

**All mentions of John Gottlieb Robert “Bordeaux” and Joe La Grange  
Interrogation records**

*The following is a collection of excerpts from the 6 books of interrogation records (1787-1880). The collection consists of 31 passages in which there is mention of **Joe La Grange** and **John Gottlieb Roberts (“Bordeaux”)**.*

***Joe La Grange** was shot during the uprising (before the Court Martial).*

***John Gottlieb Roberts (“Bordeaux”)** was released on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December 1879 due to confusion whether John G. Robert or Robert James or Tyson was “Bordeaux”.*

The excerpts are from:

1. November 20th 1878 Joe La Grange (book 1)
2. November 22nd 1878 Bordeaux (book 2)
3. November 23rd 1878 Joe La Grange (book 1)
4. December 13th 1878 Joe La Grange + Bordeaux (book 1)
5. December 14th 1878 Joe La Grange (book 1)
6. December 19th 1878 Bordeaux (book 1)
7. January 18th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 1)
8. January 28th 1879 Joe La Grange + Bordeaux (book 4)
9. January 29th 1879 Bordeaux (book 4)
10. January 30th 1879 Joe La Grange + Bordeaux (book 4)
11. February 1st 1879 Bordeaux (book 2)
12. February 24th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
13. February 28th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
14. March 5th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
15. March 8th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
16. March 29th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
17. April 5th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
18. April 16th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
19. May 2nd 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
20. May 17th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 4)
21. July 31st 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
22. Augst 23rd 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
23. September 6th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
24. September 20th 1879 Joe La Grange + Bordeaux (book 5)
25. September 27<sup>th</sup> 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
26. October 24th 1879 Joe La Grange + Bordeaux (book 5)
27. November 6<sup>th</sup> 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
28. November 22nd 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
29. December 13th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
30. December 20th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)
31. December 30th 1879 Joe La Grange (book 5)

**Mention #1 Joe La Grange** (book 1)

**Wednesday the 20th of November 1878**

(...) detainee Peter James from Pl. Bettys Hope appears. He states that he was at home at the Pl. when the various gangs came in there, at least 3 of them, and he saw how Mr. Peebles, using good words and offering bread and grog, succeeded in getting the first gang to leave. Mr. Peebles asked who was the Captain, and a leader came up to him, a little man wearing a red shirt and with a saber in his hand, and he was actually a very friendly man, and when Robert Isaac wanted to attack Mr. Peebles with the manure fork, he prevented it. It was the other gangs which came from Coopers negro village and Enfjeldgreen /: Diamond :/ who started the fires. In one of these gangs, the detainee recognized detainee William Jones, but he did not see that he himself started any fires or gave any orders to do so, whereas a tall man, whom he did not know, acted as the main man. In one of the gangs, he recognized **Joe La Grange** /: shot :/. The detainee did absolutely nothing evil at Bettys Hope, but just like a lot of the other laborers at Bettys Hope, he did what he could to get the gangs to leave, as Mr. Peebles had encouraged them to. He is certain that **Joe La Grange** was there, and when he saw him and Mr. Peebles speaking with each other, it also seemed like **Joe La Grange** did not insist on burning down the plantation, but the tall man did; it was the same man who set fire to the curing house, and Mr. Peebles was still present, until a man, Allick Moorhead, came over and got him to leave, though Peebles wanted to stay there. The detainee states that before Peebles, Planter Skeoch and manager Mac Kay were at the plantation, and he has no doubt that if they had been armed, helped by Betty Hope's laborers, who were all loyal, they would have been able to keep 6 gangs away. When the detainee is presented to the accusation that he is to have participated in the unrest at Carlton on Wednesday morning, he vehemently denies it, and he assumes that he must be confused with a brother, John James, who was out and about every day during the riots, and who ended up getting shot on the Sunday. He claims that he was at home at the Pl. all Wednesday morning and this claim can be supported (...)

### **Mention #2 Bordeaux** (book 2)

Friday, the 22nd of November 1878

(...) Margaret Stevens appears before the Commission. She is informed that she is present as a witness and enjoined to be truthful, whereafter she, on request, states that she saw Petrine Groile give a conch to a man whom she did not immediately recognize, but who she later saw was **Bordeaux**, and he took it and blew it; this occurred between 7 and 8 at Police Officer Jackson's /: Elias :/ house; at the time, the town was not yet on fire; she did not see Petrine Groile do anything else and she did not follow the gang but walked towards home. The testimony is presented to the witness and affirmed. Witness stands down (...)

### **Mention #3 Joe La Grange** (book 1)

Saturday the 23rd of November 1878

(...) William Henry from Pl. L. Love appears. He states that on Friday morning, in his house, Bamberg spoke of his exploits in the Westend during the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, both that he had saved white people's possessions and that he had taken part in plunder, and as such he had taken part in breaking open an iron money chest which the Northside people had dragged out from William

Moore's shop in Strandgaden. At the same time, he had said that he would be the third to be shot; first, it would be **Joe La Grange** and then another young man whose name the detainee does not remember. But the detainee is not able to give a coherent account of what Bamberg, who bragged right and left, actually spoke about (...)

#### **Mention #4 Joe La Grange + "Bordeaux" (book 1)**

Friday the 13th of December 1878

(...) Edward Lewis from Pl. Mt Pleasant /: Colq :/ appears. He has stated that he wants to explain what he knows about the unrest. He then states that on Thursday the 1st of October, at approximately 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he came to Frederiksted along with Emanuel from Mt Pleasant /: Colq :/ and William Field from Hermitage. Field soon parted from them, whilst the two others drifted round in town, where they gradually met some other negroes, here amongst John Samson and John Ford, in whose company he went to the lagoon /: Pond Beach :/ area, where they sat down under a tree and played a game. At the time, the detainee did not see or hear any commotion in town. When they came up into town again, the detainee believes that they did so at approximately 3 o'clock, a great deal of negroes were gathered, particularly outside Junghans' and Brown's rum shops where they snapped quite a lot and also caused some commotion, but only amongst each other. Amongst the negroes which were gathered here, the detainee met someone called Norway Charles from La Reine /: later dead :/ who gave him some rum in Brown's rum shop. When he came out, he saw that Joe La Grange had taken hold of a Police Officer - a white man - whom he tried to push away from a negro whom the Police Officer held on to. The detainee heard that the Police Officer had hit this man, who was now lying outside the door, bellowing, but the detainee does not know if he did so because he was drunk or because of the beatings. In any case, the Police Officer tried to get hold of **Joe La Grange**, who, however, wrested himself loose, and along with 3 others, he dragged the other man up the street, followed by a great deal of other people, and just as many stayed behind. There was a lot of talk and yelling about that the police had "taken advantage" of the drunk man. However, the police allowed the crowd to move up the street, and when the rabble had reached the apothecary, **Joe La Grange** returned after having placed the drunken man somewhere - the detainee does not know where. When the police wanted to arrest him, he resisted, and the police failed in arresting him. When **Joe La Grange** returned, he was completely unruly and began to slash out amongst the negroes themselves. The detainee, who was beginning to feel heavy in the head because of the drinking, did not stay in the crowd but went to another "shop" a bit further up in town /: Hatchett's :/, and when he came out of there, he saw that the swarm was already all the way down by the square, moving towards the Fort, and the detainee heard that two mounted soldiers had been out, but that neither they nor the Police had succeeded in dispersing the crowd. When the detainee came down to the Fort, a great crowd of negroes were standing outside; they were boisterous and noisy, and they were fighting with each other. The detainee states that the crowd in Frederiksted was so big that it was difficult to distinguish individuals, and, there were a lot of people whom he did not know, but apart from **Joe La Grange** he noticed Emanuel, John Samson, Joseph Parris, Party Rose, **Bordeaux /: Gottlieb Robert :/**. In Frederiksted, the detainee did not hear any demands for higher wages. He says that during the days, after the negroes had been dispersed and they hid together in "the bush", they often spoke about that when the negroes left the island, they would have to leave money in the Fort, that they would no longer have an October, and that it was unjust that a negro who worked as a "porter" got 20 cents a day whilst the other laborers got 10 cents, and that it was in order to change these things that the negroes had fought, but he has not interpreted Emanuel's words such that it was something that the negroes had agreed upon or whether it was something which had come up after the rioting had come under way (...)

## **Mention #5 Joe La Grange** (book 1)

Saturday the 14th of December 1878

(...) John Henry Green, who then appears, maintains what he testified during Frederiksted's Police Interrogation of the 6th of October, namely that he walked from Diamond School House along with detainee Gittens. He claims that they were together when the soldiers passed them on the way to Frederiksted, and that this took place at Concordia, right before the military halted. Thus, he saw that the soldiers got out and that the force went around the town in order to enter through the La Grange road whilst the wagon again drove out towards the country. The detainee, who stood at the edge of a sugarcane field, continued his way towards town, still in the company of Richard Gittens, and they did not part ways until they were at the big well which is at the entrance to the town. **Joe La Grange's mother** lives nearby, and the detainee was called in by **Joe La Grange**. He continues to maintain that he did not turn back after the wagon and he was not at Carlton. The time was between 7 and 8 when an Officer picked him up in Mathilda's house (...)

## **Mention #6 "Bordeaux"** (book 1)

Thursday the 19th of December 1878

(...) **John Gottlieb, called Bordeaux**, appears. He has previously stated that he knew absolutely no one in the rabble mob which he came across in Frederiksted on Thursday evening, and now he has requested to appear in court. He then states that on the evening in question, he came to Fred. from Two Brothers, where he is employed, at between 7 and 8 o'clock. He walked down Kongensgade and at Reuter's shop, he met a mob of negroes in whose lead, he says, was Emanuel from Mt Pleasant. At the same time, he saw that several people were gathered outside the Catholic priest's dwelling, and he saw Bailiff Sarauw walk towards them. The detainee walked in the same direction as Emanuel's gang had gone. He heard that Bailiff Sarauw tried to calm down the mob, saying that in the following days, they could present whatever they had on their minds. He heard some of the negroes complain that they could not get their pass to leave the island and some of them yelled that they wanted higher wages. They did not want to listen to the Bailiff or to the man whom he used to talk to them, because he could not himself speak loudly enough. When this man - Marselin Williams - was hit by a stone which was thrown from the mob into the circle and he - Marselin - moved as if to go away, the detainee encouraged him to stay and say what the Bailiff had to say. Whilst the detainee was saying that, Samuel Henry hit him in the head with a cane, and immediately after, Bailiff Sarauw was hit in the head so that he fell to the ground, but the detainee did not see who hit him, and then Marselin helped him home. The detainee walked with them for some of the way, and when he came back, he found that a little shop, which he thinks belonged to a woman called Benjamin, had been broken into, and there was a bonfire on the street outside. This was the first fire which the detainee saw in town, and he presumes that it was started by the same mob which had been gathered shortly before, as stated. The detainee did not stop at the fire, but walked up Kongensgade, right up to Jane Major, to get his head bandaged. Then, he went home and stayed at home for the rest of the night. In the mob at the Catholic priest's dwelling, he also particularly noticed Emanuel, who acted as "Captain" with a whip in his hand. He also saw Edward Lewis in town, but not in this mob. He states that he lives with a woman, Petrine Groiles, and that he spent the night in her house. When presented with the fact that he is charged with -

Frederiksted Police Interrogation of the 22nd of November - having been out and about later during the evening or the night and having blown the conch, he denies anything like that.

Detainee Petrine Groiel from Frederiksted appears. She declares that detainee **Robert - Bordeaux** - did not sleep with her or in her house on the night in question. She saw him the following morning at the gate at Two Brothers with a bandaged head and a bloody shirt. She is charged with having given detainee **Robert**, with whom she has previously lived, the conch which he used to call for trouble, but she denies this, and she states that a woman, who is out to get her, has reported that story to Police Officer Jackson.

The detainee **Robert - Bordeaux** - maintains that he spent the night in Petrine Groiels' house. Both detainees are led away (...)

### **Mention #7 Joe La Grange** (book 1)

Saturday the 18th of January 1879

(...) Detainee Johannes Samuel called Bamberg appears. He has appeared many times previously. He states that he was born at Prosperity /: Mac Bean :/ and that he has worked as a regular laborer on various plantations on this island (...). At 11 o'clock [on the 1st of October 1878 in Frederiksted] a lot of people were drunk and the negroes walked around, waving their passes in the air, yelling that no one was going to get it unless they paid 5 or 10 dollars for it - a business which was otherwise usually done in secret. They fought amongst themselves and in that manner they drifted from rum shop to rum shop, but the detainee still did not hear anyone shouting that they would start an actual riot. In Junghans' rum shop, a drunk negro began to act out so much that a Police Officer, who was outside on the street, keeping the order, came in and struck him with a cane, which the man then grabbed. When the Police Officer threw him out with further beatings with the cane, the drunk man tumbled onto the ground, whereupon the negro mob swarmed the Police Officer and grabbed his cane and pulled his jacket, so they almost tore it off him. The detainee particularly noticed **Joe La Grange**, because when other Police Officers arrived, he got some other negroes - he thinks that **Joe La Grange** ordered them - to haul the drunk man up Kongensgade. The detainee does not know how far, because he did not follow, but when the police tried to clear the street, according to the detainee mostly through persuasion, he walked down Strandgade, where he lives. A large part of the crowd walked towards the area where the drunken man had been taken. Afterwards, the detainee did not see the rabble until he heard that there was a crowd up at the well at "Freecat", and he went there and saw Bailiff Sarauw and the priest du Bois try to get the crowd to leave town. However, the mob did not take notice, especially when a woman, he heard that she was called Felitia, came along and yelled that the man, whom the Police Officer had struck, was dead, whereupon the crowd moved down towards the hospital. The detainee himself did not go to the hospital but stayed amongst the other town people who, he says, stayed outside the Fish Hall. As stated, at the well, before the detainee came across the crowd, it had, as far as he has heard, already been down at the Fort. From the hospital, the crowd went down to the Fort again, but the detainee stayed up in town in Hatchett's yard. He heard that there had been shooting at the Fort, and shortly after, a swarm came up to the hospital, following two women who had been injured at the Fort. A large number of the crowd made a move to disperse, which the detainee mentions, because after the shooting, they had become afraid, and some of them slipped away and did not return until night, but **Joe La Grange** kept a large mob together, telling them to listen to him and follow him, "as he was going right of now to fight for liberty". On that occasion, the detainee also did not hear anything about fighting for higher wages. The rabble thus went down town again under the leadership of **Joe La Grange**, while the detainee went different places, to school teacher Gordon,

carpenter Farrington and finally miss Omall's yard from where he heard violent goings-on in town, so he went down there. At Kjærulff's shop on the corner of Dronningensgade, he came across the rabble, but there was no fire yet. He cannot say who came up with the idea or who shouted that a fire should be started. The first thing of that kind which he saw was that a negro, whom he calls Samuel /: S. Henry shot :/, broke open the door to Kjærulff's shop, whereupon he and a crowd rushed in and started to throw clothes and other goods into the street. When the heap had a considerable size, Samuel Henry shouted "burn give a light to this", whereafter the heap was immediately in flames, but the detainee could not see who set fire to it. It was done in a second. He did not see whether kerosene was used. At the door to the shop, another heap was set on fire, so the house was also set on fire. The detainee did not see whether the house had been plundered (...)

#### **Mention #8 Bordeaux & Joe La Grange** (book 4)

the 28th of January 1879

(...) Detainee Caroline David from Pl. Two Brothers appears. After having been enjoined to be truthful, she states that she did not see the previous detainee at Jackson's house when it was attacked and destroyed by the rabble a bit later than 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. She says that there was only one woman who blew a conch, and that was Rebecca Johnson. She firmly believes that she was the only one, and none of the men had a conch, because they praised Rebecca because she blew it. **Bordeaux** was present there. When the rabble went from Jackson's house down the street, they met Bailiff Sarauw, who tried to talk to them, and this was when **Bordeaux** received a blow on the head because he shamed those - the detainee believes that it was Party - who hit the Bailiff. He was hit on the head by Samuel Henry. **Bordeaux** took part in the destruction of Jackson's house, at least the detainee saw him with boards in his hands. Also present were Samuel Henry, Party, **Jo La Grange**, Nancy from Mt Pleasant /: Emanuel :/. The detainee does not remember anyone else in particular. She says that no women threw stones at the house or participated in the destruction. Then, the detainee went home (...)

#### **Mention #9 Bordeaux** (book 4)

the 29th of January 1879

(...) Caroline David, **John G. Robert /: Bordeaux** :/ None of them have seen the previous detainee at officer Jackson's house.

Detainee Kenny and Caroline David are led away.

Detainee **Robert /: Bordeaux** :/ admits that he was with the mob at officer Jackson's house. When confronted with Caroline David's testimony that he had a piece of wood in his hand, he says that it was just a piece of the fence which he picked up when it was broken in pieces and the fragments were thrown into the street. Also, he says that he stood still on the street. He also admits that he blew the conch in the streets that evening, but he says that it was before he was hit in the head.

## Mention #10 Bordeaux & Joe La Grange (book 4)

Thursday the 30th of January 1879

(...) Detainee Petrine Groil appears. She maintains her previous statements and continues to claim that **Bordeaux** did not sleep at her house.

**John G. Robert** /: **Bordeaux** :/ appears and states, in continuation of what he stated yesterday, that when he left Miss O'Connor's house, he was on the street again and then he raised his conch, but he had it under his arm and did not blow it. Also, he met Henry Petersen /: cf. Fr. police interrogation 22nd of November :/, who didn't come from Two Brothers either. He saw the fisherman Alfonso there and he also saw that a person, whom he calls Boxy /: he thinks his name is Theophileus :/, came with a demijohn of rum from which a large part of the cluster of people there drank, which Henry Petersen tried to hinder by making Boxy walk on. Then, the detainee stood still on the street, close to Hatchett's house, which is situated in the yard where Petrine lived, in order to wait for Petrine. He stood there for a long time, for it was almost 1 o'clock when Petrine came home. A cobbler boy named Søberg or something like that stood alongside him and told him what time it was. Petrine had different things on her head when she finally came and she said that she had been moving for Mrs. Reuter. She carried the things up to Miss Connor's house, and when she came back, they both went into her room, where the detainee went to sleep with a headache. When he woke up, Petrine was gone again. The detainee has not been downtown since. He blew the conch in the street outside Jackson's house, when the gang was moving away from there, before it came across Bailiff Sarauw. The conch was given to him by Caroline David, who was sent out to Two Brothers to get it. The detainee maintains that when he came to town and met the gang, it was just returning from the fort, which means that he did not participate in the attack there.

Detainee Caroline David appears. She denies that it was her. She says that it was Rebecca Johnson who had the conch and **Bordeaux** took the conch from her after he came out of Jackson's house where he had participated in destruction and he led the gang down the street, blowing the conch, until they met Bailiff Sauruw at the corner.

Detainee **Bordeaux** is led away.

Detainee Caroline David is informed that she is to testify regarding other people. She is enjoined to be truthful, and then she is questioned further. She states that she was at work at Two Brothers on Tuesday morning. In the afternoon, she went down to Harden gut in order to wash her clothes. When she returned shortly after, she met a large number of negroes at the edge of the town and the priest Du Bois and the Police Chief Petersen were speaking to them. When the crowd streamed back into town, the detainee followed them, but she ran down a side street up to Two Brothers, where she laid down her clothes and then went back into town in order to find the gang, which she came across at the hospital. She followed the mob down to the Fort. **Joe La Grange** was the leader, because he shouted that he wanted to get hold of the Police Officers. The detainee believes that he mentioned Jackson and Glasgow - who had beaten up the man. As far as the detainee knows, the mob crowded into the outer Fort's yard. She did not go into the yard herself, but stayed outside at the place where the sugar barrels were. She heard that shots were fired and she saw that Peter George from Pl. Williams had been shot inside the yard. Directly after, she saw detainee Catherine Henry come out of the yard with a stone in her hand. Felitia James and Ann Elizabeth Heyliger were struck out on the street. Before the crowd

broke into the Fort, planter Fontaine, accompanied by manager Mac Caul, came in from La Grange and wanted to ride into the Fort, and they were immediately surrounded by the crowd which pushed him and pulled him until he fell off his horse. The detainee is certain that it was James Martin from Bettys Hope /: later shot :/ who was the first to start pulling at Fontaine, but everyone in the crowd was equally active. Emanuel from Mt Pleasant was amongst them. After the crowd was pushed back from the Fort, it was said that a negro from La Grange had said that he knew who had beaten Planter Fontaine, and a yell sounded against him, that he would attack them, and a large number of the rabble set after him. They caught up with him in a sugarcane field at La Grange, close to the well, and the negroes beat him and threw him into the water. As far as the detainee knows, the man's name was Samuel John and he was from La Grange. The crowd gathered again outside the Custom House, where they broke two windows with canes, and they hauled out a piece of bed netting, and they tore it and fastened the rags onto canes like flags. She saw Bottom Belly carry a cane with a rag of netting on it. Emanuel from Mt Pleasant was also active, and he had also been one of those who had pursued Samuel John. At this point, the detainee went home to Two Brothers, where the labor gang had just finished work. **Bordeaux** went straight into town, and the detainee followed and went right back to town when she heard the commotion. When **Bordeaux** met the gang at Reuter's corner, he was welcomed with the yell "Hep Hep Hura see our colonel", whereupon he went to the front of the gang, and he was the one who led the gang to officer Jackson's house. The detainee believes that it was his idea. She had previously heard him talk about how, on Christmas Eve, he would find an opportunity to give Jackson a beating, which he owed him, because Jackson, on an earlier occasion, had given him 12 days of forced labor because he - **Bordeaux** - had gotten into a fight with him. After the detainee had been with the rabble outside Jackson's house, as previously noted, and after the incident with Sarauw took place and the rabble, after a while, moved down towards the square, she returned to Two Brothers. At the gate, she found **Bordeaux** sitting with a bandaged head. It was about 8 o'clock at the time. She did not see **Bordeaux** again until the next morning. The detainee stayed at home until about 9:30, when the town was on fire, and she could not help herself but went down to what she calls Schowboe's corner, and she kept moving backwards and forwards between here and Two Brothers, looking at the fires, until she heard that help was needed in order to move Madame Reuter's goods and she - like all the other negroes that night - wanted to help move them. The next morning, around 8 o'clock, she saw **Bordeaux** again. He came up from the town, but the detainee does not know how he spent the night. He looked more tired than excited. Amongst the mob which the priest spoke to in the afternoon, she also saw Ferdinand Ludvig, who was drenched with sweat and had a cane in his hand - he was with the mob which also included **Joe La Grange**, Emanuel, Party and James Martin, which went down to the hospital and from there on to the Fort, but she did not see that he was amongst the worst. He did not participate in the attack on Fontaine. John Hodge was also there, but she did not see Bamberg nor Edward Lewis nor Joe Spencer. She has never heard **Bordeaux**, who is otherwise always ready for trouble, speak about anything being planned for October. On Tuesday morning, **Joe La Grange** had been at Two Brothers, asking for **Bordeaux**, but he had gone to work, so **Joe La Grange** did not see him and he did not say what his business was. In the rabble mob in the afternoon, she continuously heard the shout that they would not work for 10 cents anymore, and this is also what **Bordeaux** yelled every time he blew the conch, but she had not heard anything like that previously. The detainee affirms her testimony and she states, again, that she was not in the Fort's yard and that she did not participate in the attack on Jackson's house or blow the conch there. Led away.

Detainee John Henry Green from Mt Pleasant & Plessens appears. He is questioned at length and maintains that he was not in town during the night but that he came in on Wednesday morning and immediately entered **Joe La Grange's** mother's house where he was picked up at, he thinks, 8 o'clock. He now states that he spent the night at Enfield Green, where he has a child with a woman named Maria, and he met detainee Richard Gittens at Williams Delight Gab. Led away.



### **Mention #11 Bordeaux** (book 2)

Saturday the 1st of February 1879

(...) Detainee Petrine Groil, who was sent from Richmond prison yesterday, appears and denies this allegation saying that the case was pre-arranged by the Police Officers Jackson Elias and Glasgow, because **Buddo /: John G. Robert** :/ had destroyed their houses. Yet a confrontation yielded no accordance. The testimony is presented to the detainee in court and is affirmed. Police Officer John Jackson Elias stands down and detainee Petrine Groile is returned to prison (...)

### **Mention #12 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Monday the 24th of February 1879

(...) Manager William Peebles from Pl. Bettyshope, born in Scotland, has been summoned and appears. It is made clear to him that he is to give testimony as a witness, and he is enjoined to be truthful. He states that he was at home at the plantation which he manages, Bettys Hope, on both Wednesday and Thursday the 2nd and 3rd of October of last year, and as such he was also at home when the works and the other buildings were burned at Bettys Hope on Thursday morning at approximately 11-12 o'clock. As early as, in his estimate, around 10 o'clock, a gang had entered the yard. From the plantation, the witness had seen that Enfjeldgreen and Diamond were burning, and the gang moved in on Bettyshope, whereafter he had his family seek refuge in a house in the negro village, whilst he, himself, stayed in the yard. **Joe La Grange**, whom the witness has known since he was a boy, was in the lead of the gang, which was not very large. The witness, who stood on the steps, spoke to him, saying "What do you mean with this, Joe?". **Joe La Grange** did not answer, but looked down, scowling, and another negro, whom the witness did not know, said that the witness was not to mention names, and he held the manure fork, which he had in his hand, up to the witness' throat and chest, which he touched with it several times, but without stabbing. While the witness continued to talk to **Joe La Grange**, who still did not answer, the little negro, Robert Isaac, as the witness later learned, went into the living room and stabbed his fork into the table, but **Joe La Grange** forbade him to break anything in the house, where about 30-40 people had arrived. After having given the negroes whatever bread and food he had in the house, the witness succeeded in getting this gang to leave (...)

Detainee William Henry from Pl. L. Love appears and states that his gang was the first to come to Bettys Hope yard, as he has explained previously, and that he was pleased when Robert Isaac threatened Mr. Peebles with the manure fork, but he did not notice that it was because Mr. P. mentioned **Joe La Grange**, whom the detainee did not even see, but Robert Isaac yelled that he wanted Mr. Peebles killed, until the detainee and Benjamin Heatly got him away (...)

### **Mention #13 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Friday the 28th of February 1879

(...) Christian Larsen from Frederiksted, born in Denmark, appears. It is made clear to him that he is to give testimony as a witness, and he is enjoined to be truthful. On request, he states that he, who manages the sales in the rum shop Junghans, was in the shop, behind the counter, on Tuesday the 1st of October of last year. The morning had been quiet, and not until 12 o'clock did the negroes start entering the shop in larger numbers. They spoke loudly and were happy, but they caused no disturbance. The witness also saw and heard that there were negroes amongst them who, on behalf of their manager or their plantation, offered money, he thinks 10 cents, for their pass, but the witness does not know whether any transactions were made, and he did not hear anyone talk about not wanting to work at all anymore or not wanting to work for the previous wages, and he did not hear anyone complain or threaten. However, the witness adds that he was so preoccupied with his job behind the counter that he did not particularly notice their conversations at all. Around 2 o'clock, some disturbance occurred when a man from Mt Pleasant, whom the witness took to be drunk even though he could both walk and stand, came in and threw himself at another negro. When they started to fight and refused to calm down on the witness' request, he moved to the front of the counter, took the drunk man by the nape of the neck, and threw him out. Whilst the witness threw the negro out into the street from the gallery, a Police Officer turned up, and Police Officer Larsen said to the witness that he would deal with the man, whereafter the witness returned to the counter. However, a large crowd of people had gathered around, and the witness does not know exactly how it came about that the drunk man came back into the shop, and also, he does not know how he left the shop again. He heard that the man suddenly started to yell and he saw that blood was running down his forehead, but he does not know how it happened. When the man and the police and the crowd, which was now hooting and yelling, left the shop, he closed it. On request, he further states that none of the negroes stole or looted inside the shop. They paid for what they drank, as usual, and the witness did not notice anything special, only that, at the last moment, when the drunk man had gone out and the disturbance occurred, it was **Joe La Grange** who was one of the last to leave, and he ripped a flimsy piece of woodwork off the counter when he left, but whether that happened on purpose or by accident, the witness does not know. Before closing up the shop, he took the money which he had earned that day out of the drawer and passed it on to Mrs. Junghans. The witness' testimony is presented to him and affirmed, and he stands down.

(...) The witness himself was attacked and beaten so thoroughly by the mob that he had to retreat to the ship Carib. However, they apologized later on and said that they had mistaken him for someone else. From this mob the witness cannot, at the moment, remember anyone else but **Joe La Grange** and Edwin Potter /: dead :/. The witness' testimony is presented to him and affirmed by him and he stands down.

#### **Mention #14 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Wednesday the 5th of March 1879

(...) Detainee Emanuel Jacob from Pl. Prosperity, born at Betsys Jewill /: Fr. Policeinterr. of the 7th and 16th of Novbr. :/ appears. He states that it was at 6 o'clock in the afternoon when he came in, when he heard unrest in the town. He met the rabble in Kongensgade outside Junghans rum shop, from where they wanted a barrel or a (...), from which they drank. From there, the swarm, of which the detainee was now part, went down to Wallace's shop, which they broke open. The detainee saw that **Joe La Grange** had something in his hand, but he did not know what it was, and **Joe La Grange** did not allow just anyone into the shop, from where **Joe La Grange** and Emanuel /: From Mt Pleasant :/

immediately led the mob on “on a round of the town”. Thus, they came to Police Officer Jackson’s house, which was destroyed. When the crowd went on from there, it came across Bailiff Sarauw, and the detainee claims that it was Samuel Henry, Party and Emanuel who struck him. The detainee himself and a lighter-skinned man whom he does not know yelled back at them and followed the Bailiff home. When he returned from there back to the crowd, Kjerulff’s shop, next to Jane Jackson’s, was broken into, and the goods were on fire in the street, and the crowd had already left the place, so the detainee did not come across them again until on the square, where they shortly after set fire to shopkeeper Lund’s goods and Kjerulff’s other shop which was there (...)

#### **Mention #15 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Saturday the 8th of March 1879

(...) Thomas Hatchett from Frederiksted, born in Christiansted, 36 years old, belonging to the Moravian Brother’s Church, appears. It is made clear to him that he is to give testimony as a witness and he is enjoined to be truthful, whereafter he, on request, states that he believes that the time was around 10-11 when Lazarus Hatchet /: see the 6th :/ came and wanted to go down to his aunt’s and thus the witness’ room. Directly after, David Cameron arrived, but apart from that, the witness cannot state what happened to them. When people handed out water on Tuesday afternoon, as explained several times during the inquiry, the negroes who had chased Samuel John out into the Lagoon, approximately 30-40 people, were there. The witness noticed **Joe La Grange**, Samuel Henry and William Robison. However, he cannot say whether Emanuel was amongst them. The witness affirms his testimony and stands down.

#### **Mention #16 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Saturday the 29th of March 1879

(...) Detainee Henry Thomas from Castle /: cf. Fr. P. Interr. of the 30th of October :/ appears and now, when confronted with what has been put forth against him, he does not admit anything other than that he was present in the rabble mob when the negroes were struggling with the police to free **Joe La Grange**. He had just come into town when he saw the Police Chief’s wagon near the old courthouse and the crowd which had gathered, but now he denies that he took part in freeing **Joe La Grange** or that he attacked Police Officers Williams and Glasgow. It was thereafter that he was down in Moore’s shop with the man whom he had sent to Castle. When he came out again, he became part of the swarm which came up from the hospital, and as such he came to the Fort, but he was not in the yard, and he did not say that Joe Gwynn was in there, he was outside. Detainee led away (...)

#### **Mention #17 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Saturday the 5th of April 1879

(...) Detainee Christian Martin from Pl. L. Love /: cf. Fr. P. Interr. of the 12th of Novbr :/ He admits that, alongside quite a large number of laborers from L. Love, he was part of a gang on Thursday morning, and he claims that they were forced to be in the gang at L. Love by De Silva and that they went to Adventure. Henry Wm, or as he has been called earlier, V<sup>m</sup> Henry, walked in the front with a saber in his hand, and Wren Gittens joined the gang, but the detainee did not have any command and - as he continuously claims - he did not participate in the destruction at Adventure. He was not present at Paradise but had, along with Benjamin Hatly just gone over to Bettys Hope, where he met some people on the steps whom Mr. Peebles was trying to calm down. He did not notice **Joe La Grange** there, but he did see Robert Isaac who threatened and stabbed at Mr. Peebles with a manure fork. The detainee and Benj. Heatly had a lot of trouble preventing him from harming Mr. Peebles. Finally, Peebles got away and Robert Isaac aired his indignation by stabbing the manure fork down into the table. The detainee does not think that Peebles had gotten the first gang, which, even though there were only few people when the detainee came to Bettys Hope, had grown, and of which Henry Wm was a member, out of the yard, before more gangs surged in and started fires all over the place. The detainee, at least, did not get away before the fires were started. The detainee did not participate in anything there. He maintains that he was not in the manager's house at Adventure and that he did nothing there. Detainee led away (...)

#### **Mention #18 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Wednesday the 16th of April 1879

(...) Detainee John Peter from Pl: Concordia /: West End District :/ appears and now states that he came to Frederiksted on Tuesday evening along with Christian Coulsen and Jacob Pickering, after the fire had broken out. In the afternoon, the latter had come out to the plantation with the information that "they were fighting in town". The first place where the detainee saw fire was in Dr. Holm's house, where Kjerulff had his shop. From there, the detainee came with the mob to Jane Jackson's house, and thereafter to the fire in Brown's rum shop and further down Kongensgade to John Moore's shop. During the course of a lengthy interrogation, he maintains that he did not himself plunder or set fire to anything, but he did drink rum when a bottle from one of the shops which were broken into was passed around. He denies both having been with Thomas Dembo and that he was up in the area of the Catholic churchyard along with Samuel Henry, whom he did not see. Regarding what he has seen and done in the places in question, he cannot say anything apart from that the shops were broken open and the goods were strewn in the streets and set on fire. He did not see kerosene being used, but as he has stated, he did not notice any particulars because the streets were black with negroes. The whole town was swarming with negroes, so that different places were set on fire by different crowds, without there being any actual ringleader. He was not present at the plunder and arson of the Custom House. At Jane Jackson's house, he met Mannie /: Mt Pleasant :/ who had a red scarf around his shoulders and a driving whip in his hand, and he was standing with **Joe La Grange**. He did not see him give any actual order, but when the detainee is asked to explain further, he states that it was Mannie whom he followed, and it becomes clear that Mannie and **Joe La Grange** led the gang from Jane Jackson's house and further on its course from Brown's rum shop and down to Johnny Moore's shop. As mentioned previously, he saw John Samson at Reuter's shop. Led away (...)

#### **Mention #19 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Friday the 2nd of May 1879

(...) Detainee Peter Andrew from Pl. Whim /: cf. F. P. I. of the 13th of Novbr :/ appears and states that the gang from Goodhope had come up to Whim and he, who had been threatened with beatings, had to go along. He did not see Mrs. Crawford and he certainly did not threaten or follow her. He was not really inside the cellar but only at the door, where someone gave him “Bitters”, so he cheered up. Because the detainee, who was testified against in the Police Court, was still very afraid, he may not have denied the witness’ accusations. On Wednesday morning, when he was at home, a gang was ravaging inside Pl. Latimer’s house. **Joe La Grange** was the first man, and he also saw W<sup>m</sup> Strong, who hacked the buffet into pieces. John Peter from Concordia was also there but did nothing. He did not know any of the women. He does not know Elsey from Castle. She took part in stashing some of Pl. Latimer’s things in the negro village. He has not been any other places than at Carlton. It is remarked that detainee Peter Andrew had been favorably mentioned by Pl. Latimer because of his good conduct at Whim on Wednesday and Thursday. Led away (...)

#### **Mention #20 Joe La Grange** (book 4)

Saturday the 17th of May 1879

(...) John Henry Green from Pl: Mt Pleasant appears and is also closely interrogated without anything new emerging about him, and he continues to claim that he was not in Frederiksted town at all, but had only reached the outskirts of town when **Joe La Grange** led him into his mother, Mathilda’s house, and that Mathilda perhaps thinks, but does not know, whether he had been in town. The detainee was only with 4-5 other negroes whom he had come across by chance. At the time, the shooting in town had already occurred. Detainee led away (...)

#### **Mention #21 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Thursday the 31st of July 1879

(...) On Wednesday morning, after the fireburn night in Frederiksted, when the negroes came from Westend up into the country, he (detainee William Henry from Pl. L. Love) heard mention that the instigators were Samuel Henry and Party and that the ringleaders of the riots in the afternoon were **Joe La Grange** and Felitia James - all 4 shot or dead as a result of wounds which were inflicted on them during the insurrection itself. He has not heard it mentioned that Emanuel /: Many :/ from Mt Pleasant /: Colq :/ was prominent during the fire in Frederiksted, but only that he was one of the worst “Captains” in the countryside (...)

### **Mention #22 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Saturday the 23rd of August 1879

(...) Detainee Jacob James Ambrose has been transferred from Frederiksted and appears. He denies having participated in the arson at Anguilla, a plantation where he has been employed for a couple of years until August last year. He further states that he came to Anguilla with the mob which went through Mt Pleasant from G. Place on Thursday, so like detainee Sealy, he came to the burned down Paradise. He went home from Anguilla. At Manningsbay, he saw Joe William with the black hat, but he had not seen him in the gang before that, so he cannot have brought the gang over from the Northside. At Manningsbay, he also came across some laborers from Mt Pleasant: **Joe La Grange**, Henry Thomas and Allick Edward, and he believes that they had all been in the Southside gang before the little Northside flock came through Mt Pleasant. The detainee went home after Mt Pleasant, but he does not deny that when the allowance cellar was broken open, he took a share of flour. The testimony given by John James from Anguilla during the interrogation of the 22nd of March is presented to the detainee, and he states that he was indeed up in Anguilla's yard, and that he did pull down rushes from a little house – according to him, it was a pig pen – and he took the rushes with him into the bathroom where a lot of people were gathered to drink water, but the rushes were not on fire, and he brought them out again and made them into a hat which he still has. Detainee led away (...)

### **Mention #23 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Saturday the 6th of September 1879

(...) Joseph Franklin from Pl. Wheel of Fortune, born at Mt. Steward, appears. It is made clear to him that he is to give testimony as a witness, and he is enjoined to be truthful. He then states that on the night of the fireburn, he had been in town, where he has a house, and he saw that Wheel of Fortune was on fire, and he decided to go home. On the country road, a large flock of negroes came down from Wheel of Fortune's negro village, and in order to avoid them, he went to the side by the Gut, where he came across the other guardsman, and directly after, manager Hewitt came to. The gang must have seen them, because right after, it steered towards the Gut, and when Mr. Hewitt rode away, and the other guardsman crept into a sugarcane field, he was alone. Part of the gang attacked the witness despite his replying to their "our side", and he was thoroughly beaten, and he was ill for a long time afterwards, and his right arm is still partly immobile. **Joe La Grange** seemed to be the most important person in the gang, and he prevented the gang from beating the witness to death. Detainee Hans Christian was part of this gang, and he lifted his ax over the witness, but he did not strike, possibly because **Joe La Grange** forbade it (...)

### **Mention #24 Joe La Grange + Bordeaux** (book 5)

Saturday the 20th of September 1879

(...) Police Officer Francis Williams, born at Pl. Becks Grove, appears. He is 34 years old and belongs to the congregation of the Moravian Brothers' Church. It is made clear to him that he is to give testimony as a witness, and he is enjoined to be truthful. He states that he has known the detainee for many years, right since he first came to this island. He then states that in the afternoon of the 1st of October last year, sometime after the rabble, with **Joe La Grange** in the lead, had grabbed the drunken Frothmann away from the Police Officers, of which the witness was one, he came across the detainee in a cluster of negroes, approximately half a dozen, outside Stevens' rum shop in Dronningensgade. They were all loud, but the detainee was not louder than the others. Because he knew the detainee well, he went up to him and advised him to leave the town. The detainee declared that he was willing to do so, but there was a man whom he had to kill first, and when Police Officer Larsen then walked up the street, the detainee said that this "long-legged Police Officer" was the man. The witness still advised him to leave, and the detainee did actually walk away, remarking that he could kill Larsen another day. Later, when the witness was standing at the fort's gate along with some other officers, he saw the detainee in the mob which moved down Dronningensgade, towards the fort. He saw several people with his cane in a sugar barrel. Regarding the chronology of events; when the witness, as stated, came across the detainee in Dronningensgade, it was before the Police Chief had driven up through the street and it was also before the mob had freed Joe La Grange from the Officers. The witness did not see the detainee in that mob (...)

Then, Police Officer Henrik Larsen appears. He was born in Nestved, is 30 years old and a Lutheran. He is enjoined as the previous witness and states that he knows the detainee well. On the Tuesday afternoon in question, on the 1st of October, the witness entered Junghas rum shop along with Police Officer Sehested, as there was trouble there with a negro from Mt Pleasant. The witness and Sehested placed him outside, but they were pushed back into the rum shop again by the rabblemob which had gathered, and then, **Joe La Grange** came storming in, yelling that they were to hand over Frothmann, whom he and the rabble then hauled away up the street. Part of the mob remained down by the rum shop, hereamongst the detainee, who pulled off his shirt and then, in a threatening manner, he came up to the witness and yelled to the crowd that they had to kill this long Police Officer from St. Thomas. Police Officer Sehested was present at the time. This occurred in Tvergaden to which the rum shop has a door that opens out, close towards Dronningensgade, and this is where Officer William came walking at the same time. The rabble did not act on the detainee's incitement, and the detainee himself drifted down Dronningensgade. However, afterwards, some people warned the witness against the detainee, as if he really did have ill intent. The witness did not see the detainee later on. Early in the evening, when Junghans' and Wallace's shops were broken into, the witness was on the street. **Joe La Grange** was the ringleader there, and the witness did not notice the detainee. At the time, the rabblemob counted approximately 100 people, and the witness considered it impossible to attempt to reason with the mob, which was furious, and even at that time, at approximately 19:30, there were yells for burning. The witness affirms his testimony and stands down.

Police Officer Caspar Sehested, born on St. Croix and a Lutheran, appears. He is enjoined as the previous witness. He knows the detainee well. He then states on the occasion in question, he was with Officer Larsen inside Junghans' rum shop. When they had maneuvered the negro /: Frothmann :/ adequately outside the door, the rabble, of which the detainee was part, pushed them back into the shop again. The detainee was very violent, and his yelling was all about how they, the negroes, were to kill the Officers, but **Joe La Grange** shouted "no", they had to give them Frothmann, whom they then managed to tear away from the Officers, and then, they pulled off with him. When the largest section of the mob had carried along, the witness went up to the detainee and talked to him about what he had said, but the detainee told him to go away, stating that he – the detainee - "was looking for his right" /: or satisfaction :/and then, whilst wrapping a scarf around his head, the detainee left, walking down

Dronningensgade along with several other negroes. Later, after the mob had also grabbed **Joe La Grange** away from the Police's Officers, the witness saw the detainee up by the (...), but after that, he did not see him again (...)

Then, the detainee is further interrogated regarding his ramblings during the rest of the afternoon, and he states that though he did not actively participate, he was in the first mob down by the fort which the Police Chief and the priest Du Bois tried to reason with at the edge of town. He did not go with the mob down to the hospital and from there further on to the attack on the fort, because at this time, he was in the upper part of town, and he did not come across the gang again until it attacked Police Officer Jackson's house. He was standing on the street, telling the others that it was a shame to destroy the man's house. Then, he stood for a while by the Cath. Priest's corner and after thinking about it for a long time, he remembers that when he was there, he saw and heard bailiff Sarauw speak to the negroes. From there, he came down into town and was standing on the street when various shops were broken into, particularly Junghans' and Wallace's, but they were not set on fire. Then, he was also present at various places which were set on fire, but he cannot accurately account for the order of events, and now he states that he got his red cloth and the hat from George Mace, who robbed them from this shop – the detainee himself did not rob or enter any place during the plunder. He continues to claim that he was not part of any mob which broke entry to Junghans' shop before he participated at Jackson's house, so he did not partake in leading the gang up to Jackson's house, and he maintains this claim despite the fact that detainees Emanuel Jacob and **John G. Robert /: Bordeaux** :/, who both appear, claim that he was there, because Emanuel saw him in the gang outside Junghans' shop, and **Bordeaux**, who came across the gang at Reuter's corner, saw him walking up the street along with the gang. The last location where the detainee witnessed any fireburn was at John Moore's shop. He felt heavy in the head, so he walked up the hill and fell asleep under the tamarind tree by the Cath. Churchyard. The detainee and the two other detainees who have appeared during the interrogation, are led away.

#### **Mention #25 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Detainee John Hodge appears and declares that he will give testimony truthfully. He then states that on the 1st of October last year, he went to Frederiksted on a legal errand, and he had no idea that there was any intention of unrest or that unrest was approaching. He did a few purchases and intended to go back home, when he came across a large mob of negroes, led by **Joe La Grange**, in Kongensgade. He had to go along with them, because **Joe La Grange** knew him, and he took hold of him, and would not let him go. Thus, he was taken up in the rabblemob which followed the Police Chief's wagon down Dronningens Gade to the Fort, and from there up to the edge of town, and then back into town again. Thus, he was inside the hospital when the rabble stormed in there, and he also followed the mob down to the Fort, where he did indeed throw 2 stones against the Fort's wall, but he did not lead the mob or encourage them to attack the Fort.

#### **Mention #26 Joe La Grange + Bordeaux** (book 5)

Friday the 24th of October 1879

(...) Detainee Thos: Gasper appears. He now adds to his confession (18th of Novr: last year) of having set fire to the magass ("The Copperhole") at Betty's Hope, stating that when the two witnesses accused him, he was too overwhelmed to deny the deed, but he now claims that he did not do it. He has heard that Joe Gibbs himself partook in the arson of By's:Hope, and regarding Evelina Knudsen, she has had



a quarrel with him for a long time. He further states that when he was standing in By's: Hope's yard, he overheard how **Joe La Grange** and Evelina spoke together. **Joe La Grange** was telling her how he had gotten the best part of West End town burned down by the negroes, and that they had been working on the fort when he left them at dawn. Evelina answered him that it was good work, and that his uncle had freed the negroes in 1848, but that he had not done enough, so it was a good thing that he, **Joe La Grange**, did the rest. **Joe La Grange** replied, with threats, as to what he would do, but then they noticed that the detainee was listening, and they started to speak "Dutch" (Creole). It is remarked that **Joe La Grange** was the nephew of the well-known "Buddo". **Bordeaux** (...)

#### **Mention #27 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Thursday the 6<sup>th</sup> of November 1879

Detainee Peter James from By's Hope appears. On request, he states that he did not see [*Folio 142b-143a, notice 187*] detainee Thos: Gasper partake in the arson at By's Hope. He saw Thos: Gasper in the flock, but nothing apart from that. He heard that Evelina Knudsen spoke "Creole" with **Joe La Grange**, but as he does not understand the language, he does not know what they were talking about. After the detainee's case is examined, he is released until further notice.

#### **Mention #28 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Saturday the 22<sup>nd</sup> of November 1879

(...) Detainee Henry Thomas from Pl: Castle, born on Barbados, appears. The detainee now admits what he denied in the interrogation of the 29<sup>th</sup> of March this year, namely that the testimonies given against him in the Police Interrogations of the 30<sup>th</sup> of October: last year are correct. He states that after Ferdinand Ludvig had been the first to lay hand on **Joe La Grange** in order to free him from the Police Officers, he was amongst the other negroes who streamed to in order to free **Joe La Grange**, and it was thus quite by coincidence that he was swept up in the unrest. After the affair down by the fort, he went home, and he was not in town during the night. Before he came to town, he had not heard anything about that there was going to be trouble. During the following riot days, he was at home at Castle and he did not follow along with any gang (...)

#### **Mention #29 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Saturday the 13<sup>th</sup> of December 1879

(...) Robert Francis from Pl. Bettys Hope appears. It is made clear to him that he is to give testimony as a witness and he is enjoined to be truthful. He then states that he was at home at Bettys Hope on Thursday the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October last year, when a gang of negroes came in there. Actually, two gangs came first. The witness cannot say that he knew anyone other than **Joe La Grange**, with whom Mr. Peebles had a conversation on the steps, trying to convince him to leave the plantation alone (...)

#### **Mention #30 Bordeaux** (book 5)

Saturday the 20th of December 1879

Detainee Prince Huggins appears. The case regarding his person is reviewed again. Regarding what he stated in the Police Interrogation of the 8th of October last year, about that Danl: Philip had said that he would rather have **Bordeaux** as leader, he states that Danl: Philip only called the person in question Bordeaux and not **John Gottlieb Roberts**. He does not know what reason Danl: Philip had for this utterance, and he particularly does not know anything about that **John Gottlieb Roberts** should have been particularly prominent on the fireburn night in Frederiksted, or if he is the person whom he called **Bordeaux**.

Due to the circumstances, detainee Prince Huggins is released for the time being.

The Judge remarks that the negro Robert James or Tyson, who was a prominent leader of the negro gang of Wednesday the 2nd of October last year, was commonly called **Bordeaux**, so it is reasonable to believe that this the person whom Danl: Philip meant.

Detainee **John Gottlieb Roberts** appears and after the case regarding his person is reviewed, he is released for the time being.

#### **Mention #31 Joe La Grange** (book 5)

Tuesday the 30th of December 1878

(...) Detainee Robert Isaac has requested to appear and now appears in order to admit what he is charged with, namely raising his manure fork towards planter Peebles and threateningly holding it up to his neck. He does not remember what the grounds were for doing it, and in particular, he does not remember if it was because Mr. Peebles had mentioned **Joe La Grange** by his name (...)