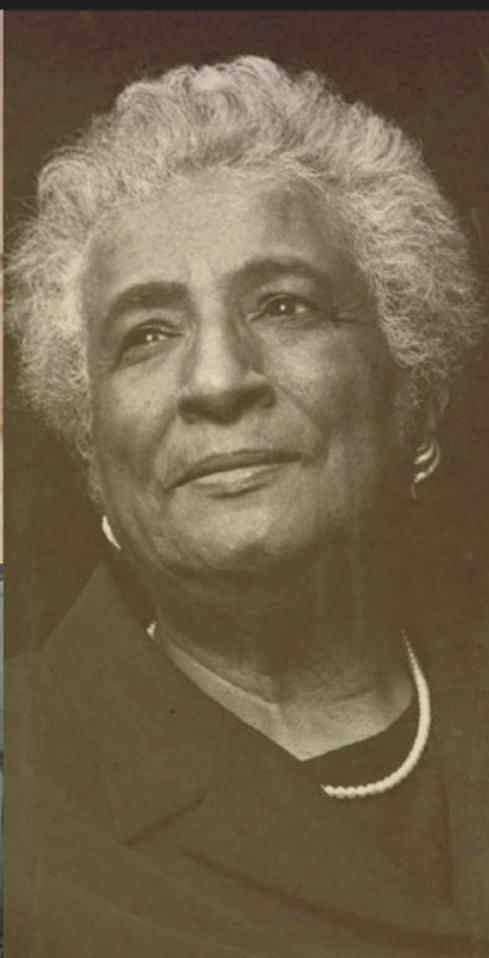




CONNECTICUT Freedom Trail



L to R: Francis Gillette House, Bloomfield; Old State House, Hartford;
Hart Porter Homestead, Manchester; Joseph Rainey House, Windsor
Connecticut State Library



Table of CONTENTS

The Amistad Case	4
Amistad Sites in Connecticut	6
Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad in Connecticut	10
Underground Railroad Stops in Connecticut	15
African American Churches	16
Pioneering Women of Color	20
Art and Monuments	24
Freedom Trail Map	28
Concept of Freedom	30
Sites Index	32
Freedom Trail Sites Open to the Public	36

ctfreedomtrail.org

Shaker Village, Enfield
National Register of Historic Places, CCT



The Amistad Case



Replica of La Amistad
Amistad America, Inc.



Cinque, painting by Nathaniel Jocelyn, 1840
New Haven Museum

ON JUNE 28, 1839, the Spanish ship *La Amistad* left a port in Havana, Cuba with 49 men, 1 boy and 3 girls kidnapped from Mendeland, Africa, modern-day Sierra Leone. They were being taken to Puerto Principe, Cuba for a lifetime of slavery. Before the ship reached its destination, the Mende Africans seized control and forced the Spanish owners to sail towards Africa, using the sun as a guide. At night, however, the owners sailed northward, hoping to come ashore in a Southern slave state in America. Instead, the ship entered the waters of Long Island Sound where the U.S. Navy took it into custody. The vessel was towed into New London harbor and moored at Lawrence Wharf, near the U.S. Custom House.

The Mende Africans were eventually placed in jail in New Haven while their fate became a major legal case that took two years to resolve. Although the primary issue was whether the Mende Africans were to be considered slaves or free, the long process led the public's attention to focus on the rights of African Americans in the United States and on moral, social, religious, diplomatic and political questions. Former President John Quincy Adams successfully defended the Mende Africans before the U.S. Supreme Court, and in February 1841, they were declared free.

In March 1841, the Mende Africans were sent to Farmington to live while funds were raised for their return home to Sierra Leone, Africa. In November, the 37 surviving Mende Africans sailed towards their homeland as free individuals. Along with them were five missionaries who were sent under the auspices of the newly formed Union Missionary Society, a forerunner of the American Missionary Association. The group reached Sierra Leone in January 1842.

Amistad SITES in Connecticut

FARMINGTON

The Farmington Historical Society, 138 Main Street, offers guided tours of those sites associated with the Amistad Case.

Austin F. Williams House and Carriage House 127 Main Street [PP]

The carriage house on this property was the primary home for the Mende Africans during their stay in Farmington. This site is privately owned and not open to the public.

Canal House and Pitkin Basin 128 Garden Street

The Pitkin Basin is the location where Foone, one of the Mende Africans, drowned while swimming. At the canal house, the Mende Africans embarked on the Farmington Canal to other towns to give exhibitions and raise money for their return to Africa.

First Church of Christ, Congregational 75 Main Street

The First Church supported the Mende Africans through its members who provided clothing, housing, education and Christian teaching to them while they lived in Farmington.



Austin F. Williams Carriage House, Farmington

Joanne Lawson, Farmington Historical Society



First Church of Christ, Congregational, Farmington

Whitney Bayers, CCT

Norton House

11 Mountain Spring Road [PP]

John Treadwell Norton (1795-1869) was a major supporter of the Mende Africans and was also a founding member of the Farmington Anti-Slavery Society in 1836. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

Reverend Noah Porter House

116 Main Street [PP]

Noah Porter (c. 1782-1866) was the minister of the First Church of Christ, Congregational and an abolitionist. One of the Mende African girls, Margru, stayed with his family. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

Riverside Cemetery

Garden Street

Riverside Cemetery is where Foone, one of the Mende Africans, is buried. Notable abolitionists interred here include Austin F. Williams, John Treadwell Norton and Samuel Deming.

Samuel Deming Store

2 Mill Lane

When the Mende Africans arrived in Farmington, Samuel Deming (b. 1798) provided second-floor quarters at his store. The space was later set up as a school where they attended classes.

Union Hall

13 Church Street [PP]

Church women met here in 1841 to sew clothing for the Mende Africans when they came to town. This property is privately owned and not open to the public.



Foone's Grave, Riverside Cemetery, Farmington, CT

Cora Murray, CCT

[*] Indicates a site open to the public as a museum.

[PP] Indicates private property.



Old State House, Hartford
Robert Gregson, CCT

HARTFORD

Old State House

800 Main Street [*]

One of several trials that involved the fate of the Mende Africans was held here. At the gate to the entrance on Main Street, there is a statue of Cinque, the leader of the kidnapped Mende Africans, at the top of a flagpole. The building is a National Historic Landmark.

LITCHFIELD

Tapping Reeve Law School

82 South Street [*]

It was here that the first curriculum for practicing common law was established. Defending attorney for the Mende Africans, Roger Sherman Baldwin (1793-1863), studied law at this school.

NEW HAVEN

Battell Chapel

Elm and College Streets [PP]

Battell Chapel represents the role that Yale Divinity School faculty and students played in assisting the Mende Africans. This property is privately owned and not open to the public.

Center Church on the Green

250 Temple Street

Center Church had a congregation that was involved in developing support for the Mende Africans.

Freedom Schooner Amistad

389 Long Wharf Drive [*]

The Freedom Schooner *Amistad* is a replica of the historic cargo ship and travels as an educational ambassador, teaching lessons of history, cooperation and leadership in the many ports it visits. Long Wharf is the replica's home port.



Roger Sherman Baldwin
Connecticut State Library



Tapping Reeve Law School, Litchfield
Jack McConnell



New Haven Museum, New Haven
Whitney Bayers, CCT

New Haven Museum

114 Whitney Avenue [*]

The New Haven Museum contains many artifacts related to the Amistad trial, including a portrait of Joseph Cinque, the leader of the Mende Africans who revolted on *La Amistad*.

Roger Sherman Baldwin Law Office

123 Church Street [PP]

Roger Sherman Baldwin (1793-1863), New Haven lawyer and abolitionist, represented the Mende Africans before the U.S. Circuit and District Courts in Connecticut, 1839-1840. With John Quincy Adams, he won freedom for the Mende Africans before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1841. This building is privately owned and not open to the public.

United Church on the Green

323 Temple Street

This building was originally known as the North Church (Congregational), which merged with the Third Church (Congregational) in 1884 to create the United Church. Several members of the two earlier congregations were abolitionists who assisted New Haven's free black community. They included Roger Sherman Baldwin, Nathaniel and Simeon Jocelyn and the Reverend Samuel Dutton.

NEW LONDON

Custom House Maritime Museum

150 Bank Street [*]

The U.S. Custom House, built in 1833, was where the cargo of *La Amistad* was auctioned in October, 1840. The Custom House is a museum as well as a working Custom House.



Center Church on the Green (L), United Church on the Green (R), New Haven Green, New Haven
Michael Melford



U.S. Custom House, New London
New London Maritime Society



Amistad Plaque, U.S. Custom House, New London
New London Maritime Society

[*] Indicates a site open to the public as a museum.

[PP] Indicates private property.

Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad in Connecticut

Abolition

The abolitionist movement in Connecticut and elsewhere involved both white and African American individuals, free and enslaved, male and female, famous and not famous who committed themselves to work together to eradicate slavery. In 1837, in its Fourth Annual Report, the American Anti-Slavery Society identified 29 anti-slavery societies in Connecticut. To accomplish their goal, abolitionists employed various methods including colonization schemes, legal and political action, emphasizing slavery as a sin and “moral suasion” or appealing to the ethical principles of the public to convince them that slavery was wrong. The weapons used included anti-slavery publications, conferences, public speeches, purchases, legal challenges, petitions to the General Assembly and the U.S. Congress, Underground Railroad activity and even armed rebellion. Unpopular even among some who opposed slavery, abolitionists were often viewed as “fanatics” who jeopardized the stability of the country.



Young William Winters
Deep River Historical Society



David Ruggles, Norwich, undated charcoal print
Negro Almanac Collection, Amistad Research Center, Tulane University



House owned by Isaac Truitt, Leverett Beman Historic District, 11 Vine Street, Middletown
Janice Cunningham, CCT

Underground Railroad

Slavery existed in America from the earliest period of colonial settlement at the beginning of the 17th century until it was abolished in 1865 by passage of the 13th Amendment. While some slaves became free through legal means, many who wanted freedom chose to escape from their owners and find a safe location. This practice began during America's colonial period and led to laws that penalized persons who assisted runaway slaves. In 1793, the United States government passed its Fugitive Slave Act that allowed for the capture and return to slavery of any runaway slave living in a free state. As it developed over the years, the Underground Railroad, which was neither underground nor a railroad, provided a series of safe havens, or stations, for fugitive slaves who were making their way to the Northern states, Canada or other locations.

The North Star was a guide for runaway slaves leaving the South, but once on the Underground Railroad, the participants were conducted by foot, wagon, horse or boat to a private house, barn or church where they would be hidden until it was possible to send them to the next northward-bound location. This operation required the cooperation of free African Americans, Native Americans and whites. It also required secrecy since free participants could be charged with breaking the law in helping slaves escape their owners. This secrecy has made it difficult to document fully what buildings in Connecticut were used in the Underground Railroad and often this information survived only in oral tradition.

Fugitive slaves entered Connecticut at a number of points. Some passed through the state by way of Stamford, New Haven or Old Lyme, often traveling on to Farmington, the “Grand Central Station” in Connecticut. From there they headed north to Westfield or Springfield, Massachusetts. Some traveled to Springfield by way of Middletown, Hartford and other communities along the Connecticut River. Those who passed through the state by way of New London or Westerly, Rhode Island, went north to Norwich and Putnam, and then to Worcester, Massachusetts. A western Connecticut route included Waterbury, New Milford, Washington, Torrington, Winchester and Winsted. Slaves escaping on the Underground Railroad would sometimes choose to settle in communities along the way. There are several examples of these communities on the Freedom Trail, including “Little Liberia” in Bridgeport, Jail Hill in Norwich and the William Winters Neighborhood in Deep River.

Some of the buildings listed cannot be documented with precision. Their inclusion on the Freedom Trail, however, is based on written histories, studies and traditions.



Prudence Crandall Museum, Canterbury
Jack McConnell



Sarah Harris,
student of
Prudence Crandall,
Canterbury
Prudence Crandall
Museum

BLOOMFIELD

Francis Gillette House

545 Bloomfield Avenue [PP]

Francis Gillette (1807-1879), a prominent abolitionist and politician, sheltered slaves on the Underground Railroad in his home during the early years of the movement. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

BROOKLYN

Friendship Valley

60 Pomfret Road [PP]

This was the home (built c. 1795) of abolitionist George Benson (1752-1836) and family, staunch supporters of Prudence Crandall and her school in Canterbury. During her trial, Crandall and some of her students stayed the night here. Abolitionist and editor of *The Liberator*, William Lloyd Garrison was married to Benson's daughter, Helen Eliza Benson, in the parlor of Friendship Valley in 1834. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

Old Windham County Courthouse (Brooklyn Town Hall)

4 Wolf Den Road

The Prudence Crandall trial was held here on August 23, 1833. Crandall was jailed for one night in the basement of the courthouse following her trial. Mary, one of George Benson's daughters, voluntarily spent the night with Crandall in her cell.

[*] Indicates a site open to the public as a museum.

[PP] Indicates private property.

Samuel May House

73 Pomfret Road [PP]

Reverend Samuel May (1798-1875) was one of the first members of the National Anti-Slavery Society. When Prudence Crandall wanted to open a school for black girls in nearby Canterbury, Samuel May came to her aid and was also a great supporter of Crandall through her trial. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

Unitarian Meeting House

7 Hartford Road

Samuel May became the church's first Unitarian pastor in 1822. He was a reformer, organizing a temperance society, the Windham County Peace Society and speaking out against slavery. He supported Prudence Crandall and spoke for her at a Canterbury town meeting since at that time it was not considered appropriate for women to do so.

CANTERBURY

Prudence Crandall Museum

1 South Canterbury Road [*]

In 1833, Prudence Crandall (1803-1890) opened this house as a boarding school for young African American women, an action which led to harassment by neighbors, passage of a state law against her work and her being jailed for one night. Crandall's effort to provide equal education in this house was a rarity for the times. Her actions helped solidify attitudes against slavery. In 1995, Crandall was designated as Connecticut's State Heroine.



William Winters
Deep River Historical Society

DEEP RIVER

William Winters Neighborhood Winter Avenue and Mitchell Lane

Making his way from South Carolina to Philadelphia, Daniel Fisher (c. 1808-1900) was assisted by Underground Railroad agents. Fisher walked from New Haven to Deep River. Once settled in the town, he changed his name to William Winters and wore a wig to avoid capture and return to enslavement in South Carolina. Winters later owned property around Winter Avenue, a street named for him. A small but stable African American community was established in this area as family, friends and others migrated from the South. Winters is buried in the Fountain Hill Cemetery nearby.

ENFIELD

Shaker Village

Shaker Road near Taylor Road [PP]

This area was once occupied by the only Shaker settlement in Connecticut. Dissenting from many activities of American society, the Shakers were associated with reform movements, including feminism, pacifism and abolitionism. The diary of one member records the visits of fugitive slaves to the settlement, including Sojourner Truth, who spoke at the meeting house on Shaker Road. This property is privately owned and not open to the public.

FARMINGTON

Elijah Lewis House

1 Mountain Spring Road [PP]

Elijah Lewis (b. 1810) was an abolitionist in Farmington and the home he lived in has been identified as an Underground Railroad station. Lewis sheltered fugitive slaves in a space at the base of his chimney. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

Samuel Deming House

66 Main Street [PP]

This was the home of Samuel (b. 1798) and Catherine (b. 1801) Deming. Samuel was an outspoken abolitionist. Catherine was among many Farmington women who raised money and signed petitions to help the abolitionist cause. Their home was an Underground Railroad station. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

Smith-Cowles House

27 Main Street [PP]

Horace (1782-1841) and Mary Ann (1784-1837) Cowles were Underground Railroad stationmasters who hid fugitive slaves here. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.



Abby and Julia Smith, Glastonbury
Historical Society of Glastonbury

GLASTONBURY

Kimberly Mansion

1625 Main Street [PP]

The Smith family used this house as a base for its anti-slavery activities throughout the 19th century. The five Smith sisters and their parents hosted abolitionist meetings, permitted anti-slavery lectures on the lawn, distributed literature and obtained signatures on anti-slavery petitions. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.



Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Hartford
Robert Gregson, CCT

HAMPTON

Theodore Dwight Weld House 77 Parsonage Road [PP]

Theodore Dwight Weld (1803-1895) was born in this house and lived here until 1825. In February 1834, students and faculty of the Lane Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio held the first major public debates to answer the question: "Ought the People of the Slaveholding States to abolish Slavery immediately?" Weld masterminded the idea of debates on slavery and was the key force behind the Lane Debates. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

HARTFORD

Harriet Beecher Stowe Center 77 Forest Street [*]

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), an antislavery novel of enormous impact in the United States, moved to Hartford in 1864 and resided here until her death in 1896. Her home is operated as a museum by the Harriet Beecher Stowe Center, which maintains a collection that interprets her life and work.

[*] Indicates a site open to the public as a museum.

[PP] Indicates private property.

MIDDLETOWN

Benjamin Douglas House 11 South Main Street [PP]

Benjamin Douglas (1816-1894) was an ardent abolitionist. This building was his home and he was active in the Underground Railroad. His home may have served as a stop for runaway slaves. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

West Burying Ground

Washington and Vine Streets
Many residents of the Leverett Beman Historic District, a 19th century neighborhood made up of free blacks, are buried here. Among them are the graves of several 29th Regiment soldiers and local homeowners such as Isaac Truitt. Fanny Beman, mother of black abolitionists Leverett and Amos Beman, is buried here as well.

NEW LONDON

Joshua Hempsted House 11 Hempstead Street [*]

The 1678 Joshua Hempsted House, owned by Connecticut Landmarks, is open to the public and contains a family archive of early abolitionist papers. In the 19th century, a school was established in the house and among the students were several African American children.

NORWICH

David Ruggles Gravesite Yantic Cemetery

Lafayette and Williams Streets
David Ruggles (1810-1849) was born in Norwich Connecticut and made a name for himself in New York City as a bookseller, journalist, abolitionist, Underground Railroad conductor and founding member of the Vigilance Committee.

STONINGTON

Greenmanville Historic District Mystic Seaport

75 Greenmanville Avenue [*]

The Greenman brothers founded a shipyard here in 1837 and became social leaders in the community that grew around it. The abolitionist brothers donated to antislavery causes and helped to establish a Seventh-Day Baptist church, a denomination that denounced slavery. Oral tradition places the home of George Greenman as a stop on the Underground Railroad.



John Brown's birthplace, detail, Torrington
Connecticut Historical Society

TORRINGTON

John Brown Birthplace Site John Brown Road

One of the most famous abolitionists in America was John Brown (1800-1859). In 1859, his armed raid on the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, for the purpose of ending slavery, foreshadowed the Civil War.



Portrait of John Brown, detail
Yale Collection of American Literature, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library



Freedom Trail Quilt Square, Hart Porter Homestead
Connecticut State Library

Underground Railroad

STOPS

in Connecticut

James Davis House
111 Goose Lane, Guilford [PP]

Hart Porter House and Outbuilding
465 Porter Street, Manchester [PP]

John Randall House
41 Norwich-Westerly Road (Route 2), North Stonington [PP]

Steven Peck House
32 Lyme Street, Old Lyme [PP]

Washband (Washburn) Tavern
90 Oxford Road, Oxford [PP]

Asa Seymour Curtis House
2016 Elm Street, Stratford [PP]

Isaiah Tuttle House
4040 Torrington Street, Torrington [PP]

Uriel Tuttle House
3925 Torrington Street, Torrington [PP]

The Ovals
36 Seeley Road, Wilton [PP]

**The buildings listed above are privately owned and not open to the public.*

African American Churches



Cemetery at Archer Memorial A.M.E. Zion, Windsor
Len Hellerman



Faith Congregational Church, Hartford
Robert Gregson, CCT

Throughout American history, black churches have been at the forefront in the battle for social progress and equality. Many African American congregations were formed in response to discrimination by white congregations. Foremost among these were the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church (1794) and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion (A.M.E.Z.) Church (1796).

The following churches have always played a valuable role as religious, intellectual and political centers in the African American community.

**There are four churches on the Connecticut Freedom Trail that are listed in the Amistad section of this brochure because of their important contributions in aiding the Mende Africans.*

A. M. E. AND A. M. E. ZION CHURCHES

In 1794 in Philadelphia, Richard Allen and his followers left St. George's Methodist Church, assembled in Allen's house and organized Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was not until 1816, however, that Bethel was declared to be an independent church by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Similarly, in 1796, black members of the John Street Methodist Church in New York City, led by Peter Williams, left that church and organized a separate African chapel. In 1801, the chapel was incorporated as the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of New York City. Determined to distinguish themselves from the A.M.E. Church based in Philadelphia, the Zionists, with representatives from New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, convened their first annual conference in June 1821 in New York City. This conference marked the official beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination. The A.M.E. Zion denomination became known as "The Freedom Church" because of its work with the Underground Railroad and the abolitionist movement. Among its membership were noted abolitionists Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglas, Catherine Harris and Reverends Jermain Louguen and Thomas James.



Walters Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, Bridgeport
Cora Murray, CCT

BRIDGEPORT
Walters Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church
12 Gregory Street

This building is one of few remaining reminders of an earlier African American community known as "Little Liberia." Made up of free blacks, former slaves and their descendants, and migrants from the South, this community supported two churches, a school, a hotel and a number of individual homes.

GREENWICH
Little Bethel A.M.E. Church
44 Lake Avenue

Little Bethel A.M.E. Church was the first African American church in Greenwich, established in 1883. Through the years, the church has acted as a religious and social center for the African American community. The current building was constructed in 1921.



Little Bethel A.M.E. Church, Greenwich
Whitney Bayers, CCT

First Baptist Church
10 Northfield Street
Located in Greenwich's historic Fourth Ward neighborhood and founded in 1897, the First Baptist Church is the second of two African American congregations established in Greenwich during the 19th century.

HARTFORD
Faith Congregational Church
2030 Main Street
This church was established in 1819 when Hartford's African Americans, rejecting seating in the galleries of white churches, began to worship in the conference room of the First Church



Portrait of the Reverend James W.C. Pennington

of Christ. Today, this congregation is known as Faith Congregational Church. Reverends James W. C. Pennington and Amos Beman are also associated with this church.

Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church
2051 Main Street
This church was established in the early 1830s. The first pastor was Hosea Easton, an African American protest writer, who raised funds to replace the church building when it burned in 1836. The new structure on Elm Street also provided a school for African American children. In 1929, the church moved to its present location on Main Street.

Union Baptist Church
1921 Main Street
Union Baptist Church leaders and members have made significant contributions to the state's early Civil Rights movement by helping to establish influential organizations. Members included the first African Americans in the city to teach in the public school system and to serve on the school board, the welfare board and the police department.

MIDDLETOWN
Cross Street A.M.E. Zion Church
160 Cross Street

The congregation began in 1823, and a building was erected in 1830 under the leadership of Reverend Jehiel Beman, who led the congregation in the antislavery cause. The church continued to be a community leader during the Civil Rights movement of the late 1950s and 60s. The congregation participated in protest marches and was witness to numerous visits and speeches by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1965, to help black students go to college, the Reverend William Davage founded the Greater Middletown Negro Youth Scholarship Fund.

MILFORD
First Baptist Church
28 North Street

Recognizing African American participation in the Revolutionary War, the names of six black soldiers are displayed on a memorial marker in front of the First Baptist Church. The soldiers named are: Job Caesar, Pomp Cyrus, Juba Freeman, Peter Gibbs, William Sower and Congo Zado.

NEW HAVEN
Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church
217 Dixwell Avenue
Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church was founded in 1820 under the direction of Simeon Jocelyn. James W. C. Pennington was the first African American minister of this church. Amos Beman (son of Jehiel Beman) was also a pastor here. Both were well-known African American leaders in the state.



Charles Lester O'Neil, founder, Redeemer's A.M.E. Zion Church, Plainville
Gail Williams



Sandy Archer, founder of Archer Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, Windsor
Archer Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church

Varick A.M.E. Zion Church
242 Dixwell Avenue
Varick African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized in 1818 when African Americans left the Methodist Church to form their own congregation. The church was affiliated with the Zionist movement of James Varick, who helped lead a separation from white Methodism because African American preachers were not permitted to be ordained. It was here that Booker T. Washington made his last public speech before his death in 1915.

PLAINVILLE
Redeemer's A.M.E. Zion Church
110 Whiting Street
Organized in 1903, the congregation built its church structure a year later. Throughout the 19th century members have been leaders in Plainville and have provided a voice for the black community.

WINDSOR
Archer Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church
321 Hayden Station Road
Archer A.M.E. Zion Church proved to be an important institution in the lives of Windsor's African American citizenry. This was particularly true for those who settled the Hayden Station area during the 19th century.

Pioneering Women of Color

The following women worked throughout their lifetimes to break the color barrier. As African Americans and as women, they often faced discrimination on two fronts. These powerful black women have challenged the inequities of society and worked toward equality for all people.

BRIDGEPORT

Mary & Eliza Freeman Houses
352-54 and 358-60 Main Street **[PP]**
These buildings are the last two houses to survive of "Little Liberia," a settlement of black freedmen that began in 1831. Sisters Mary (1815-1883) and Eliza (1805-1863) Freeman were African American women of prominence who used these properties as rentals while they lived and worked in New York City. As property owners and respected members of the community, the Freeman sisters overcame significant obstacles. These homes are privately owned and not open to the public.

DANBURY

Marian Anderson House
Marianna Farm Road **[PP]**
Marian Anderson (1897-1993) was a world-renowned opera singer and the first African American artist to perform at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. Perhaps her most famous concert took place on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in 1939, after she was denied permission to sing at Constitution Hall. The concert was attended by 75,000 people. A year later, she purchased property in Danbury, which became known as "Marianna Farm," where she and her husband lived. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.



Portrait of Nancy Toney, Windsor
The Loomis Chaffee School Archives



Anna Louise James, Old Saybrook
Private Collection



Ann Petry, Old Saybrook
Private Collection

[*] Indicates a site open to the public as a museum.

[PP] Indicates private property.



Marian Anderson Studio, Danbury Museum & Historical Society, Danbury
Whitney Bayers, CCT

DANBURY

Marian Anderson Studio
Danbury Museum & Historical Society
43 Main Street **[*]**
Marian Anderson's husband, architect Orpheus H. Fisher (1899-1986), designed and built her an acoustic rehearsal studio, at Marianna Farm. The studio was donated to the Danbury Museum & Historical Society and moved to the museum's Main Street property in 1999.

HARTFORD

Marietta Canty House
61 Mahl Avenue **[PP]**
Marietta Canty (1905-1986) was an actress who received critical acclaim for her performances in theatre, radio, motion pictures and television, but was limited to portraying domestic servant roles throughout her professional career. In accepting such roles and performing them with dignity, Canty, like other African American actors and actresses of her day, maintained a presence for minority performers in the entertainment industry. Her involvement in social activism in Hartford, following her retirement further increased her status as a pioneer in advancing opportunities for women and minorities. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.

Marietta Canty, at her home in Hartford
Connecticut Historical Society



Mary Townsend Seymour Gravesite Old North Cemetery

North Main Street
Mary Townsend Seymour (1873-1957) was a leader and an activist in early 20th century Hartford who battled for equal rights. Her numerous accomplishments include co-founding the Hartford Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), campaigning for women's suffrage and running for the Connecticut State Assembly in 1920, making her the first African American woman to run for a state office.

MERIDEN

Martha Minerva Franklin Gravesite Walnut Grove Cemetery

817 Old Colony Road
Martha Minerva Franklin (1870-1968) founded the National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses (NACGN) in New York City in 1908. At the time, the American Nursing Association (ANA) did not accept women of color. After years of dedication, Franklin saw her goal of integration realized when the NACGN merged with the ANA in 1951. Franklin was posthumously inducted into the ANA Hall of Fame in 1976.

NEW HAVEN

Hannah Gray House 235 Dixwell Avenue [PP]

Hannah Gray (c. 1803-1861) was a laundress and seamstress who used part of her income to promote the antislavery movement and support her church. Through her will, Gray donated her house at 158 Dixwell Avenue (no longer standing) to be used as a refuge for "indigent colored females." The present Hannah Gray Home at 235 Dixwell Avenue, acquired in 1911, continues operation in accordance with its founder's goals. This home is privately owned and not open to the public.



Martha Minerva Franklin Gravesite, plaque detail, Walnut Grove Cemetery, Meriden
Whitney Bayers, CCT

NEW LONDON

Flora Hercules Gravesite Antientist Burial Ground

Hempstead and Granite Streets
Offering evidence of the existence of Black Governors in Connecticut during the 18th century, the headstone of Flora Hercules (c. 1689-1749) notes that she was the wife of Hercules, "Governor of the Negroes."

OLD SAYBROOK

James Pharmacy 2 Pennywise Lane

Anna Louise James (1886-1977) was the first African American woman, and one of the first women, to become a pharmacist in the state. She was also among the first women who registered to vote when women's suffrage was passed in 1920. This site is also the birthplace of James' niece, Harlem Renaissance writer Ann Petry (1908-1997), whose most famous work was the novel, *The Street*.

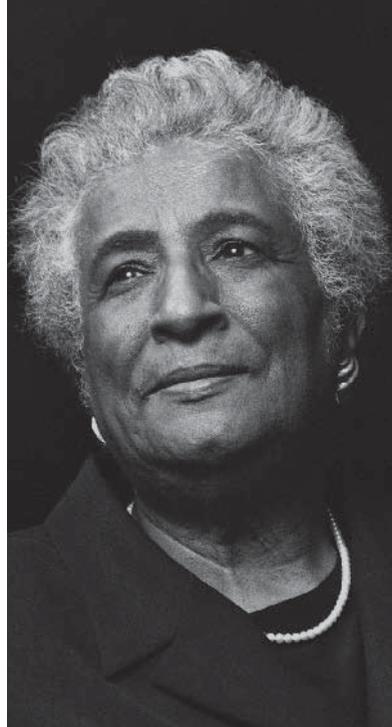


James Pharmacy, Old Saybrook
Cora Murray, CCT

WINDSOR

Nancy Toney Gravesite

Palisado Cemetery, Palisado Avenue
When Connecticut passed its full emancipation law in 1848, many freedmen continued to live with their former owners. It is believed that Nancy Toney (c. 1775-1857), a former slave of the Chaffee/Loomis family of Windsor, was the last survivor of this group.



"Something which we think is impossible now is not impossible in another decade."

Constance Baker Motley
Chester Higgins

CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY (1921-2005)

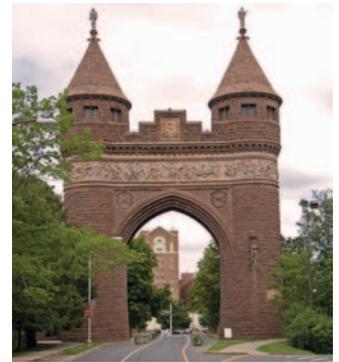
Constance Baker Motley was a trailblazing lawyer in the forefront of many major civil rights cases throughout the mid-20th century. After graduating from Columbia Law School in 1946, Motley was hired by Thurgood Marshall to work as a law clerk for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1950, Motley wrote the draft complaint for the landmark case, *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), which ended segregation in schools. Over the following decade she successfully argued numerous other civil rights cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, becoming the first African American woman to do so. In 1964, Motley was the first woman elected to the New York State Senate and in 1965, the first woman to become president of the Borough of Manhattan. In addition to her accomplishments as an attorney, Motley was the first African American woman to be appointed a federal judge of the United States in 1966. She became a chief judge in 1982 and served the Southern District of New York as a senior judge for the rest of her life. Motley made outstanding strides in the movement for social justice and equality during the 20th century. Constance Baker Motley is an inspiring reminder of what is possible in a few short decades. Motley's childhood home is in New Haven at 8 Garden Street. The home is privately owned and not open to the public.



Childhood Home of Constance Baker Motley, New Haven
Cora Murray, CCT



Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Hartford
Robert Gregson, CCT



Art & Monuments

The following sculptures and memorials recognize heroic soldiers and historic events in African American history. All of the sites are publicly accessible.

GROTON Fort Griswold Battlefield State Park

57 Fort Street

Two African American defenders fought in the 1781 Battle of Fort Griswold, one of few locations in Connecticut where a Revolutionary War battle took place. A special plaque, dedicated at a ceremony in 1911, depicts the heroic act of one of the black citizens, Jordan Freeman, as he helped spear a British officer.

HARTFORD African American Memorial Ancient Burying Ground

60 Gold Street

During three years of archival research, middle school students in Hartford and their teacher uncovered evidence that over 300 African Americans, as well as five Black Governors of Connecticut, were buried here in unmarked graves. To commemorate these forgotten souls, this large slate monument is inscribed with documented names and interment dates.



Plaque commemorating fallen British Major, William Montgomery at Griswold Battlefield State Park, Groton

Mary Donohue, CCT

Soldiers and Sailors Monument Bushnell Park

31 Pratt Street

The Soldiers and Sailors Monument (Memorial Arch) of 1886 honors those from Hartford who served in the Civil War. A marker noting the contributions of African Americans in the war was added to the monument during a restoration in 1988. A sculpture of a black man breaking the chains of bondage and holding a book is also featured.

Amistad Memorial, New Haven

Whitney Bayers, CCT



...Africans sought to return home. To raise funds to return and to further the anti-slavery cause, they engaged in speaking tours. In 1841, after a sojourn that the abolitionist movement they set sail free at the heroism of the Amistad Africans and freedom the 1850 Amistad Committee commissioned it on September 26, 1992.

Amistad Memorial, New Haven

Whitney Bayers, CCT

NEW HAVEN

Amistad Memorial

165 Church Street

The *Amistad Memorial* (1992) pays tribute to Joseph Cinque and the other Mende Africans who escaped slavery in 1839 by commandeering the Spanish ship *La Amistad*. The memorial by sculptor Ed Hamilton stands where the New Haven Jail was located at the time the Mende African captives were housed there.

Edward A. Bouchet Monument

Evergreen Cemetery

92 Winthrop Avenue

With a major in physics, Dr. Edward A. Bouchet was the first African American to obtain a doctorate in any discipline and the first to be inducted into Phi Beta Kappa. A headstone monument to Dr. Bouchet was unveiled in October 1998.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

East Rock Park

41 Cold Spring Street

Dedicated June 1887, this 110-foot monument stands at the summit of East Rock Park, commemorating the New Haven soldiers who fell in four wars. The names of the soldiers who died in the Civil War, including those from the 29th Colored Regiment, are listed on two tablets at the monument's base.

STAMFORD

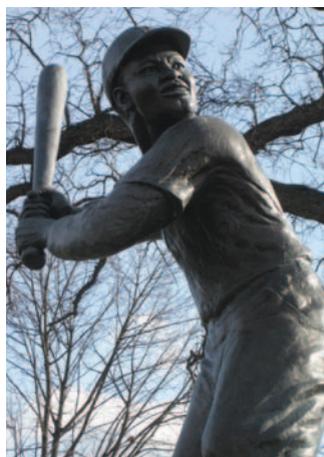
Jackie Robinson Park of Fame

Richmond Hill Avenue and

West Main Street

Jackie Robinson (1919-1972)

was the first black player in Major League Baseball, breaking the color line in a historic game on April 15, 1947. For nearly twenty years, Robinson lived with his family in Stamford. In a downtown park named for the famous player, stands a life-size bronze statue of Robinson with an engraved base bearing the words "COURAGE," "CONFIDENCE" and "PERSEVERANCE."



Jackie Robinson Statue, Jackie Robinson Park of Fame, Stamford
Mary Donohue, CCT



Criscuolo Park

James and Chapel Streets



29th Colored Regiment Monument, Criscuolo Park, New Haven

Robert Gregson, CCT

CONNECTICUT 29TH COLORED REGIMENT MONUMENT

Criscuolo Park in 1863 was a very different place than it is today. In the fall of that year, in the midst of the Civil War, more than 900 black recruits for the 29th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers mustered and trained to fight for their country on those grounds. One year earlier, the governor opposed enlisting black troops, but as the war wore on, it became difficult to meet enlistment demands. As the first all-black regiment in Connecticut, the troops of the 29th endured racism and discrimination. They received lower pay than white troops and were often ordered to the back of the corps. Still, the Regiment fought valiantly in several engagements in Virginia and the men of the 29th were the first infantry units to enter Richmond after it was abandoned by the Confederate Army. A few days later, they witnessed history when President Lincoln visited the city and the bloody war was over. Dedicated in 2008, the monument at Criscuolo Park commemorates the soldiers of the Connecticut 29th Colored Regiment C.V. Infantry. The memorial was designed by sculptor Ed Hamilton, who also created the *Amistad Memorial* in downtown New Haven.

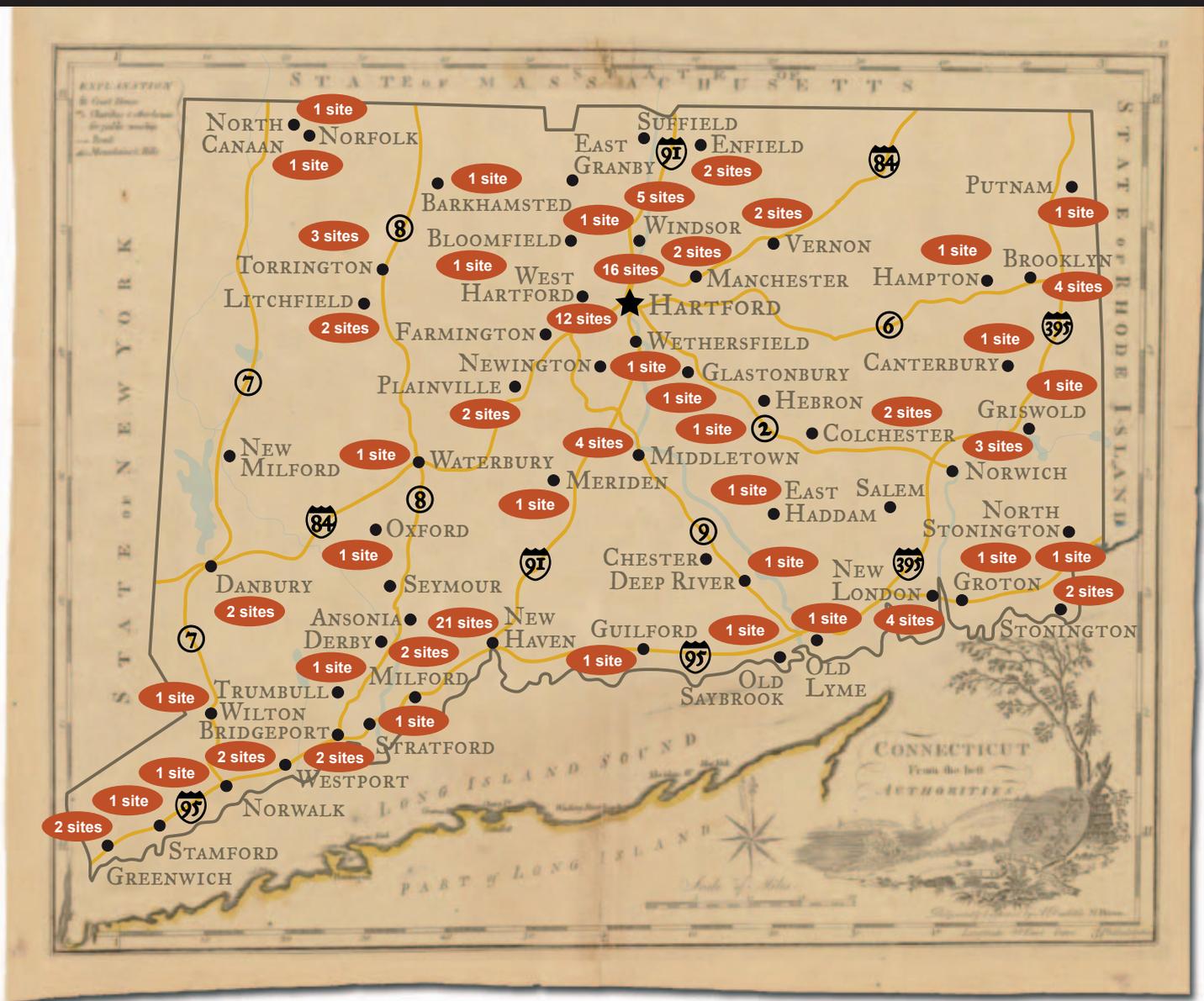


Alexander H. Newton, Commissary Sergeant, 29th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers

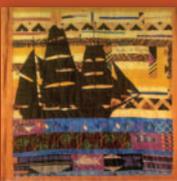
Alexander H. Newton, "Out of the Briars," (Philadelphia: A.M.E. Book Concern, 1910).

Freedom Trail

MAP



Based on an historic map of Connecticut, delineated & engraved by A. Doolittle
Connecticut Historical Society



*Freedom Trail Quilt,
Charles W. Morgan
Connecticut State Library*



*Paul Robeson House, Enfield
Enfield Historical Society*

Concept of Freedom

BARKHAMSTEAD

Lighthouse Archaeological Site
People's State Forest
106 East River Road [*]

COLCHESTER

Benjamin Trumbull House
80 Broad Street [PP]

**Old District Schoolhouse for
Colored Children Site**
Town Green
98 Hayward Avenue

EAST HADDAM

Venture Smith Grave
First Church Cemetery
489 Town Street

ENFIELD

Paul Robeson House
1221 Enfield Street [PP]

GRISWOLD

Glasgo Village
Route 201 and 165



*Lemuel R. Custis (bottom left),
Tuskegee Airmen
Chanute Air Museum*

[*] Indicates a site open to the public as a museum.

[PP] Indicates private property.



*Weld Monument,
Old North Cemetery, Hartford
Whitney Bayers, CCT*

HARTFORD

Boce W. Barlow, Jr. House
31 Canterbury Street [PP]

Frank T. Simpson House
27 Keney Terrace [PP]

Freedom Trail Quilts
Museum of Connecticut History,
Connecticut State Library
231 Capitol Avenue [*]

Lemuel R. Custis Gravesite
Cedar Hill Cemetery
453 Fairfield Avenue

Old North Cemetery
North Main Street

Wadsworth Atheneum
600 Main Street [*]

Wilfred X. Johnson House
206 Tower Avenue [PP]

HEBRON
**Cesar and Louis Peters
Archaeological Site**
150 East Street [PP]

LITCHFIELD
Solomon Rowe House
121 North Lake Street [PP]

MANCHESTER
Walter Bunce House
34 Bidwell Street [PP]

MERIDEN
George Jeffrey House
66 Hillside Avenue [PP]

MIDDLETOWN
Leverett Beman Historic District
Cross and Vine Streets

MILFORD
Soldiers Monument
Milford Cemetery
Prospect Street

NEW HAVEN
Goffe Street School
Prince Hall Masonic Temple
106 Goffe Street [PP]

Grove Street Cemetery
227 Grove Street

Long Wharf
389 Long Wharf Drive

The People's Center
37 Howe Street [PP]

Trowbridge Square Historic District
City Point Area

Westville Cemetery
Whalley Avenue

William Lanson Site
Lock Street at Canal

NEW LONDON
Hempstead Historic District
Area around 11 Hempstead Street

NORFOLK
James Mars Gravesite
Center Cemetery
Old Colony Road

NORTH CANAAN
Milo Freeland Gravesite
Hillside Cemetery
Route 44

NORWALK
Village Creek Historic District
Dock Road

NORWICH
Boston Trowtrow Gravesite
Old Burying Ground
69 Main Street

Jail Hill Historic District
Fountain and Cedar Streets

PLAINVILLE
West Cemetery
Route 177



*Charles Ethan Porter
Vernon Historical Society*

PUTNAM
Thomas Taylor Gravesite
Grove Street Cemetery
247 Grove Street

STONINGTON
Charles W. Morgan
Mystic Seaport
75 Greenmanville Avenue [*]

TRUMBULL
Nero Hawley Gravesite
Riverside Cemetery
Daniel's Farm Road

VERNON
Charles Ethan Porter House
17 Spruce Street [PP]

Porter Family Plot
Grove Hill Cemetery
22 Cemetery Avenue

WATERBURY
Hopkins Street Center
34 Hopkins Street [PP]

WEST HARTFORD
Bristol Gravesite
Old Center Burying Yard
28 North Main Street

WESTPORT
Green Farms Burying Ground
Green Farms Road

Henry and Lyzette Munroe House
108 Cross Highway [PP]

WETHERSFIELD
Ancient Burying Ground
Main and Marsh Streets



*Joseph Rainey House, Windsor
Robert Benson*

WINDSOR
Joseph Rainey House
299 Palisado Avenue [PP]

Riverside Cemetery
East Street

William Best House
377 Hayden Station Road [PP]

Sites

INDEX

BARKHAMSTEAD

Lighthouse Archaeological Site
People's State Forest
106 East River Road [*]

BLOOMFIELD

Francis Gillette House
545 Bloomfield Avenue [PP]

BRIDGEPORT

Mary and Eliza Freeman Houses
352-54 and 358-60 Main Street [PP]

Walters Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church
12 Gregory Street

BROOKLYN

Friendship Valley
60 Pomfret Road [PP]

Old Windham County Courthouse
Brooklyn Town Hall
4 Wolf Den Road

Samuel May House
73 Pomfret Road [PP]

Unitarian Meeting House
7 Hartford Road

CANTERBURY

Prudence Crandall House
1 South Canterbury Road [*]

COLCHESTER

Benjamin Trumbull House
80 Broad Street [PP]

Old District Schoolhouse for
Colored Children Site
Town Green
98 Hayward Avenue

DANBURY

Marian Anderson House
Marianna Farm Way [PP]

Marian Anderson Studio
Danbury Museum & Historical Society
43 Main Street [*]

DEEP RIVER

William Winters Neighborhood
Winter Avenue and Mitchell Lane

EAST HADDAM

Venture Smith Gravesite
First Church Cemetery
489 Town Street

ENFIELD

Paul Robeson House
1221 Enfield Street [PP]

SHAKER VILLAGE

Shaker Road, near Taylor Road [PP]

FARMINGTON

Austin F. Williams House and
Carriage House
127 Main Street [PP]

Canal House and Pitkin Basin
128 Garden Street

ELIJAH LEWIS HOUSE

1 Mountain Spring Road [PP]

Farmington Historical Society
138 Main Street [*]

First Church of Christ, Congregational
75 Main Street

NORTON HOUSE

11 Mountain Spring Road [PP]

Reverend Noah Porter House
116 Main Street [PP]

Riverside Cemetery
Garden Street

Samuel Deming House
66 Main Street [PP]

Samuel Deming Store
2 Mill Lane

Smith-Cowles House
27 Main Street [PP]

Union Hall
13 Church Street [PP]

GLASTONBURY

Kimberly Mansion
1625 Main Street [PP]

GREENWICH

Bethel A.M.E. Church
44 Lake Avenue

First Baptist Church
10 Northfield Street

GRISWOLD

Glasgo Village
Route 201 and 165

GROTON

Fort Griswold Battlefield State Park
57 Fort Street [*]

GUILFORD

James Davis House
111 Goose Lane [PP]

HAMPTON

Theodore Dwight Weld House
77 Parsonage Road [PP]



African American Memorial, Hartford
Cora Murray, CCT

HARTFORD

African American Memorial
Ancient Burying Ground
60 Gold Street

Boce W. Barlow, Jr. House
31 Canterbury Street [PP]

Faith Congregational Church
2030 Main Street

Frank T. Simpson House
27 Keney Terrace [PP]

Freedom Trail Quilts
Museum of Connecticut History,
Connecticut State Library
231 Capitol Avenue [*]

Harriet Beecher Stowe Center
77 Forest Street [*]

Lemuel R. Custis Gravesite
Cedar Hill Cemetery
453 Fairfield Avenue

Marietta Canty House
61 Mahl Avenue [PP]

Mary Townsend Seymour Gravesite
Old North Cemetery
North Main Street



*Amistad Center for Art & Culture,
African American Collection,
Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford*
Wadsworth Athenaeum

Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church
2051 Main Street

Old North Cemetery
North Main Street

Old State House
800 Main Street [*]

Soldiers and Sailors Monument
Bushnell Park
31 Pratt Street

Union Baptist Church
1921 Main Street

Wadsworth Athenaeum
600 Main Street [*]

Wilfred X. Johnson House
206 Tower Avenue [PP]

HEBRON

Cesar and Lowis Peters
Archaeological Site
150 East Street [PP]

LITCHFIELD

Solomon Rowe House
121 North Lake Street [PP]

Tapping Reeve Law School
82 South Street [*]

MANCHESTER

Hart Porter House and Outbuilding
465 Porter Street [PP]

Walter Bunce House
34 Bidwell Street [PP]

MERIDEN

George Jeffrey House
66 Hillside Avenue [PP]

Martha Minerva Franklin Gravesite
Walnut Grove Cemetery
817 Old Colony Road

[*] Indicates a site open to the public as a museum.

[PP] Indicates private property.

MIDDLETOWN

Benjamin Douglas House
11 South Main Street [PP]

Cross Street A.M.E. Zion Church
160 Cross Street

Leverett Beman Historic District
Cross and Vine Streets

West Burying Ground
Washington and Vine Streets

MILFORD

First Baptist Church
28 North Street

Soldiers Monument
Milford Cemetery
Prospect Street

NEW HAVEN

29th Colored Regiment Monument
Crisuolo Park
James and Chapel Streets

Amistad Memorial
165 Church Street

Battell Chapel
Elm and College Streets [PP]

Center Church on the Green
250 Temple Street

Constance Baker Motley House
Day and Garden Streets
8 Garden Street [PP]

**Dixwell Avenue
Congregational Church**
217 Dixwell Avenue

Edward A. Bouchet Monument
Evergreen Cemetery
92 Winthrop Avenue

Freedom Schooner Amistad
Long Wharf
389 Long Wharf Drive [*]

Goffe Street School
Prince Hall Masonic Temple
106 Goffe Street [PP]

Grove Street Cemetery
227 Grove Street

Hannah Gray House
235 Dixwell Avenue [PP]

Long Wharf
389 Long Wharf Drive

New Haven Museum
114 Whitney Avenue [*]



*Grove Street Cemetery,
New Haven
Robert Gregson, CCT*

Roger Sherman Baldwin Law Office
123 Church Street [PP]

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
East Rock Park
41 Cold Spring Street

The People's Center
37 Howe Street [PP]

Trowbridge Square Historic District
City Point Area

United Church on the Green
323 Temple Street

Varick A.M.E. Zion Church
242 Dixwell Avenue

Westville Cemetery
Whalley Avenue

William Lanson Site
Lock Street at Canal

NEW LONDON
Custom House Maritime Museum
U.S. Custom House
150 Bank Street [*]

Flora Hercules Gravesite
Antientist Burial Ground
Hempstead and Granite Streets

Hempstead Historic District
Area around 11 Hempstead Street

Joshua Hempstead House
11 Hempstead Street [*]



*Joshua Hempstead House, New London
Connecticut Landmarks*

NORFOLK
James Mars Gravesite
Center Cemetery
Old Colony Road

NORTH CANAAN
Milo Freeland Gravesite
Hillside Cemetery
Route 44

NORTH STONINGTON
John Randall House
41 Norwich-Westerly Road (Route 2) [PP]

NORWALK
Village Creek Historic District
Dock Road

NORWICH
Boston Trowtrow Gravesite
Old Burying Ground
69 Main Street

David Ruggles Gravesite
Yantic Cemetery
Lafayette and Williams Streets

Jail Hill Historic District
Fountain and Cedar Streets

OLD LYME
Steven Peck House
32 Lyme Street [PP]

OLD SAYBROOK
James Pharmacy
2 Pennywise Lane



*George Greenman House, Stonington
Mystic Seaport*

OXFORD
Washband (Washburn) Tavern
90 Oxford Road [PP]

PLAINVILLE
Redeemer's A.M.E. Zion Church
110 Whiting Street

West Cemetery
Route 177

PUTNAM
Thomas Taylor Gravesite
Grove Street Cemetery
247 Grove Street

STAMFORD
Jackie Robinson Park
Hatch Field
Richmond Hill Avenue and
West Main Street

STONINGTON
Charles W. Morgan
Mystic Seaport
75 Greenmanville Avenue [*]

Greenmanville
Mystic Seaport
75 Greenmanville Avenue [*]

STRATFORD
Asa Seymour Curtis House
2016 Elm Street [PP]

TORRINGTON
Isaiah Tuttle House
4040 Torrington Street [PP]

John Brown Birthplace Site
John Brown Road

Uriel Tuttle House
3925 Torrington Street [PP]

TRUMBULL
Nero Hawley Gravesite
Riverside Cemetery
Daniel's Farm Road

VERNON
Charles Ethan Porter House
17 Spruce Street [PP]

Porter Family Plot
Grove Hill Cemetery
22 Cemetery Avenue

WATERBURY
Hopkins Street Center
34 Hopkins Street [PP]

WEST HARTFORD
Bristol Gravesite
Old Center Burying Yard
28 North Main Street

WESTPORT
Green Farms Burying Ground
Green Farms Road

Henry and Lyzette Munroe House
108 Cross Highway [PP]

WETHERSFIELD
Ancient Burying Ground
Main and Marsh Streets

WILTON
The Ovals
36 Seeley Road [PP]

WINDSOR
Archer Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church
320 Hayden Station Road

Joseph Rainey House
299 Palisado Avenue [PP]

Palisado Cemetery
Palisado Avenue

Riverside Cemetery
East Street

William Best House
377 Hayden Station Road [PP]

Freedom Trail SITES

open to the public

BARKHAMSTEAD

**Lighthouse
Archaeological Site**
People's State Forest
106 East River Road
Tel 860.379.2469

CANTERBURY

Prudence Crandall House
1 South Canterbury Road
Tel 860.546.7800

DANBURY

Marian Anderson Studio
Danbury Museum &
Historical Society
43 Main Street
Tel 203.743.5200

FARMINGTON

**Farmington Historical
Society**
138 Main Street
Tel 860.678.1645

GROTON

**Fort Griswold
Battlefield State Park**
57 Fort Street
Tel 860.449.6877

CREDITS

Amistad Committee, Inc.
Pita Group

FRONT COVER PHOTOS

Freedom Trail Quilt Square,
Redeemer's A.M.E. Zion Church,
Plainville, Connecticut State
Library (top); Anna Louise James,

HARTFORD

Freedom Trail Quilts
Museum of Connecticut
History, Connecticut
State Library
231 Capitol Avenue
Tel 860.522.6535

Harriet Beecher

Stowe Center
77 Forest Street
Tel 860.522.9258

Old State House Museum

800 Main Street
Tel 860.522.6766

Wadsworth Atheneum

600 Main Street
Tel 860.278.2670

LITCHFIELD

**Tapping Reeve
Law School**
82 South Street
Tel 860.567.4501

NEW HAVEN

**Freedom Schooner
Amistad**
Long Wharf
389 Long Wharf Drive
www.amistadamerica.net

Old Saybrook, Private Collection
(upper left); Isaac Truitt, Wesleyan
University class album of 1870,
Wesleyan University Library, Special
Collections & Archives (center);
Constance Baker Motley, Chester
Higgins (right); Lemuel R. Custis,
Tuskegee Airmen, Chanute
Air Museum (bottom center);

New Haven Museum

114 Whitney Avenue
Tel 203.562.4183

NEW LONDON

**Custom House
Maritime Museum**
150 Bank Street
Tel 860.447.2501

Joshua Hempsted House

11 Hempstead Street
Tel 860.443.7949

STONINGTON

Charles W. Morgan
Mystic Seaport
75 Greenmanville Avenue
Tel 860.572.5315

Greenmanville

Historic District
Mystic Seaport
75 Greenmanville Avenue
Tel 860.572.5315

HOURS OF OPERATION

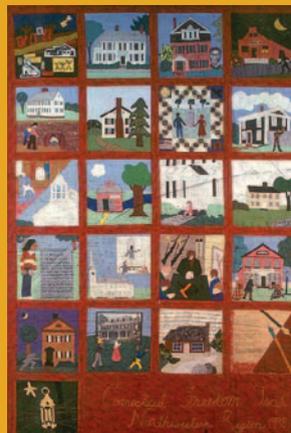
Museum schedules may change
depending on the season and
cease at certain times of the
year; it is, therefore, advisable to
plan ahead before visiting any
site and to gather information
on special events offered.

William Winters, Deep River
Historical Society (bottom left).

BACK COVER PHOTO

Reverend Amos G. Beman,
ca. 1803-58, Yale Collection
of American Literature,
Beinecke Rare Book and
Manuscript Library.

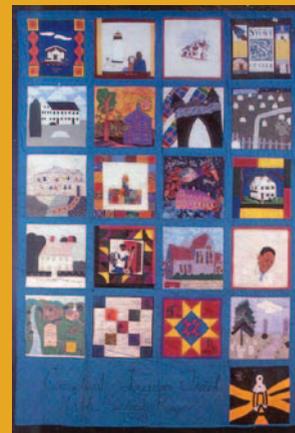
THE CONNECTICUT FREEDOM TRAIL QUILTS



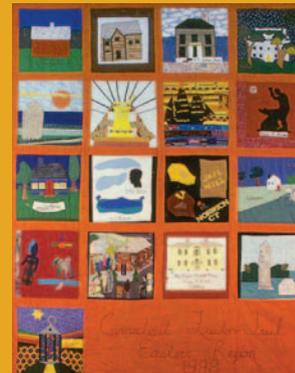
NORTHWESTERN REGION



SOUTHWESTERN REGION



NORTH CENTRAL REGION



EASTERN REGION

The Connecticut Freedom Trail Quilts are on permanent display at the Museum of Connecticut History in the Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.



The Connecticut State Library
Robert Gregson, CCT

The Connecticut State Library is free and open to the public year-round: Monday-Friday: 9:00am-4:00pm, Saturday: 9:00am-2:00pm, Closed Sunday and State Holidays

September is Connecticut Freedom Trail Month. For more information on events planned for the month, check our website at ctfreedomtrail.org.

Administration of the Trail is the responsibility of the Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism and the Amistad Committee, Inc. of New Haven.

Connecticut Commission
on Culture & Tourism
One Constitution Plaza
Second Floor
Hartford, CT 06103
Tel 860.256.2800

The Amistad Committee, Inc.
P.O. Box 2936
Westville Station
New Haven, CT 06515
Tel 203.387.0370



Connecticut Commission
on Culture & Tourism

CONNECTICUT
CTvisit.com



Connecticut Commission
on Culture & Tourism

CONNECTICUT
CTvisit.com

September is Connecticut Freedom Trail Month

*“The work to be done
is not to be completed
in a day or a year;
it will require a long
time to remove the
evils which slavery
and habit have so
deeply engraven upon
the very foundation
of everything.”*



— Reverend Amos G. Beman, Middletown,
Sept. 6, 1862, letter to the editor of
The Weekly Anglo-African newspaper

ctfreedomtrail.org

