

## Biography Of A Runaway Slave

This is likewise one of the factors by obtaining the soft documents of this Biography Of A Runaway Slave by online. You might not require more become old to spend to go to the ebook inauguration as well as search for them. In some cases, you likewise do not discover the statement Biography Of A Runaway Slave that you are looking for. It will categorically squander the time.

However below, afterward you visit this web page, it will be hence enormously easy to acquire as skillfully as download guide Biography Of A Runaway Slave

It will not agree to many epoch as we tell before. You can reach it while doing something else at home and even in your workplace. fittingly easy! So, are you question? Just exercise just what we have the funds for below as capably as evaluation Biography Of A Runaway Slave what you as soon as to read!

Narrative of the Life of J D Green a Runaway Slave from Kentucky Jacob D. Green 1981

Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave. Written by Himself William Grimes 2010-09-07 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.

Barracoon Zora Neale Hurston 2020-02-24 Die Publikationssensation: Die bisher unveröffentlichte Lebensgeschichte des letzten amerikanischen Sklaven „Barracoon“ ist der einmalige Zeitzeugenbericht des letzten Überlebenden des Sklavenhandels, der 2018 in den USA erstveröffentlicht wurde und dort wegen seiner berührenden, ungeschminkten Erzählung und authentischen Sprache Aufsehen erregte und zum Bestseller wurde. „Barracoon“ erzählt die wahre Geschichte von Oluale Kossola, auch Cudjo Lewis genannt, der 1860 auf dem letzten Sklavenschiff nach Nordamerika verschleppt wurde. Die große afroamerikanische Autorin Zora Neale Hurston befragte 1927 den damals 86-Jährigen über sein Leben: seine Jugend im heutigen Benin, die Gefangennahme und Unterbringung in den sogenannten „Barracoons“, den Baracken, in die zu verkaufende Sklaven eingesperrt wurden, über seine Zeit als Sklave in Alabama, seine Freilassung und seine anschließende Suche nach den eigenen Wurzeln und einer Identität in den rassistisch geprägten USA.

Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave William Grimes 2017-04-15 The Life of William Grimes offers an eye-opening account of a life during and after slavery, written by a man who experienced and witnessed the worst. Unlike other slave memoirs, The Life of William Grimes has not been sanitized or otherwise edited for the benefit of what, at the time, was a mostly white readership. The tone set by Grimes in his recollections is one of bitter resentment and indignation at an experience which was demeaning, physically and mentally torturing, and an insult to his very humanity. Intelligent and perceptive, it was only through luck and trusting his own wits that William was able to escape his enslavement. The son of a white plantation owner and a black mother who worked as his father's slave, Grimes variously worked around the plantation grounds as a coach driver, stable boy, and in the fields. Grimes was offered no lenience for being his father's son; on the contrary, his father's temper was notorious and landed him in jail. Thus he could not purchase his offspring's freedom, as was relatively common practice for plantation owners. However the family doctor, Steward, is credited for his kindness during William Grimes' childhood. After covering his family's history, Grimes tells of his years growing up and maturing as a slave. His eventual escape, upon a ship bound northwards from Savannah, Georgia to New York City, is among the most dramatic passages of the book. After freeing himself, Grimes turns his ire to life as a free black man: shunned and ostracized, it was in the period following his freedom that the new oppression - of feeling a second-class citizen - weighed on his soul. In all, this book is a classic memoir of a period of history important for all to remember and learn of. This edition is in large print, so that the hard of sight may also benefit from William Grimes' recollections with ease.

A Treatise Upon Theological Subjects William S Andrews 2019-08-02 This is a reproduction of the original artefact. Generally these books are created from careful scans of the original. This allows us to preserve the book accurately and present it in the way the author intended. Since the original versions

are generally quite old, there may occasionally be certain imperfections within these reproductions. We're happy to make these classics available again for future generations to enjoy!

*Sklavenmädchen* Harriet A. Jacobs 1989

*Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave* 1855

*Onkel Tom's Hütte* Harriet Beecher Stowe 1853

*Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, a Runaway Slave, from Kentucky* J. D. Green 2019-12-05 "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.

*Runaway Slave Advertisements* Lathan A. Windley 1983

*Literature of Latin America* Rafael Ocasio 2004 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.

*Das Leben des Frederick Douglass als Sklave in Amerika von ihm selbst erzählt* Frederick Douglass 1991

*Life of William Grimes* William Grimes 1825

*El Cimarrón* Hans Werner Henze 2007

*Salsa* Hernando Calvo Ospina 1997

*Diese Wahrheiten* Jill Lepore 2019-10-15 "Die Sachbuch-Bestenliste" für November 2019: Platz 1 Die Amerikaner stammen von Eroberern und Eroberten, von Menschen die als Sklaven gehalten wurden, und von Menschen die Sklaven hielten, von der Union und von der Konföderation, von Protestanten und von den Juden, von Muslimen und von Katholiken, von Einwanderern und von Menschen, die dafür gekämpft haben, die Einwanderung zu beenden. In der amerikanischen Geschichte ist manchmal - wie in fast allen Nationalgeschichten - der Schurke des einen der Held des anderen. Aber dieses Argument bezieht sich auf die Fragen der Ideologie: Die Vereinigten Staaten sind auf Basis eines Grundbestands von Ideen und Vorstellungen gegründet worden, aber die Amerikaner sind inzwischen so gespalten, dass sie sich nicht mehr darin einig sind, wenn sie es denn jemals waren, welche Ideen und Vorstellungen das sind und waren." Aus der Einleitung In einer Prosa von funkelnder Schönheit erzählt die preisgekrönte Historikerin Jill Lepore die Geschichte der USA von ihren Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Sie schildert sie im Spiegel jener «Wahrheiten» (Thomas Jefferson), auf deren Fundament die Nation gegründet wurde: der Ideen von der Gleichheit aller Menschen, ihren naturgegebenen Rechten und der Volkssouveränität. Meisterhaft verknüpft sie dabei das widersprüchliche Ringen um den richtigen Weg Amerikas mit den Menschen, die seine Geschichte gestaltet oder durchlitten haben. Sklaverei und Rassendiskriminierung kommen ebenso zur Sprache wie der Kampf für die Gleichberechtigung der Frauen oder die wachsende Bedeutung der Medien. Jill Lepores große Gesamtdarstellung ist aufregend modern und direkt, eine Geschichte der politischen Kultur, die neue Wege beschreitet und das historische Geschehen geradezu hautnah lebendig werden lässt.

*Finding Freedom* Walter T. McDonald 2012-05-01 "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.

*The Autobiography of a Runaway Slave* Esteban Montejo 1969 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.

*The Long Walk to Freedom* Devon W. Carbado 2012-08-21 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.

*Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave* William L. Andrews 2008-07-28 *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.

*Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green, a Runaway Slave from Kentucky* J. D. Green 2016-05-17 This classic text contains accounts of the author's three escapes, in 1839, 1846, and 1848.

*Memory* Susannah Radstone 2010 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.

#### *A Black Soldier's Story*

*Biography of a Runaway Slave* Esteban Montejo 1994 "Valuable new version of *Biografía de un cimarrón* 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.

*Thirty Years a Slave & Narrative of the Life of J.D. Green, A Runaway Slave* Louis Hughes 2022-05-17 "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.

*Alle träumten von Cuba* Miguel Barnet 1981 *Belletristik : Kuba/Spanien/Galizien ; Emigration*  
*Runaway Slaves* John Hope Franklin 2000-07-20 Presents details about plantation life before the Civil War when slaves frequently rebelled against their masters and escaped

*Escaping Bondage* Antonio T. Bly 2012 An edited collection of runaway slave advertisements that appeared in newspapers in eighteenth-century Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

*Runaway Slave Advertisements: Virginia and North Carolina* 1983

*Der Cimarron* 2020

*Sklaverei und Freiheit* Frederick Douglass 2017-02-08 *Sklaverei und Freiheit - Autobiographie* ist ein unveränderter, hochwertiger Nachdruck der Originalausgabe aus dem Jahr 1860. *Hansebooks* ist Herausgeber von Literatur zu unterschiedlichen Themengebieten wie Forschung und Wissenschaft, Reisen und Expeditionen, Kochen und Ernährung, Medizin und weiteren Genres. Der Schwerpunkt des Verlages liegt auf dem Erhalt historischer Literatur. Viele Werke historischer Schriftsteller und Wissenschaftler sind heute nur noch als Antiquitäten erhältlich. *Hansebooks* verlegt diese Bücher neu und trägt damit zum Erhalt selten gewordener Literatur und historischem Wissen auch für die Zukunft bei.

*Narrative of the Life of J. D. Green, a Runaway Slave from Kentucky* (Dodo Press) J. D. Green 2009-11 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.

El Cimarron HANS WERNER. HENZE 1972

Runaway Slave Advertisements 1983

*Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave: Written by Himself (Slavery Biography) William Grimes*  
2018-08-28 *The Life of William Grimes offers an eye-opening account of a life during and after slavery, written by a man who experienced and witnessed the worst. Unlike other slave memoirs, The Life of William Grimes has not been sanitized or otherwise edited for the benefit of what, at the time, was a mostly white readership. The tone set by Grimes in his recollections is one of bitter resentment and indignation at an experience which was demeaning, physically and mentally torturing, and an insult to his very humanity. Intelligent and perceptive, it was only through luck and trusting his own wits that William was able to escape his enslavement. The son of a white plantation owner and a black mother who worked as his father's slave, Grimes variously worked around the plantation grounds as a coach driver, stable boy, and in the fields.*

*Warten auf Schnee in Havanna* Carlos M. N. Eire 2005

Biography of the runaway slave Esteban Montejo Hans Werner Henze 1972

*Ich habe einen Namen* Lawrence Hill 2012-08-17 *Westafrika, Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Die kleine Aminata lebt mit ihren Eltern in einer friedlichen Dorfgemeinschaft. Doch der Sklavenhandel blüht, auf den Plantagen der neuen Kolonien braucht man Arbeitskräfte, und die britischen Machthaber sind skrupellos. Als Aminata elf Jahre alt ist, wird ihr Dorf überfallen und sie gefangengenommen. Auf einem Frachter bringt man sie mit vielen anderen Sklaven nach Amerika, wo sie an einen Großgrundbesitzer verkauft wird. Während der Wirren des Unabhängigkeitskriegs gelingt Aminata die Flucht. Sie folgt ihrem Herzen zurück nach Afrika und von dort nach London, um für die Befreiung der Schwarzen zu kämpfen. Ihre Geschichte ist das eindruckliche Porträt einer unglaublich starken Frau, die es geschafft hat, schwierigste Bedingungen zu überleben und dabei anderen zu helfen. Es ist eine Geschichte, die man nicht wieder vergisst, voller Hoffnung und Zuversicht.*

Runaway Slave Advertisements: Maryland 1983

Das Lied der Rachel Miguel Barnet 1983 Belletristik : Kuba/Havanna ; Varieté - Sängerin.