

Cass - an investigation footnotes Transcript

0:04

John Cass 1661 to 1718. Footnotes. Footnote 1. The Charter of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading into Africa was signed by King Charles the Second in 1663 and can be viewed online via the British Library's digital database. End footnote.

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Footnote 2. The RAC's trading monopoly after the 1672 charter, and onwards through to 1698, are discussed on page 8 of Professor Miles Ogborn's report on Cass, titled 'Sir John Cass, The Royal African Company and the Slave Trade, 1705 to 1719.'

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Other notable scholars on Empire document this information, including historian Professor Trevor Burnard. Please see page 70 in his article for the journal 'Slavery and Abolition.'

1:16

Who bought slaves in early America?

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Purchases of Slaves from the Royal African Company in Jamaica, 1674 to 1708' and Doctor Madge Dresser, who writes '... The Royal African Company, which until 1698 had the monopoly of the British slave-trade between Africa and the Americas', in her article 'Set in Stone? Statues and Slavery in London' in the 'History Workshop Journal.' End Footnote. Footnote 3.

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See 'Sir John Cass, The Royal African Company, 1705 to 1718' by Professor Miles Ogborn and the Transatlantic Slave Trade database, 'Slave Voyages'. End Footnote. Footnote 4.

2:18

See page 11 of William A Pettigrew's book 'Freedom's Debt: The Royal African Company, and the Politics of the Atlantic Slave Trade.'

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End Footnote. Footnote 5. Extract from page 173 of Madge Dresser's article 'Set in Stone? Statues and Slavery in London.'

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'Like his Whiggish counterpart, Clayton, John Cass was also a City Alderman, but in the Tory interest.

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Though never Lord Mayor,

2:58

Cass served as sheriff, then as Member of Parliament for the City of London and became a Knight of the Realm.

3:06

He too was involved in the slave-trade, being a member of the Royal African Company's Court of Assistants from 1705 to 1708.

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The company records show him (then 'Colonel John Cass of Hackney') to have been on their 'committee of correspondence' which directly dealt with slave-agents in the African forts and in the Caribbean.

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We know too that Cass retained shares in the Royal African Company until his death.

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Cass, like Clayton, also seems to have been linked by family and friends to colonial plantation interests, in his case to Virginia.' End Footnote. Footnote 6.

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See 'Slave Voyages' database using search date filters 1705-1708 and the vessel ownership name "Royal African Company". End

4:11

footnote. Footnote 7. For further reading, see Ian Baucom's, 'Specters of the Atlantic' in 'South Atlantic Quarterly'.

4:25

James Walvin's book 'The Zong: A Massacre, the Law and the End of Slavery'. Professor Fred D'Aguiar's, 'Feeding the Ghosts' offers a novelistic account of the 1781 massacre, as does Marlene NourbeSe Philip's 'Zong!'.

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Furthermore, to understand the language of racism in relation to enslavement and empire, see African history scholar Professor Sandra Elaine Green from the USA (Cornell University) and the internationally renowned British academic with Jamaican heritage, Professor Hazel Carby (Yale University, USA).

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Please see Carby's 'Imperial Intimacies: a tale of two islands' in particular

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Part four

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"Accounting, Bookkeeping", pages 243 to 255.

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End footnote. Footnote 8.

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See catalogue description for the Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading with Africa and Successors records via the UK National Archives.

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End footnote. Footnote 9.

5:52

See Perry Gauci's entry, 'John Cass (1661 to 1718)' on History of Parliament Online.

6:02

End Footnote. Footnote 10. See

6:09

Bevan, I.185;

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Strathmore Manuscript at Glamis Castle. Box 70, folder 2, Bundle 3, newsletter, 31st October 1702.

6:27

Middlesex Poll of 1705;

6:31

Luttrell, Brief Relation, 6.250;

6:36

Brunning, 6;

6:38

Post Boy, 3rd to 6th of March 1711. End footnote. Footnote 11.

6:51

The replicas were copies of Louis François Roubiliac's original sculpture of Sir John Cass.

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See entry on Art UK database for David Game College, Aldgate, City of London.

7:07

End footnote.