ted acts of defiance, from refusing to work, to sabotage, poisonings, arson, and violence. Some attempted to flee their bondage by running away. It was illegal for slaves to flee from their masters, and those who did became known as fugitives from the law.

to runaways, also known as freedom seekers and self-liberators. Communities, individuals, and small groups of like-minded people committed themselves to help end the institution of slavery. Though the name **Underground** Railroad first appeared in the early 1830s (with the arrival of rail transportation), the secret networks to freedom had long been in operation. People who participated in these illegal and clandes tine operations were identified as agents, conductors, engineers, and stationmasters, terms that mirrored

Maryland's slaves were commonly sold to people in the Deep South as Maryland's agriculture shifted from tobacco Above - The Runaway — Wilbur H. Siebert's Collection, Ohio Historical Society

positions on actual railroads. They guided freedom seekers, hid them on their property, made arrangements for

their next safe place to stay, purchased train or boat tick-

ets, hid them in cargo, and transported them in wagons

or in the hulls of ships.

Enslaved people resisted their bondage. Many commit-By the late 1700s a system provided support

Safety and security for runaway slaves living in the North diminished greatly in 1850 when Congress passed The Fugitive Slave Act. Under this law, northern police were bound to capture and return any suspected runaway West Chester, PA

William Still, of Philadelphia Vigilance Committee - courtesy of Chester County Historical Society,

to grain, diminishing the need for numerous laborers. The

tured families and separated parents from young children,

motivated many to run. Harsh treatment and the intense

desire for freedom drove thousands more to escape.

slave catchers, armed with guns, knives and whips,

Newspaper ads and wanted posters, featuring the

over his or her shoulder, promised varying rewards

for their capture. Whites, free African Americans,

and other slaves were tempted to inform on run-

traders in the Deep South.

aways. Captured freedom seekers often received hor-

rific physical punishment. They were whipped, branded with the letter "R" for runaway, and mutilated. To pre-

vent the potential financial loss of a slave escaping again,

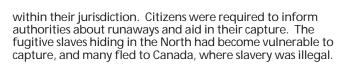
slaveholders often sold captured runaways to slave

image of a black person with a pole and satchel

hunted their fugitives with vicious attack dogs.

Freedom seekers faced enormous obstacles. Relentless

threat of sale far away from family and friends, which frac-



Meanwhile, Abolitionists and Underground Railroad activists doubled their efforts to liberate slaves. Vigilance committees in northern cities coordinated the elaborate communication and relief networks that served fleeing slaves. Slave escapes escalated. Frustrated over increasing losses, southern slaveholders, especially in border states like Maryland and Virginia, tightened their grip on both free and enslaved African Americans.

As the Civil War approached, slaveholders were fully aware of the Underground Railroad, but unsure of its actual operations. They imagined white abolitionists infiltrating their communities, enticing slaves to run away, never acknowledging that slaves might want to be free all on their own. Many came to suspect free blacks as the most dangerous threat to the slave system. In Maryland, as elsewhere in the South, local governments enacted laws to keep African Americans under the tightest control. Freedom seekers became deeply cautious, and rightfully so. Countless escapes were foiled by the betrayal of friends, family, and by vigilant whites in the community eager for the high monetary rewards.

As activities drew the nation closer to conflict, only the Civil War would bring about the end of slavery and the need for the Underground Railroad.

Above- **Anti-Slavery Token** — Ohio Historical Society



Freedom seekers found refuge among Native-American Indian villages, such as Shawnee Oldfield Village on the Potomac River near Oldtown. Shawnee Native

1831

American — painted by Joseph Warin, courtesy of Bibliotheque nationale de France

Missouri Com- Maryland

promise admits passes legisla

1820

rdinary people took great risks in doing extraordinary things to pave freedom's path on Maryland's Underground Railroad. Their stories reveal amazing acts of courage and inspiration, demonstrating how Maryland's own freedom fighters struck a blow to slavery. bringing justice and liberty to all. While some participants became famous, many heroes remain unknown, due to

Both free and enslaved African Americans were the foundation of the Underground Railroad

their clandestine operation.

Samuel Green, a free black minister and the father of a runaway slave, was tried for aiding fugitives from the Eastern Shore in 1857. When a jury failed to convict him, frustrated slaveholders concocted new charges. Green was imprisoned for owning a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

George Wilmer lived a precarious dual life as a conductor on the Underground Railroad and as an enslaved man. Wilmer, and his wife Margaret, provided a safehouse near Georgetown Crossroads on the Sassafras River, a strategic path to upper Delaware. During one four-month period in 1855, Wilmer forwarded 25 freedom seekers to Quaker Thomas Garrett

in Wilmington.

sometimes worked with sympathetic whites and others who believed that slavery was morally wrong. Many Quakers participated in this movement, but not all Quakers, or all African Americans were willing participants. Working as an agent on the

slave state was

Slave narratives were written or dictated by successful fugitives

who found freedom. The narratives described their experiences in

Charles Ball was born into slavery on a tobacco plantation in Calvert

County, Maryland. Ball was sold away from his wife to a slave trader from Georgia. Ball found his mistreatment unbearable and escaped from slavery, walking from Georgia to Maryland where he returned to his wife and children. He hired himself out for wages and saved enough to buy a farm near Baltimore. In 1830 he was captured and returned to slavery. He escaped again hiding on a ship to Philadelphia and then returned to Baltimore. In his absence, his wife and children, who were legally freed slaves, had been sold into slavery. After

learning of his family's fate, Ball returned to Pennsylvania to minimize the chance of

The Fugitive

Slave Act is

Slavery In The United States — courtesy of the State Library of North Carolina

1850

bondage and their journeys to freedom.

Underground Railroad in a

African-American agents like these

Samuel Green — from William Still, "The Underground Railroad," 1872 edition, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MD E450.585

being recaptured.

1849

incredibly hazardous - far more dangerous than operating in the free states to the north.

Rev. Charles Torrey, a northern minister and abolitionist, operated with assistance from an African-American accomplice, Thomas Smallwood. The two of them led

PAVING THE PATH TO FREEDOM: ORDINARY PEOPLE WHO DID EXTRAORDINARY THINGS

approximately 400 freedom seekers out of Virginia. Washington, D.C., and Maryland. Taking increasingly bold risks, Torrey was arrested in 1844 for bringing a woman and her two children away from Baltimore. He died in prison in 1846. Smallwood stood to lose his freedom if caught, and successfully fled with his

family to Canada. Runaways found support and refuge in Native -American communities, such as the lanticokes and the Shawnees. Maryland and Virginia slave owners filed numerous court petitions and complaints against

these tribes for sheltering runaway

Most freedom seekers were young men, like Frederick Douglass, who had fewer family ties and were physically able to endure hardships. Some men forged strong community relationships throughout the Chesapeake region that linked to Underground Railroad supporters in the North. These men, like Douglass, became Underground Railroad agents themselves. Henry Highland Garnet, J. W. C.

Pennington and Alexander Hemsley were all freedom seekers from Maryland who spoke publicly against slavery and actively supported freedom seekers.

slaves in their villages.

Above- Frederick Douglass — Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA

CHARLES BALL,

ANARRATIVE

Henry Highland Garnet, National Portrait Gallery

1862

Slave Cabin — Sotterley Plantation

Lincoln signs the Lincoln is

Few women took the opportunity to flee their bondage

Ties to their children prevented many from running away.

Some brought their children with them while others left

them behind. Complete families did occasionally escape

together. In 1857, 44 people in two groups successfully

fled from Dorchester County, bringing 20 children and

struggled while running unprotected in the cold, heavy

rain. A young boy became separated from his parents.

the decision to flee or stay.

infants with them. Hotly pursued by slave catchers, they

Lacking shoes, his chances of survival seemed dim, but he

hid himself until rescued. Mass escapes like this were rare, testifying to the bonds of family that weighed heavily in

Harriet Tubman became the

and conductor who risked

her life to rescue loved ones.

Tubman noted that liberty

brought her little comfort

without her family. "I was a

stranger in a strange land,"

she once said, "and my home

ifter all, was down in Mary-

land because my father, my

mother, my brothers and sis

ters, and friends were there.

70 individuals - an amazing

testament to the strength of

never betrayed her.

an underground network that

But I was free and they should

e free." She liberated almost

most famous freedom seeker

a plantations and forms in Couthern Manuland and the Fac

1640	16600	1720 1700	177/ 1702			
slaveholders sold their surplus slaves to traders in the Deep South, while others freed them.						
England, many Maryland farms converted to food crops, which required fewer laborers.						
nslaved painstakingly picked insect pests off of each leaf by hand. When the United States gained independence						
ved labor tended tobacco crops growing on plantations and farms in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore.						

The enslaved painstakingly picked insect pests off of each leaf by hand. When the United States gained independence from England, many Maryland farms converted to food crops, which required fewer laborers. Some slaveholders sold their surplus slaves to traders in the Deep South, while others freed them.						
1619	1640	1660s	1720-1790	1776-1783		
The first	Africans	Maryland's	Dramatic in-	American		

1017	1010	10003	• •
he first	Africans	Maryland's	Dr
Africans forcibly	brought to	colonial	cre
orought to	Maryland are	authorities	im
British colonies,	enslaved,	pass	Af
such as	forced to	numerous	Ar
	1.1		

brought to British colonies, such as Maryland, are indentured servants.	Maryland are enslaved, forced to labor without pay, without freedom, for their entire	authorities pass numerous new laws about slavery.
	their entire lives.	

rease in slave nports from Africa to the mericas. Many new laws make it a crime to give aid to runaway slaves

Vermont be-Revolution comes the first U.S. territory to abolish slavery and several other northern states follow

lave Auction Family — courtesy of Illustrated London News

First federal slave law passes. requiring the return of runaway slaves found in free northern states

1793

Transatlantic slave trade outlawed, increasing the demand for interstate and intrastate slave trading.

1808

Missouri and Maine as slave colonization a movement and free states, respectively. which took former slaves to Liberia Maryland forbids the importation of slaves from other states

Along their journey, freedom seekers sometimes rested

comfortably in the homes or churches of friendly support-

ers, while others others hid in swamps, wooded thickets,

and other outbuildings. Most freedom seekers probably

found their way to freedom without any help, but many

were given instructions enabling them to pass from one

safe place to the next.

root cellars, secret rooms, attics, barns, fodder houses,

tion supporting

Maria Weems Escaping In Male Attire — from William Still, "The Underground Railroad," 1872

edition, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MD

Rockville. Frederick Douglass wore a sailor's uniform. Some obtained forged

passes or certificates that attested to

their free status, some passed as

white because of their light skin

color, and others blended into

the large free black population

Enslayed Mary lander Frederick Douglass escapes to freedom in the North.

1838

Frederick Douglass publishes his autobiography Narrative or the Life of Frederick **Doualass** and it becomes a best seller.

1845

Harriet Tubman liberates herself. She spends the next 11 years trying to rescue family and friends on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

passed. Thousands of freedom seekers already in the North begin a second journey to a more secure freedom in Canada and other locations

seller, and polarizes the nation over the issue of slavery.

Escaping with Masters' Carriage

"The Underground Railroad," 1872

edition. Marvland Historical Society. Baltimore, MD. E450.585

knives, used them when

wounded in battles with

catchers. In 1851, an an-

gry group of whites and

authorities and slave

blacks led by William

Parker of Maryland killed Baltimore County slave owner

liberator then living near Christiana, Pennsylvania.

they used, may never be known.

Because the Underground Railroad was a clandestine,

illegal movement, the names of many of those who fled

or dared to help, and the routes they took or the methods

Outbuildings were common places for fugitives to hide. — Drawing by John Sauers of Berkley, Maryland

Edward Gorsuch, who was attempting to re-enslave a self-

and Horses — from William Stil

1852

Harriet Beecher

Uncle Tom's

Cabin. It

became an

instant best

their slaves, even in free territory.

1857

Stowe publishes *Scott* ' decision,

In the 'Dred

the Supreme

Court decides

that blacks are not U.S. citizens. and slaveholders can maintain Kennedy Farm in their rights to

PENNSYLVANIA

WEST VIRGINIA

Virginia (now West Virginia) from the Maryland.

1859

John Brown

launches his

armed raid on

Harpers Ferry, during the

MASON & DIXON LINE

Washington

MARYLAND

Abraham Lincoln

is elected

president

Baltimore Riot states. The

1861

The Civil War

bloodshed is

begins. The first

Emancipation nominated in Proclamation. Baltimore for which frees a second presi millions of slaves dential term. in rebelling On Nov. 1 Maryland proclamation outlaws slavery becomes law on and liberates January 1, 1863. hundreds of Maryland, a thousands state loval to the of enslaved Union, is allowed people. to maintain slavery.

1864

The Civil War ends. Congress passes the 13th amendment. abolishing slavery in the United States

1865

HOW THE ENSLAVED SOUGHT AND GAINED FREEDOM

scaping bondage and running to freedom was a dangerous and potentially life-threatening decision, but Maryland's self-liberators had several advantages. First, they were close to a free state, Pennsylvania. Second, these self-liberators used the heavily traveled north-south trade routes populated with free black families. Maritime travel throughout the region depended on free and enslaved black labor, which meant blacks could communicate with each other from one port town to the next. Networks, well established throughout Maryland, linked isolated individuals and groups with underground

networks in Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, the greater New England region, and Potential self-liberators used several





UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

How to Use This Guide

This map/guide introduces a collection of sites, programs and

facilities that are tied to the story of the Underground Railroad in

Maryland. With this information, you can explore places where the

drama of the Underground Railroad unfolded. You'll become famil-

iar with the personal stories that resonate from this tumultuous era

in our nation's history - how slaves struggled for freedom and how

others risked their lives to help them. You'll also learn how slave-

holders, slave catchers and civil authorities attempted to thwart

Each of these places mentioned in this guide are included in the

National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to

Freedom Program. The map provides a general location for each

site. For specific directions, check the individual websites that are

listed. Phone numbers are also supplied here. And, visit the Net-

tEnd/index.cfm where you can obtain information about each

Connect with a part of American history that has too often been

hidden. The heroic stories linked to the Underground Railroad in

For a companion guide to Maryland's African-American Heritage,

Network to Freedom site across the nation.

please call 1-877-333-4455, or order online at

http://167.102.232.26/ordervacation/mossorder.asp

Maryland are plentiful and riveting.

work to Freedom on-line http://home.nps.gov/ugrr/TEMPLATE/Fron-

any effort to escape.

Drivers concealed self-liberators in false compartments built into their wagons or hid them under loads of produce. Others used boats in the Chesapeake Bay waterways. Sympathetic boat captains hid freedom seekers on their ships, though some charged up to \$100 to do so. Many of Maryland's freedom seekers were familiar with maritime navigation and used the North Star and constellations to guide their way. Some read the moss on the bark of trees, while others followed the movement of tidewater rivers and streams that flowed north.

foot, horse, or wagon under the protection of darkness.

Freedom seekers sometimes created elaborate escape plans. Eighteen-yearold Lear Green shipped herself in a chest aboard a steamship sailing from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Runaways often used disguises. Ann Maria Weems dressed as a young man to slip away

from her owner, a slave trader from

Lear Green Escaping In A Chest — from William Still,

Some runaways were determined to never be taken back alive. Those who had access to weapons, like pistols and "The Underground Railroad," 1872 edition, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MD E450.585. Jone to love.

6 Joshua 16. 4 not married Anthony Thompson, List Of Slaves — part of The Richardson Papers, January 1,1839, courtesy of the Maryland Historical Society

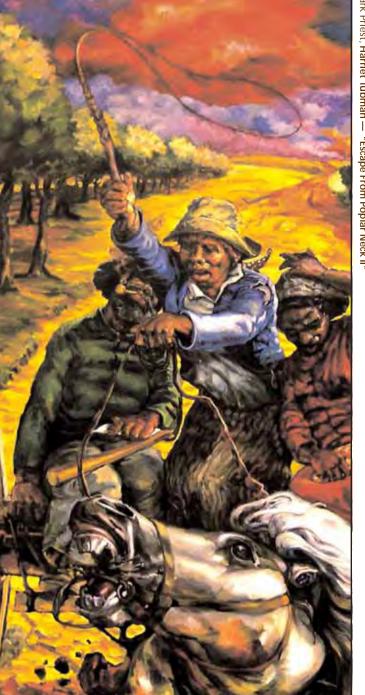
1 Ben 14. 4 Wife & Children lectoring in 8
2 Jack 14. 4 Wife & Children force.
3 Bill 6. 4 Wife belonging to min Wife belonging to min Wife belonging to min
Unpliforde
Siller + 22. 4 West marries.

Stapleford -

altimore's waterfront, including Fells Point, shown below, was a hotbed of Underground Railroad activity. Frederick Douglass lived here as a slave, working in local shipyards before he took his freedom in 1838. Tubman tapped into Baltimore's African-American maritime networks along the city's busy wharves and alleys, where friends and relatives, like Tom Tubman, provided safe and trustworthy aid and support. African-American women who worked in the markets along Baltimore's waterfront secured forged travel passes and distributed them to freedom seekers traveling to Philadelphia by boat and rail.



The following agencies can provide additional information on the Underground Railroad and travel services. For more travel information, stop by any Maryland Welcome Center or a local visitor center



The Underground Railroad

MARYLAND'S NETWORK TO FREEDOM

Maryland Office of Tourism Development World Trade Center 401 E. Pratt Street, 14th Floor Baltimore, MD 21202 Baltimore, MD 21202 877-663-UGRR (8477 www.visitmaryland.org **Allegany County Department** of Tourism 13 Canal Place, Room 306 Cumberland, MD 21502

800-425-2067 www.mdmountainside.com **Annapolis & Anne Arundel County** Conference & Visitors Bureau 26 West Street Annapolis, MD 21401 888-302-2852 www.visitannapolis.org **Baltimore County Conference &** Visitors Bureau **Towson Town Center** 825 Dulaney Valley Road, 2nd level Towson, MD 21204 800-570-2836

Calvert County Department of Economic Development & Tourism 205 Main Street, 2nd floor Prince Frederick, MD 20678 800-331-9771 www.ecalvert.com

Caroline County Office of Tourism 15 S. Third Street, Suite B Denton, MD 21629 410-479-0655

www.tourcaroline.com **Charles County Office of Tourism** 103 Centennial Street, Suite C LaPlata, MD 20646 800-766-3386 www.VisitCharlesCounty.com **Dorchester County** Tourism Department 2 Rose Hill Place Cambridge, MD 21613 800-522-TOUR (8687) www.tourdorchester.org Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc. 19 East Church Street through Fall 2009 151 S. East Street beginning 2010 Frederick, MD 21701

www.fredericktourism.org Hagerstown-Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau 16 Public Square Hagerstown, MD 21740 888-257-2600 www.marylandmemories.com **Kent County Office of Tourism** 400 High Street, 2nd Floor Chestertown, MD 21620 410-810-2830

www.kentcounty.com

800-999-3613

Conference and Visitors Bureau of Montgomery, MD 111 Rockville Pike, Suite 800 Rockville, MD 20850

www.visitmontgomery.com

National Park Service National

800-925-0880

Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program 202-619-7136 215-597-7050 www.cr.nps.gov/ugrr Prince George's County, Maryland Conference & Visitors Bureau, Inc. 9200 Basil Court, Suite 101 Largo, MD 20774-5342 888-925-8300 www.visitprincegeorges.com

Queen Anne's County

425 Pinev Narrows Road

Chester, MD 21619410-604-2100

www.discovergueenannes.com

Office of Tourism

www.tourtalbot.org

St. Mary's County Division of Tourism 23115 Leonard Hall Drive /PO Box 653 Leonardtown, MD 20650 800-327-9023 www.stmarysmd.com/tourism **Talbot County Office of Tourism** 11 S. Harrison Street Easton, MD 21601 410 -770-8000

FLIGHT ON THE CHESAPEAKE

VIRGINIA

This map depicts the major travel routes of freedom seekers entering and leaving Maryland on the Underground Railroad. Not all routes headed directly north. Runaways who escaped via ship on the Chesapeake Bay sailed south around the Delmarva Peninsula.

The dotted line between Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania shows the Mason and Dixon line; the division of North and South



The Mayor and Police of Norfolk Searching Captain Fountain's Schooner — from William Still, 'The Unerground Railroad, 1872 edition, Maryland Historical Society, Itimore, MD E450.585

The Chesapeake Bay and its numerous tributaries represented both a barrier and a path to freedom. Whether using small rafts or canoes to traverse rivers and streams, or larger bateaus and boats to sail into open water, runaways depended upon their own sailing skills. Some, however, hid in the holds of larger passenger and cargo vessels, plying their trade throughout the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic seaboard.

Some sympathetic boat captains, like Captains Lambdin and Fountain, personally secreted runaways aboard their ships. Subject to seizure, boat captains were forced to allow random searches of their boats. Captain Lambdin, whose boat deck was once chopped to pieces by a local sheriff looking for a fugitive, was eventually captured in 1856 and jailed for his role as an Underground Railroad conductor.

Escape on the Chesapeake frequently occurred during war time. Along the rivers up and down the banks of the Chesapeake Bay, former slaves ran to safety aboard naval vessels. Thousands joined the British Colonia Marines during the War of 1812, or the Union forces during the Civil War.

In 1862, near Port Royal, South Carolina, the U.S.S. *Vermont* became a refuge for hundreds of fleeing slaves. These slaves were called "contrabands" of war by Northern generals who refused to return them to their

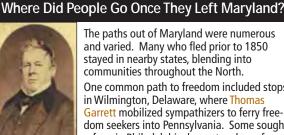
The photo below, of the U.S.S. Vermont by Henry P. Moore, depicts a scene that was also common on the Chesapeake. Aboard the ship are former "contrabands" who enlisted directly into the U.S. Navy.

According to a book about Henry Moore's Civil War photos, "Moore's photo made it clear to its viewers that it would take the might of the Federal government to topple the slaveholder's power over his



Group of Contrabands on the U.S.S. Vermont — Collection of The New York Historical Society, Call Number PR-002-347.20, aa02010, negative number 44751

LIFE BEYOND SLAVERY:



Dry Goods Merchant Searching The Cars — from William Still, "The Underground Railroad,"1872 edition, Maryland

Historical Society, Baltimore, MD E450.585, Harriet Eglin

and Charlotte Giles disguised behind mourning veils as their unsuspecting master attempts to find them. They successfully escaped aboard the train from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

> and varied. Many who fled prior to 1850 stayed in nearby states, blending into communities throughout the North. One common path to freedom included stops n Wilmington, Delaware, where Thomas Garrett mobilized sympathizers to ferry freedom seekers into Pennsylvania. Some sought refuge in Philadelphia, home to a large free black population. There, William Still secured passage to various stations along the Underground Railroad route

and New Bedford, Massachusetts. He sent others to cities in central New York, like Rochester, where Frederick Douglass operated a station. From there, fugitives followed routes to Buffalo for safe passage across Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, or they crossed near Niagara Falls. Others went to Elmira,

north. He forwarded his charges directly to New York City, Boston

New York, where John W. Jones funneled hundreds to Canada to settle in St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto and Owen Sound. Runaways fleeing Western Maryland traveled through southwestern Pennsylvania into Ohio and Indiana toward Detroit or the shores of Lake Erie, where they sailed to western Ontario. These freedom seekers settled in places like Windsor, Chatham, and Buxton, where they built new lives in freedom.

While some freedom seekers returned to Maryland after the Civil War, many remained in the North. Thousands returned to the United States from their temporary homes in Canada, settling in northern communities with friends and relatives, to rebuild social, religious, and cultural relationships shattered by slavery. Thomas Garrett — Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA

JOSIAH HENSON AND UNCLETOM'S CABIN

near Rockville for more than thirty years. He was forced to move to Kentucky to labor for his owner's brother. He led several other slaves along the way through Ohio (free territory) to their he could buy his freedom. When his master recanted, family to Canada in 1830. There he established the

Born enslaved, Josiah Henson lived and worked

new work site. Henson trusted his slaveholder's promise that Henson fled with his young Dawn Settlement, a community for fugitive slaves near Dresden, Ontario.

He wrote an autobiography in 1849 describing his life as a slave. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote an anti-slavery novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and modeled her lead character, Tom, after Henson. Josiah Henson Drawing; Cover Image of Uncle Tom's Story of His

Life_Documenting the American South (http://docsouth.unc.edu), The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library, Rare Book Collection. Uncle Tom's Cabin — University of Virginia Library

Scene along the road to Ben Ross' former home site from 1820 to 1847 in Peter's Neck, Dorchester County. Harriet Tubman would have visited her father, Ben Ross while working in the area. Image, courtesy of Kate Clifford Larson, Ph.D. call toll-free 1-877-663-UGRR (8477) www.visitmaryland.org

Martin O'Malley, Governor • Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Reisterstown

Liberty Lake

Randallstown

Columbia 6

Fort Hunt

41

22

795 Towson

17 3

19 36 23 Baltimore

31 Annapolis

13

Hebron

Pocomoke

 $S \circ u \cdot n \cdot d$

350 Rowe Blvd

WEST ST.

CAMBRIDGE

MARKETS

MARYLAND

Frederick

29

Bethesda

Washington

Catoctin Mountain ? Emmitsburg

education efforts nationwide, and is working

interpretive programs associated with the

community, regional and national stories.

Underground Railroad into a mosaic of

to integrate local historical sites, museums and

All sites listed in this guide have been approved by

the National Park Service as authentic Underground Railroad sites. All programs and facilities have been

approved by the National Park Service as providing authentic Underground Railroad information.

Key to map

1 Underground Railroad

Marshall Airport

Harriet Tubman

Sites, Facilities, & Programs

Underground Railroad Byway

National

State Park

tlantic

Ocean

ANNAPOLIS

Seashore &

EAST ST.

TRAFFIC CIRCLE

1891 State Cr.

Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial

31 84 Franklin \$t.

Welcome / Visitors Centers

Baltimore / Washington International Thurgood

Maryland's Network to Freedom includes safe houses of sympathetic African Americans and whites who risked their lives to help selfliberators reach freedom, and Civil War sites where some enslaved people fled to join the ranks of the Union Army. It includes the shipyards, waterways, woods, fields and natural environments where freedom seekers hid, walked, fought and ran away. In contrast, it also includes places that epitomized opposition to freedom, such as plantations where freedom seekers fled their enslavement and sites of captures, arrests, trials and jails where freedom seekers and their accomplices lost their struggles for freedom.

HOPTANK RIVER This river was

to free soil. It was the site of numer ous escape attempts over three centuries - some successful, others unsuccessful. Freedom seekers used their own maritime skills, relied on the aid of other mariners, or secreted themselves aboard vessels sailing along the river. Others simply sailed, rowed, swam, or waded across the river to continue their land-based journey to freedom. The river has more than 15 public access points, including Martinak State Park, Choptank Boat Launch, the Choptank River Heritage Center and Joppa Steamboat Wharf in West Denton. Here visitors can rent canoes and kayaks or pick up the Choptank & Tuckahoe River Guide to discover 15 self-guided heritage

paddle trips. For more information, call 410-479-0655.

ne.com **or** www.riverheritage.or

Deep Creek Lake

SITES

8, 1850, during a desperate shootout with slave catchers on

Georgia Avenue in Silver Spring. Both freedom seekers he

was transporting were wounded. Northern abolitionists

raised his bond of \$25,000. The site is located at a local

events. Jesup Blair Park, Georgia Avenue and Blair Road,

Silver Spring, MD 20910. 301-650-4373. www.mc-mncppc.

was revealed in early 1858 after fugitive slaves Margaret

jailed and interrogated. Leverton was connected to venge

ful slaveholders. Leverton fled, leaving behind his family,

home, farm and livelihood. He re-settled in Indiana where

other Quakers had migrated to be rid of the institution of

slavery. The family never regained the financial prosperity

provided by his productive farm. The farm site is now the

John S. Ayton State Forest Tree Nursery at 3424 Gallagher

exhibit "African-American Slaves at Belair," tells the stories

Groups of 10 or more by appointment. Donation requested.

12207 Tulip Grove Drive, Bowie, MD 20715. 301-809-3089.

BELLE VUE Phebe Myers, a free black spinner residing on Maryland's Eastern Shore, helped seven en-

near Wye Island in August 1855. The party included her chil-

dren and grandchildren. Richard Bennett Carmichael, who

had freed "Phebe" in 1839, was their slaveholder. The fugi-

months after her sentencing, Queen Anne's County leaders,

including Judge Philomen B. Hopper and Carmichael, suc-

cessfully petitioned the Governor for her pardon. This case illustrates the complicated nature of relations among slave

holders, their bondsmen and free African Americans. The

to the public. For more information, contact Stories of the

site is a private residence near Queenstown and is not open

1840. The fields are now part of Oxon Cove Park, a working

farm that offers programs and exhibits on the history of the

farm's enslaved labor and their escapes. Open 8 a.m. - 4:30

p.m. Oxon Cove Farm, 6411 Oxon Hill Road, Oxon Hill, MD

known as L'Hermitage. Established by the Vincendieres.

a family of French planters from the Caribbean, 50-90

African-American slaves worked this plantation in the

18th and 19th centuries. At least two of those slaves fled for

freedom. The Best family began farming the property in the

1830s. One of their slaves escaped in 1850. Visit the farm,

Thanksgiving and Christmas, 4801 Urbana Pike, Frederick,

enslavement. Now empty fields, imagine the thousands of

dedicated soldiers of the 7th, 9th, 19th, and 30th regiments

of the United States Colored Troops who organized here to

fight for the Union cause during the Civil War. An African-

American heritage paddling trail along the Patuxent River

visits the site. The site may be viewed from the south side

process, highlighting the role of industrial slavery in building

the nation. The Johnsons' employed some free black labor,

and they were the largest slaveholders in Frederick County

enslaved man attempted escape in 1780. Visitors see the

charcoal-fired stone furnace, a re-created casting shed

and the ruins of the manor house. Information about a self-guided walking tour is available at Cunningham Falls State Park's Visitor Center. 14039 Catoctin Hollow Road, Thurmont, MD 21788, 301-271-7574. The furnace is or Route 806 within the park. Open 8 a.m. to sunset, April through October, and 10 a.m. to sunset, November through March, http://.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/western/

during their ownership of the furnace. At least one

of Route 231, Prince Frederick Road, Hughesville, MD

20637. www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/aapax

purchase a brochure, or tour Monocacy National Battle-

field. Open 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily, except New Year's,

MD 21704 301-662-3515. www.nps.gov/mono

20745. 301-839-1176. www.nps.gov/oxhi

tives were apprehended and Myers was indicted for "har-

boring and assisting slaves to run away." Less than six

slaved individuals seek freedom from the Belle Vue Farm

of resistance and flight. Open Tue. - Sun. noon - 4 p.m.

Road, Preston, MD 21655. Visitation is by appointment.

1-800-TREESMD.

Haskins, her husband and four children were captured,

urban park where an outdoor exhibit describes these

ARREST SITE OF WILLIAM

CHAPLIN Chaplin, an abolitionist

from Albany, New York, was involved

n the failed escape of 77 people from

Washington, D.C. aboard the schooner

Pearl in 1848. Eluding imprisonment

rkday_jan14.shtm

TON'S FARM SITE

Arthur W. Leverton, an Un-

derground Railroad agent

owned this property from

1848 until 1859. His role

BELAIR MANSION

For more than 100 years, the

at Belair Mansion struggled

to keep their enslaved people

from running away. A featured

Oale and Tasker families living

then, Chaplin was captured on August

Bartor

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT-**HOUSE** This courthouse was the site of frequent slave auctions throughout the antebellum period. Sam Green, a free black Underground Railroad agent, was convicted here for owning a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin. White Under-

an important pathway and barrier for

reedom seekers making their way

from the Eastern Shore of Maryland

ground Railroad agent Hugh Hazlett's trial also occurred here. Imagine the dramatic escape of Harriet Tubman's niece, Kessiah Bowley, and Bowley's two children, from the auction block on the courthouse steps in 1850. An outdoor exhibit describes these events. This is an active courthouse. Please respect court business. Open 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. 206 High Street, Cambridge, MD 21613. Contact the Dorchester County Visitor Center.



ERRY HILL PLANTATION Situated along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Potomac River. maior thoroughfares for freedom seekers heading north. Ferry Hill was

once a thriving plantation utilizing enslaved and free black labor. Records reveal that captured runaways were taken to the Hagerstown jail. A \$200 bounty was paid to one slave catcher for capturing five of them. Part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Sharpsburg, Ferry Hill is open Sat. - Sun. noon - 4 p.m. from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Group tours may be arranged in advance. Contact the Williamsport Visitor Center 205 Potomac Street, Williamsport, MD 21795. 301-582-0813. www.nps.gov/choh/History/TowpathTowns/FerryHill.html

GORSUCH TAVERN In 1851, Gorsuch relatives gathered in this tavern to set off for Christiana in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to recapture enslaved African Americans from the Edward Gorsuch place, "Retreat Farm," across the road from the tavern. The site commemorates a significant escape from slavery and the master's effort to recapture his bondsmen by force. With the aid of the U. S. deputy marshal, the Gorsuch party tracked down the whereabouts of the runaways in Christiana. There they encountered armed resistance, led by Roedown's William Parker, to taking the freedom seekers back to Maryland. In the ensuing fracas in a farmhouse hideaway, Edward Gorsuch was killed and his son was wounded. Not open to public. View site from the main road. 15910 York Road, Verona, MD 21152.

GRANTHAM & FORREST FARM Benjamin Tillotson (Abram Tilison) escaped from enslavement here in 1857 during a camp revival meeting. Tillotson feared being sold to slave traders from Georgia upon the death of his master and plantation owner, Samuel Jarman. Tillotson narrowly escaped slave catchers who relentlessly pursued him. Today, Grantham and Forrest Farm is privately owned and not open to the public. View site from the road. 31245 Chesterville Bridge Rd., Millington, MD 21651. For more information, contact Kent County Office of Tourism. 410-778-0416. www.kentcounty.com



who fled during the fall of

BEST FARM

L'HERMITAGE

The Best Farm, now part

Battlefield, was once part

former Union encampment

was established in 1863

for the recruitment and

some who had recently

escaped their own

CATOCTIN IRON

HOUSE RUINS

FURNACE & MANOR

Established by the Johnson

family in 1776, this site

depicts the iron-making

training of black soldiers,

of a 748-acre plantation

of Monocacy National

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITI ampton was the eart of a 25,000acre commercial. in dustrial, and agricul

tural estate supported by indentured and enslaved labor. Family records reveal attempts by enslaved people to flee from Hamp ton. African-American life, labor, and resistance is interpreted through the site's structures, including slave guarters, post Civil War tenant farmers' quarters, landscapes, and other cultural resources. Open 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily Memorial Day through October. Open 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Wed. – Sun. November through May. 535 Hampton Lane, Towson, MD 21286. 410-823-1309. www.nps.gov/hamp



JACOB & HANNAH LEV-ERTON DWELLING The Leverton House was a major Underground Railroad stop in the region. Jacob and Hannah Leverton provided a safe haven in their home to fleeing slaves. Af

ter Jacob's death in 1847, his son, Arthur, provided protection and aided runaways. Exposed as Underground Railroad agents in 1858, Arthur and Daniel Hubbard, a free black neighbor, fled for their lives ahead of a local mob seeking revenge for an escape attempt. This private residence is not open to the public. View the site from the main road. 3531 Seaman Road,



JEFFERSON PATTERSON PARK & MUSEUM Situated on the Patuxent River and St. Leonard Creek, this state museum of history and archaeology interprets the diverse cultures of the Chesapeake Bay region. The Battle of

St. Leonard Creek, a War of 1812 naval engagement, occurred here and is retold in the slave narrative of Charles Ball, who fled north to freedom. Two enslaved people from this site enlisted in the Union Army and became free. The Visitor Center offers exhibits, re-enactments, events and demonstrations. Open April 15 - November 1, Wed. - Sun. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. 410-586-8501. www.jefpat.org



MARIETTA HOUSE The lure of Washington, D.C., with its significant free black population and ample hiding places tempted nearby enslaved people to run away. Between 1814 and 1859, three slaves fled Marietta

House, the plantation home of Gabriel Duvall, an associate justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Duvall wrote the Supreme Court opinion that slaves could testify in court. Marietta House now operates as an historic house museum. Open Fri. - Sun. 12 noon - 4 n m Group tours by appointment Admission 5626 Bell Station Road, Glenn Dale, MD 20769. 301-464-5291. www.pgparks.com/places/eleganthistoric/marietta_intro.html



MARYLAND STATE HOUSE This is the oldest state capitol still in continuous egislative use. Built between 772-1779, it served as the U.S. Capitol from November

25

Harpers Ferry National Historic Park (340)

11

1783 - August 1784 when the Continental Congress met in the Old Senate Chamber. Many state laws about slavery black freedom and the illegal activities of the Underground Railroad were hotly debated and passed here. In November 1864, the Maryland Legislature abolished slavery in the state. The Maryland State House is closed until January 2009 for repairs. Beginning January 2009, open Mon.- Fri 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Sat. - Sun. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. ID required. 91 State Circle, Annapolis, MD 21401. 410- 974-3400.



MOUNT CLARE Built more than 250 years ago by the Carroll family. Mount Clare was once a bustling 800-acre agri cultural and industrial complex that included iron works, grist-

mills, and a brickyard. Hundreds of enslaved people labored here. During the 1700s, at least four freedom seekers fled from the site. The museum house is located at the 30-acre Carroll Park, which provides special events and programs. Open Tue. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Guided tours every hour on the hour last tour at 3 p.m. Admission. Groups of 10+ need reservations. Carroll Park, 1500 Washington Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21230, 410-837-3262, www.mountclare.org



OLD JAIL OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY Built in 1858, the Old Jail and Museum of St. Mary's County represents the fear and despair fac ing freedom seekers whose unsuccessful attempts at flight ended here.

The Jail's exhibits feature the stories of five runaway slaves choices confronting freedom seekers and the struggles they endured. Open Wed.-Fri. 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. or by appointment. Courthouse Drive, Leonardtown, MD 20650. For information on the Old Jail, contact the St. Mary's County Historical Society at 301-475-2467. www.stmaryshistory.org.

POINT LOOKOUT STATE PARK Located at the mouth of the Potomac River, this state park includes four Underground Railroad sites. Several nurses and doctors at the Union Civil War hospital, Hammond Hospital, assisted with the flight of local Maryland freedom seekers. Thousands of freedom seekers from Virginia and other states found protection and shelter at a contraband camp at Point Lookout, located just outside of a prisoner-of-wa camp where United States Colored Troops were assigned to guard Confederate prisoners. The fourth site is the view from Point Lookout Creek, where on April 15, 1848, the schooner *Pearl*, under the command of Daniel Drayton, was captured with 77 freedom seekers onboard. Visit the lighthouse, earthworks, fortifications, and graveyards, and explore reconstructed barracks and officer's quarters. Historic programs offered seasonally. Open 6 a.m. - sunset. Admission. 11175 Point Lookout Road, Scotland, MD 20687. 301 872-5688.

www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/southern/ pointlookout.html



COURTHOUSE This reconstructed courthouse is the trial site of two African Americans who were arrested for aiding in the flight of more than 30 armed freedom seek-

PORT TOBACCO

ers from Southern Maryland in 1845. Today, Port Tobacco is a National Register Historic District with a courthouse museum and several surviving 18th-century buildings. The site hosts ongoing archaeological investigations http://portto bacco.blogspot.com Outdoor exhibits. Museum open by appointment. 7215 Chapel Point Road (off Rte 6 West), Port Tobacco, MD 20677, 301-934-4313.



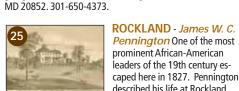
STATION This station was part of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail road and became part of an ambitious Underground Rail road network with activists in Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia and beyond who se-

cured passage for freedom seekers. Like Frederick Douglass, many carried forged freedom passes, or like Harriet Eglin, wore disguises. Visit the exhibits housed in the train depot, and learn about freedom seekers who rode the train. Open by appointment. Group tours with reservation. President Street Station, 601 President St., Baltimore, MD 21202.



RILEY FARM/UNCLE TOM'S **CABIN** The Riley House is associated with Josiah Henson, whose memoir inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe's landmark novel, *Uncle* Tom's Cabin. Henson lived and

worked as an enslaved African American from 1795 to 1830 on the Riley farm. The existing building is the late 18th -early 19th century Riley home with its log kitchen wing. Henson describes his experience of sleeping in a room similar to this one in his memoir. This may have been the same kitchen where Henson slept. Many of his experiences living enslaved on the Riley property are vividly depicted in his autobiography. Henson eventually escaped to Canada, via the Underground Railroad, where he established a fugitive slave settlement and became an abolitionist, speaker and writer. The site is currently closed to the public while undergoing restoration. 11420 Old Georgetown Road, Rockville,



Sharpsburg Pike, Fairplay, MD 21733.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS DRIVING TOUR OF TALBOT COUNTY Frederick Douglass was **Pennington** One of the most prominent African-American leaders of the 19th century esborn into slavery in Talbot County. He later escaped and becaped here in 1827. Pennington came one of the leading Americans in the Abolition Movedescribed his life at Rockland ment. His eloquent words inspired many whites to work on and his dramatic escape in his 1849 autobiography, *The* the Underground Railroad. This self-guided driving tour of Fugitive Blacksmith. Against all odds. Pennington Talbot County gives the visitor an overview of Frederick became a powerful Presbyterian minister, abolitionist, civil Douglass' early life at 14 sites. It was here that he learned rights activist, and Underground Railroad agent. Built in what it meant to be a slave and that it was possible to 1803, the main house at Rockland is a private residence escape. Information and self-guided driving brochure availnot open to the public. View site from the main road. 9030 able from the Historical Society of Talbot County, open Mon.

the early 1820s at Roedown, late made a daring escape at age 17.

ROEDOWN FARM William

Parker, who was born enslaved in

tionists and a Maryland slaveholder intent on recapturing a local runaway. The slaveholder, Edward Gorsuch, was left dead. Today, Roedown Farm is privately owned and not open to the public. 3856 Wayson Road, Davidsonville, MD 21035. For more information, contact the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Foundation. 410-841-6920.



of the Potomac River. From about

within the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park near Oldtown, MD, www.nps.gov/choh



Once a thriving tobacco plantation and steamboat landing on the Patuxent River, Sotterley

the labor of a large enslaved community. Several enslaved people fled from Sotterley. Documentation provided by a living descendant of an en slaved family provided insight about slavery and freedom at the plantation. Visit this 94-acre National Historic Landmark and see Sotterley's Mansion, a rare 1830s slave cabin. and more than 20 other outbuildings amid rolling fields, Colonial Revival gardens, nature trails and riverfront. Admission, Guided tours May- October Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. and Sun. Noon - 4 p.m. with the last tour each day at 3 p.m. Self-guided tours of grounds year-round. 44300 Sotterley Lane, Rt. 245 N, Hollywood, MD 20636. 301-373-2280.

THE THORNTON POOLE HOUSE This is the escape site of 12 members of the enslaved Aldridge Still, the famous abolitionist and Underground Railroad conductor, recorded their story as told by family members and a friend who arrived in Philadelphia in 1857. The Aldridge family's story expresses the motivations for escaping from slavery, particularly the fear of being sold away from family and idence on Glissans Mill Road near Linganore and is not open



ADVENTURES OF HARRIET **TUBMAN AND THE UNDER-**GROUND RAILROAD AT **BLACKWATER** Travel by boat or bicycle along the banks and

rivers of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. Explore waterways that Harriet Tubman used to lead escapes on the Underground Railroad. Four themed-tour itineraries available. Guided tours available by appointment for a fee. Bucktown Village Store, 4303 Bucktown Rd., Cambridge, MD 21613. 410 901-9255.



BANNEKER - DOUGLASS MUSEUM Located inside the historic Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church in Annapolis, the exhibit, *Deep* Roots, Rising Waters

celebrates African-American life in Maryland. Exhibits also highlight the contributions of key Underground Railroad figures such as Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass and others. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Guided tours available for a fee. 84 Franklin St., Annapolis, MD 21401. 410-216-6180. www.bdmuseum.com

HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAIL-HARRIE I TUBIVIAN UNDERSONS TO ROAD BYWAY -Finding a Way to Freedom **Driving Tour** Explore the Eastern Shore of Maryland with Harriet Tubman, one of the most famous Underground Railroad conductors. After taking her own liberty in

1849, Tubman returned to this area to bring away about 70 family members and friends Drive along the 125-mile self-guided tour and experience exhibits, landscapes, homes and home sites, meeting houses and courthouses that illustrate the life and work of Harriet Tub-

man. Track her escape routes and the paths of other freedom seekers through fields, forests, waterways, and roads that brought them to the safe homes and hiding places of black and white Underground Railroad agents. Information and self-guided driving brochure available from the Dorchester Visitor Center at Sailwinds Park East, open 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. 2 Rose Hill Place, Cambridge, MD 21613, 410-228-1000. or 800-522-8687. www.tourdorchester.org www.tourchesapeakecountry.com

Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. 25 S. Washington St., Easton, MD 21601. 410 822-0773. www.hstc.org/toursandmuseum.htm



830 E. Pratt S

INNER HARBOR

FREDERICK DOUGLASS Freedom

through historic Fells Point in Baltimore

and see Underground Railroad stations,

locations associated with Baltimore

abolitionists and sites of resistance

Stop at the places where Frederick

Douglass lived, worked, worshiped, and learned how to

read, and where he later returned to build five historic

more, MD 21229. 410-783-5469. www.bbhtours.com

townhouses. Admission, BBH Tours, P.O. Box 3014, Balti-

IN THEIR STEPS: A Guided Walking Tour Hear about the life of Josiah Henson (the model for

the title character of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*) who risked all

Weems, who escaped slavery in Rockville by dressing as a

for freedom and whose autobiography inspired Harriet

Beecher Stowe. Find out about the young Ann Maria

coachman. Learn about two sisters from a prominent

Rockville family who exemplify the differences between

slave holders. Contact Peerless Rockville Historic Preserva-

tion, Ltd., P.O. Box 4262, Rockville, MD 20849. 301-762-

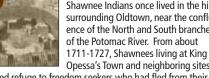
& Heritage Trail & Tour Walk

W. CONWAY ST.

BALTIMORE ST.

Broadway 34 & Thames St.

became famous as the leader of the Christiana Resistance of 1851, a violent confrontation between black and white aboli



SHAWNEE OLDFIELD VILLAGE Shawnee Indians once lived in the hills surrounding Oldtown, near the confluence of the North and South branches 1711-1727, Shawnees living at King

offered refuge to freedom seekers who had fled from their Virginia and Maryland masters. The frustrated governors of both states sought to negotiate with the Shawnee over the return of runaways. Virginia offered bounties of guns and blankets. Today, the village site is a forested area located



SOFIERLEY PLANTATION Plantation prospered under

family, all of whom left at various times in the 1850s. William loved ones to Southern slave traders. The site is a private res-

PROGRAMS



0096. www.peerlessrockville.org **REGINALD F. LEWIS MUSEUM** OF MARYLAND AFRICAN **AMERICAN HISTORY & CUL-**TURE Discover the stories of Josiah

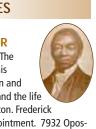
Henson, Maria Weems, Thomas Small wood and others who escaped slavery. Explore the museum's interactive display about the choices, challenges and consequences faced by freedom seekers. Admission. Open Tues. - Saturday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Sunday Noon - 5:00 p.m. 830 E. Pratt St. Baltimore, MD 21202. 443-263-1800. www.africanamericanculture.org

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD EXPERIENCE TRAIL Formerly the Rural Legacy Trail, this trail commemorates the involvement of Mont-

gomery County residents in the Underground Railroad and celebrates the Quaker heritage and traditions of Sandy Spring. Learn the various ways that fleeing slaves used to elude capture. Pick up a self-guided trail map at the trailhead at Woodlawn Manor and follow the freedom seeker symbols. This 2-mile trail is natural surface and includes interpretive sign markers keved to a map. The map is also available on the web site. Woodlawn Manor Cultural Park. 16501 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring, MD 20860.

301-650-4373, http://.mc $mncppc.org/trails/trails_maps.shtm$

FACILITIES



38 CATOCTIN CENTER FOR REGIONAL STUDIES The center researches the history of this region, including African-American and Underground Railroad activities, and the life of freedom seeker J.W.C. Pennington. Frederick Community College, open by appointment. 7932 Opossumtown Pike, Frederick, MD 21702. 301-624-2773. http://catoctincenter.frederick.edu

JANE C. SWEEN LIBRARY, MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Government and family records reveal much about the patterns of slave holding in Montgomery County and establish social and cultural context for the Underground Railroad. The collection includes county antebellum tax lists, probate records, and census records, county newspapers with fugitive slave notices, sales of slaves and other related information. Books, manuscripts and oral histories enhance the collections. The library created a teaching unit on the Underground Railroad for 5th and 6th graders in Montgomery County public and private schools. Open Tues.- Sat. 10 a.m - 4 p.m. 142 W. Middle Lane, Rockville, MD 20850. 301-340-2825

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES Government records, newspapers and special collections provide historical resources specific to slavery and freedom in Maryland. The Archives hosts an interactive web site entitled Beneath the Underground: The Flight to *Freedom*, which focuses on stories of many freedom seekers and their accomplices. www.mdslavery.net Open Wed. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Sat. 8:30 a.m. - 12 p.m. and 1 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Closed first Saturday every month and every Saturday preceded or followed by a holiday. 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401. 800-235-4045 (MD only), or 410-260-6401. www.mdsa.net

MUIR ST

CAMB/RIDGE

ELM ST

41 SOUTHERN MARYLAND STUDIES CENTER The College of Southern Maryland provides resources with information on slavery, freedom, and the culture and development of Southern Maryland from the colonial period forward. The Center is located at the college's La Plata Campus in the Library Building, Room LR211. Open Monday - Thursday 8 a.m. - 10 p.m., Friday 8 a.m. - 4 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday 12 - 4 p.m. Hours subject to change. Please call to confirm. 8730 Mitchell Road, P.O. Box 910, La Plata, MD 20646. 301-934-7626, ext. 7107. www.csmd.edu/library/smsc

CHOPTANK RIVER 206 High St. Rose Hill Place CYLAND AVE CEPAR ST

THE DOVER EIGHT

REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night last, TWO NEGRO MEN, called DENARD HUGHES and TOM RLADT Denard is a very blody man, of dark last tool salor, stout built, with black whishers anged about 30 years, had see when in left, a within hat, with brand black band, his eliathing has to resulted by the called to the call

In March of 1857, a group of eight slaves fled from the hat, with broad black band, his challing is not revealled by the continuous of a color of the capture of the Dover Eight, as \$3,000 reward for the capture of the Dover Eight, as \$21 vers, his challing is not revealled to the control of the Dover Eight, as \$21 vers, his challing is not revealled to the Dover Eight, as \$21 vers, his challed the his challed to the control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the county, was too tempting for Otwell.

Sometimes even Underground that I get them again.

Railroad agents could not be trusted.

Ad for Thomas Elliot and Denard (Denwood) Hughes, who were among the Dover Eight'; Cambridge Democratic newspaper, March 18,1857, courtesy

PHOTO CREDITS: Landscape illustration – Jessie Johnson; No. 1, William L. Chaplin – from "The Case of William L. Chaplin" published in Boston by the Chaplin Committee, 1851; No. 2, Arthur Leverton's House – courtesy of Caroline County Historical Society; No. 3, Belair Mansion – courtesy of the City of Bowie Museums; No. 5, Berry Farm – artwork by Billy Rash, courtesy of National Park Service; No. 6, Best Farm L'Hermitage – courtesy of the National Park Service; No. 7, Camp Stanton – Company of the 4th United States Colored Troops, courtesy of the Library of Congress LC-B8171

No. 9, Choptank River – courtesy of Natalie Chabot; No. 10, Dorchester County Courthouse – courtesy of Dorchester County Tourism Dept; No.11, Ferry Hill Plantation — courtesy of the National Park Service; No.14, Hampton National Historic Site — courtesy of National Park Service; 15, Jacob & Hannah Leverton Dwelling — courtesy of Robert E. Jarrell; No.16, Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum — courtesy of Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum; No.17, Marietta House — M-NCPPC photo by Steve Abramowitz; No.18, Maryland State House – photo by Tim Tadder; No.19, Mount Clare – courtesy of Mount Clare Museum House; No.20, Old Jail House of St. Mary's County – courtesy of St. Mary's County

No.22, Port Tobacco Court House – courtesy of Charles County Office of Tourism; No.23, President Street Station – Copy from original owned by the Maryland Historical Society, no reproduction without permission; No.24, Riley Farm/Uncle Tom's Cabin – courtesy of Montgomery Parks, M-NCPPC; No.25, Rockland – from an Illustrated Atlas of Washington County (Philadelphia, 1877), courtesy of Washington County Free Library; No.26, Roedown – courtesy of Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Foundation photo collection, Lenora Calvin, photographer; No.27, Shawnee Oldfield Village - The Towne of Pomeioc, 1590 Village – from de Bry, courtesy of The John Carter Brown Library at Brown University; No.28, Sotterley Slave Cabin – courtesy of Sotterley Foundation;

No.30, Adventures of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad at Blackwater – courtesy of Dorchester County Tourism; No.31, Banneker-Douglass Museum – photo by Amelia Harris; No.32, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway – Tubman photo courtesy of Cayuga Museum of History & Art; No.34, Frederick Douglass Freedom & Heritage Trail Reginal F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History & Culture – courtesy of the museum; Fine Art Collection No.36, the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History & Culture – courtesy of the museum; No.38, Catoctin Center for Regional Studies - James W. C. Pennington portrait courtesy of Wesleyan University Press