

FEATURES

Escaping Slaves Found Refuge In Region



The Powell house, at 1144 1/2 Park and had been success since it was used as a station on the Underground Railroad. In 1942, stood below Morchala



The Five Mile House near the entrance to Morchala Park was built for Cato James in 1830 and was used both as a



Andrew Dugan's store and north of the Stokely station was a residence when this picture was taken in 1942.

Mail-Order Auto Sales Gains Favor

By ARNOLD KROBETZ
PRINCETON, N.J. (AP) — This year's auto sales are expected to be a record, according to a survey by the National Automobile Dealers Association. The survey, which is based on data from 1982, shows that auto sales are expected to reach a record of 10 million units, up from 9.5 million in 1981. The survey also shows that mail-order auto sales are expected to reach a record of 1.5 million units, up from 1.2 million in 1981. This is a significant increase, reflecting the growing popularity of mail-order auto sales.



Thomas L. Gray of Deaver, Mo., who was a leading abolitionist in the region, is shown in this photograph. He was a prominent figure in the Underground Railroad movement.

Franklin Posting Unique

Franklin, Mo., is posting a unique record in the history of the Underground Railroad. The town, which was a major station on the railroad, is now being developed as a historical site. The development includes the restoration of several of the original buildings, as well as the construction of new structures that reflect the town's history. The project is being led by the Franklin Historical Society, which is working to preserve the town's heritage and make it a destination for tourists interested in the Underground Railroad.

(EDITOR'S NOTE — February is observed nationally as Black History Month)

By ROBERT SCHWEDER
"The Underground Railroad is a queer machine. It carries many passengers, and never has been seen. Old passengers go to Baltimore, and misters goes away. And when they see their slaves again, they're all in Canada."

That anti-slavery song was written by Francis McCarter Simpson of Zanesville. He was familiar with that branch of the Underground Railroad that extended northward from Deaver town through Roseville and Putnam, then eastward to New Concord and north to Canada. It had no rails and it did not run underground.

It consisted of a series of "stations" manned by "conductors" who smuggled escaping slaves northward at night.

To circumvent the Fugitive Slave Law with penalties of a \$1,000 fine and six months in prison.

Robert G. Ingersoll said that "The Fugitive Slave Law would have a second bell in its payment day."

Zanesville people approved the law. They came from the South and favored slavery.

The New England settlers in Putnam, however, opposed slavery vehemently. They were strong abolitionists and active "conductors" on the Underground Railroad.

Thomas L. Gray of Deaver town, Morgan County, was a leading engineer in the secret trade.

He has received credit for helping 500 slaves escape. He conducted passengers who crossed the Ohio River at Parkersburg or Point Pleasant and continued through Rossport or Putnamville at Gray's house.

A House Physician Gray was born in France and trained as a surgeon and harness maker.

In 1824 he came to Putnam and worked a year in the mill. Then he moved to Deaver town. The year 1831, was famous on his house.

In 1835, Gray wrote 20 articles about his 13 years of anti-slavery activities for the New Lexington Tribune.

These articles at the Ohio Historical Society library provided the Underground Railroad stations between Zanesville and Putnam.

Gray was a faithful member of the Methodist Church. One day two passengers were conducted to Gray's house and they were taken to the next station.

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ding to be a mail-witted pedlar. When he came north across the Ohio River, he was followed by a row of "passengers."

The first Underground Railroad station north of Gray's home was the residence of Affadilla Deaver, one mile out of Deaver town on the old Athens and Zanesville road.

Mrs. Deaver received a train of passengers one day and decided to take them north with a load of produce.

She placed the passengers on the bottom of the wagon, covered them with straw, arranged the produce on the straw and spread a blanket over the load.

She drove northward to the bottom of Wigton's hill below Roseville. There the wheels stuck in the mud. They would not move an inch. She could not unload the slaves because they would be seen and Roseville had no station.

Affadilla decided on a bold stratagem. She called to farmers Wagon, Diller, Walker and Erwig to pull her out of the mud. They rescued Mrs. Deaver and the passengers without knowing that they helped escaping slaves.

The next station above Affadilla Deaver's was the home of Henry Walker two miles north on the right side of the road. Walker is buried in Black Oak United Brethren Cemetery and his home is not standing.

Gray Old Mapping Gray made maps of the Underground Railroad. He indicated safe stations by crosses and unsafe places by horns. Points pointed to the stone Riber house and the village of Roseville.

After the slaves departed around Roseville, they were safe of a safe station at the home of Lydia Stokely one mile north. In front of the original house a large addition was built after the Civil War. The picture on this page was taken in 1942.

One-and-a-half-mile north of the Stokely station the escaping slaves could see the roof of the store and the yard of Andrew Dugan. The building occupied in 1942 by United Presbyterian is believed to have been Dugan's store.

Gray wrote: "About a mile north of Dugan's store the road forks and there was situated the old site, which was daily used and drawn."

About a mile above the site (Mrs. Josephine Fawell) operated a station and a grain mill. The old road formerly turned right and passed Powell's mill near Morchala Park.

When the park was built, the road was prolonged to the site of Morchala Park below the park.

The next station was the Five Mile House on the entrance to Morchala Park. It was built in 1830 by George Lightfoot for Cato James, Martin Herwig conducted a grocery store in the building when the Underground Railroad was transshipping many passengers.

Why operated the next site? In 1835, the old White house was built on the north side of the road. The new house on the site of the new house on the site.

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At the rear of this Stokely house one mile north of Roseville stands the older section in which Lydia Stokely operated a station on the Underground Railroad.



Thomas L. Gray conducted the slaves in this Deaver town area by Deaver town and Morchala Park one mile north.



Slave hunters rode along Woodlawn Avenue looking for runaway slaves. The scene is the site of the George Andrew house. The scene is the site of the George Andrew house.

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