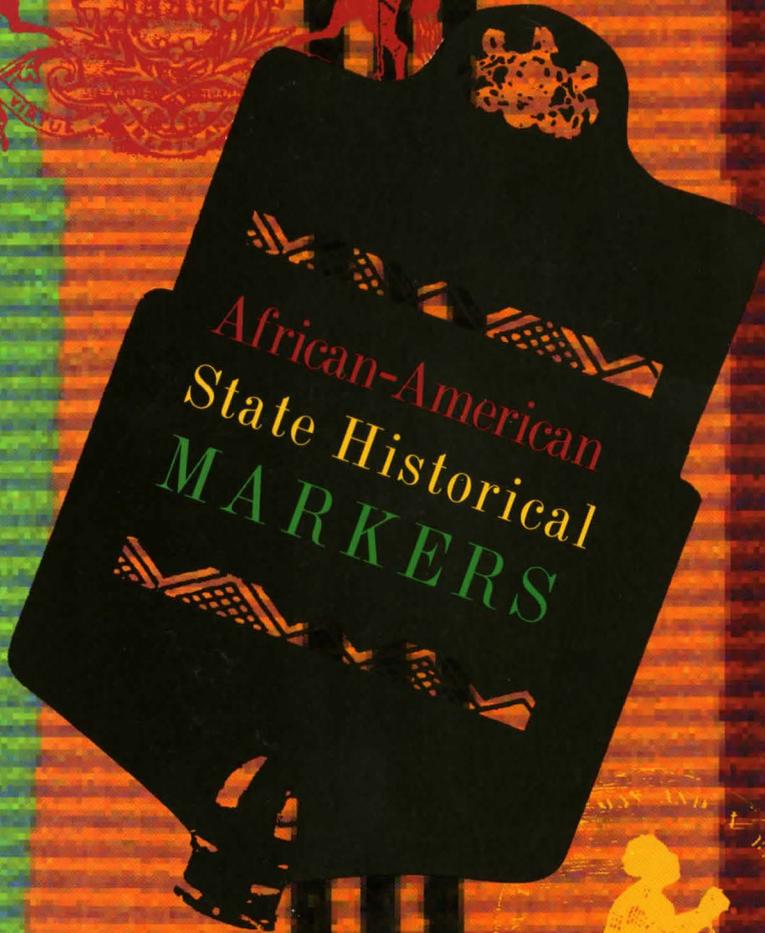
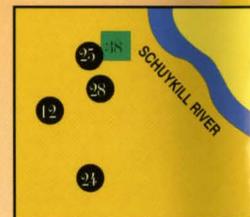
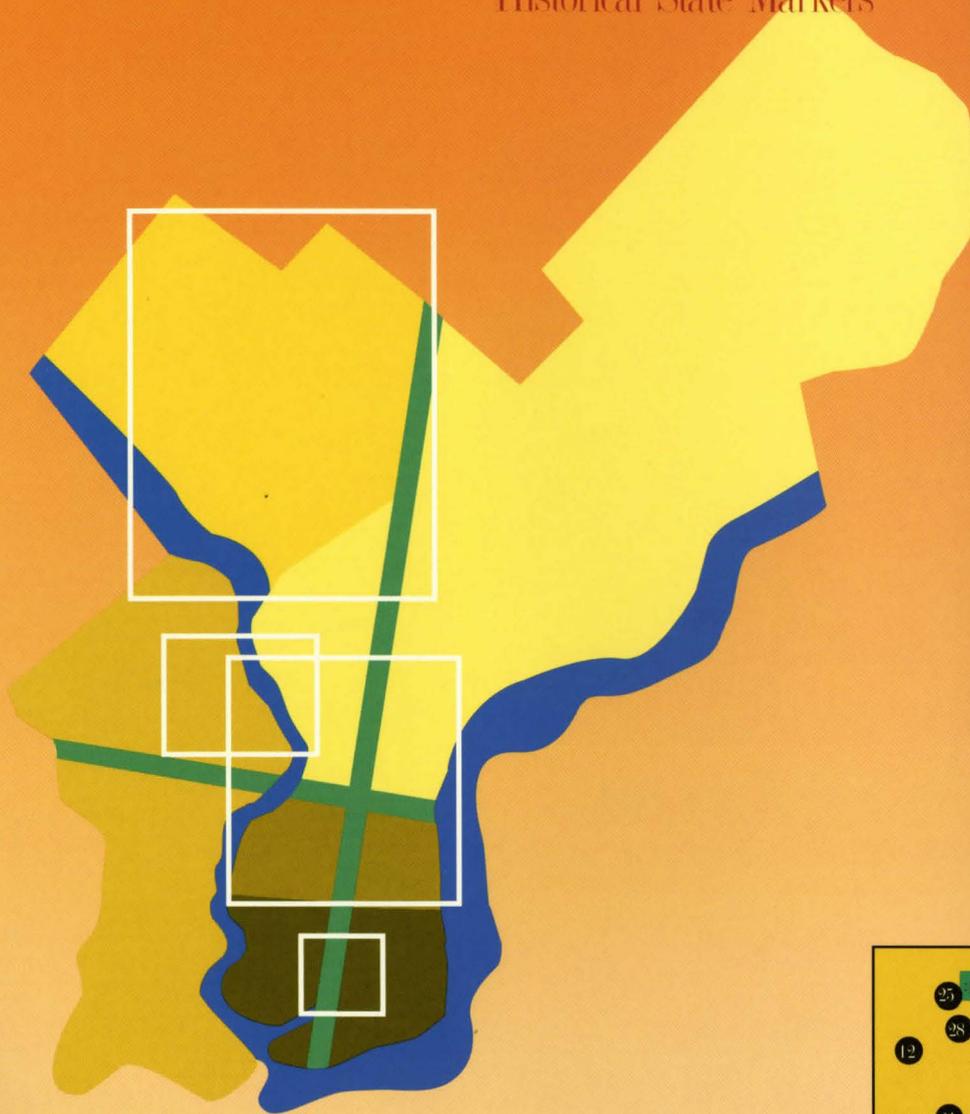


Philadelphia's Guide:



MAP

Philadelphia's Guide: African-American Historical State Markers



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Introduction

The Philadelphia African-American Pennsylvania State Marker Project is a modest first step toward correcting one of the most egregious problems in Philadelphia's public history. Philadelphia, the birthplace of our independence, home of the Liberty Bell, the first capital city of these United States, is so rich in historical detail that the absence of signs and signposts to recognize and commemorate the nearly 300-year presence of Africans and then African-Americans, has been especially troublesome. They, too, were and are a part of our history.

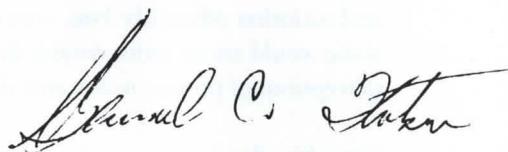
One of the reasons history continues to fascinate and enthrall is that it is, ironically, never really in the past. History unfolds in the lives and imaginations of the living; in the Charles Blocksons and countless others like him, who look at the past and see in it some would say an indispensable framework for shaping our perceptions of present reality and visions of the future.

Since Mr. Blockson began this project, professional historians have begun to question whether the forces unleashed by determined efforts to correct and expand the historical record are contributing to the "disuniting of America." Some, though not all, of the criticism of these efforts overlooks two very important points:

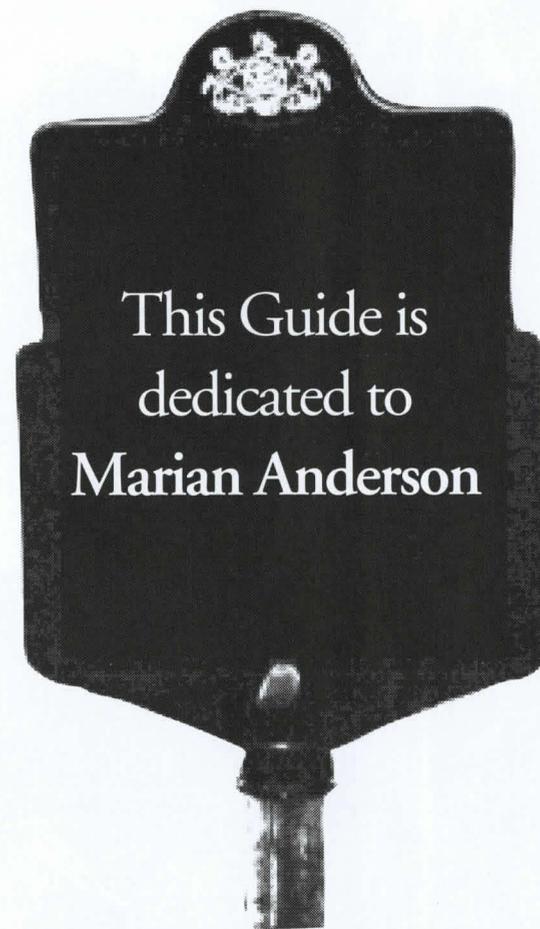
First, the interpretation of history — even perceptions which have endured for centuries — is the product of the committed scholarship of individuals. History is inseparable from historians, and historians are motivated by what captures their imaginations. Historians are also the products of their culture; their perceptions are shaped and their scholarship influenced by what the historian Lovejoy called "metaphysical pathos." There is little reason to expect that the changing demographic characteristics of Americans will not change the way the country sees itself.

Second, some criticisms of the expanded view of American history and culture appear to be rooted in nostalgic visions of the past. Noted historian Arthur Schlesinger, for example, has declared that "the vision of America as a new national identity absorbing and superseding diverse ethnic origins prevailed through most of the two centuries of history of the United States." If this vision had any application at all prior to World War II, it would have had to apply to European immigrants. One would be hard put to argue that this vision was shared by Native Americans, African-Americans, Asian-Americans and Latinos.

As we enter the 21st century, however, dialogue about common vision is sorely needed. That this dialogue has begun is in no small measure attributable to those who, like Charles Blockson, have allowed this "unmarked history" to capture their imaginations. They have understood, and have made sure that we understand, how this history has interacted with, and helped shape, the "common culture."



Bernard C. Watson, Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
The William Penn Foundation





Our beloved, internationally renowned concert singer, who was born in Philadelphia on February 27, 1902.

We honor this stately operatic contralto singer's many achievements, contributions, and also her courage. After the Daughters of the American Revolution barred her from appearing at Constitution Hall, she gave her most memorable concert on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, April 9, 1939. An assemblage of more than 75,000 people included Eleanor Roosevelt, who that same year presented to Anderson the Spingarn Medal.

In 1954, she was asked to perform the role of Ulrica in Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*, becoming the first African-

American to star at the Metropolitan Opera. In 1958, she was appointed by President Eisenhower to serve as delegate to the United Nations. She has been the recipient of many awards, including an honorary doctorate from Harvard University.

No tour of Philadelphia would be complete without visiting the Union Baptist Church, 1910 Fitzwater Street (the corner of Fitzwater and Martin Streets), where Anderson began her career by performing a duet at age six. The church later provided her with scholarship money to pursue music studies.

Marian Anderson

(1902-)

concert singer

Origins

The city of Philadelphia, our nation's first capital, has a rich offering of African-American historical sites for those interested in the roles and contributions of Black Philadelphians in the making of American history. There is evidence that African-Americans, among the earliest settlers, were here as early as 1639. Three years after the first Quaker settlers arrived in 1694, 154 enslaved Africans were brought to Philadelphia on the ship *Isabella*. Many prominent Philadelphia merchants and religious and political figures were involved in the trade of African men, women, and children, including William Penn and other members of the Society of Friends. A short distance from where the Liberty Bell now stands, enslaved Africans were sold.

Despite the existence and legal acceptance of the "peculiar institution" of slavery in the "City of Brotherly Love," Philadelphia once contained the largest free African-American community in the United States. As a result, pioneer African-American leaders and abolitionists emerged in the city, who were race conscious and articulated ideologies of Black nationalism and self-determination. These individuals created institutions for the purpose of collectively challenging slavery and racism and championing the cause for the universal application of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They proceeded to establish churches, schools, literary societies, fraternal organizations, and businesses. Today, the descendants of the first pioneers, the "Old Philadelphians," and later migrants, seeking better opportunities, have grown to more than 700,000 citizens. The most striking characteristic of Philadelphia's African-American community today, as in the past, is its remarkable diversity. Yet, there are a number of cultural elements which have remained constant. Diversity and continuity of culture in the city provide sources of strength and stability in Philadelphia's African-American communities.

This guide is possible because of the African-American State Historical Marker Project, which has a unique history in itself. The project is the brainchild of Dr. Bernard C. Watson, President of the William Penn Foundation. In 1990, the Foundation awarded a grant in the amount of \$92,000 to Temple University's Charles L. Blockson Afro-American Collection. The project culminated in the installation of markers identifying historic African-American sites throughout the city. The project is the largest of its kind in any city within the United States. Recommendations and research for the markers were conducted through the Blockson Collection, based upon information from my book *Pennsylvania's Black History* published in 1975. The project and guide are a result of an unquenchable desire to educate the general public about the history of African-Americans in Philadelphia by erecting markers at historic sites, and by compiling and disseminating information about the markers. This guide contains some of the contributions that Philadelphia African-Americans made to our nation. This rich history was neglected by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) and most historians until recent years. When the project began, it became apparent that Philadelphia, like other American cities, was losing places of historical significance through gentrification and neglect. It is our hope that through the installation of the African-American historical markers, we can preserve the remaining sites and revive memories of past events and citizens who lived before us and made positive contributions to our nation.

Final approval for each marker installed was subjected to the scrutiny of the official review panel and staff of PHMC after nomination by the Project. The markers were made according to the specifications of the official Pennsylvania historical markers: 27 inches by 41½ inches; emblazoned with bright gold letters on a background of blue, and topped by the coat of arms of the Commonwealth. The markers were erected by the Philadelphia Department of Streets, and are maintained by PHMC. Included in the guide is St. Thomas' African Episcopal Church. We did not install a historical marker for this institution because the members of the church placed a marker there in 1984. However, it can be found in the following pages because of its importance. Most of the markers were erected in the Society Hill section of the city, where an African-American community exists which dates back more than 200 years.

This guide is the first comprehensive African-American state historical marker listing for the City of Philadelphia. Many places, events and people described in it have been the subject of writing by others, but rarely has an author attempted to provide a comprehensive guide to African-American historical sites in Philadelphia for the general public. Today, there are more than 1,500 state historical markers in Pennsylvania, but less than 100 markers celebrate African-Americans. This lack of representation reflects a traditional historical bias. Although rising costs have prevented the erection of all of the 74 markers originally intended for installation under this project, we hope that the public appreciates our intent. Our hope is that as you walk or ride through Philadelphia, the markers will be cherished and viewed as a treasury of African-American history over the past three centuries.

In closing, we sincerely thank Dr. Bernard C. Watson and the William Penn Foundation of Philadelphia for their generous contributions to the project and to this guide. I gratefully acknowledge the support of Dr. Richard Tyler of the Philadelphia Archives, as well as the Philadelphia Streets Department. I would also like to thank Dr. Shirley Turpin Parham, Diane D. Turner, Lynette Muse, Ife Designs and Associates (for the attractive brochure), and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Finally, reverence and thanks are given for all of those millions of Americans of African descent, who for so many years committed themselves to a thankless job — “to overcome evil with good” — by struggling for true democracy for all Americans, not a select few.

Charles L. Blockson

Charles L. Blockson
Project Director
Temple University

November 1992

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30

Julian Francis Abele
(1881-1950)
architect

**Address of Philadelphia
Museum of Art**
designed by Abele:
26th Street
and the Parkway



Born on April 29, 1881, in South Philadelphia, Julian Abele was educated at the Institute for Colored Youth. In 1902, he was the first African American to graduate from the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. He was also the first black to have an impact on the design of large buildings in the United States.

Much of Abele's professional career was spent with the architectural firm of Horace Trumbauer. He became an assistant to Trumbauer's chief designer, Frank Seeburger, whom he replaced when



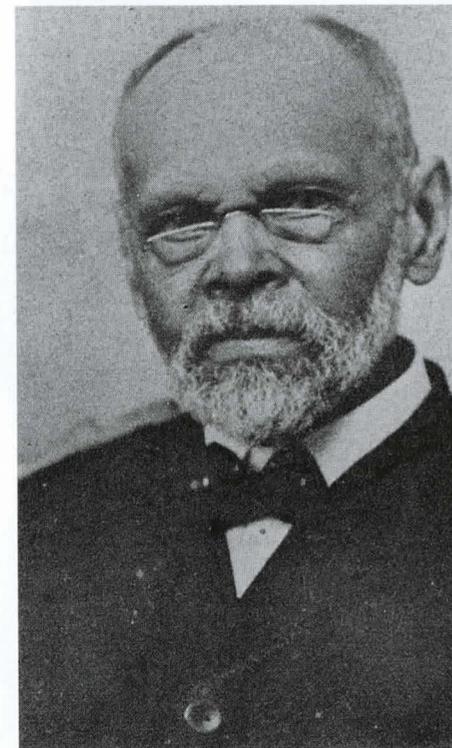
Seeburger left the firm in 1906. When Trumbauer died in 1938, Abele and William O. Frank continued the firm as "The Office of Horace Trumbauer." Although many clients never knew that Abele was the chief designer for Trumbauer, he was responsible for designing several buildings at Duke University, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and the Free Library of Philadelphia on Logan Circle. He was also a pianist and spoke French fluently.



Born in Charleston, South Carolina, Robert Adger was one of 13 children. His mother, Mary Ann Morong, was a full-blooded Native American. In 1848, he moved to Philadelphia with his family, receiving his early education at the Bird School. As a teenager, he worked in his father Robert's furniture store. Adger later used the business skills he developed working with his father as director of the Philadelphia Building and Loan Association, one of the first African-American mortgage companies. His success was achieved during a period of intense racial discrimination in the city, which forced 38 percent of black skilled artisans to give up their trades.

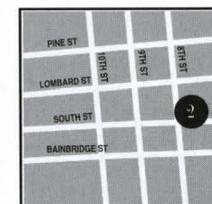
Adger joined the Black Enlistment Committee to assist in the recruitment of black soldiers for the Union Army. He was convinced that conditions would deteriorate even more for blacks if the Confederacy won the Civil War. He organized the Fraternal Society in 1860, which struggled for the equal rights of African Americans, and worked collectively with

other black social-political groups. In 1865, Adger was a delegate at the first state conference in Harrisburg to discuss the creation of a Pennsylvania Equal Rights League. He later organized the Afro-American Historical Society, which contained his personal collection of rare books and pamphlets of African Americans and the antislavery movement. He died of a heart attack on June 10, 1910. Funeral services were held at 1115 Lombard Street, Adger's last residence, and he was buried in the Merion Cemetery in Merion, Pennsylvania.



Robert Mara Adger
(1837-1910)
businessman, postal
worker, bibliophile and
political activist

Former Home Address:
823 South Street



Sadie T.M. Alexander

(1898-1989)
lawyer and civil
rights activist

Former Home Address:
700 Westview Street
(on corner near Sherman Road)

Sadie Alexander was the first African-American woman to earn a Ph.D. in economics, to be awarded a law degree by the University of Pennsylvania, and to practice law in Pennsylvania. Born in Philadelphia on January 2, 1898, she received her early education in Washington, D.C., where she attended the M Street High School, and was greatly influenced by Dr.



Carter G. Woodson. She received her college education at the University of Pennsylvania, where she was awarded a bachelor of science in education (1918), a master of arts in education (1919), and a Ph.D. in economics for her dissertation, "The Standard of Living Among One Hundred

Negro Migrant Families in Philadelphia, 1921." Alexander was a member of the first black sorority at the University of Pennsylvania, Gamma Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. In 1921, she was elected first president of the national Grand Chapter.

She married Raymond Pace Alexander in 1923, and continued her education. After earning her law degree in 1927, Alexander was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and began her practice. She held the post of assistant city solicitor from 1928 to 1930, and again from 1934 to 1938. In 1946, she was appointed by President Harry S. Truman to the President's Committee on Civil Rights. In 1978, Alexander was appointed by President Jimmy Carter as chairperson of the White House Conference on Aging. She was also a longtime member of the American Civil Liberties Union, where she assumed various positions. She played leadership roles in many national civic organizations, including the National Urban League, Lawyers' Committee on Civil Rights, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a host of others.

Born in Newport News, Virginia, on March 29, 1918, Pearl Bailey moved with her parents to Philadelphia, attending the Joseph Singerly School and William Penn High School. She started her career at 15, when she entered an amateur night contest at the Pearl Theater in Philadelphia and won a two-week engagement. She also won a second contest, at the Apollo Theater in New York. Bailey performed with Noble Sissle's band as a specialty dancer and chorus girl in Philadelphia nightclubs. She was a vocalist for Edgar Hayes, Cootie Williams, and the Sunset Royal Band. Around 1944, she made her debut as a soloist

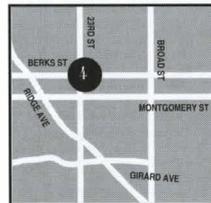
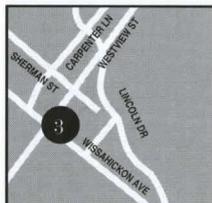
at the Village Vanguard in New York. This was followed by performances at the Blue Angel and the Strand Theater, where she performed with Cab Calloway. By 1946, Bailey was appearing on Broadway in *St. Louis Woman*. The following year, she made her film debut in *Variety Girl*. Her film career included *Carmen Jones*, *That Certain Feeling*, *St. Louis Blues*, *Porgy and Bess*, and *All the Fine Young Cannibals*. In 1968, she published her autobiography, *The Raw Pearl*. In 1978, at age 66, Bailey completed a bachelor's degree in theology from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.



Pearl Bailey

(1918-1990)
singer, actress, author
and comedienne

Former Home Address:
1946 N. 23rd Street



**Ebenezer Don
Carlos Bassett**
(1833-1908)
government official

Former Home Address:
2121 N. 29th Street

Born in Litchfield, Connecticut, Ebenezer Bassett received his education at Connecticut State Normal School, Yale College, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was employed as a high school principal in New Haven, Connecticut, and Philadelphia. In 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Bassett to the post of Minister

Resident of the United States to Haiti, the first diplomatic appointment of an African-American by the federal government. In 1879, he served as Consul-General of Haiti in New York. He returned to Haiti in 1888. Upon returning to the United States, Bassett published the *Handbook of Haiti* in 1892.



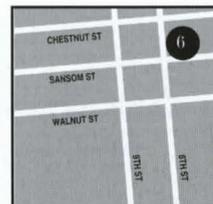
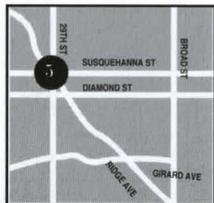
Robert Bogle was the originator of the catering profession and the first African-American in Philadelphia to gain prominence in the field, which was one of the first businesses in which Philadelphia's African-Americans achieved affluence. As a

leading caterer, his specialties were meat pies and soups. He also performed as master of ceremonies at weddings and funerals for his wealthy clientele. One of these clients, Nicholas Biddle, wrote a verse in Bogle's honor in 1829, "An Ode to Bogle."



Robert Bogle
(1774-1848)
caterer

**Former Catering
Establishment Address:**
112 South 8th Street

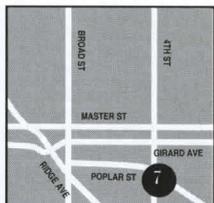


David Bustill Bowser
(1820-1900)
artist

David Bowser was a self-taught African-American artist who began his career as a sign painter in Philadelphia. His early paintings included landscapes, portraits, emblems and banners for local organizations, such as a firemen's

group. His most noted works include portraits of President Abraham Lincoln and abolitionist John Brown. Bowser was actively involved in the antislavery movement and during the Civil War designed regimental flags for the Union's colored troops.

Former Home Address:
841 N. 4th Street



Born into slavery in Burlington, New Jersey, Cyrus Bustill later bought his freedom. He perfected the art of baking and opened a bakery in Philadelphia. Next door, his wife Elizabeth, and one of their eight children, Grace, opened a millinery store. During the American Revolution, Bustill risked his life to take bread to George Washington's starving troops at Valley Forge. It was said that Bustill received a silver piece from Washington. He was one of the founders of

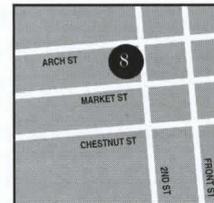
the Free African Society in 1787. Although he was a Quaker, Bustill contributed funds for the construction of St. Thomas African Episcopal Church.

When he retired from baking, Bustill opened a school for black children in his home at Third and Green Streets. He was buried in a family plot at his farm, Edge Hill. Paul L. Robeson was a great-great-great-grandson of this patriot.



Cyrus Bustill
(1732-1806)
Revolutionary
War hero

Former Business Address:
210 Arch Street



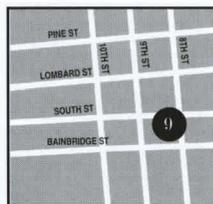
Octavius V. Catto

(1839-1871)
Civil War Infantry officer,
educator, political organizer
and equal rights activist

Former Home Address:
812 South Street

Octavius Catto was a member of the first graduating class at the Institute for Colored Youth and later taught there. He was commissioned a major in the Union Army during the Civil War. Actively involved in organizing black voters in Philadelphia, he was assassinated while rallying African-American support for the

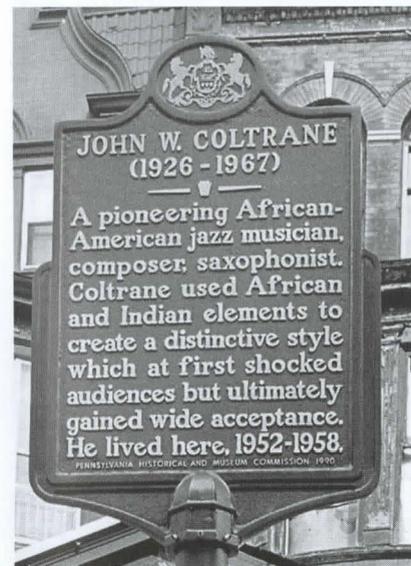
Republican party during the 1871 elections. The U.S. Marines were called in after the assassination to prevent race riots. Catto's body was guarded by the militia at the Armory, Broad and Race Streets, and he was buried with full military honors in one of the largest funerals ever held in Philadelphia.



Born in Hamlet, North Carolina, into a religious and musical family, John Coltrane became a major pioneer and innovator in the modern jazz movement. His father played the violin and sang; his mother was a church pianist. At an early age, he was exposed to religious music in the A.M.E. Zion Church, where both his grandfathers served as ministers. He began clarinet study at age 12 and began learning to play the alto saxophone a year later.

Coltrane moved with his family in 1944 to Philadelphia, where he began his professional career as a saxophonist and composer. He formed his own group in 1960 and incorporated African-American, African,

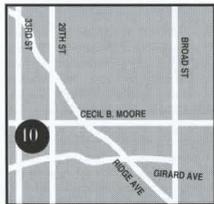
and Indian elements into his music to create a style that had a great impact on jazz musicians. He played with Eddie Vinson, Dizzy Gillespie, Thelonius Monk, Miles Davis, McCoy Tyner, Jimmy Garrison, Jimmy Oliver, the Heath Brothers, Lee Morgan, Philly Joe Jones, and many other greats. He died at 40 of liver cancer, on July 17, 1967. Coltrane's early death only added to his legendary reputation as a musical genius. Mary Alexander, his favorite cousin, founded The John W. Coltrane Cultural Society, Inc., in his honor and memory. Her organization and The Trane Stop Resource Institute, Inc., continue to promote and preserve Coltrane's musical legacy.



John W.

“Trane” Coltrane
(1926-1967)
tenor saxophone player
and composer

**Former Home Address
and Current site of
The John W. Coltrane
Cultural Society:**
1511 N. 33rd Street



Father Divine
(1882-1965)
religious leader and
founder of the Peace
Mission Movement

Divine Lorraine Hotel
Address:
Northeast Corner of Broad
Street and Ridge Avenue

Born George Baker in Georgia, Father Divine is one of the most fascinating religious figures of the 20th century. He was known as the "Prince of Peace" and "Everlasting Father" by his followers. A brilliant organizer, he demanded complete loyalty of his large congregation, which included blacks and whites. He was also a successful businessman. His conviction and his motto, "Father will provide," resulted in his being called one of the most successful sociological phenomena of his time. Father Divine's properties included his estate, Woodmont, in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania; the Divine Lorraine Hotel in North Philadelphia; and the Divine Tracy Hotel in West Philadelphia.

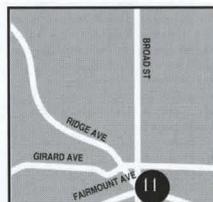


Crystal Fauset was the first African-American woman elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature. A graduate of Cheyney State Teachers College and the wife of Dr.

Arthur Huff Fauset, she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1938, and was a member of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

Crystal Bird Fauset
(1894-1965)
politician, social
worker and educator

Former Home Address:
5403 Vine Street

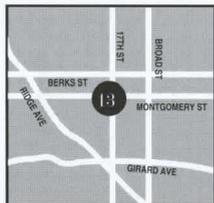


Jesse Redmon Fauset
(1886-1961)
novelist, poet
and educator

Former Home Address:
1853 N. 17th Street

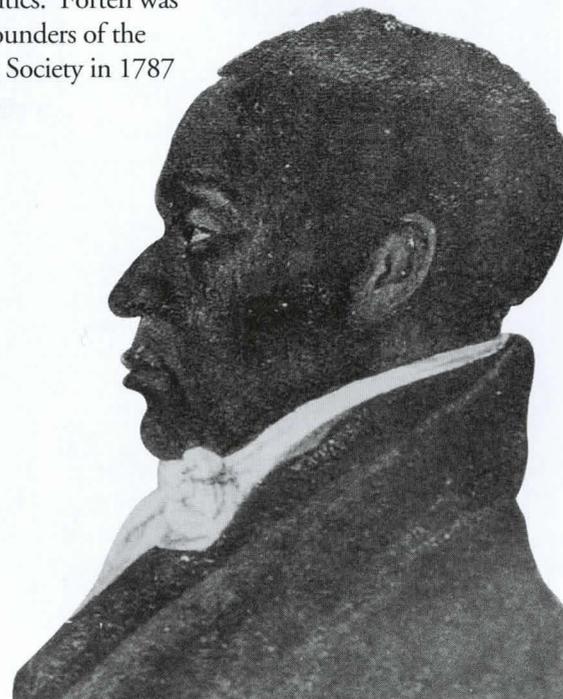
Jesse Fauset, one of the most prolific writers of the Harlem Renaissance movement, was one of the first African-American women to be recognized publicly as an accomplished writer. The daughter of an old Philadelphia family, she was educated in the city's public schools and went on to earn a B.A. at Cornell University (1905), an M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, and to study at

the Sorbonne in France. She was literary editor of *The Crisis*, taught French and Latin at high school level, and attended the Second Pan-African Congress in London, Brussels, and Paris, in 1921, writing two important articles on the event. Fauset's novels include *There is Confusion* (1924), *Plum Bun* (1929), *The Chinaberry Tree* (1931), and *Comedy: American Style* (1933).



James Forten was born free and served as a gunpowder boy during the American Revolution under Stephen Decatur, U.S. Naval Commander. He later established a very successful business manufacturing sails and invented an apparatus for managing sails. The business, located at 95 Wharf Street in Philadelphia, employed both black and white craftsmen. Through his success as a sailmaker, Forten was estimated to have amassed a fortune exceeding \$100,000, an enormous sum for any man to accumulate in the 19th century.

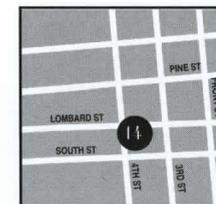
He was a key African-American abolitionist and was active in politics. Forten was one of the founders of the Free African Society in 1787



and was instrumental in the founding of the American Reform Society. When British troops threatened the security of Philadelphia during the War of 1812, Forten, The Reverend Richard Allen, and The Reverend Absalom Jones organized 2,000 black men to erect defenses at Gray's Ferry along the Schuylkill River, at the southern edge of the city. The three men joined forces again to solicit many of the 1,700 black subscribers for William Lloyd Garrison's antislavery newspaper, *The Liberator*. Forten played an integral role in the organization of the first Negro Convention in Philadelphia in 1830 and acted as chairman.

James Forten, Sr.
(1776-1842)
abolitionist, sailmaker,
businessman and
civil rights activist

Former Home Address:
336 Lombard Street

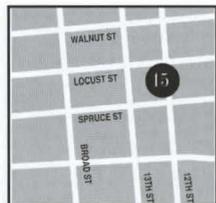


Meta V. Warrick Fuller
(1877-1968)
sculptor, illustrator
and writer

Former Home Address:
254 S. 12th Street

Born in Philadelphia, Meta Fuller was known as an "impressionist realist." She received early artistic training in the city, and also studied and exhibited in Paris, where her work drew praise from the great French sculptor and painter, Auguste Rodin. Proud of her African heritage, she discovered during genealogical research that her great-grandmother was an

African princess who was brought to Philadelphia on a slave ship and sold to a wealthy family. As a member of the Women's Peace Party, Fuller participated in the suffrage movement. She was the sister of Dr. William H. Warrick, a prominent physician in the city's Germantown section, and the wife of Dr. Solomon Fuller.

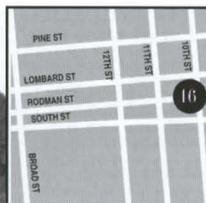
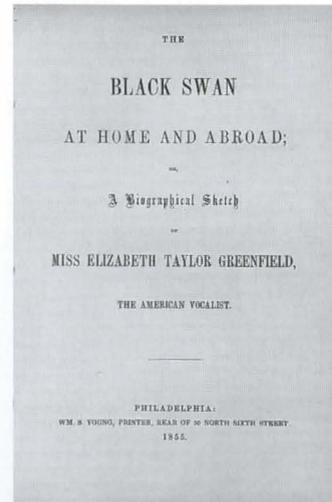


Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield
(1809-1876)
concert singer

Former Studio Address:
1013 Rodman Street

Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield was the first African-American singer to appear in a command performance before English royalty, a concert given at Buckingham Palace in 1854 for the Queen of England. Born a slave in Mississippi in 1809, she was brought to Philadelphia at an early age by a Quaker woman named Greenfield, who

reared her as a free person. She received voice, piano, and guitar lessons as a child and was recognized for having an unusual vocal range of three and a quarter octaves. Greenfield performed extensively throughout the United States, England and Canada, and music critics who heard her rich, clear voice named her "The Black Swan."



**Frances Ellen
Watkins Harper**

(1825-1911)
antislavery lecturer, writer,
poet, temperance
reformer and Underground
Railroad conductor

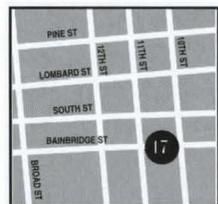
Former Home Address:
1006 Bainbridge Street



Born free in Baltimore, Maryland, Frances Harper was the first African-American woman instructor in vocational education at the African Methodist Episcopal Union Seminary near Columbus, Ohio, where she taught domestic science. This remarkable self-educated woman was referred to as the “Brown Muse,” and described as “a petite, dignified woman whose sharp black eyes and attractive face reveal her sensitive nature.”

Forced into exile by an 1853 Maryland law forbidding free blacks to enter the state, she pledged herself to the anti-slavery movement. Harper came to Philadelphia, lived in an Underground Railroad station, and ultimately became a conductor. William Still wrote that she was “one of the most liberal contributors as well as one of the ablest advocates for the Underground Railroad and the slave.” As a lecturer for the antislavery movement, Harper was so effective that the

Pennsylvania Antislavery Society hired her. She served as superintendent of the colored branch of the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania chapters of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union. She was also an active member of the National Council of Women, the American Women’s Suffrage Association and the American Association for Education of Colored Youth. In 1893, Harper, with her colleagues (Fannie Barrier Williams, Anna Julia Cooper, Fannie Jackson Coppin, Sarah J. Earley, and Hallie Q. Brown), charged the international gathering of women at the World’s Congress of Representative Women in Chicago with indifference to the needs and concerns of African-American women. As a result, she was active in the establishment of the National Association of Colored Women and became its vice president. Her contributions as a writer and poet were numerous and include her famous poems *The Slave Mother* and *Bury Me in a Free Land*.



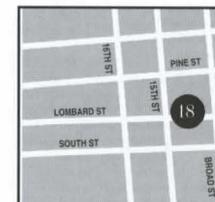
An internationally recognized singer during the 1940s and 1950s, Billie Holiday was born in Philadelphia on April 7, 1915. Named Eleanor Fagan by her parents, Sadie Fagan and Clarence Holiday, an early jazz guitarist and banjoist, she was taken to Baltimore shortly after her birth. Exposed to music as a child, she was mentored by her idols, Bessie Smith and Louis Armstrong. Holiday debuted professionally in New York at age 18, and made her recording debut with Benny Goodman in 1933, which was arranged by John Hammond.

During the 1930s, she sang with many top musicians, including Teddy Wilson, and was vocalist with Count Basie and Artie Shaw. Two of her greatest and commercially successful recordings were “Fine and Mellow” (1939) and “Strange Fruit” (1939), the latter of which was a protest against lynchings of African Americans in the south, and against racial discrimination throughout the nation. When she returned to Philadelphia as a performer, Holiday resided at the Douglass Hotel.



Billie Holiday
(1915-1959)
singer

**Former Address of
the Douglass Hotel:**
1409 Lombard Street



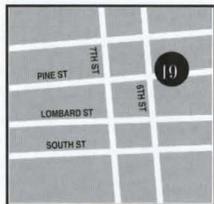
Francis "Frank" Johnson

(1792-1844)
band leader, musician
and composer

Former Home Address:
536 Pine Street

After gaining early experience in a black military band during the War of 1812, Frank Johnson built a reputation during the 1800s as a composer, band leader, fiddler, bugler, French horn player, and orchestra director. His musical ability so impressed General Lafayette during a performance at

Philadelphia's Chestnut Street Theatre in 1825 that the general sponsored a European tour for him. It was during the tour that Johnson was invited to play for Queen Victoria, who presented him with a silver bugle after his performance. When he died, the bugle was buried with him.



Alain Leroy Locke

(1885-1954)
philosopher,
educator and critic

Former Home Address:
2221 S. 5th Street

The first African-American to be named a Rhodes scholar and to receive a doctorate in philosophy, Alain Locke was the only child of Pliny Ishmael and Mary Hawkins Locke. Born in Philadelphia on September 13, 1885, he spent most of his professional life at Howard University as a professor of philosophy and

was co-founder of the Howard University Players. Also known as a critic and chronicler of The Harlem Renaissance, Locke edited *The New Negro* (1925), and wrote *The Negro in American Culture* (1956), *The Negro and His Music, Negro Art: Past and Present*, and *The Negro in Art*.



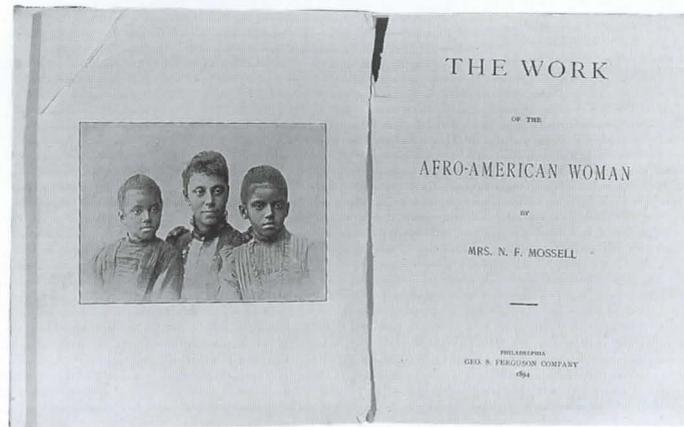
Gertrude E.H. Bustill Mossell
(1855-1948)
writer, editor, novelist
and educator

Former Home Address:
1423 Lombard Street



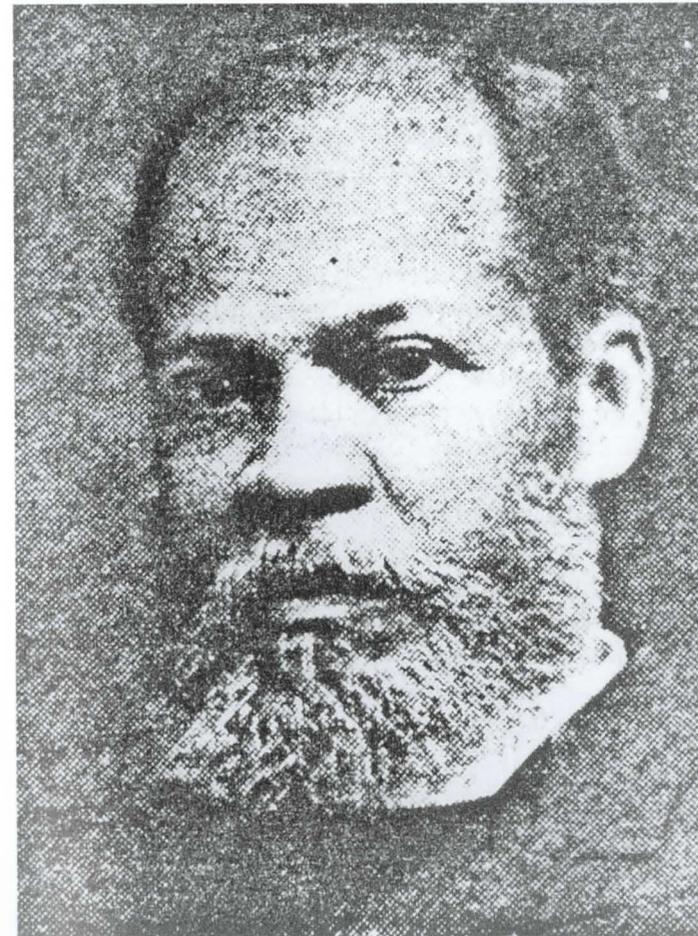
Gertrude Mossell was an author whose articles appeared in numerous publications, including the *Christian Recorder*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Philadelphia Times*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *New York Freeman*, *Indianapolis World*, and *New York Age*. In 1894, she wrote *The Work of the Afro-American Woman*. Born in Philadelphia on July 3, 1855, she was the daughter of Charles H. and Emily Bustill, who were originally members of the Society of Friends, but later joined the Old School

Presbyterian Church. Mossell was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, the Institute for Colored Youth, and the Robert Vaux Consolidated Grammar School. In 1893, she married Nathaniel F. Mossell, founder of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, and helped him raise \$30,000 for the institution. Mossell also organized the Philadelphia branch of the National Afro-American Council and was active in many other organizations.



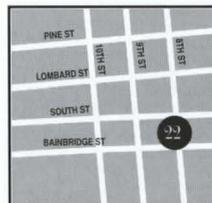
The Reverend Henry Phillips, a native of the West Indies, became the first African-American rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in 1877. Under his leadership, the Church of the Crucifixion sponsored several funds for the poor, including the Progressive Workingmen's Club, the parish's first charitable

organization, which was established in 1878 with Phillips as president. His other philanthropic work included the establishment of a home for crippled children, support of mission work in the African-American community and work in prisons.



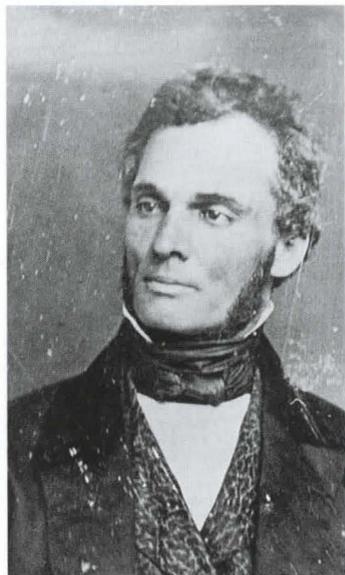
Henry L. Phillips
(1847-1935)
religious leader and
philanthropist

Current Address:
620 S. 8th Street



Robert Purvis
(1810-1898)
abolitionist

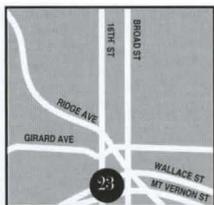
Former Home Address:
1601 Mt. Vernon Street



Born free in Charleston, South Carolina, Robert Purvis was sent at an early age to Philadelphia, where he was to champion the cause of freedom and equality for people of African descent. While attending Amherst College in New England, he met William Lloyd Garrison, whose writings influenced Purvis to devote his life to the liberation of African Americans. He was active in the colored convention movement in 1830, and served as vice president and corresponding secretary in 1833. When the Pennsylvania legislature enacted a law in 1838 to deprive blacks of the right to vote, he published *Appeal of Forty Thousand Citizens Threatened with Disfranchisement to the People of Pennsylvania*. Purvis was active in many antislavery societies: he was a charter member of the Philadelphia Antislavery Society, president of the Pennsylvania Underground Railroad, chairman of the Underground Railroad

Vigilance Committee, and was president of the Philadelphia Underground Railroad. Purvis refused to pay taxes when black children were excluded from the public schools in Byberry in 1853, and protested racial discrimination by the War Department during the Civil War, although he supported African-American enlistment in the Union Army.

Purvis was also involved in the preservation and perpetuation of African-American culture in Philadelphia. He proudly identified himself as an African-American and founded the Philadelphia Library Company of Colored Persons in 1833. His son, Charles Burleigh Purvis, became the first Philadelphia black to graduate from medical school at Western Reserve School of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864, when Philadelphia institutions would not admit black students to medical school.



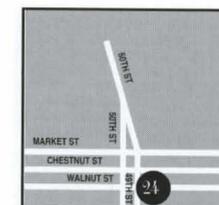
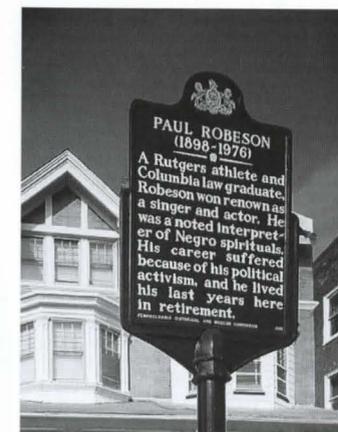
Paul Robeson was raised with a strong sense of self-determination in an era when African-Americans had very limited opportunities. He was born on April 9, 1898, in Princeton, New Jersey. As a scholarship student at Rutgers University, he excelled academically and athletically, graduating Phi Beta Kappa and earning 12 letters in baseball, basketball, football, and track. Today, the University includes a room named in his honor. Robeson also earned a law degree at Columbia University and was later awarded eight honorary degrees from institutions across the United States and abroad.



After beginning work at a successful New York law firm and encountering a great deal of racial prejudice, Robeson realized that there were many barriers to black lawyers in the United States. He turned to entertainment as a career, singing Negro spirituals at first, and then pursuing the stage. He built a stellar career as an actor and concert artist whose voice and name were loved and respected throughout the world. Although he died in Philadelphia on January 23, 1976, Robeson's legacy of recordings, films, and other memorabilia continue to carry the message of this artistic humanitarian's dedication to the principles of racial equality.

Paul Leroy Robeson
(1898-1976)
actor, scholar, lawyer,
writer, singer and civil
rights activist

Former Home Address:
4951 Walnut Street

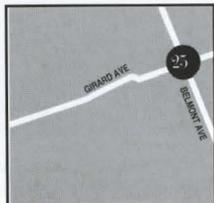
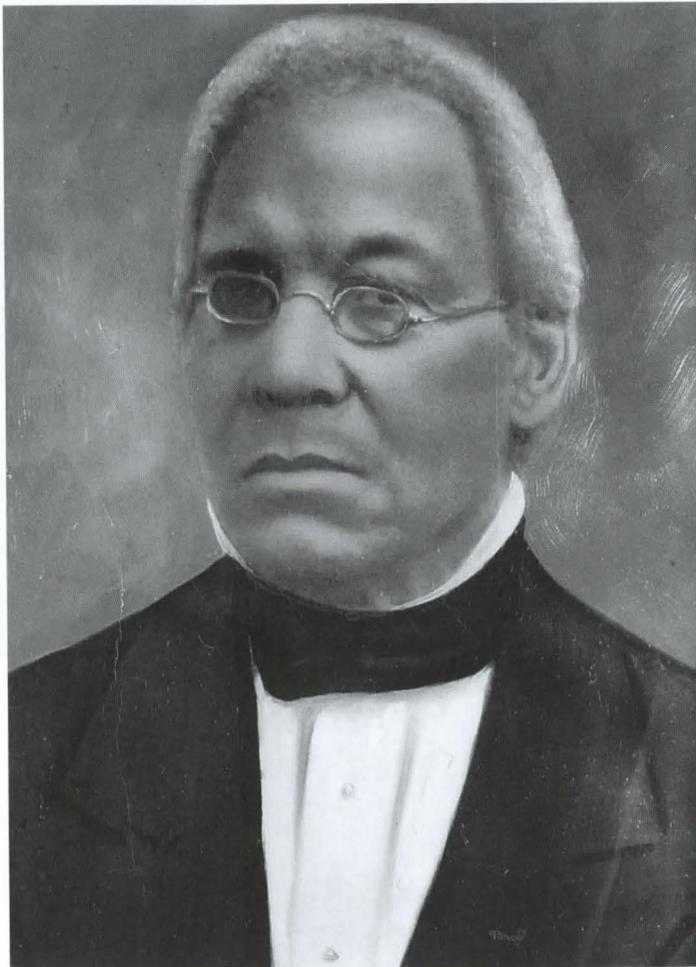
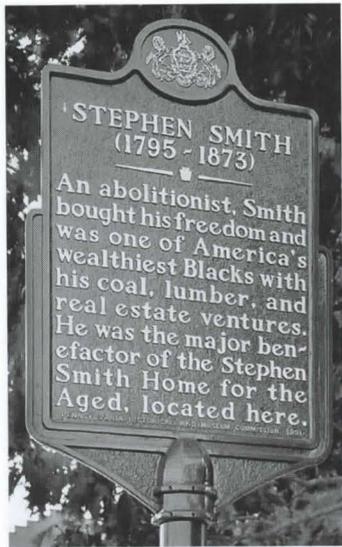


Stephen Smith
(1797-1873)
businessman
and philanthropist

Former Home Address:
1050 Belmont Avenue

During his lifetime, Stephen Smith was one of the wealthiest African Americans in the United States. He was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and went on to build an empire which included the Smith, Whipper & Co. lumber and coal yard.

In 1867, he donated property and cash worth \$250,000 for the establishment of a home for the aged and infirm. The home, which bears his name, was dedicated two years before Smith's death and still operates today.

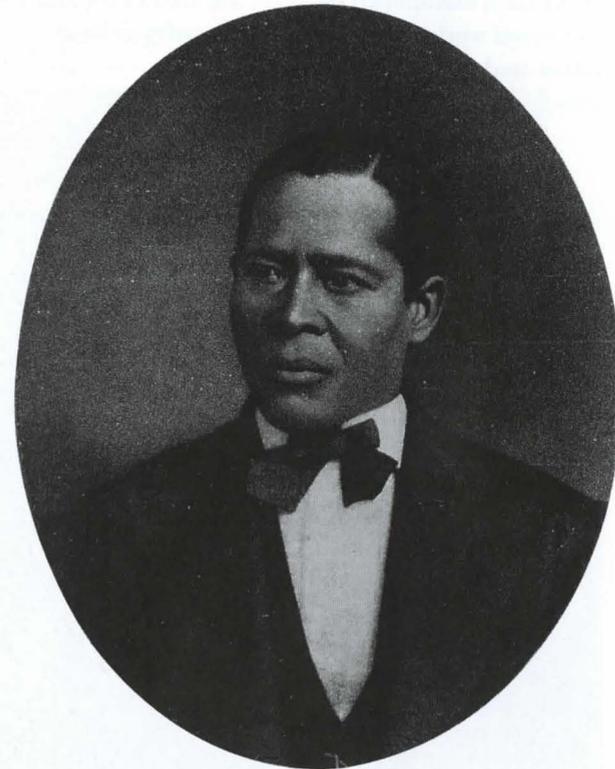


William Still
(1821-1902)
abolitionist,
businessman
and writer

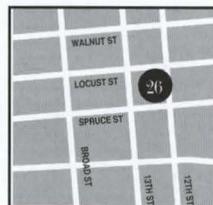
Former Home Address:
244 S. 12th Street

William Still's father bought his son out of slavery, making it possible for him to become one of the most successful African-American businessmen in Philadelphia's history. Within seven years of beginning a coal stove business in 1860, he owned prosperous coal and lumber yards. In addition to founding the first black YMCA, Still was an

active abolitionist, taking a position in 1847 as a clerk in the Pennsylvania Antislavery Society and later serving as secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee and the Underground Railroad. He authored *The Underground Railroad*, a record of the fugitive slaves who had passed through Philadelphia.



W Still



Henry Ossawa Tanner
(1859-1937)
painter

Former Address:
2908 W. Diamond Street



42



The first African-American artist to win international acclaim for his paintings, Henry Ossawa Tanner began his career studying art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia under the direction of the great American realist painter, Thomas Eakins. Tanner's work included biblical, landscape, and genre subjects; his early work portrayed the ordinary lives of African Americans, exemplified by two noted works, *The Banjo Lesson*, and *The Thankful Poor*.



His awards include Philadelphia's Walter Lippincott Award, second medal from the Paris Exposition of 1900, and the gold medal from the San Francisco Exposition of 1915. Among the museums where Tanner's work is on display are the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and Philadelphia's Memorial Hall. His religious paintings are among his best known works, and include *Daniel in the Lion's Den* and *Christ Learning to Read*.

The works of Laura Waring, which include portraits of many distinguished African Americans, have been exhibited in notable galleries, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art. She was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and educated at the Arsenal Grade School as well as Hartford High School. In 1906 she moved to Philadelphia and enrolled at the Pennsylvania Academy of the



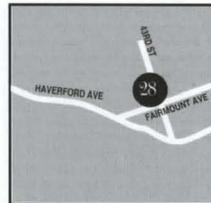
Fine Arts, where she studied for six years. She was awarded a Cresson Travel Scholarship in 1914, which she used to study in Europe. Upon completion of her studies, Waring was invited to direct the art and music departments at Cheyney State Teachers' College. It was during her tenure at Cheyney that Waring painted some of her most outstanding portraits and landscapes.

Laura Wheeler Waring
(1887-1948)
artist, illustrator
and art educator

Former Home Address:
756 N. 43rd Street



43



William S. Whipper

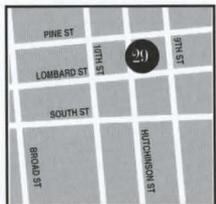
(1805-1885)
abolitionist and
businessman

Former Address:
919 Lombard Street



William Whipper was an early advocate of nonviolent resistance who petitioned for the freedom of African Americans in Philadelphia. He was born free and lived in a station on the Underground Railroad in Columbia, Pennsylvania. As one of the nation's first African-American capitalists, he was co-

owner of a lumber yard and was a partner in both coal and railroad boxcar businesses. In addition to these accomplishments, Whipper was co-founder of the Reading Room Society, edited a magazine, and served as treasurer of the Philadelphia Building and Loan Association, founded in 1869.



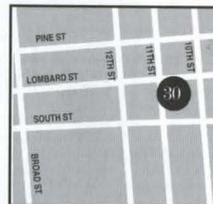
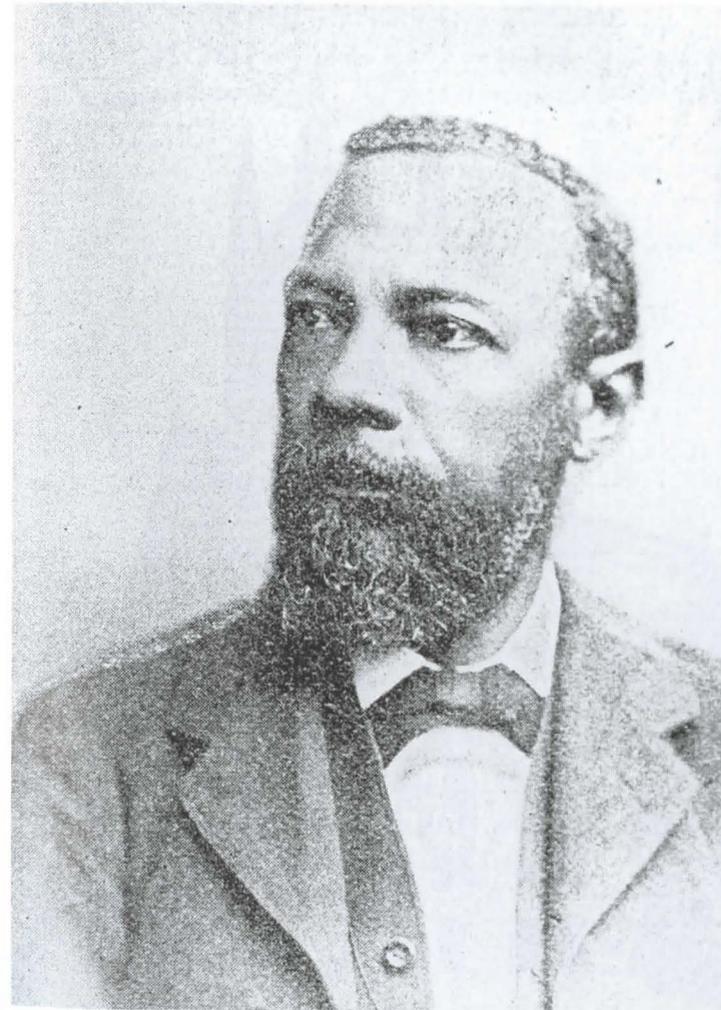
Jacob C. White, Jr.

(1837-1900)
educator

Former Address:
1032 Lombard Street

Jacob C. White, Jr., was Philadelphia's only African-American principal and teacher in 1864, when he was appointed principal of Robert Vaux Elementary School. He

had also served as agent for Haitian emigration. After retiring from education, White served as chairman of the board of Frederick Douglass Hospital.



34


 THE TWENTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
 OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE SINGING SCHOOL
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
 WILL BE CELEBRATED
 On Thursday Evening, Nov'r. 28th, 1861,
 At said Church, Seventh Street, below Shippen.
 The Exercises on this occasion will be both of a

38

LITERARY & MUSICAL
 CHARACTER
SEVERAL GENTLEMEN
 Have consented
TO DELIVER ADDRESSES,
 And these, in connection with the MUSIC that will be discoursed by the
ASSOCIATION,
 Will be at once Attractive and Interesting.
 The patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.
TICKETS 15 CENTS.
 To be had of Mrs. S. S. Hawkins, Lombard Street, above Sixth.
 Mr. J. C. White, Jr. Lebanon Cemetery Office, Lombard Street.
 Miss Mary Black, No. 1043 Lombard Street.
 Miss Emily F. Davis, No. 1059 Lombard Street.
 Mr. G. B. White, or of any of the Members of the Association.
 Stockdale, Printer, 117 South Second Street.

*First Protest
 against
 Slavery
 1688*

39



50

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS
 MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**
 Opened in 1895 as
 the first hospital
 for Blacks in this
 city, this facility
 trained and employed
 Black medical profes-
 sionals who were ex-
 cluded from other
 hospitals. In 1948, it
 merged to form Mercy-
 Douglass Hospital.

SITE LISTING

Places

- 31 African Zoar Methodist Episcopal
- 32 A.M.E. Book Concern
- 33 Christian Street YMCA
- 34 Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital
- 35 The Dunbar Theatre
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- 37 First African Baptist Church Cemetery
- 38 First African Presbyterian Church
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- 40 Fraunces Tavern
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- 45 Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church
- 46 Pennsylvania Hall
- 47 Philadelphia Tribune
- 48 Prince Hall Grand Lodge
- 49 St. Peter Claver's Roman Catholic Church
- 50 St. Thomas' African Episcopal Church
- 51 Standard Theatre
- 52 Tindley Temple
- 53 Union Local 274, American Federation of Musicians

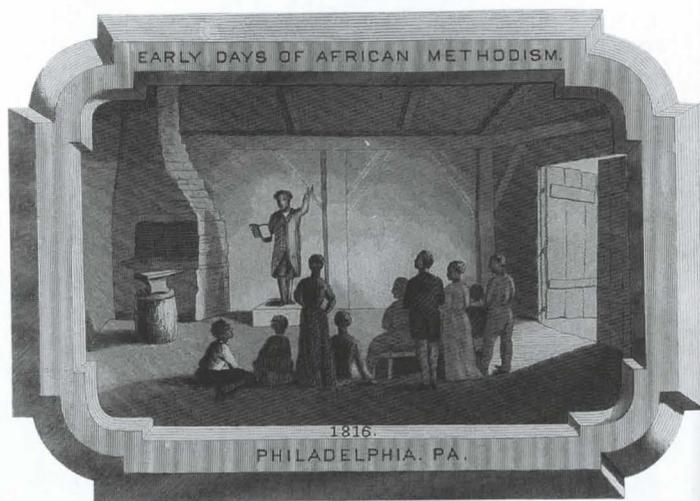
**African Zoar
Methodist
Episcopal Church**

Church Address:
4th and Brown Streets

Founded in 1794, this church is one of the oldest African-American United Methodist congregations in the United States, and one of the first churches organized by African Americans in the nation. Fifteen men and three women connected with St. George's Methodist Church agreed to form the church to protest St. George's segregationist policy. Led by Reverend Harry Hosier, they worshipped from house to house and later occupied an abandoned butcher shop in the Campingtown area of Philadelphia, before acquiring a permanent site in 1796.

An edifice was constructed on August 4 of that year and was dedicated by Bishop Francis Asbury and The Reverend John Dickins. It was the third Methodist structure built in Philadelphia.

The church was chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1837 and served as the site of the first Convention of Colored Local Preachers and Laymen, held August 23 to 27, 1852. It also served as a station on the Underground Railroad. In 1883, the congregation moved to 12th and Melon Streets.

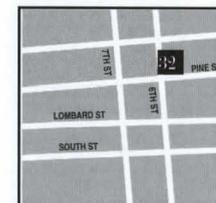


A.M.E. Book Concern

This publishing house was one of the oldest African-American publishing houses in the country. It was founded in 1836 to serve as an outlet for members of the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church and

published many important historical works by African-American authors, including protests against slavery and appeals in support of black businesses. Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner and Dr. Henry M. Turner served as editors.

Former Building Address:
631 Pine Street

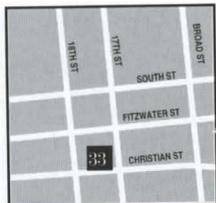
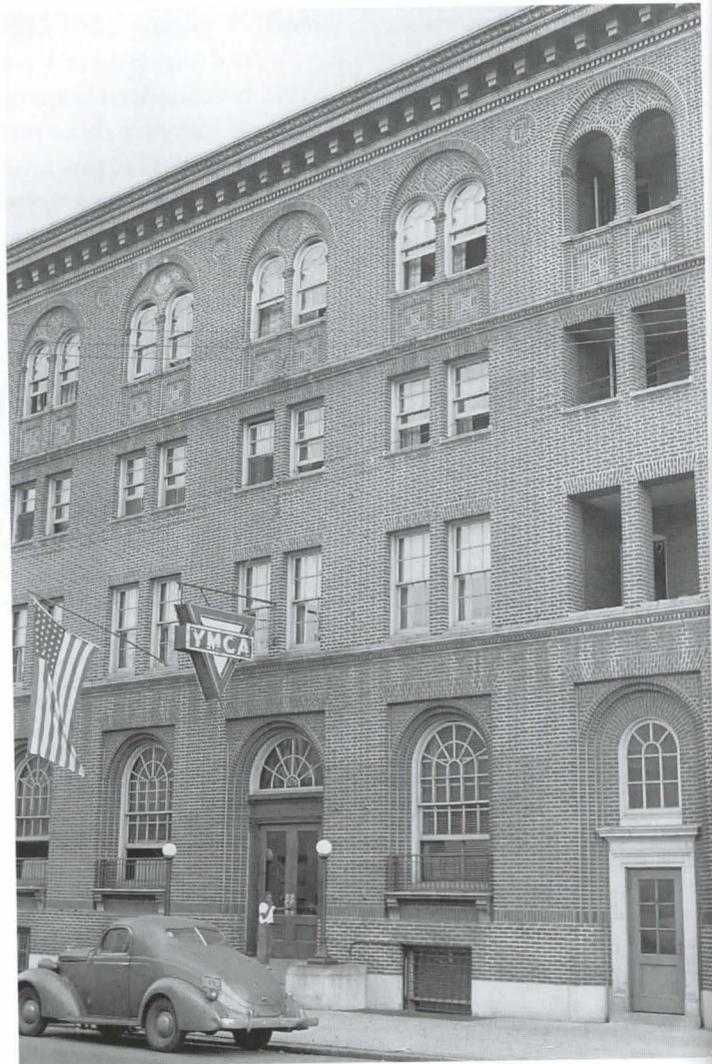


**Christian Street
YMCA**

Current Address:
1724 Christian Street

This was the first African-American YMCA in the nation to be contained in its own building and remains an important institution in Philadelphia's African American community. It was completed in January of 1914 with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund, The Reverend Henry L. Phillips,

and other prominent individuals. Over the years, the Christian Street YMCA has provided recreational and educational opportunities for many, and has been a social center and meeting place for a host of African-American organizations.



This was the first African-American hospital in Philadelphia and the first hospital to be staffed wholly by African Americans. It was founded in 1895 by Dr. Nathan Mossell, one of the first black graduates of the Medical School of the

University of Pennsylvania. The hospital was a primary training center for African American doctors, nurses, and pharmacists in a period when racial discrimination limited their opportunities in the medical profession.

Former Hospital Address:
1522 Lombard Street

**Frederick Douglass
Memorial Hospital**

PHILADELPHIA—World's Medical Centre

**Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital
and Training School**

By ALFRED GORDON, M.D.



THE Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, first of its kind established in Pennsylvania, fighting an uphill battle from its humble start, has an enviable record of service to its credit. Founded in 1895 by Dr. N. F. Mossell, in a modest three-story building, located at 1512 Lombard Street, it has grown to a Class A Hospital, so recognized by National, State and County medical associations, with buildings and equipment modern in every detail and with a money value of three-

hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00). The attending and consulting staffs of the hospital are composed of the most prominent doctors and surgeons in Philadelphia. The hospital is provided with four public wards, a maternity ward, an emergency ward, a number of private and semi-private rooms, two diet kitchens, well planned and always kept under expert supervision. There are operating and sterilizing rooms and a special X-ray room for diag-

nosis with modernly equipped pathological and histological laboratories. The institution has 75 beds and at the completion of the Nurses' Home, now in process of construction, will add 25 beds, making it a hospital of 100-bed capacity. No one is ever turned away from its doors because of creed or color, or because they are too poor to pay. Of the 4,531 bed patients cared for during the past five years, thirty percent (30%) were

Reprint from "Philadelphia—World's Medical Centre," authorized by Philadelphia County Medical Society.

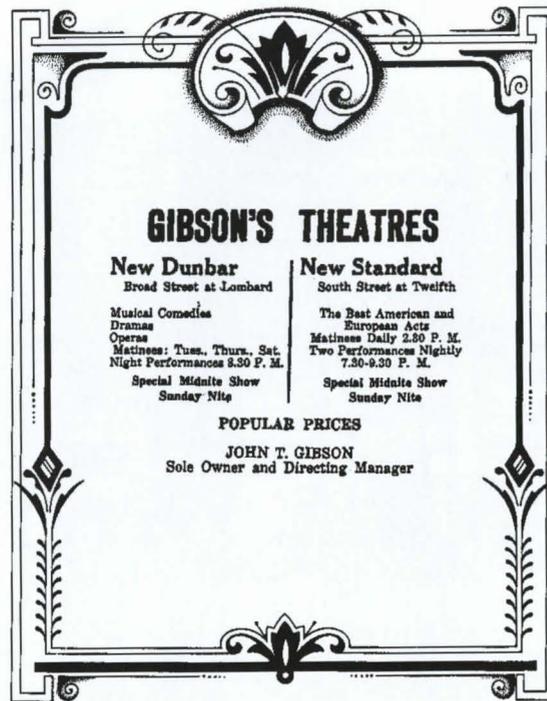


The Dunbar Theatre

Former Theater Address:
500 South Broad Street

This early modern theater was where African Americans performed and were entertained when segregation prevailed. It was erected by two African-Americans who went on to become theatrical impresarios, E.C. Brown and Andrew Stevens. The Dunbar Theatre, which was later renamed the Lincoln Theater, introduced the Lafayette

Players to the public. The group's premier stars were Cleo Desmond, the creator of "Madame X," and Andrew Bishop. During the 1920s to the 1940s, the theater hosted luminaries such as Duke Ellington, Louise Beavers, Willie Bryant, Lena Horne, Don Redman, Ethel Waters, Cab Calloway, Paul Robeson and many more.

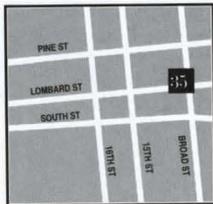


GIBSON'S THEATRES

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>New Dunbar Broad Street at Lombard</p> <p>Musical Comedies Dramas Operas Matinee: Tues., Thurs., Sat. Night Performances 8.30 P. M. Special Midnite Show Sunday Nite</p> | <p>New Standard South Street at Twelfth</p> <p>The Best American and European Acts Matinee Daily 2.30 P. M. Two Performances Nightly 7.30-9.30 P. M. Special Midnite Show Sunday Nite</p> |
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POPULAR PRICES

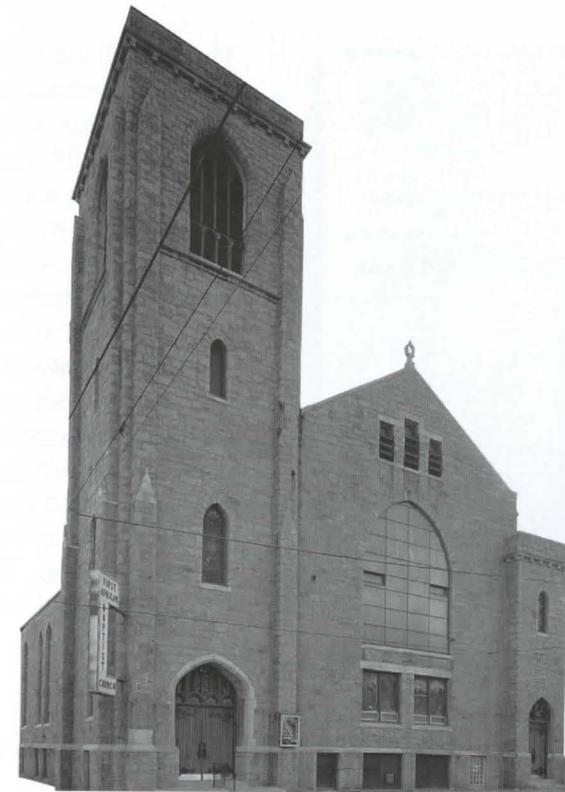
JOHN T. GIBSON
Sole Owner and Directing Manager



Originally located at 10th and Vine Streets, this church is one of the oldest African-American Baptist churches in the nation. The first pastor, The Reverend Henry Cunningham, helped secure the first location and served until 1813. He was followed by The Reverend John King and The Reverend James Burrows, an enslaved African whose freedom was secured by two members of the congregation, Samuel Bivins and his cousin.

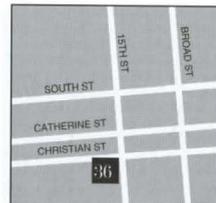
In 1896 Dr. William Credit became pastor, and it was during his tenure that the First African Baptist Church

became one of the outstanding religious institutions in the world. Under Credit's guidance, the church organized the Mutual Aid Insurance Society, the first insurance company to serve black Philadelphians. The society was later moved to 10th and Cherry Streets, where Credit founded the Cherry Building and Loan Association, as well as the Downingtown Industrial School, currently the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School. The cornerstone for the church's current building was laid in 1906.



First African Baptist Church

Address:
16th and Christian Streets

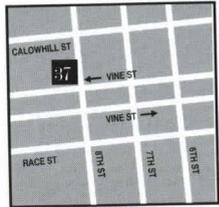


First African Baptist Church Cemetery

Former Cemetery Address:
8th and Vine Streets

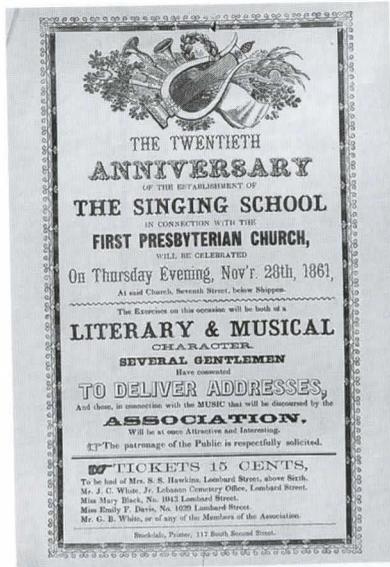


This was where the First African Baptist Church congregation buried its dead between 1824 and 1842. When the site was excavated during the mid-1980s by anthropologist Janet Collins and others, it was confirmed that the group retained ancient African burial customs here in Philadelphia. The remains were reinterred in Eden Cemetery in Delaware County.



First African Presbyterian Church

Current Address:
42nd Street
and Girard Avenue



The First African Presbyterian Church was established by John Gloucester, who is largely responsible for making Presbyterianism appealing to African-Americans. Gloucester was an enslaved African of Dr. Gideon Blackburn. Blackburn tutored him in religious thought and eventually freed him so he could serve as a missionary. The two migrated to Philadelphia, with Gloucester ultimately purchasing land at 7th and Bainbridge Streets. This became the church's first site.



Here in 1688, at the home of Tunes Kunders, an eloquent protest was written by a group of German Quakers. Signed by Pastorius and three others, it preceded by 92 years Pennsylvania's passage of the nation's first state abolition law. Although this marker was erected under a prior program sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, it is appropriate that it be included here since it commemorates a significant passage in African-American history.



First Protest Against Slavery

Location:
5109 Germantown Avenue

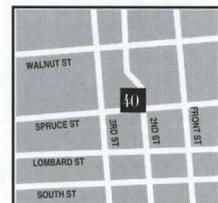


Fraunces Tavern

Former Establishment Address:
310 South 2nd Street



President George Washington's personal cook, "Black Sam" Fraunces, established this tavern in 1790 when he came with the president to Philadelphia, then the nation's capital. Fraunces modeled the establishment after another tavern he owned in New York City, which was recognized as one of colonial America's finest. Washington was a regular customer whenever he was in New York.



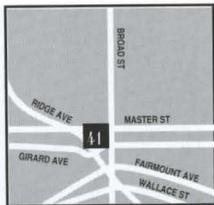
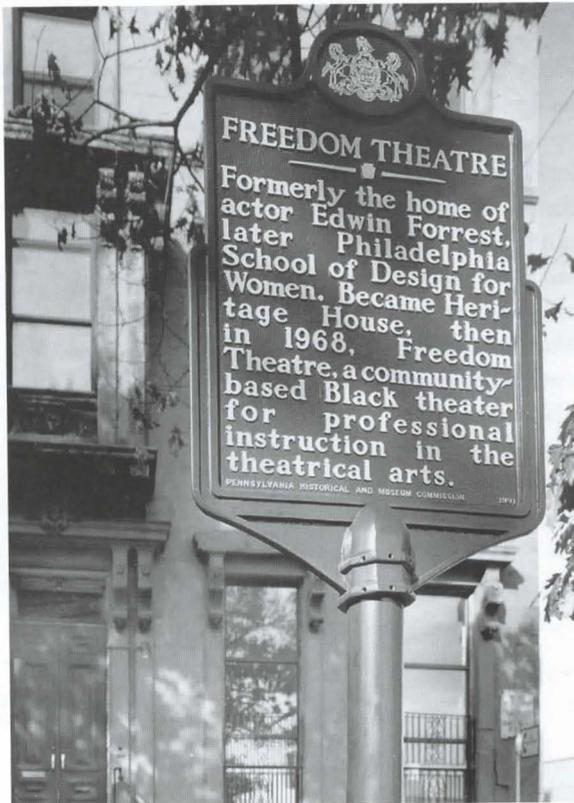
Freedom Theatre

Cited by The John F. Kennedy Center as one of the six best black theaters in the United States, Freedom Theater is one of the oldest African-American theaters in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was founded by John Allen in 1966, and since that time has provided a nationally acclaimed program of theatrical and performing arts training for youth and adults, as well as community service. Freedom Theater

offers professional instruction in acting, dancing, singing, and theater production.

Located in the former home of Heritage House, founded by Dr. Eugene Waymon Jones in 1949, the theater has presented African-American classics such as *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry, *Day of Absence* by Douglas Turner Ward and *Zooman and the Sign* by Philadelphian Charles Fuller, a Pulitzer Prize winner.

Theater Address:
1346 N. Broad Street

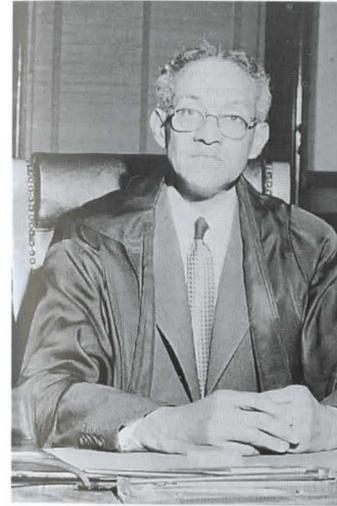


Girard College

Girard College was the focal point of one of the longest legal cases in Philadelphia history. In his 1831 will, Stephen Girard, the college's founder, stipulated that the institution be for "poor white boys." The terms of his bequest were upheld for a century after the college was established in 1831. During the 1930s, Raymond Pace

Alexander, a noted African-American attorney and judge, charged the city with racial discrimination. The case was finally won in the mid-1960s, when attorney Cecil B. Moore took matters to the U.S. Supreme Court. During this time, the college, on approximately 40 acres in North Philadelphia, was the site of civil rights protests in favor of desegregation.

College Address:
Corinthian and
Girard Avenues

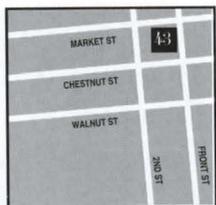


**London
Coffee House**

Former Address:
2 South Front Street

This was where prospective buyers would come to examine and purchase newly arrived Africans who were held in bondage. Built in 1702 by Charles Reed, who obtained the land from William Penn's daughter Laetitia, the old London Coffee House featured a platform on which enslaved

Africans were displayed. In 1754, the building was taken over by Major William Bradford, who established a coffee house in front, a meeting place for merchants, ship captains, lawyers, judges, and officials of the English Crown. In the back of the building, the *Pennsylvania Journal* was printed and sold.

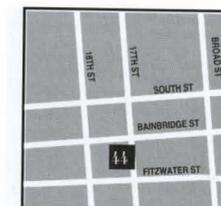


This institution provided training and employment to black medical professionals. It was founded in 1907 by Dr. Henry M. Minton, and in 1948 merged with

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, becoming known as Mercy-Douglass Hospital. Its location prior to its closing was 51st Street and Woodland Avenue.

Mercy Hospital

Former Hospital Address:
17th and Fitzwater Streets

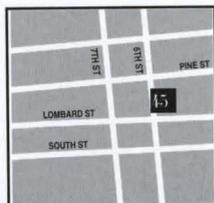


**Mother Bethel
A.M.E. Church**

This is the oldest African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) church established and owned by African-American people in the United States. It was founded in 1787 by The Reverend Richard Allen, a promoter of the self-help philosophy, who

established the church as a place of worship for all people, not only for people of African descent. Today, Mother Bethel A.M.E. is the mother church of its denomination and stands as a symbol of liberation, uplift, and human rights.

Church Address:
6th and Lombard Streets

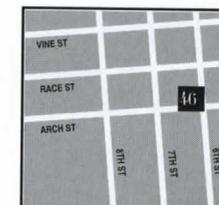
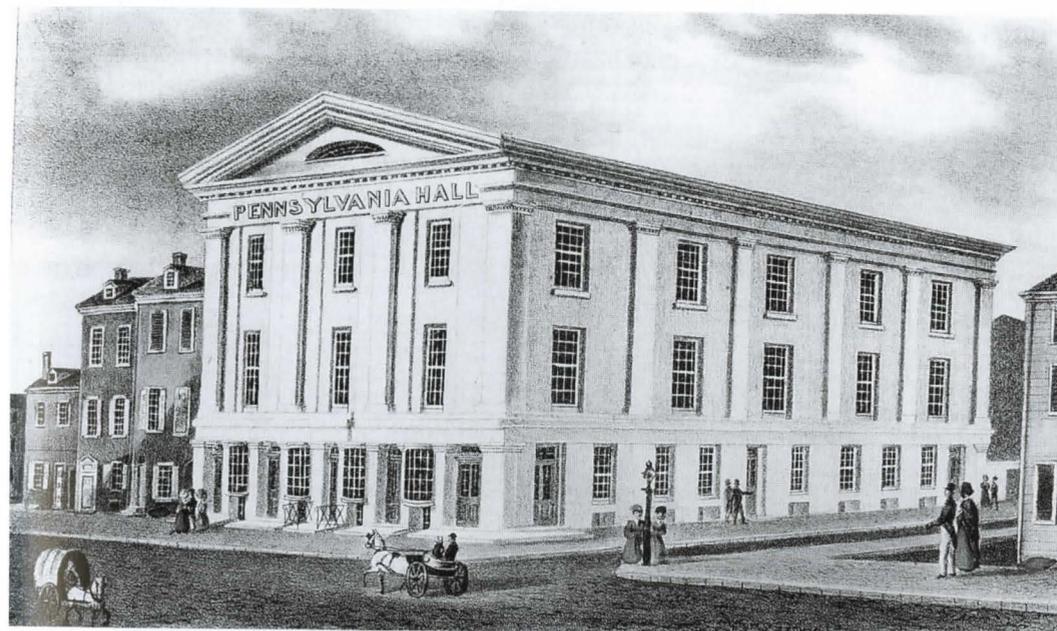


Pennsylvania Hall

Built in 1838 by abolitionists as a rallying place, Pennsylvania Hall was burned to the ground on May 17, 1838, a day after the first antislavery meeting was held. Mob violence was at its height in Philadelphia, and the hall was

just one of the structures burned by white supporters of slavery. Others were the Shelter for Colored Orphans, 13th and Callowhill Streets, and an African-American church at 7th and Bainbridge Streets.

Former Address:
6th and Haines Street



The Philadelphia Tribune

Address:
520-26 S. 16th Street

The Philadelphia Tribune is the oldest, continually published African-American newspaper in the United States. It was founded by Christopher Perry in 1884 as a forum for his quest to improve employment and work conditions for Philadelphia's black workers. The first edition, a single, handprinted page, was published at 725 Sansom Street.

Through the years, the pages of the *Tribune* have urged black representation and participation in city government, in addition to opposing discrimination, graft, and prejudice in politics. Today, the paper continues to be the voice of the city's African-American community.



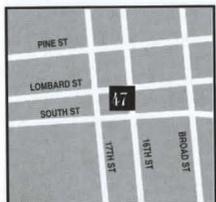
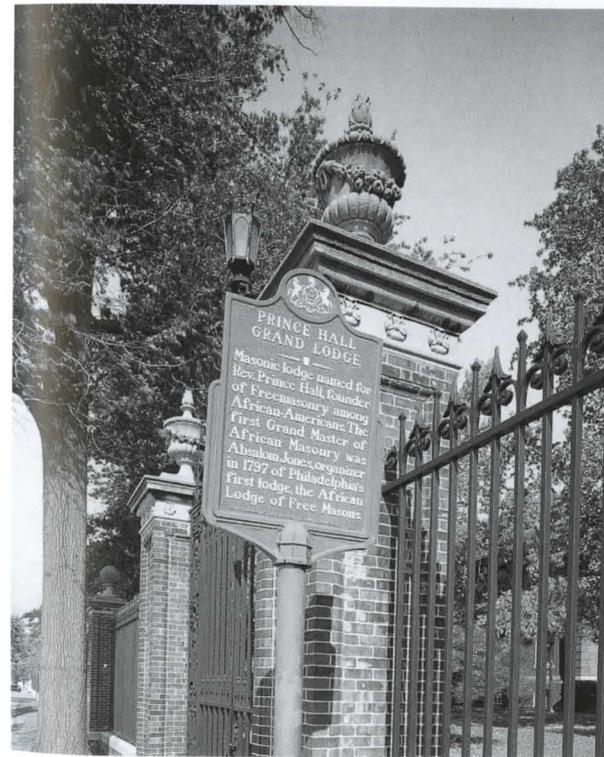
Philadelphia's first African-American Masonic Lodge was established in 1797 under the Worshipful Master Absalom Jones, Senior Warden Richard Allen, and First Treasurer James Forten and grew out of the same self-determination movement that created the first African-American church. Members contributed one shilling a month toward assistance for the sick, burials, and the support of widows and orphans. The lodge's original location was in the Olde City section of Philadelphia, on Lombard Street between Fifth and Sixth.

(Old maps list the address as 155 Lombard Street.)

The first black fraternal order in the city was The African Lodge of Free Masons, organized under the charter of The Reverend Prince Hall. Other lodges were soon chartered in the city by the Grand Master Prince Hall in the early 1800s. These organizations provided leadership and served as rallying points for African-Americans demonstrating collective commitment to their own progress. Today, many lodges hold meetings at the Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

Prince Hall Grand Lodge

Current Address:
4301 N. Broad Street

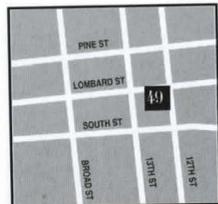
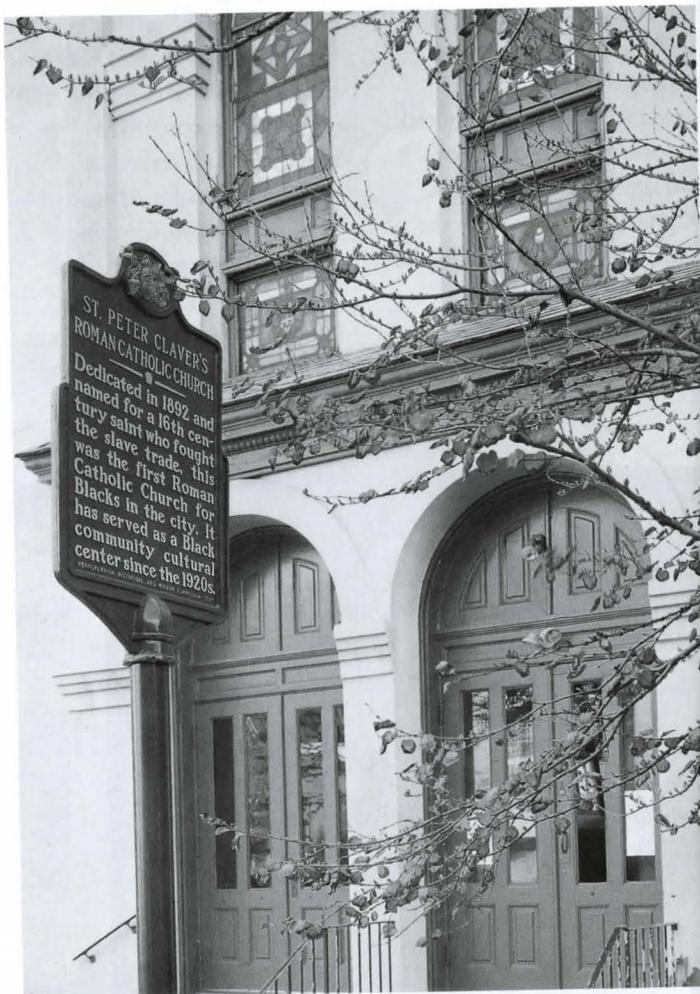


**St. Peter Claver's
Roman Catholic Church**

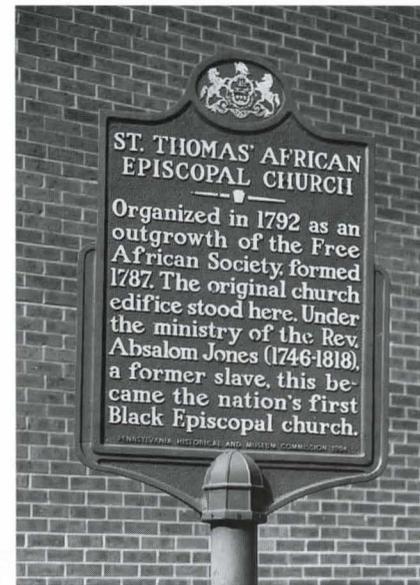
Named in honor of a humanitarian whose efforts in behalf of African emancipation won him the title, "Apostle of the Slave Trade," this church was dedicated in 1892 for African-

American Catholics. St. Peter Claver, a native of Catalonia, Spain, was born about 1518. During the 1920s, the church hosted performances of various black literary and dramatic groups.

Current Address:
1200 Lombard Street

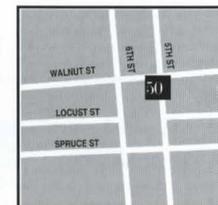


St. Thomas was America's first African Episcopal church. It was organized in 1792 by The Reverend Absalom Jones, and was an outgrowth of the Free African Society.



**St. Thomas' African
Episcopal Church**

Former Location:
5th Street South of
St. James Place

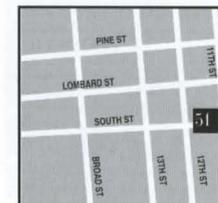


Standard Theatre

This vaudeville-style theater was the showplace for leading black entertainers of the 1920s, including Bessie Smith, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, and the comedy team Bito and Ashes. Owned and operated by John T. Gibson, known as the "little giant" of black theatricals, the Standard was where many young performers began their careers, including Ethel Waters. The theater, which attracted both African American and white audiences, closed in 1931 as a result of the Depression.



Former Address:
1126 South Street



Tindley Temple

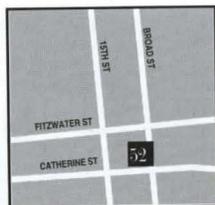
Current Address:
762 S. Broad Street

The Reverend Charles Albert Tindley founded this church in 1902 as the East Calvary Methodist Church; it was later renamed in his honor. The Reverend Tindley was born a slave in Berlin, Maryland, and worked as a hod carrier and brick mason before coming to Philadelphia in 1870 to study

for the ministry. He became known as a composer of gospel songs and was instrumental in helping migrants from the South who had settled in Philadelphia. This tradition survives today, as Tindley Temple continues to provide free meals and clothing to the needy.



66



Chartered in 1935, Local 274 was established as a separate union for African-American musicians in Philadelphia because the existing union, Local 77, did not admit black musicians. Born through the efforts of Frank T. Fairfax, Sr., Raymond L. Smith, Charlie Gaines, Sr., Harry Marsh, Sr., and other black musical leaders, the union provided African-Americans the opportunity to participate in the American labor movement during a period when most black workers were nonunion, due to racial discrimination. Until its demise in 1971, Local 274 was the most democratic musicians' union in the city, admitting musicians of all ethnic groups. Its presidents included George "Doc" Hyder, James "Jimmy" Shorter, Charles "Charlie" Gaines, Sr., and James Euclid "Jimmy" Adams. Membership rolls included many prominent musicians, including Dizzy Gillespie, John Coltrane, Nina Simeon, Beryl Booker, Clara Ward, Philly Joe Jones and Bootsie Barnes.

Local 274 also held the distinction of being the nation's last black musicians' union in the American Federation of Musicians. When the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed, the federation abolished dual unionism based on race, and the number of black unions dwindled from 50 to one. Local 274 refused to merge with Local 77. The membership felt the union would lose its autonomy and ability to function as a social and cultural institution. Consequently, in 1971, the American Federation of Musicians cancelled Local 274's charter. Local 274 appealed the AFM's decision which was upheld by the court. Today, the Philadelphia Clef Club of the Performing Arts, Inc., an outgrowth of the union, founded by Local 274's last president Jimmy Adams, preserves and promotes African-American music.

Union Local 274, American Federation of Musicians

Former Address:
912 S. Broad Street



Musicians' Protective Union, Local 274
American Federation of Musicians
912 SOUTH BROAD STREET PHILADELPHIA 46, PA.
WORKING PERMIT

Name _____

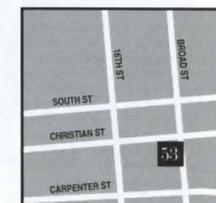
Address _____

Date issued _____, 19____ Expires _____, 19____

Secretary _____

44 (over)

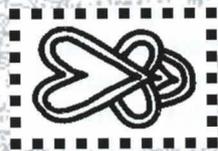
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- 55 Berean Institute
- 56 Citizens and Southern Bank
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- 60 Jack and Jill of America Foundation
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- 62 Pennsylvania Abolition Society
- 63 Pennsylvania Female Anti-Slavery Society
- 64 Philadelphia Knights of Pythias
- 65 The Philadelphia Pyramid Club
- 66 Universal Negro Improvement Association

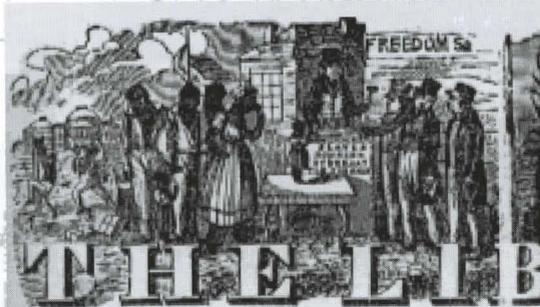
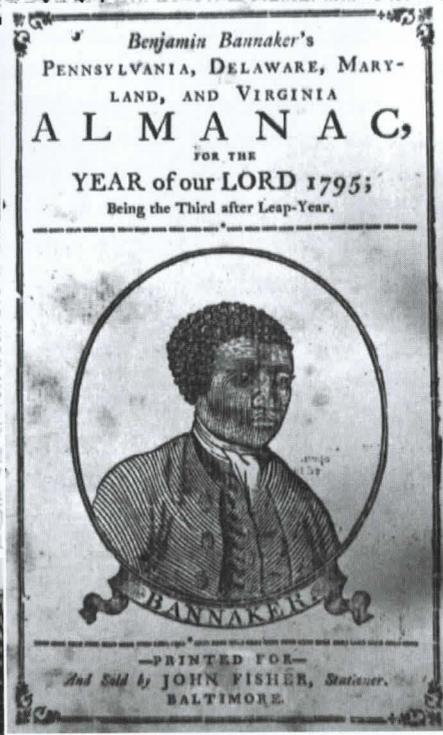
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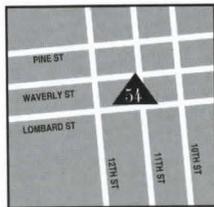


THE LIBERATOR

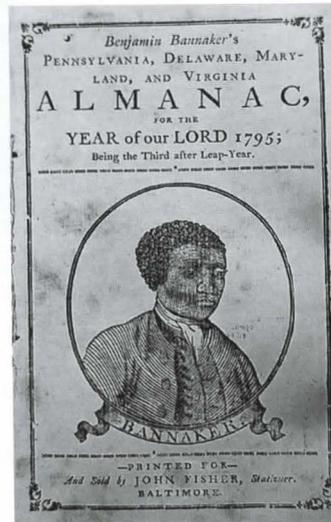
OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.
BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1843.

Benjamin Banneker Institute

Former Building Address:
409 South 11th Street



This early African-American literary society was founded in 1854 and named in honor of a self-taught African-American scientist and astronomer. The institute accommodated black communities in Philadelphia and in Cape May, New Jersey, where members opened Banneker House, a well-known resort that provided room and board for African-Americans when segregation was practiced at the seashore.



The third African-American bank in Philadelphia was organized in 1931 by Major R.R. Wright, Sr., an educator, politician, and editor. Named for a bank in Georgia, Citizens and Southern survived the Great Depression and was one of the few banks allowed to reopen immediately

after the "bank holiday" declared in March 1933 by President Franklin Roosevelt. The institution later became interracial and operated branch offices at 19th and Chestnut Streets, and 55th Street and Chester Avenue, in addition to the main office at 19th and South Streets.

Citizens and Southern Bank

Former Building Address:
1849 South Street

Berean Institute

Building Address:
1901 W. Girard Avenue

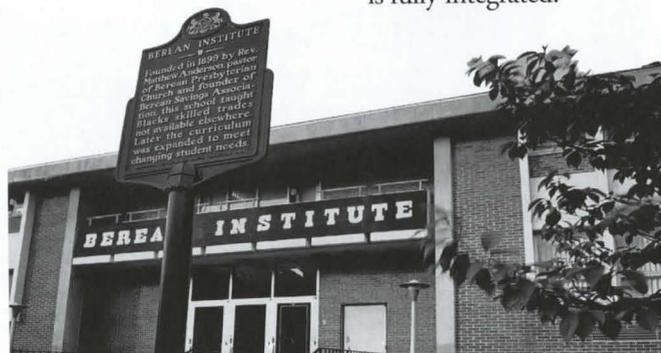
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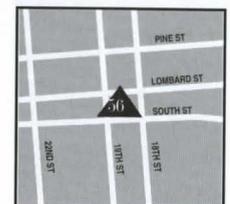
Berean Institute was founded in 1899 by The Reverend Dr. Matthew Anderson to provide African-Americans training in skilled trades, training to which other institutions denied them access due to racial discrimination. The Reverend Anderson was a native of Pennsylvania and had been educated at Iberia

and Oberlin Colleges in Ohio, Princeton University, and the School of Theology at Yale University.

Chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1904, Berean has expanded its curriculum over the years to meet students' changing demands. Today the institute is fully integrated.



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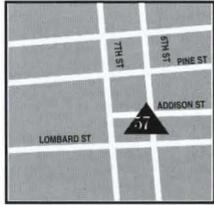
Free African Society

When St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a policy of segregated worship in 1787, a delegation of African-Americans led by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones walked out of the church and soon founded the Free African Society. Pro-

claiming the uplift of people of African descent, their response was one of the earliest examples of black nationalism in America. Society activities included mutual aid. For example, members assisted the city during the 1793 yellow fever epidemic.

Former Address:

6th and Lombard Streets



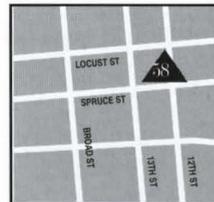
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows

The first African American Odd Fellows Lodge in Pennsylvania and the third in the nation was established as Unity Lodge No. 711 on May 14, 1844. In 1908, the

headquarters of the Odd Fellows was erected in Philadelphia, and the group's national publication, *The Odd Fellows' Journal*, was published here.

Former Address:

1201 Spruce Street



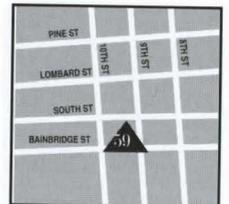
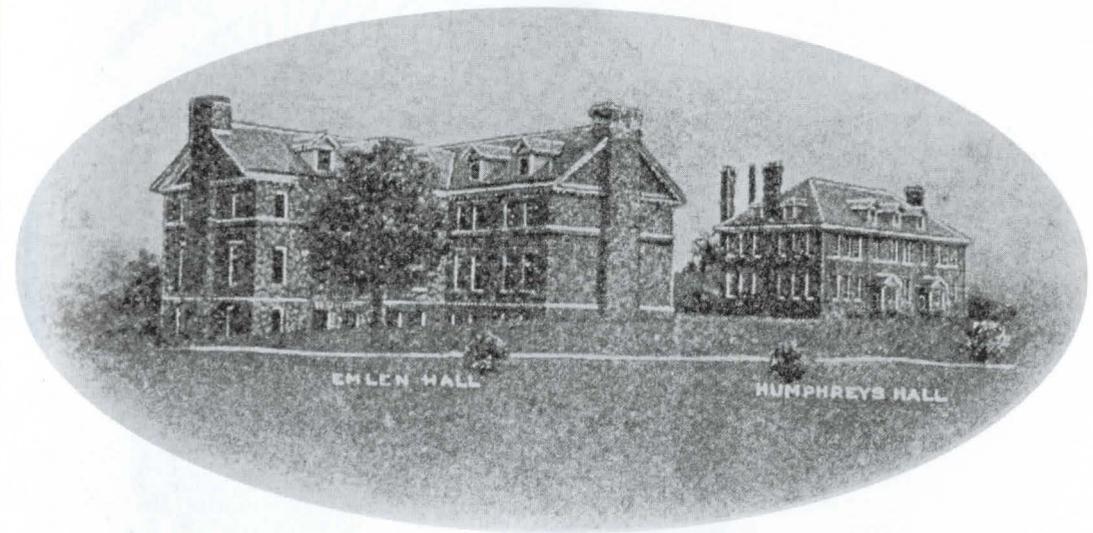
Institute for Colored Youth

One of the first high schools to prepare black youth for skilled trades and teaching, the Institute for Colored Youth would later evolve into Cheyney University. The institute's predecessor was a farm school on the outskirts of Philadelphia that was established in 1832 with bequests from two Quakers: \$10,000 from Richard Humphrey, and \$18,000 from Jonathan Zane. Shortly after opening, students — all young males — rebelled because of stringent rules and

the farm labor required of them. The school closed and the farm was sold. Twenty years later, in 1852, a new school, the Institute for Colored Youth, was built and gained an excellent reputation thanks to Mrs. Fanny Jackson Coppin, who served as principal from 1869 to 1900. In 1902, the school was relocated to Cheyney, Pennsylvania, and ultimately became a state teachers college and then a state university.

Former School Address:

915 Bainbridge Street

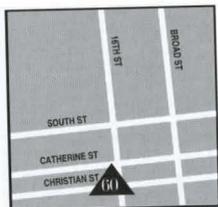
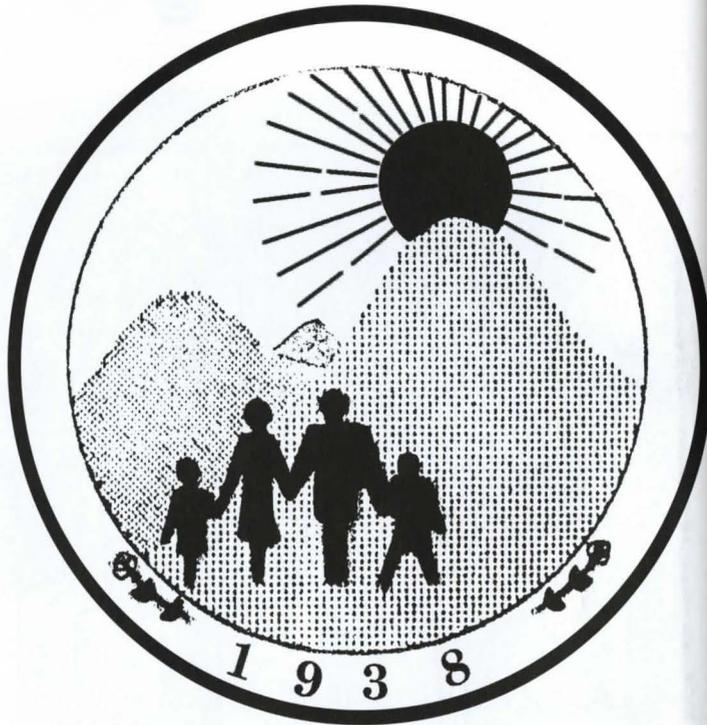


Jack and Jill of America Foundation

Former Meeting Address:
1605 Christian Street

Established in 1938 by 11 African-American mothers of middle class families to provide activities for their children, Jack and Jill of America was a dramatic response to racial segregation. Today, the organization founded by a group led by Marion Turner Stubbs and Lela Jones operates more than 187 chapters throughout the

country, with more than 7,000 participating families. The Philadelphia chapter has sponsored many national service projects, has raised funds for rheumatic fever research, and is a regular contributor to social service organizations, including the United Negro College Fund, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.



The Reverend Dr. Leon H. Sullivan of Zion Baptist Church founded OIC in 1964 as a community-based, self-help program to motivate young men and women, whose formal education had ceased, to learn marketable job skills and enter the world of work. The first training center, in an abandoned jail at 19th and Oxford Streets, was dedicated with the slogan, "We help ourselves,"

on January 24, 1964, before a crowd of more than 8,000 by Sullivan and his fellow ministers.

Born out of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, OIC continues to assist African-Americans and other groups disadvantaged by racial prejudice, providing comprehensive employment and training through a network of branches throughout the United States and abroad.



Opportunities Industrialization Centers "OIC"

Initial Address:
19th and Oxford Streets



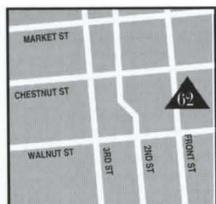
Pennsylvania Abolition Society

Former Address:

The east side of Front
Street, between Walnut
and Chestnut Streets

The nation's oldest and most honored abolition society was organized April 14, 1775, by a group of Quakers and other religious people. Prominent members included Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Rush, and the Marquis de Lafayette. In 1787, the society adopted a

new constitution and name — The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery: The Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage; and for Improving the Condition of the African Race. Today, the society provides educational and informational services.



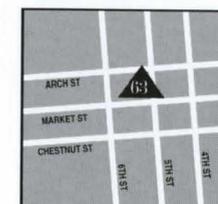
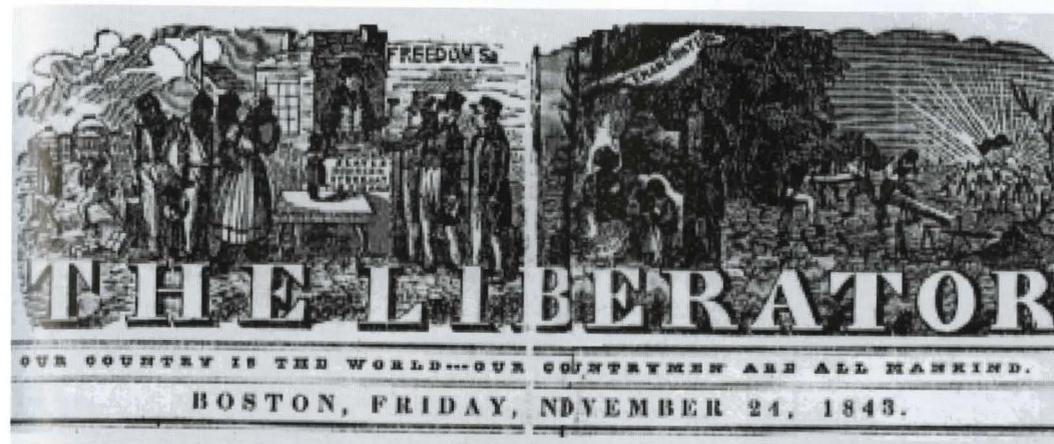
Quaker abolitionist Lucretia Mott organized this group of 60 black and white women dedicated to the elimination of slavery on December 9, 1833.

African-American members included Sarah Douglass, as well as James Forten's three daughters, Sarah, Harriet, and Margarette.

Pennsylvania Female Anti-Slavery Society

Former Office Address:

107 North 5th Street



**Philadelphia
Knights of Pythias**



Former Address:
19th and Addison Streets



This prestigious organization was created in 1907 and paid death benefits to members through a mortuary department. Membership increased under the leadership of Grand Chancellor B.G. Collier. Prominent supporters included James H. Irvin and Dr. John P. Turner.

UNIA became one of the largest mass movements among people of African descent in the world. Stressing themes of black nationalism, racial pride, and the return of African-Americans

to Africa to establish a "unified empire," the organization was founded by Marcus Garvey in 1911. Thousands were attracted to Garvey's ideas, and within months, 30 UNIA branches were established.

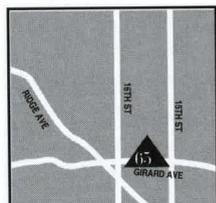
**Universal Negro
Improvement
Association "UNIA"**

Current Address:
1609-11 Cecil B.
Moore Boulevard

**The Philadelphia
Pyramid Club**

Former Address:
1517 W. Girard Avenue

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Founded in the mid-1930s, this club provided the African-American community many of the social and cultural activities otherwise denied by a segregated city and thus was the epitome of Philadelphia's black elite. Among the prominent African-Americans who visited and were connected with Pyramid Club members were: Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Mary McLeod Bethune, Duke Ellington, Josephine Baker, and Langston Hughes. The club's first president was Dr. Walter F. Jerrick.



ONE GOD ONE AIM ONE DESTINY

Tenth Annual Memorial Services

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE
Honorable Marcus Garvey
Founder and First President-General

Universal Negro Improvement Asso'n

and
African Communities League,
August, 1929

HELD ON

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1950 - 3 p. m.

at

Hopewell Baptist Church

S. W. Cor. Broad and South Streets Philadelphia, Pa.
REV. J. A. GADSON, pastor

S P E A K E R S

Eulogy = = =

HON. RAYMOND LEWIS
President, Vanguard Local, No. 301, N. Y. - U.N.I.A.

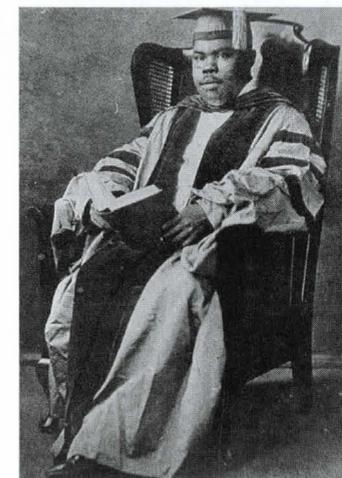
HON. WALTER H. SAMMONS
Phila. Real Estate Broker and Member Div. 812, U.N.I.A.

C. E. ISAAC - Executive Secretary
Division 812 - U.N.I.A.

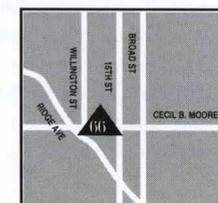
HON. JAMES WILLIS, Jr.
President, Division 337, U.N.I.A.

SARA R. ISAAC, District Commissioner
1330-32 South St., Phila. 47, Pa.

MUSICAL PROGRAM All Welcome ADMISSION FREE



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- =People
- 1 Julian Francis Abele
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 4 Pearl Bailey
 5 Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett
 6 Robert Bogle
 7 David Bustill Bowser
 8 Cyrus Bustill
 9 Octavius V. Catto
 10 John W. Coltrane
 11 Father Divine
 12 Crystal Bird Fauset
 13 Jesse Redmon Fauset
 14 James Forten, Sr.
 15 Meta V. Warrick Fuller
 16 Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield
 17 Frances Ellen Watkins Harper
 18 Billie Holiday
 19 Francis Johnson
- 20 Alain Leroy Locke
 21 Gertrude E.H. Bustill Mossell
 22 Henry L. Phillips
 23 Robert Purvis
 24 Paul Leroy Robeson
 25 Stephen Smith
 26 William Still
 27 Henry Ossawa Tanner
 28 Laura Wheeler Waring
 29 William S. Whipper
 30 Jacob C. White, Jr.
- =Places
- 31 A.M.E. Book Concern
 32 African Zoar Methodist Episcopal Church
 33 Christian Street YMCA
 34 Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital
 35 The Dunbar Theatre
 36 First African Baptist Church

- 37 First African Baptist Church Cemetery
 38 First African Presbyterian Church
 39 First Protest Against Slavery
 40 Fraunces Tavern
 41 Freedom Theatre
 42 Girard College
 43 London Coffee House
 44 Mercy Hospital
 45 Mother Bethel A.M.E Church
 46 Pennsylvania Hall
 47 Philadelphia Tribune
 48 Prince Hall Grand Lodge
 49 St. Peter Claver's Roman Catholic Church
 50 St. Thomas' African Episcopal Church
 51 Standard Theatre
 52 Tindley Temple
 53 Union Local 274, American Federation of Musicians

- ▲=Institutions
- 54 Benjamin Banneker Institute
 55 Berean Institute
 56 Citizens and Southern Bank
 57 Free African Society
 58 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows
 59 Institute for Colored Youth
 60 Jack and Jill of America Foundation
 61 Opportunities Industrialization Centers
 62 Pennsylvania Abolition Society
 63 Pennsylvania Female Anti-Slavery Society
 64 Philadelphia Knights of Pythias
 65 The Philadelphia Pyramid Club
 66 Universal Negro Improvement Association

