

Abolitionists

Below are photographs of several prominent abolitionists who will be relevant in this lesson.

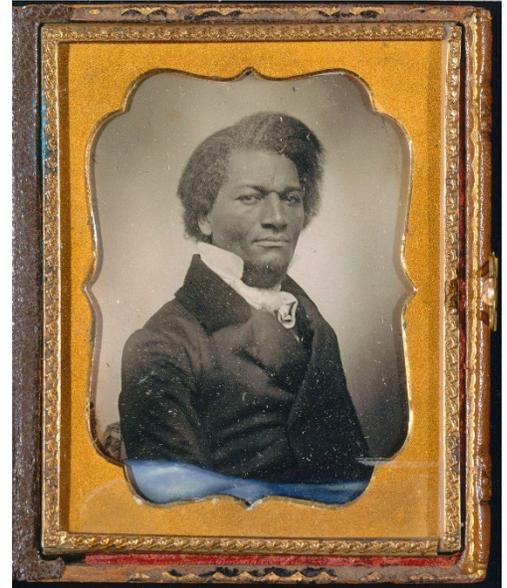
You may use these short biographies for reference.

Frederick Douglass, c. 1855

At the time this photograph was taken, Frederick Douglass would have been giving speeches at gatherings across the country, including in Hopedale.

Douglass was a fugitive. He freed himself from slavery and became one of the most famous abolitionists of his time.

After fleeing the south, Douglass chose not to continue his journey on the Underground Railroad into Canada. He stayed in the United States to end slavery from within.

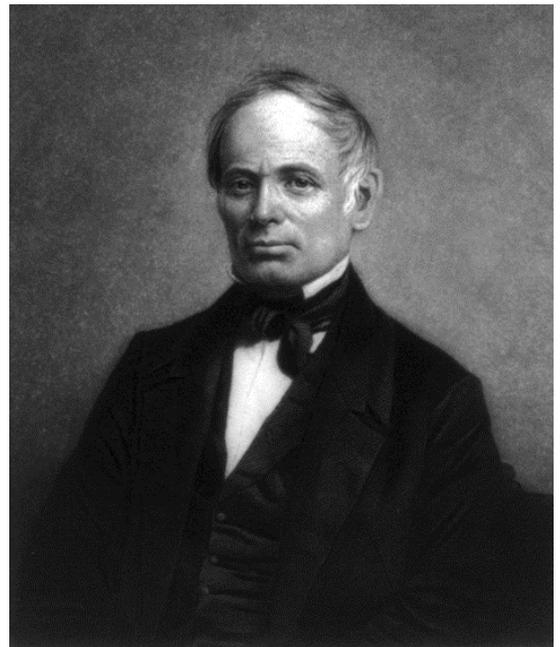


Rev. Adin Ballou, c. 1840

Adin Ballou was the founder of the Hopedale Community. Born in Rhode Island, Ballou became a minister. For most of his life, he served a congregation of Practical Christians. These were people who followed his socialist Christian philosophy as outlined in the book *Practical Christianity*.

The Hopedale Community was home to a number of radical abolitionists. Ballou himself was an active member in abolitionist circles, holding officer positions in branches of the Anti-Slavery Society, founded by William Lloyd Garrison.

Ballou ran a newspaper, *The Practical Christian* to communicate his ideas and about happenings in the Community. Excerpts were occasionally republished in *The Liberator*.



William Lloyd Garrison

William Lloyd Garrison was an influential abolitionist. He founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society and co-founded *The Liberator*, a newspaper read by many important abolitionists.

Garrison visited Hopedale many times, even sending his son to the town's boarding school. For a number of years, Garrison was very friendly with Adin Ballou and Frederick Douglass, as well as many other famous abolitionists.

Garrison's radical version of abolitionism, which called for immediate and total abolition of slavery in the United States, was coined "Garrisonian Abolitionism."

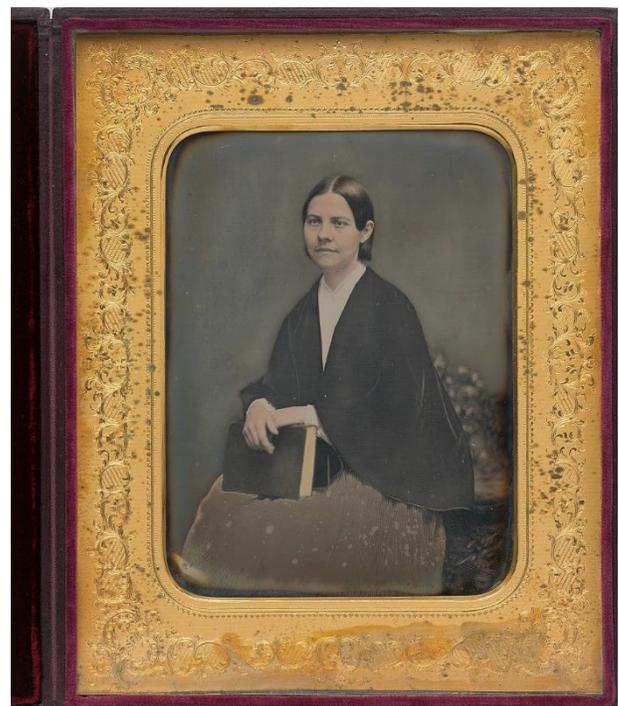


Lucy Stone Blackwell, c. 1855

Lucy Stone Blackwell was an abolitionist and suffragist.

Stone was a famous and well-traveled orator who fought for equality for all. She was the first woman from Massachusetts to get a college degree.

Stone gave many speeches across the country, especially in Massachusetts, and attended Hopedale's annual anti-slavery picnics.

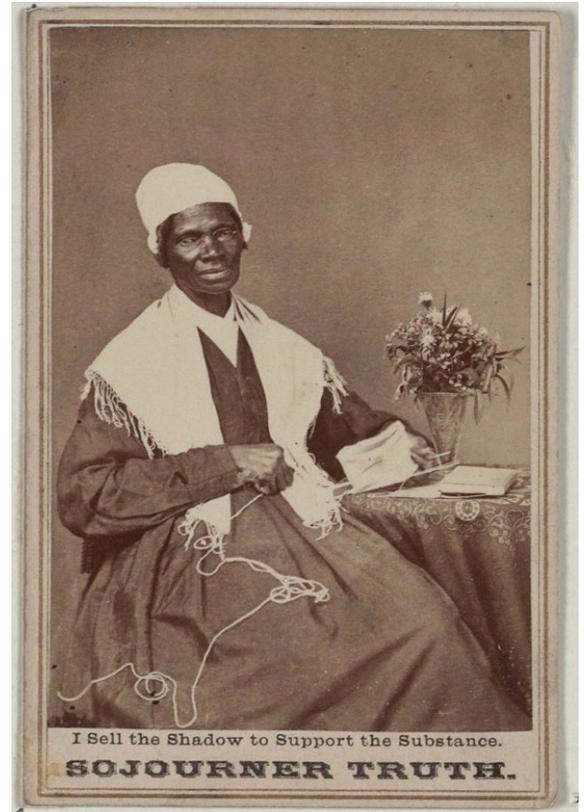


Sojourner Truth, c. 1864

Sojourner Truth was a self-liberated person. Born into slavery, Truth freed herself and became a prominent women's rights activist.

Truth was known for her "fiery" speeches. Adin Ballou recalled that Truth's "impassioned utterances on the occasion were like the fiery outbursts of some ancient prophet of God" (Ballou, *History of the Hopedale Community*).

Truth came to abolitionist gatherings in Hopedale. Multiple accounts mention her attendance and orations.



Charles Burleigh, c. 1845-1850

Charles Burleigh was an abolitionist best known for refusing to cut his hair or beard until slavery had been abolished in the United States.

Burleigh was the secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Much of his abolition work was done through his journalism. Burleigh also traveled to places such as Hopedale where he could attend and speak out at anti-slavery gatherings.



Frances Ellen Watkins Harper

An abolitionist and suffragist, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper promoted her causes through her lectures, poetry, and written works.

Harper was the first Black woman to publish a short story and a novel in the United States. She was born a free woman.

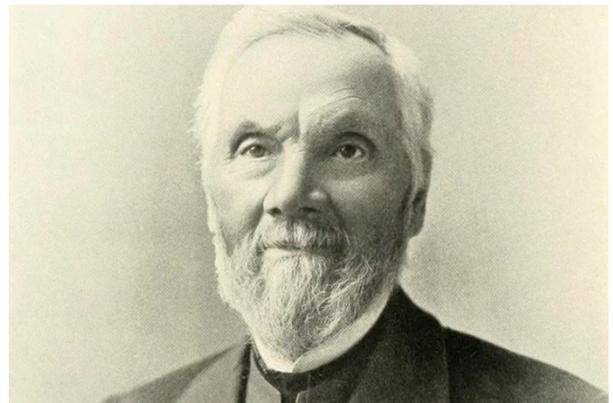


MRS. F. E. W. HARPER.

Parker Pillsbury

Parker Pillsbury was an abolitionist and feminist. He was seen as radical in his views for both issues.

Pillsbury was a staunch supporter of William Lloyd Garrison and his beliefs.



Abby Hills Price

Abby Hills Price as a member of the Hopedale Community.

She was regarded as a talented poet.

Price read poems at celebrations of the Emancipation of the West Indies in Hopedale and in surrounding towns.

Price was also a women's rights activist. She spoke at the Women's Rights Convention in Worcester, 1850.



Henry C. Wright

Henry C. Wright was an abolitionist, pacifist, feminist, and supporter and friend of William Lloyd Garrison.



John Brown, c. 1846-1847

John Brown was a radical abolitionist.

Brown is best known for raising a militia to raid Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. His goal was to incite a mass slave rebellion to end the practice of slavery in the United States.

The raid on Harper's Ferry increased national tensions and support for war in the country.

Brown was arrested, tried, and hanged for the raid. The Civil War broke out 18 months later.

