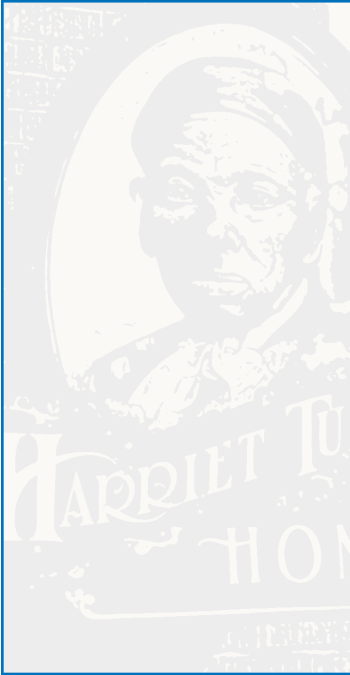



SOUTH & EAST

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.

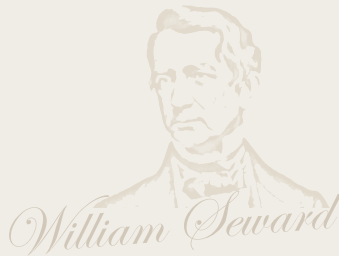
3. Worden House




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.

