

Where did they come from? Family traditions say that they were slaves brought from England, and what more likely than this explanation, for they would be needed for both domestic and outdoor work. But many assert that slaves *never lived* in England. Records again speak for themselves, and disprove this statement.

In the year 1709, in one of the London papers there is advertised for sale, "a black boy about twelve years of age, fit to wait on a gentleman, for sale, at Dennis' Coffee House, near the Royal Exchange."

In the year 1728, in a London daily journal, there is an advertisement for a runaway black boy, "My Lady Bromfield's black, in Lincoln's Inn Field," engraved on a collar around his neck.

In the Public Ledger of December 31st, 1761, there is advertised: "For sale, a negro girl about fifteen years of age, speaks good English, works at her needle, does household work and *has had the small-pox.*"

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1764, estimated that there were upwards of 20,000 black slaves domiciled in London alone, and these were openly bought and sold on 'Change. The mark on these slaves was a collar and padlock. Liverpool, Bristol, and other seaport towns were the homes of slaves.

These few examples serve to prove that slaves *did live* on English soil, and it would be not at all difficult to secure them for the new settlement to be formed across the Atlantic.

The slaves were not always an unmixed blessing. In a letter to his wife who was visiting in Boston, Mr. Malachy Salter, M.P.P., says: "Hagar (the cook) is doing remarkably well, the little Salters are well, but Jack is Jack still, but rather worse. I am obliged to exercise the cat or stick almost every day. I believe Halifax