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Black Hartford: 1843 - 1860

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XII

BLACK HARTFORD 1843 - 1860

University of Hartford
Summer Session 1972
under direction of
Dr John E Rogers
and
Dr Muraskin

John Buffalo
III
Carl Clay



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INTRODUCTION

This is one **segment** of what, in **future, is** planned to be an in depth study of Negroes and Puerto Ricans **in** Hartford. It is **our** hope that this paper will serve as a design for those **who** may undertake a similar task or choose to further this introductory work on Black Hartford, Connecticut **1843-1860** |

In doing this project, we established several objectives:

- A. To determine if material was available on **Black** Hartford in periods before the twentieth century.
- B. To obtain and relate knowledge as to the particular **procedures** necessary and useful in doing research in our area of concern.
- C. To develop a "basic" picture of Black Hartford **1843-1860** | **in its** physical, cultural, economic and educational aspects..

In addition to the fulfillment of these objectives, we learned where and how to do this kind of research. We also "touched" this time period **and** obtained brief and basic knowledge of the prosperity **and means** of survival of Black people in Hartford at that **time** |.

With such restrictive **objectives**, we only allowed ourselves into the absolute basic analysis of the data. And because this **was** a three week project, we were forced to limit our research to public records. All of the information related herein was obtained from City Directories, Census Reports, land **records, and Agricultural** | **Reports**. Thus far, no records **from** almanacs, churches, lodges or other **fraternal organizations, or clubs have** been **consulted** | **Here** |

from our brief glance at some of these private records, appears to be the real store of information. As well, public records as data may not be valid in themselves; often they tend to give a bland **and** sterile picture of **organization** that is not real.

If one is to get a real picture, he must go further to private records of this kind as well **as** to scan newspapers of the time, tax returns and family records and Bibles. It is these documents which will give life, color and vitality to this kind of study.

After this is done, it is necessary to compare this study, with one of the same **area** at another period of time. The real necessity is to have all other time periods filled in. And in **order** to have the proper perspective, **there should** be comparisons done of **other** urban areas, North and South, at this same time period.

Here is a description of the procedures we followed and a very brief picture of Black Hartford 1843-1860. Below **are** our findings, and although we did have some difficulties, we succeeded in acquiring certain information of vital importance, not only for this research project, but also for further study. We trust that you will gain from our work.

Thank you,

Carol Clay
John Buffalo

SECTION ONE

Because this is a research project and not a research paper, we feel compelled to outline and define the procedures by which we obtained the facts related herein.

In choosing the subject matter for this project, initially we were to focus on property ownership by Blacks in Hartford. It is our personal feeling that Real Estate is the single most important factor in the determination of Economic Status.

In the mid 19th century, land ownership, by the standards of a system which had yet to grant Black men suffrage, is particularly important for it may indicate an advancement considered too great for Blacks. This statement can hold up only when one does not consider the competitive economic conditions of the time. (This matter is looked at more closely in section three.

As planned, we continued our research at the Connecticut State Library. Our first effort was to pull the old Hartford City Directories from the shelves. Because of our desire for year to year continuity, we used GEER'S City Directories for each year, with other publications only to verify any questionable parts. In the Hartford City Directory it was to our advantage that the White people were listed separately from the "Colored Persons." This is a situation in which separation was definitely an advantage.

As a side note, we found that there appeared to be a quota as to the number of pages allotted to "Colored Persons." In several directories

Blacks were listed on two consecutive **pages** with the same page number (i.e. 96 & 96 or 112, 113, 113, & 114). In the earlier directories, it was not **uncommon** to find the white separated from the Blacks with one plain white page and a plain white page between the Blacks and the churches. This racism exemplified the mood of the time.

After we compiled and **familiarized** ourselves with an alphabetical list of **the** Colored Persons in Hartford between 1843 and 1860, we began studying Hartford Land Records from that time. Not only did we hope to find legal documents with corresponding **names** to those of our lists of "Colored Persons," verifying that they had bought or sold land, but **as well**, we were to give special attention to those streets that were known to have Black businesses. We had to use the business addresses for we found that Blacks did not live principally in a single location, as we find present in the North End of Hartford.

Because of the tremendous volume of land records between 1840 and 1860, we found that the amount of work needed for such a project was much to time consuming. This is at least **one** full year of research, but the project itself is an absolute necessity.

After deserting the idea of thoroughly checking the land records, we felt that it would be somewhat beneficial to check the census records of Hartford for the years 1840, 1850 and 1860. We realized that this project could not yield the fruit that the land records would. As a matter of fact, they told us nothing of property ownership but they did open the door to another avenue of research. At least it indicated the occupations. If the individual was a farmer, and could be **deter-**mined as being **Black** through available data, we could search for these

individuals in the Agricultural Census at the time. This meant that we could still follow the path of our intentions, to determine the value of Black owned properties. There was one restriction: the **list** was limited to farmers. In 1850, there were less than twelve (12) Black farm owners!

During the course of our short three weeks of research, we **ran** into many disappointments. The numbers given **in** the card file index do not correspond to the page numbers in the Census Report. Neither the Census or the Agricultural Census are in alphabetical order.

There were countless other obstacles, and at this point we reviewed the material gathered. Though we did not have the lands **of** information desired, we began to notice certain elements that did fit **into** the social economic and to a **small** degree, the educational picture of the time.

SECTION TWO

As shown in Chart Number One, in 1843, there lived only 55 Black people in Hartford. By the year 1860, there were 171 Black people living in Hartford. There were but a few of the original 55 that were still in residence here. Of those that remained, the large majority were laborers, and those that were prosperous moved on. Let's look at Black Hartford in 1843-1860 and see where it may differ sociologically from Black Hartford 1972.

Although the Black population in Hartford was set at fifty-five, there were at least as many mulattos that could have been placed in that category. This is a very interesting situation when one takes into account the prevalent racist attitude in Connecticut at the time. Along with Massachusetts, Connecticut was the first colony to legalize slavery. Since then, there was a strong pro-slavery movement throughout the 1800's. This was due in part to the economic situation of the time. Black craftsmen had built a reputation in high quality leather goods and tailored goods. In a throw back from slavery, Black labor was cheaper and Blacks were used exclusively in positions and jobs of service. This made the Black craftsmen too competitive for white, (particularly Irish), craftsmen.

So this means that skilled white craftsmen faced difficulty in the marketing of their product in areas where Blacks worked. Unskilled laborers found it difficult to get a job of any kind. Those who faced these crises were among the front runners in the pro-slavery movement.

Logic: if slaves were freed, they would flood the Northern areas with cheap labor. These economic pressures established a wall of fear, The distillation of fear: RACISM.

Put behind the "wall of fear", different things were happening socially. There was no Black ghetto as we find at present in North Hartford. Blacks were not confine? in any particular area, in businesses or residence. We also find that there a number of Hartford born mulattos between 1643 and 1860. Many of these were the children of these competing craftsmen.

The census reports of 1844, 1850, and 1860, lists many mulattos as members of white families. A good example of this is Benjamin Randall, one of the Talcott Street tailors. There is no indication that these children were indentured to these families in any sort of way, Yet, in this entire period, we find no joint Black-white business ventures.

In order to get a clearer look at the sociologist's aspects of Hartford there are many things to look at, There may be interesting results from a comparison done on birth and death rates of Hartford Blacks and whites. We still have to understand what happened before 1815, to cause the development of these. It is yet to be determined what class of jobs were those of Blacks. "What was the rate of inter-marriage"; is another question which must be answered. And there are more answers to be discovered. But the observance of segregation is a fact and is the single most important question that we must answer. That much we know.

SECTION THREE

If one observed the occupations of the Blacks, he will find that the majority of the Blacks were common laborers. But this alone does not give a true picture of the economic status of Blacks at that time. For Blacks, the period from 1843-1860 was a very prosperous one. There were also a number of Blacks who went into farming, (See Table Number Six.) Probably the most prosperous of these was Ishmael McGurley.

In 1844, Ishmael McGurley bought a small tract of land West of Asylum Street for the sum of \$400.00. The monies for this land were obtained by means that other Blacks used to go into business: men in fraternal organizations would pool their money and "give" it to one member of the organization. They would follow through with whatever was necessary to make the business work. In McGurley's case, it was to help him work his land,

By 1850, at 59 years old, Ishmael McGurley was the owner of a farm with the cash value set at \$4,000.00. McGurley and his fraternity brothers had raised the value of the land to \$1,000.00. He had either bought or made farm implements and machinery worth \$250.00. His other assets: (as per the 1850 Agricultural Report) were one horse, one working oxen, (the two animals valued at \$150.00), 20 bushels of rye, 20 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, and two tons of hay. In addition, the value of animals slaughtered that year was placed at \$280.00.

At the time that he had this, he and other members of his organi-

zation had worked and helped fund the establishment of three other Black farms. The only other farm that was established was the farm of Rev. G. W. Offley. Offley's farm, which was adjacent to McGurley's was also very large. With the help of his three sons; his land alone was worth about \$1,000.00.

We have already discussed two methods by which Negroes established their own businesses. The third means was through the philanthropy of their employers. This was the case of George Cisco and Benjamin Randall. They had both worked a number of years for a Virginian who was a prominent doctor at that time. Cisco and Randall were the tailor and dressmaker for the doctor and his family of eleven. After several years of experience; they requested and obtained money to open a tailor shop of their own. They were the first of the "Talcott Street Tailors" (See Table Four.)

From 1843 through the 1850's; 10 Talcott Street was the address of one of the largest and most prosperous tailor shops in the city of Hartford. It was from these tailors that the famous TALCOTT STREET PETITION was sent to the Congress of the United States of America. One of the last great petitions out of Connecticut was sent in protest to "taxation without representation".

Also, it is important to note that almost all the tailors and dressmakers in the city of Hartford from 1843-1852 were Black. There were also many Black dressmakers from 1843-1860, but very few that owned their shops.

Aside from the ministers, the most prestigious position in the .

Black community was that of the teacher. In 1847, Selah Africanus was the only Black schoolteacher in Hartford. Her residence and school were located at 37 Village Street and was moved to 60 Mill Street. (See Table Five.)

After Africanus, it wasn't until 1853-1854, that Hartford received its next Black school teacher. At that time Edwin Freeman became the next school teacher. In 1856-1857, E. C. Freeman, the son of the former school teacher became the school teacher.

(NOTE: In the seventeen years from 1843-1860, there were only six Black school teachers for a total of eight years. As yet; we are unable to determine what if any were the means of education for Black folks in Hartford. We were unable to find any other schools or school teachers for Black children, On the basis of this evidence., we make the assumption that during these years, Black children received no formal education,)

The shoemaking business was also another one of those so-called Black businesses. Both Table Number Two and Table Number Seven deal with the shoe manufacturing business. The cordwainers of Table Number Seven are workers of a certain kind of leather, Both the processing of leather and the actual manufacturing of shoes were done in two major areas in the city of Hartford.

Like the businesses of the Black craftsmen of Hartford, the Black owned restaurants and saloons were not located in one specific geographical section of Hartford. It appears that Asylum Street was a very popular one for businesses of this kind. Yet, during the period studied

there was never a large Black population that lived in this area. Perhaps, these businesses were established to serve whites. The most prosperous business at this time was the dining saloon of Jeremiah Jacobs and R. Sands. This is evidenced by both men's possession of land whose real estate value was placed at \$1,000.00 each.

As stated earlier, a large number of Black folks in Hartford from 1843-1860 were common laborers. They were cooks, handymen, coachmen, porters, and the like. But there were some men who did break the economic caste that these Blacks were subjected to. It was shown by the charts given here along with related information that those who did not have a marketable skill would find it very difficult to climb the economic ladder. Many of those that did climb that ladder did so only with financial assistance from their friends who themselves were common laborers.

It is also interesting to note that many of the Black businessmen left Hartford soon after experiencing economic advancement. If one checks the charts, he will see people like James C. Woodruff opened a dry goods store in 1845. From the indications of the census, the business was prosperous, but for some reason, no longer existed the following year. Nor did Mr. Woodruff's name appear in the 1846 City Directories. This situation is exactly the same with almost every craftsman, farmer or businessman that appeared during this period: a business is established one year, then disappears from town records in one, two, five years.

I suppose that there could be several reasons for this. One possibility is that Blacks owned or Black operated businesses in Hartford in the period 1843-1860 were not successful. This seems odd since public

records show that many of these people's earnings were increased one year after the opening of their business. Many of these businessmen bought tracts of land a short time after the businesses were opened, but here too there are confusing circumstances, For example, in 1856, R. Sands and Jeremiah Jacobs opened a dining saloon on Asylum Street, One year later, Jacobs bought land valued at \$500.00; and Sands did the same with his land valued at \$465.00. One year later, neither Sands or Jacobs appear in any public records.

Yet, it still seems somewhat feasible; for it could be difficult for a restaurant to make profit while competing with one other restaurant for their possible 117 customers, the total number of Black men, women; and children listed in Hartford during that time,

As for the real reason, it must be determined through further research; but almost assuredly it came from either social or economic pressures.

There are countless other prosperous Black men who deserve mention. In 1849, Jacob Johnson was an aide to Governor Ellsworth. Samuel Pierce, was a restaurant owner in 1860, and John Jackson was a carpenter listed in that same year. In 1850, Edmund Mason, a 42 year old truckman, owned land valued at \$4,000.00; and 49 year old George A. Spywood, a minister, owned real estate with a cash value of \$4,000.00. These are only some of the prosperous Black men of Hartford; Connecticut during 1843-1860,

CONCLUSION

As we mentioned in the intraiuction, we intended to show a true picture Of Hartford during the period of 1843-1860. Through charts and proper analysis, although not complete to the point where this paper could be entered as 'a certified reference report, we feel that we have shown you a true picture of the times. We feel that we can not over. emphasize the fact that there is a great amount of research and study still needed in this area, but we sincerely hope that you have enjoyed reading and examining, as much as we writing; the research project,

John Buffalo

Carl Clay

NUMBER OF BLACK RESIDENTS
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

CHART NUMBER ONE

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
1843	5 5
1844	88
1845	103
1846	111
1847	130
1848	115
1849	151
1850	152
1852	150
1853-4	117
1855-6	132
1856-7	117
1857-8	112
1858-9	133
1860	171

NOTE: We have found conflicting figures in newspaper reports, City Directories, 'Census Reports, and Lodge & Church Records. We have taken a median figure from all, available data.

"Black Professions"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER ONE

Dressmakers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1846	Randall, Mrs. Mary	10 Talcott St.
1850	Quy, Lucretia	1 Franklin St.
1853-1854	Brown, Lousia	6 Mill St.
1853-1854	Hyde, Mrs. A.	35 Village St.
1853-1854	Jacobs, Sarah	8 Mill St.
1855-1856	Quy, Lucretia	52 Village St.
1855-1856	Spywood , Geo. A.	19 Ferry St.
1855-1856	Strong, Rebecca	Cemetery Ave.
1856-1857	Brown, Lousia	111 Elm St.
1857-1858	Jacobs, Sarah	15 Mill St.
1860	Adams, Mrs. Mary	52 Water St.
1860	Brown, Louisa	19 Belden St.
1860	Calvin, Mrs. Charlotte	Terry Court

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER TWO

Shoemakers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1850	Cross, Issac	1 Franklin St.
1852	Cross, Issac	10 Ferry Street
*1853-1854	Clegget Albert C.	Cemetery Lane
1853-1854	Daniels, William	10 Ferry Street-
1853-1854	Patterson, James C.	Cemetery Lane
1856-1857	Cross, Issac	27 Ferry Street
1856-1857	Patterson, James C.	41 Pine Street-
*1858-1859	Clegget, Albert C.	58 Pine Street
*1858-1859	Seymour, Richard	19 Spruce St.
1858-1859	Stewart, William	99 Morgan St.

* indicates bootmakers |

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER THREE

Barbers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
*1843	Pellam, Luman	9 Ferry Street
*1843	Simpson, A.	9 Ferry Street
*1844	Brown, George	9 Ferry Street
*1844	Randall, John R.	9 Ferry Street
1845	Bowen, Goodman	9 Ferry Street
1847	Bell, William	19 Ferry Street
1848	Dimerest, Francis	19 Ferry Street
1849	Dorson, Charles	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ferry St.
1849	Randall, John	6 Church Street
1850	Dimirist, Francis	Ex. Hotel
1850	Randall, John	5 Cooper Lane
1852	Dimirist, Francis	41 Main Street
1852	Lisbon, Jeremiah	8 Mill Street
1852	Smith, Henry	under city hotel
1852	Williams, T. R.	under city hotel
1850-1851	Dimirist, Francis	28 Morgan Street
1853-1854	Thompson, William	1 Elm Street
1855-1856	Adams, A. L. W.	21 Ferry Street
1855-1856	Burghardt, Jas. T.	Cemetery Avenue

Barbers con't.

1855-1856	Demorest, Francis	20 Albany Ave.
1855-1856	Lisbon, Jeremiah	Central ROW
1855-1856	Randall, Benj.	87½ Main Street
1855-1856	Randall, John	20 Albany Ave.
*1855-1856	Spywood, Geo. A.	19½ Ferry Street
1855-1856	Tatoon, Gilbert	3 Franklin St.
1856-1857	Dawson, Charles	53 Ferry Street
1856-1857	Odell, Peter A.	215 Main Street
1856-1857	Randall, Benj.	141 Main St.
1856-1857	Randall, John	36 Baker Street
1856-1857	Williams, T. R.	215 Main Street
1857-1858	Commeraw, James O.	148 Asylum St.
1857-1858	Randall, John	29 Charter Oak
1858-1859	Randall, John	23 Mulberry
1860	Hill, George	148 Asylum St.
1860	Randall, John	75 Avon Street
*1860	Sherwood, George	148 Asylum St.

* indicates hairdressers

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER FOUR

Tailors

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1843	Foster, Henry	64 Front St.
1843	Law, James	102 Front St.
*1843	Mason, Amos	10 Talcott St.
*1843	Randall, Benj.	10 Talcott St.
*1844	Cisco, George	10 Talcott St.
"1,844	Hambleton, L. H. F.	10 Talcott St.
1844	Henry, Thomas	High street
*1844	Law, James	130 Frqnt St.
*1844	Saunders, William	10 Talcott St.
*1846	Foster, Henry W.	72 Front St.
*1847	Saunders, Thomas	10 Talcott St.
*1848	Saunders, Thomas	205½ Main St.
*1849	Saunders, Thomas	11 Pearl Street
"1850	Saunders; William	102 Front St.
"1830	Randall & Armstrong	72½ Front St.
1850	Saunders, Price	10 Talcott St.
1852	Saunders, Amos C.	10 Talcott St.

*indicates ownership of shop

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER FIVE

Teachers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1847	Africanus, Selah	37 Village St.,
1850	Africanus, Selah	60 Mill Street
1853-1854	Freeman, Edwin	-Cemetery Lane
1856-1857	Freeman, E. C.	29 Pine Street
1858-1859	Fish, Betsey	Pine Street
1858-1859	Stubbs, Nathaniel	Asylum Avenue

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER SIX

Barners

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1850	Johnson, George	35 Retreat Rd.
1850	McGurley, Ishmal	
1850	Camp, Shim	
1850	Kagira, Thomas	
1852	Offley, Rev. G. W.	West of Asylum

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER SEVEN

Conduainers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1843	Brown, George	9 Ferry Street
1843	Cross, John	24 Talcott St.
1843	Johnson, Oliver	57 Commerce St.
1843	Robins, Amos	96 Front Street
1844	Devonshire, Amos	9 Ferry Street
1844	Lee, Cornwallis	124 Front St.
1844	Randall, Hannibal	55 Commerce St.
1844	Randall, Sylvester	124 Front St.
1845	Randall, Henry	5 Commerce St.
1849	Jefferson, Thomas	124 Front St.
1850	Patterson, James	Cemetery Lane

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER EIGHT

Hackmen & Hackdrivers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1848	Mason, Samuel	115 Main St.
1848	Strong, Matthew	8 Mill Street
1849	Mason, Samuel	Front St.
1852	Green, Milo	40 Elm Street
1852	Mason, Samuel	Charles St.
1852	Strong, Matthew	Cemetery Lane
1853-1854	Byde, John	35 Village St.
1853-1854	White, Edward	130 Front St.
1855-1856	Easton, Samson	35 Chestnut St.
1855-1856	Smith, Hiram	12 Market St.
1856-1857	Strong, Matthew	23 Pine Street
1857-1858	Easton, Samson	80 Charles St.
1858-1859	Easton, Samson	38 Ferry Street
1858-1859	Smith, Hiram	67 Morgan St.
1860	Easton, Samson	227 Commerce St.

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER NINE

Cottlers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1846	Mitchell, Ralph	35 Village Street
1847	Green, Milo	30 Morgan Street
1847	Mason, Samuel	3 Arch Street
1847	Mitchell, Ralph	37 Village Street
1849	Milo, Green	40 Elm Street
1849	Russell, Henry	46 State Street
1850	Vandyke, Theodore	8 Mill Street
1852	Daniels, William	State Street
1852	Johnson, Egbert	290 Main Street
1852	Mason, George	290 Main Street
1855-1856	Brown, George	258 Main Street
1855-1856	Mason, George	7 Franklin Street
1855-1856	Mason, Samuel	Charles Street
1860	Boston, Robert	485 Main Street
1860	Mason, Henry	National Hotel
1860	Ray, William	National Hotel.

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER ELEVEN .

Laborers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1843	Adams, John	Grove St.
1843	Brown, Benjamin	Chapel St.
1843	Burghardt, Charles A.	Talcott St.
1843	Comeraw , William	Bliss St. .
1843	Powers, Isaac	Elm St.
1843	Princes, Holdridge	Elm St.
1 8 4 3	Sebra, Samuel,!	Grove St.
1843	Smith, Thornton	Front St.
1843	Spears, Henry	Ferry St.
1844	Adams, Henry	Ferry St.
1844	Adams, Walter	Commerce St.
1844	Asher , Edwin	Front-St.
1844	Augustus, Ezekiel	Commerce St.
1844	Cross, Isaac	Ann St.
1844	Freeman, Edwin H.	Ann St.
1 8 4 4	Holdridge, Primus .	Elm St.
1844	Jackson, Benjamin	17 Kilbourn St.
1844	Johnson, Halsey	W , 126 Front S
1844	Lowder , Henry	130 Front St.
1844	Mason , Samuel	N. Burying Ground
1844	McGurley , Howard.	Grove St.

TABLE ELEVEN CON'T.

	Murray, John	57 Commerce
1844	Oliver, Timothy	Wethersfield Lane
1844	Peters, Leverett,	near Ann and Assylum St.
1844	Sebra, Samuel	Grove St.]
1844	Strong, Mathew	near N. Burying Ground
1844	Swears, Edmund	59 Commerce St
1844	Thomas, Daniel	Meadow. St.
1845	Asher, Edwin	54 Front St.
1845	Brown, Ben	37 Chapel St.
1845	Cross, Amos	Meadow St.
1845	Freeman, Edwin H.]	rear 2 Ann St.
1845	Johnson, Halsey	126 Front St.
1846	Adams, Henry	26 Main St.
1846	Agustus E.	8 Talcott St.
1846	Asher, Edwin	40 Elm St.
1846	DeForest Asabell	Bliss St.
1846	Evans, Lucius	Grove St.
1846	Freeman, Lewis	2 Ann St.
1846	Mason, L.	16 Ferry St.
1846	Steadman, Benjiman	Asylum Hill
1846	Sweeney, Terry	4 Church St.
1846	Watson, James	Wethersfield S
1847	Worthington, Gad	343 Main St.
1847	Adams, William	53 LaFayette St.

TABLE ELEVEN CONT 'D

1847	Boston, James	38 Ferry St.
1847	Camp, Philip	37 Pine St.
1847	Camp, Philip, Jr.	335 Front St.
1847	Davis, James	21 Pine St.
1847	Fitch, Henry	19 Pine St.
1847	Francis, John E.	6 Elm St,
1847	Jackson, John	60 Pine St.
1847	Powers, Isaac	39 LaFayette St
1847	Sprinsteen Thos. W.	10 Baker St.
1847	Watkins, Thomas	15 Spruce St.
1847	Wells, Thomas	61 Pine St.
1847	Carr, Charles	Bliss St.
1847	Dimeroy , Francis	14 Ferry St.
1847	Dimerest, Francis	Albany St.
1847	DeFrost , Ashel	26 Main St.
1847	Gibbs, Robert	Chas. St.
1847	Johnson, Daniel	Cooper Lane
1847	Lauder, Henry	41 Ferry St.
1847	Poreter, Henry	Cooper Lane
1847	White, H.	35 Asylum St.
1848	Agustus E.	40 Elm St.,
1848	Asher , Edwin	Cooper Lane
1848	Francis, John	Cemetery Lane
1848	Freeman , Providence	Cemetery Lane

TABLE ELEVEN CON'T

1849	Fitch, Henry	Cemetery Lane
1848	Gibbs, Robert	72 Pleasant Street
1848	Louder, Henry	4 Ferry Street
1848	Olmstead, Jacob	Cemetery Lane
1848	Parker, John	Cooper Lane "
1848	Steadman, Benjamin	Cooper Lane
1848	Watson, James	Wethersfield Street
1848	Wells, Thomas	Cemetery Lane
1848	White, H.	35 Asylum Street
1849	Adams, John	Albany Road
1849	Adams, Henry	Cooper Lane
1849	Bayden, Augustus	Retreat Road
1849	Jackson, John	26 Main Street,
1849	Jones, Samuel	Cooper Lane
1849	Oliver, Timothy	9 Ferry Street
1849	Williams, William	Cemetery Lane
1849	Worthington, Gad	35 Village Street
1850	Carter, James	5 Cooper Lane
1850	Evans, Lucius	Commerce Street
1850	Jackson, Joseph	26 Main Street
1850	Robert, Chas.	Charles-Street
1850	Wells, Thomas	Cemetery Lane
1853-1854	, Adams, John	9 LaFayette Street
1853-1854	Adams, William C.	9 LaFayette Street
1853-1854	Asher, Edwin	13 LaFayette Street
1853-1854	Augustus, Ezekiel	21 LaFayette Street

TABLE ELEVEN CON'T

1853-1854	Boston, James	Washington Street
1853-1854	Boston, Robert	Washington Street
1853-1854	Daniels, Edward	37 Village Street
1853-1854	Easton, Sampson	Chestnut Street
1853-1854	Gibbs, Robert	21 LaFayette Street
1853-1854	Jackson, Jacob	Sheldon Street
1853-1854	Jackson, Joseph	Cemetery Lane
1853-1854	Johnson, Henry	Charles Street
1853-1854	Powers, Issac	21 LaFayette Street
1853-1854	Snyder, Phillip	25 South Main Street
1853-1854	Springsteen, Samuel	9 Bliss Street
1853-1854	Steadman, Benjamin	6 Main Street
1855-1856	Adams, Walter	Front Street
1855-1856	Davis, James	Cemetery Avenue
1855-1856	Morris, John H.	Charles Street
1855-1856	White, John	Ferry Street
1856-1857	Adams, William C.	53 LaFayette Street
1856-1857	Asher, Edwin	51 LaFayette Street
1856-1857	Boston, James	11 Mill Street
1856-1857	Camp, Phillip	37 Pine Street
1856-1857	Camp, Phillip Jr.	335 Front Street
1856-1857	Davis, James	21 Pine Street
1856-1857	Fitch, Henry	19 Pine Street
1856-1857	Francis, John	6 Elm Street
1856-1857	Freeman, Harry	59 Charles Street
1856-1857	Freeman, Louis H.	3 Franklin Street

TABLE ELEVEN CON'T

1856-1857	Jackson, John	60 Pine Street
1856-1857	Morris, John H.	337 Front Street
1856-1857	Powers, Benjamin	25 Pine Street
1856-1857	St, Paul, Henry	49 Pine Street
1856-1 3 5 7	Strong, John H.	47 Pine Street
1856-1857	Watkins., Thomas	15 Spruce Street
1856-1857	Wells, Thomas	61 Pine Street
1858-1859	Augustus, Ezekiel	39 LaFayette Street
1858-1859	Boston; James	38 Ferry Street
1858-1859	camp, Phillip Jr.	75 Avon Street
1858-1859	Davis; James	21 Pine Street
1858-1859	Francis, John E.	75 Avon Street
1858-1859	Freeman; Samuel R.	3 Franklin Court
1858-1859	Gibbs', Robert	53 LaFayette Street
1858-1859	Jackson; Jacob	27 Ferry Street
1858-1859	Jackson, John	60 Pine Street
1858-1859	Long, Jacob	52 Kilbourn Street
1858-1859	Oliver, Daniel	City Hotel
1858-1859	Watkins, Thomas	13 Spruce Street
1858-1859	Williams, Wolcott	45 Pine Street
1860	Boston; James	215 Commerce Street
1860	Camp, Nelson	Zion Street
1860	Camp, Phillip Jr.	52 Kilbourn Street
1860	Davis, James	23 Pine Street
1860	Hull, James	American Hotel
1860	Jackson, David.	173 Commerce Street

TABLE ELEVEN CON'T

1860	Offlery, Greensbury	Asylum Street
1860	Pierce, Jeremiah	59 Charles Street
1860	Pierce, Sylvester	59 Charles Street
1860	Russell, Ralph	11 Mill Street
1860	salter, John	51 LaFayette Street
1860	Simmons, George	21 Pine Street
1860	Stocker, E. D.	Zion Street
1860	Watkins, Thomas	15 Spruce Street
1860	Wells, Samuel	61 Pine Street

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1860

TABLE NUMBER TWELVE

Cooks 7

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1844	Scott, Andrew .	City Hotel
1844	Storms, Julius C.	35 Village Street
1845	Carter, James	C. Lunch
1845	Mason, Amos	8 Talcott Street
1845	Prince, John	Ferry Street
1845	Reed, Lester	Buckingham Street
1846	Babcock, Thomas	American Hotel
1846	Carey, Lot .	American Hotel
1846	Storms, Julius	74 Main Street
1846	Williams, T. H.	18 Ferry Street
1847	Carter, James	Clinton House
1847	Johnson, Halsey	6 Main Street
1847	Kelley, John	Franklin House
1847	Oliver, Henry	City Hotel
1847	Quicy, Roland	10 Mulberry Street
1847	Reed, Lester	84 Commerce Street
1848	Carr, Charles	Franklin Hotel .
1848	Murray, John	46 State Street
1849	Beebe, William	u. s. Hotel
1849	Cross, Amos	70 Pleasant Street

Cooks con't

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1849	Freeman, Lewis	46 State Street
1849	Hamden, William	46 State Street
1849	Jenkins, Samuel	124 Front Street
1849	McGuira, Edwin	Windsor Road
1850	Beebe; Bent S.	U. S. Hotel
1850	Holden, George	19 Wethersfield Lane
1850	Pierce, Samuel	7 Bliss Street
1852	Babcock, Aaron	30 College Place
1852	Carr, Charles	City Hotel
1852	Carter, James	American Restaurant
1852	Grimes; Noble	Clinton House
1852	McLean; William	American Hotel
1852	Murray, John F.	F & M Lunch
1853-1854	Donovan	American Restaurant
1853-1854	Fitch, Henry M.	Cemetery Lane
1853-1854	Jackson; Eetsey	40 Elm Street
1853-1854	Murray, John F.	American Restaurant
3X53-1854.	Pierce, Samuel	46 State Street
1853-1854	Thompson, Jacob P.	City Hotel
1855-1855	Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth	37 Village Street
1855-1856	Cross, Aros	52 Commerce Street
1855-1856	Corbin, Silas	Cemetery Avenue
1855-1855	Hamlin, William	4 Bliss Street
1855-1856	Johnson; Charles	8 Talcott Street

Cooks con t

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1855-1856	Magria, Edward G.	Cemetery Avenue
1855-1856	Michcals, William	6 Terry Street
1855-1856	Moore, Timothy	10 Ferry Street
1855-1856	Thoto, Edward	Cemetery Avenue
1855-1856	Weeks, Montgomery	291 Main Street
1856-1857	Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth	52 Village Street
1856-1857	Cross, Amos	15 Spruce Street
1856-1857	Corbin, Silas	62 Pine Street
1856-1857	Halin, William	59 Trinity Street
1856-1857	Holden, Oliver	11 Mill Street
1856-1857	Johnson, Charles	28 Talcott Street
1856-1857	Weeks; Montgomery	337 Front Street
1857-1858	Johnson, Halsy	17 Spruce Street
1857-1858	Moore, Timothy	27 Ferry Street
1857-1858	Woodbeck, Roswell	23 Spruce Street
1858-1859	Bailey, Mrs. Abigail M.	2 1 Pearl Street
1858-1859	Carter, J.	2 Wethersfield Ave.
1858-1859	Corbin, Silas	872 Main Street
1858-1859	McLean, William	20 Squire Street
1858-1859	Pierce, Samuel	2 Fair-mount Street
1858-1859	Weeks, Montgomery	75 Avon Street
1860	Brown, Elisha	52 Village Street
1860	Carter, James	45 Chestnut Street
1860	Cross; Amos	22 Water Street.

Cooks con't

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1860	Holden, Millard	23 Spruce Street
1860	Johnson, Charles	23 Belden Street
1860	Johnson, Halsey	3 Franklin Street
1860	McLean, William	46 Chestnut Street
1860	Murray, John F.	333 Main Street
1860	Waler, Edward	Allyn House

"BLACK PROFESSIONS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 1843-1850

TABLE NUMBER THIRTEEN

Porters -1

Year	Name	Address
1843	Henderson, William	4-0 Elm Street
1844	Daniels, William	62 State Street
1845	Daniels, William	Cooper Lane
1846	Davis, Perry	7 Franklin Street
1846	Freeman, S. R.	American Hotel
1846	Nichols, Edward	Franklin Street
1846	Smith, Hiram	222 Win Street
1847	Daniels, William	10 Mill Street.
1847	Francis, John	American Hotel
1847	Freeman, S. R.	American Hotel
1847	Smith, Hiram	Bliss Street
1849	Champion, Henry	Coles Street
1850	Coe, Charles	American Hotel
1850	Lord, Edwin	8 Talcott Street
1852	Champion, Henry	Cemetery Lane
1852	Smith, Armsted	60 Trumbull Street
1853-1854	Plato, Alfred	Cemetery Lane
1855-1856	Hector, Henry	38 Wadsworth Street
1855-1856	Nott, Henry	7 Franklin Street
1855-1856	Paul, Thomas Ho	8 Terry Street

Porters con't.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1855-1856	Stedman, Benj.	96 Chestnut Street
1856-1857	Champion, Henry	25 Pine Street
1856-1857	Daniels, William	142 State Street
1856-1857	Hector, Henry	12 Wadsworth Street
1856-1857	Mason, George	7 Franklin Street
1856-1857	Nott, Henry	9 Franklin Street
1857-1858	Daniels, William	10 Baker Street
1857-1858	Hector, Henry	3 Franklin Street
1857-1858	Paul T. H.	28 Talcott Street
1858-1859	Jackson, A.	Allyn House
1858-1859	Kelley, J.	Allyn House
1858-1859	Plato, James	Allyn House
1850	Jackson, J. R.	Allyn House
1860	Mason, Robert B.	31 Center Street
1860	Nott, James G.	9 Franklin Court
1860	Paul, T. H.	15 Spruce Street
1860	Plato, Alfred	48 Morgan Street
1860	Primus, Holdridge	-20 Wadsworth Street
1860	Stanton, Chester	75 Avon Street