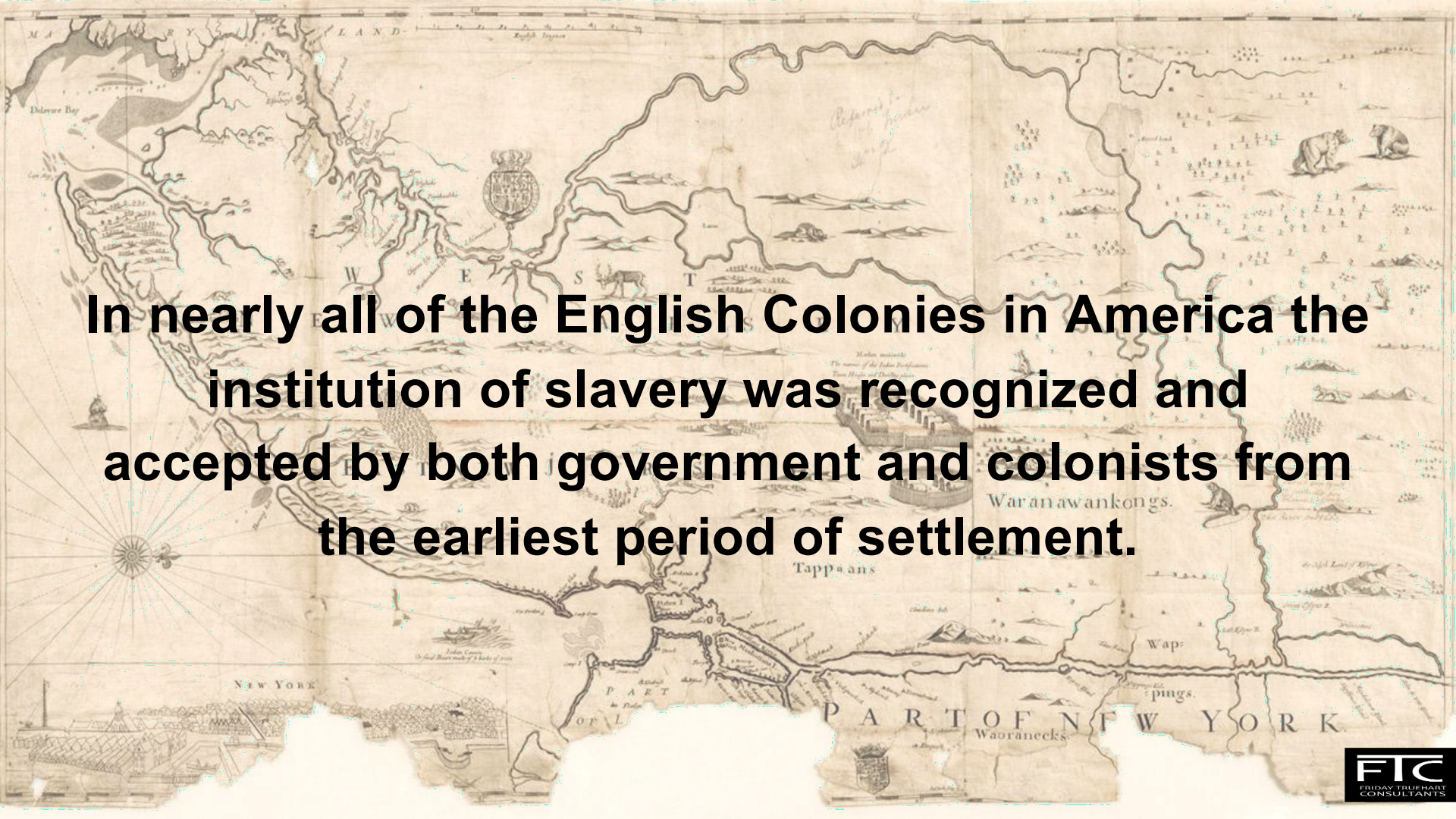


A historical map of New Jersey and New York, showing the Delaware River, Hudson River, and various settlements. The map includes a compass rose, a coat of arms, and illustrations of Native American life and animals. The text is overlaid on the map.

Slavery in New Jersey: *It Was Here Too*

A Timeline from 1664 to the Present

A historical map of the Western Part of New York, showing the state's outline and various geographical features. The map includes a coat of arms in the center, a compass rose in the bottom left, and several vignettes of Native American settlements and animals. The text "WESTERN PART OF NEW YORK" is written across the map. Overlaid on the map is a large, bold, black text block.

In nearly all of the English Colonies in America the institution of slavery was recognized and accepted by both government and colonists from the earliest period of settlement.



1664-1702

How it Began With the Proprietary Colony

King Charles II – Lord John Berkeley – Sir George Carteret



Queen Anne (1665-1714): Reigned as Queen of England,
Scotland and Ireland from 1702-1714



Lord Cornbury,
cousin to Queen Anne

By 1690 it is highly likely that nearly all inhabitants of northern New Jersey had slaves.”

(Snell, J.P. History of Sussex and Warren Counties, NJ. p.76)



By 1680
Col. Richard
Morris of
Shrewsbury
had 60 or
more slaves
about his
mill and
plantation



1702 - 1776

The Steady
Growth of the
Slave Trade



By 1800, the U.S. Census reported the maximum slave population in New Jersey was 12,422. East Jersey slaveholders also controlled the majority of wealth in the state. In one example from Monmouth County, “slaveholders in Middletown, Upper Freehold, and Shrewsbury between 1784 and 1808 possess more than five times the average amount of land, four times the number of cattle, and five times the number of horses and bondspeople.”

(<https://www.montclair.edu/anthropology/research/slavery-in-nj/part-5/>)

Hunterdon County saw a huge increase in their slave population. Similarly, “Slaves made up almost 15% of Somerset County’s population. For Sale and Runaway Advertisements frequently appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

Hopewell, Hunterdon County, July 1, 1769.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Negroe Man, named PETER, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well built: Had on, and took with him, a light Kersey Vest, one Pair of Nankeen Breeches, one Pair of Tow Ditto, and sundry other Articles. Whoever takes up said Negroe, so that his Master may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN HUNT

Ran away from *John Hunt* of *Peppack* in the County of *Walden* and Province of *New-York*, on the 25th Day of his Instant *July*, a Negro Man named *Peter* he had on when he went away, a Gray home spun Coat with Brass Buttons, and a gaddel Hitt, a Tow Shirt and Breeches, with Shoes and Stockings. He is a Lusty well sett Fellow, about 28 years of Age, and was born upon *Long-Island*, and speaks and reads good *English*.

Whoever takes up the said Negro and secures him, so that the said *John Hunt* may have him again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by

John Hunt.

N. B. The said Negro call himself *Peter Waldren*, and pretends to be a Free-man.—*The New York Gazette, July 31, 1738.*

1776-1865

“On the Eve of the American Revolution, despite fears of rebellion and an increasing number of fugitive slaves fighting against the system, New Jersey stood as a society with slaves that had fully embraced the institution and integrated it into their colony’s economy and society.”

(Hodges, Root and Branch, 101-9; Berlin, Many Thousands Gone, 369)



New Jersey, as most colonies, would not allow slaves or freed Blacks, to join the Continental Army. By early 1776 Washington faced a manpower shortage and “began to allow free blacks and slaves to serve, most notably in Rhode Island. (Gigantino, *“The Ragged Road to Abolition, Slavery and Freedom in New Jersey, 1775-1865, p. 53)*

On the side of the Continental Army, there were between 5,000 - 20,000 patriots of African and Native American descent who fought under the command of General George Washington.

New Jersey's Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery

In New Jersey it took twenty-one years after the Revolution to pass the 1804 Gradual Abolition Act which stated:

“Every child born of a slave after the fourth of July of that year was to be free, but should remain the servant of the owner of the mother, as if bound out by the overseers of the poor, until the age of twenty-five if a male, and twenty-one years, if a female.”

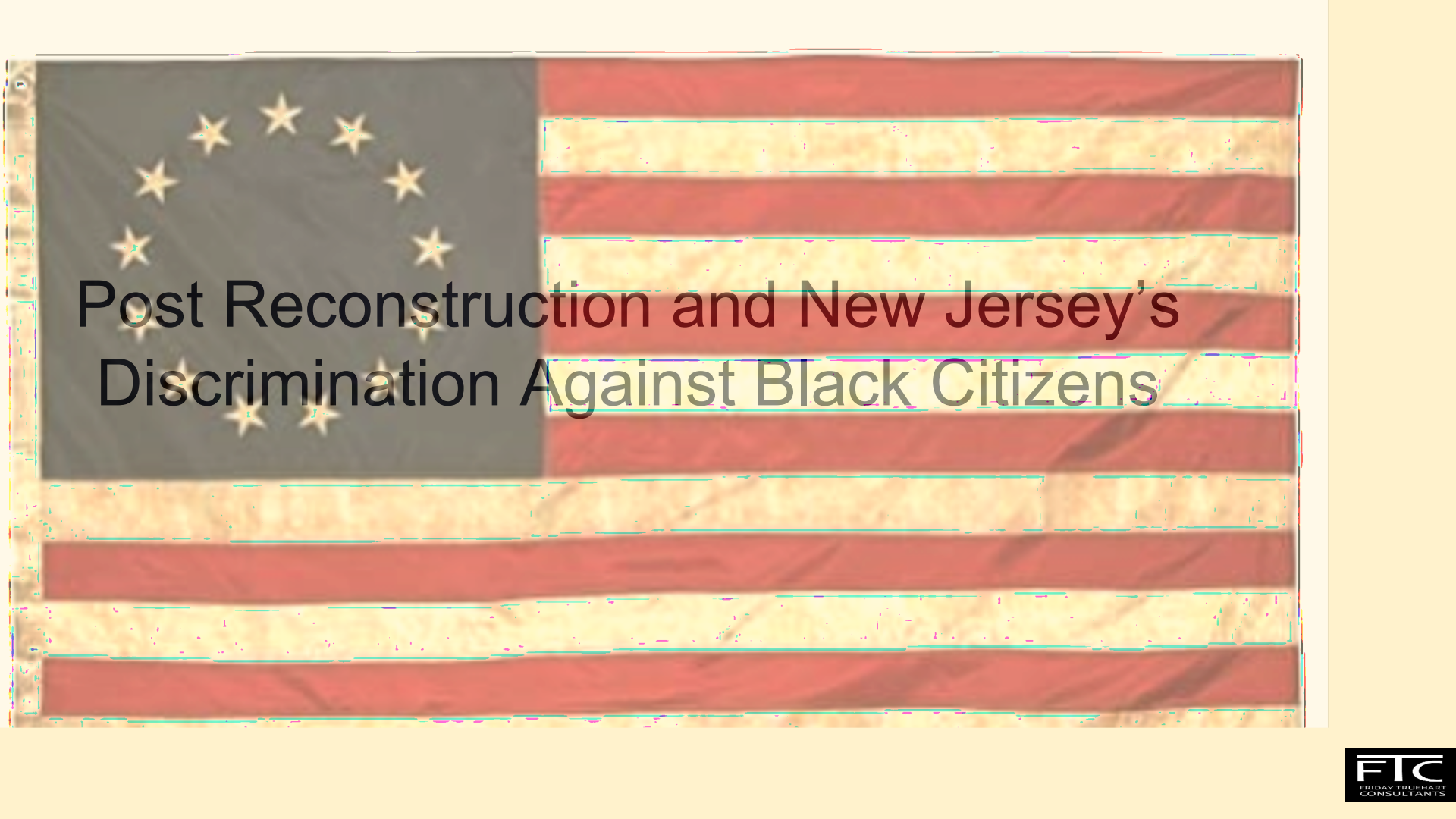
1865 to the Present

The Continuing Struggle



“This is a White Man’s War”

Of the 88,000 New Jerseyans who participated in the Civil War, it estimated that Black soldiers from New Jersey, who served in the USCT, ranged from 2,872 to 3,271 with 469 deaths from conflict or sickness.

The background of the slide is a full-page image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes. The text is overlaid on the flag.

Post Reconstruction and New Jersey's Discrimination Against Black Citizens

New Jersey's Black Population Grows With the Great Migration



From the early 1900's until 1970, an estimated six million African Americans moved from the south to the north in search of a better life and to escape terrorism. *“New Jersey’s Black population tripled between 1870 and 1910 via the wave of the first black migration.”* Hodges, *“Black New Jersey, 1664 to the Present Day,”* p 110

Significant Gains and Losses: Add to the Timeline