



preliminary findings of the

PENN SLAVERY PROJECT

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April 23rd, 2018



Complicity

kəm'plisədē/
noun

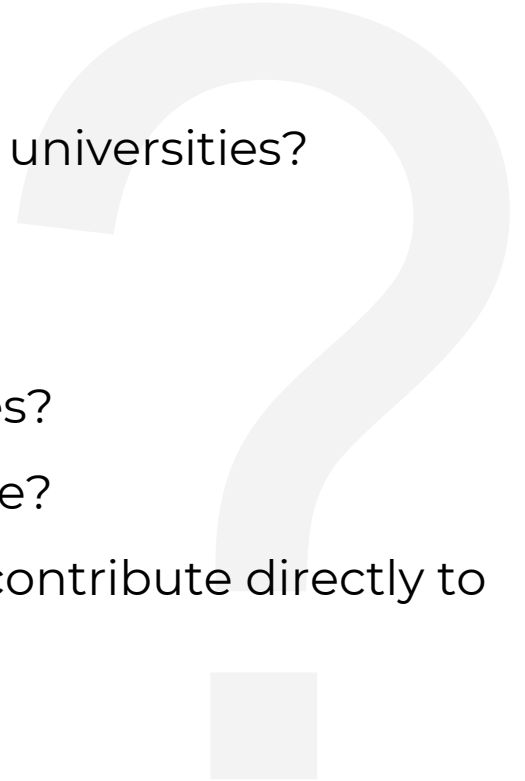
Complicity does not speak to the University's active and persistent ownership of enslaved persons.

Complicity does speak to the many ways in which colonial universities relied on and contributed to America's slave society in the years prior to the Civil War.

COMPLICITY

Questions We Asked

- How are Penn's questions different than other universities?
- How many trustees owned enslaved people?
- Proximity?
- Is it possible to trace enslaved peoples' lineages?
- Details about the lives of these enslaved people?
- How did research produced by the university contribute directly to nationwide rhetoric on slavery?



PREVIOUS FINDINGS

Trustees, by the Numbers

126 Trustees in the 18th Century

28 Closely Investigated by PSP

20 Found to have Owned Slaves

John Cadwalader (1742-1786)

- Trustee from 1779-1786
- Son of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, who was a founding trustee of Penn's medical school
- Formed a successful mercantile business
- Held enslaved people

Delving Deeper

- Five different versions of his will, of which four are largely the same
- Leaves most of his enslaved people to his wife and daughters
- Frees a man named James Sampson in first four versions of the will, but there is no mention of him in the fifth version

Spring 2018 Preliminary Findings

- Early construction of the University's first campus under the Carpenter Company
- Early fundraising activities of the University
- Faculty and University influence on pro-slavery rhetoric
- Penn Medical School and the rise of pseudoscience/dual race theory
- Current University buildings named after men who owned enslaved people.

Tilghman Family

- Edward Tilghman Jr. (1750-1815)
 - Trustee
 - Leading Philadelphia Lawyer
- James Tilghman (1716-1793)
 - Trustee
 - Lawyer, Secretary of the of the Land Office of Pennsylvania
 - loaned the College of Philadelphia £1000, was repaid with interest by December 1775

James Tilghman (1716-1793)

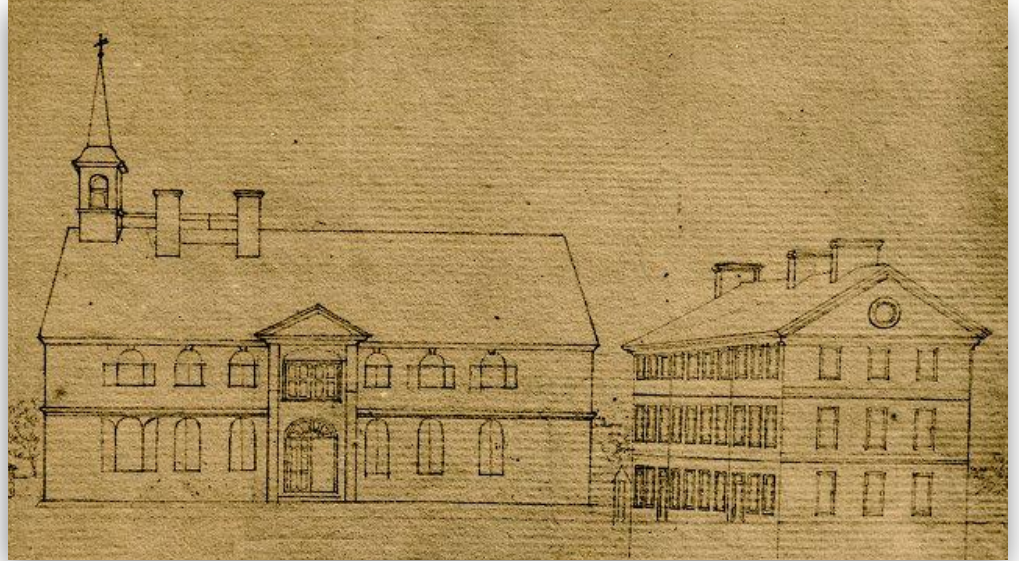
- Owned 4 enslaved people in Pennsylvania from 1769-1776
 - Have yet to discover their names
- Maryland Land Holdings
 - Land on the St. Michael River (now Miles River) in Talbot County
 - Bequeaths “my negro man James and my negro wench Hannah and her children and grandchildren” to his son, James Tilghman, in his will
 - James and Hannah are the only names listed in the will.
 - He bequeaths his “stocks of slaves” on his Adventure and Caccaway (now Cacaway) plantations in Kent County to William Tilghman
 - He bequeaths “all the slaves” on Fausley Plantation to his granddaughters, the daughters of Tench Tilghman.
 - All of his “house negroes” were divided among his children

William Tilghman (1756-1827)

- James Tilghman's son
- Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1806-1827
 - Interpretation of the 1780 Gradual Abolition Act shifted the court's rulings towards the property rights of the master and away from the freedom of enslaved people
- Received an Honorary Doctorate in 1807 from Penn

Penn's First Building

- 'New Building' 4th & Arch
- Intended as a church
- Converted to school
- Renovated by **Robert Smith**

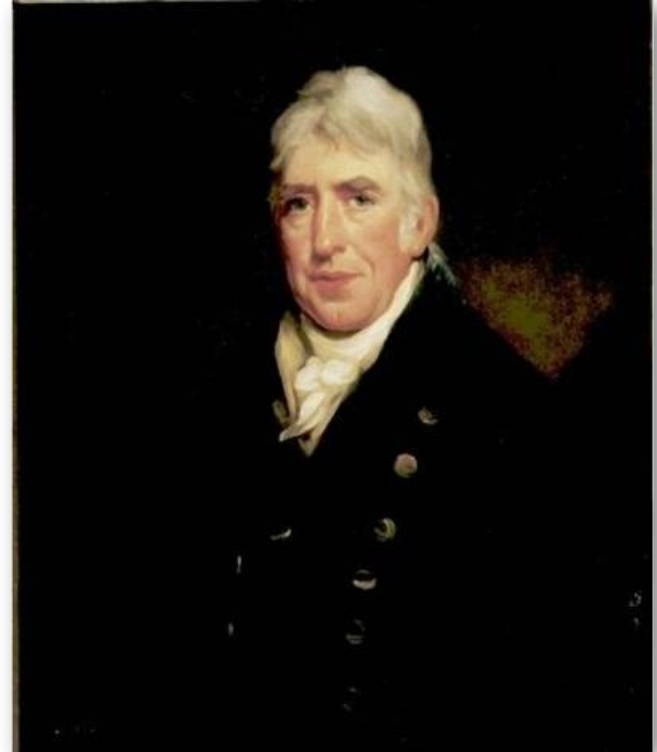


University Archives

PENN'S FIRST CAMPUS

Robert Smith (1722-1777)

- Member of the Carpenters' Company
- Known for
 - Carpenter's Hall
 - Christ Church
 - Benjamin Franklin's Home
 - And many more



Independence Hall Association

Robert Smith (1722-1777)

- Member of the Carpenters' Company
- Carpenter's Company permitted slave labor



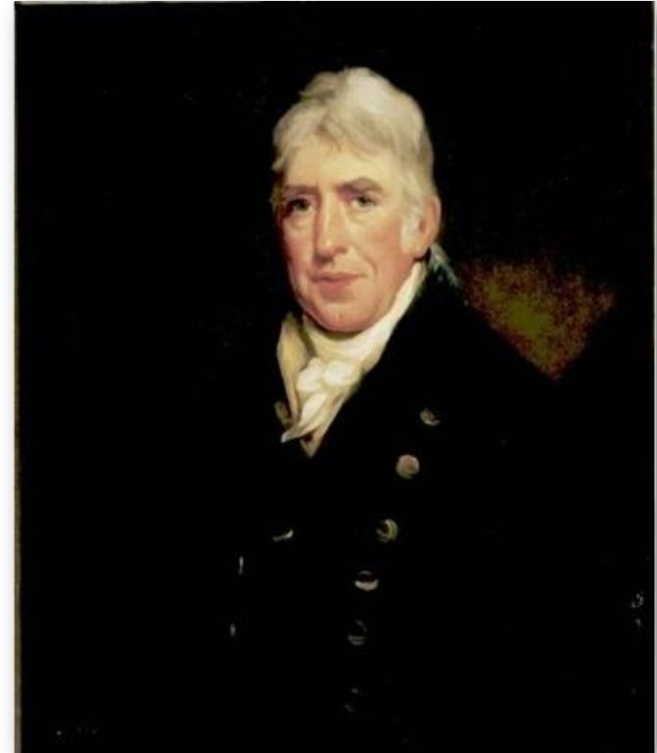
ARTICLE XIII. If any member takes a slave apprentice, he shall pay to the President, for the use of the Company, Twenty Pounds; or hire a slave as a journeyman, shall pay the sum of One Dollar for every month that he employs him, for the use aforesaid.

Articles of the Carpenter Company
American Philosophical Society

Robert Smith (1722-1777)

Robert Smith Carpenter					
Dwelling	\$40	24	"	"	
2 Negroes		8	"	"	
1 Horse, 1 Cow		1	"	"	
a House Lot Moganencia \$20 . . .	12	"	"		
3 Acre M. Meadow Pasquank . . .	2	5	"		1

Pennsylvania, Tax and Exoneration 1769



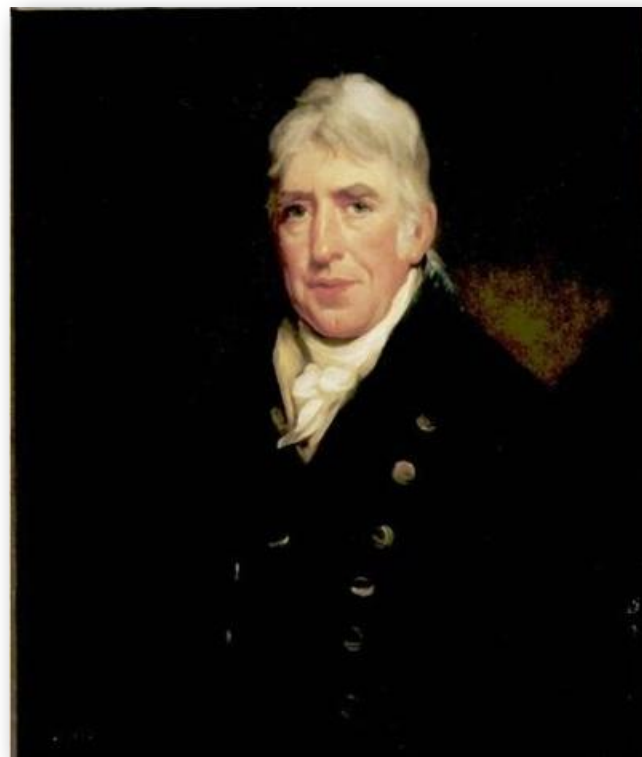
Independence Hall Association

Robert Smith (1722-1777)

A handwritten document on lined paper, likely a tax and exoneration record. The text is written in cursive. The first line reads 'Robert Smith Carpenter.' followed by 'Dwelling. . . . 35. 21. . . .'. Below this are '1 Negro. . . . 4. . . .', '1 Horse. 1 Cow . . . 1. . . .', 'Lg. of George Hackels. Sub. 5. 8. . . .', 'Lg. of Andrew Hayward . . . 8. 8. . . .', 'L25. of John Douglas. . . . 15. . . .', 'L65. of Sarah Mafflin Dec. 39. . . .', and 'Cur. of Benj. Bitterton . . . 5. . . .'. The document is organized into columns by vertical lines.

Robert Smith Carpenter.		
Dwelling. . . .	35.	21. . . .
1 Negro. . . .	4.
1 Horse. 1 Cow . . .	1.
Lg. of George Hackels. Sub.	5.	8. . . .
Lg. of Andrew Hayward . . .	8.	8. . . .
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Cur. of Benj. Bitterton . . .	5.

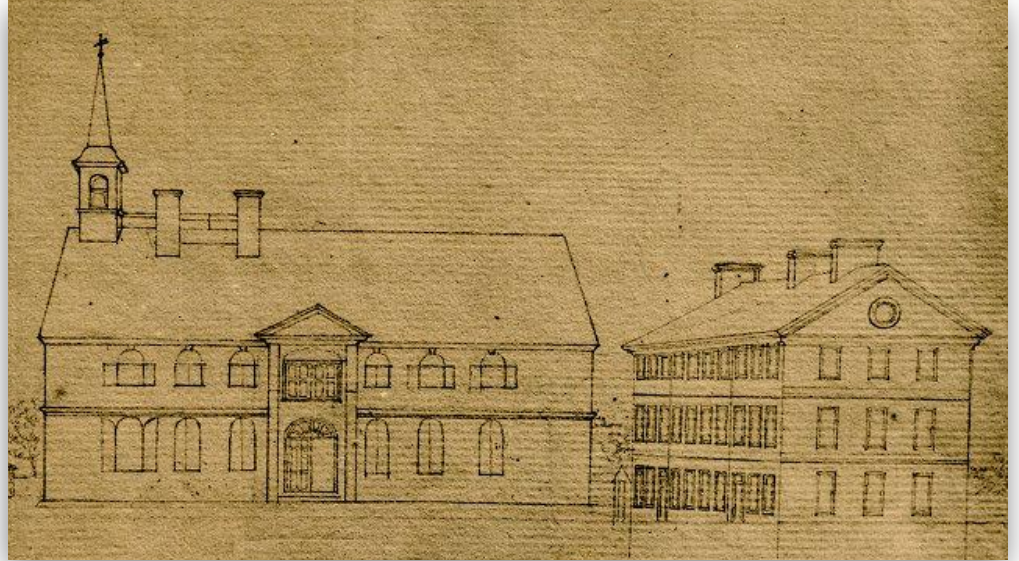
Pennsylvania, Tax and Exoneration 1774



Independence Hall Association

Robert Smith & The Academy

- 'New Building' 4th & Arch
- Intended as a church
- Converted to school
- **Renovated** New Building (1750-1755)
- Built Dormitory (1763)
- Built Provost's House (1774)
- Owned by **Rev George Whitefield**



University Archives

Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- Born in Gloucester, England
- 'Founder' of Methodism and the evangelical movement in the 18th century Anglo-American world
- Started the 'Great Awakening'
- Noted the cruelties of slavery
- Attempted to set up a college to educate freed slaves in Delaware



Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- Noted the cruelties of slavery
- Wrote an open letter to *'Inhabitants of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina concerning their Negroes' chastising*
 - slave mistreatment:

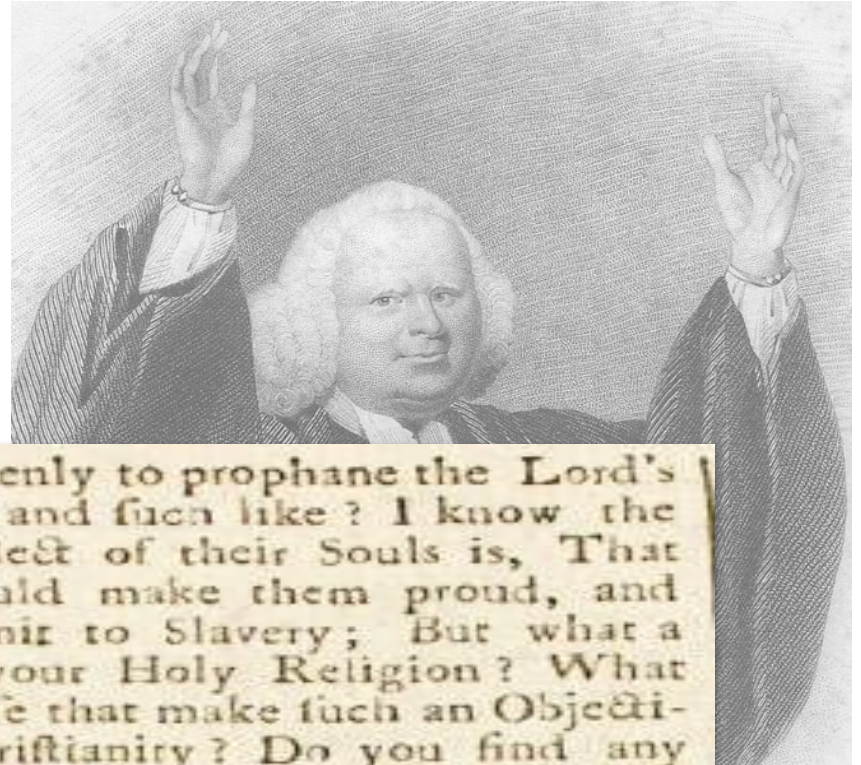


Your Dogs are caress'd and fondled at your Tables ---
But your Slaves, who are frequently stiled Dogs or Beasts,
have not an equal Privilege. They are scarce permitted to
pick up the Crumbs which fall from their Masters Tables:

The Pennsylvania Gazette (April 17, 1740)

Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- Noted the cruelties of slavery
- Wrote an open letter to *'Inhabitants of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina concerning their Negroes' chastising*

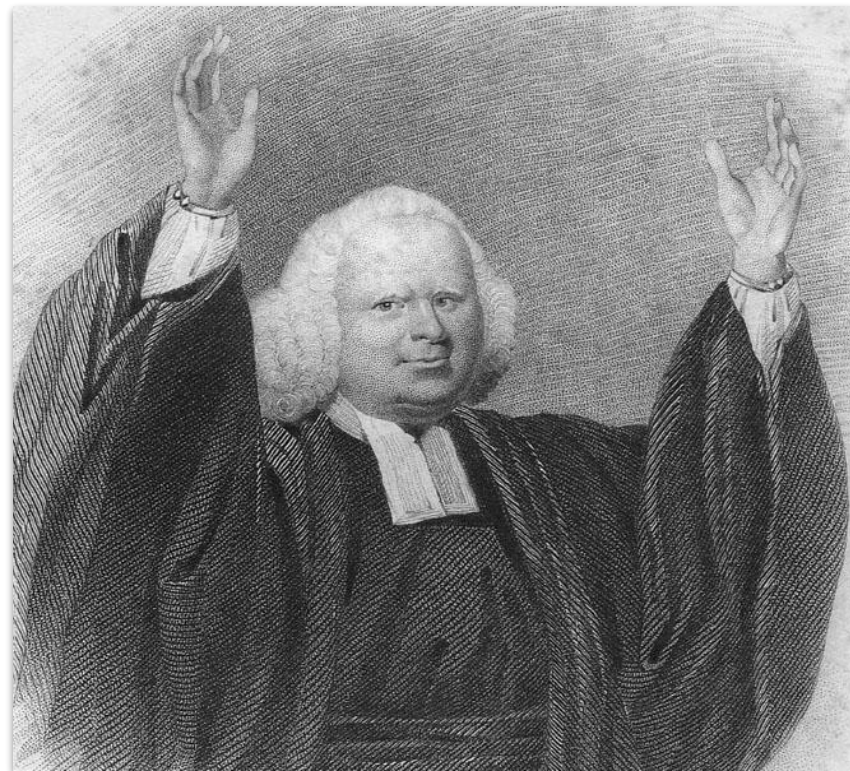


mitted thro' your Provinces, openly to prophane the Lord's Day, by their Dancing, Piping and such like? I know the general Pretence for this Neglect of their Souls is, That teaching them Christianity would make them proud, and consequently unwilling to submit to Slavery; But what a dreadful Reflection is this on your Holy Religion? What blasphemous Notions must those that make such an Objection, have of the Precepts of Christianity? Do you find any

The Pennsylvania Gazette (April 17, 1740)

Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- Noted the cruelties of slavery
- Wrote an open letter to *'Inhabitant of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina concerning their Negroes' chastising*
 - slave mistreatment
 - failure to convert slaves*
- **Never condemned slavery itself**



Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- 1715: Whitefield born in Great Britain
- 1735: Colony of Georgia outlawed slavery
- 1738: Whitefield Traveled to Georgia
- 1739: Whitfield's followers established Philadelphia preaching house
- 1740: Wrote letter to '*To the Inhabitants of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina concerning their Negroes*'
- 1740-1741: Established Bethesda Orphan House in Georgia

Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

1741: Whitefield wrote *An Account of the Orphan-House In Georgia* expressing desire to use slave labor

As for manuring more land than the hired servants and great boys can manage, it is impracticable without a few negroes. It will in no wise answer the expence.

- 1747: Whitefield wrote letter to 'a generous benefactor unknown'

But GOD has put it into the hearts of my *South-Carolina* friends, to contribute liberally towards purchasing a plantation and slaves in this province ; which I purpose to devote to the support of *Bethesda*.—Blessed be GOD, the purchase is made.—I last week bought, at a very cheap rate, a plantation of six hundred and forty acres of excellent land, with a good house, barn, and out-houses, and sixty acres of ground ready cleared, fenced and fit for rice, corn, and every thing that will be necessary for provisions. One negroe has been given me.—Some more I purpose to purchase this week.—An over-

Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- 1748 -50: George Whitefield campaigned for slavery's legalization in Georgia in a letter to the trustees of Georgia

making use of white hands. Had negroes been allowed, I should now have had a sufficiency to support a great many orphans, without expending above half the sum that has been laid out. An unwillingness to let

This confirms me in the opinion, I have long entertained, that, Georgia never can be a flourishing province, unless negroes are employed.

able Trustees. My chief end in writing this, is to inform you, that, I am as willing as ever to do all I can for Georgia and the Orphan House, if either a limited use of negroes is approved of, or some more indentured servants be sent from England. If not, I cannot promise to keep any large family, or cultivate the plantation in any considerable manner.

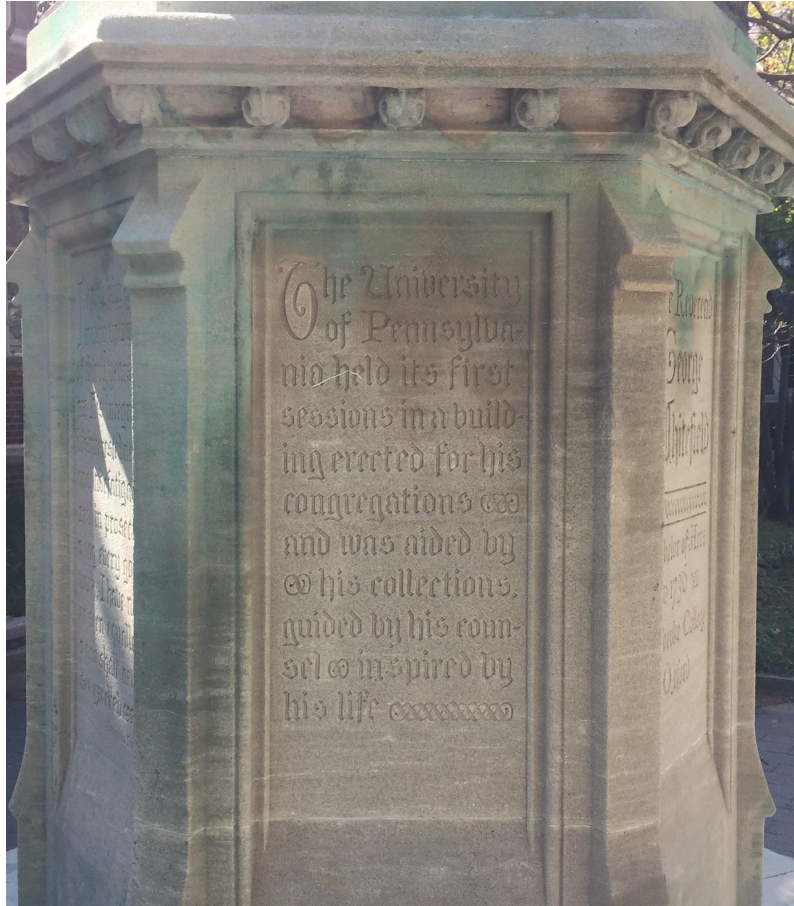
Rev George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- Mid 1740s-1749:
 - Whitefield smuggled slaves assuming that Georgia would legalize slavery soon
 - Bethesda student reported seeing at least five 'negroes' on the campus
- 1749: Whitefield Meeting House was chosen as the site of the Academy of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania)
- 1751: Whitefield's efforts were successful and Georgia legalized slavery
- 1770: Whitefield died in New England
 - Bequeathed 50 slaves to the Countess of Huntingdon

1919: George Whitefield statue dedicated at University of Pennsylvania

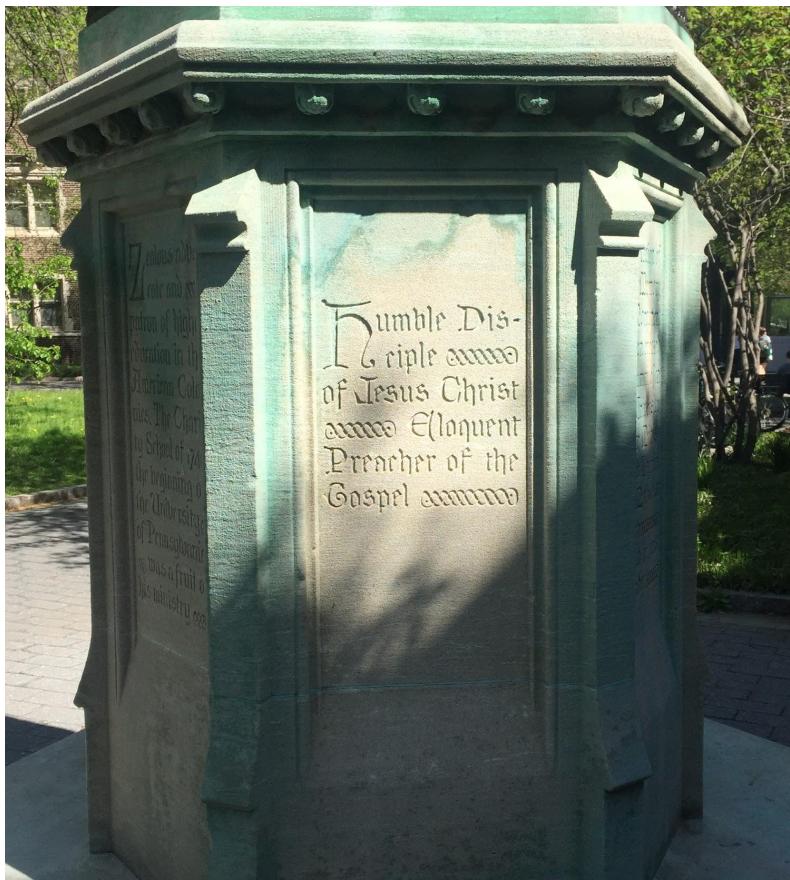


1919: George Whitefield statue dedicated at University of Pennsylvania



The University of Pennsylvania held its first sessions in a building erected for his congregations and was aided by his collections, guided by his counsel and inspired by his life.

1919: George Whitefield statue dedicated at University of Pennsylvania



Humble Disciple of Jesus Christ

Eloquent Preacher of the Gospel

[insert additional information here]

EBENEZER KINNERSLEY

Ebenezer Kinnersley (1711-1778)

- Penn's first Professor of English and Oratory
- Worked closely with Benjamin Franklin in the study of electricity
- Was named the first Faculty Master and Steward when the University's first dormitory was built in 1765
 - The University Archives website notes that in his duties he was assisted by his wife
- Kinnersley received payments for the enslaved persons' work at the school from 1757-1770
- There used to be a stained glass memorial to Kinnersley at Penn
 - Erected in 1872, it use to be located by the first landing of the east staircase of College Hall

Day Book

This entry notes a January 29, 1757 payment to Kinnersley for his enslaved person's work at the school, which began October 25, 1756.

The school paid Kinnersley for "his negros Services at the Academy in Ringing the Bell making Fires"

29 Ebenezer Kinnersley paid him a Quarters Salary due 11th Inst. 37.10—
Acad. of the Schools paid Ditto for his Negro's Service at the Academy
in Ringing the Bell making Fires &c from 25 October
last to 11th Inst. 2 mo. 17 Days @ 20 / 12^{mo}. } 2. 11—

Day Book Belonging to the Trustees of the Academy of Philadelphia, 39.

Caesar

- In early December 1772, Kinnersley retired from Penn and traveled to Barbados on the *Brig Rachel* for health reasons
- In a March 13, 1773 letter to his wife back in Philadelphia, Kinnersley writes that:
 - “Caesar was taken very ill last week with a pain in his bowels, which at last settled in his side, bleeding and some doses of physick has made him pretty well again.”
- Kinnersley’s tax records from 1769 and 1774 both list “one negro”
- Kinnersley’s 1778 will does not list any enslaved persons

FUNDRAISING TRIPS

Fundraising Trip to South Carolina



Photo courtesy of the University Archives and Records Center

- Trustees sent Provost Smith to the southern colonies, specifically to Charleston, SC, to solicit funds
- Donations from 98 people, totaling 7,195 in SC money, which equated to 1,027 sterling
- The list of donors included many of the most prominent slaveholding families in the colony

Snapshot of South Carolina Donors



- Henry Middleton
 - Member of the Continental Congress
 - One of the largest slaveholding families in the colony
 - Owned 199 enslaved people at the time of his death
 - Donated £350 in SC currency, which equates to about £50 sterling
- Miles Brewton
 - South Carolina's largest slave trader
 - Donated £175 in SC currency which equates to about £25 sterling
- Gabriel Manigault
 - Donated £700 in SC currency, or about £100 sterling
 - His son, Peter Manigault, donated £147 SC currency, which is £21 sterling

Gabriel Manigault

- Merchant and Banker
- Gabriel Manigault was reputed to be the wealthiest man in South Carolina (and perhaps even British North America) in 1770
- Some documentation suggests that he was opposed to the slave trade, however...
- He was in fact a slave trader, and on at least three occasions there are records of him purchasing large shipments of enslaved Africans
- At the time of his death, he owned 300 enslaved Africans

Charity	L 45	Dinah	28	Manza	yellow	William	35	L 158	..	..
Minder	25	Matthias	30	William	17	Embray	65	137	..	..
Lucinda	12	Lino	70	Penelepe	70	Will	70	Heratha	20	242
Sampson	100	Leah	70	Branshaw	8	Phillis	65	243	..	..
Lochy	50	Patra	50	Rachel	20	Dick	15	Molly	8	143
Black William	75	Connydore	30	Abraham	50	155	..	..	..	..
Myrrah	55	Doll	28	Peggy	15	Dover	100	198	..	..
Philander	90	Lam	90	Swannyfy	30	Will	45	255	..	..
Isaac	35	Lachy	15	Corusio	12	Corusio	95	147	..	..
Maria	50	Mary	65	Philippa	50	Cuffy	45	210	..	..
Manitta	30	Cesar	16	Piercy	35	Fortuna	55	186	..	..
Flora	40	Carolina	35	Piercy	15	Bimah	65	155	..	..
Isa	70	Myrtilla	20	Marian	60	Lam	40	190	..	..
Tom	90	Jack	80	Cudjoe	70	Hannah	55	295	..	..
10 Head of working Oxen	at 4	Guineas	pr. H ^d	43	10	..	..	..	..	..
2 Cows & 2 Calves	at 3	Gr. w. Cow & Calf	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Head of other Cattle	at 2	Quit. w. Head	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Cart with two pair of Wheels	L 6	3 lanes	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
one of them	at L 3	another at 6	and a third at 5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Flat				7	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L 3276	1	..	..	..	..	..

Appraised by us this 19th day of May 1786.

Examined Edward Thomas - Peter Mowson - Joseph Bell
28 C. H. 3 C. L.

Titled “Mr. Peter Manigault and his Friends”



Fundraising Trip to Jamaica



Photo courtesy of the University Archives and Records Center

- After the fundraising success of the South Carolina trip, the trustees sent Dr. Morgan to Jamaica to fundraise
- Dr. John Morgan was the founder of the Medical school
- John Morgan himself owned at least 1 enslaved person in 1769

James Kelly	20
Peter Davidson	23:15
Titchebert Richards	20
William Gordon	14
John Farrell	10
John Reid	10
John Hyatt	20
Nathaniel Morgan	10
John Gordon	35:12:6
Col. John Williams	28
Joseph Price	30
William White	30
William Edwards	20
Dr. David Jones	23:15
Dr. Alex. Johnston	30
James Henry	20
John Wilson	20
William Henry	24
Edward Edwards	20
James Grey Tucker	15
William Wright	20
Coley Hall	20
John Gabaudon	5
John Reid Senr	42
Thomas Reid Senr	20
Thomas Reid junr	30
Dr. David Thomson	30
Dr. William McDonald	30
Dr. Steel & Wright	20
Dr. Wolfe	15
John Simpson	20
Henry Cuniffe	30
John Jarrett junr	42
George Reid	20
Patrick Stirling	20
Wm Rhodes James	20
William Taite	20
William Croße	20
Arvis Gallimore	30
Henry Wm Gallimore	20
Matthew Gallimore	20
Philip O'Connor	20

277 donors from
Jamaica

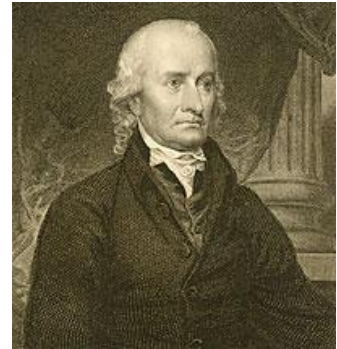
Donations totaling
about £6,100 in
Jamaican currency

Equals about
£4,357 sterling

The University and Slavery: Research and Rhetoric

In the late 18th and early 19th century, Penn professors, graduates and Penn-published research helped to shape the rhetoric around American slavery.

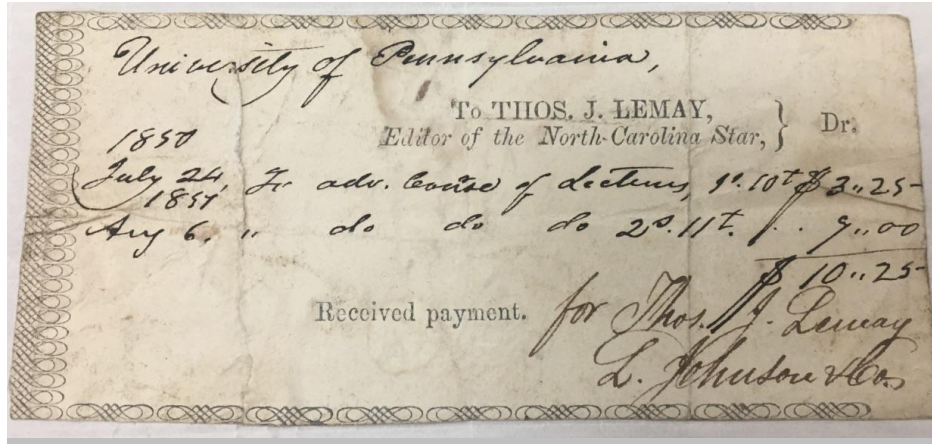
- Math professor and Penn graduate (1757) Hugh Williamson helped to craft the $\frac{3}{5}$ Compromise at the Constitutional Convention
- Research and publications from Penn Medical School advanced racial theories used to justify slavery in the years preceding the Civil War



Penn grad and professor
Hugh Williamson

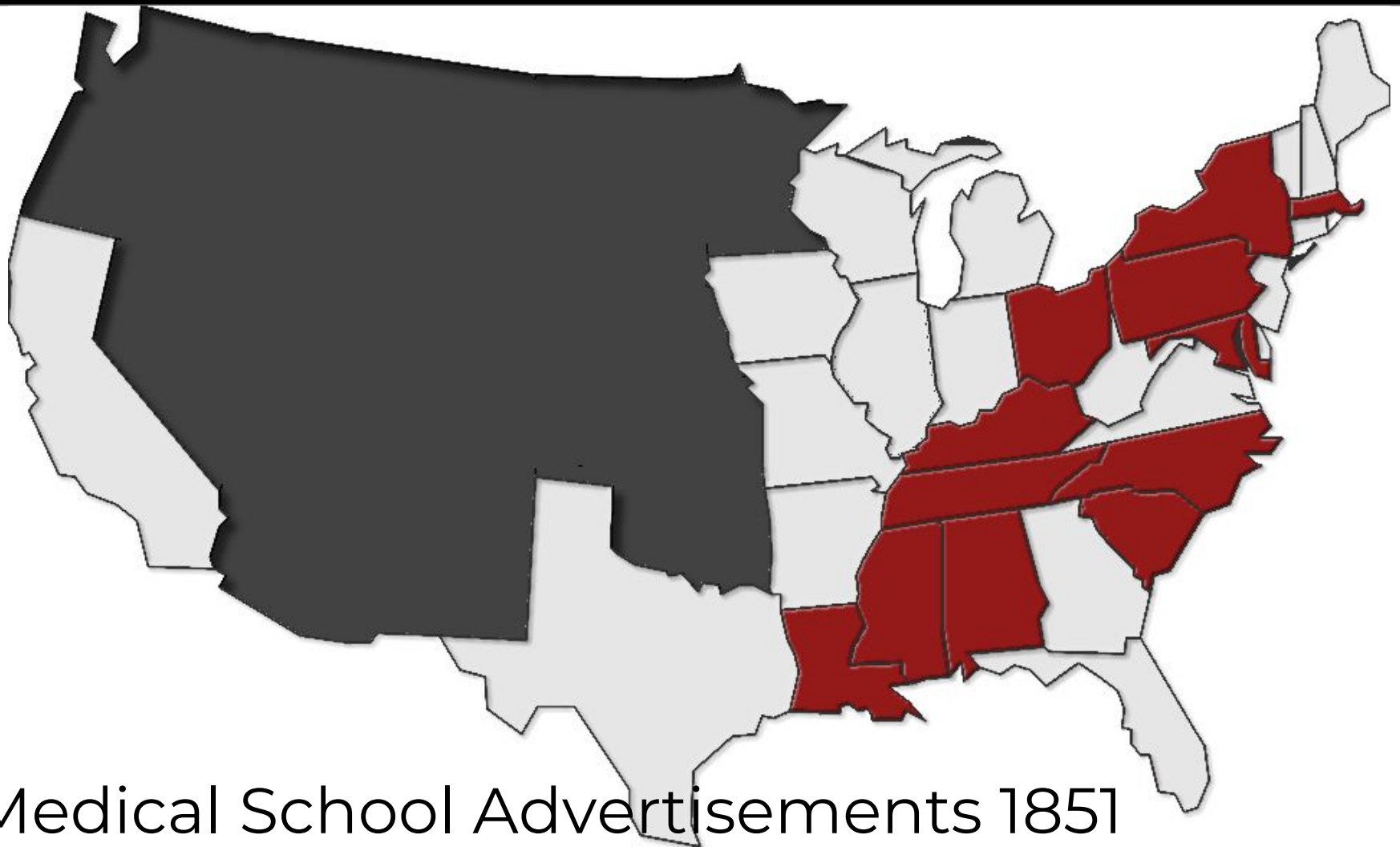
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Medical School

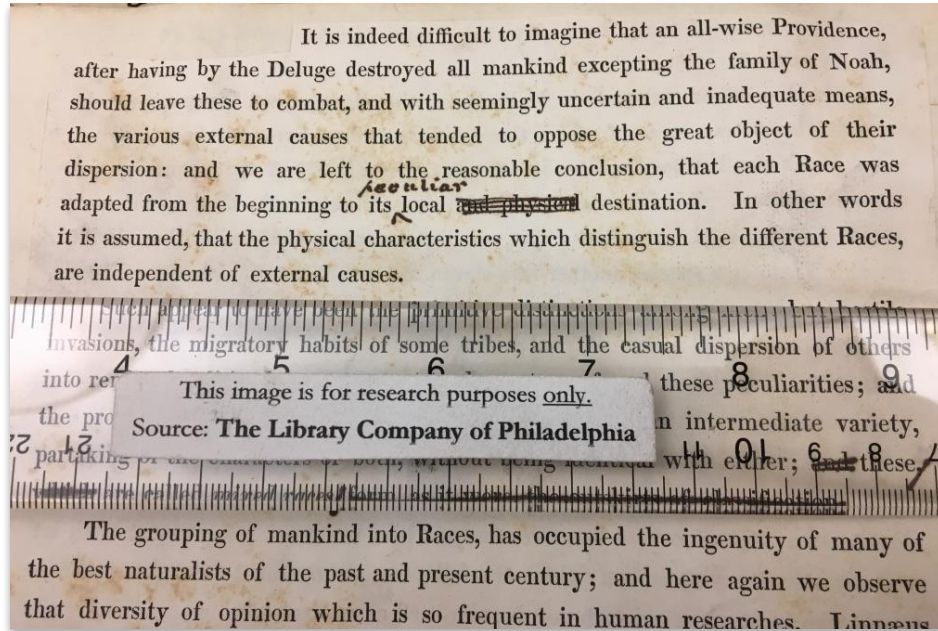


- The Medical School heavily advertised in newspapers across the South
- Many graduates and Medical School faculty wrote extensively on racial pseudoscience during the 19th century.

Ad for the Medical School placed in the *NC Star* in 1850



Samuel George Morton (1799-1851)

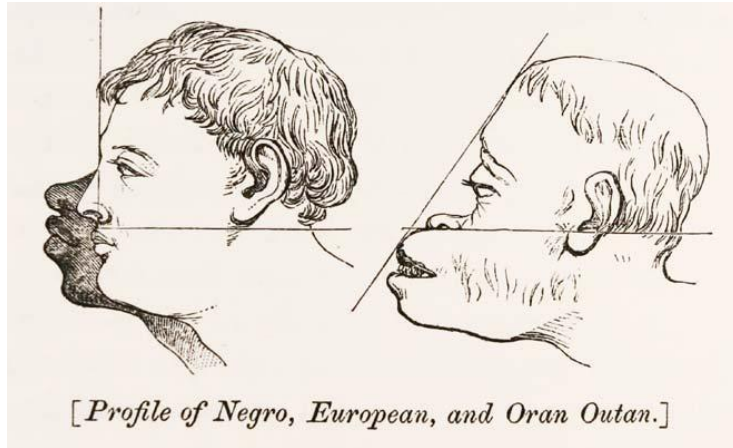


From Samuel George Morton's
Lectures on the Varieties of Mankind, c. 1840



Samuel Morton (BA 1820)

Morton's *Crania Americana*

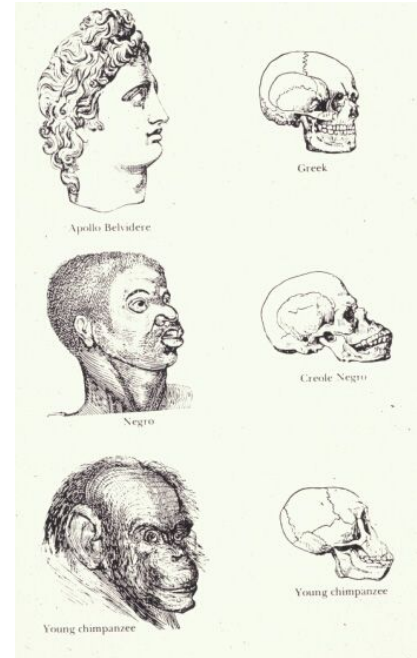


- Published in 1839 by Samuel Morton, a professor at Penn's Medical School.
- The work divides mankind into five distinct "races."
- Fellow Penn lecturer Charles Caldwell expanded on Morton's pseudoscience, claiming that slavery was natural given Morton's racial/intellectual hierarchy.

Illustration from Morton's *Crania Americana*

Other Notable Publications + 19th C. Implications of this Research

- Josiah Nott (MD 1827) publications include: **Two Lectures on the Connection Between the Biblical and Physical History of Man** (1849), **Types of Mankind** (1854)
- Charles Caldwell (MD 1796) **Phrenology vindicated, and Antiphrenology Unmasked** (1838)
- The ideas espoused in the books and lectures of Penn professors and graduates ultimately contributed to pro-slavery discourse in the South.



From Nott's *Types of Mankind*

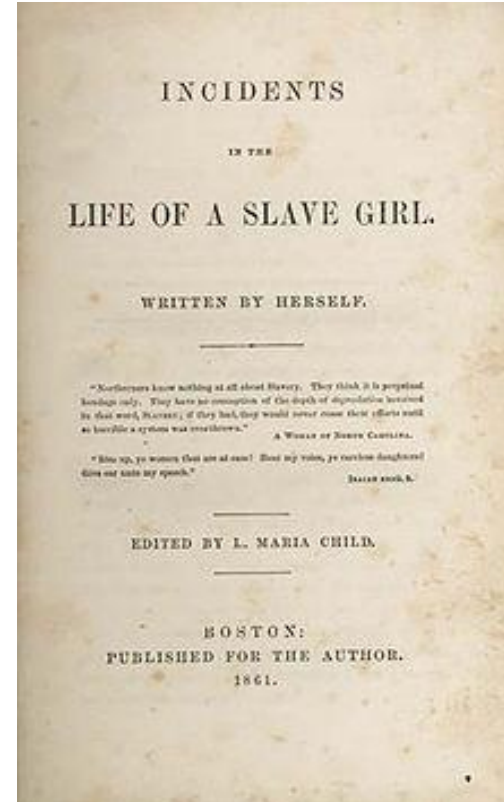
Alexander Stephens' Cornerstone Speech (1861)

“Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner- stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; **that slavery subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition.** This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, **based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth.**”

HARRIET ANN JACOBS

Harriet Ann Jacobs (1813-1897)

- Wrote autobiography/ slave narrative (1861)
 - appealing to northern white women
 - calling for support of abolition
- Detailed the struggles of female slaves
- Slave master = Dr. Flint
 - objectification
 - sexual assault
 - abuse
- Used pseudonyms to protect identities
- Dr. Flint = Dr. James Norcom



Dr. James Norcom

1799.		
William G. Chauncey	Portugal	On the Sources of Malignant
Edward Brailsford	South Carolina	Billious or Yellow Fever
John S. Bellinger	Do	On the Chemical & Medical properties
John A. Houshea	Virginia	of the Nicotiana Tobacum.
Arthur May	Pennsylvania	On Chronic Pneumonia or
Robert S. King	Maryland	Pulmonary Consumption
James Norcom	N Carolina	Strictures in the Urethra
Washington Watts	Virginia	Sympathy
		Plisters
		San dice
		Yellow Fever

University of Pennsylvania
Register of Med. Graduates (1768-1814)

BREANNA MOORE

Dr. William Wallace Anderson



April 19, 1810 UPenn Med School Graduate



Borough House Plantation

Appraisal of Dr. Anderson's estate inventory May 25, 1864

Appraisement Continued

Name	Age	Valuation	Name	Age	Valuation
Martha	42	300.00	Polly	40	300.00
Oscar	21	1600.00	Lawrence	17	1800.00
Billy	17	1500.00	James (unwed)	15	500.00
Samuel	26	1800.00	Henry	26	1500.00
Elizabeth	23	1000.00	Mora	20	1000.00
Abram (Deceased)	46	25.00	Franky	67	50.00
Marina	18	400.00	Joe (housemaid)	53	1000.00
Charles (Carpenter)	52	700.00	Chloe	56	100.00
Monday (S)	46	1200.00	Betty	40	800.00
Peter (Blacksmith)	38	1800.00			
January	24	1500.00			

Appraisement of Negroes belonging to the Estate of Dr. W. Anderson.

Name	Age	Valuation	Name	Age	Valuation
Binate	52	100.00	Canada	49	500.00
Adam	22	1500.00	Lucy	50	100.00
Hannibal (unwed)	16	250.00	Robinson	10	800.00
Andrew	59	200.00	Nancy	58	100.00
Maria	51	100.00	Stephen	21	1300.00

Name	Age	Valuation
Binate	52	100.00
Adam	22	1500.00

Sammy	11	1200.00	Jeff	5	500.00
Charity	50	100.00	Olyvia	39	200.00
Henry	24	1500.00	Jefferson	21	1500.00
Mary	20	1300.00	Moses	18	1500.00
Cornelius	16	1500.00			
Francis	7	500.00			

San Juan District District.

This Agreement entered into between *R. H. Anderson & W. H. Anderson* of the
one part, and the Freedmen and Women of *them* plantation
of the other part Witnesseth:

pistol, or other offensive weapon, or leave the plantation without permission from their employer; that in all things connected with their duties as laborers on said plantation, they will yield prompt obedience to all orders from *Them* or *the*

agent; that they will be orderly and quiet in their conduct, avoiding drunkenness and other gross vices; that they will not misuse any of the Plantation Tools, or Agricultural Implements, or any Animals entrusted to their care, or any House, Flats, Cart or Wagons; that they will give up at the expiration of the term of the Contract all Tools &c., belonging to the Plantation, and in case any property of the description belonging to the Plantation shall be willfully or through carelessness destroyed or injured, the value of the Articles so destroyed, shall be deducted from the portion of the Crops which the person or persons, so offending, shall be entitled to receive under this Contract.

Any deviations from the condition of the foregoing Contract may, upon sufficient proof, be punished with dismissal from the Plantation, or in such other manner as may be determined by the Provost Court; and the person or persons so dismissed, shall forfeit the whole, or part of his, her or their portion of the crop, as the Court may decide.

In consideration of the foregoing Services duly performed, *The said H. H. &*
agreed after deducting *seventy five* bushels of Corn for each work Animal, ex-

clusively used in cultivating the Crops for the present year; and the amount of Cotton necessary to pay for Bagging and Rope, to turn over to the said Freedmen and Women, one half of the remaining Cotton, Corn, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Wheat, &c., made this season. He further agrees to furnish the usual rations until the Contract is performed.

All Cotton Seed produced on the Plantation is to be reserved for the use of the Plantation. The Freedmen, Women and Children, are to be treated in a manner consistent with their freedom. Necessary medical attention will be furnished as heretofore.

Any deviation from the conditions of this Contract upon the part of the said *R.H. & W.*

or ~~the~~ Agent or Agents shall be punished in such manner as may be determined by a Provost Court, or a Military Commission. This agreement to continue till the first day of January 1886.

Witness our hand at *The plantation* this *30th*
 day of *September* 1806.

Andrew x	Washington x
Maria x	H. B. Bryan Rose x
Allan x	J. A. Williams Nancy x
Kinsley x	George x
Cushing x	Mundy x
Polly x	Luce x
Samus x	Indy x
Edward x	Albert x
Diana x	Willis x
Peter son x	Adwell x

Abraham	x
Lena	x
Rhenia	x
Isaac	x
Silvy	x
Larm	x
Peggy	x
John	x
Sally	,
Lucas	
Chloe	
Fredrick	
Dolly	
Landis	
Eley	x
Hechnings	x
Armat.	x
Manson	x

Ed	X
Charlotte	X
Sibz	X
Jeff	X
Moses	X
Canady	X
Lucy	X
Bick	X
Lary	X
Lucas	X
Fanny	X
Jannary	X
Venus	X
Harriet	X
Henry	X
Charity	X

✓ Mary	X
✓ Catherine	X
✓ Robert	X
✓ Margaret	X
✓ Ellen	X
✓ P. H.	X
✓ Andrew	X
✓ Isaac	X
✓ Adams	X
✓ William	X
✓ Jim	X
✓ Amos	X
✓ Tilda	X
✓ Charles	X
✓ Sam	X
✓ Bob	X
✓ Eliza	X
✓ Fid	X

✓	Linda	X
✓	Brynn	X
✓	Affy	X
✓	Frank	X
✓	Lally	X
✓	Maria	X
✓	Johnson	X
✓	Robertson	X
✓	Best	X
✓	Elena	X
✓	Henry	X
✓	Gain	X
✓	Litchfield	X
✓	Billy	X
✓	Fanning	X
✓	Matth	X

Adams x
Willoughby x

Adam and
Willoughby in the
1865 labor
contract of R.H.
Anderson and W.
W. Anderson Jr.

William Wallace Anderson II

April 7, 1849 UPenn Med School Graduate



GRADUATES.

At a Public Commencement held April 7th, 1849, in the Musical Fund Hall, Locust Street, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the REV. JOHN LUDLOW, D. D., Provost, upon the following gentlemen; after which an Address was delivered by GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and of Pharmacy.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.		SUBJECT OF ESSAY.
Allen, William D.	St. Francis,	Ark.	Quinine in Southern Fevers
Anderson, William W.	Sumter,	S. C.	Pneumonia.
Andrews, William H.	Mecklenburg,	Va.	Dysmenorrhœa.
Archer, Edgar	Chesterfield,	Va.	Blood in disease.

Anderson William W	45	m	W	Physician	1000	3000
- Mary V	37	f	W	Nursing House		
- Elizabeth W	11	f	W	Attending School		
- Ann C	5	f	W	At Home		
- Wallace	10 1/2	m	W	Do		

1870 Census

Thomas Bracey Will Jan. 24, 1848

after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath to my uncle Julius P Waties, my Plantation in Sumpter District known as "Lamb-hill" containing about seventeen hundred acres with the buildings and other improvements thereon to him and his heirs forever. Item I bequeath to my said uncle all the slaves derived from my grandfather, Judge Waties Estate namely, Carolina, Samuel, Ellen, Solomon

and his heirs forever. Item, I give and bequeath to my four aunts, Miss Anna Waties, Mistress E Anderson, Mrs Catharine Rees and Miss Mary Waties the residue of my slave being those derived from the Estate of my Grand-father William Bracey the said slaves being seventeen in number with the

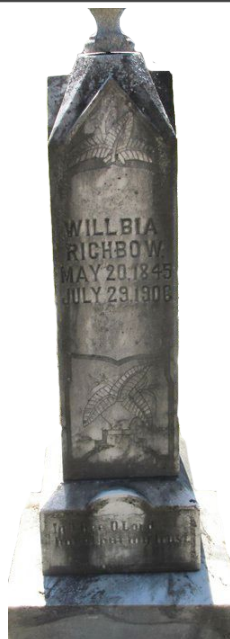
WATIES, Thomas
1779 Col. n.g. l.y.a. 1775

An Inventory and appraisement of all and singular, the Goods & Chattels of the Bracey as shown to us by E. M. Anderson attor for J. P. Waties Esq. of 8th Dec. 17th day of Jan'y 1849.

Nepres - James	Golden	Ant. No. of 40	8600
Babbitt	250	21 Robinson	350
Lydia & Childs	550	26 Eliza & Childs Robinson	400
Childs	500	27 Beaton	350
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1870 Census

Richman, Allen	26	M	B
Williba	25	F	B
Eliza	5	F	B
Rebecca	3	F	B
Ritta	1	F	B



Adam & Williba

↓
Ritta

↓
Elijah

↓
Caesar

↓
Elizabeth

↓
Breanna

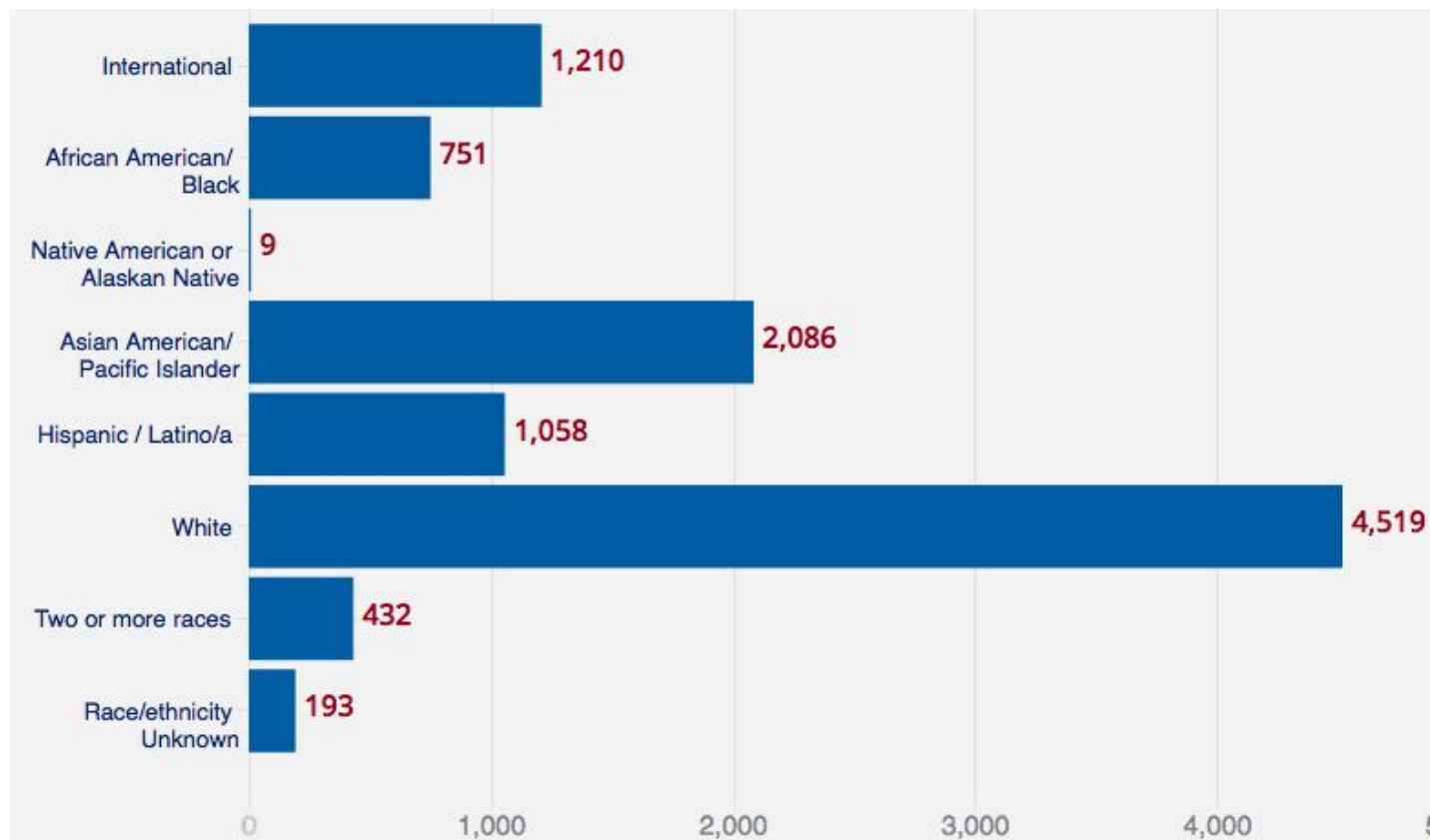
1880 Census

Great Grandson	B M 58		1	Farmer
" Pigeon	B F 41	Wife	1	Farm Labor
" Milly	B F 17	Daughter	1	Farm Labor
" John	B M 13	Son	1	Farm Labor
" Matilda	B F 12	Daughter	1	Farm Labor
" Grandson	B M 9	Son		
" Anna	B F 6	Daughter		
" Charles	B M 4	Son		
" Linola	B F 2	Daughter		
" Samuel	B M 7 1/2	Son		
Richman Bina	B F 75	Mother	1	None

1910 census

Richman Ritta	Wife X	F	B	30
— Elijah	Son	M	B	12
— Nelta	Daughter	F	B	6
— Cora	Daughter	F	B	5
— Laura	Son	M	B	4
— Charles	Son	M	B	3
— Fatt	Son	M	B	2

Fall 2016 University Traditional Undergrad Enrollment



SUGGESTIONS FOR UNIVERSITY

Actions...

- Retract statements published in *The Philadelphia Tribune* and *The Daily Pennsylvanian*
- Join the Universities Studying Slavery (USS Coalition)
- Support undergraduate involvement in research project
- Semiannually update University Archives page with new findings

On Campus Information




Penn
Facilities & Real Estate Services

Penn Slavery Project Findings[Document Archive](#)[Names & Statues](#)[Take a Tour](#)

Buildings Named After Slaveholders

Throughout the campus of The University of Pennsylvania, there is a wealth of historically significant information. As America's first University, there is no shortage of stories. This page focuses on the stories of enslaved peoples whose labor was used for the benefit of our university and its founders with special focus on the trustees. This map focuses on the buildings and places on our campus named after men who owned slaves




1 London planetree
(*Platanus x hispanica*)

One of the most resilient urban street trees in 19th and 20th century Philadelphia, London planetrees are planted in many locations across campus, particularly along Locust and Woodland Walks.

2 Japanese cedar
(*Cryptomeria japonica*)

Japanese cryptomeria stand like sentries around the central

MAP HELP





Buildings in The Quad

Fisher Hassenfeld

- Baird
- Baldwin
- Brooks
- Carruth
- Class of '28
- Craig
- Fidler
- Foerderer
- Franklin
- Hopkinson
- Leidy
- Lippincott
- McKean
- New York Alumni
- Provost Smith

Ware

- Bodine
- Butcher
- Chestnut
- Coxe
- E.F. Smith
- Memorial Tower
- Morgan
- Morris
- Rodney
- Speakman
- Wilson

Riepe

- Ashhurst
- Birthday
- Bishop White
- Cleemann
- Graduate
- Magee
- Mask and Wig
- McIlhenny
- Provosts Tower
- Thomas Penn
- Ward
- Warwick

Buildings in The Quad

Fisher Hassenfeld

- Baird
- Baldwin
- Brooks
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- Class of '28
- Craig
- Fidler
- Foerderer
- **Franklin**
- **Hopkinson**
- Leidy
- Lippincott
- McKean
- New York Alumni
- **Provost Smith**

Ware

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- Magee
- Mask and Wig
- McIlhenny
- **Provosts Tower**
- **Thomas Penn**
- Ward
- Warwick

PENN SLAVERY PROJECT

[About](#)

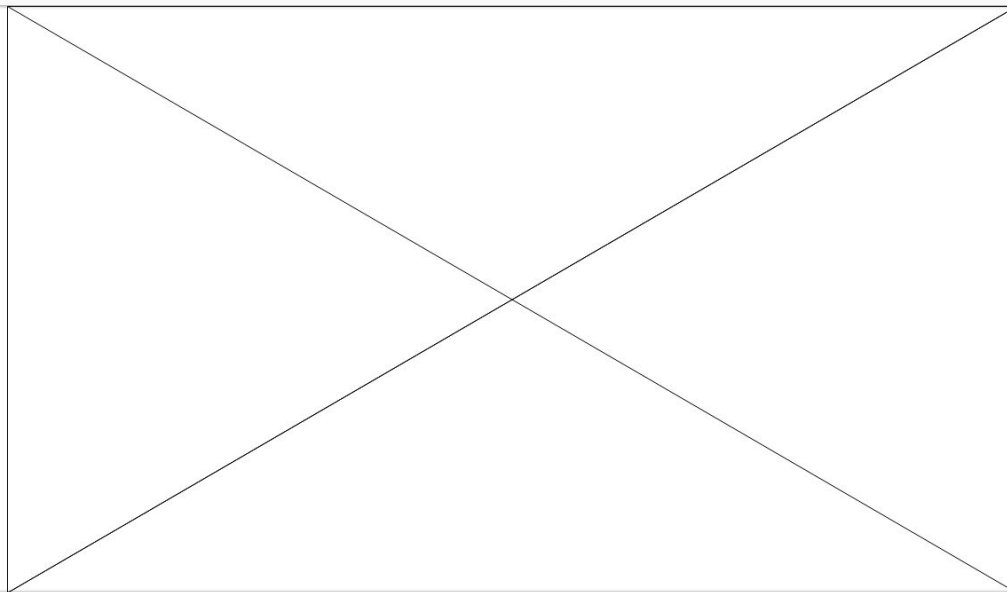
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New Findings



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Findings

[Trustees](#)[Medical School](#)[Campus Construction](#)[Fundraising Trips](#)[Map](#)

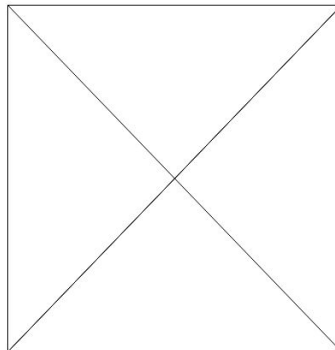
Dr. Thomas Cadwaladar (1707-1779)

Biography

Five different versions of his will, of which four are largely the same

Leaves most of his enslaved people to his wife and daughters

Frees a man named James Sampson in first four versions of the will, but there is no mention of him in the fifth version



Relevant Documents

Pennsylvania Tax & Exoneration Records

Will & Testament (1)

Will & Testament (2)

Will & Testament (3)

Will & Testament (4)

Will & Testament (5)

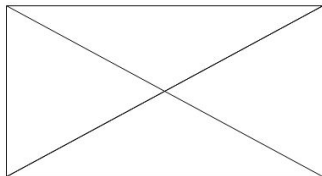
[William Allen](#)[William Bingham](#)[John Cadwalader](#)[Dr. Thomas Cadwaladar](#)[Benjamin Chew](#)[John Dickinson](#)[Benjamin Franklin](#)[John Inglis](#)[James Logan](#)[William Masters](#)[Samuel McCall Jr,](#)[William Moore](#)[Robert Morris](#)[Isaac Norris](#)[Charles Pettit](#)[William Plumsted](#)[James Potter](#)[Joseph Reed](#)[James Searle](#)[Amos Strettel](#)[Robert Strettel](#)[Philip Syng](#)[Edward Tilghman \(Jr.\)](#)

PENN SLAVERY PROJECT

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News

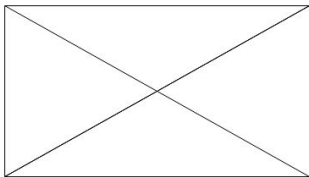
'New findings from Penn Slavery Project show how U. benefited financially from enslaved labor'



Daily Pennsylvanian, April 24, 2018

The student researchers in the Penn Slavery Project expanded upon their initial findings further demonstrating the University's connections to slavery at a presentation April 23. This semester, the group focused on the construction of Penn's early campus — what was then known as The Academy of ...

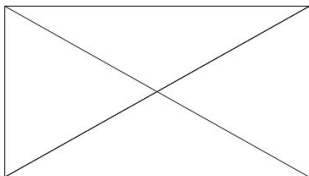
'Penn Slavery Project student researchers express concern over role of faculty working group'



Daily Pennsylvanian, March 14, 2018

Student researchers in the Penn History of Slavery Project have expressed concerns about the decisions made by the faculty working group, created in January to investigate "the reach of slavery's connections to Penn." The Penn Slavery Project, formed in spring 2017, is a group of undergraduate students ...

'Penn forms group to address new research tying its founding trustees to the slave trade'



Daily Pennsylvanian, January 24, 2018

As a part of the Penn History of Slavery Project, five undergraduate researchers worked closely with History professor Kathleen Brown throughout 2017 to investigate the University's past ties to the slave trade. By December 2017, the students had found that of the 28 founding University trustees they ...

Further Questions

- More about enslaved people
 - Names & Ages
 - Stories
 - Descendents
- What narrative are we using to tell Penn's history?
- Penn: then and now
- What does this mean for the history of slavery in the United States?

...Questions & Answers...