

Slavery:
Did African Americans struggle for their freedom in
New York?

Kingston, N. Y. Sept. 15th 1823

Runaway Negro !



THE subscriber's negro man BOB, having run-away, I hereby forbid all persons to harbor or employ him, as I am determined to prosecute every person or persons so injuring me.

JOHN SOUSER.

Kingston Sept. 17th 1823.

Document is Courtesy of the New York State Archives

A Teacher Resource Developed by the New York State Archives

Compelling Question	Did African Americans struggle for their freedom in New York?	
Standards and Practices	7.2 COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS: European exploration of the New World resulted in various interactions with Native Americans and in colonization. The American colonies were established for a variety of reasons and developed differently based on economic, social, and geographic factors. Colonial America had a variety of social structures under which not all people were treated equally. (Standards: 1, 2, 3, 4; Themes: MOV, GEO, ECO, TECH, EXCH) 7.2e Over the course of the 17th and 18th centuries, slavery grew in the colonies. Enslaved Africans utilized a variety of strategies to both survive and resist their conditions. ➤ Students will explain why and where slavery grew over time in the United States and students will examine the living conditions of slaves, including those in New York State. ➤ Students will investigate different methods enslaved Africans used to survive and resist their conditions, including slave revolts in New York State. Social Studies Practices Gathering, Interpreting and Using Evidence Analyze evidence in terms of historical context, content, authorship, point of view, purpose, and format; identify bias; explain the role of bias and audience in presenting arguments or evidence. Make inferences and draw general conclusions from evidence. Comparison and Contextualization Connect historical developments to specific circumstances of time and place and to broader regional, national, or global processes. Civic Participation Identify how people in power have acted to extend the concept of freedom, the practice of social justice, and the protection of human rights in United States history.	
Staging the Question	What are rights and freedoms? Teacher facilitates a discussion distinguishing between rights and freedoms. Students brainstorm to list all the rights and freedoms they have.	
Supporting Question 1	Supporting Question 2	Supporting Question 3
What were the living conditions for a slave in New York before and immediately after the American Revolution?	How did slaves resist their conditions in New York?	How and when did slavery end in New York?
Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task	Formative Performance Task
Using evidence from the documents, write a paragraph describing the conditions of a slave in New York during the 1700s.	Using evidence from the documents, discuss the ways in which slaves tried to resist their conditions and how owners tried to prevent slave resistance.	Create a timeline depicting the end of slavery in New York.
Featured Sources	Featured Sources	Featured Sources
Manumission of Mink New York Slave Code of 1730 Last Will and Testament of Rachael Bogardus	Runaway Negro Advertisement Killis Broadside Killis Letter	1855 Census Record Gradual Abolition Act Overseer of the Poor Record
Summative Performance Task	Argument	Write an argumentative essay in which you answer the compelling question using evidence from the documents. Be sure to describe the life of slaves in New York during the colonial period and early national period, explain the ways slaves resisted their condition, and evaluate the way in which slaves gained their freedom in New York.

	Extension	Compare slavery in New York to slavery in Virginia. In what ways were the lives of slaves similar and different? Did slavery see a similar end in both states?
Taking Informed Action	Is there a group in your local community that has not been given equal rights and freedoms? Brainstorm reasons why these rights and/or freedoms are restricted and how you might take action to change these restrictions.	

Manumission of Mink

We the Subscribers two of the Justices of the Peace
of the county of Newswelan and two of the Over
seers of the poor of the town of Schoodack in said
County being informed that a Negro Named
Mink the property of Noctiff Johnson of the Town
and County aforesaid and that the said Noctiff
Johnson is inclined to manumit the said
Negro Man Mink

We do certify that the said Negro Man Mink
appears to us to be under fifty years of age and
Sufficient ability to provide for himself
Witness our hands this 28th day of April 1795

Jacob C. Schormeshom } Justices
Nicholas Staats } of the
peace

James McKoun } Overseers of
Isaac Phillips } the Poor

The above is a true copy of the Original Certificate
Certified and recorded this twelfth day of May
One thousand seven Hundred & Ninety five

by me

Theodosius Drake Clerk
of the Town of Schoodack

Manumission of Mink

We the Subscribers two of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Rensselaer and two of the ***Overseers of the poor*** of the town of Schodack in said County being informed that a Negro named Mink the property of Rulif Johnson of the Town and County aforesaid and that the said Rulif Johnson is inclined to ***manumit*** the said Negro Man Mink -----

We do certify that the said Negro man Mink appears to us to be under fifty years of age and ***Sufficient*** ability to provide for himself. -----
Witnefs our hands this 28th day of April 1795

Jacob C Schermerhorn Justices
Nicholas Staats of the
Peace

James McKoun Overseers of
Isaac Phillips the Poor

The above is a true Copy of the Original Certificate
Certified and recorded this twelvth day of May
On thousand seven Hundred & Ninety Five

By me
Theodosus Drake Clerk
of the Town of Schodack

Courtesy: Schodack Town Clerk

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/2010

1. What type of document is this?
2. Who wrote this document?
3. When was this document written?
4. Where was this document written?
5. Who is Mink and what does this document do for him?
6. How does this document change Mink's life?
7. According to this document, what qualifications did Mink have to meet in order to be eligible for this action?
8. Why would Mr. Johnson want to manumit Mink?

New York Slave Code, 1730

Courtesy: New York State Archives

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/2015

Part 1

Reasons for the Law

An Act for the more *Effectual* Preventing and Punishing the *Conspiracy* and *Insurrection* of Negro and other Slaves; for the better regulating them and for repealing the Acts herein Mentioned Relating thereto

Whereas many *Mischiefs* have been occasioned by the too great Liberty allowed to Negro and other Slaves and that some of the Acts relating thereto are Expired and others not fully answering the Good purposes thereby Intended, the General Assembly therefore pray it may be *Enacted* and be it Enacted by his Excellency the Governour the Council and the General Assembly,

Using this excerpt from the 1730 Slave Code, answer the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of this Act?

2. List three reasons why this Act is being passed?

3. Why do you think Negro slaves are specifically mentioned in this title?

Part 2

Interactions with Slaves

and it is hereby **Enacted** by the Authority of the same, that no Person or Persons do hereafter through out this Colony presume to trade or **Traffick** with any Slave or Slaves either in buying or selling without leave and consent of the Master or Mistress of Such Slave or Slaves on **forfeiture** of **treble** the Value of the thing or things traded for and also the sum of five pounds Current Lawfull mony to the Master or Mistress of Such Slave or Slaves for each offence to be recovered of Such Person or Persons so trading contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act by Action of Debt in any Court of record within this colony where Such Sum or Sums in **Cognizable** and all Contracts and Bargains made with any Slave or Slaves shall be utterly void. And whereas notwithstanding Sundry Laws passed heretofore in this Colony for the purposes above Mentioned several evil disposed Persons having nothing in View but their private gain do **Clandestinely** trade and **traffick** with Slaves, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid that if any person or Persons within this Colony shall from and after the Publication of this Act sell any rum or other strong Liquor to any Negro Indian or Mulato Slave or Slaves or shall buy or take in pawn from them any wares Merchandises apparel Tools Instruments or any other kind of goods whatever and shall thereof be accused by the Master or Mistress of Such Slave or Slaves, or by any other Person or Persons...shall **forfeit** and pay the Sum of fourty shillings

Using this excerpt from the 1730 Slave Code, answer the following questions:

1. To which members of society do these two paragraphs apply?

2. List two restrictions placed on interactions with slaves.

3. How are violators of this part of the law punished?

Part 3

Punishment for Slaves

And be it further enacted by the same Authority that hereafter it Shall and may be Lawfull for any Master or Mistress to Punish his her or their Slave or Slaves for their Crimes and offences at discretion not Extending to Life or Limb.

And be it further Enacted by the Same Authority that it shall and may be Lawfull hereafter for every City town and Mannor within this Colony to have and appoint a Common whipper for any City town or Mannor within this Colony at their Common Council or Town Meeting to agree upon such Sum to be paid him by the Master or Mistress of Slaves, not Exceeding the sum of three shillings per head...

Using this excerpt from the 1730 Slave Code, answer the following questions:

1. What are the only limitations placed on slave owners regarding the punishment of slaves?

2. How does this law make punishing slaves easier for the slave owners?

3. Why do you think this law places a limit on the amount a “whipper” can be paid?

Part 4 Restrictions for Slaves

And for as much as the Number of Slaves in the Citys of New York and Albany as also within the Several Counties Towns and Mannors within this Colony doth daily increase, and that they have been often times guilty of Confederating together in running away & of other ill and Dangerous practices Be it therefore Enacted by the aforesaid Authority that it shall not hereafter be Lawfull for above three Slaves to meet together at any time or at any other Place then when it Shall happen they meet in some servile employment for their Master of Mistresses profit and by their Masters or Mistresses Consent upon penalty of being whipt upon the naked Back at the discretion of any one Justice of the Peace not Exceeding forty Lashes for each offence

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that hereafter no Slave or Slaves shall be allowed as Evidence or Evidences in any Matter Cause or thing whatsoever exception in Cases of Plotting or Confederacy among themselves...

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that it shall not be lawful for any Slave or slaves to have or use any gun Pistoll sword Club or any other kind of Weapon whatsoever, but in the presence or by the Direction of his her or their Master or Mistress, and in their own Ground on Penalty of being whipt...not exceeding Twenty Lashes on the bare back

Using this excerpt from the 1730 Slave Code, answer the following questions:

1. List the three restrictions placed on slaves in this section of the Slave Code.

2. What reasons are given for the first restriction mentioned in this section?

3. How are slaves punished for violating these restrictions?

In the Name of God Amen I Rachel

Bogardus of the Town of Kingston in the County of Ulster and State of New York Widow being Weak, Infirm and Sick of Body, but of Sound and disposing, Mind, Memory and understanding (blefsed be God therefore) Do this second Day of October in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty one, make this my last will and Testament in manner following (that is to say)

First it is my Will that my *Executors* herein after named pay and Discharge all my just Debts and funeral Charges within a reasonable Time after my Decease.

Secondly, I give and *bequeath* unto my Eldest Daughter Helena and to her *Heirs* and *Afsigns* two hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of the State of New York to be paid to her by my Executors herin after named after my Decease; and I hereby make my Estate chargeable with the payment of the said Sum. Also I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter Helena and to her Heirs and Afsigns for ever one Negro Boy Slave named Dick and one Negro Girl Slave named Gin.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath unto my Son Benjamin and to his Heirs and Afsigns forever, one Negro Boy Slave named Bob.

Fourthly, I give and bequeath unto my GrandChild Rachel Myndertse Daughter of my Daughter Elizabeth and to her Heirs and Afsigns forever one Negro Girl Child named Antje.

Fifthly, all the rest and residue of my Estate of what kind or nature the same may be I give, Devise and bequeath unto my three Sons named Nicholas, Everadus and Benjamin and unto my two Daughters named Helena and Elizabeth the

the wife of Petrus Myndertse and to their Respective Heirs and Afsigns forever to be equally divided amongst them Share and Share alike.

And lastly it is my Will and I do hereby constitute nominate and appoint my Son Benjamin Bogardus and my trusty Friend Joseph Gasherie Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In Witnefs whereof I the said Rachel Bogardus have to this my last Will and Testament set my Hand and Seal, the Day and Year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

By the said Rachel Bogardus as	her
and for her last Will and Testa-	Rachel Bogardus
ment, in the Presence of us,	mark

Annatje Tappen
Pat. Wynhoop Jim
Chris. Tappen

Courtesy: Fenimore Museum

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/2006

1. What type of document is this?
2. Who wrote this document?
3. When was this document written?
4. Where was this document written?
5. How did Rachel Bogardus view her slaves?
6. How do you think the slaves mentioned in this document would have viewed their fate at the time of Rachel Bogardus' death?

Kingston, N. Y. Sept. 15th 1823

Runaway Negro !



THE subscriber's negro man BOB, having run away, I hereby forbid all persons to harbor or employ him, as I am determined to prosecute every person or persons so injuring me.

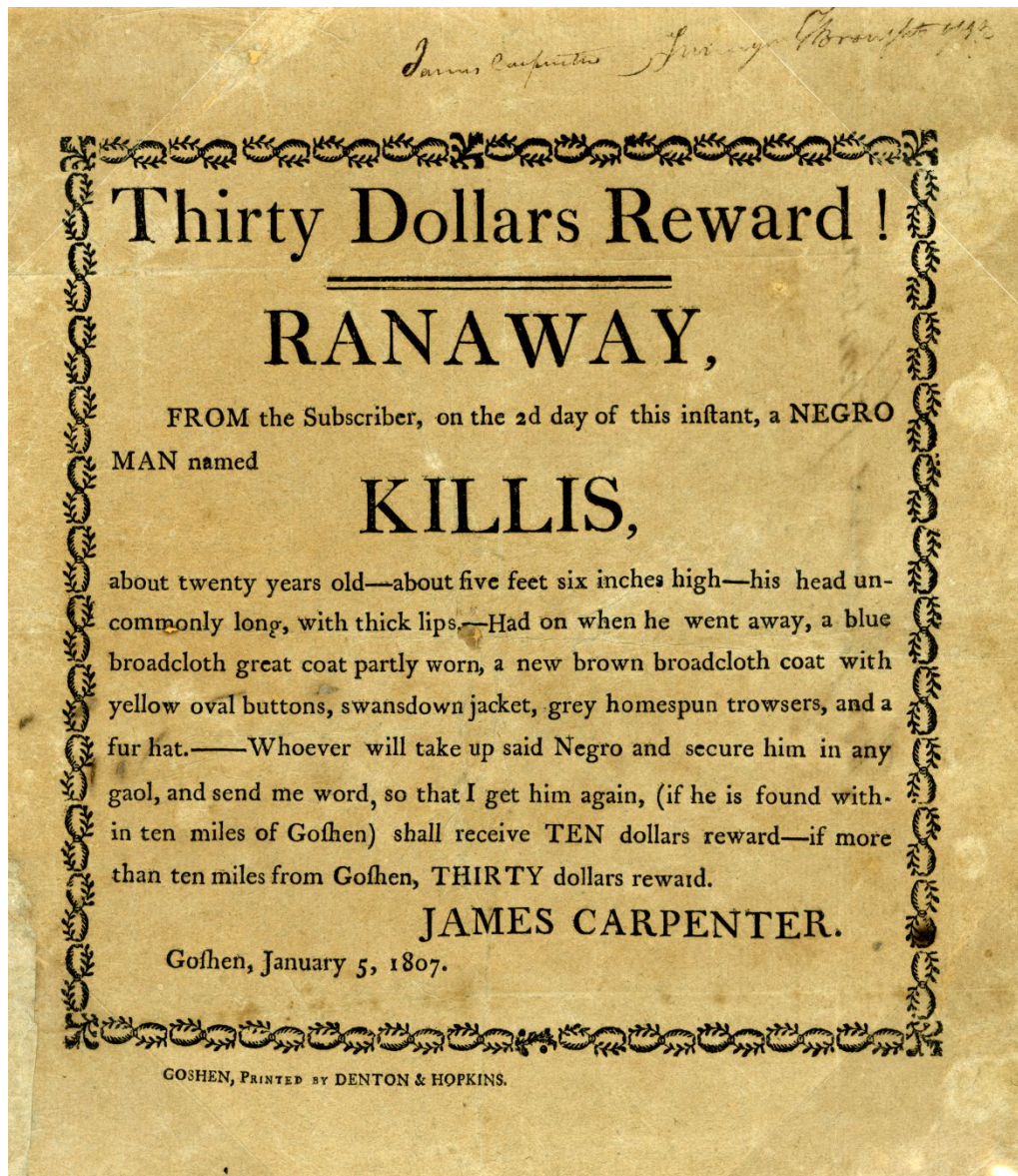
JOHN SOUSER.

Kingston Sept. 17th 1823.

Courtesy: New York State Archives

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/384

1. What is the date of this advertisement?
2. Where was this advertisement placed?
3. Who placed this advertisement?
4. What does the author of this advertisement want?
5. Based on this document, how did slaves resist the institution of slavery?
6. Other than running away, how would slaves try to resist the institution of slavery?



Courtesy: Fenimore Museum

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/2008

1. What is this advertisement offering to the reader?
2. What must the reader of the advertisement do in order to take part in this offer?
3. How does the author describe Killis?
4. What did Killis have with him when he left?
5. How would you describe Killis' relationship with James Carpenter? Use evidence from the document to support your answer.
6. Was this advertisement successful in achieving its purpose? Use evidence from the letter and broadside to support your answer.

New York State Prison, June 17, 1846

Dear Sir,

Permit a black man by the name of Hillis who left your service nine years ago last January to implore your forgiveness and assistance. Since I left your service I have resided principally in the Northern and Eastern States until last June when I was traveling from Pittstown to Troy and on my way fell in company with some men who were apprehended for taking goods from the waggon of a teamster to the amount of \$100 and on searching the parcel a handkerchief which they said belonged to me was found with the goods and on that circumstance I was apprehended as an accomplice and lodged in Troy goal; the others made their escape and on my trial I was found guilty (upon no other circumstance than that of the handkerchief, the owner of the property not even appearing against me) and sentenced to this house for seven years to hard labor. I have lately heard of the death of my father and Mother and therefore

have no friend, to assist me in my unfortunate situation I have been in no trouble since I have been here. And I am fully sensible of my folly in leaving you as I did, and for which I sincerely repent. If you will now be so kind as to assist me in gaining my liberty I will return to my duty and by my industry, sobriety and gratitude attempt to reward you for your kind interference in my behalf. I was sentenced by the County Judge and sentenced by the name of Samuel Washington Seemore. I remain with regard and esteem yours at command

Hillis Seemore

Mr. James Carpenter
Gothen

New York State Prison, June 17, 1816
Dear Sir,

Permit a black man by the name of Killis who left your service nine years ago last January to implore your forgiveness and assistance. Since I left your service I have resided principally in the Northern and Eastern States until last June when I was traveling from Pittstown to Troy and on my way fell in company with some men who were apprehended for taking goods from the wagon of a teamster to the amount of \$100 and on searching the parcel and handkerchief which they said belonged to me was found with the goods and on that circumstance I was apprehended as an accomplice and lodged in Troy gaol; the others made their escape and on my trial I was found guilty (when no other circumstance than that of the handkerchief; the owner of the property not even appearing against me) and sentenced to this house for seven years to hard labor. I have lately heard of the death of my father and Mother and therefore

have no friend to assist me in my unfortunate situation I have been in no trouble since I have been here. And I am fully sensible of my folly in leaving you as I did, and for which I sincerely repent. If you will now be so kind as to assist me in gaining my liberty I will return to my duty and by my industry, sobriety and gratitude attempt to reward you for your kind interference in my behalf. I was sentenced by the County Judge and sentenced by the name of Samuel Washington Seemore. I remain with regard and esteem your at command.

Killis Seemore

Mr. James Carpenter
Goshen

Courtesy: Fenimore Museum

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/2007

1. Who wrote this letter and where was the author located?
2. When was this letter written?
3. To whom is this letter written and where did that person live?
4. How does the author describe himself?
5. What major event in the author's life has caused him to write this letter?
6. What is the purpose of this letter?
7. How does the author close this letter?
8. What relationship do you think the author has with the recipient of this letter? Use evidence from the document to support your answer.

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the <u>first</u> Election District of the <u>County</u>																				
in the County of <u>Montgomery</u> taken by me on the <u>fifth</u> day of June, 1855.																				
<u>John A. Jones</u> Marshal																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				<u>Merrilla Anthony</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Daugh</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>5</u>								
				<u>Henry Arthur Anthony</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Son</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>2</u>								
				<u>Decker Willoughby</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Brother</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>20</u>	<u>Clerk</u>	<u>1</u>						
<u>24</u>	<u>Brick</u>	<u>1300</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>George Frost</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>M</u>			<u>Gulton</u>			<u>9</u>	<u>Lavoy</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>1</u>	
				<u>Jeha Cuyler</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Sister</u>	<u>Gulton</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>						<u>1</u>	
				<u>Mary Frost</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Sister</u>	<u>Gulton</u>			<u>8</u>							<u>1</u>	
				<u>Mary Jane Cuyler</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Niece</u>	<u>Alabama</u>			<u>8</u>							<u>1</u>	
<u>25</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>Abraham Freeman</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>B</u>		<u>Mont</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>20</u>	<u>Boatman</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>			
				<u>Nancy Freeman</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Mont</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>20</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>A</u>			
				<u>Abraham H. Freeman</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>19</u>	<u>Boatman</u>			<u>1</u>				
				<u>Abraham Freeman</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>17</u>	<u>Boatman</u>			<u>1</u>				
<u>26</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Charles Norcott</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>M</u>			<u>Mont</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>Artist</u>	<u>1</u>						
				<u>Martha Norcott</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Wife</u>	<u>Mont</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>								
				<u>John H. Norcott</u>	<u>1/2</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Son</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>1/2</u>								
				<u>Elizabeth Leach</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Mother</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>3/8</u>						<u>1</u>	
				<u>Henry Leach</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Brother</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>3/8</u>								
				<u>George Leach</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Brother</u>	<u>Mont</u>			<u>3/8</u>								
<u>27</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>Michael Leach</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>M</u>			<u>Portland</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>1/6</u>	<u>Stone cutt</u>		<u>1</u>					
				<u>Ann Leach</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Wife</u>	<u>Portland</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>1/6</u>				<u>1</u>				
				<u>Rosa Ann Leach</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Daugh</u>	<u>Portland</u>			<u>1/6</u>				<u>1</u>				
<u>28</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>Robt Dan Gips</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>M</u>			<u>Schenectady</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>1</u>						
				<u>Phoebe Dan Gips</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Wife</u>	<u>Schenectady</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>6</u>								

Courtesy: Montgomery County Department of History and Archives
http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/2013

1. What year was this census taken?
2. Is this a state census or a federal census?
3. Where was this census taken?
4. List the names, ages and occupations of the individuals who are identified as Black (B) in this census.
5. What are the occupations listed for the other individuals on this page?

Gradual Abolition Act, 1799

Courtesy: New York State Archives

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/1866

An Act for the *gradual abolition* of Slavery.

Be it *enacted* by the people of the state of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That any Child born of a slave within this State after the fourth day of July next, shall be *deemed* and *adjudged* to be born free: Provided nevertheless that such Child shall be the *servant* of the legal *proprietor* of his or her mother until such servant if a male shall arrive at the age of twenty eight years, and if a female at the age of twenty-five years.

And be it further enacted That such proprietor his, her, or their *Heirs* or *Afsigns* shall be entitled to the service of such child until he or she shall arrive to the age aforesaid, in the same manner as if such Child had been *bound* to service by the *Overseers of the Poor*.

And be it further enacted, That every person being an Inhabitant of this State who shall be entitled to the service of a child born after the fourth day of July as aforesaid, shall within nine months after the birth of such child, cause to be delivered to the clerk of the city or Town, whereof such person shall be an inhabitant, a certificate in writing containing the name and addition of such master or mistress, and the name age, and sex of every child so born, which certificate shall be, by the said Clerk recorded shall be good and *sufficient evidence* of the age of such Child, And the Clerk of such City or Town shall receive from said person Twelve cents for every Child so registered, and if any such person *neglects* to make a return of every such Child as aforesaid to said Clerk within nine months after the Birth thereof, such person shall *forfeit* and pay Five Dollars for every such *offence*, to be sued for and recovered by the Clerk of the City or Town in which such person resides,

the one half for his own use and the remainder for the use of the Poor of the said City or Town: Provided nevertheless that it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Town Clerk to register the certificate of any such child at any time after nine months from its birth and every master or mistress, masters or mistresses of every such Child shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar for every month, he she, or they shall neglect to deliver such certificate to the Town Clerk.

And be it further enacted that the person entitled to such service may nevertheless within one year after the Birth of such child elect to *abandon* his or her right to such service by a notification of the same from under his or her hand and lodged with the Clerk of the Town or city where the owner of the mother of any such Child may reside; in which case every child abandoned as aforesaid shall be considered as *paupers* of the respective Town or City where the proprietor or Owner of the mother of such Child may reside at the time of its birth; and liable to be bound out by the Overseers of the Poor on the same Terms and Conditions that the Children of paupers were subject to before the passing this Act.

And be it further enacted that every Child abandoned as aforesaid shall be supported and maintained till bound out by the Overseers of the Poor as aforesaid at the expence of this State provided however that the said support does not exceed three Dollars and fifty Cents per Month for each child and the *comptroller* is hereby authorized and directed to draw his *Warrant* on the *Treasurer* of this State for the amount of such account not exceeding the allowance above prescribed, And the Accounts of the respective Towns or cities being first signed by the Supervisor of the Town or Mayor of the City as the case may be where such Child may be maintained as aforesaid. And Provided also that the Person so abandoning as aforesaid shall at his own expence support and maintain every such child

till it arrives at the age of one year, And every owner *omitting* to give notice in due form as aforesaid shall be answerable for the maintenance of every such child until the arrival of the respective period of *servitude* specified in the first section of this Act.

And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for the owner of any slave immediately after the passing of this Act to *manumit* such slave by a certificate for that purpose under his hand and Seal.

State of New York

In Senate March 20th, 1799

This Bill having been read the third time

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

By Order of the Senate.

Stephen Van Rensselaer

A. Prudent

State of New York

In Assembly February 9th, 1799

This Bill having been read the third time

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

By Order of the Assembly.

Birk Ten Broeck Speaker

An Act for the gradual abolition of Slavery.

In Council of Revision

29th March 1799

Resolved that it does not appear
improper to the Council that this bill
should become a Law of this State

John Jay

1. Who created this document?
2. Why was this document created?
3. When was this document created?
4. How does this document affect slaves?
5. How does this document affect slave owners?
6. How does this document affect local and state governments?

Overseer of the Poor Record

Courtesy: New York State Archives

http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Occurrence/Show/occurrence_id/2012

Account of the overseers of the poor of the Town of Orange in Rockland County for Support and Maintenance of all the Children of slaves in said town the right to whose service have been abandoned by the Masters of their Mothers and now at the charge of the overseers agreeably to the Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery

Names of the Masters of the Mothers of the children who are also their present keepers	Names of the children	Sex	When Bourn	Commencement Of Maintenance	Time Maintained from the 1 st of April 1802 to the 31 st of March 1803 inclusive Yrs. Mos. Days	Amount of Support of Each at 3 D per month until the 26 th of April and the remainder time at 2 D per Month as agreed with their keepers Ds. Cents
Philip Dubey	Phebe	female	July 16 th 1799	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Jacob Blauvelt	Susan	female	Sept. 7 th 1799	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Hendrick Blauvelt	Susan	female	Dec. 4 th 1799	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
John Vandaloan	Henry	Male	Feb. 16 th 1800	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
James Edwards	Will	Male	June 26 th 1800	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Nicholas Lansing	Hannah	female	Sept. 9 th 1800	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Cornelius Smith Jr.	Charles	Male	May 17 th 1800	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Cornelius Blauvelt	Sara	female	August 2 1800	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Theodosus Ramson	Charles	Male	Sept. 13 th 1800	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Samuel G. Verbryck	Beck	female	March 15 th 1800	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Jacobus Perry	Nann	Female	Feb 12 th 1801	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Ann Bogert	Jack	Male	Feb. 7 th 1801	April 1 st 1802	---6	12---75
Andrew Suffern	Tom	Male	July 1 st 1801	July 1 st 1802	0---9---0	18---00
Cornelius Mabic	Harry	Male	March 31 st 1801	April 1 st 1802	1---0---0	24---75
Frederickes Blauvelt	John	Male	July 17 th 1801	July 17 th 1802	0---8---13	16---85
Abraham Lendt	Nann	female	Feb. 24 th 1802	Feb. 24 th 1803	0---1---6	2---40
John A Haring	Nann	female	Dec. 27 th 1801	Dec. 27 th 1802	0---3---3	6---20
						353---20
Jacob Perry	Jack	Male	February 8 th 1802	February 8 th 1803	0---1---22	3---42

William Tickelo Overseers of the poor 356---62
James Edwards for Orange town

Orange town April 1st 1803

I Samuel G. Verbryck Supervisor of the said town of Orange have examined the above account compared it with the town clerks record and certify that it is just

Samuel G. Verbryck

I Richard Blauvelt Town Clerk of the town of Orange certify that the Eight Children last mentioned in the within account have been abandoned by their Master or Mistress of which a record has been made in due time in my office and that they together with the Nine other children in the said account mentioned were on the 31st day of March 1803 at the Charge of the Overseers of the poor

Richd. Blauvelt Town Clerk

We James Perry and Richard Blauvelt Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Rockland and resident within the town of Orange in said county have examined the within account amounting to three hundred and fifty three Dollars & twenty cents and certify that it is just and also the sum of three dollars & 42 cents which was left out by neglect amounting in the whole three hundred fifty six Dollars and sixty two cents

James Perry
Richd Blauvelt

Account of the Overseers
Of the Poor of the Town of
Orange Audited
1st April 1803