

Black Commissioned Officers Advisory Group (BCOAG) Guide to U.S. Sites of Historical Significance to the African American Experience



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Greetings BCOAG!

As chair of the Historian Committee, it is my pleasure to share with you this Guide to U.S. Sites of Historical Significance to the African American Experience. I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank CDR Jeneen Ratliff for the time and effort spent in researching and preparing this guide and CDR Samantha Fontenelle for her guidance and review.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted our lives in many ways but has also renewed or given us greater appreciation for the things we may have taken for granted before. This travel guide was developed with a view to the post-COVID future and the resumption of many of the activities we loved such as traveling. The guide includes sites of historical significance to African American history and contributions to the United States. There is so much to learn about our rich history, so I charge you to educate yourself and younger generations. Understanding our history opens the door to a new beginnings!

We hope you will find the guide a useful resource as you plan your domestic travels and that you visit some of these historical places. Our goal is to continue to add to the guide and include International sites. We welcome email suggestions on sites we may have missed as well as international destinations. Email your suggestions to BCOAGHISTORIAN@gmail.com.

With warmest regards,

**CDR Oumou Barry
Chair, Historian Committee
April 2022**



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Alabama

Birmingham

Bethel Baptist Church

Bethel Baptist Church served as the headquarters from 1956-1961 for the Alabama Christian Movement.

<https://thehistoricbethel.org/>

Mobile

The Campground Historic District

The Campground Historic District consisted of working class housing for black middle class professionals and was a predominantly African American community of Mobile.

<https://www.cityofmobile.org/news/mobiles-campground-historic-district-spotlighted-by-the-national-register-of-historic-places/>

Montgomery

The Legacy Museum: From Enslavement to Mass Incarceration/ National Memorial for Peace and Justice

Former warehouse where enslaved African American were imprisoned and trafficked during the height of domestic slave trade.

<https://museumandmemorial.eji.org/museum>

Freedom Rides Museum

On May 20, 1961, Freedom Riders challenged the practice of segregated travel and were attacked by a local mob at the Montgomery bus station. The repercussions of this one day brought Civil Rights struggles into sharp relief and caught national and international attention.

<https://ahc.alabama.gov/properties/freedomrides/freedomrides.aspx>

Selma

Brown Chapel AME Church

This church served as the starting point for the Selma to Montgomery march on March 7, 1965, the day that is also known as Bloody Sunday.

<https://brownchapelamechurch.org/>

Selma—continued

Edmund Pettus Bridge

The bridge in which “Bloody Sunday” took place during the March 7, 1965 march for voting rights.

<https://civilrightstrail.com/attraction/edmund-pettus-bridge/>

National Voting Rights Museum and Institute

Located at the foot of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, it is the scene of “Bloody Sunday”.

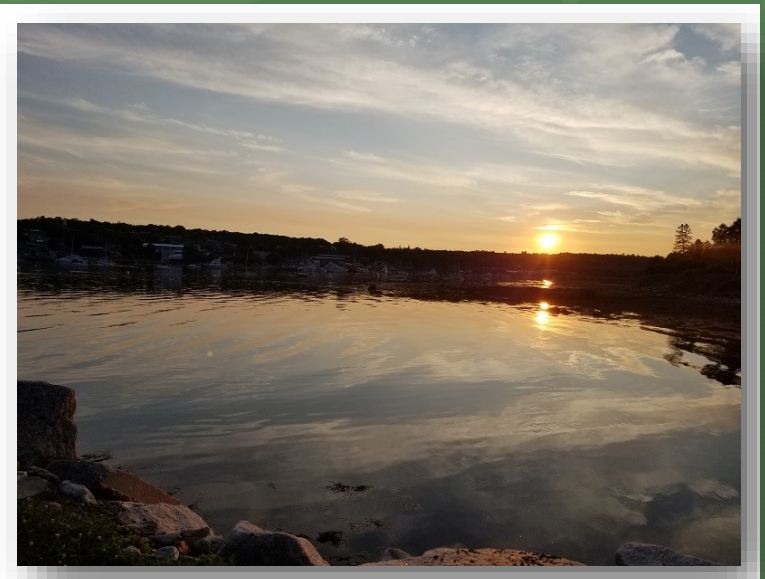
<https://civilrightstrail.com/attraction/national-voting-rights-museum-and-institute/>

Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site (Tuskegee University)

This historically black college was part of the expansion of education for blacks in the South following the U.S. Civil War.

<https://www.nps.gov/tuin/index.htm>



Alaska

Anchorage

Anchorage Museum

An archived exhibit, Black Lives in Alaska: Journey, Justice, Joy, is told through archival photos and collected materials, showcases the richness and resilience of Black lives in Alaska.

<https://www.anchagemuseum.org/exhibits/black-lives-in-alaska-journey-justice-joy/>



Arizona

Phoenix

George Washington Carver Museum

The George Washington Carver Museum preserves the history and culture of African American in Arizona.

<https://www.carveraz.org/>

Sierra Vista

Fort Huachuca Museum and Annex

The Fort Huachuca Museum and Annex preserves the artifacts of Buffalo Soldiers, who were African American soldiers of the 10th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army in the 19th Century.

<https://history.army.mil/museums/TRADOC/fortHuachuca/index.html>



Arkansas



Pocahontas

Eddie Mae Herron Center

This heritage and cultural center preserves and displays nearly 200 years of local African American history.

<http://www.herroncenter.org/>

Camden

Camden Expedition Site

This is the site of a host of different Civil War battles. The Poison Spring Battlefield site has significance for African American history, as it is a site where black Union troops suffered heavy casualties. Also, Jenkins Ferry Battlefield is where the Kansas Colored Regiments of the Civil War fought a battle against the Confederacy.

<https://www.arkansas.com/articles/tour-camden-expedition-sites-national-historic-landmark>

Fort Smith

Bass Reeves Statue

This statue is dedicated to Bass Reeves who was believed to be the 1st black U.S. Deputy Marshall west of the Mississippi.

<https://www.arkansas.com/fort-smith/attractions-culture/bass-reeves-monument>

Pine Bluff

Carpenter's Produce

The Carpenter family is a story of African American success in the field of agriculture and Carpenter's Produce is one of the most well-known produce spots in the state.

<https://www.arkansas.com/pine-bluff/tours-experiences/carpenters-produce-fish>

Little Rock

Daisy Bates House

Daisy Bates House is a National Historic Landmark that served as the de facto command post for the Central High School desegregation crisis in Little Rock, Arkansas. During the desegregation crisis, the Bates' home became the official pick-up and drop-off site for the Little Rock Nine's trips to and from Central High School each school day.

<https://www.nps.gov/places/arkansas-daisy-bates-house-little-rock.htm>

Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site

In 1957, Little Rock's Central High School became a crucial battleground in the struggle for civil rights. The nation sat transfixed as nine African American students entered the previously all-white school under federal troop escort.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/the-1957-crisis-at-central-high.htm>

The Little Rock Nine Memorial

The Little Rock Nine statue on the grounds of the Arkansas State Capitol pays homage to the Little Rock Nine.

<https://civilrightstrail.com/attraction/little-rock-nine-memorial-at-state-capitol/>

Taborian Hall

The cultural hub of the city's black community, the Taborian Hall is the last remaining original building of a historic black business district once known as "The Line." It is the former headquarters of the Arkansas Chapter of the Knights and Daughters of the Tabor, a black fraternal organization.

<https://www.theclio.com/entry/21997>

Carpenter's Produce

The Carpenter family is a story of African-American success in the field of agriculture and Carpenter's Produce is one of the most well-known produce spots in the state.

<https://www.arkansas.com/little-rock/tours-experiences/carpenters-produce>

California

Earlimart

Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park, California

In 1908, Colonel Allen Allensworth joined with four other settlers to establish California's first, and only, town to be founded, financed and governed by African Americans.

http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=583

Oakland

Oakland Museum of California

All Power to the People: Black panthers permanent exhibition illustrates examples of economic racism and oppression in the state.

<https://museumca.org/projects/black-power>

Los Angeles

California African American Museum

This museum has been billed as the first African-American museum of art, history, and culture fully supported by a state. The museum focuses on enrichment and education about African American cultural heritage and history, with a particular emphasis on California and other parts of the western United States.

<https://caamuseum.org/>

The Bridget "Biddy" Mason Memorial Park

Meet the grandmother of Los Angeles at Biddy Mason Park. The artwork *Biddy Mason Time and Place* is an 80-foot-long poured concrete wall of the timeline of Biddy Mason's life. As a former slave, she ran the city's first child care center out of her home and founded the First African Methodist Episcopal Church on that very ground.

<https://www.laconservancy.org/locations/biddy-mason-memorial-park>

San Francisco

Museum of the African Diaspora

This museum is dedicated to tracing our common roots to the African continent and emphasizes the global influence of African culture and art.

<https://www.moadsf.org/>

Colorado

Denver

Black American West Museum & Heritage Center

This small museum looks at the contribution of African Americans during the pioneering era, and aims to provide an understanding of the roles which Black Americans played in the settlement and growth of the Western United States.

<https://www.bawmhc.org/>



Connecticut

Canterbury

Prudence Crandall Museum

Prudence Crandall opened the Canterbury Female Boarding School on the Canterbury Green in 1831 to educate the daughters of wealthy locals. This later became an established higher education academy solely for African American women in 1833.

https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/Historic-Preservation/04_State_Museums/Prudence-Crandall-Museum

Farmington

First Church of Christ

This church was at the center of community life for Amistad captives and their famous 1840-1841 trial.

<https://www.firstchurch1652.org/>

Austin F. Williams House and Carriagehouse

This site served as living quarters for the Amistad Africans on their way back to Africa, and as a “station” on the Underground Railroad.

<https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/underground/ct1.htm>

Delaware

Newark

Iron Hill School

This school is one of more than 80 schools for African American children built between 1919 and 1928 as part of philanthropist Pierre Samuel du Pont’s “Delaware experiment.”

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/iron-hill-school-an-african-american-one-room-school-teaching-with-historic-places.htm>

Wilmington

Howard High School

Founded in 1867, Howard High School was the first school in Delaware to offer a complete high school education to black students and was one of the earliest black secondary schools in the Nation.

<https://archives.delaware.gov/historical-markers-map/howard-high-school/>

Jane and Littleton Mitchell Center for African American Heritage

The Jane and Littleton Mitchell Center for African American Heritage offers an expansive exploration of the African American experience from 1639 to the present through artifacts, oral history interviews, music, and art.

<https://dehistory.org/visit/jane-and-littleton-mitchell-center-for-african-american-heritage/>

Florida

Fort Lauderdale

Old Dillard Museum

Old Dillard was the city's first school for African-American students in 1907. It is named after Dr. James Hardy Dillard, a prominent philanthropist and educator.

<https://www.browardschools.com/Page/35769>

Deland

African American Museum of the Arts

African American Museum of the Arts is an art museum, art gallery, and performance space which contains a display of art and over 150 African-related artifacts.

<https://www.africanmuseumdeland.org/>

Daytona Beach

The Howard Thurman Historical House

Author, philosopher, theologian, and educator, Howard Thurman spent most of his childhood in this late 19th-century house. His influential work influenced Martin Luther King, Jr. and provided the philosophical foundation for a nonviolent civil rights movement.

<https://www.howardthurmanhome.org/>

The Mary McLeod Bethune Home

This was the residence of the educator and civil rights leader on the campus of Bethune Cookman College from the early 1920s until her death in 1955.

<https://www.nps.gov/mamc/index.htm>

Jacksonville

Bethel Baptist Institutional Church

Bethel Baptist Institutional Church is the oldest black Baptist Church in Florida. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

<https://thebethelexperience.com/>

Punta Gorda

The Blanchard House Museum of African American History and Culture of Charlotte County

The Blanchard House is an open access, educational institution devoted to the procurement, preservation, study, and display of artifacts and materials related to the history, culture, and contributions of African Americans in the settlement and development of Charlotte County and Southwest Florida.

<http://www.blanchardhousemuseum.org/>



Georgia

Albany

Mount Zion Baptist Church

Constructed in 1906, this brick church served as the religious, educational, and social center of Albany's African American community, especially during the Civil Rights Movement.

Atlanta

Atlanta University Center Historic District

This consortium of historically black colleges includes the Clark Atlanta University, Spelman College, Morehouse College and the Morehouse School of Medicine. These institutions played an important role in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

<https://aucenter.edu/history/>

Martin Luther King Historic District

This National Historic Site located within several blocks of Atlanta's Auburn Avenue features King's birthplace home, gravesite, and the church where King served as assistant pastor.

<https://www.nps.gov/malu/index.htm>

The King Center

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent and Social Change, or The King Center, was established in 1968 by Coretta Scott King and is the official memorial dedicated to the advancement of the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

<https://thekingcenter.org/visit/>

Sweet Auburn Historic District

This historic African American neighborhood is where African American businesses moved after the Atlanta Race Riot of 1906.

<https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/atlanta/aub.htm>

Apex Museum

The mission of the APEX Museum is to interpret and present history from an African American perspective to help all Americans and international visitors better understand and appreciate the contributions of African Americans to America and the world.

<https://www.apexmuseum.org/>

Atlanta—continued

National Center for Civil and Human Rights

A museum and cultural institution that connects the U.S. Civil Rights Movement to human rights challenges today.

<https://www.civilandhumanrights.org/>

Augusta

Paine College Historic District

Representing one of the few institutions of higher education created by a biracial board of trustees in Georgia for African American students in 1882, Paine College Historic District is important for its role in education and African American heritage.

<https://www.paine.edu/web/about/history>

Midway

Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory

Dorchester Academy was founded by the American Missionary Association (AMA) following the Civil War as a primary school for black children in the 1890s. It is nationally important as the primary site of the Citizenship Education Program sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) between 1961 and 1970.

<https://civilrightstrail.com/attraction/dorchester-academy-boys-dormitory/>

Macon

Tubman Museum

Tubman Museum is the largest museum in the nation dedicated to educating people about the art, history and culture of African-Americans, according to its website.

<https://www.tubmanmuseum.com/>

Sapelo Island

Behavior Cemetery

This cemetery is a unique post civil-war African American burial ground that reflects African American burial customs. The oldest tombstone death date is 1890, although tradition holds that burials have taken place at this location since antebellum times.

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2432620/behavior-cemetery>

Vienna

Vienna High and Industrial School

Built in 1959, Vienna High and Industrial school is as an excellent example of an equalization (an educational facility created to be equal among African-American and white students) school in Georgia and is significant in the areas of architecture, education, ethnic heritage and social history.

<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=127159>

Hawai'i

Honolulu

African-American Diversity Cultural Center Hawaii

This center archives historical documents and artifacts to preserve two centuries of Hawaiian-Africana history. In February 2018, the Board of Directors renamed the organization's to the "Obama Hawaiian Africana Museum" to honor the birthplace of the first African American U.S. President.

<https://obamahimuseum.org/>



Idaho

Boise

Idaho Black History Museum

The Idaho Black History Museum is one of the oldest African American museums in the Pacific Northwest . It features an array of African American history and culture.

<https://ibhm.squarespace.com/>

Illinois

Chicago

DuSable Museum of African American History

One of the Nations oldest independent African American museums, the DuSable Museum is dedicated to the study and conservation of African American history, culture, and art.

<https://www.dusablemuseum.org/>

Chicago—continued

Overton Hygienic Building

The Overton Hygienic Building is one of the most important places in Chicago's African American community, known as the Black Metropolis.

<https://www.nps.gov/places/overton-hygienic-building.htm>

Wabash Avenue YMCA

This YMCA was a major social and educational center in the "Black Metropolis," the center of Chicago's African American culture in the early 1900s.

<https://www.nps.gov/places/wabash-avenue-ymca.htm>

Indiana

Indianapolis

Freetown Village

Freetown Village is a living history museum with the mission to educate the public about African American lives, arts, and culture in Indiana through living history, exhibits, allied programs, and the collection and preservation of artifacts.

<https://www.freetown.org/>

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church

Founded in 1836, this site is the oldest African American church in the state.

<https://www.bethelcathedral.org/get-to-know-us/our-history>

Fort Wayne

African-American Historical Museum

Houses the city's largest collection of African art.

<https://www.inspirock.com/usa/fort-wayne/african-american-historical-museum-a1180706113>

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church

Founded in 1836, this site is the oldest African American church in the state.

<https://www.in.gov/history/state-historical-markers/find-a-marker/bethel-african-methodist-episcopal-church/>

Iowa

Cedar Rapids

African American Museum of Iowa

The Museum of African American history in Iowa and beyond.

<https://blackiowa.org/>

Des Moines

Burns United Methodist Church

Founded in 1866, this site is the oldest African American church in Iowa.

<https://burnsdsm.org/>



Kansas

Wichita

The Kansas African American Museum

This regional arts and cultural museum is dedicated to the education, identification, acquisition, research, collection, exhibition, presentation and preservation of art reflective of African American life and culture.

<https://www.tkaamuseum.org/>

Nicodemus

Nicodemus National Historic Site

Named after an African American slave who purchased his freedom, this site is where a predominately black community was established during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War. Buildings on the site include Township Hall, First Baptist Church and a schoolhouse, among others.

<https://www.nps.gov/nico/index.htm>

Topeka

Brown v. Board Education National Historic Site

This site commemorates the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to end racial segregation in public schools. It is the site of two Topeka schools: Monroe Elementary School and Sumner Elementary School. Both schools played a significant role in the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision, Brown v. Board of Education.

<https://www.nps.gov/brvb/index.htm>



Fort Leavenworth

Buffalo Soldiers Memorial Park

This park, on the grounds of historic Fort Leavenworth, is dedicated to the Buffalo Soldiers who served in garrisons throughout the West from 1866 through World War I.

<https://www.visitleavenworthks.com/visitors/page/buffalo-soldier-monument>

Kansas City

Quindaro Ruins

This town became an important station on the Underground Railroad, with slave escaping from Platte County and hiding with local farmers before traveling to Nebraska for freedom. The town was abandoned by most of the inhabitants with the outbreak of the Civil War.

<http://kansastravel.org/kansascitykansas/quindaro.htm>

Kentucky

Louisville

Kentucky Center for African American Heritage

This center enhances the public's knowledge about the history, heritage and cultural contributions of African Americans in Kentucky.

<https://kcaah.org/>

Muhammad Ali Center

This center is inspired by the story of Muhammad Ali's legendary life.

<https://alicenter.org/>

Berea

Lincoln Hall, Berea College

Founded in 1887 to educate both black and white students, Lincoln Hall on the Berea College Campus served as the focus of civil rights activity for nearly a century.

<https://www.berea.edu/campus-map/lincoln-hall/>

Nicholasville

Camp Nelson

Camp Nelson was a large Union quartermaster and commissary depot, recruitment and training center, and hospital facility established during the Civil War in June 1863. After March 1864, Camp Nelson became Kentucky's largest recruitment and training center for black troops.

<https://www.nps.gov/cane/index.htm>

Simpsonville

Whitney M. Young, Jr. Birthplace

Educator and civil rights leader, Whitney M. Young, lived at this home until he was 15. He spent most of his career working to end employment discrimination in the South and turned the National Urban League into a strong grassroots organization for racial justice.

<https://www.kentuckytourism.com/simpsonville/history-heritage/african-american-heritage/whitney-m-young-birthplace>



Louisiana

Treme

New Orleans African American Museum

The museum is dedicated to promoting the history, art, and communities of African Americans in New Orleans and the African diaspora.

<https://www.noam.org/>

Alexandria

Arna Wendell Bontemps African American Museum and Cultural Arts Center

This house is the birthplace of writer Arna Bontemps, a major figure in the African American literary movement known as the Harlem Renaissance.

<https://www.arnabontemps.org/>

New Orleans

Lower Ninth Ward Living Museum

This museum features exhibits detailing the Lower Ninth Ward neighborhood's history dating back to the 1700s, when it served as a colony for escaped slaves.

<https://www.neworleans.com/listing/lower-ninth-ward-living-museum/32476/>

Amistad Research Center

One of the largest centers for preserving the record of the history and Civil Rights struggles of African Americans.

<https://www.amistadresearchcenter.org/>

Le Musee de f.p.c., A House Museum Honoring the Legacy of New Orleans Free People of Color

The founders of this repository strive through their collection of documents, paintings and decorative arts to present, interpret and preserve the history and culture of African Americans.

<https://www.lemuseedefpc.com/>

Edgard

Evergreen Plantation

This Plantation is the most intact plantation complex in the South and a prime example of the major slave plantations found in the Antebellum period. It is composed of 39 buildings, including a main house and slave quarters. Parts of the movies *Django Unchained* and *Free State of Jones* were filmed at this plantation.

<https://www.evergreenplantation.org/>

Whitney Plantation

The Whitney Plantation educates the public about the history of slavery and its legacies. Learn more about the enslaved people who worked the sugar, rice and indigo fields here, as well as the plantation's owners who grew wealthy off their labor.

<https://www.whitneyplantation.org/>



Maine

Brunswick

Harriet Beecher Stowe House

This was the rented home of Harriet Beecher Stowe between 1850 and 1852. She wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin and sheltered John Andrew Jackson, a fugitive slave from South Carolina. The building is a National Historic Landmark and a National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom site.

<https://mainstreetmaine.org/listing/harriet-beecher-stowe-house>

Portland

Portland Freedom Trail

This self-guided trail takes you to many historical sites where the African-American community lived, worked and guided the anti-slavery movement.

<https://visitmaine.com/things-to-do/arts-culture/portland-freedom-trail>

Maryland

Baltimore

Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History & Culture

This museum is the premier experience and best resource for information and inspiration about the lives of African American Marylanders.

<https://www.lewismuseum.org/>

Columbia

Howard County Center of African American Culture

This center curates a rich treasure trove of historical artifacts, memorabilia and other resources, that tell the incredible story of the African American experience and contributions.

<https://hccaac.org/>



Church Creek

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Historical National Park/ Visitor Center

This park and visitor center features 10,000 square feet of engaging, enlightening multimedia exhibits about her life.

<https://harriettubmanbyway.org/visitor-center/>

Darlington

The Hosanna Community House

In 1867, the Freedmen's Bureau established the Hosanna School, also known as the Berkley School, to provide aid and education to former enslaved blacks and poor whites in the area.

<https://www.hosannaschoolmuseum.org/>

Massachusetts

Boston

African Meeting House

Around 1800, this site was the first meeting place of the African Baptist Church, the oldest African American church in the state.

https://www.maah.org/boston_campus

The Abiel Smith School

The nation's oldest public school for African American children, it currently houses first-class exhibit galleries, educational programs, caterers' kitchen, and a museum.

https://www.maah.org/boston_campus

Boston African American National Historic Site

In the heart of the Beacon Hill neighborhood, this site includes fifteen pre-Civil war structures relating to the history of Boston's 19th century African American community, including the Museum of Afro-American History's African Meeting House, the oldest African American church in the United States.

<https://www.nps.gov/boaf/index.htm>

Black Heritage Trail

The Black Heritage Trail[®] is an approximately 1.5-mile long trail linking sites that explore the trials of the free black community which inhabited the North Slope of Beacon Hill from the late 18th century through the 19th century.

<https://www.nps.gov/boaf/planyourvisit/index.htm>

Museum of African American History

Exhibits, programs, and educational activities at this museum showcase the powerful stories of black families who worshipped, educated their children, debated the issues of the day, produced great art, organized politically and advanced the cause of freedom.

<https://www.maah.org/>

Medford

Royall House & Slave Quarters

This site is the home of the largest 18th century slaveholding family in Massachusetts. Today, it is a museum that houses archaeological artifacts and household items. The slave quarters are the only slave quarters still standing in the northern United States.

<https://royallhouse.org/>



Michigan

Detroit

The Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History

For over half a century, the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History has dedicated itself to exploring and celebrating the rich cultural legacy of African Americans. As of October 2020, the *Tuskegee Airmen National Historical Museum* exhibits have been moved to this museum.

<https://www.thewright.org/>

Black History 101 Mobile Museum

Founded by Dr. Khalid el-Hakim, the Black History 101 Mobile Museum is an award winning collection of over 10,000 original artifacts of Black memorabilia dating from the trans-Atlantic slave trade era to hip-hop culture.

<https://www.blackhistorymobilemuseum.com/>

First Congregational Church of Detroit

This church served an important role as the last stop in a long journey for fugitive slaves taking the underground railroad to Canada.

<http://friendsoffirst.com/>

Ossian Sweet House Marker

This home of black physician Ossian Sweet became the site of a racial incident that resulted in a nationally publicized murder trial.

<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=173099>



Second Baptist Church

Established in 1836 by 13 former slaves, this was the first African American Congregation in Michigan. Just miles away from the freedom that the Canadian border offered to escaped slaves, the church became a stop on the Underground Railroad.

<https://www.secondbaptistdetroit.org/>

Minnesota

Saint Paul

Pilgrim Baptist Church

Founded in 1863, Pilgrim Baptist is the oldest African American church in Minnesota.

<https://www.pilgrimbaptistchurch.org/>

Minneapolis

Minnesota African American Heritage Museum and Gallery

This museum and gallery highlights the contributions and experiences of African Americans in Minnesota.

<https://www.maahmg.org/>



Mississippi

Jackson

Mississippi Civil Rights Museum

This museum promotes a greater understanding of the Mississippi Civil Rights Movement and shows the systematic oppression of black Mississippians and their fight for equality that transformed the state and nation.

<https://mcrm.mdah.ms.gov>

Other (multiple site locations)

Mississippi Blues Trail Markers

The location of several historical markers throughout the state of Mississippi that tell stories through words and images of bluesmen and women, the places where they lived, and the times in which they existed and continue to exist, influenced their music.

<https://msbluestrail.org>

Missouri

Kansas City

The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum

A privately funded museum dedicated to preserving the history of Negro league baseball in America.

<https://nlbm.com/>

Clarkton

Charles and Betty Birthright House

For more than 40 years this house was home to the Birthrights, former slaves who achieved economic independence and prosperity while building close ties with the families that had held them in slavery, and the predominantly white citizenry of Clarkton and Dunklin Counties.

<https://preservemo.org/charles-and-bettie-birthright-home/>

Diamond

Carver National Monument

This monument commemorates the place where the famous black scientist George Washington Carver was born and spent his childhood. He was discovered by Booker T. Washington in 1896. That same year, Carver joined the faculty of Tuskegee Institute where he conducted the research that made him famous.

<https://www.nps.gov/gwca/index.htm>

Homestown

Delmo Community Center

This community center was the historic social and political center of Homestown, originally known as South Wardell, one of ten communities constructed by the Farm Security Administration for displaced sharecroppers and tenant farmers following the January 1939 roadside sharecropper demonstration in Southeast Missouri.

<https://preservemo.org/delmo-community-center/>

Jefferson City

Lincoln University

This university was launched through the generous philanthropy of former slaves who fought for their freedom during the Civil War. It began as a 22 square foot room in 1866, following the tenets of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute.

<https://www.lincolnu.edu/>



St. Louis

Old Courthouse (Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)

This is the courthouse where Dred Scott, the most famous fugitive slave of his day, first filed suit to gain his freedom in 1847.

<https://www.nps.gov/jeff/planyourvisit/och.htm>

Shelley House

This is the home that the J. D. Shelley family purchased in a fight for the right to live in a home of their choosing. As a result, the United States Supreme Court addressed the issue of restrictive racial covenants in housing in the landmark 1948 case of Shelley v. Kraemer.

<https://www.nps.gov/places/missouri-the-shelley-house-l.htm>

The Griot Museum of Black History

This museum educates the public through compelling core exhibits, dynamic touring shows and educational/entertaining public programs where visitors can explore, experience and embrace Missouri's rich and enduring African American heritage. It also hosts local and national traveling arts and humanities exhibits.

<https://www.thegriotmuseum.com/>

Montana

Great Falls

Union Bethel AME Church Marker

The Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in Great Falls, Montana, is one of the first built and longest used churches for African Americans in Montana.

<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=143792>

Nebraska

Omaha

Malcolm X House Site

Civil rights leader Malcolm X was born in a house on this site. The house has been demolished, however, there is a visitor center and historical marker.

<https://www.nps.gov/places/nebraska-malcolm-x-house-site-omaha.htm>

Great Plains Black History Museum

This museum serves as an educational resource to celebrate the contributions African Americans have made in the Great Plains region.

<https://gpblackhistorymuseum.org/>



Nevada

Las Vegas

Walker African-American Museum & Cultural Arts Center in the Historic Westside

This proposed museum will be an anchor cultural facility celebrating the contributions of African Americans to the Historic Westside, Las Vegas and beyond. It will be designed to connect the many and varied existing historic and cultural facilities in the community while expanding storytelling opportunities through collections and programming. The One Hundred Plan was developed in 2016 and has an estimated 5-10 year realistic possibility.

<https://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Government/Initiatives/Hundred-Plan/Museum>

<https://www.facebook.com/walkeraamuseum705>

New Hampshire

Portsmouth

Black Heritage Trail

With distinctive bronze plaques that identify the community from its colonial-era African Burying Ground to the modern Civil Rights Movement, the Portsmouth Black Heritage Trail honors those who were forgotten.

<https://blackheritagetrailnh.org/>

New Jersey

Newtonville

African American Heritage Museum

This museum boasts a collection comprising 3,000 historical and cultural artifacts. It's an agglomeration of the twentieth century depicting the epic struggle of an American minority group trying to chisel their own place in the wider cultural landscape across the nation.

<https://www.aahmsnj.org>

Newark

Newark Symphony Hall

Built in 1925, the Newark Symphony Hall saw its first African American performer, Marian Anderson, in 1940. Since then the hall has been a major venue for African American musical and performing artists. It continues to serve as a cultural center for the Greater Newark-New York City Region.

<https://newarksymphonyhall.org/>

Paterson

Hinchliffe Stadium

This stadium served as the home field for the New York Black Yankees between 1933 and 1937, and then again from 1939 to 1945. Hinchliffe is possibly the sole surviving regular home field for a Negro League baseball team in the Mid-Atlantic region.

<https://www.hinchliffestadium.com>

Red Bank

T. Thomas Fortune House

This National Historic Landmark was where former slave and leading black activist and journalist T. Thomas Fortune lived from 1901-1915.

<https://www.tthomasfortuneculturalcenter.org>

New Mexico

Albuquerque

African American Performing Arts Center and Exhibit Hall

This center educates the public about African American culture in New Mexico through workshops, literature, and educational programs.

<https://www.visitalbuquerque.org/listing/african-american-performing-arts-center-and-exhibit-hall/8321/>

La Cruces

Philips Chapel Church

This century-old church, now called Christian Methodist Episcopal, is the oldest African American church in southern New Mexico.

<https://www.meetlascruces.com/Phillips-Chapel.html>



New York

Auburn

Harriet Tubman Home (National Historic Park)

These properties illustrate Harriet Tubman's life in Auburn, New York, between 1859 and 1913.

<https://www.harriettubmanhome.com/>

Brooklyn

Weeksville Heritage Center

Weeksville Heritage Center is a multidisciplinary museum dedicated to preserving the history of the 19th century African American community of Weeksville, Brooklyn.

<https://www.weeksvillesociety.org/>

Buffalo

Nash House Museum

J. Edward Nash, Sr., the son of freed slaves, came to Buffalo from Virginia in 1892 to serve as the pastor of the Michigan Street Baptist Church, an appointment he held until 1953. Nash was well acquainted with African American leaders on the national stage in his day, particularly Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Sr. He was instrumental in establishing branches of the National Urban League and the NAACP in Buffalo.

<http://www.nashhousemuseum.org/history.html>

Irvington-on-Hudson

Villa Lewaro

Villa Lewaro, the home of early 20th Century cosmetics manufacturer, Madam C.J. Walker, was built in 1918 and designed by the first registered African American architect, Vertner Tandy. Walker used her home as a meeting site for race relations issues. (Virtual Tours)

<https://savingplaces.org/places/villa-lewaro-madam-c-j-walker-estate#.YbFeUr3MJPZ>

Harlem

Studio Museum Harlem

The Studio Museum Harlem is the nexus for artists of African descent locally, nationally, and internationally and for work that has been inspired and influenced by Black culture. It is a site for the dynamic exchange of ideas about art and society.

<https://studiomuseum.org/>

Manhattan

African Burial Ground National Monument and Visitor Center

The African Burial Ground project began in 1991. During pre-construction work for a new federal office building, workers discovered the skeletal remains of more than 400 men, women and children. Investigations revealed that during the 17th and 18th centuries, free and enslaved Africans were buried in a 6.6 acre burial ground in lower Manhattan outside the boundaries of the settlement of New Amsterdam, which would become New York.

<https://www.nps.gov/afbg/index.htm>

New York

Dunbar Apartments

This apartment complex, constructed in 1926, is located in Harlem. Labor reformer and unionist Asa Philip Randolph, one of many influential African Americans who lived at the Dunbar Apartments, helped to battle racism in American industry.

<https://www.dunbarapts.com/>

Hotel Theresa

The Hotel Theresa, built from 1912 to 1913, has been one of the major social centers of Harlem. Serving from 1940 until the late 1960s, when it was converted into office use, it was one of the most important community institutions for African Americans in New York.

<https://centraldeofertas.es/wp-content/cache/all/hotel-theresa-new-york/index.html>

Ivey Delph Apartments

Built in 1951, this was the first large-scale project by and for African Americans in New York backed by a Federal Housing Administration mortgage commitment.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivey_Delph_Apartments

Langston Hughes House

The Langston Hughes House is historically significant as the home of James Langston Hughes (1902-1967), author, poet, and one of the foremost figures in the Harlem Renaissance.

<https://www.nycgo.com/attractions/the-langston-hughes-house/>

New York—cont.

New York

Paul Robeson Home

Paul Robeson, actor, singer, and civil rights activist, lived with his family lived in an apartment in this 13 story apartment building from 1939-1941, upon his return from living and performing in Europe.

<https://www.paulrobesonhouse.org/>

St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church

Founded in 1809, this church is the oldest African American Episcopal parish in New York City.

<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/st-philip-s-protestant-episcopal-church-new-york-city-1809/>

African Burial Ground National Monument and Visitor Center

African Burial Ground is the oldest and largest known excavated burial grounds in North America for both free and enslaved Africans.

<https://www.nps.gov/afbg/index.htm>

Malcolm X and Dr. Betty Shabazz Memorial and Educational Center

The Shabazz Center is a cultural and educational institution that harnesses the legacies of Malcolm X and Dr. Betty Shabazz to incubate social, racial, and global justice movements.

<https://theshabazzcenter.org/>

Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls Underground Railroad Heritage Center

This Heritage site commemorates and preserves the people, places, and stories connected to the Underground Railroad found within the City of Niagara Falls.

<https://www.niagarafallsundergroundrailroad.org/>

Peterboro

Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark

An active abolitionist, wealthy enterpriser Gerrit Smith (1797-1874), offered his estate as a gathering place for abolitionists. It also served as a widely-recognized safe haven for refugees from enslavement enroute to Canada on the Underground Railroad.

<https://www.gerritsmith.org/>

Rochester

Underground Railroad Heritage Trail

This Heritage Trail follows the routes through Western New York of thousands of enslaved people who sought freedom in the years leading up to the Civil War.

<https://parks.ny.gov/historic-preservation/heritage-trails/underground-railroad/default.aspx>

Scipio

Sherwood Equal Rights Historic District

This district is known for its association with numerous social reform movements, including abolitionism, the Underground Railroad, Native American rights, women's rights, and education. Several of the properties within the district were owned by freed slaves.

<https://www.howlandstonestore.org/sherwood-equal-rights-historic-district>

North Carolina

Charlotte

Harvey B. Gantt Center for African American Arts and Culture

This arts and cultural center preserves and celebrates excellence in the arts, history and culture of African Americans and people of African descent



Greensboro

International Civil Rights Center and Museum

The original Woolworth's building has been rehabilitated and turned into the International Civil Rights Center and Museum. The museum's mission is to commemorate the A&T Four and their role in launching the sit-in movement that inspired peaceful direct-action demonstrations across the country. The seats and counter remain in the building in their original footprint. The museum includes exhibits and videos about the A&T Four and the greater American Civil Rights Movement, and guided tours are available.

<https://www.sitinmovement.org>

North Dakota

Bismarck

North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum

Within this museum, African art exhibits are displayed educating the public on African American contributions to this country.

<https://statemuseum.nd.gov>

Ohio

Cincinnati

National Underground Railroad Freedom Center

The National Underground Railroad Freedom Center is the preeminent cultural learning center for inclusive freedom - locally, nationally and globally.

<https://freedomcenter.org/>

Cleveland

African American Museum of Cleveland

Founded in 1953 by Icabod Flewellen, this museum is the first independent African American museum in the Americas, according to the museum's website.

<https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/897>

East Canton

Clearview Golf Club

This golf club was founded and constructed by PGA Life Member William J. Powell in 1946, in response to segregationist policies of the time that prevented him from golfing on a public golf course in Ohio. Clearview Golf Club is the only golf course in the United States designed, built, and owned by an African American.

<https://www.clearviewgolfclub.com/>

Oklahoma

Tulsa

Mount Zion Baptist Church

Mount Zion Baptist Church was rebuilt after the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921, and stands as a symbol of local African American Community.

<http://www.mtzionbc.org/>

Greenwood Cultural Center

The Greenwood Cultural Center is the keeper of the flame for the Black Wall Street era, the events known as the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, and the astounding resurgence of the Greenwood District in the months and years following the tragedy.

<https://www.greenwoodculturalcenter.org/>

Oregon

Salem

Oregon Black Pioneers

Oregon Black Pioneers are a resource for the study of Oregon's African American history and culture through engaging exhibitions, public programs, original publications, and historical research.

<https://oregonblackpioneers.org/>

Portland

Interstate Firehouse Cultural Center

This center was founded in 1982 by Portland's first African American Commissioner and Parks' Director, Charles Jordan. It features art exhibits, dance and theatre that will allow you to explore black history.

<https://www.portland.gov/parks/interstate-firehouse-cultural-center>

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia

African-American Museum in Philadelphia

The first institution built by a major United States city to house and interpret the life and work of African Americans.

<https://www.aampmuseum.org/>

Johnson House Historic Site

This historic site served in the 1850s as a crucial stop along the Underground Railroad to secure safe passage to freedom for many enslaved African Americans, as well as a meeting place for noted abolitionists.

<https://www.johnsonhouse.org/>

Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church

Mother Bethel, founded in 1793, is the oldest African Methodist Episcopal Church in the nation.

<https://motherbethel.org>

Erie

African American Heritage Trail

A marvel of historic sites, murals, and businesses featuring influential people in region's African American community. The self-guided tour invites visitors to discover more than 20 landmark locations to explore along the driving route.

<https://www.sharedheritage.org/>

Allentown

Martin Luther & Coretta Scott King Memorial

This memorial commemorates the life and continues the work of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Coretta Scott King. The statue makes this memorial site the only in the world to have a statue memorial dedicated to both Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his wife, Coretta Scott King.

<https://www.discoverlehighvalley.com/listing/martin-luther-%26-%3Cbr-%3Ecoretta-scott-king-memorial/2861/>

Pittsburgh

August Wilson African American Cultural Center

This center is dedicated to generating artistic, educational, and community initiatives that advance the playwright's legacy and celebrate Black culture and the African diaspora.

<https://aacc-awc.org/>

Bellefonte

Bellefonte Art Museum for Centre County

The Bellefonte Art Museum displays a permanent exhibit to commemorate the role in the operations of the Underground Railroad. The exhibit contains information about the operations of the Underground Railroad, art work depicting the courage and suffering of the enslaved African Americans and stories about the local citizens who helped and supported them.

<https://www.bellefontemuseum.org/>

St. Paul's A.M.E. Church

Documented site of the Underground Railroad and a key meeting place for African Americans, St. Paul's A.M.E. Church remains an operating church in the community.

<https://stpaulamebellefonte.weebly.com/>

Kingsley

Dennis Farm

Denis Farm is filled with historical landmarks that include the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery, the Prince Perkins Archeological Site, fieldstone walls, farmhouse, and barn ruins. It served as a stop on the Underground Railroad, with men and women who died along their journey among the fifty souls interred in the cemetery.

<https://thedennisfarm.org/>

Waverly

Destination Freedom: Underground Railroad Walking Tour

This walking tour examines the complex history of a small village, centered around its role in the Underground Railroad.

<https://www.waverlywalkingtours.com/>

Rhode Island

Providence

Stages of Freedom

Stages of Freedom aims to build community by creating and providing programming about Black Rhode Island life and culture.

<https://www.stagesoffreedom.org/>

Providence—continued

Congdon Street Baptist Church

Founded in 1819, Congdon Street Baptist Church is the oldest African American church in Rhode Island.

<https://www.congdonstreet.org/>

South Carolina

Clemson

Clemson Area African American Museum

Is a cultural center to document the accomplishments of African Americans around the Clemson area.

<https://www.caaam.org/>

Charleston

Old Slave Mart Museum

The first African American **slave museum**. It is often staffed by individuals who can trace their history to Charleston slaves.

<http://www.oldslavemartmuseum.com/>

Columbia

Modjeska Monteith Simkins House

Simkins , matriarch of the Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina, lived in this home from 1932 until her death. She served in leadership positions traditionally unavailable to women in the civil rights movement.

<https://www.historiccolumbia.org/tours/house-tours>

Orangeburg

South Carolina College Historic District

This is the core of the historic campus at South Carolina State University, known for mass student protests in 1960s and afterwards, including lunch counter protests, and a race riot at All Star Bowling Lanes.

<https://www.nps.gov/places/south-carolina-south-carolina-state-college-historic-district-orangeburg.htm>

St. Helena Island

Penn Center

Founded in 1862, Penn School was one of the first academic schools in the South to educate formerly enslaved West Africans. After the school closed in 1948, Penn became the first African American institution to protect and preserve the heritage of the Gullah Geechee community.

<http://www.penncenter.com/>

South Dakota

Sioux Falls

South Dakota African American History Museum

This museum at Washington Pavilion recognizes the struggles, contributions and great leadership of the African American community in South Dakota.

<https://www.experiencesiouxfalls.com/listing/south-dakota-african-american-history-museum>

Tennessee

Clinton

Green McAdoo Cultural Center

Museum dedicated to telling the story of the Clinton 12, the courageous young black students who in August 1956, quietly entered the front door of all-white Clinton High School, making it the first desegregated public high school in the South.

<https://tnmuseum.org/green-mcadoo-cultural-center>

Memphis

Beale Street Historic District

Beale Street was created in 1841 by entrepreneur and developer Robertson Topp who named it after a forgotten military hero. The original name was Beale Avenue. Its western end primarily housed shops of merchants who traded goods with ships along the Mississippi River while the eastern part developed as an affluent suburb. Today Beale Street stands as one of Memphis's biggest cultural and tourist attractions. Beale Street is a historical site listed on the Memphis Heritage Trail, the Memphis Women's Legacy Trail and the U.S. Civil Rights Trail.

<https://civilrightstrail.com/attraction/beale-street-historic-district/>

Mason Temple, Church of God in Christ

The Mason Temple is the international sanctuary and central headquarters of the Church of God in Christ, the largest African American Pentecostal group in the world. It was here that Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his prophetic "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speech on the eve of his assassination.

<https://www.memphisheritage.org/mason-temple-church-god-christ>

National Civil Rights Museum at the Lorraine Motel

The Lorraine Motel is forever etched in America's collective memory with the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968. The Lorraine Motel reflected the monumental changes experienced by blacks in postwar America.

<https://www.civilrightsmuseum.org>



Slave Haven Underground Railroad Museum

Upon entering this white clapboard house, you will see displays of ads, auctions and artifacts that help tell the story of slavery and the Underground Railroad.

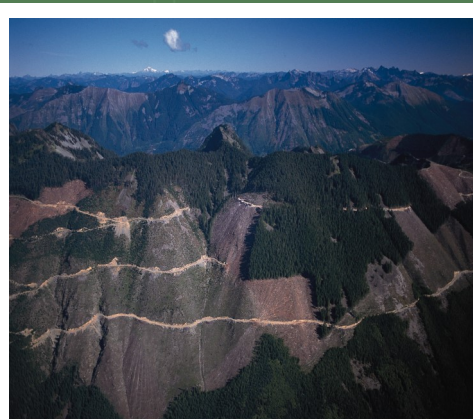
www.slavehavenmemphis.com

Nashville

National Museum of African American Music

The only museum dedicated to preserving the legacy and celebrating the accomplishments of the many music genres created, influenced, or inspired by African-Americans.

<https://nmaam.org/>



Texas

Galveston

Reedy Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church

This was the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas created by freed blacks after the Civil War. It was an important worship site for black slaves as early as 1848.

<https://reedychapel.com/>

“Absolute Equality” Mural

On June 19, 1865, Union Army General Gordon Granger marched into Galveston, Texas, and issued General Order No. 3, which declared more than 250,000 remaining enslaved Black people in Texas were free—more than two years after the Emancipation Proclamation was formally issued. This mural illustrates the journey of Black Americans out of slavery into freedom.

<https://www.juneteenthlegacyproject.com/art-installation-storytelling-space>

Juneteenth Historical Marker

The next time you visit Galveston Island, be sure to find the historical marker that represents "Juneteenth," June 19th, 1865, the day that Texas slaves discovered they had been freed by President Lincoln over two years prior.

<https://www.galveston.com/whattodo/tours/self-guided-tours/historical-markers/juneteenth/>

Dallas

Juanita Craft Civil Rights House

Ms. Craft is one of Dallas' most significant civil rights figures and the second African American woman to serve on the Dallas City Council. Both Lyndon Johnson and Martin Luther King, Jr., visited her home to discuss the future of the civil rights movement.

<http://www.juanitacrafthouse.org/>

Tenth Street Historic District Freedman's Town

There are historical markers dotted throughout this historic district, including one of few remaining Freedmen's Towns – neighborhoods built formerly enslaved people.

<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=98058>

African American Museum

The museum was founded in 1974, originally a part of the Special Collections at Bishop College, a historically black college that closed in 1988. Now operating independently, the museum houses collections of fine and folk art by some of the foremost African American artists and offers many exhibits and educational events aimed at families.

<https://aamdallas.org/>

Houston

Freedmen's Town National Historic District

Freedman's Town in Houston is the one of the first and the largest of the post-Civil War black urban communities in Texas. Although African Americans lived in Houston before and during the Civil War, Freedman's Town represents the first spatial community of black Houstonians in the city.

<https://texasindependencetrail.com/plan-your-adventure/historic-sites-and-cities/sites/freedmens-town-historic-district>

Rutherford B.H. Yates House

This historic house serves as a small museum to Rutherford B.H. Yates, who founded the Yates Printing Company in 1922. It is dedicated to preserving the history of the Yates family and African American printing. It is located in the National Historic District of Freedmen's Town in Houston.

<https://www.rbhy.org/>

The Buffalo Soldiers National Museum

African Americans have fought in military conflicts since colonial days. However, the Buffalo Soldiers, comprised of former slaves, freemen and Black Civil War soldiers, were the first to serve during peacetime.

<https://www.buffalosoldiermuseum.com/>

Houston Museum of African American Culture

Houston Museum of African American Culture collects, conserves, explores, interprets, and exhibits the material and intellectual culture of Africans and African Americans in Houston, the state of Texas, the southwest and the African Diaspora for current and future generations.

<https://hmaac.org/>

Texas cont.

Fort Worth

Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church

This church, founded in 1787, originally had a tunnel beneath it that led to the bank of the Wabash River for escaped slaves enroute to Canada on the Underground Railroad. Many of its early members were freed slaves brought to the area by Quakers.

<https://www.allenchapelFW.org/>

San Angelo

Fort Concho National Historic Landmark

Blacks have served in all American armies since the Revolutionary War, but these new units represented the first service in the nation's "regular" peacetime military. At Fort Concho they served for most of this site's active history and over time represented exactly half of the soldiers who were assigned to this post.

<https://fortconcho.com/>

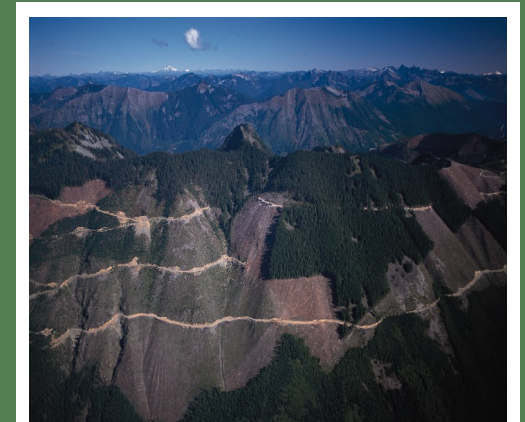
Utah

Salt Lake City

Utah Black History Museum

First Black History Museum in Utah. Mobile bus/traveling.

<https://www.ubhm.org/home/>



Vermont

Ferrisburgh

Rokeby Museum

Rokeby was the home of the Radical Abolitionist and devout Quaker Robinson family. Rowland and Rachel Robinson wrote extensively, organized meetings, and lobbied on anti-slavery issues. They were part of the Underground Railroad network.

<https://rokeby.org/>

Ferrisburgh—continued

Vermont African American Heritage Trail

Shares the stories of African Americans who have made Vermont their home since the time of the Revolutionary War. Explore museums, cultural sites, exhibits, films and tours that illuminate African American history in Vermont.

<https://vermonttourismnetwork.com/vermont-african-american-heritage-trail/>

Virginia

Alexandria

Alexandria Black History Museum

Documents the local and national history, culture and contributions of African Americans.

<https://www.alexandriava.gov/BlackHistory>

Farmville

Robert Russa Moton Museum

The Robert Russa Moton school played an important role in ending “separate but equal” educational facilities throughout the nation.

<https://motonmuseum.org/>

Hampton

Buckroe (Bay Shore) Beach

Founded in 1890s, Bay Shore Beach is the oldest recreational beach in Virginia for African Americans.

<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/buckroe-beach-hampton-virginia-1898/>

Richmond

Barton Heights Cemeteries

These cemeteries were established between 1815 and 1865 by black churches, fraternal orders, and benevolent organizations. They represent early efforts by African Americans to establish their own cemeteries through burial societies that offered death benefits.

<https://www.richmondcemeteries.org/barton-heights/>

Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site

Maggie Lena Walker grew to be a woman of national prominence. She was the first woman in the United States to found a bank and helped pave the way for African Americans and women to improve their lives and successes. Visitor Center at Maggie L. Walker Historic Site is now open with expanded service. House tours have resumed by reservation only with limited indoor capacity.

<https://www.nps.gov/mawa/index.htm>

Black History Museum & Cultural Center of Virginia

Celebrates the rich culture and moving histories of African American people in Virginia and their contributions to the country.

<https://www.blackhistorymuseum.org/>



Washington

Seattle

Northwest African American Museum

Serves to present and preserve the connections between the Pacific Northwest and people of African descent and investigate and celebrate Black experiences in America through exhibitions, programs and events.

<https://www.naamnw.org>

West Virginia

Charleston

Elizabeth Harden Gilmore House

Civil rights leader Elizabeth Harden Gilmore lived here from 1947 until her death in 1986. She pioneered efforts to integrate her state's schools, housing, and public accommodations and to pass civil rights legislation enforcing such integration.

<https://civilrightstrail.com/attraction/elizabeth-harden-gilmore-house/>

West Virginia Center for African-American Art and Culture

Feature various facets of art, people, and places of impact to the State of West Virginia featuring African Americans.

<https://cacwv.org/>

Harpers Ferry

Black Voices Museum

From enslavement to freedom, from Civil War to civil rights, this museum speaks to 200 years of struggle and triumph toward equality.

<https://www.nps.gov/places/000/black-voices-african-american-history.htm>



Harpers Ferry—continued

Harpers Ferry Guide to the Lower Town

<https://www.nps.gov/hafe/learn/historyculture/map-and-guide-to-the-lower-town.htm>

Malden

African Zion Baptist Church

Founded in 1852, African Zion Baptist Church is the oldest African American church in West Virginia and is also where Booker T. Washington attended church as a young child.

<https://wvtourism.com/company/african-zion-baptist-church/>

Wisconsin

Milwaukee

Wisconsin Black Historical Society/Museum

Serves as a resource center and preserves the historical heritage of African descent in Wisconsin.

<http://www.wbhsm.org/>

America's Black Holocaust Museum

Describes and commemorates the Black Holocaust from pre-captivity in Africa to the present day.

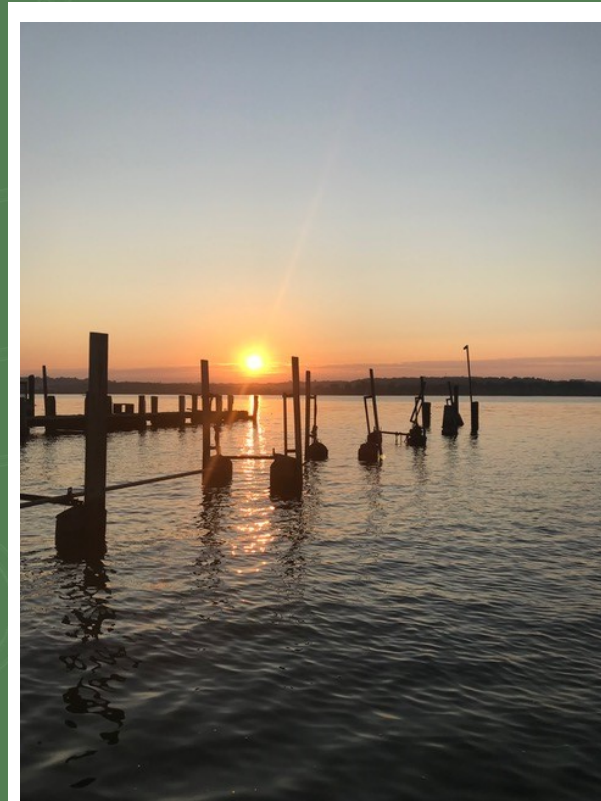
<https://www.abhmuseum.org/>

Milton

Milton House Museum

This is the last, certified Underground Railroad Station in Wisconsin that can be toured.

<https://miltonhouse.org/>



Wyoming

State Traveling Tour

The Wyoming State Museum's traveling exhibit on Black homesteaders, *Empire: A Community of African-Americans on the Wyoming Plains*

The exhibit tells the stories of formerly enslaved homesteaders. Tours the state regularly.

<https://www.wyomingpublicmedia.org/arts/2020-01-28/museum-exhibit-tells-the-story-of-wyomings-only-all-black-town>



Washington DC

National Museum of African American History and Culture

The only national museum devoted exclusively to the documentation of African American life, history, and culture. It was established by the Act of Congress in 2003, following decades of efforts to promote and highlight the contributions of African Americans.

<https://nmaahc.si.edu/>

Frederick Douglass House (National Historic Site)

This 20-room colonial mansion is where Douglass lived for the last 13 years of his life. It has been preserved as a monument to the 19th century abolitionist.

<https://www.nps.gov/frdo/index.htm>

Greater U Street Historic District

This historic district is significant as the center of Washington's African American community between c.1900 and 1948, with African American owned and operated businesses, entertainment facilities, and fraternal and religious institutions.

<https://historicsites.dcpreservation.org/items/show/264>

Lincoln Park

This Park features the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial and the Abraham Lincoln Memorial. The statue of Lincoln is at the East end of the park, whereas Bethune's statue lies to the West. Unveiled in 1974, this is the first monument to a black person, or even a woman.

https://www.nps.gov/cahi/learn/historyculture/cahi_lincoln.htm

Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial

This solid granite sculpture of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., stands in the "National Mall" in Washington, D.C. The monument, opened in August 2011, commemorates King's fight for civil rights and the year that the 1964 Civil Rights Act became law.

<https://www.nps.gov/mlkm/planyourvisit/basicinfo.htm>

Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church

This is the oldest African Methodist Episcopal church in D.C., having been built in 1838. Throughout its history, the church has had parishioners who were very important in the history of Washington's African American community, including Frederick Douglass and Altheia Turner. Funeral services for Frederick Douglass and former US Senator Blanche K. Bruce were held at the church.

<https://www.metropolitaname.org/>

Ralph Bunche House

This house is where Dr. Ralph Bunche, the distinguished African American diplomat and scholar, lived from 1941 to 1947. Bunche served as a full professor at Howard University and as Undersecretary-General of the United Nations at this time. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949.

<https://civilrightstrail.com/attraction/national-voting-rights-museum-and-institute/>

