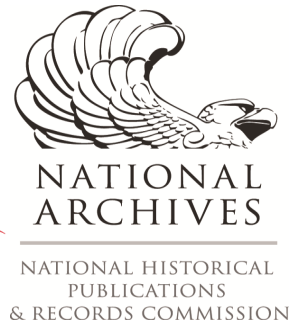


**Title:** Abolitionist Elihu Embree

**Creator:** Educator in Johnson City



### Standards:

**8.43:** Analyze the significance of leading abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, **Elihu Embree**, and Harriet Tubman, and the methods they used to spread the movement.

### Materials:

- Primary source
- Graphic organizer

### Primary Sources

1. "Address of the Editor" from *The Emancipator*, Volume 1, April 30, 1820: <https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15138coll18/id/3574/rec/2>
  - Two versions of this primary source have been provided at the end of this document: a true, exact transcription of the excerpt from the article, and an adapted transcription that standardizes spelling and grammar, as well as simplifying the language used. Use either version at your discretion.

### Activity Instructions:

- Print and distribute the primary source. A true transcription and adapted transcription have been provided, either may be used for this activity.
- Distribute the graphic organizer.
- After students have read the excerpt, they can answer the questions on the graphic organizer.

Answer the questions below with complete sentences.

<b>Who?</b> Who is the editor of this paper?	
<b>What?</b> What is the editor's main goal in publishing this paper?	
<b>When?</b> When was this paper first published?	
<b>Where?</b> Where was the paper published?	
<b>Why?</b> Why are the paper and its editor important?	



# THE EMANCIPATOR.

Vol. I.]

JONESBOROUGH, APRIL 30, 1820.

[No. 1.]

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY ELIHU EMBREE, AT \$1 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

## ADDRESS, OF THE EDITOR.

The EMANCIPATOR will be published monthly in *Jonesborough, Ten.* by ELIHU EMBREE, on a fine superroyal sheet of paper, in octava form, at *One Dollar* per annum, payable on receipt of the first number.

This paper is especially designed by the editor to advocate the abolition of slavery, and to be a repository of tracts on that interesting and important subject. It will contain all the necessary information that the editor can obtain of the progress of the abolition of the slavery of the descendants of Africa; together with a concise history of their introduction into slavery, collected from the best authorities.

The constitutions and proceedings of the several benevolent societies in the United States and elsewhere who have had this grand object in view, will be carefully selected and published in the *Emancipator*.

A correspondence between those societies, and between individuals in different parts of the nation on the subject of emancipation, will be kept up through the medium of this paper by inserting in its pages all interesting communications, letters, &c. that may come to the knowledge of the editor.

The speeches of those who have been and are eminently advocating this glorious cause, either in the congress of the U. S. the state legislatures, or in the parliaments and courts of other nations, will be strictly attended to.

Biographical sketches of the lives of those who have been eminent in this cause, will also occasionally find a place in this work.

A portion of this paper is intended to be devoted as a history of the abolition of the African slave trade, in every part of the world, from its first dawn, down to the present times.

In the prosecution of this work the editor professes that he expects (like other periodical editors) to live much upon the borrow; and to make use of such

materials as he may find in his way, suited to his object, without being very particular to take up much time or room in acknowledging a loan, unless he may think it necessary, willing that others should use the same freedom with him, & hoping that by offering such a fair exchange, such borrowing will be thought no robbery.

Communications on the subject, and materials for the work are solicited and will be thankfully received both from societies and individuals friendly to the abolition of slavery. Such communications, if approved of by the editor, will find a hearty welcome in the *Emancipator*.

The Manumission Society of Tenn. in particular, it is expected will afford many tracts on the subject of slavery, which the editor assures them he will feel inclined to respect; and where his judgment should not otherwise dictate, will give them an early and gratuitous insertion. They will find in the *Emancipator* a true chronicle of the proceedings of that benevolent society as far as the editor is enabled—And for this purpose the clerks of the conventions, and of each branch of the society are requested to forward from time to time true copies of all their minutes, which may not be really improper to publish (and it is hoped there will be none such) together with the names of their members, their places of residence, &c. all which particulars we are of opinion will not be unprofitable to the cause of abolition to be published.

Letters from one individual to another, with the names of both, we think will be often beneficial to be published. If they do nothing more they will shew that all are not asleep nor dumb to the cries of suffering humanity.

Those who have had, or may have law suits on hand for the freedom of such as are unlawfully held in bondage, are desired to forward the true history of the facts, their progress, final decision, &c. with the places of residence and names of plaintiff's and defendant's, with eve-

A.

"The Emancipator"

Located in Tennessee State Library and Archives.



ry interesting particular, and they shall find in the *Emancipator* a true repository.

Altho the editor is as far from being a man of leisure as any in his acquaintance and not the owner of the office where this paper will be printed, and therefore shall have to hire the printing of it; and altho he has spent several thousand dollars already in some small degree abolishing, and in endeavoring to facilitate the general abolition of Slavery—yet he feels not satisfied without still continuing to throw in his mite, hoping that if the weight of it should not at present be felt, that when the scale comes nearly to a preponderancy, it will more sensibly be perceived, and in some small degree hasten an even balance of equal rights to the now neglected sons of Africa—

And as it will be at considerable trouble and expence that this work will be published, agreeably to the editor's intentions, it is hoped that none who have any love for African liberty, will think hard of paying \$1 annually to the support of the only paper of this kind in the United States. And as the sum is too small and the income by no means expected to be sufficient to warrant the editor in travelling over the country to procure subscribers, he takes the liberty of sending the *Emancipator* to a good many whose names and places of residence he has become acquainted with, without their having subscribed. And he requests, and from the nature of the work, he will expect that those to whom they are sent, will, on receiving the first number, and having time to peruse it, remit to the editor, by mail or otherwise, *One Dollar* in some good current bank paper; or if they do not wish it continued, will carefully wrap it up in a separate paper to preserve it from being injured, and direct it to the editor at *Embre's Ironworks*.

All communications by mail to the editor must be directed as follows—*Elihu Embree, post-master, Embree's Ironworks, Sullivan County, Tennessee*—By this mean the postage will be free, both to and from the editor; the government bearing the expence, as it righteously ought, of distributing these communications through the country, for the purpose of preparing the public mind for a practical reform from imposing uncondition-

al slavery on a portion of its subjects.—

It is intended that each number bear date the last day of each month.

Those who procure 12 subscribers and pay for them shall be entitled to one gratis.

FROM THE EAST TENNESSEE PATRIOT.  
Manumission Society.

MODERN LISTNER TO HIS  
CORRESPONDENT.  
No. 5.

SIR,

Since the receipt of your favor of August last, I have been listening with some attention to the different observations which have been made, and are still making on the subject of slavery, and on what is to be done in the critical circumstance of having in the bosom of our country, a kind of human beings, degraded, for the most part, far below the dignity of man, in a state of nature, and many of them rising very little higher in the scale of being, than what we hear described of the Owrang-Outang.

From what I can discover, it appears to be the general opinion of the citizens of the United States, from Maine to Georgia, that slavery is wrong—that it is a national evil; and that, to avert the visitation of retributive justice, something is necessary to be done; but what that something is, seems to be a subject of much discussion among the people.

Many who acknowledge slavery to be a moral evil, and that it is criminal, both in a national, and in an individual point of view, propose this question: "what shall we do with them?" And then add, "It will not do to liberate them in their ignorant and savage state; that it would be better to continue them in a state of perpetual bondage, than to free them, unless they were to be immediately colonized in their own country: for if they were to continue among us, we should become, in a few ages, an entire mixed race by marriages, and by illicit connexions; besides the humiliating circumstance of their coming to an equality with ourselves, which no person of spirit can anticipate, but with abhorrence."

In answer to these insurmountable difficulties, it has been observed, "that as slavery is a moral evil, it ought to be removed as speedily as possible, and trust

"The Emancipator"

Located in Tennessee State Library and Archives.



**Transcription** of excerpts of “The Emancipator”:  
Located in Tennessee State Library and Archives.

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JONESBOROUGH, APRIL 30, 1820

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Altho the editor is far from being a man of leisure as any in his acquaintance and not the owner of the office where this paper will be printed, and therefore shall have to hire the printing of it; and altho he has spent several thousand dollars already in some small degree abolishing, and in endeavoring to facilitate the general abolition of Slavery— yet he feels not satisfied without still continuing to throw in his mite, hoping that if the weight of it should not at present be felt, that when the scale comes nearly to a preponderancy, it will more sensibly be perceived, and in some small degree hasten an even balance of equal rights to the now neglected sons of Africa-

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**Adapted transcription** of excerpts of “The Emancipator”:

Located in Tennessee State Library and Archives.

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JONESBOROUGH, APRIL 30, 1820

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Although the editor is far from being a rich man and is not the owner of the office where this paper will be printed, he therefore will have to pay for the printing of the paper; and although he has spent several thousand dollars already in some small degree abolishing, and in endeavoring to facilitate the general abolition of slavery—he does not feel satisfied unless he continues to do what he can, hoping that if the weight of it should not at present be felt, that when the scale comes nearly to a greater importance, it will more sensibly be perceived, and in some small degree hasten an even balance of equal rights to the now neglected sons of Africa—

And as it will be at considerable trouble and expense that this work will be published, agreeably to the editor’s intentions, it is hoped that no one who has any love for African liberty will think it difficult to pay \$1 annually to the support of the only paper of its kind in the United States. . .