2. Gerrit Smith (1797-1874) was a well-known New York philanthropist, reformer and political abolitionist. His home at Peterboro, in upstate New York, became a mecca for men and women seeking financial support for their various reform causes. Perhaps his greatest benefaction was to black Americans when, in 1846, Smith set aside, from his huge private holdings 120,000 acres of land to be distributed among New York State's black population. See Theodore S. Wright, An Address to the three Thousand Colored Citizens of New York Who are Owners of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Acres of land in the State of New York, Given to Them by Gerrit Smith Esq. of Peterboro (New York, 1846), passim.

3. In August 1850, William L. Chaplin and others were arrested by Washington police, on Maryland soil, for taking part in the escape of two slaves, the property of Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens. Chaplin was kept in jail at Rockville, Maryland, until December. He was subsequently indicted in the District of Columbia on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and in Maryland he was indicted on seven counts: three for assault with intent to murder, two for assisting slaves to escape, and two for larceny of slaves. Bail was set at $6,000 in the District and $19,000 in Maryland.

With the aid of Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, W. H. Seward, and others, Chaplin's bail was secured, and he was released from jail. Smith served as treasurer of the Chaplin fund and contributed $10,000 to the movement to free Chaplin.

4. Joseph Comstock Hathaway (1810-1873) was an influential Quaker farmer and abolitionist of Waterloo, New York.

5. Samuel Ringgold Ward (1817-1864) was brought to New York at the age of three by his parents, who escaped from slavery in Maryland. Ward received an education, taught school, became a preacher and a leading antislavery agent.

6. William Goodell (1792-1878), an ardent reformer and abolitionist, was also active as a minister, lecturer, author and editor. He helped to organize the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and the following year became editor of the Emancipator, its first official organ. Unlike Garrison, Goodell thought it possible to use the Constitution to abolish slavery and was a strong believer in both the Constitution and the Union. An organizer of the Liberty Party in 1840, he later founded the Liberty League, a more radical group and from 1854 to the end of the Civil War edited a well-known newspaper entitled the Radical Abolitionist.

7. James Caleb Jackson (1811-1895), a noted abolitionist and physician, ran a water-cure establishment at Glen Haven, New York. Along with Nathaniel P. Rogers, he edited the National Anti-Slavery Standard for a year beginning in 1840. In 1847, he joined with William Goodell in the formation of the Liberty League, a fourth-party movement growing out of the Liberty Party.

8. Francis Jackson (1789-1861), a prominent abolitionist, was a close friend and co-worker of William Lloyd Garrison throughout the antislavery crusade. A man of considerable means, he gave strong financial backing to the Liberator and on one occasion, in October 1835, during a riot in Boston when Garrison himself came close to being lynched by a mob, held a meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society at his home, firmly upholding the right of free speech. Jackson served for many years as president of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and the New England Anti-Slavery Conventions and was a vice-president of the American Anti-Slavery Society. At his death, he willed $10,000 to aid black freedmen and $5,000 in support of the Women's Rights movement.

9. John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892), the celebrated American poet, was a close friend of William Lloyd Garrison. An ardent worker in the antislavery struggle, Whittier frequently penned some of the most moving and eloquent verses in an effort to engender strong antislavery feeling throughout the North.

10. Thomas Davis was a wealthy jewelry manufacturer in Providence, Rhode Island, who was also active in politics, serving as an antislavery Democrat in Congress from 1853 to 1855.

11. Edward M. Davis (1811-1887), a noted Pennsylvanian abolitionist, was also an active participant in the non-resistance movement. In 1846, for example, he paid for the publication of Adin Ballou's non-resistance pamphlet, Christian Non-Resistance in All Its Important Bearings, in Philadelphia.