Slavery existed in England previous to and at the time of the settlement of the Plymouth colony. Scotch Thanes, Tartars at the Battle of Dunbar, were sent to Boston and sold before and up to 1650.

When African slavery were introduced, but it did not come with the Winthrop Company. Fosselyn found 1635. Samuel Maverick, the owner of three (3) slaves who notably was brought from the West Indies in a ship that arrived that year.

A cargo of Negroes arrived at Boston in 1645. The sale was forbidden, and the Negroes sent back at the expense of the Colony. Slavery did not increase until after 1700, and that was by the encouragement given by the Mother Country.
And from that eventful day sprung all the evil of slavery in this country.
From that day work sprung the
The Negro and his friends

The Negro his friends and foes.

The will now begin by looking for into the past far beyond the Dutch
arrival of the Independents of 1614, to that memorable day the 11th Dec.
1614, when 11 Negro Slaves landed at James-town Va. And as all now was
for any act of friendship, that those
besieged Africans were born from
their loved homes on the free plains
of Affrick Shores, and transfere
the wilderness of America.

Was it an act of friendship that
those Dutch traders exposed those
Negroes for sale, was it and act
of friendship, that caused the
Dutch to buy those unfortunate
men, and make them the slaves of food, and dangers of Water.
To clear their land, to build their City, and feed their
families.
As the Massachusetts colony could not prohibit the importation of slaves, there was nothing left for them to do but to regulate the status of the Children of Slaves born in the Colony.

In the Body of Liberties adopted in 1641, Slavery was one of the topics treated, but no allusions were made to the Colored.