

**AFRICANS TO DOMINICA: 100,000 MIDDLE PASSAGES
FROM 'GUINEA' TO THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN, 1764-1808**

by

Susan Campbell, Ph.D.

Copyright S. Campbell

tisuzanne@yahoo.ca

Montréal, QC, Canada

25 March 2007

Dominica was an atypical Caribbean colony in that it was never a major sugar-producer.¹ A happy result of this was that, during the decades following Emancipation in 1838, many Afro-Dominicans achieved peasant status.² This would seem to suggest that the island never received large numbers of people from Africa. The reality was very different as between French cession of Dominica to the British under the 1763 *Treaty of Paris* ending the Seven Years' War and the 1808 abolition of the slave trade as conducted by Britain and its allies,³ at least 100,000 Africans were brought to Dominica. 'At least' because whatever doubts arise as to the accuracy of specific voyage-entries that comprise *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A Database on CD-ROM* compiled by David Eltis et al., and produced in 1999 by Cambridge University Press,⁴ there is certainly no problem of over-count.⁵ The record for vessels that reached Dominica is amazingly complete as to the slaving ports from which people were taken, the numbers who began the hellish Middle Passage, and how many survived specific voyages.

As soon as the British acquired Dominica they began 'importing' Africans at such a rate that between 1764 and the end of the decade at least 10,551 arrived. During the 1770s the likely minimum number of arrivals (31,757) was three times larger. This was all the more significant in that between mid-1778 and May 1783, thanks to French re-occupation of Dominica, with the exception of a single ship that arrived toward the end of 1781, no Africans seem to have reached the island, at least not directly. April 9th through 12th 1782 saw the

¹ As of 1810 only 30 percent of Dominica's African population of 19,000 was involved in sugar production (with 50 percent in coffee and 9 percent non-agricultural domestics primarily resident in Roseau and Portsmouth). This contrasted markedly, in the same year, with 90 percent in sugar in Nevis, 76.5 percent in Barbados, and 55 percent even in St. Lucia, the territory considered to most closely resemble Dominica; figures from Barry Higman, *Slave Populations of the British Caribbean, 1807-34* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984), 68, Table 3.8.

² See bibliography entries for Honychurch and Trouillot.

³ On Jan. 2nd 1807 the British Parliament voted, 100 to 36, to abolish trans-Atlantic commerce in human-beings. On March 25th this was given royal ascent by George III, to take effect as of May 1st. Slave vessels continued arriving into the early part of 1808.

⁴ At times – for ships known to have set out on and returned from slaving voyages, but for which some data is missing - the numbers of people acquired on the African coast and/or who survived the Middle Passage have (according to the tonnage and trading history of the vessel concerned) been imputed. For details see the booklet that accompanies *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade* CD-ROM.

⁵ While Eltis et al. modestly claim that overall 'only' two-thirds to three-quarters of all suspected slaving voyages have been 'captured' by *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade*, it is likely that coverage for the period and destination that concerns us here is fairly complete. Whereas a British document of 1788 showed 27,553 Africans brought to Dominica during 1784-88, of whom 15,781 were 're-exported' [Eric Williams in *Capitalism and Slavery* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944), Ch. 2, note 19], the CD-ROM shows 33,019 arrivals for those years.

pivotal 'Battle of the Saints' - so called for 'Les Saintes' islands that are part of Guadeloupe - in which the British Navy under Admiral George Rodney seriously dented the Caribbean power of its French counterpart.⁶

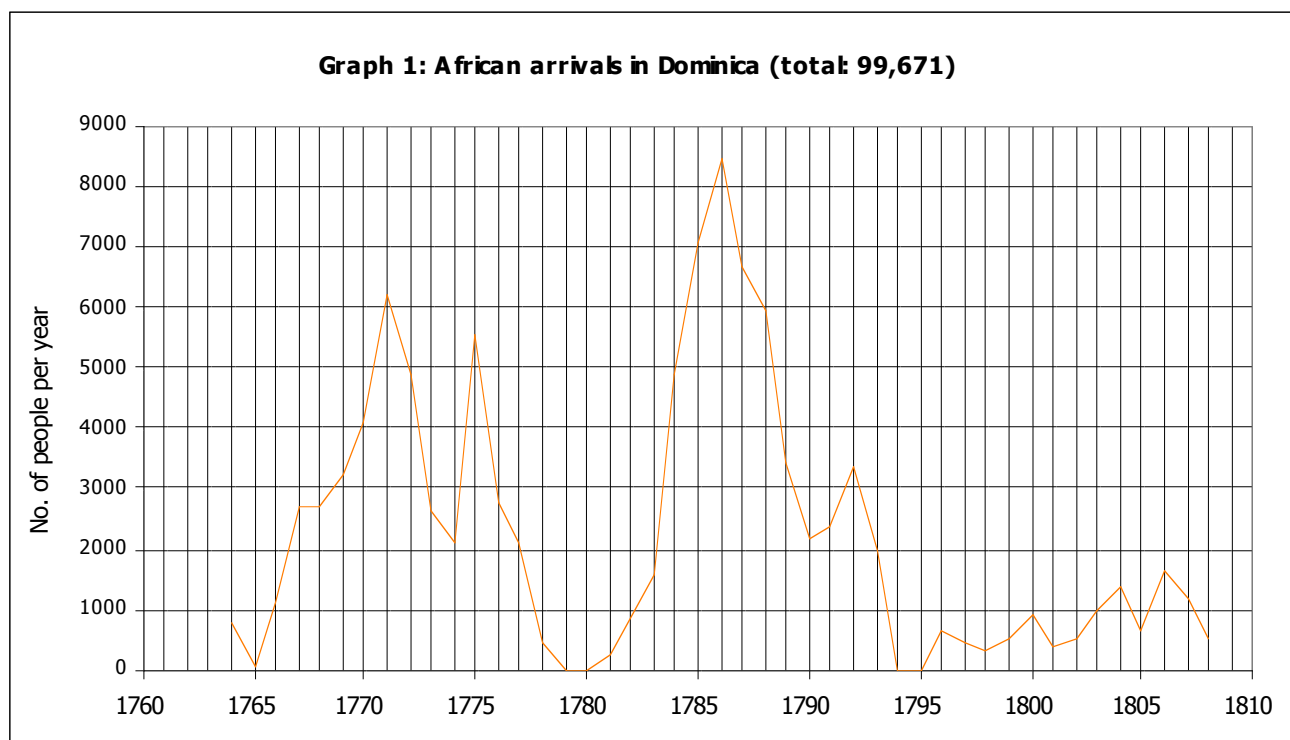
TABLE 1: African arrivals in Dominica

1764	770	1786	8,444
1765	57	1787	6,662
1766	1,138	1788	5,971
1767	2,672	1789	3,433
1768	2,680	1790	2,142
1769	3,234	1791	2,350
1770	4,099	1792	3,382
1771	6,198	1793	1,952
1772	4,913	1794-95	0
1773	2,602	1796	662
1774	2,112	1797	440
1775	5,530	1798	345
1776	2,751	1799	503
1777	2,074	1800	932
1778	478	1801	362
1779-80	0	1802	545
1781	279	1803	997
1782	0	1804	1,386
1783	1,597	1805	672
1784	4,907	1807	1,207
1785	7,075	1808	525

Between May 1783 and the end of 1789 even more African people (38,328) were documented as having arrived. During the turbulent 1790s – despite no arrivals in 1794 or '95 -- a further 11,776 reached Dominica. The single busiest year of the entire British slave-trade was 1792. That of the French was 1790, largely – and ironically, given the uprising that began there in August 1791 - in relation to St.-Domingue. Then, between the beginning of 1800 and the arrival of a final vessel on the 29th of February 1808, a further 7,734 African people arrived in Dominica.

These figures can best be understood by reference to Graph 1.

⁶ J.A. Boromé, "Dominica during French Occupation: 1778-84", *English Historical Review* LXXXIV (1969), 55-6.



Thus British imperialism brought not only rapid 'progress' to what had been the region's last Kalinago ('Carib') stronghold, but in the process turned Dominica into an *entrepôt* of inter-island slave-trading through which tens of thousands of survivors of the Middle Passage were purveyed to plantation-owners elsewhere in the eastern Caribbean. Portsmouth, the early capital of Dominica, then its' successor, Roseau, became 'free ports'.⁷ The private profits accruing to those who invested in the slave-trade clearly took precedence over the British imperial interest in preventing its main competitor – France – from acquiring the labour it needed to develop its colonial plantation economies. This was perfectly clear to such a powerful contemporary observer as Sir William Young, who complained that the British "seemed colonizing mad", ready to "colonize for the French, for the Dutch, and for the world".⁸

The Table 2 compares the numbers of slaving-vessels recorded as having reached Dominica with those documented as arriving at the islands to its north and south.

⁷ See Frances Armytage, *The Free Port System in the British West Indies: A Study in Commercial Policy, 1766-1822* (London: Longmans, Green, Imperial Studies, Vol. XX, 1953).

⁸ As of 1764 Young had become the first Commissioner and Receiver for sale of lands in the territories, i.e. Dominica, St Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, ceded under the *Treaty of Paris*; quoted by Armytage, *The Free Port System*, 66.

TABLE 2: Slave-vessel arrivals in Dominica compared to those at other eastern Caribbean ports⁹

Years	Domi- nica	St. Lucie	St. Vincent	Virgin Islands	Marti- nique	Guade- loupe	Antigua	St. Kitts	Mont- serrat	Nevis
1751- 1755	0	1	0	11	55	4	52	44	5	4
1756- 1760	0	0	0	12	0	38	33	37	5	0
1761- 1765	7	0	0	6	30	48	36	72	0	0
1766- 1770	63	0	10	11	10	12	78	42	1	1
1771- 1775	93	0	48	7	5	4	29	68	3	3
1776- 1780	24	3	3	8	15	4	5	19 ¹⁰	0	1
1781- 1785	48	18	16	8	6	4	21	9	0	0
1786- 1790	107	0	36	11	4	5	11	14	0	0
1791- 1795	33	1	60	9	14	28	2	5	1	0
1796- 1800	10	0	25	43	58	4	8	9	0	0
1801- 1805	16	3	26	41	17	18	4	10	0	2
1806- 1810	15	4	8	10	3	9	4	1	0	1
1811- 1815	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	0
1816- 1820	0	0	0	0	45	5	0	0	0	0
1821- 1825	0	0	0	0	21	12	0	0	0	0
1826- 1831	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	0	0	0
Total	416	30	232	177	325	219	283	330	15	12

The most obvious subsequent destinations of Africans initially brought to Dominica were Ste.-Lucie, Martinique and Guadeloupe. Here a brief explanation of the very confusing status of these four islands between approximately 1790 and 1815 is in order.

⁹ Because Grenada was a re-exporter of people, it has not been included in this table. A 1788 British report, likely undercounting, gave the figure for arrivals there, 1784-92, as 44,712, with 31,210 people sold to other islands (notably Trinidad, until 1797 held by Spain); see Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, Ch. 2, note 19.

¹⁰ The same 1788 British report gave 2,784 as the figure for those arriving in St. Kitts during the decade 1778-88, also evidently an undercount. Of even that number of people, 1,769 were supposedly 're-exported'; see Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, Ch. 2, note. 19.

During the night of the 22nd to 23rd of August, 1791, the uprising that would eventually grow into the Haitian Revolution erupted in what was then the world's most profitable colony, St.-Domingue. France was not best placed to deal with the Haitians as by late January 1793, having punctuated the overthrow of the *ancienne regime* by beheading Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette on the *guillotine*, France was at war with Austria, Prussia, England, Holland, and Spain. On Feb. 19th 1791 negotiators representing Royalist slave-owners -- many of them members of the Club Massiac, a grouping of colonial proprietors formed in July 1789 -- signed a treacherous agreement with England purporting to place the French Windward Islands "into the possession and under the authority of His Britannic Majesty", George III.¹¹ In September 1793 the British began a disastrous five-year effort to take St.-Domingue from the French and to re-impose slavery. A few months later eight British warships, with a dozen lesser vessels in attendance and conveying a force of some 7,000 men, reached the eastern Caribbean. Britain's capture of Martinique coincided with the *Décret de Pluviôse An II* of the French Republic (Feb. 4th 1794) abolishing slavery. The tragic result was that on Martinique slavery continued essentially uninterrupted. On April 22nd 1794 the British captured Guadeloupe, only to be expelled less than two months later.¹²

As for Ste.-Lucie, in April 1796 "a massive assault ... established a British presence". Despite the invaders' overwhelmingly superior numbers, resistance continued as "the blacks', a British officer observed, are 'to a man our enemies'".¹³ Thus it was not until late 1797, and then only by making some concessions to these 'blacks' who saw themselves as free, that the British were able to consider Ste.-Lucie pacified. Meanwhile, in Grenada¹⁴ and St. Vincent,¹⁵ Amerindians, Africans, and Afro-creoles similarly put up resistance that, in being anti-colonialist and anti-slavery, was necessarily anti-British. Between 1796 and 1800, whether killed in battle or by malaria or yellow fever, at least 40,000 British troops -- including many mercenaries plus the 'slaves in red coats'

¹¹ Quoted by Robin Blackburn, *The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery* (London: Verso, 1988), 204.

¹² See Anne Pérotin-Dumon, "Free Coloreds and Slaves in Revolutionary Guadeloupe: Politics and Political Consciousness", *The Lesser Antilles in the Age of European Expansion*, R. Paquette and S. Engerman, eds. (Gainesville: University of Press of Florida, 1996).

¹³ Quoted by Blackburn, *The Overthrow*, 231-32.

¹⁴ On Fedon's rebellion see bibliography entries for Cox and for Jacobs (2002).

¹⁵ On resistance in St. Vincent see bibliography entry for Jacobs (2003).

of the West Indies Regiment¹⁶ -- were put out of action in the Lesser Antilles.¹⁷ Therefore, as Blackburn has pointed-out, while "Events in St. Domingue have tended to eclipse the memory of the war in the Lesser Antilles; ... the latter undoubtedly made a large contribution to British decisions concerning St. Domingue, helping to draw off large British forces that could have otherwise have been used there."¹⁸ In other words, struggles by peoples in the eastern Caribbean, including Dominica, contributed to the birth of Haiti and the eventual death of slavery elsewhere.

During a brief period of peace with England under the *Treaty of Amiens*, Napoleon issued his *Décret de Floreal An X* (May 19th 1802) restoring slavery. Re-enslavement on Guadeloupe demolished hopes that the *Décret* had been intended to apply only to territories such as Martinique where slavery had continued uninterrupted. So long as France remained committed to abolishing slavery, Toussaint l'Ouverture – who "might well have given lessons to Machiavelli" -- remained loyal to France. Meanwhile, he made what arrangements he thought best with England and the U.S.¹⁹ Beginning in May 1803, Napoleon sent some 80,000 veteran troops to launch a last bloody attempt to re-take St.-Domingue. Instead, on January 1st 1804, Haiti became the second de-colonized country in the hemisphere, home to the only people to have overthrown slavery.

Table 3 compares the numbers and origins of slaving vessels that disembarked captives at Dominica, Martinique, and Guadeloupe between 1750 and the 1808 abolition of the British slave-trade. The most notable feature is that while French forces (pirates were no longer a factor)²⁰ were highly successful in diverting British vessels to Martinique and Guadeloupe, only 2 French-owned vessels – both in 1793 -- are known to have brought enslaved people to Dominica. They were the *Louis Marie* from St. Mallo and the *Bon Menage* from Marseilles, captured by the British and re-routed from their intended destinations of Martinique or Guadeloupe.

¹⁶ See Roger Buckley, *Slaves in Red Coats: The British West India Regiments, 1795-1815* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979).

¹⁷ See Michael Duffy, *Soldiers, Sugar and Sea-power: The British Expeditions to the West Indies and the War against Revolutionary France* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987).

¹⁸ Blackburn, *The Overthrow*, 233.

¹⁹ Madison Smartt Bell, *Toussaint Louverture: A Biography* (New York: Pantheon, 2007), 173-74, 271.

²⁰ On the abrupt end of Caribbean piracy during the 1720s see David Mitchell, *Pirates* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1976), Chapter 5.

TABLE 3: Numbers of slave vessels and their countries of origin²¹

	DOMINICA		MARTINIQUE		GUADELOUPE	
	French vessels	British vessels	French vessels	British vessels	French vessels	British vessels
1750						
1751			23			
1752			13			
1753			5		1	
1754			8			
1755			6		2	
1756			4	4 ²²		
1757				5 ²³		5 ²⁴
1758				5		5 ²⁵
1759				6 ²⁶		11
1760				13		16
1761				5		26
1762				10		12 ²⁷
1763				2 ²⁸		2
1764		4	5	1	2	
1765		1	7		4	
1766		4	4		4	
1767		10	2		3	
1768		14	3		1	
1769		13			1	
1770		19	1		3	
1771		25	1		1	
1772		22	1		1	1
1773		12			1	
1774		14 ²⁹	2			
1775		23	1			

²¹ Although many French vessels disembarked captives in Martinique and Guadeloupe pre-1750 and post-1808, to enumerate them is beyond the scope of this project. Very interesting on a 1731 Middle Passage to Martinique is Robert Harms, *The Diligent: A Voyage through the Worlds of the Slave Trade* (New York: Basic Books, 2002).

²² One of these was from Rhode Island.

²³ Same.

²⁴ Same.

²⁵ Same.

²⁶ Same.

²⁷ Three were from Rhode Island.

²⁸ One was from Boston.

²⁹ One was from Newport, Rhode Island, another from somewhere in 'New England', unspecified.

	DOMINICA		MARTINIQUE		GUADELOUPE	
	French vessels	British vessels	French vessels	British vessels	French vessels	British vessels
1776		14	2	1	2	
1777		9	2	7	1	
1778		2	3		1	
1779						
1780						
1781		1				
1782			2	1		1
1783		5				
1784		17	2		1	1
1785		26		1 ³⁰	1	
1786		28			1	
1787		25		2 ³¹	1	
1788		20	1			
1789		17			1	
1790		13		1	2	
1791		10	2		3	
1792		16	7	1	17	
1793	2	5	3	1	5	
1794						
1795						3
1796		2		3		1
1797		2		2		1
1798		1		10		1
1799		2		18		1
1800		3		3		
1801		2		7		
1802		2	2	1	1	2
1803		4	1			6
1804		5		1		6
1805		3		4 ³²		3
1806		6	1			6
1807		5 ³³	1			3
1808		2	1			
TOTAL	2	453	116	116	61	113

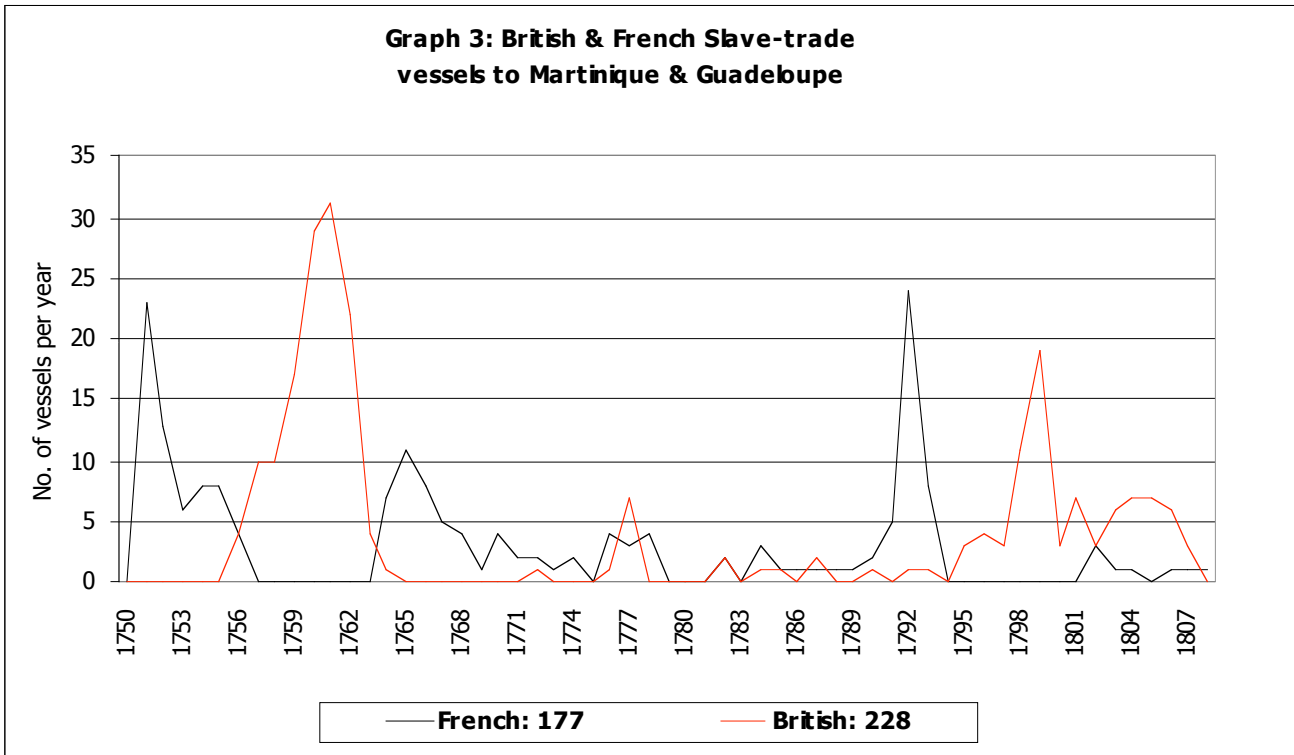
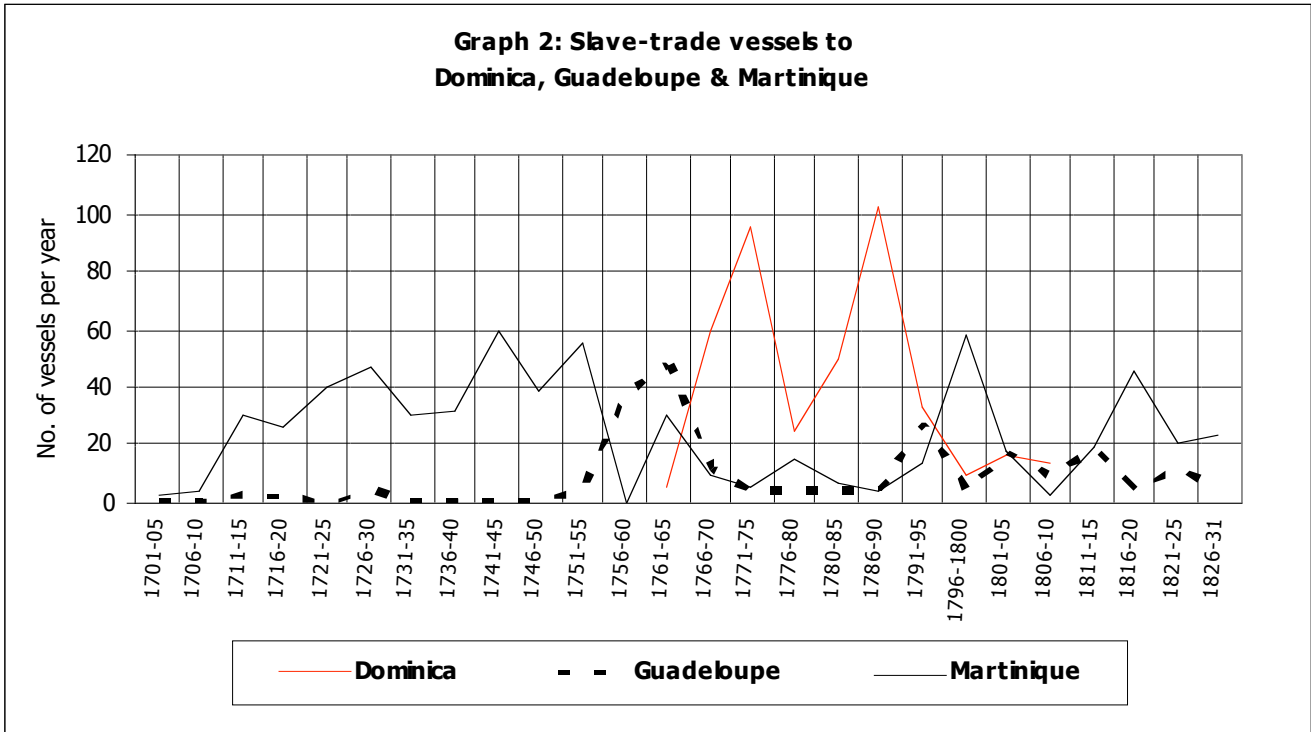
This is shown by Graph 2, with coverage extended to show the numbers of vessels that arrived in Martinique and Guadeloupe between the 1808 abolition of the British slave-trade and its' 1831 elimination by France.

³⁰ One was from Salem, Massachusetts.

³¹ One was from Salem, the other from Newport, Rhode Island.

³² One was from Charleston, North Carolina.

³³ One was from an unspecified U.S. port.



Recognizing how heavily the French depended on British slave-trading helps us formulate more satisfying answers as to why, at the onset of the nineteenth century – with humanitarian considerations secondary – Britain suddenly turned from being from one the slave-trade’s greatest practitioners into the nemesis of its

competitors, particularly France, whose interests, as emphasized by its reinstatement by Napoleon in May 1802, required that it continue.

In the 1940s a Trinidadian, Eric Eustace Williams, attempted to show the crucial contribution that - whether directly through profits from the slave-trade and slavery, or the investment of those profits - Africans had made to the world's first industrialization, that of England. The 'Williams thesis' - published in 1944 as *Capitalism and Slavery* - has been attacked ever since.³⁴ While Joseph Inikori has shown that the British slave trade was more profitable than Williams' detractors would have us believe, he has long argued that emphasis on *profits* is misplaced.³⁵ After all, it was not Portugal, the pre-eminent slave-trading nation,³⁶ that underwent transformation. Inikori's *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England* argues that the African contribution - the great majority of it coerced - to the qualitative change to industrial capitalism achieved by England between 1650 and 1850 can best be shown in terms of the role of the Atlantic World economy, within which only England was able to combine naval power with commercial development.³⁷

What happened in Dominica is a significant part of the story of the African people who - as the Indigenous peoples of the hemisphere were devastated - also paid the price of the 'New World Order' that began in 1492 with Europe's invasion of the Americas.

³⁴ See the section by Joseph Inikori in *Capitalism & Slavery 50 Years Later: Eric Eustace Williams - A Reassessment of the Man and his Work*, Heather Cateau and Selwyn H.H. Carrington, eds. (New York: Peter Land, 2000).

³⁵ See for example Joseph Inikori, "Market Structure and the Profits of the British African Trade in the late 18th century", *Journal of Economic History* XLI:4 (1981).

³⁶ Over the entire history of the Atlantic slave-trade the largest proportion of Africans were taken by the Portuguese (45.9 percent), followed by the British at 30.6 percent and the French at 13.2 percent. That Portugal, despite its relative weakness, was the greatest perpetrator is explained by its' having been the first into the trade and the last out as it continued to transport enslaved African people to Brazil into the second half of the nineteenth century; see David Eltis, "The Volume and Structure of the Atlantic Slave Trade: A Reassessment", *William & Mary Quarterly* 58:1 (2001), 43.

³⁷ Joseph Inikori, *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England: A Study in International Trade and Economic Development* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002).

Bibliography

In this list I have retained whatever I found of interest in pursuing this piece of research. Given the relative historical neglect of Dominica, sources have been included that concern the island before and after the period covered by this paper. Also, I have tried to break-down the lingering divide between the historiography of the French-colonized and British-colonized Caribbean. The experience of thousand of Africans brought first to Dominica, then rapidly transferred to neighbouring islands, shows yet again that despite the division of the Caribbean imposed by colonization, commonalities are far more important than differences.

Abénon, Lucien-René, J. Cauna, et al. *Antilles 1789: La Révolution aux caraïbes*. Paris: Nathan, 1989.

Abénon, L.-R., M.L. Martin, et A. Yacou. *Mourir pour les Antilles: Indépendance nègre ou esclavage, 1802-04*. Paris: Editions caribéennes, 1991.

Adélaïde-Mérlande, Jacques. *Delgrès, ou La Guadeloupe en 1802*. Paris: Karthala, 1986.

----- . *La Caraïbe et la Guyane au temps de la Révolution et de l'Empire, 1789-1804*. Paris: Karthala, 1992.

Agbodike, C.C. "The Atlantic Slave Trade: Responses of enslaved individuals to conditions of slavery in the Bight of Biafra, during the Middle Passage, and in the Americas", York University (Toronto) Harriet Tubman Resource Centre conference on the African Diaspora, Enugu, Nigeria (2000) at <http://www.yorku.ca/nhp/conferences/past/enugupro.pdf>

Anyanwa, U.D. "The Atlantic Slave Trade and Demographic Configuration in South-eastern Nigeria", York University (Toronto) Harriet Tubman Resource Centre conference on the African Diaspora, Enugu, Nigeria (2000) at <http://www.yorku.ca/nhp/conferences/past/enugupro.pdf>

Armytage, Frances. *The Free Port System in the British West Indies: A Study in Commercial Policy, 1766-1822*. London: Longmans, Green, Imperial Studies, Vol. XX, 1953. twood, Thomas. *The History of the Island of Dominica [1791]*. London: Cass, 1971.

Auguste, C.B., et M.B. *L'Expédition Leclerc, 1801-03*. Port-au-Prince: Henri Deschamps, 1985.

Bangou, Henri. *La Révolution de l'esclavage à la Guadeloupe: épopée noir et génocide*. Paris: Messidor, 1989.

Barker, Patrick L. *Centering the Periphery: Chaos, Order and the Ethnohistory of Dominica*. Mona, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 1994.

Bayly, Christopher. *Imperial Meridian: The British Empire and the World, 1780-1830*. Harlow: Longman, 1989.

Behrendt, Stephen D., et al. "Review of Joseph Inikori, *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England*", with a response by Joseph Inikori, *International Journal of Maritime History* 15:2 (2003), 279-329 and 330-61.

Bell, Madison Smartt. *Toussaint Louverture: A Biography*. New York : Pantheon, 2007.

Benot, Yves. *La Démence coloniale sous Napoléon*. Paris: Editions La Découverte, 1991.

-----, et M. Dorigny, eds. *Grégoire et la cause des noirs (1789-1831): combats et projets*. Paris: Société française d'histoire d'outre-mer, 2000.

Blackburn, Robin. *The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery*. London: Verso, 1988.

----- . *The Making of New World Slavery: From the Baroque to the Modern, 1492-1800*. London: Verso, 1997.

Boromé, J.A. "Dominica during French Occupation: 1778-84", *English Historical Review* LXXXIV (Jan. 1969); reprinted in *Aspects of Dominican History*, D.M. Taylor, ed. (Roseau: Government Printing Division, 1972).

Brown, Laurence. "Monuments to Freedom, Monuments to Nation: The Politics of Emancipation and Remembrance in the Eastern Caribbean" [Antigua, Barbados, Martinique], *Slavery & Abolition* 23:3 (2002), 93-116.

Buckley, Roger N. *Slaves in Red Coats: The British West India Regiments, 1795-1815*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979.

----- . "Black Man – The [1802] Mutiny of the 8th (British) West India Regiment [at Prince Rupert's Bluff, Dominica]: A Microcosm of War and Slavery in the Caribbean", *Jamaican Historical Review* XII (1980), 52-76.

----- . *The British Army in the West Indies: Society and the Military in the Revolutionary Age*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1998.

Carrington, Selwyn H. *The British West Indies during the American Revolution*. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, 1988.

Chambers, D.B. "Ethnicity in the Diaspora: The Slave Trade and the Creation of African 'Nations' in the Americas", *Slavery & Abolition* 22:3 (2001), 25-39.

----- . "The Significance of Igbo in the Bight of Biafra Slave-Trade: A Rejoinder to Northrup's 'Myth Igbo'", *Slavery & Abolition* 23:1 (2002), 101-20.

Coelho, Philip. "The profitability of Imperialism: The British Experience in the West Indies, 1768-72", *Explorations in Economic History* X:3 (1973), 253-80.

Cox, Edward L. *The Free Coloreds in the Slave Societies of St. Kitts and Grenada, 1763-1833*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1984, Chapter 5: Revolution on Grenada, 1795-96.

Davis, David Brion. *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1823*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1975.

Debien, Gabriel. *Les Esclaves aux Antilles Françaises, XVII-XVIII siècles*. Basse-Terre: Société d'histoire de la Guadeloupe, 1974.

De Wismes, Armel. *Nantes et le temps des négriers*. Paris: France Empire, 2004.

Diptee, Audra. "African Children in the British Slave Trade during the late 18th Century", *Slavery & Abolition* 27:2 (2006), 183-96.

Doerflinger, Thomas. "The Antilles Trade of the Old Regime: A Statistical Overview", *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* VI:3 (1976), 397-415.

Dorigny, Marcel, ed. *The Abolitions of Slavery: From Léger Félicité Sonthonax to Victor Schoelcher, 1793, 1794, 1848*. Oxford and New York: Berghahn, 2003.

-----, et B. Gainot. *La Société des Amis des Noirs, 1788-99: contribution a l'histoire de l'abolition de l'esclavage*. Paris: Editions UNESCO, 1998.

DuBois, Laurent. "A Colony of Citizens: Revolution and Slave Emancipation in the French Caribbean, 1789-1802". Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1998.

----- . *Les esclaves de la République: l'histoire oubliée de la première émancipation, 1789-1794*. Paris: Calmann-Lévy, 1998.

----- . " 'The Price of Liberty': Victor Hughes and the Administration of Freedom in Guadeloupe", *William & Mary Quarterly* 57:2 (1999), 363-92.

----- . *A Colony of Citizens: Revolution & Slave Emancipation in the French Caribbean, 1787-1804*. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 2004.

- . *Avengers of the New World: The Story of the Haitian Revolution*. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2004.
- Duffy, Michael. *Soldiers, Sugar and Seapower: The British Expeditions to the West Indies and the War against Revolutionary France*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987.
- Edwards, Bryan. *The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies* [1801]. New York: Arno, 1972.
- Elisabeth, Léo. "The French Antilles", *Neither Slave nor Free: The Freedman of African Descent in the Slave Societies of the New World*, D.W. Cohen and J.P. Green, eds. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974.
- . "Gens de couleur et révolution dans les Iles du Vent (1789-janvier 1793)", *Revue française d'histoire d'outre-mer* 56 (1989).
- Eltis, David. *Economic Growth and the Ending of the Atlantic Slave Trade*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.
- , S.D. Behrendt, D. Richardson, and H.S. Klein. *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A Database on CD-ROM*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- . *The Rise of African Slavery in the Americas*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
- . "The Volume and Structure of the Atlantic Slave Trade: A Reassessment", *William & Mary Quarterly* 58:1 (2001), 17-46.
- Fick, Carolyn. *The Making of Haiti: The Saint-Domingue Revolution from Below*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1990.
- Gaspar, David B., and D. Geggus, eds. *A Turbulent Time: The French Revolution and the Greater Caribbean*. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1997.
- Gauthier, Arlette. *Les Soeurs de solitude: la condition féminine dans l'esclavage aux Antilles du XVIIème au XIXème siècle*. Paris: L'Harmattan, 1985.
- Geggus, David P. *Slavery, War, and Revolution: The British Occupation of Saint-Domingue, 1793-98*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1982.
- . "Racial Equality, Slavery, and Colonial Secession during the Constituent Assembly", *American Historical Review* 94:4 (1989).
- . "The French Slave Trade: An Overview", *William & Mary Quarterly* 58:1 (2001).
- , ed., *The impact of the Haitian Revolution in the Atlantic World*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001.
- . *Haitian Revolutionary Studies*. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 2002.
- Gonzalez, Nancie. *Sojourners of the Caribbean: Ethnogenesis and Ethnohistory of the Garifuna*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1988.
- Goveia, Elsa V. *Slave Society in the British Leeward Islands at the End of the Eighteenth Century*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965.
- Green, Cecelia. "A Recalcitrant Plantation Colony: Dominica, 1880-1946", *New West Indian Guide/Nieuwe West-Indische Gids* 73:3&4 (1999), 43-71.
- Hamilton, Douglas. *Scotland, the Caribbean and the Atlantic World, 1750-1820*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2005.

- Harms, Robert. *The Diligent: A [1731] Voyage through the Worlds of the Slave Trade [to Martinique]*. New York: Basic Books, 2002.
- Hart, Richard. *Slaves Who Abolished Slavery: Blacks in Rebellion*. Kingston: University of the West Indies Press, 2002 ed.
- Higman, Barry W. *Slave Populations of the British Caribbean, 1807-34*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984.
- Honychurch, Lennox. *The Cabrits and Prince Rupert Bay*. Roseau: The Dominica Institute, 1983.
- . *The Dominica Story: A History of the Island*. London: Macmillan, 1995 ed.
- . *Historic Roseau: The Capital of Dominica*. Roseau: The Dominica Institute, 2001.
- . "Slave Valleys, Peasant Ridges: Topography, Colour and Land Settlement on Dominica" (2001) at <http://www.uwichill.edu.bb/bnccde/dominica/conference/papers/Honychurch.html>
- Inikori, Joseph. "Market Structure and the Profits of the British African Trade in the late 18th century", *Journal of Economic History* XLI:4 (1981).
- , ed. *Forced Migration: The impact of the export slave trade on African Societies*. London: Hutchinson, 1982.
- , *The Chaining of a Continent: Export demand for Captives and history of Africa south of the Sahara, 1450-1870*. Mona, Jamaica: Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, 1992.
- , "Capitalism and Slavery, Fifty Years After: Eric Williams and the Changing Explanations of the Industrial Revolution", *Capitalism & Slavery 50 Years Later: Eric Eustace Williams – A Reassessment of the Man and his Work*, Heather Cateau and Selwyn H.H. Carrington, eds. New York: Peter Land, 2000.
- . *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England: A Study in International Trade and Economic Development*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- Jacobs, Curtis. "The Fédons of Grenada, 1763-1814" (2002) at <http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/bnccde/grenada/conference/papers/Jacobsc.html>
- . "The Brigand's War in St Vincent: The view from the French records, 1794-1796" (2003) at <http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/bnccde/svg/conference/papers/jacobs.html>
- James, C.L.R. *The Black Jacobins: Toussaint l'Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution* [1938]. London: Allison and Busby, 1980.
- Jenkins, H.J.K. "Controversial legislation at Guadeloupe regarding Trade and Piracy, 1797", *Revue française d'histoire d'outre-mer* LXXVI (1989), 97-106.
- King, Stewart R. *Blue Coats or Powdered Wigs: Free People of Colour in Pre-Revolutionary Saint Domingue*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2001.
- Klein, Herbert S. *The Atlantic Slave Trade*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- , et al. "Transoceanic Mortality: The Slave Trade in Comparative Perspective", *William & Mary Quarterly* 58:1 (2001), 69-92.
- Kolapo, Femi. "The Igbo and their Neighbours during the era of the Atlantic slave-trade", *Slavery & Abolition* 25:1 (2004), 114-33.
- Lafleur, Gérard. "The Passing of a Nation: The Carib Indians of the Lesser Antilles", *Amerindians, Africans, Americans: Three Papers in Caribbean History*, G. Lafleur et al. Mona, Jamaica: Canoe Press, University of the West Indies, 1996.

- Law, Robin, and S. Strickrodt, eds. *Ports of the Slave Trade (Bights of Benin and Biafra)*. Stirling, Scotland: Centre of Commonwealth Studies, University of Stirling, 1999.
- Liss, Peggy. *Atlantic Empires: The network of trade and revolution, 1713-1826*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983.
- Lovejoy, Paul, and D. Richardson. "Trust, Pawnship, and Atlantic History: The Institutional Foundations of the Old Calabar Slave Trade", *American Historical Review* 104:2 (1999).
- Lovejoy, Paul, and D. Richardson. "'This Horrid Hole': Royal Authority, Commerce and Credit at Bonny, 1690-1840", *Journal of African History* 45 (2004), 363-92.
- Marshall, Bernard. "Marronage in Slave Plantation Societies: A Case Study of Dominica, 1785-1815", *Caribbean Quarterly* 22:2&3 (1976), 26-32.
- Martin, Michel, et Alain Yacou, eds. *De la Révolution française aux révolutions créoles et nègres*. Paris: Editions caribéennes, 1989.
- McNeill, John R. "The Ecological basis of warfare in the Caribbean, 1700-1804", *Adapting to Conditions: War and Society in the Eighteenth Century*, Maarten Ultee, ed. University AL: University of Alabama Press, 1986.
- Miller, Joseph C. *Way of Death: Merchant Capitalism and the Angolan Slave Trade*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1988.
- Mitchell, David. *Pirates*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1976.
- Moitt, Bernard. *Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635-1848*. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 2002.
- Moreau De Jonnés, Alexandre. *Aventures de guerre au temps de la République et du Consulat* [1860], *Adventures in Wars of the Republic and Consulate*, A.J. Ardy, trans. London: John Murray, 1920.
- Morgan, Kenneth. *Bristol and the Atlantic Trade in the Eighteenth Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.
- Murphy, Orville. "DuPont de Nemours and the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1786", *Economic History Review* XIX:3 (1966), 569-80.
- Nicholas, Maurice. "A propos du Traité de Paris, 1763: Arpents de neige ou îles a sucre?" *Review historique de l'armée* XXIII:3 (1967), 3, 73-77.
- Nwokeji, G. Ugo. "African Conceptions of Gender and the Slave Trade", *William & Mary Quarterly* 58:1 (2001).
- O'Rourke, Kevin H. "Review of Joseph E. Inikori, *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England: A Study in International Trade and Economic Development*." EH.Net Economic History Services, 7 Oct. 2003, at <http://eh.net/bookreviews/library/0692>
- O'Shaughnessy, A.J. *An Empire Divided: The American Revolution and the British Caribbean*. Pittsburgh: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2000.
- Pérotin-Dumon, Anne. *Etre patriote sous les Tropiques: la Guadeloupe, la colonisation et la Révolution, 1789-94*. Basse-Terre: Société d'histoire de la Guadeloupe, 1985.
- . "Ambiguous revolution in the Caribbean: The White Jacobins, 1789-1800", *Historical Reflections/Reflexions Historique* 13:2/3 (1986), 499-516.
- . "Les Jacobins des Antilles ou l'esprit de liberté dans les Iles-du-Vent", *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine* 35 (1988).
- . "Révolutionnaires français et royalistes espagnoles dans les Antilles", *Revue française d'histoire d'outre-mer* 56 (1989), 125-58.

------. "The Emergence of Politics among Free Coloureds and Slaves in Revolutionary Guadeloupe", *Journal of Caribbean History* 25 (1991), 100-35.

------. "Free Coloreds and Slaves in Revolutionary Guadeloupe: Politics and Political Consciousness", *The Lesser Antilles in the Age of European Expansion*, R. Paquette and S. Engerman, eds. Gainesville: University of Press of Florida, 1996.

------. *La Ville aux Iles, la ville dans l'île: Basse-Terre et Pointe-À-Pitre, Guadeloupe, 1650-1820*. Paris: Karthala, 2001.

Resnick, Daniel. "The *Société des Amis des Noirs* and the Abolition of Slavery", *French Historical Studies* VII:4 (1972), 558-69.

Richardson, David. *The Bristol Slave Traders: A Collective Portrait*. Bristol: Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, 1985.

------. "Shipboard Revolts, African Authority, and the Atlantic Slave Trade", *William & Mary Quarterly* 58:1 (2001), 69-92.

Rodney, Walter. *A History of the Upper Guinea Coast, 1545-1800*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970.

Ryden, D. Review Essay: "Running the Numbers: An Overview of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade CD-ROM", *Slavery & Abolition* 22:3 (2001), 141-49.

Schoelcher, Victor. *Vie de Toussaint Louverture* [1889]. Paris: Karthala, 1982.

Sherwood, Marika. *After Abolition: Britain and the Slave Trade since 1807*. London: I.B. Tauris, 2007.

Solow, Barbara. "The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A New Census", *William & Mary Quarterly* 58:1 (2001).

Sparks, Randy J. *The Two Princes of Calabar: An Eighteenth-Century Atlantic Odyssey*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2004.

Stein, Robert L. *Léger Félicité Sonthonax: The Lost Sentinel of the Republic*. Canbury NJ: Associated University Presses, 1985.

Trouillot, Michel-Rolph. "Labour and Emancipation in Dominica: Contribution to a Debate", *Caribbean Quarterly* 30 (1984).

------. "Discourses of rule and the acknowledgement of the peasantry of Dominica. W.I., 1838-1928", *American Ethnologist* 16 (1989).

------. "The Inconvenience of Freedom: Free People of Color and the Political Aftermath of Slavery in Dominica and Saint-Domingue/Haiti", *The Meaning of Freedom: Economics, Politics, and Culture after Slavery*, Frank McGlynn and Seymour Drescher, eds. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1992.

Walsh, Lorena. "Review of David Eltis, Stephen D. Behrendt, David Richardson and Herbert S. Klein, *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A Database on CD-ROM*." EH.Net Economic History Services, 18 Oct. 2000, at <http://eh.net/bookreviews/library/0306>

Walvin, James. *Black Ivory: A History of British Slavery*. Oxford: Blackwell, 2nd ed., 2001.

Williams, Eric E. *Capitalism and Slavery* [1944]. London: Deutsch, 1964.

Below, voyages are listed, as closely as is possible, in chronological order according to when they reached Dominica. Each voyage entry shows the identity number given it on the CD-DOM, making it possible to check and amplify on the details given here and facilitate reference to the sources used to compile the CD-ROM. Footnotes add information about such factors as incidences of slave insurrection, subsequent fates of ships (eg. several wrecked after departing Dominica), possible confusion about duplicate ship-names (note two instances, both in 1787), and most importantly, when they are known -- surprisingly often given the improved record-keeping that attended campaigns for 'mitigation' and/or cessation of the slave trade -- the numbers of men, women, boys and girls who survived the hell of the Middle Passage to land in Dominica.

Arrival date	Vessel	Home port	Voyage ID Number	African port(s)	People Taken	People Survived
26 Jan. 1764	Prince of Wales	Bristol	17561	Bonny	420	350
8 Aug. 1764	James	Bristol	17588	Gambia	189	165
Sept.-Oct. 1764	Charles	Bristol	17580	Gambia	189	165
1764	Granada	Liverpool	91094	Sierra Leone & Windward Coast	187	167 ³⁸
1764	Fly	Unknown British	91124	Unknown	48	39 ³⁹
1764	Black Joke	Liverpool	91134	Gambia	103	90

1765-69

1765	Sisters ⁴⁰	Liverpool	91052	Bassa & Windward Coast	63	57
------	-----------------------	-----------	-------	------------------------	----	----

1766	Vine	Liverpool	91300	Bonny	494	400
1766	Neptune	London	77885	Bonny	336	272
1766	Trevor	Liverpool	91046	Cape Mount, Gold Coast, etc.	238	194
6 Oct. 1766	Phoenix	Bristol	17657	Bonny, New Calabar & Calabar	336	272

1 May 1767	Prince of Wales	Bristol	17659	New Calabar	422	341
1767	Brew Packet	Bristol	17640	Gold Coast	389	345
1767	O'Hara	Unknown British	24632	Senegal	189	165
1767	Worge	London	76330	Senegal	189	165
1767	Lord Grey	Liverpool	91245	Bonny	445	360
1767	Squirrel	Liverpool	91300	Bonny	444	353
Mid 1767	Mary Ann	London	77989	Senegal	189	165
20 Sept. 1767	Phoenix	Bristol	17681	Unknown	292	239
Late 1767	Concord	Bristol	17643	Calabar	330	267
25 Dec. 1767	Hungerford	Bristol	17670	New Calabar	336	272

³⁸ As people were taken first to Barbados, then some to St. Vincent, it is doubtful whether many/any arrived in Dominica. This figure has therefore not been included in calculations of the total number of Africans brought to there.

³⁹ As this voyage reportedly went first to Grenada, then to St. Vincent, it seems unlikely that more than a very few of these people reached Dominica; thus they are excluded from calculations.

⁴⁰ The intent had been to take people to Barbados. The change may have been due to an on-board slave insurrection.

Mid 1768	Ann	Liverpool	91440	Calabar	292	239
Mid 1768	Favourtie	Liverpool	91398	Sierra Leone	293	239
14 July 1768	Duke of York	Bristol	17668	Calabar	336	272
6 Oct. 1768	Prince of Wales	Bristol	17710	New Calabar	293	239
1768	Barbados Packet	Unknown British	14658	Unknown	293	239
1768	Mary Ann	London	75851	Senegal	189	165
1868	MacLeane	London	77937	Senegal	189	165
1768	Industry	Liverpool	91099	Windward Coast	173	157
1768	Lord Grey	Liverpool	91246	Bonny	336	272
1768	Robert	Liverpool	91352	Cape Mount	263	235
1768	Peggy	Liverpool	91357	Bassa	114	103
1768	William	Liverpool	91390	Windward Coast	99	90
Late 1768	Little Britain	Liverpool	91398	Calabar	124	100
Late 1768	Thomas	Liverpool	91426	Gambia	189	165

Early 1769	Peggy	Liverpool	91462	Windward Coast	143	130
12 March 1769	Phoenix	Bristol	17709	Calabar	336	272
14 May 1769	Betsey	Bristol	17690	Angola	371	339
23 Aug. 1769	King George	Bristol	17733	Unknown	350	286
Sept.-Oct. 1769	Indian Prince	Bristol	17728	Unknown	293	239
22 Dec. 1769	Hungerford	Bristol	17727	New Calabar	293	239
1769	Polly	Liverpool	91517	Sierra Leone & Banana Islands	243	217
1769	Latham	Liverpool	91293	Calabar ⁴¹	247	200
1769	Mercury	Liverpool	91601	Gold Coast, 99; Popo, 284	382	326
1769	Robert	Liverpool	91353	Windward Coast	240	229
1769	Nancy	Liverpool	91370	Bonny	371	300
Late 1769	Bolden	Liverpool	91477	Calabar	346	280
16 Dec. 1769	Fox	Liverpool	91553	Calabar	180	177 ⁴²

1770-75

15 Feb. 1770	Duke of York	Bristol	17723	Calabar, 289; Windward Coast, 47	336	272
17 Feb. 1770	Prince of Wales	Bristol	17739	Unknown	293	239
Early 1770	Triton	Liverpool	91491	Gabon	336	272
Early 1770	Polly	Liverpool	91442	Bonny	288	233
Early 1770	Delight ⁴³	Liverpool	91563	Calabar	336	272
1770	Ann	Liverpool	91695	Windward Coast	85	77
1770	Esther	Liverpool	91563	Calabar	336	272
May 1770	Andromache	Liverpool	91594	Calabar	178	140 ⁴⁴
Early-mid 1770	Gregson	Liverpool	91604	Senegal, 60; Bonny, 436	496	296
Mid 1770	Tom	Liverpool	91500	Bonny	400	324
Mid 1770	Violett	Liverpool	91510	Bassa	338	261

⁴¹ Although at Calabar there was an on-shore rebellion, unfortunately it was suppressed and the people concerned recaptured.

⁴² 70 men, 43 women, 39 girls, 25 boys.

⁴³ There was an insurrection aboard this vessel during the Middle Passage.

⁴⁴ 70 men, 36 women, 21 boys, 13 girls.

Mid 1770	Hector	Liverpool	91573	Calabar	260	241 ⁴⁵
1777	Ellis	Liverpool	91450	New Calabar	336	272
1 Sept. 1770	Phoenix	Bristol	17763	New Calabar & Bonny	336	272
14 Sept. 1770	Bee	Liverpool	91583	Angola	135	110
7 Nov. 1770	Swift	Liverpool	91653	Calabar	183	148 ⁴⁶
1770	Patty	Liverpool	91461	Cape Mount	125	112
1770	Little Ben	Liverpool	91581	Cape Mount	69	79 ⁴⁷
Late 1770	Friendship	Liverpool	91677	Calabar	336	272

25 Feb. 1771	Jane	Bristol	17756	Unknown	293	239
Feb. 1771	Venus	Bristol	17768	Windward Coast	210	191 ⁴⁸
22 April 1771	Prince of Wales	Bristol	17764	Unknown	292	239
Early 1771	Mercury	Liverpool	91750	Gold Coast	216	187
Early-mid 1771	Patty	Liverpool	91693	Windward Coast	198	180
Early-mid 1771	Captain	Liverpool	91389	Cape Mount	372	332
Early-mid 1771	Jenny	Liverpool	91682	Bonny	336	272
19 June 1771	Duke of York	Bristol	17751	Calabar	336	272
Mid 1771	Bella	Liverpool	91672	Cameroons	210	170
1771	Prince of Wales	Liverpool	91795	Bonny	336	272
1771	Shark	Liverpool	91696	Cape Mount	243	217
1771	Gregson	Liverpool	91605	Bonny	635	514
1771	Polly	Unknown British	24677	Unknown	293	239
1771	Sisters	Liverpool	91652	Windward Coast	210	191
1771	Townside	Liverpool	91801	Windward Coast	293	239
1771	Nancy	Liverpool	91372	Bonny	494	400
1771	Plumper	Liverpool	91430	Bonny	351	284
1771	Violett	Liverpool	91511	Bassa	312	283
1771	Little Ben	Liverpool	91582	Windward Coast	210	191
1771	Glory ⁴⁹	Liverpool	91662	Popo on the Bight of Benin	293	239
1771	Providence	Liverpool	91721	Bonny	362	293
1771	Harriet	Liverpool	91769	Windward Coast	293	239
1771	Elizabeth	Liverpool	91655	Bonny	400	324
Late 1771	Lily	Liverpool	91598	Bassa	210	191
Late 1771	Friendship	Liverpool	91677	Calabar	336	272

Early 1772	Little Ben	Liverpool	91783	Windward Coast	71	64
Early 1772	Nancy	Liverpool	91373	Bonny	383	310
14 May 1772	Dalrymple	Liverpool	91752	Calabar	245	198 ⁵⁰
May 1772	Hungerford	Bristol	17781	New Calabar	336	272
Early-mid 1772	Patty	Liverpool	91694	Windward Coast	292	239
1 July 1772	Hector	Liverpool	91574	Calabar	251	204 ⁵¹
1772	Corker	Liverpool	91771	Cape Mount	243	217

⁴⁵ 105 men, 61 women, 54 boys, 31 girls.

⁴⁶ 63 men, 33 girls, 24 women, 28 boys.

⁴⁷ Clearly in error; thus the lower number has been taken as arrivals.

⁴⁸ Although the voyage record suggests most of these people had been landed at St. Kitts and possibly St.-Croix, evidence for those islands do not show them, so they have been counted for Dominica.

⁴⁹ Wrecked on its way back to Liverpool.

⁵⁰ 80 men, 53 women, 39 boys, 26 girls.

⁵¹ 73 men, 66 women, 33 boys, 32 girls.

1772	Nancy	Liverpool	91756	Bonny	446	361
1772	Peggy	Liverpool	91796	Cameroons	336	272
1772	Jack	Liverpool	91780	Bight of Biafra	293	239
1772	Ann	Liverpool	91664	Bonny	313	253
1772	Peggy	Liverpool	91741	Windward Coast	293	239
1772	Betty	Unknown British	24708	Windward Coast	210	191
1772	Charles	Liverpool	91635	Cameroons	194	157
1772	Mary	London	75837	Senegal	189	165
1772	Minories	London	78058	Unknown	239	195
1772	True Blue	Liverpool	91824	Bonny	336	272
1772	Kitty ⁵²	Liverpool	91855	Bight of Biafra	293	239
Late 1772	Andromache	Liverpool	91595	Calabar	190	261
Late 1772	Ferrett	Liverpool	91718	Windward Coast	203	184
Late 1772	Birch	Liverpool	91733	Gallinhas, off Sierra Leone	242	217
Late 1772	President	Liverpool	91800	Bight of Biafra	293	239

28 Feb. 1773	Phoenix	Bristol	17819	Unknown	293	239
Early 1773	Portland ⁵³	Liverpool	91710	Windward Coast	210	191
Early 1773	Myrtle	Liverpool	91543	Bassa	210	191
Early 1773	Jane	Bristol	17810	Unknown	293	239
18 June 1773	Hungerford	Bristol	17808	Unknown	293	239
1773	Neptune	London	78098	River del Rey/ Bight of Biafra	336	272
1773	Gregson	Liverpool	91606	Bonny	336	272
1773	Renown	Liverpool	91624	Cape Mount	243	217
Mid 1773	Unknown	Salem, MA	25280	Gambia	29	25
1773	Molly	Lancaster	79018	Unknown	293	239
Late 1773	Violett	Liverpool	91512	Windward Coast	293	239
Late 1773	Patty	Liverpool	91827	Windward Coast	293	239

1774	Jack	Liverpool	91782	Bight of Biafra	293	239
1774	Nanny	Liverpool	91774	Bonny	336	272
1777	Ellis	Liverpool	91450	New Calabar	336	272
1774	Elizabeth	Liverpool	91658	Calabar & New Calabar	336	272
1774	Venus	London	78097	Unknown	293	239
1774	John	London	78128	Gold Coast	300	260
1774	Friendship	New England	24743	Unknown	293	239
1774	Black Prince	Unknown	24757	Unknown	293	239
1774	Hope	Newport, Rhode Is.	36508	Unknown	159	131
Late 1774	Nancy	Liverpool	91375	Bonny	474	370
Late 1774	Fox	Liverpool	91805	Cameroons	336	272
Late 1774	Fanny	Liverpool	91950	Angola	293	239
6 Dec. 1774	Dalrymple	Liverpool	91987	Calabar	216	175 ⁵⁴
16 Dec. 1774	Louisa	Liverpool	92594	Gambia	189	165

Early 1775	Nancy ⁵⁵	Liverpool	92553	Windward Coast	293	239
------------	---------------------	-----------	-------	----------------	-----	-----

⁵² Apparently wrecked while returning to Liverpool.

⁵³ Before it could return to Liverpool it was condemned as unseaworthy.

⁵⁴ 73 men, 47 women, 32 girls, 23 boys.

Early 1775	Hereford or Harford	Unknown	92532	Sierra Leone	516	221
April-May 1775	Success	Liverpool	92562	Calabar	336	272
Early-mid 1775	Integrity	Liverpool	91459	Calabar	336	272
Mid 1775	Hawke	Liverpool	91738	Cape Mount & Sierra Leone	243	217
Mid 1775	Tartar	Liverpool	91875	Calabar	336	272
Mid 1775	Myers	Liverpool	91946	Gambia	189	165
1775	Roseau	London	78158	Senegal	189	100 ⁵⁶
1775	Grayhound	Unknown British	24762	Unknown	293	239
1775	Three Brothers ⁵⁷	Unknown British	24768	Senegal	159	137
1775	Essex	Liverpool	91647	Bassa	210	191
1775	Gregson	Liverpool	91608	Bonny	674	550
1775	Bella	Liverpool	91675	Cameroons	336	272
1775	Rose	Liverpool	91927	Windward Coast	226	205
1775	Mary	London	24769	Senegal	189	165
1775	Nelly	Liverpool	91823	Angola	371	339
1775	Francis	London	78189	Senegal	289	165
July-Aug. 1775	Lord Cassells	Liverpool	92543	Calabar	336	272
Sept. 1775	King of Prussia	Liverpool	91894	Cameroons	231	187 ⁵⁸
8 Nov. 1775	Badger	Liverpool	91814	Cameroons	250	202 ⁵⁹
Late 1775	Lamb ⁶⁰	Liverpool	90117	Calabar & Bonny	159	137
Late 1775	John	Liverpool	91930	New Calabar	336	272
Late 1775	Sally	Liverpool	92503	Bight of Biafra	293	239

1776-79

11 March 1776	Louisa	Liverpool	92544	Gambia	189	165
21 March 1776	Swift	Liverpool	91793	Calabar	241	195 ⁶¹
8 April 1776	Sally	Liverpool	92432	Unknown	292	239
29 June 1776	Dalrymple	Liverpool	91988	Calabar	297	240
Sept.-Oct. 1776	Two Brothers ⁶²	Liverpool	24794	Unknown	159	137
1776	Badger ⁶³	Liverpool	24785	Gold Coast	159	137
1776	Bacchus	Liverpool	91993	Windward Coast	210	191
1776	Britannia	Liverpool	92518	Gold Coast	320	277
1776	Betsey	Liverpool	91848	New Calabar	336	272
Late 1776	Valiant	Liverpool	91914	Bonny	336	272
Late 1776	Laurel	Liverpool	91963	Bonny	336	272
Late 1774	Fanny	Liverpool	91950	Angola	293	239
Late 1776	Ferdinando	Liverpool	92528	Iles de Loss, off Sierra Leone	243	217
Late 1776	Louisa	Liverpool	92597	Gambia	159	137

⁵⁵ Rather than return to England, this vessel was abandoned or condemned as unseaworthy.

⁵⁶ A further 47 people may have been taken on elsewhere, but if so they do not appear in the record.

⁵⁷ This voyage had originated in Antigua.

⁵⁸ 84 men, 42 boys, 33 women, 28 girls.

⁵⁹ 114 men, 50 women, 21 boys, 17 girls.

⁶⁰ This voyage had departed to Africa from Dominica intending to sell the resulting captives in the Carolinas.

⁶¹ 92 men, 50 women, 53 children.

⁶² This vessel had departed from St. Kitts, but returned to Liverpool after delivery to Dominica.

⁶³ This voyage had originated in Dominica.

2 Jan. 1777	King of Prussia	Liverpool	91895	Camaroons	299	242 ⁶⁴
Early 1777	Minerva ⁶⁵	unknown ⁶⁶	25016	Gold Coast	118	102
June 1777	Badger	Liverpool	92536	Bight of Biafra	473	386 ⁶⁷
1777	Hawke	Liverpool	91739	Bassa, 115; Gallinhas, 122	243	217
1777	Philip	London	78243	Senegal	189	165
1777	Hector ⁶⁸	Liverpool	91576	Calabar	336	272
1777	Neptune	London	77127	Unknown	293	239
1777	O'Hara	London	77138	Senegal	189	165
Late 1777	Sim	London	77258	Senegal, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast	330	286 ⁶⁹

Mid 1778	Favourite	Liverpool	91493	Unknown	293	239
Mid 1778	Falstaff	Liverpool	92731	Unknown	293	239

1780-85

8 April 1781	Spy ⁷⁰	Liverpool	83594	Unknown	293	239
--------------	-------------------	-----------	-------	---------	-----	-----

May 1783	Den Keiper	London	80980	Unknown	293	239
Sept. 1783	Stag	Liverpool	83623	Bonny	742	600
28 Nov. 1783	Dispatch	London	81051	Bonny	346	280
Nov. 1783	Brugsche Welvaren	London	80703	Unknown	293	239
Nov. 1783	Peggy	Liverpool	83035	Bight of Benin	293	239

Jan. 1784	Hudibras	Liverpool	81889	Bonny	336	272
Jan. 1784	Liverpool Hero	Liverpool	82325	Calabar	336	272
Feb. 1784	Anna	Liverpool	80297	Bonny	494	400
April 1784	Hercules	London	81805	Unknown	293	239
May 1784	Experiment	London	81344	Unknown	613	500
June 1784	Benson	Liverpool	80488	Windward Coast	293	239
14 July 1784	Eliza	Liverpool	81154	Bance Is. & Windward Coast	336	300
1 Aug. 1784	Chambres	Liverpool	80783	Bight of Benin	306	250
9 Aug. 1784	Isaac	Liverpool	82416	Îles de Loss off Sierra Leone	202	180
18 Sept. 1784	Enterprize	Liverpool	81286	Bonny	630	314 ⁷¹
21 Oct. 1784	Fairy	Liverpool	81357	Angola	320	280
20 Nov. 1784	Thomas	Liverpool	83753	New Calabar	300	243
26 Nov. 1784	Triton	Liverpool	83848	Angola	88	80
27 Nov. 1784	Emilia	Bristol	17933	Bonny	490	450
11 Dec. 1784	Ally	Liverpool	80200	New Calabar	257	208

⁶⁴ 156 men, 40 women, 27 boys, 19 girls.

⁶⁵ This voyage had originated in Dominica.

⁶⁶ This voyage had originated in Dominica.

⁶⁷ 261 men, 37 women, 46 boys, 42 girls.

⁶⁸ Before it could return to England this vessel was condemned and decommissioned as unseaworthy.

⁶⁹ Although these people were intended for Grenada, the vessel seems instead to have landed at Dominica.

⁷⁰ During this period of French re-occupation of Dominica, being captured from the British, this vessel was brought to Dominica.

⁷¹ 200 further survivors were, according to this record, taken on to Jamaica.

15 Dec. 1784	Nancy	London	82830	Calabar	185	150
Dec. 1784	Rodney	Liverpool	83364	Bonny	644	530
21 Jan. 1785	Bud	Liverpool	80705	Unknown	227	185
31 Jan. 1785	Hannibal	Liverpool	81718	Bonny	336	272
16 Feb. 1785	Pine	Liverpool	83110	Unknown	186	152
25 Feb. 1785	Asia	Liverpool	80366	Angola	172	140
15 March 1785	May ⁷²	Liverpool	82662	Unknown	159	130
28 March 1785	Juba	Bristol	17953	Unknown	293	239
5 May 1785	Europe	Liverpool	81325	Bonny	596	485
27 May 1785	Chambres	Liverpool	80784	New Calabar	412	336
26 June 1785	Liverpool Hero	Liverpool	82326	Calabar	513	299
16 July 1785	Kitty	Liverpool	82181	New Calabar	372	301
19 July 1785	Eliza	Liverpool	81172	New Calabar	466	380
July 1785	Bellona	Liverpool	82361	Bonny	420	340
3 Oct. 1785	Martha	Bristol	17940	Calabar	230	150
3 Oct. 1785	Doe	Liverpool	81055	New Calabar	284	232
11 Oct. 1785	Betty	Liverpool	80552	New Calabar	548	447
14 Oct. 1785	Hope	Liverpool	81871	Angola	79	72
31 Oct. 1785	Peggy	Liverpool	83038	Unknown	306	250
10 Nov. 1785	Will	Liverpool	84016	Camaroons	286	231
24 Nov. 1785	Matty & Betty	Liverpool	82658	Sierra Leone	363	296
26 Nov. 1785	Enterprize	Liverpool	81287	Bonny	553	447
3 Dec. 1785	Little Ben	Liverpool	82269	Unknown	98	80
19 Dec. 1785	Thomas	Liverpool	83754	New Calabar	284	230
19 Dec. 1785	William	Liverpool	84049	Bight of Benin	362	295
23 Dec. 1785	Bloom	Liverpool	80588	New Calabar	338	276
29 Dec. 1785	Christopher	Liverpool	80829	Cameroons	294	240
Dec. 1785	Vulture	Liverpool	83978	Bonny	699	570

1786-89

12 Feb. 1786	Venus	Liverpool	83938	New Calabar	331	270
15 Feb. 1786	Mermaid	Liverpool	82723	Bight of Biafra	551	450
17 Feb. 1786	Little Joe	Liverpool	82286	Unknown	376	307
18 Feb. 1786	Fanny	Liverpool	81407	Calabar	250	234
4 March 1786	Juba	Liverpool	82097	Lagos & Onim	481	411
7 March 1786	Madame Pookata	Liverpool	82417	Ambriz, west- central Africa	209	208
27 March 1786	Mary Ann	Liverpool	82620	New Calabar	374	305
3 April 1786	Mary	Liverpool	82588	New Calabar & Bonny	247	200
8 April 1786	John	Liverpool	82036	Bonny	321	260
15 April 1786	Gascoyne	Liverpool	81559	Calabar	639	516
18 April 1786	Brothers	Liverpool	80679	Cape Mount	246	220
19 April 1786	Benson	Liverpool	80489	Windward Coast	414	338
26 April 1786	Africa	London	80085	Unknown	293	239
April 1786	Essex	Liverpool	81312	Calabar	284	235
10 May 1786	Chambres	Liverpool	80785	Bonny	396	320
14 May 1786	Fanny	London	81385	Unknown	293	239
8 June 1786	Nancy	London	82854	Bonny	336	272
12 June 1786	Cato	Liverpool	80763	Cameroons	358	292 ⁷³

⁷² This vessel had departed from St. Kitts, but returned to Liverpool after delivery to Dominica.

14 June 1786	Darnall	Liverpool	80959	Windward Coast	495	404
30 June 1786	Eliza	Liverpool	81173	New Calabar	480	388
7 July 1786	Mary	Liverpool	82512	Lagos & Onim	176	144
11 Aug. 1786	Louisa	Liverpool	82385	Senegambia	92	75
31 Aug. 1786	Pedro's Valley	Liverpool	83020	New Calabar	213	174
1 Sept. 1786	Asia	Liverpool	80367	Calabar	203	164
Sept. 1786	Mandova Grove	Liverpool	82431	Bight of Biafra & Angola	132	66 ⁷⁴
24 Oct. 1786	Ally	Liverpool	80202	New Calabar	519	420
28 Nov. 1786	Hornet	Liverpool	81884	Unknown	322	263
1 Dec. 1786	Golden Age	Liverpool	81607	Bonny	828	670

16 Jan. 1787	Mary ⁷⁵	Liverpool	82589	New Calabar	320	261
31 Jan. 1787	Mary ⁷⁶	Liverpool	82543	Calabar	261	248
2 March 1787	Tartar	Liverpool	83725	Benin	360	240
2 March 1787	Madame Pookata	Liverpool	82418	Ambriz, west-central Africa	166	165
3 April 1787	Will	Liverpool	84018	Calabar	336	272
14 April 1787	Bee	Liverpool	80461	Unknown	293	239
9 May 1787	Henry	London	81802	Cape Coast Castle & Accra	300	260 ⁷⁷
10 May 1787	Chambres	Liverpool	80786	Bonny	400	324
21 May 1787	Favourite	Liverpool	81429	Bonny	336	272
21 May 1787	John ⁷⁸	Liverpool	82035	Bonny	336	272
2 June 1787	Kitty	Liverpool	82182	Bight of Benin	282	264
5 June 1787	Peggy	Liverpool	83025	Iles de Los off Sierra Leone	114	102
5 June 1787	Africa	London	80086	Unknown	293	239
2 Aug. 1787	Swallow ⁷⁹	Liverpool	83665	Cameroons	221	179
3 Sept. 1787	Liverpool Hero ⁸⁰	Liverpool	82327	Calabar	560	230
12 Sept. 1787	Ann ⁸¹	Liverpool	80284	Windward Coast	211	172
Sept. 1787	William ⁸²	Liverpool	84050	Calabar	328	300
8 Oct. 1787	Ann ⁸³	Liverpool	80254	Bonny	480	392
16 Oct. 1787	Ally	Liverpool	80203	New Calabar	466	380
27 Oct. 1787	Joseph	Liverpool	82078	Unknown	368	300
22 Nov. 1787	Three Brothers	Liverpool	83801	Calabar	377	305

⁷³ The record is unclear as to whether these people arrived in Dominica or St. Vincent. Since there is no evidence for this vessel reaching St. Vincent, they have been counted for Dominica.

⁷⁴ 66 further survivors were apparently taken on to Norfolk, Virginia.

⁷⁵ This 118-ton vessel had been built in 1871 in Bermuda.

⁷⁶ This one, 164 tons, had also been built in 1871, but in North Carolina.

⁷⁷ A minority may have been taken to Antigua, but since there is no record they have been counted for Dominica.

⁷⁸ On its way back to Liverpool, this vessel was wrecked.

⁷⁹ Returning to Liverpool, this vessel was wrecked.

⁸⁰ In 1793 this vessel would be wrecked, drowning an undocumented number of people from the Bight of Benin and Gold Coast. Its intended destination may have been Dominica, but more likely Grenada where it had taken captives in both 1791 and '92. In 1800 a subsequent (and much larger) 'Liverpool Hero', heading for Dutch Guiana/Suriname, similarly sank during the Middle Passage, after which the name was apparently 'retired'.

⁸¹ This 76-ton vessel had been built in 1775 in Liverpool.

⁸² This vessel was apparently wrecked on its way back to Liverpool.

⁸³ This 222-ton vessel had been built in 1787 in Liverpool.

4 Dec. 1787	Mary	Liverpool	82590	New Calabar	324	264
5 Dec. 1787	Christopher	Liverpool	80830	Cameroons	502	410
21 Dec. 1787	Madame Pookata	Liverpool	82419	Ambriz, west-central Africa	195	192
31 Dec. 1787	Rodney	Liverpool	83365	Calabar	470	380

16 Feb. 1788	Ned	Liverpool	82882	Bight of Biafra	380	310
19 Feb. 1788	Tarleton	Liverpool	83709	Calabar	371	308
25 Feb. 1788	Lark	Liverpool	82240	Cape Mount	290	310
25 Feb. 1788	Golden Age	Liverpool	81608	Bonny	624	583
27 Feb. 1788	Thomas	Liverpool	83755	Epe, 55; Lagos & Onim, 192	260	220
4 April 1788	President	Liverpool	83169	Calabar	371	300
21 April 1788	Africa	London	80087	Unknown	201	164
2 May 1788	Molly	Liverpool	82771	Cameroons	396	320
20 May 1788	Chambres	Liverpool	80787	Bight of Biafra	392	320
26 May 1788	Hercules	London	81806	Gold Coast	400	370
12 June 1788	Langdale	Liverpool	82233	Calabar	386	312
Sept. 1788	Sally	London	83475	Unknown	293	239
14 Oct. 1788	Mary	Liverpool	82522	Unknown	97	79
14 Nov. 1788	Elizabeth	Liverpool	81175	Unknown	386	315
24 Nov. 1788	Lively	London	82307	Bance Island off Sierra Leone	374	361
28 Nov. 1788	Ally	Liverpool	80204	New Calabar	446	364
2 Dec. 1788	Othello	Liverpool	82978	Cameroons	185	150
4 Dec. 1788	Pearl	Bristol	18002	Calabar	449	290 ⁸⁴
Dec. 1788	Amacree	Liverpool	80207	New Calabar	507	410
29 Dec. 1788	Christopher	Liverpool	80831	Unknown	301	246

2 Jan. 1789	Kitty	Liverpool	82183	Angola	265	242 ⁸⁵
5 Jan. 1789	Stag	Liverpool	83615	Unknown	343	280
24 Jan. 1789	Madame Pookata	Liverpool	82420	Angola	193	176 ⁸⁶
10 Feb. 1789	Ned	Liverpool	82883	New Calabar	314	254 ⁸⁷
23 Feb. 1789	Betsey	London	80514	Cameroons	93	75
10 March 1789	Gambia	London	81539	Bonny	314	254
6 April 1789	Mary	Liverpool	82591	Cape Mount	221	197 ⁸⁸
9 April 1789	James	Liverpool	81951	Iles de Loss off Sierra Leone	148	132
17 April 1789	William Fell ⁸⁹	Dominica	84064	Unknown	87	71
28 April 1789	Africa	London	80088	Gambia	319	156-165 ⁹⁰
8 May 1789	Fanny	Liverpool	81414	Malembo & Malemba, Angola	278	261 ⁹¹
11 May 1789	Mary	Liverpool	82545	Calabar	222	180
14 May 1789	Fanny	Liverpool	81389	Cameroons	148	120

⁸⁴ This shows either a high death-rate or that some survivors were taken on to Jamaica.

⁸⁵ 157 men and boys and 84 women and girls, of whom 49 were classed as children.

⁸⁶ 42 men, 42 boys, 4 women, 25 girls.

⁸⁷ 97 women, 82 men, 48 girls, 27 boys.

⁸⁸ 83 men, 47 women, 39 boys, 28 girls.

⁸⁹ This 80-ton schooner was based in Dominica and made four 1789-91 slaving voyages without visiting England. The owner was Samuel Chollet, subsequently 'Bourdieu Pere'.

⁹⁰ There is conflicting information as to arrivals: 96 men, 51 women, 6 girls, 3 boys as opposed to 99 men, 57 women, and 9 children. In calculations, the smaller number has been used.

⁹¹ 11 men/boys died aboard ship, 2 women/girls; survivors numbered 174 men and boys, 87 women and girls.

5 June 1789	Sally ⁹²	London	83476	Iles de Loss off Sierra Leone	64	57
6 June 1789	Mary	London	82583	Gold Coast	297	257 ⁹³
14 July 1789	Anne	Liverpool	80309	Cape Mount	258	230 ⁹⁴
7 Sept. 1789	Shirburn Castle	Liverpool	83550	Ambriz, central- west Africa	229	209 ⁹⁵

1790-99

19 Jan. 1790	William Fell	Dominica	84065	Unknown	71	58
19 Jan. 1790	Bell	Liverpool	80467	Cape Mount	247	243 ⁹⁶
24 Jan. 1790	Robust	Liverpool	83351	Calabar	376	304 ⁹⁷
26 Jan. 1790	Fly	Liverpool	81466	Iles de Loss off Sierra Leone	172	154 ⁹⁸
22 March 1790	Sally	London	83477	Gambia	131	129 ⁹⁹
1 May 1790	Nancy	Liverpool	82862	Cape Mount	134	120 ¹⁰⁰
10 May 1790	Amacree	Liverpool	80209	Cape Mount	336	300
14 May 1790	Philip Stephens	Liverpool	83081	Calabar	242	196 ¹⁰¹
28 July 1790	Fly ¹⁰²	Liverpool	81467	Unknown	83	68 ¹⁰³
4 Dec. 1790	Sally ¹⁰⁴	London	83478	Unknown	129	105
16 Dec. 1790	William Fell	Dominica	84066	Gambia	48	42
21 Dec. 1790	Fly	Liverpool	81468	Iles de Loss off Sierra Leone	190	170 ¹⁰⁵
29 Dec. 1790	Christopher	Liverpool	80833	Angola	277	253 ¹⁰⁶

24 Jan. 1791	Bell	Liverpool	80468	Cape Mount	275	246 ¹⁰⁷
25 Feb. 1791	Hercules	London	81807	Iles de Loss off Sierra Leone	498	445
4 April 1791	Bess	Liverpool	80501	Gambia	241	210
27 April 1791	Madame Pookata	Liverpool	82422	Cabinda	123	122 ¹⁰⁸
28 April 1791	William	Liverpool	84051	Bonny	390	354 ¹⁰⁹
24 June 1791	Banastre	Liverpool	80429	New Calabar	210	170 ¹¹⁰
15 July 1791	Jemmy	Liverpool	82005	Calabar & New Calabar	231	187 ¹¹¹

⁹² This vessel had departed from Dominica.

⁹³ 110 men, 61 women, 39 boys, 21 girls.

⁹⁴ 102 men, 135 boys, 62 girls, 37 women.

⁹⁵ 104 men, 41 women, 42 boys, 22 girls.

⁹⁶ 134 men, 49 women, 30 girls, 30 boys.

⁹⁷ 180 men, 100 women, 13 boys, 11 girls.

⁹⁸ 92 men, 41 women, 11 boys, 10 girls.

⁹⁹ 99 men, 28 women, 2 boys.

¹⁰⁰ 69 men, 21 women, 17 girls, 13 boys.

¹⁰¹ 99 men, 44 women, 27 girls, 26 boys.

¹⁰² This voyage had departed from Dominica.

¹⁰³ 24 men, 18 boys, 14 women, 12 girls.

¹⁰⁴ This voyage had departed from Dominica.

¹⁰⁵ 101 men, 37 women, 17 girls, 15 boys.

¹⁰⁶ 154 men, 83 women, 13 boys, 3 girls.

¹⁰⁷ 147 men, 44 boys, 42 women, 13 girls.

¹⁰⁸ 49 men, 24 women, 35 boys, 14 girls.

¹⁰⁹ 175 men, 115 women, 37 boys, 27 girls.

¹¹⁰ 79 men, 55 women, 23 girls, 13 boys.

3 Nov. 1791	William Fell	Dominica	84067	Gambia	60	52 ¹¹²
4 Dec. 1791	Mary	Liverpool	82593	Calabar & New Calabar	308	294 ¹¹³
14 Dec. 1791	Christopher	Liverpool	80834	Congo, Kicongo & Manikongo	273	270 ¹¹⁴

26 Jan. 1792	Mary	Liverpool	82559	Bonny	422	392 ¹¹⁵
26 Jan. 1792	Brooks	Liverpool	80667	Bonny	428	408 ¹¹⁶
31 Jan. 1792	Neptune	London	82911	Gambia	140	133 ¹¹⁷
10 Feb. 1792	Margery	Liverpool	82450	Gambia	315	274 ¹¹⁸
7 March 1792	Little Ben	Liverpool	82270	Iles de Loss off Sierra Leone	43	43 ¹¹⁹
10 March 1792	Bell	Liverpool	80469	New Calabar, Cape Mount & Bassa	452 ¹²⁰	234 ¹²¹
26 March 1792	Isabelle	London	81930	Gambia	187	163 ¹²²
13 April 1792	William	Liverpool	84052	Bonny	326 ¹²³	315 ¹²⁴
14 April 1792	Amacree	Liverpool	80210	Calabar, New Calabar & Bonny	431	406 ¹²⁵
30 April 1792	Mary	Bristol	18107	Bance Island off Sierra Leone	70	70 ¹²⁶
12 June 1792	Banastre	Liverpool	80430	Bonny	295 ¹²⁷	239
7 July 1792	African	London	80090	Gambia	122	121 ¹²⁸
10 July 1792	Isabelle ¹²⁹	London	81931	Gambia	192	167 ¹³⁰
July 1792	Fanny	Unknown British	81386	Sierra Leone	61	61
1 Aug. 1792	Mentor	London	82683	Gambia	149	130 ¹³¹
14 Oct. 1792	General Orde	Bristol	18014	New Calabar	240	226 ¹³²

22 April 1793	Nancy	Liverpool	82864	Gambia	11	9
5 June 1793	William	Liverpool	84053	Unknown	449	366 ¹³³

¹¹¹ 100 men, 50 women, 7 boys, 6 girls.

¹¹² 42 men and boys, 10 women and girls.

¹¹³ 151 men and boys, 143 women and girls.

¹¹⁴ After leaving the African coast, 2 women and 2 men had died. Arrivals numbered 176 men, 66 women, 22 boys, 5 girls.

¹¹⁵ Before or after departing the African coast, 12 women, 9 girls and 5 boys had died; 170 men, 168 women, 30 boys, and 24 girls survived to reach Dominica.

¹¹⁶ 158 men, 151 women, 50 girls, 49 boys.

¹¹⁷ 89 men, 31 women, 9 boys, 4 girls.

¹¹⁸ 131 men, 75 women, 38 boys, 30 girls.

¹¹⁹ 16 women, 12 men, 9 boys, 6 girls.

¹²⁰ Data suggests a higher death-rate before departure from the African coast than during the Middle Passage.

¹²¹ 104 men, 86 women, 27 girls, 17 boys.

¹²² 100 men, 60 women, 7 boys, 6 girls.

¹²³ 178 men and boys, 148 women and girls.

¹²⁴ 172 men, 137 women, 5 girls, 1 boy.

¹²⁵ 238 women and girls, 168 men and boys.

¹²⁶ 42 men, 22 women, 3 girls, 3 boys.

¹²⁷ Of this number, 53 died before the vessel departed the African coast.

¹²⁸ 66 men, 33 women, 15 boys, 7 girls.

¹²⁹ This voyage had departed from Dominica.

¹³⁰ 99 men, 59 women, 6 boys, 3 girls.

¹³¹ 88 men, 25 women, 14 boys, 3 girls.

¹³² 88 women, 75 men, 42 girls, 21 boys.

13 June 1793	Bolton	Liverpool	80599	Bonny	434	351
30 June 1793	Amacree	Liverpool	80211	Bonny & Calabar	268	217
27 July 1793	Little Ben	Liverpool	82274	New Calabar	124	100 ¹³⁴
July 1793	Louis Marie ¹³⁵	St. Malo	33322	Southeast Africa	293	239
1793	Bon Menage ¹³⁶	Marseilles	33077	Malembo & Malimba, Angola	733	670

20 July 1796	Rosamond	Liverpool	83389	Ambriz, west-central Africa	349	323 ¹³⁷
8 Dec. 1796	Mary Ann	Liverpool	82631	Congo, Kicongo & Manikongo	317	299 ¹³⁸

29 Oct. 1797	James	Liverpool	81950	Gambia	104	91
25 Nov. 1797	Amacree	Liverpool	80213	Bonny	431	349

28 Nov. 1798	Amacree	Liverpool	80214	Bonny	426	345
--------------	---------	-----------	-------	-------	-----	-----

3 July. 1799	Mary Ann	Liverpool	82633	Bonny	318	257
7 Dec. 1799	Ann Phillipa	Liverpool	80294	Angola	269	246 ¹³⁹

1800-08

4 Jan. 1800	Governor Wentworth	Liverpool	81650	New Calabar	393	318
27 Jan. 1800	Amacree	Liverpool	80215	Bonny & New Calabar	402	325
24 Nov. 1800	Nelly	Liverpool	82896	Bonny	357	289 ¹⁴⁰

20 Jan. 1801	Charlotte	London	80811	Bight of Benin	144	123 ¹⁴¹
12 April 1801	Trident	Liverpool	83842	Bonny	295	239 ¹⁴²

2 April 1802	Alice	Liverpool	80191	Bonny	267	216
20 Nov. 1802	Ceres	Liverpool	80776	Bonny	407	329

1 Feb. 1803	Expedition	Liverpool	81329	Cameroons	316	256
2 Nov. 1803	John	Liverpool	82046	Goree, off Senegal	300	261
28 June 1803	Margaret	Liverpool	82439	Unknown	295	241
1803	Aurora	Bristol	18249	Unknown	293	239

16 Jan. 1804	Alice	Liverpool	80193	Bonny	365	295
31 March 1804	Apollo	Liverpool	80326	Unknown	207	169
23 Oct. 1804	Ceres	Liverpool	80777	Bonny	397	321
15 Nov. 1804	Alice	Liverpool	80194	Bonny	361	292

¹³³ A minority were reported to have been taken on to Antigua, but with no record of them there they have been counted for Dominica.

¹³⁴ 51 women and girls, 43 men and boys. Of the 100 people, 36 were children.

¹³⁵ As the British had seized the vessel, captives were brought to Dominica.

¹³⁶ This vessel had been captured by the British.

¹³⁷ 193 men, 94 women, 20 boys, 16 girls.

¹³⁸ 167 men and boys, 120 women and girls.

¹³⁹ 129 men, 77 women, 27 boys, 13 girls.

¹⁴⁰ 129 men, 85 women, 45 girls, 30 boys.

¹⁴¹ 81 men, 38 women, 3 girls, 1 boy.

¹⁴² 69 men, 75 girls, 48 women, 47 boys.

11 Dec. 1804	Princess Amelia	Liverpool	83220	Bonny	382	309
22 Jan. 1805	Apollo	Liverpool	80327	New Calabar	209	169
6 Feb. 1805	Alexander	Liverpool	80168	Bonny	326	264
8 Nov. 1805	Ceres	Liverpool	80778	Unknown	293	239
14 Feb. 1806	Princess Amelia	Liverpool	83221	Bonny	336	272
10 March 1806	Elizabeth	Liverpool	81221	Unknown	293	239
12 March 1806	Helen	Liverpool	81790	Unknown	293	239
4 Oct. 1806	Ceres	Liverpool	80779	Bonny	336	272
1 Dec. 1806	Satyr	London	83529	Congo, Kicongo, Manikongo	371	339
5 Dec. 1806	Princess Amelia	Liverpool	83222	Bonny	336	272
8 March 1807	Mendon ¹⁴³	Unknown U.S.	25312	Loango	82	75
3 June 1807	Helen	Liverpool	81791	Bonny & New Calabar	336	272
13 June 1807	Apollo	Liverpool	80328	New Calabar	336	272
21 Nov. 1807	Ceres	Liverpool	80780	Bonny	313	306 ¹⁴⁴
21 Nov. 1807	Princess Amelia	Liverpool	83223	Bonny	349	282 ¹⁴⁵
Jan. 1808	Washington ¹⁴⁶	Unknown U.S.	25517	Gambia	189	165
29 Feb. 1808	Marquis of Huntley	London	82474	Bonny	445	360 ¹⁴⁷
1837						
1837	Voltigeur ¹⁴⁸	France	34697	Unknown	293	239

¹⁴³ This U.S. vessel had intended captives for Cuba, but for some reason brought them to Dominica.

¹⁴⁴ 203 men, 99 women, 2 boys, 2 girls.

¹⁴⁵ 174 men, 102 women, 4 boys, 2 girls.

¹⁴⁶ This vessel had been bound for the U.S. (Carolina ports).

¹⁴⁷ 215 men, 139 women, 3 girls, 3 boys.

¹⁴⁸ The British captured this vessel, so the people were released in Dominica. It should be possible, in Dominican and/or Colonial Office documents, to discover more about these late African 'settlers'.