

DOWNLOAD PDF FOR ASSAULTING AND BEATING BETTY, A SLAVE, AND HER LITTLE FEMALE CHILD SARAH (1809)

Chapter 1 : Harriet Tubman - Wikipedia

The trial of Amos Broad and his wife on three several indictments for assaulting and beating Betty, a slave, and her little female child Sarah, aged three years. Author: Amos Broad ; Demis Broad, Mrs.

Sally Joiner, born say , was a "free Woman of Colour" whose daughter Betty Joiner was bound to Peter Rowlett as an apprentice in Chesterfield County some time after her birth about Amy, born about John1, a "free negro" charged by the Richmond City court on 24 November with stealing a cow yearling the property of James Housling. He was found guilty and chose to receive thirty-nine lashes rather than be tried at the capitol [Hustings Court Orders ,]. Betty, born about , registered in Petersburg on 20 May Peter Rowlett [Joiner, Betty F, She registered again on 3 August Polly, born about , registered in Petersburg on 18 August She was head of a Petersburg household of 3 "other free" in [VA: Anna, born about , registered in Petersburg on 14 August Renewed 9 July Dolly, born about , registered in Petersburg on 15 August She was head of an "other free" Petersburg Town household in [VA: Amy Joiner, born about , registered in Petersburg on 18 August She was taxable on her son? She may have been the mother of i. John2, born about , registered in Petersburg on 8 December He was head of a Dinwiddie County household of 6 "other free" in [VA: Eliza, born about , registered in Petersburg on 15 August Thomas, born about , registered in Petersburg on 10 July He was head of a Petersburg Town household of 4 "other free" in [VA: Nancy, born in November , registered in Petersburg on 10 July She was head of a Petersburg Town household of 3 "other free" in [VA: Billy, born about , registered in Petersburg on 22 June Isham Joiner should not be bound to some other person. Her petition was dismissed [Orders , ,]. Margaret, born say James1, born say , a soldier who enlisted in the expedition against the Spaniards at Carthage and died in Jamaica. Hertford County was formed from this part of Bertie County in Mary1, born say John1, born say Richard, born say Abraham1, born about Abraham2, born say Samuel1, born say Philip, born say On 9 September he sold acres in Bladen County on the south side of Drowning Creek, south of Ashpole Swamp, which was land he had been granted on 11 November Ishmael Chavis witnessed the deed [DB 1: He was head of a Robeson County household of 3 "other free," 1 white woman and 1 white male under sixteen years of age in [NC: Archives Troop Returns,]. He was a free Negro taxable in Fredericksburg from to His heir Staunton Jones received acres, bounty land warrant no. He was about years old when he appeared in Wake County court on 13 May to apply for a pension for his service in the Revolution. He stated that he volunteered for 18 months under Captain Sharp in the 10th North Carolina Regiment until the end of the war. And he was said to be between years old on 12 January when he appeared in Caswell County court to make the same declaration, adding that he had a son John, age 14, daughter Betsy, age 9, son Nathaniel age 7, and wife about He was head of a Wake County household of 5 "other free" in [NC: Margaret Jones, born say , was head of a Beaufort County household of 5 "black" taxables in [SS]. In she was living alone in the adjacent county of Craven [SS]. This part of Craven County became Jones County in James2, born say Hardy, born about , was head of a Jones County household of 5 "other free" in [NC: He was about fifty eight and residing in Lenoir County when he appeared in the county court on 16 October to apply for a pension. Bazzilla, born before , a "free colored" woman who was head of a Jones County household of 7 in [NC: In Mary had 4 taxables in her household in a list of Granville County insolvent taxpayers. Her children may have been i. Thomas1, born say Perhaps his widow was Margaret Jones, head of a household of 2 "other free" in the neighboring county of Northampton in [NC: Thomas2, born say Tempy, born say Richard Jones, born say , and his wife Barshaba were taxable as 2 black tithes in the Granville County list of Samuel Benton. He was still in Granville County in where he had no property but was taxable as a "married man" in Goshen District, and taxable on 1 poll in His child was i. Abraham1 Jones, born about , was head of a household of 1 Black male and 1 Black female in the Granville County tax list of John Pope adjacent to Richard Jones. Archives Troop Returns, Box 4, folder 40]. He was taxable in Granville County in on 3 horses and 5 cattle and taxable on 1 poll in through Perhaps one of his children was i. Abraham2 Jones,

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born say , was a man of mixed blood from Anson County who petitioned the North Carolina General Assembly in stating that he had purchased his wife Lydia about and had six grown children Isaac, Jacob, Thomas, Abraham, Lewis and one other. He was concerned that once he died his wife and children would revert to slavery, having not been formally freed. His petition was rejected [http: He was head of an Anson County household of 7 "other free" in [NC: Isaac, born say Jacob, head of an Anson County household of 7 "other free" in [NC: Thomas, head of an Anson County household of 5 "other free" in [NC: Samuel1 Jones, born say , was taxable in Granville County on acres, 2 horses, and 7 cattle in Fishing Creek District in In he was head of an Epping Forest District household of 5 males and 3 females for the state census, and he was taxable in Granville County on 50 acres and 2 free polls in In he was taxable on acres but was not subject to poll tax so he was probably over fifty years old. He was head of a Granville County household of 5 "other free" in His children may have been i. Emmanuel, born say , called "Manuel Scot Jones" on 7 February when he purchased cattle and tools from his father? He was head of a Granville County household of 2 "other free" in [NC: In he was taxed on 79 acres in Beaver Dam District, and he and a woman over forty-five years of age were counted as "free colored" in the Granville County census for Beaver Dam District [NC: Samuel2, born say , head of a Granville County household of 2 "other free" in Lyford, born say , head of a Granville County household of 3 "other free" in Daniel was head of a Granville County household of 2 "other free" in Major, born say , head of a Beaver Dam District household of 4 "other free" in and 4 "free colored" in [NC: The Halifax branch of the family may have been related to Barshaba Jones of Granville County since a child named Barshaby Jones no race mentioned was ordered bound an apprentice by the 16 February Halifax County court. James3, born about , head of a Halifax County household of 4 "other free" in [NC: He appeared in Halifax County court on 22 November to apply for a pension for his service in the Revolution. He was living on 18 acres of rented land with his forty-seven-year-old wife and five children from 6 to 15 years of age. James2 Jones, born say , may have been one of the "black" tithables in the Beaufort County household of his mother? Margaret Jones in He was a "black" taxable in Craven County in [SS]. He was called James Jones of Jones County when he received voucher no. He was counted as white in the North Carolina state census for Jones County, recorded on 30 September He was head of a Jones County household of 11 "other free" in [NC: By his 15 January Jones County will, proved February , he left his wife his house and a third of his lands which were to be divided between his sons James and Bazel at her death or marriage. He divided the remainder of his land amongst his sons James, Frederick, Ezekiel, Elijah, and Jacob and left furniture and livestock to his daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mary. His wife Sarah and son James were executors. James was the father of i.

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Chapter 2 : Elizabeth Barrett Browning - Wikipedia

() The trial of Amos Broad and his wife, on three several indictments for assaulting and beating Betty, a slave, and her little female child Sarah, aged three years: had at the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the city and county of New-York, at the City-hall, of the said city, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February.

All such errors are mine alone, and do not reflect on the fascinating collection of records submitted by Pony. I will try to straighten this out as time permits. My primary interest was in getting this information on the web quickly. Scott Hill called as witness for defense. Reference Services; South Carolina Dept. December 7, Committee on the Colored Population, report on a resolution of inquiry on imposing the capitation tax on Egyptians and Indians, as now on Free Blacks, mulattoes, and mestizoes. December 9, Edgefield District SC Frederick Chavis and other free persons of color, petition inquiring if persons of Indian descent are considered to be free persons of color and liable for the poll tax. Six others do not qualify under the term "free person of color" as they are of Indian ancestry. November 20, Betty Hunter, a supposed mulatto, petition and supporting papers, since she has been compelled to pay double taxes as a free negro under a misconception, she requests a refund. October 21, Sally Kelch, a supposed mulatto, petition to be refunded a double tax and questioning the applicability of the tax. December 17, Committee report on the petition of Simeon Spring, Thomas Brown, and George Sutusky, beloved men of the Chickasaw Nation, petitioning asking that their lands on the Savannah River, which were confiscated in , may be returned. Petitions from several States Library. Copeland, a brick layer by trade, and the other men, are industrious, honest and law abiding. The free men of color were unaware of the NC law prohibiting free blacks from entering the State. The Indians sold most of the land. The Indian men all died, and the women "mixed with negroes. Supported by William Lewis, Samuel Harrell, and other white men, they seek title to "small remnants of the aforesaid tract of land. A certificate signed by a notary public in New York states that he is of "mulatto" complexion with wooly hair and is "an Indian, one of the Narragansett tribe. Northampton Co, VA year: The petitioners request that the trustees be appointed to lay off "a convenient part of the said land" for the Indians while leasing out and taxing the remainder. The rents would be divided among the Gingaskin. The lands were only "set apart," not "granted away. Petitions from various States - Virginia "That all free Negroes, mulattos, or Indians except tributary Indians to this government male and female, above the age of sixteen, and all wives of such Negroes, mulattos, or Indians shall be accounted tithables" May 28, - Louisa Co. August - Edgecombe Co. NC Edward Gowen was prosecuted for concealing tithables. NC Edward Gowen refused to list his wife. NC Francis Jenkins, a Mustee, indicted for failing to list his wife. He finally captured Chavers and placed him in jail at Fayetteville. They wish to support the Government, but the poll tax caused great hardship among free women of color, especially widows with large families. Tax collectors hunted them down and extorted payment. Swett, and 29 other unnamed f. SC "Sundry female persons of color" resident in Richland District petitioned the Senate concerning the discriminatory tax levied on them. August - Marion Dist. In October the Court ruled that he was of Portuguese descent and acquitted him. Although it was denied, it was only because Chavis did not have a white guardian. Chavis was killed when a tree fell on him. MS Petition by 12 residents regarding Malachi Hagins, was married to a white woman and the couple had 10 children. Asked Legislature to extend to Hagins and his children "all the rights, privileges and immunities of a free white person of this state. MS Ann, Caldwell, a free woman of color, asks for a special Act to allow her to remain in the state. MS Citizens write on behalf of Wiley Wiggins, a 22 year old free person of color, who had lived in the area 6 years. MO James Gambol, L. Davis, Joseph Montgomery, Jerry Bell and Ralph Wheeler, petition as free persons of color ask that the State remove all legal restrictions "on account of race or color. TN Free man of color, Obadiah Going, seeks "the privileges of a citizen. TN Free man of color, Richard Matthews, seeks permission to marry a white woman. Matthews says he is "of the Portuguese Blood. Gates County, North Carolina year: The men all died, and the women mixed with negroes. The free blacks and their mixed-blood children served as soldiers for the

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colonials in the Revolution. Supported by William Lewis, Samuel Harrell, and other white men, they seek title to small remnants of the aforesaid tract of land. Though it is obvious that the Indians still reside on the land, they infer that the remnant families have more black than Indian blood, and so, obviously do not deserve to retain title to Indian lands. This petition does go a little overboard, however, by stating that by some mysterious circumstance, all the Indian men suddenly died, and that the remaining women all mixed with negroes. The families subject to this petition were listed as "Other free people" in Gates Co. On June 30, 1809, O. Whereas the Indians now living in Robeson County claim to be descendants of a friendly tribe who once resided in eastern North Carolina, on the Roanoke River. They are known by this name in Sumter County, SC, where they are quiet and peaceable, and have a church of their own. They are proud and high-spirited, and caste is very strong among them. This stands as one of the earliest references to the mixed-blood settlement in Sumter County. McMillan presented himself as a person well acquainted with the Sumter Co. King Tom Blount is mentioned as the leader of a friendly portion of the Tuscarora who were living north of the main body of Tuscarora in the Roanoke area and seemed to be a mixed alliance of Nansemond, Saponny, Occaneechi, Hatteras, and others, who remained in the area of the Fort Christanna section and attempted to steer clear of the War. Sunday School Union, Nashville Tennessee: I remember my father was a man of brown complexion He was taken into the port of Charleston and sold as a slave to a house and sign painter. His father was an Englishman by the name of Paine. Robert Johnson of SC summoned Gideon and his family to explain their presence there and after meeting them reported: That he has for several years paid taxes for two tracts of land and had seven Negroes of his own, That he is a carpenter by trade and is come hither for the support of his family I have in consideration of his wives being a white woman and several white women capable of working and being servicable in the country permitted him to settle in this country. Gideon Gibson escaped the penalties of the Negro law by producing upon comparison more of the red and white in his face than can be discovered in the faces of half the descendants of the French refugees in our House of Assembly They stated that Ivey was "of Portuguese descent, that his complexion was swarthy, his hair black and strait - that his wife Elizabeth was a free white woman, very clear complexion. IT was here that Sumter first linked up with these Indian mixed-bloods who readily joined his cause and caused much ruckus. By Halifax county was beginning to fill up with white people, and the Catawba tribe had leased off almost all of its land, and so, some of these Indians moved down to Sumter at the invitation of General Sumter. Scott, Benenhaley, Driggers, Oxendine, etc. Indian families first appear on the records of South Carolina in The fictional story of the "Turks" descending from pirates, Arabs, Turkish sailors, etc. These fanciful romanticized legends recounted by local townfolk have since been recounted as fact by present-day historians. The most plausible theory as to where the "Turk" label originated was from "Turkey Town Indians" shortened over time to "Turkey Indians" to "Turks". Those of us who moved down here to Florida in are known as "Cheraw-Saponi" Indians. Though we have all been labeled differently by our white and black neighbors, we all descend from the same Indians. The actual documentation does not directly disagree with the oral tradition though the oral tradition should also be suspect unless it pre-dates , as family members seperated from the Sumter core groups often read articles which "explained" their history - this was common among Melungen descendants who lived away from Tennessee, read newspaper articles about their relatives, then would "testify" that they descended from Portuguese, when the Tennessee group kept saying "We are Indians" From what I can gather the Benehaleys of Sumter all descend from Jose Benenhaley who married Elizabeth Oxendine in Halifax most Likely. I cannot support any serious connection between the Scott family and Benenhaley family prior to , as both families lived on opposit ends of Providence district there was never fewer that households between them. IT was possible that after these families started attending the seperate "Turk" school, that a connection was assumed. I did find the following documentation that seems to support a Maryland origin for the Benenhaleys: Is this oral tradition from a family who still remains in Sumter and "this is what the old people said", or is it from a removed family whose information stems from genealogy, books, and newspaper articles? The grandson of General Sumter referred to Benenhaly as "Joseph Benenhaly" and that the General had enlisted him as a

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scout after "finding him in the wilderness". In all the pre documentation he appears as "Joseph" or "Joe" "Benenhale", "Benenhaile". Brewton Berry referred to an incident prior to where local Sumter whites had tried to challenge whether "Joe Benenhaley" could legally register to vote. If someone could get ahold of the actual documentation of this incident, it would be the best evidence of the Benenhaley origin, as there would be many first-hand accounts, as Joseph himself gave testimony. As I mentioned before, I would question anything written or said about the "Turks" after All the evidence that I have seen is that these families from Sumter always claimed Indian origins, and nothing else. It was always the white "historians" who tried to give them some exotic ancestry. Even my own grandmother would testify with a tear in her eye that "my grandmother left on the trail of tears", when in reality, her grandmother Nora Bass was living in Thomas County Georgia in and died there at an early age. No one ever mentions our white ancestors though its obvious that we are far from full-bloods. I descend from the Isham Scott family and the James Moses family who lived in Sumter from to about , after moving down from Halifax and then moving on to Florida. I believe it originated with him, and even he said "Joseph Benenhaly If his name had actually been "Yusef Ben Ali" I believe it would have appeared as such on some, if not all, of the documentation census, court, land etc. Brewton Berry also misrepresented that the petition of "Sundry Free Moors" came from the Turks which it did not I live in Florida. Ga by , then back down to FL by Alexander was a documented descendant of the Nansemond Bass and Saponi Goins Indians and his wife Nora Holly was traditionally a full-blooded Indian as well. Someone questions the ancestry of one of these people, families, groups, etc.

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Chapter 3 : THE ALABAMA SUPREME COURT ON SLAVES

*The Trial of Amos Broad and his wife, on three several indictments for assaulting and beating Betty, a slave, and her little female child Sarah, aged Wyck, recorder, Peter Mesier and James Dra [Amos Broad] on www.nxgvision.com
FREE shipping on qualifying offers.*

Manumission Who Were Slaves? A resident of Delaware bequeathed freedom to a slave named Phillis, provided she remained in bondage until age thirty-one. She went to Tennessee during the period of her servitude and there gave birth to a child. Under the laws of Tennessee, the child would become free when the mother became free. Before that happened, however, the boy was sold and taken into Alabama. Judge Ormond honored the law of Tennessee, but noted that in Alabama the child would have remained a slave. Sidney v White, 12 Alabama Milly Walker was held as a slave but claimed to be free. The court ruled that she was presumed to be a slave and could not sue for freedom on a writ of habeas corpus. Such a procedure would deprive her owner of the right to trial by jury. Judge Chilton concluded that the law regarded slaves as property and excluded them from general legislation regarding persons, unless specifically included. Field v Walker, 17 Alabama 80 A black couple named Jeter and Lydia behaved and were treated as free persons of color. The law presumed that they were slaves, but this could be rebutted by proof and not limited to proof of emancipation. Specifically, Judge Gibbons cited blacks born free. Becton v Ferguson, 22 Alabama A slave woman named Lucinda was taken to Ohio and freed. Subsequently, she had a child named George. Judge Goldthwaite ruled that the mother may be returned to slavery to satisfy debts incurred by the former master, but the child may not. Union Bank v Benham, 23 Alabama Maria Louisa petitioned for freedom. She claimed that her mother had not been a slave and that hence she was not. One witness testified that her mother was, indeed, treated as a free person. Farrelly v Maria Louisa, 34 Alabama Rights and Powers of Owners The prisoner had stolen a slave, but the statute of limitations for larceny had run out before he was tried and convicted. He appealed and Judge Taylor ruled that slave stealing was not embraced within that limitation because the code distinguished between it and other larcenies. For example, slave stealing was a capital offense, while the penalty for other larcenies generally was milder. Prince v State, 3 Stewart and Porter An escaped slave belonging to Thomas Holmes was killed by a constable named Middleton. The constable had a warrant from a justice of the peace, which stated that the slave had run away, possessed weapons, and had attacked one person. Holmes brought an action of trespass against the constable, though it failed to allege that he had been tried by the state for killing the slave. The defendant maintained that he had killed the slave in the prosecution of his sworn duty. The court upheld an objection to this plea. Furthermore, the trial judge instructed the jury that the defendant could not employ the principle of justification because no proof existed that the slave had contemplated violence toward the constable. The jury found Middleton guilty of trespass. On appeal, Judge Hopkins agreed that the warrant issued to the constable did not justify killing the slave, but he also ruled that the action for trespass had to allege that the defendant had been tried for killing the slave. Otherwise, the plaintiff could have obtained compensation for his loss upon agreement not to complain of the public wrong committed in killing the slave. Middleton v Holmes, 3 Porter Gray employed a slave as a ferryman on the Coosa River. Crocheron sent the slave across the river to deliver a letter. The slave did not return. Gray brought an action against Crocheron for wrongful conversion of the slave to his own use. The court refused, but charged the jury that the defendant was liable for the value of the slave if they believed he had been lost while in his employ. If, however, they believed the slave was not lost while in the employ of the defendant he was not liable. On appeal, Gray argued that the employment of a slave without the consent of the owner was a wrongful conversion. Judge Collier ruled that the wrongful taking or detention of a slave was a conversion. Furthermore, if the slave was lost while being detained illegally, Crocheron was liable for the full value. Gray v Crocheron, 8 Porter Hawkins attempted to place a slave named Jane on board the brig Martha to facilitate her escape to a free state. He failed to locate the Martha, but took Jane on board the Eclipse, where

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he served as cook. He hid her there for several days, but was eventually detected. The judge in the Mobile Circuit Court charged the jury that Hawkins had sufficient motive for larceny, a capital crime in this instance, if he intended to carry Jane to a free state. The jury found Hawkins guilty, but the circuit judge referred the case to the Supreme Court because it was "novel and difficult. He further noted that several slave states had statutes specifically directed at those who took slaves with the intention of freeing them. Hawkins remained in custody. The court recommended that he be indicted for concealing a slave or depriving the owner of slave property. *State v Hawkins*, 8 Porter Wisdom enticed slaves in Dallas County to run away, meet him in Perry County, and go with him to Mississippi, where they worked in a lumber mill he operated. The defendant was indicted for larceny, tried, and sentenced to death by a Wilcox County court. The presiding judge referred the case to the Alabama Supreme Court for several reasons. Among them was the question of whether or not the defendant could be convicted for larceny that took place in one county while he was not in the county. Judge Goldthwaite noted that the legislature undoubtedly intended for the relevant statute to cover the enticement of slaves, but it did not. Therefore, he remanded the case and ordered a retrial "in due course of law. He was convicted of slave stealing. The relevant statute read "without the consent of the slave. Judge Goldthwaite ruled that Nabors still could be prosecuted for grand larceny. *Nabors v State*, 6 Alabama Barnett learned of the plan. He and some of his neighbors hid at the rendezvous point. The slaves arrived and then Brewer and McKowen rode up. The slaves moved toward the thieves, Barnett and his neighbors opened fire, and the riders galloped away. Mooney was convicted under Section 18 of the penal code, which made stealing or enticing slaves from the master a capital offense. Judge Ormond ruled that enticing was an offense of the same grade as stealing. One guilty of it did not have to be on hand when the slave actually ran away. Section 18 represented "a radical change" designed to make the seduction of slaves a crime equivalent to stealing them. *Mooney v State*, 8 Alabama Griffiths told Senter he would not prosecute Hamilton, provided the overseer punished him, which he did. Gilliam then sued Senter for trespass. In the original trial, the court charged the jury that the overseer had the authority to whip the slave in a reasonable manner, but not to whip him for a crime punishable by law. On appeal, Judge Collier ruled that overseers could, indeed, punish slaves for violations of the criminal law. At the same time, the court affirmed that a master could initiate legal action against an overseer who inflicted "cruel and immoderate punishment. *Gilliam v Senter*, 9 Alabama Kirkendall, a white overseer, saw Abram, a slave, loitering around the quarters. He ordered him to work. Abram replied that he was sick and could not work. Kirkendall felt his pulse, declared him healthy, and again ordered him to work. Abram moved off slowly. Kirkendall struck him with a whip and the slave grabbed the whip. Kirkendall kicked at him and Abram grabbed his leg and threw him to the ground. Kirkendall pulled a gun and Abram knocked it out of his hand. He was charged and convicted of mayhem against a white person, a capital offense. Before the Supreme Court, his counsel argued that the ear was only partially bitten off, so the act did not constitute mayhem. He further contended that if a slave was unable to work he was not bound to do so. The court ruled that the act was not mayhem, but that the master or overseer was empowered to determine when slaves could and could not work. Judge Ormond wrote that "when engaged in mortal strife, his adversary armed with a deadly weapon," a slave might act according to "the instinctive dread of death, common alike to the bound and the free," and inflict a wound in self-defense "in which the will did not cooperate," willfulness being a component of the crime. *State v Abram*, 10 Alabama Adams participated in a slave-stealing ring that operated along the Florida-Alabama border. One member of the ring stole a slave in Florida and Adams "bought" him in Alabama. The state convicted Adams under the penal code for slave stealing.

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Chapter 4 : Samuel J. May Anti-Slavery Collection

The item The trial of Amos Broad and his wife, on three several indictments for assaulting and beating Betty, a slave, and her little female child Sarah, aged three years: had at the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the city and county of New-York, at the City-hall, of the said city, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, present, the Hon. Pierre C. Van Wyck.

In we find that "Sarah Negro" was his wife: Sarah was the daughter of "Kinge Toney Negro" who named her in his Northampton County will which was proved 28 February [Orders In the court ordered that Sarah "shall not depart the house of Mr. John Eyres master of the said Rodrigus without the leave of both her husband and Mr. By 14 August Sarah, Peter George, three unnamed women, and an unstated number of men petitioned the Somerset County court to stop taxing them as slaves since they were free born. The court ruled that for that year the women should be exempt, but the men should pay taxes. The court also ordered that they obtain certificates from where they formerly lived to prove that they were free born [Archives of Maryland In Sarah was back in Northampton County where she and "Sarah Landrun free Negroes" her niece Sarah Landrum were given twenty-five lashes on their bare backs for stealing some yarn from "a free Negro woman commonly called Black Nanny" [Orders ,]. She was about forty years old when she made a deposition in the case of Peter George in the 29 May session of the Northampton County court [Orders]. Thomas died before March when his widow Sarah recorded her livestock mark in court [DW , p. On 1 February she won a suit against A. Since Sarah was free, so also were her children. She testified in Somerset County court on 13 June Her mother sued William Kenny, Jr. He was probably the William Kening, Jr. She brought a successful suit against Edward Fadlooks? Thomas2, born say , living in Somerset County, Maryland in the late s [Judicial Record, , index]. Frances2, born about Elizabeth2, born say John1, born say William2, born say Johnson1, born say He was living in All Hollows Parish when he and several whites were presented for being drunk on the Sabbath. He died in when his estate was valued at about 37 pounds [Inventories and Accounts, Liber He may have been the father of i. He and his wife? In he purchased 75 acres in Somerset County on St. He and his wife Ann sold this land in and were renting it in [Worcester County Debt Book, ,]. On 28 May she was presented by the court for bastard bearing and named her master John Brewer as the father, but the court accepted his testimony that he had been over a hundred miles from home when the child had been conceived [OW , , ,]. She was called the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Driggus on 18 September when she petitioned the Accomack County court for her freedom, stating that she had attained the age of eighteen, was free born, that John Brewer had sold her indenture to Thomas Mills, and that Mills intended to transport her where her freedom could not be proved. Brewer produced a letter from her mother Sarah, but the court ruled that it was not a formal indenture and set Frances free [Orders , a, a]. She was also charged with stealing meat from Charles Trelfo. On 28 September she was called "ye daughter of Sarah Drighouse decd. Her children may have been i. Comfort, perhaps the illegitimate child born to Frances about in Accomack County [OW , p. Francis Johnson paid her fine for the first child and John Watts was her security for the second [Orders , 56a, 58; , 7a, 9]. Thomas3, born say Elizabeth2 Driggers, born say , appeared before the Accomack County court on 19 November and identified John Pash as the father of her illegitimate child. On 5 April she was presented by the court for having another illegitimate child [Orders , a; , 59a]. Azaricum, born say John1 Drighouse, born say , a "free Mullatto," was living in Accomack County on 3 December when an Indian named Protestant George accused him in court of beating an Indian named Will who died shortly afterwards [Orders ,]. On 8 November the Northampton County court ordered that he, Johnson Driggus and Samuel George receive thirty-nine lashes for abusing and threatening Robert Gascoigne. On 20 June he posted bond to keep the parish harmless from an illegitimate child he had by Ann Beckett [Orders ,]. On 8 October the Accomack County court ruled in his favor in his suit against John Justice for pounds of tobacco [Orders , 5a, 17a, 22]. He was a "Negro" tithable in Northampton County in his own household in , tithable on himself and Jacob Carter in ,

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Elizabeth, born say , mother of Esther Drighouse who was nine years old the 15th August next when she was bound by the Northampton County court to William Simkins, Jr. Nathan², born 10 May , two years old when he was bound apprentice to Francis Costen in Northampton County on 15 August [Minutes ,]. He may have been the ancestor of i. Rhoda, sister of Drake Driggers, married Jonas Hodgskin. On 21 December he was called "Johnson Driggers, free negro, son of Johnston Driggers" in the deed by which he bought 75 acres in Craven County on the east side of the head of Lower Broad Creek. In he was taxed in Beaufort County on himself and his wife: Since he was not living there when he sold it, he may have been the subscriber who placed the following ad in the 10 April edition of the North Carolina Gazette of New Bern:

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Chapter 5 : Betty polka, op. | PICRYL

The trial of Amos Broad and his wife, on three several indictments for assaulting and beating Betty, a slave, and her little female child Sarah, aged three years [electronic resource]: had at the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the city and county of New-York, at the City-hall, of the said city, on Tuesday, the 28th day.

Rit was owned by Mary Pattison Brodess and later her son Edward. Kate Larson records the year as , based on a midwife payment and several other historical documents, including her runaway advertisement, [1] while Jean Humez says "the best current evidence suggests that Tubman was born in , but it might have been a year or two later. Edward Brodess sold three of her daughters Linah, Mariah Ritty, and Soph , separating them from the family forever. She later recounted a particular day when she was lashed five times before breakfast. She carried the scars for the rest of her life. She had to check the muskrat traps in nearby marshes, even after contracting measles. She became so ill that Cook sent her back to Brodess, where her mother nursed her back to health. Brodess then hired her out again. She rejected the teachings of the New Testament that urged slaves to be obedient and found guidance in the Old Testament tales of deliverance. Tubman was devout, and when she began experiencing visions and vivid dreams, she interpreted them as revelations from God. This religious perspective informed her actions throughout her life. Early in her life, she suffered a severe head wound when hit by a heavy metal weight. The injury caused disabling epileptic seizures, headaches , powerful visions, and dream experiences, which occurred throughout her life. There, she encountered a slave owned by another family, who had left the fields without permission. His overseer, furious, demanded that she help restrain him. She refused, and as he ran away, the overseer threw a two-pound weight at him. He struck her instead, which she said "broke my skull. These episodes were alarming to her family, who were unable to wake her when she fell asleep suddenly and without warning. This condition remained with her for the rest of her life; Larson suggests she may have suffered from temporal lobe epilepsy as a result of the injury. He continued working as a timber estimator and foreman for the Thompson family, who had held him as a slave. The lawyer discovered that a former owner had issued instructions that Rit, like her husband, would be manumitted at the age of Challenging it legally was an impossible task for Tubman. Most African-American families had both free and enslaved members. Edward Brodess tried to sell her, but could not find a buyer. Tubman and her brothers, Ben and Henry, escaped from slavery on September 17, Tubman had been hired out to Dr. Anthony Thompson, who owned a large plantation in an area called Poplar Neck in neighboring Caroline County; it is likely her brothers labored for Thompson as well. Because the slaves were hired out to another household, Eliza Brodess probably did not recognize their absence as an escape attempt for some time. Two weeks later, she posted a runaway notice in the Cambridge Democrat, offering a reward of up to dollars for each slave returned. Ben may have just become a father. The two men went back, forcing Tubman to return with them. She sang a coded song to Mary, a trusted fellow slave, that was a farewell. This informal but well-organized system was composed of free and enslaved blacks, white abolitionists, and other activists. Most prominent among the latter in Maryland at the time were members of the Religious Society of Friends , often called Quakers. At an early stop, the lady of the house instructed Tubman to sweep the yard so as to seem to be working for the family. When night fell, the family hid her in a cart and took her to the next friendly house. Particulars of her first journey remain shrouded in secrecy. When I found I had crossed that line, I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person. There was such a glory over everything; the sun came like gold through the trees, and over the fields, and I felt like I was in Heaven. She did sing a version of " Go Down Moses " to signal to her refugees along the path to freedom"she changed the tempo to indicate that it was either safe or too dangerous to proceed. Like other Underground Railroad conductors, Tubman used various methods of communication specific to her own needs. Contrary to current popular belief, there were no common "codes" used by conductors. After the war, various black-faced minstrels included the song in their acts which helped popularize it. During the 20th century, people of all races sang it as a spiritual to pay tribute to Tubman or to

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various struggles for freedom. But I was free, and they should be free. Congress meanwhile passed the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, which heavily punished abetting escape and forced law enforcement officials "even in states that had outlawed slavery" to assist in their capture. The law increased risks for escaped slaves, more of whom therefore sought refuge in Southern Ontario then part of the United Province of Canada, which, as part of the British Empire, had abolished slavery. Tubman went to Baltimore, where her brother-in-law Tom Tubman hid her until the sale. Then, while the auctioneer stepped away to have lunch, John, Kessiah and their children escaped to a nearby safe house. When night fell, Bowley sailed the family on a log canoe 60 miles 97 kilometres to Baltimore, where they met with Tubman, who brought the family to Philadelphia. During her second trip, she recovered her brother Moses and two unidentified men. Still, a famous black agent, is credited with aiding hundreds of freedom seekers escape to safer places farther north in New York, New England, and present-day Southern Ontario. She once again saved money from various jobs, purchased a suit for him, and made her way south. John, meanwhile, had married another woman named Caroline. Tubman sent word that he should join her, but he insisted that he was happy where he was. Tubman at first prepared to storm their house and make a scene, but then decided he was not worth the trouble. Suppressing her anger, she found some slaves who wanted to escape and led them to Philadelphia. Because the Fugitive Slave Law had made the northern United States a more dangerous place for escaped slaves to remain, many escaped slaves began migrating to Southern Ontario. In December, Tubman guided an unidentified group of 11 fugitives, possibly including the Bowleys and several others she had helped rescue earlier, northward. There is evidence to suggest that Tubman and her group stopped at the home of abolitionist and former slave Frederick Douglass. It was the largest number I ever had at any one time, and I had some difficulty in providing so many with food and shelter. When an early biography of Tubman was being prepared in 1875, Douglass wrote a letter to honor her. It read in part: You ask for what you do not need when you call upon me for a word of commendation. I need such words from you far more than you can need them from me, especially where your superior labors and devotion to the cause of the lately enslaved of our land are known as I know them. The difference between us is very marked. Most that I have done and suffered in the service of our cause has been in public, and I have received much encouragement at every step of the way. You, on the other hand, have labored in a private way. I have wrought in the day "you in the night. The midnight sky and the silent stars have been the witnesses of your devotion to freedom and of your heroism. Excepting John Brown "of sacred memory" I know of no one who has willingly encountered more perils and hardships to serve our enslaved people than you have. She also provided specific instructions to 50 to 60 additional fugitives who escaped to the north. One admirer of Tubman said:

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Chapter 6 : American Indian Records

, The trial of Amos Broad and his wife [microform] on three several indictments for assaulting and beating Betty, a slave, and her little female child Sarah, aged three years. Had at the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the city and county of New-York, at the City-hall, of the said city, on Tuesday, the 28th day of.

Biographer Julia Markus states the poet "believed that she had African blood through her grandfather Charles Moulton", but [5] there is no evidence of this "although other branches of her family had African blood through relationships between plantation owners and slaves. What the family believed to be their genealogy in relation to Jamaica is unclear. In some cases inheritance was given on condition that the name was used by the beneficiary; the English gentry and "squirearchy" had long encouraged this sort of name changing. Given this strong tradition, Elizabeth used "Elizabeth Barrett Moulton Barrett" on legal documents and before she was married often signed herself "Elizabeth Barrett Barrett" or "EBB" initials which she was able to keep after her wedding. All lived to adulthood except for one girl, who died at the age of three, when Elizabeth was eight. The children all had nicknames: She rode her pony, went for family walks and picnics, socialised with other county families, and participated in home theatrical productions. But unlike her siblings, she immersed herself in books as often as she could get away from the social rituals of her family. She was baptized in at Kelloe parish church, although she had [6] already been baptised by a family friend in her first week of life. In Mr Barrett privately published *The Battle of Marathon*, an epic-style poem, though all copies remained within the family. Her father called her the "Poet Laureate of Hope End" and encouraged her work. The result is one of the largest collections of juvenilia of any English writer. Mary Russell Mitford described the young Elizabeth at this time, as having "a slight, delicate figure, with a shower of dark curls falling on each side of a most expressive face; large, tender eyes, richly fringed by dark eyelashes, and a smile like a sunbeam. She had intense head and spinal pain with loss of mobility. Various biographies link this to a riding accident at the time she fell while trying to dismount a horse, but there is no evidence to support the link. Sent to recover at the Gloucester spa, she was treated "in the absence of symptoms supporting another diagnosis" for a spinal problem. She would become dependent on them for much of her adulthood; the use from an early age may well have contributed to her frail health. Biographers such as Alethea Hayter have suggested this may also have contributed to the wild vividness of her imagination and the poetry that it produced. Following lawsuits and the abolition of slavery Mr Barrett incurred great financial and investment losses that forced him to sell Hope End. Although the family was never poor, the place was seized and put up for sale to satisfy creditors. Always secret in his financial dealings, he would not discuss his situation and the family was haunted by the idea that they might have to move to Jamaica. Between and , she was living, with her family, at Belle Vue in Sidmouth. The site has now been renamed Cedar Shade and redeveloped. A blue plaque at the entrance to the site attests to this. In , some years after the sale of Hope End, the family settled at 50 Wimpole Street. Two tragedies then struck. In February her brother Samuel died of a fever in Jamaica. Then her favourite brother Edward "Bro" was drowned in a sailing accident in Torquay in July. This had a serious effect on her already fragile health. She wrote to Mitford, "That was a very near escape from madness, absolute hopeless madness". Her health began to improve, though she saw few people other than her immediate family. She received comfort from a spaniel named Flush, a gift from Mary Mitford. Between and Barrett Browning was prolific in poetry, translation and prose. Her volume *Poems* made her one of the most popular writers in the country, and inspired Robert Browning to write to her. He wrote, "I love your verses with all my heart, dear Miss Barrett," praising their "fresh strange music, the affluent language, the exquisite pathos and true new brave thought. Elizabeth had already produced a large amount of work, but Browning had a great influence on her subsequent writing, as did she on his: Some critics state that her activity was, in some ways, in decay before she met Browning: As an intellectual presence and a physical being, she was becoming a shadow of herself. After a private marriage at St Marylebone Parish Church, they honeymooned in Paris before moving to Italy, in

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September, which became their home almost continuously until her death. The Brownings were well respected, and even famous. Elizabeth grew stronger and in, at the age of 43, between four miscarriages, she gave birth to a son, Robert Wiedeman Barrett Browning, whom they called Pen. Their son later married, but had no legitimate children. The couple came to know a wide circle of artists and writers including William Makepeace Thackeray, sculptor Harriet Hosmer who, she wrote, seemed to be the "perfectly emancipated female" and Harriet Beecher Stowe. In she met Margaret Fuller, and the female French novelist George Sand in, whom she had long admired. Among her intimate friends in Florence was the writer Isa Blagden, whom she encouraged to write novels. Engrossed in Italian politics, she issued a small volume of political poems titled *Poems before Congress* "most of which were written to express her sympathy with the Italian cause after the outbreak of fighting in". She dedicated this book to her husband. Her last work was *A Musical Instrument*, published posthumously. Her last word was *Some modern scientists speculate her illness may have been hypokalemic periodic paralysis*, a genetic disorder that causes weakness and many of the other symptoms she described. Elizabeth opposed slavery and published two poems highlighting the barbarity of slavers and her support for the abolitionist cause: In "Runaway" she describes a slave woman who is whipped, raped, and made pregnant as she curses the slavers. The date of publication of these poems is in dispute, but her position on slavery in the poems is clear and may have led to a rift between Elizabeth and her father. After the Jamaican slave uprising of 1832, her father and uncle continued to treat the slaves humanely. *Sonnets from the Portuguese* was published in 1850. There is debate about the origin of the title. However, "my little Portuguese" was a pet name that Browning had adopted for Elizabeth and this may have some connection. *Aurora Leigh* was an important influence on Susan B. Something of this has been perceived in art when its glory was at the fullest. Something of a yearning after this may be seen among the Greek Christian poets, something which would have been much with a stronger faculty". She explored the religious aspect in many of her poems, especially in her early work, such as the sonnets. She was interested in theological debate, had learned Hebrew and read the Hebrew Bible. Brightwen Binyon beat 44 other designs. It was based on the timber-framed Market House, which was opposite the site. It was completed in 1870. However, Nikolaus Pevsner was not impressed by its style. In 1870, it became a public library. *How do I love thee? Let me count the ways. I love thee to the depth and breadth and height My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight For the ends of being and ideal grace. I love thee freely, as men strive for right. I love thee purely, as they turn from praise. I love thee with a love I seemed to lose With my lost saints. I love thee with the breath, Smiles, tears, of all my life; and, if God choose, I shall but love thee better after death.* Her sense of Art is pure in itself. Her popularity in the United States and Britain was further advanced by her stands against social injustice, including slavery in the United States, injustice toward Italian citizens by foreign rulers, and child labour. Lilian Whiting published a biography of Barrett Browning which describes her as "the most philosophical poet" and depicts her life as "a Gospel of applied Christianity". In this critical analysis, Whiting portrays Barrett Browning as a poet who uses knowledge of Classical literature with an "intuitive gift of spiritual divination". It was an enormous success, both artistically and commercially, and was revived several times and adapted twice into movies. In *Aurora Leigh*, however, she created a strong and independent woman who embraces both work and love. Leighton writes that because Elizabeth participates in the literary world, where voice and diction are dominated by perceived masculine superiority, she "is defined only in mysterious opposition to everything that distinguishes the male subject who writes

Chapter 7 : Driggers-Dutchfield

assaulting and beating betty, a slave, and her little female child sarah, aged THREE YEARS (), reprinted in *FREE BLACKS, SLAVES, AND SLAVE OWNERS IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS: THE PAMPHLET LITERATURE*, at (Paul Finkelman ed.,) [here-.

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Chapter 8 : Library Resource Finder: Staff View for: The trial of Amos Broad and his wife, on

The Trial of Amos Broad and His Wife for Assaulting and Beating Betty, a Slave, and Her Little Female Child Sarah ()
The Narrative of John Thomson, One of the Persons Intended to Be.