

worked around the plantation grounds as a coach driver, stable boy, and in the fields. Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave is the first fugitive slave narrative in American history. Because Grimes wrote and published his narrative on his own, without deference to white editors, publishers, or sponsors, his Life has an immediacy, candor, and no-holds-barred realism unparalleled in the famous antebellum slave narratives of the period. This edition of Grimes's autobiography represents a historic partnership between noted scholar of the African American slave narrative, William L. Andrews, and Regina Mason, Grimes's great-great-great-granddaughter. Their extensive historical and genealogical research has produced an authoritative, copiously annotated text that features pages from an original Grimes family Bible, transcriptions of the 1824 correspondence that set the terms for the author's self-purchase in Connecticut (nine years after his escape from Savannah, Georgia), and many other striking images that invoke the life and times of William Grimes.

This classic text contains accounts of the author's three escapes, in 1839, 1846, and 1848. "A revelatory account of the actions taken by the first president to retain his slaves in spite of Northern laws. Profiles one of the slaves, Ona Judge, describing the intense manhunt that ensued when she ran away."--NoveList.

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.

These essays survey the histories, the theories and the fault lines that compose the field of memory research. Drawing on the advances in the sciences and in the humanities, they address the question of how memory works, highlighting transactions between the interiority of subjective memory and the larger fields of public or collective memory.

Presents details about plantation life before the Civil War when slaves frequently rebelled against their masters and escaped

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, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky" by J. D. Green. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten or yet undiscovered gems of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

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"Thirty Years a Slave" gives a glimpse the pitiable conditions of slaves, their inhuman treatment by their owners, the politics of slave markets and their complex relationships with the white population. In this book the author Louis Hughes dwells upon the intimate aspects of his own life like the painful separation with his mother and his marriage, his personal tragedies and his attempts of running away from the bondage of slavery. "Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, A Runaway Slave" is another remarkable autobiography by Jacob D. Green which dwells on his three prominent attempts to escape in 1839, 1846, and 1848 and his perseverance in the face of failures. Louis Hughes was born on a Virginian Plantation to a mixed race parents with a Black slave mother and sold in Richmond slave market in 1844. While still in slavery he learnt about medicines from his master and helped his fellow slaves. After emancipation Hughes became a successful businessman in Wisconsin and wrote his autobiography. Jacob D. Green was born into slavery with 113 other slaves on a plantation in Kentucky with only his mother as family. Green did many "awful" things like seeking a murderous revenge from a man who thrashed him and making daring choices that would eventually lead to his freedom.

"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

Presents the literary and cultural heritage of Latin America from the colonial period through the twentieth century and examines texts from the early explorers, military and religious groups, political and native influences, and women writers.

This book is an autobiographical account by runaway slave Frederick Douglass that chronicles his experiences with his owners and overseers and discusses how slavery affected both slaves and slaveholders.

In this groundbreaking compilation of first-person accounts of the runaway slave phenomenon,

editors Devon 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.

This is the story of Esteban Montejo, who was born into slavery in Cuba, spending his youth on a sugar plantation. Later, as a runaway, he spent ten years in isolation in the forest, learning to live from the land and becoming half savage. After slavery was abolished, he came out of hiding to work once again in the fields, and eventually became a revolutionary.

This encyclopedia explores the many long-standing influences of Africa and people of African descent on the culture of the Americas, while tracing the many ways in which the Americas remain closely interconnected with Africa. * Over 100 expert contributors--a diverse group of international scholars from all sides of the Atlantic representing many different disciplines * A rich collection of photographs of major political, cultural, and intellectual leaders from both sides of the Atlantic

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

William Grimes (1784-1865) was the son of Benjamin Grymes and an enslaved servant. Grimes suffered from physical abuse in the house and in the field. In 1814 he escaped slavery by travelling to New York. After that he became a successful businessman, but he lost all of his property when his master discovered his place and forced him to buy his freedom. In 1825 Grimes wrote his autobiography *Life of William Grimes: The Runaway Slave* in the aim of getting back some of his lost property. He published a second edition of his autobiography in 1855, updating it with some humorous stories.

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