THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN OAKLAND COUNTY MICHIGAN

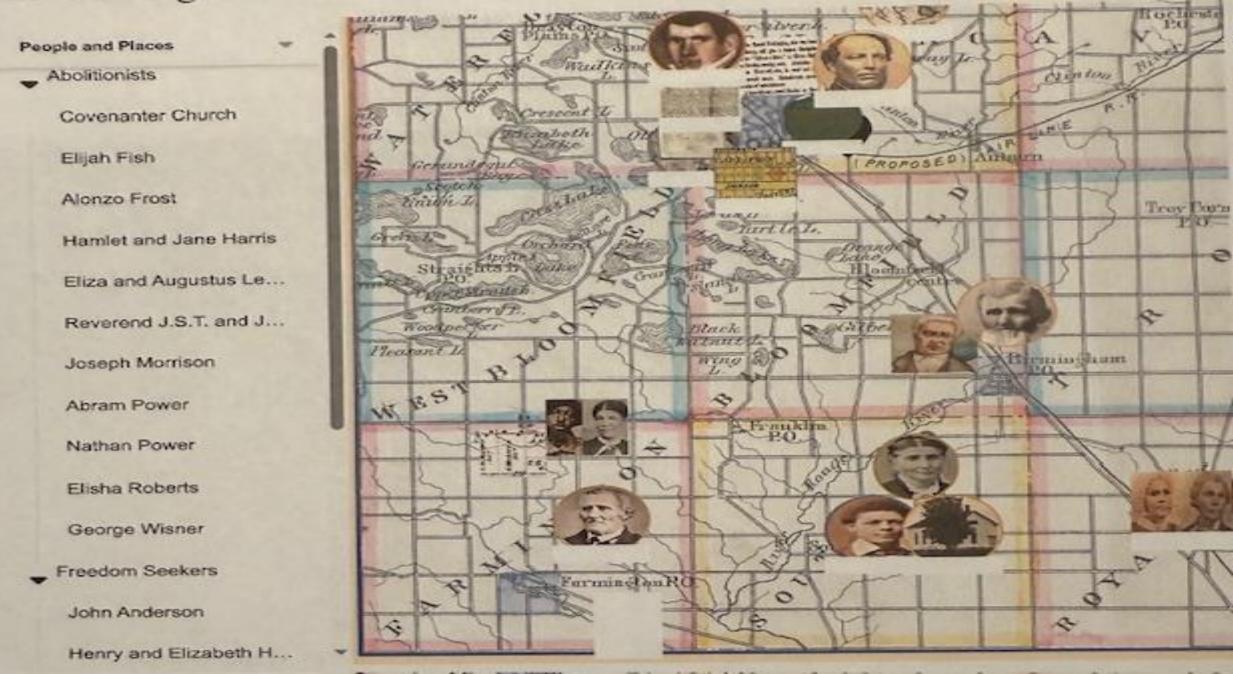
Dr. Tom E. Kimble Black History Month

Lt. Col. Harry Stewart

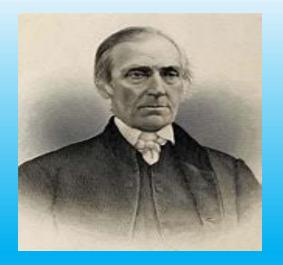
Tuskegee Airman



The Underground Railroad In Oakland County



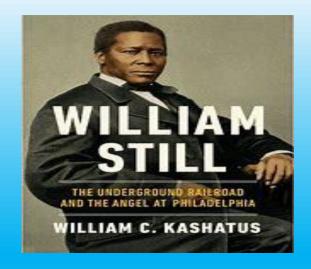
Primary Conductors of the Underground Railroad

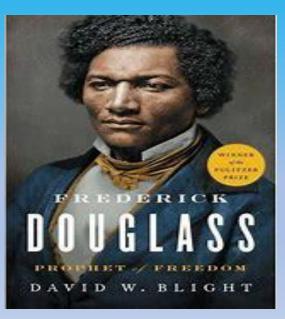


Levi Coffin Harriett Tugman William Still Frederick Douglas









The Wisner House



The Botsford Inn

Farmington Mi.

In 1836, Orrin Weston, a farmer, constructed the original portion of this inn as his personal residence.



The First Congregational Church of Pontiac

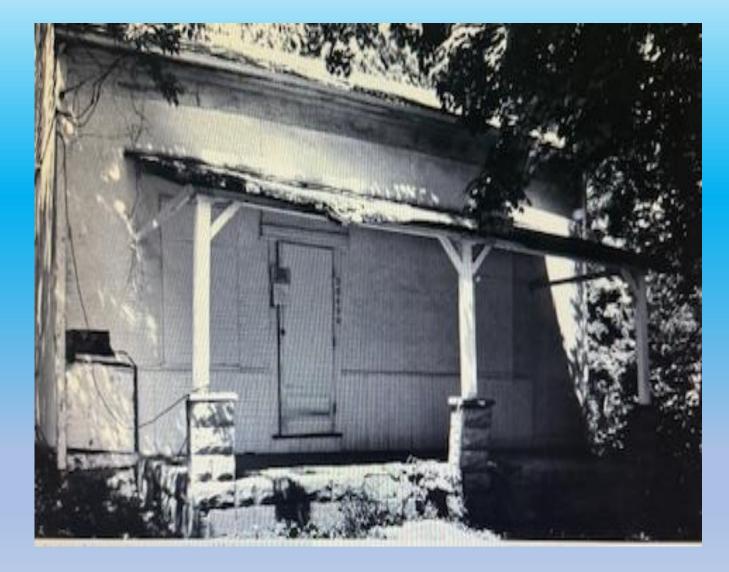




Arthur Powers

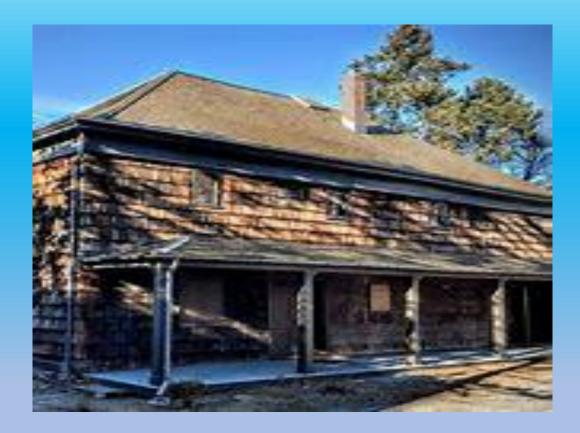
Farmington was founded in 1824 by Arthur Power, a Quaker from Farmington, New York. In 1831, what was apparently Michigan's first formal Quaker Meeting was organized at Farmington. Power in 1832 gave the land for the meeting house and the old Quaker Cemetery located one-half mile west of here on Gill Road.

Powers First House Farmington Michigan



Arthur Powers

In 1831, what was apparently Michigan's first formal Quaker Meeting was organized at Farmington. Powers in 1832 gave the land for the meeting house.



Nathan Powers Burial Site at Quaker Cemetery

Gill Road between Cortland and State streets, Farmington, MI

Quaker Burial Ground





Barns used by the Underground Railroad

The Sibley Family House

146 Lawrence St. Pontiac

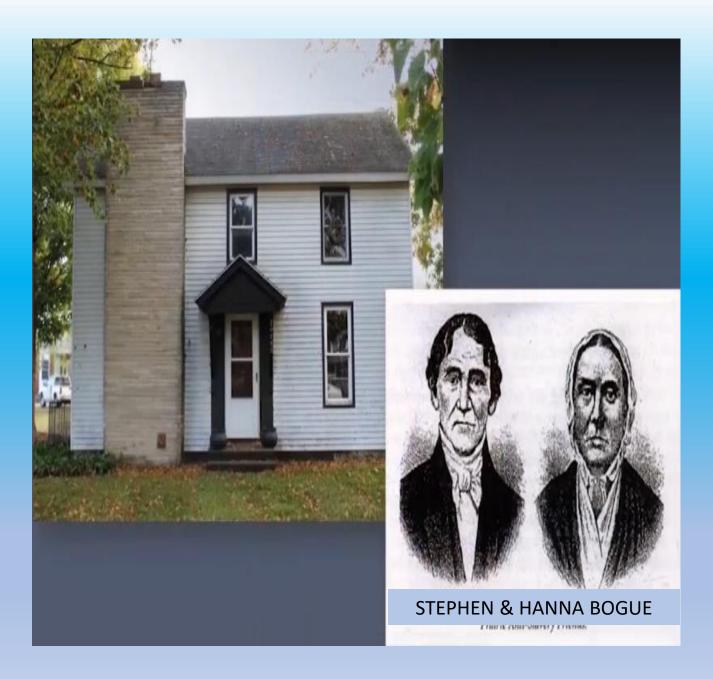
The Sibley family's residence in Pontiac, Michigan, known as the Sibley-Hoyt House, is located at 146 West Lawrence Street. Built in 1819, it is one of Pontiac's earliest structures and served as a station on the Underground Railroad.

The Sibley-Hoyt House is recognized for its historical significance and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



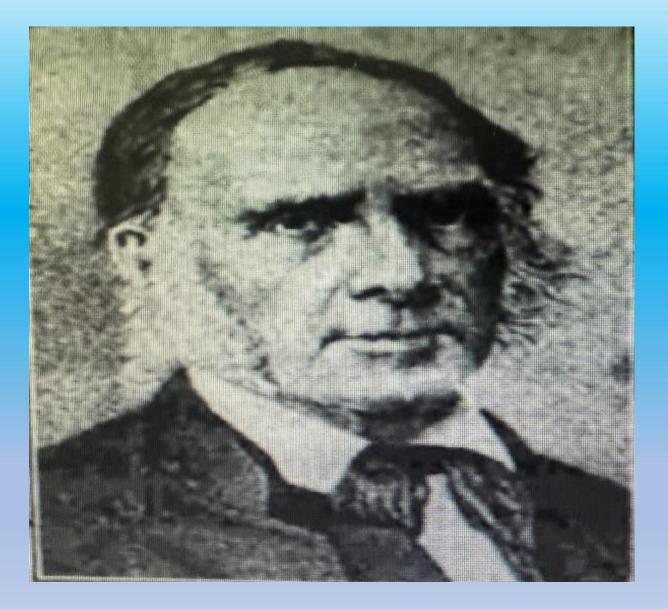
Stephen Bogue House

Stephen and Hannah Bogue were Quakers and staunch abolitionists who settled in the County in the 1830s. By 1843, they hosted meetings for the Young's Prairie Anti-Slavery Society in the house that still stands on this property.



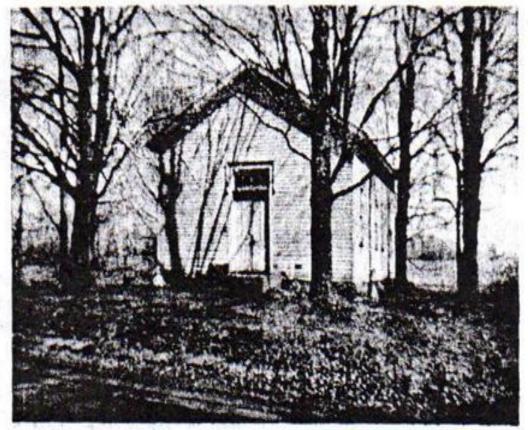
DR. ORSON GIBBS

PHYSICIAN AND ABOLITIONIST BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP



THOMAS AND MARY HOAG





FARMINGTON, MI.

The Haviland Family

Key to Underground Railroad Movement in Pontiac MI.



The Antislavery - Underground Railroad Movement 1830 - 1860 Lenawee County. MI

Vhat was the U

The Growth of Lenawee's Antislavery Movement

Haviland, and Warren and Almira Gilbert were some who helped. More the likely, their homes were stations on the Underground Ralinoad. In two townships, Raisen and Woodstock, schools were formed to pro good education for Arricra Americans as well as others.



Raisin Institute Wilmoth Highway, Raisin Township

school in Lenawee County designed for the education of black stude

In 1839 Laura and Charles Haviland, along with Laura's brother Harvey Smith, established the Raisin Institute, the first integrated coeducational school in Michigan. Harvey Smith made the school financially possible by elling his 160 acre farm. The Institute developed a good reputation for its Lenawee. liberal arts education. However, the school was forced to shut down in 1850. Underground Ra The original buildings were worn out. In 1856 after the construction of new buildings, the school was reopened. In 1864 if was closed permanently photo of his house, which still stands on West Beecher a bit west of Adri because disruption by the Civil War made operation difficu

olved in helping fugitive slaves, fi

According to his biography, Stephen Allen was a Madison Tor he 1840s sources v activist in the 1840s and 1850s maiaver learn that Alle



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o determine just which places might have been involved in Railroad, If the house dates back at least to the 1850s and

evidence that the person who owned the

or her house was probably a station on the Underground house was that of Warren Gilbert who lived on Gilbert Hir north of US 223 in Cambridge Township.



ock Manual Labor Ins

Established in 1846, the Woodstock Manual Labor Institute was the sec



return for their manual labor, the black students received a liberal education. Prior Foster, a free black man from Ohio, developed the sch

school was successful in gaining support from the national anti-school was successful in gaining support from the national anti-movement. This helped provide adequate finances and books. The add white students in 1848 increased financial support. The school cont through the 1850s but closed due to complications during the Civil War.

George Basil Taylor & Deacon Samuel Davis

Burial Sites at Greenwood Cemetery

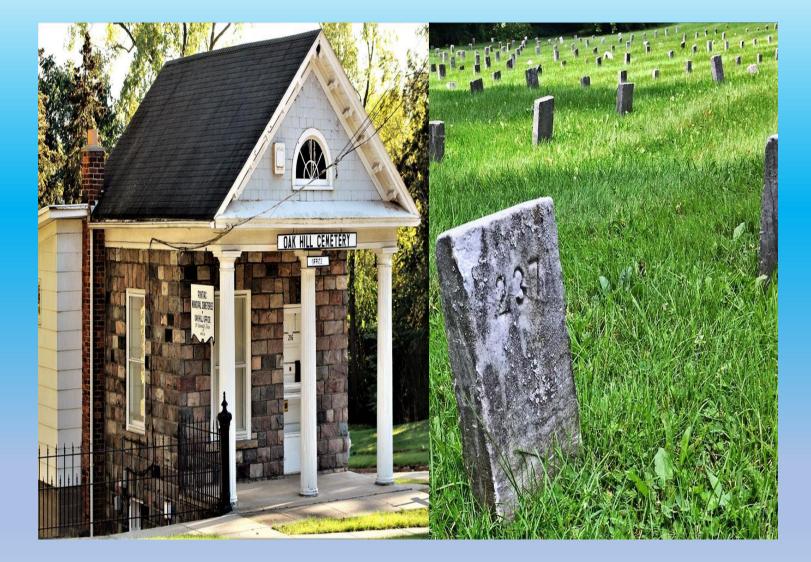
Oak St., West of Old Woodward Birmingham, MI 48009



Mary Parker & David Jackson

Freedom seekers who escaped slavery from Virginia, in October 1859.

They are buried in unmarked graves at Oak Hill Cemetery in Pontiac



Understanding the Quaker Faith: 5 Key Principles

•1. The Inner Light Quakers believe that every person has an inner light, a spark of God within them that guides their thoughts, feelings, and actions.

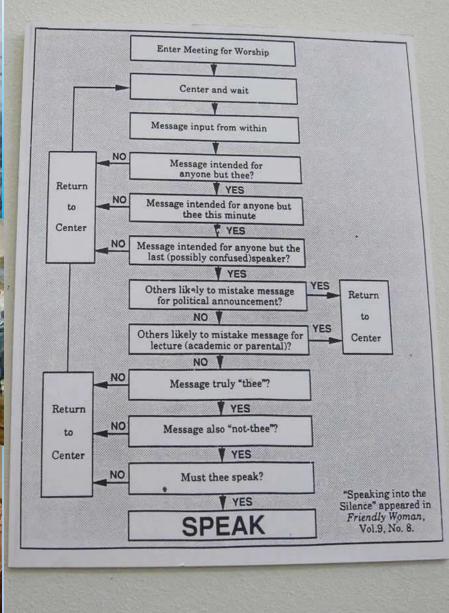
•2. Equality and Justice Quakers have a long history of advocating for social justice and equality.

•3. Simplicity and Integrity Quakers value simplicity and integrity in all aspects of life.

•4. Community and Fellowship

•5. Nonviolence and Peace ...





Underground Railroad Quilt Codes

Bow Tie = Dress in disguise to appear of a higher status

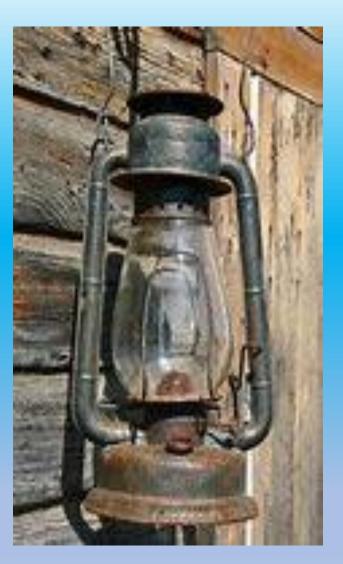
Bear Paw = Follow an animal trail through the mountains to find water and food

Log Cabin = Seek shelter now, the people here are safe to speak with

Drunkard's Path = Zig-zag as you go along in case you are being stalked by hounds

Double Wedding Ring =Now it is safe to remove your chains and shackles





THE STRUGGLES WERE GRUELING, DANGEROUS AND HARSH

