

# WAS YOUR SURNAME IN CHARLOTTE AMALIA IN 1803?

The French Revolution started in 1789 and spread quickly to the French Antilles where the Republicans (the slaves and some free-coloreds) and the Royalists (the planters and some free-coloreds) fought each other. After the abolition of slavery was declared in 1793 by the French revolutionary government in Paris, Britain, concerned that the French freedom movement might infect the West Indies, invaded Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Domingue in 1793 and 1794, with the complicity of the Royalists. Within a year or less, the British were thrown out of Guadeloupe and St. Domingue (not Martinique), but the political and social strife continued. All along, a fierce privateer's war was raging between the French and the British in the Antilles. In 1795, the Republicans took over the administration of the Dutch Antilles, and, in 1799, Napoléon seized power in France, reinstated slavery in 1802, and dreamt of rebuilding a French New World empire to rival the Anglo-Saxon empire. During this period of conflict with Britain, the French and the Dutch Antilles were greatly restricted in their ability to exchange their tropical products for needed European supplies from their respective mother countries. On the other hand, since Denmark remained neutral until 1801, sailing and trading between Denmark and the Charlotte Amalia went unabated. In 1802, after the Treaty of Amiens and the departure of the British from the Danish islands, sailings to and from Denmark and northern Germany (Altona, Bremen and Hamburg) became quite frequent again and numbered about 30 in 1803. That same year, in contravention of a Danish royal decree, about six slave ships came from West Africa with about 1400 captives on board. It was these intercontinental sailings that attracted to Charlotte Amalia as many as 350 sloops and schooners loaded with tropical products from Danish, English, Spanish, Swedish, French and Dutch Caribbean ports to be exchanged for European goods and West African captives. Some of the best-known captains of these vessels with familiar names are given below together with their port(s) of call:

<b>Captain</b>	<b>Antillean Port(s) of Call</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>
BENJAMIN	Porto Rico	Jewish
COLLIN	St. Barthélemy	American
DOMONIQUE	Martinique	French
DUPUY	Martinique & Guadeloupe	French
FRANÇOIS, George	Curacao & Guadeloupe	French
HASSELL, James	St. Christopher, Statia & St. Barth.	Dutch
HILL, Josiah	Statia, St. Barth., St. Martin & Martinique	Anglo/Saxon
JACOB, Henrich	Curacao	Jewish
JOSEPH	Statia, Trinidad, & St. Domingue	Jewish
LA MOTTA, Jacob de	St. Croix	Jewish
LEVY, Michel	St. Domingue	Jewish
LOPEZ, Joseph	Aruba, Curacao & St. Lucia	Jewish
MEYER, David	St. Croix	Jewish
MEYER, Jacob	Curacao	Jewish
MONSANTO, Wilhelm	Curacao	Jewish

MOTHA, Louis	St. Barthélemy & St. Domingue	Jewish
MURPHY, Josiah	Grenada	Anglo/Saxon
PETIT	Guadeloupe	French/Jewish
POMIÉ, Moses	Guadeloupe & St. Domingue	French/Jewish
SIMMONDS, Henri	St. Croix	Jewish
SIMON, Thomas	Porto Rico & St. Eustatius	Jewish

It was these captains and many others who, in 1803, made Charlotte Amalia the premier emporium in the Caribbean Basin and the first choice destination for political refugees and persons seeking better economic opportunities primarily from the French and the Dutch islands, and Europe. The booming trade of Charlotte Amalia was accompanied by a great demographic growth, primarily through immigration. Thus, in 1790, the port population numbered about 2500 persons and, in 1803, it rose to about 5500 persons—more than twice as many. According to the Property and Slave Head Tax List and the Free-Colored Census of 1803, Charlotte Amalia included 480 taxable private buildings and held about 1510 (27%) Europeans, 1521 (28%) free-coloreds and 2471 (45%) Africans, and.

### THE WEST AFRICAN SLAVES

Originally, the Danish slaves, West African natives, were brought as captives mostly from Frederiksborg and Christiansborg in Guinea by the Danish Company until its dissolution in 1754 and, subsequently, from other West African ports by private slave traders until 1807, when the British abolished the slave trade and applied the law with exactness in the Danish Islands during their second occupation. King Christian VII of Denmark had issued on March 16, 1792, an edict to abolish the African slave trade effective December 31, 1802. However, the effect of this edict was to greatly increase the slave trade in the Danish Islands from 1792 until 1803, after which it slowed but it did not stop, as many exceptions were tolerated until 1807. In addition, during the 1790s and the early 1800s, many immigrating Europeans and free-coloreds from the Dutch and the French islands brought some of their slaves with them to help them start a new life in Charlotte Amalia and to avoid losing them through the French Republican abolition of slavery in 1793 and 1794. Over time, from 1790 to 1803, the number of port slaves rose from 1545 to 2471 persons—1970 men, 448 women and only 53 children—but their percentage of the whole population decreased during the same period from 61% to 45%. The gender imbalance of the slaves only increased with time, going from 2.5 men per woman in 1790 to 4.4 men per woman in 1803. Also, the number of children per woman remained characteristically very low—0.07 and 0.12 child per woman in 1790 and 1803, respectively. Obviously, the living situation of the town slaves was not conducive to the establishment of families. This is in part caused by the fact that, during those years, the number of slaves per tax paying household or business in town decreased significantly from 5.3 to 2.8, which is an indication that the new Antillean immigrants brought fewer slaves per household. Evidently, over time these Charlotte Amalia slaves were used by the merchants less as trading commodities and more for business purposes as stockers, stevedores, vendors and assistant or apprentice craftsmen for boat repairs and construction, as opposed to domestic servants or agricultural workers. Unfortunately, the Danish archives do not reveal the identity of the port slaves.

## THE FREE-COLOREDS

According to the Census of 1803, the free-colored population of Charlotte Amalia, numbered only about 350 in 1790 and, subsequently, increased greatly to reach, in 1803, 1521 persons—318 men, 668 women and 535 children. Unlike the slaves, over the same thirteen-year period the population percentage of the free-coloreds doubled from about 14% to 28%. It is also striking that, unlike the adult slave population, there were many more free-colored women than men; the gender ratio of men to women increased only slightly from 0.3 in 1790 to 0.5 man per woman in 1803. And yet, only 36% of the free-colored men and 14% of the women lived with a free-colored mate. The only possible explanation for this anomaly is that the men were fighting in their respective islands, or were at sea crewing for the many brigs, schooners and sloops calling at Charlotte Amalia. The corresponding number of children per free-colored woman was low but it was much higher than for the slaves and varied slightly from 0.9 in 1790 to 1.0 in 1803. The greatest number of children per woman was attained by the native Danish free-coloreds: 1.6 children per woman. Besides being seamen, the free-colored men were carpenters, joiners, stone masons, shopkeepers, shoemakers, barbers, cigar makers, fishermen, etc., while the women were mostly seamstresses (357 women—far beyond the needed numbers for a European population of 1510), vendors, laundresses, cooks, bakers, domestic servants, etc..

Out of the 986 free-colored adults of Charlotte Amalia in 1803, only about 370 or 38% were native to the Danish West Indies. The rest of the free-colored adults, 616 or 62%, were immigrants: 61 (6%) West Africans; 261 (26%) French Antilleans—134 from Martinique, 65 from St. Domingue and 45 from Guadeloupe; 209 (21%) Dutch Antilleans—150 from Curaçao and 59 from St. Eustatius; and 84 (9%) English West Indians and North Americans—1 from Anguilla, 12 from Antigua, 5 from Bermuda, 5 from Dominica, 14 from Grenada, 4 from Jamaica, 3 from Montserrat, 9 from North America, 11 from St. Christopher, 5 from St. Lucia, 2 from St. Vincent, 1 from Tobago, 12 from the Virgin Islands.

In 1803, 7% of the free-coloreds claimed to have purchased their own freedom, 26% claimed to have been manumitted, and 67% claimed to have been born free, but only 31% had documents to prove it. Most of those undocumented free-coloreds were immigrants from the French and the Dutch islands. They were the *libres de savanne*, unofficially freed before the Revolution, as well as slaves taking advantage of the French Emancipation Proclamations in 1793, 1794. Their reasons for migrating to St. Thomas was to escape fierce fighting, a ruined economy, and, in 1802, the prospect of having to return to slavery, as decreed by First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte. Some of the few who were able to buy their own freedom were Lucia CLARK, vendor; Anthony JACOB, carpenter; Susanna JACOB, laborer; Christian JAMES, carpenter; Simon JONAS, cooper; Magdalena LAWSON, seamstress; William MILLIGAN, tailor; Maria PETERSEN, seamstress; Julianne PIETERSON, midwife; and Johannes WRIGHT, carpenter. Obviously, these were highly skilled slaves who had a chance to earn money by being farmed out by their owner.

Examples of those who were manumitted in the Danish islands and by whom follow (It should be noted that manumissions were most often granted to women by relatives, especially fathers.): Susan Margret by her father Andreas BAA; Catherine BERG by her father Christopher; Anna Johanna by her grandfather Captain Joseph B.

CORNELIUS; Elisa CRAWFORD by her father John; Bess by her father Charles DAY; Chatrina by her father Hans P. FALK; Anna by her father Capt. FARREL; Betsy by her father Mr. MACKEVOY; Johannes by William ROSS; and Jonas SIMON by his father.

According to the Property and Slave Head Tax list and the Census of 1803, 430 Charlotte Amalia free-colored households and businesses paid real property and/or slave head taxes. They owned a total of 696 slaves—569 men, 113 women and only 14 children—representing an average of 1.6 slaves per taxpayer. Only eleven free-coloreds owned more than six slaves and only one owned as many as sixteen slaves. They also owned 281 residential or commercial buildings located primarily in Savanne and Kronprindsens Quarter (62%), but also in Dronningens Quarter (24%) and in Kongens Quarter (14%). The total surface area of these properties amounted to 207,144 square feet, or an average of 740 square feet per property owner. Surprisingly, there were 1.4 times as many free-colored building owners as Europeans, but, of course, the average square footage of a European building was much larger—four times larger.

Some Charlotte Amalia free-coloreds with familiar surnames are given below together with their age, place of birth and occupation:

<b>Free-Colored Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
ALVARES, Gracia	30	Curaçao	Seamstress
ANDERSON, Fanny	20	St. Eustatius	None
ANDRÉ	18	St. Domingue	Seaman
ANDRÉE, Jean-Baptiste	25	Martinique	Butcher & Musician
ANTHONY, Anna Maria	38	St. Croix	Seamstress
ANTHONY, Maria	31	Curaçao	Vendor
BACHELIER, P. E.	22	Guadeloupe	Tailor
BAZIL, Félix	35	Guadeloupe	Fisherman
BAPTISTE, Joseph	38	St. Eustatius	Tailor
BASTIAN, Francisco	34	St. Eustatius	Hair Cutter
BASTIAN, Peter	54	Curaçao	Seaman
BENJAMIN, Susanna	35	St. Thomas	Vendor
BENJAMIN, Charles	19	St. Domingue	Carpenter
BLANCHARD, Marie	38	Guadeloupe	Seamstress
BECK, Johs.	20	Curaçao	Seaman
BENNERS, Polly	24	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
BEVERHOUDT, Anna Maria	40	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
BIRK, Anna Maria	24	St. Thomas	Seamstress
BLIDEN, Nancy	40	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
BLYDEN, Susanna	-	St. Eustatius	Bed-ridde
BRITTO, Anna M.	42	St. Thomas	Seamstress
BROWN, Anthony	30	St. Thomas	Carpenter
BUTLER, Elisabeth	40	St. Eustatius	Vendor
CARLE, Jean	40	Martinique	Cook
CASTRO, Allen de	34	Curaçao	Vendor
CASTRO, Rosa de	36	Curaçao	Vendor
CASTRO, Maria Rosa de	28	Curaçao	Seamstress
CHARLES, Jean	23	St. Domingue	Tailor
CHARLES, Nicolas	32	Curaçao	Seaman
CHRISTIAN	23	St. Thomas	Joiner
CHRISTIAN, Maria	29	Curaçao	Seamstress
COHEN, Maretje	22	Curaçao	Seamstress
COLLIN, Johanna	32	Curaçao	Vendor
CORNELIUS	53	St. Thomas	Master Mason

CROW, Elisabeth	38	St. Croix	Vendor
DANIEL, Mathias	43	Curaçao	Tailor
DAVID, Christian	26	St. Thomas	Carpenter
DOMINGO, John	33	Curaçao	Seaman
DOMINIQUE, Wilhelmine	38	Curaçao	Seaman
DUMAS, Marie Thérèse Ognalias	20	St. Domingue	Housekeeper
EVERT, Johanna Wilhemine	25	Curaçao	Seamstress
FAUCHETTE	13	Martinique	Seamstress
FELIX, Anna Bitta	26	Curaçao	Vendor
FLETCHER, Jane	40	St. Eustatius	Vendor & Nurse
FLETCHER, Thomas	20	St. Thomas	Hair Cutter
FLORES, Cathrina	37	Curaçao	Laundress
FOX, Benj.	40	Curaçao	Seaman
FRANCIS, Susanna	60	St. Thomas	Doctor
FRANÇOIS, Alexandre	44	St. Croix	Carpenter
FRANÇOIS, Jean	55	Martinique	Overseer
FRANTZ, Francisca	29	St. Thomas	Seamstress
FRIDERICH, Elmuth	40	St. Croix	Vendor
GABRIEL, Carlo	32	Curaçao	Seaman
GABRIEL	32	Martinique	Shoemaker
GALISTRO, Anthony	29	Curaçao	Shoemaker
GERMAIN, Charles	33	Martinique	Manager
GODET, Adrienne	15	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
GOMEZ, Frantz	23	Curaçao	Seaman
GOODMANN, Rachel	40	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
GORDON, William	45	St. Croix	Tailor
GRÉGOIRE, Joseph	19	Martinique	Tailor
GREGORY, Maria	25	Curaçao	Laundress
HARRY, Nicolas	26	Curaçao	Seaman
HARRY, Rebecca	23	St. Thomas	Seamstress
HENRICH, Anna S.	50	St. Thomas	Laundress
HEYLIGER, Polly	29	St. Eustatius	Rum Shop Owner
JACOB, Anthony	75	St. Thomas	Carpenter
JACOB, Petrus	49	St. Thomas	Fisherman
JAMES, Christian	42	St. Croix	Carpenter
JAMES, Ishmael	40	St. Eustatius	Tailor
JEAN-BAPTISTE	52	Martinique	Carpenter
JEAN-BAPTISTE	20	St. Domingue	Hair Cutter
JEPPE, Frantz	50	St. Thomas	Cooper
JONAS, Simon	50	St. Thomas	Cooper
JOSHUA, Lisbeth	30	St. Thomas	Seamstress
JOSEPH	25	Martinique	Cook
JOSEPH, Jean alias SORDE, Joseph	35	Martinique	Carpenter
JOSEPH, Marie	30	Guadeloupe	Seamstress
KUNTZ, Marie-Claire & 3 children	39	St. Domingue	Housekeeper
LABORDE, Marie Anne alias SAMTÉ	26	St. Domingue	Seamstress
LABORDE, Pierre	21	Martinique	Shoemaker
LAPORTE, Catherine	36	St. Domingue	Housewife
LASSEN, Johanna	38	St. Thomas	Seamstress
LAURENTZ, Stephens	23	St. Thomas	Shoe Maker
LAURENTZ, Thomas	24	St. Thomas	Joiner
LÉONARD, Pierre	26	Guadeloupe	Tailor
LINDESAY, Adriana	48	St. Eustatius	Laundress
LOPEZ, Louis	18	St. Domingue	Servant
LORAN, Charles	35	St. Thomas	Fisherman
LOUIS, John	25	St. Thomas	Carpenter

MADURO LEVY, Leonora	34	Curaçao	Laundress
MANUEL, Maria	70	St. Thomas	Seamstress
MARKU, Charles	31	St. Eustatius	Tailor
MARTIN, Henriette	15	St. Domingue	Seamstress
MARTIN, Jeronimo	40	Curaçao	Painter
MARTIN, Louise	45	Martinique	Cigar Maker
MATHIAS, Jacob	24	St. Thomas	Carpenter
MATHIAS, Jerome	40	Curaçao	Seaman
MATHIEU	21	Martinique	Tailor
MICHEL, Justa	26	Martinique	Shoemaker
MILLIGAN, William	27	St. Croix	Tailor
MULLER, Jean B.	38	Guadeloupe	Shoemaker
MURPHY alias ROSLEY, Nancy	29	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
MUSSENDER, James	33	St. Eustatius	Carpenter
PEMBERTON, Frances	39	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
PETERSEN, Maria	18	St. Thomas	Seamstress
PETRUS, Anna S.	40	St. Thomas	Seamstress
PETERSON, Anna	37	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
PHILIPPE, Marie Jeanne	28	St. Domingue	Laundress
PHILLIP, Johannes	39	St. Thomas	Carpenter
PIETERSON, Neclia	33	St. Thomas	Seamstress
PORTER, Maria	64	St. Eustatius	Baker
POUL, Francisco	20	St. Thomas	Carpenter
ROGER, Marie Thérèse	31	Guadeloupe	Cigar Maker
ROSE, Anne	25	Guadeloupe	Seamstress
ROSS, Johannes	45	St. Thomas	Wig Maker
ROSS, Nicolas	31	Curaçao	Joiner
SALOMON, Catherine	50	Guadeloupe	Laundress
SÉRAPHINE	28	St. Domingue	Seamstress
SIMON, Friderich	23	St. Croix	Hair Cutter
SIMON, Marthe	20	Martinique	Seamstress
SPENSER, Joseph	30	St. Eustatius	Hair Cutter
SYLVESTRE	13	Martinique	Tailor
TAMARYN, Sofia	26	St. Croix	Shoe Maker
TAMARYN, Susanna	33	St. Thomas	Seamstress
TESTEMAKER, Alonzo	42	Curaçao	Seaman
TESTEMAKER, Manuel	36	Curaçao	Vendor
TESTEMAKER, Maria Lucia	20	Curaçao	Vendor
VIOLET, Maria Magdalena	29	St. Eustatius	Rum Shop Owner
WADE, Nancy	21	St. Eustatius	Seamstress
WINT, John de	21	St. Thomas	Tailor
WINT, Sara de	30	St. Thomas	Housekeeper
WOOD, Anna Lisbeth	19	St. Thomas	Seamstress
WRIGHT, Johannes	30	St. John	Carpenter
XAVIER	16	Martinique	Shoemaker

## THE EUROPEANS

According to the Tax Lists, the number of Europeans in 1790 was 423 persons. Through the 1790s that number rose sharply to 1185 persons in 1800. Due to the 1801 British occupation, the number of European taxpayers decreased significantly to 894 persons in 1802 and rose again, in 1803, to reach 956 persons, including 364 men, 244 women and 348 children. In addition, since in 1803 there were as many free-colored taxpayers as non-taxpayers, it can be conservatively estimated that about 58% of the European residents, or about 554 persons, were not paying taxes. Thus, from 1790 to

1803, the total number of Europeans rose from about 670 to reach about 1510 persons, representing a slight percentage rise from 20% to 23% of the total population. In contrast to the free-coloreds, the gender ratio of the Europeans was greater than one man per woman as it varied slightly from 1.2 in 1790 to 1.5 men per woman in 1803. Also, compared to the free-coloreds, in 1803, many more Europeans lived with a mate: 40% of the men and 59% of the women. The corresponding average number of children per women was therefore significantly higher—1.4 children per woman. From the Tax List, it is clear that European women came to Charlotte Amalia primarily as wives. The only single women were widows, unmarried young Creoles or wives of men at sea as captains and traders.

Just as the free-coloreds, the Europeans were taxed for the first time in 1803 on the real property they owned. They were taxed for a total of 199 residential and commercial wooden buildings in Charlotte Amalia with a total surface area of 592,121 square feet, or an average of 2,970 square feet per building. Additionally, in 1803, 461 Europeans households and businesses in Charlotte Amalia owned 1770 slaves. This means that the average European taxpaying household or business owned 3.8 slaves, which is more than twice the average number of slaves per free-colored taxpaying household or business. About 70 Europeans owned six or more slaves and seven Europeans owned from twenty to forty-two slaves: Hercules HASSELL owned 20 slaves; Celby von HOSEA owned 26 slaves; R. D. JENNINGS, 42 slaves; Archibald KERR, 33 slaves; Mr. SCHWARTZKOPF, 21 slaves; and L. G. ULRICH, Sr., 21 slaves. It can safely be assumed that some of these Europeans, if not all, were slave traders. The other European occupations were government administrator, soldier and employees, merchant, shopkeeper, trader and member of the liberal professions— doctor, lawyer, pastor, etc..

Many, probably most, of the Europeans—Dutchmen, Frenchmen and Anglo/Saxons—came to Charlotte Amalia through the New World. However, Germans, Danes and Italians, generally came directly from Europe. Unfortunately, since no census of the Europeans was taken in 1803, their immediate origin is often not known. Given below is a list of notable Europeans, households and businesses, present in Charlotte Amalia in 1803 with surnames still in use today in the Virgin Islands of the United States, together with the composition of the households, the number of slaves, the surface area of their buildings, their origin, if known, and their ethnicity:

<b>Households &amp; Businesses</b>	<b>Family Memb.</b>	<b>Slaves</b>	<b>Prop., Feet<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>
ABBOTT, James T. (Capt.)	--	--	2473	?	Anglo/Saxon
ANDERSEN, H. T.	M,W,C	10M	8028	Denmark	Danish
ANTOINE, Pierre (Ref.)	M	6M	204	?	French
BEJAMIN, Judah	M,W,3C	6M	6010	Statia	Jewish
BENNER	M,C	3M,2C	6073	Denmark?	Danish?
BERNIER, Madame (Ref.)	--	--	--	St. Barth.	French
BLAKE, Joseph	3M,W,2C	10M,5W	1599	?	Anglo/Saxon
BONNELY, Asto M.	M,W,C	3M,W	2388	Italy?	Italian
BOVONY, Joseph	M	8M	----	Italy?	Italian
BROWN, George	--	--	2782	?	Anglo/Saxon
CAPPÉ, Simon Abraham	M,W,3C	4M	----	France?	Jewish
CASTRO, Joseph de	M	2M	----	Portugal?	Jewish
CASTRO, Samuel de	M	2M	----	Portugal?	Jewish
COHEN, Helena	W,2C	M	----	England	Jewish

FEDDER, Peter	M	7M,2W,C	6082	Denmark?	Danish
GOMEZ	M	4M,3W	8686	England	Jewish
GUMBS, Cathrine	M	13M,W	----	Antilles	French
HAGART & McBEAN	5M	7M	9725	?	Anglo/Saxon
HART, Isaac	M,C	4M,3W	899	England?	Jewish
HASSELL, Hercules	2M	15M,5W	7019	Statia	Dutch
HASSELL, Jat. Sen.	M,W,3C	11M,2W	339	Statia	Dutch
HASSELL, Jat. Lur.	--	--	2015	Statia	Dutch
HASSELL, Loury	M,W	11M,3C	----	Statia	Dutch
HAYNNES, Bernard	M,W,C	5M,C	----	?	British
HEYLIGER, Son	W	11M,4W	7748	Statia	Dutch
HEYLIGER, Lucas	M	M	441	Statia	Dutch
HOHEB, Isaac	M,W	M,W	----	Statia	Jewish
HOHEB, Samuel	M	M	----	Statia	Jewish
HOLT,	W,2C	10M,C	----	?	Anglo/Saxon
HOHEB, Benjamin	M,W,9C	5M	----	Statia	Jewish
HUBERT, Christian (Doc.)	--	M	2854	?	French
JENNINGS, Mad <sup>mc</sup> Polly (Ref.)	W	5M	1132	?	British
JONES, Susanna	M,W	6M	572	?	British
JULIEN, Abraham	M,W,3C	4M,8W	5496	St. Dom.	Jewish
KLEIN, J. Peter	M,W	5M,2W	----	Germany	German
KUNTZ (Ref.)	M	--	2015	St. Dom.	French
LABADIE & ANDUZE	M	--	6514	?	French
LANGE, Bartolomey	2M,W	12M	4402	France	French
LAWSON, Richard (Maj., Ref.)	M,W,4C	10M	7503	?	Anglo/Saxon
LEON, Esther de	W	5M,C	2511	Statia	Jewish
LEON, Jacob de	M,W	2M,2W,C	----	Statia	Jewish
LEON, Leale de	W,4C	5M	----	Statia	Jewish
LEON, Marie Anne	W	2M	----	Statia	Jewish
LEON, Salomon	M,W,4C	5M,2W	----	Statia	Jewish
LEVY, Joseph Sr.	M,W,5C	2M	----	Statia	Jewish
LEVY, Joseph Jr. (Ref.)	M,W	2M	5586	Statia	Jewish
LEVY, Joseph Doc.	M,W,2C	4M,C	----	Statia	Jewish
LEVY, Salomon Widow	W,4C	2M,W	----	Statia	Jewish
LEVY, Simmons	W	M	----	Statia	Jewish
LOPES	M	3M	13855	Curaçao?	Jewish
LOPES-DUBEC	M	3M	----	France	Jewish
LOPES & GOMEZ	--	2M	----	Curaçao?	Jewish
MADURO, Mordecai & LEVY	M,W,6C	M	----	England	Jewish
MADURO,				Curaçao	Jewish
BRANEN & LEVY	M,W,2C	M	----	?	Anglo/Saxon
MASON,				Curaçao	Jewish
HERDON & DIXON	5M	3M,2W	3719	?	Anglo/Saxon
MENDES, David	M,W	4M,2W	4004	?	Anglo/Saxon
MEYER, Doctor	M	2M,W	----	Curaçao	Jewish
MEYER, Jacob Albrecht	M,W	M	----	England	Jewish
MICHEL (Guad. Agent, Ref.)	M	--	11349	England	Jewish
MONSANTO & MENDES, J.	M	M	----	Guadeloupe	French
MONSANTO &			----	Curaçao	Jewish
			----	Curaçao	Jewish
			----	Curaçao	Jewish



MOSES, J. Widow	W,C	2M	----	Curaçao	Jewish
MORELLE (Hat Maker, Ref.)	2M,W,2C	5M	----	?	French
MÜLLER, Widow (Ref.)	--	3M	----	Germany	German
MURPHY, James	M,W,6C	8M,11W	20777	?	Anglo/Saxon
MURTAGH, Peter	M,W	5M	2333	Germany?	German
MURTAGH, Michel	M,W	8M,5W	865	Germany?	German
OLIVIER, Isydo	M	5M,W	840	?	French
OTTO, J. F.	--	--	8622	Germany?	German
PEREIRA, Adrianne	W	M	----	Curaçao	Jewish
PEREIRA, Widow	W,6C	2M,W	----	Curaçao	Jewish
PETIT, Margaretha	W,2C	W	----	France	Jewish
PHENIX, Capt. Cornel	M	2M	3240	?	British
PIETERSON, L. S.	W,6C	17M	5607	Denmark	Danish
PIETERSON, Madame	W,2C	4M	636	Denmark	Danish
QUÈTELLE, Sr. Armand	M	2M,2W	----	St. Barth.	French
ROBINSON, James (Ref.)	M	2M	----	?	Anglo/Saxon
ROSS, Zacharias Children	2C	6M,8W	----	?	Anglo/Saxon
RYAN, Thimetheus	--	12M,2W	----	?	Anglo/Saxon
SALOMON, Hannah	W	4M,W	----	Statia	Jewish
SASSO, Rebecca	W,C	4M	----	Curaçao	Jewish
SIMMONDS, Benjamin	M,W	M	----	Ven./Cur.	Jewish
SIMMONDS, Jacob	M,W,C	3M	3740	Ven./Cur.	Jewish
SIMMONDS, Jan J.	M,W,C	2M	----	Ven./Cur.	Jewish
STRICKER, Mr.	M	2M	----	Denmark?	Danish?
THIBEAU, Dr. Pierre (Ref.)	M	2M	----	?	French
ULRICH, Sr., L. J.	M,W	19M,2W	6883	Germany	German
VESSUP, Jr. W <sup>mc</sup>	M,W,2C	4M,W	1230	Denmark	Danish
VIERA, Moses	M	2M	1900	Curaçao?	Jewish
VINCENT, General (Ref.)	M	M	1633	St. Dom.	French
VALENTIN, Tho <sup>as</sup>	M	5M,W	590	?	French
WALLACE, Widow	W,4C	3M,7W	2201	?	Anglo/Saxon
WELCOME, B. D.	M	M	1031	Statia	Jewish
WEICOME, Benjamin Jr.	M,W,C	3M,3W	1777	Statia	Jewish
WELCOME, Sara	W	3M,W	----	Statia	Jewish
WINT, Children de	--	2M,6W	----	Statia	Dutch
WINT, Peter de	M,2C	5M,W	2184	Statia	Dutch
WINT, Window de	W	9M,4W	7367	Statia	Dutch
WOOD, Joh.	--	4M,2W	----	?	Anglo/Saxon
WOOD, Peter	M,W	8M,7W,C	1094	?	Anglo/Saxon
WOOD, W <sup>mc</sup>	W	M,W	----	?	Anglo/Saxon
WOOD &				?	Anglo/Saxon
MALLEVILLE	--	--	7350	Denmark	Danish

**Legend:** Ref. = Name given by a free-colored as reference for good conduct; Capt. = Captain; Maj. = Major; Doc. = Medical Doctor; M = Man; W = Woman; C = Child; St. Barth. = St. Barthélemy; St. Dom. = St. Domingue; St. Mart. = St. Martin; Statia = St. Eustatius; Ven./Cur. = Venezuela/Curaçao; Anglo/Saxon = English, Irish, Scottish, or North American.