

2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 12/04/2001

Received By: fasttn

Wanted: Soon

Identical to LRB:

For: Garey Bies (608) 266-5350

By/Representing: Eric Voight (aide)

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Drafter: fasttn

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject: Transportation - highways

Extra Copies: ARG - 1

Submit via email: NO

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Harriet Tubman Memorial Highway

Instructions:

Designate and mark STH 122 as the "Harriet Tubman Memorial Highway"

Drafting History:

Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	Jacketed	Required
/?	fasttn 12/04/2001	jdyer 12/10/2001					
/1			pgreensl 12/10/2001		lrb_docadmin 12/10/2001	lrb_docadmin 01/28/2002	

FE Sent For:

<END>

Not Needed

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/?	fasttn 12/04/2001	jdye 12/10/2001		_____			
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1?	fasttn	1/12 jld	12/10	12/10 /IP			
				Pg/1 JK			

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Harriet Tubman

Researcher: **Rachel Sahlman** Artist: **Dick Strandberg**



Harriet Ross was born in Dorchester County, Maryland in 1820. Her parents were from the Ashanti tribe of West Africa, and they worked as slaves on the Brodas plantation. In addition to producing lumber, Edward Brodas raised slaves to rent and sell. Life was difficult on the plantation, and Harriet was hired out as a laborer by the age of 5.

Harriet did not like to work indoors, and she was routinely beaten by her masters. By her early teens, Harriet was no longer allowed to work indoors and was hired out as a field hand. She was a hard worker but considered defiant and rebellious. When she was 15 years old, Harriet tried to help a runaway slave. The overseer hit her in the head with a lead weight, which put Harriet in a coma. It took months for her to recover, and for the rest of her life, Harriet suffered from blackouts.

In 1844, Harriet married a free black man named John Tubman. Harriet remained a slave, but she was able to stay in Tubman's cabin at night. Although she was married, Harriet lived in fear of being shipped to the deep South, a virtual death sentence for any slave. In 1849, her fears were realized when the owner of the Brodas plantation died and many of the slaves were scheduled to be sold. After hearing of her fate, Harriet planned to escape that very night. She knew her husband would expose her, so the only person she informed was her sister.

Harriet made the 90 mile trip to the Mason-Dixon line with the help of contacts along the Underground Railroad. She had to hike through swamps and woodland. Harriet's trip was successful, and



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she settled in Philadelphia. She worked as a dishwasher and made plans to rescue her family. The next year, Harriet traveled back to Maryland and rescued her sister's family. She then returned to transport her brothers to the North. She went back for her husband, but he had remarried and did not want to follow her. In 1857, Harriet finally returned for her parents and settled them in Auburn, New York.

By this time, Harriet was becoming quite well known and huge rewards were offered for her capture. Harriet was the master of disguise. A former master did not even recognize her when they ran into each other on the street. She was nicknamed the "Moses of her people" for leading them to freedom. In all, Harriet made 19 trips on the Underground Railroad and freed more than 300 slaves.

With the arrival of the Civil War, Harriet became a spy for the Union army. She later worked in Washington DC as a government nurse. Although Harriet won admiration from the military, she did not receive a government pension for more than 30 years. At the end of the war, Harriet returned to her parents in Auburn. She was extremely poor and the profits of a book by Sarah Bradford entitled *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman*, published in 1869 were a financial great help.

In 1870, Harriet married Nelson Davis, who she had met at a South Carolina army base. They were happily married for 18 years until Davis' death. In 1896, Harriet purchased land to build a home for sick and needy blacks. However, she was unable to raise enough money to build the house and ultimately gave the land to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The church completed the home in 1908, and Harriet moved there several years later. She spent her last years in the home telling stories of her life to visitors. On March 10, 1913, Harriet died of pneumonia. She was 93 years old.

Harriet Tubman was not afraid to fight for the rights of African-Americans. Her story is one of dedication and inspiration. During her lifetime Harriet was honored by many people. In 1897, her bravery even inspired Queen Victoria to award her a silver medal.

Bibliographic Citation Format:

Author's last name, first name, middle initial. "Title of biography."
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- **Harriet Tubman : Conductor on the Underground Railroad** by Ann Petry - Reading level: Ages 9-12
- **Minty : A Story of Young Harriet Tubman** by Alan Schroeder, Jerry Pinkney (Illustrator) - Reading level: Ages 4-8
- **Aunt Harriet's Underground Railroad in the Sky** by Faith Ringgold, J. Davis (Editor) - Reading level: Ages 4-8
- **Harriet Tubman (Junior World Biographies)** by Bree Burns - Reading level: Ages 9-12
- **Learning About Bravery from the Life of Harriet Tubman (Character Building Book)** by Kiki Mosher



The Life of Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman's life was a monument to courage and determination that continues to stand out in American history. Born into slavery in Maryland, Harriet Tubman freed herself, and played a major role in freeing the remaining millions. After the Civil War, she joined her family in Auburn, NY, where she founded the Harriet Tubman Home. **Click here to learn more about:**



Harriet Tubman's Life In Slavery

Harriet Ross was born into slavery in 1819 or 1820, in Dorchester County, Maryland. Given the names of her two parents, both held in slavery, she was of purely African ancestry. She was raised under harsh conditions, and subjected to whippings even as a small child. At the age of 12 she was seriously injured by a blow to the head, inflicted by a white overseer for refusing to assist in tying up a man who had attempted escape.

At the age of 25, she married John Tubman, a free African American. Five years later, fearing she would be sold South, she made her escape.

Her Escape to Freedom in Canada

Tubman was given a piece of paper by a white neighbor with two names, and told how to find the first house on her path to freedom. At the first house she was put into a wagon, covered with a sack, and driven to her next destination. Following the route to Pennsylvania, she initially settled in Philadelphia, where she met William Still, the Philadelphia Stationmaster on the Underground Railroad. With the assistance of Still, and other members of the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society, she learned about the workings of the UGRR.

In 1851 she began relocating members of her family to St. Catharines, (Ontario) Canada West. North Street in St. Catharines remained her base of operations until 1857. While there she worked at various activities to save to finance her activities as a Conductor on the UGRR, and attended the Salem Chapel BME Church on Geneva Street.

Her Role in the Underground Railroad

After freeing herself from slavery, Harriet Tubman returned to Maryland to rescue other members of her family. In all she is believed to have conducted approximately 300 persons to freedom in the North. The tales of her exploits reveal her highly spiritual nature, as well as a grim determination to protect her charges and those who aided them. She always expressed confidence that God would aid her efforts, and threatened to shoot any of her charges who thought to turn back.

When William Still published *The Underground Railroad* in 1871, he included a description of Harriet Tubman and her work. The section of Still's book captioned below begins with a letter from Thomas Garret, the Stationmaster of Wilmington, Delaware. Wilmington and Philadelphia were on the major route followed by Tubman, and by hundreds of others who escaped from slavery in Maryland. For this reason, Still was in a position to speak from his own firsthand knowledge of Tubman's work:

WILMINGTON, 12 mo. 29th, 1854

Esteemed Friend, J. Miller McKim: - We made arrangements last night, and sent away Harriet Tubman, with six men and one woman to Allen Agnew's, to be forwarded across the country to the city. Harriet, and one of the men had worn the shoes off their feet, and I gave them two dollars to help fit them out, and directed a carriage to be hired at my expense, to take them out, but do not yet know the expense....

THOMAS GARRET

Harriet Tubman had been their "Moses," but not in the sense that Andrew Johnson was the "Moses of the colored people." She had faithfully gone down into Egypt, and had delivered these six bondmen by her own heroism. Harriet was a woman of no pretensions, indeed, a more ordinary specimen of humanity could hardly be found among the most unfortunate-looking farm hands of the South. Yet, in point of courage, shrewdness and disinterested exertions to rescue her fellow-men, by making personal visits to Maryland among the slaves, she was without her equal.

Her success was wonderful. Time and again she made successful visits to Maryland on the Underground Rail Road, and would be absent for weeks at a time, running daily risks while making preparations for herself and her passengers. Great fears were entertained for her safety, but she seemed wholly devoid of personal fear. The idea of being captured by slave-hunters or slave-holders, seemed never to enter her mind. She was apparently proof against all adversaries. While she thus maintained utter personal indifference, she was much more watchful with regard to those she was piloting. Half of her time, she had the appearance of one asleep, and would actually sit down by the road-side and go fast asleep* when on her errands of mercy through the South, yet, she would not suffer one of her party to whimper once, about "giving out and going back," however wearied they might be by the hard travel day and night. She had a very short and pointed rule or law of her own, which implied death to any who talked of giving out and going back. Thus, in an emergency she would give all to understand that "times were very critical and therefore no foolishness would be indulged in on the road." That several who were rather weak-kneed and faint-hearted were greatly invigorated by Harriet's blunt and positive manner and threat of extreme measures, there could be no doubt.

After having once enlisted, "They had to go through ordie." Of course Harriet was supreme, and her followers generally had full faith in her, and would back up any word she might utter. So when she said to them that "a live runaway could do great harm by going back, but that a dead one could tell no secrets," she was sure to have obedience. Therefore, none had to die as traitors on the "middle passage." It is obvious enough, however, that her success in going into Maryland as she did, was attributable to her adventurous spirit and utter disregard of consequences. Her like it is probable was never known before or since.

On the road between Syracuse and Rochester, would be found a number of sympathetic Quakers and other abolitionists settled at Auburn. Here also was the home of US Senator and former New York State Governor William H. Seward. Sometime in the mid-1850s, Tubman met Seward and his wife Frances. Mrs. Seward provided a home for Tubman's favorite niece, Margaret, after Tubman helped her to escape from Maryland. In 1857, the Swards provided a home for Tubman, to which she relocated her parents from St. Catharines. This home was later sold to her for a small sum, and became her base of operations when she was not on the road aiding fugitives from slavery, and speaking in support of the cause.

Tubman was closely associated with Abolitionist John Brown, and was well acquainted with the other Upstate abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass, Jermain Loguen, and Gerrit Smith. She worked closely with Brown, and reportedly missed the raid on Harper's Ferry only because of illness.

After the outbreak of the Civil War, Tubman served as a soldier, spy, and a nurse, for a time serving at Fortress Monroe, where Jefferson Davis would later be imprisoned. While guiding a group of black soldiers in South Carolina, she met Nelson Davis, who was ten years her junior. Denied payment for her wartime service, Tubman was forced, after a bruising fight, to ride in a baggage car on her return to Auburn.

* note: Harriet Tubman reportedly suffered narcolepsy as a result of the head injury she sustained as a child.

Her Life In Auburn, New York



After the close of the Civil War, Harriet Tubman returned to Auburn, NY. There she married Nelson Davis, and lived in a home they built on South Street, near the original house. This house still stands on the property, and serves as a home for the Resident Manager of the Harriet Tubman Home.

Only twelve miles from Seneca Falls, Tubman helped Auburn to remain a center of activity in support of women's rights. With her home literally down the road, Tubman remained in contact with her friends, William and Frances Seward. In 1908, she built the wooden structure that served as her home for the aged and indigent. Here she worked, and herself was cared for in the period before her death in 1913.

After her death, Harriet Tubman was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn [grave], with military honors. She has since received many honors,



including the naming of the Liberty Ship Harriet Tubman, christened in 1944 [photo] by Eleanor Roosevelt. On June 14, 1914 a large bronze plaque was placed at the Cayuga County Courthouse, and a civic holiday declared in her honor. Freedom Park, a tribute to the memory of Harriet Tubman, opened in the summer of 1994 at 17 North Street in Auburn. In 1995, Harriet Tubman was honored by the federal government with a commemorative postage stamp bearing her name and likeness.



The Harriet Tubman Home

180 South Street
Auburn, NY 13201

(315) 252-2081

Email: HTHome@localnet.com

2001

Date (time) needed SOON

LRB - 435411

BILL

TNF:jld:

Use the appropriate components and routines developed for bills.

AN ACT . . . [generate catalog] *to repeal . . . ; to renumber . . . ; to consolidate and renumber . . . ; to renumber and amend . . . ; to consolidate, renumber and amend . . . ; to amend . . . ; to repeal and recreate . . . ; and to create . . .* of the statutes; relating to:

[NOTE: See section 4.02 (2) (br), Drafting Manual, for specific order of standard phrases.]

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

If titles are needed in the analysis, in the component bar:

For the main heading, execute: create → anal: → title: → head

For the subheading, execute: create → anal: → title: → sub

For the sub-subheading, execute: create → anal: → title: → sub-sub

For the analysis text, in the component bar:

For the text paragraph, execute: create → anal: → text

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION #.

~~2001 ASSEMBLY BILL 483~~

~~August 23, 2001 - Introduced by Representatives SHERMAN, STONE, PLOUFF, STASKUNAS, RYBA, YOUNG, TURNER, WILLIAMS, BIES, BERCEAU, COGGS, BLACK, MILLER, J. LEHMAN, BOYLE, LIPPERT, LA FAVE, MUSSER, DOGAN, RICHARDS, SYKORA and BOCK, cosponsored by Senators JAUCH, MOORE, BURKE and BAUMGART. Referred to Committee on Transportation.~~

Harriet Tubman
Reger

1 AN ACT to create 84.1041 of the statutes; relating to: designating STH 122 as
2 the ~~Walt Bresette~~ Memorial Highway. and marking

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill directs the department of transportation to designate and mark the entire route of STH 122 as the "~~Walt Bresette~~ Memorial Highway" in recognition and appreciation of the life of ~~Walt Bresette, a member of the Red Cliff band of the Lake Superior Chippewa who was active on issues concerning social justice, the environment, and tribal sovereignty.~~

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 84.1041 of the statutes is created to read: Harriet Tubman

84.1041 ~~Walt Bresette~~ Memorial Highway. The department shall designate and mark the route of STH 122, commencing at STH 77 at Upson and proceeding northerly to the Wisconsin-Michigan border in Iron County, as the "~~Walt Bresette~~ Memorial Highway" in recognition and appreciation of the life of ~~Walt~~

Harriet Tubman, a leader in the movement to abolish slavery in the 19th Century who led over 300 slaves to freedom in the North on the Underground Railroad

ASSEMBLY BILL 483

SECTION 1

1 ~~Bresette, a member of the Red Cliff band of the Lake Superior Chippewa who worked~~
2 ~~passionately on issues concerning social justice, the environment, and tribal~~
3 ~~sovereignty.~~

4 (END)

Harriet Tubman, a leader in the movement to abolish slavery in the 19th century who led more than 300 slaves to freedom in the North by making 19 trips through the network of hiding places known as the Underground Railroad

Barman, Mike

From: Barman, Mike
Sent: Thursday, December 27, 2001 11:07 AM
To: Rep.Bies
Subject: LRB-4354/1 (attached) (requested by staff)



01-4354/1

Emery, Lynn

From: Voight, Eric
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2002 1:24 PM
To: LRB.Legal
Subject: jacket lrb 4354/1

Requesting LRB 4354/1 Re: designating and marking STH 122 as the Harriet Tubman Memorial Highway, be jacked for introduction in the Assembly

Eric Voight
Office of Rep. Garey Bies
1st Assembly District