

# Penal Sum and the Bond In Relation to Hebrew Israelites living among Gentiles

This is a classic example WHY YOU MUST USE the King James Bible; the entire Gentile System is based upon it, like it or not! King James had the scholars and scribes of his kingdom write the King James Bible; he was a King, and ordered things done!

## Genesis 15:13-14 King James Version (KJV)

<sup>13</sup> And he said unto Abram, Know of a **surety** that your seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict **them four hundred years**;

<sup>14</sup> And also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge: and afterward shall they come out with great substance.

## Deuteronomy 28:68 King James Version (KJV)

<sup>68</sup> And Yahweh shall bring you into Egypt (*Slavery*) again with ships, by the way whereof I spoke unto you, You shall see it no more again: and there you shall be sold unto your enemies **for bondmen and bondwomen**, and no man shall buy you.

## Another Version Deuteronomy 28:68

## Deuteronomy 28:68 Good News Translation (GNT)

<sup>68</sup> I am Yahweh will send you back to Egypt (Slavery) in ships, even though he<sup>[a]</sup> said that you would never have to go there again. There you will try to sell yourselves to your enemies as slaves, but no one will want to buy you.”

The **Thirteenth Amendment** to the [United States Constitution](#) abolished [slavery](#) and [involuntary servitude](#), **except as punishment for a crime**. In [Congress](#), it was passed by the Senate on April 8, 1864, and by the House on January 31, 1865. The amendment was ratified by the required number of [states](#) on December 6, 1865. On December 18, 1865, [Secretary of State William H. Seward](#) proclaimed its adoption. It was the first of the three [Reconstruction Amendments](#) adopted following the [American Civil War](#).

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**Penal labor in the United States** is explicitly allowed by the **13th Amendment of the American Constitution** in 1865 as it states that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, **except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted**, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."<sup>[1][2]</sup> **Unconvicted detainees awaiting trial cannot be forced to participate in forced rehabilitative labor programs in prison as it violates the Thirteenth Amendment.**

Penal labor is sometimes used as a punishment in the **U.S. military**.<sup>[3]</sup>

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## Article Resumed

Slavery had been tacitly protected in the original Constitution through clauses such as the **Three-Fifths Compromise**, by which three-fifths of the slave population was counted for **representation** in the **United States House of Representatives**. Though many slaves had been declared free by President Abraham Lincoln's 1863 **Emancipation Proclamation**, their post-war status was uncertain. On April 8, 1864, the Senate passed an amendment to abolish slavery. After one unsuccessful vote and extensive legislative maneuvering by the Lincoln administration, the House followed suit on January 31, 1865. The measure was swiftly ratified by nearly all **Northern states**, along with a sufficient number of border and "reconstructed" Southern states, to cause it to be adopted before the end of the year.

Though the amendment formally abolished slavery throughout the United States, factors such as **Black Codes**, white supremacist violence, and selective enforcement of statutes continued to subject some black Americans to involuntary labor, particularly in the South. In contrast to the other Reconstruction Amendments, the Thirteenth Amendment was rarely cited in later case law, but has been used to strike down **peonage** and some race-based discrimination as "badges and incidents of slavery". While the **Fourteenth** and **Fifteenth** Amendments apply only to **state actors**, the Thirteenth applies also to private citizens. The amendment also enables Congress to pass laws against **sex trafficking** and other modern forms of slavery.

### Legal definition of "Surety"

Burton's Legal Thesaurus, 4E. Copyright © 2007 by William C. Burton. Used with permission of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

**SURETY**, contracts. **A person who binds himself for the payment of a sum of money or for the performance of something else**, for another, who is already bound for the same. A surety differs from a guarantor, and the latter cannot be sued until after a suit against the principal. 10 Watts, 258.

2. The surety differs from bail in this,.. That the latter actually has, **or is by law presumed to have, the custody/jurisdiction of his principal**, while the former has no control over him.

The bail may surrender his principal in discharge of his obligation; the surety cannot be discharged by such surrender.

3. In Pennsylvania it has been decided that the creditor is bound to sue the principal when requested by the surety, and the debt is due; and that when proper notice is given by the surety that unless the principal be sued, he will consider himself discharged, he will be so considered, unless the principal be sued. 8 Serg. & Rawle, 116; 15 Serg. & Rawle, 29, 30; S. P. in Alabama, 9 Porter, R. 409. But in general a creditor may resort to the surety for the payment of his debt in the first place, without applying to the principal.

1 Watts, 280; 7 Ham. part 1, 223. Vide Bouv. Inst. Index, h.t.; Contribution; Contracts; Suretyship.

A Law Dictionary, Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. By John Bouvier. Published 1856.

### **Surety Bond Definition:**

A **Surety Bond** is an agreement subject to the **Bond Form**. The **Bond** is usually required for monetary compensation for failure to perform specified acts referenced in the **Bond Form**.

A **Surety Bond** is a generic name for all bonds. **Bonds** are usually required by the state or Federal Government; these bonds are called [License and Permit Bonds](#).

There are three parts of a **Surety Bond**, the first is the **Obligee**. They are the entity requiring the Bond.

Second is the **principal**. The Principal is the person whom will perform the contractual obligations set forth in the Bond Form.

The third part is the [Surety Company](#). They are the entity who will be insuring the principal of the obligations referenced in the Bond Form.

### **Surety Bond Underwriting**

**Surety Bond Underwriting:** At Worldwide Insurance Specialists; we can handle all your Bonding needs even, if you have been declined for credit, financials or bond type.

Our instant issue program for less than perfect credit is non-collateralized and most license and permit bonds qualify for this program up to \$100,000 regardless of credit or your financial condition for most cases.

### **Apply for a Surety Bond**

**Applying with our company is simple** you can [Download a Surety Bond Application](#) and email it to our office at your convenience or you can click on the [Online Surety Application](#) and fill out your application over the internet.

Most common **Surety Bonds** written under the instant issue program are Contractor license bonds, MVD Bonds and Mortgage broker Bonds we can even issue sales tax Bonds.

We understand that obtaining your bond is an important step for you to go into business. We pride ourselves with fast, friendly service with approvals (**Surety Bond Quotes**) in 24 hours and **bonds** usually issued the same day when we receive the original documentation.

**Sample Surety Bond:**

**Surety Bond Application**

AGENCY NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ AGENCY CONTACT: \_\_\_\_\_  
AGENCY PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ AGENCY FAX: \_\_\_\_\_ AGENCY EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_  
AGENCY ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT OR EXPIRING QUOTE WE ARE LOOKING TO BEAT?** \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME OF PREVIOUS SURETY COMPANY WRITING THE BOND?** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION I: BOND APPLIED FOR**

Type of Bond: \_\_\_\_\_ Effective Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Company **CORP**  **LLC**  **DBA**  **PARTNERSHIP**  Bond Amount: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Obligee): \_\_\_\_\_  
Obligee Address \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION II: GENERAL INFORMATION**

Applicant's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Spouse Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
SS#: \_\_\_\_\_ Spouse SS#: \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Phone: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Business Fax: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Business BEGAN under present Individual or Firm Name: \_\_\_\_\_ BUSINESS TAX ID: \_\_\_\_\_

HAS ANY COMPANY REFUSED TO ISSUE BONDS \_\_\_\_\_  
FOR ANY PURPOSE? YES  NO  DO YOU HAVE ANY LIENS, CLAIMS OR JUDGMENTS  
AGAINST YOU? YES  NO   
HAS APPLICANT EVER FAILED IN BUSINESS? YES  NO  HAS APPLICANT EVER FILED BANKRUPTCY? YES  NO

IF YES TO ANY, PLEASE EXPLAIN ON A SEPERATE SHEET OF PAPER

**SECTION III: ADDITIONAL OWNERS OR PARTNERS AS REQUIRED**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SPOUSE NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SS#: \_\_\_\_\_ SPOUSE SS#: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 HOME ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSONAL FINANCIALS (IF MORE THAN ONE OWNER, EACH HAS TO FILL OUT THIS APPLICATION)**

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF**

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CASH IN BANK		NOTES PAYABLE TO BANKS	
CASH ON HAND		NOTES TO OTHERS (excl. of equipment)	
STOCKS AND BONDS		ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		FEDERAL & STATE INCOME TAX DUE	
NOTES RECEIVABLE		ALL OTHER TAXES	
INVENTORY		ACCRUALS, PAYROLLS, ETC.	
CASH VALUE LIFE INSURANCE			
EQUIPMENT		DUE ON EQUIPMENT	
REAL ESTATE		DUE ON REAL ESTATE	
OTHER ASSETS		OTHER LIABILITIES	
		CAPITAL STOCK (if a corporation)	
		SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	
		<b>NET WORTH</b>	
Name of Owners		Name and Title of Officers	% OWNERSHIP IN COMPANY

COMPLETION OF THIS FORM CONSTITUTES PERMISSION FOR WORLDWIDE INSURANCE SPECIALISTS INC. TO OBTAIN CONSUMER INFORMATION WHICH WILL BE USED TO DETERMINE BONDING ELIGIBILITY. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE HELD IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE

NO PREMIUM FINANCING WILL BE ACCEPTED AS PREMIUM IS EARNED IN FULL.

**IF YOU CAN'T COME UP WITH A BOND, THEN OFF YOU GO TO A PENAL COLONY, - PRISON**

A **penal colony** is a [settlement](#) used to exile [prisoners](#) and separate them from the general populace by placing them in a remote location, **often an island or distant colonial territory**. Although the term can be used to refer to a correctional facility located in a remote location it is more commonly used to refer to communities of prisoners overseen by wardens or governors having absolute authority.

Historically penal [colonies](#) have often been used for [penal labour](#) in an economically underdeveloped part of a state's (usually colonial) territories, and on a far larger scale than a [prison farm](#). In practice such penal colonies may be little more than slave communities. The [British](#), [French](#), and **other colonial empires heavily used [North America](#) and other parts of the world as penal colonies to varying degrees**, sometimes under the guise of [indentured servitude](#) or similar arrangements.



## Love for Life

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### BONDS: Did You Know That Prisoners Are Bonded & Given A Cusip Number, Which Is Pooled With All The Other Bonds & Traded? .....

Fri, 12/26/2008 - 12:46 — [Arthur Cristian](#)

Did you know that prisoners are bonded and given a cusip number, which is pooled with all the other bonds and traded on the stock market under the name of the bonding warehouse (prison) where they keep the surety (person)?

The cusip number is supposedly made up of the persons government created ID number, either Social Security Number or TFN or whatever.



Have you noticed on Schapelle Corby's prison plate she was holding, it had her all caps person name, then PSL: 78UJNO 22/1997 TGL 10-11-2004

The prisoner is released when the bond matures, and they have finished earning their profits (interest)

It is rumoured (ha ha ha) that a prisoner can be released if a bond is issued to cover the cost and cancel/satisfy the obligation.

We are the self loading baggage in a commercial transaction of international trade and securities exchange when we travel from port to port.

Sea Port, Air Port, And the Trans - Port dept regulates all vehicles including trains.

Here's what happens here in Australia if you don't have a ticket to ride on their vehicle ... the policy enforcers are waiting to take you away.

**AFFIDAVIT OF INDIVIDUAL SURETY**

*(See instructions on reverse)*

OMB Number: **9000-0001**  
Expires: **6/30/2011**

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Regulatory Secretariat (VPR), Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA, Washington, DC 20405.

STATE OF	<b>SS.</b>
COUNTY OF	

I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am: (1) the surety to the attached bond(s); (2) a citizen of the United States; and of full age and legally competent. I also depose and say that, concerning any stocks or bonds included in the assets listed below, that there are no restrictions on the resale of these securities pursuant to the registration provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933. I recognize that statements contained herein concern a matter within the jurisdiction of an agency of the United States and the making of a false, fictitious or fraudulent statement may render the maker subject to prosecution under Title 18, United States Code Sections 1001 and 494. This affidavit is made to induce the United States of America to accept me as surety on the attached bond.

1. NAME (First, Middle, Last) (Type or Print)	2. HOME ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, ZIP Code)
3. TYPE AND DURATION OF OCCUPATION	4. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (If Self-employed, so State)
5. NAME AND ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUAL SURETY BROKER USED (Number, Street, City, State, ZIP Code)	6. TELEPHONE NUMBER HOME - BUSINESS -

7. THE FOLLOWING IS A TRUE REPRESENTATION OF THE ASSETS I HAVE PLEDGED TO THE UNITED STATES IN SUPPORT OF THE ATTACHED BOND:  
(a) Real estate (Include a legal description, street address and other identifying description; the market value; attach supporting certified documents including recorded lien; evidence of title and the current tax assessment of the property. For market value approach, also provide a current appraisal.)

(b) Assets other than real estate (describe the assets, the details of the escrow account, and attach certified evidence thereof).

8. IDENTIFY ALL MORTGAGES, LIENS, JUDGEMENTS, OR ANY OTHER ENCUMBRANCES INVOLVING SUBJECT ASSETS INCLUDING REAL ESTATE TAXES DUE AND PAYABLE.

9. IDENTIFY ALL BONDS, INCLUDING BID GUARANTEES, FOR WHICH THE SUBJECT ASSETS HAVE BEEN PLEDGED WITHIN 3 YEARS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF EXECUTION OF THIS AFFIDAVIT.

**DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLEDGED ASSET MUST BE ATTACHED.**

10. SIGNATURE	11. BOND AND CONTRACT TO WHICH THIS AFFIDAVIT RELATES (Where Appropriate)
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**12. SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME AS FOLLOWS:**

a. DATE OATH ADMINISTERED MONTH      DAY      YEAR	b. CITY AND STATE (Or other jurisdiction)	Official Seal
c. NAME AND TITLE OF OFFICIAL ADMINISTERING OATH (Type or print)	d. SIGNATURE	
		e. MY COMMISSION EXPIRES

AUTHORIZED FOR LOCAL REPRODUCTION  
Previous edition is not usable

**STANDARD FORM 28** (REV. 6/2003)  
Prescribed by GSA-FAR (48 CFR) 53.228(e)



## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Individual sureties on bonds executed in connection with Government contracts must complete and submit this form with the bond. (See 48 CFR 28.203, 53.228(e).) The surety must have the completed form notarized.

2. No corporation, partnership, or other unincorporated association or firm, as such, is acceptable as an individual surety. Likewise, members of a partnership are not acceptable as sureties on bonds that a partnership or an association, or any co-partner or member thereof, is the principal obligor. However, stockholders of corporate principals are acceptable provided (a) their qualifications are independent of their stockholdings or financial interest therein, and (b) that the fact is expressed in the affidavit of justification. An individual surety will not include any financial interest in assets connected with the principal on the bond that this affidavit supports.

3. United States citizenship is a requirement for individual sureties for contracts and bonds when the contract is awarded in the United States. However, when the Contracting Officer is located in an outlying area or a foreign country, the individual surety is only required to be a permanent resident of the area or country in which the contracting officer is located.

4. All signatures of the affidavit submitted must be originals. Affidavits bearing reproduced signatures are not acceptable. An authorized person must sign the bond. Any person signing in a representative capacity (e.g., an attorney-in-fact) must furnish evidence of authority if that representative is not a member of a firm, partnership, or joint venture, or an officer of the corporation involved.

<b>PERFORMANCE BOND</b> <i>(See instructions on reverse)</i>	DATE BOND EXECUTED <i>(Must be same or later than date of contract)</i>	OMB No.: 9000-0045
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Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 25 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the FAR Secretariat (MVR), Federal Acquisition Policy Division, GSA, Washington, DC 20405

PRINCIPAL <i>(Legal name and business address)</i>	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION <i>("X" one)</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNERSHIP  <input type="checkbox"/> JOINT VENTURE <input type="checkbox"/> CORPORATION STATE OF INCORPORATION _____
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SURETY(IES) <i>(Name(s) and business address(es))</i>	PENAL SUM OF BOND								
	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:25%;">MILLION(S)</td> <td style="width:25%;">THOUSAND(S)</td> <td style="width:25%;">HUNDRED(S)</td> <td style="width:25%;">CENTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	MILLION(S)	THOUSAND(S)	HUNDRED(S)	CENTS				
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CONTRACT DATE	CONTRACT NO.								

**OBLIGATION:**  
We, the Principal and Surety(ies), are firmly bound to the United States of America (hereinafter called the Government) in the above penal sum. For payment of the penal sum, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and successors, jointly and severally. However, where the Sureties are corporations acting as co-sureties, we, the Sureties, bind ourselves in such sum "jointly and severally" as well as "severally" only for the purpose of allowing a joint action or actions against any or all of us. For all other purposes, each Surety binds itself, jointly and severally with the Principal, for the payment of the sum shown opposite the name of the Surety. If no limit of liability is indicated, the limit of liability is the full amount of the penal sum.

**CONDITIONS:**  
The Principal has entered into the contract identified above.

**THEREFORE:**  
The above obligation is void if the Principal -

(a)(1) Performs and fulfills all the undertakings, covenants, terms, conditions, and agreements of the contract during the original term of the contract and any extensions thereof that are granted by the Government, with or without notice to the Surety(ies), and during the life of any guaranty required under the contract, and (2) performs and fulfills all the undertakings, covenants, terms conditions, and agreements of any and all duly authorized modifications of the contract that hereafter are made. Notice of those modifications to the Surety(ies) are waived.

(b) Pays to the Government the full amount of the taxes imposed by the Government, if the said contract is subject to the Miller Act, (40 U.S.C. 270a-270e), which are collected, deducted, or withheld from wages paid by the Principal in carrying out the construction contract with respect to which this bond is furnished.

**WITNESS:**  
The Principal and Surety(ies) executed this performance bond and affixed their seals on the above date.

PRINCIPAL			
SIGNATURE(S)	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
	(Seal)	(Seal)	(Seal)
NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
			Corporate Seal

INDIVIDUAL SURETY(IES)	
SIGNATURE(S)	1. _____
	(Seal)
NAME(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1. _____
	2. _____

CORPORATE SURETY(IES)			
<b>SURETY A</b>	NAME & ADDRESS	STATE OF INC.	LIABILITY LIMIT
			\$ _____
	SIGNATURE(S)	1. _____	2. _____
NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1. _____	2. _____	

**CORPORATE SURETY(IES) (Continued)**

<b>SURETY B</b>	NAME & ADDRESS		STATE OF INC.	LIABILITY LIMIT	Corporate Seal
	SIGNATURE(S)	1.	2.	\$	
	NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1.	2.		
<b>SURETY C</b>	NAME & ADDRESS		STATE OF INC.	LIABILITY LIMIT	Corporate Seal
	SIGNATURE(S)	1.	2.	\$	
	NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1.	2.		
<b>SURETY D</b>	NAME & ADDRESS		STATE OF INC.	LIABILITY LIMIT	Corporate Seal
	SIGNATURE(S)	1.	2.	\$	
	NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1.	2.		
<b>SURETY E</b>	NAME & ADDRESS		STATE OF INC.	LIABILITY LIMIT	Corporate Seal
	SIGNATURE(S)	1.	2.	\$	
	NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1.	2.		
<b>SURETY F</b>	NAME & ADDRESS		STATE OF INC.	LIABILITY LIMIT	Corporate Seal
	SIGNATURE(S)	1.	2.	\$	
	NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1.	2.		
<b>SURETY G</b>	NAME & ADDRESS		STATE OF INC.	LIABILITY LIMIT	Corporate Seal
	SIGNATURE(S)	1.	2.	\$	
	NAME(S) & TITLE(S) <i>(Typed)</i>	1.	2.		

<b>BOND PREMIUM</b> 	RATE PER THOUSAND (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- This form is authorized for use in connection with Government contracts. Any deviation from this form will require the written approval of the Administrator of General Services.
- Insert the full legal name and business address of the Principal in the space designated "Principal" on the face of the form. An authorized person shall sign the bond. Any person signing in a representative capacity (e.g., an attorney-in-fact) must furnish evidence of authority if that representative is not a member of the firm, partnership, or joint venture, or an officer of the corporation involved.
- (a) Corporations executing the bond as sureties must appear on the Department of the Treasury's list of approved sureties and must act within the limitation listed therein. Where more than one corporate surety is involved, their names and addresses shall appear in the spaces (Surety A, Surety B, etc.) headed "CORPORATE SURETY(IES)." In the space designated "SURETY(IES)" on the face of the form, insert only the letter identification of the sureties.  
(b) Where individual sureties are involved, a completed Affidavit of Individual Surety (Standard Form 28) for each individual surety, shall accompany the bond. The Government may require the surety to furnish additional substantiating information concerning their financial capability.
- Corporations executing the bond shall affix their corporate seals. Individuals shall execute the bond opposite the word "Corporate Seal", and shall affix an adhesive seal if executed in Maine, New Hampshire, or any other jurisdiction requiring adhesive seals.
- Type the name and title of each person signing this bond in the space provided.

## Wall Street and Slavery:

# 15 MAJOR CORPORATIONS YOU NEVER KNEW PROFITED FROM SLAVERY

atlantablackstar.com



Credit: Breaking the Silence

The enslavement of African people in the Americas by the nations and peoples of Western Europe, created the economic engine that funded modern capitalism. Therefore it comes as no surprise that most of the major corporations that were founded by Western European and American merchants prior to roughly 100 years ago, benefited directly from slavery.

**Lehman Brothers**, whose business empire started in the slave trade, recently admitted their part in the business of slavery. According to the *Sun Times*, the financial services firm acknowledged recently that its founding partners owned not one, but several enslaved Africans during the Civil War era and that, "in all likelihood," it "profited significantly" from slavery. "This is a sad part of our heritage ... We're deeply apologetic ... It was a terrible thing ... There's no one sitting in the United States in the year 2005, hopefully, who would ever, in a million years, defend the practice," said Joe Polizzotto, general counsel of Lehman Brothers.

**Aetna, Inc.**, the United States' largest health insurer, apologized for selling policies in the 1850s that reimbursed slave owners for financial losses when the enslaved Africans they owned died. "Aetna has long acknowledged that for several years shortly after its founding in 1853 that the company may have insured

the lives of slaves,” said Aetna spokesman Fred Laberge in 2002. “We express our deep regret over any participation at all in this deplorable practice.”

**JPMorgan Chase** recently admitted their company’s links to slavery. “Today, we are reporting that this research found that, between 1831 and 1865, two of our predecessor banks—Citizens Bank and Canal Bank in Louisiana—accepted approximately 13,000 enslaved individuals as collateral on loans and took ownership of approximately 1,250 of them when the plantation owners defaulted on the loans,” the company wrote in a statement.

**New York Life** Insurance Company is the largest mutual life insurance company in the United States. They also took part in slavery by selling insurance policies on enslaved Africans. According to *USA Today*, evidence of 10 more New York Life slave policies comes from an 1847 account book kept by the company’s Natchez, Miss. agent, W.A. Britton. The book, part of a collection at Louisiana State University, contains Britton’s notes on slave policies he wrote for amounts ranging from \$375 to \$600. A 1906 history of New York Life says 339 of the company’s first 1,000 policies were written on the lives of slaves.

*USA Today* reported that **Wachovia Corporation** (now owned by **Wells Fargo**) has apologized for its ties to slavery after disclosing that two of its historical predecessors owned enslaved Africans and accepted them as payment. “On behalf of Wachovia Corporation, I apologize to all Americans, and especially to African-Americans and people of African descent,” said Ken Thompson, Wachovia chairman and chief executive officer, in the statement released late Wednesday. “We are deeply saddened by these findings.”

**N M Rothschild & Sons Bank in London** was linked to slavery. The company that was one of the biggest names in the City of London had previously undisclosed links to slavery in the British colonies. Documents seen by the *Financial Times* have revealed that Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the banking family’s 19th-century patriarch, made his first personal gains by using enslaved Africans as collateral in dealings with a slave owner.

**Norfolk Southern** also has a history in the slave trade. The Mobile & Girard company, which is now part of Norfolk Southern, offered slaveholders \$180 (\$3,379 today) apiece for enslaved Africans they would rent to the railroad for one year, according to the records. The Central of Georgia, another company aligned with Norfolk Southern Line today, valued its slaves at \$31,303 (\$663,033 today) on record.

**USA Today** has found that their own parent company, E.W. Scripps and Gannett, has had links to the slave trade.

There is evidence that **FleetBoston** evolved from an earlier financial institution, Providence Bank, founded by John Brown who was a slave trader and owned ships used to transport enslaved Africans. The bank

financed Brown's slave voyages and profited from them. Brown even reportedly helped charter what became Brown University.

**CSX** used slave labor to construct portions of some U.S. rail lines under the political and legal system that was in place more than a century ago. Two enslaved Africans who the company rented were identified as John Henry and Reuben. The record states, "they were to be returned clothed when they arrived to work for the company." Individual enslaved Africans cost up to \$200 – the equivalent of \$3,800 today - to rent for a season and CSX took full advantage.

**The Canadian National Railway Company** is a Canadian Class I railway headquartered in Montreal, Quebec that serves Canada and the midwestern and southern United States. The company also has a history in which it benefited from slavery. The Mobile & Ohio, now part of Canadian National, valued their slaves lost to the war and emancipation at \$199,691 on record. That amount is currently worth \$2.2 million.

**Brown Brothers Harriman** is the oldest and largest private investment bank and securities firm in the United States, founded in 1818. *USA Today* found that the New York merchant bank of James and William Brown, currently known as Brown Bros. Harriman owned hundreds of enslaved Africans and financed the cotton economy by lending millions to southern planters, merchants and cotton brokers.

**Brooks Brothers**, the high end suit retailer got their start selling slave clothing to various slave traders back in the 1800s. What a way to get rich in the immoral slave industry!

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*USA Today* reported that **New York-based AIG** completed the purchase of American General Financial Group, a Houston-based insurer that owns U.S. Life Insurance Company. A U.S. Life policy on an enslaved African living in Kentucky was reprinted in a 1935 article about slave insurance in *The American Conservationist* magazine. **AIG** says it has "found documentation indicating" U.S. Life insured enslaved Africans.

*The above is a version of an article originally published on [Atlanta Black Star](#).*



The enslavement of African people in the Americas by the nations and peoples of Western Europe, created the economic engine that funded modern capitalism. Therefore it comes as no surprise that most of the major corporations that were founded by Western European and American merchants prior to roughly 100 years ago, benefited directly from slavery.



**Lehman Brothers**, whose business empire started in the slave trade, recently admitted their part in the business of slavery.

According to the *Sun Times*, the financial services firm acknowledged recently that its founding partners owned not one, but several enslaved Africans during the Civil War era and that, “in all likelihood,” it “profited significantly” from slavery.

“This is a sad part of our heritage ... We’re deeply apologetic ... It was a terrible thing ... There’s no one sitting in the United States in the year 2005, hopefully, who would ever, in a million years, defend the practice,” said Joe Polizzotto, general counsel of Lehman Brothers.

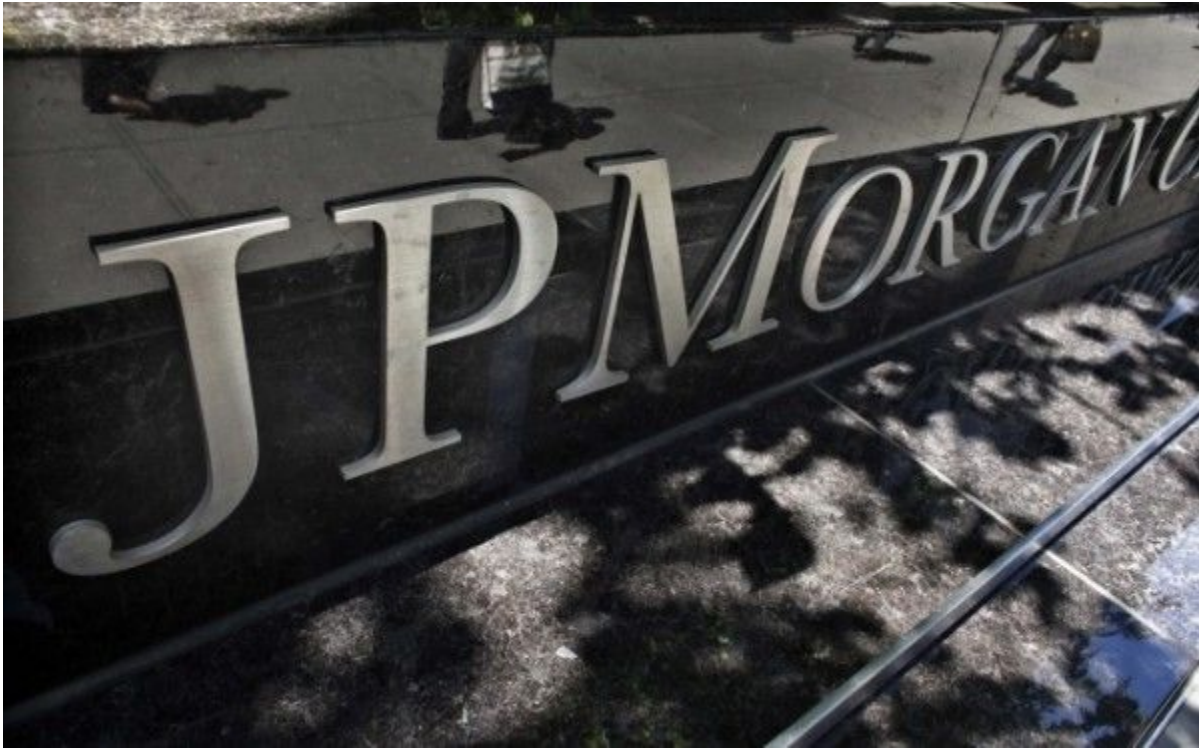


**Aetna, Inc.**, the United States’ largest health insurer, apologized for selling policies in the 1850s that reimbursed slave owners for financial losses when the enslaved Africans they owned died.



“Aetna has long acknowledged that for several years shortly after its founding in 1853 that the company may have insured the lives of slaves,” said Aetna spokesman Fred Laberge in 2002. “We express our deep regret over any participation at all in this deplorable practice.”





**JPMorgan Chase** recently admitted their company’s links to slavery.

“Today, we are reporting that this research found that, between 1831 and 1865, two of our predecessor banks—Citizens Bank and Canal Bank in Louisiana—accepted approximately 13,000 enslaved individuals as collateral on loans and took ownership of approximately 1,250 of them when the plantation owners defaulted on the loans,” the company wrote in a statement.



**New York Life** Insurance Company is the largest mutual life insurance company in the United States. They also took part in slavery by selling insurance policies on enslaved Africans. According to *USA Today*, evidence of 10 more New York Life slave policies comes from an 1847 account book kept by the company's Natchez, Miss. agent, W.A. Britton. The book, part of a collection at Louisiana State University, contains Britton's notes on slave policies he wrote for amounts ranging from \$375 to \$600. A 1906 history of New York Life says 339 of the company's first 1,000 policies were written on the lives of slaves.



**USA Today** reported that Wachovia Corporation (now owned by Wells Fargo) has apologized for its ties to slavery after disclosing that two of its historical predecessors owned enslaved Africans and accepted them as payment.

“On behalf of Wachovia Corporation, I apologize to all Americans, and especially to African-Americans and people of African descent,” said Ken Thompson, Wachovia chairman and chief executive officer, in the statement released late Wednesday. “We are deeply saddened by these findings.”



**N M Rothschild & Sons Bank in London** was linked to slavery. The company that was one of the biggest names in the City of London had previously undisclosed links to slavery in the British colonies. Documents seen by the *Financial Times* have revealed that Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the banking family's 19th-century patriarch, made his first personal gains by using enslaved Africans as collateral in dealings with a slave owner.



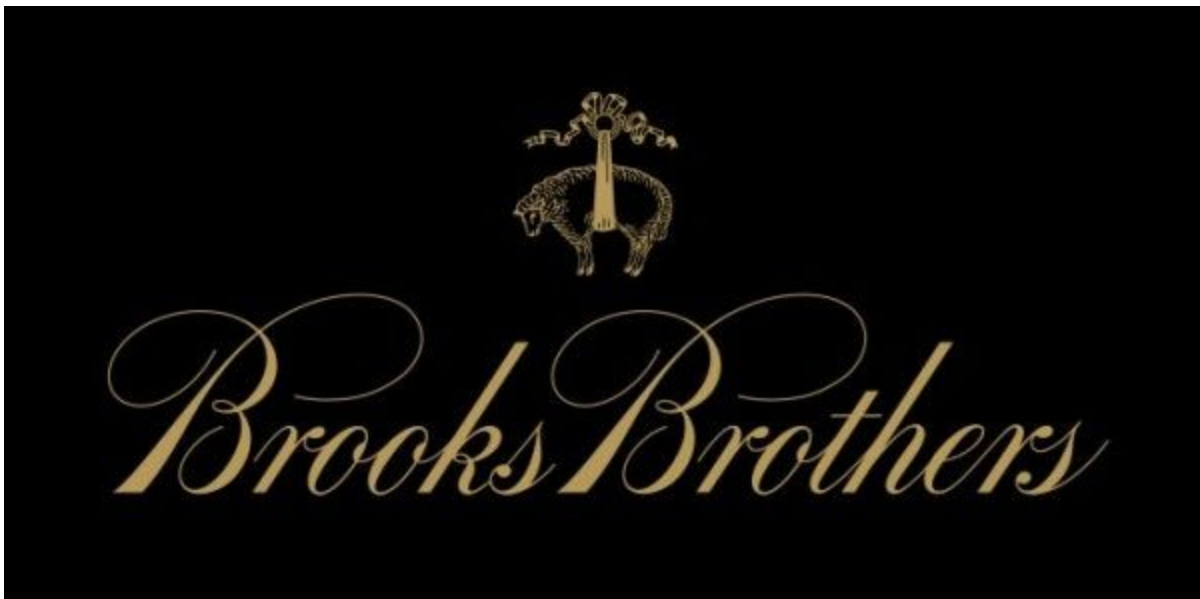
According to reports, **FleetBoston** evolved from an earlier financial institution, Providence Bank, founded by John Brown who was a slave trader and owned ships used to transport enslaved Africans. The bank financed Brown's slave voyages and profited from them. Brown even reportedly helped charter what became Brown University.



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## Here is where we will examine the word penal as it applies to punishment of a Human being:

### **Penal; - Meaning:**

#### **pe·nal**

(pē'nəl)

*adj.*

1. Of, relating to, or prescribing punishment, as for breaking the law.
2. Subject to punishment; legally punishable: *a penal offense.*
3. Serving as or constituting a means or place of punishment: *penal servitude; a penal colony.*

---

[Middle English, from Old French *peinal* and from Medieval Latin *pēnālis*, both from Latin *poenālis*, from *poena*, *penalty*, from Greek *poínē*; see **k<sup>w</sup>ei-** in **Indo-European roots.**]

**pe'nal·ly** *adv.*

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#### **penal**

('pi:nəl)

*adj*

1. (Law) of, relating to, constituting, or prescribing punishment
2. payable as a penalty: *a penal sum.*
3. (Law) used or designated as a place of punishment: *a penal institution.*

[C15: from Late Latin *poenālis* concerning punishment, from *poena* penalty]

**'penally** *adv*

**Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged** © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003



## pe•nal

(ˈpiːnəl)

*adj.*

1. of or pertaining to punishment, as for crimes or offenses.
2. prescribing punishment: *penal laws*.
3. used as a place of confinement and punishment: *a penal colony*.
4. subject to or incurring punishment: *a penal offense*.

[1400–50; late Middle English < Latin *poenālis*=*poen(a)* penalty (< Greek *poinë* fine) + *-ālis -al*<sup>1</sup>]

**pe'nal•ly**, *adv.*

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## penal

, **punitive** - Penal means "relating to punishment," while punitive means "serving to punish."

See also related terms for **punish**.

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### Thesaurus:

- Adj. 1. penal** - of or relating to punishment; "penal reform"; "penal code"
- 2. penal** - serving as or designed to impose punishment; "penal servitude"
- punitive, punitory** - inflicting punishment; "punitive justice"; "punitive damages"
- 3. penal** - subject to punishment by law; "a penal offense"
- punishable**
- illegal** - prohibited by law or by official or accepted rules; "an illegal chess move"

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## penal

*adjective* **disciplinary, punitive, corrective, penalizing, retributive** *an island that served as a penal colony*

**Collins Thesaurus of the English Language** – Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002

## Thesaurus Penal Colony:

**Noun 1. penal colony** - a penal institution where prisoners are exiled (often located on an island from which escape is difficult or impossible)

**penal facility, penal institution** - an institution where persons are confined for punishment and to protect the public



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## Penal Sum:

### penal sum

The amount named in a contract or bond as the damages or penalty to be paid by a signatory thereto in the event he fails to perform his contractual obligations or does not do so within the time prescribed by the contract.

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Architecture and Construction. Copyright © 2003 by McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

Please examine the following bonds carefully and note the word penal and “other” information. These types of forms are what CORPORATIONS use to trade in modern day slavery!

## Redemption by Near Kin:

### Leviticus 25:

<sup>38</sup> I am Yahweh your God, who brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, to give you the land of Canaan and to be your God.

<sup>39</sup> “And if thy brother who dwells (live) by you be waxed poor and is sold unto you, **you shall not compel him to serve as a bond servant**;

<sup>40</sup> but as a hired servant and as a sojourner he shall be with you, and shall serve you unto the Year of Jubilee.

<sup>41</sup> And then shall he depart from you, both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return.

<sup>42</sup> **For they are My servants**, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt; **they shall not be sold as bondmen**.

<sup>43</sup> You **shall not rule over him with rigor**, but shall fear your God.

<sup>44</sup> **Both your bondmen and your bondmaids** *(Remember Deuteronomy 28:68)*, whom you shall have, **shall be of the heathen** who are round about you. From them shall you buy bondmen and bondmaids.

<sup>45</sup> Moreover of the children of the strangers who sojourn among you, from them shall you buy and from their families who are with you, whom they begot in your land; and they shall be your possession.

<sup>46</sup> And you shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession. They shall be your bondmen for ever. **But over your brethren, the children of Israel, you shall not rule one over another with rigor.** *(Harshly)*

<sup>47</sup> ““And if a sojourner or stranger wax rich by you, and your brother who dwells (live) by him wax (*becomes*) poor and sell himself unto the stranger or sojourner by you, or to the stock of the stranger’s family,

<sup>48</sup> **after he is sold he may be redeemed again.** One of his brethren may redeem him:

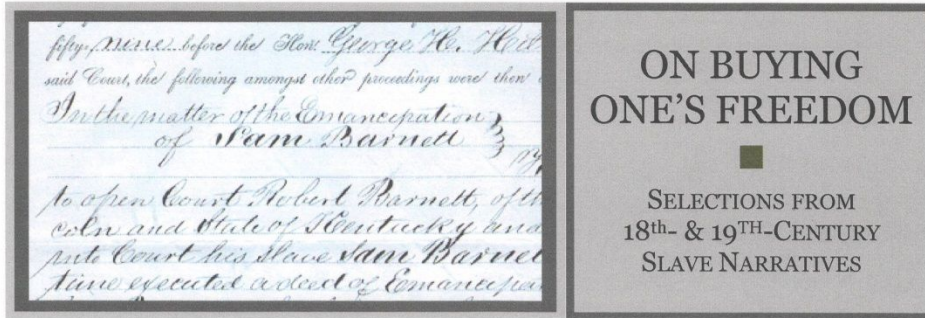
<sup>49</sup> either his uncle or his uncle’s son may redeem him, or any that is nigh(close) of kin unto him **of his family** may redeem him; **or if he is able, he may redeem himself.**

(By a **SUPERSEDEOUS PRIVATE DISCHARGING AND INDEMNITY BOND** while in captivity)

## Redeem yourself:

Many years ago in this country, slaves redeemed themselves according to scriptures; the same scriptures found in the King James Version. The entire Euro-Gentile system uses this, meaning your Hebrew Israelite scriptures! We didn’t want to follow Yahweh’s laws and commandments, so the Gentiles used it against us! That is the reason many of our people say that they got broke off in court double than what someone that is a Gentile/Caucasian who did the same crime!

See true accounts of how some of our people were able to buy their freedom, read below!



Opportunities to attain freedom were few to none for most enslaved African Americans. Their options were flight, emancipation by their slaveholders (manumission), and "self-purchase." In 1839 almost half (42%) of the free blacks in Cincinnati, Ohio — across the Ohio River from slave territory — had bought their freedom.<sup>1</sup> Here we read the rare and arduous process described by John Berry Meachum, William Troy, Elizabeth Keckley, Moses Grandy, and Venture Smith.

### John Berry Meachum

*"to show what industry will do"*

■ Dear Friends: — The author of this little book was born a slave in Goochland county, Virginia, May 3d, 1789. I belonged to a man by the name of Paul Meachum who moved to North Carolina and lived there nine years. He then moved to Hardin county, Kentucky, where I still remained a slave with him. He was a good man and I loved him, but could not feel myself satisfied, for he was very old and looked as if death was drawing near to him. So I proposed to him to hire my time, and he granted it. By working in a saltpetre cave I earned enough to purchase my freedom.

Still I was not satisfied, for I had left my father in old Virginia and he was a slave. It seemed to me, at times, though I was seven hundred miles from him, that I held conversation with him, for he was near my heart. However this did not stop here, for industry will do a great deal. In a short time I went to Virginia and bought my father and paid one hundred pounds for him, Virginia money. It was a joyful meeting when we met together, for we had been apart a long time. . . This was in the year 1811, when I was about twenty-one years old. My father and myself then earned enough to pay our expenses on the way, and putting our knapsacks on our backs walked seven hundred miles to Hardin county, Kentucky. Here the old man met his wife and all his children, who had been there several years. Oh there was joy!

In a short time, my mother and all her children received their liberty, of their good old master. My father and his family settled in Harrison county, Indiana.

I married a slave in Kentucky, whose master soon took her to St. Louis, in Missouri. I followed her, arriving there in 1815, with three dollars in my pocket. Being a carpenter and cooper I soon obtained business and purchased my wife and children. Since that period I have purchased about twenty slaves, most of whom paid back the greatest part of the money, and some paid all. They are all free at this time, and doing well, excepting one, who happened to be a drunkard, and no drunkard can do well. One of the twenty colored friends that I bought is worthy to be taken notice of, to show what industry will do. I paid for him one thousand dollars. He worked and paid back the thousand dollars. He has also bought a lot of ground for which he paid a thousand dollars. He married a slave and bought her and paid seven hundred

National Humanities Center, 2008: [nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/](http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/) Some spelling, punctuation, and paragraphing modernized; all italics in original texts. Texts courtesy of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library; full text of narratives in online collection Documenting the American South at [docsouth.unc.edu/](http://docsouth.unc.edu/). Image on this page: manumission certificate of Sam Barnett, 3 March 1859 (detail); reproduced by permission of the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center (Ohio). Complete image credits at [nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/maai/imagecredits.htm](http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/maai/imagecredits.htm).

<sup>1</sup> Loren Schweninger, *Black Property Owners in the South, 1790-1915* (University of Illinois Press, 1997), p. 66; cited in Colin A. Palmer, *Passageways: An Interpretive History of Black America*, Vol. I: 1619-1863 (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Group, 2002), p. 187.

dollars for her. He has built a house that cost him six hundred dollars. He is a blacksmith and has worked for one man ever since he has been in St. Louis.

— John Berry Meachum, *An Address to All the Colored Citizens of the United States*, 1846

### William Troy

*“He did not, however, purchase his freedom just as soon as he was able.”*

■ My father was the son of his master, and, during a portion of his master’s life, his domestic servant. His master died and left him still a slave, to be, with the rest of the property, divided among several lawful children. When the estate was divided, my father was fortunate enough to fall into the hands of one of the daughters, named Jane. Jane had taken a liking to my father. My father then commenced making boots and shoes and became a first-class workman. He afterwards hired himself out through a medium which the law required. He was then living upon a plantation called Hunter’s Hill. He afterwards moved to a village called Loretto, in the same county. There his business in the shoe trade increased rapidly, and he soon acquired sufficient means to purchase his freedom. He did not, however, purchase his freedom just as soon as he was able to do so; for, had he purchased his freedom, he would have been obliged to leave the State [Virginia]—the law explicitly saying that it is not permitted to a slave to purchase himself and remain.

My father, however, soon became tired of that sort of life and paid the value of himself through the hands of my mother. A bill of sale was passed into my mother’s hands, thus making him the property of my mother. She, however, soon gave him papers of manumission [emancipation].

— Rev. William Troy, *Hair-breadth Escapes from Slavery to Freedom*, 1861

### Elizabeth Keckley

*“Free! the bitter heart-struggle was over.”*

Enslaved in St. Louis, Missouri, Elizabeth Keckley sought to purchase freedom for herself and her son. Her slaveholder finally agreed to a sum of \$1200, but her plans to go to New York and raise money as a seamstress were thwarted when she was unable to acquire enough signed guarantees that she would return. Help arrived from her clients among the wealthy women of St. Louis, as Keckley relates here. Later in Washington, DC, she became a valued dressmaker and seamstress to Mary Lincoln and other women of the governing elite.



■ . . . Mrs. Le Bourgois, one of my kind patrons, got out of it [carriage] and entered the door. She seemed to bring sunshine with her handsome cheery face. She came to where I was, and in her sweet way said:

“Lizzie, I hear that you are going to New York to beg for money to buy your freedom. I have been thinking over the matter, and told Ma it would be a shame to allow you to go North to *beg* for what we should *give* you. You have many friends in St. Louis, and I am going to raise the twelve hundred dollars required among them. I have two hundred dollars put away for a present; am indebted to you one hundred dollars; mother owes you fifty dollars, and will add another fifty to it; and as I do not want the present, I will make the money a present to you. Don’t start for New York now until I see what I can do among your friends.”

Like a ray of sunshine she came, and like a ray of sunshine she went away. The flowers no longer were withered, drooping. Again they seemed to bud and grow in fragrance and beauty. Mrs. Le Bourgois, God bless her dear good heart, was more than successful. The twelve hundred dollars were raised, and at last my son and myself were free. Free, free! what a glorious ring to the word. Free! the bitter heart-struggle was over. Free! the soul could go out to heaven and to God with no chains to clog its flight or pull it down. Free! the earth wore a brighter look, and the very stars seemed to sing with joy. Yes, free! free by the laws of man and the smile of God — and Heaven bless them who made me so!

— Elizabeth Keckley, *Behind the Scenes, or, Thirty Years a Slave, and Four Years in the White House*, 1868

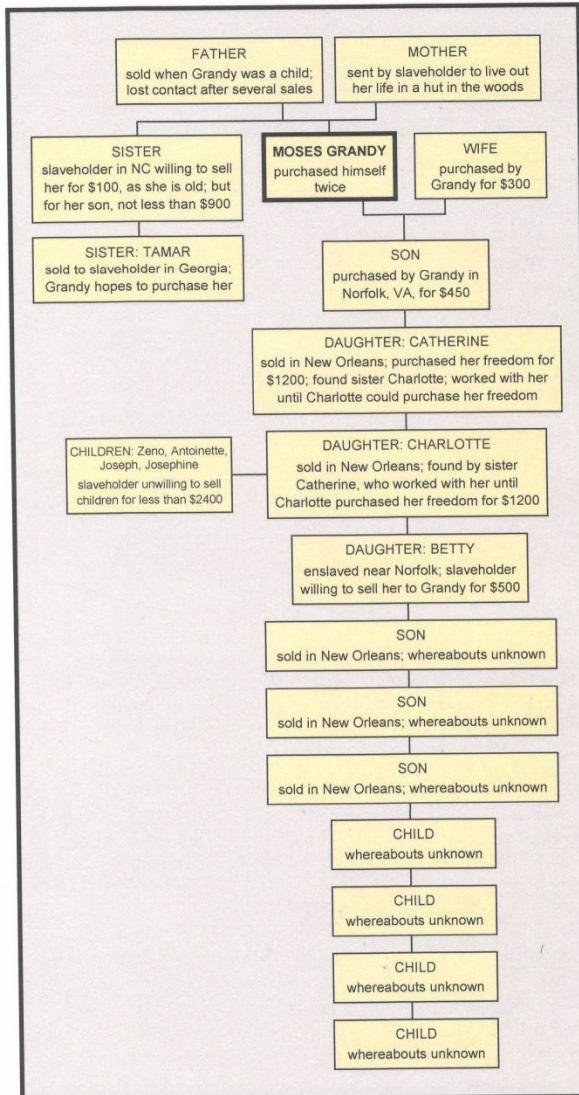
## Moses Grandy

*"she had paid the entire sum of 1200 dollars for her freedom"*

Born enslaved in North Carolina, Moses Grandy purchased his freedom twice (the first slaveholder took his purchase money and then sold him). After he purchased his wife and moved her to Boston, he set out to find and free all of his children. At the end of this selection, he informs the reader of his mother's and two sisters' situations.

■ From Maurice's Creek I traveled to Philadelphia, and at that place had a letter written to my wife at Boston, thanking God that I was on free land again. On arriving at Boston, I borrowed 160 dollars of a friend, and going to New York I obtained the help of Mr. John Williams to send the 450 dollars to Norfolk; thus, at length, I bought my son's freedom. I met him at New York, and brought him on to Boston.

Six others of my children, three boys and three girls, were sold to New Orleans. Two of these daughters have bought their own freedom. The eldest of them, Catherine, was sold three times after she was taken away from Virginia: the first time was by auction. Her last master but one was a Frenchman: she worked in his sugarcane and cotton fields. Another Frenchman inquired for a girl on whom he could depend, to wait on his wife, who was in a consumption. Her master offered him my daughter; they went into the field to see her, and the bargain was struck. Her new master gave her up to his sick wife, on whom she waited till her death. As she had waited exceedingly well on his wife, her master offered her a chance of buying her freedom. She objected to his terms as too high; for he required her to pay him four dollars a week out of her earnings, and 1200 dollars for her freedom. He said he could get more for her, and told her she might get plenty of washing at a dollar a dozen; at last she agreed. She lived near the river side, and obtained plenty of work. So anxious was she to obtain her freedom, that she worked nearly all her time, days and nights, and Sundays. She found, however, she gained nothing by working on Sundays, and therefore left it



off. She paid her master punctually her weekly hire and also something towards her freedom, for which he gave her receipts. A good stewardess was wanted for a steam boat on the Mississippi; she was hired for the place at thirty dollars a month, which is the usual salary: she also had liberty to sell apples and oranges on board; and commonly, the passengers give from twenty-five cents to a dollar, to a stewardess who attends them Well. Her entire incoming, wages and all, amounted to about sixty dollars a-month. She remained at this employment till she had paid the entire sum of 1200 dollars for her freedom.

As soon as she obtained her free papers, she left the steamboat, thinking she could find her sister Charlotte. Her two first trials were unsuccessful: but on the third attempt she found her at work in the canefield. She showed her sister's master her own free papers, and told him how she had bought herself: he said, that if her sister would pay him as much as she paid her master, she might go too. They agreed, and he gave her a pass. The two sisters went on board a steamboat, and worked together for the wages of one, till they had saved the entire 1200 dollars for the freedom of the second sister. The husband of Charlotte was dead: her children were left behind in the cotton and canefields; their master refuses to take less than 2400 dollars for them: their names and ages are as follows: Zeno, about fifteen; Antoinette, about thirteen; Joseph, about eleven; and Josephine about ten years old.

Of my other children, I only know that one, a girl named Betsy, is a little way from Norfolk in Virginia. Her master, Mr. William Dixon, is willing to sell her for 500 dollars.

I do not know where any of my other four children are, nor whether they be dead or alive. It will be very difficult to find them out; for the names of slaves are commonly changed with every change of master: they usually bear the name of the master to whom they belong at the time. They have no family name of their own by which they can be traced. . . .

I have yet said nothing of my father. He was often sold through the failure of his successive owners. When I was a little boy, he was sold away from us to a distance: he was then so far off, that he could not come to see us oftener than once a year. After that, he was sold to go still further away, and then he could not come at all. I do not know what has become of him.

When my mother became old, she was sent to live in a little lonely log-hut in the woods. Aged and worn out slaves, whether men or women, are commonly so treated. No care is taken of them, except, perhaps, that a little ground is cleared about the hut, on which the old slave, if able, may raise a little corn. As far as the owner is concerned, they live or die as it happens; it is just the same thing as turning out an old horse. . . .

My eldest sister is in Elizabeth City. She has five children, who, of course, are slaves. Her master is willing to sell her for 100 dollars: she is growing old. One of her children, a young man, cannot be bought under 900 dollars.

My sister Tamar, who belonged to the same master with myself, had children very fast. Her husband had hard owners, and lived at a distance. . . . After a time, Long sold her to go to Georgia: she was very in at the time, and was taken away in a cart. I hear from her sometimes, and am very anxious to purchase her freedom, if ever I should be able. Two of her children are now in North Carolina, and are longing to obtain their freedom.

I know nothing of the others, nor am I likely ever to hear of them again.

—Moses Grandy, *Narrative of the Life of Moses Grandy, Late a Slave in the United States of America*, 1843

## Venture Smith

*"I . . . paid an enormous sum for my freedom"*

Born in west Africa, Venture Smith was enslaved as a child and brought to Barbados in the Caribbean and later to Rhode Island and Connecticut in New England. Resolutely determined to become free, he purchased his own freedom by 1765, and, by 1775, he earned and saved enough money to purchase his entire family — his wife, son, and two daughters.

■ . . . This was the third time of my being sold, and I was then thirty-one years old. As I never had an opportunity of redeeming myself whilst I was owned by Miner, though he promised to give me a chance, I was then very ambitious of obtaining it. I asked my master one time if he would consent to have me

purchase my freedom. He replied that he would. I was then very happy, knowing that I was at that time able to pay part of the purchase money, by means of the money which I some time since buried. This I took out of the earth and tendered to my master, having previously engaged a free negro man to take his security for it, as I was the property of my master, and therefore could not safely take his obligation myself. What was wanting in redeeming myself, my master agreed to wait on me for, until I could procure it for him. . . I again solicited my master for a further chance of completing it. The chance for which I solicited him was that of going out to work the ensuing winter. He agreed to this on condition that I would give him one quarter of my earnings. On these terms I worked the following winter, and earned four pounds sixteen shillings, one quarter of which went to my master for the privilege, and the rest was paid him on my own account. This added to the other payments made up forty four pounds, eight shillings, which I had paid on my own account. I was then about thirty five years old.

The next summer I again desired he would give me a chance of going out to work. But he refused and answered that he must have my labor this summer, as he did not have it the past winter. I replied that I considered it as hard that I could not have a chance to work out when the season became advantageous, and that I must only be permitted to hire myself out in the poorest season of the year. He asked me after this what I would give him for the privilege per month. I replied that I would leave it wholly with his own generosity to determine what I should return him a month. Well then, said he, if so two pounds a month. I answered him that if that was the least he would take I would be contented.

Accordingly I hired myself out at Fisher's Island, and earned twenty pounds; thirteen pounds six shillings of which my master drew for the privilege, and the remainder I paid him for my freedom. This made fifty-one pounds two shillings which I paid him. In October following I went and wrought six months at Long Island. In that six month's time I cut and corded four hundred cords of wood, besides threshing out seventy-five bushels of grain, and received of my wages down only twenty pounds, which left remaining a larger sum. Whilst I was out that time, I took up on my wages only one pair of shoes. At night I lay on the hearth, with one coverlet over and another under me. I returned to my master and gave him what I received of my six months labor. This left only thirteen pounds eighteen shillings to make up the full sum for my redemption.

My master liberated me, saying that I might pay what was behind if I could ever make it convenient, otherwise it would be well. The amount of the money which I had paid my master towards redeeming my time, was seventy-one pounds two shillings. The reason of my master for asking such an unreasonable price, was he said, to secure himself in case I should ever come to want. Being thirty-six years old, I left Col. Smith once for all. I had already been sold three different times, made considerable money with seemingly nothing to derive it from, been cheated out of a large sum of money, lost much by misfortunes, and paid an enormous sum for my freedom.

— Venture Smith, *A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Venture, a Native of Africa: But Resident above Sixty Years in the United States of America, Related by Himself*, 1798





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**PLEASE NOTE:**

Because Hebrew Israelites were taken into slavery illegally, according to Yah's word, we will leave without having to pay a bond or money!

**[Isaiah 52:3 \(GNT\) |](#)**

<sup>3</sup> The Sovereign I AM YAHWEH says to his people, "When you became slaves, no money was paid for you; in the same way nothing will be paid to set you free.

**[Isaiah 52:3 \(CEV\) |](#)**

**Suffering Will End**

<sup>3</sup> Yahweh says:

My people, you were sold,  
but not for money;  
now you will be set free,  
but not for a payment.

\*\*\*\*\*

<sup>50</sup> And he shall reckon with him that bought him from the year that he was sold to him unto the Year of Jubilee; and the price of his sale shall be according unto the number of years, according to the time of a hired servant shall it be with him.

<sup>51</sup> If there be yet many years behind, according unto them he shall give again the price of his redemption out of the money that he was bought for.

<sup>52</sup> And if there remain but few years unto the Year of Jubilee, then he shall count with him, and according unto his years shall he give him again the price of his redemption.

<sup>53</sup> And as a yearly hired servant shall he be with him, and the other shall not rule with rigor over him in thy sight.

<sup>54</sup> And if he is not redeemed in these years, then he shall go out in the Year of Jubilee, both he and his children with him.

<sup>55</sup> For unto Me the children of Israel are servants. They are My servants whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt: I am Yahweh your God.

Redeeming Yourself; (Buying your freedom while still living as Exiles/slaves under this system.)

**WARNING: FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY**

## **PRIVATE BOND**

Guaranteed via SUPERSEDEOUS PRIVATE DISCHARGING AND INDEMNITY BOND

Bond # WS111111 RB 111 222 333 US Value \$1,800,000,000.00

On deposit with: Henry M. Paulson, Jr., dba Secretary of the Treasury

Department of the Treasury

1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Washington, DC 20220

Purpose: **Replacement of the Surety: Joseph D. Smith, a man DOB 01/01/59**

Bond No.: WS070107

Issue Date: July 2, 2007

Value: **\$500,000,000.00 USD**

Exp. Date: July 2, 2017

To: Clerk of US District Court

hereinafter "Fiduciary"

850 Main

Anytown, Utah 84111

For: Joseph D. Smith, DOB 01/01/59

"Account Holder"

each severally

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, WHEREAS, only fiat money exists in circulation for the discharge of debt:

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned agent being of sound mind and honorable intentions, for the purposes of protecting secured interests, reserving rights of recourse, remedy and subrogation, and maintaining the honor of the above-named Account Holders and Accounts, do hereby necessarily issue this Private Surety Bond to wit. The agent does hereby knowingly and with full disclosure hold, bind, obligate and indemnify Clerk of the US District Court by this instrument to effect payment by discharge or set off by Fiduciary for any injury to the public caused by Joseph D. Smith, DOB 01/01/59 and JOSEPH D. SMITH 123 45 6789 (or any derivative thereof), as said injury can prove loss, each severally for any amount up to and including **Five Hundred Million USD (\$500,000,000.00)**, insuring, underwriting, identifying and discharging the said Account Holders and Account(s) against any and all pre-existing, current and future losses, costs, debts taxes, encumbrances, deficits, deficiencies, liens, judgments, True Bills, obligations of contract or performance, defaults, charges, and any and all other obligations as may exist or come to exist during the term of this Bond (jointly and severally “Liabilities”), thereby honorably discharging and vacating dollar for dollar all such obligations to a Zero Dollars (\$-0-) Final Ending Balance until the sum or the term of this Bond is exhausted. The Fiduciary shall have three (3) days from presentment to dishonor the Bond by returning it to the principal via any comparable delivery system at the location below-noted. Failure to return will stipulate acceptance and honor. **Surety** for said PRIVATE SURETY BOND is SUPERSEDEAS PRIVATE DISCHARGING AND INDEMNITY BOND, Bond Number WS111111, Tracking Number R 111 222 333 US on deposit with the Department of Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220.

BOND ORDER

1. The above-noted Joseph D. Smith DOB 01/01/59 and JOSEPH D. SMITH 123 45 6789 (or any derivative thereof) shall be severally insured, underwritten and indemnified against any and all Liabilities as may come to exist based on injury and loss proven against Account Holders and Accounts, discharging and vacating all such obligations dollar for dollar without exception via this PRIVATE SURETY BOND.
2. The Fiduciary shall have three (3) days from the Date of Delivery specified by proof of delivery by carrier to dishonor this Bond by returning it to the agent with all associated transactions annexed thereto by return via any suitable delivery system to the location identified hereunder. The Fiduciary’s failure to return the Bond as indicated will stipulate the Fiduciary’s acceptance and honoring of this instrument and all terms and provisions herein as an operation of law.
3. This Bond shall replace Joseph D. Smith as surety for JOSEPH D. SMITH 123 45 6789.
4. This Bond expires at close of business on July 2, 2017.

Executed by the undersigned on this the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of July in the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Seven

_____	_____	_____
your name, principal	Mary J. Doe, witness	John M. Doe, witness
c/o PO Box 123	c/o PO Box 234	c/o PO Box 345
Anytown, Oregon	Anytown, Oregon	Anytown, your state
non-domestic without the US	non-domestic without the US	non-domestic without the US

## RCW 6.27.180 (RCW means Revised Code of Washington)

# Bond to discharge writ.

If the defendant in the principal action causes a bond to

be executed to the plaintiff with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the officer having the writ of garnishment or by the clerk of the court out of which the writ was issued, conditioned that the defendant will perform the judgment of the court, the writ of garnishment shall, upon the filing of said bond with the clerk, be immediately discharged, and all proceedings under the writ shall be vacated: PROVIDED, That the garnishee shall not be thereby deprived from recovering any costs in said proceeding, to which the garnishee would otherwise be entitled under this chapter. The bond shall be part of the record and, if judgment is against the defendant, it shall be entered against defendant and the sureties.

[1988 c 231 § 29; 1987 c 442 § 1018; 1969 ex.s. c 264 § 17. Formerly RCW [7.33.170](#).]

### Notes:

**Severability -- 1988 c 231:** See note following RCW [6.01.050](#).

Look up corresponding code for state in which you sojourn  
(temporary resident) and or are exiled.

### [Jeremiah 30:8](#)

“For it shall come to pass in that day,’ says Yahweh of hosts, ‘that I will **break** his **yoke** from off your neck, and will burst your bonds, and strangers shall no more be served by him.

### **2 Chronicles 7:14** 21st Century King James Version (KJ21)

<sup>14</sup> If My people, who are called by My name, **shall humble themselves and pray**, and seek My face and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin and will heal their land.