Based on the sources provided and our conversation history, I can provide detailed information about Samuel Cornish and Frederick Douglass. Information about William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, Albro Lyons, Charles Reason, Henry Highland Garnet, and Harriet Tubman is not available in the provided source excerpts.

Here is the detailed information for the individuals covered by the sources:

**Samuel Cornish: Minister, Journalist, and Abolitionist**

* **Early Life:** Samuel Eli Cornish was born in Sussex County, Delaware, in 1795. His parents were free people of mixed race [previous turn]. He moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and later to New York City [previous turn]. **He was ordained in 1822** [previous turn]. His parish was officially established as the New Demeter Street Presbyterian Church, **making it the first Black Presbyterian Church in New York City** [previous turn].
* **Cause for Activism:** Cornish's activism was deeply linked to his roles as a minister and a journalist [previous turn]. These positions provided him with **platforms to address social injustices, including the institution of slavery** [previous turn]. His involvement in founding *Freedom's Journal* was driven by the need to communicate with the free Black community and **counter racist narratives prevalent in other newspapers** [previous turn]. He was also motivated by the goals of anti-slavery societies.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** Samuel Cornish made significant contributions through his work in journalism and abolitionist organizations [previous turn].
  + He was a **co-editor of *Freedom's Journal*, which was the first Black newspaper in the United States**, starting in March 1827. This newspaper aimed to serve the free Black population and counter negative portrayals [previous turn]. The establishment of *Freedom's Journal* demonstrated the **educational capacity and literacy of Black individuals in New York** [previous turn].
  + After leaving *Freedom's Journal*, he attempted to revive it as *The Rights of All*, though this publication was short-lived [previous turn].
  + He later served as **editor for *The Weekly Advocate*, which was renamed *The Colored American***, from 1837 to 1839 [previous turn]. He used these roles to **keep the public informed about abolitionist issues** [previous turn].
  + In 1833, **Cornish was a founding member of the American Anti-Slavery Society**, an organization with both white and Black members. He remained active in this society until 1840 [previous turn]. In 1840, he joined the newly formed American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society [previous turn].
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources and our conversation history **do not contain a famous quote attributed directly to Samuel Cornish** [previous turn].

**Frederick Douglass: Abolitionist, Orator, Writer, and Statesman**

* **Early Life:** Frederick Douglass was **born Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey around February 14, 1818** in Tuckahoe, near Hillsborough, in Talbot County, Maryland. He was born into slavery. **He escaped from slavery in Maryland in 1838**.
* **Cause for Activism:** His personal experience as someone who escaped from bondage was the **primary catalyst for his activism**. Having lived under slavery, he became a powerful voice against the institution. His ability as an orator and writer led to disbelief among some in the North that he had truly been enslaved, prompting him to write his autobiography to validate his experience. He dedicated his considerable talent and energy to **ending slavery and securing equal rights for African Americans**. He recognized the need for **"forceful, persistent, and unyielding agitation"** to achieve emancipation and equality, and believed Black Americans must play a prominent role in this struggle.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** Frederick Douglass was a central figure in the 19th-century movement for African-American civil rights and abolition.
  + After his escape, he **became a national leader of the abolitionist movement**, particularly in Massachusetts and New York.
  + He became **renowned for his powerful oratory and impactful anti-slavery writings**.
  + He authored **several autobiographies**, including *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, Written by Himself*, which provided a firsthand account of slavery and validated his identity to a skeptical audience.
  + He **published his own abolitionist newspaper, *North Star***, which was widely distributed.
  + Douglass was active in various reform movements, though his primary focus remained the **abolition of slavery and the attainment of equal rights for Black Americans**. He supported causes such as women's rights, temperance, peace, and education.
  + He was involved with the American Anti-Slavery Society and later the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society .
  + He advocated against the segregation of public transportation .
  + Beyond activism, he also served as a **statesman and diplomat**, including a role as Ambassador to Haiti.
* **Famous Quote:** Near the end of his life, when asked for advice by a young Black man just starting out, **Douglass replied, "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!"**.

Information regarding William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, Albro Lyons, Charles Reason, Henry Highland Garnet, and Harriet Tubman is not present in the provided source material.

Certainly, I can continue the detailed informational document about prominent figures involved in the fight for freedom based on the provided sources and our previous conversation. We have already covered Samuel Cornish and Frederick Douglass.

Here is the information for the remaining individuals from your list for whom details are available in the sources:

**William Lloyd Garrison: Abolitionist and Journalist**

* **Early Life:** The provided sources indicate that Wm. Lloyd Garrison was born in 1805. No further details about his early life are present in these excerpts.
* **Cause for Activism:** William Lloyd Garrison's activism is strongly linked to his journalistic work. The American beginning of abolitionism as a political movement is usually dated from January 1, 1831, when he published the first issue of his new weekly newspaper, *The Liberator*. He was also a founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** William Lloyd Garrison was a key figure in the abolitionist movement.
  + He published the abolitionist newspaper **The Liberator**, which appeared without interruption from 1831 until slavery was abolished in the United States in 1865.
  + He was one of the **founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society**, an organization whose membership and leaders were interracial. Disputes with Garrison over the role of religion in the abolitionist movement led Samuel Cornish to leave the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1840.
  + After breaking with Garrison, Frederick Douglass came to believe in the anti-slavery interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.
  + Garrison, along with Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley, provided valuable help to the women's movement. However, they also believed that the women's rights question should be postponed, telling Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton that it was "the negro's hour". They tried to convince Stanton and Anthony to campaign only for voting rights for black men.
  + Despite his opposition to prioritizing women's suffrage at a particular moment, he was involved in the broader reform movements alongside women's rights advocates.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a famous quote attributed directly to William Lloyd Garrison**.

**John Brown: Insurrectionist and Abolitionist**

* **Early Life:** The sources do not provide details about John Brown's early life.
* **Cause for Activism:** John Brown advocated the use of violence to destroy slavery in the United States. Like Harriet Tubman, he spoke of being called by God and trusting divine protection from slave owners. He dreamed of fighting to create a new state for those freed from slavery and believed the enslaved would rise up in rebellion.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** John Brown is known for his direct, violent action against slavery.
  + He planned and led the **raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia**.
  + He recruited supporters for the raid, including Harriet Tubman, whom he called "General Tubman". Tubman's knowledge of support networks in border states was valuable to Brown's planning.
  + He held a meeting in Chatham, Canada, where he revealed his plan.
  + Frederick Douglass met with Brown to discuss the raid but ultimately declined to join, considering the mission suicidal. Douglass later referred to Brown as "John Brown – of sacred memory".
  + He raised funds for the raid after his initial plan was leaked.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a famous quote attributed directly to John Brown**.

**Albro Lyons:**

Based on the provided sources and our conversation history, there is **no detailed information available** about Albro Lyons, including his early life, cause for activism, contributions, or any famous quotes. Source only lists his name as a Wikipedia entry title.

**Charles Reason: Educator, Poet, and Activist**

* **Early Life:** Charles L. Reason was born on July 21, 1818, in New York City. He was described as remarkably well-read and spoke several languages. He was also a poet and a devout Catholic.
* **Cause for Activism:** Reason's activism is evident through his various activities in the Black community and reform movements. He contributed to the *Colored American* newspaper, which Samuel Cornish also edited. He was a leader of New York City's Phoenix Society in the 1840s. He wrote a poem titled "Freedom" celebrating the British abolitionist Thomas Clarkson. His career in education, including becoming a principal after New York City schools were desegregated, suggests a commitment to the advancement and rights of African Americans.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** Charles Reason contributed to the fight for freedom through his literary work, organizational involvement, and educational leadership.
  + He contributed to the **Colored American** newspaper.
  + He was a **leader of the Phoenix Society**.
  + He wrote **abolitionist poetry**, such as "Freedom".
  + He became the **principal of a grammar school in New York City** after the public schools were desegregated.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a famous quote attributed directly to Charles Reason**.

**Henry Highland Garnet:**

Based on the provided sources and our conversation history, there is **no information available** about Henry Highland Garnet.

**Harriet Tubman: Underground Railroad Conductor, Abolitionist, and Suffragist**

* **Early Life:** Harriet Tubman was born Araminta Ross around March 1822 in Dorchester County, Maryland. She was born into slavery. She escaped from slavery in 1849. Tubman was illiterate. She suffered a head trauma in childhood which caused visions she interpreted as divine premonitions.
* **Cause for Activism:** Tubman's activism was driven by her personal experience of slavery and her deep religious faith. She escaped slavery herself and felt strongly that her family and other enslaved people should also be free. She believed she was guided by God. The passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 increased her determination to help people escape further north. She also agreed with John Brown's view of direct action and violence against slavery. In her later years, her belief in women's right to vote stemmed from her experiences and suffering.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** Harriet Tubman made immense contributions through her courageous actions against slavery and her advocacy for women's rights.
  + She was a renowned **conductor on the Underground Railroad**.
  + She made approximately **13 expeditions back to Maryland**, personally rescuing around 70 enslaved people.
  + She provided instructions to another 50 to 60 people who then successfully escaped.
  + She was nicknamed **"Moses"** for leading her people to freedom, alluding to the biblical prophet.
  + She helped guide escapees to **Canada** after the Fugitive Slave Act increased the risks in the northern United States.
  + She helped newly freed people **find work**.
  + She met **John Brown** in 1858 and helped him plan and recruit for his raid on Harpers Ferry.
  + During the Civil War, she served the Union Army as a **nurse, scout, and spy**.
  + She played a crucial role in the **Combahee Ferry raid** in 1863, guiding steamboats and helping liberate over 750 enslaved people.
  + In her later years, she became a prominent **advocate for women's suffrage**. She attended and spoke at suffragist meetings and conventions.
* **Famous Quote:** Harriet Tubman is known for several impactful statements. One famous quote related to her work on the Underground Railroad is: "**I was conductor of the Underground Railroad for eight years, and I can say what most conductors can't say – I never ran my train off the track and I never lost a passenger**". Another powerful quote reflecting her determination to escape slavery is: "**there was one of two things I had a right to, liberty or death; if I could not have one, I would have the other**".

Information regarding **Albro Lyons** and **Henry Highland Garnet** is not present in the provided source material.

Thank you for clarifying that you were referring to **Albro Lyons Sr.**. Based on the provided sources, I can now provide information about him.

**Albro Lyons Sr.: Advocate for Educational Opportunities and Underground Railroad Conductor**

* **Early Life:** Albro Lyons Sr. was a New Yorker of mixed heritage. No further details about his birth year or location are present in the sources, although he is listed under "19th-century American people" in a hidden category. He was married to Mary Joseph Lyons. They had a daughter, Maritcha Remond Lyons, who wrote a memoir about the family. They also had a son, Albro Lyons Jr., who lived from 1854 to 1906.
* **Cause for Activism:** Albro Lyons Sr. advocated for educational opportunities and worked to free slaves. His involvement suggests a commitment to the advancement and liberation of African Americans.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** Albro Lyons Sr. contributed to the fight for freedom through direct action and community involvement.
  + He ran a **boarding house for seamen that was an important stop on the Underground Railroad**. This indicates he provided safe haven and assistance to enslaved people escaping to freedom.
  + He was a member of the **New York African Society for Mutual Relief**. This suggests active participation in Black community organizations that often played roles in mutual aid, advocacy, and resistance to slavery.
  + He was a **New Yorker of mixed heritage who advocated for educational opportunities and worked to free slaves**.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a famous quote attributed directly to Albro Lyons Sr.**

Thank you for the clarification. Based on the new sources provided, I can now provide detailed information about **Henry Highland Garnet**.

**Henry Highland Garnet: Minister, Abolitionist, Orator, and Diplomat**

* **Early Life:** Henry Highland Garnet was born into slavery in Chesterville (then New Market), Kent County, Maryland, on December 23, 1815. His family, which included 11 members, escaped slavery when he was a child, traveling via Wilmington, Delaware, where they were helped by the Quaker and Underground Railroad stationmaster Thomas Garrett. Garnet grew up in New York City. He attended the African Free School from 1826 through 1831, and later the Phoenix High School for Colored Youth from 1831. He completed his education at the Oneida Institute in Whitesboro, New York, which had recently begun admitting all races. At Oneida, he was acclaimed for his wit, brilliance, and rhetorical skills. While a student, he began attending Sunday school at the First Colored Presbyterian Church (Shiloh Presbyterian Church) and was baptized as a Christian. In 1834, he helped establish the Garrison Literary and Benevolent Association. He enrolled at the Noyes Academy in Canaan, New Hampshire, in 1835, but the school was destroyed by anti-abolitionists, forcing him to complete his education at the Oneida Institute. In 1839, he injured his knee playing sports, which never fully healed and required the amputation of his lower leg in 1840 or 1841.
* **Cause for Activism:** Garnet was an abolitionist and minister who advocated for the use of militant abolitionism, grounding his activism in religion. He believed enslaved people should act for themselves to achieve total emancipation, seeing "little hope for freeing the slaves except by their own efforts". He promoted armed rebellion as the most effective way to end slavery. Garnet was a prominent figure in the movement that shifted from moral suasion towards more political action.
* **Contributions to the Fight for Freedom:** Henry Highland Garnet made significant contributions through his ministry, oratory, journalism, and direct activism.
  + He was a renowned **orator**.
  + He became a **minister**, serving churches in Troy and New York City, and later the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C..
  + He delivered a sermon in the U.S. House of Representatives on February 12, 1865, making him the **first African American to speak in that chamber**. This occasion followed Congress's passage of the Thirteenth Amendment ending slavery.
  + He published the abolitionist newspaper the **National Watchman** with William G. Allen.
  + He sheltered **fugitive slaves** in his church in Troy.
  + At the 1843 National Convention of Colored Citizens in Buffalo, New York, he delivered his famous "**Call to Rebellion**" speech, urging enslaved people in the South to rise up against their oppressors. His ideas were considered **too radical** by many abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison. Despite the controversy, his address marked the rise of a more "aggressive" form of abolitionism.
  + After John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859, Garnet declared it the **duty of those who loved freedom to support Brown's actions**. He was described as a "friend and admirer" of John Brown.
  + He briefly supported the **emigration** of Black people to places like Mexico, Liberia, or Haiti, founding the African Civilization Society with this goal.
  + He secured a U.S. passport in 1861 that declared him a **"citizen of the United States,"** which helped advance claims for equal citizenship during the Civil War and Reconstruction.
  + During the Civil War, he **helped recruit United States Colored Troops**.
  + He was active in supporting the **Cuban independence movement** in his later years.
  + He served as the **U.S. Minister (ambassador) to Liberia** shortly before his death.
  + His legacy is commemorated by schools and monuments named in his honor, and he was listed among the 100 Greatest African Americans in 2002.
* **Famous Quote:** The provided sources **do not include a specific quote identified as a "famous quote"** attributed directly to Henry Highland Garnet. However, his view is summarized as seeing "little hope for freeing the slaves except by their own efforts".

Several other sources list Henry Highland Garnet in their "See also" sections, connecting him to topics like Abolitionism in the United States, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, History of slavery in New York (state), Matilda Joslyn Gage, National Women's Rights Convention, Samuel Cornish, Seneca Falls Convention, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, and the Underground Railroad. This indicates his significant role and connections within the broader abolitionist and reform movements of the 19th century, even if those specific sources did not provide biographical details about him.

Notably, the sources mention a **rivalry** between Frederick Douglass and Henry Highland Garnet, and that they were not on speaking terms for many years due to their differences, though Douglass mourned Garnet's passing. This rivalry stemmed, in part, from their differing views on the most effective path to emancipation, particularly Garnet's more radical stance advocating armed rebellion which Douglass initially considered too radical.