Expanding the Spotlight Black Abolitionists from Newburyport in the Age of Garrison (December 6, 2023)

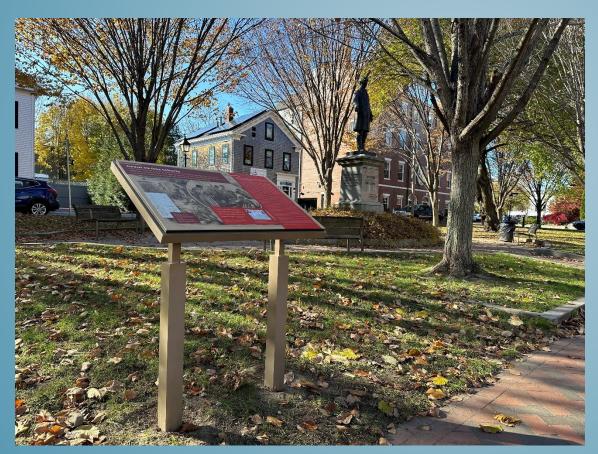


Geordie Vining, Senior Project Manager
Planning Office, City of Newburyport

Brown Square, Newburyport

2010 bronze
Garrison statue
treatment and
park renovation





Brown Square, Newburyport

1893 statue of W.L. Garrison

2023 interpretive sign re. Black abolitionists

135 Ær. 23-24.] BENNINGTON.

forth a gigantic cannibal, seeking whom he may devour? If CHAP. V. we cannot safely unloose two millions of slaves now, how shall we bind upwards of TWENTY MILLIONS at the close of the present century? But there is no cause for despair. We have seen how readily, and with what ease, that horrid gorgon, Intemperance, has been checked in his ravages. Let us take courage. Moral influence, when in vigorous exercise, is irresistible. It has an immortal essence. It can no more be trod out of existence by the iron foot of time, or by the ponderous march of iniquity, than matter can be annihilated. It may disappear for a time; but it lives in some shape or other, in some place or other, and will rise with renovated strength. Let us, then, be up and doing. In the simple and stirring language of the stout-hearted Lundy, 'all the friends of the cause must go to

"If it be still objected, that it would be dangerous to liberate the present race of blacks:

"I answer - the emancipation of all the slaves of this generation is most assuredly out of the question. The fabric, which now towers above the Alps, must be taken away brick by brick, and foot by foot, till it is reduced so low that it may be overturned without burying the nation in its ruins. Years

tions of blacks may go down to the grave, manacled and lacerated, without a hope for their children; the philanthropists who are now pleading in behalf of the oppressed, may not live to witness the dawn which will precede the glorious day of universal emancipation; but the work will go on -laborers in the cause will multiply - new resources will be discovered the victory will be obtained, worth the desperate struggle of a thousand years. Or, if defeat follow, woe to the safety of this people! The nation will be shaken as if by a mighty earthquake. A cry of horror, a cry of revenge, will go up to heaven in the darkness of midnight, and re-echo from every cloud. Blood will flow like water - the blood of guilty men, and of innocent women and children. Then will be heard lamentations and weeping, such as will blot out the remembrance of the horrors of St. Domingo. The terrible judgments of an incensed God will complete the catastrophe of republican America.

"And since so much is to be done for our country; since so many prejudices are to be dispelled, obstacles vanquished, interests secured, blessings obtained; since the cause of emanciÆvr. 23-24.]

BENNINGTON.

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appeal to their sympathies was never made in vain. They CHAP. V. outstrip us in every benevolent race. Females are doing much for the cause at the South; let their example be imitated, and

"I call upon our citizens to assist in establishing auxiliary colonization societies in every State, county and town. I implore their direct and liberal patronage to the parent society.

this subject constantly before their readers; to sound the trumpet of alarm, and to plead eloquently for the rights of man. They must give the tone to public sentiment. One press may ignite twenty; a city may warm a State; a State may impart a generous heat to a whole country.

"I call upon the American people to enfranchise a spot over which they hold complete sovereignty; to cleanse that worse than Augean stable, the District of Columbia, from its foul impurities. I ask them to sustain Congress in any future efforts to colonize the colored population of the States. I conjure them to select those as Representatives who are not too ignorant to know, too blind to see, nor too timid to perform their duty.

"I will say, finally, that I despair of the republic while slavery exists therein. If I look up to God for suecess, no smile of mercy or forgiveness dispels the gloom of futurity; if to our own resources, they are daily diminishing; if to all history, our destruction is not only possible, but almost certain. Why should we slumber at this momentous crisis? If our hearts were dead to every throb of humanity; if it were lawful to oppress, where power is ample; still, if we had any regard for our safety and happiness, we should strive to crush the Vampire which is feeding upon our life-blood. All the selfishness of our nature cries aloud for a better security. Our own vices are too strong for us, and keep us in perpetual alarm; how, in addition to these, shall we be able to contend successfully with millions of armed and desperate men, as we must eventu-

At the conclusion of Mr. Garrison's address Mr. Plumly. an agent of the American Colonization Society, briefly urged its claims to support, and a collection in aid of it was taken up; but, beyond what is quoted above, the orator of the day said nothing in favor of the Society, except to commend the infant colony of Liberia.

7/4/1829 speech in Boston at age 23

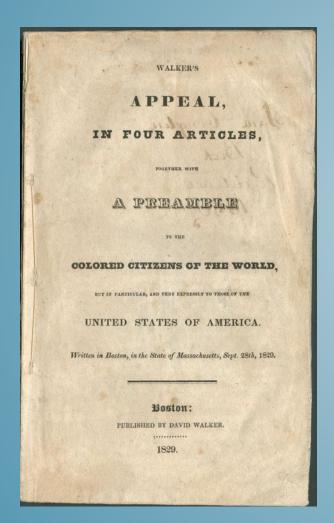
(1805-1879)

W.L. Garrison

Vigorous promotion of abolition

But in context of:

- -Gradualism
- -Colonization



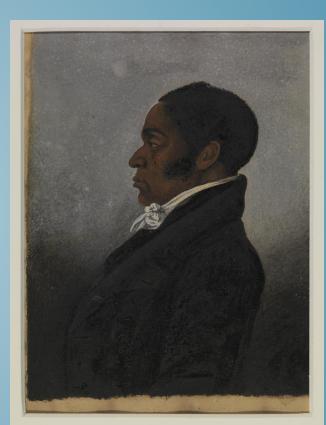
DAVID WALKER(1796-1830)

- Wrote "Appeal" pamphlet (09/28/1829) in Boston
 - Forceful, radical, incendiary call against "colonization" & for immediate emancipation, violent revolt if necessary; Black audience
- Smuggled south by Black mariners, crime to possess; circulated widely in North and South
- Walker and other Black abolitionists influenced young Garrison, who turned against gradualism and colonization in The Liberator in 1831
 - Garrison influenced white abolitionists re. Black abolitionists demands for immediate uncompensated end to slavery & political and social equality

JAMES FORTEN (1766-1842)

"Black Founding Father;" Abolitionist (against colonization); businessman from Philadelphia

- Saved/supported "The Liberator:"
- Garrison had no money to pay printer after 1st issue
- On day bill due, \$54 check from James Forten as
 advance payment for 27 subscriptions
- Remarkable entrepreneur, invented new sail tools and types of sails – one of richest men in Philadelphia
- V.P. of American Anti-Slavery Society (first convened in his house)



Here in Newburyport, before Garrison's birth:

Black abolitionists of 18th century established moral and Christian anti-slavery arguments

CAESAR SARTER

8/12/1774 Essex Journal & Merrimack Packet -

"I need not point out the absurdity of your exertions for liberty, while you have slaves in your houses."



Melles. PRINTERS.

to give the following Address, To those who Advocates for holding the Africans in Slabry, a place in your next, and you will oblige who is a well-wither to his brethren, who now in that unhappy flate.

\$ s this is a time of great anxiety and dif tress among you, on account of the in-fringement not only of your Charter rights; but of the natural rights and eges of freeborn men ; permit a poor, though n. African. who. in his youth, was trapan into Slavery and who has born the galling yoke bendage for more than twenty years; though at hadding for more than twenty year; though sit, they the biffing of God, but flakes it off, to four and that from experience, that as 3-acry thoughout and enging unit mail to be draded, all temps at colomitres; 22 if spoplie, Liberty, the first his present of colomitres; 22 if spoplie, Liberty, the first his free care by the first his free care by the first his free care of which, you clearly evince of which, you clearly evince. world you are ferfible of, by your manis and Mugglis to prefere it. Yur fore futbers, been often informed, left their native counelber wath many dear friends, and came into

you to keener anguish! - Exposed to fale, with as little respect to decency, as though you were a brute! And after all this, if you were unwilling to part with all you held dear, even without the privilege of droping a tear over your dear friends, who were coinging round you; equally dreading the cruel feperation, which would probably prove an end efs one, you must be plied with that conclusive argu ment, the cat-o'nine tails, to reduce you to what your inhuman masters would call Rassin, Now, are you willing all this should befall you? If you can lay your band on your breaft, and felemnly affirm that you should; Why then go on and prosper! For your treatment of the Africans is an exact compliance with the abovementioned rule : But if, on the other band, your conscience answers in the negative; Wby, in the name of Heaven, will you suffer such a grofs violation of that rule by which your conduct must be tried, in that day, in which you must be ac countable for all your actions, to that impartial Judge, who hears the growns of the oppressed and who will, somer or later, average them of their op with the scriptures, that this kind of appression is discountenanced by them. Many passages, to this

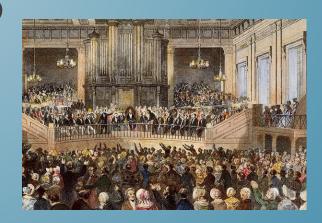
cruel fervitude. Remember the fate of Miriam for despising an Ethiopean woman, Numb. 12 chap. 11 and 10th. verfes. I need not point out the absurdity of your exertions for liberty, while you have flavel in you house, for one minute's reflection its, methinks, inflicient for that purpose. The wibb are determined from librarian your flavors, by the confideration of the ill configuration for the ill configuration of the ill configuration to your fetures must remember, thus we were not the cause of our being brought here. If the compelling us, against our wills, to come bere was a fin ; to retain us, without our confent, now we are here, is, I think, equally culpable, let sver fa great inconvenience, arifi g therefrom, accrue to you. Not to trespass too much on your patience; would you unite in this generous, this noble purpose of granting us liberty; Your honourable affembly, on our humble petition, would, I doubt not, free you from the trouble of us by making us grants in some back part of the country. If in this attempt to serve my countrymen, I have advanced any thing to the purpole, I pray it may not be the left noticed for coming

CÆSAR SARTER. Newbury Port, August 12th, 1774.

Here in Newburyport, during Garrison's life and career – many Black Abolitionists:

- Bear witness to effects of slavery
- Participate in anti-slavery organizations
- Provide direct aid to freedom seekers

Newburyport's ANDREW RAYMOND



Expanding the Spotlight

Black Abolitionists from Newburyport

in the Age of Garrison

Pelition of Edward & Rana and 850 others, legal beters, of new burespert for the repeal of the Personal liberty lect, and so much of the Halieus Corpus act, as are in conflict with the Cour stillien of the lexited States. Presenter ly Por Coffin of newburysot House of Representatives. Referred to Committee William Stone Ch

Newburyport's Black abolitionists: brave and against mainstream

- For example context before Civil War in 1861, 850 white Newburyporters petitioned the Legislature to <u>repeal</u> the "Personal Liberty Act" –
 - Established to protect Black people in court and challenge the federal Fugitive Slave Act
- Mainstream local opinion against slavery did not equal support for equality, protection, respect as evidenced in newspapers, petitions, etc.



ANDREW RAYMOND (1800-1857)

- Lived and worked as barber in Newburyport
- No known photographs or images
- Newburyport delegate at the New England Antislavery Conventions in 1834 & 1835

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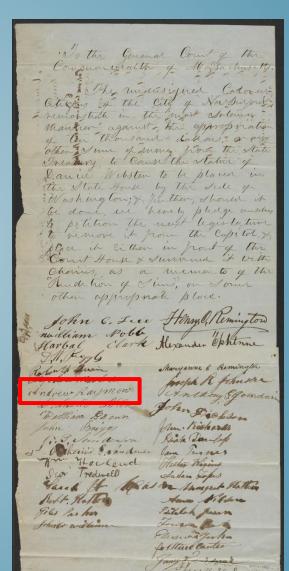
ANDREW RAYMOND

President of the Anti-Slavery Society of Newburyport and Vicinity (1847)

THE MEMBERS OF THE ANTI SLA-VERY SOCIETY of Newburyport and Vicinity, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers will take place, This Evening, at the vestry of the Christian Chapel, on Court street, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock. Punctual and full attendance is desired ANDREW RAYMOND, President. D. P. PIKE, Sec y. j4 q

ANDREW RAYMOND

- Signature near top of petition to Mass. Legislature from "80 Undersigned Colored Citizens of Newburyport" (1853)
- Against funding & installing bronze statue of Mass. Senator Daniel
 Webster at State House (Compromise of 1850; Fugitive Slave Act)



ANDREW RAYMOND

Eye-catching advertisements for barber services

(1851 & 1847)

'The Union must be Preserved!'

THE subscriber would take this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has returned to the union and patronage of his former customers, IN BROADWAY, where he has taken a Store opposite his old stand, two doors north of Mr Joseph Moulton's; where he may be found at all business hours, ready to serve those who may need

Shaving and Hair Dressing

done at short notice
ANDREW RAYMOND

HELP, HELP

THOSE WHO STRIVE TO HELP THEMSELVES
ANDREW RAYMOND would take this opportunity to inform all those who are desirons to accommize, that he continues to carry on the business of Clothes Cleansing and Repairing, and he would also say that his mode of cleansing garments is entirely different to any in this vicinity, as it restores the faded colors and does not injure the garments either in form or durability, but gives them the appearance of new. His work will be done on favorable terms, to correspond with the reduced prices in other departments of business

Also, new and second hand clothing bought, sold, exchanged or taken in part pay for cleansing or repairing.

He respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for past favors, and hopes that by strict attention to business to continue to merit and receive a share of public patronage to help him through the world.

N. B. Shaving and Hair-cutting done in the neatest manner, at his store in Broadway, Newburyport.

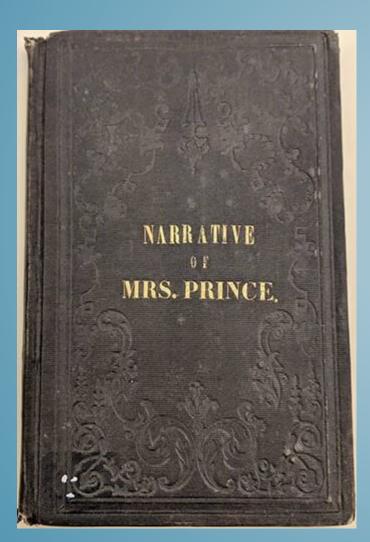
ANDREW RAYMOND

- Andrew Raymond died 01/08/1857 at age 56 did not live to witness abolition of slavery
- Daily Herald: "a gentleman, a good citizen, and a Christian"
- Committed abolitionist who helped lay groundwork for Black freedom made history without making history books

DEATHS.

In this city, Jan 8th, Mr Andrew Raymond, aged 56 years

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at the Court Street Church Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Services commencing at 2 o'clock. Mr. Raymond was a gentleman, a good citizen, and a Christian He died in hope of immertality, through the merits of a Divine Redeemer. [Com.

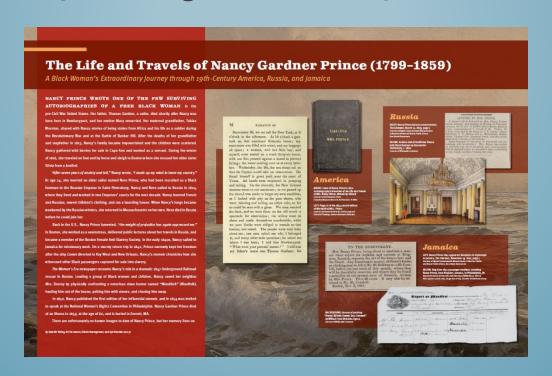


NANCY GARDNER PRINCE (1799-1859)

- Born in Newburyport 9/15/1799
- No known photographs or images
- Wrote one of few surviving autobiographies of free Black woman in pre-Civil War U.S.
 - Direct challenge to tradition of genre for telling white men's stories

"The Life and Travels of NANCY GARDNER PRINCE"

(NBHI Interpretive sign in Market Square at Firehouse)



NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE AND TRAVELS MRS. NANCY PRINCE. SECOND EDITION.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

A

- So many sources of New England Black history are fragments
 - Often written by others/by whites
- Nancy Prince able to tell her own story, in her own words
- Three editions (1850-1853)

THE WOMAN'S ERA

is mechanical dentistry, and he has the African Baptist Church, Belmade himself famous by his invena member and frequent lecturer of the principal societies, and at one time went to Dublin to read a the Exclusive School on Belknap paper before a convention of den- St. and at the Mason Grammar age; his first wife and the mother teemed by the committee as one of his two daughters was Miss Georgiana Smith, daughter of John bridge schools at that time. After J. Smith. The first Mrs. Grant her graduation she obtained a sit died a few years ago.

REMINISCENCES.

LUCRETIA L. LENOX-NANCY PRINCE. BY AN OLD BOSTONIAN.

wife of Mr. John M. Lenox, removes another branch of one of the oldest colored families in New ary Society on occasions whe England. Hergrandfather, Prince Ames, was a soldier in the 27th regiment of Penn., Washington's army, and served from Bunker Hill to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and on one occasion was personally commended by Washington himself, who was trying the faithfulness of the guard for true soldierly conduct. His widow, whom many now living will remember, drew a pension till her death, which took place at Jamaica Plain in 1864, at the ad- to be arrested," sent forth by order vanced age of ninety-seven. Mrs. Lenox's father, John T. Hilton, was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Boston at the age of seventeen, and until his death, in 1864, was one of the most prominent colored men in the country. In the early days of the antislavery movement he was called Mr. Garrison's righthand man by the colored people, and was afterwards, 1854, vicepresident of the antislavery society. ety consisting of both white and Her mother, who died in Camcolored persons, and which was bridge, November 2, 1882, was a very influential in the work of member of the female antislavery ameliorating the conditions of the society; both being members of colored people.

knap (now Joy) St., where she tion of an artificial palate. He is (Mrs. Lenox) was at one time a member of the choir. Mrs. Lenox obtained her education partly at tists. This is his second marri- School in Cambridge, and was es- presented itself. It was through of the two best readers in the Camation in a daguerreotype case-ma ing establishment in Boston, when she was employed for several year She was always one of the mo active in every measure in which she was connected for the improv ment of her people's condition She was among the young ladie that was always ready to co-oprate with the Young Men's Liter their assistance was solicited, as often was. (For this society no only did much to foster menta culture and improvement among

the colored people of Boston and

vicinity, but was also practical in

many ways). She was also ofter

seen going around carrying a num-

ber of bills given her by her father

to be placed in special places, hav-

ing the heading, so familiar to our

people in those days, "To the

Rescue! - Fugitives, about

of the vigilant committee when

some brave fellows, who had suc-

ceeded in making their escape from

slavery, seemed in danger of appre-

hension and arrest. Many, now

living, will remember her presid-

ing at the tables of the antislavery

fairs, and how much her cheerful

ways contributed to enliven those

occasions. She was also a mem-

ber of the "Fourier Club," a soci-

in Waltham, where she and her husband did much to dispel prejudice in that place, and to increase the antislavery sentiment there existing. She was also noted for her charitable disposition and her many acts in this direction will be remembered by not a few. Mrs. Lenox never forgot the lessons of Christianity, which were early inculcated in her by noble, highminded parents.

Mrs. Lenox, after her marriage, was for many years a resident of Waltham, Mass, where she was always characterized for her devotion to her down-trodden people, and never ceased to speak or act in their behalf when opportunity her personal influence and recom-

philanthropist, Nancy Prince, was introduced and became popular with the people of that town and the places adjacent; and the lectures she delivered from time to time in the former place may still be remembered by some of the older residents. Many an one in those days gave testimony to the light they received from that entertaining speaker by her rehersal of her experience and labors in Russia and West India, for Mrs. Prince was among the first of the many colored workers to embark for the W. I. after emancipation, where her labors with others that went from the U. S. were of great service, and her co-operation in antislavery work and in special works of philanthropy. It may not be known to many that Mrs. Prince was the founder of the first orphan asylum for colored children in New England and was its first matron. Her book, "Life of Nancy Prince," published in 1849, may still be found in the houses of many of the old residents of Boston, as well as other places all over Massachusetts.

- Her book and lectures were remembered decades after her death
 - "The Woman's Era" newspaper "Reminiscences" articles (1894)

NANCY GARDNER PRINCE

Turbulent life



- Father: Thomas Gardner, sailor from Nantucket moved to Newburyport – died from tuberculosis after Nancy born
- Mother moved family to Gloucester remarried sailor Money Vose (six more children) who died after capture in War of 1812 by British
- * Family impoverished & scattered odd jobs, berry picking, servant
- * 1815: physically rescued sister Silvia from brothel in Boston

NANCY GARDNER PRINCE

"I made up my mind to leave the country."

In this city, 15th inst. by Rev. Thomas Paul, at the African Church, Mr. Nero Prince, Chief Butler to the Emperor of all the Russias, to Miss Nancy Gardner, of Salem. Both persons of color and dressed in the Russian costume.

- * 1823: At age 24, married sailor Nero Prince (previously met as child in 1810)
 - * Founding member of African Grand Lodge of Masons/Prince Hall Masons
 - Organized advocacy for equal treatment & education + abolition of slavery
 - Elected second Grand Master in 1808
- Nero Prince recruited to be one of 20 Black footmen serving the Russian Emperor



- **❖** Sailed to Russia with Nero Prince in 1824
 - Visited King of Denmark's palace enroute
- Lived in Russia in Czar's court for next decade
 - Nancy learned to speak French, Greek, Russian
 - Made children's clothing & ran boarding house
 - Witnessed major events, e.g., failed Decembrist revolt

- Nancy's health declined in Russia had to return to the U.S. in 1833
- Husband Nero Prince died in Russia before he could return & join her



Winter Palace - St. Petersburg, Russia

NANCY GARDNER PRINCE

LECTURE BY MRS. PRINCE.

A lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Nancy Prince, on the manners and customs of Russia, on Thursday evening, the 21 inst. in Smith's School Room, Belknap street, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets 12, 1.2 cts. to be had at the shops of J. B. Cutler. Chamber street, J. T. Hilton and L. Hutchinson, Brattle street, Thomas Cole, Congress street, and also at the door on the evening of the lecture.

Some drawings of the cities of Cronstadt and Petersburg will be exhibited. Mrs. Prince has resided in the latter city about ten years; and, consequently, will be enabled to give an account of many interesting events which transpired during that time.

The Liberator, March 15, **1839** (p. 2)

- * 1830's: Nancy worked as a seamstress; member of **Boston Female Anti-Slavery** Society
- Gave public lectures in Boston re. life and travels -**NOT** common for woman in 18305
- "Many gave testimony to the light they received" from her lectures

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NANCY GARDNER PRINCE

Early 1840's, Nancy sailed back and forth to Jamaica for missionary work

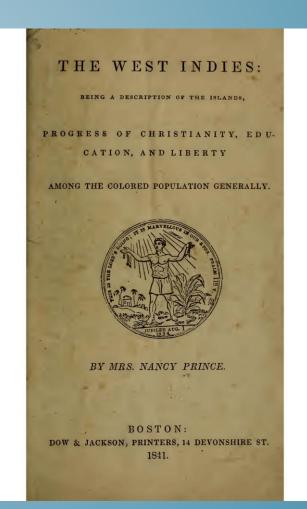
TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Mrs. Nancy Prince, being about to establish a manual labor school for orphans and outcasts at Kingston, Jamaica, requests the aid of the benevolent and the liberal. Any donations in money, children's books, or clothing, may be left at No. 25 Belknap st.—25 Cornhill, before the last week of this month, where they will be thankfully received, and where may be found a pamphlet on the present state of Jamaica, written by Mrs. Prince. Price 25 cents. It may also be obtained at No. 25, Cornhill.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1841.

The Liberator (11/19/1841)

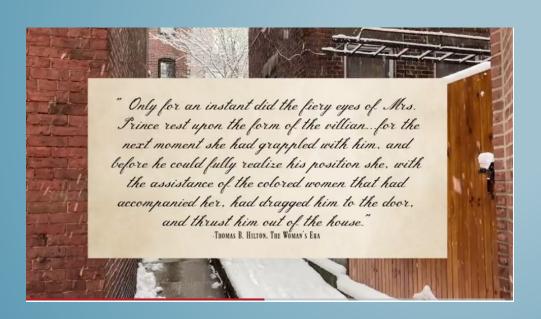
Met self-emancipated former slaves who lead successful revolt on Creole slave ship



- * 1842: homeward voyage from Jamaica captain diverted her ship Comet to Key West, FL and then New Orleans, LA
- * Narrowly escaped kidnapping and enslavement
- Captain later told her that white passengers placed bets on whether someone could get her off vessel to be captured
- Witnessed other Black passengers kidnapped

NANCY GARDNER PRINCE

* 1847: Nancy Prince – dramatic Underground Railroad rescue in Boston



THE WOMAN'S ERA.

refined a subjective need for the settlementh almost as great as the objective need. They have begun to realize that if their cherished denuctional and social institutions are to last, they must share the higher life for which they stand, with the great masses of working people and not be satisfied until the best influence of our civilization have penetrated all the ramifications of society.

penetrated all the ramineations or secure. The benefit to the residents themselves are not only negative, but positive, for as the Sercetary of the editorial board of the American College Settlement Association expresses it, "Those who come to un expecting to give all and receive nothing soon find their mistake, for the help is mutual, and both we and our neighbors are richer for the new friendship fail new outlook."

REMINISCENCES.

WOODFORK AND NANCY PRINCE.
BY THOS. B. HILTON.

The allasion to that heroic Christian worker and philanthropist above mentioned among the reminiscences contained in your last publication calls to mind the following incident of which some now living were eye-witnesses, an account of which may be interesting to many of your readers.

Most of the old residents of Boston had either seen or heard of Woodlork. In fact throughout the entire sorth no slave-holder's ninne was more familiar and no name more dreaded by those reis dents who had escaped from southern tootkage than this inhuman cowardly kidanpper. Many a poor fugitive had been tracked by him and sent back to his so-called master. And he seemed to get along in his neafrous work unharmed.

In the year 1847 Woodfork visited Boston. And his presence here was evidence that he was on the track of some one that had field from slavery and who was known, or supposed to be, in this vicinity, which proved the Bitrally true, for he had not been in Boston many hours before this form was seen if that section of the city where the great body of the colored, people were known to reside. Although but few recognized him it seemed to be circulated about that a slave holder was hovering around. This information, which our people in those times were so accustomed to hear, was enough to keep their eyes and ears on the alert. One day between eleven and twelve o'clock A. M., there was a ripple of excitement in

the rear of Smith's Court off Belknap Street. It seemed that some children had come out of the court and reported that a slave holder was in Mrs. Dorsey's, a woman who, by some means, had succeeded in shaking off oppressions yoke and reaching Boston. This news, which was always enough to make our people drop everything and go to the rescue, was verified in this instance.

It being working hours scarcely a colored man was seen in the vicinity; but, as it proved, there were those around that showed themselves equal to the occasion. Among these was Mrs. Nancy Prince (widow of Nero Prince), a colored woman of prominence in Boston who, with several others, learning that it was indeed true and that the slave holder was none other than the notorious Wood-fork, hurried to the scene. Mrs. Prince had seen this kidnapper before and therefore knew him by sight; and they all started with the determination to thwart him at all hazards. It looked as if the cunning rascal had purposely selected an opportunity when he knew she was alone and no one seemingly around to enter her house. The woman was dumfounded at the sight of her so-called master and scarcely knew what to do or say, and he seeing her dilema quickly announced to her that she was apprehended and would soon be in the hands of an officer, but that she could escape this trouble by going immediately with him. It was while this palaver was going on, which was all on one side, for his very presence had seem to paralyze the woman, for he stood with arms and hands outstretched and moving like the wings of a vampire It was while this was in progress - that the friends arrived, who immediately and without ceremony

Only for an instant did the fiery eyes of Mrs. Prince rest upon the form of the villian, as if to be fully assured that it was he, for the next moment she had grappled with him, and before he could fully realize his position she, with the assistance of the colored women that had accompanied her, had dragged him to the door and thrust him out of the house. By this time quite a number. mostly women and children had gathered near by (Mrs. Chloe Cabot Thomas of the old ladies' home on Mrytle Street, Boston, being one of the number), whom Mrs. Prince commanded to come to the rescue, telling them to "pelt him with stones and any thing you can get a hold of," which order they proceeded to obey with alacrity. And the slave holder, in whose countenance surprise and alarm seemed clearly depicted and evidently con-

NANCY GARDNER PRINCE

NARRATIVE.

I was born in Newburyport, September the 15th, 1799. My mother was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts-the daughter of Tobias Wornton, or Backus, so called. He was stolen from Africa, when a lad, and was a slave of Captain Winthrop Sargent; but, although a slave, he fought for liberty. He was in the Revolutionary army, and at the battle of Bunker Hill. He often used to tell us, when little children, the evils of Slavery, and how he was stolen from his native land. My grandmother was an Indian of this country; she became a captive to the Engglish, or their descendants. She served as a domestic in the Parsons family. My father, Thomas Gardner, was born in Nantucket; his parents were of African descent. He died in Newburyport, when I was three months old. My mother was thus a second time left a widow, with

- * 1850's: Nancy Prince published three editions of her influential travelogue & autobiography:

 The Life and Travels of Mrs. Nancy Prince
 - * 1894: "Her book may still be found in the houses of many of the old residents of Boston as well as other places all over Massachusetts."
- 1854: Nancy invited to speak at National Women's Rights Convention in Philadelphia
 - She told audience she understood "women's wrongs better than women's right."

- 1859: Nancy Prince died of heart failure at age 60
 - Buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Everett, MA
 - First Baptist Church of Boston suburban burial lots
- New gravestone installed by Florida Atlantic
 University professor, scholar, and attorney Ali Tal-Mason
- After fading in collective memory for a century, Nancy Prince is newly remembered today



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