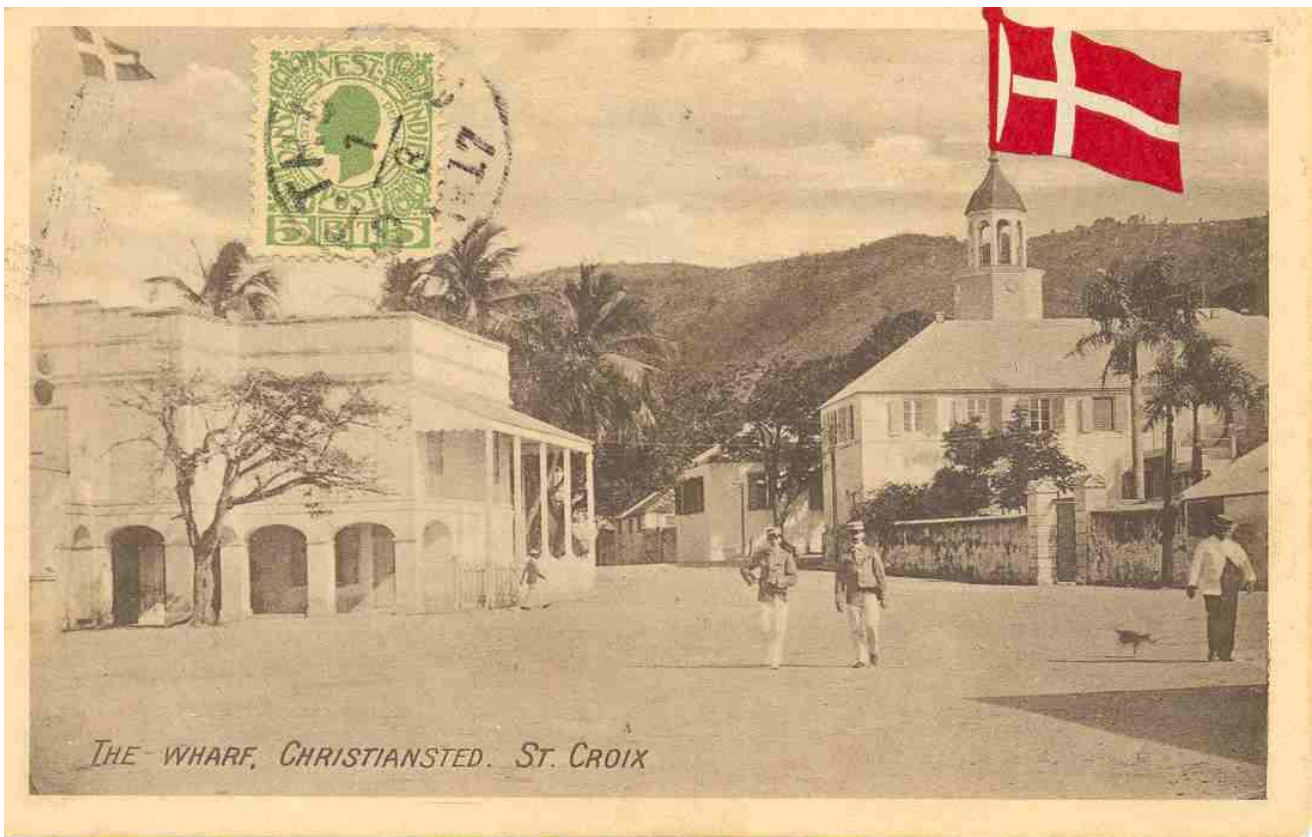


DANIEL OF ESTATE HOPE - MAROON

Estate Hope encompassed 215 acres at Queens Quarter 31 and 42. Founded in 1739 by Abraham Beaudwyn and developed into a sugar plantation by Peter Heyliger who immigrated to St. Croix from St. Eustatius in 1742. Between 1827 and 1850 it was owned by the firm of Burrows & Nottage of Lancaster England, which employed attorneys and managers to administer its operations.

In 1843, it had 178 acres under sugar cultivation and was occupied by 12 free people and 103 enslaved laborers. It is noteworthy in light of the information produced in the police case, that in 1842-1843 twelve enslaved individuals died while only two were born.



Daniel

Creole, born enslaved ca. 1810 on Estate Hope, Queen Quarter and baptized in the Anglican Church. His parents are unknown. He was valued at Ps. 150 in 1814 and Ps. 200 in 1817. As early as 1835, he had put in chains by a Judge for criminal activity. In the 1841 census, he is listed as 35 years of age, Anglican, unmarried, member of the big gang, with an "indiffent" character. He was arrested and punished for maroonage at least four times in 1844-1846. In 1846 he belonged to the Estate Hope big gang, and was note as a notorious runaway who had been punished several times. He was freed on Estate Hope in the general emancipation of 3 July 1848. By 1850, he had

left that plantation, but his whereabouts cannot be ascertained with certainty in the census of that year. The 1855 census shows him confined in the Richmon Prison. He cannot be trace with any certainty after that year.

Johan

Creole, born enslaved on Estate Hope, ca. 1823 and baptized in the Anglican Church. His parents are unknown. He is listed in the 1841 and 1846 censuses as an Anglican, unmarried, member of the big gang with a “good” character. He was freed on Estate Hope in the general emancipation of 3 July 1848. He stilled lived and worked on estate Hope in 1850. In 1851, he moved to estate Jerusalem but he cannot be traced with certainty after that year.

Simon

Creole, born enslaved on Estate Hope, ca. 1803 and baptized as in the Anglican Church. His parents unknown. In 1817, he was a field worker, valued at Ps. 500. He is listed on the 1841 and 1846 censuses as an unmarried, member of the big gang with a “good” character. He was freed on estate Hope in the general emancipation of 3 July 1848, but he cannot be traced with certainty after that date. He was not on estate Hope in 1850.

Thomas Nottage

A free, White man, born ca. 1809 in England and baptized in the Anglican Church. He arrived on St. Croix ca. 1842, as the attorney or agent for the English firm of Burrows and Nottage, which owned several plantations in St. Croix, including estate Hope between 1827 and 1850. He is recorded as residing on estate Hope in the 1846 and 1850 censuses. In 1847, he married Elizabeth Aletta Ruan (daughter of Dr. William H. Ruan), with whom he had three children between 1849 and 1853. By 1855, he and his family had left St. Croix, probably for Lancaster, England where the firm of Burrows & Nottage was located.

Nathaniel Griffith

Free. Born ca. 1813 in Ireland and baptized in the Anglican Church. He arrived on St. Croix ca. 1835, when he took out a Burgher Brief as a planter. He served as manager of Estate St. Georges in 1837-1838 and Estate Lower Love in 1840. He was listed in the 1841 census as the unmarried manager of Estate Plessens. In 1846, was married and owner of Estates Nicholas and North Hall in Northside A Quarter. He left St. Croix between 1848 and 1850, but retained ownership of estate Nicholas until 1856.