

An Account from the Slave Trade: Love Story of Jeffrey and Dorcas



Excerpt from *What Became of the Slaves on a Georgia Plantation? Great Auction Sale of Slaves* by Price M. Butler

Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, marked as a "prime cotton hand," aged 23 years, was put up. Jeffrey being a likely lad, the competition was high. The first bid was \$1,100, and he was finally sold for \$1,310. Jeffrey was sold alone; he had no incumbrance in the shape of an aged father or mother, who must necessarily be sold with him; nor had he any children, for Jeffrey was not married. But Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, being human in his affections, had dared to cherish a love for Dorcas, chattel No. 278; and Dorcas, not having the fear of her master before her eyes, had given her heart to Jeffrey. Whether what followed was a just retribution on Jeffrey and Dorcas, for daring to take such liberties with their master's property as to exchange hearts, or whether it only goes to prove that with black as with white the saying holds, that "the course of true love never did run smooth," cannot now be told. Certain it is that these two lovers were not to realize to consummation of their hopes in happy wedlock. Jeffrey and Dorcas had told their loves, had exchanged their simple vows, and were betrothed, each to the other as dear, and each by the other as fondly beloved as though their skins had been of fairer color. And who shall say that, in the sight of Heaven and all holy angels, these two humble hearts were not as closely wedded as any two of the prouder race that call them slaves?

Be that as it may, Jeffrey was sold. He finds out his new-master; and hat in hand, the big tears standing in his eyes, and his voice trembling with emotion, he stands before that master and tells his simple story, praying that his betrothed may be bought with him. Though his voice trembles, there is no embarrassment in his manner; his fears have killed all the bashfulness that would naturally attend such a recital to a stranger, and before unsympathizing witnesses; he feels that he is pleading for the happiness of her he loves, as well as for his own, and his tale is told in a frank and manly way.

"I loves Dorcas, young Mas'r; I loves her well an' true; she says she loves me, and I know she does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I loves any one in de wide world--never can love another woman half as well. Please buy Dorcas, Mas'r. We're be good sarvants to you long as we live. We're be married right soon, young Mas'r, and de chillun will be healthy and strong, Mas'r, and dey'll be good sarvants, too. Please buy Dorcas, young Mas'r. We loves each other a heap--do, really true, Mas'r."

Jeffrey then remembers that no loves and hopes of his are to enter into the bargain at all, but in the earnestness of his love he has forgotten to base his plea on other ground till now, when he bethinks him and continues, with his voice not trembling now, save with eagerness to prove how worthy of many dollars is the maiden of his heart:

"Young Mas'r, Dorcas prime woman--A1 woman, sa. Tall gal, sir; long arms, strong, healthy, and can do a heap of work in a day. She is one of de best rice hands on de whole plantation; worth \$1,200 easy, Mas'r, an' fus'rate bargain at that."

The man seems touched by Jeffrey's last remarks, and bids him fetch out his "gal, and let's see what she looks

like."

Jeffrey goes into the long room, and presently returns with Dorcas, looking very sad and self-possessed, without a particle of embarrassment at the trying position in which she is placed. She makes the accustomed curtsy, and stands meekly with her hands clasped across her bosom, waiting the result. The buyer regards her with a critical eye, and growls in a low voice that the "gal has good p'int." Then he goes on to a more minute and careful examination of her working abilities. He turns her around, makes her stoop, and walk; and then he takes off her turban to look at her head that no wound or disease be concealed by the gay handkerchief; he looks at her teeth, and feels of her arms, and at last announces himself pleased with the result of his observations, whereat Jeffrey, who has stood near, trembling with eager hope, is overjoyed, and he smiles for the first time. The buyer then crowns Jeffrey's happiness by making a promise that he will buy her, if the price isn't run up too high. And the two lovers step aside and congratulate each other on their good fortune. But Dorcas is not to be sold till the next day, and there are twenty-four long hours of feverish expectation.

Early next morning is Jeffrey alert, and, hat in hand, encouraged to unusual freedom by the greatness of the stake for which he plays, he addresses every buyer, and of all who will listen he begs the boon of a word to be spoken to his new master to encourage him to buy Dorcas. And all the long morning he speaks in his homely way with all who know him, that they will intercede to save his sweetheart from being sold away from him forever. No one has the heart to deny a word of promise and encouragement to the poor fellow, and, joyous with so much kindness, his hopes and spirits gradually rise until he feels almost certain that the wish of heart will be accomplished. And Dorcas, too, is smiling, for is not Jeffrey's happiness her own?

At last comes the trying moment, and Dorcas steps up on the stand.

But now a most unexpected feature in the drama is for the first time unmasked: *Dorcas is not to be sold alone*, but with a family of four others. Full of dismay, Jeffrey looks to his master, who shakes his head, for, although he might be induced to buy Dorcas alone, he has no use for the rest of the family. Jeffrey reads his doom in his master's look, and turns away, the tears streaming down his honest face.

So Dorcas is sold, and her toiling life is to be spent in the cotton fields of South Carolina, while Jeffrey goes to the rice plantation of the Great Swamp.

And to-morrow, Jeffrey and Dorcas are to say their tearful fare-well, and go their separate ways in life, to meet no more as mortal beings.

1. Who was Jeffrey?

- A a slave
- B a slave owner
- C an auctioneer
- D "Chattel No. 278"

2. A critical moment in the account occurs when Jeffrey asked his new master to buy Dorcas.

Why did Jeffrey ask his new master to buy Dorcas?

- 1 because she was a good worker
- 2 because he loved her
- 3 because he wanted to protect her
- 4 because they were married

3. Jeffrey's master agreed to buy Dorcas because he thought she would be a good worker.

What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- 1 "The buyer then crowns Jeffrey's happiness by making a promise that he will buy her, if the price isn't run up too high."
- 2 "She makes the accustomed curtsy, and stands meekly with her hands clasped across her bosom, waiting the result. The buyer regards her with a critical eye."
- 3 "Then he goes on to a more minute and careful examination of her working abilities. He turns her around, makes her stoop, and walk."
- 4 "'Young Mas'r, Dorcas prime woman--A1 woman, sa. Tall gal, sir; long arms, strong, healthy, and can do a heap of work in a day.'"

4. Read the following sentence from the passage: "Hat in hand, the big tears standing in his eyes, and his voice trembling with emotion, he stands before that master and tells his simple story, praying that his betrothed may be bought with him."

Based on this evidence, how was Jeffrey feeling?

- A angry
- B excited
- C proud
- D passionate

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A two slaves who were in love
- B an auction where slaves were sold
- C two slaves on a rice plantation
- D the wedding of two slaves

6. Read the following sentences: "We're be good sarvants to you long as we live. We're be married right soon, young Mas'r, and de chillun will be healthy and strong, Mas'r, and dey'll be good sarvants, too."

Why did the author write Jeffrey's dialogue this way?

- A to show how earnest Jeffrey was in his plea
- B to convey how much Jeffrey loved Dorcas
- C to express Jeffrey's status as a slave
- D to convey how Jeffrey sounded when he spoke

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Jeffrey's master agreed to buy Dorcas if the price does not get too high. _____, Jeffrey was overjoyed.

- A Initially
- B As a result
- C However
- D For instance

8. Why were Jeffrey and Dorcas forced to say a "tearful fare-well"?

9. Explain why Jeffrey's master did not buy Dorcas.

10. Explain how the saying "the course of true love never did run smooth" relates to the passage.

Wesley Harris: An Account of Escaping Slavery



Excerpt from *The Underground Railroad: A Record of Facts, Authentic Narratives, Letters, &C.* by William Still

A friend by the name of C. Matterson, told me that he was going off. Then I told him of my master's writing to Mrs. Carroll concerning selling, etc., and that I was going off too. We then concluded to go together. There were two others—brothers of Matterson—who were told of our plan to escape, and readily joined with us in the undertaking. So one Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, we set out for the North. After traveling upwards of two days and over sixty miles, we found ourselves unexpectedly in Terrytown [in the state of Maryland]. There we were informed by a friendly colored man of the danger we were in and of the bad character of the place towards colored people, especially those who were escaping to freedom; and he advised us to hide as quickly as we could. We at once went to the woods and hid. Soon after we had secreted ourselves a man came near by and commenced splitting wood, or rails, which alarmed us. We then moved to another hiding-place in a thicket near a farmer's barn, where we were soon startled again by a dog approaching and barking at us. The attention of the owner of the dog was drawn to his barking and to where we were. The owner of the dog was a farmer. He asked us where we were going. We replied to Gettysburg—to visit some relatives, etc. He told us that we were running off. He then offered friendly advice, talked like a Quaker, and urged us to go with him to his barn for protection. After much persuasion, we consented to go with him.

Soon after putting us in his barn, himself and daughter prepared us a nice breakfast, which cheered our spirits, as we were hungry. For this kindness we paid him one dollar. He next told us to hide on the mow till eve, when he would safely direct us on our road to Gettysburg. All, very much fatigued from traveling, fell asleep, excepting myself; I could not sleep; I felt as if all was not right.

About noon men were heard talking around the barn. I woke my companions up and told them that that man had betrayed us. At first they did not believe me. In a moment afterwards the barn door was opened, and in came the men, eight in number. One of the men asked the owner of the barn if he had any long straw. "Yes," was the answer. So up on the mow came three of the men, when, to their great surprise, as they pretended, we were discovered. The question was then asked the owner of the barn by one of the men, if he harbored runaway negroes in his barn? He answered, "No," and pretended to be entirely ignorant of their being in his barn. One of the men replied that four negroes were on the mow, and he knew of it. The men then asked us where we were, going. We told them to Gettysburg, that we had aunts and a mother there. Also we spoke of a Mr. Houghman, a gentleman we happened to have some knowledge of, having seen him in Virginia. We were next asked for our passes. We told them that we hadn't any, that we had not been required to carry them where we came from. They then said that we would have to go before a magistrate, and if he allowed us to go on, well and good. The men all being armed and furnished with ropes, we were ordered to be tied. I told them if they took me they would have to take me dead or crippled. At that instant one of my friends cried out—"Where is the man that betrayed us?" Spying him at the same moment, he shot him (badly wounding him). Then the conflict fairly began.

The constable seized me by the collar, or rather behind my shoulder. I at once shot him with my pistol, but in consequence of his throwing up his arm, which hit mine as I fired, the effect of the load of my pistol was much turned aside; his face, however, was badly burned, besides his shoulder being wounded. I again fired on the pursuers, but do not know whether I hit anybody or not. I then drew a sword, I had brought with me, and was about cutting my way to the door, when I was

shot by one of the men, receiving the entire contents of one load of a double barreled gun in my left arm, that being the arm with which I was defending myself. The load brought me to the ground, and I was unable to make further struggle for myself. I was then badly beaten with guns. . . In the meantime, my friend Craven, who was defending himself, was shot badly in the face, and most violently beaten until he was conquered and tied. The two young brothers of Craven stood still, without making the least resistance.

After we were fairly captured, we were taken to Terrytown, which was in sight of where we were betrayed. By this time I had lost so much blood from my wounds, that they concluded my situation was too dangerous to admit of being taken further; so I was made a prisoner at a tavern, kept by a man named Fisher. There my wounds were dressed, and thirty-two shot were taken from my arm. For three days I was crazy, and they thought I would die. During the first two weeks, while I was a prisoner at the tavern, I raised a great deal of blood, and was considered in a very dangerous condition—so much so that persons desiring to see me were not permitted. Afterwards I began to get better, and was then kept privately—was strictly watched day and night. Occasionally, however, the cook, a colored woman (Mrs. Smith), would manage to get to see me. Also James Matthews succeeded in getting to see me; consequently, as my wounds healed, and my senses came to me, I began to plan how to make another effort to escape. I asked one of the friends . . . to get me a rope. He got it. I kept it about me four days in my pocket; in the meantime I procured three nails.

On Friday night, October 14th, I fastened my nails in under the window sill; tied my rope to the nails, threw my shoes out of the window, put the rope in my mouth, then took hold of it with my well hand, clambered into the window, very weak, but I managed to let myself down to the ground. I was so weak, that I could scarcely walk, but I managed to hobble off to a place three quarters of a mile from the tavern, where a friend had fixed upon for me to go, if I succeeded in making my escape. There I was found by my friend, who kept me secure till Saturday eve, when a swift horse was furnished by James Rogers, and a colored man found to conduct me to Gettysburg. Instead of going direct to Gettysburg, we took a different road, in order to shun our pursuers, as the news of my escape had created general excitement. My three other companions, who were captured, were sent to Westminster jail, where they were kept three weeks, and afterwards sent to Baltimore and sold for twelve hundred dollars a piece, as I was informed while at the tavern in Terrytown.

Source: Still, William. *The Underground Railroad: A Record of Facts, Authentic Narratives, Letters, & C., Narrating the Hardships, Hair-Breadth Escapes and Death Struggles of the Slaves in their Efforts for Freedom, as Related by Themselves and Others, or Witnessed by the Author.* The Project Gutenberg, 2005. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/15263/15263-h/15263-h.htm>

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1. What do Wesley Harris and C. Matterson decide to do?

- A run away to Terrytown
- B hide in a farmer's barn
- C escape from slavery
- D rebel against their masters

2. The cause of the slaves' discovery by the farmer is the dog barking at them. What is an effect of the slaves' discovery?

- A The farmer tells the slaves to hide in his barn.
- B Wesley Harris is mistrustful of the farmer.
- C The slaves are captured and arrested.
- D The slaves run away to the woods and hide.

3. Harris was not sent directly to Westminster jail because he was seriously injured. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?

- A "After we were fairly captured, we were taken to Terrytown, which was in sight of where we were betrayed."
- B "I had lost so much blood from my wounds, that they concluded my situation was too dangerous to admit of being taken further."
- C "I was made a prisoner at a tavern, kept by a man named Fisher. There my wounds were dressed, and thirty-two shot were taken from my arm."
- D "Consequently, as my wounds healed, and my senses came to me, I began to plan how to make another effort to escape."

4. Why does the black man in Terrytown warn Harris and his companions about the danger of the town?

- A He thinks they don't know how to hide.
- B He wants to scare Harris and his companions.
- C He wants Harris's company to take him with them.
- D He doesn't want them to be caught.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A how one man tries to escape from slavery
- B the history of Terrytown, Maryland
- C how four slaves successfully escaped slavery
- D the Underground Railroad in Maryland

6. Read the following sentences: "He then offered friendly advice, talked like a Quaker, and urged us to go with him to his barn for protection. After much persuasion, we **consented** to go with him. Soon after putting us in his barn, himself and daughter prepared us a nice breakfast."

As used in this sentence, what does "**consented**" mean?

- A argued
- B declined
- C agreed
- D shouted

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Harris did not trust the farmer and felt that something was not right. _____, he could not fall asleep.

- A On the other hand
- B As a result
- C Finally
- D In particular

8. What happened to Harris's three companions who tried to escape with him?

9. Explain what the farmer did after telling Harris and his companions to sleep in his barn. What is a likely reason why he did this?

10. When Harris and his companions arrive in Terrytown, a black man warns them of the “bad character of the place towards colored people, especially those who were escaping to freedom.” Explain what this means and how Harris’s account demonstrates the town’s bad character.

Paired Text Questions

Part 1: Use the article “An Account from the Slave Trade: Love Story of Jeffrey and Dorcas” to answer the following questions:

- 1 Whom does Jeffrey love?
- 2 What challenge does Jeffrey face in the fulfillment of his love?

Part 2: Use the article “Wesley Harris: An Account of Escaping Slavery” to answer the following questions:

- 3 What is Wesley Harris, the writer of this account, trying to escape?
- 4 Describe one of the challenges Harris faces in his attempt to escape.

Part 3: Use the articles “An Account from the Slave Trade: Love Story of Jeffrey and Dorcas” & “Wesley Harris: An Account of Escaping Slavery” to answer the following questions:

- 5 Compare the challenges faced by Jeffrey and Harris.
- 6 Contrast the challenges faced by Jeffrey and Harris.

