

Chapter 1 : Newburgh Conspiracy - Wikipedia

The Conspiracy of , also known as the Negro Plot of or the Slave Insurrection of , was a purported plot by slaves and poor whites in the British colony of New York in to revolt and level New York City with a series of fires. Historians disagree as to whether such a plot existed and, if there was one, its scale.

Witchhunt in New York: They had seen insurrection firsthand over the previous years, including the revolt that resulted in the deaths of nine whites. They knew of the recent Stono Rebellion in South Carolina, where about 25 whites had died. But more and more black slaves were coming to the city each year -- by , two thousand of the twenty thousand inhabitants were black. Keeping the blacks from gathering was proving to be impossible, despite the harsh laws. A revolt was inevitable. On March 8, Fort George was destroyed by fire. Fire struck again a week later -- this time it was a house. At least five more fires were set early in April. By now many inhabitants of the city feared an arsonist plot, and some even left the city. The government, in an attempt to expose the culprits, offered a handsome reward and, if necessary, a pardon to anyone who would name names. Authorities questioned Mary Burton, a sixteen-year-old white indentured servant a servant contracted to work for a set amount of time. Promised her freedom and [pounds], she revealed the plans of a vast conspiracy to burn down the city and kill whites. They were all tried by the New York Supreme Court. All denied knowing anything about the conspiracy. Authorities were particularly suspicious of persons with ties to the Spanish colonies or to the Catholic Church, for Protestant England was at war with Catholic Spain at the time. Five Spanish Negroes were implicated, convicted and hanged. A white teacher named John Ury was suspected of being a Jesuit priest in disguise and the instigator of the uprising. Mary Burton confirmed this. The list goes on. The "witchhunt" ended when Mary began to accuse wealthy, prominent New York citizens. She was then granted her freedom and given her [pound] reward. Eighteen blacks had been hanged. Thirteen had been burned to death. More than seventy had been deported. To this day it remains a topic of debate among historians whether this episode involved paranoid white fears, an organized conspiracy, or both.

Chapter 2 : New York Conspiracy

The New York Conspiracy of A Spotlight on a Primary Source by Daniel Horsmanden In New York City in an economic decline exacerbated conflict between slaves engaged in commercial activity and working-class white colonists who felt their jobs were threatened.

See Article History Alternative Titles: After a witch-hunt-like series of trials, no specific plot was ever uncovered. The details of the events that took place in New York City in the spring and summer of are recorded in numerous historic and later accounts, many of which contain contradictory information. The fires occurred at regular intervals and then with increased frequency until April 6, when four fires were set in a single day. Rumours raced across the city when a witness claimed to have seen a black man, identified as a slave named Cuffee, running from the scene of one of the fires. A month or so earlier that year, in a seemingly unrelated incident, three slaves had robbed a small store owned by a white couple, Robert and Rebecca Hogg. One of the slaves, Caesar, had brought his booty to a dockside tavern owned by John Hughson, who was known for dealing in stolen goods from slaves and for selling them alcohol. Caesar and one of his partners in crime, a slave named Prince, were arrested. When it came time to investigate the fires, Daniel Horsmanden, a judge who was appointed to lead the investigation and preside over the robbery trials, was eager to uncover a plot and its perpetrators and therefore connected the fires to the burglary. The notion of a conspiracy was brewing. Meanwhile overseas, England had been at war for the previous two years with Spain , inciting a fear of Spanish attack on New York City and a general sentiment of anti-Catholicism. Causing widespread suspicion was a group of black Spaniards who had been free citizens of Spain until they were captured by the British in the Caribbean and sold into slavery when they reached Manhattan in Thus, Roman Catholics, African-born slaves, and Spanish-born blacks were all under suspicion. Under duress, Burton testified that three slaves—Caesar, Prince, and Cuffee—along with a contingent of poor white settlers, had plotted to burn the fort and the city and kill its inhabitants. Burton also implicated a white prostitute named Peggy Kerry, who had ties to Caesar. Kerry was then forced to testify and implicated many blacks in the conspiracy, and, on the basis of her testimony, those named were kept in custody. Those held in custody were also forced to provide testimony and name names, which they did. In May Caesar and Prince were charged not with conspiracy but with burglary and were hanged. Burton continued her accusations throughout the summer, eventually accusing more than 20 white people, including a Latin teacher named John Ury who was accused of using his Catholic faith to influence the rebellion. By the end of summer, the hysteria had died down and the accusations stopped. As a result of the rumours, false confessions, and finger-pointing, approximately 30 blacks and 4 whites the Hughsons, Kerry, and Ury were executed, and some 80 more people, mostly black but some white, were exiled. A journal written by Horsmanden in served as an important primary source on the proceedings of the conspiracy, revealing important details and offering valuable insight into the context in which the trials took place. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 3 : Free Consultation | New York Penal Law Â§ Conspiracy in the second degree

Alternative Titles: New York Conspiracy of , the Great Negro Plot of New York slave rebellion of , also called New York Conspiracy of or the Great Negro Plot of , a supposed large-scale scheme plotted by black slaves and poor white settlers to burn down and take over New York City.

New York Conspiracy of Save The Conspiracy of , also known as the Negro Plot of or the Slave Insurrection of , was a purported plot by slaves and poor whites in the British colony of New York in to revolt and level New York City with a series of fires. Historians disagree as to whether such a plot existed and, if there was one, its scale. During the court cases, the prosecution kept changing the grounds of accusation, ending with linking the insurrection to a "Popish" plot by Spaniards and other Catholics. Rumors of a conspiracy arose against a background of economic competition between poor whites and slaves; a severe winter; war between Britain and Spain, with heightened anti-Catholic and anti-Spanish feelings; and recent slave revolts in South Carolina and Saint John in the Caribbean. In March and April , a series of 13 fires erupted in Lower Manhattan , the most significant one within the walls of Fort George , then the home of the governor. After another fire at a warehouse, a slave was arrested after having been seen fleeing it. A year-old Irish indentured servant , Mary Burton, arrested in a case of stolen goods, testified against the others as participants in a supposedly growing conspiracy of poor whites and blacks to burn the city, kill the white men, take the white women for themselves, and elect a new king and governor. As in the Salem witch trials and the Court examining the Denmark Vesey plot in Charleston, a few witnesses implicated many other suspects. In the end, over people were hanged, exiled, or burned at the stake. Most of the convicted people were hanged or burnt " how many is uncertain. The bodies of two supposed ringleaders, Caesar, a slave, and John Hughson, a white cobbler and tavern keeper, were gibbeted. Their corpses were left to rot in public. Seventy-two men were deported from New York, sent to Newfoundland , various islands in the West Indies , and the Madeiras. Background With the increase of enslaved Africans in New York during the early decades of the 18th century, there were both real revolts and periodic fears in the white community about revolts. Fears about slavery were used by different political factions to fan other tensions, as well. When townspeople gathered to put it out, the slaves attacked the crowd, killing nine whites and injuring six. The governor tried and executed 21 slaves. Some slaveholders were artisans who taught their slaves their trade. They could subcontract their work and underbid other white artisans. This created racial and economic tension between the slaves and competing white craftsmen. The governor of New York in told the legislature, "the artificers complain and with too much reason of the pernicious custom of breeding slaves to trades whereby the honest industrious tradesmen are reduced to poverty for want of employ, and many of them forced to leave us to seek their living in other countries. The winter of " was a miserable period for the poor in the city. An economic depression contributed to declining food and fuel supply, aggravated by record low temperatures and snowfall. Many people were in danger of starving and freezing to death. These conditions caused many denizens, especially the poor whites and slaves, to grow resentful of the government. These oaths consisted of a series of declarations against the authority of the Catholic Church and its religious practices. All potential officeholders were obliged to swear that they had not received privilege from the Pope. As tensions between England and Spain escalated, the Test Act was determined to be too lenient for Catholics. By the New York anti-priest law utterly outlawed the presence of Catholic priests under penalty of life imprisonment. This incidence was particularly notable because the Treaty of Utrecht gave British a thirty-year right to supply an unlimited number of slaves to Spanish colonies with an additional tons of goods each year. At the time, Spain was frequently viewed by slaves in Anglophone colonies as a liberator due to the fact the Spanish had offered freedom to any slave who joined their cause. The upper classes were nervous and tensions during the winter reminded them of the times of the Slave Revolt of The government banned slave meetings on street corners. They limited slaves in groups to three, but allowed twelve at funerals. The government reduced other rights of assembly and movement. They turned it over to Daniel Horsmanden , the city recorder and one of three justices on the provincial supreme court. Horsmanden set up a grand jury that he "directed to investigate

whites who sold liquor to blacks- men like John Hughson. John Hughson was a poor, illiterate cobbler who came to New York from Yonkers in the mids with his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law. Unable to find work, he opened a tavern. His neighbors were offended because he sold to clients they considered unsavory. In , Hughson opened a new tavern when he moved to the Hudson River waterfront, near the Trinity Churchyard. It soon became a rendezvous point for slaves, poor whites, free blacks , and soldiers. The elite were nervous about such lower class-types socializing together. In February, two weeks before the first fire, Hughson was arrested for receiving stolen goods from slaves Caesar and Prince, who were also jailed. Caesar, Prince, and Cuffee were considered part of the "Geneva Club", named after an incident in which they stole some "Geneva", or Dutch gin. The slaves were punished by whipping. Horsmanden, one of three justices on the court and leader of an investigation, pressured year-old indentured servant, Mary Burton, to testify against her master Hughson on theft charges. While a grand jury heard that case, the first of 13 suspicious fires broke out. Fires With frame buildings and wood-burning fireplaces and stoves, fire was always a risk in the city. Chimney fires were frequent. People tried to save it, but the fire soon grew beyond control. The fire threatened to spread to another building, where all the city documents were kept. The governor ordered the windows smashed and documents thrown out to save them. Later the practice was to keep them in the City Hall. The same thing happened the next week at a warehouse. Three days later a fire broke out in a cow stable. On the next day a person walking past a wealthy neighborhood saw coals by the hay in a stable and put them out, saving the neighborhood. As the number of fires increased, so did the suspicion that the fires were not accidents but planned arson. Within a few days, slaves were jailed. Horsmanden put a lot of pressure on Burton to talk about the fires. Finally, Burton said the fires were a conspiracy between blacks and poor whites to burn down the town. Horsmanden was pleased with her testimony but was convinced that Burton knew more about the conspiracy than she had told him. He threatened to throw her in jail if she did not tell him more, so she testified further. Another person suspected in the fires was "Margaret Sorubiero, alias Salingburgh, alias Kerry, commonly called Peggy", or the "Newfoundland Irish" beauty. The room she lived in was paid for by Caesar, with whom she had a child. The board of inquiry requested the lieutenant-governor to issue a proclamation offering a reward to anyone providing information leading to the conviction of anyone setting fire to any dwelling or storehouse in the city: On May 2, the court found Caesar and Prince guilty of burglary and condemned them to death. The next day seven barns caught fire. Two blacks were caught and immediately burned at the stake. On May 6, the Hughsons and Peggy were found guilty of burglary charges. Peggy, "in fear of her life, decided to talk. Two who did not talk were Caesar and Prince, who were hanged on May Trials African American slave being burned at the stake after New York Conspiracy of 17 black men, two white men, and two white women were hanged at the gibbet next to the Powderhouse on the narrow point of land between the Collect Pond and the Little Collect, 13 were burned at the stake a little east on Magazine Street[14][15] Having gathered witnesses, Horsmanden started the trials. Kofi Cuffee and another slave Quaco Quack were the first to be tried. They were convicted, although each of their masters defended them. Respectable white men whose testimony normally would have been given considerable weight, they stated that each of the slaves had been at home the evening in question. The slaves were convicted anyway. Each of the slaves was hanged. More trials followed quickly. The trials and testimony in courtrooms were filled with conflicting evidence. Both the Hughsons and Peggy Kerry were tried on June 4. They were sentenced to hang eight days later. The jails simply could hold no more people. Five men known as the "Spanish Negroes" were among those arrested. Dark-skinned Spanish sailors who had been sold into slavery by a privateer, they contended they were full Spanish citizens and unfairly enslaved. Because Britain was at war with Spain, this did not earn them much sympathy; it even raised suspicions against them as infiltrators. The British colonists were worried about anyone with Spanish and Catholic ties. The five Spanish blacks were convicted and hanged. As the investigation wore on, Horsmanden also came to believe that a man named John Ury was responsible. Ury had just arrived in town and had been working as a school teacher and a private tutor. He was an expert in Latin , which was enough to make him suspect by less educated Protestants as possibly being a Roman Catholic priest. Horsmanden arrested him on suspicion of being a priest and Spanish secret agent. Burton suddenly "remembered" that Ury had been one of the plotters of the conspiracy and testified against

him. Ury was put on trial. His defense was that he was a dissenter from the Church of England , but not a Catholic priest, and had no knowledge of any conspiracy. But at the time of the trial, Horsmanden had received a warning from the governor of Georgia that Spanish agents were coming to burn all the considerable towns in New England. James Ogelthorpe , founder and governor of Georgia, sent word to Prosecutor Joseph Murray that the Spanish were planning a secret invasion of the British colonies: A party of our Indians returned the eighth instant from war against the Spainards. They had an engagement with a party of Spanish horse, just by [St.

Chapter 4 : Africans in America/Part 1/Witchhunt in New York

Ira Berlin, Slavery in New York (New York: The New Press,); Peter Charles Hoffer, The Great New York Conspiracy of (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press: Lawrence,). Contributor: Sutherland, Claudia E.

With the end of the war and dissolution of the Continental Army approaching, soldiers who had long been unpaid feared that the Confederation Congress would not meet previous promises concerning back pay and pensions. General Alexander McDougall Congress had in promised Continental officers a lifetime pension of half their pay when they were discharged. Signed by enough general officers that it could not be readily dismissed as the work of a few malcontents, [4] the memo was delivered to Congress by a delegation consisting of General Alexander McDougall and Colonels John Brooks and Matthias Ogden in late December. It expressed unhappiness over pay that was months in arrears, and concern over the possibility that the half pay pension would not be forthcoming. In the memo they offered to accept a lump sum payment instead of the lifetime half pay pension. The treasury was empty, and Congress lacked the power to compel the states to provide the necessary funds for meeting its obligations. The politicians convinced McDougall that it was imperative for the army to remain cooperative while they sought funding. Twice the nationalists urged the body to adopt a commuted pension scheme one that would end after a fixed time, rather than lifetime, but it was rejected both times. After the second rejection on February 4, a plot to further raise tensions began to take shape. The army leadership was also urged by Gouverneur Morris to use its influence with state legislatures to secure their approval for needed changes. On February 12, McDougall sent a letter signed with the pseudonym Brutus to General Knox suggesting that the army might have to mutiny by refusing to disband until it was paid. He specifically told Knox to not make any direct steps, but that he should "not lose a moment preparing for events. These officers, Kohn believes, could be used by the nationalists to stage something that resembled a coup if necessary. Washington believed such a course of action would violate the principles of republicanism for which they had all been fighting. Although his movements at camp are not known in detail, it appears likely that he met with General Gates not long after his arrival. Within hours rumors began flying around the Newburgh camp that the army would refuse to disband until its demands were met. Later acknowledged to be written by Major John Armstrong, Jr. Published at the same time was an anonymous call for a meeting of all field officers for 11 a. Washington reacted with dispatch. On the morning of the 11th in his general orders he objected to the "disorderly" and "irregular" nature of the anonymously called meeting, and announced that there would be a meeting of officers on the 15th instead. This meeting, he said, would be presided over by the senior officer present, and Washington requested a report of the meeting, implying that he would not attend. He asked to speak to the officers, and the stunned Gates relinquished the floor. Washington could tell by the faces of his officers, who had not been paid for quite some time, that they were quite angry and did not show the respect or deference as they had toward Washington in the past. His message was that they should oppose anyone "who wickedly attempts to open the floodgates of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood. He gazed upon it and fumbled with it without speaking. He then took a pair of reading glasses from his pocket, which were new; few of the men had seen him wear them. These, of course, were his fellow officers, most having worked closely with him for several years. Many of those present were moved to tears, [29] and with this act, the conspiracy collapsed as he read the letter. He then left the room, and General Knox and others offered resolutions reaffirming their loyalty. Knox and Colonel Brooks were then appointed to a committee to draft a suitable resolution. Approved by virtually the entire assembly, the resolution expressed "unshaken confidence" in Congress, and "disdain" and "abhorrence" for the irregular proposals published earlier in the week. This "alarming intelligence" as James Madison termed it arrived while Congress was debating the pension issues. The pressure worked on Connecticut representative Eliphalet Dyer, one of the committee members, and he proposed approval of a lump sum payment on March. Riots occurred and mutiny threatened. Washington rejected suggestions that the army stay in operation until the states found the money for the pay. On April 19, his General Orders of the day announced the end of hostilities against Great Britain. Congress thereafter ordered him to disband the army, since everyone agreed that a large army of 10, men was no longer

needed, and the men were eager to go home. Many soldiers sold these notes to speculators, some even before they left camp, in order to be able to make their way home. The army was formally disbanded in November , leaving only a small force at West Point and several scattered frontier outposts. Pennsylvania President John Dickinson refused to call out the militia reasoning they might actually support the mutineers , and Congress decided to relocate to Princeton, New Jersey. There is circumstantial evidence that several participants in the Newburgh affair notably Walter Stewart, John Armstrong, and Gouverneur Morris may have played a role in this uprising as well. The main long-term result of the Newburgh affair was a strong reaffirmation of the principle of civilian control of the military, and banishing any possibility of a coup as outside the realm of republican values. For example, it is unclear exactly how much Colonels Brooks and Stewart, the principal messengers in the affair, knew. Kohn argues that Gates is writing after the fact to cover his tracks, while Nelson claims Gates is giving a candid account of the affair. He notes, for example, that there is ample evidence suggesting mutinous sentiments were not obviously circulating in the Newburgh camp between the arrivals of Brooks and Stewart; [40] Kohn counters that the relative quiet in camp masked significant undercurrents of unhappiness.

Chapter 5 : Conspiracy Theories | New York Post

the trials and executions (), a record of the "New York Conspiracy" was published by Daniel Horsmeden, one of the judges in the case. Historians continue to doubt whether a slave conspiracy ever existed.

By Paris Martineau They have a surprisingly decent graphics department over in Crazyland. Like Pizzagate, the Storm conspiracy features secret cabals, a child sex-trafficking ring led in part by the satanic Democratic Party, and of course, countless logical leaps and paranoid assumptions that fail to hold up under the slightest fact-based scrutiny. It was, in short, absolutely insane. So he kept talking. This is obviously very real news. Nothing insane going on here at all. Q promises that Clinton, Obama, Podesta, Abedin, and even McCain are all either arrested and wearing secret police-issued ankle monitors , or just about to be indicted; that the Steele dossier is a total fabrication personally paid for by Clinton and Obama ; and that the Las Vegas massacre was most definitely an inside job connected to the Saudi-Clinton cabal. They believe all of this will be coming to a head any day now. Though there have been some, uh, miscalculations as for exactly when. Q Clearance Patriot My fellow Americans, over the course of the next several days you will undoubtedly realize that we are taking back our great country the land of the free from the evil tyrants that wish to do us harm and destroy the last remaining refuge of shining light. Confirmation to the public of what is occurring will then be revealed and will not be openly accepted. Public riots are being organized in serious numbers in an effort to prevent the arrest and capture of more senior public officials. False leaks have been made to retain several within the confines of the United States to prevent extradition and special operator necessity. Rest assured, the safety and well-being of every man, woman, and child of this country is being exhausted in full. However, the atmosphere within the country will unfortunately be divided as so many have fallen for the corrupt and evil narrative that has long been broadcast. We will be initiating the Emergency Broadcast System EMS during this time in an effort to provide a direct message avoiding the fake news to all citizens. It is time to take back our country and make America great again. Let us salute and pray for the brave men and women in uniform who will undertake this assignment to bring forth peace, unity, and return power to the people. It is our hope that this message reaches enough people to make a meaningful impact. Follow the questions from the previous thread s and remain calm, the primary targets are within DC and remain at the top on both sides. The spill over in the streets will be quickly shut down. Look for more false flags â€” stay alert, be vigilant, and above all, please pray. Love is patient, love is kind.

Chapter 6 : New York Slave Conspiracy () | The Black Past: Remembered and Reclaimed

The "Negro Plot Trials": An Account by Douglas O. Linder () New York City (seen from the south in) In , English colonists in New York City felt anxious. They worried about Spanish and French plans to gain control of North America.

Background[edit] With the increase of enslaved Africans in New York during the early decades of the 18th century, there were both real revolts and periodic fears in the white community about revolts. Fears about slavery were used by different political factions to fan other tensions, as well. When townspeople gathered to put it out, the slaves attacked the crowd, killing nine whites and injuring six. The governor tried and executed 21 slaves. Some slaveholders were artisans who taught their slaves their trade. They could subcontract their work and underbid other white artisans. This created racial and economic tension between the slaves and competing white craftsmen. The governor of New York in told the legislature, "the artificers complain and with too much reason of the pernicious custom of breeding slaves to trades whereby the honest industrious tradesmen are reduced to poverty for want of employ, and many of them forced to leave us to seek their living in other countries. The winter of 1733" was a miserable period for the poor in the city. An economic depression contributed to declining food and fuel supply, aggravated by record low temperatures and snowfall. Many people were in danger of starving and freezing to death. These conditions caused many denizens, especially the poor whites and slaves, to grow resentful of the government. These oaths consisted of a series of declarations against the authority of the Catholic Church and its religious practices. All potential officeholders were obliged to swear that they had not received privilege from the Pope. As tensions between England and Spain escalated, the Test Act was determined to be too lenient for Catholics. By the New York anti-priest law utterly outlawed the presence of Catholic priests under penalty of life imprisonment. This incidence was particularly notable because the Treaty of Utrecht gave British a thirty-year right to supply an unlimited number of slaves to Spanish colonies with an additional tons of goods each year. At the time, Spain was frequently viewed by slaves in Anglophone colonies as a liberator due to the fact the Spanish had offered freedom to any slave who joined their cause. The upper classes were nervous and tensions during the winter reminded them of the times of the Slave Revolt of 1712. The government banned slave meetings on street corners. They limited slaves in groups to three, but allowed twelve at funerals. The government reduced other rights of assembly and movement. They turned it over to Daniel Horsmanden , the city recorder and one of three justices on the provincial supreme court. Horsmanden set up a grand jury that he "directed to investigate whites who sold liquor to blacks- men like John Hughson. Unable to find work, he opened a tavern. His neighbors were offended because he sold to clients they considered unsavory. In 1733, Hughson opened a new tavern when he moved to the Hudson River waterfront, near the Trinity Churchyard. It soon became a rendezvous point for slaves, poor whites, free blacks , and soldiers. The elite were nervous about such lower class-types socializing together. In February, two weeks before the first fire, Hughson was arrested for receiving stolen goods from slaves Caesar and Prince, who were also jailed. Caesar, Prince, and Cuffee were considered part of the "Geneva Club", named after an incident in which they stole some "Geneva", or Dutch gin. The slaves were punished by whipping. While a grand jury heard that case, the first of 13 suspicious fires broke out. Fires[edit] With frame buildings and wood-burning fireplaces and stoves, fire was always a risk in the city. Chimney fires were frequent. People tried to save it, but the fire soon grew beyond control. The fire threatened to spread to another building, where all the city documents were kept. The governor ordered the windows smashed and documents thrown out to save them. Later the practice was to keep them in the City Hall. The same thing happened the next week at a warehouse. Three days later a fire broke out in a cow stable. On the next day a person walking past a wealthy neighborhood saw coals by the hay in a stable and put them out, saving the neighborhood. Within a few days, slaves were jailed. Horsmanden put a lot of pressure on Burton to talk about the fires. Finally, Burton said the fires were a conspiracy between blacks and poor whites to burn down the town. Horsmanden was pleased with her testimony but was convinced that Burton knew more about the conspiracy than she had told him. He threatened to throw her in jail if she did not tell him more, so she testified further. Another person suspected in the fires was "Margaret Sorubiero, alias

Salingburgh, alias Kerry, commonly called Peggy", or the "Newfoundland Irish" beauty. The room she lived in was paid for by Caesar, with whom she had a child. The board of inquiry requested the lieutenant-governor to issue a proclamation offering a reward to anyone providing information leading to the conviction of anyone setting fire to any dwelling or storehouse in the city: On May 2, the court found Caesar and Prince guilty of burglary and condemned them to death. The next day seven barns caught fire. Two blacks were caught and immediately burned at the stake. On May 6, the Hughsons and Peggy were found guilty of burglary charges. Peggy, "in fear of her life, decided to talk. Two who did not talk were Caesar and Prince, who were hanged on May Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. December Learn how and when to remove this template message African American slave being burned at the stake after New York Conspiracy of 17 black men, two white men, and two white women were hanged at the gibbet next to the Powderhouse on the narrow point of land between the Collect Pond and the Little Collect, 13 were burned at the stake a little east on Magazine Street [14] [15] Having gathered witnesses, Horsmanden started the trials. Kofi Cuffee and another slave Quaco Quack were the first to be tried. They were convicted, although each of their masters defended them. Respectable white men whose testimony normally would have been given considerable weight, they stated that each of the slaves had been at home the evening in question. The slaves were convicted anyway. Each of the slaves was hanged. More trials followed quickly. The trials and testimony in courtrooms were filled with conflicting evidence. Both the Hughsons and Peggy Kerry were tried on June 4. They were sentenced to hang eight days later. The jails simply could hold no more people. Dark-skinned Spanish sailors who had been sold into slavery by a privateer, they contended they were full Spanish citizens and unfairly enslaved. Because Britain was at war with Spain, this did not earn them much sympathy; it even raised suspicions against them as infiltrators. The British colonists were worried about anyone with Spanish and Catholic ties. The five Spanish blacks were convicted and hanged. As the investigation wore on, Horsmanden also came to believe that a man named John Ury was responsible. Ury had just arrived in town and had been working as a school teacher and a private tutor. He was an expert in Latin , which was enough to make him suspect by less educated Protestants as possibly being a Roman Catholic priest. Horsmanden arrested him on suspicion of being a priest and Spanish secret agent. Burton suddenly "remembered" that Ury had been one of the plotters of the conspiracy and testified against him. Ury was put on trial. His defense was that he was a dissenter from the Church of England , but not a Catholic priest, and had no knowledge of any conspiracy. But at the time of the trial, Horsmanden had received a warning from the governor of Georgia that Spanish agents were coming to burn all the considerable towns in New England. James Ogelthorpe , founder and governor of Georgia, sent word to Prosecutor Joseph Murray that the Spanish were planning a secret invasion of the British colonies: A party of our Indians returned the eighth instant from war against the Spainards. They had an engagement with a party of Spanish horse, just by [St. And for this purpose many priests were employed who pretended to be physicians, dancing masters, and other kinds of occupations, and under that pretence to get admittance and confidence in families. Catholicism, as it was now deeply tied to both the Spanish and slaves, came to be perceived as a greater threat than ever before in the colony. This added to suspicions about Ury, and the teacher was convicted. He was hanged on the last day of August. Gradually the fears died down. When Burton and other witnesses began to accuse members of the upper class and family members of the judges as conspirators, the case became a major embarrassment to Horsmanden. In addition, the political leadership of the city was changing. The case was finally closed. Those slaves and whites still in jail were released. From May 11 to August 29, , seventeen blacks and four whites were convicted and hanged, 13 blacks were burned at stake , and 70 blacks were banished from New York. Seven whites were also deported. North of there was the African Burial Ground , which was rediscovered in during survey work for construction at 26 Federal Plaza in lower Manhattan. In consultation with the African-American community, the remains of people, including children, were removed and studied. They were reburied in a formal ceremony. Likely the site of up to 20, African burials during the colonial period, it has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Chapter 7 : The New York Conspiracy of | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

Conspiracy - a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful Theory - a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something Conspiracy Theory - a hypothesis that some covert but influential organization is responsible for a circumstance or event.

In a winter of harsh weather, food shortages and difficult economic times, worries about attacks on the Province by the Catholic countries of France and Spain abounded. Reports of slave revolts in other colonies added to the tension. Nine more serious fires occurred in the weeks that followed, and the population of the city was in a state of panic. Supreme Court of Judicature Judge Daniel Horsmanden, was charged with leading an inquiry into the origins of the fires. The court convened in City Hall on April 21, and a grand jury was empaneled for the investigation. One of the first witnesses to be examined was a young servant named Mary Burton. She was indentured to John Hughson who ran a bar frequented by slaves and sailors in the vicinity of Trinity church. Initially, Mary was reluctant to testify, but when she was threatened with confinement in the jail in City Hall, she gave evidence about a robbery that had occurred in February of that year at a small shop owned by Mrs. Hogg in Broad Street. She also testified against Hughson, who was suspected of receiving stolen property. Following further threats from Justice Horsmanden and inducements that promised an end to her indenture and financial award, Mary Burton began to testify to a plot that up to then, she had never mentioned. She told of a plan by a group of people to burn the city and murder its inhabitants. Those she named included the three slaves against whom she had testified on the charge of stealing, and John Hughson and his wife. Based on her testimony, the slaves named Caesar and Prince were charged with the February burglary but not with the alleged plot, found guilty and sentenced to death. The following day, a fire resulted in the destruction of several barns and two slaves caught in the vicinity were immediately burned at the stake. On May 11, the trials of the others accused by Mary Burton of involvement in the plot commenced. Ever-escalating rounds of arrests, naming of others as conspirators, further arrests and further accusations, began. By the time it ended, some two hundred people had been tried in the Supreme Court of Judicature. Although many appeared for the prosecution, none of the lawyers in New York were willing to represent those accused in the plot, whether slave or white. Based upon questionable testimony, thirty people were sentenced to death and seventy others to slavery in the Caribbean. Among those executed were John Hughson, his wife Sarah and his daughter, also called Sarah. Judge Horsmanden, as indicated above, served as both principal investigator and a judge of the court that heard the cases. With his professional reputation at stake, he published a journal¹ describing the proceedings, which historian Jill Lepore described as "one of the most startling and vexing documents in early American history. A Popular History of the United States.

Chapter 8 : The New York Slave Conspiracy Trials,

New York City Criminal Attorneys That Are on Your Side to Clear You of Your Conspiracy Charge. What is Conspiracy? CONSPIRACY is a felony charge. A conspiracy occurs when two or more people have an agreement to commit a crime sometime in the future.

Noah was the youngest of the 20 children and seven adults killed in one of the deadliest shootings in American history. When the medical examiner found Noah lying face up in a Batman sweatshirt, his jaw had been blown off. A week later, James Tracy, a professor at Florida Atlantic University, wrote a blog post expressing doubts about the massacre. State officials received anonymous phone calls at their homes, late at night, demanding answers: Why were there no trauma helicopters? What happened to the initial reports of a second shooter? They still co-parent their daughters, who developed a fear of the dark after the shooting and asked Veronique to find a home in a gated community. Lenny, who has a goatee and a middle-aged paunch, lives by himself a few miles from Veronique. Since relocating, he has moved apartments four times and gets his mail delivered to a P. The modern internet is partly to blame, with hours of uploaded cable-news coverage and reams of documents to parse for circumstantial evidence. The internet also made it easier to reach victims, and the Pozners became an early target for hoaxers. Veronique, who is a nurse, joined several parents in channeling her grief into vocal gun-control advocacy. One early conspiracy theory held that she was actually a Swiss diplomat named Veronique Haller, who once attended a United Nations arms-control summit. Veronique is Swiss, and her maiden name is Haller. But for him, the appeal of conspiracy theories was the same as watching a good science-fiction movie. When he first discovered the theories about Noah, Lenny, who grew up in Brooklyn, made only a halfhearted attempt to respond. Lenny had worked for two decades as an IT consultant but now found the crisis management that the job required to be too overwhelming. One Friday night, a year and a half after the shooting, he joined a Facebook group called Sandy Hook Hoax, one of the more prominent hoaxer meeting grounds. Its logo features a ghostly child holding an index finger to her mouth. Pozner told the group he was there to answer questions, and he expressed empathy for their mind-set. Some members of the group asked earnest questions about inconsistencies in the official account. Others simply lobbed bombs. Pozner chatted for more than four hours, but his patience wore thin as the questions grew more absurd: He also took his fight public, writing an op-ed in the Hartford Courant in which he called out hoaxers by name, including Wolfgang Halbig, a year-old retired school administrator in Florida. Jeff Riedel Wolfgang Halbig lives 45 minutes northwest of Orlando in a gated golf-course community. He is a large and gregarious grandfather to three who pushed back my initial request to meet so he could join his grandkids at the beach. He had worked in school security for a number of years, and he said that it was only after he was asked to give a presentation to the Florida School Boards Association about preventing such an attack that he began seriously investigating the shooting. On the floor were a dozen laminated posters featuring aerial photos of Sandy Hook and blown-up police dash-camera footage. He met his mother for the first time when he was 12 — he never met his father — and she told him they were moving to Florida, where Halbig graduated from high school, he says, with a 1. His early years in America were largely marked by bullying. But Halbig was a promising football player, and after going to junior college, and then the Air Force, he played linebacker at Abilene Christian University. In , Halbig was let go as the director of risk management for another school district, which he told the Orlando Sentinel was due to the fact that he had confronted district officials about mold problems. The district said his contract had simply run out. Halbig had been the victim, he believed, of a conspiracy. He launched several school-safety consultancies, none of which survived; ran for county commissioner, winning 5. Two months after Sandy Hook, Halbig sent an email to an employee of the Newtown school district suggesting that the full story of the massacre had not been told and offering his services as a school-safety consultant to investigate. The board, flooded with such emails, never responded, which Halbig took as an affront. The incident made him a celebrity in the hoaxer world: Here was a real example, they believed, of the authorities trying to silence their investigation. Alex Jones invited Halbig on his show to share his run-in with the police and to detail the 16 questions Halbig believed needed to be

answered about Sandy Hook. Why did the parents of the two children who died at the Danbury hospital not allow their children to donate their organs to other children waiting for the gift of life? I realized there was no one left with questions. Most of them had no personal connection to Newtown, and many, Pozner found, were recovering conspiracy theorists just like him. Moser kept her children out of school for a few days after the shooting and was looking for information about how the families were holding up when she stumbled upon the Sandy Hook Hoax group. She started spending her free time investigating Sandy Hook. At one point, she helped Halbig scour Newtown Board of Education documents for evidence supporting a theory that the school had been closed before the shooting. Instead, she found evidence to the contrary, but when she brought this to Halbig, she says he dismissed her. In December, Moser left the group and began helping Pozner. She did not give up fringe theories entirely and believes that her son has autism because of a childhood vaccine. Moser was disappointed that after she left, only one hoaxer approached her to ask what had changed her mind. Instead, they turned on her, accusing her of being a part of the conspiracy all along. Moser said they published her personal information, as they had done with several Sandy Hook families, and reported her to Child Protective Services. One hoaxer obtained explicit footage Moser had shared with a former boyfriend and posted it online. Debunking had run its course. The two girls happen to look alike if you pick the right photograph from the right angle. If Rodriguez Googles her name “she is now 12 years old” she will be confronted with a page full of results declaring that she is actually her dead schoolmate. While conspiracy theorists thrive online, Pozner found most of them to be technologically unsophisticated, and his IT background gave him an advantage.

Chapter 9 : The Sandy Hook Hoax

New York Penal Law Â§ Conspiracy in the second degree If you plan with one or more other people to commit a felony, then you may have already committed the crime of conspiracy. The crime of conspiracy involves the planning of a crime or agreeing to commit a crime with at least one other person.