- 1 SJR93
- 2 192710-3
- 3 By Senators Figures, Williams, Albritton, Allen, Beasley,
- Blackwell, Brewbaker, Bussman, Chambliss, Coleman-Madison,
- 5 Dial, Dunn, Glover, Hightower, Holley, Holtzclaw, Livingston,
- 6 Marsh, McClendon, Melson, Orr, Pittman, Reed, Sanders,
- 7 Sanford, Scofield, Shelnutt, Singleton, Smith, Smitherman,
- 8 Stutts, Waggoner, Ward and Whatley
- 9 RFD:
- 10 First Read: 08-MAR-18

192710-3:n:03/08/2018:DSM/th LSA2018-1234R2

8 SUPPORTING THE FINDING OF THE CLOTILDA SHIP AND
9 PRESERVING AFRICATOWN.

2.0

WHEREAS, shipwreck remains discovered in Baldwin County in January 2018 were initially believed to be the Clotilda, the last known ship to bring enslaved Africans to the United States; on Sunday, July 8, 1860, the Clotilda sailed into Mobile Bay with 110 African men, women, and children on board; this landing occurred 52 years after the United States abolished the international slave trade; and

WHEREAS, the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) is working with the National Park Service (NPS), SEARCH, Inc., and the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) concerning the archaeological investigation; in collaboration with the Slave Wrecks Project (SWP), these entities determined that the discovered vessel is, in fact, not the Clotilda; this discovery and examination have powerfully reconnected the story of Clotilda to a national and international audience; this attention will be the start of a renewed effort to find the Clotilda; and

WHEREAS, the young Africans of the Clotilda established the Africatown settlement in 1866 as the first town founded, continuously occupied, and controlled by blacks in the United States; by the 1890s, Africatown consisted of about 30 homes; and

WHEREAS, the residents of Africatown owned land, became United States citizens in 1868, continued to practice their traditional religions, and built churches and graveyards as the settlement expanded; the citizens of the tight-knit community continued to dream of returning to Africa; and

WHEREAS, by the 1880s Africatown was home to a second generation that had never been to Africa but knew the stories of their ancestors about the land of abundance and beauty; even after the last survivors of the Clotilda died, the descendants, numbering in the thousands, continued to carry the legacy of pride, distinctiveness, and attachment to Africa; and

WHEREAS, the men and women of the Clotilda who lived and died in Africatown on their own terms, have a distinctive place in United States history; those still living in Africatown share with their descendants a sense of belonging to a small town with no equivalent in this country; and

WHEREAS, the discovery of the wreckage and the ongoing search for the Clotilda bring the significance of this historical chapter in Alabama history to the forefront; it is highly appropriate to commend, support, and encourage the important efforts of AHC, NPS, NMAAHC, SWP, and SEARCH, Inc.,

in this archaeological investigation and collaboration to

preserve and promote this extraordinary historic treasure; now
therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, BOTH HOUSES THEREOF CONCURRING, That we commend and support the research efforts coordinated by the Alabama Historical Commission, in collaboration with the National Park Service, SEARCH, Inc., the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, and the Slave Wrecks Project, relating to the Clotilda and the preservation of the heritage of Africatown.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That by copy of this resolution, those involved in this historically and economically significant undertaking are highly commended for their dedicated efforts and encouraged to continue.