

TITLE

1

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

MAIN PARAGRAPH

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 9/16"
Paragraph Spacing: 0.85x



RACINE HERITAGE MUSEUM

Racine Heritage Museum, custodian of the history of Racine County, earned designation by the National Parks Service as a National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom facility in 2001. The Museum maintains core exhibits on Racine County's participation in the Underground Railroad, the Civil War and the history of African-Americans in Racine County. The museum's archives and local history research center has informational materials available for public use.



RACINE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FREEDOM HERITAGE TRAIL

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



TITLE

2

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

MAIN PARAGRAPH

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 1/2"
Paragraph Spacing: 0.85x



JOSHUA GLOVER

On March 11, 1854, the largest crowd that had ever assembled here met to protest the capture of Joshua Glover, a fugitive slave who had lived and worked in Racine for two years. A committee of 100 then took a boat to Milwaukee where Glover had been jailed. They aided in his rescue and subsequent journey on both the Underground Railroad and boat to Canada, where he lived in freedom until his death. This marker commemorates Glover and the citizens of Racine who, at their peril, aided one of their own out of the bondage of slavery.

Designated June 7, 2003 National Parks Service



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



TITLE

3

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: $\frac{7}{8}$ "
Width Factor: 1.0

MAIN PARAGRAPH

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: $\frac{9}{16}$ "
Paragraph Spacing: 1.00x



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the years before the Civil War, this surviving landmark church, founded in 1839 and dedicated in 1851, required that prospective members swear that they had never owned slaves. Anti-slavery sermons were regularly delivered from its pulpit. Items found in the crawl space under the sanctuary, some dating from the Underground Railroad era, are on exhibit at the Racine Heritage Museum.



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



4

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 1/2"
Paragraph Spacing: 1.00x



SITE of CARTWRIGHT'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

Justinian Cartwright, born to a freed slave in Kentucky, served as a waiting boy to Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. Around 1848, in search of freedom in a free state, he moved his family to Racine and opened a blacksmith shop, in which his sons also worked. Described as “the first mechanic at work in the morning,” Cartwright’s success enabled him to replace his wooden shop in 1854 with a brick building. Cartwright died in 1862 of complications following an attack on his home by four anti-Black assailants.



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



TITLE

5

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

MAIN PARAGRAPH

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 7/16"
Paragraph Spacing: 0.9x



WILLIAM UTLEY & JESSE BERCH

Abolitionists William L. Utley and Jesse Berch lived in the Racine area. During the Civil War, Utley became colonel of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, a regiment dominated by Racine County men, and Jesse Berch was one of his sergeants. While posted in Kentucky in 1862, “escaped slaves” sought sanctuary in their encampment. When Utley and his men repeatedly defied orders to return these individuals to their slave masters, they made national headlines as “The Abolition Regiment.” Utley ordered Berch to deliver a female runaway to Underground Railroad legend Levi Coffin in nearby Cincinnati. The woman was disguised as a soldier, delivered safely to Coffin, and put on a train headed for the freedom of Racine.



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



TITLE

6

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

MAIN PARAGRAPH

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 7/16"
Paragraph Spacing: 0.85x



SITE of CLEMENT'S NEWSPAPER OFFICE

As word of Joshua Glover's Friday night capture spread through Racine, Charles Clement, editor of the Racine Advocate, telegraphed fellow abolitionist editor Sherman Booth in Milwaukee to let him know Glover and his captors were headed there. Clement also included a brief notice about Glover in Saturday morning's Advocate. More complete accounts of the arrest and subsequent events appeared in the following edition, with the main headline announcing:

HIGH-HANDER OUTRAGE!

Attempt to Kidnap a Citizen of Racine by Slave Gatherers!



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



TITLE

7

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

MAIN PARAGRAPH

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 7/16"
Paragraph Spacing: 1.00x



SITE of ARMOUR'S LIVERY STABLE

Around dusk on March 10, 1854, Joshua Glover's former master - along with a St. Louis police officer, two deputy U.S. marshals, and four others - appeared at Marvin Armour's livery door. The posse took two wagons and headed for Glover's cabin at the sawmill. Glover was captured, beaten, bloodied, and put on the floor of one of the wagons. Required to file federal paperwork in Milwaukee - and fearing that Glover might be forcibly liberated if he were kept overnight in Racine's flimsy jail - some of his captors took Glover to Milwaukee's sturdier jail. As the remaining wagon arrived back at Armour's livery, its occupants were confronted by a crowd of Racine abolitionists.



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



TITLE

9

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

MAIN PARAGRAPH

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 1/2"
Paragraph Spacing: 1.00x



SITE of REV. KINNEY'S HOME

When Joshua Glover was first brought to Racine shortly after being freed from the Milwaukee jail, he was taken to the home of Rev. Martin P. Kinney, a known abolitionist who had given an anti-slavery lecture in Racine the night Glover was captured. Kinney was the pastor of the Congregational Church, about three blocks away at 826 State Street. Because the Lake Michigan shipping season had not yet begun, Glover was taken from Kinney's to the Burlington area where he was hidden for "about a month" until a ship was available to take him to freedom in Canada.



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF



10

Font Style: Centery Schoolbook
Font Height: 7/8"
Width Factor: 1.0

Font Style: Lucida Bright
Font Height: 1/2"
Paragraph Spacing: 0.9x



SITE of COLORED UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

In a building that is only a memory, this pioneering congregation established Wisconsin's first African American church in 1857. At that time, Racine County's "colored" population totaled approximately sixty. In 1860, several of its fugitive slave members fled to Canada when word came that "slave-catchers" were in the neighborhood. The church, known today as St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church, was organized at a meeting in the home of Charles and Sarah Ware. The members purchased a frame schoolhouse and moved it to a lot donated by Ware. That site serves today as the church's parking lot.



**RACINE UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD FREEDOM
HERITAGE TRAIL**

THIS PROJECT MADE POSSIBLE
THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF

