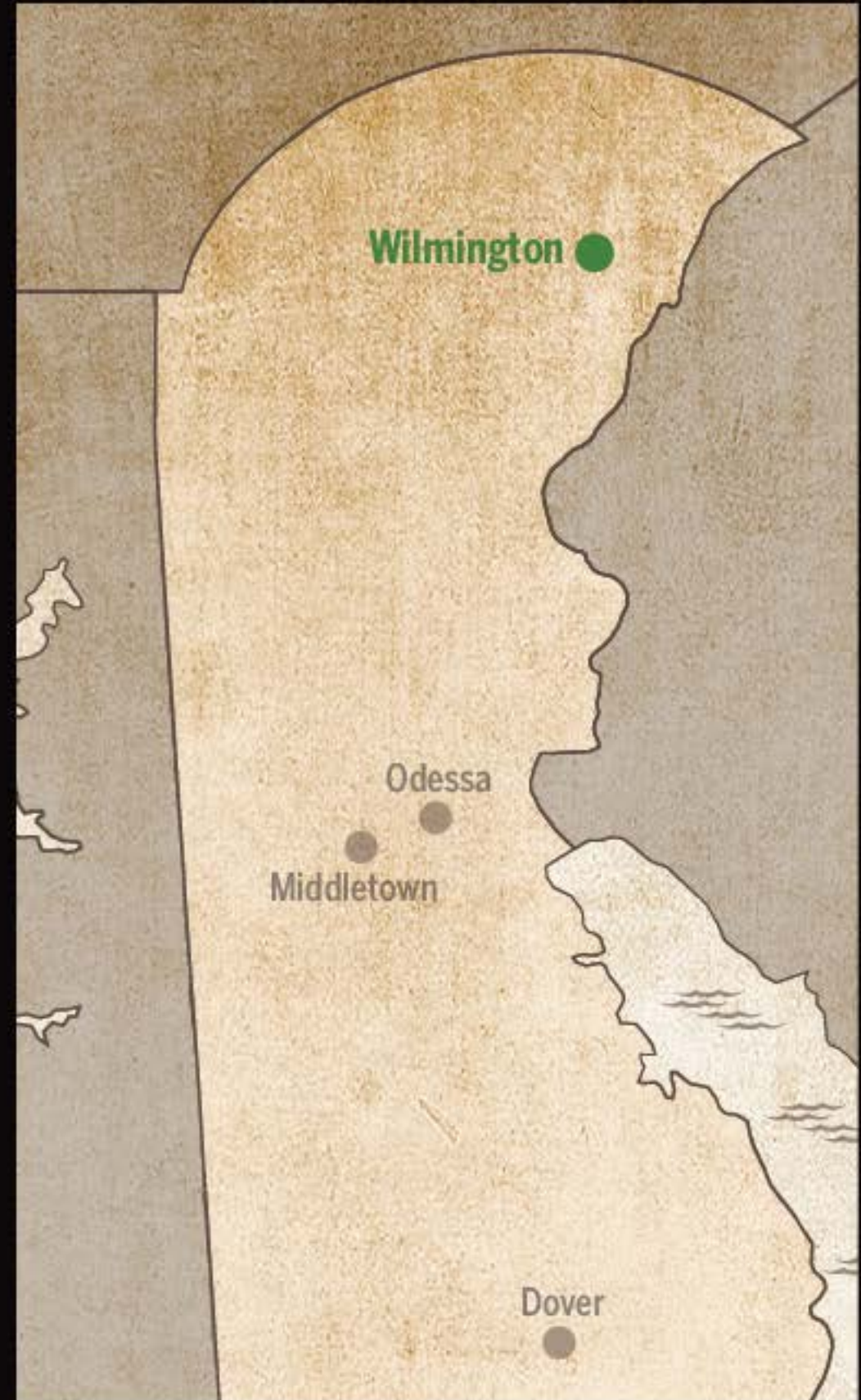




Old Town Hall

in Wilmington was both the site of antislavery meetings and where runaway slaves were sometimes imprisoned. The Delaware Anti-Slavery Society met at Old Town Hall. Issues affecting blacks were also discussed here, including the Missouri Compromise in 1820 and the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850.

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Corbit-Sharp House

in Odessa was the home of Underground Railroad activists Daniel and Mary C. Corbit. They hid a freedom seeker named Sam from a sheriff who was pursuing him. African American abolitionist William Still wrote about Daniel Corbit's willingness to help freedom seekers in his 1872 book, *The Underground Railroad*.

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Appoquinimink Friends Meeting

in Odessa was used as an Underground Railroad station, according to tradition. Its members opposed slavery and were known to act on those beliefs. Harriet Tubman is quoted as saying she sometimes hid in the meetinghouse. John Alston, the primary caretaker of the property, is documented as assisting Molly, a freedom seeker from Smyrna.

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Two Benches and a Marker

at Middletown High School honor John Hunn, John Alston, and Samuel D. Burris for helping freedom seekers on the Underground Railroad.

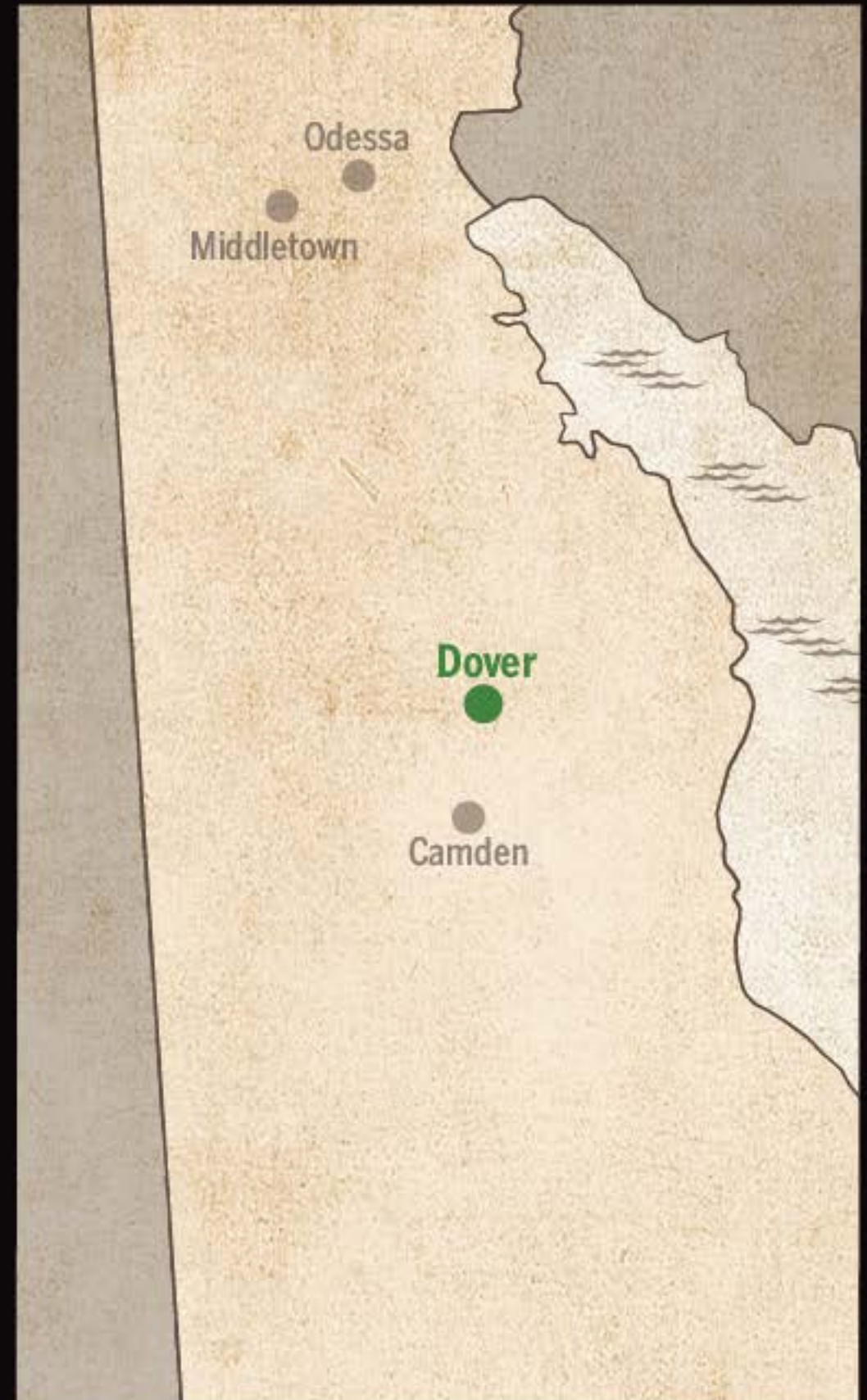




Star Hill AME Church

in Dover is an example of a black church whose members provided a haven for escaping slaves. Founded in 1863, the church was situated in the free African American community of Star Hill. It was also known as Star of the East, a reference to the symbol of the star as a guide for freedom seekers.

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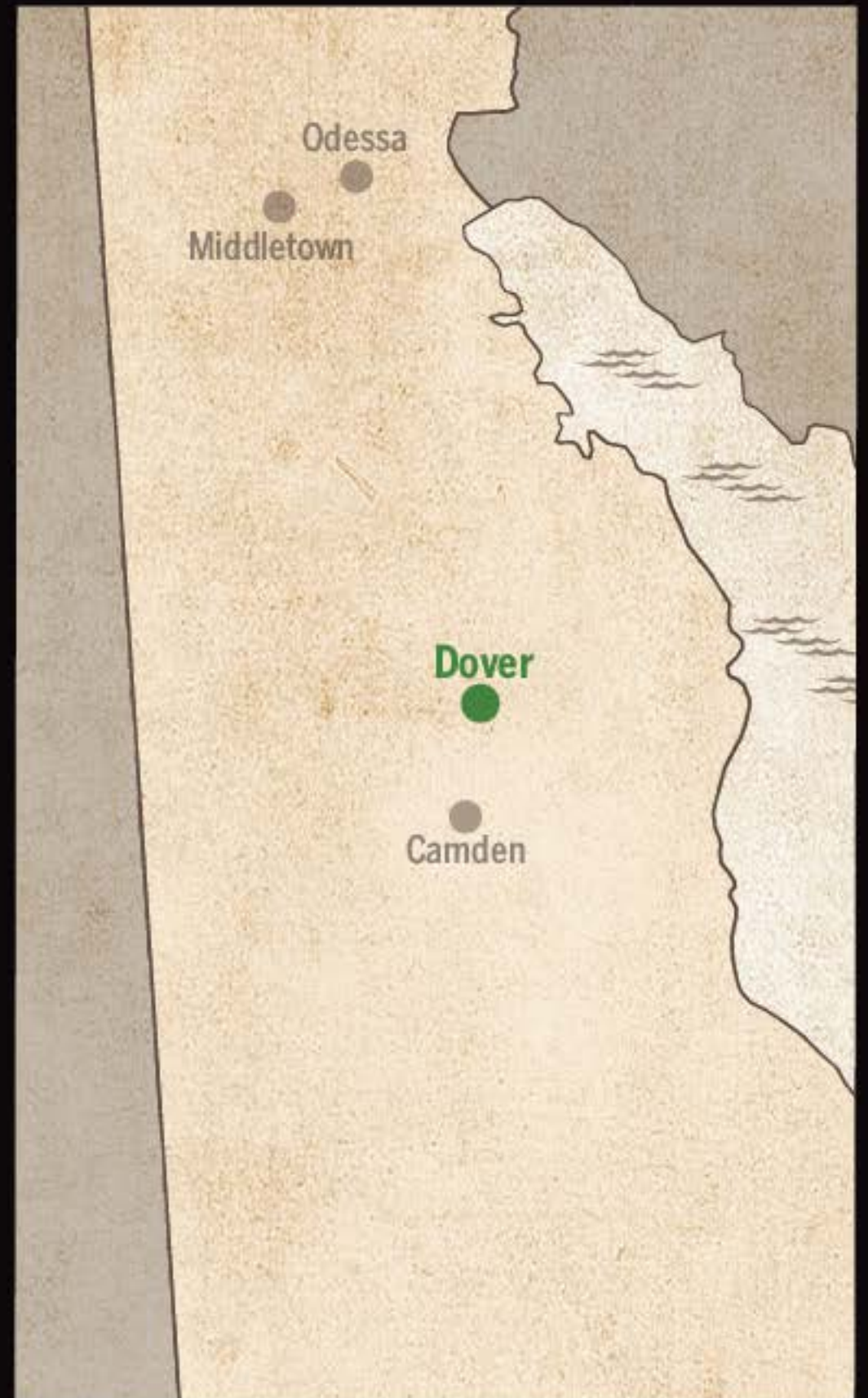




Delaware State House

in Dover was the site of the 1847 trial and conviction of African American abolitionist Samuel D. Burris, who committed his life to helping blacks escape slavery. Burris's jail cell was a hundred yards away from the steps of the State House. While imprisoned there, Burris wrote: "you may imagine how much true Christianity exists in . . . Delaware, especially when we consider that the Church, which holds the balance of power . . ., is altogether responsible for the unjust punishments thus inflicted on us poor colored people." In a ceremony held on November 2, 2015, in the courtroom of the historic State House, Gov. Jack Markell pardoned Burris for his "crime" of aiding freedom seekers.

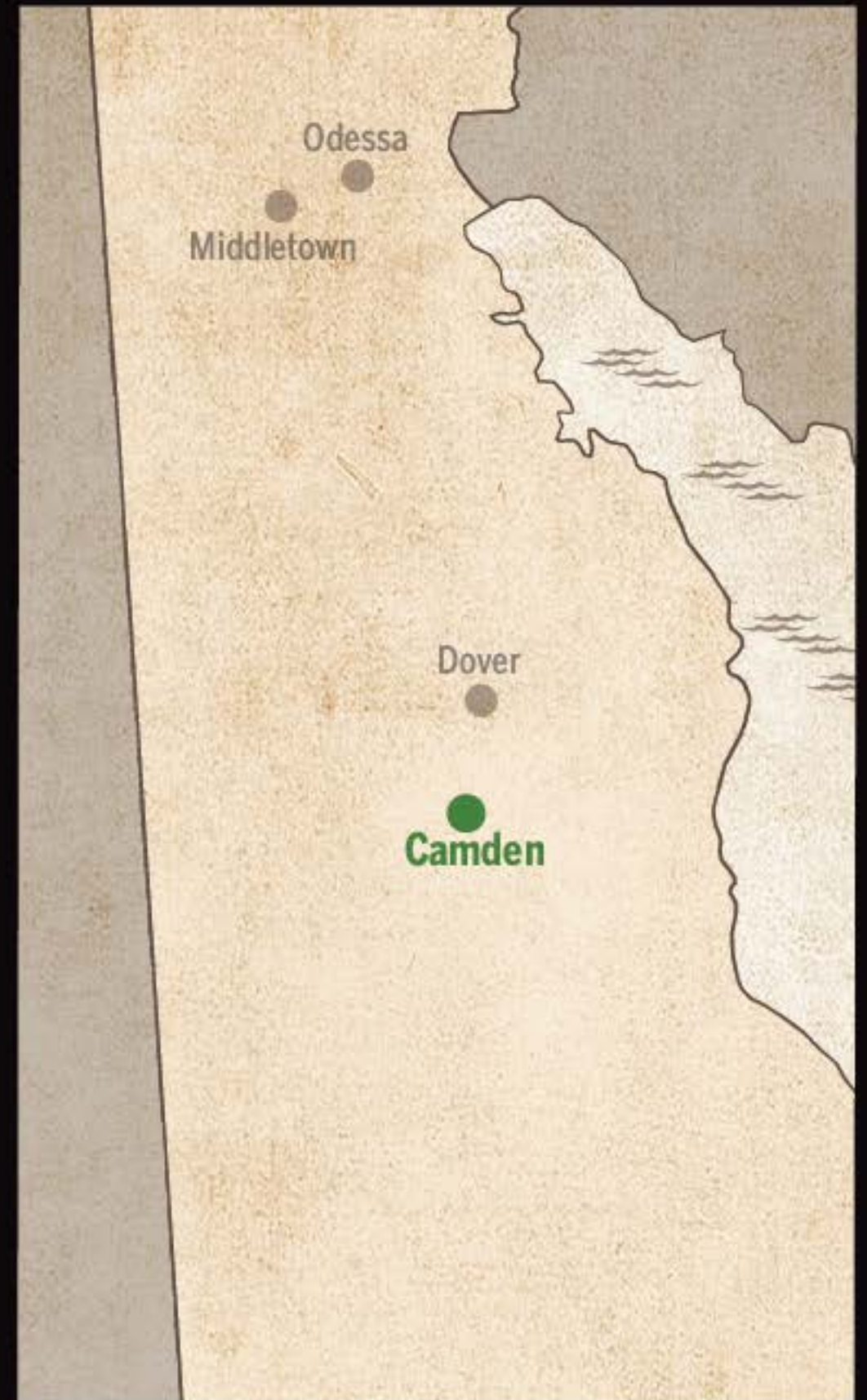
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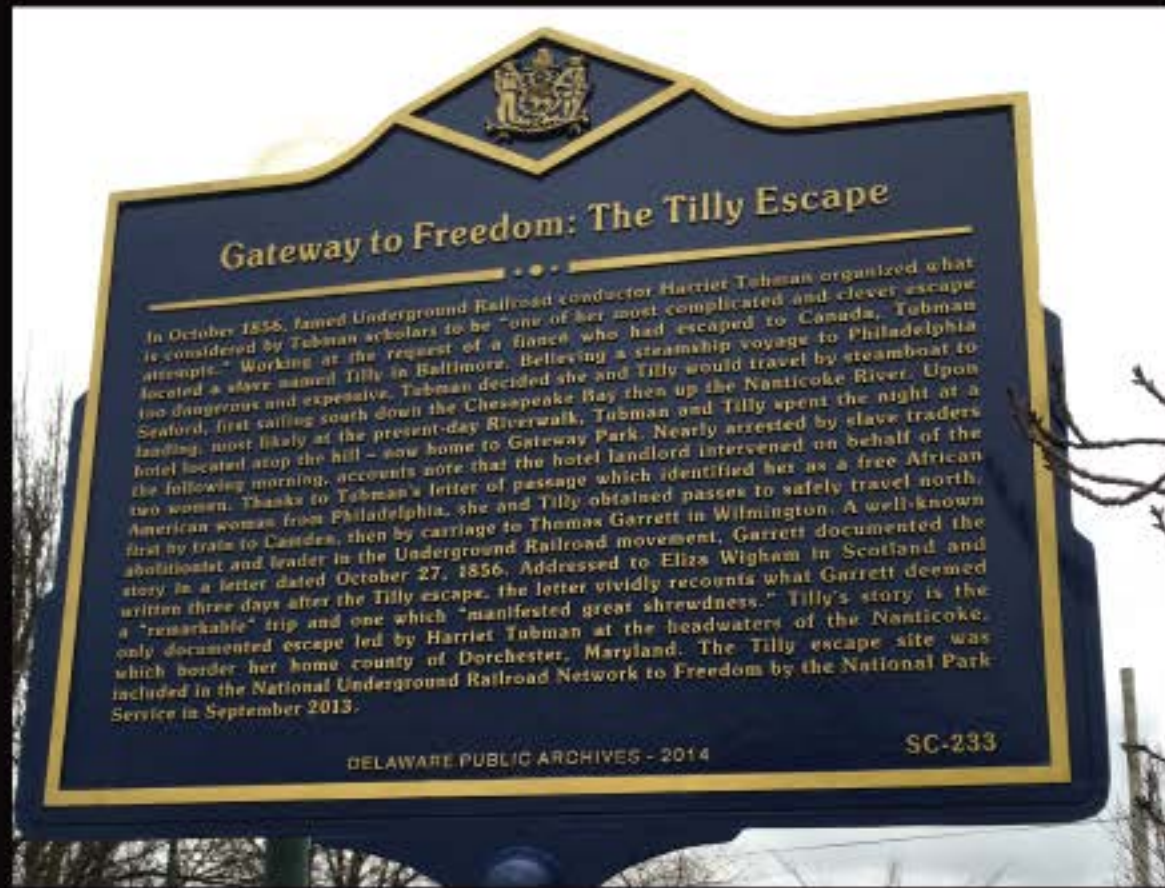




Camden Friends Meeting House

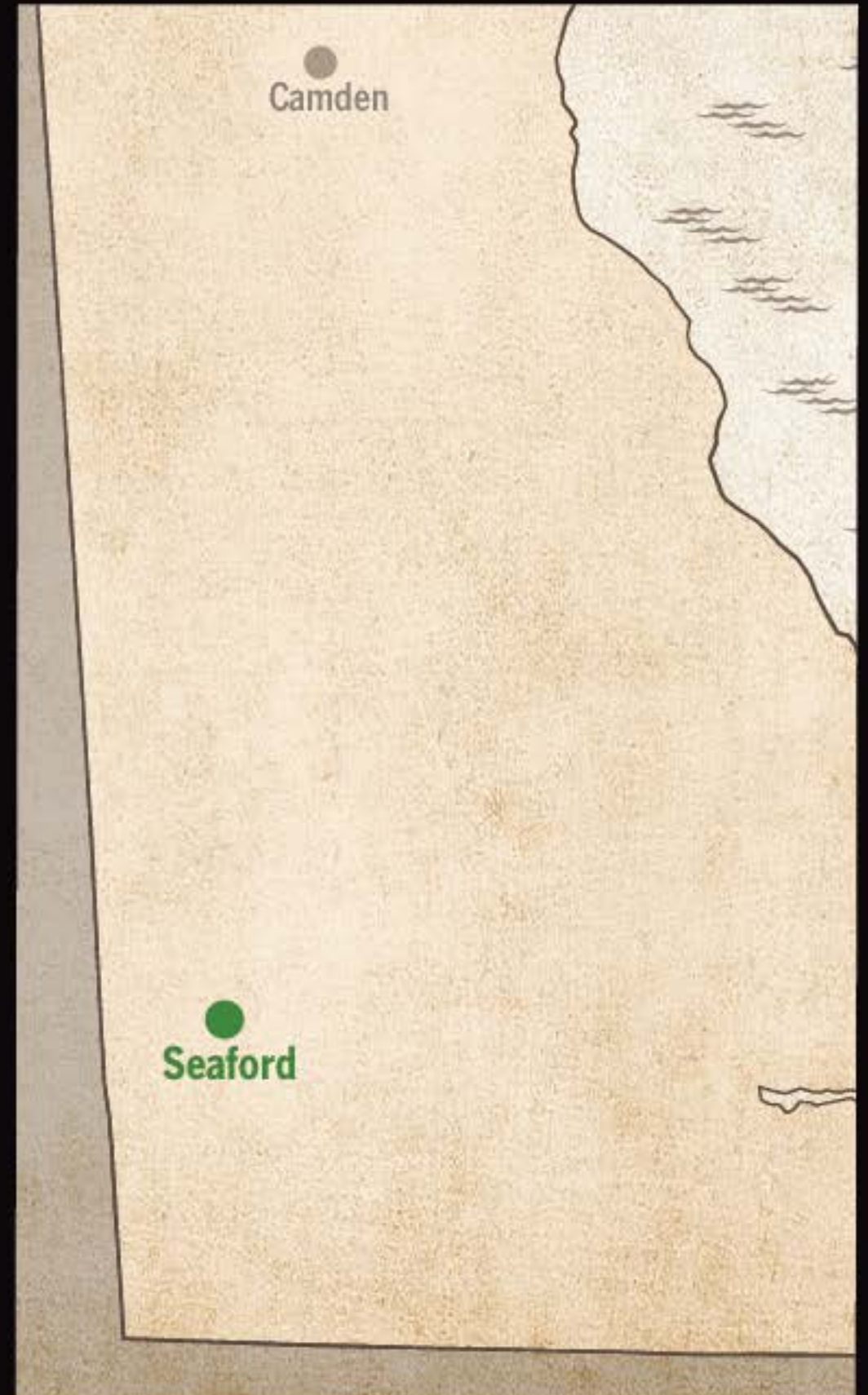
is associated with Underground Railroad activists who worshipped there, including John Hunn, Jabez Jenkins, and Ezekiel Jenkins.





Seaford Gateway Park

was the location of Harriet Tubman's most complicated escape effort. Called Tubman's "Gateway to Freedom," this site was used in 1856 to help Tilly escape from Baltimore across the Chesapeake to Seaford by steamboat. Nearly arrested by slave traders, Tubman and Tilly safely traveled by train to Camden and then by carriage to Thomas Garrett in Wilmington.

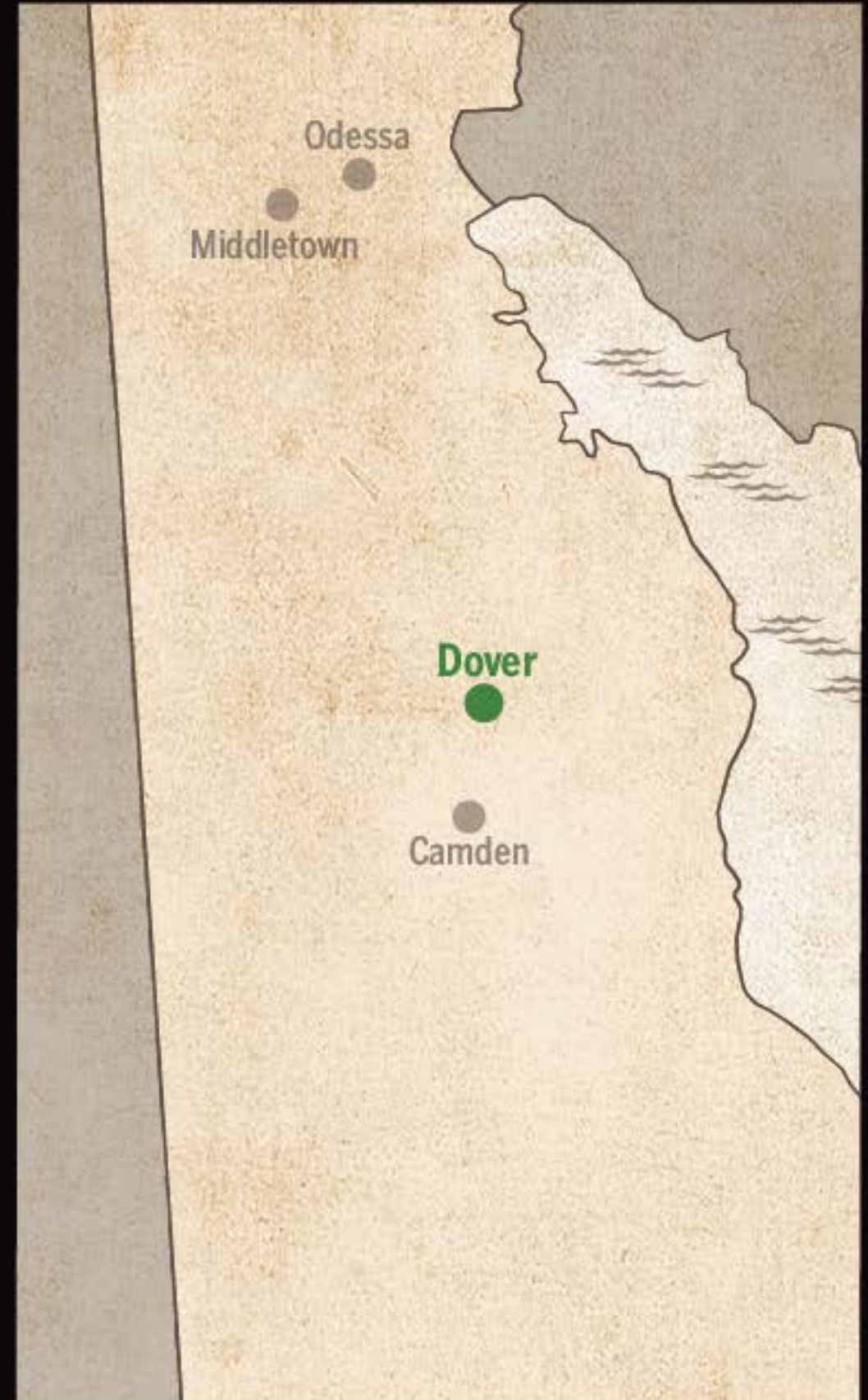




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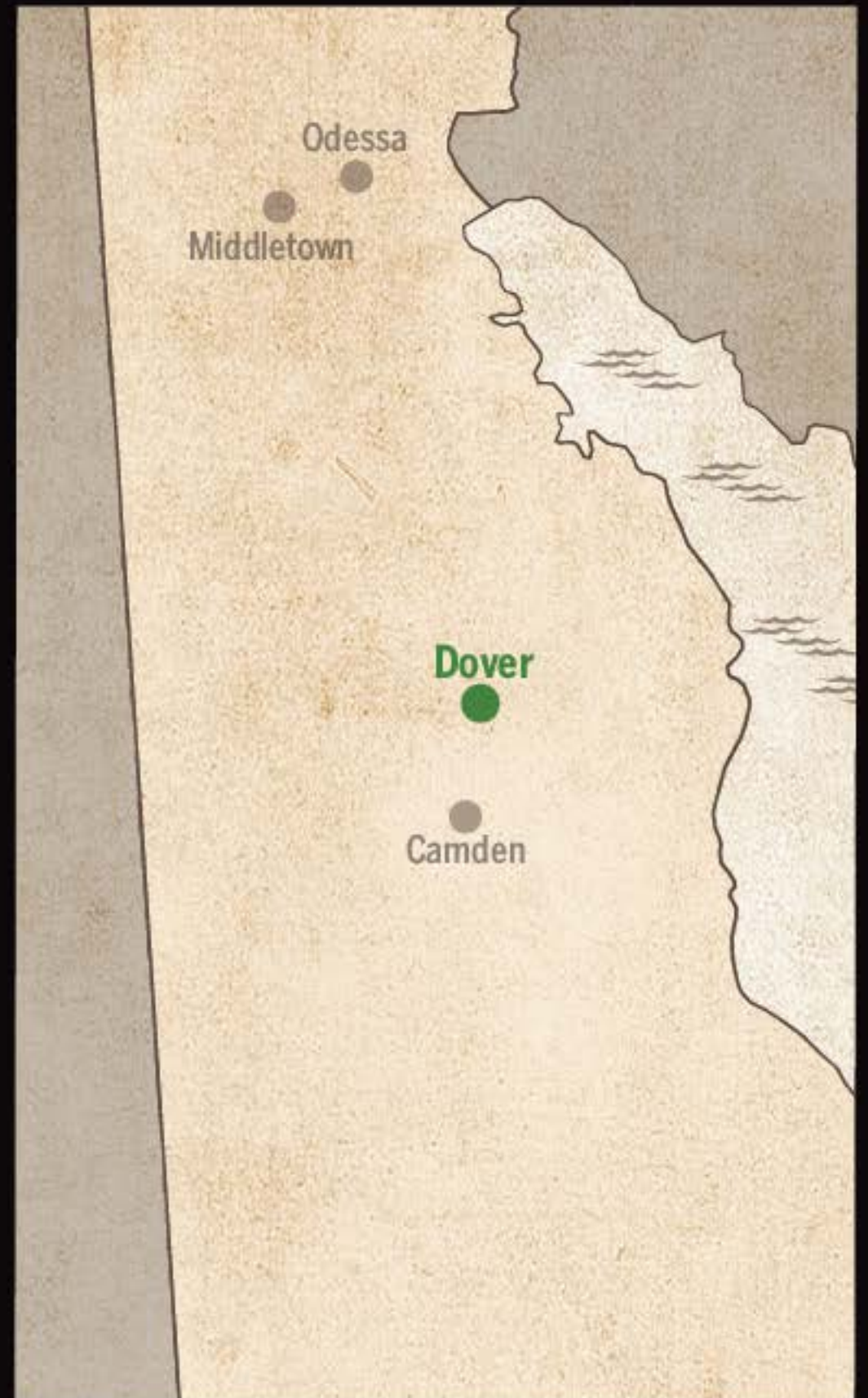




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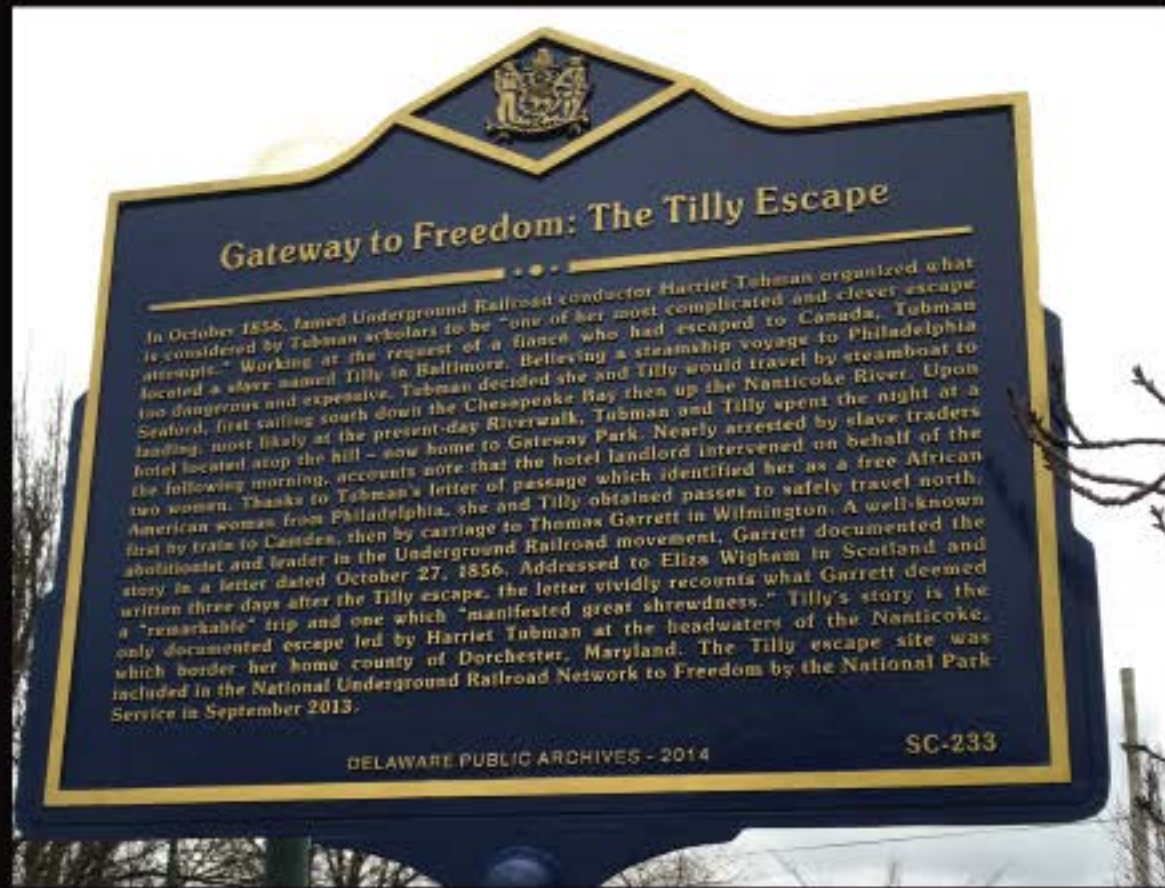




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