

“Stealing a Little Freedom” Enslaved Runaways in North Carolina

Overview

Students often have the misconception that those enslaved were passive beings who accepted all that was dealt to them, from harsh punishment to cruel restrictions. In this lesson, students will explore the perspective that in actuality, those enslaved were resilient in many ways, some by making the risky choice to run away. Through the exploration of runaway ads from North Carolina, students will gain an understanding of the individual lives affected by slavery as well as the skills and characteristics possessed by such individuals.

Grade

5-8

Materials

- “Enslaved Runaways” Power Point accompaniment (optional), available in the Database of K-12 Resources (in PDF format) at <https://k12database.unc.edu/files/2012/04/SlaveRunawaysPPT.pdf>
 - To view this PDF as a projectable presentation, save the file, click “View” in the top menu bar of the file, and select “Full Screen Mode”
 - To request an editable PPT version of this presentation, send a request to CarolinaK12@unc.edu
- Warm Up Image, attached & available on Slide 3 of the Power Point accompaniment
- Great Dismal Swamp images (samples available on Slides 6-7)
- Exploring Primary Sources-Runaway Slave Ads, worksheet attached
- Copies of runaway slave notices; examples attached and numerous North Carolina ads available at <http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/RAS>, where teachers can search ads by county.
- Slave outline, attached
- “Slave Runaways” and/or “28 Fugitives Escaping”, art work available in the PPT
- Optional teacher resource: *A History of African Americans in North Carolina*, by Jeffrey Crow, Paul Escott, and Flora Hatley. (All quotations within this lesson derive from this source.)

Essential Questions:

- For what reasons did those enslaved choose to run away?
- What were the risks and benefits associated with running away?
- What can we learn about those enslaved through primary sources such as runaway ads?
- What were the various skills enslaved people possessed?
- Why is it important to focus on the fact that each enslaved person was an individual, making various decisions and choices of resistance daily, whether running away or not?

Duration

60 minutes

Preparation

While teaching about slavery in America brings up sensitive topics of race and violence, it is important for students to explore such “hard history” to ensure they understand the implications of our past, the impact on our present, and are empowered to address the challenges of the future. In order to study such topics effectively and safely, teachers must have established a safe classroom community with clear expectations of respect, open-mindedness, and civil conversation. See [Carolina K-12’s “Activities” section of the Database of K-12 Resources](#) for ways to ensure a classroom environment conducive to the effective exploration of sensitive

and controversial issues. Teachers should also consult Carolina K-12's "[Tips for Tackling Sensitive History & Controversial Current Events in the Classroom.](#)"

Procedure

An Introduction to Runaway Ads

1. As a warm-up, hold up a local newspaper (or project [Slide 2](#) of the Power Point accompaniment) and discuss the following with students:
 - What is this that I'm holding? What types of information does a newspaper contain?
 - What types of advertisements might I find in a newspaper?
 - If I was looking for a new job, to which section would I go? (Once students have identified the "classifieds," hold up that section.) What other types of announcements might I find in the classifieds? (homes, vehicles, pets, legal notices, etc.)
 - If this newspaper were from 200 years ago, what differences might we find? (Allow students to brainstorm before continuing to #2.)
2. Project [Slide 3](#) of a runaway ad (a copy of the ad and the text is also attached) and discuss:
 - What do you see here?
 - What does the document appear to be? What do you think its purpose was?
 - Where might this ad have been found? (Ensure students make the connection that just as items such as homes and vehicles are advertised in the paper today, so were human beings advertised in papers during slavery.)
 - When and where was it written?
 - What does this document tell us about Kirt?
 - What additional inferences can we make about Jack based on the information provided?

The Reality of Running Away

3. Remind students that when studying slavery, we often make the mistake of assuming enslaved individuals were passive beings who simply accepted all that was dealt to them, from the harsh punishment and cruel restrictions they experienced. This view is incorrect. In truth, those enslaved were truly resilient and exhibited incredible agency in the ways they carved out areas of freedom in their lives, even in the midst of danger and oppression. It is crucial students understand this, rather than seeing enslaved people as docile "victims." And, one of the most risky choices an enslaved person could make was to run away ("steal their freedom.") Discuss with students:
 - Why do you think some slaves chose to flee?
 - Explain that the reasons for running away were often complex. Some slaves understandably desired freedom no matter what the risk, many hoping to escape violent and cruel conditions. Some slaves sought to reunite with families, and in fact many advertisements will mention runaways heading further south and/or "lurking" around plantations. While students may assume enslaved people would head for the North to "freedom," many were actually running deeper into the Confederacy out of love for their family. During Colonial times, some slaves found not only the institution of slavery unbearable, but also the cultural differences in the new land they had been forced upon. For example, "...before the Revolution, Africans comprised perhaps half of the runaways. Shocked and bewildered by their enslavement, Africans defected at the earliest opportunity. They were the least acculturated slaves, still bearing the marks and scars of African rituals. Few could speak English."
 - What did enslaved people risk by running away?
 - Discuss with students how often, we make the uninformed conclusion that were we enslaved, we would runaway. But we make this claim from a modern perspective, without truly considering what was at risk for those who ran away. There were enslaved individuals with immense courage and fortitude who attempted to steal their freedom – some survived and others were brutally slain

or re-enslaved. However, those who chose not to runaway were no less brave or courageous. Rather, they were weighing their options and making the best decision for their own survival.

- Running away could result in capture, mutilation, torture, whipping, irons and chains, re-enslavement under harsher conditions, or death.

4. To deepen the conversation, project an image for students to get a visual sense of what those enslaved would be escaping into, such as the Great Dismal Swamp images on [Slides 7-8](#). Discuss:

- Consider the actual act of running away. What would be difficult regarding this decision? (Encourage them to respond to what would be difficult traversing such terrain in Colonial North Carolina.)
 - Encourage students to consider the actuality of running away in the 1700s-1800s. If they succeeded in running away, where exactly would they go, how would they get there safely, and what would they do once there?
 - Ensure students consider that the landscape of North Carolina was completely different than what they know today. There were no paved roads; only rustic paths, or “corduroy roads” existed. Even if some type of path or road was available, an escapee typically had to stay off of it, instead making their way through untouched woods and underbrush in order to stay hidden. An escaping slave would not have the modern luxury of a flashlight to provide visual guidance during the thick woods at night. They might not have any sort of weapon for protection, even though there were physical dangers such as wild animals, snakes, slave catchers, etc. There were also additional nuisances such as mosquitoes, extreme heat or cold, poisonous plants, etc. Escaping slaves also had to consider how and where they would attain food, clean drinking water, and shelter.
 - In addition, there were often psychological and emotional difficulties, such as fear for the safety of family a runaway may have left behind.
- Given the great danger and difficulty in running away, what skills would an enslaved person need to have?

5. Additional information to share with students:

“Many slaves took the freedom ideology of the prerevolutionary period and applied it to their own situation in order to obtain their own freedom. They began to petition for freedom, run away, rebel, and many joined the American or, more often, the British Army which promised freedom after the war. The Revolution period saw an increase in such forms of self-emancipation. Historians estimate that, between 55,000 and 100,000 (9% -17% of all slaves), emancipated themselves by running away during these years, including larger numbers of women than in prerevolutionary times. The war years brought more opportunities to men and women to run away successfully and they took advantage of them in order to make personal statements about the institution of slavery. While many ran off to join family members and friends in various cities, others ran to the British line in hopes that they would be set free. Some even ran off to form maroon communities where they could live freely among themselves. The decision to flee was not an easy one for most slaves. Often times slaves fleeing for their freedom were caught and either executed, forced to work hard labor or deported to the West Indies. Even those who successful in escaping to British lines were forced to take shelter in refugee camps that were poorly equipped to handle so many people. Here women and children often met starvation, disease and death. They risked starvation due to their lack of ability to support themselves. Slaves who ran away also risked harming family and friends who stayed behind. Many plantations suffered due to the lack of workers and thus starvation and hard times were present throughout the southern regions. Even when slaves were able to achieve their freedom there was a constant threat that they would be recaptured, their dreams of freedom ripped away, and returned to their masters or worse.” (Source: <http://asp1.umbc.edu/newmedia/sites/chetah/pdf/Printer%20Friendly.pdf> and http://www.umbc.edu/che/tahlessons/pdf/The_Untold_Story_The_Black_Struggle_for_Freedom_PDF.pdf).

Exploring Primary Sources - Runaway Slave Ads

6. Place students into partners or small groups, distribute a copy of the attached “Exploring Primary Sources- Runaway Slave Ads” worksheet, and provide each set of students a copy of a runaway slave notice. Copies of runaway slave notices from North Carolina can be accessed at <http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/RAS>. This site allows users to search ads by NC county or time period. Examples are also attached. Instruct students to closely examine these notices, reminding them of the harsh reality that these words were actually printed in various papers during the 1700s – 1800s. Go over the instructions on the worksheet with students, ensuring they understand the difference in evidence and inference. Instruct them to elect a spokesperson who will share what their pair/group learned from the ad(s) with the remainder of class once finished. Spend time focusing on the various skills those enslaved possessed, as well as the adjectives students used to describe those who were enslaved (likely responses should include brave, resilient, intelligent, etc.)
7. Allow students to present their findings back to the entire class. If utilizing ads from a broad range of years, teachers may also want to discuss various events and/or legislation that were occurring at the same time. For instance, teachers can discuss the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, part of the Compromise of 1850, and have students weigh how this would have impacted the choice to runaway and the risks involved.
 - The Fugitive Slave Act (nicknamed “the Bloodhound Law”) was a law enacted by the Congress that declared that all fugitive slaves should be returned to their masters. Because the South agreed to have California enter as a free state, the North allowed the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 to be created. The act was passed on September 18, 1850, and it was repealed on June 28, 1864. The act strengthened the authority of the federal government in the capturing of fugitive slaves. The act authorized federal marshals to require Northern citizen bystanders to aid in the capturing of runaways. Many Northerners perceived the legislation as a way in which the federal government overstepped its authority, due to the fact that the legislation could be used to force Northerners to act against their abolitionist beliefs. Many Northern states eventually passed “personal liberty laws”, which prevented the kidnapping of alleged runaway slaves; however, in the court case known as *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, the personal liberty laws were ruled unconstitutional on the grounds that the capturing of fugitive slaves was a federal matter in which states did not have the power to interfere. ([Source](#))

Culminating Activity Options

8. After students have discussed their runaway ad with the remainder of class, post an outline of an enslaved person on a wall or on the floor where students can comfortably write on it. (Ideally, teachers will recreate a larger version of an image similar to that on [slide 7](#) of the accompanying PPT, on a piece of bulletin board or butcher paper.) Tell students to consider all of the assumptions and stereotypical thoughts people often assume of enslaved people and remind them that the thousands of individuals forced into this institution were human beings with individual identities and lives that they were living and fighting for each day. Instruct students to consider all of the attributes they have learned regarding enslaved people. As a culmination to studying the runaway ads, instruct students to fill up the inside of the outline with the various skills, strengths, qualities, emotions, hopes, dreams, etc. that those enslaved had. Students can write words or phrases, or sketch symbols that they feel represent the humanity of those enslaved. Keep this posted in class as a visual reminder that those enslaved were not just stereotypical archetypes; rather they were individual people making daily choices with agency and often in the spirit of resistance.
 - As a culminating writing activity to enhance student empathy and understanding of the individual humanity of those enslaved, project the image on [slide 9](#) (Show the image without the numbers first.) Ask students to silently examine the image and consider the following:
 - Where are these people coming from?
 - What have they been through?
 - Where are they going?

- What do you notice about the setting? Where are they? What is the weather like? How are they dressed?
- How are they feeling right now?
- What are they hopeful of? Fearful of?
- What are they risking?
- In what ways are these individuals resisting?

While students ponder the image, have them draw a numbered slip of paper from a receptacle. (The slips should contain a numbers from 1-4.) Once all students have a number, project the image that is numbered. Tell students that based upon the number they drew, they will use what they have learned from the primary sources studied and their class discussion to critically consider the possible experiences of the individual pictured that corresponds to their number (i.e., what they are feeling, seeing, hearing, etc. in the moment the image represents.)

Once students have had time to formulate and write down their thoughts, and after teachers have proofread student responses, have students share their writing, with each of the 4 perspectives represented for each group that shares.

- **Teacher note:** It is important the instructions for this writing activity be very clear. Students are critically evaluating the realities of enslavement through the consideration of the individual experience, and NOT writing as an enslaved person themselves. Similar to the [USHMM's Guidelines for Teaching the Holocaust's](#) recommendation to "Make responsible methodological choices," educators do not want students to participate in any type of simulation or writing activity that leaves them with the impression that they now know fully what it was like to live or suffer during enslavement.

Name: _____

Examining Primary Sources – Runaway Slave Ads

Directions: Review the runaway ad provided to you and answer the following questions.

- If the question can be answered by specific statements/evidence written in the ad, check the evidence blank and note the evidence underneath.
- If the text of the ad does not specifically address the question, make an inference (educated guess) based on what you have learned regarding slavery and answer underneath, checking the inference blank.
- In some cases, your answer may be based on both evidence and inference.

What is the enslaved person's name*? _____

*(*If more than one enslaved person is sought in the ad, list all names)*

What year was the ad placed? _____ **What was taking place around this time?** _____

1. What skills did the person possess? _____ Evidence _____ Inference _____ Both

2. How did the person escape? _____ Evidence _____ Inference _____ Both


3. What was the person's life like while enslaved?
How were they treated? _____ Evidence _____ Inference _____ Both

4. Why did the person choose to run away & what were they
risking in doing so? _____ Evidence _____ Inference _____ Both

5. What additional ways did the person resist beyond escaping? _____ Evidence _____ Inference _____ Both

6. Considering the ad and your interpretation, how would you characterize the enslaved person(s) described and why? (Consider the skills, traits, adversity faced, etc. and list at least 4 adjectives in your reasoning.)

Ten Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY on the 19th of February last, a Negro man named **KIRT**, between 20 and 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, cunning and artful, can write a tolerable good hand, it is probable he has a pass with a number of names counterfeited to it, and he may attempt to counterfeit the county seal, speaks quick, is a little hollow eyed, rather knock-kneed, had with him a pair of leather breeches, a black full lincey coat, other clothing not recollected—it is possible he will change his clothing and make use of many devices to deceive the people, as he has a great deal of assurance; he has no motive in running away, but to get free, and may attempt to go to the Ohio or Delaware, or the lower end of this State. The above reward will be given by the subscriber, living in Guilford county, N. C. for the delivery or information of said runaway so that I get him again.

LEVIN AYDELOTT.
14th St pd

March 30.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 19th of February last, a Negro man named KIRT, between 20 and 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, cunning and artful, can write a tolerable good hand, it is probable he has a pass with a number of names counterfeited to it, and he may attempt to counterfeit the county seal, speaks quick, is a little hollow eyed, rather knock-kneed, had with him a pair of leather breeches, a black full lincey coat, other clothing not recollected - it is possible he will change his clothing and make use of many devices to deceive the people, as he has a great deal of assurance; he has no motive in running away, but to get free, and may attempt to go to Ohio or Delaware, or the lower end of this State. The above reward will be given by the subscriber for the delivery or information of said runaway so that I get him again.

LEVIN AYDELOTT
March 30

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from John Goodman, esq. about the 18th March, two Negro Fellows—of the following and description:—SAM, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 30 years old, his complexion a little bright; he is a good blacksmith. It is supposed Sam is in the vicinity of Raleigh, having relations among the Negroes of the Mr. Haywood's. GEORGE, about the same age, height and complexion. It is believed George is in Randolph county. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said negroes to the undersigned, or ten dollars for either of them, and all reasonable expences paid; or if confined in any jail so that he gets them again.

SOLOMON K. GOODMAN.
Agent for JOHN GOODMAN
Randolph County, April 10th, 1816

Twenty Dollars Reward .

RANAWAY from John Goodman, esq.[esquire] about the 18th March, two Negro Fellows-of the following names and descriptions:-SAM, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 30 years old, his complexion a little bright; he is a good blacksmith. It is supposed Sam is in the vicinity of Raleigh, having relations among the Negroes of the Mr. Haywood's. GEORGE, about the same age, height and complexion. It is believed George is in Randolph county. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said negroes to the undersigned, or ten dollars for either of them, and all reasonable expences paid; or if confined in any jail so that he gets them again .

SOLOMON K. GOODMAN .
Agent for John Goodman .
Randolph County, April 10th, 1816

JAMES DAVIS.

JUNE 24, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber in Newbern, a yellowish Fellow named WILL; about 45 Years of Age, very stout and lusty, has a very sourly ill-looking Countenance; one of his Legs is less than the other, and crooked just above his Ankle, having been broke: When he went away his right Arm was lame, by a Stroke he received on his Elbow; his Cloaths were Negro Cottens. He is a very sensible Fellow, and may attempt to get off in some Vessel, all Masters of Vessels are therefore warned of him. Whoever apprehends said Slave, and brings him to me in Newbern, shall have 20 s. Reward.

JAMES DAVIS.

**ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length)
Week after.**

JUNE 24, 1768 .

RAN away from the Subscriber in the Newbern, a yellowish Fellow named WILL; about 45 Years of Age, very stout and lusty, has a very sourly ill-looking Countenance; one of his Legs is less than the other, and crooked just above his Ankle [sic], have been broke: When he went away his right Arm was lame, by a Stroke he received on his Elbow; his Cloaths [sic] were Negro Cottens. He is a very sensible Fellow, and may attempt to get off in some Vessel, all Masters of Vessels are therefore warned of him. Whoever apprehends said Slave and brings him to me in Newbern, shall have 20 s. Reward .

JAMES DAVIS.

Negro Woman run away.

RUN away from the City of Raleigh, on Monday last, a Negro Woman, 28 Years of Age, a low, stout made Wench; she has a Scar in her Forehead, and has lost her fore Teeth. Her Name is Silvia. She had with her a spotted Calico Habit, a flowered Muslin do. and a red Silk Petticoat. She is supposed to have made for Halifax or Chapel-Hill, at each of which Places she has Relations.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Negro, and lodge her in any Goal, or bring her to her Owner, Green Hill, of Raleigh aforesaid, shall receive a Reward of Ten Dollars.

Aug. 18.

Negro Woman run away .

RUN away from the City of Raleigh, on Monday last, a Negro Woman, 28 Years of Age, a low, stout made Wench; she has a Scar in her Forehead, and has lost her fore Teeth. Her Name is Silvia. She had with her a spotted Calico Habit, a flowered Muslin do. and a red Silk Petticoat. She is supposed to have made for Halifax or Chapel-Hill, at each of which Places she has Relations .

Whoever shall apprehend the said Negro, and lodge her in any Goal, or bring her to her Owner, Green Hill, of Raleigh aforesaid, shall receive a Reward of Ten Dollars .

Aug. 18.

NEGRO WOMAN.

RAN away, in the Night of the 24th Instant, from the Plantation of Jotham Lassiter, on Neuse River, about nine Miles East of Raleigh, a NEGRO WENCH. She is a bright yellow, about 21 Years of Age, rather above the common Stature; she has had a Cut quite across one of her Feet. She had a young Child with her, and went off with a Fellow lately belonging to Isaac Hutchins, near Raleigh, who was some Time ago sold to Cross Creek, in Cumberland, to which Place it is probable they may be gone.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Wench, and lodge her in Goal, or restore her to her Owner Jotham Lassiter aforesaid, will be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Aug. 26.

NEGRO WOMAN .

RAN away, in the Night of the 24th Instant, from the Plantation of Jotham Lassiter, on Neuse River, about nine Miles East of Raleigh, a NEGRO WENCH. She is a bright yellow, about 21 Years of Age, rather above the common Stature; she has had a Cut quite across one her Feet. She had a young Child with her, and went off with a Fellow lately belonging to Isaac Hutchins, near Raleigh, who was some Time ago sold to Cross Creek, in Cumberland, to which Place it is probable they may be gone .

Whoever shall apprehend the said Wench, and lodge her in Goal, or restore her to her Owner Jotham Lassiter aforesaid, will be well rewarded for their Trouble .

Aug. 26.

Stop the Runaway.

THE Subscriber's Negro Fellow

BOB,

a Carpenter by trade, about fifty years of age, light complexion, about five feet eight or ten inches high, marked in the face with the small pock, absconded about four months past. A reward of Five Dollars, with all reasonable expences, will be paid on his being delivered to us in this place, or secured in any Jail so that we get him.

All Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or employing him, as the penalty of the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

SAM'L & JOSEPH OLIVER.
Newbern, August 5th, 1820—124 2w.

Stop the Runaway .

THE Subscriber's Negro Fellow

BOB ,

a Carpenter by trade, about fifty years of age, light complexion, about five feet eight or ten inches high, marked in the face with the small pock, absconded about four months past. A reward of Five Dollars, with all reasonable expences, will be paid on his being delivered to us in this place, or secured in any Jail so that we get him .

All Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or employing him, as the penalty of the law will be rigidly enforced against them .

SAM'L[SAMUEL] & JOSEPH OLIVER .

Newbern, August 5th, 1820--124 2w.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, (living in Stokes County, eight miles from Salem, and four from Shober's Tavern, now occupied by Thomas Adams) on the 1st instant, a Negro man named PRINCE, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty-one years of age; had on when he went away a white furred hat, a light mixed cotton coat, cotton shirt, white &

striped over-alls, and walks with a halt which is occasioned by his having had his right thigh broke, and is shorter than the other. I expect he will change his name and pass for a free man, and probably may have obtained a pass of some person. From information he aims for Wilmington in this state. Any person who will apprehend said Negro and secure him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above Reward; and if brought to me all other reasonable charges shall be paid.

WILLIAM WALKER.

September 10, 1810.

38—8t

Run-Away from the Subscriber, (living in Stokes County, eight miles from Salem, and four from Shober's Tavern, now occupied by Thomas Adams) on the 1st instant, a Negro man named PRINCE, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty-one years of age; had on when he went away a white furred hat, a light mixed cotton coat, cotton shirt, white & striped over-alls, and walks with a halt which is occasioned by his having had his right thigh broke, and is shorter than the other. I expect he will change his name and pass for a free man,

and probably may have obtained a pass of some person. From information he aims for Wilmington in this state. Any person who will apprehend said Negro and secure him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above Reward; and if brought to me all other reasonable charges shall be paid. WILLIAM WALKER, September 10, 1810

25 Dollars Reward,



WILL be given for the apprehension of RICHARD, a Negro fellow belonging to me, who ran away from my brother, on his way to Alabama, about the 10th of the present month. Richard is a stout, well-built fellow, about 30 or 33 years old, black skin, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, will weigh, I suppose, 170 or 175 pounds, has a tolerably large mouth, small, keen eyes, and very fair, white teeth. He was purchased from some person in Raleigh, whose name I do not remember, and taken to Buncombe, 6 or 8 years ago, and was sold a year or two since, as the property of Col. Richardson, of that county. He had, while in Raleigh, and still has, a free woman of colour for a wife, by the name of Jane Tucker. Jane is a small Mulatto woman, 25 or 30 years old, and, as I am informed, sustained while in Raleigh, a good character. She followed Richard to Buncombe, and then to this county, where she has resided for the last year or so. She is now making arrangements to return to Raleigh, where I have no doubt her husband will attempt also to get. Any information about Richard will be thankfully received by the subscriber, living near Morganton, N. C. who will compensate any person affording him assistance in trying to get this fellow.

JOHN E. BUTLER.

Morganton, Nov. 15, 1836. 3

25 Dollars Reward ,

WILL be given for the apprehension of RICHARD, a Negro fellow belonging to me, who ran away from my brother, on his way to Alabama, about the 10th of the present month. Richard is a stout, well-built fellow, about 30 or 33 years old, black skin, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, will weigh, I suppose 170 or 175 pounds, has a tolerably large mouth, small, keen eyes, and very fair, white teeth. He was purchased from some person in Raleigh, whose name I do not remember, and taken to Buncombe, 6 or 8 years ago, and was sold a year or two since, as the property of Col. Richardson, of that county. He had, while in Raleigh, and still has, a free woman of colour for a wife, by the name of Jane Tucker. Jane is a small Mulatto woman, 25 or 30 years old, and, as I am informed, sustained while in Raleigh, a good character. She followed Richard to Buncombe, and then to this county, where she has resided for the last year or so. She is now making arrangements to return to Raleigh, where I have no doubt her husband will attempt also to get. Any information about Richard will be thankfully received by the subscriber, living near Morganton, N.C.

who will compensate any person affording him assistance in trying to get this fellow .

JOHN E. BUTLER .

Morganton, Nov. 15, 1836

Test. JOS. F. DICKINSON, CR.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber living in Caswell county, about two miles from the Court House, on the 11th of August last, a Negro Man named RALPH, about 30 years old, black complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high and bowlegged.

Also, FREDERICK, about 18 years of age, but badly grown, black complexion, one side of his face has been burnt, the forefinger on his left hand has been cut off but it is inclined to be stiff. Both of them was badly clothed when they left me. It is uncertain what course they will take. They have attempted to go off before by following either moving families or negro traders, but have been apprehended. Perhaps they may attempt to make their way good in the same manner-- Any person apprehending the said Negroes and confining them in any Jail, so that I get them again, or delivering them to me, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble and all reasonable expences paid.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, sen.

Sept. 5

91 8w

LANDS FOR SALE

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber living in Caswell county, about two miles from the Court House, on the 11th of August last, a Negro Man named RALPH, about 30 years old, black complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high and bowlegged .

Also, FREDERICK, about 18 years of age, but badly grown, black complexion, one side of his face has been burnt, the forefinger on his left hand has been cut off but it is inclined to be stiff. Both of them was badly clothed when they left me. It is uncertain which course they will take. They have attempted to go off before by following either moving families or negro traders, but have been apprehended. Perhaps they may attempt to make their way good in the same manner-- Any person apprehending the said Negroes and confining them in any Jail, so that I get them again, or delivering them to me, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble and all reasonable expences paid .

SAMUEL HENDERSON, sen.[senior]

Sept. 5 91 8w

\$15 Reward
WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confining in jail so that I get him, negro man HENRY; belonging to the estate of the Rev. Henry Holmes dec'd; said fellow is so well known in this place and its neighbourhood, as an excellent Sawyer, a description is deemed unnecessary. It is believed that he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Gen. Richard T. Brownrigg, where he has a sister living; or in the neighbourhood of Bear Swamp. All persons are forwarned harboring or employing him.
WM. B. ROBERTS, Executor.
Edenton, Dec. 19. 1751.

\$15 Reward

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confining in jail so that I get him, negro man HENRY; belonging to the estate of the Rev. Henry Holmes dec'd [deceased]; and fellow is so well known in this place and its neighbourhood, as an excellent Sawyer, a description is deemed unnecessary. It is believed that he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Gen. Richard T. Brownrigg, where he has a sister living; or in the neighbourhood of Bear Swamp. All persons are forwarned harbouring or employing him.

WM.[William] B. ROBERTS, Executor .

Edenton Dec. 19 tf 51.

130 Dollars

WHILE he gives for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers **FOUR NEGRO MEN**, (who left their owners on last evening for no other reason than to endeavour to reach some state where they will be free men,) viz: Robin, Jacob, Julius and Rixon, (who perhaps may be in company with several others.) Robin is about 25 years of age, dark complexion, heavy built, a likely active waiting man, and a good wagoner--an honest, faithful servant, one who never had his back marked with a whip; in a word, we had all confidence in him. He has a large scar across one of his hands and fingers from the cut of a cotton machine. Jacob is a black fellow, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop'd shoulders, grey head and large whiskers: he is an old offender. Julius is about 35 or 40 years of age, yellow complexion, a little above the middle size, likely, active, smart fellow, can read and perhaps write. Rixon, belonging to James Harris, of York District, S. C. is about 35 years old, stout made, but lower than the common size of negroes; is of a black complexion, speaks slow, and has a down look when spoken to. He was brought from the eastern shore in Maryland, by Mr. Springs, 15 years ago, and sold to J. Harris. He took with him a drab great-coat, a suit of brown broad-cloth, all new, two spotted vests, two pair white pantaloons, three pair of shoes, three neck-cloths, a white hat, and upwards of \$20 in cash. No doubt they (with all in their company) will make the best of their way either on the route leading to the north or west, perhaps the latter. The above reward, or one quarter for either, will be paid on their being apprehended or secured, so that we get them. We expect their route will be by the way of Wilkesborough. Any communication respecting the above negroes, or either of them, can be made to Robert Dinkins, Charlotte, N. C.

**JAMES DINKINS,
FREDERICK DINKINS,
JAMES HARRIS.**

*Melrose Co. N. C.
April 25, 1822. 6x315*

130 Dollars.

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**JAMES DINKINS ,
FREDERICK DINKINS,
JAMES HARRIS .**

MAN OR WENCH WITHIN THE AGE OF COMFORT.

**Twenty Five Dollars Reward.
RUN-AWAY**



from the subscriber living in Cathy Neck, Bertie County, on the fifth of February inst., two negro fellows, PAGE and ALLEN, both born in Sussex County, Virginia; ALLEN is about thirty three years of age, a very black well made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, has a high forehead and his hair grows narrow on the fore part of his head which makes him appear a little bald, and has a scar on his upper lip occasioned by a whip saw, he can work at the ship carpenters business, and is an ingenious cunning fellow, had on when he went away a round short jacket of light coloured cloth, blue broad cloth breeches, white stockings and a felt hat, he has a purple broad cloth coat and two homespun ditto, that he can change his clothes.--PAGE is about thirty three years old, six feet three inches high, well made and of a yellow complexion, a scar on both his lips occasioned by a whip saw, had on when he went away a negro cotton jacket and trowsers, a two short and felt hat.

Also at the same time ran away, a mulatto wench named PEG, about thirty five years old, of common height, remarkably lusty and homely shaped, she had different petticoats, a blue yarn jacket, a dark grounded gown and a primrose hat, she was born in Chowan County, in this state.--The fellows are acquainted in Virginia, Edenton, Washington, the upper part of Tyrell County, and up Roanok River, and it is expected they will make for some of those places. Any person that will apprehend said negroes within fifty miles of my residence, and return them to me or secure them in any gaol that I may have them, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if apprehended over fifty miles distance, or out of the state, shall have fifteen dollars, for each fellow, and seven dollars for the wench, and all reasonable charges paid by

EDMUND DUNSTON.

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

Bertie, February 22, 1791. 67 4

Twenty Five Dollars Reward

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Also at the same time run away, a mulatto wench named PEG, about thirty five years old, of common height, remarkably lusty and homely shaped, she had different petticoats, a blue yarn jacket, a dark grounded gown and a gerineto[?] hat, she was born in Chowan County, in this state.--The fellows are acquainted in Virginia, Edenton, Washington, the upper part of Tyrell County, and up Roanok River, and it is expected they will make for some of

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EDMUND DUNSTON .

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril .

Bertie, February 12, 1791. 67 4