



SLAVERY

Handwritten text from a letter dated 1709, discussing the treatment of slaves and medical attempts to recruit a new surgeon.

Letter About the Horrific Medical Treatment of Slaves and Attempts to Recruit a New Surgeon, 1709
 'A person who pretended himself an Extraordinary Surgeon whose pretences I was so Easy to as give Credit to, and see receiv'd him into my Plantation. By One dose of physick he Kill'd me One Negro by the misapplication of medicines to another his Arm has since been Cutt off, & a third he has Disabled in his right Arm by letting him blood which Negros Cost me £35 a head. I advanc'd Moreover £28 to him to buy medicines on his Coming. And he has Left me 29 other Negros with Inveterate Ulcers I would give £150 they were well they will stand me in so much in Surgery and I shall suffer a great deal more by ye disability of them in ye want of their Work....'

Birmingham City Archives, Norton 2708

The Hotchkin Family of Rutland

This large wealthy family owned plantations in Jamaica from at least the early 18th century. There were Hotchkins in Rutland at Uppingham, South Luffenham, Tixover and Preston, and in Leicestershire at Allexton, Stonesby and Sewstern. The main branch of the family later settled at Woodhall Spa in Lincolnshire.

By 1780, Robert Hotchkin (son of Robert of Uppingham) had been declared insane and the estates handed to his brother-in-law, Charles Bowyer Adderley, to administer. Several records of the plantations survive in the Adderley family (Lords Norton) archives in Birmingham.

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Upper and Lower Plantations, near Port Royal, Jamaica

The city of Port Royal was the shipping and commercial centre of Jamaica in the 17th century. It was notorious for its wealth, immorality and pirates, but declined after it was largely destroyed by an earthquake in 1692.



Plan of the Estate, 1737
 The land use is described and there is a small illustration of 'Hotchkin's House' at the centre of the plantation.
 Birmingham City Archives, Norton MS 917/110

Will of Rev. John Hotchkin, Bequeathing his Plantations and Slaves, 1744
 John Hotchkin was Rector of Abbots Ripton, Hunts. Today, it seems irreconcilable that a clergyman should also have been a slave-owner.
 'And as to all those my several Plantations.... known by the Name of the upper and Lower plantations and all other my Real Estate whatsoever in the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies together with all and every the Negroes or Slaves.... I give.... to my said Son Robert Hotchkin' [of Uppingham].
 PCC Will, The National Archives

Handwritten text from an inventory of goods and chattels, including 294 slaves, dated 1709/10.

Handwritten text from an inventory of clothing and other goods, including a list of working Negro men and women.

Inventory of the 'Goods & Chattels, Including 294 Slaves, of Robert Hotchkin, Deceased, 1709/10
 Following the list of house contents and clothing, the slaves are valued together with cattle and sheep:
 'Working Negroe Men & Women 188 at £30 per Head 5640
 Past Labour 39 at £8 per Head 312
 Lame 20 att £20 per Head 400
 Boys & Girls 47 at £15 per Head 705
 Neat Cattle 300 att £8 per Head 2400
 Sheep & Lambs 306 att £15 per Score Odd ones in 225'
 The slaves were worth over £7000, nearly half the value of Robert Hotchkin's considerable personal estate.
 Birmingham City Archives, Norton 2708

Handwritten letter from Thomas Hotchkin listing the names of slaves to be sold, dated 1711/12.

Letter from Thomas Hotchkin, Listing the Names of Slaves to be Sold, 1711/12
 '...I lay hold of the Opportunity to send you 15 Slaves and pickinines - which I desire you to dispose of for me to the best advantage you can and to make remittances by the way of England according to my directions....'

The list includes 'Maria with a Pickinnine at Breast' [a 'pickinny' was a term for a small black child, today considered offensive]. There is also evidence of the brutal punishment of a slave:

'I know of no fault in any of them they are all ready & fit for work except the Pickinines Nero has lost his Ears but for what Misdemeanour I cannot learn He is a good Slave for ought I know If you give me Encouragement by my next I shall send you a larger Number'
 Birmingham City Archives, Norton 2708



The Public Whipping of a Slave, About 1822
 National Library of Australia, Canberra



Kirkby Mallory Hall, Edward's home in Kirkby Mallory, taken shortly before demolition.

The Juba Family

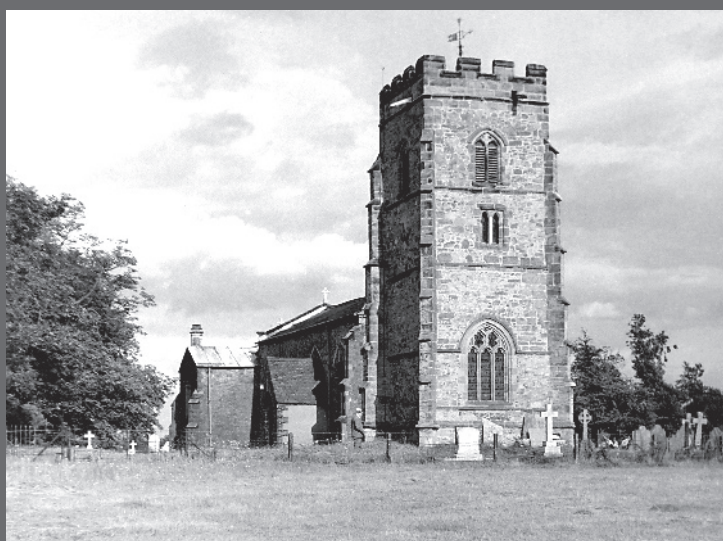
The family history of the descendents of former slaves should only be tackled in the same way as any other, by working backwards. The history of the Juba family is an illustration of the way in which such a family line can be traced back through time and of course, with any family, there is a possibility of reaching a point beyond which it is not possible to go.

In the case of Edward Juba, it is unlikely that his parentage could ever be established although modern D.N.A. technology might indicate that his place of origin was southern Sudan or Somalia. However, in the case of families who can be traced back to the Caribbean, it may be possible to trace them to particular plantations and slave owners.

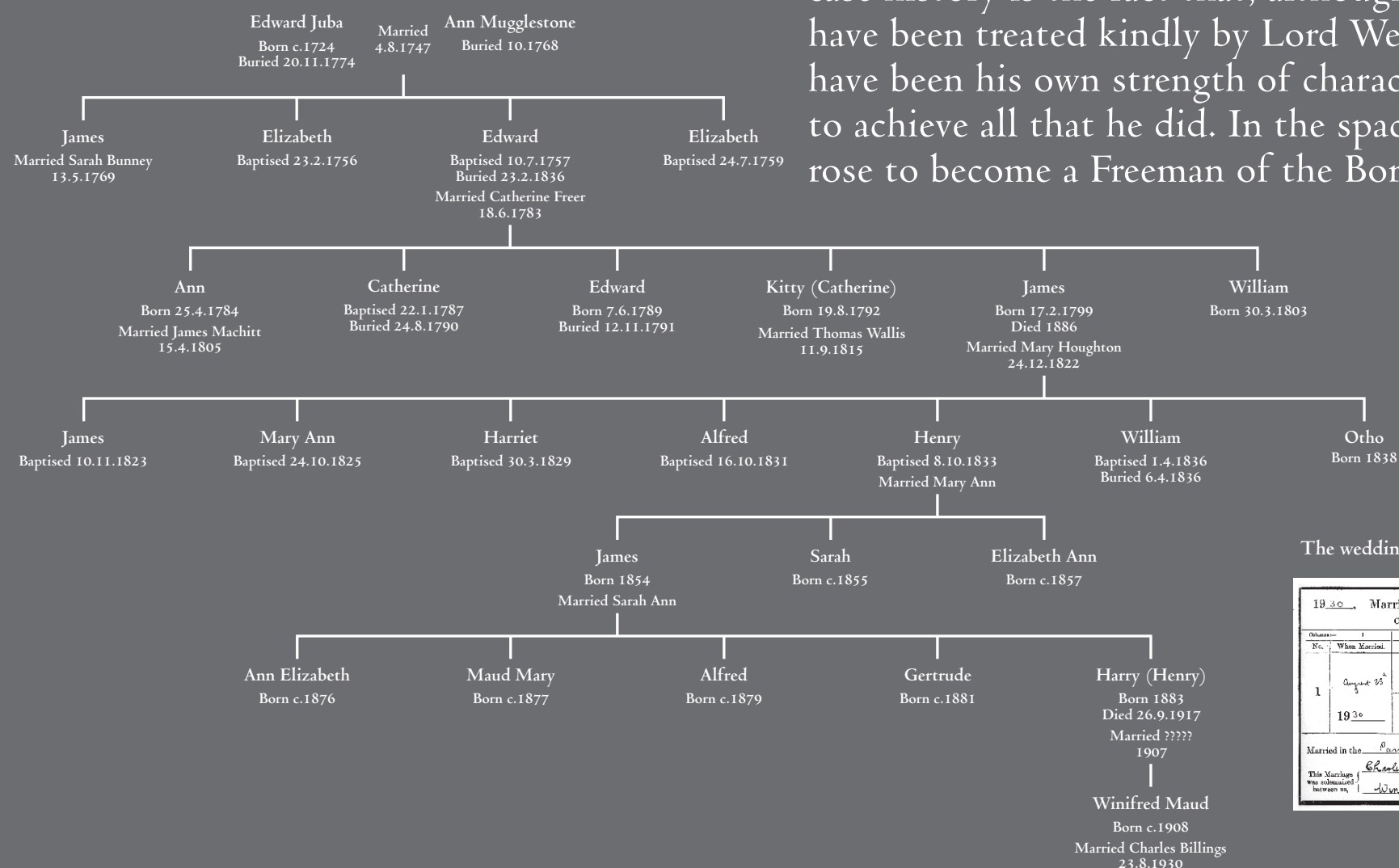
In the eighteenth century it was fashionable in the big houses in England to have a small black boy, usually dressed in exotic clothes, as a servant. They were called 'Blackamoors'. What is particularly interesting about this case history is the fact that, although Edward appears to have been treated kindly by Lord Wentworth, it must have been his own strength of character that enabled him to achieve all that he did. In the space of forty years he rose to become a Freeman of the Borough of Leicester.



A photograph of the Prince of Wales public house of which Otho was the landlord for a short time c.1860, before moving to the Black Dog in Oadby. Unfortunately no photograph exists of the Dun Cow in Grange lane which was run by the juba family for over half a century, first of all by James, Otho's father and then by his brother Henry.



The churchyard at Kirkby Mallory where Edward was buried.



The commemoration from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission on the life of Henry Juba who died on the battlefields of France in 1917.

**In Memory of
Private H JUBA**

419335, 2nd/2nd (North Midland) Field Amb, Royal Army Medical Corps
who died age 34
on 26 September 1917
Son of James and Sarah Ann Juba, of 17, Aylestone Rd., Leicester.
Remembered with honour
NEW IRISH FARM CEMETERY

Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

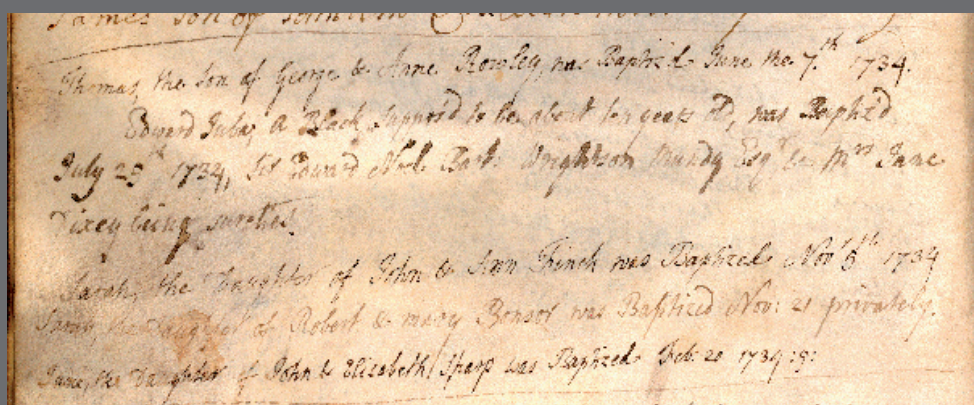
The wedding of Henry's daughter Winifred to Charles Billings.

No.	When Married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Position	Rank or Position at Date of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Position of
1	August 25	Winifred Maud Juba	20	Single	Blue	1st Lieutenant	John Maud	Private
	1907	Charles Billings	20	Single	Blue	1st Lieutenant	John Maud	Private

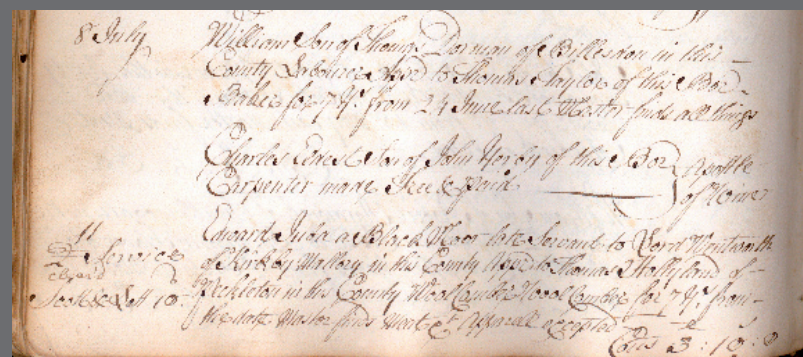
MARRIED in the Parish of ... according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England ...

ABOLITION

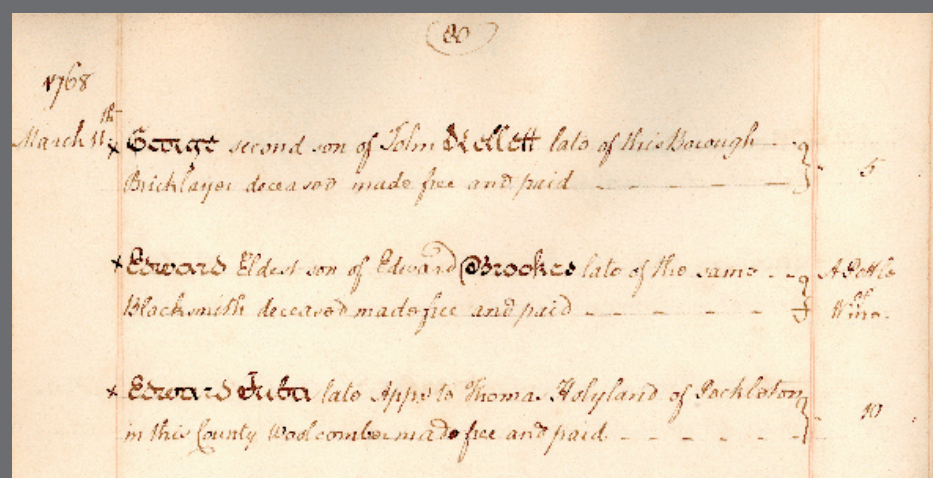
The Juba Family From Servant to Freeman



Born c.1724, possibly in the town of Juba in Sudan or in Somalia, in 1734 Edward Juba was living in the home of Lord Wentworth at Kirby Mallory. When he was baptized, his master was one of three 'sureties' who signed his baptism entry.

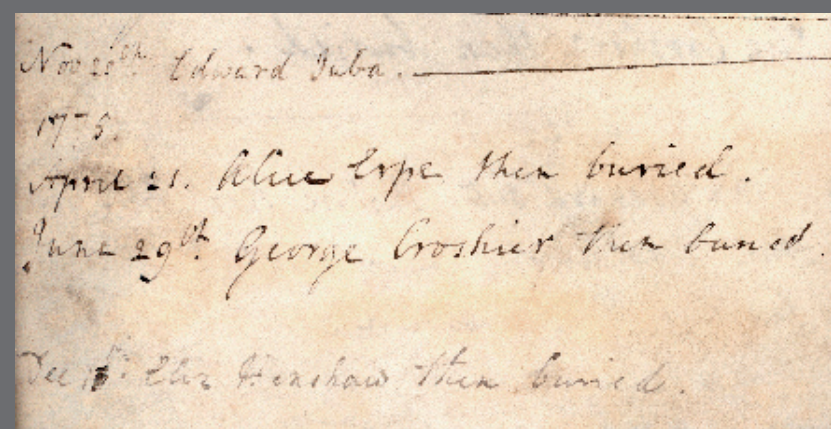


Thirteen years later, Edward was apprenticed to Thomas Hollyland of Peckleton, a woolcomber. This was unusually old for an apprentice to begin his training.



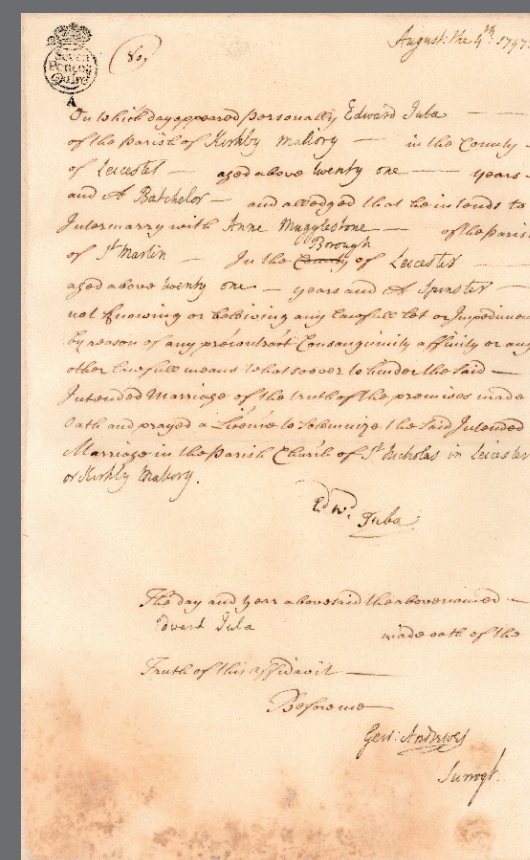
In 1768, twenty-one years after he began his apprenticeship, Edward became a Freeman of the Borough of Leicester.

Edward Juba was buried in the churchyard at Kirkby Mallory.

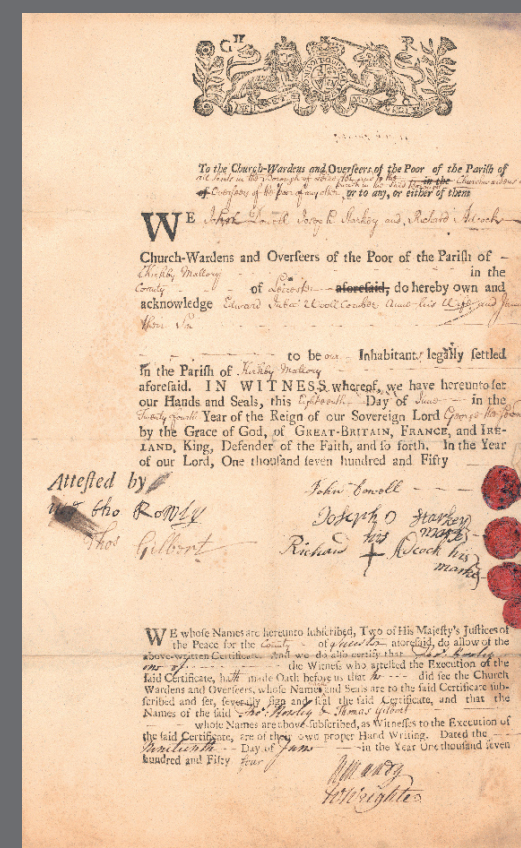


The Life of Edward Juba

- Born circa 1724 • Possibly in the town of Juba in Sudan or Somalia
- 25 July 1734 • Baptized at Kirkby Mallory
- 11 July 1747 • Apprenticed to Thomas Hollyland
- 4 August 1747 • Obtained a marriage licence
- 4 August 1747 • Married Anne Mugglestone
- 18 June 1754 • Settlement certificate signed, moved to Leicester
- 11 March 1768 • Became a Freeman
- October 1768 • Anne Juba was buried
- 20 November 1774 • Edward Juba was buried at Kirkby Mallory



On 4 August, Edward applied for a marriage licence. Again this was unusual because apprentices were not normally allowed to marry during the term of their apprenticeship. Later that day, at St. Nicholas' church in Leicester, Edward married Anne Mugglestone of St. Martin's parish.



A settlement certificate marks Edward's move, with his wife and first child, into the parish of All Saints' in Leicester, although his younger children were all born at Earl Shilton.