

I am a Pulo, born in 1762 in what is now Guinea. My father was the Islamic ruler of a religious kingdom. After studying at Timbuktu, I became a colonel in my father's army.

In 1788, I was ambushed and sold first to British slavers, later to Colonel Thomas Foster, a plantation owner in Mississippi.

A letter I wrote in Arabic to my family in 1826 eventually led to my freedom. The sultan of Morocco learned of the letter and offered to pay for my release.

In 1828, I was freed by order of President John Quincy Adams and sailed to Liberia at the age of 67. My life's story is captured in my autobiography and the film, *Prince Among Slaves*.

INFO SOURCE: *Prince Among Slaves*. DVD Unity Productions, 2011

PHOTO SOURCE: princeamongslaves.org

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I am a Pulo, born in 1770 in northern Senegal into an aristocratic Muslim family. I attended Qur'anic schools and became a scholar and a trader.

I was captured and enslaved by a Christian in South Carolina. I ran away, was caught and jailed. I filled the walls of my cell with pleas in Arabic to be freed. I was bought by a man from North Carolina. In 1831, I wrote my autobiography in Arabic.

INFO SOURCE: Diouf, Sylviane, *Servants of Allah: African Muslims Enslaved in the Americas*. New York: University Press, 2013

PHOTO SOURCE: backstoryradio.org

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I am a Pulo, born into a prominent family in what is now Senegal. I learned to read and write in Arabic and worked as a trader and teacher.

In 1731, I was captured and transported to Annapolis, Maryland. I was enslaved for two years on a tobacco plantation. I ran away and was caught. Through hard work and luck, I gained my freedom in 1733. Before I returned home, I traveled to England where I helped Britain understand West African culture and Islam. My biography, published in 1734, is one of the earliest accounts of the life of an African caught in the transatlantic slave trade. William Bath's famous portrait of me shows me as I wished to be painted, in West African dress.

INFO SOURCE: Austin, Allan. *African Muslims in Antebellum America*. Routledge, 1997

PHOTO SOURCE: wikipedia.org

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I am a Pulo, captured in Mali in the 1760s. I was captured when I was about fourteen years old and enslaved first in the Bahamas before being sold and sent to St. Simons Island in Georgia.

The story of my early life was recorded by the man who enslaved me, James H. Couper. I remained a devout Muslim all my life.

The image here is not me but someone I was said to resemble.

INFO SOURCE: Austin, Allan. *African Muslims in Antebellum America*. Routledge, 1997

PHOTO SOURCE: arabsinamerica.unc.edu

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I am a Pulo, born in 1736 in what is now Guinea. I speak Pulaar, Arabic and English.

At 16 years, I was captured and brought to Maryland where I was enslaved by the Beall family. Forty years later, I bought my freedom.

I was highly regarded in my Georgetown community in Washington, DC for my business enterprises. I remained a devout Muslim all my life.

INFO SOURCE: Johnston, James. *From Slave Ship to Harvard: Yarrow and the History of a African American Family*. Fordham University Press; 2015
PHOTO SOURCE: commons.wikimedia.org

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I was born in Sudan in the 1830s. I was a care-free, adventurous and much-loved child. When I was about fourteen, I was enslaved and taken to North Africa.

I was sold many times. I traveled to Mecca, Turkey and was finally freed in Russia. There I entered the service of a Russian prince. Under the laws of that empire I could not be enslaved; and his excellency notified me, on my arrival at the capital, that I was free.

I toured Europe and spoke seven languages. I converted to Christianity and was given the name Nicholas. I voluntarily came to the U.S., and became a teacher in Detroit, Michigan. I fought for the Union Army in the Civil War. I published my autobiography in 1873 under the name Nicholas Said.

INFO SOURCE: Austin, Allan. *African Muslims in Antebellum America*. Routledge, 1997
PHOTO SOURCE: muslimsofusa.com

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I am a Pulo. I was born in an Islamic kingdom about 1770 in what is now Guinea. I came from a well respected family and achieved a high degree of education.

I was captured in West Africa, endured the Middle Passage and enslaved first in the Bahamas and later on the rice plantation of Thomas Spalding in Georgia. I practiced Islam all my life. I owned a Koran and wrote an Islamic manuscript in Arabic which included the call to prayer. As I died I uttered the *shahada*.

The photo you see is a page from my diary.

INFO SOURCE: Diouf, Sylviane, *Servants of Allah: African Muslims Enslaved in the Americas*. New York: University Press, 2013
PHOTO SOURCE: arabsinamerica.unc.edu

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