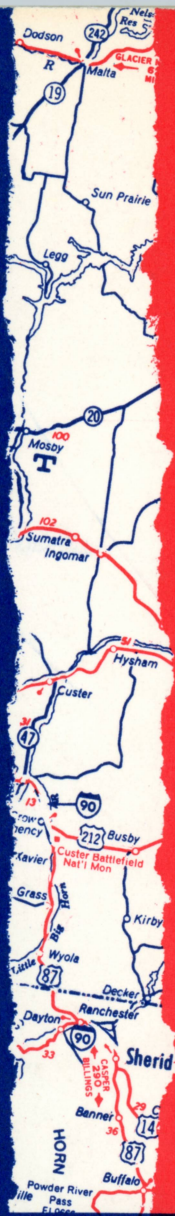


*american
travelers guide
to negro
monuments*



AMERICAN
OIL
COMPANY

We have published this booklet for several reasons.

FIRST, it is a guide to historical sites that many Americans know little about and that are usually not mentioned in conventional guide books. As such, it supplements—it does not replace—those books that call attention to more familiar tourist attractions.

SECOND, it is intended to supply brief sketches of major events and figures in American history not often included in ordinary textbooks; in many cases the information has been available only to scholars.

THIRD, it is American Oil Company's contribution to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

As far as we can determine, this is the first time that the

information here has been brought together in a single volume. At that, it is far from complete. Other monuments and institutions related to Negro Americana are scattered throughout the country. We have done no more than select some of those that seemed most important or to have a unique pertinence to the proud story of the Negro in this nation.

We hope that the booklet will add much to your enjoyment as you travel through the United States and will deepen your appreciation of an important but too often neglected part of American history. And if ever you need help in finding your way to these or any other sites you want to visit, we hope that you will stop at one of our many service stations where our sign invites you: "As You Travel, Ask Us."

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

1963

Alabama

FLORENCE

HANDY HEIGHTS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND MUSEUM, named for Composer W. C. Handy, who was born here; includes restored cabin in which he was born. Now a museum, the cabin houses his piano, trumpet, and other mementos.

TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute opened July 4, 1881, with a \$2,000 appropriation from the Alabama legislature, a single shanty, 30 students, and a faculty of one: Booker T. Washington.

Washington, a former slave, was selected to run Alabama's first normal school for the training of Negro teachers after he had established a night school at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

In 1882, he moved the school to a 100-acre plantation and instituted a program of self-help that enabled the students to earn part or all of their expenses. Most of the early buildings were constructed with student labor.

Today Tuskegee covers nearly 5,000 acres, has more than 150 buildings.

In its early years the Institute gave secondary education as well as teacher training and rapidly developed along the line of agricultural and manual training for which it and Washington became famous.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
1856 - 1915
HE OPENED THE DOOR OF KNOWLEDGE
TO THE PEOPLE AND POINTED
THE WAY TO PROGRESS THROUGH
EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

Today Tuskegee is an internationally known center for agricultural research and extension work.

Next to Washington himself, the most famous person associated with Tuskegee Institute is George Washington Carver, who joined the faculty as director of agricultural research in 1896.

Working with students and local farmers, Carver finally persuaded many farmers to substitute peanuts, sweet potatoes, and other crops for cotton, which was rapidly depleting the soil. Carver then proceeded with research programs that developed 300 products from peanuts, 118 from sweet potatoes. Long before the development of modern plastics, he succeeded in making a synthetic marble from wood pulp.

Notable places to visit at Tuskegee are the Founder's marker, which designates the site of Washington's original shanty; the Oaks, Washington's home; the Booker T. Washington Monument, and the George Washington Carver Museum.

Washington's den at the Oaks is still maintained as it was while he was alive; on display are several valuable Oriental antiques which he treasured.

The Carver Museum houses the scientist's extensive collection of plants, minerals, and birds; exhibits of products he developed, including paints and clays; and some of his paintings. It also houses a valuable collection of African art and many of Carver's papers.

The Institute is also the home of the George Washington Carver Foundation, a research center started by Carver in 1940.

Georgia

ATLANTA



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, a leading center of higher education and one of the most beautiful campuses in the South; comprises Atlanta University, Morris Brown, Clark, Morehouse and Spelman Colleges.

COLUMBUS

BRAGG SMITH MARKER, Columbus Colored Cemetery, marks the grave and marble memorial erected by the city to Smith, who lost his life trying to rescue the city engineer from a caved-in excavation, 1903.

SAVANNAH

REV. GEORGE LISLE MONUMENT at First Bryan Baptist Church, 559 W. Bryan Street, dedicated to the first Negro Baptist Missionary, 1782.

Illinois

CHICAGO

DU SABLE MARKER, Michigan Avenue Bridge

The first building in the area that is now Chicago was the home of a fur trader and trapper named Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable. (There is some disagreement about the proper spelling of his name.) It was located on the site of what is now the Mandel-Lear Building, just east of the Michigan Avenue Bridge on the north bank of the Chicago River.

Du Sable was a Negro from San Domingo, married to a Potawatamie Indian. The marriage was recorded at Cahokia, Illinois, in 1788.

The earliest known reference to Du Sable is contained in a report by a Tory colonel dated 1779, but there are several contemporary mentions and descriptions of him and his home after that date.



In addition to the Chicago property, Du Sable is also known to have owned a farm at Peoria, Illinois, and property in St. Charles, Missouri, where his son settled.

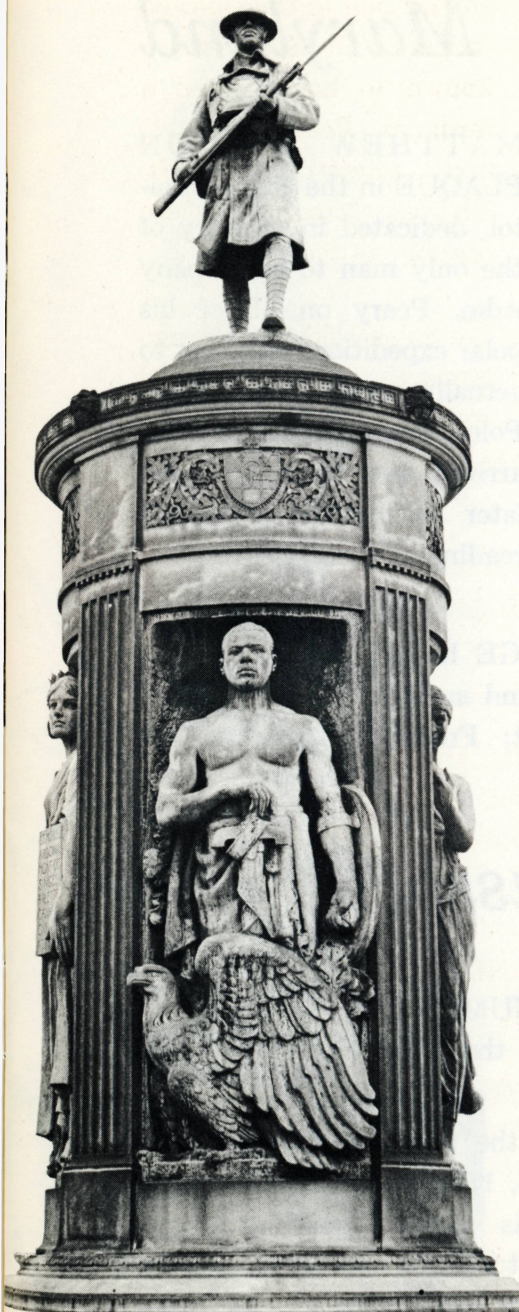
Du Sable sold his Chicago home in 1796 and retired to live with his son. He died in St. Charles around 1814. His grave has not been located.

The site of the trader's home is indicated by a plaque on the northeast approach to the Michigan Avenue Bridge. An earlier plaque is owned by the Chicago Historical Society.

Another plaque commemorating Du Sable is in the lobby of the Du Sable High School, 49th and State streets. A painting of him hangs in the school's library.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 51st and Vincennes Ave., founded by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams as the first training school for Negro nurses. Dr. Williams performed the first successful operation on the human heart in 1893 at Provident.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY MARKER, 9955 S. Beverly Avenue



VICTORY MONU-
MENT, 35th St. and
South Park Way

This statue by Leonard Crunelle is a memorial to the Negro soldiers of Illinois who served in World War I. It is located in the middle of what was, in the 1920's, Chicago's famed Grand Boulevard.

Just opposite the statue is the Lake Meadows Shopping Center and Housing Development. Two blocks south is Ida B. Wells Homes, named for the famed civil-rights advocate, and a quarter-mile east on 35th Street are the monument and tomb of Stephen A. Douglas, who once owned much of the land in the area.

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS



MATTHEW HENSON PLAQUE in the State Capitol, dedicated in memory of the only man to accompany Adm. Peary on all of his polar expeditions and first to actually reach the North Pole. Peary, unable to walk, arrived less than an hour later to confirm Henson's reading of their position.

BALTIMORE

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE has artifacts of Benjamin Banneker, astronomer and surveyor of the District of Columbia with L'Enfant; Frederick Douglass and Matthew Henson.

Massachusetts

BOSTON

CRISPUS ATTUCKS MONUMENT, Boston Common. Dedicated 1888 in honor of the victims of the Boston Massacre.

By an ironic twist of fate, the first man killed in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, was not a Bostonian and almost nothing certain is known about him except when and how he died. Attucks was in his middle or late 40's at the time, and his general description leads



most historians to believe he was the same Crispus who was advertised as a runaway slave from Framingham, Mass., in 1750.

He was a stranger in Boston, and because he was in the company of sailors on the night he marched into history, it has been assumed he was a sailor, too.

Attucks was the leader of the group of men who converged on the British garrison in King Street (now State Street) at the climax of a week of high tension and minor quarrels between the citizens and the soldiers sent to enforce the Townshend Acts. In spite of orders to the contrary, one of the soldiers panicked and fired. The first shot hit Crispus Attucks.

Samuel Gray and James Caldwell were also killed on the spot. Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr died later of wounds received in the fighting.

The British Soldiers and their captain were later tried for murder and acquitted. One of their defense attorneys was John Adams, who later wrote of the incident on King Street, "On that night the foundation of American independence was laid." His words are inscribed on the plaque in the face of the monument.

Attucks and his fellow martyrs are buried in Granary Burying Ground, as are Adams, John Hancock, and Governor Bradford.

A plaque on State Street near the Old State House marks the site of the massacre.

SHAW MONUMENT

On Beacon Street facing the State House is a group statue of Col. Robert Gould Shaw and the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, a Negro regiment, Union Army. This unit distinguished itself in the battle for Ft. Wagner, South Carolina, 1863.

Col. Shaw was killed in the battle; William H. Carney won the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery.

The Shaw statue was executed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Contrary to popular belief, the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, not on Bunker Hill, but on Breed's Hill. The monument commemorating the battle stands on the site where General Warren fell, June 17, 1775.

A number of Negroes fought with the Revolutionary troops on Breed's Hill, among them Peter Salem, Salem Poor, Titus Coburn, Cato Howe, Alexander Ames, Sey-

mour Burr, Pomp Fiske, and Prince Hall, founder of the Negro Masonic Order.

The cornerstone for the monument was laid by Lafayette in 1825; Daniel Webster was a featured speaker at that ceremony and at the 1843 ceremony that marked completion of the monument. His two speeches have become known as the Bunker Hill Orations.

CAMBRIDGE

PHILLIS WHEATLEY FOLIO

Harvard University Library has a folio edition of "Paradise Lost" that was presented to Phillis Wheatley in 1773 during her triumphal trip to England.

Miss Wheatley was the first Negro woman—and the second American woman—to write a book.

She arrived in America in 1761, a frail child of 7 or 8 years old, and was bought by John Wheatley as a servant for his wife, Susannah. In less than a year and a half she was able to speak, read, and write fluent English.

Miss Wheatley wrote her first poem when she was 14. In 1776 she wrote a poem commemorating Washington's appointment as Commander in Chief.

She died in Boston, Dec. 5, 1784.

GREAT BARRINGTON

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON CABIN, workshop maintained as a memorial to the poet and civil-rights advocate. Johnson was author of several volumes of poetry, including "God's Trombones," and with his brother, J. Rosamund Johnson, composed the hymn "Lift Every Voice and Sing," sometimes called the Negro national anthem.

Michigan

BATTLE CREEK



SOJOURNER TRUTH
GRAVE, Oak Hill Cemetery

Like Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth was a former slave who became a leader in the battle against slavery, but otherwise the two women were extremely different.

Harriet Tubman was a small woman; Sojourner stood over six feet tall.

Harriet escaped to freedom; Sojourner was freed under New York's gradual emancipation act. Harriet attacked slavery directly, going back into the South repeatedly to lead others to freedom; Sojourner fought her battles from the lecture platform and in the courts.

There is some evidence that Sojourner gave help to slaves escaping through the Underground, but the only slave she actually freed herself was her son, and he was freed through court action.

Her lecture activities brought her almost instant fame. Although she was illiterate, she had the power to captivate her audience. Her withering replies to hecklers became legendary, though in one famous instance she became a heckler herself and stopped Frederick Douglass cold.

In the last days before the Civil War, Douglass, disillusioned with the slow progress of the anti-slavery cause, called for slave uprisings. Sojourner, sitting in the back of the hall, rose and shouted:

“Frederick, is God dead?”

Douglass later wrote that he replied, “No. And that is why slavery must end in bloodshed.”

William Lloyd Garrison, who was present, insisted that Douglass could make no answer at all.

After the Civil War, Sojourner Truth was active raising funds to assist the freedmen and in the cause of women's suffrage. She settled in Battle Creek, but continued traveling on lecture tours until a few years before her death in 1883. She was about 85 years old.

CASSOPOLIS

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD MARKER, 2½ miles east of Cassopolis on M-60.

DETROIT

DOUGLASS-BROWN MARKER, E. Congress St. at St. Antoine, marks the site of the William Webb House, where John Brown and Frederick Douglass met March, 1859, to plan abolitionist strategy. Brown soon went to Harpers Ferry, a venture Douglass strongly opposed.

MARSHALL

CROSSWHITE BOULDER in Triangle Park, Michigan Avenue and Mansion Street, marks the site of a pitched battle in defense of a fugitive slave named Adam Crosswhite, 1846.

Missouri

DIAMOND



CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

This national monument to the great scientist is located in the area where George Washington Carver spent his childhood and includes the site of the cabin where he was born.

Carver was born a slave in 1864 and, with his mother, was kidnapped when he

was six weeks old. The owner, Moses Carver, ransomed the boy for a horse valued at \$300, but the mother was never found.

Moses Carver and his family raised the boy until he was ten years old, when he made his way to Minneapolis, Kansas, and worked his way through school. From Kansas, young Carver made his way to Iowa, where he worked his way through college and gained a place on the faculty. He was discovered there by Booker T. Washington in 1896. At Washington's request, he joined the faculty at Tuskegee that same year.

The park was the first national monument created in honor of a Negro. It contains a statue of Carver as a boy, and several trails lead to sights and places of which he was especially fond.

Also in the park are a visitors' center and a museum that displays many of his discoveries, personal belongings, and objects related to the area at the time he lived there.

The Carver Monument can be reached on U. S. Alt. 71, just west of Diamond.

ST. LOUIS

OLD COURTHOUSE, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

Construction of the Old Courthouse began in 1839, and it is a remarkable example of government buildings of its era, but its great historical significance stems from the fact that one day in 1847, a slave named Dred Scott appeared in a courtroom in the West wing to bring suit for his freedom.

The Dred Scott case was in the state and federal courts for 10 years. It became a raging political and social issue throughout the country and made Dred Scott the most famous slave of his time.

The chief issue was whether Scott was, in fact, a slave, since his master had taken him into Illinois, where slavery was forbidden by the state constitution, and to the Wisconsin Territory, where it was banned under the Missouri Compromise.

Ultimately the case went to the U. S. Supreme Court, where Chief Justice Taney ruled that slaves could not become free by escaping or being taken into free territory, and Negroes could not become citizens.

The decision started a furor which was not settled until passage of the Fourteenth Amendment at the close of the



Rotunda and galleries, Old Courthouse, St. Louis

Civil War. By that time it made no difference to Dred Scott. His owners freed him as soon as the case was settled. He died a year later in 1858.

New Hampshire

JAFFREY

AMOS FORTUNE GRAVE

Amos Fortune was no hero, and you won't find his name in many history books, but he was in many ways a remarkable person.

Brought to this country as a slave while still a young boy, Fortune served a succession of masters until he purchased his freedom in 1770. He was then about 60 years old.

He homesteaded in Woburn, Mass., purchased one wife, who died in 1775, and another in 1778, who also died within a year of their marriage. In 1779 he bought freedom for a third wife, Violet Baldwin, and her daughter, Celyndia.

In 1781, Fortune moved to Jaffrey and set himself up in the tanning business. He soon became one of the town's leading citizens, and his reputation as a tanner brought business from all of the surrounding area and his old home in Woburn. He was chosen as attorney for some of his townsmen; both Negro and white apprentices served under him. He was a founder of the Jaffrey Social Library in 1795.



When he died in 1801, Fortune left a will directing gifts to be made to the church and to the local school district. He also asked that money left over after all bequests be used to erect two "handsome

gravestones" for himself and Violet, who died a year later. A silver communion service was purchased for the church, and the school fund Fortune started is still in use. Originally \$233, it is now worth about \$1,600. Proceeds from it are used to provide annual prizes in high-school public speaking. The Amos Fortune Forum, a memorial to the former slave, is held Friday evenings in July and August in the Old Meeting House where he attended church.

Amos and Violet Fortune lie in the burial ground of the meeting house.

His gravestone reads: Sacred to the memory of Amos Fortune, who was born free in Africa, a slave in America, he purchased liberty, professed Christianity, lived respectably, and died hopefully, Nov. 17, 1801. AEt 91.

Violet's stone reads: Sacred to the memory of Violate, by sale the slave of Amos Fortune, by marriage his wife; by her fidelity his friend and solace. She died his widow Sept. 13, 1802. AEt 73.

Fortune's freedom papers and many receipts for the sale of leather are kept at the Jaffrey Public Library. His house and barn are still standing.

New York

ALBANY

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. The original draft in Lincoln's hand of the preliminary proclamation issued in September 1862 is in the New York State Library. It was purchased at auction by Gerrit Smith, a wealthy abolitionist and friend of John Brown. The true

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans,) MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the CITY OF WASHINGTON this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

Abraham Lincoln

William A. Sewan Secretary of State.

A true copy, with the autograph signatures of the President and the Secretary of State.

Geo. S. Nicolay
Priv. Sec. to the President.

copy of the January 1, 1863 proclamation is in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Lincoln's draft of the latter was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.

AUBURN



HARRIET TUBMAN HOME

The home in which Harriet Tubman spent her last days has been preserved as a monument to the woman who was credited with leading some 300 slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

Born a slave in Maryland, she escaped when she was about 25 years old. Not content to have won freedom for

herself, she returned to the South at least 19 times to lead others to freedom in the North and Canada.

Rewards of up to \$40,000 were offered for her capture, but she was never taken, nor did she ever lose a passenger on her Underground Railroad.

During the Civil War, Miss Tubman served as a scout for the Union Army.

After the war she settled in her Auburn home, which had frequently been used as a way-station on the Underground.

Once threatened by neglect, the house was restored in 1953 at a cost of \$21,000.

NEW YORK CITY

HALL OF FAME, New York University, has a plaque dedicated to Booker T. Washington, educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., the only Negro so honored.

THE SCHOMBURG COLLECTION, New York Public Library, 130 West 135th Street, New York City.

This collection of Negro art, literature, and history was built around the private collection of Arthur A. Schomburg. Books, pamphlets manuscripts, photographs, art objects, and recordings cover virtually every aspect of Negro life, ranging from ancient Africa to present times.

Among the materials are manuscripts of Poet Claude McKay and notes and memoranda used by Gunnar Myrdal in the preparation of "An American Dilemma."

Materials in the Schomburg Collection are not circulated, but they can be used or viewed at the library.

NORTH ELBA

JOHN BROWN GRAVE

Just six miles south of Lake Placid on NY 86A is the farm where John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave. Brown purchased the farm after he left Ohio and lived there until he joined the free-soil fight in Kansas.

The land was part of 100,000 acres set aside by Gerrit Smith, abolitionist and philanthropist, for freed and fugitive slaves. Smith had hoped the ex-slaves would be able to learn farming and trades and establish an independent community. Brown moved there to help build the colony, but the idea was later abandoned.

Ohio

AKRON

JOHN BROWN MONUMENT

CINCINNATI

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE HOME

DAYTON

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR HOME

Paul Laurence Dunbar was not quite 34 and at the height of his fame when he died in 1906. His home at 219 N. Summit Street in Dayton has been maintained much as he left it, furnished with his personal belongings and manuscripts.

Highly praised and popular during his lifetime and for many years after, Dunbar's poetry has recently been little read. But he was the first Negro poet after Phillis Wheatley to achieve anything approaching a national or international reputation; he was the first to concentrate on Negro themes. His poems and stories give an accurate, if limited, picture of his era.

Dunbar started writing poems when he was seven, and his first collection, "Oak and Ivy," was published in 1892. He became a national figure in 1896 when William Dean Howells praised his book "Majors and Minors" in a review in *Harper's Weekly*. From then on Dunbar enjoyed considerable fame, although he earned little money.

Never healthy, he contracted tuberculosis in 1899, and his condition deteriorated steadily. He died Feb. 9, 1906.

RIPLEY

JOHN RANKIN HOUSE MUSEUM, once an Underground Railroad station and reportedly the haven of the original fugitive slave on whose story Harriet Beecher Stowe based Eliza's flight across the ice in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Pennsylvania

LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

JAMES A. BLAND GRAVE, composer of "Carry Me Back To Old Virginny," and other songs.

PHILADELPHIA

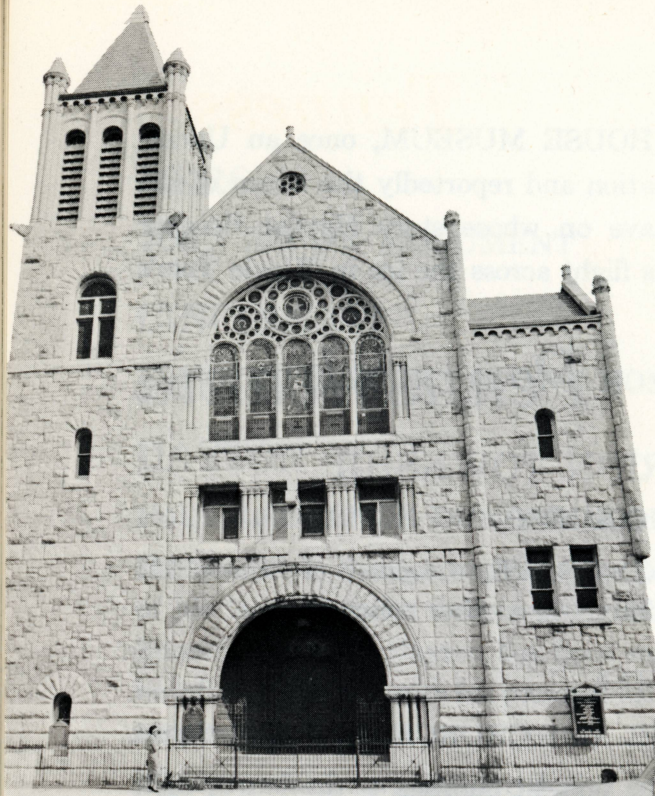
MOTHER BETHEL AME CHURCH, 419 S. Sixth Street

Erected in 1889, the present building is the fourth built on the site where Richard Allen and Absalom Jones founded the Free African Society in 1887. The society developed into the African Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the largest and most powerful Negro denominations in the country. Allen was the denomination's first Bishop.

Born a slave, Allen became a minister and circuit rider after obtaining his freedom. Throughout his life he was a leader of the Negro community and anti-slavery groups.

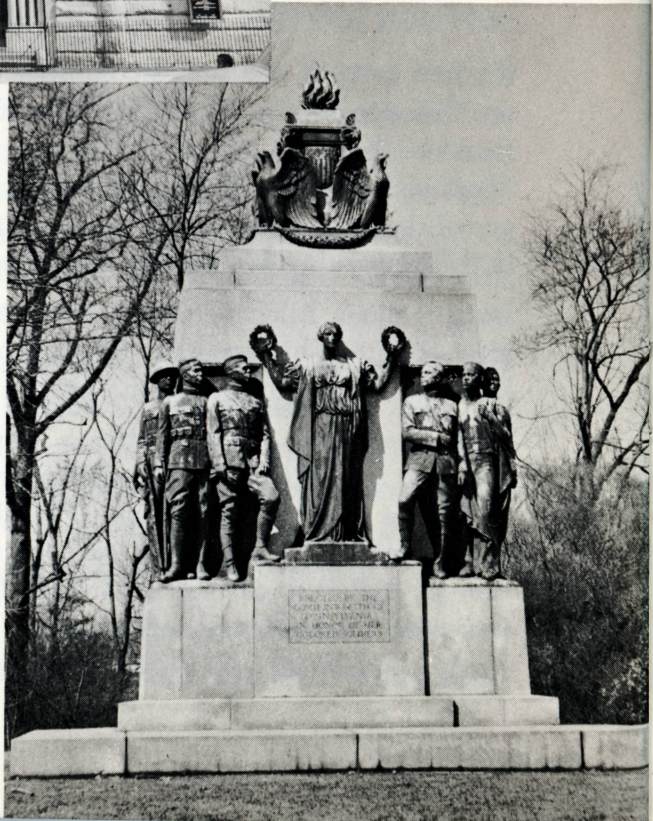
With Jones and James Forten, a Negro sail-maker who built up a \$100,000 fortune, Allen organized a force of 2,500 free Negroes to defend Philadelphia against the British in 1814. In 1830 he led the first Negro convention in Philadelphia, the first large formal organization dedicated to anti-slavery agitation.

Allen is entombed in a basement vault at Mother Bethel.



*Mother Bethel
AME Church,
Philadelphia*

*Negro Soldiers
Monument,
Philadelphia*



Tennessee

MEMPHIS



W. C. HANDY PARK

A park and a heroic bronze statue overlooking the Beale Street he immortalized are Memphis' tribute to William Christopher Handy, Father of the Blues. The statue was dedicated in 1960, climaxing a memorial campaign that started shortly after the composer's death in 1958.

Born in Florence, Alabama, Handy settled in Memphis and called it home throughout his life.

The statue, which shows Handy standing with horn poised, as if ready to play, was executed by Leone Tommasi of Florence, Italy.

The memorial-fund drive to honor Handy raised \$52,000, most of it through public contribution.

NASHVILLE

FISK UNIVERSITY and MEHARRY MEDICAL SCHOOL, leading centers of liberal and professional education.

Virginia

HAMPTON



HAMPTON INSTITUTE, one of the earliest schools of higher education for Negroes. Booker T. Washington both attended and taught here before going to Tuskegee.

Washington, D.C.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME, 1411 W. Street S.E.



The 20-room Colonial-style home in which Frederick Douglass lived for the last 13 years of his life has been preserved as a monument to the great abolitionist.

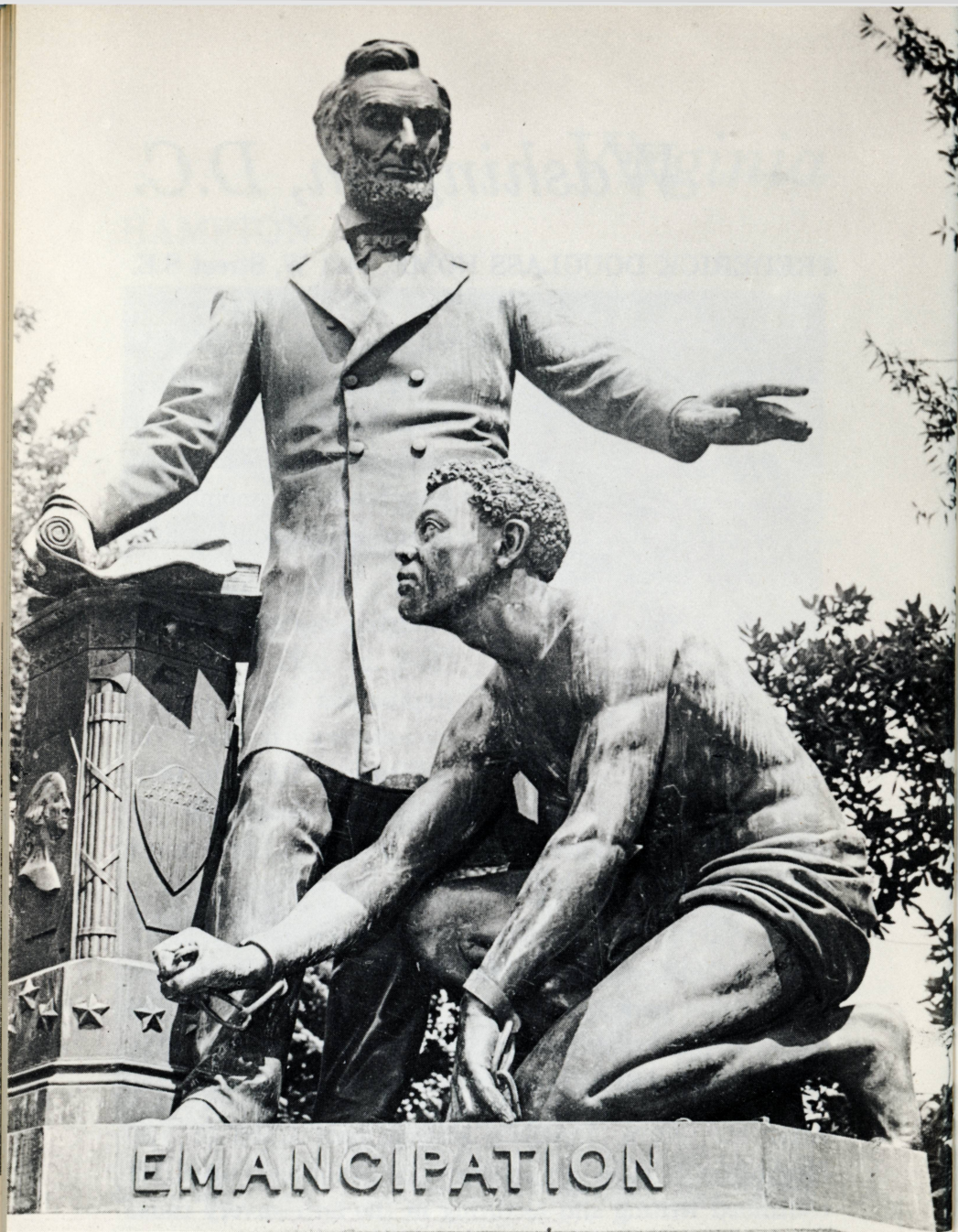
Born a slave in Maryland, Douglass ran away to New York in 1838. After an impromptu speech at an anti-slavery meeting in Nantucket, Mass., in 1841, he was hired as an

agent of an abolitionist society and became famous almost immediately.

From 1845 to 1847, Douglass lectured in England, Ireland, and Scotland, raising money for the abolitionist cause. During this period, friends in the United States raised money to pay for his freedom. He was able to return home without fear of being taken under the Fugitive Slave Law.

After his return, Douglass started publication of *The North Star*, later known as *Frederick Douglass' Paper*. He continued writing and lecturing in the anti-slavery cause until the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the war he served as an advisor to the Union government; two of his sons served in the Union Army.



Emancipation Statue, Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C.

Following the war, Douglass was active in the interests of the newly freed slaves and in the cause of women's rights. He was secretary of the commission to San Domingo in 1871 and a presidential elector in 1872.

From 1877 to 1881 he was a District of Columbia marshal, then commissioner of deeds until 1886. In 1889 he was named minister to Haiti. He died Feb. 20, 1895.

His home has been preserved much as it was on the day he died and includes some priceless antiques, among them a desk presented to Douglass by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

EMANCIPATION STATUE, Lincoln Park

The oldest memorial to Abraham Lincoln in the Washington area was erected and paid for by former slaves.

When Mrs. Charlotte Scott, a former slave, of Marietta, Ohio, heard of Lincoln's assassination, she donated the first \$5 she had earned in freedom toward a Lincoln memorial. Others recently freed from bondage joined in making contributions.

Congress set aside the grounds and donated a pedestal for Thomas Ball's statue of Lincoln breaking the chains of slavery. The memorial was dedicated on April 14, 1876, the 11th anniversary of Lincoln's assassination.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Founded in 1867, Howard University is the largest of the centers for higher education for Negroes founded in the years following the Civil War. In recent years it has attracted both Negro and white students from all over the world. Current enrollment is approximately 7,000.



The campus covers more than 50 acres on one of the highest elevations in the District of Columbia, and the physical plant is valued at more than \$40 million.

The Founders Library contains more than 300,000 volumes, including the Moorland Collection, one of the finest and largest collections of Negro Americana.

Howard University comprises a College of Liberal Arts, School of Music, School of Social Work, School of Engineering and Architecture, School of Religion, School of Law, College of Medicine, College of Dentistry, and College of Pharmacy.

The university is supported by Congressional appropriation, endowment, gifts, and fees.

West Virginia

HARPERS FERRY



HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Located at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, Harper's Ferry would have played a big role in the Civil War even if John Brown had never so much as visited it. Stonewall Jackson used it as headquarters and captured 11,000 Union soldiers

here before going on to Antietam. The town changed hands nine times and was completely demolished. But most of its fame is the result of John Brown's raid, Oct. 16-18, 1859.

Brown's plan was to set up a fortress and refuge for fugitive slaves, in which they could defend themselves against attack, and from which they could escape into Pennsylvania.

The plan was financed by abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders throughout the North, with the notable exception of Frederick Douglass, who strongly opposed the idea.

In June, 1859, Brown hired a farm near Harpers Ferry and settled there with 22 of his men, including two of his sons.



On Sunday evening, Oct. 16, Brown, with 18 men, including five Negroes, seized the armory of the U. S. arsenal and took possession of the village.

Apparently Brown expected the people to rally to his cause. Instead they turned on him and fired at his men. Ironically, the first man killed by Brown's raiders was one of the people they were trying to help, a slave. A Negro was also the first of Brown's men to die.

Only Brown and six of his men were left in the armory's engine house when Col. Robert E. Lee arrived at Harpers Ferry with a company of marines. Brown lost two sons in the battle that followed and was himself seriously wounded.

He was tried by the state of Virginia, found guilty of treason and hanged at Charles Town, Dec. 2, 1859.

Harpers Ferry today looks much as it did at the time of Brown's raid and the Civil War.

The village has many buildings dating from 1859, plus the view from Jefferson Rock, which is said to be one of the most breathtaking in the nation.

The farm where Brown and his men lived during the months before the raid has also been restored and is open to the public. It is located in Maryland, six miles from Harpers Ferry.

Wisconsin

MILTON

MILTON HOUSE MUSEUM, oldest cement building in the United States; a tunnel in the building was used to hide fugitive slaves escaping on the Underground.

PHOTO CREDITS

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AMERICAN TRAVELERS GUIDE TO NEGRO MONUMENTS

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1. Florence, Ala.: Handy Heights Housing Development and Museum
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7. Annapolis, Md.: Matthew Henson Plaque, State Capitol Building
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10. Great Barrington, Mass.: James Weldon Johnson Cabin
11. Battle Creek, Mich.: Sojourner Truth grave
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16. Auburn, N. Y.: Harriet Tubman home
17. New York City, N. Y.: Hall of Fame, New York University; Schomburg Collection, Countee Cullen Branch, New York Public Library
18. North Elba, N. Y.: John Brown farm and grave
19. Dayton, Ohio: Paul Laurence Dunbar home
20. Ripley, Ohio: John Rankin home and museum
21. Philadelphia, Pa.: Mother Bethel AME Church; Negro Soldiers Monument
22. Memphis, Tenn.: W. C. Handy Memorial Park
23. Nashville, Tenn.: Fisk University and Meharry Medical School
24. Hampton, Va.: Hampton Institute
25. Washington, D. C.: Frederick Douglass home; Howard University; Emancipation Statue
26. Harpers Ferry, W. Va.: Harpers Ferry National Monument
27. Milton, Wisc.: Milton House Museum



Throughout this big country, in cities, towns, and villages, are historic sites and treasures known only to local residents. Many states have compiled lists of these places within their own boundaries, but you can discover even more by getting off the main road and inquiring for yourself.

The local service station is a good place to start. You may be pleasantly surprised by what you find and by how much it can add to your appreciation of, and pleasure in, the American countryside, its history and legends.

One, or more, of these sites is probably just a couple hours from your door. Why not put the family in the car some weekend and see?

Booklet Designed by Vince Cullers



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