

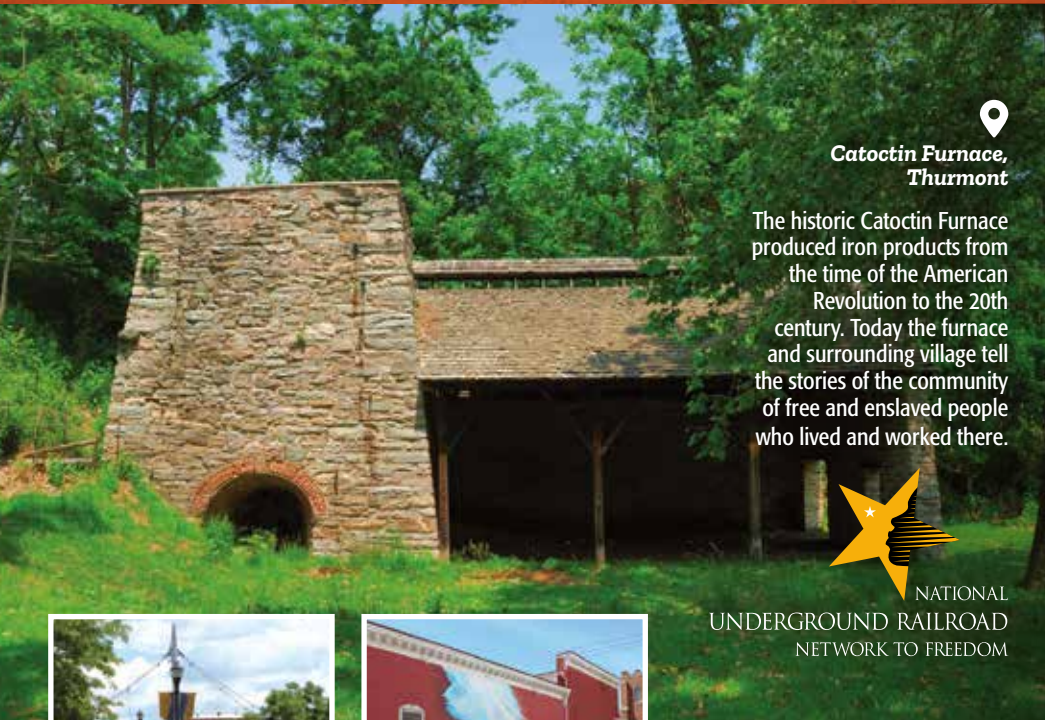


MARYLAND'S

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

NETWORK TO FREEDOM

EXPERIENCE AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE *in Frederick City & County*



**Catoctin Furnace,
Thurmont**

The historic Catoctin Furnace produced iron products from the time of the American Revolution to the 20th century. Today the furnace and surrounding village tell the stories of the community of free and enslaved people who lived and worked there.



NATIONAL
UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
NETWORK TO FREEDOM



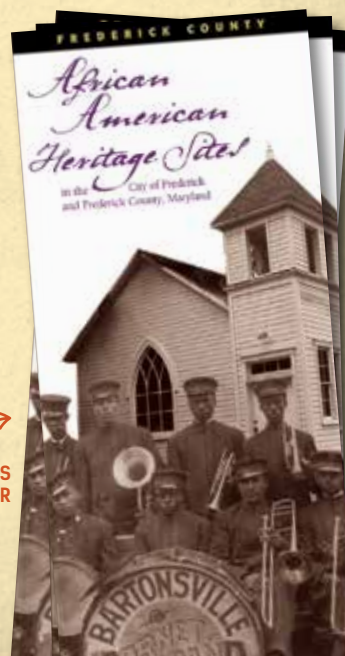
Immerse yourself in more than two centuries of history and culture with our African-American Heritage Sites brochure. Discover these compelling stories at locations in Downtown Frederick and around the county.

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VISIT
Frederick
CITY & COUNTY



EMBARK ON THIS
SELF-GUIDED TOUR



Take a powerful road trip to the land where Harriet Tubman's journey began

HARRIET TUBMAN

**Liberator. Spy. Nurse. War hero.
Suffragist. Freedom fighter.**

Experience the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center and explore the places where she carried out her heroic feats.

**Dorchester County on
Maryland's Eastern Shore**

FREEDOM
**HARRIET
TUBMAN**
UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD BYWAY

HEART OF THE CHESAPEAKE
DORCHESTER
water moves us



HarrietTubmanByway.org | 410.228.1000

DEAR FRIENDS:

As Governor of Maryland, an important part of my job is sharing what makes our state a great place to visit. There is nothing more inspiring than the stories you'll find in this guide and the places and people you'll discover. I'm proud to share the stories of these brave Marylanders who, during a troubled and dark period in our history, stood up for what is right. People like the courageous hero Harriet Tubman and the brilliant orator and abolitionist Frederick Douglass stood in the face of racism and slavery and risked everything, not just for their own freedom, but for the freedom of all people and the fulfillment of the American ideal.



With beautiful sites across the state, from the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay to the rolling green peaks of the Allegheny Mountains in the west, you will find unparalleled beauty — places unchanged since they stood as the backdrop for these remarkable stories. These pages are an invitation to travel back through time and experience the bravery of the men, women and children who took dangerous journeys on the Underground Railroad and fought for true freedom.

I invite you to use this guide, as well as our website, VisitMaryland.org, and our official travel guide, Destination Maryland, to explore our wonderful state and explore the captivating story of Maryland's role in the struggle for freedom in America.

Sincerely,

Larry Hogan
Governor

Maryland's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Guide is produced and distributed as a free publication by the Maryland Office of Tourism, a division of the Maryland Department of Commerce.

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On the cover: Mural by Michael Rosato; Photograph by Jill Jasuta.

The National Park Service created the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom to commemorate the places and people who shaped the journey to freedom. At Maryland's Network to Freedom sites, programs and research facilities, you can discover the heroic stories of the daring men, women and children who escaped from slavery, learn how they fought for freedom and discover who helped them flee.

The National Park Service, through the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program, coordinates preservation and education efforts nationwide for authentic Underground Railroad sites, programs and facilities that are members of the Network to Freedom.

All sites listed in this guide have been approved by the National Park Service as authentic Underground Railroad sites. All programs have been approved by the National Park Service as providing authentic Underground Railroad information.

By visiting Maryland's Network to Freedom sites and programs, you can experience why Maryland is the epicenter of powerful Underground Railroad storytelling destinations.

Learn more at www.nps.gov/ugrr.



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Larry Hogan

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JOURNEY TO FREEDOM

What is the Underground Railroad, and Why Did It Exist Here?

Imagine that you were snatched away from your home and carried on a ship (a filthy ship, filled with sickness and death) to a place far away from everything you'd ever known.

Or, maybe you never had to leave the land where you were born, but knew that at any moment, everyone you loved could be sent away and never be seen again. This is what enslaved Africans and African Americans in the United States and in Maryland faced every day for more than 200 years before the Civil War. Denied the freedom to be with their loved ones, to work for pay and live freely, enslaved people craved freedom.

Enslaved labor produced handsome profits and lavish lifestyles for many slaveholders and their families. When Maryland shifted from tobacco growing to the grain industry (which meant it needed fewer laborers), slave traders in this state turned a profit selling human beings into the

Deep South to fuel cotton and rice growing. Slavery existed for almost 250 years in the United States and was an inextricable part of its foundation and expansion.

The world, then, was stacked against enslaved African Americans who wanted to be free. Those who attempted escape were chased by slave catchers who turned a profit by hunting fugitives. Slaveholders put advertisements in newspapers or posted signs offering rewards for the capture of runaways. High bounties for their capture made reaching freedom extremely difficult. Citizens were tempted to turn them in. Some freedom seekers were betrayed; others could not outrun bounty hunters

equipped with dogs and guns. If caught, slaves could be whipped, branded and mutilated.

Still, that didn't stop everyone from yearning for freedom.

Many enslaved African Americans did more than just yearn: they actively fought against the institution of slavery. Many committed acts of defiance: from refusing to work, to sabotage, poisonings, arson and violence. Some people tried to run away. All resistance was illegal and met with harsh punishment and even death.

Luckily, there were people – both black and white – who knew slavery was evil and wanted to do something about it. They established the foundation for what would be the Underground Railroad.

The Underground Railroad was a system of support for freedom seekers that got its start in the 1700s, providing resources for the enslaved to reach freedom. It was a system of secrets and whispers. It was hidden spaces carved out by free and enslaved African Americans and by sympathetic whites. Everyone involved played a role. There were people who acted as guides

Fugitive slaves escaping from the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
From the New York Public Library



(one of the most famous was Harriet Tubman), people who arranged for safe houses, people who hid freedom seekers on their property and those who transported them in wagons or ships or paid for their travel.

Where could fugitive enslaved African Americans go to live safely? Laws mandating the return of escapees were harsh – even in the northern parts of the United States. Despite potential punishment, efforts to liberate the enslaved never stopped and actually intensified. Vigilance committees in northern cities coordinated the elaborate communication and relief networks that served fleeing slaves. Slave escapes escalated. Many looked to Canada where slavery was illegal.

Frustrated over increasing losses, Southern slaveholders in border states like Maryland and Virginia tightened their grip on both free and enslaved African Americans. As the Civil War approached,

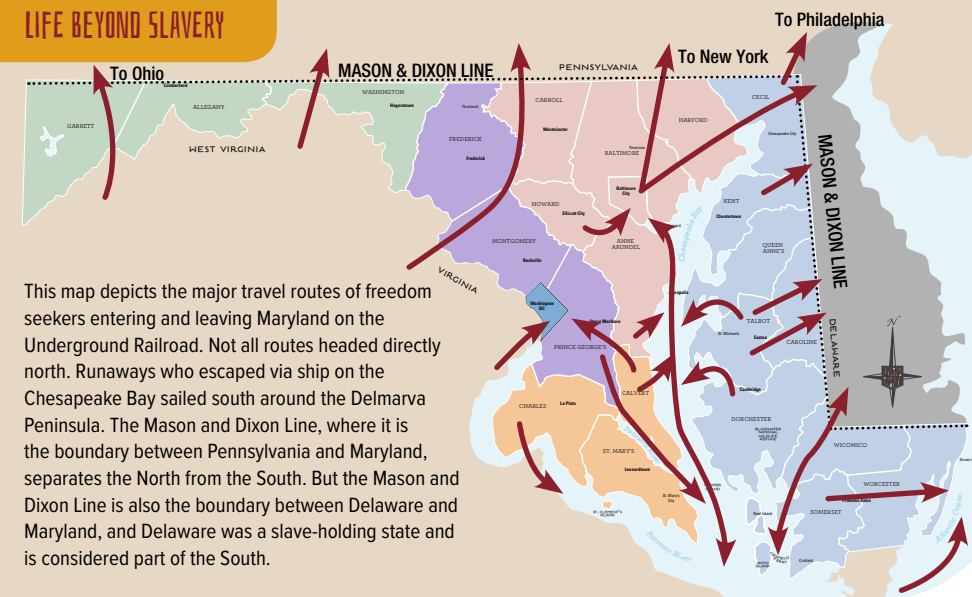


An original slave cabin at Sotterley Plantation depicts living conditions for the enslaved.

slaveholders were fully aware of the Underground Railroad but unsure of its actual operations. They imagined white abolitionists infiltrating their communities and enticing enslaved people to run away, never acknowledging that they 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 and 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 vigilante whites in the community eager for 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.

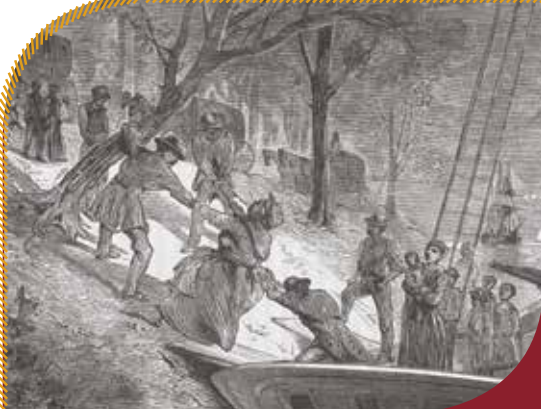
LIFE BEYOND SLAVERY



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 Mason and Dixon Line, where it is the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, separates the North from the South. But the Mason and Dixon Line is also the boundary between Delaware and Maryland, and Delaware was a slave-holding state and is considered part of the South.



Thomas Moran (American, 1837–1926). *Slave Hunt, Dismal Swamp, Virginia*, 1861–62. Oil on canvas, 34 × 44". Philbrook Museum of Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Gift of Laura A. Clubb, 1947.8.44.



Heavy Weights – Arrival of a Party at League Island. Image from William Still, "The Underground Railroad," 1872 edition. From the New York Public Library.



Quaker Underground Railroad agent Thomas Garrett from Wilmington, Delaware provided a critical link for freedom seekers on their way to Pennsylvania. Courtesy of Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA.

Spotlight: Life Beyond Slavery

Enslaved African Americans who had escaped the chains of slavery were looking for the things everyone craves – community, familiarity and safety. Many who fled prior to 1850 stayed in nearby states, joining existing communities of free African Americans throughout the North. One common path to freedom included a stop in Wilmington, Delaware where Thomas Garrett organized a system of ferrying freedom seekers into Pennsylvania. Once they were there, they could go to Philadelphia, which was already home to a large free black population.

If they so desired, escaping African Americans seeking freedom could use the Underground Railroad to go further north. People like William Still in Philadelphia helped freedom seekers get to New York City, Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts. They could also go to places like Rochester, New York where famed abolitionist and Maryland

native Frederick Douglass operated a station. Freedom seekers followed routes to Buffalo for safe passage across Lake Ontario or Lake Erie, or they crossed near Niagara Falls. Others went to Elmira, New York, where John W. Jones funneled many 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 self-liberators 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 came back 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. In this way, the path to freedom forever changed the way communities looked all over North America and beyond.



Follow the path of African-American history throughout Howard County.

www.HoCoHeritage.com

1-800-288-TRIP (8747)

www.VisitHowardCounty.com

Images courtesy of the Howard County Historical Society



TOP 10 NOT-TO-MISS NETWORK TO FREEDOM SITES, PROGRAMS AND TOURS

1. A Journey Begins: Nature's Role in the Flight to Freedom, an Audio Tour

Adkins Arboretum
12610 Eveland Road
Ridgely, MD 21660
410 634-2847

https://www.adkinsarboretum.org/about_us/title/audio-tours

A self-guided audio tour based on slave narratives tells the little-known story of how Maryland's natural environment influenced the challenges, successes and failures of escapes. Freedom seekers navigated using the stars, landscape and waterways through places like this, finding food and shelter along the way.

2. Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center

4068 Golden Hill Road
Church Creek, MD 21622
410 221-2290

<http://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/pages/eastern/tubman.aspx>

The visitor center includes exhibits and a theater that tell the stories of Harriet Tubman's life and work in slavery and her escape. The center immerses visitors in the secret networks of the Underground Railroad and Tubman's own daring rescue missions. Also learn about Tubman's actions during the Civil War and later years as a suffragist, civil rights worker, and humanitarian.

3. Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Scenic Byway

Visitor Center at Sailwinds Park
2 Rose Hill Place
Cambridge, MD 21613
410 228-1000

www.harriettubmanbyway.org

This 125-mile driving tour with an audio guide visits sites that illustrate the Underground Railroad story and Harriet Tubman's rescue missions on Maryland's Eastern Shore. It highlights three dozen sites, such as the Dorchester County Courthouse, Bucktown Store, Brodess Farm, and the Denton Steamboat Wharf on the Choptank River. These were the settings of bold and dangerous activities of people like Harriet Tubman, Underground Railroad agents and freedom seekers, and where slave catchers captured fugitives.



The Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center includes immersive exhibits about Tubman's life and is a great place to get oriented to traveling the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway.

4. Hampton National Historic Site

535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21286
410 823-1309

<https://www.nps.gov/hamp/index.htm>

Enslaved people and indentured servants worked long days harvesting and shipping tons of grain, iron and timber here for ships bound for Europe, providing a lavish lifestyle for the Ridgely family at this Georgian mansion. Nearly 100 enslaved people escaped from this plantation, which was home to more than 340 slaves. Restored slave quarters include exhibits about their lives and escapes.

5. President Street Station/ Baltimore Civil War Museum

601 President Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410 220-0290

<http://baltimore.org/listings/historic-sites/baltimore-civil-war-museum-president-street-station>

Located in the historic President Street Station (c. 1849), the oldest surviving railroad station in an urban setting, the museum tells the stories of Baltimore's role in the Underground Railroad, the Civil War and Maryland's railroad history. Enslaved people sometimes escaped by train, such as Frederick Douglass, who departed Baltimore disguised as a sailor. Another man, Henry "Box" Brown, shipped himself to freedom through this station in a wooden crate.

41 Jacob and Hannah Leverton House

3531 Seaman Road
Preston, MD 21655
410 479-2730

www.harriettubmanbyway.org/jacob-and-hannah-leverton-home
Jacob and Hannah Leverton's home provided a safe haven and was a major stop on the Underground Railroad. This private home is owner-occupied. There is a roadside pull over and an interpretive exhibit.

42 Reverend Samuel Green and the Original Colored People's Methodist Episcopal Church

509 Railroad Avenue
East New Market, MD 21631
410 943-4383

www.harriettubmanbyway.org/faith-community-united-methodist-church
Reverend Samuel Green helped establish the Colored People's Methodist Church in 1844, now called Faith Community United Methodist Church. Green actively helped freedom seekers as an Underground Railroad agent in the 1850s.

43 Long Wharf at Cambridge

100 High Street
Cambridge, MD 21613
410 228-1000

www.harriettubmanbyway.org/long-wharf

Several people who were escaping slavery were caught and shipped back to Cambridge here along with Hugh Hazlett, an Irish immigrant conductor who helped them escape.

44 Dorchester County Courthouse

206 High Street
Cambridge, MD 21613
410 228-1000

www.harriettubmanbyway.org/dorchester-county-courthouse
Harriet Tubman's niece Kessiah Bowley and Bowley's two children escaped from the auction block on these courthouse steps in 1850.

45 Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Scenic Byway

Visitor Center at Sailwinds Park
2 Rose Hill Place
Cambridge, MD 21613
410 228-1000

www.harriettubmanbyway.org
This 125-mile driving tour with audio guide visits sites that illustrate the Underground Railroad story and Harriet Tubman's rescue missions on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

46 Harriet Tubman Organization Tours

424 Race Street
Cambridge, MD 21613
410 228-0401

htorganization.blogspot.com
This museum offers programs and tours highlighting the contributions of local native Harriet Tubman.

47 Harriet Tubman Conference

Chesapeake College
Cambridge, MD 21613
410 228-1064

www.htugrr.com
During a workshop by both noted scholars and novice historians, hear presentations and share ideas regarding Underground Railroad research.

48 Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center

4068 Golden Hill Road
Church Creek, MD 21622
410 221-2290

<http://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/Pages/eastern/tubman.aspx>
The visitor center includes exhibits and a theater that tell the stories of Harriet Tubman's life and work. The center immerses visitors in the secret networks of the Underground Railroad and Tubman's own daring rescue missions.

49 Adventures of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad at Blackwater

2524 Key Wallace Drive
Cambridge, MD 21613
410 901-9255

blackwateradventuresmd.com
Guided paddling or bicycling tours in Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge explore the environs used by Harriet Tubman where she lived, worked and guided people to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

Explore Maryland's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

See videos and discover more about these sites at www.visitmaryland.org/network-to-freedom



The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath once took freedom seekers within miles of the Pennsylvania border and freedom. Today, the nearly two hundred mile long trail is a recreational escape.

MARYLAND NETWORK TO FREEDOM SITES, PROGRAMS AND TOURS

Network to Freedom sites are documented places where the enslaved escaped from bondage, routes they took, places where they stayed or found assistance, and sometimes places where their freedom was tried and tested.

Network to Freedom programs provide authentic information about the Underground Railroad and people who escaped.



MARYLAND NETWORK TO FREEDOM SITES, PROGRAMS AND TOURS

1. Catoctin Iron Furnace and Manor House Ruins
2. Best Farm L'Hermitage
3. Underground Railroad Experience in Maryland
4. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
5. In Their Steps: A Guided Walking Tour
6. Josiah Henson Park
7. Arrest Site of William Chaplin
8. Riversdale House Museum
9. Marietta House Museum
10. Belair Mansion
11. Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park
12. Darnall's Chance House Museum
13. The Mount Calvert Historical & Archaeological Park
14. Camp Stanton
15. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
16. Sotterley Plantation
17. Old Jail of St. Mary's County
18. Point Lookout State Park & Civil War Museum
19. Banneker-Douglass Museum
20. Maryland State House
21. Maryland State Archives
22. Howard County First Courthouse Site
23. Howard County Historical Society Museum
24. Howard County Courthouse 1843
25. Howard County Jail
26. Mount Clare Museum House
27. Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African-American History and Culture
28. President Street Station/Baltimore Civil War Museum
29. Frederick Douglass Freedom and Heritage Trail and Tour
30. Hampton National Historic Site
31. Hays-Heighe House
32. Henry Highland Garnet Escape Site
33. A Journey Begins: Nature's Role in the Flight to Freedom, an Audio Tour
34. Richard Potter Home Site
35. Denton Steamboat Wharf
36. Choptank River
37. Caroline County Courthouse and Jail
38. Joseph Cornish Escape from Gilpin's Point
39. Frederick Douglass Driving Tour of Talbot County
40. Poplar Neck Plantation at Marsh Creek
41. Jacob and Hannah Leverton House
42. Reverend Samuel Green and the Original Colored People's Methodist Episcopal Church
43. Long Wharf at Cambridge
44. Dorchester County Courthouse
45. Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Scenic Byway
46. Harriet Tubman Organization Tours
47. Harriet Tubman Conference
48. Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center
49. Adventures of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad at Blackwater



TRAVEL & LODGING RESERVATION SERVICES

Want help planning your visit to Maryland? To receive additional travel assistance, call toll-free to speak with a Maryland Travel Specialist: 1-877-333-4455.

Share your Maryland travel reviews on TripAdvisor.

MARYLAND NETWORK TO FREEDOM SITES, PROGRAMS AND TOURS

CAPITAL REGION SITES

1 Catoctin Iron Furnace and Manor House Ruins

Cunningham Falls State Park
Catoctin Furnace Road, Route 806
Thurmont, MD 21788
301 271-7574
www.nps.gov/cato/learn/historyculture/furnace.htm

Established by the Johnson family in 1776, free and enslaved blacks labored at the furnace to produce iron for the Revolutionary and Civil wars. At least one enslaved man, Phil, attempted escape in 1780.

2 Best Farm L'Hermitage

4801 Urbana Pike
Frederick, MD 21704
301 662-3515
www.nps.gov/mono

Fifty to ninety enslaved people worked this former 748-acre plantation, owned by the Vincendieres. 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.

3 Underground Railroad Experience in Maryland

Woodlawn Manor Cultural Park
16501 Norwood Road
Sandy Spring, MD 20860
301 929-5989
www.montgomeryparks.org/parks-and-trails/woodlawn-manor-cultural-park/underground-railroad-experience-trail-hikes/

This self-guided trail commemorates Montgomery County residents involved in the Underground Railroad. It celebrates the Quaker heritage and traditions of Sandy Spring. Follow interpretive signs keyed to a map to find out how fleeing slaves eluded capture.

4 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

11710 MacArthur Blvd.
Potomac, MD 20854
301 714-2202
www.nps.gov/choh/index.htm

Freedom seekers escaped by following the towpath along the canal before passing into Pennsylvania, a free state. Others escaped to the canal to work and blend in as free African Americans.

5 In Their Steps: A Guided Walking Tour

29 Courthouse Square
Rockville, MD 20850
301 762-0096
www.peerlessrockville.org

Hear about the life of Josiah Henson, a model for the title character of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, whose autobiography inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe. Find out about young Ann Maria Weems, who escaped slavery in Rockville by dressing as a coachman. Discover this and more about slavery and freedom in Rockville.

6 Josiah Henson Park

11420 Old Georgetown Road
North Bethesda, MD 20852
301 650-4373
www.montgomeryparks.org/parks-and-trails/josiah-henson-park/

Rev. Josiah Henson, whose 1849 memoir inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was enslaved here from 1795 to 1830 on the former Isaac Riley property. His experiences at this plantation are vividly depicted in his autobiography. The site is the future home of a museum and visitor center.

7 Arrest Site of William Chaplin

Jesup Blair Park
Georgia Avenue & Blair Road
Silver Spring, MD 20902
301 650-4373
www.montgomeryparks.org/parks-and-trails/jesup-blair-local-park/

Chaplin, an abolitionist from Albany, NY, was involved in the failed escape of 77 people from Washington, D.C. Eluding imprisonment then, Chaplin was captured on August 8, 1850 during a shootout with slave catchers on Georgia Avenue. An outdoor exhibit describes these events.

8 Riversdale House Museum

4811 Riverdale Road
Riverdale Park, MD 20737
301 864-0420
www.mncppc.org/3023/Riversdale-House-Museum

Adam Francis Plummer was an enslaved man living at Riversdale who brought back his wife, Emily, and children to live in freedom after they escaped from a plantation in Ellicott City. Exhibits tell Adam's story at this elegant early 1800s Federal-style plantation house.

9 Marietta House Museum

5626 Bell Station
Glenn Dale, MD 20769
301 464-5291
www.mncppc.org/3072/Marietta-House-Museum

Marietta House is the federal-style home of Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Duval. While Duval himself was a slaveowner, he wrote the Supreme Court opinion that slaves could testify in court. Between 1814 and 1859, three enslaved people fled from Marietta House. The historic house museum interprets 19th-century living.

10 Belair Mansion

12207 Tulip Grove Drive
Bowie, MD 20715
301 809-3089
www.cityofbowie.org/288/Belair-Mansion

For more than 100 years, the Ogle and Tasker families living at Belair Mansion struggled to keep their enslaved people from running away. A featured exhibit "African-American Slaves at Belair," tells the stories of resistance and flight.

11 Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park

10915 Water Port Court
Bowie, MD 20721
301 627-1286
www.pgpc.org/3009/northampton-plantation-slave-quarters

Numerous enslaved people escaped from Northampton plantation, owned by the Sprigg family from 1800 to 1836. Rebuilt foundations of two slave quarters and interpretive signs detail the lives of enslaved people who lived here.

12 Darnall's Chance House Museum

14800 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
301 952-8010
www.mncppc.org/3055/Darnalls-Chance-House-Museum

Darnall's Chance was built in 1742 for James Wardrop and served as the home of many prominent tobacco merchants. The site depended on the labor of enslaved African Americans. Eight individuals attempted to gain their freedom by escaping from here in the 19th century.

13 The Mount Calvert Historical & Archaeological Park

16801 Mount Calvert Road
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
301 627-1286
www.mnccpc.org/3199/Mount-Calvert-Historical-and-Archaeology

Dozens of Africans and African Americans were enslaved at Mount Calvert from the late 17th century through the Civil War. Several people fled captivity by the mid-1800s.

An exhibit, "A Confluence of Three Cultures," tells the stories of the enslaved men, women and children who toiled here.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND SITES

14 Camp Stanton

South side of Route 231
Prince Frederick Road,
Hughesville, MD 20637

This former Union encampment was established in 1863 for the recruitment and training for black soldiers, some of whom had recently escaped slavery. Now empty fields, visitors can travel an African-American heritage paddling trail along the Patuxent River to the site.

15 Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, MD 20685
410 586-8557
www.jefpat.org

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.

16 Sotterley Plantation

44300 Sotterley Lane
Hollywood, MD 20636
301 373-2280
www.sotterley.org

The plantation retains an 1830s slave cabin that exemplifies typical slave housing in the Tidewater region. The history of slavery at Sotterley is told through exhibits at the cabin and related artifacts. Remarkably, 49 enslaved people fled this plantation during the War of 1812.

17 Old Jail of St. Mary's County

Courthouse Drive and Key Way
41625 Court House Dr,
Leonardtown MD 20650
301 475-2467
www.stmaryshistory.org

The jail museum's exhibits feature the stories of five runaway slaves who were incarcerated, highlighting some of the choices confronting freedom seekers and the struggles they endured.

18 Point Lookout State Park & Civil War Museum

11175 Point Lookout Road
Scotland, MD 20687
301 872-5688
<http://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/pages/southern/pointlookout.aspx>

In 1863, the federal government erected a Civil War prison camp that eventually held 50,000 Confederate prisoners. Among the federal army units to serve as guards were African-American soldiers of the U.S. Colored Troops regiments.

CENTRAL MARYLAND SITES

19 Banneker-Douglass Museum

84 Franklin Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
410 216-6180
<https://bdmuseum.maryland.gov/>

Official repository of African-American history and culture for the state of Maryland. The museum includes exhibits about Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass.

20 Maryland State House

91 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401
410 974-3400
www.msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdstatehouse/html/home.html

Many state laws about slavery, black freedom and the illegal activities of the Underground Railroad were debated and passed here. In November 1864, the Maryland Legislature abolished slavery in the state. Museum exhibits and guided tours on site.

21 Maryland State Archives

Hall of Records
350 Rowe Blvd.
Annapolis, MD 21401
410 260-6400
<http://msa.maryland.gov>

Home of the Legacy of Slavery research program, which has a database containing over 400,000 entries on free and enslaved African Americans dating from years leading up to Maryland's abolition of slavery in 1864. Patrons can visit the public search room for family history, church records, maps, photographs and more.

22 Howard County First Courthouse Site

Ellicott Mills Drive at Main Street
Ellicott City, MD 21043
410 313-4700
www.howardcountymd.gov/historicsites

The first Howard County Courthouse held judicial proceedings including those involving people who fled slavery and those inciting insurrection.

23 Howard County Historical Society Museum

9421 Frederick Road
Ellicott City, MD 21042
410 480-3250
www.hchsm.org

The museum includes exhibits about people who escaped from slavery in Howard County.

24 Howard County Courthouse 1843

8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, MD 21043
410 313-2111
www.mdcourts.gov/circuit/howard

The 1843 Howard County Courthouse was the location for judicial proceedings for cases of those charged with encouraging slaves to runaway. The most famous case involved the transfer of known Underground Railroad agent William L. Chaplin of New York from Montgomery County to Howard County in 1850. An interpretive marker describes these events.

25 Howard County Jail

1 Emory Street
Ellicott City, MD 21043

Runaway slaves and those charged with encouraging them were held in the county jail.

26 Mount Clare Museum House

1500 Washington Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21230
410 837-3262
www.mountclare.org

Maryland's finest example of a Georgian estate and Baltimore's oldest house. Once an 800-acre agricultural and industrial complex, hundreds of enslaved people labored here. At least four fled.

27 Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African-American History and Culture

830 E. Pratt Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
443 263-1800
www.lewisiumuseum.org

Discover the stories of Josiah Henson, Maria Weems, Thomas Smallwood and others who escaped slavery. Explore the museum's interactive display about choices, challenges and consequences faced by freedom seekers.

28 President Street Station/ Baltimore Civil War Museum

601 President Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410 220-0290
<http://baltimore.org/listings/historic-sites/baltimore-civil-war-museum-president-street-station>

Located in the historic President Street Station (c. 1849), the museum tells the stories of Baltimore's role in the Underground Railroad, the Civil War and Maryland's railroad history. Frederick Douglass escaped slavery via train from this station.

29 Frederick Douglass Freedom and Heritage Trail and Tour

Baltimore, MD 21229
443 983-7974
www.bdx443.com/bbh-tours.html

Walk through historic Fells Point in Baltimore to see Underground Railroad locations associated with Baltimore abolitionists and sites of resistance. See places where Frederick Douglass lived, worked, worshipped, learned how to read and more.

30 Hampton National Historic Site

535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21286
410 823-1309
www.nps.gov/hamp/index.htm

Nearly 100 enslaved people escaped from the Ridgely family at this Georgian mansion and plantation, which was home to more than 340 slaves. Restored slave quarters include exhibits about their lives and escapes.

31 Hays-Heighe House

401 Thomas Run Road
Bel Air, MD 21015
443 412-2539
www.harford.edu/community/hays-heighe-house.aspx

Sam Archer escaped slavery from this property in 1860. The home was built by the Hays family in 1808 and was later owned by the Heighe family as a thoroughbred racehorse farm. The site is part of Harford Community College and offers tours, exhibits and programs.

EASTERN SHORE SITES

32 Henry Highland Garnet Site

Intersection of MD 290 and MD 291
Chestertown, MD

Henry Highland Garnet was born enslaved to William Spencer on a plantation called "Darby" at this location. Henry and his family escaped in 1822. Garnet would later become a famous abolitionist and preacher and become the first black minister to preach to the U.S. House of Representatives.

33 A Journey Begins: Nature's Role in the Flight to Freedom, an Audio Tour

Adkins Arboretum
12610 Eveland Road
Ridgely, MD 21660
410 634-2847
www.adkinsarboretum.org/about_us/title/audio-tours

A self-guided audio tour based on slave narratives tells the little-known story of how Maryland's natural environment influenced the challenge, success and failure of escapes.

34 Richard Potter Home Site

9 N. 4th Street
Denton, MD 21629
410 479-2730
www.carolinehistory.org

In this post-Civil War residence of Richard Potter, he wrote his kidnapping narrative, published in 1866. A free black youth, Potter was kidnapped from Greensboro and sold into slavery in Delaware.

35 Denton Steamboat Wharf

10219 River Landing Road
Denton, MD 21629
410 479-0655
www.harriettubmanbyway.org/denton-steamboat-wharf

At this wharf, captured Underground Railroad agent Hugh Hazlett and seven freedom seekers boarded the steamer Kent for return to Cambridge from which they fled.

36 Choptank River

10215 River Landing Road
West Denton, MD 21629
410 479-4950
<http://choptankriverheritage.org/wp3/>

Site of numerous escape attempts by freedom seekers relying on their own maritime skills or by being secreted aboard vessels. The river has more than 15 public access points.

37 Caroline County Courthouse and Jail

Courthouse Square
109 Market Street
Denton, MD 21629
410 479-2730
www.harriettubmanbyway.org/caroline-courthouse

Underground Railroad operatives and enslaved people fleeing their bonds were held in the jail or tried in the courthouse here.

38 Joseph Cornish Escape from Gilpin's Point

Holly Park Drive
Harmony, MD 21655
410 479-2730
www.harriettubmanbyway.org/gilpin-point

Enslaved Joseph Cornish escaped on a vessel on the Choptank River from Gilpin's Point. He stopped in Philadelphia and told his story to William Still who recorded it.

39 Frederick Douglass Driving Tour of Talbot County

11 S. Harrison Street
Easton, MD 21601
410 770-8000
<https://frederickdougllassbirthplace.org/driving-tour/>

Born into slavery, Frederick Douglass escaped to become a leading abolitionist and orator who inspired others to work for the Underground Railroad. A self-guided driving tour gives visitors an overview of Douglass's early life.

40 Poplar Neck Plantation at Marsh Creek

Northwest side of Marsh Creek Bridge
Poplar Neck Road
Preston, MD 21655
410 479-2730
www.harriettubmanbyway.org/choptank-landing

This area is part of the former Anthony C. Thompson "Poplar Neck" plantation where Harriet Tubman conducted several escape missions during the 1850s.

6. Sotterley Plantation

44300 Sotterley Lane
Hollywood, MD 20636
301 373-2280
www.sotterley.org

The plantation retains an 1830s slave cabin that exemplifies typical slave housing in the Tidewater region. The history of slavery and the business of tobacco, lumber and livestock at Sotterley is told through exhibits at the cabin and related artifacts. Remarkably, 49 enslaved people fled this plantation during the War of 1812.

7. Josiah Henson Park

11420 Old Georgetown Road
North Bethesda, MD 20852
301 650-4373
<https://www.montgomeryparks.org/parks-and-trails/josiah-henson-park>

Rev. Josiah Henson, whose 1849 memoir inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was enslaved here from 1795 to 1830 on the former Isaac Riley property. Henson's experiences at this plantation are vividly depicted in his autobiography. The site is the future home of a museum and visitor center.



Guided tours are offered seasonally on the Underground Railroad Experience in Maryland.

8. Underground Railroad Experience in Maryland

Woodlawn Manor Cultural Park
16501 Norwood Road
Sandy Spring, MD 20860
301 929-5989

www.montgomeryparks.org/parks-and-trails/woodlawn-manor-cultural-park/underground-railroad-experience-trail-hikes/

This self-guided trail commemorates local residents involved in the Underground Railroad, celebrating the Quaker heritage and traditions of Sandy Spring. Follow interpretive signs keyed to a map to learn how fleeing slaves eluded capture. An 1832 three-story stone barn on this former Quaker plantation has been converted into a museum with exhibits on Underground Railroad activity in the area.



Paddle a water trail in Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge along the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway.

9. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

11710 MacArthur Blvd.
Potomac, MD 20854
301 714-2202
www.nps.gov/choh/index.htm

Freedom seekers, like James Curry, escaped slavery by following the towpath along the canal before passing into Pennsylvania, a free state. Some used the canal for employment, posing as free day workers to earn wages, using the money to escape northward. Today, the nearly 200-mile long trail is a recreational escape for hiking and biking, running from Georgetown in Washington, D.C. to Cumberland, Maryland.

10. Catoctin Iron Furnace and Manor House Ruins

Cunningham Falls State Park
Catoctin Furnace Road, Route 806
Thurmont, MD 21788
301 271-7574

www.nps.gov/cato/learn/historyculture/furnace.htm

Established by the Johnson family in 1776, free and enslaved blacks labored at the furnace to produce iron to make cannonballs for the Revolutionary War and the plates of the famous Civil War's ironclad vessel, the *Monitor*. At least one enslaved man, 25-year-old Phil, attempted escape in 1780. Park programs and self-guided tours are available.

ORDINARY PEOPLE, EXTRAORDINARY ACTS

"I prayed to God to make me strong
and able to fight, and that's what
I always prayed for ever since."

- Harriet Tubman, 1865



Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center



Josiah Henson

Josiah Henson's 1849 autobiography *The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave Now an Inhabitant of Canada* served as a model for the main character in Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which energized the abolitionist movement. Abraham Lincoln believed that this best-selling novel sparked the fire leading to the Civil War.

After laboring enslaved in Maryland for thirty-five years, Henson fled north with his wife and children from Kentucky in the summer of 1830, settling in Dresden, Ontario, Canada. He traveled back into the U.S. to help other enslaved people escape and established a community in Canada as a refuge for freedom seekers.

Image from the New York Public Library

Samuel Green

A free Black minister, Underground Railroad agent and the father of a freedom seeker, Green was arrested for aiding a group of fugitives, known as the Dover Eight, in their escape from Maryland's 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*.

Image from the New York Public Library



J. W. C. Pennington

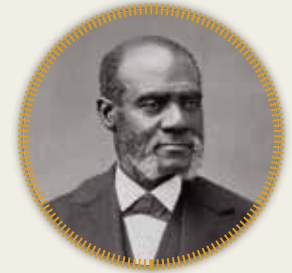
One of the most prominent African-American leaders of the 19th century lived enslaved at Rockland near Sharpsburg and described his life and his dramatic escape in his autobiography *The Fugitive Blacksmith*. Against all odds, Pennington became a powerful Presbyterian minister, abolitionist, civil rights activist and Underground Railroad agent.

Image from the New York Public Library

Henry Highland Garnet

Henry Highland Garnet was enslaved in Kent County near Chestertown. Garnet and his family escaped to New York when he was about 9 years old. In the 1840s, he became an abolitionist, and his "Call to Rebellion" speech in 1843 encouraged slaves to free themselves by rising up against owners. Seen as a radical, he became a controversial figure within the abolitionist movement.

Photo from the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Artist: James U. Stead





William Still – Photo from the New York Public Library

William Still Family

William Still was a famous Underground Railroad agent, abolitionist and a member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery and its Philadelphia Vigilance Committee. But he is best known for his book *The Underground Railroad* where he documented the stories of freedom seekers who escaped bondage. Still provided food, clothing, shelter, transportation and money to assist those escaping slavery. He assisted Harriet Tubman with her rescue missions and recorded details about them.

Still's mother and brothers had roots near Denton, Maryland. His mother, Charity, escaped slavery in Maryland, but had to leave behind her two oldest sons. The boys were promptly sold south, but one later came through Still's Underground Railroad station in Philadelphia. While assisting a man escape, William realized he was his lost brother Peter, whom he had never met.

Charity Still Twice Escaped from Slavery – Photo from the New York Public Library



George Wilmer

George Wilmer led 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 Sassafra River, a strategic path to northern Delaware. During one four-month period in 1855, Wilmer forwarded 25 freedom seekers to Quaker Thomas Garrett in Wilmington.



Rev. Charles Torrey

Rev. Charles Torrey, a northern minister and abolitionist, operated with assistance from an African-American accomplice, Thomas Smallwood. The two of them led approximately 400 freedom seekers out of Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Maryland. Torrey was arrested in 1844 for bringing a woman and her two children away from Baltimore. Smallwood stood to lose his freedom if caught, and successfully fled with his family to Canada.

Crossing the River on Horseback in the Night. Image from William Still, "The Underground Railroad," 1872 edition. From the New York Public Library.



Photo courtesy of Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman is known as the "Moses of Her People" for leading approximately 70 people to freedom as a conductor on the Underground Railroad. She was born enslaved in Dorchester County, Maryland. She escaped in 1849 and made thirteen rescue missions to retrieve family, friends and other enslaved people using a network of antislavery activists and safe houses. Tubman also served as a scout, spy, soldier and nurse for the Union Army during the Civil War and is considered the first African American woman to lead an armed raid. She also worked for the women's suffrage movement and started the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged in Auburn, New York. Visit the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park Visitor Center for an overview of her life, then travel the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway to see sites where she lived, worked, worshipped and escaped.



Photo courtesy of Frederick Douglass Family Initiatives

Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass rose above his horrific childhood in slavery to become a self-determined leader, orator, writer and statesman, working for the abolition of slavery and the education of his race. Born in 1818 on the banks of the Tuckahoe Creek, he lived enslaved in Wye Mills, St. Michaels and Baltimore where he taught himself to read, eventually fleeing slavery as a young man disguised as a sailor traveling on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Douglass returned to the Eastern Shore and Annapolis to deliver speeches. He later settled in the Anacostia region of Washington, D.C.

Tour Frederick Douglass historic sites on the Following in His Footsteps – Maryland's Frederick Douglass Driving Tour.

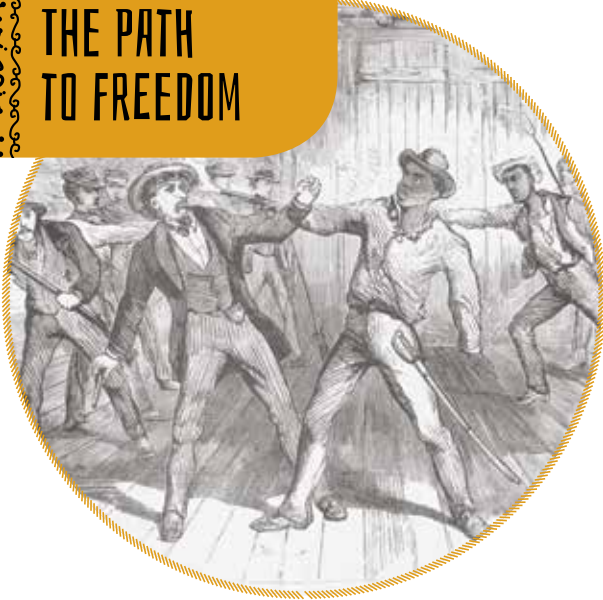


Nanticokes and Shawnees

Freedom seekers found support and refuge in American Indian communities, such as the Nanticokes and the Shawnees. Maryland and Virginia slaveholders filed court petitions and complaints against these tribes for sheltering runaway slaves in their villages. Shawnee Oldfield Village on the Potomac River near Oldtown was one such community used as a destination by freedom seekers.

Photo: The Towne of Pomeioc, 1590 Village – from de Bry, courtesy of The John Carter Brown Library at Brown University.

THE PATH TO FREEDOM



Desperate Conflict in a Barn. Image from William Still, "The Underground Railroad," 1872 edition. From the New York Public Library.

A Dangerous Journey

Escaping bondage and running to freedom was a dangerous and potentially life-threatening decision. Making the choice to leave loved ones, even children, behind was heart-wrenching. Surviving exposure without proper clothing, finding food and shelter, and navigating into unknown territory while eluding slave catchers all made the journey perilous.

Escaping from Maryland had advantages. Being close to the border with the free North made the journey shorter. Waterways, roadways and trails led to the North. Access to the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers gave fugitives an opportunity to escape via water.

Those enslaved in Maryland often labored on small farms and were frequently hired out by their owners to work for other farmers and businesses. This practice gave the enslaved the opportunity to move between homes, communities and ports, where they could learn about

freedom and possibly escape. Some were offered opportunities to earn their own income.

These unique conditions, such as time apart from an overseer, had advantages for those willing to escape and face the risks and consequences of being caught. But reaching the border could mean freedom.



The Denton Steamboat Wharf on the Choptank River is where steamboats loaded with freight and passengers made weekly departures from Denton to Baltimore in 1850.

Places to Hide - People Who Helped

Most freedom seekers found their way to freedom without any help, but others were given instructions enabling them to pass from one safe place to the next. Some freedom seekers were familiar with maritime navigation and used the North Star and constellations to guide the way.

Along their journeys, freedom seekers sometimes rested comfortably in the homes or churches of friendly supporters, while others hid in swamps or wooded thickets, root cellars, secret rooms, attics, barns, fodder houses and other outbuildings.

Many Means of Escape

Freedom seekers used several means to escape slavery. Most often they traveled by land on foot, horse or wagon under the protection of darkness. Drivers concealed self-liberators in false compartments built into their wagons, or hid them under loads of produce.

Sometimes fleeing slaves traveled by train. Frederick Douglass disguised himself as a sailor and escaped on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad from the President Street Station in Fells Point.

Others used boats in Chesapeake Bay waterways. Sympathetic boat captains hid freedom seekers on their ships. For example, 18-year-old Lear Green shipped herself in a chest aboard a steamship sailing from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

Tricking Slave Catchers

Runaways often used disguises. Ann Maria Weems dressed as a young man to slip away from her owner, a slave trader from Rockville. Some obtained forged passes that attested to their free status, while others passed as white because of their light skin color or blended into the large free black population in cities.

Some runaways were determined to never be taken back alive. Those who had access to pistols and knives used them when needed, often getting wounded in battles with authorities and slave catchers. For example, in 1851, an angry group of whites and blacks, led by William Parker of Maryland, killed Baltimore County slave owner Edward Gorsuch, who was attempting to re-enslave a self-liberator then living near Christiana, Pennsylvania.



Maryland's Chesapeake Bay and its rivers held advantages as a means of escape for those who courageously raced for liberty.



Escaping from Norfolk in Captain Lee's Skiff. Image from William Still, "The Underground Railroad," 1872 edition. From the New York Public Library.

The Chesapeake Bay presented both a barrier and a pathway to freedom. Enslaved workers and free black sailors and dock workers toiled side-by-side on the docks and shipyards. Black sailors called blackjacks moved between ports in the North and Maryland, bringing news of independent, literate, self-sufficient African Americans living in freedom. The idea of escaping via water and the possibility of freedom in far-away places motivated the enslaved.

Those with sailing skills or access to a boat could escape via the water. Some hid in the holds of larger passenger and cargo vessels that were bound for ports in cities throughout the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic seaboard.

Some sympathetic boat captains, like Captains Lambdin and Fountain, personally

stowed 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 Chesapeake Bay, former slaves ran to safety aboard naval vessels. Thousands joined the British Colonial Marines during the War of 1812, or the Union forces during the Civil War. These enslaved people were called "contrabands" of war by Northern generals who refused to return them to their Confederate owners, toppling the economic power of the South.

You're going to **LOVE** Kent County_{MD}



Visit Maryland's Upper Eastern Shore on the Chesapeake Bay



Many describe the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries as breathtaking and relaxing, for there is something that touches the senses when water abounds. Maryland's smallest County of Kent, a charming peninsula, is a perfect getaway destination. The peaceful vistas and beautiful landscape of rolling hills, farms, vineyards and open space is the perfect setting to get away from the hustle and bustle of daily life.

Enjoy the peace and beauty, but be ready to have fun, for this quaint countryside is host to hundreds of events and flourishes with many attractions, recreational activities, local fresh foods, natural history, shopping, arts, wineries and a distillery. Chesapeake Country National Scenic Byway will lead you to Historic Chestertown, Rock Hall, Galena, Betterton, Millington, Kennedyville and Georgetown.

Whether cycling, bird watching, getting out on the water, taking a nature walk on one of Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge's trails, exploring history, touring or having fun at an event, you will fall in love with this very special Chesapeake Bay region called Kent County.

For more information, please visit www.kentcounty.com and be sure to follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.



kentcounty.com





Discover Baltimore's Heart & Soul

African American culture and heritage come alive in Baltimore's world-class museums, vibrant arts scene and community-focused cafés. Come explore Charm City.

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