Slavery existed in England previous to and at the time of the settlement of the Plymouth colony. Sixty Thirteen Africans at the Battle of Dunbar were sent to Boston and sold before and up to 1650.

When African slavery were introduced, but it did not come with the Adventures Company. Josselyn found 1693. Sam. Mass. ship, the owner of three (3) slaves, who probably, was brought from the West Indies in a ship that arrived that year.

A cargo of Negroes arrived at Boston in 1645. The sale was forbidden; and the Negroes sent back at the expense of the Colony. Slavery did not increase until after 1650. And that was by the encouragement given by the Mother Country.
And from that eventful day spring all the evil of slavery in this country. From that day work spring the
The Negro and his friends

The Negro his friends and foes.

The story now begins by looking forward into the past few hundred years. The Dutch settled on the island of St. Eustatius in 1614, when 11 Negro slaves landed at Jamestown. And as soon as the first act of friendship, that these beneficent Africans were born to bringing to their loved homes on the free plains of Africa, they were transferred to the wilderness of America. This is an act of friendship that these Dutch traders exposed these Negroes to labor, was an act of friendship, that caused the English to buy their miserable times, and make them the slaves of food, and drudgery of labor. To clear their land, to build their cities, and feed their months,
As the Massachusetts colony could not prohibit the importation of slaves, there was nothing left for them to do but to regulate the status of the children of slaves born in the colony. In the Body of Liberties adopted in 1641, slavery was one of the topics treated, but no allusions were made to the color of skin.