

**REPARATIONS LITIGATION DOSSIER ON INSTITUTIONS,  
CORPORATIONS, FAMILIES, MUSEUMS AND GOVERNMENTS  
HISTORICALLY LINKED TO THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE,  
COLONIAL EXPLOITATION AND THE LOOTING OF AFRICAN  
CULTURAL HERITAGE**



**Pan-African  
Progressive Front**

*A Formal Legal and Policy Annex for Use by Individuals, African Governments,  
Pan-African Organisations and African Diaspora Groups in the Submission of  
Reparations Claims to Governments of Former Colonial and Slave-Trading  
Powers*

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Compiled by: Pan-African Progressive Front | For Advocacy, Academic and  
Legal Use |

*Pan-African Reparations Documentation Series*

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## Editorial Note on Hyperlinks

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All **hyperlinks** in this dossier have been standardised to use stable root-domain URLs- the main homepage of each institution, parliament, archive, or database. Deep sub-page paths (such as specific ministry sub-folders) have been deliberately avoided because government websites routinely restructure their sub-directories with each new administration, causing deep links to break. Root domains are permanent and will always redirect you to the correct starting point. For Wikipedia links (used for historical entities that have no living institutional website), the articles cited are well-established, heavily sourced, and stable. Where an institution has published a specific report or statement relevant to slavery or colonial history, that exact stable URL is provided alongside the root domain.

It should also be noted that some websites may be subject *to geographic access restrictions (geofencing)*. Where access is limited, the institution's name can be searched independently using a standard search engine to locate the appropriate website or alternative access points.

## Preamble and Scope of this Document

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This dossier constitutes a formal research and legal policy annex designed to assist Individuals, African governments, Pan-African organisations, civil society bodies, and African diaspora groups in constructing, supporting, and submitting reparations claims against states, institutions, corporations, and families that historically benefited from the transatlantic slave trade, colonial exploitation, and the systematic looting of African cultural heritage. It is intended to function as a primary reference document in formal advocacy and litigation processes.

The transatlantic slave trade, which operated from approximately 1500 to 1900, constitutes one of the largest forced migrations and systems of racialised labour exploitation in recorded human history. Scholarly consensus, anchored in the [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database \(TASTD\)](#), estimates that approximately **12.5 million** African men, women and children were forcibly transported across the Atlantic, of whom an estimated **1.8 million** perished during the Middle Passage alone.

This document is organised into eleven principal sections: governments and state institutions; slave ports; trading companies; banks and financial institutions; plantation-owning families; museums holding looted artifacts; universities; legal avenues; scale of harm; practical deployment; and pan-African advocacy instruments. Where historical facts are well-documented, this dossier cites established scholarship, parliamentary records, and archival sources. Where estimates are disputed or unverifiable, that is stated explicitly. This document does not substitute for legal counsel.

## SECTION 1: GOVERNMENTS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS HISTORICALLY INVOLVED IN SLAVERY OR COLONIAL EXPLOITATION

The following entries address national governments whose state apparatus directly organised, licensed, enforced, and profited from the slave trade and colonial exploitation. These are the most significant primary respondents in any formal reparations submission.

### **Entry 1 — United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

[UK Government \(gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk). Historical Role: The British state was the world's most prolific national organiser of the transatlantic slave trade (1700–1807), transporting 3.1 million enslaved Africans. At Emancipation in 1833, the British government paid £20 million to slave-owners — financed by a public loan not fully repaid until 2015. The [National Archives T71 Slave Compensation Commission records](#) document every payment made to slaveholders. British colonial rule across Africa lasted until the 1960s and involved land dispossession, forced labour, and colonial massacres including the [Mau Mau suppression \(Wikipedia\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database \(ucl.ac.uk/lbs\)](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs); [National Archives, Kew \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](https://nationalarchives.gov.uk). Where to Submit Claims: [HM Treasury \(gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk); [UK FCDO \(gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk); [UK Parliament \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk); [UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism \(ohchr.org\)](https://www.ohchr.org).

### **Entry 2 — French Republic**

[Government of France \(gouvernement.fr\)](https://www.gouvernement.fr). Historical Role: France transported 1.4 million enslaved Africans and maintained plantation economies in the Caribbean. France's particular liability includes: (1) the [Haiti indemnity \(1825–1947\) — \\$115 billion present-day value \(New York Times, 2022\)](#); (2) the [Code Noir \(1685\) \(Wikipedia\)](#), which legally codified the treatment of enslaved people in French colonies; (3) the indigénat system. French colonial Africa encompassed Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin, Mauritania, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia. Evidence: [Sarr-Savoy Report \(2018\) \(restitutionreport2018.com\)](https://www.restitutionreport2018.com); [New York Times 'The Ransom' \(2022\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale \(assemblee-nationale.fr\)](https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr); [French Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(diplomatie.gouv.fr\)](https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr).

### **Entry 3 — Kingdom of the Netherlands**

[Government of the Netherlands \(government.nl\)](https://www.government.nl). Historical Role: The Dutch state enslaved 550,000 Africans transported by the WIC. Dutch colonial slavery was abolished only in 1863. In December 2022, the Dutch government [issued a formal state apology for Dutch slavery \(government.nl\)](#) and announced a [€200 million fund for awareness and reconciliation \(government.nl\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(government.nl\)](https://www.government.nl); [Dutch Parliament \(tweedekamer.nl\)](https://www.tweedekamer.nl); [Government of Suriname \(gov.sr\)](https://www.gov.sr).

### **Entry 4 — Portuguese Republic**

[Government of Portugal \(portugal.gov.pt\)](https://www.portugal.gov.pt). Historical Role: Portugal was the first European colonial power and the largest national organiser of the Atlantic slave trade (5.8 million enslaved Africans per [TASTD](#)). The Portuguese colonial empire in Africa lasted until 1975

(Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe), with forced labour (contrato) persisting into the 1960s. Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database \(slavevoyages.org\)](https://slavevoyages.org/); [Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino \(digitalq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt\)](https://digitalq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt/). Where to Submit Claims: [Assembleia da República \(parlamento.pt\)](https://parlamento.pt/); [Portuguese Government \(portugal.gov.pt\)](https://portugal.gov.pt/).

### **Entry 5 — Kingdom of Spain**

[Government of Spain \(lamoncloa.gob.es\)](https://lamoncloa.gob.es/). Historical Role: Spain maintained slave plantation economies in Cuba (until 1886) and Puerto Rico (until 1873) longer than any other major colonial power, and administered the [Asiento \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asiento) slave-supply monopoly. Primary Archive: [Archivo General de Indias, Seville \(culturaydeporte.gob.es\)](https://culturaydeporte.gob.es/). Where to Submit Claims: [Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(exteriores.gob.es\)](https://exteriores.gob.es/); [Congreso de los Diputados \(congreso.es\)](https://congreso.es/).

### **Entry 6 — Kingdom of Belgium**

[Government of Belgium \(belgium.be\)](https://belgium.be/). Historical Role: Belgium's colonial liability relates to the [Congo Free State \(1885–1908\) \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congo_Free_State_(1885-1908)), personally owned by [King Leopold II \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Leopold_II), where rubber extraction through systematic terror caused an estimated 1–10 million deaths. Belgium also colonised Rwanda and Burundi; Belgian ethnic categorisation policies in Rwanda contributed to conditions for the 1994 genocide. Belgium issued a partial apology in 2021 and returned a tooth of [Patrice Lumumba \(The Guardian\)](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jul/21/belgium-returns-tooth-of-patrice-lumumba) to his family. Evidence: [Adam Hochschild, King Leopold's Ghost \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Hochschild). Where to Submit Claims: [Belgian Federal Parliament \(lachimbre.be\)](https://lachimbre.be/); [Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(diplomatie.belgium.be\)](https://diplomatie.belgium.be/); [Government of the DRC \(gouvernement.cd\)](https://gouvernement.cd/); [International Court of Justice \(icj-cij.org\)](https://www.icj-cij.org/).

### **Entry 7 — Federal Republic of Germany**

[Government of Germany \(bundesregierung.de\)](https://bundesregierung.de/). Historical Role: Germany's colonial empire (1884–1919) encompassed German East Africa (Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi), Namibia, Cameroon, and Togo. The most significant atrocity was the [genocide of the Herero and Nama peoples of Namibia, 1904–1908 \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/genocide_of_the_Herero_and_Nama_peoples_of_Namibia,_1904-1908), the first genocide of the twentieth century, killing an estimated 65,000–80,000 Herero and 10,000 Nama. In 2021, Germany [formally recognised the Namibian genocide \(auswaertiges-amt.de\)](https://auswaertiges-amt.de/) and agreed to a €1.1 billion development fund. Evidence: [German Ministry of Foreign Affairs genocide recognition statement \(2021\) \(auswaertiges-amt.de\)](https://auswaertiges-amt.de/). Where to Submit Claims: [German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(auswaertiges-amt.de\)](https://auswaertiges-amt.de/); [Bundestag \(bundestag.de\)](https://bundestag.de/); [Government of Namibia \(gov.na\)](https://gov.na/).

### **Entry 8 — Italian Republic**

[Government of Italy \(governo.it\)](https://governo.it/). Historical Role: Italy's colonial empire encompassed Libya (1911–1943), Eritrea (1882–1941), Italian Somaliland (1889–1941), and occupied Ethiopia (1935–1941). Italian colonial rule in Libya involved mass killings, deportations, and poison gas. Italy and Libya signed a [Treaty of Friendship in 2008 \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Friendship_in_2008) providing \$5 billion in infrastructure investment — the first such bilateral colonial reparation agreement.

Evidence: [Treaty of Friendship \(2008\) \(Wikipedia\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(esteri.it\)](#); [Italian Parliament \(parlamento.it\)](#).

### **Entry 9 — United States of America**

[U.S. Federal Government \(usa.gov\)](#). Historical Role: The United States enslaved 4 million people at the time of the Civil War. The US has never issued a formal national apology for slavery. The proposed [H.R. 40 Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African Americans \(congress.gov\)](#) has been introduced repeatedly since 1989 without enactment. The [California Reparations Task Force \(reparations.ca.gov\)](#) issued a comprehensive report in 2023 recommending direct payments. Evidence: [California Reparations Task Force Report \(PDF, 2023\) \(reparations.ca.gov\)](#); [Ta-Nehisi Coates, 'The Case for Reparations' \(The Atlantic, 2014\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [U.S. Congress — H.R. 40 \(congress.gov\)](#); [Inter-American Commission on Human Rights \(oas.org\)](#).

### **Entry 10 — Kingdom of Denmark**

[Government of Denmark \(stm.dk\)](#). Historical Role: Denmark colonised the West Indies (present-day U.S. Virgin Islands), transported 100,000 enslaved Africans, and maintained forts on the Gold Coast (Ghana) including [Christiansborg Castle at Accra \(Wikipedia\)](#). Denmark was the first European state formally to abolish the slave trade by decree (1792, effective 1803). Evidence: [Rigsarkivet — Danish National Archives \(rigsarkivet.dk\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(um.dk\)](#); [Folketing — Danish Parliament \(ft.dk\)](#).

### **Entry 11 — Kingdom of Sweden**

[Government of Sweden \(government.se\)](#). Historical Role: Sweden participated in the slave trade through the [Swedish Africa Company \(Wikipedia\)](#) and held Saint-Barthélemy (1784–1878) as a free port used by slave traders. Sweden has not issued a formal apology. Evidence: [Riksarkivet — Swedish National Archives \(riksarkivet.se\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(government.se\)](#); [Riksdag — Swedish Parliament \(riksdagen.se\)](#).

## SECTION 2: MAJOR EUROPEAN SLAVE PORTS GROUPED BY COUNTRY

The following entries document the principal European port cities through which enslaved Africans were shipped across the Atlantic. Evidence draws throughout from the [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database \(slavevoyages.org\)](https://slavevoyages.org).

### 2.1 Portugal

#### **Entry 12 — Lisbon (Lisboa)**

Country: Portugal. Historical Role: Primary hub of the earliest organised European slave trade, beginning in the 1440s. The Casa da Guiné (later Casa da Índia) licensed and taxed the slave trade from Lisbon. Approximate Time Period: 1441–1870. Estimated Scale: 5.8 million enslaved persons (the largest national total per [TASTD](#)). Primary Archive: [Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino](#); [Arquivo Nacional Torre do Tombo \(digitalq.arquivos.pt\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assembleia da República \(parlamento.pt\)](#); [Portuguese Government — Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros \(portugal.gov.pt\)](#).

#### **Entry 13 — Porto**

Country: Portugal. Historical Role: Secondary commercial centre for the Portuguese slave trade; Porto merchants financed slave ships and Brazilian plantations. Approximate Time Period: 1500–1850. Primary Archive: [Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino \(digitalq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assembleia da República \(parlamento.pt\)](#); [Portuguese Government \(portugal.gov.pt\)](#).

### 2.2 Britain

#### **Entry 14 — Bristol**

Country: United Kingdom. Historical Role: Dominant English slave-trading port in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Bristol merchants organised an estimated 2,100 slaving voyages transporting 500,000 enslaved Africans. [Edward Colston \(Wikipedia\)](#), Deputy Governor of the [Royal African Company \(Wikipedia\)](#), donated slave-trade profits to Bristol civic institutions. The toppling of his statue in 2020 catalysed a national debate on reckoning. Approximate Time Period: **1698–1807**. Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#); [Bristol Record Office](#); [Society of Merchant Venturers \(merchantventurers.com\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Bristol City Council \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#); [UK Parliament \(parliament.uk\)](#); [UK FCDO \(gov.uk\)](#).

#### **Entry 15 — Liverpool**

Country: United Kingdom. Historical Role: The world's largest slaving port by the 1780s. Liverpool merchants organised an estimated 5,300 slaving voyages transporting 1.4 million enslaved Africans. Approximate Time Period: 1700–1807. Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#); [Liverpool Record Office \(liverpool.gov.uk\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Liverpool City Council \(liverpool.gov.uk\)](#); [UK Parliament \(parliament.uk\)](#).

#### **Entry 16 — London**

Country: United Kingdom. Historical Role: The financial and administrative centre of British slavery — home to the [Royal African Company \(Wikipedia\)](#), [Lloyd's of London \(lloyds.com\)](#) (which insured slave ships), the [Bank of England \(bankofengland.co.uk\)](#), and the parliamentary institutions that legalised and ultimately abolished the trade. Approximate Time Period: 1600–1833. Evidence: [National Archives T70 series \(Royal African Company\)](#); [National Archives T71 \(Slave Compensation records\)](#); [Bank of England slavery research \(bankofengland.co.uk\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [UK Parliament](#); [HM Treasury](#); [Corporation of the City of London \(cityoflondon.gov.uk\)](#).

## 2.3 France

### **Entry 17 — Nantes**

Country: France. Historical Role: The largest French slave port. See also: [Nantes in the slave trade \(Wikipedia\)](#). 1,714 slaving voyages (1707–1830) transporting 450,000 enslaved Africans. Primary Archive: [Archives Municipales de Nantes \(archives.nantes.fr\)](#). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale \(assemblee-nationale.fr\)](#); [French Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(diplomatie.gouv.fr\)](#).

### **Entry 18 — Bordeaux**

Country: France. Historical Role: France's second most significant slave-trading port; 400 slaving voyages (1672–1815). Primary Archive: [Archives Départementales de la Gironde \(archives.gironde.fr\)](#). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale](#); [French Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

### **Entry 19 — La Rochelle**

Country: France. Historical Role: The third principal French slaving port; **440** voyages transporting **120,000** enslaved Africans (1643–1793). See: [La Rochelle slave trade \(Wikipedia\)](#). Primary Archive: [Archives Nationales, Paris \(archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale](#); [French Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

## 2.4 Netherlands

### **Entry 20 — Amsterdam**

Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Commercial capital of the Dutch Atlantic empire and headquarters of the [Dutch West India Company \(Wikipedia\)](#); 550,000 enslaved Africans transported. In December 2022, the Dutch government [issued a formal state apology for Dutch slavery](#). Primary Archive: [Nationaal Archief \(nationaalarchief.nl\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(government.nl\)](#); [Tweede Kamer — Dutch Parliament \(tweedekamer.nl\)](#).

### **Entry 21 — Middelburg**

Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Base of the [Middelburg Commercial Company \(Wikipedia\)](#); **100+** *slaving* voyages (1720–1755) transporting **40,000** enslaved Africans.

Primary Archive: [Zeeuws Archief \(zeeuwsarchieff.nl\)](http://zeeuwsarchieff.nl). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

## 2.5 Spain

### **Entry 22 — Cadiz and Seville**

Country: Spain. Historical Role: Cadiz was the principal port through which the [Asiento \(Wikipedia\)](#) — the state slave-supply monopoly — was administered. Seville was the seat of the Casa de Contratación, the body that regulated all colonial commerce, including the slave trade. Primary Archive: [Archivo General de Indias, Seville \(culturaydeporte.gob.es\)](http://culturaydeporte.gob.es). Where to Submit Claims: [Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(exteriores.gob.es\)](http://exteriores.gob.es); [Congreso de los Diputados \(congreso.es\)](http://congreso.es).

## 2.6 Denmark

### **Entry 23 — Copenhagen**

Country: Denmark. Historical Role: Metropolitan centre of the Danish Atlantic empire; headquarters of the [Danish West India and Guinea Company \(Wikipedia\)](#); 100,000 enslaved Africans transported; maintained [Christiansborg Castle at Accra \(Wikipedia\)](#). Primary Archive: [Rigsarkivet — Danish National Archives \(rigsarkivet.dk\)](http://rigsarkivet.dk). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(um.dk\)](http://um.dk); [Folketing — Danish Parliament \(ft.dk\)](http://ft.dk).

## 2.7 Sweden

### **Entry 24 — Gothenburg**

Country: Sweden. Historical Role: The [Swedish Africa Company \(Wikipedia\)](#) (1649) established Fort Carolusborg on the Gold Coast, present-day Ghana. Sweden also held Saint-Barthélemy (1784–1878) as a free port used by slave traders. Primary Archive: [Riksarkivet — Swedish National Archives \(riksarkivet.se\)](http://riksarkivet.se). Where to Submit Claims: [Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(government.se\)](http://government.se); [Riksdag — Swedish Parliament \(riksdagen.se\)](http://riksdagen.se).

## 2.8 Germany (Brandenburg-Prussia)

### **Entry 25 — Emden (Brandenburg Africa Company)**

Country: Germany. Historical Role: The [Brandenburg Africa Company \(Wikipedia\)](#) (1682), chartered by the Hohenzollern dynasty, transported an estimated 17,000–30,000 enslaved Africans (1682–1721) and established Gross Friedrichsburg fort on the Gold Coast (modern Ghana). Primary Archive: [Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv — Prussian Secret State Archives \(gsta.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de\)](http://gsta.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(auswaertiges-amt.de\)](http://auswaertiges-amt.de); [Bundestag \(bundestag.de\)](http://bundestag.de).

## SECTION 3: SLAVE TRADING COMPANIES AND MERCHANT HOUSES

The following entries document named companies and merchant houses that directly operated in the slave trade. The principal reference databases are the [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database \(slavevoyages.org\)](https://slavevoyages.org) and the [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database \(ucl.ac.uk/lbs\)](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs).

### 3.1 British Companies and Merchant Houses

#### **Entry 26 — Royal African Company (RAC)**

[Royal African Company \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Chartered by Charles II in 1672; held the English Crown's monopoly on West African trade; transported 100,000 enslaved Africans, branding its cargo with the letters 'DY' (Duke of York). Approximate Time Period: 1672–1752. Evidence: [National Archives T70 series](#); [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [UK Parliament](#); [HM Treasury](#).

#### **Entry 27 — South Sea Company**

[South Sea Company \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Founded 1711; held the Asiento from 1713 to 1750; transported 34,000 enslaved Africans to Spanish American colonies. Evidence: [National Archives, Kew](#). Where to Submit Claims: [UK Parliament](#); [HM Treasury](#).

#### **Entry 28 — East India Company (EIC)**

[East India Company \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Involved in the Indian Ocean slave trade and colonial structures across East Africa and the Cape Colony. Evidence: [National Archives — India Office Records \(IOR\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [UK Parliament](#).

#### **Entry 29 — James Rogers and Company, Bristol**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Organised over 60 slaving voyages (1783–1793), transporting 19,000–20,000 enslaved Africans. His correspondence is preserved at the [Bristol Record Office \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Bristol City Council](#).

#### **Entry 30 — Davenport and Company, Liverpool**

Country: UK. Historical Role: William Davenport organised 163 slaving voyages (1748–1786). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#); [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Liverpool City Council](#).

#### **Entry 31 — Leyland and Bullins Bank, Liverpool**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Thomas Leyland organised 50 slaving voyages (1782–1807) then co-founded Leyland and Bullins Bank with slave-trade profits — an institution whose lineage flows into what is now [HSBC \(hsbc.com\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [HSBC Holdings PLC](#); [UK Parliament](#).

#### **Entry 32 — Heywood Brothers Bank, Liverpool**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Arthur Heywood's bank financed slaving voyages and was absorbed through mergers into [Barclays Bank \(home.barclays\)](https://www.barclays.com), creating a traceable institutional lineage from slave-trade finance to modern banking. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Barclays PLC \(home.barclays\)](https://www.barclays.com); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 33 — Morice and Company, London**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Humphry Morice was Governor of the [Bank of England \(1727–1728\)](#) while simultaneously organising an estimated 200 slaving voyages. The clearest documented integration of slave-trade capital into the apex of British financial governance. Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Bank of England \(bankofengland.co.uk\)](https://www.bankofengland.co.uk); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 34 — Colston and Company / Royal African Company, Bristol**

[Edward Colston \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Deputy Governor of the [Royal African Company \(Wikipedia\)](#); participated in the transport of 84,000 enslaved Africans of whom 19,000 died at sea; donated slave-trade profits to Bristol civic institutions. Evidence: [National Archives T70 series](#); [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Bristol City Council](#); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 35 — Lascelles and Maxwell, London/Barbados**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Henry Lascelles' merchant house financed the Barbados plantation economy and built the wealth that created [Harewood House \(harewood.org\)](https://www.harewood.org), Yorkshire — the ancestral seat of the Earls of Harewood. The Lascelles/Harewood family held the largest number of enslaved persons of any British family at Emancipation (1833). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#); [National Archives T71](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Harewood House Trust \(harewood.org\)](https://www.harewood.org); [HM Treasury](#).

### **Entry 36 — Beckford Family Merchant House, London/Jamaica**

[William Beckford \(1709–1770\) \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: At one point the wealthiest man in England and twice Lord Mayor of London; fortune derived from Jamaican sugar plantations worked by thousands of enslaved Africans. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Corporation of the City of London](#); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 37 — Pinney Family Merchant House, Bristol/Nevis**

Country: UK. Historical Role: John Pinney's Nevis plantation correspondence preserved at the [University of Bristol Special Collections \(bristol.ac.uk\)](https://www.bristol.ac.uk) is among the most detailed surviving records of enslaved people's commercial management. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#); [National Archives T71](#). Where to Submit Claims: [University of Bristol](#); [HM Treasury](#).

### **Entry 38 — Hibbert and Company, London/Jamaica**

Country: UK. Historical Role: George Hibbert was a founding member of the [West India Committee \(westindiacommittee.org\)](https://www.westindiacommittee.org), the principal lobbying body that resisted abolition and

shaped the £20 million slaveholder compensation. The [Hibbert Trust \(hibberttrust.org.uk\)](https://hibberttrust.org.uk) continues to exist as a UK charitable body, a direct institutional successor to slave-plantation wealth. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#); [National Archives T71](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Hibbert Trust \(hibberttrust.org.uk\)](https://hibberttrust.org.uk); [HM Treasury](#).

### **Entry 39 — Society of Merchant Venturers, Bristol**

[Society of Merchant Venturers \(merchantventurers.com\)](https://merchantventurers.com). Country: UK. Historical Role: Founded 1552; provided the collective commercial infrastructure, insurance, credit, political lobbying for Bristol's slave trade for over a century. Edward Colston was a member. Approximate Time Period: 1698–1807. Evidence: [Bristol Record Office \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Society of Merchant Venturers](#); [Bristol City Council](#).

### **Entry 40 — Baker and Dawson, Liverpool**

Country: UK. Historical Role: One of the largest slave-trading firms in Liverpool; 165 voyages transporting 50,000 enslaved Africans (1765–1807). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#); [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Liverpool City Council](#).

### **Entry 41 — Cunliffe Family, Liverpool**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Foster Cunliffe served as Mayor of Liverpool three times and organised 50 slaving voyages (1714–1766). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Liverpool City Council](#).

### **Entry 42 — Codrington / Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG), Barbados**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Colonel Christopher Codrington bequeathed his Barbados estates to the [Society for the Propagation of the Gospel — now United Society Partners in the Gospel \(uspg.org.uk\)](https://uspg.org.uk), which then branded enslaved people with the word 'SOCIETY' and operated the plantation for over 130 years. The SPG archives are held at the [Bodleian Library, Oxford \(bodleian.ox.ac.uk\)](https://bodleian.ox.ac.uk). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#); [National Archives T71](#). Where to Submit Claims: [United Society Partners in the Gospel \(uspg.org.uk\)](https://uspg.org.uk); [Church of England \(churchofengland.org\)](https://churchofengland.org).

### **Entry 43 — Gladstone Family, Liverpool/Demerara**

[John Gladstone \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gladstone). Country: UK. Historical Role: Father of Prime Minister William Gladstone; received the largest single Emancipation compensation payment (£106,769) for enslaving over 2,500 Africans in Demerara (Guyana) and Jamaica. His Demerara estates were the site of the [Demerara Rebellion of 1823 \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demerara_Rebellion_of_1823). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#); [National Archives T71](#). Where to Submit Claims: [HM Treasury](#); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 44 — Drax Family, Barbados/Dorset**

Country: UK. Historical Role: The [Drax Hall plantation, Barbados \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drax_Hall_plantation) has been held by the Drax family since approximately 1640, one of the oldest continuous British plantation families. In 2023, [Barbados formally called for reparatory justice from the Drax family \(The](#)

[Guardian](#)). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#); [National Archives T71](#). Where to Submit Claims: [UK Parliament](#); [Government of Barbados \(gov.bb\)](#).

#### **Entry 45 — Trevelyan Family, Cornwall/Grenada/Nevis**

[Trevelyan family \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Owned Mountravers plantation in Nevis. In 2021, [a family descendant formally apologised to the people of Grenada and Nevis \(The Guardian\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [HM Treasury](#); [Government of Grenada \(gov.gd\)](#).

#### **Entry 46 — Pennant / Penrhyn Family, Wales/Jamaica**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Richard Pennant (Baron Penrhyn) used Jamaican plantation profits to build [Penrhyn Castle \(nationaltrust.org.uk\)](#), now managed by the [National Trust \(nationaltrust.org.uk\)](#), which has begun acknowledging this history publicly. His estates enslaved over 1,000 Africans. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [National Trust](#); [HM Treasury](#).

#### **Entry 47 — Lascelles / Harewood House Trust, Yorkshire**

[Harewood House Trust \(harewood.org\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: As detailed in Entry 35, [Harewood House](#) built with slave-plantation profits, is now managed by the Harewood House Trust, which has acknowledged this history and entered discussions about restitution. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Harewood House Trust \(harewood.org\)](#); [UK Parliament](#).

#### **Entry 48 — Bunce Island Slave Traders, Sierra Leone/London**

[Bunce Island \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK/Sierra Leone. Historical Role: Bunce Island (Bance Island) in the Sierra Leone River was one of the most important British slave-trading stations in West Africa, operated by London merchants including the firm of Grant, Oswald and Company. Approximate Time Period: 1720–1807. Evidence: [National Archives, Kew](#). Where to Submit Claims: [UK Parliament](#); [Government of Sierra Leone \(statehouse.gov.sl\)](#).

#### **Entry 49 — DeWolf Family, Bristol, Rhode Island**

[DeWolf family \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: United States. Historical Role: The largest slave-trading family in American history; organised 88 slaving voyages (1769–1820) transporting 10,000 enslaved Africans. Their story is documented in the film [Traces of the Trade \(tracesofthetrade.org\)](#) and in the [Rhode Island Historical Society \(rihs.org\)](#). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [U.S. Congress](#); [Rhode Island State Legislature \(rilegislature.gov\)](#).

#### **Entry 50 — Brown Family, Providence, Rhode Island**

Country: United States. Historical Role: Nicholas Brown and his brothers organised slaving voyages; [Brown University's Steering Committee Report \(2006\) \(brown.edu\)](#) documented these activities and their role in the university's founding. Brown established the [Center for the Study of Slavery and Justice \(csj.brown.edu\)](#). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Brown University](#).

**Entry 51 — Georgetown University — GU272 Sale**

[Georgetown University Slavery Project \(georgetown.edu/slavery\)](https://georgetown.edu/slavery). Country: United States. Historical Role: Georgetown directly sold 272 enslaved people in 1838 to save the university from insolvency. Georgetown students voted in 2019 to establish a reparatory fund. Evidence: [Georgetown Slavery Working Group Report \(georgetown.edu\)](https://georgetown.edu); [New York Times 'Georgetown's Slave Sale' \(2016\)](https://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/01/us/politics/georgetown-slave-sale-2016.html). Where to Submit Claims: [Georgetown University](https://georgetown.edu); [U.S. Congress](https://www.congress.gov).

**3.2 Dutch Companies****Entry 52 — Dutch West India Company (WIC)**

[Dutch West India Company \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_West_India_Company). Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Chartered 1621; transported 550,000 enslaved Africans; established colonial footholds in Brazil, the Caribbean, and West Africa. Records at the [Nationaal Archief \(nationaalarchief.nl\)](https://nationalearchief.nl). Approximate Time Period: 1621–1791. Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](https://www.transatlantic-slave-trade-database.com). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.ministerievanbuitenland.nl); [Dutch Parliament \(tweedekamer.nl\)](https://www.tweedekamer.nl).

**Entry 53 — Middelburg Commercial Company (MCC)**

[Middelburg Commercial Company \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelburg_Commercial_Company). Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Organised 100+ slaving voyages (1720–1755) transporting 40,000 enslaved Africans. Primary Archive: [Zeeuws Archief \(zeeuwsarchief.nl\)](https://zeeuwsarchief.nl). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](https://www.transatlantic-slave-trade-database.com). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.ministerievanbuitenland.nl).

**Entry 54 — Dutch East India Company (VOC) — African Operations**

[Dutch East India Company \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_East_India_Company). Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Structured the [Cape Colony's economy \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Colony's_economy) around enslaved labour from East Africa, Madagascar, and South Asia (1652–1795). Records at the [Nationaal Archief \(nationaalarchief.nl\)](https://nationalearchief.nl). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.ministerievanbuitenland.nl).

**Entry 55 — Hope and Company, Amsterdam**

[Hope and Company \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hope_and_Company). Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: One of the most powerful private banking houses in eighteenth-century Europe; principal financier of the Dutch Atlantic plantation economy in Suriname; pioneered the securitisation of plantation bonds (negotiatiën) backed by enslaved workforces. Approximate Time Period: 1720–1815. Evidence: [Nationaal Archief \(nationaalarchief.nl\)](https://nationalearchief.nl). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.ministerievanbuitenland.nl).

**3.3 French Companies****Entry 56 — Compagnie des Indes Occidentales (French West Indies Company)**

[Compagnie des Indes Occidentales \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compagnie_des_Indes_Occidentales). Country: France. Historical Role: France's principal chartered slave-trading corporation (1664–1674), founded under Jean-Baptiste Colbert; held the monopoly on trade with West Africa and the Caribbean. Primary Archive:

[Archives Nationales, Paris \(archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr\)](https://archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr). Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale](#); [French Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

### **Entry 57 — Compagnie du Sénégal**

[Compagnie du Sénégal \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: France. Historical Role: Operated slave-trade outposts including [Gorée Island \(Wikipedia\)](#) now a UNESCO World Heritage Site and memorial. Approximate Time Period: 1673–1720. Where to Submit Claims: [French Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

### **Entry 58 — Montaudouin Family, Nantes**

[René Montaudouin \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: France. Historical Role: The most prolific slave-trading merchants in eighteenth-century Nantes; the family organised over 100 slaving voyages. Primary Archive: [Archives Municipales de Nantes \(archives.nantes.fr\)](#). Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale](#).

### **Entry 59 — Gradis Family, Bordeaux**

[Gradis family \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: France. Historical Role: One of the most commercially powerful merchant dynasties in Bordeaux; organised slaving voyages and plantation supply operations across the French Caribbean. Primary Archive: [Archives Départementales de la Gironde \(archives.gironde.fr\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale](#).

### **Entry 60 — Francisco Félix de Souza ('Chachá'), Ouidah**

[Francisco Félix de Souza \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: Portugal/Brazil. Historical Role: Appointed viceroy of the Dahomey slave trade by King Ghezo of Dahomey; organised the export of an estimated 500,000–1,000,000 enslaved Africans from the Bight of Benin to Brazil and Cuba (1818–1849). Evidence: [Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino \(digitarq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: Government of Brazil; Government of Portugal; [Government of Benin \(gouv.bj\)](#).

### **Entry 61 — Amistad Case — Ruiz and Montez / Cuban Slave Trade**

[Amistad schooner \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: Spain/Cuba/United States. Historical Role: The Amistad case (1839–1841) illuminates the commercial networks of illegal slave trading through Cuba into American ports. The Spanish principals, *Ruiz and Montez*, received enslaved persons illegally imported from West Africa. The case reached the U.S. Supreme Court, argued by John Quincy Adams. Evidence: [U.S. National Archives \(archives.gov\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [U.S. Congress](#); [Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

### **Entry 62 — Rothschild and Sons — 1833 Compensation Loan Administration**

[NM Rothschild and Sons \(rothschildandco.com\)](#). Country: UK/France. Historical Role: Co-administered the £20 million compensation loan paid to British slave-owners at Emancipation in 1833. The loan that transferred public funds to slaveholders, not the enslaved. A debt not fully repaid until 2015. Evidence: [National Archives, Kew](#); [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [NM Rothschild and Sons \(rothschildandco.com\)](#); [HM Treasury](#).

**Entry 63 — Baring Brothers Bank, London (successor: ING Group)**

Country: UK. Historical Role: The Baring banking dynasty provided commercial and financial services to plantation owners and to the colonial trade. Alexander Baring (1st Baron Ashburton) had extensive commercial connections to American plantation cotton. Barings Bank collapsed in 1995 and its assets were absorbed by [ING Group \(inggroup.com\)](https://www.inggroup.com). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [ING Group \(inggroup.com\)](https://www.inggroup.com); [UK Parliament](#).

**Entry 64 — Glasgow Tobacco Lords (Fergusson, Hannay, Houston, Waddell)**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Glasgow's tobacco lords controlled much of the colonial Virginia and Maryland trade, directly dependent on enslaved labour. Glasgow also held Caribbean sugar plantation investments. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#); [Glasgow City Archives \(glasgowlife.org.uk\)](https://glasgowlife.org.uk). Where to Submit Claims: [Glasgow City Council \(glasgow.gov.uk\)](https://glasgow.gov.uk); [Scottish Parliament \(parliament.scot\)](https://parliament.scot).

**Entry 65 — Newport Slave Traders — Aaron Lopez and Associates**

Country: United States. Historical Role: Newport, Rhode Island was a major colonial American slave-trading port. Aaron Lopez organised dozens of slaving voyages (1761–1775); the broader Newport merchant community collectively organised over 1,000 slaving voyages. Evidence: [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#); [Newport Historical Society \(newporthistory.org\)](https://newporthistory.org). Where to Submit Claims: [U.S. Congress](#); [Rhode Island State Legislature \(rilegisature.gov\)](https://rilegisature.gov).

**Entry 66 — Companhia de Cacheu e Rios de Guiné, Portugal**

Country: Portugal. Historical Role: A seventeenth-century Portuguese chartered company (1676–1682) that operated from Cacheu in present-day Guinea-Bissau and supplied enslaved persons to the Spanish Americas under the Asiento framework. Evidence: [Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino \(digitarq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt\)](https://digitarq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt). Where to Submit Claims: [Assembleia da República \(parlamento.pt\)](https://parlamento.pt).

**Entry 67 — Chaurand Brothers (Chaurand Frères), Nantes**

Country: France. Historical Role: A Nantes merchant house of Swiss origin that organised 60 slaving voyages (1783–1793). Their correspondence and commercial accounts at the [Archives Municipales de Nantes \(archives.nantes.fr\)](https://archives.nantes.fr) are considered among the most detailed surviving records of French slave-trade commerce. Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale](#).

**Entry 68 — Dobrée / Riou Family, Nantes**

Country: France. Historical Role: The Dobrée family were prominent slave-trade merchants whose archives at the [Archives Municipales de Nantes](https://archives.nantes.fr) are considered among the best-preserved commercial records of the Nantes slave trade. Approximate Time Period: 1740–1789. Where to Submit Claims: [Assemblée Nationale](#).

**Entry 69 — V. Régis and Company, Marseille**

Country: France. Historical Role: V. Régis and Company of Marseille was one of the most significant French commercial houses along the West African coast in the nineteenth century, trading in Dahomey (present-day Benin) in close proximity to and often facilitated by the residual slave trade. Evidence: *Archives Municipales de Marseille*. Where to Submit Claims: [French Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#); [Assemblée Nationale](#).

**Entry 70 — La Compañía Gaditana de Negros, Cadiz**

Country: Spain. Historical Role: Held the Asiento sub-contract for supplying enslaved Africans to Spanish American colonies (1765–1789). Primary Archive: [Archivo General de Indias, Seville \(culturaydeporte.gob.es\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(exteriores.gob.es\)](#).

**Entry 71 — Van Aerssen van Sommelsdijck Family, Netherlands**

Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Cornelis van Aerssen van Sommelsdijck was the first governor of Suriname under WIC administration (1683–1688), establishing the plantation economy that would depend on mass enslaved African labour for two centuries. Evidence: [Nationaal Archief \(nationaalarchief.nl\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#); [Government of Suriname \(gov.sr\)](#).

**Entry 72 — Codrington Library Endowment, All Souls College Oxford**

[All Souls College, Oxford \(asc.ox.ac.uk\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Christopher Codrington (1668–1710) endowed the [Codrington Library at All Souls College \(asc.ox.ac.uk\)](#) with profits from his Barbadian slave plantations. All Souls has formally acknowledged this history. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [All Souls College, Oxford](#); [University of Oxford](#).

## SECTION 4: BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LINKED TO SLAVERY

The following entries document banks, insurance companies, and financial institutions whose historical operations are directly linked to financing, insuring, or commercially servicing the slave trade. Many still exist today, making them particularly significant targets for reparations demands.

### **Entry 73 — Lloyd's of London**

[Lloyd's of London \(lloyds.com\)](https://lloyds.com). Country: UK. Historical Role: Lloyd's developed substantially through insuring slave ships and their human cargo during the eighteenth century. In June 2020, Lloyd's formally [acknowledged its historical role in the slave trade \(lloyds.com\)](#). Approximate Time Period: 1688–1807 and beyond. Where to Submit Claims: [Lloyd's of London, One Lime Street, London \(lloyds.com\)](#); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 74 — Bank of England**

[Bank of England \(bankofengland.co.uk\)](https://bankofengland.co.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Received deposits from slave traders from its earliest years (1694). Governor Humphry Morice was a prolific slave trader. The Bank administered the £20 million Emancipation compensation loan (1833) — not fully repaid until 2015. In 2020, the Bank published a [historical review acknowledging its connections to slavery \(bankofengland.co.uk\)](#). Evidence: [National Archives T71](#); [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Bank of England \(bankofengland.co.uk\)](#); [HM Treasury](#).

### **Entry 75 — Barclays Bank PLC**

[Barclays PLC \(home.barclays\)](https://home.barclays). Country: UK. Historical Role: Barclays' institutional genealogy traces through founding Quaker merchant families with Caribbean plantation interests, and through the absorption of Heywood Brothers Bank (directly linked to slave-trade finance). In 2023, Barclays [committed £5 million to address historic links to slavery \(home.barclays\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Barclays PLC, 1 Churchill Place, London \(home.barclays\)](#).

### **Entry 76 — HSBC Holdings PLC**

[HSBC Holdings PLC \(hsbc.com\)](https://hsbc.com). Country: UK. Historical Role: HSBC's institutional ancestors include Midland Bank and Leyland and Bullins Bank (directly founded with slave-trade profits). HSBC [commissioned a historical review published in 2023 \(hsbc.com\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [HSBC Holdings PLC, 8 Canada Square, London \(hsbc.com\)](#); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 77 — NatWest Group (Royal Bank of Scotland / Coutts)**

[NatWest Group \(natwestgroup.com\)](https://natwestgroup.com). Country: UK. Historical Role: NatWest's institutional ancestors include [Coutts and Company \(coutts.com\)](#), whose historic clients included merchants and aristocrats with plantation interests. RBS's historical audit identified institutional connections to Caribbean plantation finance. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British](#)

[Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [NatWest Group PLC, 250 Bishopsgate, London \(natwestgroup.com\)](#).

#### **Entry 78 — Aetna (now CVS Health), United States**

[Aetna \(aetna.com\)](#). Country: United States. Historical Role: Aetna has acknowledged it issued life insurance policies on enslaved people in the nineteenth century — paying out to enslavers upon enslaved persons' deaths — and issued a public apology in 2002. Where to Submit Claims: [Aetna / CVS Health \(aetna.com\)](#); [U.S. Congress](#).

#### **Entry 79 — New York Life Insurance Company**

[New York Life Insurance Company \(newyorklife.com\)](#). Country: United States. Historical Role: Founded in 1845; acknowledged writing life insurance policies on enslaved people as insurable property. Where to Submit Claims: [New York Life Insurance Company \(newyorklife.com\)](#); [U.S. Congress](#).

#### **Entry 80 — JPMorgan Chase and Company**

[JPMorgan Chase \(jpmorganchase.com\)](#). Country: United States. Historical Role: JPMorgan's own [2005 internal historical audit \(jpmorganchase.com\)](#) found that predecessor banks in Louisiana accepted 13,000 enslaved people as collateral for loans and acquired ownership of 1,250 enslaved people when borrowers defaulted. JPMorgan apologised in 2005 and established a \$5 million scholarship fund. Evidence: JPMorgan Chase historical audit (2005). Where to Submit Claims: [JPMorgan Chase, 383 Madison Avenue, New York \(jpmorganchase.com\)](#); [U.S. Congress](#).

#### **Entry 81 — Wells Fargo (successor to Wachovia Corporation)**

[Wells Fargo \(wellsfargo.com\)](#). Country: United States. Historical Role: Wachovia Corporation (merged with Wells Fargo 2008) commissioned a [historical audit in 2005 \(wellsfargo.com\)](#) finding two predecessor banks held enslaved people as collateral and as assets. Wachovia issued a public apology in 2005. Where to Submit Claims: [Wells Fargo, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco \(wellsfargo.com\)](#); [U.S. Congress](#).

#### **Entry 82 — Société Générale and French Banking Institutions — Haiti Indemnity**

[Société Générale \(societegenerale.com\)](#) and French banking institutions. Country: France. Historical Role: France coerced Haiti in 1825 into paying an indemnity of 150 million francs to former French slave-owners. Haiti paid this debt until 1947. The total, adjusted to present values, has been estimated at approximately \$115 billion by the [New York Times 'The Ransom' investigation \(2022\)](#). See: [External debt of Haiti \(Wikipedia\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Government of France \(gouvernement.fr\)](#); [Banque de France \(banque-france.fr\)](#); [Assemblée Nationale](#).

## SECTION 5: PLANTATION-OWNING FAMILIES AND ARISTOCRATIC ELITES WHO BENEFITED FROM SLAVERY

The following entries document named families whose wealth was substantially derived from plantation ownership. The [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database \(ucl.ac.uk/lbs\)](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs) is the principal source for British entries. Emancipation compensation amounts derive from the [National Archives T71 Slave Compensation records](#).

### **Entry 83 — Lascelles / Harewood Family, Yorkshire/Barbados**

Country: UK. Historical Role: The Lascelles family were the largest British slave-owners at the time of Emancipation. Their ancestral seat, [Harewood House \(harewood.org\)](https://harewood.org), is managed by the [Harewood House Trust \(harewood.org\)](https://harewood.org), which has entered public discussion about restitution. Their compensation claim was the largest of any single family. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs); [National Archives T71](#). See also: [Harewood House \(Wikipedia\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Harewood House Trust \(harewood.org\)](https://harewood.org); [HM Treasury](#).

### **Entry 84 — Gladstone Family, Scotland/Demerara**

[John Gladstone \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: John Gladstone received the largest single Emancipation compensation payment (£106,769) for enslaving over 2,500 Africans. His Demerara estates were the site of the [1823 Demerara Rebellion \(Wikipedia\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs); [National Archives T71](#). Where to Submit Claims: [HM Treasury](#); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 85 — Drax Family, Barbados/Dorset**

Country: UK. Historical Role: The Drax family has held [Drax Hall plantation, Barbados \(Wikipedia\)](#) since approximately 1640. In 2023, [Barbados formally called for reparatory justice from the Drax family \(The Guardian\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs). Where to Submit Claims: [UK Parliament](#); [Government of Barbados \(gov.bb\)](https://gov.bb).

### **Entry 86 — Trevelyan Family, Cornwall/Grenada/Nevis**

[Trevelyan family \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Owned Mountravers plantation in Nevis. In 2021, [a Trevelyan descendant formally apologised to Grenada and Nevis \(The Guardian\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs). Where to Submit Claims: [HM Treasury](#); [Government of Grenada \(gov.gd\)](https://gov.gd).

### **Entry 87 — Pennant / Penrhyn Family, Wales/Jamaica**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Richard Pennant (Baron Penrhyn) built [Penrhyn Castle \(nationaltrust.org.uk\)](https://nationaltrust.org.uk), managed by the [National Trust \(nationaltrust.org.uk\)](https://nationaltrust.org.uk), with Jamaican plantation profits. His estates enslaved over 1,000 Africans. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs). Where to Submit Claims: [National Trust](#); [HM Treasury](#).

### **Entry 88 — Beckford Family, Wiltshire/Jamaica**

[William Beckford \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Twice Lord Mayor of London; at one point England's wealthiest man, his fortune derived from Jamaican sugar plantations

worked by thousands of enslaved Africans. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Corporation of the City of London](#).

**Entry 89 — Barham Family / Mesopotamia Plantation, Jamaica**

Country: UK. Historical Role: Joseph Foster Barham's Mesopotamia plantation in Jamaica is one of the most extensively documented British slave plantations, studied in [Richard Dunn's 'A Tale of Two Plantations' \(Harvard University Press\)](#). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [HM Treasury](#).

**Entry 90 — Hibbert Trust (surviving institutional successor), London**

[Hibbert Trust \(hibberttrust.org.uk\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: A charitable institution continuing to exist as a direct institutional successor to the Hibbert commercial empire built substantially on Jamaican slave-plantation wealth. The [Charity Commission register \(charitycommission.gov.uk\)](#) confirms its current registration. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Hibbert Trust \(hibberttrust.org.uk\)](#); [UK Parliament](#).

**Entry 91 — DeWolf Family, Rhode Island**

[DeWolf family \(Wikipedia\)](#). Country: United States. Historical Role: The largest slave-trading family in American history; 88 slaving voyages (1769–1820); 10,000 enslaved Africans transported. Evidence: [Traces of the Trade documentary \(tracesofthetrade.org\)](#); [Rhode Island Historical Society \(rihs.org\)](#); [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [U.S. Congress](#); [Rhode Island State Legislature \(rilegislature.gov\)](#).

## SECTION 6: MUSEUMS HOLDING AFRICAN ARTIFACTS TAKEN DURING COLONIAL RULE

The principal reference for this section is the [Sarr-Savoy Report, 'The Restitution of African Cultural Heritage' \(2018\) \(restitutionreport2018.com\)](#) and [Dan Hicks, 'The Brutish Museums' \(2020\) \(Wikipedia article on Benin Bronzes\)](#). The most prominent category concerns the [Benin Bronzes \(Wikipedia\)](#) — approximately 10,000 objects looted from the Royal Palace of the Kingdom of Benin during the [British Punitive Expedition of 1897 \(Wikipedia\)](#).

### **Entry 92 — British Museum, London**

[British Museum \(britishmuseum.org\)](#). Country: UK. Historical Role: Holds 900 objects looted from the Royal Palace of Benin during the [British Punitive Expedition of 1897 \(Wikipedia\)](#). The Museum has consistently refused to return them, citing the [British Museum Act 1963 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#). Its 2023 'Benin Dialogue Group' has been criticised as insufficiently substantive. Evidence: [British Museum collection \(britishmuseum.org\)](#); [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Board of Trustees, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London \(britishmuseum.org\)](#); [UK Department for Culture, Media and Sport \(gov.uk\)](#); [UK Parliament](#).

### **Entry 93 — Ethnologisches Museum (Humboldt Forum), Berlin**

[Humboldt Forum / Ethnologisches Museum \(humboldtforum.org\)](#). Country: Germany. Historical Role: Holds 530 Benin Bronzes — the second-largest collection globally. In 2022, Germany became the first major European nation to [formally agree to return Benin Bronzes to Nigeria \(auswaertiges-amt.de\)](#), transferring legal ownership of over 1,100 objects. Evidence: [German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement \(2022\)](#); [Humboldt Forum / Ethnologisches Museum \(humboldtforum.org\)](#). Where to Submit Claims: [Ethnologisches Museum, Berlin \(smb.museum\)](#); [German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

### **Entry 94 — Weltmuseum Wien, Vienna**

[Weltmuseum Wien \(weltmuseumwien.at\)](#). Country: Austria. Historical Role: Holds 167 Benin Bronze objects and a broader collection of African colonial-era objects. Austria has engaged in preliminary restitution discussions. Where to Submit Claims: [Weltmuseum Wien, Heldenplatz, Vienna \(weltmuseumwien.at\)](#); [Austrian Federal Ministry of Arts \(bmkoes.gv.at\)](#).

### **Entry 95 — Musée du quai Branly – Jacques Chirac, Paris**

[Musée du quai Branly \(quaibrantly.fr\)](#). Country: France. Historical Role: Holds 70,000 objects from sub-Saharan Africa, many acquired during the French colonial period. Following the [Sarr-Savoy Report \(2018\) \(restitutionreport2018.com\)](#), France returned 26 objects to the Republic of Benin in 2021. Where to Submit Claims: [Musée du quai Branly \(quaibrantly.fr\)](#); [French Ministry of Culture \(culture.gouv.fr\)](#); [Assemblée Nationale](#).

### **Entry 96 — Royal Museum for Central Africa (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale), Tervuren**

[Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren \(africamuseum.be\)](https://africamuseum.be). Country: Belgium. Historical Role: Founded by [King Leopold II \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Leopold_II) to display objects from the [Congo Free State \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congo_Free_State) — a personal regime of rubber extraction through terror causing an estimated 1–10 million deaths. Holds 180,000 African objects. Evidence: [Adam Hochschild, King Leopold's Ghost \(Wikipedia summary\)](https://www.adamhochschild.com/). Where to Submit Claims: [Royal Museum for Central Africa \(africamuseum.be\)](https://africamuseum.be); [Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(diplomatie.belgium.be\)](https://diplomatie.belgium.be); [Government of the DRC \(gouvernement.cd\)](https://gouvernement.cd).

#### **Entry 97 — Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam**

[Rijksmuseum \(rijksmuseum.nl\)](https://rijksmuseum.nl). Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: The Rijksmuseum's own 2023 colonial collections audit found approximately 260,000 of its objects were acquired under colonial circumstances. Evidence: [Dutch Advisory Committee on Colonial Collections \(commissieteruggavekoloniaalerfgoed.nl\)](https://commissieteruggavekoloniaalerfgoed.nl). Where to Submit Claims: [Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam \(rijksmuseum.nl\)](https://rijksmuseum.nl); [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://diplomatie.belgium.be).

#### **Entry 98 — Museum Volkenkunde (National Museum of World Cultures), Leiden**

[Museum Volkenkunde \(volkenkunde.nl\)](https://volkenkunde.nl). Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Major colonial-era ethnographic collection. The Netherlands published in 2022 a [progressive new restitution policy \(commissieteruggavekoloniaalerfgoed.nl\)](https://commissieteruggavekoloniaalerfgoed.nl) providing for the return of objects taken without 'free and fair consent'. Where to Submit Claims: [Museum Volkenkunde, Leiden \(volkenkunde.nl\)](https://volkenkunde.nl); [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://diplomatie.belgium.be).

#### **Entry 99 — Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford**

[Pitt Rivers Museum \(prm.ox.ac.uk\)](https://prm.ox.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Holds 300 Benin Bronze objects and numerous colonial-era African artifacts. The museum has been the subject of sustained repatriation demands from African governments and scholars. Evidence: [Pitt Rivers Museum collection \(prm.ox.ac.uk\)](https://prm.ox.ac.uk); [Benin Bronzes \(Wikipedia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benin_Bronzes). Where to Submit Claims: [Pitt Rivers Museum, South Parks Road, Oxford \(prm.ox.ac.uk\)](https://prm.ox.ac.uk); [University of Oxford \(ox.ac.uk\)](https://ox.ac.uk).

#### **Entry 100 — Horniman Museum and Gardens, London**

[Horniman Museum \(horniman.ac.uk\)](https://horniman.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: In 2022, the Horniman became the [first UK museum to agree to return Benin Bronzes to Nigeria \(horniman.ac.uk\)](https://horniman.ac.uk), with 72 objects returned to the Edo State Government in 2023, a significant precedent for UK restitution. Where to Submit Claims: [Board of Trustees, Horniman Museum \(horniman.ac.uk\)](https://horniman.ac.uk); [UK Parliament](https://parliament.uk).

#### **Entry 101 — Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge**

[Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge \(maa.cam.ac.uk\)](https://maa.cam.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Holds a significant number of Benin Bronze objects and colonial-era African material. Cambridge has engaged in a provenance review process but has not yet agreed to full returns. Where to Submit Claims: [MAA Cambridge \(maa.cam.ac.uk\)](https://maa.cam.ac.uk); [University of Cambridge \(cam.ac.uk\)](https://cam.ac.uk).

#### **Entry 102 — National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh**

[National Museum of Scotland \(nms.ac.uk\)](https://nms.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Holds African objects acquired during the colonial era, including Benin Kingdom objects. Scotland's disproportionate representation in British colonial administration implicates its national museum collections substantially. Where to Submit Claims: [National Museum of Scotland \(nms.ac.uk\)](https://nms.ac.uk); [Scottish Government \(gov.scot\)](https://gov.scot).

#### **Entry 103 — MARKK (Museum am Rothenbaum), Hamburg**

[MARKK, Hamburg \(markk-hamburg.de\)](https://markk-hamburg.de). Country: Germany. Historical Role: Holds significant African objects from German colonial Africa (Cameroon, Tanzania, Togo, Namibia). Included in the 2022 Benin Bronze legal ownership transfer. Where to Submit Claims: [MARKK, Hamburg \(markk-hamburg.de\)](https://markk-hamburg.de); [German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de).

#### **Entry 104 — Linden-Museum Stuttgart**

[Linden-Museum Stuttgart \(lindenmuseum.de\)](https://lindenmuseum.de). Country: Germany. Historical Role: Holds major African collections from German East Africa and Cameroon. Included in the German Benin Bronze restitution process. Where to Submit Claims: [Linden-Museum Stuttgart \(lindenmuseum.de\)](https://lindenmuseum.de); [German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de).

#### **Entry 105 — Museum Fünf Kontinente, Munich**

[Museum Fünf Kontinente, Munich \(museum-fuenf-kontinente.de\)](https://museum-fuenf-kontinente.de). Country: Germany. Historical Role: Munich's ethnographic museum holds significant African collections from the German colonial empire, including Benin objects. Part of the national Benin Bronze restitution process. Where to Submit Claims: [Museum Fünf Kontinente \(museum-fuenf-kontinente.de\)](https://museum-fuenf-kontinente.de); [German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs](https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de).

#### **Entry 106 — Smithsonian National Museum of African Art, Washington D.C.**

[Smithsonian National Museum of African Art \(africa.si.edu\)](https://africa.si.edu). Country: United States. Historical Role: In 2022, the Smithsonian [announced the return of 29 Benin Bronze objects to Nigeria \(si.edu\)](https://www.si.edu/newsdesk/statement/20220520). Where to Submit Claims: [Smithsonian Institution \(africa.si.edu\)](https://africa.si.edu); [U.S. Congress](https://www.congress.gov).

#### **Entry 107 — Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York**

[Metropolitan Museum of Art \(metmuseum.org\)](https://metmuseum.org). Country: United States. Historical Role: Holds a significant African art collection with colonial-era provenance concerns. Has not made large-scale restitutions to African nations. Where to Submit Claims: [Board of Trustees, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1000 Fifth Avenue, New York \(metmuseum.org\)](https://www.metmuseum.org/about-the-museum/governance).

#### **Entry 108 — Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University**

[Peabody Museum, Harvard University \(peabody.harvard.edu\)](https://peabody.harvard.edu). Country: United States. Historical Role: Holds significant African objects and human remains acquired during the colonial period. Harvard University's ['Harvard and the Legacy of Slavery' Report \(2022\) \(slavery.harvard.edu\)](https://www.harvard.edu/news/2022/04/20/harvard-and-the-legacy-of-slavery-report) documented extensive institutional links to slavery. Where to Submit Claims: [Peabody Museum, Harvard University \(peabody.harvard.edu\)](https://peabody.harvard.edu); [U.S. Congress](https://www.congress.gov).

**Entry 109 — Musée d'ethnographie de Genève (MEG), Switzerland**

[Musée d'ethnographie de Genève \(meg.ch\)](https://meg.ch). Country: Switzerland. Historical Role: Holds significant African objects with colonial provenance concerns. Evidence: [Sarr-Savoy Report \(2018\) \(restitutionreport2018.com\)](https://restitutionreport2018.com). Where to Submit Claims: [MEG, Geneva \(meg.ch\)](https://meg.ch); Swiss Federal Department of Home Affairs.

**Entry 110 — Musée de l'Homme, Paris**

[Musée de l'Homme, Paris \(museedelhomme.fr\)](https://museedelhomme.fr). Country: France. Historical Role: Holds anthropological and ethnographic collections from across Africa with colonial provenance concerns, including human remains from French colonial-era scientific expeditions. Where to Submit Claims: [Musée de l'Homme \(museedelhomme.fr\)](https://museedelhomme.fr); [French Ministry of Culture \(culture.gouv.fr\)](https://culture.gouv.fr).

**Entry 111 — Natural History Museum, London**

[Natural History Museum, London \(nhm.ac.uk\)](https://nhm.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Holds extensive collections of human remains from colonised populations, including African remains from colonial expeditions and punitive military campaigns. The museum has engaged in limited repatriations. Where to Submit Claims: [Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London \(nhm.ac.uk\)](https://nhm.ac.uk); [UK Parliament](https://ukparliament.gov.uk).

**Entry 112 — Royal College of Surgeons of England**

[Royal College of Surgeons of England \(rcseng.ac.uk\)](https://rcseng.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Holds a collection of human remains including remains acquired from African and other colonised populations during the nineteenth century for racial 'science'. Where to Submit Claims: [Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London \(rcseng.ac.uk\)](https://rcseng.ac.uk).

## SECTION 7: UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS HOLDING COLONIAL COLLECTIONS

### **Entry 113 — University of Oxford**

[University of Oxford \(ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.ox.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: The [Codrington Library at All Souls College \(asc.ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.codringtonlibrary.org) was endowed by a Barbados plantation owner. The [Rhodes Trust \(rhodeshouse.ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.rhodeshouse.ox.ac.uk) is funded by the estate of Cecil Rhodes, whose commercial and colonial activities in Southern Africa dispossessed African populations. The [Pitt Rivers Museum \(prm.ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.prm.ox.ac.uk) holds major colonial-era African collections. See Oxford's [slavery and colonialism acknowledgement \(ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.ox.ac.uk). Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://www.ucl.ac.uk). Where to Submit Claims: [University of Oxford \(ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.ox.ac.uk); [Rhodes Trust \(rhodeshouse.ox.ac.uk\)](https://www.rhodeshouse.ox.ac.uk).

### **Entry 114 — University of Cambridge**

[University of Cambridge \(cam.ac.uk\)](https://www.cam.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Multiple Cambridge colleges received endowments from slave-trade merchants. The [Cambridge Slavery and Colonialism Project \(cam.ac.uk\)](https://www.cam.ac.uk) and [Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology \(maa.cam.ac.uk\)](https://www.maa.cam.ac.uk) document these connections. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://www.ucl.ac.uk). Where to Submit Claims: [University of Cambridge \(cam.ac.uk\)](https://www.cam.ac.uk).

### **Entry 115 — University of Glasgow**

[University of Glasgow \(gla.ac.uk\)](https://www.gla.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Glasgow's [2018 Slavery Report \(gla.ac.uk\)](https://www.gla.ac.uk) concluded the university received benefits equivalent to £16–198 million (present-day value) from slave-trade donors. Glasgow subsequently announced a [£20 million reparatory justice programme in partnership with the University of the West Indies \(gla.ac.uk\)](https://www.gla.ac.uk) — the most significant specific reparations commitment by any British university to date. Where to Submit Claims: [University of Glasgow \(gla.ac.uk\)](https://www.gla.ac.uk); [Scottish Parliament \(parliament.scot\)](https://www.parliament.scot).

### **Entry 116 — University of Edinburgh**

[University of Edinburgh \(ed.ac.uk\)](https://www.ed.ac.uk). Country: UK. Historical Role: Edinburgh's medical school trained large numbers of colonial physicians; Edinburgh-educated merchants and administrators built fortunes in the Caribbean and colonial Africa. Evidence: [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database](https://www.ucl.ac.uk). Where to Submit Claims: [University of Edinburgh \(ed.ac.uk\)](https://www.ed.ac.uk); [Scottish Parliament \(parliament.scot\)](https://www.parliament.scot).

### **Entry 117 — Harvard University**

[Harvard University \(harvard.edu\)](https://www.harvard.edu). Country: United States. Historical Role: Harvard's ['Harvard and the Legacy of Slavery' Report \(2022\) \(slavery.harvard.edu\)](https://www.harvard.edu) documented \$27 million (present-day value) received from donors with direct slave-trade connections. Harvard announced a [\\$100 million endowment for slavery legacy programmes \(slavery.harvard.edu\)](https://www.harvard.edu) in 2022. Evidence: [Harvard and the Legacy of Slavery Report \(2022\)](https://www.harvard.edu). Where to Submit Claims: [Harvard University \(harvard.edu\)](https://www.harvard.edu); [U.S. Congress](https://www.congress.gov).

### **Entry 118 — Yale University**

[Yale University \(yale.edu\)](https://yale.edu). Country: United States. Historical Role: Yale was significantly endowed by slave-trade merchants from Connecticut and Rhode Island. Yale's [Slavery and Justice Project \(slavery.yale.edu\)](https://slavery.yale.edu) (commissioned 2020) documented these connections. Where to Submit Claims: [Yale University \(yale.edu\)](https://yale.edu); [U.S. Congress](#).

#### **Entry 119 — Brown University**

[Brown University \(brown.edu\)](https://brown.edu). Country: United States. Historical Role: The Brown family were slave-trade merchants. Brown's [Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice Report \(2006\) \(brown.edu\)](https://brown.edu) was among the earliest rigorous university self-examinations in the United States. Brown has established the [Center for the Study of Slavery and Justice \(csj.brown.edu\)](https://csj.brown.edu). Where to Submit Claims: [Brown University \(brown.edu\)](https://brown.edu).

#### **Entry 120 — Georgetown University**

[Georgetown University Slavery Project \(georgetown.edu/slavery\)](https://georgetown.edu/slavery). Country: United States. Historical Role: Georgetown directly sold 272 enslaved people in 1838 to save the university from insolvency. Georgetown students voted in 2019 to establish a reparatory fund. Evidence: [Georgetown Slavery Working Group Report \(georgetown.edu\)](https://georgetown.edu). Where to Submit Claims: [Georgetown University \(georgetown.edu\)](https://georgetown.edu); [U.S. Congress](#).

#### **Entry 121 — University of Virginia**

[University of Virginia Slavery Project \(slavery.virginia.edu\)](https://slavery.virginia.edu). Country: United States. Historical Role: Founded by Thomas Jefferson (who enslaved 600 people over his lifetime); UVA was built substantially by enslaved labour. The university has committed to reparatory funding for descendant communities. Evidence: [UVA President's Commission on Slavery Report \(2018\) \(slavery.virginia.edu\)](https://slavery.virginia.edu). Where to Submit Claims: [University of Virginia \(virginia.edu\)](https://virginia.edu); Virginia state government.

#### **Entry 122 — Leiden University, Netherlands**

[Leiden University \(universiteitleiden.nl\)](https://universiteitleiden.nl). Country: Netherlands. Historical Role: Leiden has deep historical connections to the Dutch colonial enterprise. The [Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies \(KITLV\) \(kitlv.nl\)](https://kitlv.nl), associated with Leiden, holds extensive colonial-era archives. Evidence: [Leiden University colonial history research \(universiteitleiden.nl\)](https://universiteitleiden.nl). Where to Submit Claims: [Leiden University \(universiteitleiden.nl\)](https://universiteitleiden.nl); [Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

## SECTION 8: LEGAL AVENUES FOR REPARATIONS CLAIMS

An effective reparations strategy requires a simultaneous and coordinated approach through domestic legal systems, international courts, treaty bodies, and political institutions.

### 8.1 National Courts

The 2019 case of Mau Mau detainees — [Ndiku Mutua v. Foreign and Commonwealth Office \(bailii.org\)](#) — demonstrated UK courts' willingness to hold the British government liable for colonial-era violations where living claimants exist. In the United States, the [City of Evanston, Illinois \(cityofevanston.org\)](#) became the first U.S. municipality to implement a reparations programme (2021). The [California Reparations Task Force \(reparations.ca.gov\)](#) issued its comprehensive report in 2023.

### 8.2 International Court of Justice

The [International Court of Justice \(icj-cij.org\)](#) adjudicates state-to-state reparations claims. The [UN ILC Articles on State Responsibility \(ARSIWA\) \(legal.un.org\)](#) (2001), Article 31, provides that a state responsible for an internationally wrongful act is obliged to make full reparation, including restitution, compensation, and satisfaction.

### 8.3 UN Human Rights Bodies

The [UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent \(ohchr.org\)](#) has repeatedly called on former colonial states to make reparations. The [UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism \(ohchr.org\)](#) has endorsed reparatory justice. The [Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination \(CERD\) \(ohchr.org\)](#) provides a treaty-body mechanism for inter-state communications. [UN General Assembly Resolution 69/161 \(undocs.org\)](#) (2014) on the International Decade for People of African Descent explicitly calls for recognition, justice, and development.

### 8.4 The African Union and CARICOM Reparations Framework

The [African Union's Transitional Justice Policy \(2019\) \(au.int\)](#) calls on member states to pursue reparatory justice. The [CARICOM Reparations Commission \(caricomreparations.org\)](#) has developed the [CARICOM Ten-Point Reparations Plan \(caricomreparations.org\)](#) — the most coherent multilateral reparations framework currently in operation, including: full formal apology; return of looted cultural property; institutional development funds; African knowledge programme; and cancellation of colonial public debts.

### 8.5 UNESCO and Cultural Property Restitution

The [UNESCO 1970 Convention on Cultural Property \(unesco.org\)](#) provides a framework for looted African cultural heritage claims. The [UNESCO ICPRCP \(Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property\) \(unesco.org\)](#) provides a non-judicial mediation mechanism. The [UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects \(1995\) \(unidroit.org\)](#) offers broader scope. The [Sarr-Savoy Report \(2018\) \(restitutionreport2018.com\)](#) remains the key policy document for African cultural restitution advocacy.

## **8.6 European Court of Human Rights**

The [European Court of Human Rights \(echr.coe.int\)](http://echr.coe.int), established under the [European Convention on Human Rights \(echr.coe.int\)](http://echr.coe.int), offers avenues through its non-discrimination jurisprudence (Article 14) and property rights provisions (Protocol 1, Article 1).

## **8.7 Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights**

The [Inter-American Commission on Human Rights \(oas.org\)](http://oas.org) and the [Inter-American Court of Human Rights \(corteidh.or.cr\)](http://corteidh.or.cr) offer human rights mechanisms relevant to Afro-descendant diaspora claims.

## SECTION 9: ESTIMATED HISTORICAL SCALE OF HARM — HUMAN, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL

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### 9.1 Human Harm

The [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database \(slavevoyages.org\)](https://slavevoyages.org) estimates that approximately 12.5 million Africans were forcibly embarked on slave ships between 1500 and 1900, of whom approximately 1.8 million perished during the Middle Passage. Patrick Manning's demographic analyses estimate the cumulative population reduction for Africa from the trade at approximately 50 million people by 1850. Colonial-era mass atrocities include: the [Herero and Nama genocide in Namibia \(Wikipedia\)](#) (65,000–80,000 killed); the [Leopoldian terror in the Congo Free State \(Wikipedia\)](#) (1–10 million deaths); the [Mau Mau emergency in Kenya \(Wikipedia\)](#); the [Algerian War \(Wikipedia\)](#) (300,000–1.5 million Algerian deaths); the [Maji Maji rebellion suppression \(Wikipedia\)](#) (200,000–300,000 deaths); and numerous colonial massacres.

### 9.2 Economic Harm

Eric Williams' [Capitalism and Slavery \(1944\) \(Wikipedia\)](#) established the foundational argument that Atlantic slavery provided the capital for Britain's Industrial Revolution. Economist Thomas Craemer calculated the present-day value of unpaid slave labour in the United States alone at approximately \$14 trillion. The [New York Times 'The Ransom' investigation \(2022\)](#) calculated that Haiti paid France approximately \$115 billion (present-day value) between 1825 and 1947 — directly retarding Haitian economic development for over 150 years. See also: [External debt of Haiti \(Wikipedia\)](#).

### 9.3 Cultural Harm

The [Benin Bronzes \(Wikipedia\)](#) — approximately 10,000 cast-brass objects looted from the Royal Palace of the Kingdom of Benin during the [British Punitive Expedition of 1897 \(Wikipedia\)](#) — represent the most extensively documented case of African cultural looting. The [Sarr-Savoy Report \(2018\) \(restitutionreport2018.com\)](#) estimates approximately 90,000–95,000 African objects are held in French national museum collections alone. Tens of thousands of African human remains in European collections were acquired through colonial violence for the purposes of racial pseudoscience.

## SECTION 10: HOW AFRICAN STATES AND DIASPORA ORGANISATIONS CAN USE THIS INFORMATION

### 10.1 Building the Institutional Coalition

Key coalition components: the [African Union Commission \(au.int\)](https://au.int); the [CARICOM Reparations Commission \(caricomreparations.org\)](https://caricomreparations.org); the [Organisation of African Caribbean and Pacific States \(oacps.org\)](https://oacps.org); the [Congressional Black Caucus \(cbc.house.gov\)](https://cbc.house.gov); and major Pan-African civil society organisations. The [CARICOM Ten-Point Reparations Plan](#) provides a ready-made coordination framework.

### 10.2 Primary Documentary Sources

The [Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database \(slavevoyages.org\)](https://slavevoyages.org) contains records of 36,000 documented slaving voyages. The [UCL Legacies of British Slavery database \(ucl.ac.uk/lbs\)](https://ucl.ac.uk/lbs) documents all 47,000-plus Emancipation compensation claims. The [National Archives T71 \(Slave Compensation Commission\)](#) holds every individual payment to British slaveholders. In France, the [Archives Nationales, Paris \(archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr\)](https://archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr); in Portugal the [Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino \(digitarq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt\)](https://digitarq.adlsb.dglab.gov.pt); in the Netherlands the [Nationaal Archief \(nationaalarchief.nl\)](https://nationaalarchief.nl); in Denmark [Rigsarkivet \(rigsarkivet.dk\)](https://rigsarkivet.dk); in Germany the [Prussian Secret State Archives \(gsta.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de\)](https://gsta.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de).

### 10.3 The Political Track

The [African Union \(au.int\)](https://au.int) should formally table reparations in its diplomatic relations with the [European Union \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu). The [CARICOM Reparations Commission model \(caricomreparations.org\)](https://caricomreparations.org) of bilateral diplomatic negotiation — which produced Germany's 2021 Namibia genocide recognition — should be replicated systematically.

### 10.4 The Role of Diaspora Communities

Key diaspora organisations include: the [National African American Reparations Commission \(reparationscomm.org\)](https://reparationscomm.org); the [African Reparations Movement, UK \(Wikipedia\)](#); and the [CARICOM Reparations Commission \(caricomreparations.org\)](https://caricomreparations.org). Domestic precedents — [Evanston, Illinois \(cityofevanston.org\)](https://cityofevanston.org) and the [California Reparations Task Force \(reparations.ca.gov\)](https://reparations.ca.gov) — demonstrate that diaspora political organising can produce legislative outcomes.

### 10.5 Framing the Claim

An effective reparations claim must combine: (1) historical acknowledgement; (2) forward-looking justice; and (3) institutional accountability — the naming of specific institutions. The [CARICOM Ten-Point Plan \(caricomreparations.org\)](https://caricomreparations.org) and the [California Reparations Task Force Report 2023 \(PDF\) \(reparations.ca.gov\)](https://reparations.ca.gov) together demonstrate the most sophisticated current frameworks for translating this dossier's findings into actionable reparations demands.

## SECTION 11: PAN-AFRICAN ADVOCACY INSTRUMENTS AND STATEMENTS SUPPORTING THE UN RESOLUTION (2025–2026)

This section documents formal civil society and legal advocacy instruments issued by Pan-African organisations in direct support of, or in coordination with, Ghana’s motion before the United Nations General Assembly on 25 March 2026 (International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery). These instruments provide additional coalition breadth and legal professional endorsement for reparations claims.

### 11.1 Pan-African Progressive Front — Accra Declaration on Reparatory Justice (November 2025)

**Issuing Organisation:** Pan-African Progressive Front (PPF), Accra, Ghana

**Date:** 19 November 2025, High-Level International Conference Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the 5th Pan-African Congress (Manchester, 1945) — Accra, Ghana

**Full Title:** Special Accra Declaration on Reparatory Justice

**Participation:** More than 200 delegates from 57 countries across Africa, the Caribbean, the Americas and Europe; attended by President John Dramani Mahama (Ghana, keynote), former President John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor, NUMSA General Secretary Irvin Jim, Zambia Socialist Party leader Fred M’membe, and Diaspora delegations.

**Key Provisions:** Reaffirms the inalienable right of Africans and people of African descent to full reparations for slavery, colonialism, apartheid and systemic exploitation; calls for a global framework of reparatory justice based on all five pillars (restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, guarantees of non-repetition); mandates the establishment of a Pan-African Reparatory Justice Coordinating Committee; proposes a unified Africa Reparations Fund and explores imposition of economic countermeasures, including duties on goods from former colonial states; calls on former colonial powers to acknowledge responsibility and enter formal reparations negotiations.

**Website and Document Access:** [pp-front.com](http://pp-front.com) — Declaration PDF: [pp-front.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Special-Accra-Declaration-on-Reparatory-Justice.pdf](http://pp-front.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Special-Accra-Declaration-on-Reparatory-Justice.pdf)

**Advocacy Use:** Cite to demonstrate the breadth and depth of the transnational coalition underpinning the 25 March 2026 UN motion. The adoption of this Declaration by delegates from 57 countries establishes that civil society demands are not the product of isolated organisations but of a globally coordinated Pan-African movement. Its explicit mention of economic countermeasures signals escalatory potential and provides leverage in diplomatic engagement with former colonial powers.

### 11.2 Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU) — Solidarity Statement on Ghana’s UN Resolution (March 2026)

**Issuing Organisation:** Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU), Arusha, Tanzania

**Date:** 18 March 2026 — issued one week ahead of Ghana’s motion before the UN General Assembly on 25 March 2026 (International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery)

**Nature of Document:** Formal solidarity statement issued by PALU, the continental body of African lawyers and bar associations, expressing professional legal endorsement for Ghana’s UNGA resolution formally recognising the transatlantic slave trade and colonialism as crimes against humanity. The statement affirms the legal soundness of the reparations framework and

calls on African legal practitioners to support reparations claims in domestic and international courts.

**Significance:** PALU represents the organised legal profession across the African continent. Its endorsement transforms the 25 March 2026 UNGA motion from a political campaign into one with explicit continental legal professional backing — a status directly relevant to litigation strategy, as it signals that African courts and legal practitioners are prepared to receive, prosecute, and adjudicate reparations claims consistent with the AU framework.

**Website:** [lawyersofafrica.org](http://lawyersofafrica.org)

**Advocacy Use:** Cite this statement in any formal legal submission or petition to demonstrate that Africa’s organised legal profession has formally endorsed the reparations framework and the specific mechanism of Ghana’s UNGA resolution. It is particularly powerful when engaging government legal advisors and ministry of foreign affairs officials in former colonial states, as it signals that the claim is not merely political but is professionally supported by legal practitioners across the African continent. Where to access: [lawyersofafrica.org](http://lawyersofafrica.org)

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*Pan-African Reparations Documentation Series | 2026*

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