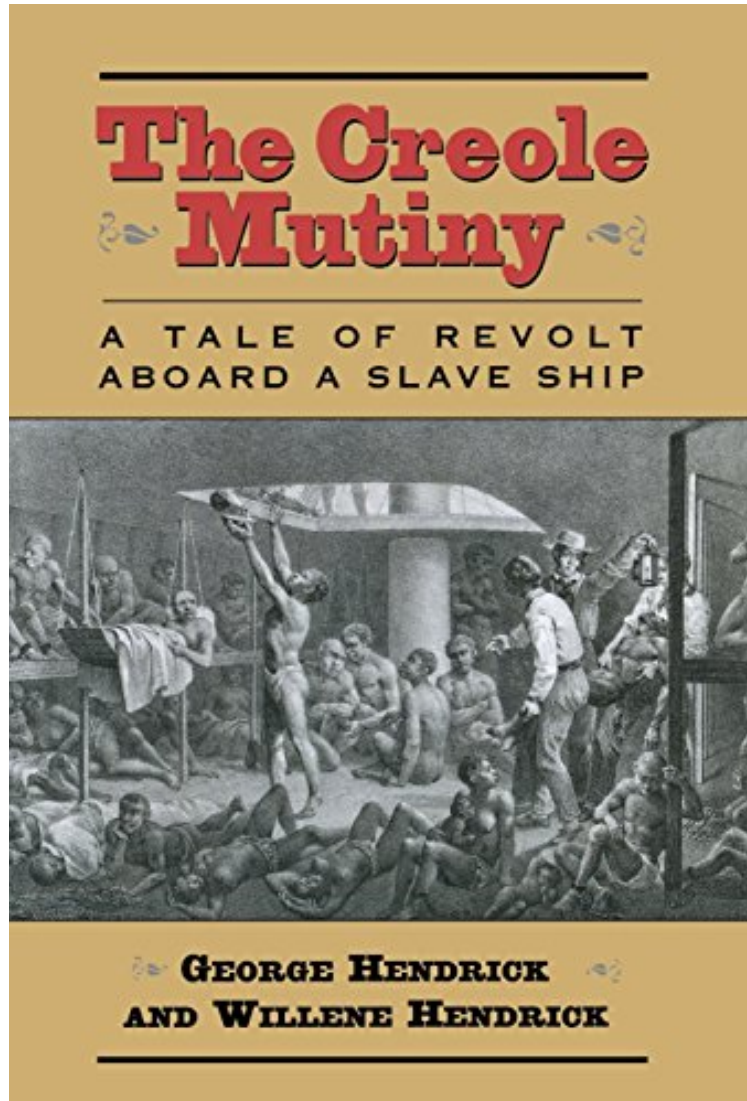


(Get free) The Creole Mutiny: A Tale of Revolt Aboard a Slave Ship

The Creole Mutiny: A Tale of Revolt Aboard a Slave Ship

George Hendrick, Willene Hendrick
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George Hendrick, Willene Hendrick : The Creole Mutiny: A Tale of Revolt Aboard a Slave Ship before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Creole Mutiny: A Tale of Revolt Aboard a Slave Ship:

4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. A Real Life DjangoBy IcebergSlimAmericans suffer because of a longstanding, deliberate and conscious effort to either obfuscate or to tell outright lies about their nation's history. Millions of people will say that their country is the greatest in the world not merely because of patriotism, but because the true stories of our history have been disappeared by design.Perhaps the historical topic which is the least known in

any substantive way, but which still impacts our lives in 2013, is slavery. Slavery determined how the Constitution is written, why our capital is located where it is, why wars were fought, and as a television show is titled, how the states got their shapes. It is little wonder that a new film, *Django Unchained*, has generated so much controversy. The combination of a very painful subject and the lack of information which has been disseminated about it have made a movie a hot topic of conversation. Sadly that discussion has not been very useful. The Django character is fictional, but history tells us about men who did in fact risk freedom to free their families still in bondage. One man, Madison Washington, failed in his goal to reach his still enslaved wife but succeeded in freeing himself and 130 other men, women and children in 1841. Among the little known facts which have been lost as a result of the lies of omission and commission is that many thousands of enslaved people were transported within the United States via slave ship. Some were "sold down the (Mississippi) river," others were transported on ships which plied the eastern and gulf coasts, taking their human cargo to slave markets in New Orleans and Galveston and Mobile and Savannah and Charleston and other cities. Madison Washington successfully fled from Virginia to Canada in 1839 or 1840 and remained there for approximately one year. While he succeeded in safely freeing himself, he longed to be reunited with his wife. Against the advice of abolitionists who assisted him, he returned to Virginia but was captured and re-enslaved. Along with 130 other men, women and children, he was on board the *Creole* and bound for the New Orleans slave market. On November 7, 1841 Madison led an insurrection aboard the *Creole* and with help from his comrades sailed to Nassau in the Bahamas. The Bahamas were under British rule and as such had abolished slavery. The American government demanded that the *Creole* be returned and that the enslaved persons on board be returned to bondage. The American consul even attempted to retake the vessel, but failed to do so as a result of vigilance among the Bahamians. The British remained steadfast in upholding their laws, and while Washington failed to rescue his wife he succeeded in securing his freedom and that of 130 other people. Madison Washington was not alone in using the ocean to free himself. Robert Smalls was hired out by his slaveholder as a dockworker and eventually learned to pilot a boat. On the evening of May 12, 1862 Smalls and a group of other enslaved men stole the *CSS Planter* from the Charleston, South Carolina harbor when the crew went ashore. They had plotted their escape for months and were able to stop and free their families before bringing the ship to the safety of the Union fleet. Smalls went on to serve in the Union war effort and after the war was elected to serve as a senator representing the state that was first to rebel against the Union. Audiences cheering the exploits of the Django fictional character do so in part because they mistakenly believe that this work of fiction has no historical basis in it at all. Do they know that in reality hundreds of black men and women fought for their freedom? There were slave revolts and attempted revolts carried out by Nat Turner and Gabriel in Virginia and Charles Deslonde in Louisiana. Henry "Box" Brown mailed himself from Virginia to New York and made himself a freeman. Harriet Tubman was not content to free herself, but risked capture on numerous occasions to bring hundreds of others to freedom. She was en route to join John Brown at Harpers Ferry and assist in his plan for armed insurrection at the time that his actions were thwarted. Some failed while others succeeded, but there were never ending efforts to escape and resist what was one of America's greatest evils. During black history month the exploits of Harriet Tubman and other well known persons are remembered and celebrated, but in general, slavery is swept under the rug, and the descendants of those held in bondage are left with little information or, worse yet, shame about their ancestors. They don't know that Wall Street functioned as a slave market, that all of the monuments in the nation's capital, from the White House to the Washington Monument, were built by slave labor. The Second Amendment was a tool to insure that every white person could help enforce slavery, and the nation's capital moved further and further south, from New York to Philadelphia to a city created on a swamp, to insure that slave holding power had physical control of the government. That is the story which modern Americans ought to know. Controversies about movies make for good copy, but the ignorance about how slavery shaped this country's history and the lengths that men and women endured to end it are sadly still hidden. Margaret Kimberley³ of 3 people found the following review helpful. Pieces from different sources are brought together. By Midwest Book Review George Hendrick and Willene Hendrick's *THE CREOLE MUTINY* may prove of interest to a narrower audience of students of Afro-American and regional American history, but it's no less powerful for its coverage. Here is a story of revolt aboard a slave ship in 1841: one which led to British authorities offering freedom to the slaves who took over their captors and sailed into Nassau. Little has been written about this revolt because little has been known of it: pieces from different sources are brought together to fill in the gaps, here.² of 2 people found the following review helpful. Madison and more. By Stephen Bess This was an excellent book! The Hendricks piece together a few accounts on the events that led to the Creole Mutiny and the circumstances surrounding the lead figure of the mutiny, Madison Washington. This includes stories by Frederick Douglass and William Wells Brown. They also include interesting facts about other heroic individuals who went far and beyond for freedom. It's a definite keeper and great reference book for the history of Africans in America. (For more on this subject and more visit: [...])

A tale of revolt aboard a nineteenth-century slave ship and the story of the slaves' heroic leader, Madison Washington.

From Publishers Weekly On the evening of November 7, 1841, 39 slaves on the brig *Creole*, en route from Richmond,

Va., to New Orleans, revolted and seized the ship from its white crew. The 39, "property" of a single owner, killed a guard and wounded the captain and two others. They forced the brig to be sailed into Nassau harbor in the Bahamas, where the British government, which had outlawed slavery in 1834, offered freedom to the slaves, perhaps 139 in all (most from other "owners"), on board. The British action touched off a wave of protest in America, but the British refused to back down. Eventually, the slave owners were reimbursed more than \$110,000 by the Anglo-American Claims Commission. While the case is well-known to scholars, the Hendricks (*On the Illinois Frontier*) return to primary source material, including the insurance claims made by the slaveholders, to reconstruct the mutiny. Of the 39 participants, the names of leader Madison Washington and 18 others are known, but their testimony either was not recorded or does not survive. In addition to detailing conditions on typical slave ships, the Hendricks include accounts of Madison Washington's earlier escape and recapture when he tried to rescue his wife, and ways in which Washington inspired Frederick Douglass and Lydia Maria Child, among others (shown among the 24 bw illus.). The result is a concise account of a lesser-known but crucial moment in the history of slavery. Copyright 2003 Reed Business Information, Inc.

From Booklist In the early 1840s, the slave ship *Creole* departed from the east coast of the American South en route to New Orleans with more than 130 slaves as cargo and some white common passengers. While off the coast of Abaco, a Bahamian island, the slaves rebelled, killed the captain, took control of the ship, and succeeded in finding freedom in the British-controlled Bahamas. Using court records and insurance documents, the Hendricks reconstructed this little-known tale of slave revolt at sea under the leadership of Madison Washington, an escaped slave who set about freeing a slave woman he loved. Slave narratives of the time provide the emotional underpinnings of this dramatic revolt. Insurance records and court documents detail the efforts of the slave owners to recover the loss of their "property" through insurance claims and compensation from the British for setting the slaves free. This compelling history is particularly fascinating as a look at international law and the differing social policies of the U.S and Britain regarding slavery at the time. Vernon Ford Copyright American Library Association. All rights reserved

The most accurate story to date...meticulous research and attention to the historical landscape. (Andrea Lynn Indianapolis Recorder) Fascinating...compelling history. (Vernon Ford Booklist) In their concise narrative and analysis...George and Willene Hendrick disentangle myth from meaning and contextualize the revolt. (John David Smith, author of *Lincoln and the U.S. Colored Troops* and *We Ask Only for Even-Handed Justice*)...The book is an amazing feat of research. (New York Resident)...A compelling, fascinating retelling... (Sir Read Alot Book) A valuable tool for some original resarch in pointing the reader to the excellent sources in its bibliography and notes. (Kliatt)...A lively read that will hopefully encourage futher consideration of the late antebellum slave trade among serious students of history. (Louisiana History)...This handsome and well-written volumespin[s] a tale of unrequited love and a quest for freedom... (Journal of Southern History)