

NOTABLE WHITE ABOLITIONISTS

Ashley, James M.	1824-1896; Ohio Congressman introduced the first amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery; he traveled with John Brown's wife to her husband's hanging and reported the event in the <i>Toledo Blade</i> . He also wrote a bill to abolish slavery in Washington, D.C.
Beecher, Henry Ward	1813-1887; abolitionist Congregationalist minister who raised money to buy slaves from captivity and send rifles to abolitionists fighting in Kansas and Nebraska
Brown, John	1800-1859; believed armed insurrection was the only way to overthrow slavery in the United States. He was hanged in West Virginia after an abortive raid on Harper's Ferry. He was very good friends with Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman.
Chandler, Elizabeth M.	1807-1834; the first female writer to make abolition and the immediate emancipation of slaves her central theme; wrote poem "The Slave Ship" which drew national attention and prompted Benjamin Lundy to hire her for his publication.
Chandler, Zachariah	Zachariah Chandler - 1813-1879; New Hampshire native was a founder of the Republican Party, a lifelong abolitionist, mayor of Detroit, 4-term senator from Michigan, and Secretary of Interior under President Grant. He advocated civil rights for freed slaves, financially supported Detroit's Underground Railroad, spoke out against the Dred Scott Decision and the Fugitive Slave Law & was friends with Lyman Trumbull and Benjamin Wade.
Chapman, Maria Weston	1806-1885; Maria Weston Chapman was an American abolitionist who was elected to the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1839. From 1839-1842 she was editor of the anti-slavery journal <i>Non-Resistant</i> . She supported the Republican party, the Civil War, Lincoln and his plan for gradual, compensated emancipation.
Chase, Salmon P.	1808-1873; elected Senator from Ohio in 1849; Governor of Ohio in 1855; in 1861 he became Secretary of Treasury under Lincoln & began paper currency; appointed Chief Justice of Supreme Court when Taney died in 1864; NY Times wrote that he did more than anyone to create the ideological foundations of the political anti-slavery movement.
Coffin, Levi	1798-1877; Ohio abolitionist nicknamed "President of the Underground Railroad" for helping over 2,000 slaves escape
Conway, Moncure	1832-1907; born to Virginia slaveholder & became abolitionist after watching lynching, recognized as only descendant of a "Founding Father" to lead slaves to freedom; mother was granddaughter of Thomas Stone; he led several dozen of his father's escaped slaves from Georgetown to Ohio; married an abolitionist and lived last portion of life in England as family outcast; prolific writer educated at Dickinson & Harvard Divinity; became editor of anti-slavery weekly "Commonwealth."
Crandall, Prudence	1803-1890; A Baptist woman who opened a school for black girls in 1833 in rural, eastern Connecticut with sponsorship from 15 abolitionist leaders including William Lloyd Garrison, Samuel May, and brothers Arthur and Lewis Tappan. She and her students experienced life-threatening violence in her town of Canterbury and Crandall was arrested for violating the Black Laws and put on trial in 1834. Continued violence forced her to close the school and move to Kansas.
Eastman, Zebina	1815-1883; abolitionist who was editor of the <i>Western Citizen</i> and the <i>Free West</i> ; he opposed colonizationists and compensation to

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	slaveholders; urged the right and justice of assisting all Negroes to escape from bondage
Fessenden, William Pitt	1806-1869; a lawyer, he was a leading antislavery Whig in Maine; in Congress, he fought the Slave Power (the plantation owners who controlled southern states). He built an antislavery coalition in the state legislature that elected him to the US Senate; it became Maine's Republican organization. In the Senate, Fessenden played a central role in the debates on Kansas, denouncing the expansion of slavery. He led Radical Republicans in attacking Democrats Stephen Douglas, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan. Fessenden's speeches were read widely, influencing Republicans such as Abraham Lincoln and building support for Lincoln's 1860 Republican presidential nomination
Frémont, John Charles	1813-1890; General who freed Missouri's slaves shortly after Bull Run; his decision was reversed by Lincoln and Frémont was removed from his command; first candidate for president by the anti-slavery Republican party but lost the 1856 election to Buchanan.
Garrett, Thomas	1789-1871; Wilmington, Delaware abolitionist Quaker and Underground Railroad leader; Garrett openly worked as a stationmaster on the last stop of the Underground Railroad in the state. Because he openly defied slave hunters and the slave system, Garrett had no need of secret rooms in his house at 227 Shipley Street. The authorities were aware of his activities. Garrett was also a friend and benefactor to Harriet Tubman, who passed through his station many times, during which he provided her with money and shoes to continue her missions of conducting runaways from slavery to freedom. Garrett provided Tubman with money and means to rescue her parents from the slave system.
Garrison, William Lloyd	1805-1879; editor of the abolitionist newspaper <i>The Liberator</i> ; one of the founders of The American Anti-slavery Society; in <i>The Liberator</i> on January 1, 1831 he became the first notable American to espouse "immediate emancipation" rather than the generally accepted (Lincoln included) liberal goal of gradual emancipation, which he considered unacceptable and immoral. His position helped make abolitionism part of the national conversation.
Greeley, Horace	1811-1872; an American newspaper editor, a founder of the Liberal Republican Party, a reformer, a politician, and an outspoken opponent of slavery. The <i>New York Tribune</i> (which he founded and edited) was the most influential U.S. newspaper from the 1840s to the 1870s and "established Greeley's reputation as the greatest editor of his day." Greeley used it to promote the Whig and Republican parties, as well as opposition to slavery and a host of reforms ranging from vegetarianism to socialism; he wrote to Lincoln asking for an emancipation proclamation.
Grimké, Angelina & Sarah	1806-1879; Angelina W. Grimké; 1792-1893, Sarah M. Grimké; the sisters were raised on a large South Carolina slave plantation but became radical abolitionists, living and working together. In 1836 Angelina wrote "An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," which won the sisters an invitation to the Agents' Convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York. Their abolitionist lectures became extremely popular. They lectured to New England women on abolition. This took great courage because they were harshly criticized by the clergy for doing men's leadership work.
Haviland, Laura Smith	(1808-1898) during the 1830s, the Quaker Haviland family hid runaway slaves on their farm, the first Underground

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	Railroad station in Michigan. They opened Michigan's first integrated school, the "Raisin Institute" in 1837. After her husband's death, Laura continued to shelter fugitive slaves in her home, personally escorting some to Canada. She traveled to the South on multiple occasions to aid escaped slaves and had a \$3,000 bounty placed on her head (dead or alive). She became close friends with Sojourner Truth. She is in the Michigan women's Hall of Fame.
Hunter, David	1802-1886; Major General who issued General Order #11 which emancipated slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina on May 9, 1862. It was quickly rescinded by Abraham Lincoln. Hunter advocated blacks as soldiers and formed the first black Union army regiment, the 1st South Carolina.
Julian, George W.	1817-1899; Indiana Radical Republican & leading opponent of slavery in the House of Representatives; proposed a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act; espoused using blacks in the army; wanted to fight the war outside the Constitution; favored emancipation as a war tactic; thought Lincoln was weak; wanted Confederates punished.
Lovejoy, Elijah	1802-1837; an American Presbyterian minister, journalist, newspaper editor and abolitionist. He was murdered by pro-slavery mob in Alton, Illinois, during their attack on his warehouse to destroy his press and abolitionist materials; he was hailed as an abolitionist martyr and the murder sparked nationwide debates on slavery.
Lovejoy, Owen	1811-1864; an American lawyer, Congregational minister, abolitionist, and Republican congressman from Illinois. He was also a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad. After his brother Elijah Lovejoy was murdered in November 1837 by pro-slavery forces, Owen became the leader of abolitionists in Illinois.
Lundy, Benjamin	1789-1839; an American Quaker abolitionist from New Jersey who established several anti-slavery newspapers and worked for many others. He traveled widely seeking to limit the expansion of slavery and in seeking to establish a colony to which freed slaves might be located outside of the United States. Lundy was also a leading voice in denouncing the Texas Revolution as a method to perpetuate slavery in Texas in defiance of the laws of Mexico banning slavery. Partnered with William Lloyd Garrison on the <i>Genius</i> in Baltimore but they split because Garrison wanted immediate emancipation and opposed colonization.
May, Rev. Samuel Joseph	1797-1871; Boston-born attorney who was one of the founding fathers of Syracuse, NY; called "one of the bright gems in the Abolitionist sky," with great influence in the U.S. and Great Britain; friendship with Garrison influenced him into the abolitionist movement; hid runaway slaves under the back porch of his home at 157 James Street; lectured widely against slavery & helped form numerous anti-slavery societies.
Medill, Joseph	1823-1899; he was an American newspaper editor, publisher, and Republican politician who supported Lincoln and was instrumental in his nomination for president; an advocate for abolition and Free-Soil. He was co-owner and managing editor of the <i>Chicago Tribune</i> , and was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1871.

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Mott, Lucretia	1793-1880; a Quaker minister, abolitionist & women's rights advocate who refused to use cotton, sugar & other slave products; she & husband James helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 and she was the only woman to speak at the organizational meeting in Philadelphia; with other white and black women she helped found the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society and she was one of only 6 women delegates to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840.
Phillips, Wendell	1811-1884; a Boston attorney who resigned from that profession to promote abolition. His oratorical skills were so great he was called "abolition's Golden Trumpet." He advocated Northern secession from the Union in order to have a slave-free society. He did not use cane sugar or cotton products because they were made by slaves. He also fought hard for women's rights and the rights of the Indians.
Rankin, John	1793-1886; Presbyterian minister became one of Ohio's first & most active Underground Railroad conductors. His writings influenced Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Henry Ward Beecher who when asked after the Civil War "Who abolished slavery?" answered, "Reverend John Rankin and his sons did." The Rankin House is a U. S. National Historic Landmark. He helped form the American Anti-Slavery Society and wrote the book "Letters on Slavery" that inspired Garrison.
Spooner, Lysander	1808-1887; most famous work was <i>The Unconstitutionality of Slavery</i> in 1845; he did not believe the Constitution endorsed slavery and Frederick Douglass's belief on the question was changed by Spooner. He did not endorse secession by the North as did Garrison and Phillips.
Stevens, Thaddeus	1792-1868; Radical Republican Congressman from Lancaster, Pennsylvania; the most outspoken and effective Congressional leader opposing slavery; he refused to be buried in a white cemetery; he was an Underground Railroad conductor and helped draft and pass the 14th Amendment which granted citizenship to slaves, overturned the Dred Scott Ruling, and guaranteed due process and equal protection in all the states. It was adopted on July 9, 1868, long after Lincoln was dead. Author Lerone Bennett, Jr. calls Stevens and Sumner the two best White friends Black Americans ever had in public power.
Stowe, Harriet Beecher	1811-1896; abolitionist author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which was the most widely read 19th century book other than the Bible. The novel revealed the horrors of slavery to readers.
Sumner, Charles	1811-1874; Massachusetts Senator who sponsored the Freedman's Bureau Bill in 1866 which provided many rights to ex-slaves including the right to schools and land; sponsored an act forbidding Union officers from returning fugitive slaves; Frederick Douglass credited him with passing emancipation in Washington, D.C.; he and the 37 th Congress forced Lincoln to make emancipation one of the war aims.
Tappan, Arthur	1786-1865; anti-slavery philanthropist who donated the \$50 fine to free William Lloyd Garrison from prison in Maryland; he was co-founder with Garrison of the <i>American Anti-Slavery Society</i> and served as its first president.
Thoreau, Henry David	1817-1862; a lifelong abolitionist, delivered lectures that attacked the Fugitive Slave Law while praising the writings of Wendell Phillips and defending abolitionist John Brown. Thoreau's philosophy of civil disobedience later influenced the political thoughts and actions of such notable figures as Leo Tolstoy, Mohandas Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Believed slavery

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	could be ended peacefully by a boycott of slave products by Northern retailers and citizens.
Torrey, Charles Turner	(1814-1846); Underground Railroad conductor operating in Baltimore and Harford Counties in Maryland. He freed roughly 400 slaves by meeting small groups in Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore and transporting them by wagon to Philadelphia and Albany. He spent two years in prison for this work. John Brown cited Torrey as a primary model.
Trumbull, Lyman	1813-1896; Illinois Senator who co-wrote the 13th Amendment and sponsored the Civil Rights Act of 1866 in the Senate; he also sponsored the Confiscation Acts which forced Lincoln to start fighting a "harder" war although he had threatened to veto them and failed to enforce them; they were the only "true" emancipation proclamations prior to the 13 th Amendment; they marked a turning point in the Civil War.
Tyson, Elisha	1749-1824; Quaker helped found the "Maryland Society for the Abolition of Slavery" in 1789, the state's first abolitionist group; in 1797 he opened the "African Academy," Baltimore's first permanent school for blacks; he operated a "safe house" on the Underground Railroad and organized groups to combat kidnapers of free blacks and runaway slaves; he endured many threats to burn his home and take his life (one at pistol point).
Wade, Benjamin F.	1800-1878; elected Senator from Ohio in 1851 and was one of the most radical abolitionists in Congress; disliked both Lincoln and Andrew Johnson's policies; some senators who wanted to remove Johnson voted against his impeachment because Wade was next in line to be president and they didn't want him in the office.
Weld, Theodore Dwight	1803-1895; Weld dedicated himself to the anti-slavery cause in 1830. He helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society and in 1836 the society turned its resources toward training agents to spread the abolitionist gospel. The New York-trained lecturers were called the Band of Seventy and included Sarah and Angelina Grimké. 8 to 10 hour speaking days wore out his voice in 1836 but he continued working for the American Anti-Slavery Society as editor of various publications and as an aid to anti-slavery members of Congress.
Wilson, Henry	1812-1875; abolitionist Massachusetts senator and U.S. Vice-President; radical Republican; advocated equal pay for black soldiers; was thought he revealed Bull Run plans to spy Rose Greenhow during a sexual liaison; also suspected of complicity in the Crédit Mobilier scandal.