

## **Detroit Underground Railroad Historic Sites Student Information Sheet**

1. **William Webb House Site:** located on the northern corner of Congress and St. Antoine. It is the site of the meeting between John Brown and Frederick Douglass on March 12, 1859. The meeting included several anti-slavery activists from Detroit.
2. **William Lambert Home Site:** located at the northeast corner of E. Larned and St. Aubin. It was the home of William Lambert, who was the manager and treasurer of the Detroit Terminal of the Underground Railroad. He was present during the meeting of Frederick Douglass and John Brown in Detroit in 1859 and he made a financial contribution to the ill-fated Harpers Ferry Raid of John Brown in 1859. He was a tailor and a very successful businessman during his life.
3. **George DeBaptist Home Site:** located at the southwest corner of E. Larned and Beaubien. The site was the home of George DeBaptist, who was an abolitionist and conductor of the Underground Railroad. He helped to organize the First Michigan Colored Regiment during the Civil War.
4. **Detroit River Site:** located at Sixth Street and West Jefferson. It is the location of the several Underground Railroad crossings for those escaping to Canada. It is believed that several thousand enslaved Africans crossed the Detroit River at this location during the time of the Underground Railroad.

5. **Finney House Barn:** located at the northeast corner of Griswold and State Street. A site of the Underground Railroad where enslaved Africans were hidden before being taken to safety in Canada. This location was used as a safe station of the Underground Railway from 1833 until the Civil War.
  
6. **Second Baptist Church:** located at 441 Monroe at the corner of Beaubien. The church was established by thirteen former enslaved Africans in Detroit in 1836. It is the oldest African-American congregation in Michigan. The church served as a center for abolitionist and Underground Railroad activities for the local community. The church also served as a safe station for enslaved Africans on the Underground Railroad. Additionally, the church played a leading role in the organizing of African-Americans in Canada in the Amerstburg Baptist Association that represented many former enslaved Africans.

*\*Information on these Detroit sites provided by the Black Historic Sites Committee of the Detroit Historical Museum.*