The first documented Africans in English America arrived at Jamestown in August 1619. A Dutch man-of-war captured them from the Spanish, who had enslaved them and sold them to the Virginia colonists. The "twenty and odd" Africans, some of whom had been given Spanish names, may have been treated like indentured servants and later freed after their periods of servitude expired. From this beginning the institution of slavery evolved during the 17th century as the Virginia colonists extended the length of service for Africans from a fixed term to life. The United States abolished slavery in 1863.
PERSECUTION
PROGRESS

JUNETEENTH ~ GALVESTON, TEXAS

COMMENORATED ANNUALLY ON JUNE 19TH, JUNETEENTH IS THE OLDEST KNOWN CELEBRATION OF THE END OF SLAVERY IN THE U.S. THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, ISSUED BY PRESIDENT ABRAMHAM LINCOLN ON SEP. 18, 1862, ANNOUNCED THAT ON THIS DAY OF JANUARY 1, 1863, ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES WITHIN ANY STATE IN REBELLION AGAINST THE U.S. WERE FREE. THEN, THUS FORWARD AND FOREVER FREE! HOWEVER, IT WOULD TAKE THE CIVIL WAR AND PASSAGE OF THE 13TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION TO END THE BRUTAL INSTITUTION OF AFRICAN AMERICAN SLAVERY.


JUNETEENTH CELEBRATION: A CELEBRATION OF FREEDOM AND THE TRiumph OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT.

Let us Celebrate

“...The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and duties between the former slave and citizen of every color. The connection in the blood and the picture will make it impossible to separate them, and will of course induce people to believe that they were originally one people, which cannot be denied.”

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