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Slavery, Law, and Politics The American Law of Slavery, 1810-1860 Southern Slavery and the Law, 1619-1860 A Sketch of the Laws Relating to Slavery in the Several States of the United States of America The Fugitive Slave Law and Its Victims Slave Law and the Politics of Resistance in the Early Atlantic World *The Fugitive Slave Law and Anthony Burns The Slave Catchers* The Fugitive Slave Law The Higher Law, in Its Relations to Civil Government Slave Law in the American South The Duty of Disobedience to Wicked Laws *The Fugitive Slave Law, and Its Victims (Classic Reprint)* Stroud's Slave Laws *The Captive's Quest for Freedom* Slavery & the Law Slave Law in the Americas Thoughts on the Fugitive Slave Law and Nebraska Bill (Classic Reprint) *An Inquiry Into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States of America Thoughts on the Fugitive Slave Law and Nebraska Bill* The Fugitive Slave Law [of Aug. 1850], and Its Victims. Revised and Enlarged Edition *The Fugitive Slave Law, and*

Its Victims A Defence for Fugitive Slaves
The Consolidated Slave Law Fugitive Slave
Law. The religious duty of obedience to law:
a sermon [on Titus iii. 1 and Rom. xiii.
1-7], etc *Slave Laws in Virginia* *The*
Fugitive Slave Law and the Constitution *The*
Jerry Rescue Reminiscences of Fugitive-slave
Law Days in Boston *The American Slave Code*
in Theory and Practice *The War Before the*
War *The Fugitive Slave Law* *The Rescue of*
Joshua Glover *Personal Liberty Laws* *An*
Impossible Marriage *Slavery in the Courtroom*
"The Fugitive Slave Law" *Fugitive Slave Law:*
The Religious Duty of Obedience to Law *A*
Sermon on the Duty of Citizens, With Respect
to the Fugitive Slave Law (Classic Reprint)
Liberty, Slavery and the Law in Early Modern
Western Europe

This micro-history explores how the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 affected fugitive slaves, free blacks, abolitionists, and northern white citizens. The book presents a narrative of the events surrounding the arrest of William "Jerry" Henry on October 1, 1851.--Publisher's description. This Philadelphia judge's work is an essential reference for the library for slavery. It analyzes the law of slavery

in each state, including the mid-Atlantic region; and reviews constitutional provisions bearing on slavery. The first edition, issued in 1827, is substantially updated to reflect the sea-change in Southern thinking, which now regarded slavery as a positive good rather than a necessary evil. Issued at the height of the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, its new material on slavery in the Territories, the fugitive slave laws, and slavery's interference with the First Amendment is particularly significant. A shorter, 125-page version was also issued in wrappers in 1856. -- Bookseller. Winner, Joseph A. Andrews Award from the American Association of Law Libraries, 1986. Provides a detailed discussion and analysis of the pamphlet materials on the law of slavery published in the United States and Great Britain. On March 11, 1854, the people of Wisconsin prevented agents of the federal government from carrying away the fugitive slave, Joshua Glover. Assembling in mass outside the Milwaukee courthouse, they demanded that the federal officers respect his civil liberties as they would those of any other citizen of the state. When the officers refused, the crowd took matters into its own

hands and rescued Joshua Glover. The federal government brought his rescuers to trial, but the Wisconsin Supreme Court intervened and took the bold step of ruling the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional. The Rescue of Joshua Glover delves into the courtroom trials, political battles, and cultural equivocation precipitated by Joshua Glover's brief, but enormously important, appearance in Wisconsin on the eve of the Civil War. H. Robert Baker articulates the many ways in which this case evoked powerful emotions in antebellum America, just as the stage adaptation of Uncle Tom's Cabin was touring the country and stirring antislavery sentiments. Terribly conflicted about race, Americans struggled mightily with a revolutionary heritage that sanctified liberty but also brooked compromise with slavery. Nevertheless, as The Rescue of Joshua Glover demonstrates, they maintained the principle that the people themselves were the last defenders of constitutional liberty, even as Glover's rescue raised troubling questions about citizenship and the place of free blacks in America. In this book, Alan Watson argues that the slave laws of North and South America--the written codes defining the relationship of masters

to slaves--reflect not so much the culture and society of the various colonies but the legal traditions of England, Europe, and ancient Rome. A pathbreaking study concerned as much with the nature of comparative law as the specific subject of the law of slavery, *Slave Law in the Americas* posits an essential distance in the Western legal tradition between the tenets of law and the values of the society they govern. Laws, Watson shows, often are made not by governments or rulers but by jurists as in ancient Rome, law professors as in medieval and continental Europe, and judges as in common law England. Bodies of law, often created without reference to particular social and political ideals, are also often transferred whole cloth from one society to another. Tracing the effects of the reception of Roman law throughout Europe (excluding England) and the Americas, Watson reveals the enormous impact of this legal tradition on subsequent lawmakers operating under utterly dissimilar social and political conditions in the New World. Slave law in the colonies, Watson demonstrates, had much to do with the mother country's relations to Roman law. Spain, Portugal, France, and the United Dutch Provinces, all

within the Roman legal tradition, imposed on their colonies slave laws that were private and nonracist in character, laws that interfered little in master-slave relations and provided for the relative ease of manumission and the grant of citizenship to freed slaves. England, however, did not ascribe to Roman law and colonists created rather than received slave law. Public and racist, slave law in the English colonies uniquely reflected local concerns, involving every citizen in the protection and perpetuation of slavery, strictly regulating education, manumission, and citizenship status. "Comparative legal history," Watson writes, "is in its infancy." Presenting the laws of slavery in ancient Rome and in the slaveholding colonies of America, Watson demonstrates how comparative law can elucidate the relationship of law, legal rules, and institutions to the society in which they operate. Investigating not the dynamics of slavery but of slave law, he reveals the working of a legal culture and its peculiar history. Given by the Madeley Estate. Edward Rugemer's comparative history, spanning 200 years, reveals the political dynamic between slaves' resistance and slaveholders' power in two prosperous

slave economies: Jamaica and South Carolina. This struggle led to the abolition of slavery through a law of British Parliament in one case and through violent civil war in the other. The five essays in *Slave Laws in Virginia* explore two centuries of the ever-changing relationship between a major slave society and the laws that guided it. The topics covered are diverse, including the African judicial background of African American slaves, Thomas Jefferson's relationship with the laws of slavery, the capital punishment of slaves, nineteenth-century penal transportation of slaves from Virginia as related to the interstate slave trade and the changing market for slaves, and Virginia's experience with its own fugitive slave laws. Through the history of one large extended family of ex-slaves, Philip J. Schwarz's conclusion examines how the law shaped the interaction between former slaves and masters after emancipation. Instead of relying on a static view of these two centuries, the author focuses on the diverse and changing ways that lawmakers and law enforcers responded to slaves' behavior and to whites' perceptions of and assumptions about that behavior. A New York Times Notable Book

Selection Winner of the Mark Lynton History Prize
Prize Winner of the Anisfield-Wolf Book Award
Winner of the Lionel Trilling Book Award
A New York Times Critics' Best Book
"Excellent... stunning."—Ta-Nehisi Coates

This book tells the story of America's original sin—slavery—through politics, law, literature, and above all, through the eyes of enslaved black people who risked their lives to flee from bondage, thereby forcing the nation to confront the truth about itself. The struggle over slavery divided not only the American nation but also the hearts and minds of individual citizens faced with the timeless problem of when to submit to unjust laws and when to resist. *The War Before the War* illuminates what brought us to war with ourselves and the terrible legacies of slavery that are with us still. Excerpt from *The Fugitive Slave Law, and Its Victims* The names. Of the northern men' who voted for this cruel kidnapping law should not be forgotten. Until they repent, and. About the Publisher

Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art

technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. In an examination of Southern slave law between 1810 and 1860, Mark Tushnet reveals a structured dichotomy between slave labor systems and bourgeois systems of production. Whereas the former rest on the total dominion of the master over the slave and necessitate a concern for the slave's humanity, the latter rest on the purchase by the capitalist of a worker's labor power only and are concerned primarily with economic interest. Focusing on a wide range of issues that include contract and accident law as well as criminal law and the law of manumission, he shows how Southern slave law had to respond to the competing pressures of humanity and interest. Beginning with a critical evaluation of slave law, the author develops the conceptual framework for his own perspective

on the legal system, drawing on the works of Marx and Weber. He then examines four appellate court cases decided in three different states, from civil-law Louisiana to commonlaw North Carolina, at widely separated times, from 1818 to 1858.

Professor Tushnet finds that the cases display a continuing but never wholly successful attempt at distinguish between law and sentiment as modes of regulating social interactions involving slaves. Also, the cases show that the primary method of accommodating law and sentiment was an attempt to use rigid categories to confine the law of slavery to what was thought its proper sphere. Mark Tushnet is Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin.

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the Duty of Citizens, With Respect to the Fugitive Slave Law That the object of this law is constitutional no one can doubt. The constitution does, beyond all question, recognize the right of property in Slaves, and it guarantees to every man the enjoyment of his lawful rights. But it would be a manifest violation of such guarantee to allow men to be dispossessed of their property, whether in slaves or otherwise, contrary to the laws of the State in which they live. The very design of the constitution is to secure equal rights to all, without respect to state lines Hence, if it recognize a slave as property, and that without respect to the place he may be in, it must guarantee unto the master the lawful possession and service of his slave, wherever he can find him. The lawful claim of the master is not vitiated by the removal of the slave a certain number of miles, but in the eye of the constitution the slave is his, wherever he can establish a legal title to him and it follows that the constitution must protect him in the enforcement of his claim, in whatever part the United States the slave may be. It accordingly makes provisions that no person held to service or labor in one State, under

the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. The constitution does not create slavery it simply guarantees that the laws of one state shall not be annulled by the people of another state, and that therefore a slave under the laws of one state, shall not cease to be a slave by the removal of his person into another state. It is to carry out this object of the constitution that this obnoxious law has been passed. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally

left to preserve the state of such historical works. Abridged ed. of the author's *The Dred Scott case*, its significance in American law and politics. Examines the impact fugitive slaves had on the Fugitive Slave Law and the coming of the American Civil War. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally

available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Excerpt from Thoughts on the Fugitive Slave Law and Nebraska Bill God has proclaimed liberty to the poor and fatherless, saying, deliver them; rid them out of the hand of the wicked. Yes, wherever a slave is seen, God has demand ed for him the aid of every other man, that he may be de livered from his bondage. It is not enough that we should withhold aid for his recapture, if escaped. We are to rid him out of the hands of his cruel, covetous master; if still he be in slavery, Ps. Lxxxii. 2 - 4. Yes, if he is in the house of bondage, it is our duty to fly to his relief, throw off his burdens, break every yoke and let the Oppressed go free, as we have seen. If any refuse or neglect, they must suffer for it, J er. Xxxiv. 16 - 20. No one is at liberty to stand still - do nothing, in this matter. N e, not until every slave is free - well fed, well clothed, well instructed, and made comfortable, Is. Lviii. 1 - 12. No man has a right to rest till all this has been done, cost what of tears, of treasure, and of blood even, it may. And, when each and all

have done the work, for God speaks as though it could, as well as should be done, then, and not till then, will He bless us, as individuals, and as a nation. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. In this thoroughly researched documentation of a historically controversial issue, the author considers the background, passage, and constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. The author's relation of public opinion and the executive policy regarding the much disputed law will help the reader reach a decision as to whether the law was actually a success or failure, legally and socially.

Originally published in 1970. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value. In this book, prominent historians of slavery and legal scholars analyze the intricate relationship between slavery, race, and the law from the earliest Black Codes in colonial America to the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law and the Dred Scott decision prior to the Civil War. Slavery & the Law's wide-ranging essays focus on comparative slave law, auctioneering practices, rules of evidence, and property rights, as well as issues of criminality, punishment, and constitutional law. Excerpt from The Fugitive Slave Law: Tried by the Old and New Testaments The Scriptural portion of the following argument was first delivered as a discourse in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Sabbath evening, Sept. 22nd, and was repeated, by request, on Sabbath evening, Oct. 13th. On its first delivery it was prefaced with the following

remarks, which it may be important to preserve in this connection. Whatever may be thought of the lawfulness or the expediency of introducing the general subject of slavery into the pulpit, there can be no question that the treatment due to fugitives from slavery is a legitimate topic for discussion there. That is a subject of which the Bible treats, and in making it a subject of discourse I am not preaching politics but am preaching the Gospel; applying the principles of the Bible to an important public interest. The subject legitimately belongs to the pulpit, and politicians should be careful how they tamper with it, lest they betray an ignorance of the principles of Biblical interpretation and of the spirit of Christianity, as gross as that ignorance of political affairs which they are prone to charge upon ministers of the Gospel. The treatment of fugitive slaves has indeed been made a political question; but it was a Biblical question and a question of morality long before it was dragged into the arena of politics, and it was legislated upon by the King of heaven and earth ages before the Congress of the United States had an existence. The discussion of it in the church, therefore; is not to be tabooed by

the captious cry of 'Politics and the Pulpit.' About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. This volume is the first comprehensive history of the evolving relationship between American slavery and the law from colonial times to the Civil War. As Thomas Morris clearly shows, racial slavery came to the English colonies as an institution without strict legal definitions or guidelines. Specifically, he demonstrates that there was no coherent body of law that dealt solely with slaves. Instead, more general legal rules concerning inheritance, mortgages, and transfers of property

coexisted with laws pertaining only to slaves. According to Morris, southern lawmakers and judges struggled to reconcile a social order based on slavery with existing English common law (or, in Louisiana, with continental civil law.) Because much was left to local interpretation, laws varied between and even within states. In addition, legal doctrine often differed from local practice. And, as Morris reveals, in the decades leading up to the Civil War, tensions mounted between the legal culture of racial slavery and the competing demands of capitalism and evangelical Christianity. This book investigates the legal evolution of the "free soil principle" in England, France and the Low Countries during the Early Modern period (ca. 1500-1800), which essentially stated that, as soon as slaves entered a certain country, they would immediately gain their freedom. This book synthesizes the existing literature on the origins and evolution of the principle, adds new insights by drawing on previously undiscussed primary sources on the development of free soil in the Low Countries and employs a pan-Western, European and comparative approach to

identify and explain the differences and similarities in the application of this principle in France, England and the Low Countries. Divided into four sections, the book begins with a brief introduction to the subject matter, putting it in its historical context. Slavery is legally defined, using the established international law definition, and both the status of slavery in Europe before the Early Modern Period and the Atlantic slave trade are discussed. Secondly, the book assesses the legal origins of the free soil principle in England, France and the Low Countries during the period 1500-1650 and discusses the legal repercussions of slaves coming to England, France and the Low Countries from other countries, where the institution was legally recognized. Thirdly, it addresses the further development of the free soil principle during the period 1650-1800. In the fourth and last section, the book uses the insights gained to provide a pan-Western, European and comparative perspective on the origins and application of the free soil principle in Western Europe. In this regard, it compares the origins of free soil for the respective countries discussed, as well as its

application during the heyday of the Atlantic slave trade. This perspective makes it possible to explain some of the divergences in approaches between the countries examined and represents the first-ever full-scale country comparison on this subject in a book.

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