

The Half Has Never Been Told:

Chapter 7: 'Seed'

- The body parts naming each chapter is important, and usually has more than one meaning.
- 'Seed' at the start of this one refers to the sprouting of seeds in the soil, along with the planting of 'seed' in raped women. By the end, it means the new surge in growth of the slave system itself.
- But in between, it also means 'bad seed' as in the formation and growth of warped human beings.



What is going on here? Top Left: Idealized Fantasy. Center: Submission. Top Right: Auction. Right: Actual photo of New Orleans 'Fancy Woman'

'Potterized', or How Sexual Slavery Warped All Genders

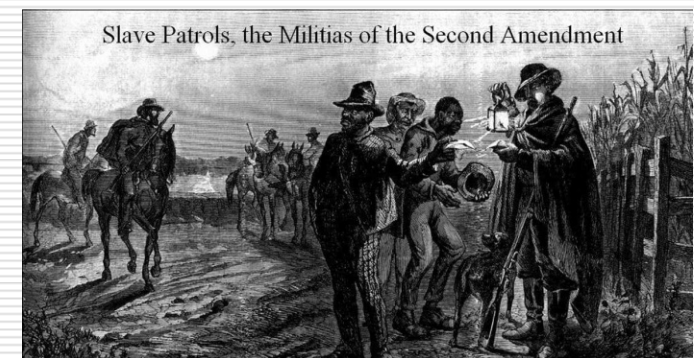
- ❑ Robert Potter, a young Southern white low on the social scale who owned no slaves, but was determined to climb the political ladder by running for office.
- ❑ The slave owner elites rigged the game against him, and he called one of them. Jesse Bynum, out for a duel.
- ❑ Bynum dismissed him as too lowly for a duel, so, enraged, Potter assaulted and beat the man, cracking his skull.
- ❑ Put on trial, he made an unusual defense, that his attack was justified because he was treated like a Negro, and hence his assault was justified to defend his 'manhood.' He got off, and later beat Bynum in an election.
- ❑ Potter formed a 'political college' to train other poor white for office, but found out his wife was having sex with two local men, whom he beat and castrated. He was sentenced to two years, then reelected.
- ❑ White men killed each other to 'prove' they were higher than slaves, who could not resist, and raped and kept female slaves to 'prove' their dominance over white women. Their victims were thus 'potterized.'



Southern 'belles' imprisoned in hoop skirts. Right and below: 'Honor' and Slave-catching demanding violence



Jesse Bynum and Robert Potter

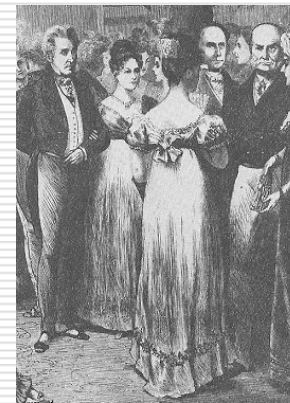
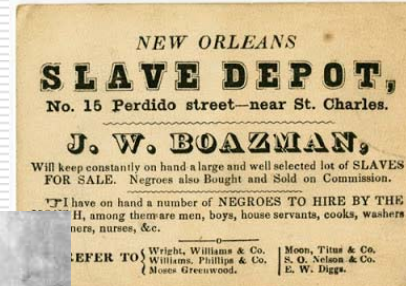


'Potterizing' White Males Come to Power

- ❑ Andrew Jackson, like Potter, rose from poverty by resisting elites and service in the military.
- ❑ Jackson's life was also full of duels, fights and other forms of violence.
- ❑ His wife Rachel died before his inauguration and the wife of his Secretary of War, Peggy Eaton, serves as First Lady. But she was attacked as a 'whore' by John Calhoun's wife and other 'Society Ladies', who had also attacked Rachel as a 'bigamist'.
- ❑ Jackson was enraged, asserting no 'man of honor' would allow his women to carry on like this.
- ❑ Jackson, a slaveowner, in his business dealings, was also connected to the New Orleans slave market and its sexual practices



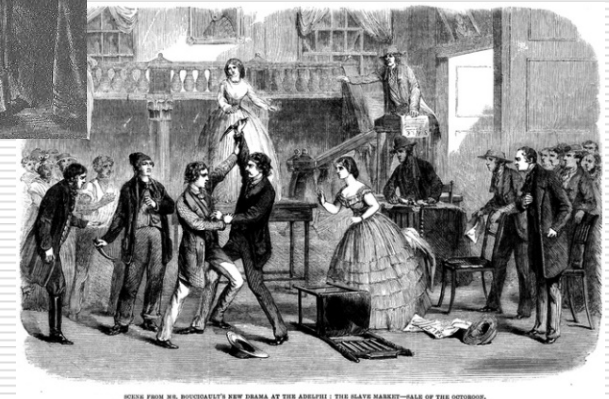
Above: Occupation of Jackson's White House. Center: Jackson with Rachel at DC Ball



Right: 'Octoroon' slave sale in New Orleans

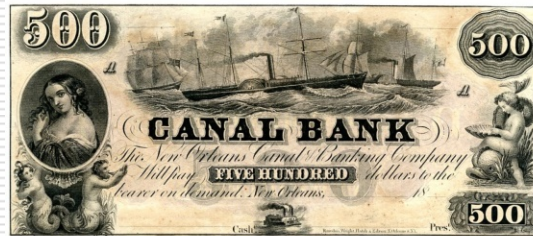


Jackson as young boy resisting British officer. He bore the scar for life

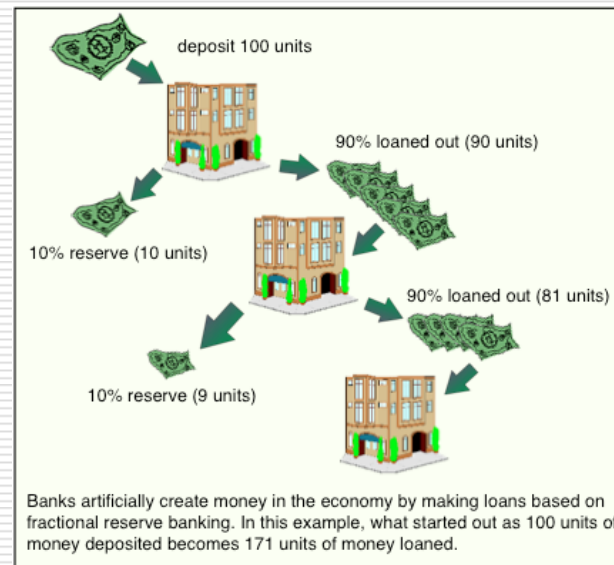


Jackson, the Banks and Slavery's Expansion

- ❑ Jackson's legendary 'anti-elite' fight to abolish the Bank of the United States was a cover to aid the raise of state banks, especially in the Southwest.
- ❑ Enslavers often mortgaged their slaves to get cash to buy more. One institution in New Orleans, the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, CAPL, would make the mortgages, securitize them, and sell them.
- ❑ To minimize risk, they had the legislature back up the paper, guaranteeing the taxpayers would insure it. These securities were then sold and resold as \$500 bonds, roughly the average price of a slave at the time.
- ❑ Hence someone in the North or anywhere could hold the equivalent of the ownership of one slave per bond, and collect interest on it. Thus you could profit from slavery indirectly, and at a distance. Did a 'bubble' in these securities arise and burst? It certainly did, in the 1837 crash.



Left: \$500
Note worth
one slave.
Right:
\$1000
bond.
Below:
Slaves
Mortgaged



Lettre des relations offerts à la Banque des Etats par Mr J. B. Moussier.	
Ames	25
Spencer	31
Ames	23
Baty	26
March	1
John	3
Atkinson	27
Charles	11
Will	6
Robinson	3
Deveraux	4
	12.
à A. Gignac et J. B. Moussier	

Chapter 8: 'Blood' and Texas

- ❑ In this chapter, 'blood' has at least three meanings.
- ❑ The blood drawn by the lash, especially that of Black men.
- ❑ A few slaves resisted the lash, but when one said he wouldn't be whipped anymore, the master answered, 'if you can't be whipped, I can still kill you.' He could, without penalty, save for the price of replacing the slave
- ❑ The wealth lost and drawn by 'blood-sucking' creditors in the Crash of 1837. GTT or 'Gone to Texas' was a way out.
- ❑ The blood ties attempted to reform or take new form by Black families trying to make connections

THE WORST ACT COMMITTED AGAINST MAN



THE ACT OF 'BREAKING THE BUCK'

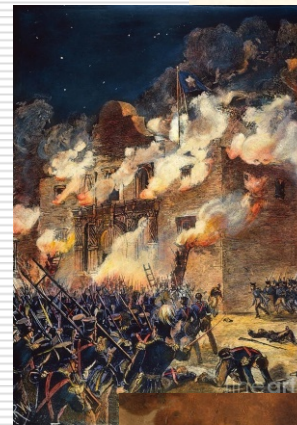
Slave family relocated to Texas to escape owners debts. Whether it was the original family, or one newly formed, is not known



Left: Male slave torture. Above: 'Uncle Remus', the idealized emasculated goal

The Lone Star Republic and the Battle over Slavery

- ❑ In 1829 Mexico abolished slavery, but it granted an exception until 1830 to Texas.
- ❑ That year Mexico made the importation of slaves illegal. Anglo-American immigration to the province slowed at this point, with settlers angry about the changing rules.
- ❑ To circumvent the law, numerous Anglo-American colonists converted their slaves to indentured servants, but with life terms. As the Texas Revolution began in 1835, some slaves sided with Mexico, which provided for freedom. In the fall of 1835, a group of almost 100 slaves staged an uprising along the Brazos River after they heard rumors of approaching Mexican troops. Whites in the area defeated and severely punished them.
- ❑ Three slaves were known to be at the Battle of the Alamo; a boy named John was killed, while William B. Travis's slave Joe and James Bowie's slave Sam survived to be freed by the Mexican Army.

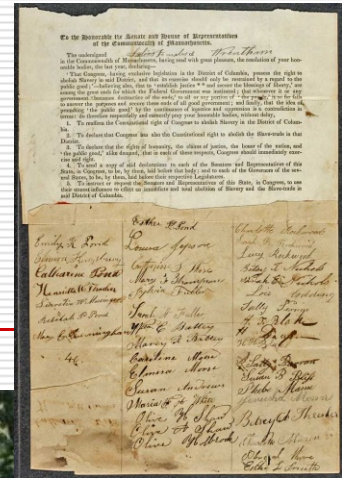


The Texas rebels lost at the Alamo, left, but won decisively at the San Jacinto in 1836. Andrew Jackson recognized the Slave Republic on his last day in office.

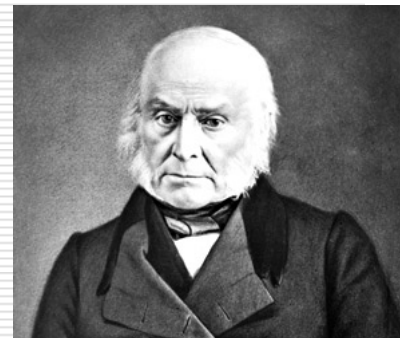


Abolitionism Continues Its Challenge

- ❑ The abolitionist movement continued to grow, mainly among Northern church-based women.
- ❑ One tactic was signing petitions to Congress with huge numbers of names, to be printed in the Congressional Record.
- ❑ The enslavers in Congress would have none of it, and passed a 'gag rule' forbidding any mention or acceptance of these petitions as illegal.
- ❑ The abolitionists pointed out this thwarted the First Amendment, and that slavery thus not only stripped any rights from Blacks in the South, but was now also stripping rights from whites in the North. The dots were being connected.



Mass anti-slavery meeting organized by women

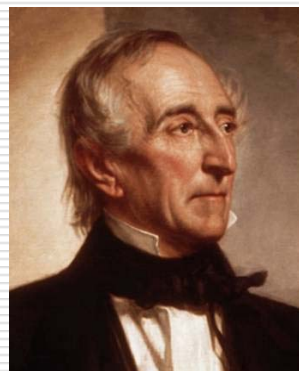


JOHN QUINCY ADAMS DEFENDING THE RIGHT OF PETITION IN CONGRESS.

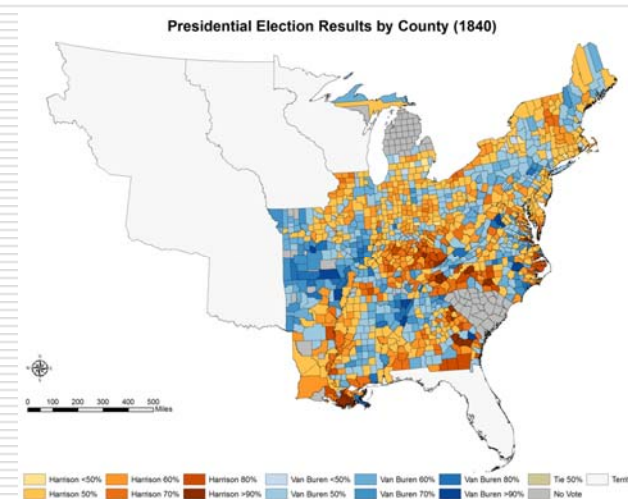
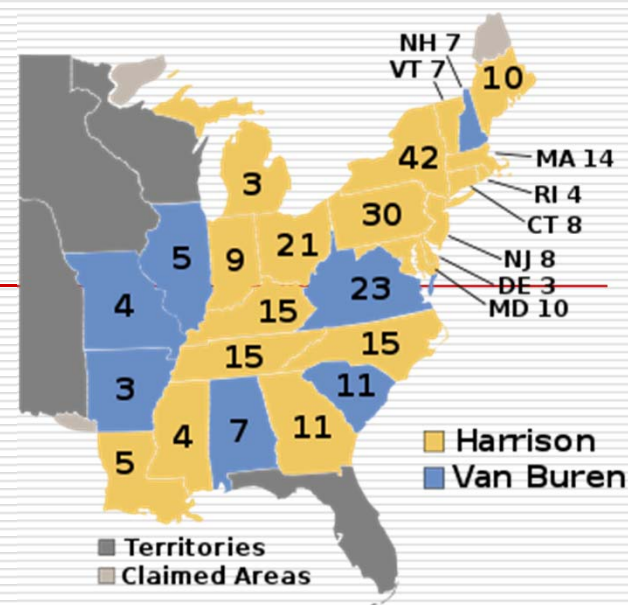
John Quincy Adams opposes 'gag rule' in Congress

Tyler, Polk and Texas

- The 1840 election of William Henry Harrison put a Whig in office, but only for a month. He died suddenly and was replaced by John Tyler.
- The Whigs were divided over slavery—'conscience Whigs' in the North, 'cotton Whigs' in the South—but Tyler favored slavery and especially the annexation of Texas.
- The Whigs won by submerging the issue of slavery, and focusing and 'anti-elite' negative campaign against Van Buren, a wealthy NY Democrat. Their early positive program for national infrastructure was also set aside.

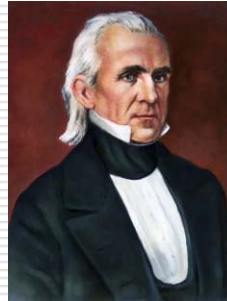


John Tyler was all but disowned by the Whigs, but made the core of his rule an alliance with Calhoun to annex Texas as a slave state.

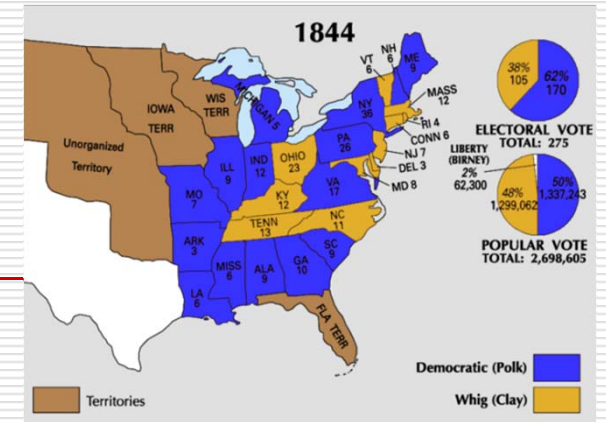


1844: Texas Annexed, Whigs Blocked, Tyler Defers to Polk

- Tyler, Andrew Jackson, and John C. Calhoun maneuver to get Texas annexation approved.
- The price of the deal is that Tyler drops out to back Polk, a stronger candidate against Henry Clay.
- In the South, Democrats played racist politics and smeared Clay as a dark skin-loving abolitionist, while in the North, they defamed him as a debauched, dueling, gambling, womanizing, irreligious hypocrite whose reversal on the bank issue proved he had no principles. Clay loses narrowly
- Liberty Party, the abolitionists, get 2.3% on the vote in the North



James K Polk reaches beyond Texas to the rest of the Mexican Southwest and the British Oregon Territory



While small in number, Liberty Party votes show regional base of abolition.

