Harriet Tubman

Slavery In America

 $A^{merica's}$ economy was built on slavery as the millions of Africans chained aboard slave ships arrived in the New World. Of those who survived this travel at sea, an estimated seven million landed in the North American colonies.



By the 1790s, the rising value of cotton had made a national trade in slaves profitable. In 1860,

four million people—fifteen percent of the country's population—lived in slavery. Sold at auction with livestock, many had but one hope for freedom: escape by flight into Canada

Slaves had always escaped, but by the 1830s, more organized escapes were aided by expanding free black communities, abolitionists in the northern United States, and prohibition of slavery in Canada and the Caribbean. This became a network of support called the Underground Railroad. Sustained by ideals of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" and from the Bible, "remembering those in bonds as bound with them," people both black and white established safe houses and routes to freedom.



Harriet Tubman's telling of experiences with slave catchers, reliance on prayer, use of songs as sianals, and reaching safe houses that in the popular imagination, much of the Underground Railroad became associated with them

and with her. Tubmai never imagined that ner name would tell the story of escape from

> slavery, of those who dedicated their lives to abolishing slavery, nor help exemplify freedoms o



Leg irons bolted to ship hulls held slaves captive during month long voyages. Captives and crew alike were sickened over vile living conditions and

THE KANSAS NETWORK TO FREEDOM

Kansas historic sites, research facilities, and interpretive programs tell of enslaved African American escapes to freedom on the Kansas Underground Railroad. This subject is a primary theme of the recently authorized Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area. Freedom's Frontier is being developed to tell about the significant role of Kansas and Missouri in our nation's decisions, struggles, and history leading into the Civil War.

visit www.freedomsfrontier.org

Major References

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

- Underground Railroad Official Handbook Underground Railroad Resources Theme Study
- The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program
- Exploring a Common Past: Researching and Interpreting the Underground Railroad
- Underground Railroad Special Resource Study

Bound for Canaan: The Underground Railroad

and the War for the Soul of America. Fergus M. Bordewich, 2005

Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance Research and inventory of resources

See our website for additional details

- Acknowledgements Judith Wellman PhD, Historical New York Research Associates
- National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program staff The Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance partners and Underground
- Railroad committee, Martha Parker and Chris Meinhardt coordinating • Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance societies, museums, historic sites,
- Archival data and images courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society The Lawrence Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Martha Parker and Eileen Robertson

- Region-wide Travel Information • Lawrence Visitor Information Center: 888-529-5267 – visitlawrence.com
- Fort Scott Visitor Information Center: 800-245-3678 fortscott.com Ottawa Visitor Information Center: 785-242-1411 – visitottawakansas.com
- Kansas State Tourism: travelKS.com



This official logo of the federal Network to Freedom Program is increasingly associated with Underground Railroad history in the state of Kansas.

Brochure design: toComprehend, Jason Rincker, August 2007

The Free State Battleground

Escaping slaves began traveling

across the Kansas Territory when the

U.S. government opened this frontier

for settlement. Their travel increased

as free state settlers in towns near the

Kansas River prevented federal officials

and Missouri residents from establishing

slavery in Kansas. New England Emigrant

Aid Society agent Charles Robinson was

elected governor under the Free State

THE KANSAS

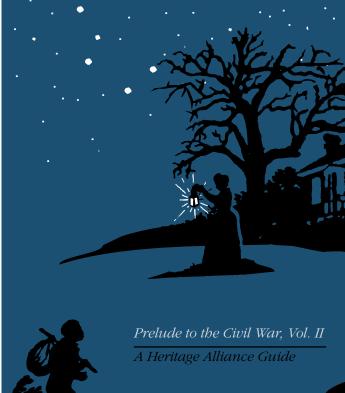
NETWORK TO

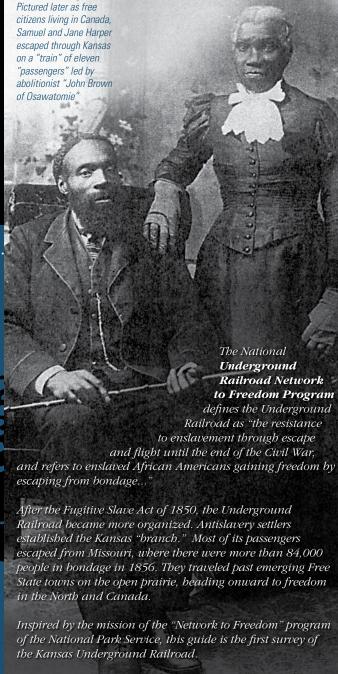
UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

FREEDOM

TO OUR HISTORIC

AN INTRODUCTION





Cover illustration: The North Star, "lady liberty", and escape in the night are among the lore of the Underground Railroad. These symbolize heavenly guidance, nurture of freedom, and secret escape.

Kansas: Slavery or Freedom?

As the question of slavery threatened to divide the Union, the Compromise of 1850 allowed that California be admitted a free state, New Mexico residents to vote free state or pro slavery, and under the Fugitive Slave Law, federal officials would assist slave catchers. Nevertheless, debate over the ques

escalated and the Kansas Territory, occupied by Native Americans, was soon embroiled in the national conflict.

Kansas was to have been forever free under the Missouri Compromise of 1820, but in 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act established "popular sovereignty. This required residents

of the territory to vote its land free or pro slavery. In the lingering hope that the North and South might again share federal power, Kansas would have had to become a proslavery state This possibility was unacceptable to abolitionists because Kansas Territory was the only land then available to balance the slave power. An oft-said popular view was As goes Kansas, so goes the nation!

Kansas "settlers" from New England produced the antislavery Topeka Constitution in 1855 and federal officials appointed by President Pierce ratified the pro slavery Lecompton Constitution in 1857. Missourians

Stations near the Nebraska border

included camps and cabins at Old

Powhattan and Albany. At the Missouri

rode onto the Kansas Territory to vote for this proslavery document, but abolition and antislavery settlers now arriving from the Ohio Valley states, refused to

by non-resident Missourians the "bogus" government. In a six-year fight for control of the territory, using both guns and the ballot box, the western frontier was dubbed "Bleeding Kansas." In the midst of the strife, **\$100** Reward!

participate. They called proslavery rule

Free State emigrants laid "tracks" of the Underground Railroad in Kansas. As elsewhere around the nation. "conductors" led passengers northward by foot and wagon in the night. People escaping slavery used the paths of the Lane trail, a route named for James Lane and his frontier guardsmen Lawrence residents

4braham

who was to

Lincoln, left,

set American

slaves free, and

below left, who

would become

President of the

Confederacy.

Davis was U.S.

War at the time

broke-up the July

4, 1856 session

of the Topeka

The Topeka

onvention met

October 23 to

November 11,

1855. in

Hall—Topeka

Clarina Nichols

slavery journalist

was an anti-

She traveled

the North as

a sought-after

After settling

in the town of

Quindarro, a

historic site nou

in Kansas City,

she aided local

conductors by

hiding runaway.

in a dry cistern

at her house on

O Street.

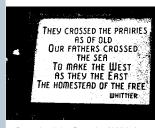
abolition lecturer

federal troops

Secretary of

Jefferson Davis,

could rightfully claim theirs was the "best-advertised antislavery town in the world." John "Osawatomie" Brown led people escaping slavery out of this town in the south of the Territory to central free state settlements of the Wakarusa River. Conductors at Quindarro bypassed proslavery towns near the Missouri River and stations were established further west at Wabaunsee.

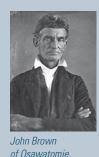


Poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, Wabaunsee Cemetery gatepost

Told below are some of the stories about escaping from slavery with aid by Kansas conductors. A list of presently known Underground Railroad historic sites, research facilities, and museums is on the reverse side. This guide is dedicated to those who escaped from bondage, aided by the settlers of Kansas.

ESCAPE ACROSS KANSAS

 $F^{
m ollowing}$ the Kansas Nebraska Act in 1854 and up to 1865, perhaps as many as 2,000 people escaped the bonds of slavery or the threat of return into slavery by a journey to freedom across Kansas. Northward across this land was a 250 mile trek. It could be twice this distance for those forced westerly in evasion of slave catchers.



Samuel Adair cabin.

John Brown and his

sons spent time in

Osawatomie at this

sister Fiorella and he

cabin of his half-

husband,

a preacher.

At the Southern Boundary

Freedom seekers met with great obstacles in crossing the proslavery state of Missouri on their way to Kansas Territory. Bounty hunters paid to capture and return slaves fiercely patrolled passage into six present day southeast Kansas counties, where ten places tell of slave escapes.

The laws of the appointed, proslavery Territorial government called

for death to anyone assisting slaves in flight. Free state settlers including John Brown risked this penalty. His dramatic "liberation" of slaves from a Missouri farm illustrates his abolition fervor Brown

and his men brought them on horseback at night to the McClure and Bondi cabins in Anderson County

The woods around Fort Bain helped conceal escaping slaves until passage to Augustus Wattles' cabin in Linn County. The Montgomery cabin near Mound City is noted for having been a "hub" in routing those in flight.



Kansas exploration by Francisco de Coronado 1619 Slaves arrive

-1541 Spanish

1767 Mason-Dixon line becomes

"Topeka" constitution in 1856, which so enraged proslavery forces that he was promptly jailed. Appointed proslavery governors abandoned their seats as the two factions ignored each side's laws. Robinson, however, remained as Free State governor and became Kansas governor in 1861.

The presence of slave hunters and proslavery spies in free state towns required stealth by Underground Railroad conductors. Free State militias and

of the ambush of John Doy with his men and a train of thirteen fugitive slaves appeared in a French news bulletin

This illustration

frontier churches guarded escape routes. Proslavery arrests of conductors slowed travel and secrecy did not guarantee safety; escaping slave Napoleon Simpson was shot and killed while hiding inside Joseph Gardner's cabin. In Topeka, John Armstrong hid passengers in a large sugar barrel called a "hogs head."



Joseph Gardner who in 1859 set out to rescue fellow conductor John Doy, imprisoned in Missouri for attempting to free the slaves.

At his cabin on Washington Creek in Douglas County, the Gardner family was harboring two runaways. Slave catchers shot into the cabin, killing the slave Simpson Dying on the cabin floor, Simpson cried out "Fight hard, fight

- 1803 U.S. acquires the land

of the Louisiana Purchase

counties, over 80 places tell of the Underground Railroad. Some stations follow the ancient trails westward to the Beecher "Bible and Rifle" colony of Wabaunsee whose rifles, purchased with help from Henry Ward Beecher, came boxed as Bibles. William Mitchell and Enoch Platt escorted travelers northward by way of Nemaha. Among the many conductors around

Lawrence and Topeka were Henry Hiatt, John Stewart, John Ritchie, and Danny Sheridan. Covert work carried out by many conductors, guards, Douglas County and churches tied a

settlement, his cabin a station on the way to the Beecher colonists at Wabaunsee Garnder cabin

—1830s The land is known

as "Indian Territory"

Henry Harvey,

founder of the

Harveyville



A famous John Brown hiding place, the Grover Barn is now inside the city of Lawrence and yet visible with later period

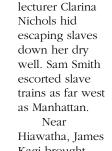


Shawnee County conductors pose in their later years. Left to right: August Barnard, Jacob Willets, John Ritchie, John Armstrong, Charles Bodwell, Daniel Horne, Louis Bodwell, and Franklin Adams. Adams, an phlisher established the Kansa State Historical Society.

North to Freedom

North of the Kansas River, the Lane Trail to Freedom collected travelers from dividing routes across the south and central regions. In ten presentday northeastern Kansas counties, over 15 places are associated with this trail. By this trail, John Brown left Kansas for his raid on the Harper's Ferry Arsenal. The first station north of Topeka was the cabin of William and Sarah (Packard) Owen, one of a few extant sites to have hosted John Brown and those he led

River town of Quindarro, antislavery



northward.

Kagi brought John Brown to Charles Smith's

cabin. Brown said "Landlord, we are in need of something to eat ... there are some women who could help." In two hours, 42 fugitives ate flour biscuits and a quarter of beef "pinched" by Smith, who was among the antislavery settlers cut-off from free trade.



The night after the "Battle of the Spurs" **James Kaqi** returned with a tall lean man, and said: "Mr. Smith, make your acquaintance with General John Brown



Telling the Story

The 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution abolished slavery in 1865. In Kansas as elsewhere around the nation, the operations of the Underground Railroad were revealed. "The first Kansas railroad... was of the underground pattern...a fact not generally known until the road was liquidated over a lack of patronage," wrote one resident of Wabaunsee County.

Stations and places of the National Underground Railroad in Kansas are listed on the back of this brochure. Many of these are silent landmarks of the courageous commitment to freedom. Others are



Great-great-great-great arandson Luke Lusk. age 3, visits abolitionist William Jessee's Lawrence become. aravesite

represented in local museum exhibits and archival collections. More lies ahead in continuing discovery about the Kansas Territory and the

state it has since

slaves) and with their property loaded into an odd-looking wagon drawn by the cattle taken from the slave's owner in Missouri, pushed forward in the dead of winter, relying on the mercy of God and on his own stout heart. On January 27 1959, Brown reached Holton and occupied the cabin of Albert Seeing slave hunters

In an incident called the Battle of

the Spurs, "John

twelve (escaping

Brown...with

announced local

and slave escapes

news. business.

along Straight Creek, Brown's messenge. rode back to Topeka and called for men to aid them. As the men's boot spurs sent horses bolting to the creek crossing, the slave hunters fled without a shot fired.

1856 The Freedom Road known as the Lane Trail opens from to Topeka to Civil Bend, lowa; Battles of Black Jack, Fort Saunders, Fort Titus; Underground Railroad organizations formed

1857 Lecompton Constitution adopts slavery; U.S. Congress condemns proslavery voter fraud 1858 Leavenworth Constitution bans slavery and adds broad citizen rights;

Marais des Cygnes Massacre; John Brown leaves Kansas

1855 Proslavery officials enact the "bogus" laws against Free State settlers; Free State party formed at Big Springs; Topeka Constitution bans slavery and

mulatto indentures; The Wakarusa War diffused by federal troops -1854 Kansas Territory opened for white settlement

New England emigrant aid societies sponsor antislavery settlers

1857 U.S. court rules **1856** U.S. Senate defeats against Dred Scott: Blacks the Kansas not citizens, slaves not free in free states, and

-1859 Wvandotte Constitution bans slavery

under the Wyandotte Constitution -1862 First black regiments fight for the Union

-1861 Kansas enters the Union as a Free State

-1863 Temporary Capitol built in Topeka, Lawrence attacked by Quantrill

Events that led to the UGRR in the Nation and Kansas 3500 B.C. Slavery originates

timeline

timeline **National**

slavery boundary in Philadelphia

of Constitution Hall-

Topeka, as printed

in the New York

and London press,

Freedom Program.

Free-state Militia

Topeka, when

in armed

settlers traveled

parties to protect

from proslavery

marauders

Underground

Network to

listed in the Nationa

1776 America declares **1775** Antislavery society forms 1793 First fugitive slave act affirms slaveholder rights

~1820 Missouri **1808** Congress abolishes African slave importation

solid roadbed for journeys

continuing northward.

trails open slavery boundary line,

– **1820s** Santa Fe and

California (Oregon)

-1831 William Lloyd Garrison, Arthur and Lewis Tappan publish birth of Harriet Tubman

-1842 U.S. exploration by John Fremont

> 1852 Ungle **1850** Second fugitive slave act

1861 Civil Armory at Harpers Ferry, VA War begins prohibited in Proclamation ends

territories; Confederate slavery military enlists blacks

and the Union

AN INVENTORY OF KANSAS UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SITES, FACILITIES, AND INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

Criteria of the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program aided the preparation of this inventory. Continuing research is producing new material for interpretation.

The Underground Railroad still has something to teach: that every individual, no matter how umble, can make a difference in the world, and that the importance of one's life lies...in doing the right thing, even in silence or secrecy, and without reward.

Fergus M. Bordewich, author of **Bound for** Canaan: The Underground Railroad and the War for the Soul of America

Kansas Underground Railroad conductors were primarily Free State settlers, both men and women. They were of diverse affiliations including churches, secret societies such as the Dannites, and some were freed men. Most of the following listed sites are private property and not open to the public. To discover local museums, facilities, and programs, please contact area tourism centers listed on the back cover of this brochure.

....D

....D

Shawnee, C3

Into the North

Lawrence Bailey House.

Richard Cordley House.

Robert Miller House.

Samuel Wood House.

W.B. Kennedy House.

Watkins Museum*.

Wm. Lyon House ..

Johnson, A3

Quaker Mission

Second Congreg. Church.

D Source: Documentary

T Source: Oral tradition

M Education/Museum R Research facility * Registered by the Network to Freedom Program

Oak Hill Cemetery ..

		A. n. willing nouse
Atchison County, A1		Anthony Ward House
Pardee town site	.D	Barnard-Smith House
Brown County, B1		Charles Sardou House
Albert Fuller House	n	Constitution Hall-Topeka*
Benj. Watkins House		Crystal Springs
Charles Smith House		Cyrus Flanders House
Jonathan Scott House		James Howard House
Morgan Willet House		Cyrus Packard House
Old Powhattan town site		Daniel Horne House
Seaman House		Daniel Sheridan House
William Drake House		Edmund Ross House
	.υ	Garvey House
Doniphan County, A1		Gilbert Billard House
Doniphan House		Guilford Dudley House
Old Doniphan town site	.D	Harvey Rice House
Jefferson County, B2		Henry Waters House
Cletus Hosford House	D	J.W. Emerson House
		Jake Willets House
Jackson County, C2	_	James Cowles House
Asa Reynard House	. l	John Armstrong House
Leavenworth County, A2		John Elliot House
Bethel AME Church	.D	John Ritchie House, Quincy St
Grind Brewery Tunnel	.Т	KSHS Research Library
Richard Allen Cultural Center		Lewis Bodwell House
Waverly House Hotel		Pappan's Ferry
W.D. Matthews Store		Ritchie House Project, Madison St
		Rochester Cemetery
Nemaha County, C1	D	Tenth Street Barn
Albany town site		Thomas Archer House
John Graham House		Topeka Cemetery
William Slossen House	.υ	Topeka House Hotel
Riley County, E2		Wm. Bowker House
Henry Strong House	.D	Wm. Owen House
Wyandotte County, A2		Wm. Weymouth House
Quindaro Ruins*	D	•
Quindaro Hullis	. U	Franklin, B4
		Martin Carson House

		Jake willets house
Jackson County, C2	_	James Cowles House
Asa Reynard House	l	John Armstrong House
Leavenworth County, A2		John Elliot House
Bethel AME Church	D	John Ritchie House, Quincy St
Grind Brewery Tunnel	T	KSHS Research Library
Richard Allen Cultural Center	. M	Lewis Bodwell House
Waverly House Hotel	D	Pappan's Ferry
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		Rochester Cemetery
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Henry Strong House	D	Wm. Owen House
Wyandotte County, A2		Wm. Weymouth House
Quindaro Ruins*	D	,
Quillual o Hullis	ט	Franklin, B4
		Martin Carson House
The Erec State Pottleground		Old Depot Museum
The Free State Battleground		Tauy Jones House
Douglas County, B3		Wabaunsee, D3
Albert Stokes House	Т	A. Cotteral House
Amasa Soule House		Beecher Bible Church
Asa Dutton House		Enoch Platt House
Clinton Cemetery		Henry Harvey House*
Clinton Lake Museum*		Jeremiah Sabin House
David Peabody House		Mission Creek
Eastern House		Wabaunsee Cemetery*
Ed Smith House		Wabaunsee town site
Edwin Stokes House		William Mitchell House*
Eliab Macy House		Miami County, A4
Erastus Heath House		Adair Cabin
Ezekiel Colman House		John Brown Museum
H. Thompson House		
Henry Baldwin House		Osage County, C3
Hiatt House, Bloomington		Harvey town site
Hiatt House, Twin Mound	D	
Jacob Ulrich House		
James Abbott House		The Southern Gate
Joel Grover Barn		A# 0
John Archibald House		Allen County, B6
John Armstrong House		Aunt Polly's Cabin
John Doy House*	D	Stack House
John Stewart House	D	Thurston House
Joseph Gardner House		Anderson County, A5
Justus Heath House		August Bondi House

The Country Gute	
Allen County, B6	
Aunt Polly's CabinT	
Stack HouseT	
Thurston HouseT	
Anderson County, A5	
August Bondi HouseD	
Severn HouseD	
Strong-McClure HouseD	
Bourbon County, A5	
Ft. BayneD	
Linn County DE	

Ft. Montgomery... Wm. Monteith Houses. Linn County Museum. Key to listings Additional information may

be available locally. Continuing study might result in revisions and new listings.

Augustus Wattles House.

Ft. Montgomery Memorial..

Elwood Smith House....

"THERE IS NO MONUMENT UNDER HEAVEN ON WHICH I WOULD RATHER HAVE MY NAME INSCRIBED THAN ON THIS GOODLY STATE OF KANSAS."

Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887), American Congregationalist clergyman. A brother of Uncle Tom's Cabin author Harriet Beecher Stowe. He raised funds for the defense of Kansas; the rifles purhcased were called "Beecher's Bibles."

The National Underground Railroad Network To Freedom Program

The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998 directed the National Park Service to establish the Network to Freedom program, linking Underground Railroad sites, programs, and research facilities in communities across the country

"Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape, at first to maroon communities in rugged terrain away from settled areas, and later across state and international borders. While most began and completed their journeys unassisted, each subsequent decade in which slavery was legal in the United States saw an increase in active efforts to assist escape...Freedom seekers went in many directions to Canada, Mexico, Indian Territory, the West, Caribbean islands and Europe. Freedom seekers (usually called fugitives before the Civil War)...used wagons, horses, stagecoaches, and other means of the day. When these were unavailable, people traveled on foot."

The Underground Railroad always began with the decision of enslaved African Americans to seek freedom. It began with the decision of Austin Steward to leave slavery in Bath, New York. It began when Jane Johnson took her sons and left her master forever, and it began with anonymous journeys northward to freedom, of which many were aided by Kansas Free State settlers.



Registered in the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program, National Park Serivce:

- Clinton Lake Museum
- Constitution Hall-Topeka
- Douglas County UGRR Henry & Ann Harvey House
- John Doy House Ruins Quindaro Ruins
- Wahaunsee Cemetery
- Matkins Museum
- William Mitchell House

The **Clinton Lake Museum** in Clinton, Kansas, is a



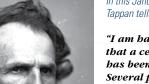
The Friends of the Network to Freedom Association is the premier national not-forprofit organization for education, preservation, and interpretation of the historic Underground Railroad. For membership and conference information, contact The Underground Railroad Research Institute at Georgetown College: www.ugrri.org

INTO THE NORTH

William Connelly, historian and a long-time executive director of the Kansas State Historical Society, researched the Lane Trail in the early 20th century. His map charts the trail north of the Kansas River, through Nebraska, and into Iowa. Connelly titles his map:

"The Lane Trail through Kansas and Nebraska, Used as the Underground Railroad, Showing Also the Indian and Trader trails Used by the Pioneers as Public Highways."

The "Indian and Trader trails" continued south of the Kansas River. Those escaping slavery used these routes to reach the Lane Trail. The Lane Trail was at first called the Freedom Road by Free State settlers, who used it to enter the territory during the blockade of western routes by proslavery forces.



In this January 1858 letter, Samuel F. Tappan tells General Higginson:

"I am bappy to inform you that a certain Rail Road bas been and is in full blast. Several persons bave taken full advantage of it to visit their friends. Only one or two accidents bave bappened. Our funds in these bard times bave nearly run out, and we need some belp, for the present is attended with considerable expense. If you know of any one desirous of helping the cause, just mention our case to bim, and ask him to communicate with Walter Oakley at Tobeka. James Blood and myself at Lawrence, or Sam C. Smith at

Quindaro."...Yours in baste,

Samuel F. Tappan

James Lane, in 1855 elected president of the Topeka organized efforts for those escaping slavery over the Lane Trail earlier blazed by John Brown.

THE FREE STATE BATTLEGROUND

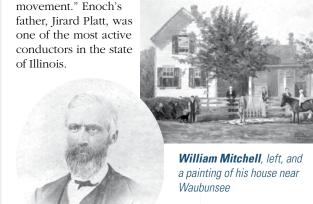
Writing in 1870, Charles Leonhardt told of this 1860 journey:

"We crossed the old Santa Fe road several miles east of 110 Mile Creek...made Dragoon Creek Station on time. The depot-master here, friend Henry Harvey had spent a lifetime in the anti-slavery struggle.

The next day we started for Auburn Station, Dr. Sabin...kept the Depot there. At his cabin on a branch of the Wakarusa, we found a colored passenger (with) his free papers...but his last owner had a chattel mortgage given to the grantor, which remained unpaid...(We) also had the manservant Joe and woman cook Nancy who were claimed as chattels by a Major at Ft. Leavenworth. With these two slaves had also come an almost white girl...Kate, who had been sold at a most fabulous price.

..Before leaving Auburn Station it became necessary to lay in sufficient stores to last up to stations in Nemaha

In the winter of 1857, "An underground railroad route was established through the settlement. The attic of the William Mitchell House, east of Wabaunsee, served as a hiding place for slaves. Mitchell took the slaves to Joshua Smith, who escorted them north to the state line. Enoch Platt was active in this



August Bondi, left,

who with Augustus

Wattles operated the

Underground Railroad

from along the Missou

border onward to tow

along and near the

and James

Montgomery,

Julia Lovejoy, Kansas settler and a correspondent with several newspapers in New England:

"Last week a party of fugitives had fled from the land of bondage and stripes and reached Lawrence... They have lately found that the underground railroad reaches—; we must not tell how far, nor where the depots are located, for paid spies are on hand watching all our



paths of escape from the South leading northward to

Canada. The darkest direction arrows indicate paths

of escape across the eastern portion of the Kansas

Territory. Much of the Kansas Territory became the

LABETTE

OKLAHOMA

166

James Montgomery's cabin, shown under

Underground Railroad.

reconstruction using original materials, was built

in 1856 and a much used station on the Kansas

state of

Kansas.

Nemaha