

## •Seneca Indian Rights

In 1838 and 1840, Seneca leaders and Quakers from four yearly meetings met in the Farmington Meetinghouse to prevent loss of Seneca lands and the removal of all Seneca people west of the Mississippi River.



Governor Blacksnake  
Allegany Seneca



Griffith Cooper worked for Seneca Indian land rights and African American rights. His son-in-law, Eliab W. Capron, attended the Seneca Falls women's rights convention and lived in the Sodus Bay Phalanx.

"We pulled the strings, and the world's people danced." Griffith Cooper, 1843

## •African Americans and the Underground Railroad

Dozens (and perhaps hundreds) of freedom seekers came through Farmington, linked to a network that extended into Maryland, Delaware, and Washington, D.C.



"When I arrived [in Farmington], I felt, for the first time in my life, that I was my own master. I cannot describe to a free man, what a proud and manly feeling came over me, when I hired to Mr. Comstock." Austin Stewart, *Twenty-two Years a Slave and Forty Years a Free Man* (1857).



Frederick Douglass visited Farmington often and lectured with J.C. Hathaway, Farmington Friend.



After they escaped from slavery in 1848, Mary and Emily Edmondson attended the Bird's Nest School, organized by five Quaker women near Farmington.

## • Women's Rights

In 1848, at least one-quarter of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention were affiliated with Farmington.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton and sons, c. 1848

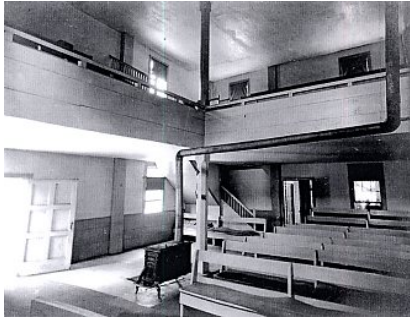
Soon after the Seneca Falls woman's rights convention, "I was invited to speak at several points in the neighborhood. One night, in the Quaker Meeting House at Farmington, I invited, as usual, discussion and questions. We all waited in silence for a long time; at length a middle-aged man, with a broad-brimmed hat, arose and responded in a sing-song tone: 'All I have to say is, if a hen can crow, let her crow!' The meeting adjourned with mingled feelings of surprise and merriment. The good man . . . put the whole argument in a nutshell: 'Let a woman do whatever she can.'"

Elizabeth Cady Stanton,  
*Eighty Years and More*, (1898).



Lucretia Mott

spoke on religion and women's rights in the 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse.



1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse  
Courtesy Friends Historical Library

In 1927, the 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse became a barn.



In 2006, a windstorm blew a wall off the Meetinghouse.



Help us restore this Meetinghouse.  
Help us recapture its stories.

Become a Friend of the 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse.



Sign up for regular updates:  
[www.farmingtonmeetinghouse.org](http://www.farmingtonmeetinghouse.org)

Send contributions to:  
1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse  
c/o Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation  
P.O. Box 603, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 13148

National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service Network to Freedom  
National Collaborative of Women's History

160 County Road 8  
Farmington, New York

1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse  
A National Center of Reform History in the Light



1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse  
Courtesy Macedon Town Historian

Farmington Quakers promoted equal rights for women, Seneca Indians, and African Americans.  
In the process, they changed America.

Who were these remarkable Americans?