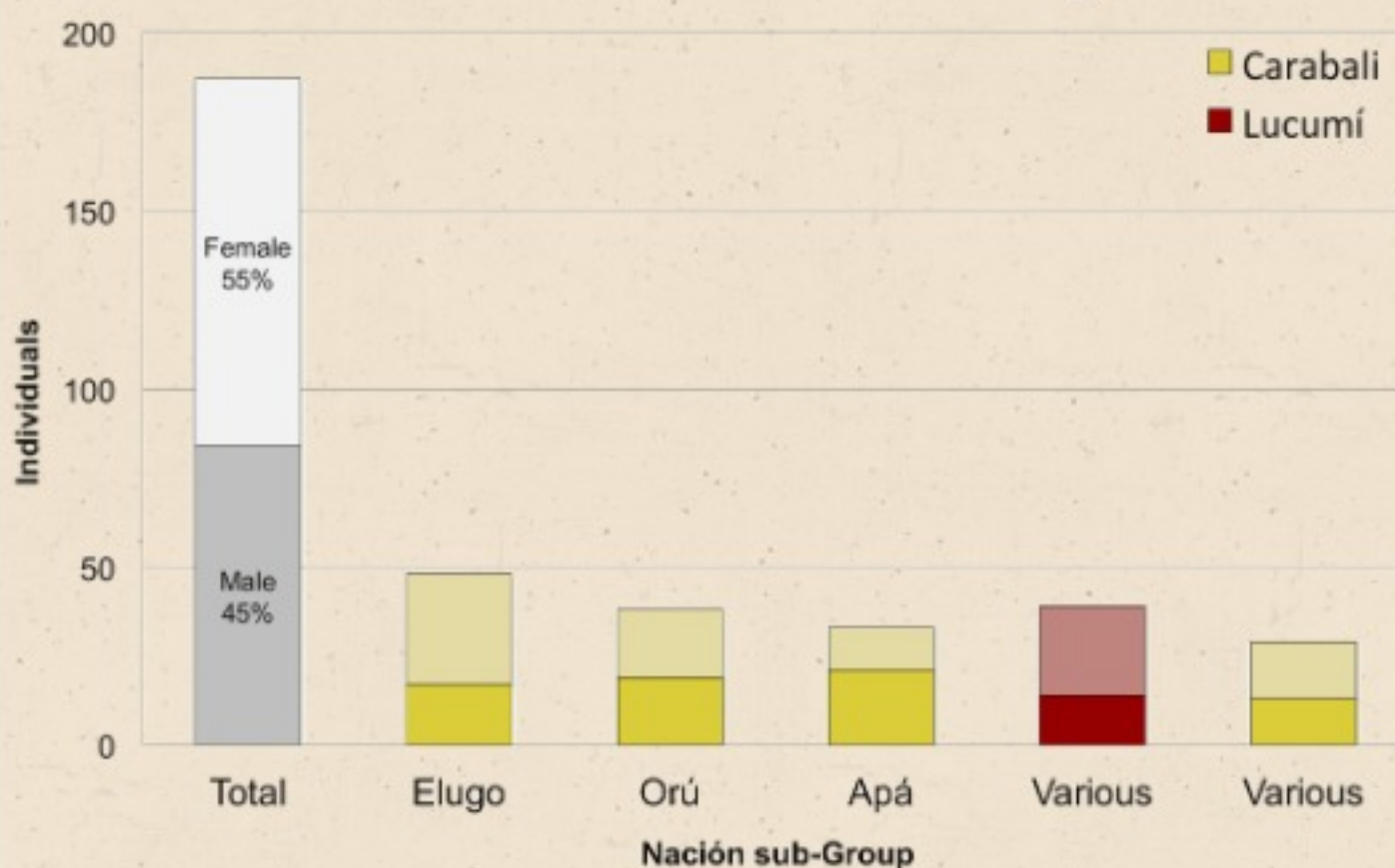
Resources

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- [Expense Report](#)

Register

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- [Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Elugo	17	31	48	25.7
Carabali Orú	19	19	38	20.3
Carabali Apá	21	12	33	17.6
Lucumí (various)	14	25	39	20.9
Carabali (various)	13	16	29	15.5
Total	84	103	187	

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total	Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Cacanda	5	15	20	Carabali Suamo	6	11	17
Lucumí Tapá	5	4	9	Carabali Induri	4	3	7
Lucumí Agusá	2	1	3	Carabali Itepu	2		2
Lucumí Ebá	2		2	Carabali Apapá		1	1
Lucumí Igara		2	2	Carabali Cicuato		1	1
Lucumí Egruá		1	1	Carabali Ososó	1		1
Lucumí Guarí		1	1	Total	13	16	29
Lucumí Opu		1	1				
Total	14	25	39				

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Planeta

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Voyage Map

The *Planeta* was the seventeenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner-brig, under the command of Salvador Felicé, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for the Cameroons River on 8 October 1831 loaded with cotton goods, aguardiente, gunpowder and fire arms. On 16 February 1832, the ship sailed from Africa with 241 people on board and 2 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 6 April, the HMS sloop *Victor*, under the command of Richard Keane, detained this slave ship "after a running fight" to the southeast of Isle of Pines around N21° and W82°. There was sufficient water and provisions for the voyage, although one male died before reaching Havana and another 2 people died during the trial. This case came to focus on the 7 individuals, who claimed to be crew members and not "objects of commerce." On 26 April, the court condemned the vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 236 people, including the African crew.

On 26 June, the court learned that the Liberated Africans "were not assigned to any public work, but were distributed out to private individuals." The Spanish government also raised "a contribution of 5 Dollars per negro on the person taking charge of them, and has applied the money thus raised to the benefit of a charitable public establishment called the *Real Casa de Beneficencia*."

Trial Summary

Ship Name	Planeta	Date	1831-1832	Commander	Salvador Felicé
Origin	Havana	Destination	Cameroons River	Convicted	Yes
Number of People	241	Deaths	2	Emancipated	236

Resources

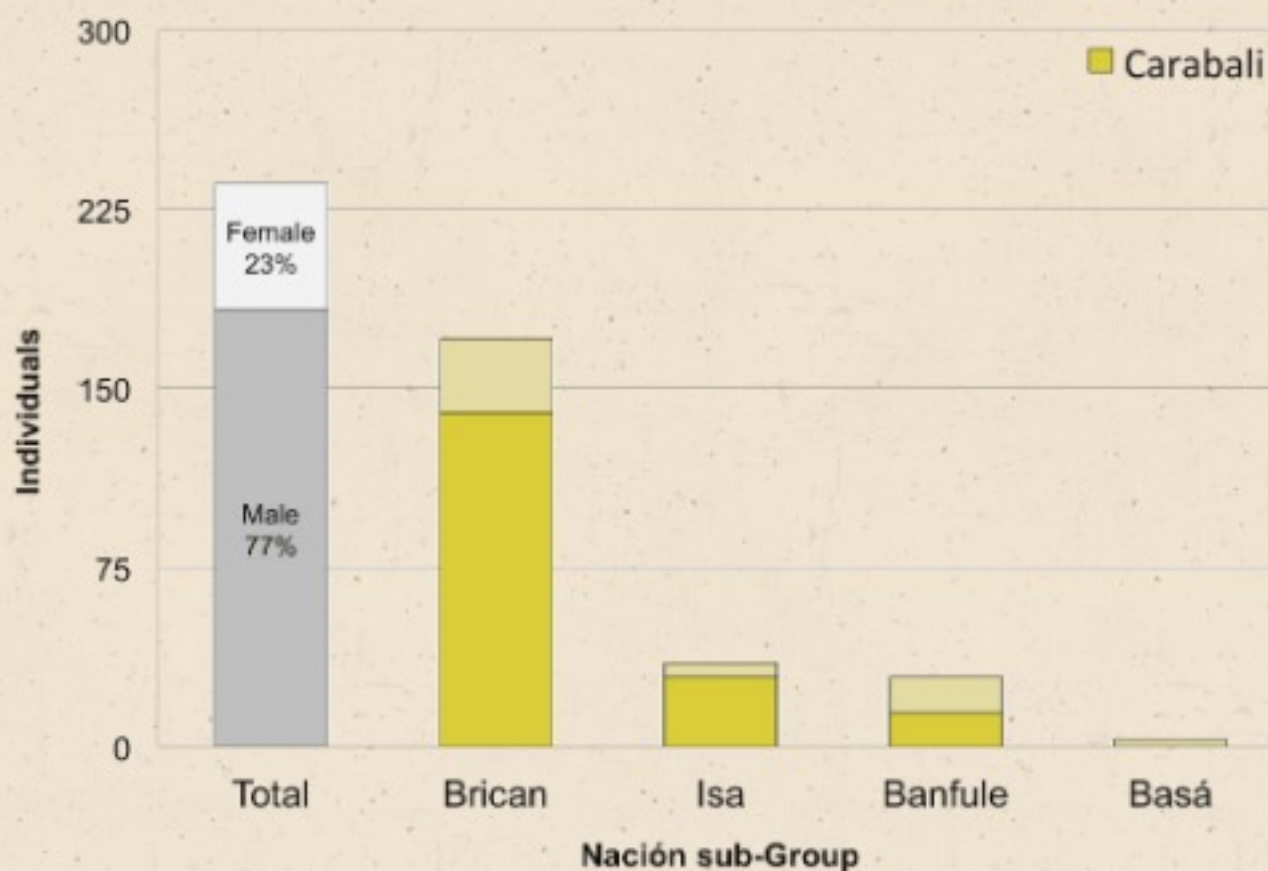
- [Vessel Seizure](#)
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Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Brican	140	31	171	72.5
Carabali Isa	29	6	35	14.8
Carabali Banfule	14	15	29	12.3
Carabali Basá		1	1	<0.1
Total	183	53	236	

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Águila

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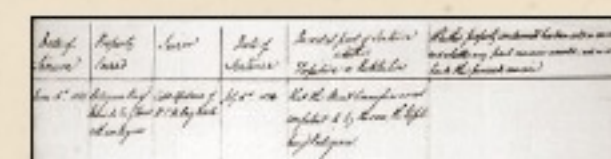
Voyage Map

The *Águila* was the eighteenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner-brig, under the command of Juan Ferrer y Roig, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Loango on 23 December 1831 loaded with cotton-goods, aguardiente and gunpowder. On 26 April 1832, the ship sailed from Africa with 659 people on board and 43 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 3 June, the HMS sloop *Speedwell*, under the command of William Warren, detained this slave ship "after a running fight of more than an hour" to the southeast of Isla de los Piños (Juventude) around N21°30 and W83°. There was sufficient water and provisions for the voyage, although another 12 people died before reaching Havana and another 8 died during the trial. On 18 June, the court condemned the vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 596 people.

On 18 July, the Cuban newspaper *Diario* published two official notices. The first was requesting a person "to inspect the state and treatment of the emancipated Negroes during the time they may remain in the government *barracon* [barracks] previously to being apprenticed out." The second informed the public that 200 people from the *Águila* had been "assigned to public corporations and the remainder "distributed among private individuals."

Trial Summary



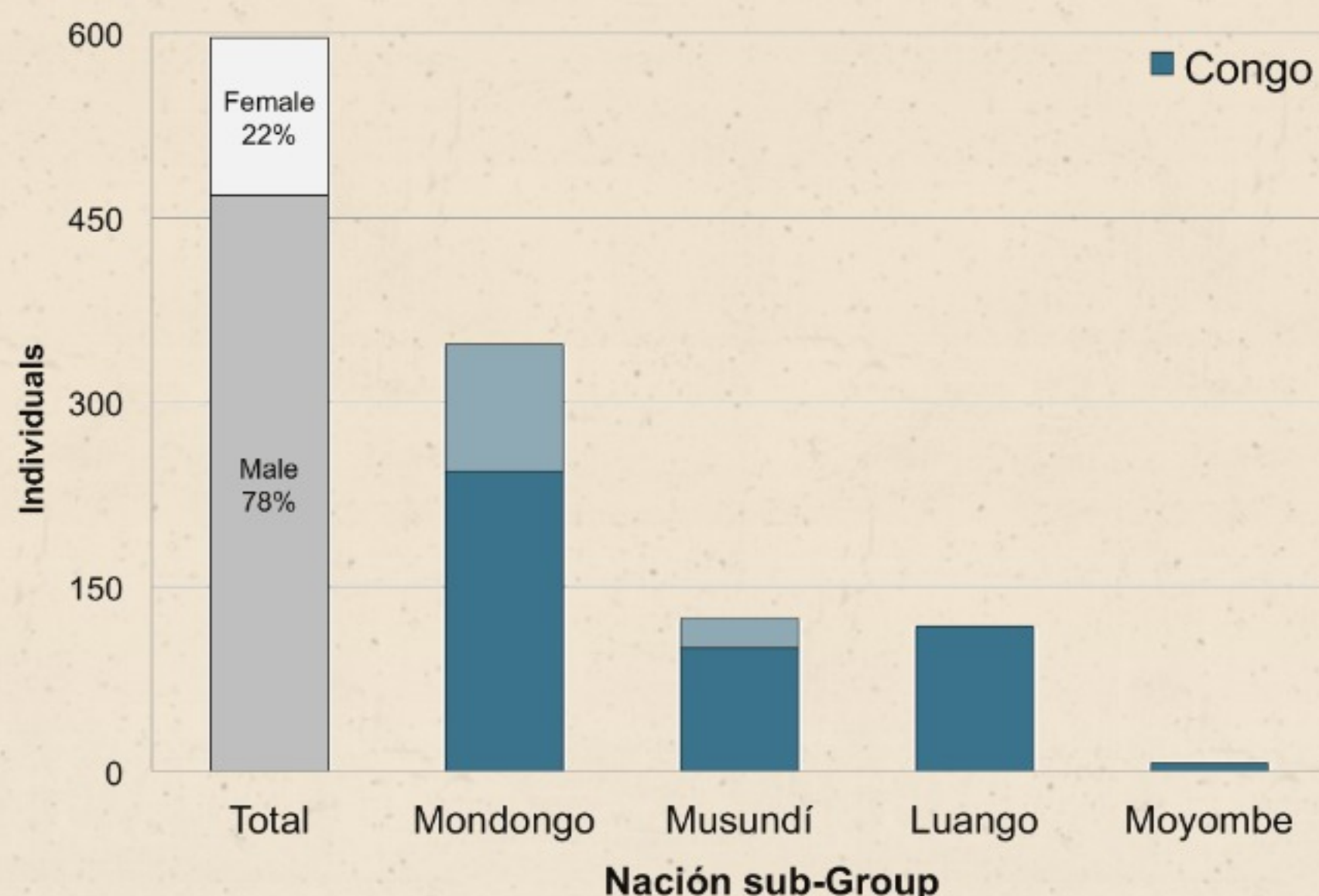
Resources

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- [Expense Report](#)

Register

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- [FO 84/128 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Congo Mondongo	244	103	347	58.2
Congo Musundí	100	24	124	20.1
Congo Luango	117	1	118	19.8
Congo Moyombe	7	0	7	1.2
Total	468	128	596	

Additional Resources

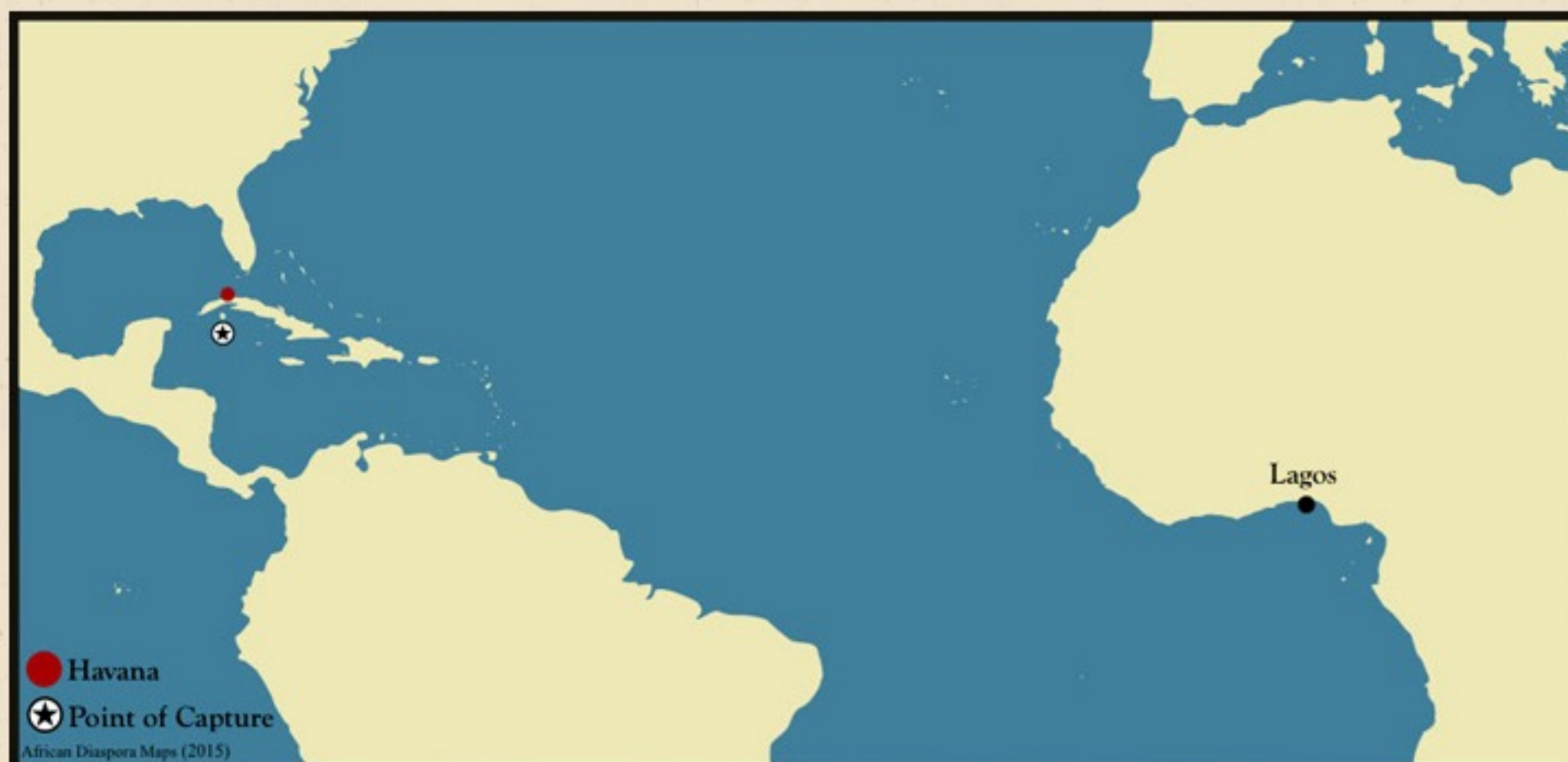
There are no additional resources at this time.



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Indagadora

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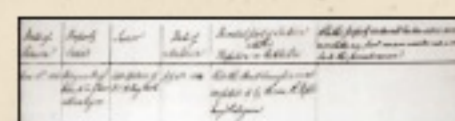


Voyage Map

The *Indagadora* was the nineteenth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Ramon Casal, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Lagos on 25 December 1831 with a cargo of cotton goods, aguardiente and gunpowder. On 14 May, the ship sailed from Africa with 138 people on board and 4 individuals died during the middle passage. On 22 May, Casal died from a fever that he caught on the coast of Africa and Bartolomé Alemañy took command of the ship.

On 25 June 1832, the HMS schooner *Speedwell*, under the command of William Warren, had just completed the trial related to the *Águila* and decided to return to the southside of Cuba. Almost immediately, Warren detained this ship near the Isle of Pines around N21°30 and W83° and escorted it into the Bay of Havana to await trial. At the time of her seizure, there was sufficient water and provisions and nobody died during the trial. On 9 July, the court condemned this ship for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 134 people.

Trial Summary



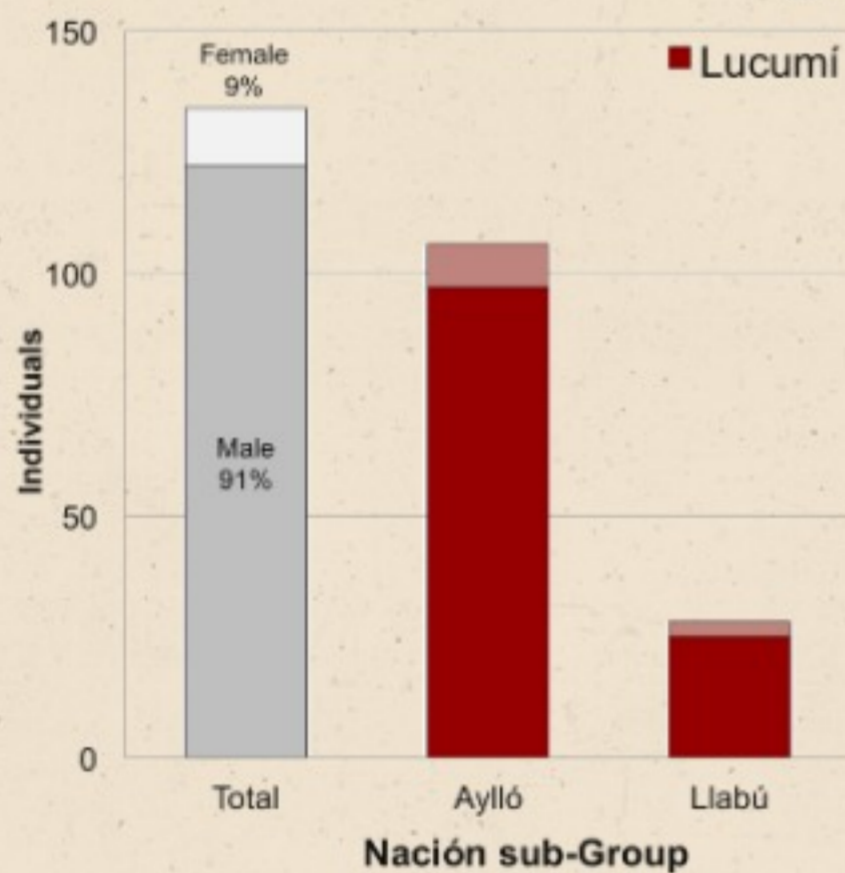
Resources

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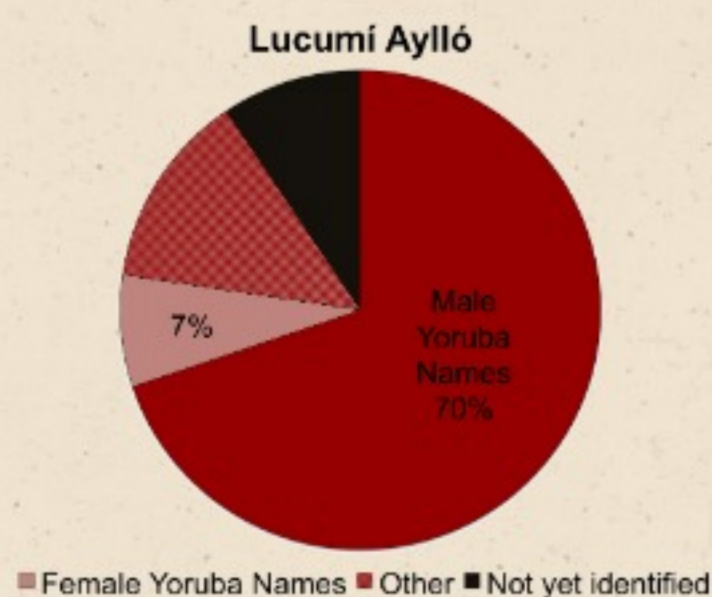
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Aylló	97	9	106	79.1
Lucumí Llabú	25	3	28	20.9
Total	122	12	134	

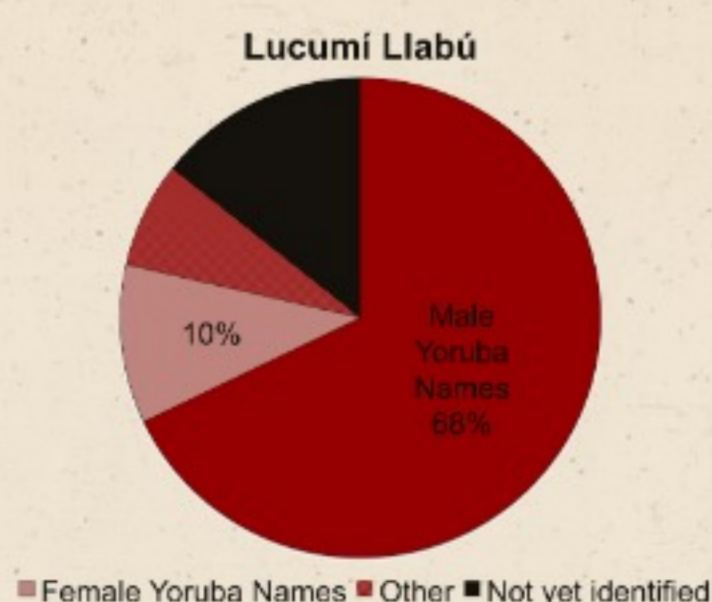
Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Aylló	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	74	8	82	77.4
Other	13	1	14	13.2
Not Yet Identified	10		10	9.4
Total	97	9	106	

Other Lucumí Aylló	Male	Female	Total
Fon	6	1	7
Muslim	4		4
Delta Region	2		2
Tiv	1		1
Total	13	1	14



Lucumí Llabú	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	19	3	22	78.6
Other	2		2	7.1
Not Yet Identified	4		4	14.3
Total	25	3	28	

Other Lucumí Llabú	Male	Female	Total
Delta Region	1		1
Fon	1		1
Total	2		2

Additional Resources

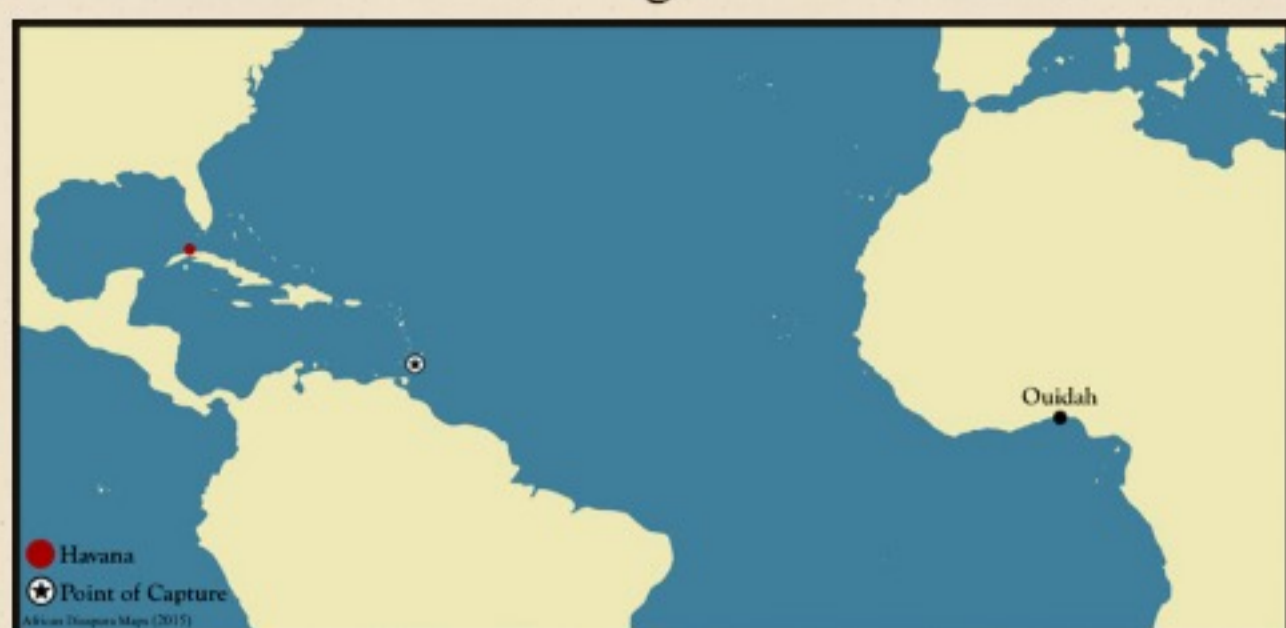
There are no additional resources at this time.



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Negríto

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	1832-001
Date	17 June 1832
Ship	Negríto
Commander	Francisco Antonio Sarria
Origin	Ouidah
Destination	Havana
Passengers	534
Deaths	8

Resources

[Vessel Seizure](#)

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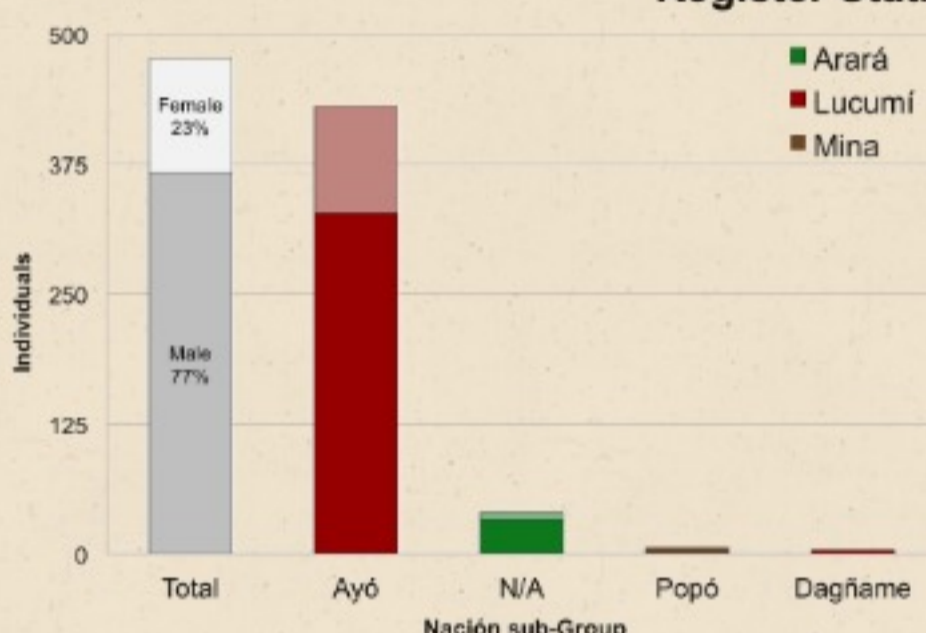
[FO 84/136 Version](#)

[Excel Database](#)

The *Negríto* was the twentieth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. It should not be confused with the *Negríta*. This Spanish brig, under the command of Francisco Antonio Sarria, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Ouidah on 17 June 1832 loaded with cotton goods, aguardiente and gunpowder. On 10 October, this ship sailed from Africa with 534 people on board and 8 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 21 November 1832, the HMS brig *Victor*, under the command of Captain Robert Rupell, spotted this ship while cruising near Tobago and Grenada around N12° and W60°35. On 11 December, the *Negríto* arrived in Havana, escorted it into the Bay of Havana to await trial. At the time of her seizure, there was sufficient water and provision. At the time of detention, there were 526 people on board, but only 490 people reached Havana. On 20 December, the court condemned this ship for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 477 people. These people were emancipated immediately before the cholera epidemic decimated Cuba's population through the first months of 1833.

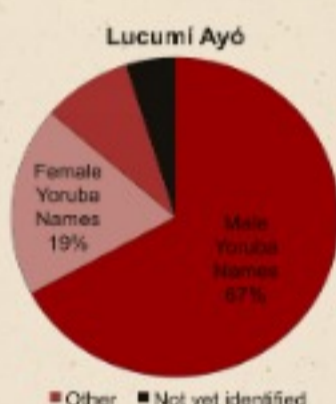
Register Statistics



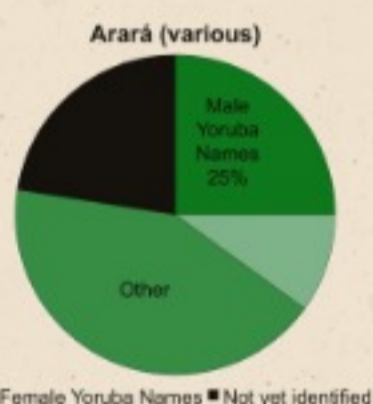
Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Ayó	328	103	431	90.4
Arará (no sub-group)	33	7	40	8.4
Mina Popó	4	0	4	0.1
Lucumí Dagñame	2	0	2	<0.1
Total	367	110	477	

Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Ayó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	289	83	372	86.3
Other	27	11	38	8.8
Not Yet Identified	12	9	21	4.9
Total	328	103	431	



Other Lucumí Ayó	Male	Female	Total
Fon	9	7	16
Twi	8	1	9
Delta Region	6	3	9
Muslim	3	0	3
Jukun	1	0	1
Total	27	11	38

Arará (various)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	10	4	14	35.0
Other	16	1	17	42.5
Not Yet Identified	7	2	9	22.5
Total	33	7	40	

Other Arará	Male	Female	Total
Fon	9	0	9
Twi	5	1	6
Delta Region	1	0	1
Muslim	1	0	1
Total	16	1	17

Additional Names Data

Mina Popó: 2 Yoruba males, 2 males not yet identified

Lucumí Dagñame: 1 Muslim male, 1 Yoruba male

Additional Resources

Havana Uprising, 1835

The *Negríto* has much documentation related to the Liberated Africans. On July 12 1835, there was a riot in Havana involving 20 people and resulted in the arrest and death of Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, leader of the Lucumí *cabildo de nación*. This uprising was written about in newspapers in the United States and [Captain General Miguel Tacon wrote a letter to Spain](#). In November, however, [British agents wrote in a letter](#) that they thought this riot was "grossly exaggerated" and involved intoxicated Liberated Africans celebrating a holiday.

The documentation to this so-called "uprising" is extensive and located in the Archivos Nacional de Cuba, Comisión Militar, 11/1. This 350+ page document contains a [List of Liberated Africans](#) who participated, a [Trial Summary](#) and [Prieto's Arrest Report and Declaration](#).

Apprenticeship Reports, 1840

In the 1840s, the British consulars at the Havana Slave Trade Commission provided a report about the well-being of the Liberated Africans from the *Negríto*. They wrote a series of three letters on 8, 9 and 15 January 1840. This date marked the seven year anniversary of when they were first issued emancipation certificates, or precisely when their terms of apprenticeships were set to expire according to international law.

In the first letter, they declared that these "negroes have become sufficiently qualified for the full enjoyment of freedom." However, it was immediately brought into question whether or not to "reassign these emancipados... only for a space of time not exceeding 12 months." It was argued that the British Government would likely "not sanction any future assignment" and presented an option of "taking charge of them at once, or at least give them the option of being removed to one of the British colonies." [Read Letter](#)

The second letter refers to an order to publish in Havana's newspaper, *Diario*, that "all persons holding Emancipados of the Schooner Negríto, to present them in the Government Secretary's Office within eight days" because there is a report that these people would be "re-assigned to their present owners, or to others, under similar conditions to those on which they were assigned." [Read Letter](#)

The third letter was a report to London stating how after the *Negríto* was condemned, the people were transferred over to the local government and employed in public works or assigned to people (who paid a small sum of money). This report details how the British commissioners scarcely knew "in which capacity their condition could be pronounced the worst." The details provided herein argues how being a Liberated African was, in many regards, worse than slavery. [Read Letter](#)

Liberated Africans in England, 1854

In 1854, Lorenzo Clarke was a Liberated African having arrived to Cuba on board the *Negríto* and he described how "his name was entered into a book." Unfortunately, there are two people with Christian name "Lorenzo" in the register. After Clarke served his apprenticeship, he was sent into slavery, helped build Cuba's first railway in the 1830s and eventually gained his freedom. He was then able to secure enough money to buy his and his family's passage back to the Bight of Benin, where he took a detour through Southampton, England. Read Lorenzo Clarke's and other depositions of Cuban Slaves in England.

"Cuban Slaves in England," *Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend*, 2 (10) (Oct. 1854): 234-39.



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Voyage Map

The *Negríta* was the twenty first conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission and the first case of Liberated Africans being sent to Trinidad. It should not be confused with the *Negríto*. This Spanish galeta, under the command of Juan Ildfonso Coll, began its voyage at Santiago de Cuba and set sail for Bonny on 20 October 1832. On 7 February 1833, this ship sailed from Africa 217 people on board and 21 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 29 March 1833, the HMS schooner *Nimble*, under the command of Charles Bolton, detained this ship in between Grenada and Tobago around N18°55 and W75°25 and escorted this ship into Havana to await trial. At the time of capture, a cholera epidemic was decimating Havana's population and the 196 people on board this slave ship were relatively healthy compared to the residents of the city.

Resettlement to Trinidad

On 11 April, a special committee first met to discuss the transfer of Liberated Africans from Cuba. It included the Captain General, Mariano Ricafort, the Councilor of State, Conde de Villanueva, and Chief of the Station, Angel Laborde. The initial proposal was to have the ship sent back across the Atlantic and have the case tried in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Since the British expected the Spanish government to pay all costs, this proposal was quickly abandoned.

A decision was made to try the court at Havana and have the *Negríta* cruise the coast of Cuba during the trial. On 15 April, the court condemned this slave ship for sale. The British commissioners explained that due to "the peculiar circumstances of their not being allowed to land and have been during the whole of their stay in Port in strict quarantine, it has been impossible either to deliver them their certificates of emancipation or even to make those descriptions of their respective persons which it is customary."

On April 20, 195 people - 112 men, 14 women, 28 boys and 41 girls (9 were in poor physical health) - were transferred from the *Negríta* to the brigantine *Carolina* and "sailed in good health" to the Island of Trinidad. Bolton accompanied the ship as far as the Cay Sal Bank to the south of Florida. On 27 May, the Governor of Trinidad sent a letter confirming the arrival of 189 people in Trinidad and outlined future conditions related to the removal of Liberated Africans from Cuba. The *Carolina* returned to Havana on 17 June with the letter from Trinidad.

Register Statistics

There is no available register for this ship.

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.

Trial Summary

Ship	Year	Commander	Destination	Number of Africans	Number of Deaths
Negríta	1832	Juan Ildfonso Coll	Bonny	217	21

Resources

[Vessel Seizure](#)

[Captor's Declaration](#)

[Abstract of Evidence](#)

[Sentence](#)

[Expense Report](#)

Register

There is no available register for this ship.

Resettlement

[Health Reports](#)

[Sierra Leone](#)

[Trinidad Proposal](#)

[Voyage Provisions](#)

[Cholera Report](#)

[Trinidad Departure](#)

[Trinidad Arrival](#)

Register

Unavailable.



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Joaquina

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Voyage Map

The *Joaquina* was the twenty second conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Juan Raymundo Vergel, began its voyage at Havana on 25 April 1833. It set sail for Bonny loaded with a cargo of tobacco, gunpowder, aguardiente, dry foods, and specie. On 15 September, this ship sailed from Africa with 348 people on board and 19 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 10 November, the HMS schooner *Nimble*, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Bolton, engaged with this ship for about an hour off the southern tip of the Isle of Pines around N21°28 and W83°13. During the skirmish, Vergel died, several crew wounded and 2 enslaved Africans killed. Before reaching Havana, another 3 enslaved Africans died of dysentery, while another 6 people died during the trial. On 21 November, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 318 people.

Resettlement to Trinidad

Following this trial, the issue of where to "deposit" these people became a major concern. The predominately white upper class population in Havana believed the spread of cholera was largely a racial problem. As a result, there were very few corporations or private individuals willing to apprentice Liberated Africans. The case of *Negrta* set the precedence to send people to Trinidad "immediately after having been brought into the Havana." On 30 November, an initial proposal was agreed upon in principal to send all the females from the *Joaquina*, along with an equal number of males, as well as an additional 12 females and 12 males from elsewhere so that the total number would be 200 people.

On 7 December, the *Manuelita* arrived to Havana and complicated the situation. On December 18, the Captain General of Cuba sent a letter to the British Commissioners demanding people from the *Joaquina* be sent to Trinidad. On 21 December, the *Manuelita* was condemned, meaning more Liberated Africans were in Havana, and thereafter, these two cases became intertwined concerning the removal of people from Cuba.

By early January 1834, the Cuban government agreed to pay for the transportation of groups of people from both slave ships to Trinidad, provide one month's notice to the Governor of Trinidad, pay for provisions and clothing, and send an equal number of men and women. On 16 January, the Havana Slave Trade Commission made a register containing people from both slave ships who were sent to Trinidad. These records include African names, Christian names and a register number corresponding to the larger and more complete registers (making it possible to determine who left Cuba from which ship). In addition, the register also demonstrates the substitutions of 7 people before departure.

On 21 January, 43 women and 5 men from the *Joaquina*, along with 63 women and 101 men from the *Manuelita*, were sent to Trinidad on board the *Manuelita*, under the command of Salvador Castello. During the passage from Cuba, 5 people died. On 27 February 1834, the *Manuelita* arrived to Trinidad and 1 person died shortly after. At this time, the Governor of Trinidad stated that he "will receive 1000 Africans to consist of 500 males and 500 females under 30 years of age (the males not to have been more than two years captured)."

Please note that some "Resettlement Resources" are repeated on the *Manuelita* page.

Trial Summary

Case No.	1833-1834
Case Name	Joaquina
Case Type	Slave Ship Conviction
Case Date	1833-1834
Case Status	Completed
Case Location	Havana, Cuba
Case Outcome	Emancipation of 318 people

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/59 Version](#)
- [FO 84/137 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

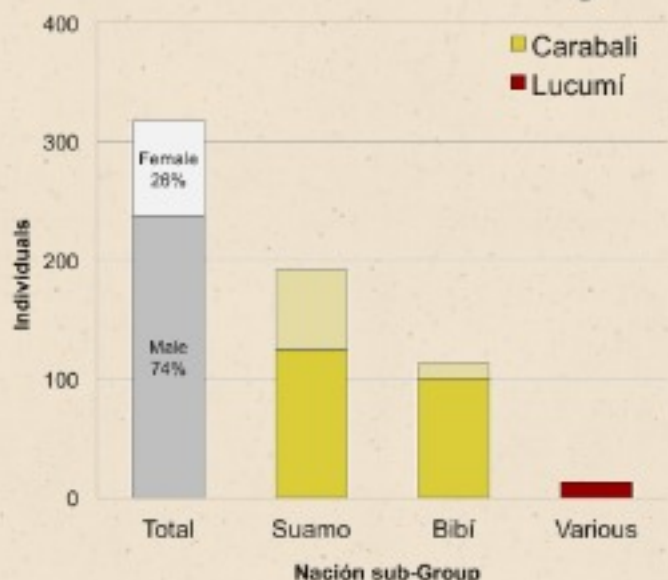
Resettlement

- [Problem of Disposal](#)
- [Regulations](#)
- [Removal Request](#)
- [Certificate](#)
- [Negotiations](#)
- [Agreement](#)
- [Trinidad Departure](#)
- [Trinidad Arrival](#)

Register

- [FO 84/150 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

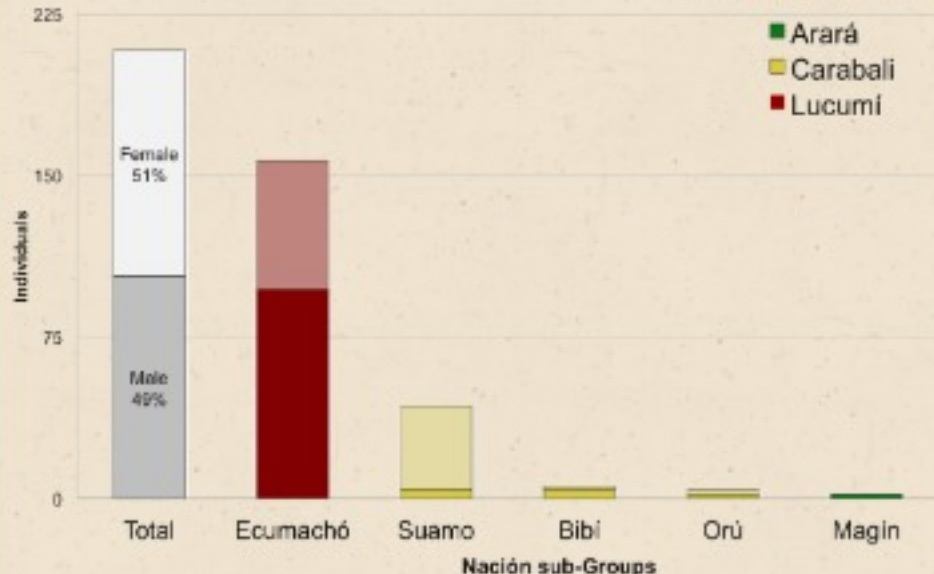
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Suamo	124	68	192	60.4
Carabali Bibi	100	13	113	35.5
Lucumí (various)	13	0	13	4.1
Total	237	81	318	

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Basa	9	0	9
Lucumí Tapá	2	0	2
Lucumí Cacanda	1	0	1
Lucumí Ellico	1	0	1
Total	13	0	13

Trinidad Statistics

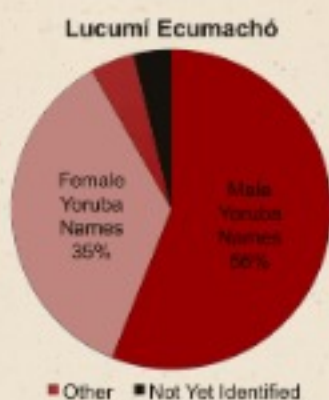


Total Sent to Trinidad	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Ecumachó	97	60	157	75.5
Carabali Suamo	4	39	43	20.7
Carabali Bibi	1	4	5	2.4
Carabali Orú	1	1	2	0.9
Arará Magin	0	1	1	0.5
Total	103	105	208	

Nación from Joaquina	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Suamo	4	39	43
Carabali Bibi	1	4	5
Total	5	43	48

Analysis of Documented African Names (Trinidad)

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Ecumachó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	88	56	144	91.7
Other	7	0	7	4.5
Not Yet Identified	2	4	6	3.8
Total	97	60	157	

Additional Names Data

- Arará Magin: 1 Yoruba female
- Carabali Orú: 1 male and 1 female not yet identified

Please Note: the names data for people sent to Trinidad from the *Joaquina* is currently unavailable.

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Manuelita

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Voyage Map

The *Manuelita* was the twenty third conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of José Garay, began its voyage at Havana on 17 June 1833. It set sail for Lagos loaded with a cargo of dry goods, aguardiente, gunpowder and letters for St. Thomas "which Island she only touched." On 30 October, this ship sailed from Africa with 523 people on board and 38 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 7 December, the HMS schooner *Nimble*, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Bolton, engaged with this ship for about an hour off the southern tip of the Isle of Pines around N21°4 and W82°26. After reaching Havana, 1 person died. On 17 December, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale. At the date of the sentence, there remained alive 484 people, but the court only issued emancipation certificates for 477 individuals. This case is closely tied to the *Joaquina*, which had arrived in late November and the Havana Slave Trade Commission was already in debate about the possibility of removing individuals to Trinidad.

Resettlement to Trinidad

By early January 1834, the Cuban government agreed to pay for the transportation of groups of people from both slave ships to Trinidad, provide one month's notice to the Governor of Trinidad, pay for provisions and clothing, and send an equal number of men and women. On 16 January, the Havana Slave Trade Commission made a register containing people from both slave ships who were sent to Trinidad. These records include African names, Christian names and a register number corresponding to the larger and more complete registers (making it possible to determine who left Cuba from which ship). In addition, the register also demonstrates the substitutions of 7 people before departure.

On 21 January, 63 women and 101 men from the *Manuelita*, along with 43 women and 5 men from the *Joaquina*, were sent to Trinidad on board the *Manuelita*, under the command of Salvador Castello. During the passage from Cuba, 5 people died. On 27 February 1834, the *Manuelita* arrived to Trinidad and 1 person died shortly after. At this time, the Governor of Trinidad stated that he "will receive 1000 Africans to consist of 500 males and 500 females under 30 years of age (the males not to have been more than two years captured)."

Please note that some "Resettlement Resources" are repeated on the *Joaquina* page.

Trial Summary

Case No.	313/59
Date	17 Dec 1833
Ship	Manuelita
Commander	José Garay
Origin	Havana
Destination	Lagos
Arrival	27 Feb 1834
Departure	16 Jan 1834
Number of People	523
Number of Deaths	38
Number of Survivors	484
Number of Emancipated	477
Number of Resettled	208

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/59 Version](#)
- [FO 84/137 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

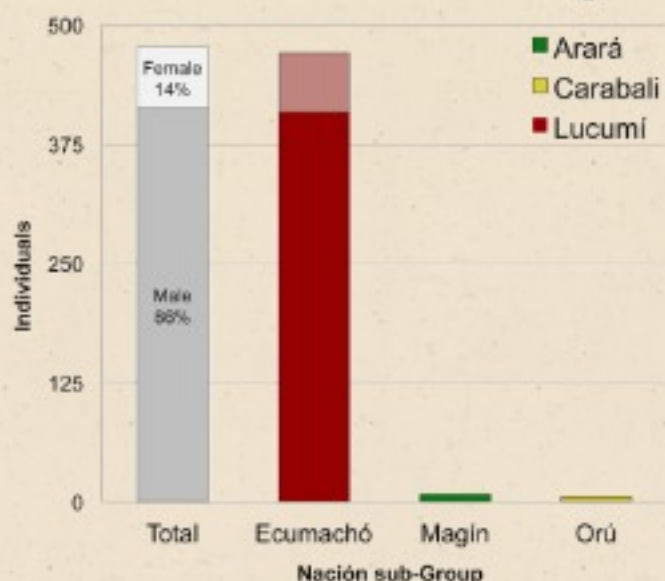
Resettlement

- [Problem of Disposal Certificate](#)
- [Negotiations Agreement](#)
- [Trinidad Departure](#)
- [Trinidad Database](#)
- [Trinidad Arrival](#)

Register

- [FO 84/137 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

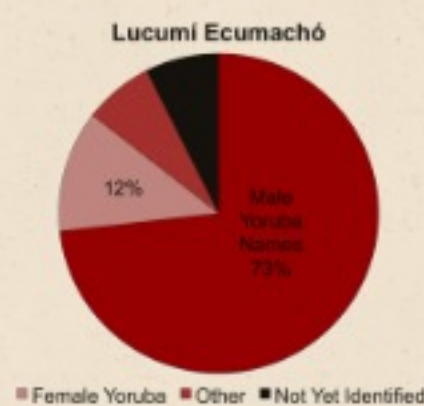
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Ecumachó	408	62	470	98.5
Arará Magín	3	2	5	1.1
Carabali Orú	1	1	2	<0.1
Total	412	65	477	

Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Ecumachó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	344	58	402	85.5
Other	33		33	7.0
Not Yet Identified	31	4	35	7.5
Total	408	62	470	

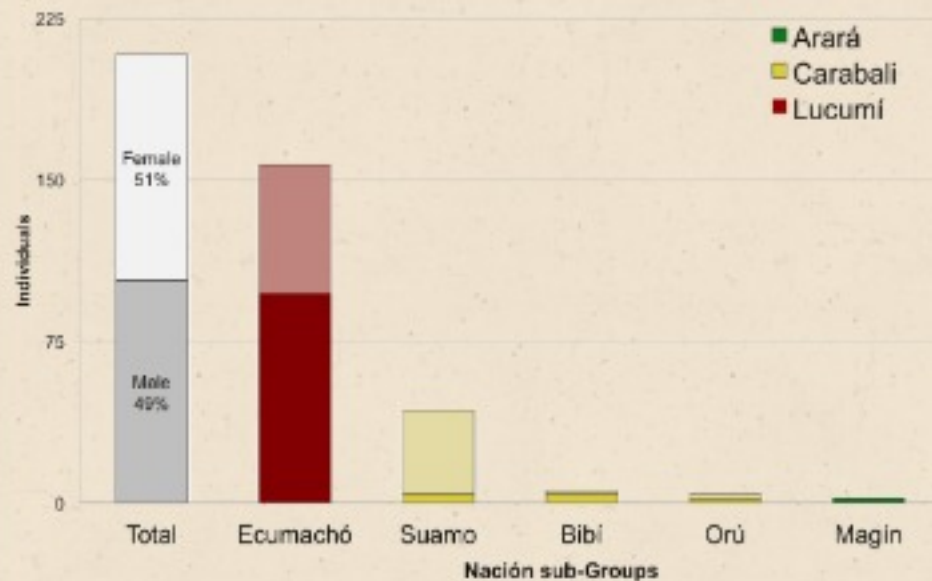
Other Lucumí Ecumachó	Male	Female	Total
Muslim	16		16
Fon	9		9
Delta Region	8		8
Total	33	33	

Additional Names Data

Arará Magín: 1 Twi male, 1/1 Yoruba male/female, 1 male not yet identified

Carabali Orú: 1 male and 1 female not yet identified

Trinidad Statistics

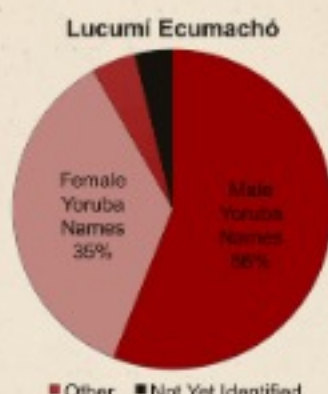


Total Sent to Trinidad	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Ecumachó	97	60	157	75.5
Carabali Suamo	4	39	43	20.7
Carabali Bibí	1	4	5	2.4
Carabali Orú	1	1	2	0.9
Arará Magín		1	1	0.5
Total	103	105	208	

Nación from Manuelita	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Ecumachó	97	60	157
Carabali Orú	1	1	2
Arará Magín		1	1
Total	98	62	160

Analysis of Documented African Names (Trinidad)

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Ecumachó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	88	56	144	91.7
Other	7		7	4.5
Not Yet Identified	2	4	6	3.8
Total	97	60	157	

Other Lucumí Ecumachó	Male	Female	Total
Muslim	4		4
Delta Region	3		3
Total	7	7	

Additional Names Data

Arará Magín: 1 Yoruba female

Carabali Orú: 1 male and 1 female not yet identified

Please Note: the names data for people sent to Trinidad from the *Joaquina* is currently unavailable



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Rosa

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Voyage Map

The *Rosa* was the twenty fourth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of José Vilaradaga, began its voyage at Santiago de Cuba on 2 May 1833. It set sail for Ouidah loaded with a cargo of wine, aguardiente and dry goods. On 19 November, this ship sailed from Africa with 293 people on board and 1 individual died during the middle passage.

On 25 December, the HMS sloop-corvette *Dispatch*, under the command of George Daniel, detained this ship in the Atlantic Ocean around N3°49 and W33°13. Upon arriving to Havana, everyone on board was placed in quarantine even though the majority of people were in good physical health. By the end of the trial, another 3 people died. On 15 February, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 289 people.

Resettlement to Trinidad

On 18 February, the chief authorities of Cuba decided to relocate the people from the *Rosa* to Trinidad "in conformity with the conditions already determined upon... and in the same manner as in the past cases of the *Joaquina* and *Manuelita*." In this case, "the able bodied of both sexes [were] selected, and set aside." The Havana Slave Trade Commission also prepared a "surplus of provisions sufficient to maintain the negroes for 30 days after arrival."

On 1 March, the Spanish schooner *María Cristina*, under the command of Juan Dardet, set sail to transport "194 emancipated negroes" - 97 females and 97 males - from Cuba to Trinidad. The court prepared a list of these people and their emancipation certificates accompanied them to Trinidad. This register of 194 people contained matching numbers to the *Rosa* register and it has therefore been possible to identify the people removed from Cuba.

On 31 March, the Governor of Trinidad confirmed the arrival of 193 individuals because 1 male died shortly after arriving. He complained that these people were not in good condition "as those who were brought in the *Manuelita*." They had "only one suit of clothes and a Blanket, whilst those of the *Manuelita* had two suits, a Blanket and cap together with a wooden spoon." After disembarkation, they were "located in 36 lots of 6 each, one of 5, and eight very young females placed as Domestic in respectable Families."

Trial Summary

Case No.	Date	Ship	Commander	Origin	Destination	People on Board	Deaths	Emancipated
313/59	1833	Rosa	José Vilaradaga	Santiago de Cuba	Ouidah	293	1	289

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Quarantine](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/59 Version](#)
- [FO 84/151 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

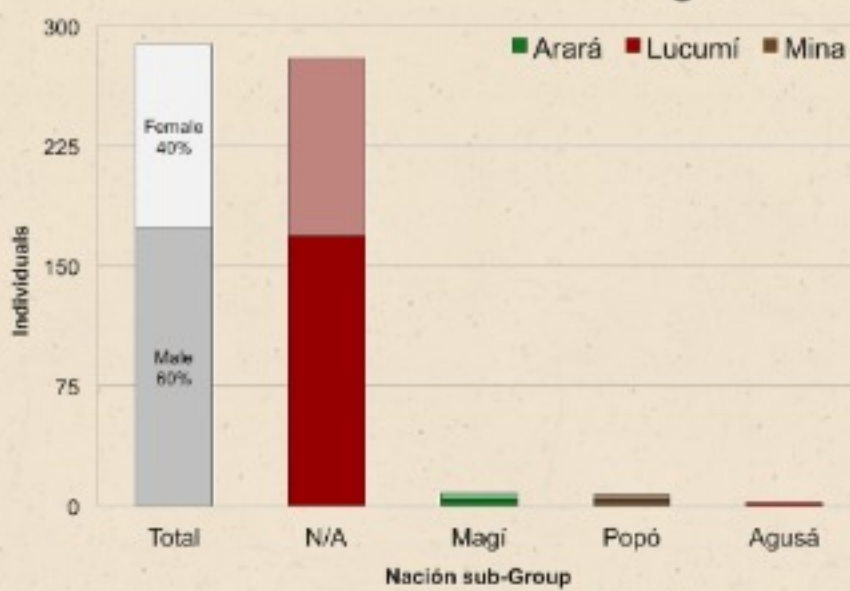
Resettlement

- [Decision to Remove](#)
- [Post-Trial Cost Certificate](#)
- [Trinidad Departure](#)
- [Trinidad Arrival](#)
- [Dispute over Cost](#)

Register

- [FO 84/150 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí (no sub-group)	169	111	280	96.9
Arará Magí	2	3	5	1.7
Mina Popó	2	1	3	1.0
Lucumí Agusá	1	0	1	<0.1
Total	174	115	289	

Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí (no sub-group)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	150	95	245	87.5
Other	12	10	22	3.6
Not Yet Identified	7	6	13	4.6
Total	169	111	280	

Other Lucumí	Male	Female	Total
Fon	2	6	8
Twi	1	3	4
Muslim	5	1	6
Delta Region	3	0	3
Senegambia	1	0	1
Total	12	10	22

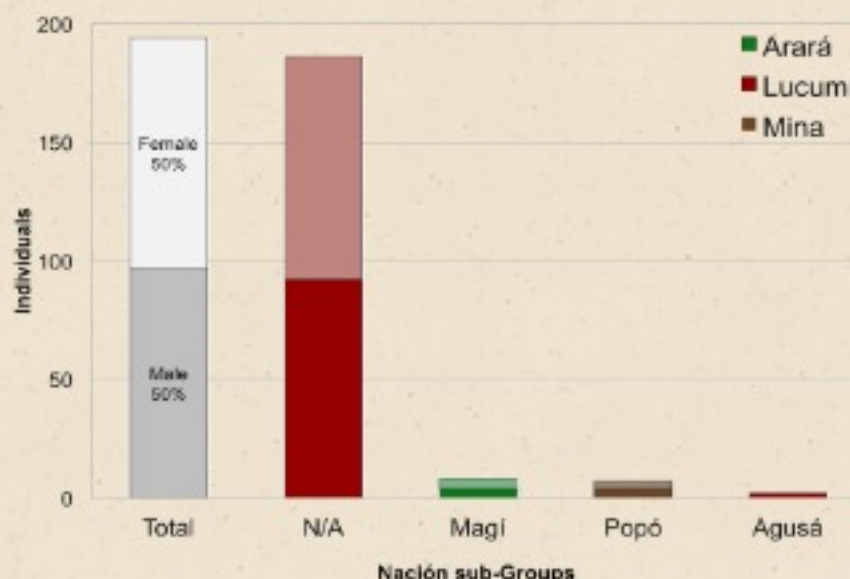
Additional Names Data

Arará Magí: 2 Fon males, 2 Yoruba females, 1 female not yet identified

Mina Popó: 1 Yoruba male, 1 Muslim male, 1 female not yet identified

Lucumí Agusá: 1 male not yet identified

Trinidad Statistics



Total Sent to Trinidad	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí (no sub-group)	92	94	186	95.9
Arará Magí	2	2	4	2.1
Mina Popó	2	1	3	1.5
Lucumí Agusá	1	0	1	0.5
Total	97	97	194	

Analysis of Documented African Names (Trinidad)

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí (no sub-group)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	80	80	160	86.0
Other	7	10	17	9.1
Not Yet Identified	5	4	9	4.8
Total	92	94	186	

Other Lucumí	Male	Female	Total
Fon	1	6	7
Muslim	4	1	5
Twi	0	3	3
Delta Region	2	0	2
Total	7	10	17

Additional Names Data

Arará Magí: 2 Fon males, 1 Yoruba female, 1 female not yet identified

Mina Popó: 1 Yoruba male, 1 Muslim male, 1 female not yet identified

Lucumí Agusá: 1 male not yet identified



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Carlota

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	313/59-60
Date	1834
Ship	Carlota
Commander	Francisco Loureiro
Origin	Gallinas
Destination	Havana
Outcome	Resettlement Denied

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Vaccination](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/59-60 Version](#)
- [FO 84/151 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Resettlement

- [No Removal](#)

Post-Trial

- [The 72 LAs](#)
- [Nimble Wreck](#)

The *Carlota* was the twenty fifth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Francisco Loureiro, began its voyage at Havana on 3 March 1834 and set sail for Gallinas loaded with a cargo of wine, aguardiente and dry goods. On 17 September, this ship sailed from Africa with 360 people on board and 16 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 30 October, the HMS schooner *Nimble*, under the command of Charles Bolton, found this ship near the Punta de Mulas around N21°7 and W75°50. After a chase of nearly 3 hours, the *Carlota* was run ashore at Punta Gurdalavaca, whereby all of the crew, except for Loureiro and his cabin boy, escaped into the woods along with 74 enslaved Africans. Loureiro was unable to flee "by reason of sickness and his having been maltreated either by his crew or the negroes."

Bolton brought Loureiro and the remaining 272 people on board the *Nimble*. On 1 November, the ship went to Nuevitas to "procure provisions," but Loureiro died. On 3 November, Bolton "being anxious from the crowded state of his ship" decided to sail the "Old Bahamas Channel" through the night. A bad storm and dangerous currents drove the *Nimble* onto Cayo Verde. On 4 November, the *Nimble* was totally lost and 75 enslaved Africans died.

The Spanish Commander of the Marina at Guanaja sent assistance. On 12 November, Bolton chartered the Spanish Schooner *Amistad* "to bring his crew and the 197 surviving negroes from off the rock." They arrived to Havana on 14 November, but the following morning another 3 people died. On 21 November, the court ordered emancipation certificates be delivered to the surviving 194 people. Most of these people were "thin, weak and suffering from choleric symptoms." Another 31 people died and there are only 163 people in the *Carlota* register.

Resettlement Denied

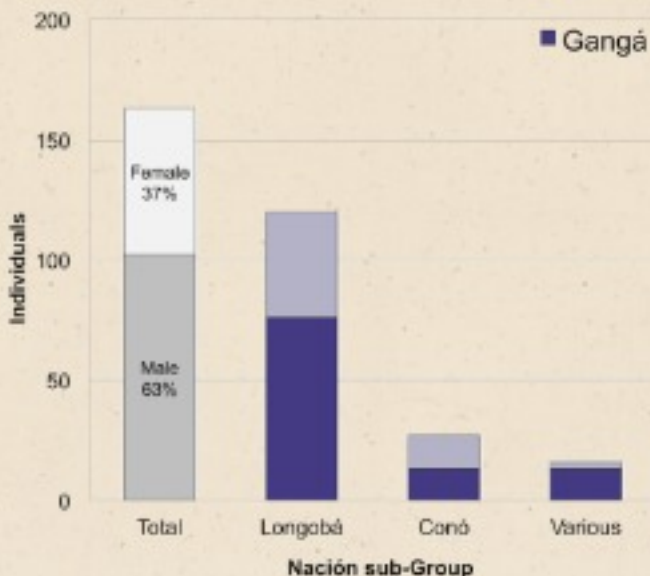
Between 20 November and 11 December, the Cuban government attempted to resettle people from the *Carlota* to Trinidad. The British commissioners stated they cannot take "the responsibility of sending to a British Colony and negroes who may be affected with Cholera, indeed the Governor of Trinidad has expressly stated his determination not receive any such [infected people]."

Post-Trial Disputes

On 7 December 1834, the crew of the *Carlota* and enslaved Africans who had fled were apprehended in eastern Cuba. On 7 February 1835, 23 crew and 72 people (2 died) were taken to Havana. The Spanish Government requested the Mixed Commission pay for their transportation, but the British decided "although it may be proved satisfactorily that [these 72 people] have formed a part of the cargo of the *Carlota*... The fact is that the case of these negroes, apprehended by the local authorities, is subject to the Tribunals of the Country, whose decision must be grounded on the Spanish Laws."

Between 2 December 1834 and 24 March 1835, this case included additional documentation related to the wreck of the *Nimble* involving the cost of assistance and supplies from the Commander of the Marina at Guanaja and the cost of chartering the *Amistad*.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Gangá Longobá	76	44	120	73.6
Gangá Conó	13	14	27	16.6
Gangá (various)	13	3	16	9.8
Total	102	61	163	

Gangá (various)	Male	Female	Total
Gangá Bahí	5		5
Gangá Quisi	2	3	5
Gangá Maní	4		4
Gangá Bumi	1		1
Gangá Fai	1		1
Total	13	3	16

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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María

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Trial Summary

Case No.	FO 313/60
Date	1835
Ship	María
Commander	Francisco Garcia and Ananias Rodriguez
Origin	Cádiz
Destination	Havana
Departure	28 July 1834
Arrival	14 January 1835
Duration	18 months
Persons on board	368
Deaths	22

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/60 Version](#)
- [FO 84/171 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Resettlement

- [Decision to Remove](#)
- [Trinidad Departure](#)
- [Trinidad Arrival](#)

Register

- [FO 84/171 Version 1](#)
- [FO 84/171 Version 2](#)
- [Excel Database](#)



The *María* was the twenty sixth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Francisco Garcia and Ananias Rodriguez, began its voyage at Cádiz on 28 July 1834 loaded with a cargo of spirits, but purchasing cotton goods, fowling and gunpowder at Gibraltar on the way to West Africa. On 25 November, this ship sailed from Africa with 368 people on board and 22 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 14 January 1835, the HMS sloop *Cruiser*, under the command of James Vashon Baker, detained this ship off Salt Key in the Old Bahama Channel around N22°10 and W75°50. On 18 January, Baker arrived to Havana, where another 6 people died during the trial. On 26 January, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 340 people.

Resettlement to Trinidad

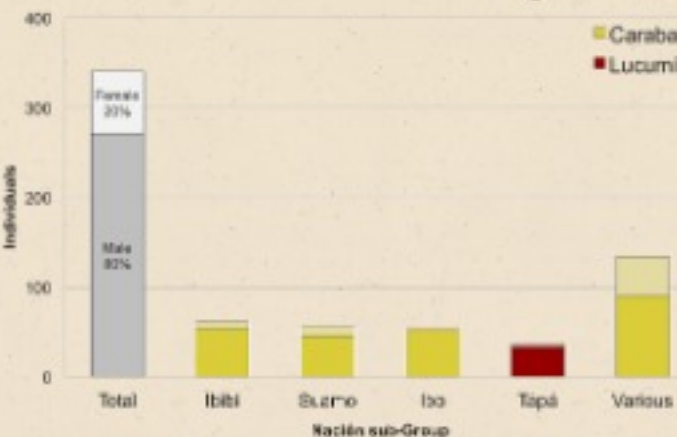
The decision to remove people on the *María* from Havana to Trinidad lies into the case of the *Julita*, which arrived to Havana. There was a discussion to send off all "the Females of the *Carlota*, *María* and *Julita* with an equal number of males." Nobody from the *Carlota* went to Trinidad because they were suffering from "choleric symptoms."

On 24 February, 304 people boarded the Spanish ketch *Moratin* and went to Trinidad. This convoy included 60 females and 60 males from the *María*, as well as 91 females and 93 males from the *Julita*. They arrived to Trinidad on 11 March in "tolerable health." The sick were sent to the hospital and two people died during the passage.

At this time, the Governor of Trinidad approved the resettlement of other Liberated Africans from Cuba. He stated that he "shall be glad to receive many more Africans [and he] should not have the least difficulty in locating several thousands, to whom would be secured humane and kind treatment in return for moderate and habitual labor, by which this interesting colony would be much benefited."

Please note that some "Resettlement Resources" are repeated on the *Julita* page.

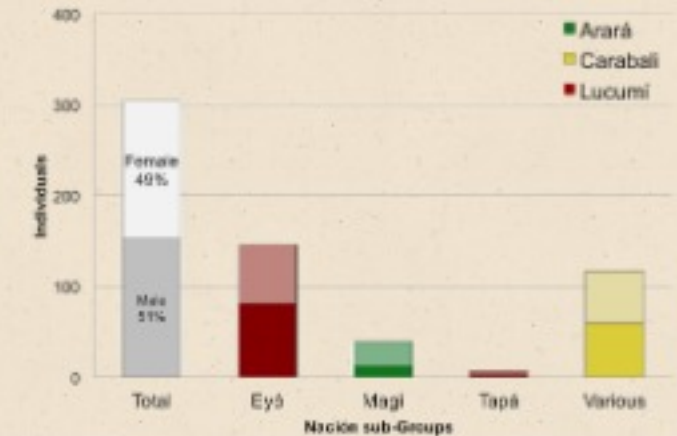
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Ibibí	53	9	62	18.2
Carabali Suamo	45	11	56	16.5
Carabali Ibo	52		52	15.3
Lucumí Tapá	32	4	36	10.6
Carabali (various)	89	45	134	39.4
Total	271	69	340	

Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total	Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total	Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Duri	7	27	34	Carabali Aqueise	1	1	2	Carabali Esa	1	1	2
Carabali Elugo	19	8	27	Carabali Ass	1	1	2	Carabali Eyó	1	1	2
Carabali Ungua	14		14	Carabali Atane	1	1	2	Carabali Nenu	1	1	2
Carabali Otín	10		10	Carabali Bá	1	1	2	Carabali Niconecha	1	1	2
Carabali Apápe		7	7	Carabali Cuschú	1	1	2	Carabali Obano	1	1	2
Carabali Vence	5		5	Carabali Cukia	1	1	2	Carabali Omuma	1	1	2
Carabali Achero	3		3	Carabali Curacaná	1	1	2	Carabali Onocha	1	1	2
Carabali Cicuato		3	3	Carabali Eculasu	1	1	2	Carabali Orobo	1	1	2
Carabali Uqua	3		3	Carabali Edu	1	1	2	Carabali Oru	1	1	2
Carabali Agó	2		2	Carabali Epe	1	1	2	Carabali Ubecaua	1	1	2
Carabali Calabal	2		2	Carabali Eri	1	1	2	Carabali Ugu	1	1	2
Carabali Esará	2		2	Total	11	11	22	Total	11	11	22
Total	67	45	112								

Trinidad Statistics

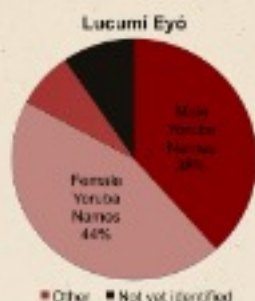


Total Sent to Trinidad	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Eyó	81	64	145	47.7
Arará Magí	12	27	39	12.8
Lucumí Tapá	1	2	3	1.0
Carabali (various)	59	58	117	38.5
Total	153	151	304	

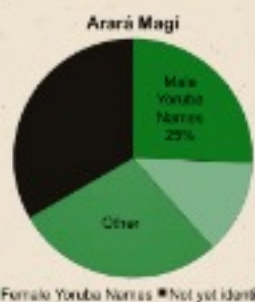
Nación from María	Male	Female	Total	Nación from María	Male	Female	Total	Nación from María	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Duri	2	26	28	Lucumí Tapá	1	2	3	Carabali Obano	1	1	2
Carabali Ibibí	17	6	23	Carabali Calabal	2	2	4	Carabali Omuma	1	1	2
Carabali Suamo	9	10	19	Carabali Aqueise	1	1	2	Carabali Onocha	1	1	2
Carabali Elugo	5	8	13	Carabali Cicuato		1	1	Carabali Otín	1	1	2
Carabali Apápe		7	7	Carabali Eculasu	1	1	2	Carabali Ubecaua	1	1	2
Carabali Ibo	7		7	Carabali Esa	1	1	2	Carabali Ugu	1	1	2
Carabali Ungua	8		8	Carabali Niconecha	1	1	2	Carabali Ugu	1	1	2
Total	46	57	103	Total	7	3	10	Total	7	7	14

Analysis of Documented African Names (Trinidad)

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Eyó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	58	65	121	82.9
Other	7	4	11	7.5
Not yet identified	2	12	14	9.6
Total	65	81	146	



Arará Magí	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	10	5	15	38.5
Other	10	1	11	28.2
Not yet identified	7	6	13	33.3
Total	27	12	39	

Please note the names data for people sent to Trinidad from the *María* is currently unavailable.

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Julita

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Voyage Map

The *Julita* was the twenty seventh conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Gabriel Perez, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Ouidah on 25 March 1834 loaded with a cargo of spirits, cotton goods and some silver. On 2 December, this ship sailed from Africa with 353 people on board and 11 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 22 January 1835, the HMS sloop *Racer*, under the command of James Hope, detained this ship between Tortuga and Inagua Grande islands around N20°26 and W72°36. From the point of capture and the registration of Liberated Africans, another 6 people died. On 21 February, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 336 people.

Resettlement to Trinidad

The decision to remove people on the *Julita* from Havana to Trinidad ties into the case of the *María*, which completed its trial on 26 January. There was a discussion to send off all "the Females of the *Carlota*, *María* and *Julita* with an equal number of males." Nobody from the *Carlota* went because they were suffering from "choleric symptoms."

On 24 February, 304 people boarded the Spanish ketch *Moratin* and went to Trinidad. This convoy included 91 females and 93 males from the *Julita*, as well as 60 females and 60 males from the *María*. They arrived to Trinidad on 11 March in "tolerable health." The sick were sent to the hospital and two people died during the passage.

At this time, the Governor of Trinidad approved the resettlement of other Liberated Africans from Cuba. He stated that he "shall be glad to receive many more Africans [and he] should not have the least difficulty in locating several thousands, to whom would be secured humane and kind treatment in return for moderate and habitual labor, by which this interesting colony would be much benefited."

Please note that some "Resettlement Resources" are repeated on the *María* page.

Trial Summary

FO 313/60 Version
FO 84/171 Version
Excel Database

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

Register

- [FO 313/60 Version](#)
- [FO 84/171 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

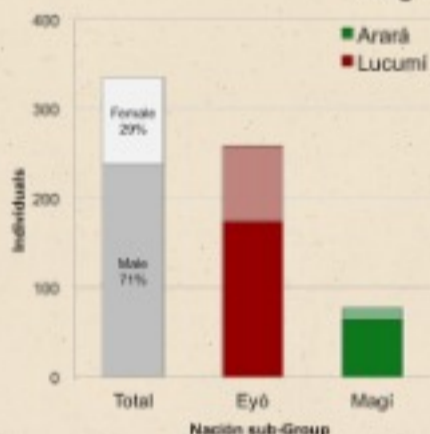
Resettlement

- [Decision to Remove](#)
- [Trinidad Departure](#)
- [Trinidad Arrival](#)

Register

- [FO 84/171 Version 1](#)
- [FO 84/171 Version 2](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

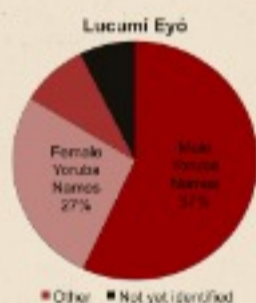
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Eyó	174	65	239	77.1
Arará Magi	64	13	77	22.9
Total	238	98	336	

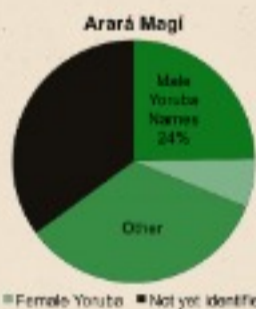
Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Eyó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	147	69	216	83.7
Other	19	5	24	8.9
Not yet identified	7	12	19	7.4
Total	173	85	259	

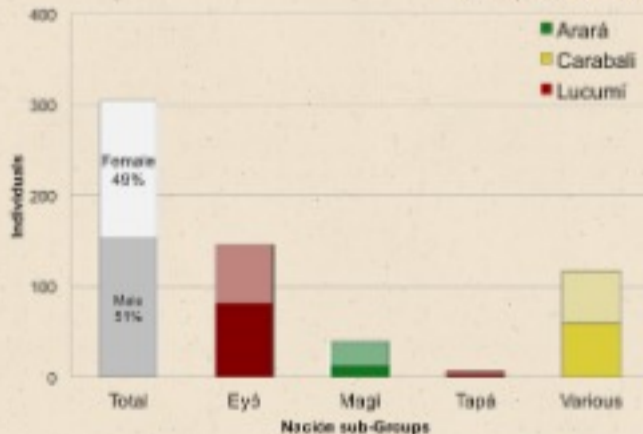
Other Lucumí Eyó	Male	Female	Total
Fon	13	2	15
Twi	1	2	3
De la Region	2	1	3
East of the Niger	1	1	2
Muslim	2	0	2
Total	19	5	24



Arará Magi	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	19	5	24	31.1
Other	25	1	26	34.0
Not yet identified	20	7	27	34.9
Total	64	13	77	

Other Arará Magi	Male	Female	Total
Fon	15	1	16
Twi	0	0	0
De la Region	1	0	1
Senegambia	1	0	1
Total	25	1	26

Trinidad Statistics

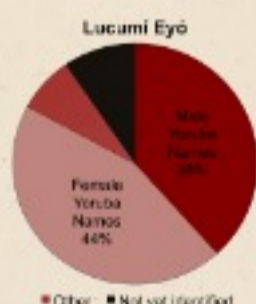


Total Sent to Trinidad	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Eyó	81	64	145	47.7
Arará Magi	12	27	39	12.8
Lucumí Tapé	1	2	3	1.0
Carabelli (various)	59	58	117	38.5
Total	153	151	304	

Nación from Julita	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Eyó	81	64	145
Arará Magi	12	27	39
Total	93	91	184

Analysis of Documented African Names (Trinidad)

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí Eyó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	56	65	121	82.9
Other	7	4	11	7.5
Not yet identified	2	12	14	9.6
Total	65	81	146	

Other Lucumí Eyó	Male	Female	Total
Fon	6	2	8
Twi	0	2	2
Muslim	1	0	1
Total	7	4	11



Arará Magi	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	10	5	15	38.5
Other	10	1	11	28.2
Not yet identified	7	6	13	33.3
Total	27	12	39	

Other Arará Magi	Male	Female	Total
Fon	6	1	7
Twi	4	0	4
Total	10	1	11

Please note the names data for people sent to Trinidad from the *María* is currently unavailable.

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Joven Reina

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S

Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	313/60
Date	1835
Ship	Joven Reina
Commander	Miguel Martorell
Origin	Congo
Destination	Havana
Outcome	Emancipation

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
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Register

- [FO 313/60 Version](#)
- [FO 84/172 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Resettlement

- [Removal Request](#)
- [Cholera](#)
- [Resettlement Denied](#)

The *Joven Reina* was the twenty eighth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish galeata, under the command of Miguel Martorell, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for the Congo River on 28 May 1834 loaded with a cargo of aguardiente, gunpowder, muskets, sword blades and dry goods. On 10 February 1835, this ship sailed from Africa with 262 people on board and 8 individuals died during the middle passage.

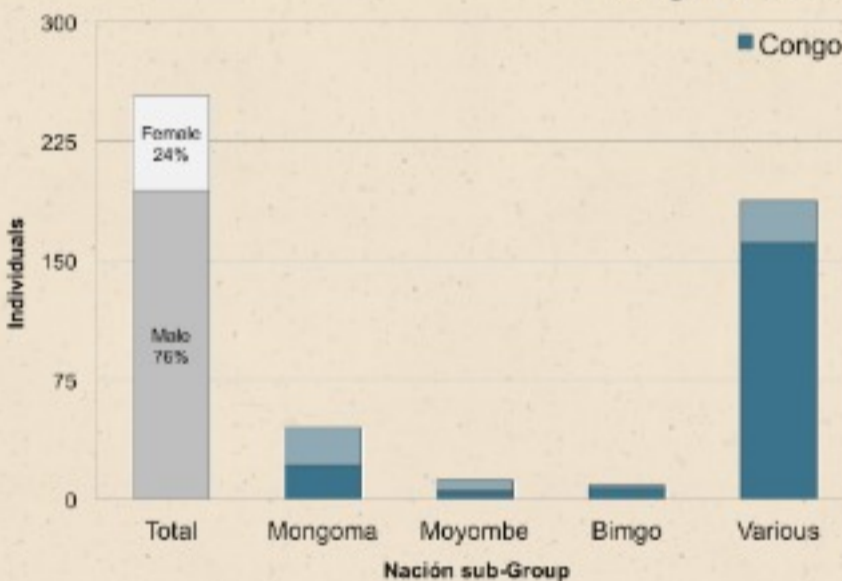
On 27 March, the HMS sloop *Arachne*, under the command of James Burney, detained this ship to the west of Bahia Honda around N23°18 and W83°18. Nobody died during the trial. On 24 April, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 254 people.

Resettlement Denied

A request to remove people from the *Chubasco* from Havana to Trinidad ties into the case of the *Chubasco* and *Marte*. There was a proposal to send a convoy of "376 emancipated negroes" from these three ships. In mid May, medical officers detected cases of cholera in Havana. There was no report of any cases of cholera among these Liberated Africans, but on 20 May the request to resettle was refused.

Please note that the "Resettlement Resources" are repeated on the *Chubasco* and *Marte* pages.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Congo Mongoma	21	24	45	17.7
Congo Moyombe	5	7	12	4.7
Congo Bimbo	7	2	9	3.5
Congo (various)	161	27	188	74.0
Total	194	60	254	

Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total	Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total	Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total
Congo Damba	8		8	Congo Bansa	1		1	Congo Lumbi		1	1
Congo Bamba	5		5	Congo Biabo	1		1	Congo Lusanda	1		1
Congo Mobonva	4	1	5	Congo Bongela	1		1	Congo Lusanga		1	1
Congo Musicongo	5		5	Congo Buchimpe	1		1	Congo Macará	1		1
Congo Antpaango	2	2	4	Congo Calí	1		1	Congo Maganié	1		1
Congo Somo	3	1	4	Congo Chiongo	1		1	Congo Manba (Marva)	1		1
Congo Baco	3		3	Congo Chita	1		1	Congo Melele	1		1
Congo Camba	3		3	Congo Cimchi	1		1	Congo Mesa	1		1
Congo Chocho		3	3	Congo Cingo	1		1	Congo Mesara	1		1
Congo Gongo	2	1	3	Congo Cocumbe	1		1	Congo Moache	1		1
Congo Gumga	3		3	Congo Cola		1	1	Congo Moamba	1		1
Congo Lemba	3		3	Congo Conche		1	1	Congo Mocanda	1		1
Congo Lombo	3		3	Congo Cuma		1	1	Congo Mondongo	1		1
Congo Luango	2	1	3	Congo Cuno			1	Congo Mongo	1		1
Congo Musundi	3		3	Congo Cusa	1		1	Congo Monlaso	1		1
Congo Soso		3	3	Congo Cutuide	1		1	Congo Mopaso	1		1
Congo Tando	2	1	3	Congo Danval	1		1	Congo Mudimba	1		1
Congo Biri	1	1	2	Congo Decolo	1		1	Congo Niense	1		1
Congo Boco	2		2	Congo Densuso	1		1	Congo Noca	1		1
Congo Buco	2		2	Congo Eragebo	1		1	Congo Ocama	1		1
Congo Buere	1	1	2	Congo Enlaza	1		1	Congo Ofó	1		1
Congo Bullonde	2		2	Congo Ensadi	1		1	Congo Pesa	1		1
Congo Canga	2		2	Congo Ensomga	1		1	Congo Queta	1		1
Congo Cango	2		2	Congo Esombe	1		1	Congo Quiama	1		1
Congo Cansa	1	1	2	Congo Febo	1		1	Congo Quindonga	1		1
Congo Cay		2	2	Congo Femba	1		1	Congo Ruya	1		1
Congo Cuni	2		2	Congo Feto		1	1	Congo Sacala	1		1
Congo Enchi	2		2	Congo Ganda	1		1	Congo Sande	1		1
Congo Ensuca	2		2	Congo Gimse	1		1	Congo Say	1		1
Congo Fula	1	1	2	Congo Guaguana	1		1	Congo Sese		1	1
Congo Lano	2		2	Congo Guelé	1		1	Congo Simba	1		1
Congo Lucuti	2		2	Congo Guembo	1		1	Congo Sita	1		1
Congo Matendi	2		2	Congo Jali	1		1	Congo Solón	1		1
Congo Muema	1	1	2	Congo Laba	1		1	Congo Suca	1		1
Congo Noque	2		2	Congo Leque	1		1	Congo Sucuté	1		1
Congo Quiso	2		2	Congo Llanga	1		1	Congo Tibo	1		1
Congo Sombo	2		2	Congo Lomica	1		1	Congo Timga	1		1
Congo Tambo	1	1	2	Congo Longo	1		1	Congo Totela	1		1
Congo Bafo	1		1	Congo Lotala	1		1	Congo Untacala	1		1
Congo Bandechendi	1		1	Congo Lufu	1		1	Congo Vinda	1		1
Total	87	21	108	Total	36	4	40	Total	38	2	40

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Chubasco

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Voyage Map

The *Chubasco* was the twenty ninth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brigantine, under the command of Geronimo Garcia, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Rio Pongo on 18 April 1834 loaded with an unspecified cargo. On 8 February 1835, this ship sailed from Africa with 275 people on board and 22 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 14 March, the HMS brig *Racer*, under the command of James Hope, detained this ship around N23° and W78°54. At the moment of capture, it was noted that the people were "in such a state of sickness" and everyone was placed in quarantine. During the trial, another 23 people died. On 24 April, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 230 people.

Resettlement Denied

A request to remove people from the *Chubasco* from Havana to Trinidad ties into the case of the *Joven Reina* and *Marte*. There was a proposal to send a convoy of "376 emancipated negroes" from these three ships. In mid May, medical officers detected cases of cholera in Havana. There was no report of any cases of cholera among these Liberated Africans, but on 20 May the request to resettle was refused.

Please note that the "Resettlement Resources" are repeated on the *Joven Reina* and *Marte* pages.

Trial Summary

Case No.	1835-0008	Date	1835	Ship	Chubasco	Commander	Geronimo Garcia	Where Captured	Off the coast of Africa	Where Sold	Havana
Number of People	275	Number of Deaths	22	Number of Emancipated	230	Number of Resettled	0	Number of Recaptured	0	Number of Recaptured	0

Resources

[Vessel Seizure](#)

[Captor's Declaration](#)

[Abstract of Evidence](#)

[Sentence](#)

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Register

[FO 313/60 Version](#)

[FO 84/172 Version](#)

[Excel Database](#)

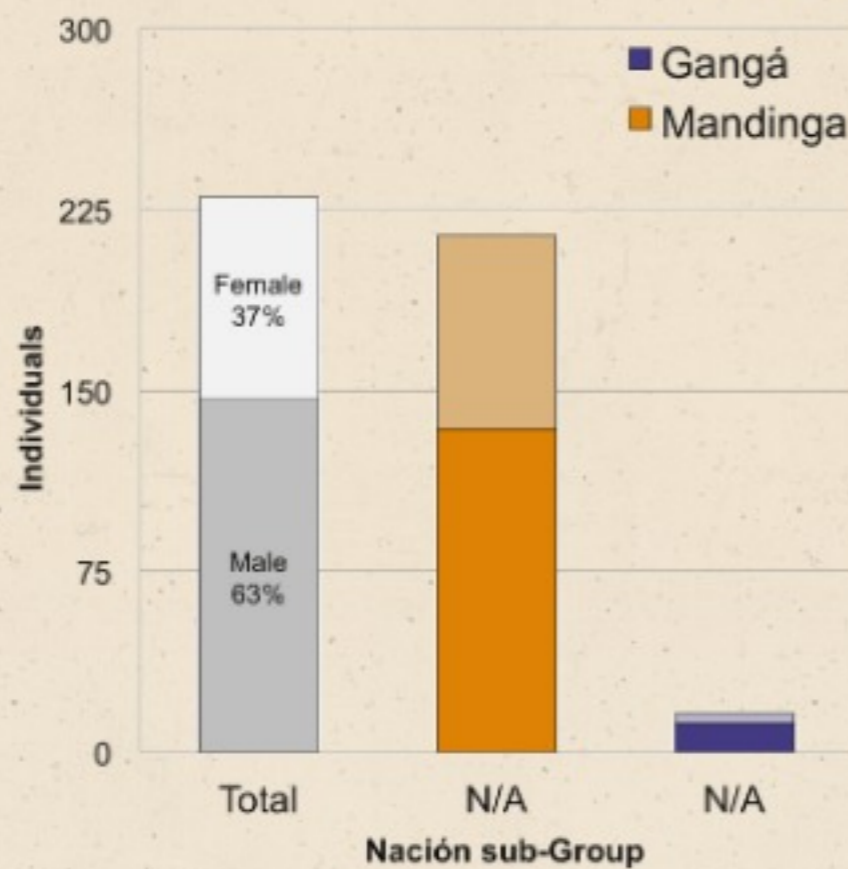
Resettlement

[Removal Request](#)

[Cholera](#)

[Resettlement Denied](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mandinga (no sub-group)	134	80	214	93.0
Gangá (no sub-group)	12	4	16	7.0
Total	146	84	230	

Additional Resources

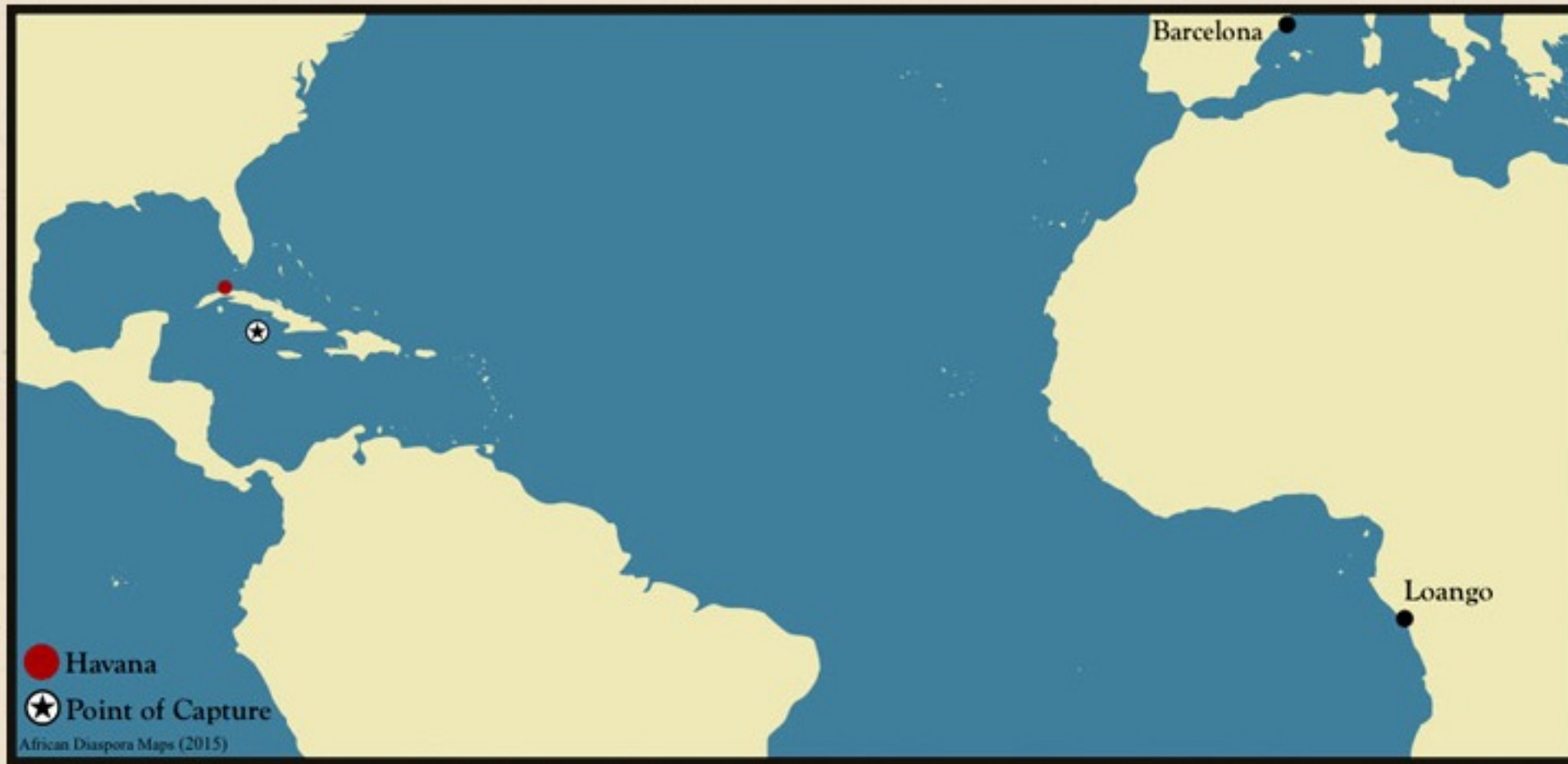
There are no additional resources at this time.



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Marte

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Voyage Map

The *Marte* was the thirtieth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brigantine, under the command of Juan Sagrera, began its voyage at Barcelona and set sail for Loango on 12 August 1834 loaded with aguardiente, along with some dry goods purchased at Gibraltar. On 25 February 1835, this ship sailed from Africa with 600 people on board and 151 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 17 April, the HMS brig *Skipjack*, under the command of Sidney H. Ussher, engaged with this ship from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m, whereby 1 seaman and 7 enslaved Africans died. The ship was detained off the south side of Cuba around N20°6 and W80°15. Upon their arrival to Havana, the people on board were "dying daily" because of dysentery and small pox. These people were placed into quarantine grounds of Chorrera and Marimelena. From the point of capture through the trial, another 123 people died. On 8 May, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 326 people.

Resettlement Denied

A request to remove people from the *Chubasco* from Havana to Trinidad ties into the case of the *Chubasco* and *Joven Reina*. There was a proposal to send a convoy of "376 emancipated negroes" from these three ships. In mid May, medical officers detected cases of cholera in Havana. There was no report of any cases of cholera among these Liberated Africans, but on 20 May the request to resettle was refused.

Please note that the "Resettlement Resources" are repeated on the *Chubasco* and *Joven Reina* pages.

Trial Summary

Case No.	313/60-61
Date	1835
Ship	Marte
Commander	Juan Sagrera
Origin	Barcelona
Destination	Loango
Convicted	Yes
Emancipated	326
Died	151
Resettled	No
Resources	FO 313/60-61 Version, FO 84/172 Version, Excel Database

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

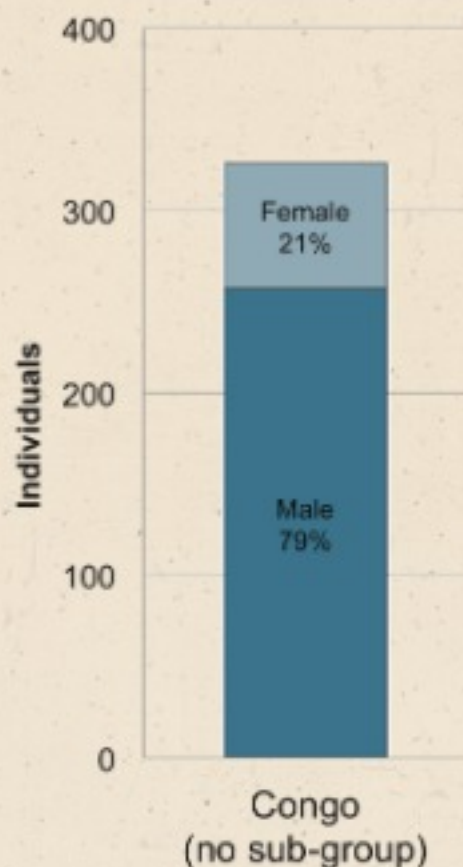
Register

- [FO 313/60-61 Version](#)
- [FO 84/172 Version](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Resettlement

- [Removal Request](#)
- [Cholera](#)
- [Resettlement Denied](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Congo (no sub-group)	257	69	326
Total	257	69	326

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Tita

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Voyage Map

The *Tita* was the thirty first conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Juan Costa, began its voyage at Matanzas on 10 July 1834 and then left Havana for Ouidah on 17 July loaded with a cargo of aguardiente and dry goods. On 25 May 1835, this ship sailed from Africa with 402 people on board and 8 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 29 June, the HMS sloop *Serpent*, under the command of Evan Nepean, detained this ship between Inagua Grande and the Cayo de Santo Domingo around N21°20 and W74°23. During the trial, 2 other people died. On 14 July, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 392 people.

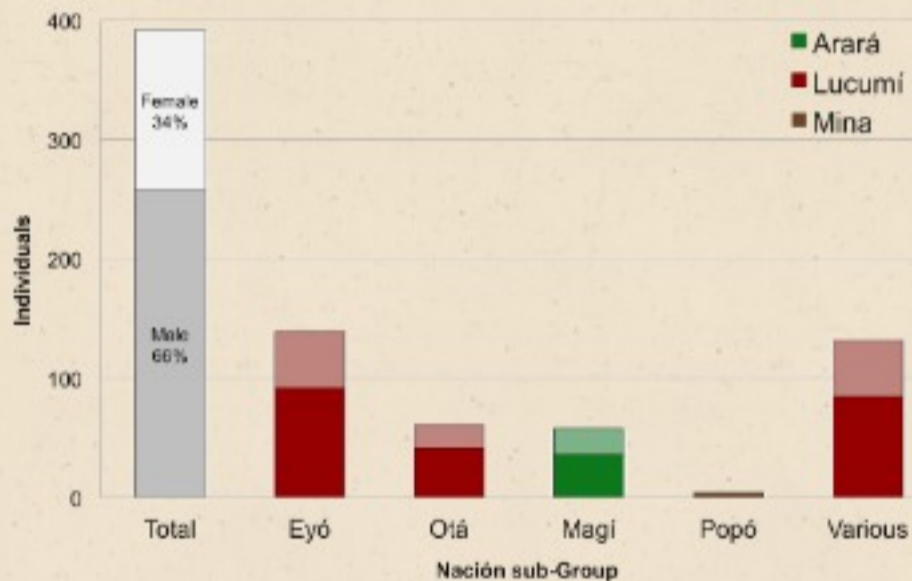
Resettlement to Trinidad

The removal of 268 Liberated Africans from Havana to Trinidad took place on 4 August. These people gave their consent "by means of an interpreter." Although the practice of making resettlement registers discontinued from this point onward, they selected "all the healthy females... and as many males" from the *Tita*. On 14 September, 262 Liberated Africans arrived to Trinidad on board the *Siete Hermanas* and 6 males died during the voyage.

Register

Unavailable

Register Statistics

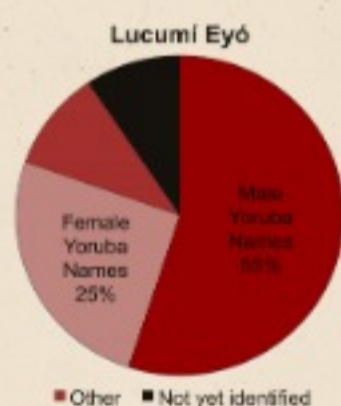


Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Eyó	92	47	139	35.5
Lucumí Otá	42	19	61	15.6
Arará Magí	36	22	58	14.8
Mina Popó	2	0	2	0.1
Lucumí (various)	85	47	132	33.7
Total	257	135	392	

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total	Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total	Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Evá	37	20	57	Lucumí Layí	2	0	2	Lucumí Liama	1	0	1
Lucumí Llabú	20	20	40	Lucumí Bogú	1	0	1	Lucumí Pové	1	0	1
Lucumí Tapó	5	5	10	Lucumí Chamvá	0	1	1	Lucumí Sabé	1	0	1
Lucumí (no sub-group)	9	0	9	Lucumí Dasá	1	0	1	Lucumí Vacío	1	0	1
Lucumí Yesa	3	0	3	Lucumí Efú	1	0	1	Lucumí Yacó	0	1	1
Lucumí Ecuá	2	0	2	Total	5	1	6	Total	4	1	5
Total	76	45	121								

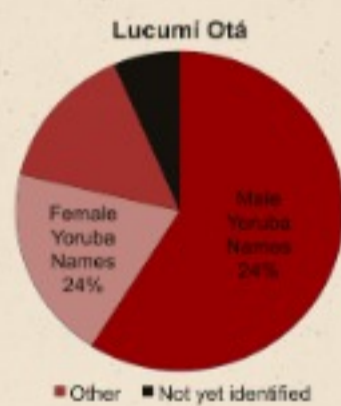
Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



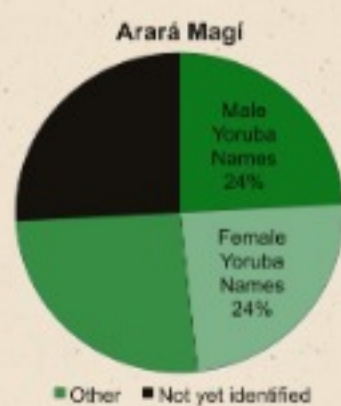
Lucumí Eyó	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	76	35	111	80.4
Other	8	6	14	10.1
Not yet identified	7	6	13	9.4
Total	91	47	138	

Other Lucumí Eyó	Male	Female	Total
Fon	3	3	6
Delta Region	2	1	3
Twi	0	2	2
Muslim	3	0	3
Total	8	6	14



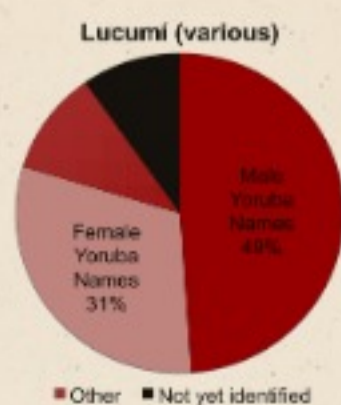
Lucumí Otá	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	36	12	48	78.7
Other	4	5	9	14.8
Not yet identified	2	2	4	6.5
Total	42	19	61	

Other Lucumí Otá	Male	Female	Total
Twi	1	2	3
Fon	1	1	2
Delta Region	0	2	2
East of the Niger	1	0	1
Muslim	1	0	1
Total	4	5	9



Arará Magí	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	14	14	28	48.2
Other	13	2	15	25.9
Not yet identified	9	6	15	25.9
Total	36	22	58	

Other Arará Magí	Male	Female	Total
Fon	5	1	6
Muslim	3	0	3
Delta Region	2	0	2
Senegambia	2	0	2
Twi	1	1	2
Total	13	2	15



Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	65	41	106	79.8
Other	9	5	14	10.5
Not yet identified	11	1	13	9.7
Total	85	47	133	

Other Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Twi	5	1	6
Fon	2	2	4
Delta Region	1	1	2
Muslim	1	0	1
Senegambia	1	0	1
Total	9	5	14

Additional Names Data

Mina Popó: 2 Twi males

Additional Resources

Trial Summary

Doc ID	Date	Author	Accession
FO 313/61	1835	Juan Costa	139
FO 84/172	1835	Evan Nepean	132

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Amália

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Voyage Map

The *Amália* was the thirty second conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish galeata, under the command of José Ramon Manene, began its voyage at Trinidad de Cuba on 11 March 1835 for the Congo River on loaded with a cargo of cotton goods, aguardiente, gunpowder and dry goods. On 2 September, this ship sailed from Africa with 207 people on board and 4 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 7 October, the HMS sloop *Serpent*, under the command of Evan Nepean, detained this ship to the west of Grenada around N12°0 and W62°55. During the trial, 3 other people died. On 23 November, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 200 people. Since there were only 2 small girls on this ship, while a majority of the remainder were boys, it does not appear that anyone from this ship was removed from Cuba.

Trial Summary

Date	Place	Case	Defendant	Prosecution	Judicial Authority
1835	Havana	Amália	José Ramon Manene	Comisión de Comercio de la Habana	Comisión de Comercio de la Habana

Resources

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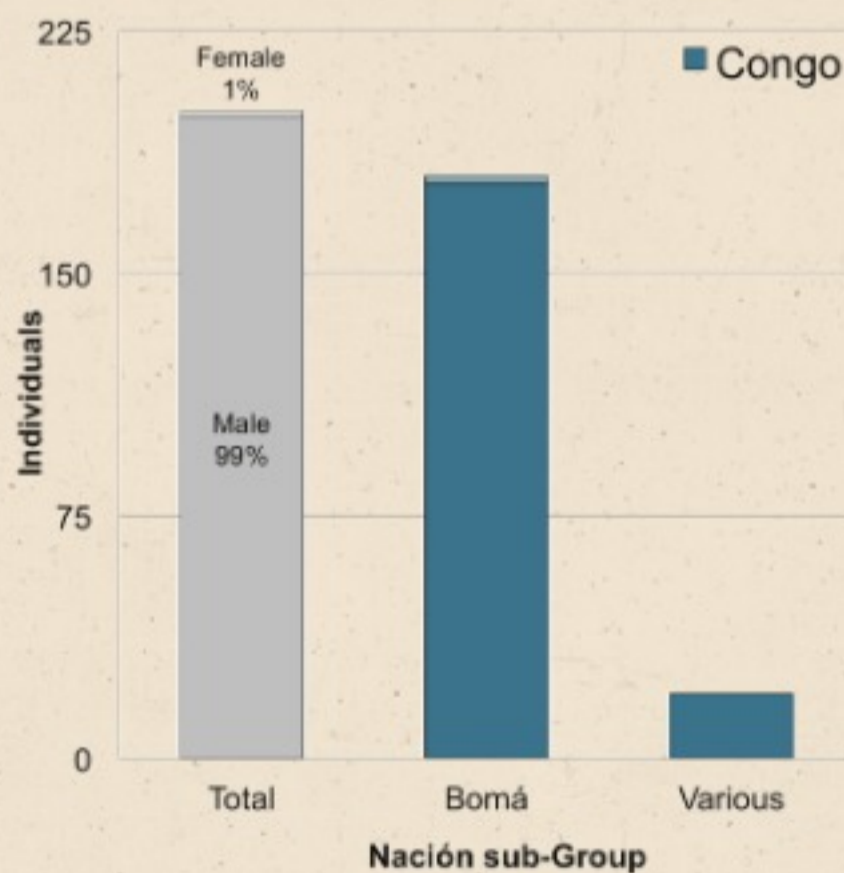
Register

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Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Congo Bomá	178	2	180	90.0
Congo (various)	20	0	20	10.0
Total	198	2	200	

Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total
Congo Mondongo	6	0	6
Congo Musundí	5	0	5
Congo Moyombe	3	0	3
Congo Real	3	0	3
Congo Luango	2	0	2
Congo Cabinda	1	0	1
Total	20	0	20

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Diligência

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Ship	Date	Case	Ship	Commander	Number of Slaves	Number of Deaths
Diligência	1834	FO 313/61	Champion	Robert Fair	210	79

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
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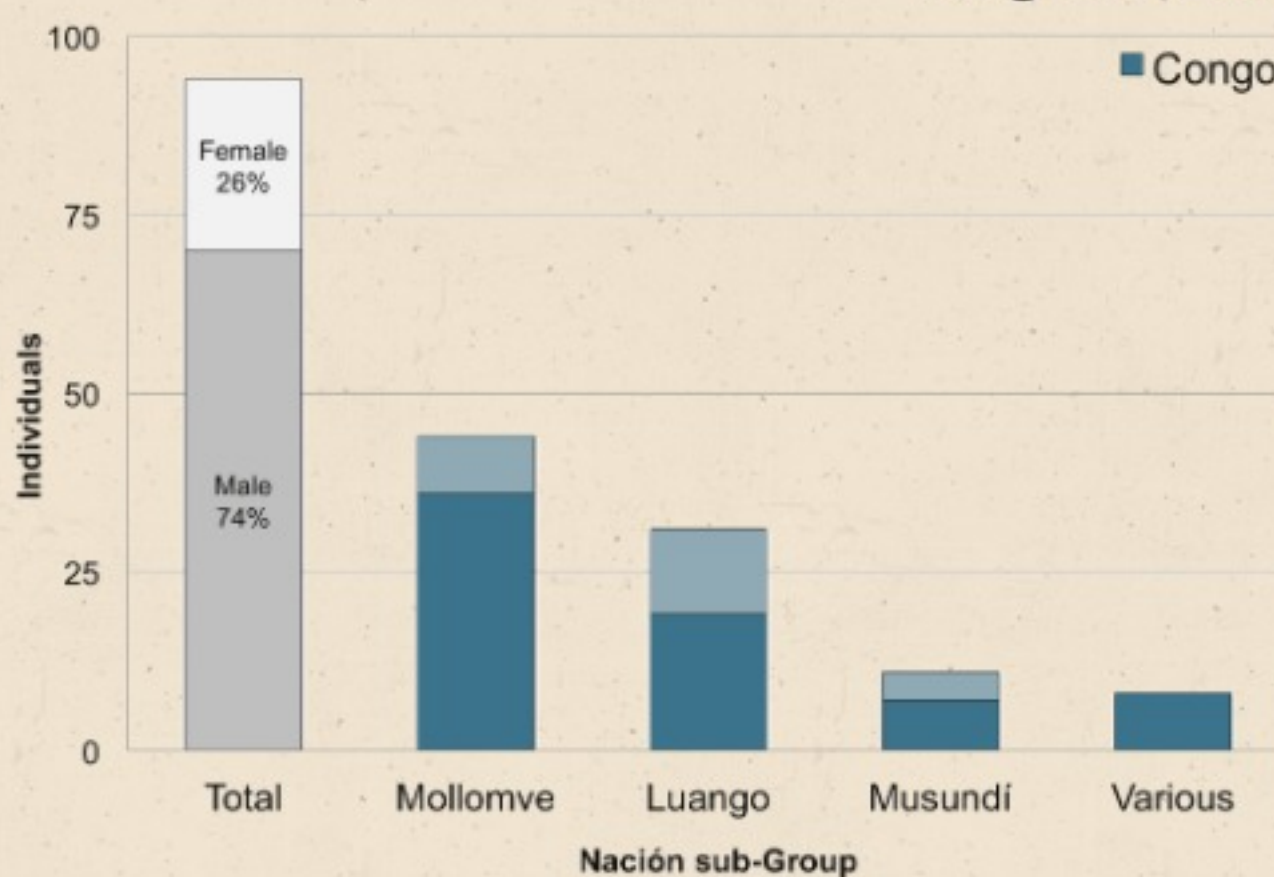
Register

- [FO 313/61 Version \(First page missing\)](#)
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The *Diligência* was the thirty third conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Felix Casas, began its voyage at Nuevitas on 9 November 1834 for St. Thomas, Puerto Rico and then on to Mayumba loaded with a cargo of cotton goods, gunpowder and a few muskets. Casas died on the African coast and thereafter Adolfo de Wallex assumed command. On 21 October 1835, this ship sailed from Africa with 210 people on board and 79 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 7 December, the HMS sloop *Champion*, under the command of Robert Fair, detained this ship off the north coast of Cuba around N20°44 and W75°12. During the voyage to Havana, another 11 people died, and upon arrival to the city, everyone on board was placed in quarantine due to their unhealthy state. Due to health reasons, another 37 people died during the trial. On 28 December, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for only 94 people. There is no indication of anyone being removed from Cuba.

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Congo Mollomve	36	8	44	46.8
Congo Luango	19	12	31	33.0
Congo Musundi	7	4	11	11.7
Congo (various)	8	0	8	8.5
Total	70	24	94	

Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total
Congo Bomá	2	0	2
Congo Lemba	2	0	2
Congo Manba	1	0	1
Congo Mulimba	1	0	1
Congo Musimba	1	0	1
Congo Muyala	1	0	1
Total	8	0	8

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Ninfa

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Voyage Map

The *Ninfa*, alias *Matanzera*, was the thirty fourth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish brigantine, under the command of Augustin Barcet, began its voyage at Matanzas on 2 May 1835 for Calabar loaded with a cargo of dry goods, gunpowder, muskets and aguardiente. On 16 November, this ship sailed from Africa with 518 people on board and 68 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 7 January 1836, the HMS schooner *Pincher*, under the command of Lieutenant George Byng, detained this vessel around N20°10'50 and W75°30. During the trial, another 17 people died due to "heaping together a multitude in so narrow a space... and above all of the dangers proceeding from an evil like Dysentery." By registration, another 54 people died. On 25 January, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for only 396 people. Due to their poor physical health and quarantine, there is no indication of anyone being removed from Cuba.

Trial Summary

Act of Seizure	Act of Sale	Act of Sentence	Act of Release	Act of Emancipation	Act of Manumission
View	View	View	View	View	View

Resources

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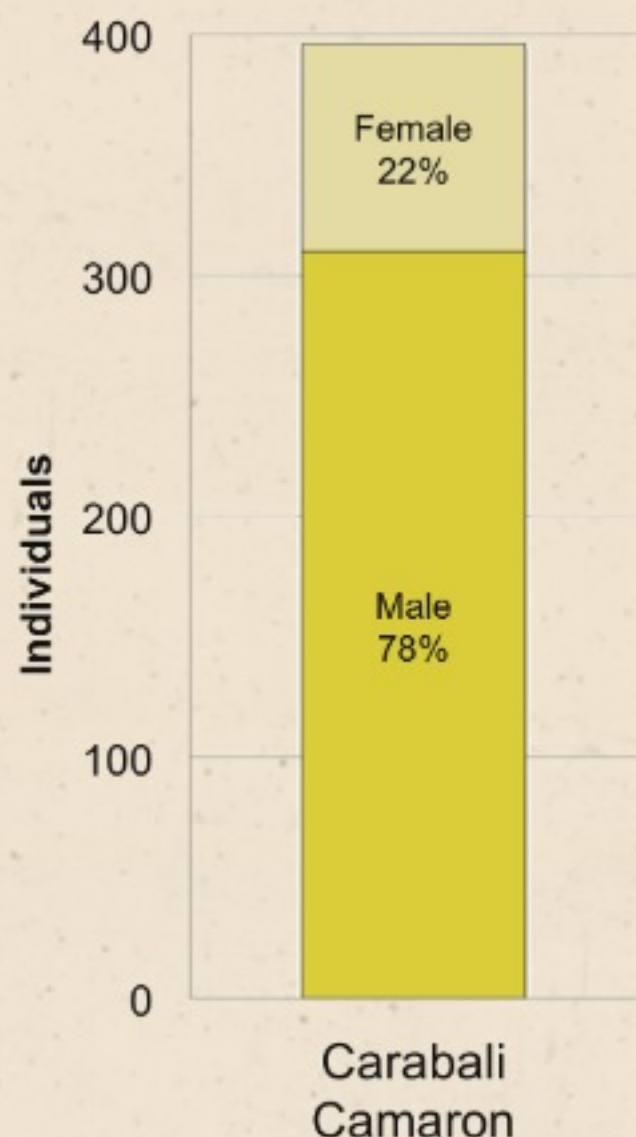
Register

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Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Camaron	310	86	396
Total	310	86	396

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.


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Zafiro

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Voyage Map

Trial Summary

Case No.	35
Date	1836
Ship	Zafiro
Commander	José Uriate
Origin	Ouidah
Destination	Havana
Number of Enslaved Africans	381
Number of Deaths	12

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
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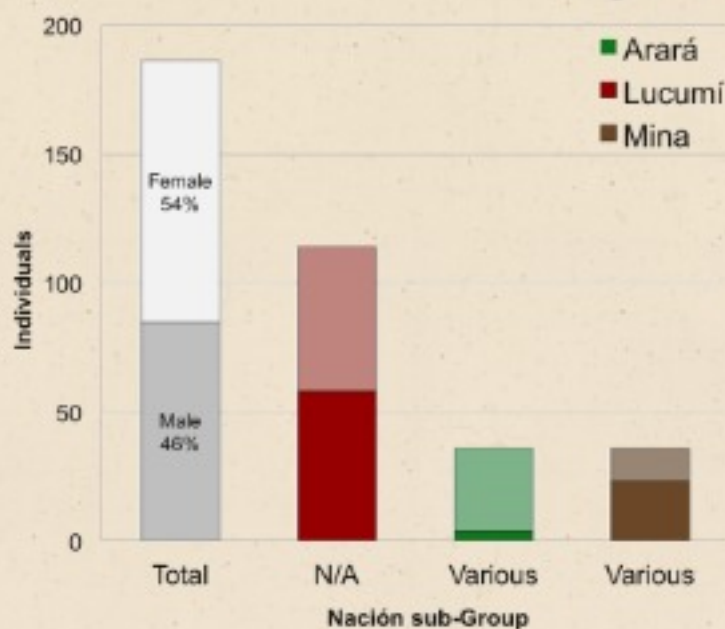
Register

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The *Zafiro*, alias *Ricomar*, was the thirty fifth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. There was "no legal evidence" showing when and where this Spanish brigantine began its journey. On 8 January 1836, under the command of José Uriate, 381 enslaved Africans boarded this ship at Ouidah and 12 people died during the middle passage.

On 2 March, the HMS sloop *Champion*, under the command of Robert Fair, found this ship off the north coast of Cuba around N23°9 and W81°53. After the ship was run ashore, the master and several crew escaped and made several enslaved Africans "jump overboard [so that] (thirty-two) were in consequence drowned." Many people trying to escape were seized on the beach and only 188 people were taken to Havana. Upon arrival, everyone was placed into quarantine. During the trial, another 2 people died. On 12 March, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 186 people. There is no indication of anyone removed from Cuba.

Register Statistics



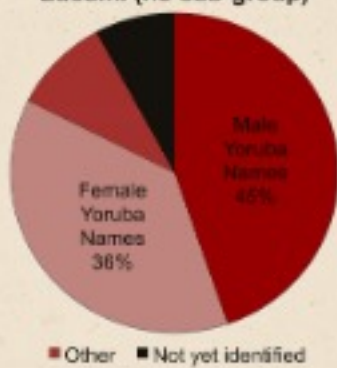
Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí (no sub-group)	58	56	114	61.2
Arará (various)	4	32	36	19.4
Mina (various)	23	13	36	19.4
Total	85	101	186	

Nación sub-Group	Male	Female	Total
Arará (various)			
Arará (no sub-group)	4	30	34
Arará Magí		2	2
Total	4	32	36
Mina (various)			
Mina Popó	9	13	22
Mina (no sub-group)	14		14
Total	23	13	36

Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)

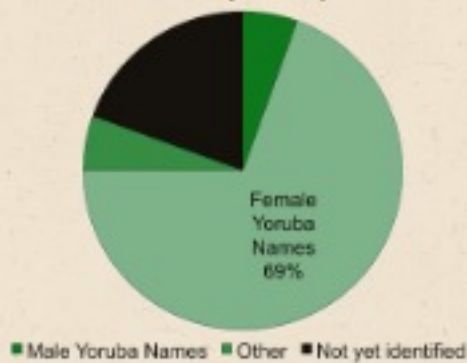
Lucumí (no sub-group)



Lucumí (no sub-group)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	51	43	94	82.4
Other	3	8	11	9.6
Not yet identified	4	5	9	7.9
Total	58	56	114	

Other Lucumí	Male	Female	Total
Fon	1	4	5
Twi	1	3	4
Delta Region		1	1
Muslim	1		1
Total	3	8	11

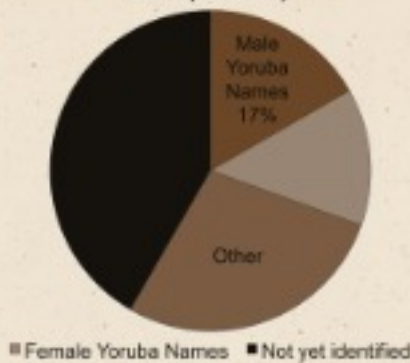
Arará (various)



Arará (various)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	2	25	27	82.4
Other		2	2	9.6
Not yet identified	2	5	7	7.9
Total	4	32	36	

Other Arará	Male	Female	Total
Fon		1	1
Delta Region		1	1
Total	2	2	4

Mina (various)



Mina (various)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	6	5	11	31.0
Other	9	1	10	28.0
Not yet identified	8	7	15	41.0
Total	23	13	36	

Other Mina	Male	Female	Total
Twi	7	1	8
Fon	1		1
Delta Region	1		1
Total	9	1	10

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Preciosa

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Voyage Map

The *Preciosa* was the thirty sixth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Santiago Comas, began its voyage at Puerto Rico and set sail for Rio Pongo on 4 December 1835 loaded with a cargo of liquors, gunpowder, guns, looking glasses and tobacco. On 12 June 1836, this ship sailed from Africa with 295 people on board, excluding 5 "Kroomen" employed as interpreters and crew. During the middle passage, 9 people died.

On 13 July, the HMS schooner *Pincher*, under the command of George Byng, detained this ship off the coast of Cuba around N23°37'0 and W81°11'0. During the trial, 1 person died. On 23 July, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 290 people, including the Kroomen.

Resettlement to Belize

The decision to remove people from the *Preciosa* from Havana to Belize or British Honduras occurred according to Article 2 of Annex C to the 1835 Amendments of 28 June 1835. The decision to resettle these people using the *Preciosa* took place during the trial. A health report was provided, whereby the sick and injured were separated from the main group.

Due to health reasons, there were upwards of 29 people who were unable to make leave Cuba. On 28 July, 198 males and 63 females left Cuba and landed in Belize on 7 August. At their arrival, 17 males and 1 female were "in a very debilitated state" and 10 people died during this voyage. There is no specific register for those people who went to Belize.

Trial Summary

Ship	Year	Case	Date	Commander	Number of people on board	Number of people who died	Number of people who were rescued	Number of people who were resettled
Preciosa	1835		12 June 1836	Santiago Comas	295	9	1	290

Resources

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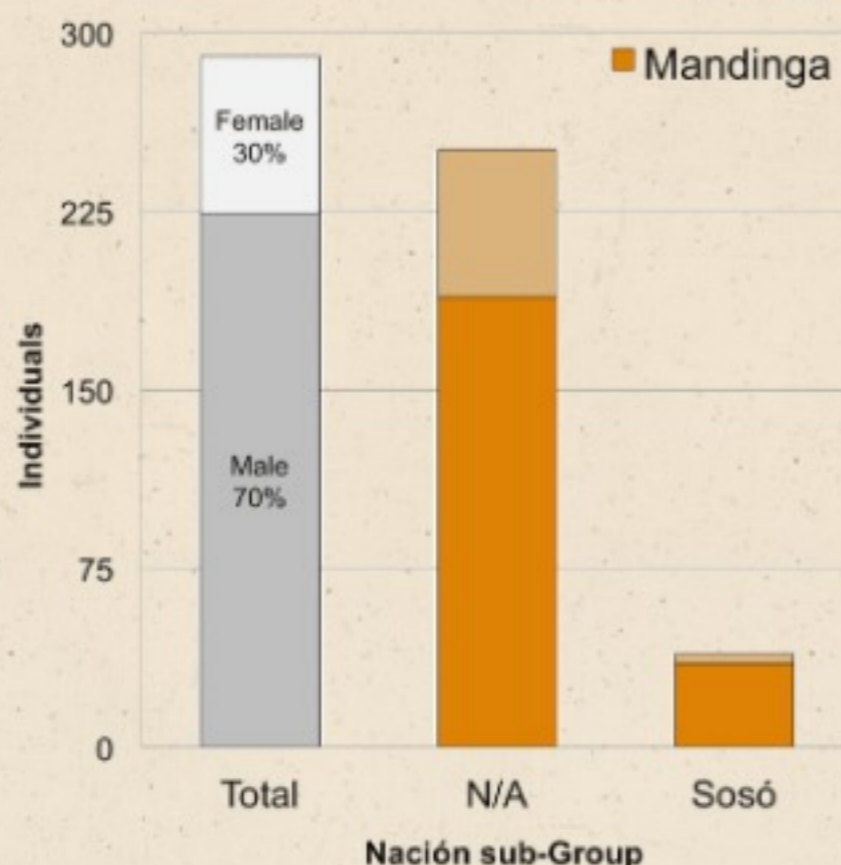
Register

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Resettlement

- [Decision to Remove](#)
- [Health Reports](#)
- [Belize Arrival](#)
- [Receipts](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mandinga (no sub-group)	189	62	251	86.6
Mandinga Sosó	35	4	39	13.4
Total	224	66	290	

Additional Resources

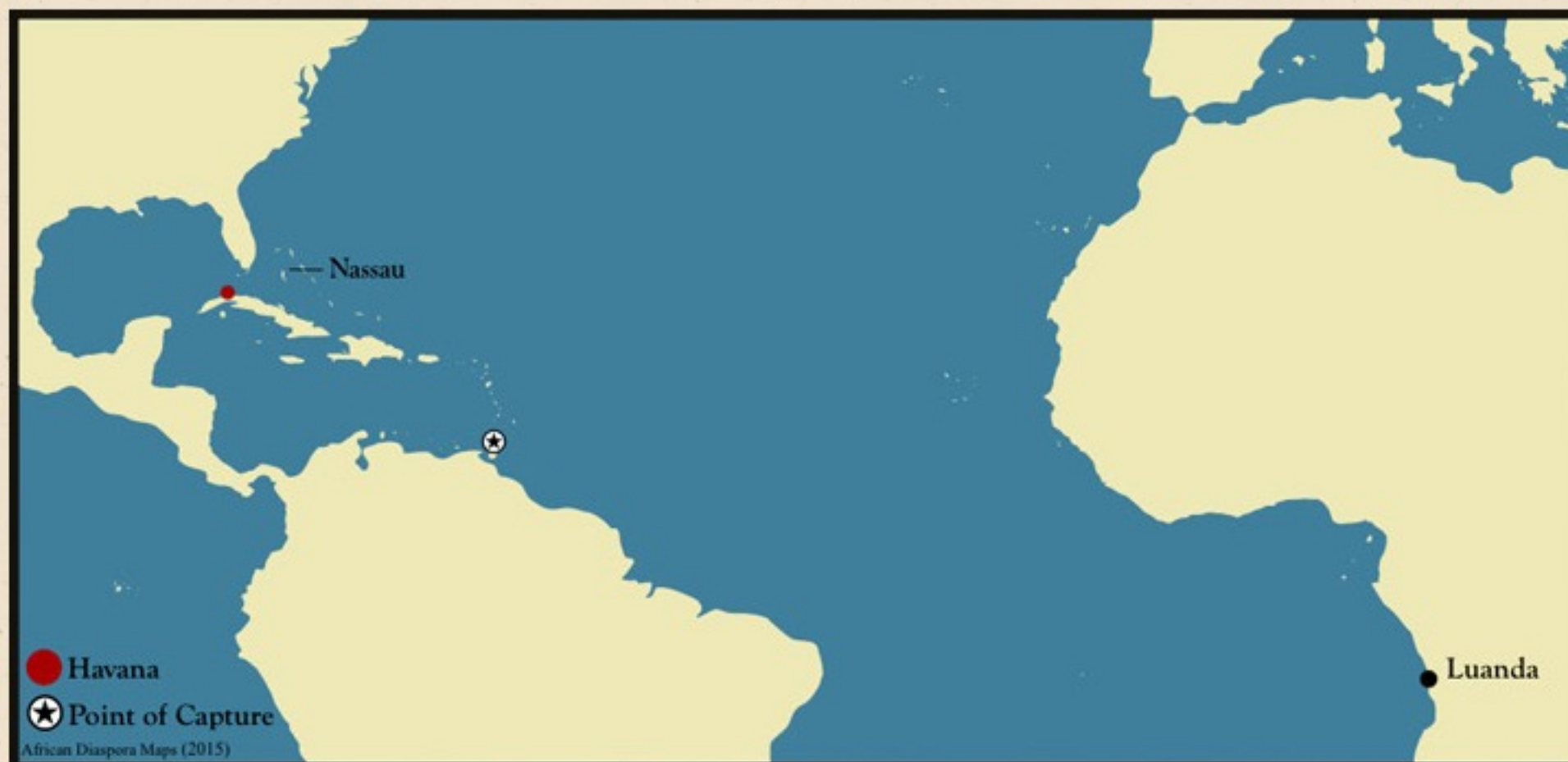
There are no additional resources at this time.



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Empresa

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Voyage Map

The *Empresa* was the thirty seventh conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish smack, under the command of Andres Colomar, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for Luanda on 20 May 1836 loaded with an unspecified cargo. On 20 August, this ship sailed from Africa with 450 people on board and 16 individuals died during the middle passage.

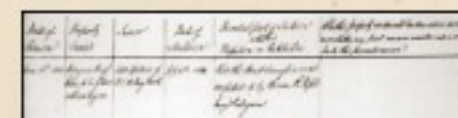
On 28 September, the HMS schooner *Vestal*, under the command of William Jones, detained this ship between Tobago and Grenada around N11°10 and W62°15. On the way to Havana, the ship was forced to land at Montego Bay, Jamaica to replenish provisions and water. After the capture and during the trial, another 27 people died. On 7 November, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 407 people.

Resettlement to Nassau

The decision to remove people from the *Empresa* from Havana to Nassau in the Bahamas occurred on 10 November. All of the people who survived were cleared to resettle, but another 1 person died shortly after registration. The barque *Cuba* of Hamburg, under the command of Julius Gutschow, was commissioned to take 406 Liberated Africans - 357 males and 47 females - to the Bahamas.

On 19 November, 393 Liberated Africans arrived at Nassau because 11 died during this voyage. According to the death reports, these individuals can be identified through the register numbers.

Trial Summary



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[Excel Database](#)

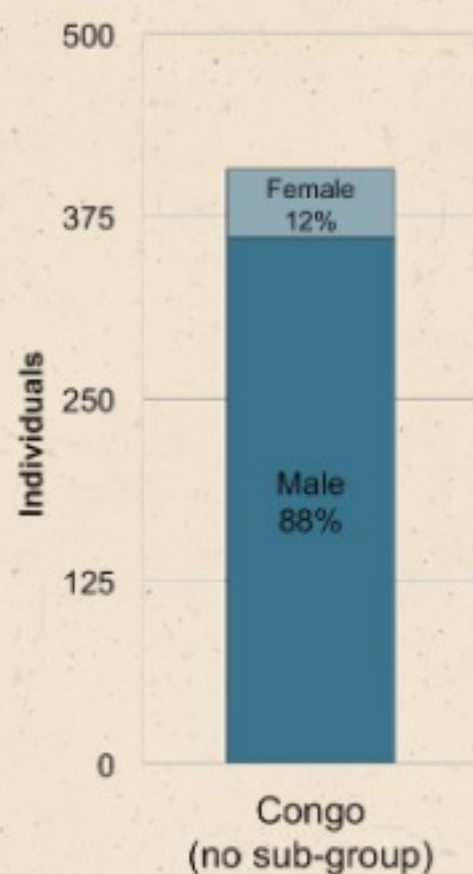
Resettlement

[Decision to Remove](#)

[Nassau Arrival](#)

[Deaths](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Congo (no sub-group)	360	47	407
Total	360	47	407

Additional Resources

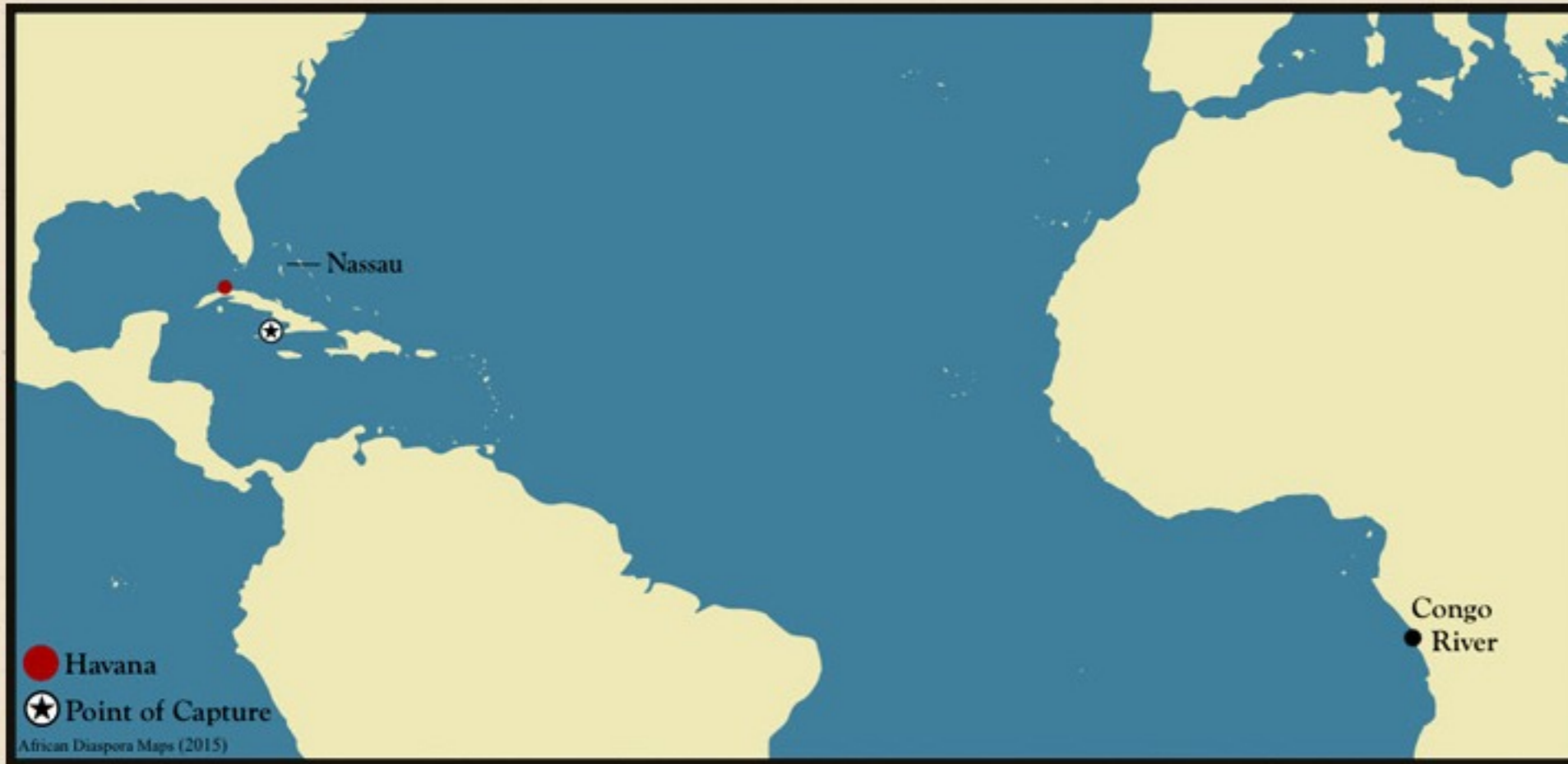
There are no additional resources at this time.



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Antoñica

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Voyage Map

The *Antoñica* was the thirty eighth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Geronimo Giscafre, began its voyage at Havana and set sail for the Congo River on 30 June 1836 loaded with a cargo of cotton goods, aguardiente, muskets and "some other effects." On 29 April 1837, this ship sailed from Africa with 185 people on board and 2 individuals died during the middle passage.

Nassau

On June 7, the HMS brig *Racer*, under the command of James Hope, detained this ship off of Cape Cruz on the south side of Cuba around N19°78 and W78°42. Instead of taking these people to Havana, Hope unloaded them directly in Nassau "for their health." The Spanish judge opposed this decision because it violated the treaty "without the permission of the Mixed Court of Justice." Regardless, these 183 people remained in the Bahamas.

Havana Trial

On 11 September, the trial of the *Antoñica* ended in Havana. The court condemned this slave vessel and required emancipation certificates for 183 people, which was completed at Nassau (as the register indicates).

In late 1839, this case, along with the *Caridad Cubana*, was used to reason why the practice of making registers should be discontinued. It proved to be too "much labor... to comply exactly with the letter of the Treaty, when no object could be attained but giving unnecessary trouble." The *Antoñica* register was originally not made "precisely according to the accustomed forms [and was] required to be sent back [to Nassau] for correction."

Trial Summary

Ship	Antoñica	Date	30 June 1836	Commander	Geronimo Giscafre
Origin	Havana	Destination	Congo River	Convicted	Yes
Number of people	185	Number of deaths	2	Number of survivors	183

Nassau

[Nassau Arrival](#)

[Register Concerns](#)

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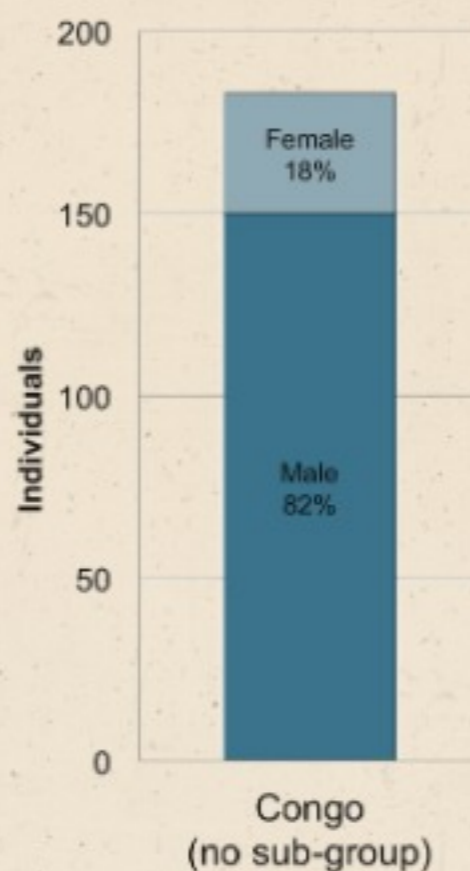
Register

[FO 313/62 Version](#)

[FO 84 Unavailable](#)

[Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Congo (no sub-group)	150	33	183
Total	150	33	183

Additional Resources

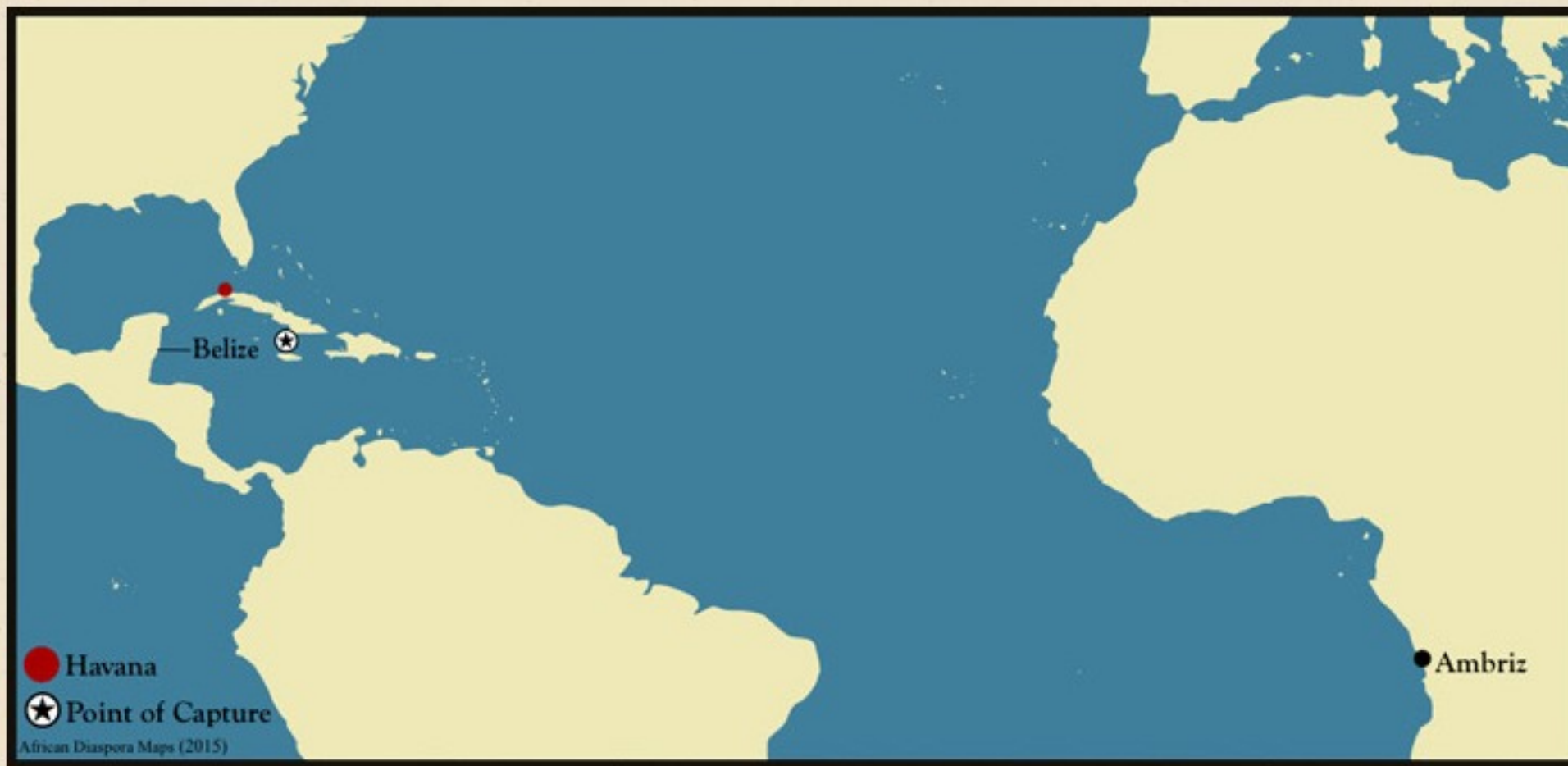
There are no additional resources at this time.



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Matilde

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Voyage Map

The *Matilde* was the thirty ninth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Pedro Mas, began its voyage at Santiago de Cuba on an unknown date and set sail for Ambriz loaded with a cargo of linen bales, 250 iron bars, muskets and aguardiente. Pedro Mas was left behind in West Africa as a prisoner, after which Miguel Aldabo assumed command of this ship. In total, 272 people boarded this ship and 13 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 4 December 1837, the HMS sloop *Snake*, under the command of Alexander Milne, detained this ship around N19°38 and W77°12. After the capture and during the trial, another 4 people died. On 18 December, the court condemned this slave vessel for sale and issued emancipation certificates for 255 people. Upon their arrival to Havana, these people were put on board the *Romney*, which was a ship the British Government owned and moored in the Bay of Havana to house and look after Liberated Africans during the trial.

Resettlement to Belize

The decision to remove people from the *Empresa* from Havana to Nassau in the Bahamas occurred shortly after the trial, whereby 1 other person died. On 31 December, 220 people were sent to Belize, 16 men enlisted in the First and Second Companies of the British West India Company to serve on the *Romney* and 18 people were quarantined in Havana due to small pox.

Please Note documentation from Belize confirming the arrival of people from the *Matilde* appears to be unavailable in the FO 84 series from Cuba.

Trial Summary

Case No.	1837-1838	1837-1838	1837-1838	1837-1838
Date	1837-1838	1837-1838	1837-1838	1837-1838
Case Name	Matilde	Matilde	Matilde	Matilde
Case Description	Slave ship	Slave ship	Slave ship	Slave ship
Case Status	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed

Resources

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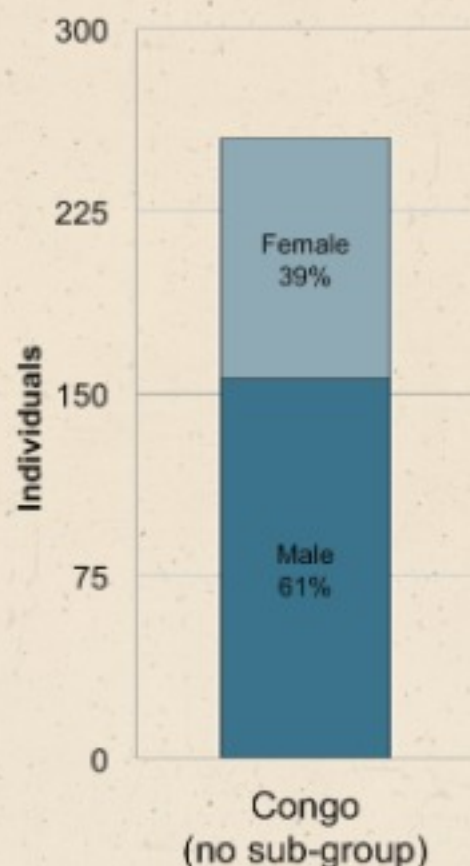
Register

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Resettlement

- [Belize Departure](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Congo (no sub-group)	156	99	255
Total	156	99	255

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Sierra del Pilar

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Voyage Map

The *Sierra del Pilar* was the fortieth conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Miguel de Oliveira, was "bought in December last [1838] at the Cape de Verde Islands." From there, it went to Lagos loaded with a cargo of gunpowder and "other merchandise." On 18 March 1839, this ship sailed from Africa with 255 people on board and 40 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 4 June, the HMS sloop *Pickle*, under the command of Frederick Holland, chased this ship for several hours off the south coast of Cuba, until it ran aground on the Isle of Pines. After, the captain and the crew escape on shore with 35 enslaved Africans. Holland set fire to the *Sierra del Pilar*, which was damaged beyond repair, and took 180 enslaved Africans to Havana, where they were placed on board the *Romney*. From the point of capture and through the trial, another 8 people died. On 21 June, the court declared the ship engaged in the illegal slave trade and issued emancipation certificates for 172 people.

Resettlement to Grenada

The removal of people from the *Sierra del Pilar* from Havana to Grenada occurred "the day after the receipt of emancipation certificates." All 172 people from this ship went to Grenada on board the *Louis Frederick*. On 12 August, the *Louis Frederick* returned to Havana "after fulfilling her engagement." It remains unclear how many people, if any, died during this voyage.

Trial Summary

Case No.	1839-0040
Date	1839
Ship	Sierra del Pilar
Commander	Miguel de Oliveira
Origin	Lagos, Africa
Destination	Havana, Cuba
Number of Enslaved Africans	255
Number of Deaths	40
Number of Survivors	215
Number of Resettled	172
Number of Freed	172

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
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Expense Report
Unavailable

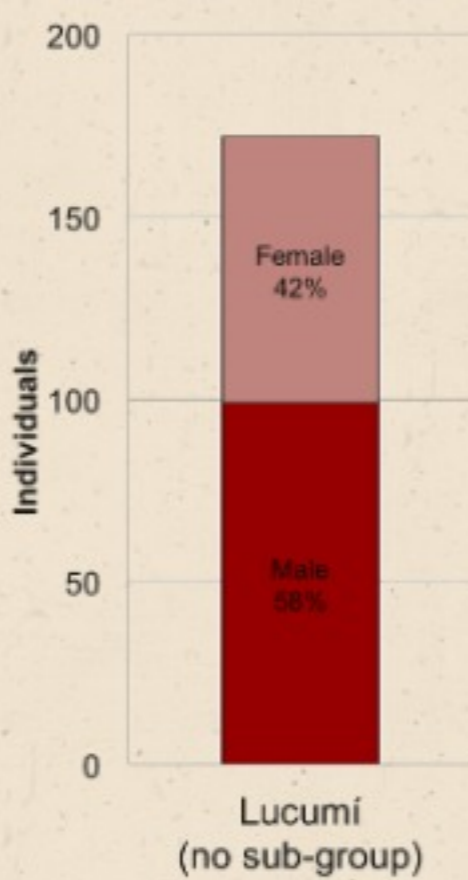
Register

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- [Excel Database](#)

Resettlement

- [Grenada Departure](#)

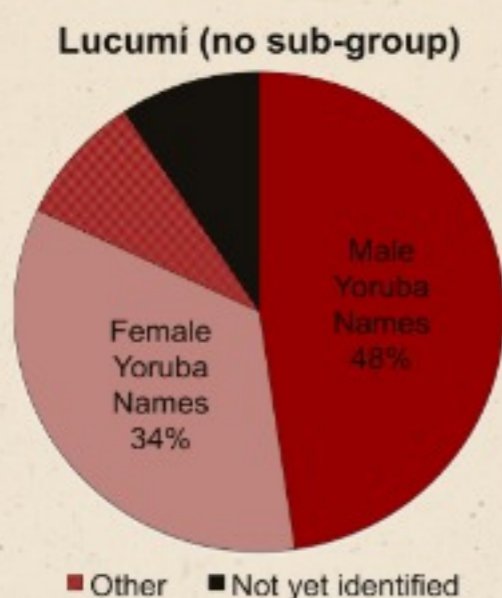
Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí (no sub-group)	99	73	172
Total	99	73	172

Analysis of Documented African Names

For more information related to the analysis of documented African names [click here](#)



Lucumí (no sub-group)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Yoruba	82	59	141	82.0
Other	10	5	15	8.7
Not yet identified	7	9	16	9.3
Total	99	73	172	

Other Lucumí	Male	Female	Total
Delta Region	3	1	4
Fon	2	2	4
Christian	1	2	3
Muslim	3		3
Twi	1		1
Total	10	5	15

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



[Back](#)

Caridad Cubana

[Next](#)



Voyage Map

The *Caridad Cubana* was the forty first conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish galeata, under the command of Sebastian Fabrequez, began its voyage at Santiago de Cuba on 9 March 1839 for Bissau loaded with a cargo of sugar, rum, coffee and "five cases of common merchandise." Soon after, 175 enslaved people this ship "from another island opposite [to Bissau] called Sarramento" and 1 person died during the middle passage.

Jamaica

On 3 July 1839, the HMS sloop *Snake*, under the command of John B. May, detained this vessel to the north of Puerto Rico around N19°78 and W78°42. After, they then went to Jamaica because there were not "sufficient provisions" to go to Havana. The Liberated Africans were "kept together at Port Antonio in Jamaica, on account of the small pox having broke out among them." During the trial in Havana, another 28 people died.

Havana Trial

On 3 August, the court declared the ship had engaged in the illegal slave trade and issued emancipation certificates for 146 people. The registers went to Havana for the trial. In this case, along with the *Antoñica*, was used to reason why the practice of making registers should be discontinued. It proved to be too "much labor... to comply exactly with the letter of the Treaty, when no object could be attained but giving unnecessary trouble."

Trial Summary

Case No.	1839-1840	1839-1840	1839-1840	1839-1840	1839-1840
Ship Name	Caridad Cubana	Caridad Cubana	Caridad Cubana	Caridad Cubana	Caridad Cubana
Commander	Sebastian Fabrequez	Sebastian Fabrequez	Sebastian Fabrequez	Sebastian Fabrequez	Sebastian Fabrequez
Date	March 9, 1839	March 9, 1839	March 9, 1839	March 9, 1839	March 9, 1839
Origin	Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba
Destination	Bissau	Bissau	Bissau	Bissau	Bissau
Enslaved	175	175	175	175	175
Died	1	1	1	1	1
Released	146	146	146	146	146
Notes					

Jamaica

[Jamaica Departure](#)

Resources

[Vessel Seizure](#)

[Captor's Declaration](#)

[Abstract of Evidence](#)

[Sentence](#)

[Expense Report](#)

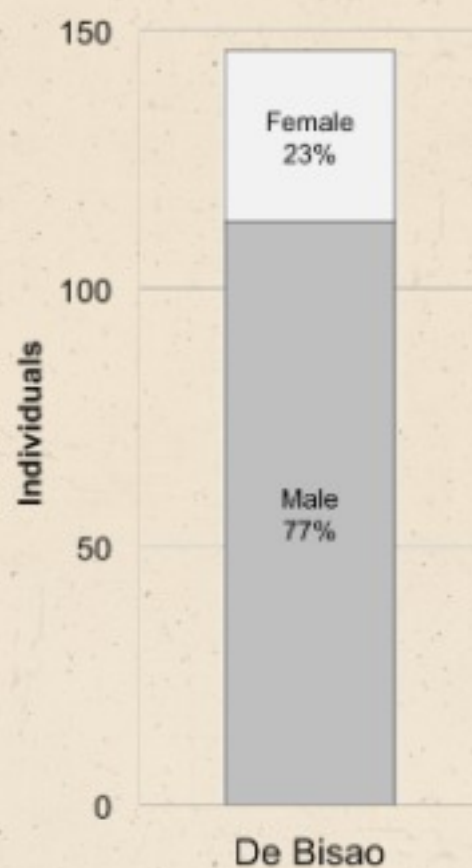
Register

[FO 313/62 Version](#)

[FO 84 Unavailable](#)

[Excel Database](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
De Bisao	113	33	146
Total	113	33	146

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



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Jesús María

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Voyage Map

The *Jesús María* was the forty second conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Lorenzo Ruíz, began its voyage at St. Thomas for Sierra Leone loaded with a cargo of potatoes and onions. After unloading the cargo there, the captain died and the ship fell under the command of the owner, Vicente Morales, who changed the plan and proceeded to Sherbro to buy slaves. Likely in mid-to-late 1840, 278 people boarded this ship and 26 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 29 December 1840, the HMS sloop *Ringdove*, under the command of Keith Stewart, detained this ship off to the northwest of Santa Cruz around N17°56 and W64°55. Upon their arrival to Havana, the survivors were placed on board the *Romney*. From the point of capture and through the trial, another 18 people died. On 13 January 1841, the court declared the ship engaged in the illegal slave trade and issued emancipation certificates for 234 people.

Resettlement to Nassau

The removal of people from the *Jesús María* from Havana to Nassau in the Bahamas occurred after the receipt of emancipation certificates on 21 January 1841. On 4 February, 234 people arrived Nassau. During the voyage from Havana, 13 people died from dysentery.

Trial Summary

Case	Year	Ship	Commander	Where Captured	Where Arrived	Where Resettled	Where Settled
Jesús María	1840	Spanish schooner	Lorenzo Ruíz	Sherbro	Havana	Nassau	Nassau

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)
- [Expense Report](#)

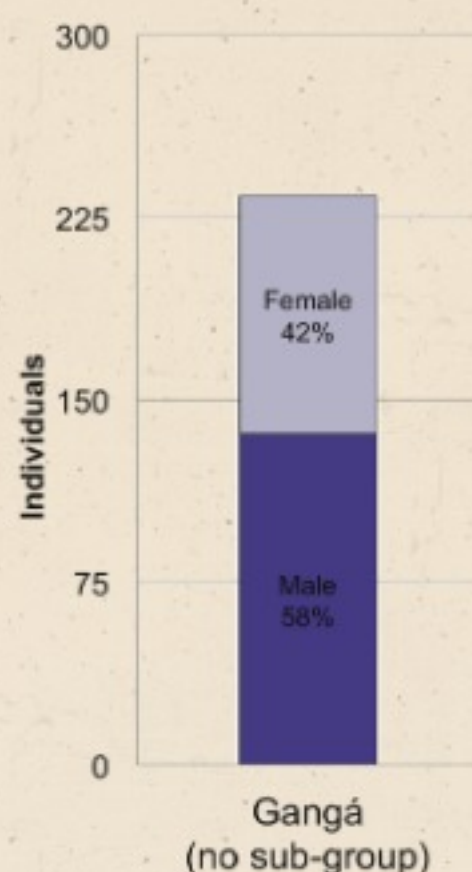
Register

- [FO 313/62 Version](#)
- [FO 84 Unavailable](#)
- [Excel Database](#)

Resettlement

[Nassau](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total
Gangá (no sub-group)	136	98	234
Total	136	98	234

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



[Back](#)

Segunda Rosario



Voyage Map

The *Segunda Rosario* was the forty third conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission. This Spanish schooner, under the command of Francisco Peirano, began its voyage at Havana for Rio Pongo in mid-to-late 1840 loaded with a cargo of tobacco and "ready made clothes." On 3 January 1841, this ship sailed from Africa with 324 enslaved Africans on board and 34 individuals died during the middle passage.

On 27 January, the HMS sloop *Cleopatra*, under the command of Alexander Milne, detained this ship close to St. Thomas around N18°5 and W64°40'10. Upon their arrival to Havana, the survivors were placed on board the *Romney*. From the point of capture and through the trial, another 2 people died. On 18 February, the court declared the ship engaged in the illegal slave trade and issued emancipation certificates for 281 people. This appears to be the last case of the Havana Slave Trade Commission with a register of Liberated Africans.

Resettlement to Nassau and Belize

The removal of people from the *Segunda Rosario* from Havana to Nassau in the Bahamas occurred after the receipt of emancipation certificates. On 24 March, 275 Liberated Africans arrived at Nassau. According to the resettlement report, 3 people likely died during the voyage, while six sick people were left on board the *Romney* in Havana and 3 men were later sent to Belize. After registration, one sick man remained in Havana, while two other men died.

Trial Summary

Date	Place	Case	Defendant	Prosecution	Defence	Verdict	Remarks
1841	Havana	Segunda Rosario	Francisco Peirano

Resources

- [Vessel Seizure](#)
- [Captor's Declaration](#)
- [Abstract of Evidence](#)
- [Sentence](#)

Expense Report
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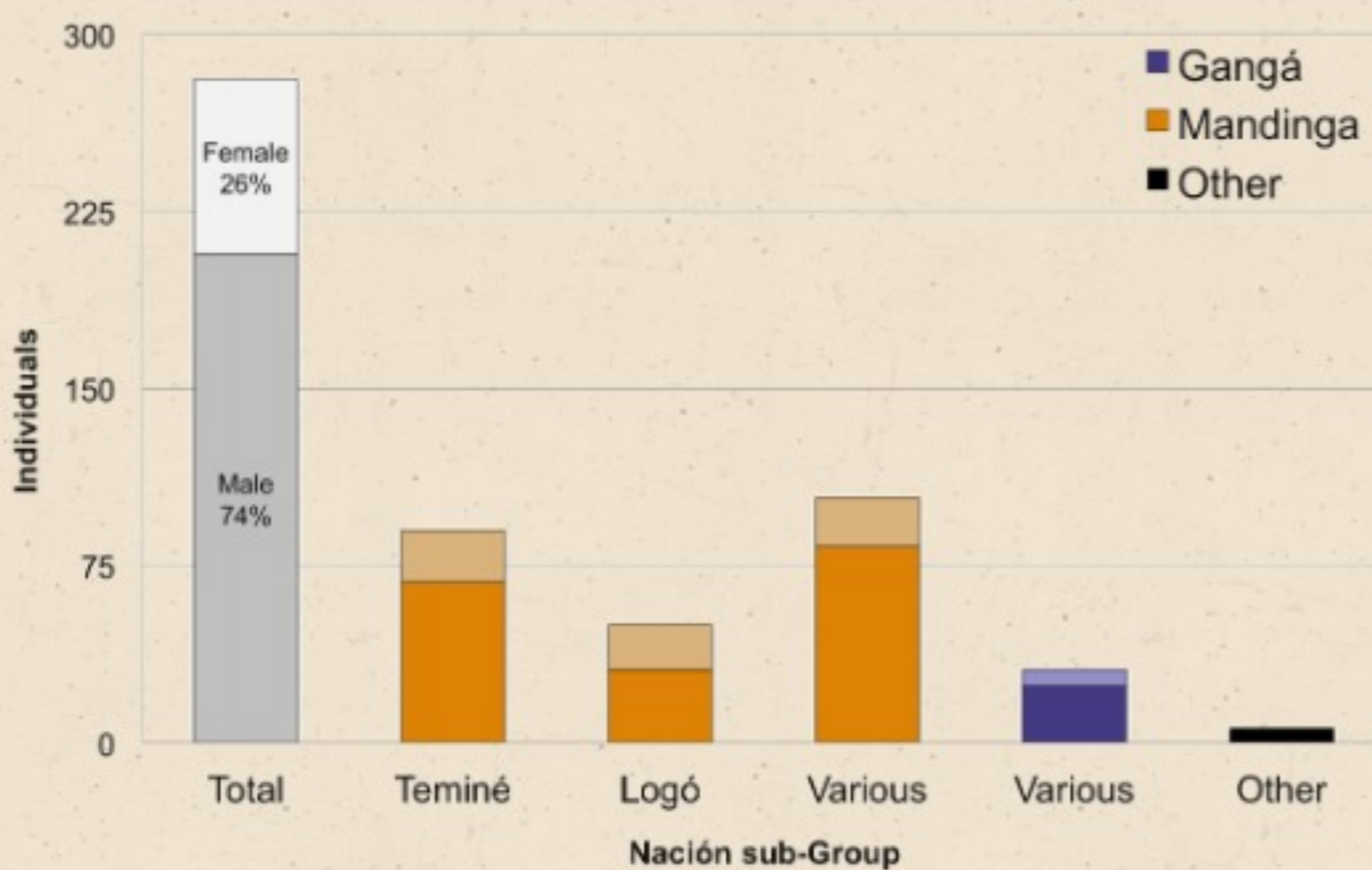
Register

- [FO 313/62 Version](#)
- FO 84 Unavailable
- [Excel Database](#)

Resettlement

[Nassau/Belize](#)

Register Statistics



Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mandinga Teminé	68	22	90	32.0
Mandinga Logó	31	19	50	17.8
Mandinga (various)	81	23	104	37.0
Gangá (various)	24	7	31	11.0
Other	3	3	6	2.1
Total	207	74	281	

Mandinga (various)	Male	Female	Total
Mandinga Sosó	30	10	40
Mandinga Limbá	11		11
Mandinga Toma	10		10
Mandinga Locó	6	3	9
Mandinga (no sub-group)	3	5	8
Mandinga Curangó	5	1	6
Mandinga Bámbara	4		4
Mandinga Bagá	3		3
Total	72	19	91

Mandinga (various)	Male	Female	Total
Mandinga Comiaca	1	2	3
Mandinga Conó		2	2
Mandinga Quisí	2		2
Mandinga Sangara	2		2
Mandinga Fulá	1		1
Mandinga Gora	1		1
Mandinga Varé	1		1
Mandinga Yeré	1		1
Total	9	4	13

Gangá (various)	Male	Female	Total
Gangá (no sub-group)	10	4	14
Gangá Fulá	7	3	10
Gangá Longová	3		3
Gangá Quisí	2		2
Gangá Toma	1		1
Gangá Conó	1		1
Total	24	7	31

Other	Male	Female	Total
Sierra Leona	2	2	4
Arpongo	1		1
Congo		1	1
Total	3	3	6

Additional Resources

There are no additional resources at this time.



Liberated Africans in the Caribbean Basin, 1824-1841



Resettlement of Liberated Africans from Cuba to British Caribbean Colonies

Trinidad

- Negrita, 1833
- Joaquina, 1833
- Manuelita, 1833
- Rosa, 1834
- María, 1835
- Julita, 1835
- Tita, 1835

Nassau

- Empresa, 1836
- Antoñica, 1837
- Jesús María, 1841
- Segunda Rosario, 1841

Grenada

- Sierra del Pilar, 1839

Belize

- Preciosa, 1836
- Matilde, 1837
- Segunda Rosario, 1841

Jamaica

- Caridad Cubana, 1839

Please note the number of males and females on the *María da Glória* (400 individuals) is unknown. The above table does not take into account mortality on inter-Caribbean voyages. For more information [click here](#).



Gender and Age

In the Caribbean Registers of Liberated Africans, sex and height required a simple assessment and measurement of the human body. People were labeled as either *varón* (male) or *hembra* (female). Height was measured in feet and inches, which have been converted into inches and centimeters to calculate averages easily. In this dataset consisting of 10,391 individuals, 72 percent was male (7,509 individuals) and 28 percent was female (2,882 individuals). The average age listed was 20.5 years for males and 16.1 years for females. The average height for males was 4 feet 8 inches (142 cm) and females was 4 feet 5 inches (135 cm).

To determine the number of adults and children is problematic because the ages in these sources were guessed. However, slave traders used height to distinguish between adults and children. Paul Erdmann Isert, chief surgeon to Danish properties at Ouidah, explained how European traders bought slaves with a "measuring stick in hand." Thomas Leyland explained that "full grown" people exceeded "4 Feet 4 Inches," while children were "at and under 4 Feet 4 Inches... particularly at the Havannah." Likewise, Robert Norris confirmed that a child was "at and under Four Feet Four Inches."

Pie Chart and Table 1 represent adults as being taller than 4 feet 4 (52 inches or 132 cm), while children are considered equal to and shorter than this measurement. Pie Chart and Table 2 use the listed ages, but assumes adults were 13 years and above, while children represent 12 years and younger. The average from Tables 1 and Table 2 suggests that this sample was approximately 51% men, 21% boys, 16% women and 12% girls. As a result, there was an male/female ratio of about 5:2 and an adult/child ratio of about 2:1.

Pie Chart 1: Adults/Children using the Height Data

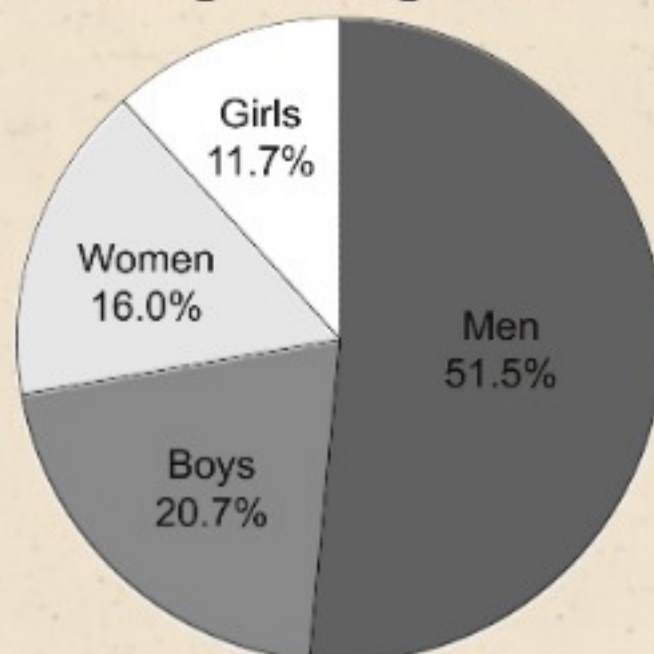


Table 1: Distribution of Men, Boys, Women and Girls using the Height Data (children at or under 4 feet 4 inches)

Adults/Children	Avg. Height (in/cm)	Avg. Age	Individuals	Percent
Men	60/152	24.4	5,354	51.5
Boys	48/122	10.9	2,155	20.7
Women	56/142	19.9	1,664	16.0
Girls	48/122	10.9	1,218	11.7
Total			10,391	

Pie Chart 2: Adults/Children using the Age Data

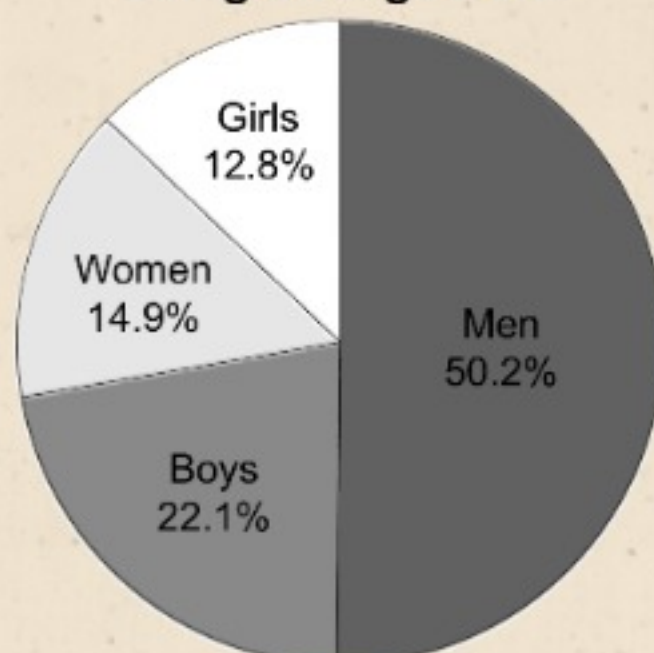


Table 2: Distribution of Men, Boys, Women and Girls using the Age Data (children at or under 13 years)

Adults/Children	Avg. Height (in/cm)	Avg. Age	Individuals	Percent
Men	60/152	24.9	5,212	50.2
Boys	48/122	10.6	2,297	22.1
Women	56/142	20.9	1,547	14.9
Girls	49/124	10.6	1,335	12.8
Total			10,391	

Please note there were no registers for the *María da Glória* and the *Negríta*.

Sources:

Harold Cohen Library, Liverpool, Leyland Papers, MS 10/49, "Letter from Leyland to Young," 15 June 1795.

Paul Erdmann Isert, *Letters on West Africa and the Slave Trade: Paul Erdmann Isert's Journey to Guinea and the Caribbean Islands in Columbia (1788)*, Selena A. Winsnes (ed. and trans.), (Accra: Sub-Saharan Publishers, [1992] 2007), 133.

Robert Norris, "Minutes," 2 June 1788, in Sheila Lambert (ed.), *House of Commons Sessional Papers of the Eighteenth Century: Minutes of Evidence on the Slave Trade 1788 and 1789*, Vol. 68 (Wilmington: Scholarly Resources Inc., 1975), 4.



Ethnicity

One of the most unique component of the Registers of Liberated Africans from the Havana Slave Trade Commission is the *nación* column. This detail refers to a series of colonial terms which referred to past perceptions of West African "nations." In these sources, there were 7 broad nation categories used, including: Mandinga, Gangá, Mina, Arará, Lucumí, Carabali and Congo. The meanings of these terms are highly debatable, especially since people from West Africa did not necessarily use them to identify themselves.

[Click here](#) to view Jean Palairé's 1794 map of West Africa. This particular map was selected because it illustrates the imagined loacations for many African *nación* and their respective sub-groups found in Cuba.

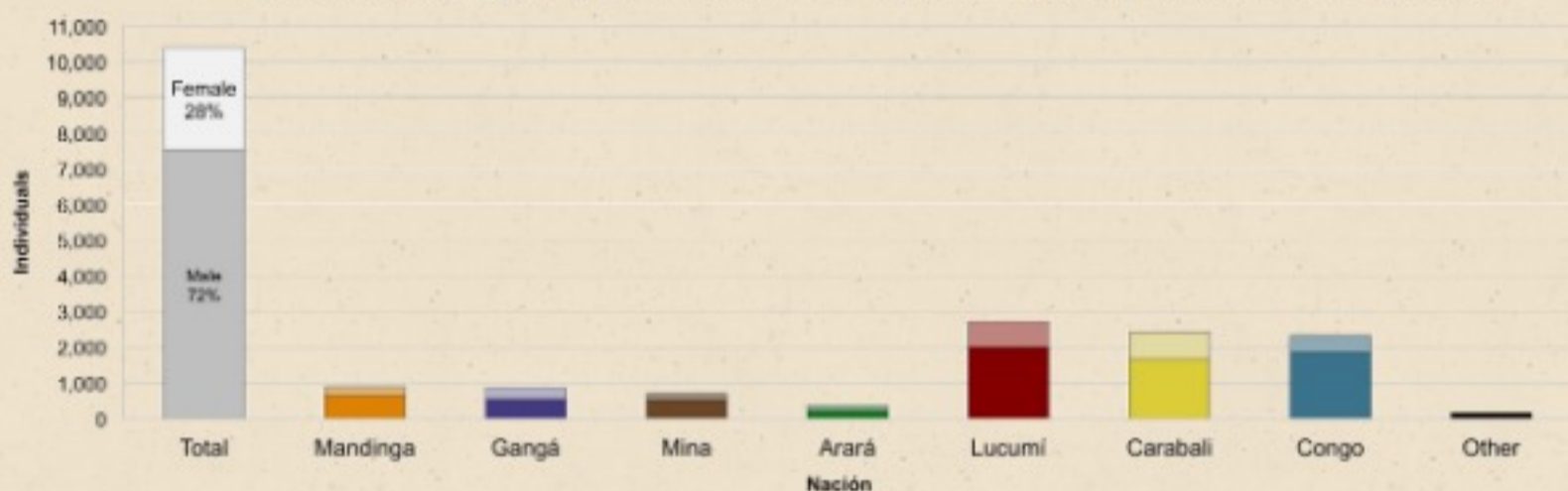
To complicate matters, there were 241 different *nación* sub-groups, which are listed below and distributed accordingly: Mandinga (18 sub-groups), Gangá (12), Mina (2), Arará (3), Lucumí (29), Carabali (51) and Congo (129). These ethnonyms clearly specified more distinct African ethnolinguistic groups, places or regions in a variety of ways and spellings. However, these terms are also highly debatable in terms of their origins and meanings. In addition, *nación* sub-groups were not always used. It should also be noted that there were three additional "ethnonyms" which did not fall into one of the 7 broad categories. They were "de Bisao," "Arpongo" and "Sierra Leona," which almost certainly referred to Bissau, Rio Pongo and Sierra Leone.

The data within the total sample of the Registers of Liberated Africans can be organized according to the *nación* groupings. What remains clear was there tended to be geographic associations, which sometimes overlapped. The first table presents the *nación* data according to the 19 ports of embarkation in West Africa represented [here](#). The remaining graphs and tables reflect the distribution of these data according to the *nación* and their respective sub-groups. They are ordered in an easterly to western pattern.

Distribution of Nación by West African Port of Embarkation

Port	Mandinga	Gangá	Mina	Arará	Lucumí	Carabali	Congo	Other	Total	Percent
Bissau								146	146	1.4
Rio Pongo	883	47					1	5	936	9.0
Sherbro		234							234	2.3
Gallinas		375							375	3.6
Cape Mount		58							58	0.6
Grand Mesurado		149							149	1.4
Little Popo	2		641	123	222				988	9.5
Ouidah			45	221	1,626				1,892	18.2
Lagos				5	776	2			783	7.5
River Brass					16	84			100	1.0
Elem Kalabari					39	148			187	1.8
Bonny					49	1,335			1,384	13.3
Calabar						607			607	5.8
Cameroons River						236			236	2.3
Mayumba							94		94	0.9
Loango							922		922	8.9
Congo River							638		638	6.1
Ambriz							255		255	2.5
Luanda							407		407	3.9
Total	885	863	686	349	2,728	2,412	2,317	151	10,391	

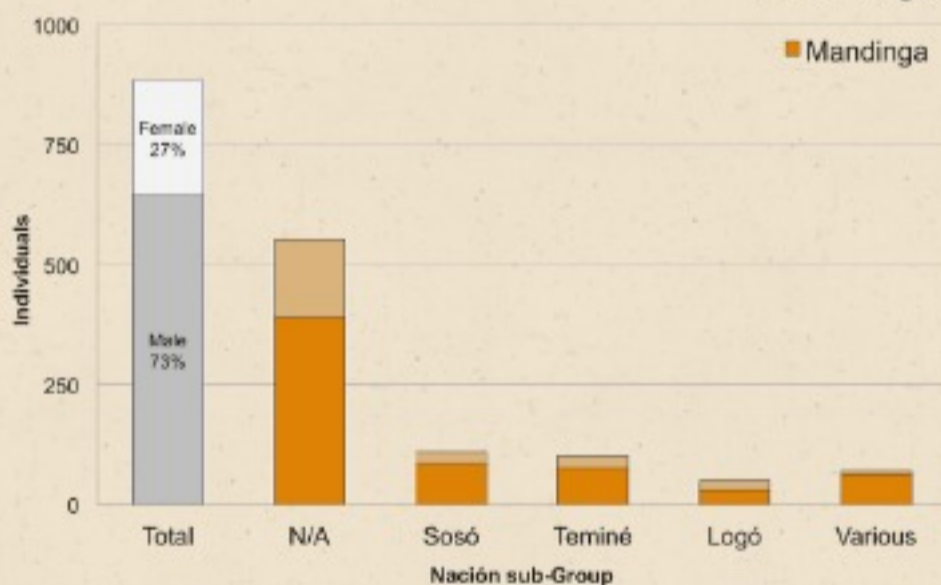
Distribution of the Registers of Liberated Africans of the Havana Slave Trade Commission by Nación



Distribution of Nación by Males and Females

Nación	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mandinga	644	241	885	8.5
Gangá	537	326	863	8.3
Mina	509	177	686	6.6
Arará	195	154	349	3.4
Lucumí	1,991	737	2,728	26.3
Carabali	1,663	749	2,412	23.2
Congo	1,854	463	2,317	22.3
Other	116	35	151	1.4
Total	7,509	2,882	10,391	

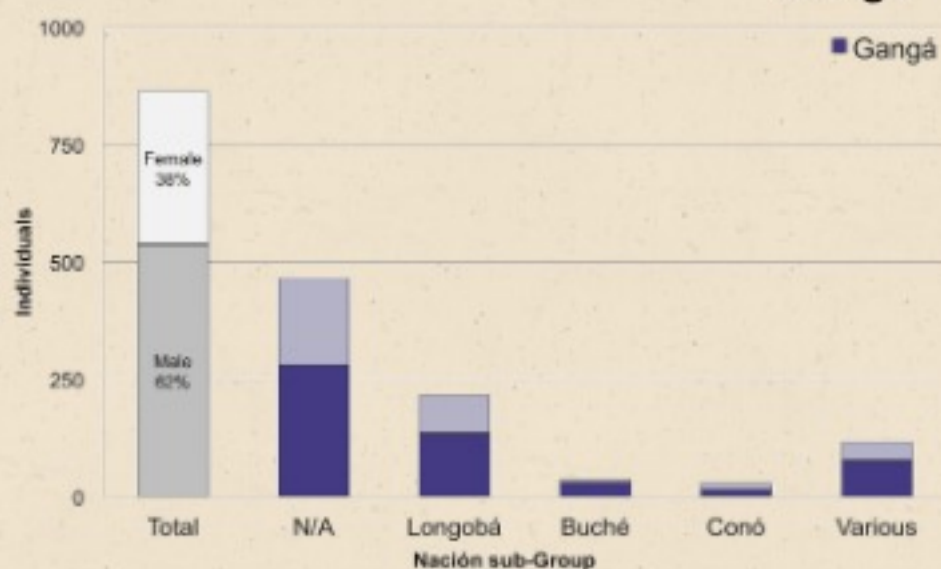
Mandinga



Mandinga	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mandinga (no sub-group)	389	164	553	62.5
Mandinga Sosó	85	25	110	12.4
Mandinga Teminé	76	25	101	11.4
Mandinga Logó	31	19	50	5.7
Mandinga (various)	63	8	71	8.0
Total	644	241	885	

Mandinga (various)	Male	Female	Total	Mandinga (various)	Male	Female	Total	Mandinga (various)	Male	Female	Total
Mandinga Limbá	11		11	Mandinga Bámbéra	5		5	Mandinga Sengara	2		2
Mandinga Quisi	11		11	Mandinga Comiaca	3	2	5	Mandinga Cranco	1		1
Mandinga Toma	10		10	Mandinga Bagá	3		3	Mandinga Gora	1		1
Mandinga Locó	6	3	9	Mandinga Fulá	3		3	Mandinga Varé	1		1
Mandinga Curangó	5	1	6	Mandinga Conó		2	2	Mandinga Yeré	1		1
Total	43	4	47	Total	14	4	18	Total	6	0	6

Gangá

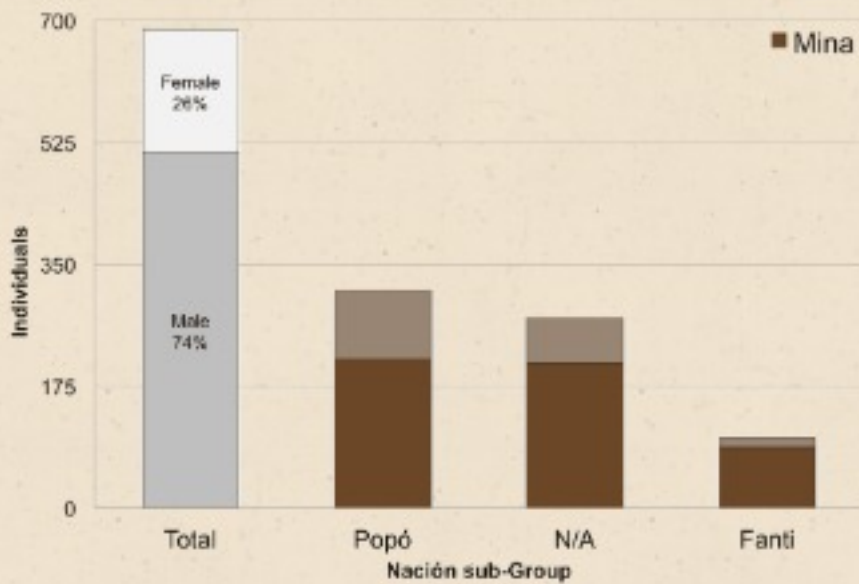


Gangá	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Gangá (no sub-group)	282	184	466	54.0
Gangá Longobá	135	80	215	24.9
Gangá Buché	29	8	37	4.3
Gangá Conó	14	14	28	3.2
Gangá (various)	77	40	117	13.6
Total	537	326	863	

Gangá (various)	Male	Female	Total	Gangá (various)	Male	Female	Total	Gangá (various)	Male	Female	Total
Gangá Beré	27		27	Gangá Quisi	8	13	21	Gangá Bahi	5		5
Gangá Fai	8	16	24	Gangá Fulá	7	3	10	Gangá Bumi	1	1	2
Gangá Gorá	14	7	21	Gangá Maní	6		6	Gangá Toma	1		1
Total	49	23	72	Total	21	16	37	Total	7	1	8

Please note there were variations of spelling for the following Gangá sub-group: Longobá (Longová)

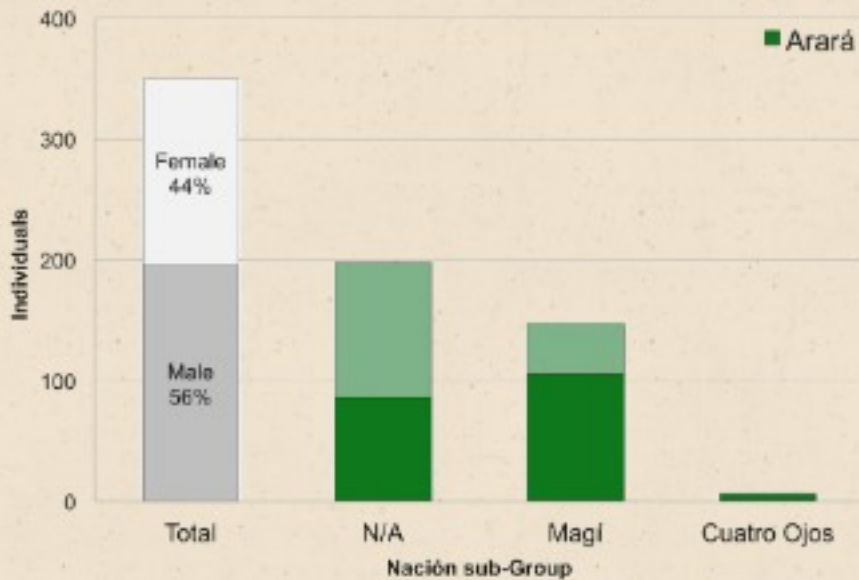
Mina



Mina	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Mina Popó	214	98	312	45.5
Mina (no sub-group)	208	65	273	39.8
Mina Fanti	87	14	101	14.7
Total	509	177	686	

Please note there were variations of spelling for the following Mina sub-group: Popó (Apopó)

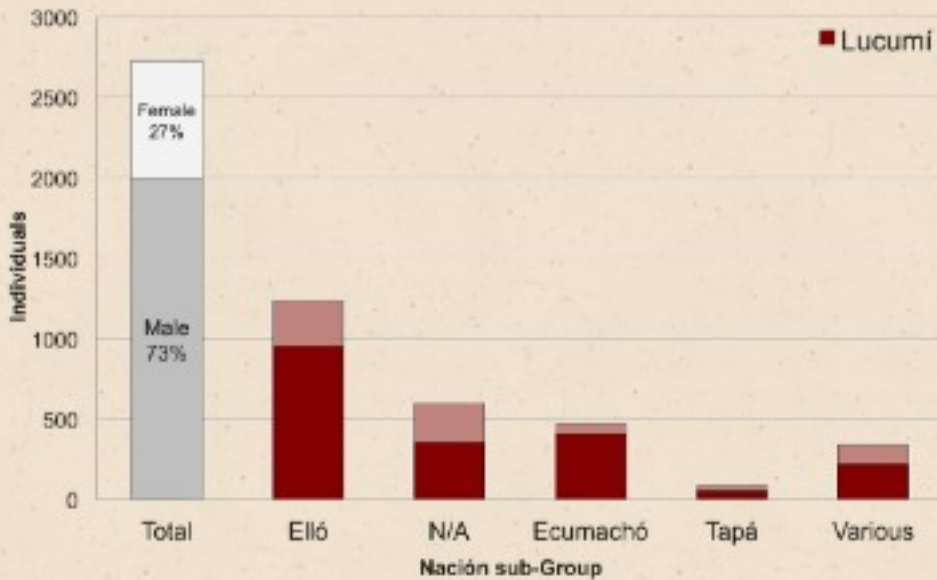
Arará



Arará	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Arará (no sub-group)	86	111	197	56.5
Arará Magí	105	42	147	42.1
Arará Cuatro Ojos	4	1	5	1.4
Total	195	154	349	

Please note there were variations of spelling for the following Arará sub-group: Magí (Magin)

Lucumí



Lucumí	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Lucumí Elló	953	282	1,235	54.0
Lucumí (no sub-group)	355	243	598	24.9
Lucumí Ecumachó	408	62	470	4.3
Lucumí Tapá	54	28	82	3.2
Lucumí (various)	221	122	343	13.6
Total	1,991	737	2,728	

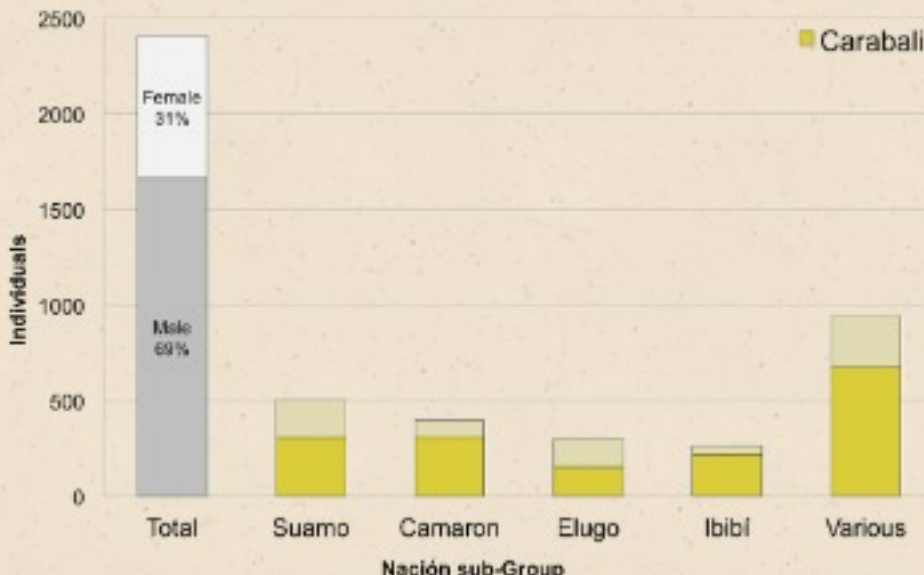
Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Liabú	45	23	68
Lucumí Chambá	28	34	62
Lucumí Otá	42	19	61
Lucumí Ebá	40	20	60
Lucumí Agusá	31	5	36
Lucumí Cacanda	6	15	21
Lucumí Basa	9		9
Lucumí Mosi	3		3
Lucumí Yesa	3		3
Total	207	116	323

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Dagñame	2		2
Lucumí Ecuá	2		2
Lucumí Igara		2	2
Lucumí Layí	2		2
Lucumí Bogú	1		1
Lucumí Dasá	1		1
Lucumí Efú	1		1
Lucumí Egruá		1	1
Total	9	3	12

Lucumí (various)	Male	Female	Total
Lucumí Ellico		1	1
Lucumí Guarí		1	1
Lucumí Llana	1		1
Lucumí Opu		1	1
Lucumí Pové	1		1
Lucumí Sabé	1		1
Lucumí Vacúo	1		1
Lucumí Yacó		1	1
Total	5	3	8

Please note there were variations of spelling for the following Lucumí sub-groups: Agusá (Jausá), Ayó (Eyó, Elló, Ayló), Chambá (Chamvá), Ebá (Evá), Layí (Lallí) and Liabú (Yabú)

Carabali



Carabali	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Carabali Suamo	308	196	504	20.9
Carabali Camaron	310	86	396	16.4
Carabali Elugo	152	150	302	12.5
Carabali Ibibi	218	48	266	11.0
Carabali (various)	675	269	944	39.2
Total	1,663	749	2,412	

Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Brican	140	31	171
Carabali Bricamo	99	23	122
Carabali Duri (Induri)	58	59	117
Carabali Cicuato	76	25	101
Carabali Apapá (Apápá)	50	30	80
Carabali Orú	25	36	61
Carabali Ibo	52		52
Carabali Apá	23	16	39
Carabali Isa	29	6	35
Carabali Banfule	14	15	29
Carabali Ososó	16	13	29
Carabali Bane	15	4	19
Carabali Ungua	14		14
Carabali Otán	10		10
Carabali Mogo	8	1	9
Carabali Obane	4	2	6
Total	633	261	894

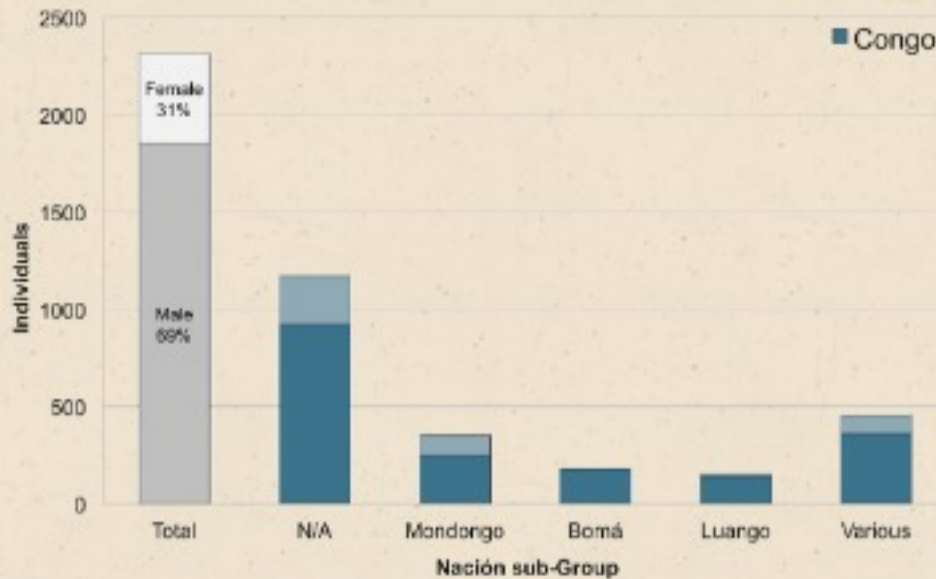
Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Uqua	4	1	5
Carabali Vonde	5		5
Carabali Bony		4	4
Carabali Itepu	3	1	4
Carabali Achena	3		3
Carabali Agó	2		2
Carabali Calabal	2		2
Carabali Esalá	2		2
Carabali Aquese	1		1
Carabali Asa	1		1
Carabali Atane	1		1
Carabali Basá		1	1
Carabali Bó	1		1
Carabali Cuachú	1		1
Carabali Cuiúa	1		1
Carabali Cunáuná	1		1
Total	28	7	35

Carabali (various)	Male	Female	Total
Carabali Doque		1	1
Carabali Eculasu		1	1
Carabali Edú		1	1
Carabali Epá		1	1
Carabali Eri		1	1
Carabali Esa		1	1
Carabali Eyó		1	1
Carabali Nenu		1	1
Carabali Niconecha		1	1
Carabali Ocoloba		1	1
Carabali Omuma		1	1
Carabali Onecha		1	1
Carabali Orobio		1	1
Carabali Ubacaua		1	1
Carabali Ugu		1	1
Total	14	1	15

Please note there were variations of spelling for the following Carabali sub-groups: Duri (Induri), Ibibi (Bibi) and Suamo (Isuamo)

Please note there were variations of spelling for the following Carabali sub-groups: Dun (Indun), Ibibi (Bibi) and Suamo (Isuamo)

Congo



Congo	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Congo (no sub-group)	923	249	1,172	20.9
Congo Mondongo	251	103	354	16.4
Congo Bomá	180	2	182	12.5
Congo Luango	140	14	154	11.0
Congo (various)	360	95	455	39.2
Total	1,854	463	2,317	

Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total	Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total	Congo (various)	Male	Female	Total
Congo Musundi	115	28	143	Congo Bafo	1	1	2	Congo Lufo	1	1	2
Congo Moyombe	51	15	66	Congo Bandechendi	1	1	2	Congo Lumbi	1	1	2
Congo Mongoma	21	24	45	Congo Bansa	1	1	2	Congo Lusanda	1	1	2
Congo Bimbo	7	2	9	Congo Biabo	1	1	2	Congo Lusanga	1	1	2
Congo Damba	8	8	16	Congo Bongela	1	1	2	Congo Macará	1	1	2
Congo Musicongo	6	6	12	Congo Buchimpe	1	1	2	Congo Maganié	1	1	2
Congo Bamba	5	5	10	Congo Cabinda	1	1	2	Congo Melele	1	1	2
Congo Lemba	5	5	10	Congo Cai	1	1	2	Congo Mesa	1	1	2
Congo Moborva	4	1	5	Congo Chiongo	1	1	2	Congo Mesara	1	1	2
Congo Antpaango	2	2	4	Congo Chita	1	1	2	Congo Moache	1	1	2
Congo Somo	3	1	4	Congo Cimchi	1	1	2	Congo Moamba	1	1	2
Congo Baco	3	3	6	Congo Cimgo	1	1	2	Congo Mocanda	1	1	2
Congo Camba	3	3	6	Congo Cocumbe	1	1	2	Congo Mongo	1	1	2
Congo Chocho	3	3	6	Congo Cola	1	1	2	Congo Monlaso	1	1	2
Congo Gongo	2	1	3	Congo Conche	1	1	2	Congo Mopaso	1	1	2
Congo Gumga	3	3	6	Congo Cuma	1	1	2	Congo Mudimba	1	1	2
Congo Lombo	3	3	6	Congo Cuno	1	1	2	Congo Mulimba	1	1	2
Congo Real	3	3	6	Congo Cusa	1	1	2	Congo Musimba	1	1	2
Congo Soso	3	3	6	Congo Cutuide	1	1	2	Congo Muyala	1	1	2
Congo Tando	2	1	3	Congo Danval	1	1	2	Congo Niense	1	1	2
Congo Biri	1	1	2	Congo Decolo	1	1	2	Congo Noca	1	1	2
Congo Boco	2	2	4	Congo Densuso	1	1	2	Congo Ocama	1	1	2
Congo Buco	2	2	4	Congo Emagebo	1	1	2	Congo Ofó	1	1	2
Congo Buere	1	1	2	Congo Enlaza	1	1	2	Congo Pesa	1	1	2
Congo Bullonde	2	2	4	Congo Ensadi	1	1	2	Congo Queta	1	1	2
Congo Canga	2	2	4	Congo Ensomga	1	1	2	Congo Quiama	1	1	2
Congo Cango	2	2	4	Congo Esombe	1	1	2	Congo Quindonga	1	1	2
Congo Cansa	1	1	2	Congo Febo	1	1	2	Congo Ruya	1	1	2
Congo Cay	2	2	4	Congo Femba	1	1	2	Congo Sacala	1	1	2
Congo Cuni	2	2	4	Congo Fete	1	1	2	Congo Sande	1	1	2
Congo Enchi	2	2	4	Congo Ganda	1	1	2	Congo Say	1	1	2
Congo Ensuca	2	2	4	Congo Gimse	1	1	2	Congo Sese	1	1	2
Congo Fula	1	1	2	Congo Guaguana	1	1	2	Congo Simba	1	1	2
Congo Lano	2	2	4	Congo Guelé	1	1	2	Congo Sita	1	1	2
Congo Lucuti	2	2	4	Congo Guembo	1	1	2	Congo Solón	1	1	2
Congo Manba	2	2	4	Congo Jali	1	1	2	Congo Suca	1	1	2
Congo Matendi	2	2	4	Congo Laba	1	1	2	Congo Sucuté	1	1	2
Congo Muema	1	1	2	Congo Leque	1	1	2	Congo Tibo	1	1	2
Congo Noque	2	2	4	Congo Llanga	1	1	2	Congo Timga	1	1	2
Congo Quiso	2	2	4	Congo Lomica	1	1	2	Congo Totela	1	1	2
Congo Sombo	2	2	4	Congo Longo	1	1	2	Congo Untacala	1	1	2
Congo Tamba	1	1	2	Congo Lotala	1	1	2	Congo Vinda	1	1	2
Total	282	89	371	Total	38	4	42	Total	40	2	42

Please note there were variations of spelling for the following Congo sub-groups: Manba (Manva) and Moyombe (Mollomve)

Other

Other	Male	Female	Total	Percent
De Bissao	113	33	146	96.7
Sierra Leona	2	2	4	2.6
Arpongo	1	1	2	0.7
Total	116	35	151	



Resettlement

In its initial stages, the impact of the Havana Slave Trade Commission had on the overall trans-Atlantic slave trade to Cuba was minimal. Following the first conviction of a slave ship by the Havana Slave Trade Commission and the last known available register, over 300,000 enslaved Africans landed in Cuba. As a result, the 10,986 people issued emancipation certificated between 1824 and 1841 only represented approximately 3.5 percent of total number of people arriving to Cuba at this time. For more information related to estimates of the trans-Atlantic slave trade to Cuba in this period [click here](#).

Between 1824 and 1841, the Havana Slave Trade Commission issued emancipation certificates to a total of 10,986 individuals. Of that total, 72 percent remained in Havana, 10.7 percent went to Trinidad, 10.0 percent went to the Bahamas, 4.4 went to the British Honduras and the remainder went to Grenada and Jamaica. Table 1 reflects the number of Liberated Africans who remained in Cuba, while Tables 2-6 reflect the number of Liberated Africans who resettled in Trinidad, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Grenada and Jamaica.

Even though the trials always took place in Havana, none of the enslaved Africans on board the *Antoñica* or the *Caridad Cubana* went to Cuba, rather they landed directly in the Bahamas and Jamaica, respectively.

Graph 1: Distribution of the Total Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade to Cuba and Africans Liberated by the Havana Slave Trade Commission, 1824-1841

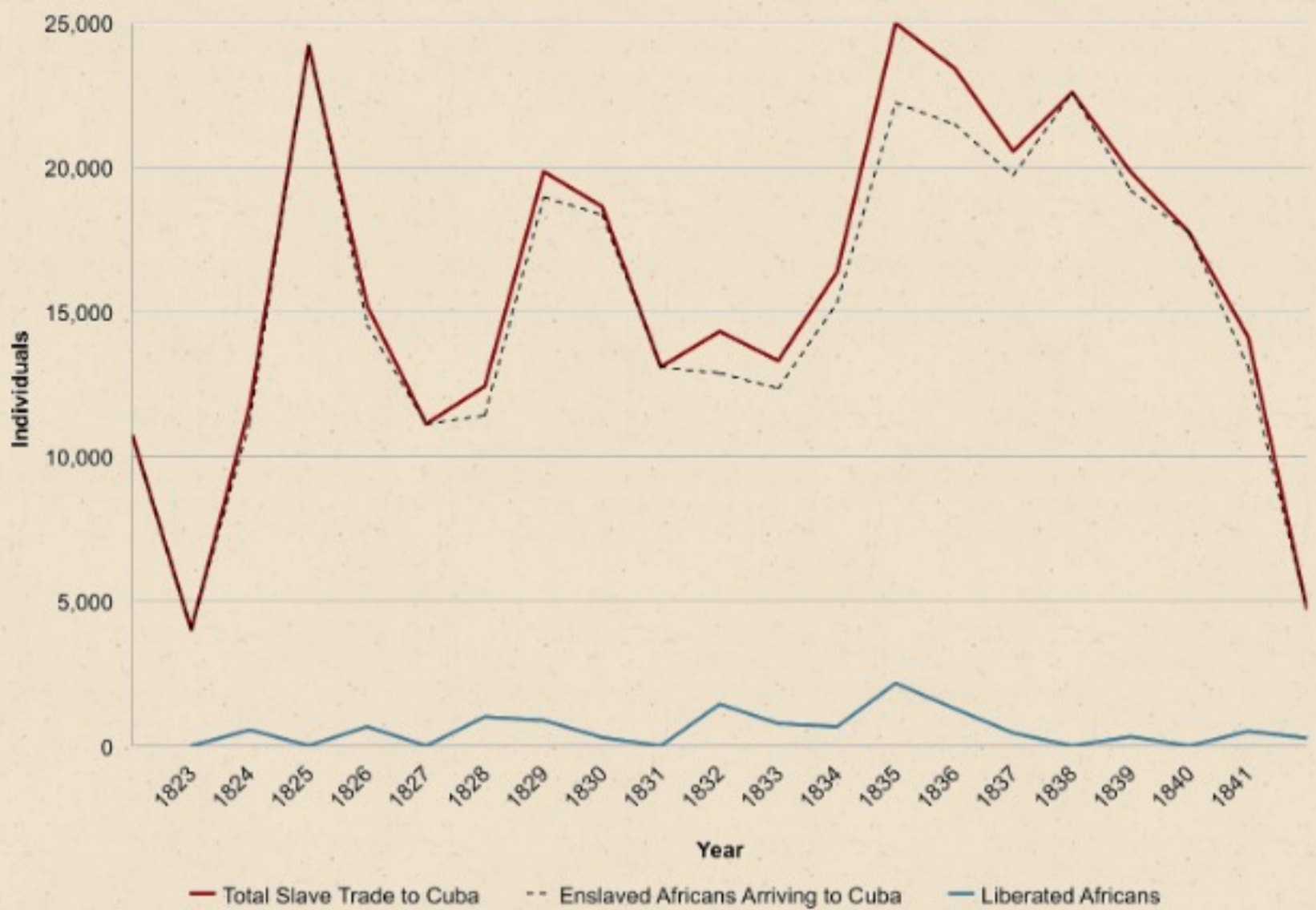


Table 1: Distribution of the Total Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade to Cuba and Liberated Africans in Cuba, 1824-1841

Year	Enslaved Africans	Liberated Africans	Total
1824	11,198	549	11,747
1825	24,182	10	24,192
1826	14,547	656	15,203
1827	11,115	0	11,115
1828	11,422	1,002	12,424
1829	18,966	875	19,841
1830	18,351	287	18,638
1831	13,096	0	13,096
1832	12,877	1,443	14,320
1833	12,536	778	13,314
1834	15,711	664	16,375
1835	22,787	2,172	24,959
1836	22,135	1,279	23,414
1837	20,107	438	20,545
1838	22,582	0	22,582
1839	19,516	318	19,834
1840	17,739	0	17,739
1841	13,609	515	14,124
Total	302,476	10,986	313,462

Graph 2: Distribution of Liberated Africans in the Caribbean, 1824-1841

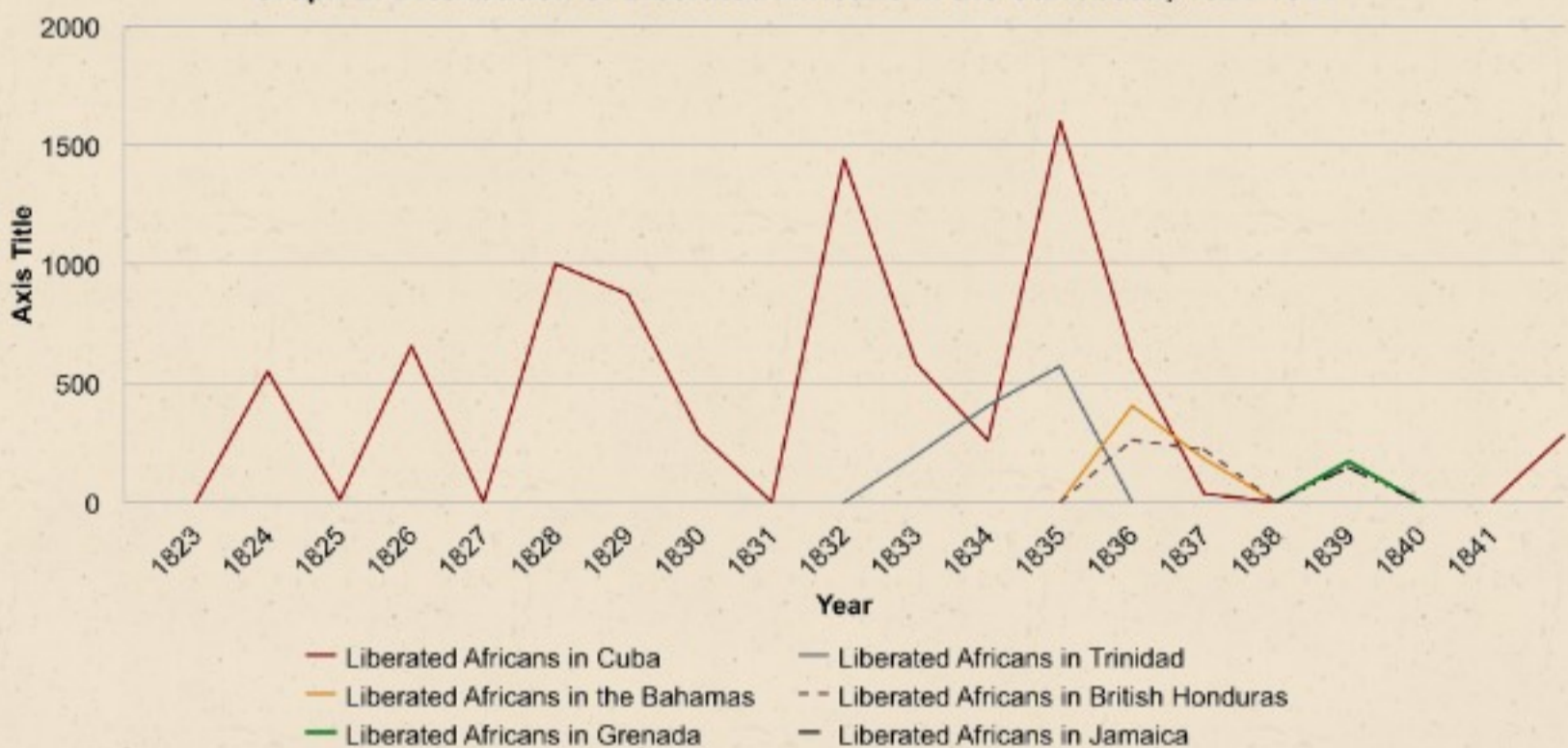


Table 2: Distribution of Liberated Africans in the Caribbean, 1824-1841

Year	Cuba	Trinidad	Bahamas	British Honduras	Grenada	Jamaica	Total
1824	549						549
1825	10						10
1826	656						656
1827	0						0
1828	1,002						1,002
1829	875						875
1830	287						287
1831	0						0
1832	1,443						1,443
1833	583	195					778
1834	258	406					664
1835	1,600	572					2,172
1836	612		406	261			1,279
1837	35		183	220			438
1838							0
1839					172	146	318
1840							0
1841	3		509	3			515
Total	7,913	1,173	1,098	484	172	146	10,986

Table 3: Distribution of Liberated Africans in Cuba by Ship, 1824-1841

Ship	Sentence Date	Males	Females	Total
Maria da Gloria	1824-07-16	unknown		400
Relámpago	1824-12-23	93	56	149
Isabel	1825-10-25	8	2	10
Mágico	1826-01-31	105	70	175
Fingal	1826-02-20	40	18	58
Orestes	1826-03-05	183	29	212
Nuevo Campeador	1826-09-27	157	54	211
Xerxes	1826-07-12	272	113	385
Intrepido	1826-08-20	65	68	133
María	1826-12-05	1	0	1
Firme	1826-12-12	355	128	483
Josefa	1829-04-15	124	78	202
Voladora	1829-06-30	233	97	330
Midas	1829-07-14	114	94	208
Gallito	1829-11-26	104	31	135
Santiago	1830-05-21	37	63	100
Emilio	1830-06-28	84	103	187
Planeta	1832-04-26	183	53	236
Águila	1832-06-18	468	128	596
Indagadora	1832-07-09	122	12	134
Negrilo	1832-12-20	367	110	477
Negrila	1833-04-15	0	0	0
Joaquina	1833-11-21	232	38	270
Manuelita	1833-12-17	311	2	313
Rosa	1834-02-15	77	18	95
Carlota	1834-11-21	102	61	163
María	1835-01-26	211	9	220
Julita	1835-02-21	145	7	152
Joven Reina	1835-04-07	194	60	254
Chubasco	1835-04-24	146	84	230
Marte	1835-05-08	257	69	326
Tita	1835-07-14	124	0	124
Amália	1835-11-23	198	2	200
Diligência	1835-12-28	70	24	94
Ninfa	1836-01-25	310	86	396
Zafiro	1836-03-12	85	101	186
Preciosa	1836-07-26	23	6	29
Empresa	1836-11-07	1	0	1
Antoñica	1837-09-11	0	0	0
Matilde	1837-12-18	22	13	35
Sierra del Pilar	1839-06-21	0	0	0
Caridad Cubana	1839-08-03	0	0	0
Jesús María	1841-01-13	0	0	0
Segunda Rosario	1841-02-18	3	0	3
Total		5,626	1,887	7,913

Table 4: Distribution of Liberated Africans in Trinidad by Ship, 1833-1835

Ship	Cuba Departure	Trinidad Arrival	Voyage Length	Males	Females	Total	Voyage Deaths
Negrila	1833-04-30	1833-05-27	27	140	55	195	6
Joaquina	1834-01-21	1834-02-27	37	5	43	48	1
Manuelita	1834-01-21	1834-02-27	37	101	63	164	1
Rosa	1834-03-01	1834-03-31	30	97	97	194	
María	1835-02-24	1835-03-11	15	60	60	120	2
Julita	1835-02-24	1835-03-11	15	93	91	184	
Tita	1835-06-04	1835-09-14	41	133	135	268	6
Trinidad Total				629	544	1,173	16

Table 5: Distribution of Liberated Africans in the Bahamas by Ship, 1836-1841

Ship	Cuba Departure	Nassau Arrival	Voyage Length	Males	Females	Total	Voyage Deaths
Empresa	1836-11-11	1836-11-19	8	357	48	406	11
Antoñica	arrived directly	1837-06-24		150	33	183	
Jesús María	1841-01-22	1841-02-04	13	136	98	234	13
Segunda Rosario		1841-03-24		201	74	275	3
Total				844	253	1,098	27

Table 6: Distribution of Liberated Africans in British Honduras by Ship, 1836-1837

Ship Name	Cuba Departure	Belize Arrival	Voyage Length	Males	Females	Total	Voyage Deaths
Preciosa	1836-07-28	1836-08-07	10	198	63	261	10
Matilde	1837-12-31			134	86	220	1
Segunda Rosario				3		3	
Belize Total				335	149	484	11

Table 7: Distribution of Liberated Africans in Grenada by Ship, 1839

Ship	Cuba Departure	Grenada Arrival	Voyage Length	Males	Females	Total	Voyage Deaths
Sierra del Pilar		1839-06-30		99	73	172	

Table 8: Distribution of Liberated Africans in Jamaica by Ship, 1839

Ship	Cuba Departure	Jamaica Arrival	Voyage Length	Males	Females	Total	Voyage Deaths
Caridad Cubana	arrived directly	1839-07-03	N/A	113	33	146	



Sources

The documentation related to the activities of Courts of Mixed Commission charged with suppressing the slave trade is mostly held in the British National Archives, London in the collections of the Foreign Office (FO) and Colonial Office (CO). There are of course other collections of documents related to these court cases housed in the archives of the nations who had participated in the suppression of the trans-Atlantic slave trade; hence Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, etc... In addition, there are other records scattered in the places where the courts were once located, such as Sierra Leone, Angola, Cuba, Brazil, Suriname, etc... Pulling together these data is therefore an exhaustive process and requires the collaboration of an international network of researchers and scholars.

In 2012, the British National Archive finished digitizing the FO 84 series and made them openly accessible online. The trials associated with the condemnation of slave ships arriving to Cuba in contravention to the Anglo-Spanish slave trade treaty of 1817 involved a relatively consistent and standard set of record keeping. Much like any court case, each trial in Havana had a unique set of circumstances. Mostly, the judicial process followed a template, but at other times it did not. This website maintains the judicial process. Typically, each case had: 1) a report and decision on the legality of the seizure of a slave vessel, 2) the declaration of the captor (usually the commander of a British ship of War), 3) an abstract of the evidence, 4) the sentence, 5) an expense report related to the cost of the trial, and between 1824 and 1841, 6) a register of Liberated Africans. After 1833, the process becomes more complicated as Great Britain and Spain decided to remove these people from Cuba to British Colonies in the Caribbean.

This website is organized accordingly. There is a page containing summaries and copies of the Anglo-Spanish treaties and other legislation created for expediting the judicial process and treatment of Liberated Africans. There is also a page which displays the hierarchal structure of this court and lists the names of court officials on both the British and Spanish side. The bulk of this website contains a page for each the first 44 successful convictions and provides a summary of the trial with a map. The summary outlines where the voyage began, the port of embarkation in Africa, details and location of the ship's capture, how many people died during the middle passage and trial; and how many people were issued emancipation certificates. Following the trial summary, there are links to pdf copies of the original and key documentation from the FO 84 series, followed by multiple copies of Registers of Liberated Africans and a downloadable copy of an Excel database of for each register.

Registers of Liberated Africans vary in size and composition and between regions, periods and number of copies. For example, the collections made in Sierra Leone, which are sometimes in duplicate and triplicate copies, amount to hundreds of slave ships and over 80,000 individuals. The data therein, depending on the version, include: transliterations of African names, approximate ages, stature in feet and inches, and sometimes, a country of origin. In comparison, Registers of Liberated Africans made in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil do not include African names. Otherwise, the records from Havana are especially unique because they include: African name, Christian name, age, sex, height, a two-to-three line physical description per person, the names of the interpreters used during the registration process. There is also column of data labeled *nación* (nation), which reflects colonial terms unique to Cuba used to describe an individual place of origin in West Africa. Each page of the cases, provides tables of information related to the demographic of the slave ship, as well as the representation of "nations." Since African names were recorded at Havana, the interpretation of these transliteration provide additional clues regarding likely ethnolinguistic origins, and when possible, another table will exhibit the languages of names represented on each ship whenever possible.

Since there is so much data already available for so many people, each page has a section dedicated to other resources related to the trial and the people. After emancipation, the lives of these people did not end. Many were baptized in Havana's churches, most became apprentices or free laborers in Cuban corporations or for private individuals and many left Cuba for other places in the British Caribbean. The Christian names, which were assigned during the registration process and the name of the ship, are especially useful for following groups of people. The main goal is to have a place where the trials of the Havana Slave Commission and the lives of thousands of individuals can be pieced back together.

Baptism records have become a major source of additional information. Currently, there are several churches in Havana with records of Liberated Africans, often including the Christian name and the ship name. While attempts are made to include some records, links to images are not always complete and the focus has so far been the church of Jesús María y José. In any event, references to the baptism are available and can be accessed via the [Ecclesiastical & Secular Sources for Slave Societies](#) website.

In time, this website may incorporate the cases at other Courts of Mixed Commission. After all there are hundreds of other trials that took place elsewhere involving tens of thousands of individuals, each one with a story worth telling.



Anglo-Spanish Legislation, 1817-1840



Anglo-Spanish Treaty, 1817

At Madrid on 23 September 1817, Great Britain and Spain signed a bilateral treaty to abolish the trans-Atlantic slave trade. It consisted of four main sections:

1. The principal agreement for bringing about the abolition of the trade (14 articles)
2. Form of Passport for Spanish Vessels destined for the lawful Traffic in Slaves
3. Instructions for the British and Spanish Ships of War employed to prevent the illicit Traffic in Slaves (7 articles)
4. Regulations for the Mixed Commissions, which are to reside on the Coast of Africa, and in a Colonial Possession of His Catholic Majesty (13 articles)

In addition to this treaty, the British Colonial Office issued printed booklets of additional regulations, which were distributed to the numerous Courts of Mixed Commission around the world.

1. Interrogatories for the Use of the British Commissioners, to be Administered to the Witnesses belonging to the Vessel Taken
2. Regulations for the Guidance of the Commissions Appointed for Carrying into Effect the Treaties for the Abolition of the Slave Trade

Resources

[Anglo-Spanish Treaty](#)

[Treaty Transcription](#)

[Procedures of Interrogation](#) (NA, CO 313/1, n.p.)

[Commission Regulations](#) (NA, CO 313/5, n.p.)

Treatment of Liberated Africans

On 12 November 1819, the Havana Slave Trade Commission officially opened and one of the immediate concerns involved the conditions related to the well-being of people emancipated into a slave society. While there was precedents set in other courts of Mixed Commission, particularly in Sierra Leone, the British consuls at the Havana court drafted their own set of legislation in 1824. These regulations directly tied into the case of the *Relámpago* or the court's first successful conviction. These conditions stipulated in 18 articles:

1. Rules of apprenticeship
2. Payment of initial care (food, shelter, blankets, etc...)
3. Polices for the issuing of emancipation certificates
4. Procedures for the production of registers of Liberated Africans

Resources

[Formation of regulations](#)

[Printed conditions](#) (Spanish and English)

[Procedures of Interrogation](#) (NA, CO 313/1, n.p.)

[Commission Regulations](#) (NA, CO 313/5, n.p.)

Amendments to the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty, 1835

In 1833, Great Britain passes the Abolition of Slavery Act, to take effect in August 1834, which emancipated all slaves in the British West Indies. By June 28 1835, the 1817 Anglo-Spanish Treaty is renewed and enforcement tightened in a series of amendments to the original treaty. The 1835 Amendments were signed on June 28 1835 by Minister of the State, M. Martinez de la Rosa, and Foreign Secretary, Viscount Palmerston.

The first draft of the amended treaty consisted of 15 Articles. The major amendments proposed included punishment for the captains, masters and crew of condemned vessels, but this condition was widely disputed. In total, there were 15 new articles, whereby the British sought to punish the captains and crew of condemned vessels (which was widely disputed), as well as vessels carrying specified "articles of equipment," such as extra mess gear, water barrels, lumber and foodstuffs, could be declared slavers.

Resources

[British Draft of the 1835 Amendments](#)

[Spanish Counter Proposal](#)

[Report of Treaty Being Signed](#)

[Printed Treaty \(1836\)](#)

Discontinuation of the Registers

The practice of making registers of Liberated Africans at the Havana Slave Trade Commission stopped in 1841. This was largely because the cost and the time it took make the registers was very demanding. In addition, the resettlement of people from Cuba to British Caribbean colonies made the registers somewhat useless as the Spanish documents remained in Havana as people moved around the Caribbean.

The initial argument began in 1837 with the case of the *Antoñica*, which never landed at Havana and the register was made at Nassau. In this case, the register traveled back and forth between Cuba and the Bahamas to ensure accuracy and make corrections. This proved to be very costly. Likewise in 1839, the *Caridad Cubana* landed directly at Jamaica because the enslaved Africans were suffering from small pox. This register was made in Jamaica, which also proved costly and inconvenient.

By 1840, the Foreign Office agreed that during the case of the *Sierra del Pilar* they "are unnecessary now when the negroes are to be sent to one of the British Colonies." In 1841, the Havana Slave Trade Commission made its final register for the *Segunda Rosario*, although the court continued to operate until the last slave ship from this era to reach Cuba arrived in 1867.

Resources

[Letter Regarding the Discontinuation of Registers \(1839\)](#)

[Letter Regarding the Discontinuation of Registers \(1840\)](#)



Reasons for Removal

The decision to remove Liberated Africans from Cuba to British Caribbean Colonies began in 1828. It only started to happen in 1833 and in direct result of the cholera epidemic on the island. In 1835, Richard Robert Madden, the Superintendent of Liberated Africans, wrote a 94 page report on the "Condition and Disposal of the Captured Africans at the Havana." In the preamble, he summarized the decision to resettle people elsewhere. The following is an excerpt of the preamble:

The History of the question now pending as to the disposal of the Captured Africans liberated by the Mixed Commission at the Havana may be briefly told thus

"In spite of the Treaty of 1817 which it was agreed that after the year 1820 the Slave Trade should cease throughout the Spanish Dominions, great numbers of Slaves continued to be imported from the Coast of Africa into Cuba. Many of the Vessels engaged in this illegal traffic were from time to time detained by the British Cruizers and brought before the mixed Commission at the Havana for adjudication. The Vessels being condemned, the Negroes on board declared free and delivered over to the Government at the Havana (which was bound by the Treaty to guarantee their liberty) to be provided with employment as servants or free laborers.... The inhabitants of Cuba looked with alarm at the rapid increase of this class of persons, and the Authorities disliked the charges & were willing to pay largely to get rid of it."

"Accordingly in June 1832 the Intendant General consulted Mr. Macleay, the British Commissary Judge, as to the practicability of re-exporting such Africans as should be emancipated by the Commission to some other place, as Sierra Leone for instance: the Spanish Government bearing the expense. This the then Colonial Secretary refused, but suggested in consequence of a representation from the Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad that they might be received in that Island. A proposal to this effect was made to the Intendant General: guarded with several restrictions & regulations respecting especially the state of health, the expense of removal, the proportion of sexes & the necessity that months notice should be given to the Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad. These restrictions the Intendant thought would cause the relief given by the measure to be very partial and uncertain & the expense & inconvenience very great. The proposal was therefore declined. This was on the 23rd January 1833."

"The arrival however, on the 10th of April while the Cholera was raging, of a captured slaver with 196 Negroes on board caused much alarm & perplexity which ended in an arrangement between the Spanish Authorities & the British Commissioners that the newly arrived Negroes, as soon as they had received certificates of emancipation, should be conveyed to Trinidad: the restrictions as to sexes and the months notice being waved in submission to the necessity of time."

"The experiment led to some further negotiations on the subject between Trinidad & Cuba & finally to an engagement on the part of Sir G. Hill to receive any number of Africans at any time, provided they were in good health & not above 30 years of age: that they had not been in Cuba for more than two years: that there were not fewer females than males: & that the vessels in which they were sent should be provisioned at the expense of the Spanish Government for 30 days after her arrival at Trinidad. At the same time several rules sent out by Government to be observed in the disposal of them in Trinidad with a view to secure their freedom and comfortable maintenance & be provided that none of the expense should fall on the Government at Home. This engagement remains still in force."

"On hearing of these arrangements, Col. Cockburn applied on behalf of the woodcutters of in Honduras (where labor is much wanted) for a portion of those emancipated Africans to be sent thither: which was acceded to: the same regulations & restriction which had been insisted upon in Trinidad. These it appear did not meet the views of the applicants and the application may be considered withdrawn. A third application received from British Guiana, Sir I. C. Smyth... [on] 6th August 1835 enclosed a copy of the Trinidad Ordinance relative the protection and management of indentured Africans, passed 19th March [1835], with an intimation that a portion of the Africans in question might be advantageously disposed of in British Guiana. This application waits an answer."

"In the mean time however a fourth application of a somewhat different nature was received from another quarter. Col. Colebrooke having been detained at the Havana had an opportunity of witnessing the condition of the liberated Africans there & the general desired of all parties that means should be found of removing them all without restrictions as to age or sex to some other quarters. Upon considering the subject in various points of view, he made up his mind that a considerable number of them might be favorably (for themselves at least) be settled in the Bahamas: & he afterwards distinctly recommended that they should be sent, & announced his readiness to undertake the charge of them."

[Read Full Report](#)

Proposed Removal from Cuba to Europe and Sierra Leone

- On 15 May 1828, the Captain General of Cuba, Dionisio Vives, wrote a letter to the members of the Mixed Commission citing a need to make modifications to Article VII of the 1817 Treaty. Vives proposed that Liberated Africans "shall be withdrawn from the Island of Cuba, and transported to some of the possessions or dominions of His Majesty in Europe even though it should be to Spain itself." And, the expenses should be paid for out of "the proceeds from the capture of slave vessels which may belong to the King our Lord, and if this shall not be found sufficient for the purpose that there be made, in order to realize a proper sum, a prudent repartition among all the Inhabitants of the Island." [Read Letter](#)
- On 27 June 1828, addressed this proposition because according to Article VII, it was difficult "to deny the right of the Spanish Government to transport the emancipated slaves to Europe." However, the British Judge, William Mackleay, raised immediate concerns that "without a sufficient watch being kept on the persons employed to carry the measure into effect, a cargo of ignorant Negroes might be conveyed to Puerto Rico or even to other Ports of this Island, and there consigned to hopeless slavery." He concluded that "if due care were taken to prevent fraud in their removal to Europe the measure proposed cannot fail to be highly advantageous not merely to the peace of the Island but to the Negroes themselves who will no doubt in Europe experience better treatment." He also delayed any final decision stating that "the plan must necessarily be entirely prospective [and that] it will not affect the Negroes already emancipated who having by marriage, apprenticeship or other ties, [have] become connected with the Island." [Read Letter](#)
- On 17 April 1829, the Foreign Office in London wrote to the Havana Slave Trade Commission regarding "the contemplation of the Spanish Authorities for removing from the Island of Cuba to Europe the Slaves emancipated under the Treaty of 1817." This office set forth the directives that:
 - The Havana Slave Trade Commission must report "the substance of any further communication which may be made... upon the same subject by the Colonial Authorities."
 - The British Commissioners "should be careful not to invite such communication by any overture."
 - If the the Cuban government attempts to propose a solution the response must acknowledge its receipt and "merely state, that the question is one, which must be left to the decision of the two Governments at home, abstaining from entering into a discussion of details." [Read Letter](#)
- On 31 December 1831, the Foreign Office wrote to the commissioners at Havana because "His Majesty's Government was anxious to learn the state and condition of the negroes, who have from time to time been liberated under sentences of the Mixed Commission established at Havana." [Read Letter](#)
- On 29 March 1832, William Mackleay and Charles Mackenzie expressed "an increasing dislike on the part of local authorities to His Majesty's Commissioners." In general, the question of ascertaining the number of Liberated African "still alive," was in general "avoided by the vague answer that after so many years their numbers may be expected to have experience considerable diminuation." The British commissioners suggested that many could have died naturally due their health when "delivered over by the Mixed Commission to the Captain General." They also feared many were "stolen, and thus consigned to hopeless slavery." He also protested the "removal of the Negroes of the *Midas* from Cuba without the consent of his Government the only notice taken of his protest was a declaration that this removal was, from other causes, merely deferred until proper means for its execution should offer themselves." [Read Letter](#)
- On 20 June 1832, William Mackleay wrote the Foreign Office explaining that the Intendant had invited him to his private home to discuss "the proposed removal of the Negroes of the *Águila*." The reason for renewing the discussion was because the number of Liberated Africans was "so great, that the local authorities will find it almost impossible to get a sufficient number of respectable responsible persons to take charge of them." Following the directives of the letter of 17 April 1829 and returning to the questions raised in the letter dated 27 June 1828, the Intendant's proposed solution involved sending the slaves to either Ceuta on the south side of the Strait of Gibraltar, or Sierra Leone. [Read Letter](#)
- On 31 August 1832, Viscount Goderich of the Foreign Office replied that "the proposed removal of the emancipated blacks to the Sierra Leone in every respect - objectionable, but adds that he will consider how far it may be practicable to adopt any other mode of accomplishing the object of the Spanish Government." [Read Letter](#)

Resettlement to Trinidad, 1833-1835

- On 20 October 1832, following the objection to the proposal of sending Liberated Africans to Europe or Sierra Leone, the Foreign Office wrote the Havana Slave Trade Commission stating that there was "no objection... to the removal of such negroes... provided that certain restrictions and regulations are complied, and that the removal be effected at the expense of the Spanish Government." [Read Letter](#)
- On 16 January 1833, the British commissioners at Havana wrote to the Cuban government that "the Island of Cuba may be relieved of a burden... prejudicial to its peace and welfare." Although Liberated Africans could not taken back across the Atlantic, the British Government proposed "to all who shall in future, or who who within the last two years have been emancipated by this Mixed Commission to being who shall in future, or who who within the last two years conditions and regulations." The reason for this decision was because "the voyage to Trinidad will be far more easy and less expensive."

The proposed conditions and regulations to the removal of Liberated Africans from Cuba are as follows:

- That the said Negroes shall be sent to Trinidad entirely at the expense of the Spanish Government, suitable clothing, care and accommodation being afforded them on the passage.
- The His Excellency the Captain General of Cuba shall give one month's notice to the Governor of Trinidad before any Negroes be embarked for the latter colony.
- That they shall not be sent in greater numbers or at earlier periods than the Governor of Trinidad shall prescribe.
- That the number of females shall not bear a less proportion to the males than may be fixed by the Governor of Trinidad, in order that no increase may take place in the actual disproportion which exists between the sexes in the settlements of free black in that colony.
- That the Negroes be duly ascertained and certified by a medical person appoint by His Majesty's Commissioners, to be free from any disease which may incapacitate them for labor.
- That children shall not be sent unaccompanied by one or both of their Parents, and that no forced separation of families shall take place.
- That the performance of these conditions be secured by the superintendence of His Majesty's Commissioners. [Read Letter](#)

- On 23 January 1833, the Conde de Villanueva rejected these proposed conditions because of "the great expense which the Spanish Government would incur for an uncertain and partial removal of the Negroes which, according to his ideas, must be the unquestionable result of the Governor of Trinidad having the power to fix the number of Negroes to be sent, the time of their sailing, and the relative proportion which the number of females must bear to that of males." The British commissioners suspected that the "lately introduced system of employing these Negroes in public works... has been found so advantageous as considerably to diminish the anxiety of the local authorities for their removal." [Read Letters](#)
- On 11 April, the Havana Slave Trade Commission was in the process of dealing with the case of the *Negrta* in the midst of the cholera epidemic. This ship was healthy and a special committee formed involving Captain General Ricafort, the Councilor of State, Conde de Villanueva, and Chief of the Station, Angel Laborde to discuss this case. Originally they wanted to have the case tried in Sierra Leone, but this idea proved to be too difficult. Following the spirit of the 1817 Treaty, this committee stipulated 5 conditions: 1) the case could be tried in Havana "without delay. 2) The ship had to either cruise the coast or moor on one of the keys to prevent cholera from spreading. 3) Once the court proceedings are done, the Liberated Africans will be transported to another vessel which will take them to Trinidad immediately. 4) The Captain General will inform the Governor of Trinidad about the "urgent actions of public interest." And, 5) the "expenses absolutely necessary for the freighting of the new vessel be defrayed." [Read 2 Letters](#)
- On 14 April, Lieutenant Bolton commander of the HMS schooner *Nimble* wrote a letter complying with the orders of the Captain General of Cuba and began cruising the coast of Cuba. [Read Letter](#)
- On 16 April 1833, William MacLeay wrote to the Foreign Office describing how cholera appeared in the suburbs of Havana in late-February and how "nearly half the population of the city fled from the Havana," including the two Spanish Commissioners. Once the *Negrta* arrived to Havana on 10 April, the Captain General of Cuba appointed on 12 April an *in terim* judge and arbitrator. [Read Letter](#)

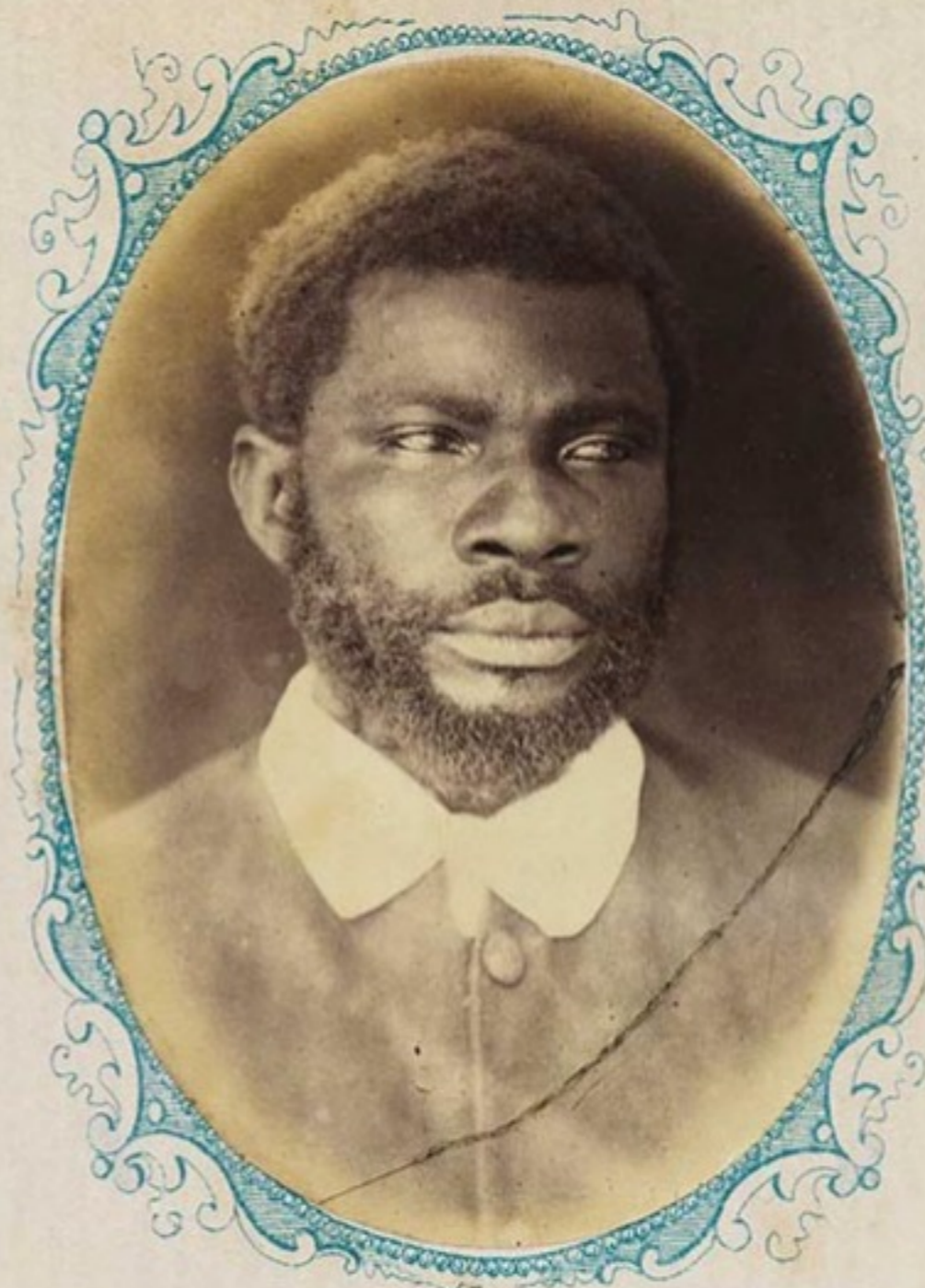
The Courts of Brazil

Following procedures established in Article 7 of the Additional Convention between Great Britain and Portugal for the Prevention of the Slave Trade (28 July 1817) and a decree (*alvará*) of the Portuguese government (residing in Rio de Janeiro) dated 26 January 1818, Anglo-Portuguese binational tribunals were authorized to judge cases of suspected violations of restrictions on transatlantic slave trafficking. The Anglo-Brazilian treaty of 23 November 1826, which took effect in 1830, reorganized the bilateral courts, establishing Anglo-Brazilian Mixed Commissions in Rio de Janeiro and Freetown, Sierra Leone. With a few noted exceptions of seizures made before 1833, the cases brought before the tribunals in Rio de Janeiro concerned vessels that originated on the West Central African coast, especially the ports of Cabinda, Ambriz, Luanda, and Benguela, as well as various points of Mozambique.

In Rio, the Anglo-Portuguese Mixed Commission functioned between 1819 and 1822. It heard just one case, the *Emilia*. The successor Anglo-Brazilian Mixed Commission, operating between 1830 and 1845, heard nearly four dozen cases. The 1826 treaty expired in 1845 and the Anglo-Brazilian tribunal was shuttered. Independently, British and Brazilian naval courts subsequently judged cases of clandestine slave trading to Brazil. Alongside the bilateral and admiralty courts, local magistrates and provincial governors considered the fate of enslaved Africans illegally imported to Brazil.

Approximately 14,000 Africans rescued from the clandestine trade were formally declared to be *africano/a livre* (Free African). Their living and working conditions were regulated by a series of Brazilian laws. Also known as emancipados or Liberated Africans, the overwhelming majority of these Africans swept up into the Middle Passage lived the remainder of their lives as semi-free/pseudo-enslaved in Brazil. Because of the special circumstances of their entry into Brazilian slave society and the legal regime of surveillance that followed them, the Free Africans of Brazil, especially those liberated before the Rio Mixed Commission, were especially well-documented, including multiple nominal registries taken from the time of original emancipation through the 1860s, when the Brazilian Free African regime was dismantled by Decree N° 3.310 of 24 September 1864.

We are currently assembling the documentation related to the cases brought before the bilateral and Brazilian tribunals and the Africans registered therein. In time, the Brazilian section of these website will be separated into the different courts. [Read more...](#)



Adelino, Africano Livre



Contínente/Aventura

[Next](#)



Voyage Map

The Portuguese-flag brig *Aventura*, alias *Maria Izabel*, left somewhere along the West Central African coast, likely Ambriz or Luanda, sometime in early 1835. Its purported destination was Montevideo. There were approximately 70 enslaved Africans on board this slave vessel at the point of embarkation; a handful died during the trans-Atlantic voyage that ended with the clandestine landing of the Africans along the coast of São Paulo province, Brazil. The Brazilian patacho, *Contínente*, under the command and ownership of José Francisco Dutra, was involved in the Brazilian coastal trade, including the trans-shipment of slaves.

On 6 June 1835, the *Contínente* was detained by the *Dous de Março*, a Brazilian Imperial Navy sloop under the command of Manoel Francisco da Costa Pereira, near São Sebastião, São Paulo. On the suspicion that the *Contínente* was engaged in the coasting trade of African slaves clandestinely brought to mainland Brazil, Pereira and his crew discovered approximately four dozen slaves in concealed compartments. A female African who spoke Portuguese informed Pereira that the rescued Africans were from the *Aventura*. The Africans were taken to Rio de Janeiro aboard the charrua *Carioca*, while both suspected vessels were hauled to the Brazilian capital where the cases were brought before the Anglo-Brazilian Mixed Commission. The Mixed Commission found just cause to condemn the *Contínente* on 28 July 1835. Two days later, the commissioners condemned the *Aventura*. The vessels were later sent to auction.

A partial nominal list of the rescued Africans had been taken 20 July 1835, and letters of emancipation were issued on 17 and 31 August. Six additional letters were issued on 17 November. There is significant variation in these matriculation registers, and the number of Liberated Africans associated with the *Contínente* and *Aventura* ranges from 36 to 66. Of the six known registers produced between 1835 and 1865, discrepancies can be attributed to deaths, the admixture of Africans rescued from the smacks *Novo Destino* and *São Domingos*, spotty record keeping, and transcription errors.

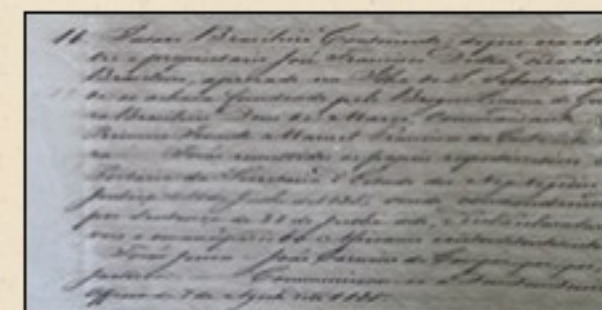
Register Statistics

Additional Resources

Registry of death of Theresa Angola Contínente 11, deceased 12 April 1847, Rio de Janeiro. Source: AM IJ 6 Pasta 467, 6 May 1847.

[View document](#)

Trial Summary



Resources

[Contínente Sentence \(transcribed\)](#)

[Aventura Sentence \(transcribed\)](#)

Registers

[AHI \(1835\)](#)

[ANRJ-7X Copy 1 \(1835\)](#)

[ANRJ-7X Copy 2 \(1835\)](#)

[ANRJ-7X Copy 3 \(1835\)](#)

[ANRJ-ZU M.646 N5473 \(1864\)](#)

[ANRJ-AM IJ6 471 \(1865\)](#)

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Under Development

We are currently working on adding more cases and documentation to the Brazilian Courts section.

The following two reports of cases tried in the Brazilian courts are indicative of the data we are in the process of uploading.

To view the *Relatorio de africanos livres, 1819-1845* [click here](#).

To view the *Relatorio de africanos livres, 1834-1853* [click here](#).

Please note that there are some overlap between these two reports.

Return to the last case [click here](#).



British Vice Admiralty Court

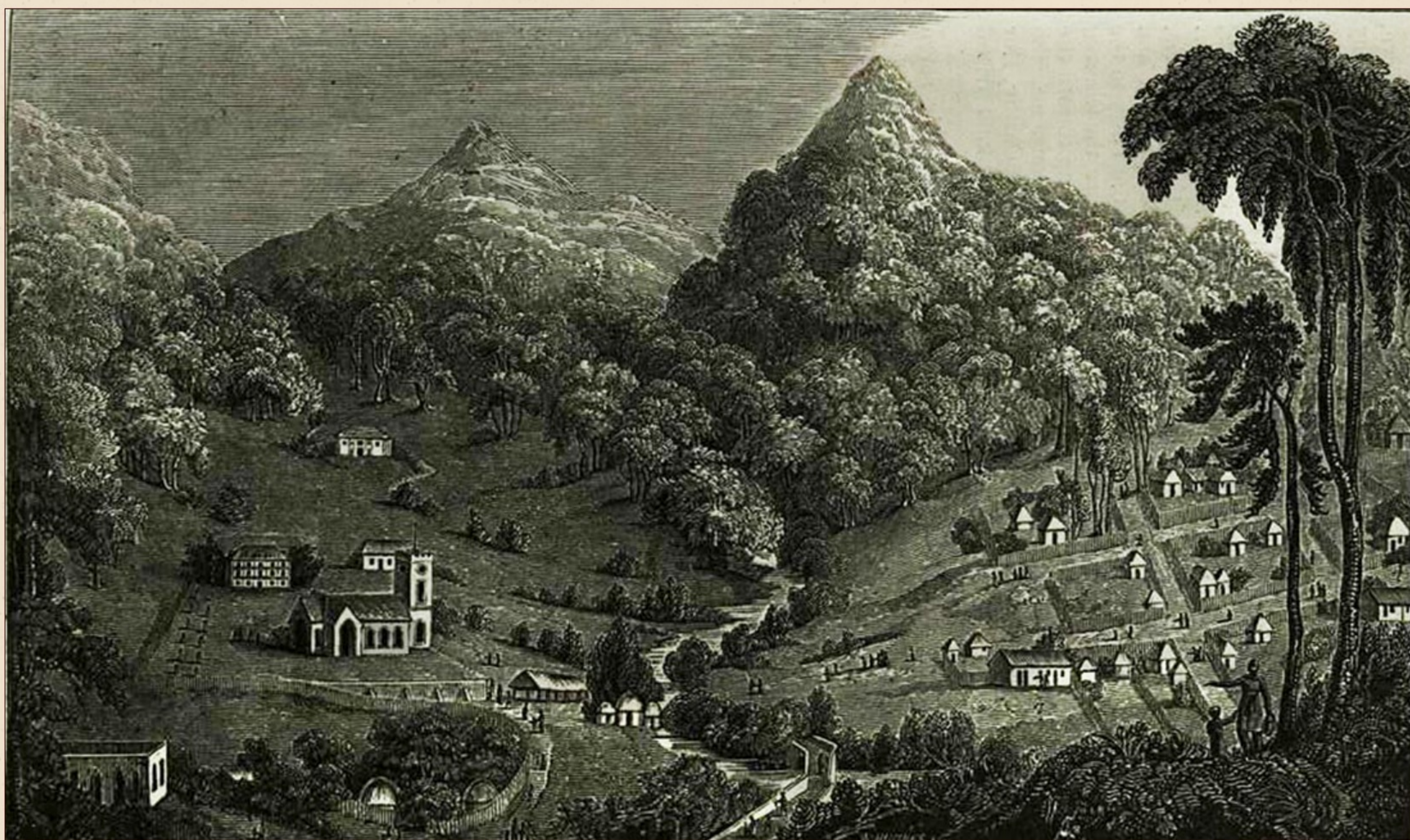


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The British Vice Admiralty Court

The British Vice Admiralty Court - After abolishing the trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in 1807, Britain annexed Sierra Leone. As with all British colonies, a Vice Admiralty Court was established in 1808 to hold jurisdiction over maritime activities. British abolitionists were keen to use this court to stop the slave trade. Intervention and prevention involved raiding coastal barracoons, seizing slave vessels at sea, and escorting the captains, crew, and captives into Freetown to be tried for slave dealing. Between 1808 and 1819, the Vice Admiralty Court was involved in several hundred cases and emancipated over 12,000 people, who were removed from slave ships, seized from the colony and rescued following attacks on coastal barracoons. Many of the documents to be displayed herein were digitized from the archives at Fourah Bay College as a result of the British Library's Endangered Archives Programme. This section is currently under development. Please check back on an ongoing basis for updates. [Read more...](#)



Settlement of Liberated Africans, Sierra Leone



Marie Paul

[Next](#)



Voyage Map

The *Marie Paul*, under the command of Charles de Bonnay, was the first ship brought before the British Vice Admiralty Court in Freetown, Sierra Leone. It had sailed from Senegal on 20 August 1808 "with a cargo of slaves bound to Cayenne in South America." In total there were 35 men, 10 boys, 12 women and 3 girls found on board or 60 people.

This French schooner, owned by three Frenchmen resident at Senegal, was captured by HMS *Derwent* on 23 August 1808 and escorted to Goree, where sworn affidavits were taken from the captain and one of the owners, Jacques Laboure, on 30 August 1808. By the time the *Marie Paul* was "condemned as good & lawful prize" on 10 November 1808, the enslaved Africans had spent over two and a half months in the process of enforced migration between Senegal and Sierra Leone. On 10 November, the British Vice Admiralty Court condemned this ship and emancipated 60 people.

Summary paragraphs quoted from: Suzanne Schwarz, "Reconstructing the Life Histories of Liberated Africans: Sierra Leone in the Early Nineteenth Century," *History in Africa*, 39 (2012): 175-207.

Register Statistics

Additional Resources

Most adult males from the *Marie Paul* enlisted in the colonial militia and were used in "the service of Government in cutting a road to their place of settlement." They were each given two acres of land and were paid "the lowest wages in the Colony (9d per day & Rice...)." It was noted that they "live with their wives in a temporary settlement in the neighbourhood of their employment." Tracing the movements of these men in the "Annual Report of Natives of Africa" compiled by Thomas Perronet Thompson in December 1808 shortly after their release, indicates that all were still present in the colony with the exception of Siab Yot who had been "killed by the fall of a tree" on 17 December 1808. This pattern is consistent with the report submitted by Thompson in which he noted: "That no instance of misconduct or of any attempt to leave the Colony has occurred among the Natives of Africa from the time of their liberation from slavery; but that from the time when portions of waste lands were assigned to them & arms were put into their hands as part of the militia of the Colony, they have applied themselves to procure wives & to settle themselves contentedly as subjects of the King of England."

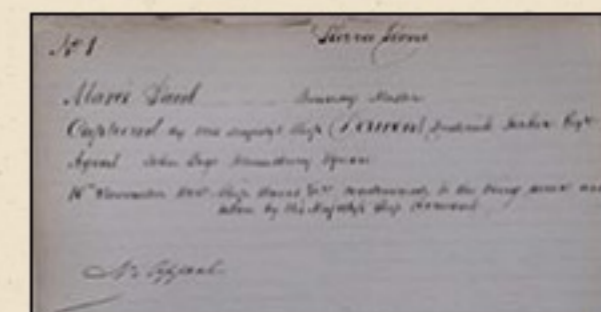
Only 23 of the 35 men were still evident in an 1812 listing of the residents in the colony. Of those identifiable as remaining in the colony, this "List of Captured Negroes" identifies the type of occupation practised by the individual as well as aspects of family relationships. Macha, recaptive number 1, was described as John Maca in the "List of Captured Negroes" and it was recorded that he "works as a sawyer in the colony." Fatima, aged twenty two, was "living in the colony with John Maca." This is consistent with the "Annual Report of the Natives of Africa" compiled by Thompson in December 1808, which indicated that she was "married to one of her countrymen." The "List of Captured Negroes" indicates that Birum, recaptive number 2, was entered as John Birum and that he worked "as a mason in the colony." Saree, aged twenty six, was entered as John Serry in the later listing and he was described as "a labourer living in the colony." Mahomet, recaptive number 6, was entered as Mahomet Dunbar in the listing of 1812 and he was described as a "labourer living in the colony."

Primary sources not yet available online include collections from:

Hull History Center (HHC), Proceedings Relating to Slaves in Various Ships (*Marie Paul*, *Sao Joaquim*, *Sao Domingo*, *Two Cousins*, *Rapid*, *African*, *Penel*), seized by HMS *Derwent*, Commander Frederick Parker, 17 September 1808-11 August 1809.

HHC, U DTH/1/23, Annual Report of Natives of Africa received, enlisted, entered, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of by the Governor of His Majesty's Colony of Sierra Leone, with Observations thereupon, in pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council of March 16th, 1808 in: Drafts of despatches to Lord Castlereagh from Thomas Perronet Thompson 27 July 1808-4 February 1810.

Trial Summary



Resources

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[SLR 1-3773](#)

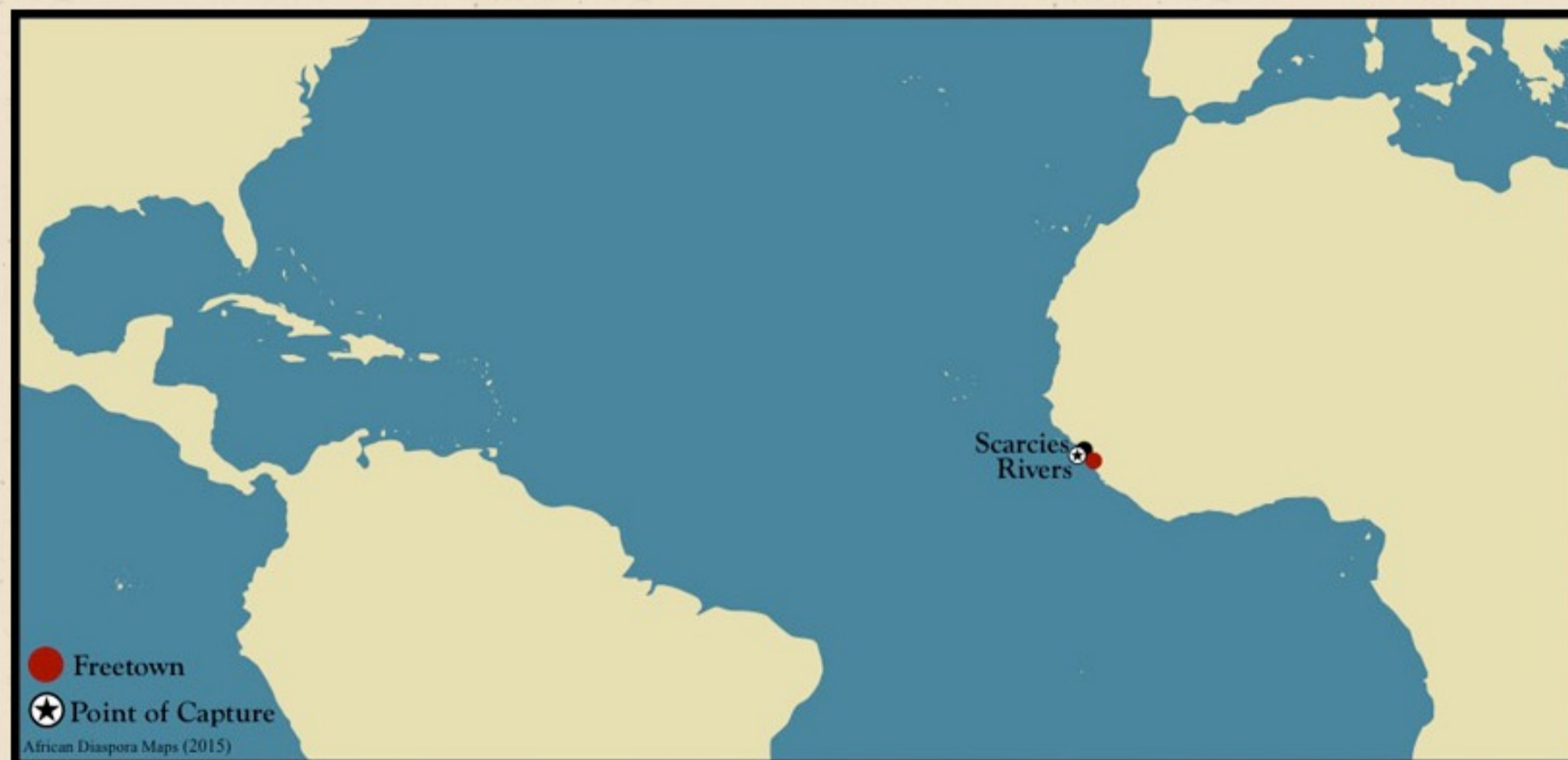
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Two Ships

[Next](#)



Voyage Map

This case brought before the British Vice Admiralty Court involved two Portuguese slave ships: the sloop *São Joaquim* and the schooner *São Domingo*. Enslaved Africans likely embarked these slave ships at either the Great or Little Scarcies Rivers, Sierra Leone.

At the trial, it was revealed that the *São Joaquim* was overset by a tornado and sank with the loss of an unspecified number of slaves. This sloop of ten tons burthen, in the command of Francisco Correa Gomez, had taken on board six men, eight women and eight children as slaves and had a crew of "ten seamen & six boys all on wages, natives of Bissao & Geba." Gomez explained how he had been "born at Bissao" of "free African parents" and was a "subject of Portugal." He had "bought the slaves of the Mandingoes & Timmaneys" and four had been purchased "at Port Logo, ten at Rokelle, & the remainder at the Scarcies."

Those who survived from the *São Joaquim* were listed in the Register of Liberated Africans together with those released from the *São Domingo*. Five women and six children were on board when it was intercepted. The *São Domingo* was navigated by Antonio Gomez, acting master, although Francisco Gomez explained that he was master of the small schooner. In his testimony to the Court, he explained how the "slaves were bought in the Scarcies."

On 11 November 1808, HMS *Derwent*, under the command of Frederick Parker, captured the vessel and brought them into the Vice Admiralty Court. Evidence presented before the Vice Admiralty Court indicates that 33 Africans had originally been embarked on the two vessels and that nineteen had died by the time the court proceedings were completed. Around 24 and 26 November 1808, the British Vice Admiralty Court condemned these vessels and recorded 14 people from both vessels into a single register.

Summary paragraphs quoted from: Suzanne Schwarz, "Reconstructing the Life Histories of Liberated Africans: Sierra Leone in the Early Nineteenth Century," *History in Africa*, 39 (2012): 175-207.

Register Statistics

Additional Resources

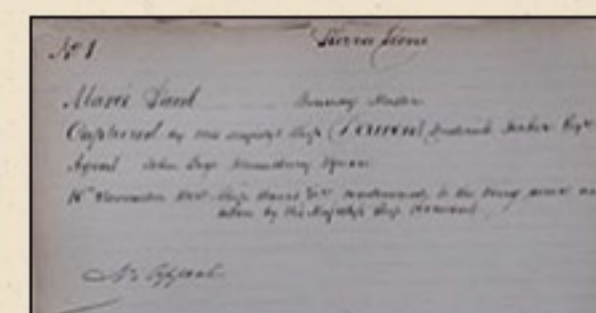
Attempts were being made by officials on the ground in Sierra Leone to implement, or at least report according to, the terms of the British Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1807, which stipulated that Liberated Africans could be apprenticed and males enlisted into "His Majesty's Land or Sea Service, as Soldiers, Seamen or Marines." In December 1808, Thompson reported that HMS *Derwent* "has received sundry Natives of Africa for His Majesty's Naval Service." Tom and Thong, recaptives 64 and 67, were both aged eight when they were allocated to this vessel. In the Register of Liberated Africans, it was recorded that Jack, a boy of nine, was apprenticed to Priscilla Gordon on 30 June for eight years, although in December 1808 the "Annual Report of the Natives of Africa" indicated that he had been entered on board HMS *Derwent*.

Primary sources not yet available online include collections from:

Hull History Center (HHC), Proceedings Relating to Slaves in Various Ships (*Marie Paul, Sao Joaquim, Sao Domingo, Two Cousins, Rapid, African, Penel*), seized by HMS *Derwent*, Commander Frederick Parker, 17 September 1808-11 August 1809.

HHC, U DTH/1/23, Annual Report of Natives of Africa received, enlisted, entered, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of by the Governor of His Majesty's Colony of Sierra Leone, with Observations thereupon, in pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council of March 16th, 1808 in: Drafts of despatches to Lord Castlereagh from Thomas Perronet Thompson 27 July 1808-4 February 1810.

Trial Summary



Resources

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Registers

[PASL, RLA 1808-1812](#)

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The Sierra Leone Mixed Commission

After Great Britain began signing bilateral treaties with other nations, courts of Mixed Commission were established in Freetown from 1819 onwards. There were four mixed commissions operating in Sierra Leone: the Anglo-Spanish, the Anglo-Portuguese, the Anglo-Dutch, and in 1828 an Anglo-Brazilian. This section is representative of all of these courts combined, although as the documentation becomes more organized in time, this sub-section may be divided according to the different mixed commissions. After 1819, these courts of mixed commission in Sierra Leone were responsible for adjudicating over 500 cases involving the emancipation of over 68,000 people, many of whom were registered. Due to the volume of cases in multiple courts in Sierra Leone, we are currently developing sample cases.

[Read more...](#)



Christian Liberated Africans with Mandingoes



Emancipado, Brazil, 1830

ANB, Coleções Especiais, 102/1

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Sierra Leone

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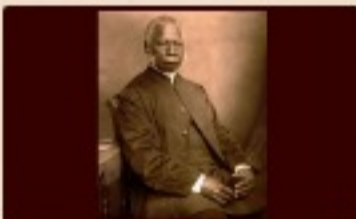


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Port of Havana, Cuba, 1839
Cuba Pintoresca

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Sierra Leone

West African Coast

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Liberated Africans, Sierra Leone, 1852

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Sierra Leone

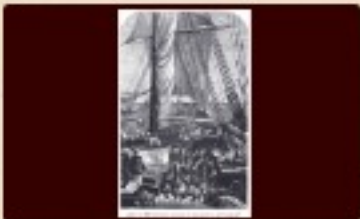
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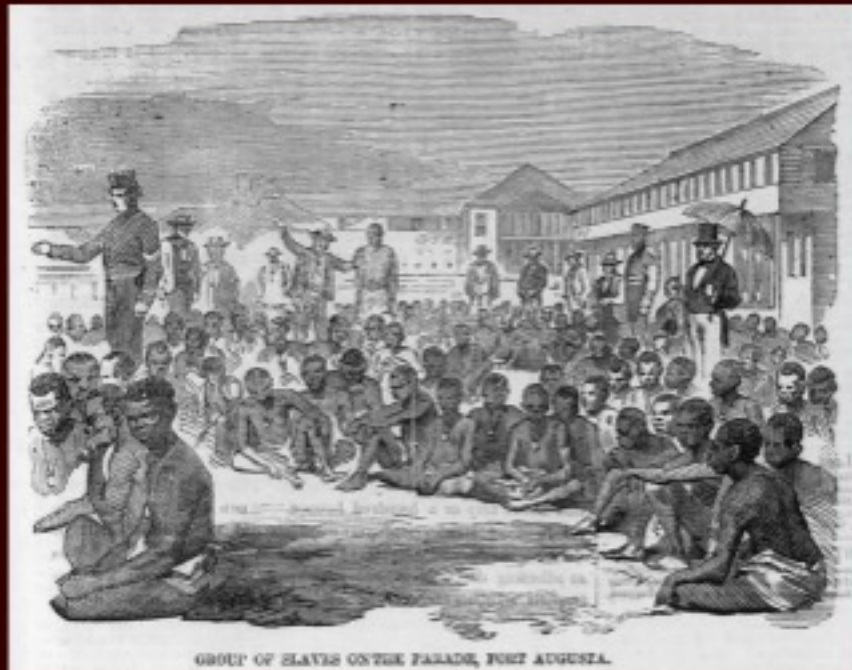
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GROUP OF SLAVES ON THE PARADE, FORT AUGUSTA.

Liberated Africans, Jamaica, 1857

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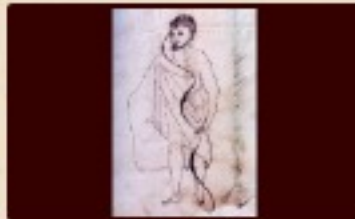
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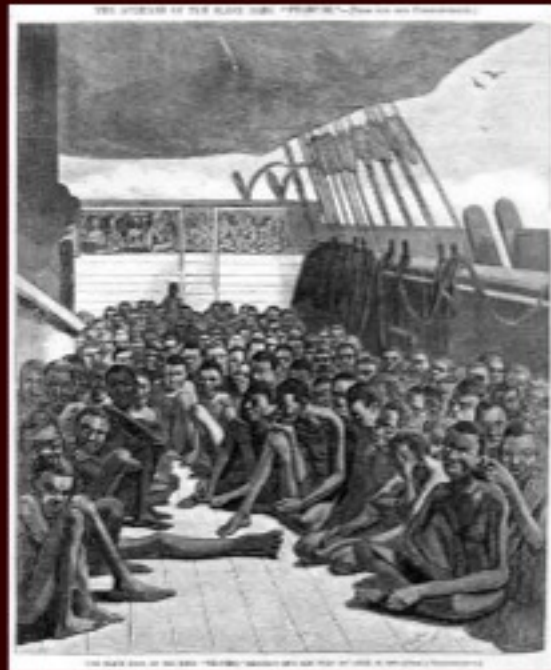
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Harper's Weekly

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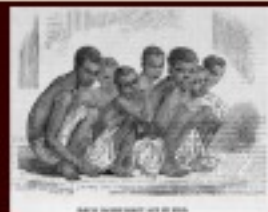
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Enter name Enter ID#

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Enter your message

Submit

Select files from your computer related to the trial

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Additional Information

Provide a summary of any additional information related to this case (max 500 words)

Enter your message

Submit

Select any additional files from your computer

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Ship Name

ID Number

Enter name Enter ID#

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Enter your message

Submit

Select files from your computer related to the trial

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Additional Information

Provide a summary of any additional information related to this case (max 500 words)

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