

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 315

Memorializing the discovery of the *Clotilda*.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

Mr. JONES submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

RESOLUTION

Memorializing the discovery of the *Clotilda*.

Whereas, from 1525 to 1866, the transatlantic slave trade resulted in more than 12,000,000 individuals being taken from their homes in Africa and made to endure the horrors of the Middle Passage to the Americas, where those individuals were forced into enslavement;

Whereas, on March 2, 1807, Congress enacted legislation banning the importation of enslaved people, which went into effect on January 1, 1808;

Whereas, in contravention of that ban, the last enslaved Africans forced to endure the voyage to the United States came aboard the *Clotilda*, which—

(1) left from Whydah, modern-day Benin, in May of 1860;

(2) arrived in Port of Pines in Grand Bay, Mississippi, on July 9, 1860; and

(3) was ultimately brought to Mobile Bay, Alabama, on July 14, 1860, carrying 110 individuals, including men, women, and children;

Whereas, shortly after arrival in Mobile Bay, Alabama, the Captain of the *Clotilda* scuttled and burned the ship to the waterline in order to conceal the evidence of his crime;

Whereas, following the end of the Civil War and the emancipation of enslaved Africans, some of the captives brought to the United States aboard the *Clotilda* settled in the area now known as Africatown, Alabama;

Whereas, on May 22, 2019, the Alabama Historical Commission and a team of scientists confirmed that a wreckage found in the Twelve Mile Island section of the Mobile River was the *Clotilda*;

Whereas, in the 160 years since the *Clotilda* was brought to Mobile Bay, the residents of Africatown, Alabama, have played a critical role in preserving the unique and important heritage and traditions of their community;

Whereas the Africatown Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 4, 2012, and is home to a number of important historic sites, including—

(1) the Mobile County Training School;

(2) the Old Landmark Baptist Church, now known as the Union Baptist Church; and

(3) the Africatown Cemetery, where many of the individuals who survived the forced migration to the United States in 1860 are buried: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

2 (1) the recent confirmation of the wreckage of
3 the *Clotilda*, the last slave ship to arrive in the
4 United States, constitutes a monumental discovery
5 of local, national, and international importance and
6 educational value;

7 (2) discovery of the *Clotilda* may serve as an in-
8 flection point for meaningful conversation about
9 both past and present injustices;

10 (3) the residents of Africatown, Alabama, em-
11 body a spirit of resilience and a determination to
12 build a better community for their descendants; and

13 (4) all efforts should be made—

14 (A) to preserve and protect the *Clotilda*
15 and associated historic sites in Africatown, Ala-
16 bama; and

17 (B) to use the discovery of the *Clotilda* to
18 provide education to local, national, and inter-
19 national audiences about—

20 (i) the violent history of the trans-
21 atlantic slave trade;

22 (ii) the stories of the last enslaved Af-
23 ricans to arrive in the United States; and

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1 (iii) the rich and unique history of the
2 community built by the descendants of
3 those individuals.

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