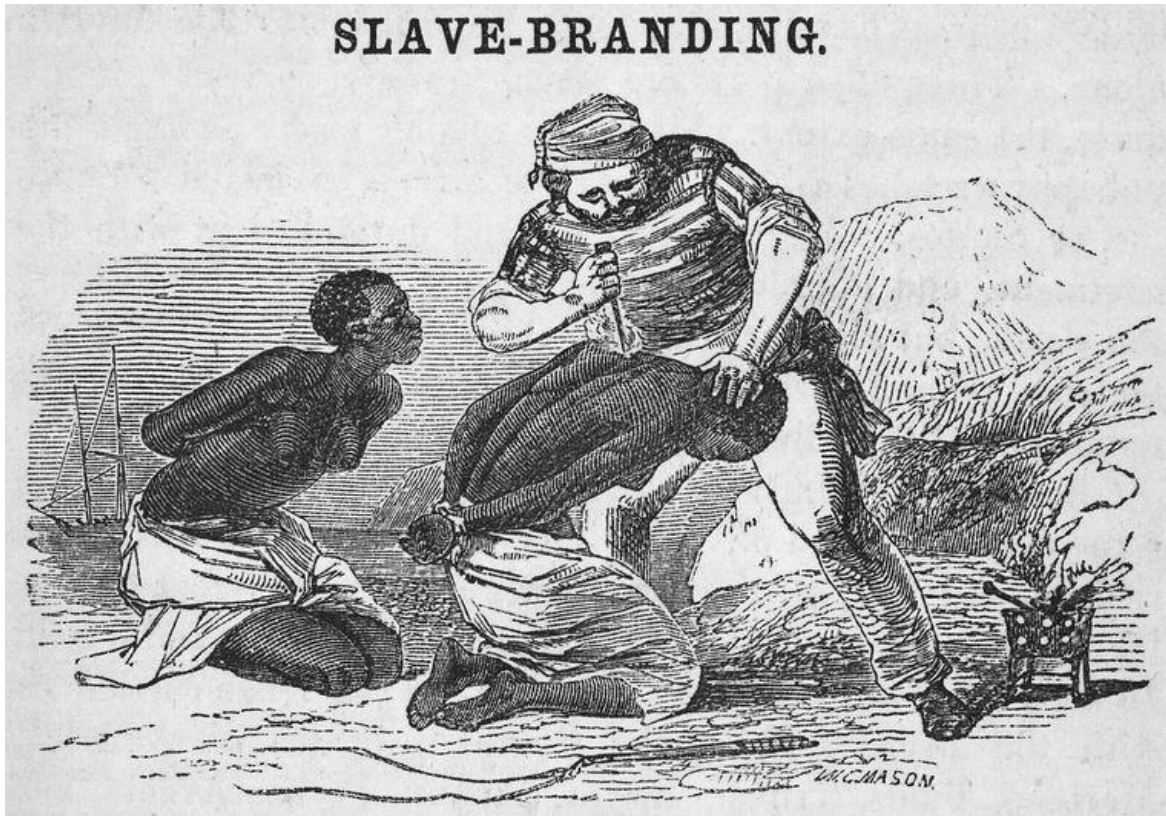


Artwork relating to the Slave trade and the Zong Massacre

Slave-Branding by Walter George Mason



Mason, Walter George, *Slave-Branding*, 1853, Engraving,

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-75ab-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

Original located at: Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division

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This 1853 engraving by Walter George Mason (1820-1866) depicts the harsh branding of a slave. Slave branding was a practice that was used for both identification and punishment purposes. It was a process in which a very hot or very cold branding iron was held against the skin of a slave with the purpose of causing a permanent scar. The mark inflicted was usually in the shape of a symbol or pattern.

The Slave Trade (Slaves on the West Coast of Africa) by Francois-Auguste Biard



Biard, Francois-Auguste, *The Slave Trade (Slaves on the West Coast of Africa)*, c. 1833, oil on canvas, 162.5 x 228.6cm <<https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/the-slave-trade-slaves-on-the-west-coast-of-africa-79465>>

The original work is held at the Wilberforce House Museum, Hull.

The image is available in the Wikimedia Commons Collection:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Slave_Trade_\(Slaves_on_the_West_Coast_of_Africa\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Slave_Trade_(Slaves_on_the_West_Coast_of_Africa).jpg). This work is in the **public domain** in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the **copyright term** is the author's **life plus 70 years or fewer** (includes the United Kingdom).

This oil painting by French artist Francois-Auguste Biard (1799-1882) is a depiction of African slave traders selling kidnapped people (including children) to the crew of a slave ship. It was painted c.1833 when slavery was still legal in the French colonies. The painting, which includes depictions of a woman being branded and slaves being violently forced onto the vessel, was based on observations made by Biard during a short trip to West Africa. It was intended as a strong indictment against slavery by depicting the horrors inflicted upon the ill-fated Africans.

A Liverpool Slave Ship by William Jackson



Jackson, William, *A Liverpool Slave Ship*, c. 1780, oil on canvas, 127x102cm < <https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/a-liverpool-slave-ship-103622> >

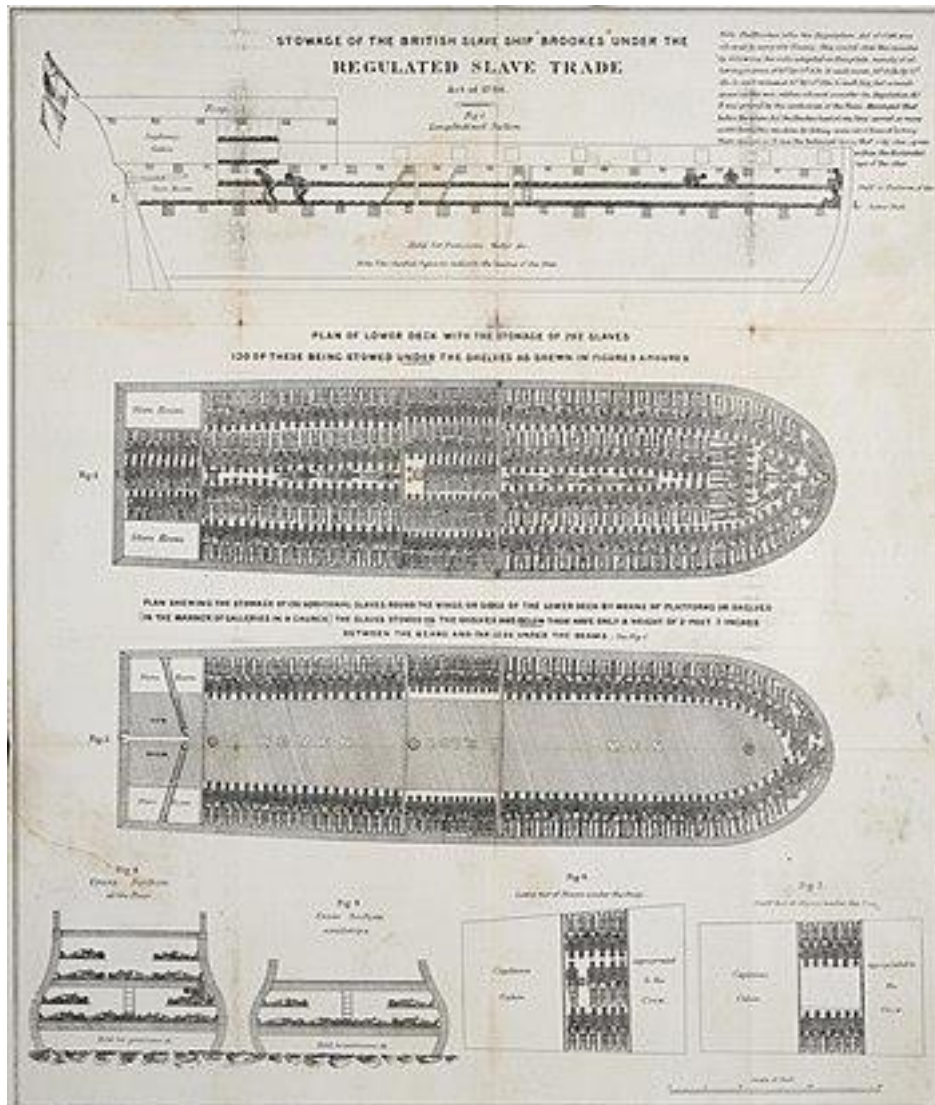
Original is held at the Merseyside Maritime Museum

The image is available in the Wikimedia Commons Collection:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_Liverpool_Slave_Ship_by_William_Jackson.jpg. This work is in the **public domain** in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the **copyright term** is the author's **life plus 100 years or fewer** (includes the United Kingdom).

The painting by William Jackson, is a depiction of a slave ship operating out of Liverpool (as confirmed by the ventilation ports in her lower hull confirm). The coastline is probably intended to be West Africa (in the original, or bigger versions, wooden huts in the trees and black figures on the shore can be seen). Given the timeframe, the ship could be very similar to the *Zong*.

Stowage of the British Slave Ship *Brookes* under the Regulated Slave Trade Act of 1788



Stowage of the British Slave Ship *Brookes* under the Regulated Slave Trade Act of 1788, c. 1788, etching, <
<http://slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/2553>>

The image is available from the United States Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs Division under the digital ID cph 3a44236.

The image is available in the Wikimedia Commons Collection:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stowage_of_the_British_slave_ship_Brookes_under_the_regulated_slave_trade_act_of_1788_LCCN98504459.jpg.

This work is in the [public domain](#) in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the [copyright term](#) is the author's **life plus 100 years or fewer** (includes the United Kingdom)

Perhaps the most iconic image produced of the Atlantic slave trade. It shows the inside of a slave ship, with a cross section of each deck including the tight packing of the captives. This representation of the British slave ship *Brookes* was used in contemporary sources dealing with the slave trade, the most famous of which is Thomas Clarkson's abolitionist work *The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade*.

Punishing Negroes at Cathabouco, Rio de Janeiro by Augustus Earle



Earle, Augustus, *Punishing Negroes at Cathabouco, Rio de Janeiro*, c. 1822, watercolour, 26.3 x 26.3cm, <
<https://www.watercolourworld.org/painting/punishing-negroes-cathabouco-ie-calabouco-rio-de-janeiro-tww012041>>
The image is available from the National Library of Australia: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an2822614-v>

The image is available in the Wikimedia Commons Collection:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=Punishing+Negroes+at+Cathabouco%2C+Rio+de+Janeiro+by+Augustus+Earle+&title=Special:Search&go=Go&ns0=1&ns6=1&ns12=1&ns14=1&ns100=1&ns106=1>

This work is in the [public domain](#) in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the [copyright term](#) is the author's **life plus 100 years or fewer** (includes the United Kingdom).

This scene, by travelling artist Augustus Earle, depicts a naked black man being whipped by another black man under the supervision of a white man. Earle lived in Rio de Janeiro from 1820-1824 so this may well have been a scene he witnessed first-hand.

The Slave Ship by Joseph Mallard William Turner



Turner, Joseph Mallard William, *Slave Ship (Slavers Throwing Overboard the Dead and Dying, Typhoon Coming on)*, 1840, oil on canvas, 90.8 x 122.6cm

<<https://collections.mfa.org/objects/31102>>

Original held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

The image is available in the Wikimedia Commons Collection: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slave-ship.jpg>.

This work is in the **public domain** in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the **copyright term** is the author's **life plus 100 years or fewer** (includes United Kingdom).

Perhaps the most highly regarded work undertaken by British artist Joseph Mallard William Turner and completed around 1840, the *Slave Ship* has been described as an interpretative depiction of the *Zong Massacre*. Turner was moved to paint the *Slave Ship* after reading Thomas Clarkson's *The History and Abolition of the Slave Trade* which first informed him about the incident.

Africans Thrown Overboard from a Slave Ship, Brazil



Africans Thrown Overboard from a Slave Ship, Brazil, 1832, woodcut,
I <<http://slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/2037>>
Sourced from: <http://slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/2037>
Licensed under [CC BY-NC 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/): <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

The woodwork was originally published 7th January 1832, in the American abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator* (vol 11, p.2). It reappeared in several more issues of the same year. The image is sometimes mistakenly used by modern authors to illustrate the *Zong Massacre*, but in actuality the woodwork is a depiction of a similar event in which sickly slaves were thrown overboard in the port of Rio de Janeiro so that the ship captains, knowing that they could not be sold, could avoid paying import tax on them.

Bibliography of Resources for Further Research

The Sources listed below are freely available on the internet and include a combination of websites, articles and videos relating to the Zong Massacre and the wider slave trade, including abolition.

Zong Massacre:

Understanding Slavery, The Zong Case Study:

Understanding Slavery, The Zong Case Study (2020)

http://www.understandingslavery.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=373&Itemid=236.html

BBC Radio Four Podcast: In Our Time. The Zong Massacre

BBC, The Zong Massacre (2021)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000pqbz>

A New Look at the Zong Case of 1783 by Trevor Burnard

Burnard, Trevor, 'A New Look at the Zong Case of 1783' *Crimes et Criminels*, 76 (2019) <https://journals.openedition.org/1718/1808>

Black History Month: The Ship they called the Zong, poem by Liam Doyle

Doyle, Liam, The Ship they Called the Zong (2020)

<https://www.blackhistorymonth.org.uk/article/section/poets-corner/the-ship-they-called-the-zong-poem/>

The Zong Massacre: A Brief History by Rupert Colley

Colley, Rupert, The Zong Massacre: A Brief History (2014)

<https://rupertcolley.com/2014/11/25/the-zong-massacre-a-brief-history/>

Life On Board Slave Ships and the Zong Massacre

BBC, Life on Board Slave Ships and the Zong Massacre (2007)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zvxxpv4>

Further Reading:

A Chain of Murder in the Slave Trade: A Wider Context of the Zong Massacre by Jeremy Krikler

Krikler, Jeremy, A Chain of Murder in the Slave Trade: A Wider Context of the Zong Massacre (2012) <https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/B94B605F1EDD131DD125DB6CB73DFA89/S0020859012000491a.pdf/a-chain-of-murder-in-the-slave-trade-a-wider-context-of-the-zong-massacre.pdf>

Liverpool Slave Trade:

Resources relating directly to the Liverpool Slave Trade in general, detailing the wider context of the Zong Massacre.

Georgian Liverpool and the Slave Trade

History of Liverpool, Georgian Liverpool and the Slave Trade (N.D)
<https://www.historyofliverpool.com/liverpool-slave-trade/>

Liverpool Slavery Virtual Tour

Lawrence Westgaph, Liverpool Slavery Virtual Tour (N.D)
<https://openeye.org.uk/whatson/watch-liverpool-slavery-virtual-tour/>

Further Reading:

Records Relating to the Slave Trade at the Liverpool Record Office

Morgan, Kenneth, Records Relating to the Slave Trade at the Liverpool Record Office (2010) <https://microform.digital/boa/collections/5/slave-trade-records-from-liverpool-1754-1792/detailed-description>

Liverpool Ascendant: British Merchants and the Slave Trade on the Upper Guinea Coast, 1701-1808

Morgan, Kenneth, Liverpool Ascendant: British Merchants and the Slave Trade on the Upper Guinea Coast, 1701-1808 (2015)
<https://bura.brunel.ac.uk/bitstream/2438/13687/1/Fulltext.doc>

Slavery Abolition in the UK:

Resources providing information about the fight to abolish the slave trade.

Transatlantic Slave Trade and Abolition

Royal Museums Greenwich, Transatlantic Slave Trade and Abolition (N.D)

<https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/how-did-slave-trade-end-britain>

The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833

The History Press, The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 (N.D)

< <https://www.thehistorypress.co.uk/articles/the-slavery-abolition-act-of-1833/> >

Abolitionist Campaigners

The British Library, Abolitionist Campaigners (N.D)

<https://www.bl.uk/learning/histcitizen/campaignforabolition/abolitionbackground/blogs/greatcampaigners.html>

Black Heroes of the Abolition Movement in Britain

Historic England, 5 Black Heroes of the Abolition Movement in Britain (2017)

<https://www.google.co.uk/amp/s/heritagecalling.com/2016/11/14/5-black-heroes-of-the-abolition-movement-in-britain/amp/>

Timeline of events leading up to abolition

Gloucestershire CC, Timeline of Events Leading up to the Abolition of the Slave Trade

https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/2059/timeline_of_events-15926.pdf