

Biography Of A Runaway Slave

Biography of a Runaway Slave *Runaway Slaves* *Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave* The Cave at Rattlesnake Mountain **A Profile of Runaway Slaves in Virginia and South Carolina from 1730 Through 1787** **Advertisements for Runaway Slaves in Virginia, 1801-1820** **Runaway Slaves** **Recollections of Slavery** Never Caught **Never Caught** *Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky* *Containing an Account of His Three Escapes, in 1839, 1846, and 1848* **The Long Walk to Freedom** *Anthony Burns* **Pharcel Angola Janga** **Life of William Grimes** **South to Freedom** **A Runaway Slave from Baltimore - The Writings and Speeches of Frederick Douglass** **"Pretends to Be Free"** **Escaping Bondage** *Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green, a Runaway Slave from Kentucky (Dodo Press)* **Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky** *Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave. Written by Himself* **The War Before the War** Finding Freedom *Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green...* **Runaway Slave** Voices of the Fugitives **The Autobiography of a Runaway Slave** **Runaway Slave Settlements in Cuba** *Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky ; Containing an Account of His Three Escapes, in 1839, 1846, and 1848* **Abolition Fanaticism in New York. Speech of a Runaway Slave from Baltimore, at an Abolition Meeting in New York, Held May 11, 1847** *The Battle of Negro Fort* **The Ghost Who Would Not Die** **Never Caught, the Story of Ona Judge** **Slave Life in Georgia** Onesimus the Run-Away Slave **Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green** *Policing the Roman Empire* Narrative of the Life of J.d. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky

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Narrative of the Life of J.d. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky Jun 24 2019

Abolition Fanaticism in New York. Speech of a Runaway Slave from Baltimore, at an Abolition Meeting in New York, Held May 11, 1847 Mar 02 2020 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Battle of Negro Fort Jan 30 2020 The dramatic story of the United States' destruction of a free and independent community of fugitive slaves in Spanish Florida In the aftermath of the War of 1812, Major General Andrew Jackson ordered a joint United States army-navy expedition into Spanish Florida to destroy a free and independent community of fugitive slaves. The result was the Battle of Negro Fort, a brutal conflict among hundreds of American troops, Indian warriors, and black rebels that culminated in the death or re-enslavement of nearly all of the fort's inhabitants. By eliminating this refuge for fugitive slaves, the United States government closed an escape valve that African Americans had utilized for generations. At the same time, it intensified the subjugation of southern Native Americans, including the Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles. Still, the battle was significant for another reason as well. During its existence, Negro Fort was a powerful symbol of black freedom that subverted the racist foundations of an expanding American slave society. Its destruction reinforced the nation's growing commitment to slavery, while illuminating the extent to which ambivalence

over the institution had disappeared since the nation's founding. Indeed, four decades after declaring that all men were created equal, the United States destroyed a fugitive slave community in a foreign territory for the first and only time in its history, which accelerated America's transformation into a white republic. The Battle of Negro Fort places the violent expansion of slavery where it belongs, at the center of the history of the early American republic.

"Pretends to Be Free" Apr 14 2021 Republication on the twenty-fifth anniversary of "Pretends to Be Free" recognizes the signal importance of its sterling presentation of northern self-emancipation. Today, even more than a quarter-century ago, these fugitive slave notices are the best verbal snapshots of enslaved Americans before and during the American Revolution. Through these notices, readers can discover how enslaved blacks chose allegiance during our War for Independence. Replete with a preface by Edward E. Baptist, the leading scholar of slavery and capitalism and director of a massive project aimed at digitalizing every escape notice, and with a new Introduction and teacher's guide by Graham Hodges, this new edition makes this documentary study more relevant than ever.

Escaping Bondage Mar 14 2021 An edited collection of runaway slave advertisements that appeared in newspapers in eighteenth-century Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

Slave Life in Georgia Oct 28 2019

Anthony Burns Oct 21 2021 The "unforgettable" novel from the Newbery Medal-winning author tells the true story of a runaway slave whose capture and trial set off abolitionist riots (Kirkus Reviews). Anthony Burns is a runaway slave who has just started to build a life for himself in Boston. Then his former owner comes to town to collect him. Anthony won't go willingly, though, and people across the city step forward to make sure he's not taken. Based on the true story of a man who stood up against the Fugitive Slave Law, Hamilton's gripping account follows the battle in the streets and in the courts to keep Burns a citizen of Boston—a battle that is the prelude to the nation's bloody Civil War.

Life of William Grimes Jul 18 2021

The Ghost Who Would Not Die Dec 31 2019 In her latest book of supernatural, true-life mystery, Linda Alice Dewey is contacted by a ghost named Jacobs. Jacobs is a runaway slave who was brutally murdered during the Civil War. Using Jacobs's own words, Dewey tells Jacobs's gripping story of being a slave, a fugitive, a vagrant in nineteenth-century America--and his

"life" as *The Ghost Who Would Not Die*. After Jacobs is murdered, his ghost congregates with other ghosts, plays tricks on people, and wanders aimlessly through middle America. Eventually, he begins to help the living by telepathically influencing their thoughts and, ultimately, attaching himself to Dewey and her son. Dewey helps Jacobs to "cross over" and find the peace and freedom that was denied him in life and during the first hundred years after his death. *The Ghost Who Would Not Die* is a gripping, Civil War-era tale, as well as a well-told, true ghost story that is sure to appeal to readers interested in the supernatural and life after death.

Biography of a Runaway Slave Nov 02 2022 "Valuable new version of *Biografãia de un cimarrãon* includes Hill's expert translation; brief but informative preface about Esteban Montejo (the book's first-person narrator); Barnet's afterword (which replaces, albeit partially, his original introduction), in which he explains his understanding of *literatura testimonial*; and a glossary of terms. Original work was first translated as *Autobiography of a runaway slave* by Jocasta Innes (1968)"--*Handbook of Latin American Studies*, v. 58.

Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky
Jan 12 2021

Never Caught Jan 24 2022 Finalist for the National Book Award for Nonfiction A startling and eye-opening look into America's First Family, *Never Caught* is the powerful story about a daring woman of "extraordinary grit" (*The Philadelphia Inquirer*). When George Washington was elected president, he reluctantly left behind his beloved Mount Vernon to serve in Philadelphia, the temporary seat of the nation's capital. In setting up his household he brought along nine slaves, including Ona Judge. As the President grew accustomed to Northern ways, there was one change he couldn't abide: Pennsylvania law required enslaved people be set free after six months of residency in the state. Rather than comply, Washington decided to circumvent the law. Every six months he sent the slaves back down south just as the clock was about to expire. Though Ona Judge lived a life of relative comfort, she was denied freedom. So, when the opportunity presented itself one clear and pleasant spring day in Philadelphia, Judge left everything she knew to escape to New England. Yet freedom would not come without its costs. At just twenty-two-years-old, Ona became the subject of an intense manhunt led by George Washington, who used his political and personal contacts to recapture his property. "A crisp and compulsively readable feat of research and storytelling" (*USA TODAY*), historian Erica Armstrong Dunbar weaves a powerful tale and offers fascinating new scholarship on how one

young woman risked everything to gain freedom from the famous founding father.

Runaway Slave Settlements in Cuba May 04 2020 Combining archaeological and historical methods, Gabino La Rosa Corzo provides the most detailed and accurate available account of the runaway slave settlements (palenques) that formed in the inaccessible mountain chains of eastern Cuba from 1737 to 1850, decades before the end of slavery on the island. The traces that remain of these communities provide important clues to historical processes such as slave resistance and emancipation, anticolonial insurgency, and the emergence of a free peasantry. Some of the communities developed into thriving towns that still exist today. La Rosa challenges the claims of previous scholars and demonstrates how romanticized the communities have become in historical memory. In part by using detailed maps drawn on site, La Rosa shows that palenques were smaller and fewer in number than previously thought and they contained mostly local, rather than long-distance, fugitives. In addition, the residents were less aggressive and violent than myth holds, often preferring to flee rather than fight a system of oppression that was even more effective and organized than generally supposed. La Rosa's study illuminates many social and economic issues related to the African diaspora in the Caribbean, with particular focus on slavery, resistance, and independence. This translation makes the book available in English for the first time.

Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky Containing an Account of His Three Escapes, in 1839, 1846, and 1848 Dec 23 2021

Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave Aug 31 2022 The Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave (1825) is the first fugitive slave narrative in American history. This authoritative, annotated edition of the Life represents an historic partnership between a prominent scholar of the African American slave narrative and Grimes's great-great-great-granddaughter, whose genealogical research has authenticated this unprecedented African American autobiography.

Runaway Slaves Apr 26 2022 Presents details about plantation life before the Civil War when slaves frequently rebelled against their masters and escaped

A Profile of Runaway Slaves in Virginia and South Carolina from 1730 Through 1787 Jun 28 2022 First published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Recollections of Slavery Mar 26 2022 Recollections of Slavery By A Runaway Slave The True Story of Sugar House, Charleston, South Carolina The Slave Torture House A Slave Narrative Serialized in The Emancipator in 1838and then carried me to the Sugar House in Charleston. As soon as we got there they made me strip off all my clothes, and searched me to see if I had anything hid. They found nothing but a knife. After that they drove me into the yard where I staid till night. As soon as master's father, Mordecai Cohen, heard that I was caught, he sent word to his son, and the next morning master came. He said "well, you staid in the woods as long as you could, now which will you do,--stay here, or go home?" I told him I did'nt know. Then he said if I would not go home willingly I might stay there two or three months. He said "Mr. Wolf, give this fellow fifty lashes and put him on the tread mill. I'm going North, and shall not be back till July, and you may keep him till that time." When they had got me fixed in the rope good, and the cap on my face, they called Mr. Jim Wolf, and told him they had me ready. He came and stood till they had done whipping me. One drew me up tight by the rope and the other whipped, and Wolf felt of my skin to tell when it was tight enough. They whipped till he stamped. Then they rubbed brine in, and put on my old clothes which were torn into rags while I was in the swamp, and put me into a cell. The cells are little narrow rooms about five feet wide, with a little hole up high to let in air. I was kept in the cell till next day, when they put me on the tread mill, and kept me there three days, and then back in the cell for three days. And then I was whipped and put on the tread mill again, and they did so with me for a fortnight, just as Cohen had directed. He told them to whip me twice a week till they had given me two hundred lashes. My back, when they went to whip me, would be full of scabs, and they whipped them off till I bled so that my clothes were all wet. Many a night I have laid up there in the Sugar House and scratched them off by the handful. There was a little girl, named Margaret, that one day did not work to suit the overseer, and he lashed her with his cow-skin. She was about seven years old. As soon as he had gone she ran away to go to her mother, who was at work on the turnpike road, digging ditches and filling up ruts made by the wagons. She had to go through a swamp, and tried to cross the creek in the middle of the swamp, the way she saw her mother go every night. It had rained a great deal for several days, and the creek was 15 or 16 feet wide, and deep enough for horses to swim it. When night came she did not come back, and her mother had not seen her. The overseer cared very little about it, for she was only a child and not worth a great deal. Her mother and the rest of the hands hunted after her

that night with pine torches, and the next night after they had done work, and every night for a week, and two Sundays all day. They would not let us hunt in the day time any other day. Her mother mourned a good deal about her, when she was in the camp among the people, but dared not let the overseer know it, because he would whip her. In about two weeks the water had dried up a good deal, and then a white man came in and said that "somebody's little nigger was dead down in the brook." We thought it must be Margaret, and afterwards went down and found her. She had fallen from the log-bridge into the water. Something had eat all her flesh off, and the only way we knew her was by her dress.

Pharcel Sep 19 2021 Pharcel stayed in the hut long after Coree Greg had left it. His mind was in turmoil as it swung around the rationality of Coree Greg's caution, the boldness of Bala's call for present action and Paulinaire's ideas about programmed unity among all colored people and an organized campaign against the white government. He trusted the wisdom of Coree Greg and he wanted to follow him; but he found the stirring challenge put forward by Bala irresistible. Pharcel, a runaway slave, is heavily sought by all the political forces on the small island of Dominica—the white English colonists, the revolutionary French, and the rebellious mulattos—for his role in the slave uprisings. Torn between loyalty to his race and a strong personal desire for freedom and acceptance by the colonial powers and the rising mulatto influence, he walks a razor's edge of duplicity and ambivalence until his natural rebelliousness is pitted against the full force of colonial power. In the end, he succumbs to an irresistible and nearly fatal attraction for the wife of a French planter. But in a fit of ruthless rage, Pharcel sets the colony ablaze. Can he rescue her from the hands of his archenemy?

Policing the Roman Empire Jul 26 2019 Drawing on a wide variety of source material from art archaeology, administrative documents, Egyptian papyri, laws Jewish and Christian religious texts and ancient narratives this book provides a comprehensive overview of Roman imperial policing practices.

Never Caught, the Story of Ona Judge Nov 29 2019 “A brilliant work of US history.” —School Library Journal (starred review) “Gripping.” —BCCB (starred review) “Accessible...Necessary.” —Kirkus Reviews (starred review) A School Library Journal Best Nonfiction Book of 2019! A National Book Award Finalist for Nonfiction, *Never Caught* is the eye-opening narrative of Ona Judge, George and Martha Washington's runaway slave, who risked everything for a better life—now available as a young reader's edition! In this incredible narrative, Erica Armstrong Dunbar reveals a

fascinating and heartbreaking behind-the-scenes look at the Washingtons when they were the First Family—and an in-depth look at their slave, Ona Judge, who dared to escape from one of the nation’s Founding Fathers. Born into a life of slavery, Ona Judge eventually grew up to be George and Martha Washington’s “favored” dower slave. When she was told that she was going to be given as a wedding gift to Martha Washington’s granddaughter, Ona made the bold and brave decision to flee to the north, where she would be a fugitive. From her childhood, to her time with the Washingtons and living in the slave quarters, to her escape to New Hampshire, Erica Armstrong Dunbar, along with Kathleen Van Cleve, shares an intimate glimpse into the life of a little-known, but powerful figure in history, and her brave journey as she fled the most powerful couple in the country.

South to Freedom Jun 16 2021 A brilliant and surprising account of the coming of the American Civil War, showing the crucial role of slaves who escaped to Mexico. The Underground Railroad to the North promised salvation to many American slaves before the Civil War. But thousands of people in the south-central United States escaped slavery not by heading north but by crossing the southern border into Mexico, where slavery was abolished in 1837. In *South to Freedom*, historian Alice L. Baumgartner tells the story of why Mexico abolished slavery and how its increasingly radical antislavery policies fueled the sectional crisis in the United States. Southerners hoped that annexing Texas and invading Mexico in the 1840s would stop runaways and secure slavery’s future. Instead, the seizure of Alta California and Nuevo México upset the delicate political balance between free and slave states. This is a revelatory and essential new perspective on antebellum America and the causes of the Civil War.

[Narrative of the Life of J.D Green...](#) Sep 07 2020 Reproduction of the original: *Narrative of the Life of J.D Green...* by J.D Green

[Never Caught](#) Feb 22 2022 A startling and eye-opening look into America’s First Family, *Never Caught* is the powerful story about a daring woman of “extraordinary grit” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer*). When George Washington was elected president, he reluctantly left behind his beloved Mount Vernon to serve in Philadelphia, the temporary seat of the nation’s capital. In setting up his household he brought along nine slaves, including Ona Judge. As the President grew accustomed to Northern ways, there was one change he couldn’t abide: Pennsylvania law required enslaved people be set free after six months of residency in the state. Rather than comply, Washington decided to circumvent the law. Every six months he sent the slaves back down south

just as the clock was about to expire. Though Ona Judge lived a life of relative comfort, she was denied freedom. So, when the opportunity presented itself one clear and pleasant spring day in Philadelphia, Judge left everything she knew to escape to New England. Yet freedom would not come without its costs. At just twenty-two-years-old, Ona became the subject of an intense manhunt led by George Washington, who used his political and personal contacts to recapture his property. “A crisp and compulsively readable feat of research and storytelling” (USA TODAY), historian and National Book Award finalist Erica Armstrong Dunbar weaves a powerful tale and offers fascinating new scholarship on how one young woman risked everything to gain freedom from the famous founding father and most powerful man in the United States at the time.

The Autobiography of a Runaway Slave Jun 04 2020

Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave. Written by Himself Dec 11 2020

William Grimes (1784-1865) was the son of Benjamin Grymes, the rich owner of a plantation in King James County, Virginia, and an enslaved servant of Grymes's neighbor, a Dr. Steward. William Grimes served at least ten different masters in Virginia, Maryland, and Georgia, working in such varied positions as house servant, valet, field worker, stable boy, and coachman. He was a light-skinned slave, a fact that enabled him to pass as white on various occasions. Oftentimes he was severely mistreated by both his masters and his fellow slaves, and Grimes also endured physical abuse in the house and in the field, and at times became combative or despondent. He escaped slavery in 1814 by stowing away on a ship bound for New York and became an entrepreneur in New England. He eventually settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and married Clarissa Caesar in 1817. They had eighteen children together, twelve of whom survived. After eventually finding a small measure of success, Grimes lost all of his property when his master discovered his location and forced him to buy his freedom or risk being returned to slavery. Grimes wrote the *Life of William Grimes* and published it in 1825, hoping to regain some of his lost funds. He published a second edition of his autobiography in 1855, updating it with humorous anecdotes and tempering some of his earlier bitterness. Grimes died in August 1865. The *Life of William Grimes* was the first book-length autobiography written by a fugitive American slave, and its publication. Furthermore, *The Life of William Grimes* is an important early text in the slave narrative genre, and it provides a raw and engaging first-hand account of the institution of slavery, unmediated by Abolitionist political aims.

The War Before the War Nov 09 2020 A New York Times Notable Book Selection Winner of the Mark Lynton History Prize Winner of the Anisfield-Wolf Book Award Winner of the Lionel Trilling Book Award A New York Times Critics' Best Book "Excellent... stunning."—Ta-Nehisi Coates This book tells the story of America's original sin—slavery—through politics, law, literature, and above all, through the eyes of enslaved black people who risked their lives to flee from bondage, thereby forcing the nation to confront the truth about itself. The struggle over slavery divided not only the American nation but also the hearts and minds of individual citizens faced with the timeless problem of when to submit to unjust laws and when to resist. *The War Before the War* illuminates what brought us to war with ourselves and the terrible legacies of slavery that are with us still.

The Cave at Rattlesnake Mountain Jul 30 2022 Hunter is thrilled when 'cool kid' Connor invites him over after school, but what happens when the adventure gets out of hand? *The Cave at Rattlesnake Mountain* connects to *Caves from the Explore the World Series*.

Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green, a Runaway Slave from Kentucky (Dodo Press) Feb 10 2021 Jacob D. Green (August 24, 1813 - unknown) was a slave from Kentucky who escaped three times from his masters. He was born into slavery with 113 other slaves on a plantation in Kentucky with only his mother as family. His first masters were Judge Charles Earle and Mr. Cobb (they were both of authority but Mr. Cobb's position on the plantation was unclear). Although Jacob attempted to escape from Judge Charles Earle twice, when selling Jacob he gave him a good word to the buyers at the auction (most likely for personal gain). Jacob's second master was not named, but his third master was going to be Mr. Steele if he had not successfully escaped. In the 19th century there were many slaves who wrote autobiographies that were later published. Jacob D. Green is one of those "lost" voices and his story is one of the many that should be heard. Jacob in particular gave lectures at schools after he became free and gave light to a grim subject.

Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky ; Containing an Account of His Three Escapes, in 1839, 1846, and 1848 Apr 02 2020 The book "Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky; Containing an Account of His Three Escapes, in 1839, 1846, and 1848", has been considered important throughout the human history, and so that this work is never forgotten we have made efforts in its preservation by republishing this book in a modern format for present and future

generations. This whole book has been reformatted, retyped and designed. These books are not made of scanned copies of their original work and hence the text is clear and readable.

Finding Freedom Oct 09 2020 "Shall a man be dragged back to Slavery from our Free Soil, without an open trial of his right to Liberty?" —Handbill circulated in Milwaukee on March 11, 1854 In *Finding Freedom*, Ruby West Jackson and Walter T. McDonald provide readers with the first narrative account of the life of Joshua Glover, the runaway slave who was famously broken out of jail by thousands of Wisconsin abolitionists in 1854.

Employing original research, the authors chronicle Glover's days as a slave in St. Louis, his violent capture and thrilling escape in Milwaukee, his journey on the Underground Railroad, and his 33 years of freedom in rural Canada. While Jackson and McDonald demonstrate how the catalytic "Glover incident" captured national attention—pitting the proud state of Wisconsin against the Supreme Court and adding fuel to the pre-Civil War fire—their primary focus is on the ordinary citizens, both black and white, with whom Joshua Glover interacted. A bittersweet story of bravery and compassion, *Finding Freedom* provides the first full picture of the man for whom so many fought, and around whom so much history was made.

Runaway Slaves Oct 01 2022 Presents details about plantation life before the Civil War when slaves frequently rebelled against their masters and escaped **Advertisements for Runaway Slaves in Virginia, 1801-1820** May 28 2022 First published in 1997. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Angola Janga Aug 19 2021 An independent kingdom of runaway slaves founded in the late 16th century, Angola Janga was a beacon of freedom in a land plagued with oppression. In stark black ink and chiaroscuro panel compositions, D'Saete brings history to life; the painful stories of fugitive slaves on the run, the brutal raids by Portuguese colonists, and the tense power struggles within this precarious kingdom. At turns heartbreaking and empowering, Angola Janga sheds light on a long-overlooked moment of resistance against oppression.

Onesimus the Run-Away Slave Sep 27 2019 Born a slave, Onesimus was educated to serve Master Mamun, a physician, in the 'art of healing' for the Master's vast household and to help with his practice. Master Mamun died when Onesimus was nineteen, and he was separated from his beloved mother and sold to Philemon, a wealthy stranger from Colosse. Onesimus served Master Philemon as a physician for his many servants and animals, but

vowed to someday find his mother. One day Onesimus was riding Pharaoh, Philemon's favorite Arabian stallion, and came upon a wagon caravan traveling to Ephesus. He saw, and instantly fell in love with Martha, the most beautiful girl he had ever seen, and made another vow, "I will someday find and marry Martha." Stealing Pharaoh and a sack of gold from Master Philemon, Onesimus became a run-away slave, and...well, here's the rest of his compelling story.

A Runaway Slave from Baltimore - The Writings and Speeches of Frederick Douglass May 16 2021 A collection of speeches and letters by Frederick Douglass, an American escaped slave who became a prominent activist, author, and public speaker. A leading figure in the abolitionist movement, he fought for the end of slavery until the 1862 Emancipation Proclamation and continued to vehemently fight for human rights until his death. This volume...

The Long Walk to Freedom Nov 21 2021 In this groundbreaking compilation of first-person accounts of the runaway slave phenomenon, editors Devon W. Carbado and Donald Weise have recovered twelve narratives spanning eight decades—more than half of which have been long out of print. Told in the voices of the runaway slaves themselves, these narratives reveal the extraordinary and often innovative ways that these men and women sought freedom and demanded citizenship. Also included is an essay by UCLA history professor Brenda Stevenson that contextualizes these narratives, providing a brief yet comprehensive history of slavery, as well as a look into the daily life of a slave. Divided into four categories—running away for family, running inspired by religion, running by any means necessary, and running to be free—these stories are a testament to the indelible spirit of these remarkable survivors. The Long Walk to Freedom presents excerpts from the narratives of well-known runaway slaves, like Frederick Douglass and Harriet Jacobs, as well as from the narratives of lesser-known and virtually unknown people. Several of these excerpts have not been published for more than a hundred years. But they all portray the courageous and sometimes shocking ways that these men and women sought their freedom and asserted power, often challenging many of the common assumptions about slaves' lack of agency. Among the remarkable and inspiring stories is the tense but triumphant tale of Henry Box Brown, who, with a white abolitionist's help, shipped himself in a box—over a twenty-seven-hour train ride, part of which he spent standing on his head—to freedom in Philadelphia. And there's the story of William and Ellen Craft,

who fled across thousands of miles, with Ellen, who was light-skinned, disguised as a white male slave-owner so she and her husband could achieve their dream of raising their children as free people. Gripping, inspiring, and captivating, *The Long Walk to Freedom* is a remarkable collection that celebrates those who risked their lives in pursuit of basic human rights.

Runaway Slave Aug 07 2020 Run and don't look back! You've been a slave long enough. It's time to run and don't look back! You must leave the past behind and run towards your future and your destiny. You may be afraid, and at times you may feel like you made the wrong decision, but the only wrong decision is if you stay. You do not have to settle and you will not die a slave. Keep moving. Freedom is closer than you think. Once you are free, you have a responsibility to help others get freed.

Voices of the Fugitives Jul 06 2020 Situates close analytical readings of individual slave narratives within the larger context of social, political, cultural, and literary conditions influencing the fugitive slave narrative genre.

Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green Aug 26 2019 "Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green" is one of the "lost" voices and his story is one of the many that should be heard. Jacob in particular gave lectures at schools after he became free and gave light to a grim subject. Jacob D. Green (1813 - unknown) was a runaway slave from Kentucky that escaped three times from his masters. He escaped once in 1839 and 1846 then successfully in 1848 after being sold to a new master. Contents: Testimonials Narrative, &c What the "Times" Said of the Secession in 1861 (From the Liverpool Daily Post, Feb. 3, 1863) Secession Condemned in a Southern Convention Speech The Confederate and the Scottish Clergy on Slavery Slavery and Liberty