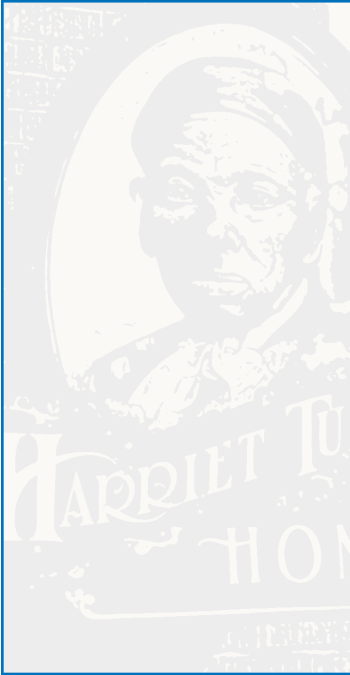



## SOUTH & EAST

Descriptions and Locations

*{See next page for Central-North Locations}*



-  National Historic Landmark
-  National Register
-  National Park Service Network to Freedom



## SOUTH

### 1. Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged

*180-182 South Street.* Harriet Tubman (1822-1913) escaped from slavery in Maryland in 1849 and returned at least thirteen times to bring more than 70 people from slavery into freedom, earning herself the nickname of the “Moses of her People.” During the Civil War, Tubman served as a nurse, cook, spy, and scout in the Union Army. In 1859, she purchased her Auburn farm from William Henry and Frances Seward.

### 2. Elliott-Stewart House

*31 Richardson Avenue.* Thomas Elliott, as part of the “Dover Eight”, and Ann Marie Stewart Elliott, a niece of Harriet Tubman, escaped from slavery in Maryland, moved to St. Catherine’s, Ontario, and then to Auburn, where they built this small house in 1868.

### 3. Belt-Gaskin House

*77 Chapman Avenue.* Rachel and Thomas Belt, born in Maryland, probably in slavery, built this house (continuously

inhabited by freedom seekers or their descendants) between 1868 and 1870, representing the community of freedom seekers and free people of color who built houses in this neighborhood after the Civil War.

### 4. William Henry Stewart, Jr., House

*64 Garrow Street.* Built in 1899 by Harriet Tubman’s nephew, William Henry Stewart, Jr., and his wife Emma Moseby, this house represents the close ties that Harriet Tubman retained with her family in Auburn throughout her life. Many descendants of Tubman still live in Auburn.

### 5. Fort Hill Cemetery

*Enter from Fitch Avenue and turn left to find Harriet Tubman’s grave between two large evergreen trees on the right.* Opened in 1851, Fort Hill Cemetery contains the graves of many of Auburn’s citizens, including those of Harriet Tubman; William Henry and Frances Seward; the African American Bogart family, and abolitionist Abijah Fitch.

### 6. Thompson Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

*49 Parker St.* After the Civil War, when Auburn’s African American population expanded near Harriet Tubman’s home, the AME Zion Church moved from north of Genesee Street to this site at 49 Parker Street. Named after Henry Thompson, first local AME Zion bishop and himself a freedom seeker, this church was dedicated in 1891.

## EAST

### 1. Historic African American Settlement

*Mechanic Street.* In 1837, Haganam & Markham’s *Map of the Village of Auburn* indicated “New Guinea,” “Negro Settlement,” with seven houses, located on the west bank of the Owasco Outlet. By 1850, the New Guinea settlement lost its distinct identity, as African Americans moved first to Auburn’s north side and then to Chapman, Fitch, and Parker Streets.

### 2. Bogart House

*20 Miller Street.* Nicholas Bogart, “one of the oldest and best known colored men in this State and a man of almost national reputation during the slavery agitation,” and Harriet Bogart, an “inestimable and exemplary woman,” both born in slavery, acted as a bridge between the Seward family and the African American communities in Auburn, Albany, and Washington, D.C. They bought this house, in Harriet’s name, from William Henry and Frances Seward in 1857.

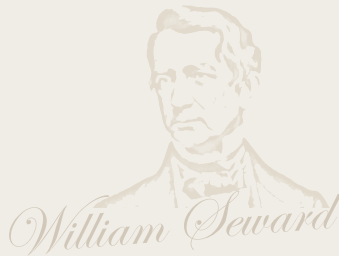
### 3. Worden House

*2 Frederick Street.* Lazette Worden formed part of a strong network of women abolitionists and Underground Railroad activists in Auburn that included Worden’s sister, Frances Seward, and her friends, Martha Wright and Harriet Tubman. All four women were linked to Quaker abolitionists, including Wright’s sister, famed Quaker minister Lucretia Mott.

## CENTRAL-NORTH

### Descriptions and Locations

{See previous page for South & East Locations}



- ★ National Historic Landmark
- ◻ National Register
- ▲ National Park Service Network to Freedom

## CENTRAL-NORTH

### 1. Seward House

*33 South Street.* As New York governor, U.S. senator, and secretary of state, William Henry Seward was Auburn's most significant political figure. William and Frances Seward harbored freedom seekers in this house. On November 18, 1855, William Seward noted "the 'underground railroad' works wonderfully. Two passengers came here last night."

### 2. Auburn Prison

*135 State Street.* George Washington escaped from slavery in South Carolina only to spend ten years in Auburn Prison. In 1854, at age 28, he was about to be released and sent back to slavery under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. With the cooperation of local lawyers and prison officials, a biracial crowd of 200 people successfully prevented his recapture and sent him instead to Ontario, Canada. After the Jerry Rescue of 1851, this was the second (and last) time that federal officials tried to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law in central New York.

### 3. Site of Morgan and Catharine Freeman House

*3 Court Street.* Born in slavery in Auburn, Morgan "Luke" Freeman (1803-63) became a gunsmith and barber. Beginning in 1834, he and his wife, Catherine, kept an Underground Railroad station for 29 years. His obituary noted that "he had been the benefactor of hundreds and perhaps thousands of his race."

### 4. Cayuga County Courthouse

*152 Genesee Street.* Site of two landmark trials relating to African American rights. In 1846, William Henry Seward defended William Freeman, a free black man ac-

cused of murder, by reason of insanity, the first time that such a defense had been used. In 1851, the federal government used the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 to charge a biracial group for their part in the rescue of William "Jerry" Henry, a freedom seeker from Missouri captured by federal marshals in Syracuse and freed by the Vigilance Committee.

### 5. Abijah Fitch House

*197 Genesee Street.* Built 1837-41 as home of Abijah and Lanah Fitch. Fitch was a real estate agent, friend of William Henry Seward, and keeper of an Underground Railroad safe house.

### 6. Site of Martha and David Wright House

*192 Genesee Street.* Martha Coffin Wright (1806-1875), sister of famed Quaker reformer Lucretia Mott, kept an Underground Railroad safe house here. We have been "expending our sympathies, as well as congratulations, on seven newly arrived slaves that Harriet Tubman has just pioneered safely from the Southern part of Maryland,"

Wright wrote in December 1860. Wright also helped organize nation's first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls in 1848.

### 7. Site of African American Episcopal Church

*9-11 Washington Street.* Incorporated in 1838, the AME Zion Church met in a former school building constructed on this site in 1839. It offered significant aid to travelers on the Underground Railroad. In the 1850s, its minister, Rev. Eastup, was himself a freedom seeker from Virginia. His wife Maria was Native American.

### 8. Hosmer House

*29 Washington Street.* As editor of the abolitionist *Northern Independent* from 1856-63, William Hosmer, along with fellow townsman William Henry Seward, espoused a "doctrine of a higher law," arguing that slavery violated holiness and moral purity, "one of the most essential principles of the gospel." In 1861, he was part of a network of people who alerted people at the Tubman home that slave catchers were in the area.

### 9. Hornbeck Houses

*38 and 40 Jefferson Street.* Sebeo Hornbeck, probable freedom seeker from Maryland, settled here before 1840 as a laborer and married Mary. Their sons John and Alfred became barbers. Their daughter, Cornelia, married Stephen Murray, the first African American clerk in Auburn's U.S. post office.

### 10. Auburn Seminary (Huntington House)




*11 Seminary Street.* Founded in 1819, Auburn Theological Seminary trained both black and white male students as Presbyterian ministers. In March 1834, Seminary students started one of the first U.S. antislavery societies. One Underground Railroad activist recalled that "fugitives that came to Auburn were, during the summer time, hidden in the Theological Seminary." The Huntington House, built in 1861, is the earliest remaining Seminary structure, and it has a hidden room on the top floor.

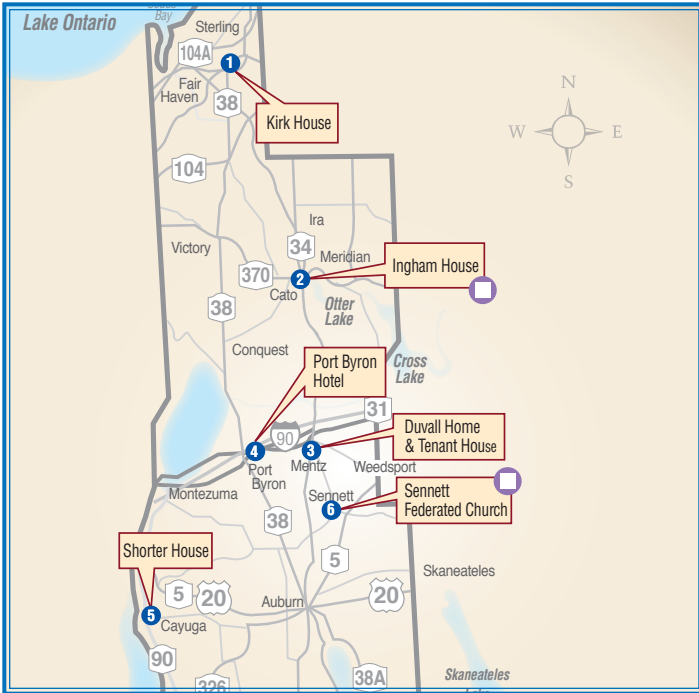
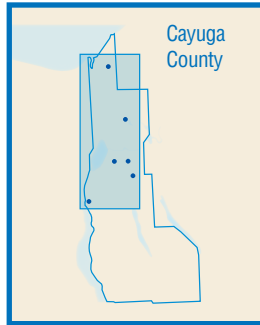


## NORTH & SOUTHEAST

### Descriptions and Locations

*(See next page for Southwest Locations)*

-  National Historic Landmark
-  National Register
-  National Park Service Network to Freedom



## NORTH

### 1. Kirk House

1280 Route 104A Sterling Center, Town of Sterling. Local tradition, carried on through William and Martha Kirk's granddaughter Belle M. Kirk-Rea, strongly associated the Kirks with the Underground Railroad and the abolitionist Baptist Church in Sterling.

### 2. Ingham House

3069 West Main St., Meridian, Town of Cato. William Smith Ingham was part of the group that successfully rescued George Washington after his release from Auburn Prison in 1854, after Washington's owner tried to seize him under the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act. Ingham operated a store, sawmill, and hotel in Meridian and constructed this Greek Revival mansion in 1835.

### 3. Duvall Home and Tenant House

Hayti Road, Town of Mentz. William O. Duvall was an outspoken, brilliant, and committed abolitionist lecturer, friend of William Henry Seward, and Underground Railroad supporter. His home on an island in the Seneca River, near Port Byron, was so well known as a haven for African Americans that neighbors dubbed it "Hayti," (pronounced Hay-tie) a name that it retains today, and he was sometimes called the "Island Chieftain."

### 4. Port Byron Hotel

1 Church Street, Port Byron, Town of Mentz. The Port Byron Hotel represents the many public places in Cayuga County where African Americans, including

freedom seekers, worked as an integral part of community life. Abolitionist owner Richard Dyer hired freedom seekers such as John Stewart, even though Dyer knew that harboring people who escaped from slavery violated the Fugitive Slave Law.

### 5. Shorter House

255 Genesee Street, Cayuga Village, Town of Aurelius. The Shorter House, on the north side of the original Genesee Road, stands as a rare surviving example of an early "shanty," as the records noted, built by freed people of color. Charles and Sally Shorter were born in slavery about 1770 (Charles in Maryland and Sally in the West Indies). They built the wing of this house early in the 19th century and the upright section later for their son Charles. After the Civil War, the two sections were joined together.

### 6. Sennett Federated Church

7771 Weedsport-Sennett Road, Town of Sennett. Before the Civil War, both Congregationalists and Baptists in Sennett were committed abolitionists and Underground Railroad supporters. Rev. Charles Anderson, pastor of the Congregational Church, and his wife, Elizabeth Anderson, hosted freedom seekers in the parsonage. There were at least fourteen probable freedom seekers who lived in Sennett, including Harriet Eglin, who wrote three letters from the parsonage. We also have names of eight European American families who were probably Underground Railroad activists. Built as a Congregational Church in 1848, this church became a Federated Church, combining Baptists and Congregationalists, in 1929.

## SOUTHEAST

### 1. Cady Tavern

33 Main Street, Moravia. From this tavern, Isaac Cady and John Stoyell took freedom seekers north to Skaneateles. In 1908, Sophia Wright Cady, Isaac's widow, age 94, reported that "many an evening a wagon left this place in the darkness with a negro [sic] hidden beneath the blankets, bound for Skaneateles, whence the trip to Canada was made in safety."

### 2. Congregational Church (now Methodist)

34 Church Street, Moravia. Congregational deacon John Stoyell and choirmaster Isaac Cady were the most active members of the Moravia Underground Railroad network. A memorial window in this church is dedicated to Cady's memory. Moravia was a frequent stopping point for abolitionist lecturers.

### 3. Stoyell House

South Main Street, Moravia. John Stoyell and Isaac Cady worked closely together on the Underground Railroad. Once, carrying a freedom

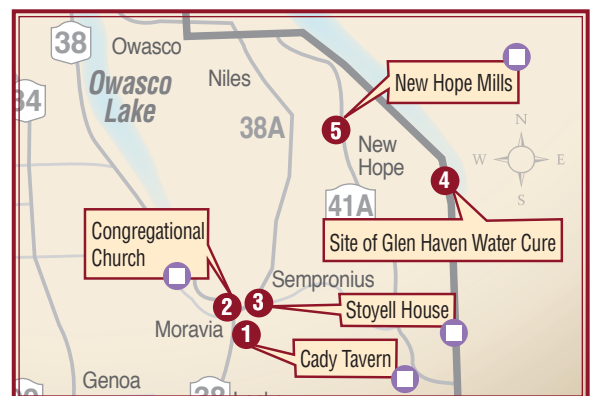
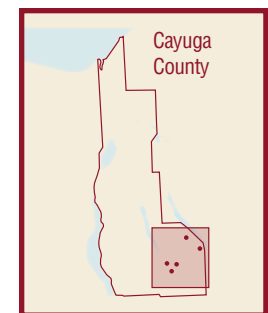
seeker concealed in his wagon, Stoyell drove right past a federal marshal. In 1862, 60-year-old Stoyell, "fearless, conscientious, and intelligent," walked to Auburn to join the U.S. 160th Regiment. He died of dysentery in New Orleans in 1863.

### 4. Site of Glen Haven Water Cure

7042 North Glen Haven Road, Southwest end of Skaneateles Lake, Town of Sempronius. In the 1850s, Glen Haven Water Cure was a major center for alternative medical treatment. Visited by abolitionists, woman's rights activists, and dress reformers (including Elizabeth Cady Stanton), it was operated by James C. Jackson, former editor of the *Liberty Press*; his wife Lucretia Brewster Jackson; Theodosia Gilbert; and her husband William Chaplin, who organized the unsuccessful attempt of 77 African Americans to escape from Washington, D.C., in 1848 aboard the *Pearl*, and who was jailed in Maryland in 1850 for his Underground Railroad activities.

### 5. New Hope Mills: Rounds Mills and Methodist Church




3703 New York Route 41A, Town of Niles. Sampson Eddy, born in 1844 in slavery in Goldsboro, North Carolina, served in the Union Army during the Civil War and then came North, where he worked at Rounds Mills for almost thirty-five years. He was "a preacher of power and one fervent in prayer." In 1936, the Methodist Church installed a window in Eddy's memory.

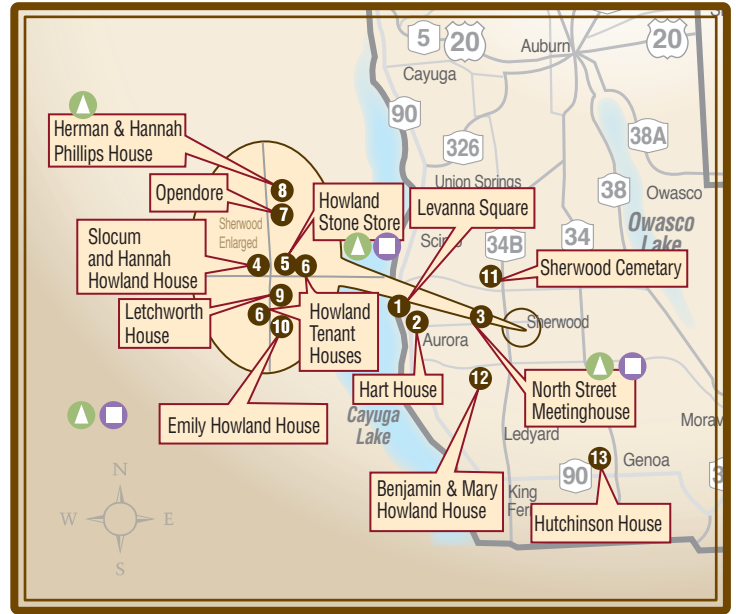
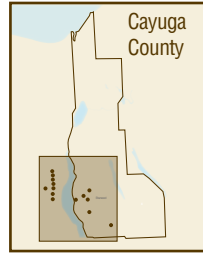


## SOUTHWEST

### Descriptions and Locations

*{See previous page for North and Southeast Locations}*

-  National Historic Landmark
-  National Register
-  National Park Service Network to Freedom



## SOUTHWEST

### 1. Levanna Square

*Between Route 90 and Cayuga Lake, north of Aurora, Town of Ledyard.* Site of Quaker abolitionist Slocum Howland's docks and warehouses, where he shipped pork, grain, and wool from Cayuga County farms to urban markets, with the help of African Americans who owned property here, including freedom seeker Jerome Griger, Griger's son Sherburne, and Alfred Tate, whose parents had been born in slavery in New York State.

### 2. Hart House

*237 Main Street, Aurora.* Owned by Sarah Jane Cromwell Hart, whose parents had been born in slavery in New York, and her husband Thomas Hart. Thomas and James Hart came from Maryland in May 1840, carrying a note addressed to Slocum Howland in Sherwood, New York: "I have mailed two passengers to thee, in the 'shank's horse diligence': baggage free, and at the risk of the owners. 9th of 4th mo. 1840. John Mann." The Howland Stone Store Museum now owns this rare Underground Railroad pass. The Hart house burned in 1899 but was rebuilt, apparently on the original foundation.

### 3. North Street Meetinghouse

*Sherwood-Aurora Road c. Brick Church Road, Town of Ledyard.* This meetinghouse, "a storm center of reformers," was the focus of a Quaker network of abolitionists, Underground Railroad supporters, advocates of Seneca Indian land rights, and woman's rights activists. At least two African Americans joined this meeting, which hosted speakers such as abolitionists Abby Kelley and Thomas M'Clintock; woman's rights advocate Dr. Harriot K. Hunt; and Mary and Emily Edmondson, who escaped from slavery.

### 4. Slocum and Hannah Howland House

*Sherwood-Aurora Road, Hamlet of Sherwood, Town of Scipio.* The Howland house is the best documented Underground Railroad safe house in Cayuga County. Sustained by his

Quaker commitment to the Light within all people, Slocum Howland used his position as merchant and trader to help people who escaped from slavery in Maryland and Virginia. He worked with a Quaker Underground Railroad network that extended to the Fussell home in southeastern Pennsylvania.

### 5. Howland Stone Store

*Corner Route 34B and Sherwood-Aurora Road, Sherwood, Town of Scipio.* The hamlet of Sherwood was once a bustling mercantile and farming community, home to many Underground Railroad and woman's rights activists. Slocum Howland operated this cobblestone store with his son William as the center of a large regional trading center. For a time in the 1820's, he also assembled cast iron plows invented by his brother-in-law, Jethro Wood.

### 6. Howland Tenant Houses

*2933 Route 34B and 1801 Sherwood Road, Sherwood, Town of Scipio.* When Herman and Hannah Phillips and their four children first came from slavery in Maryland in 1843, they stayed in Slocum Howland's tenant house "on the post road," most likely the house at 2933 Route 34B, since this was the main mail route. By 1850, the Phillips family lived in the house at 1801 Sherwood Road. Once part of Seth Sherwood's 1796 tavern, this house may be the oldest building still standing in the hamlet.

### 7. Opendore

*2978 Route 34B, Sherwood, New York, Town of Scipio.* Owned by abolitionists William and Hannah Letchworth Howland and their daughter Isabel Howland, this house was a major center of Sherwood's community life. In 1910, "Miss Isabel," as she is still known, created a many gabled small mansion, where she hosted school programs, temperance meetings, and woman suffrage events, with the help of Stella Phillips, granddaughter of freedom seekers Herman and Hannah Phillips. Ironically, given the importance of this house to Sherwood's social life, the house has been abandoned since 1976.

### 8. Herman and Hannah Phillips House

*3000 Route 34B, Sherwood, Town of Scipio.* Herman and Hannah Phillips and their four children, born in slavery in Maryland, came to Sherwood in 1843.

Herman followed a vision that he was to stay in a place where there was an orchard, a stone store, and a man crossing the road who was to be his friend. After a brief sojourn in Canada in 1849, they returned to Sherwood, where they built this home in 1854. A visitor in 1856 reported that "they now live in a snug little house built with their own earnings and the older children's, enjoying confidence and respect, and finding employment in the community." Three sons served in the Civil War.

### 9. Letchworth Home

*2942 Route 34B, Sherwood, Town of Scipio.* Josiah Letchworth, abolitionist Quaker and harness maker from New Jersey, and his wife Hannah were involved with the Underground Railroad both in Sherwood and Auburn. In 1854, Letchworth helped in the rescue of George Washington, freedom seeker from South Carolina, and concluded that "the fugitive slave law ain't worth a fig in Auburn." Letchworth's obituary noted that "the fugitive slave was never refused aid and comfort at his hand."

### 10. Emily Howland House

*2934 Route 34B, Sherwood, Town of Scipio.* Emily Howland was a nationally important figure in both abolitionism and woman's rights. She supported the Underground Railroad in Sherwood, worked in schools for free people of color in Washington, D.C., and Virginia, and supported at least fifty schools throughout the nation, most of them for African Americans in the South, as well as Sherwood Select School, which became the basis for the current Emily Howland School. In 1926, the Regents of the State University of New York gave her an honorary doctorate, the first woman to be so honored. Howland was also a major national supporter of woman suffrage. From the 1890's, the National American Woman Suffrage Association

honored her as a national pioneer in the woman suffrage movement. Howland's co-workers included Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, Pandita Ramabai, Sojourner Truth, Anna Howard Shaw, and Susan B. Anthony.

### 11. Sherwood Cemetery

*West side of Route 34B, north of Sherwood.* Sherwood Cemetery is a testament to the abolitionist character of this small community. African American John Baker and his family are buried at the southeast corner. Just north of them, an obelisk marks the grave of freedom seekers Herman and Hannah Phillips. James Phillips, Civil War soldier, has the words "At Rest," and a picture of the angel Gabriel with the gates of heaven carved on his tombstone. Seth Sherwood, founder of the hamlet, also lies buried here.

### 12. Benjamin and Mary Howland House

*Cornell Agricultural Station, Poplar Ridge Road, Town of Ledyard.* The Benjamin and Mary Howland house, Slocum Howland's boyhood home, served in 1797 as the first Quaker meeting place in Cayuga County. In 1837, Mary Howland supported the national woman's anti-slavery convention held in New York City.

### 13. Hutchinson House

*Route 34B, Northville, Town of Genoa.* Matthias and Hannah Hutchinson were part of the network of Quaker Underground Railroad supporters in Cayuga County. In 1843, according to oral tradition, they cared for Herman and Hannah Phillips and their four children, freedom seekers who had walked all the way from Maryland with their youngest child on their back. Local tradition also associates another Hutchinson house with the Underground Railroad, located on the west side of Route 34B just north of the Genoa-Ledyard Town line.