

Video Title: Harriet Tubman and Thomas Garrett: The Underground Railroad in Delaware (05:44)

Video Description: This video features one actor. It highlights the silver tray and tea set gifted to Thomas Garrett from the Delaware Historical Society collections. For the entirety of the video, the actor is standing in front of a wall in the Journey to Freedom exhibition, and on the wall is displayed the tea tray. **About the tray and tea set:** This tray was given to Wilmington Quaker and abolitionist, Thomas Garrett (1789-1871), at the 3rd Anniversary Celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, held at Ezion Methodist Church in Wilmington on January 1, 1866. The set descended in the Garrett family (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/A6C43E56-F557-4006-A469-175453280041>); **Waste Bowl:** This waste bowl is part of a set that originally belonged to Wilmington Quaker and abolitionist, Thomas Garrett (1789-1871). The set descended in the Garrett family (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/7D5A6378-4BC0-4114-9CC9-933952124440>); **Sugar Bowl:** This sugar bowl is part of a set that originally belonged to Wilmington Quaker and abolitionist, Thomas Garrett (1789-1871). The set descended in the Garrett family (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/8A641901-1791-47FC-9D2E-033286727530>); **Creamer:** This creamer is part of a set that originally belonged to Wilmington Quaker and abolitionist, Thomas Garrett (1789-1871). The set descended in the Garrett family (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/7015C31B-9113-4208-9355-211558693552>); **Teapot:** This teapot is part of a set that originally belonged to Wilmington Quaker and abolitionist, Thomas Garrett (1789-1871). The set descended in the Garrett family (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/2F3AFC97-09C5-46E9-B250-536698463819>); **Teapot:** This coffeepot is part of a set that originally belonged to Wilmington Quaker and abolitionist, Thomas Garrett (1789-1871). The set descended in the Garrett family (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/907D2B5E-EC70-414E-8D96-378065393214>); **Tea Urn:** This urn is part of a set that originally belonged to Wilmington Quaker and abolitionist, Thomas Garrett (1789-1871). The set descended in the Garrett family (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/0C5D57B3-4F3F-4041-B22D-917330730717>).

Time Stamp	Heading	Audio	Visual	Subjects
00:00-00:15	[H1] Introduction	[no speech]	The video starts with a montage of clips from videos in the series concluding with the title of the video, for this one "Harriet Tubman and Thomas Garrett: The Underground Railroad in Delaware." The title is followed by text reading, "Presented by," and then appears the Delaware Historical Society logo.	
00:16-00:59	[H1] Slavery in Delaware	The tragic history of slavery in the state of Delaware begins with this man, Anthoni Swartz. Swartz was forcibly taken from his home in the West Indies and brought to a colony founded by Swedish settlers in 1639. Over the next 200 years, institutionalized slavery would expand throughout the state by 1860. There were more than 1700 enslaved people in Delaware. What did it mean to be enslaved in America? Enslaved people were considered property that could be bought and sold. They had no control	The video opens on the actor speaking. Behind the actor is a green wall with items hung for display, including a silver tea tray gifted to Thomas Garrett [00:16]. The video cuts to a silhouette of Anthoni Swartz hanging on a wall painted blue with panel of text to the left [00:21]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [00:23]. The video cuts to a historic map of the territory at the mouth of the Delaware Bay between Cape May and Cape Henlopen [00:28]. The video cuts to a depiction of Governor Printz in a ship at Fort Christina [00:31]. The video cuts back to the actor	Antoni Swartz; Enslaved People in Delaware
01:00-01:18	[H2] Underground Railroad	By the time of the civil war in 1861, slavery had been outlawed in Pennsylvania, but it was still legal in Delaware. That made Delaware one of the last stops on a network of secret routes and safe houses used by people seeking freedom. That network became known as the Underground Railroad.	The camera is panning out from a historic document depicting Independence Hall in Philadelphia flanked by blocks of script, from <i>Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent</i> (1752)[01:01]. The video cuts back to the actor [01:05].	Civil War; Underground Railroad

01:19-02:16	[H1] Harriet Tubman	<p>Here she is, one of the great heroes of American history, Harriet Tubman. It's estimated that she was personally able to rescue about 70 enslaved people in her lifetime and that with her advice and directions, about 70 more individuals were able to find their own way to freedom. For this she was reverently referred to as the "Moses of her people." Harriet Tubman is also the first black woman to be recognized for having served in the U.S military, for her service to the Union Army during the Civil War. But before all of this, Harriet Tubman was a young woman enslaved in Maryland. She toiled under dangerous conditions, and she longed for freedom. As a young woman. In 1849, she fled on foot traveling alone through Delaware to Philadelphia. After risking her life to free herself, she made at least 11 more trips back to Maryland to lead others to freedom, and she often stopped in Wilmington to meet with Thomas Garrett.</p>	<p>The video cuts to images of Harriet Tubman [01:18]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [01: 24]. The video cuts to a depiction of an enslaved person escaping [01:35]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [01:39]. The video cuts to a depiction of Harriet Tubman extending her arm to help someone(s) over a brick wall [01:50]. The video cuts to the actor speaking [01:54]. The video cuts to a low angle shot of the statue in Tubman Garret Riverfront Park [02:11].</p>
02:17-02:47	[H1] Thomas Garrett	<p>Thomas Garrett was a Quaker and a member of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. He lived on Shipley Street in Wilmington, in the Quaker Hill neighborhood with his wife and children. Historians have confirmed at least 2700 accounts of Garrett directly helping men, women, and children escape to freedom, and Garrett supplied Harriet Tubman with food, clothing, shelter, and money donated by abolitionists from across the country and from Europe.</p>	<p>The video cuts to an image of Thomas Garret [02:17]. The video cuts to an advertisement for the "Anti-Slavery Convention" [02:20]. The video pans a historic brick building (The Wilmington Friends Meeting House) [02:23]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:29].</p>
02:48-04:15	[H1] Escape over Market Street Bridge	<p>On one journey heading north from Maryland, Tubman was traveling with a highly sought-after group of people escaping slavery. In the party was a man named Josiah Joe Bailey, his brother William, a man named Peter Pennington, and a woman Eliza Manikin. The collective reward for capturing and returning these freedom seekers was staggering, almost four thousand dollars. This will be over a hundred and thirty thousand dollars today. With notices advertising this bounty posted everywhere, Tubman and Garrett knew they would have to work quickly. Garrett engaged two wagons, filled them with bricks and a group of brick layers, and sent them across the heavily guarded Market Street Bridge. In the 19th century, this bridge was the main southern entry point to the city of Wilmington. After nightfall, the bricklayers returned over the bridge, but this time, hidden under the bricks, beneath a false bottom on the wagon, where Josiah, William, Peter, and Eliza. They passed over the bridge into Wilmington undetected. They were all able to escape North to freedom, ultimately traveling to New York. Today, next to the Market Street Bridge, overlooking the Christina River lies Tubman Garrett Riverfront Park. In the park is a statue, Unwavering Courage in the Pursuit of Freedom, which honors the life's work of Tubman and Garrett. Only a stone's throw away from the site where they successfully ferried countless hidden passengers to freedom.</p>	<p>The video cuts to a historic image of the Market Street Bridge in Wilmington [03:26]. The video cuts to another historic image of the Market Street Bridge [03:31]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [03:34]. The video cuts to the Market Street street sign at an intersection [03:58]. The video cuts to the sign for Tubman Garrett Riverfront Park [04:00]. The video cuts to the statue of Tubman and Garrett in the park [04:03]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [04:12]. The video cuts to a painting of Garrett [04:15].</p>

04:16-04:23	[H2] Garret on Tubman	"She never spent for her own use, but laid up for the help of her people and especially for her journeys back to the Land of Egypt, as she called her home."	The video cuts to the actor speaking [04:25].	
04:24-04:41	[H2] Garret Arrested	Garrett was arrested several times for violating the Fugitive Slave Act. In 1848, he was convicted of aiding the escape of the Hawkins family. He was fined \$5,400, which nearly bankrupted him, but only seemed to double his efforts to help the oppressed.	The actor is speaking.	
04:42-05:05	[H1] News of the 13th Amendment Breaks in Wilmington	Slavery in the United States was abolished by the 13th amendment in 1865. Celebrations broke out in the streets. A procession of revelers wound its way to Garrett's home on Shipley Street in Wilmington, and he was placed in an open carriage with a wreath of flowers draped around his shoulders. Said the newspapers, "no man in the country has done more for the poor and oppressed both black and white than Thomas Garrett."	The video cuts to a historic document of signatures certifying the 13th Amendment [04:42]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [04:47]. The video cuts to a black and white historic photograph of a Market Street looking North (c.1800s) [05:00].	13th Amendment
05:06-05:35	[H1] Silver Tray and Tea Set at the Delaware History Museum	A year later, Garrett was gifted this silver tray and tea set. You can still read the inscription to Thomas Garrett, "Through evil report and good report, the faithful friend and wise counselor, the fearless champion and generous benefactor of the wronged and the oppressed. From the colored people of Wilmington. January 1866." The tray is now on view in the Journey to Freedom Exhibition in the Delaware Historical Society's Mitchell Center for African-American heritage.	The video cuts to the actor speaking [05:06]. The video cuts to show the silver tray and teaset and the engraving dedication to Thomas Garrett [05:09]. The video ends with the actor speaking [05:32].	
05:35-05:44	Outro	[no speech]	White background with text, "Delaware Historical Society videos have been funded by the Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, an Exelon Company, and a grant from the Delaware Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment of the Humanities." Below the text are logos for (left to right) Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, and Delaware Humanities.	