



Discover the Legacy: The African American Experience in Southwestern Pennsylvania



Join the Young Preservationists Association of Pittsburgh on a journey through more than 200 years of African American history in southwestern Pennsylvania. Over one hundred sites of local, regional, and national significance are represented in this first-ever tour guide of African American history in southwestern Pennsylvania.

The purpose of this tour guide is to inform the public about African American historic sites in the region, encourage economic development through heritage tourism, and to promote the Pittsburgh region's image abroad

among heritage tourism travelers as an area with significant regional assets worth exploring. The tour guide is also designed to draw attention to the need for preservation and reuse of many of the sites featured.

Visitors to Pittsburgh, long-time natives, and students are encouraged to use this tour guide as a resource for exploring the rich depth and breadth of African American history—from the Underground Railroad to the jazz era. This tour guide is not designed to be exhaustive but represents a cross section of sites with major significance to the development of the Pittsburgh region's African American community.

YPA's tour guide interfaces with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's State Historical Marker Program. The guide identifies and highlights State Historical Markers in the nine-county region that are related to African American history. The objective is to establish a context for the markers as they relate to significant historical and geographical themes.

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pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
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Dedication of the National Negro Opera Company historical marker, May 2007.

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Centre Avenue YMCA

How the sites were determined

Sites for this tourguide were determined based on whether the site fit into at least one of ten historical themes and met at least one of five criteria, listed below.

Historical Themes

1. Patterns of Settlement and Housing
2. Sports and Recreation, including Social Clubs
3. Arts and Entertainment
4. Places of Work/Businesses
5. Famous People
6. Religious Properties
7. Underground Railroad (see note)
8. Education & Politics
9. Civil Rights
10. Military



Criteria for Tour Guide Listing

1. National or Statewide Significance: The site is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or has a Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) marker.
2. Local Significance: The site is a locally-designated landmark, has a plaque, or is of particular interest to southwestern Pennsylvania's history.
3. Visitability: The site is interesting enough that someone would travel to see it.
4. Condition: The site is still standing, it's part of a historic district, or the site is of particular archaeological interest.
5. Thematic Relevance: The site is representative of a larger historical theme in the region, state, or nation.

For those sites associated with the Underground Railroad:

The National Park Service administers the national Underground Railroad program to coordinate preservation and education efforts nationwide and integrate local historical places, museums, and interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad into a mosaic of community, regional, and national stories.

The NPS project builds upon and is supported by community initiatives around the country as well as legislation passed in 1990 and the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998. Historic places and educational or interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad will become part of a network, eligible to use or display a uniform network logo, receive technical assistance and participate in program work shops.

The Network will also serve to facilitate communication and networking between researchers and interested parties, and aid in the development of statewide organizations for preserving and researching Underground Railroad sites.

Total Number of Sites: 104

Number of Sites by County:

City of Pittsburgh (53)
Allegheny County (14)
Armstrong (1)
Beaver (6)
Butler (2)
Fayette (8)
Greene (1)
Indiana (11)
Washington (6)
Westmoreland (2)

[See African American Landmarks by the numbers at the end of this report for more data.]

City of Pittsburgh (53 Sites)
(Historical themes are in parentheses)



Beltzhoover/Mount Washington//West End

1. Beulah Baptist Church (6)
201 Chalfont Street at Delmont Avenue,
Beltzhoover
Pittsburgh, PA 15210
Organized in 1901, the congregation built a wood-frame church in 1911 to provide moral, social, and spiritual leadership to blacks in the area. A fire in 1946 destroyed the building, and a new church was built the next year. At its height in the 1940s and 1950s, the congregation included 125 members, but has since dwindled considerably.

2. Bigham House (7)
655 Pennridge Road (Chatham Village), Mt. Washington
Pittsburgh, PA 15211
Identified as one of the many Underground Railroad stations in the Pittsburgh area, this Greek Revival house (constructed in 1844) housed escaped slaves from the South who were seeking freedom in the North.

3. Jerusalem Baptist Church (6)
129 Steuben Street, West End
Pittsburgh, PA 15220

Organized in 1901, this institution united blacks in the West End and provided social and spiritual leadership. In 1945, the congregation was moved to its current location at 129 Steuben Street (originally constructed in 1864) by its pastor, A.B. Barnes.

Downtown

4. Bethel AME Church (6)
PHMC Marker
405 1st Avenue, Downtown
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Founded 1808 and chartered in 1818, this institution known as the African Church was located nearby in early years and moved to Wylie Avenue in 1872 and to Webster Avenue in 1959. The church was site of area's first school for colored children in 1831 and hosted the statewide civil rights convention in 1841.



5. Martin R. Delany (1812-1885) (5, 7, 10)

PHMC Marker

5 PPG Place, 3rd Aveue & Market Street, Market Square (Downtown)

Pittsburgh, PA 15222

A promoter of African-American nationalism, Mr. Delany published a newspaper for blacks, *The Mystery*, at an office near here. He attended Harvard Medical School, practiced medicine in Pittsburgh, and was commissioned as a major in the Civil War, the first African-American to become an officer in the Civil War. He was an active abolitionist and participant in the Underground Railroad.

Highland Park/Lawrenceville/Strip District

6. Billy Eckstine (1914-1993) (3, 5)

PHMC Marker

5913 Bryant Street, Highland Park

Pittsburgh, PA 15206

African-American jazz balladeer and bandleader, Mr. Eckstine's innovative style and sponsorship of new talent helped revolutionize jazz in the 1940s. One of the nation's most popular vocalists, he had eleven gold records.

7. St. Mark's AME Zion Church (6)

3832 Mintwood Street at 39th Street, Lawrenceville

Pittsburgh, PA 15201

This elegant brick Romanesque Revival church building (built c. 1880-1900) served to unite blacks in Lawrenceville and provide moral, spiritual, and social leadership to the community.

8. Senator John Heinz History Center (7)

1212 Smallman Street, Strip District

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

The Senator John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center includes three major components that address Underground Railroad heritage: an extensive library and archive, a permanent interpretive exhibit, and annual programming. The Library and Archives contains a wealth of thematic sources, from recent research to original anti-slavery documents. Highlights of the collection include the minutes of the Pittsburgh Anti-Slavery Society and the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society – Western District, 1837-1838. Underground Railroad resources include biographies and autobiographies, sermons, vertical files, photographs, periodicals, census records, cemetery records, church records, and family histories. The Library and Archives has a variety of general materials to aid Underground Railroad research. Original entries from the Allegheny Recorder of Deeds office include manumission and freedom papers, certificates of freedom and indenture papers that detail the history of slavery and abolition in greater Pittsburgh.

Hill District

9. Ammon Recreation Center (2)

Bedford Avenue and Whiteside Road, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Built in 1940, this was one of the few recreation centers that the City of Pittsburgh built for blacks in the Hill District. Also used by whites, it is one of the oldest existing recreation centers



for blacks in Pittsburgh and had one of the first public outdoor pools for blacks.

10. August Wilson Home (3, 5)

City Historic Landmark; PHMC Marker

1727 Bedford Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

The co-founder of Pittsburgh's Black Horizon Theater, August Wilson (1945-2005) wrote ten plays that have been hailed as a unique triumph in American literature. The plays cover each decade of the 20th century and most focus on African-American life in the Hill District. Two of the plays, "Fences" and "The Piano Lesson," won Pulitzer prizes for best drama in 1987 and 1990; "Fences" also won Broadway's Tony Award. The rear of this site is Wilson's birthplace.

11. Bedford Dwellings (1)

Bedford Avenue, between Somers Avenue and Chauncey Drive, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Completed in 1940, Bedford Dwellings was among the first public housing projects in the nation, was built at a cost of \$2,500,000, and could accommodate 1,700 people. According to many black residents, Bedford Dwellings provided insufficient space for residents, many of whom had larger families. Prior to Bedford Dwellings' construction, Greenlee Field occupied the land from 1932 to 1938 and served as a major playing field for the Negro Leagues baseball sandlot teams. Prior to that, it was the site of Lincoln Memorial Cemetery (c. 1830s).

12. Bethel AME Church (6)

2720 Webster Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

The first AME church west of the Allegheny Mountains, Bethel AME was organized in 1818 in a downtown home by three freed men, James Coleman, George Coleman, and Abraham Lewis, in an alley near the "Way House" between Third and Fourth Avenues near Smithfield Street. It housed the first school for blacks in Pittsburgh. The congregation moved to Wylie Avenue and Elm after the second church downtown was burned in the fire of 1845. A new structure was built in 1906 in the Lower Hill District, but was torn down for construction of the Civic Arena. The current church was built in 1959. The church sponsored the Arnett Literary Society, a black literary club, and owned Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

13. Art Blakey (1919-1990) (3,5)

PHMC Marker

617 Chauncey Street, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

A founder of the "hard bop" school of jazz, drummer Blakey grew up here and got his start with Billy Eckstine's band. Blakey's group, The Jazz Messengers, featured Hank Mobley, Freddie Hubbard, Horace Silver and Wynton Marsalis. He was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Grammy in 2005.

14. Frank Bolden (1912-2003) (5)

PHMC Marker

2621 Centre Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

A distinguished journalist, Mr. Bolden was one of the first two African-American accredited



correspondents during WW II. He covered the Buffalo Soldiers and Tuskegee Airmen, reporting from India, Burma and China. Later he became City Editor of the *Pittsburgh Courier*. The marker is situated in front of the former site of the original *Pittsburgh Courier* and across from the Centre Avenue YMCA, two influential Hill District institutions.

15. (Former) Carnegie Library, Wylie Avenue Branch (8)

1911 Wylie Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Built in 1899, this has been a community institution and reservoir of resources on black history. Toward the 1940s, it became an important educational institution for blacks. Many students from the community did their homework there. The building is now used as a mosque.

16. Central Baptist Church (6)

2220 Wylie Avenue at Kirpatrick Street, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Organized in 1891 by members who broke ranks with Ebenezer Baptist Church, this church, constructed in 1945, is symbolic of the organizational strengths of blacks in the late 19th century. The church became a center for spiritual and moral leadership in the Hill. It is now home to one of the largest Baptist congregations in Pittsburgh. The first location, from at least 1900 to 1910, was at 55 Lawson Street.

17. Centre Avenue YMCA (2)

City Historic Landmark

Centre Avenue and Francis Street, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Built in 1922 and opened on September 24, 1923, this was a very popular neighborhood gathering place, especially from the 1920s through the 1950s. Black and white students came here to see nationally famous black speakers and entertainers perform and lecture. Black college students, who were restricted from living in Oakland or any part of downtown Pittsburgh, would eat, sleep, and study at the YMCA. James A. Dorsey Sr., a prominent figure in the Hill's black community, became the YMCA's first educator. The building was dedicated in 1994 with a historic plaque and became a City Historic Landmark in 1995.

18. Church of St. Benedict the Moor (6)

89 Crawford Street, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Dedicated on October 25, 1891, and built at a cost of \$14,000, this church is the sole surviving symbol of a once-thriving Hill District Catholic community that first served primarily Irish and German parishioners. As the demographics of the Hill changed to include a larger black community, the church changed as well to become a focal point for spiritual and moral leadership for blacks. The church has the oldest Felgemaker Organ in existence in original condition.

19. Crawford Grill, No. 2 (3)

PHMC Marker

2141 Wylie Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Opened in 1943 as a companion to the first Crawford Grill, this also became a major center for black social life on the Hill. It was owned by William A. (Gus) Greenlee, also the owner of the



Pittsburgh Crawfords black baseball team. Notable musicians like Walt Harper, Dizzy Gillespie and Art Blakey drew racially mixed fans who came with the goal of enjoying an evening out. The building was originally constructed in 1917.

20. Connelley Skill Center/Old Central High School Site (8)
1501 Bedford Avenue, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Constructed in 1920, with an addition in 1939, it opened in 1931 as a boys' high school and vocational school for whites and blacks. This school was especially beneficial to blacks, who did not have other similar educational options, and was one of the few of its kind for blacks in Allegheny County during the 1930s and 1940s. Dr. John Glasgow Turfley, Allegheny County's first registered black doctor, was among the first black graduates of Old Central High School.

21. Ebenezer Baptist Church (6)
2001 Wylie Avenue at Devilliers Street, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Providing spiritual and moral leadership, Ebenezer Baptist Church was a popular social gathering place in the Hill District. It was the first church edifice in western Pennsylvania owned by black Baptists, who built their first church in 1882, after being organized in 1875. The first pastor was Rev. R. Henry Marshall. By 1896, there were 600 members. In 1914, the church was moved from its first site at Colwell and Miller Streets to its present location, and a new church was built between 1930 and 1931. This church stands as an early example of the organizational cohesiveness of the black community in Allegheny County, and particularly the Hill. The current structure was built after the original building burned in a fire in 2004.

22. Freedom Corner (9)
Crawford Street at Centre Avenue, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

In the lower Hill District, "Freedom Corner" became a rallying point for blacks demanding civil rights during the 1960s when blacks rallied against the Urban Redevelopment Authority's plan to demolish more of the middle and upper Hill. Since then, the corner has hosted many rallies, protests and parades. It represents the strength and cohesiveness of the black community in Pittsburgh and the center of black community strength in Allegheny County.

23. Freedom House Ambulance Service/Johnny's Bar/Hill District CDC (4)
2015-17 Centre Avenue, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Started in 1967, Freedom House Ambulance Service was reportedly the first paramedic service in the nation equipped with resuscitation equipment in a van-type vehicle rather than a limousine-type ambulance. It was first restricted to operating only in the Hill District because the police ambulances would not come into the neighborhood to pick up blacks. One of the most heroic moments for the service was the resuscitation of Pennsylvania House Speaker K. Leroy Irvis at Washington Plaza. This organization represented the pioneering and influential black business community, organized despite racial discrimination. This was also the site of Johnny's Bar, a popular neighborhood leisure and social site; before becoming Johnny's, it was Littman's Bar and Grill. The building was originally constructed in the 1880s.



24. K. Leroy Irvis (1916-2006) (5, 8)

PHMC Marker

2170 Centre Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Member of Pa. House of Reps., serving 15 consecutive terms. In 1977 he became the first African American Speaker of a state legislature since the era of Reconstruction, and was the state's longest serving Speaker. He was influential in enacting 264 bills including establishment of the Pa. Human Relations Commission and laws enhancing equal access to education. Active in state and national Democratic Party politics, his office was here. Dedicated April 3, 2008.

25. Joshua (Josh) Gibson (1911-1947) (2, 5)

PHMC Marker

2217 Bedford Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Hailed as the Negro leagues' greatest slugger, Mr. Gibson hit some 800 home runs in a baseball career that began here at Ammon Field in 1929. He played for the Homestead Grays and Pittsburgh Crawfords from 1930 to 1946 and was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1972.

26. Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church (6)

1000 Bryn Mawr Road at Iowa Street, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Organized in 1868 and built in 1915, this was one of the first Hill District churches to cater to the black elite, sometimes referred to as Old Pittsburghers. The first black Presbyterian congregation in the county, it served as a social anchor for the community and provided moral and spiritual leadership for blacks in the Lower Hill.

27. Greenlee Field Historical Marker (2)

PHMC Marker

Bedford Avenue at Junilla Street, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Located here from 1932 to 1938, this was the first African American owned stadium in the Negro Leagues. Home of Gus Greenlee's Pittsburgh Crawfords baseball team, 1935 Negro League champs. Players included Hall of Famers Satchel Paige, Josh Gibson, and Cool Papa Bell. Dedicated on July 17, 2009.

28. Irene Kaufmann Settlement and Community House (1, 8)

1835 Centre Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

The current building, constructed in 1928, is the second Kaufmann House. The first served as an educational and social institution for newly arrived immigrants and members of the Hill District neighborhood. The current site serves the same purpose for blacks as a popular social, recreation and leisure site. It is now operated by the Hill House.

29. John Welsey AME Zion Church (6)

City Historic Landmark

594 Herron Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Constructed in 1886 as a Gothic revival structure, this was one of the first black congregations



organized in Allegheny County (1836). It was one of the first sites in the Hill District that united and strengthened the black community. Its current location stands as a testimony of that unity and strength

30. Daisy E. Lampkin (9)

PHMC Marker

2519 Webster Avenue, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Outstanding as an NAACP organizer, Mrs. Lampkin was its National Field Secretary from 1935 to 1947. She also served as President of the Lucy Stone Civic League from 1915 to 1965; as a charter member of the National Council of Negro Women; and as Vice President, Pittsburgh Courier. She lived here until her death in 1965.

31. Macedonia Baptist Church (6)

2225 Bedford Avenue, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Founded in 1903 by Rev. Mack Holly, the congregation moved to its present location in 1927. The brick Gothic revival building was constructed at a cost of \$130,000. Church membership grew fast. By 1944, there were 1,600 congregants. After a decline in membership in the 1960s, the congregation grew under the leadership of Rev. Jason Barr, Jr. in the 1980s and '90s, who expanded the church to more than 3,000 members, three Sunday services, 15 employees, and over 50 ministries. Pastor Barr's vision resulted in the founding of Macedonia Family and Community Enrichment Center (Macedonia FACE), a 501(c)(3) corporation that operates the Macedonia Development Corporation, Family Group Decision making program, HIV and AIDs education, the Macedonia Counseling Center, Freedom School, Ammon Recreation Center, and other social service programs.

32. New Granada Theatre (3)

City Historic Landmark

2009-13 Centre Avenue, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Designed by African American architect Louis Bellinger in 1927 to house the Knights of Pythias, an African-American fraternal organization, the New Granada housed a movie theater on the first floor and a stage on the second, where integrated audiences saw Billy Eckstine, Cab Calloway, and other eminent musicians. It was first owned by Mildred Pierce, then by Harry Hendel in the 1950s.

33. Pryor Furs/Ella-Reen Beauty School (4)

2435 Centre Avenue, Hill District
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

This simple brick building, constructed between 1920 and 1930, housed two important black businesses. In 1937, it became the Ella-Reen Beauty School, the first black beauty school in Pittsburgh. By 1957, it had been taken over by Pryor Furs. Kaufmann's department store gave their furs to Pryor to cut and then prepared it for retail sale back at their store. This establishment was important for black businesses because, at the time, it was an effective way for blacks to reach wealthy white customers that could not be reached otherwise. It represents the talent and skill of blacks in the Hill marketed to the community through two successful black business ventures.



34. Robert Lee Vann (1879-1940) (5, 8, 9)

PHMC Marker

2621 Centre Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Publisher and editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier* from 1910 to 1940, Vann built the newspaper into a preeminent black weekly and a strong voice for civil rights and economic empowerment. The paper's headquarters were here. Mr. Vann was a special assistant to the Attorney General.

35. Watt Street Middle School (now Robert L. Vann School) (8)

2524 Webster Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Built in 1914 as a Renaissance Revival building, Watt Street School was one of the first public schools for blacks and whites in the Hill District. This became an important community institution for providing educational opportunities that were otherwise unavailable in the city. Students from this school organized one of the many "sandlot" baseball teams during the 1920s.

36. West Funeral Home (4)

2215 Wylie Avenue, Hill District

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Started by Thomas L. West in 1932, West Funeral Home was one of the first black funeral homes in the Hill District. It was previously located at Soho and Centre Avenues and 2216 Centre Ave. Mr. West made an agreement with the owners of Greenwood Cemetery (in O'hara Township) to bury the first African American in that cemetery which led to the opening for all other black owned funeral homes to follow suit. Greenwood may arguably have the largest and oldest African American burial site in Pittsburgh. West's current structure was built in 1970 and is now the oldest remaining funeral home in the Hill.

Homewood/Larimer/Lincoln-Lemington

37. Carnegie Library of Homewood (8)

Hamilton Avenue at Lang Avenue, Homewood

Pittsburgh, PA 15208

This brick building, designed by Alden and Harlow in 1910, was a popular and much-used library welcomed by both blacks and whites to read or take out books. It served as an important educational, social, and recreational site in Homewood.

38. Harris House/"Mystery Manor"/First Home of the National Negro Opera Company (1, 3)

City Historic Landmark; PHMC Marker

7101 Apple Street, Lincoln-Lemington/Homewood

Pittsburgh, PA 15206

This grand Victorian mansion was constructed in 1894. In 1930, William A. "Woogie" Harris (brother of Teenie Harris) bought this house. It became the first home of the National Negro Opera Company, organized in 1941 by Madam Mary Cardwell Dawson, who rehearsed on the third floor. It was the first black opera company in the United States. Later, in the 1950s, Woogie rented out the house to black notables. Roberto Clemente of the Pittsburgh Pirates; Roy Jefferson, John Nesby, and Marvin Woodson, all of the Pittsburgh Steelers; and singer Lena Horne spent time in the house.



39. Homewood AME Zion Church (6)

724 North Homewood Avenue at Bennett Street, Homewood
Pittsburgh, PA 15208

Organized in 1871 as the first black church in Homewood, the Homewood AME Zion is an early example of cohesiveness and sophistication of blacks in Homewood at a time when blacks had few economic resources. The church's first location was at Tioga and Dunfermline Streets; its current structure was built in 1890.

40. Lemington Home for the Aged (formerly, Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women) (1)

7091 Lemington Avenue, Lincoln-Lemington
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

The "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women" opened on July 4, 1883 in the Hill District and was dedicated with a public ceremony. It was the first home for elderly black women in western Pennsylvania. Four residents were admitted including "Aunt Peggy," the indigent lady whom was the catalyst for the establishment of the home. In February 1897 enough money had been raised to put a down payment on a home on LaPlace Street near Centre and Kirkpatrick Streets in the Hill District. In 1900, it moved into a home (constructed in 1890) on Lemington Avenue and renamed the Lemington Home for the Aged. It had 33 beds, 21 rooms, 6 baths, and a hospital ward. It survives as an important example of the institutional building history of blacks in the Pittsburgh area despite disparities in education and financial resources.

41. Mount Ararat Baptist Church (6)

271-277 Paulson Avenue, Larimer/East Liberty
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

Organized in 1906, the current church building was constructed in 1928. It is among the first black churches in Pittsburgh's East End and has stood as a testimony of the enduring spiritual cohesiveness of the black community in this neighborhood. A new addition was added in 1991.

42. Robert L. Vann Home (1)

7337 Monticello Street, Homewood
Pittsburgh, PA 15208

This was the home of the long-time publisher of the *Pittsburgh Courier*, located on a popular street for black social and residential life in Homewood during the 1920s. Vann was an attorney and one of the first black graduates of the University of Pittsburgh Law School before founding the *Courier* in 1911. He became one of Pittsburgh's most influential black leaders during the 1920s and 1930s. Some years later, Vann bought adjacent houses for friends and family to move from other parts of the city, inciting whites to wage "The Battle of Monticello Street," a non-violent residency conflict. Vann's wife, Jessie Ellen Mathews, achieved national prominence, as well. When Mr. Vann died in 1940, Mrs. Vann assumed many of his duties at the *Courier* while continuing to serve on several national boards. Mrs. Vann was appointed by President Eisenhower to represent the United States at the inauguration of President Tubman of Liberia and was offered a post at the United Nations.

43. St. James AME Church (6)

444 Lincoln Avenue at Meadow Street, Larimer
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

Formerly known as the East Liberty Mission, St. James AME Church was organized in East Liberty in 1886 as one of the earliest black churches in Pittsburgh's East End. This stone



Romanesque church building (built c. 1900) has been a popular, long-standing neighborhood institution, which served to unite the early black community of East Liberty and Larimer and provide moral and spiritual leadership. Before its current location, the church had many homes. In 1890, it was at Mary and Heberton Streets; in 1900, it was at St. Clair and Harvard Streets; in 1920, it was at 208 Euclid Avenue and had 1,500 members.

44. William “Billy” Strayhorn (1915-1967) (3, 5)
PHMC Marker (in front of Westinghouse High School)
1101 North Murtland Avenue, Homewood
Pittsburgh, PA 15208

A jazz composer and arranger who collaborated with Duke Ellington, Mr. Strayhorn’s “Take the A Train” became the Ellington Orchestra’s theme song. A graduate of Westinghouse High School, his musical talents were nurtured here.

45. WEMCO Multi-Purpose Community Center (2)
7325 Frankstown Avenue, Homewood
Pittsburgh, PA 15208

This is a social club founded in 1919 by a group of black workers at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (WEMCO). Incorporated in 1944, it has remained at its current location since 1952. The club has sponsored family breakfasts and dinners for club members, holiday parties, food and clothing donations for those who need them, weddings, receptions, private meetings, and other social events. The structure was built between 1900 and 1920.

46. Westinghouse High School (8)
1115 Murtland Avenue, Homewood
Pittsburgh, PA 15208

Once a racially and ethnically mixed school from the 1920s through the 1940s, Westinghouse became a predominantly black school in the 1960s. Built in 1922, it stands as an example of interracial mingling and an important community educational institution.

47. Mary Lou Williams (1910-1981) (3,5)
PHMC Marker
328 Lincoln Avenue, Larimer
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

This famed jazz composer and pianist was a child prodigy who attended Lincoln School from 1919 to 1923. Ms. Williams played for Andy Kirk in the 1930s, then arranged music for Duke Ellington and others. Her major works include "Zodiac Suite" and "Mary Lou's Mass."

North Side

48. Allen Chapel AME Church (6)
Columbus Avenue and Fulton Street, Manchester
Pittsburgh, PA 15233

This black congregation was founded in the 1860s in the Hill at Arthurs Street. In 1889 it constructed its current edifice in Manchester as one of the first black churches in that community. This small Gothic Revival brick building (it was remodeled in 1960) is considered to be one of the most valuable community landmarks. It is one of the oldest AME churches on the North Side and has long served to unite blacks in Manchester through moral and social leadership.



49. Avery College (7)

PHMC Marker

619 East Ohio Street, Deutschtown (North Side)

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

Founded in 1849 by Charles Avery (1784-1858), Methodist lay preacher, philanthropist, and abolitionist, the college provided post-secondary education for African Americans and served as an Underground Railroad location.

50. Avery Memorial AME Zion Church (6)

3403 California Avenue, Brighton Heights

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

Identified as one of the many Underground Railroad stations in the Pittsburgh area, this site reputedly housed escaped slaves from the South en route to freedom in the North, often to Canada. This church was part of the extensive network of anti-slavery holdings in the Pittsburgh area.

51. Brown Chapel AME Church (6)

1400 Boyle Street at Hemlock Street, Central North Side

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

This church was organized in 1837 and was the second AME congregation west of the Allegheny Mountains. The current structure was built in 1903. It represents the cohesiveness and early community-building skills of blacks faced with limited resources in Allegheny. The church bonded the black community of the North Side and provided moral, social and spiritual leadership.

52. Metropolitan Baptist Church (6)

22 Sampsonia Way, Central North Side

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

Organized in 1860, incorporated in 1870 and constructed in 1905, this church stands as an example of the early institutional-building talents of North Side blacks. As one of the oldest churches on the North Side, Metropolitan helped to unite the black community and provide leadership. This old community institution was formerly the Green Street Church.

53. Staff Quarters for the Home for Colored Children (now the Three Rivers Youth Center) (1)

2039 Termon Avenue, Brighton Heights

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

Representing a new era in social welfare and an attempt to keep children out of adult poor houses, this institution was started in 1880 by the 37-member Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh in Allegheny County to take in homeless black children. Originally called The Home for Orphans and Destitute Colored Children of Western Pennsylvania, the name was changed to the Termon Avenue Home for Children in 1951.



Allegheny County (14 sites)



Crestas Terrace

1. All-Black Fire Company, Crestas Terrace (4)
2208 Crestas Avenue
North Versailles, PA 15137

Founded on August 27, 1927, this was one of the first all-black fire companies in Pennsylvania. At the time of its organization, there was no fire-fighting equipment, and buckets of water were used to douse fires. The company received its first hand-drawn chemical tank from Westinghouse Electric Company. This company was organized and run by blacks when there were almost no black-run fire stations in the county outside of Pittsburgh.

2. Allen Chapel AME Church (6)
606 Fifth Street
Elizabeth Borough, PA 15037

As the oldest black church in Elizabeth, Allen Chapel was dedicated on July 16, 1871. Allen Chapel stands as an important social and moral center for blacks in Elizabeth.

3. Clark Memorial Baptist Church (6)
East Thirteenth Avenue and Glenn Street
Homestead, PA 15120



Founded in 1898 and built in 1922, this large Classical Revival church became a popular black church in Homestead and is now the largest black church in the borough. It served to unify the black community and provide spiritual leadership.

4. First Baptist Church (6)

665 Bower Hill Road at McLaughlin Run Road
Bridgeville, PA 15017

This church was first organized in people's homes in 1903 before moving to the Lewandosky Building, then into the Old School building on Washington Avenue. The current church was built in 1906, remodeled in 1946, and restored in 1989. As one of the earliest churches established in the South Hills, it has long provided social, moral, and spiritual leadership to the community.

5. Homestead Grays Historical Marker (2)

PHMC Marker

Amity Street at East Fifth Street, at The Waterfront
Homestead, PA 15120

Legendary baseball team that dominated the Negro Baseball Leagues during the first half of the 20th century. Founded by steelworkers in 1900, the Grays inspired African Americans locally and across the nation. Led by Cumberland Posey Jr., they won 12 national titles, including 9 in a row, 1937-45. Players included Hall of Famers Josh Gibson, Buck Leonard, and Smokey Joe Williams. Disbanded in 1950. The Homestead High Level Bridge, nearby, was renamed the Homestead Grays Bridge.

6. Horner Middle School (now Hosanna House) (8)

807 Wallace Street
Wilkesburg, PA 15221

Built in the 1920s, this school was an important racially integrated social institution for the Wilkesburg community through the 1980s. In 1996, the school, which had sat empty for a number of years, was rehabilitated to become the headquarters for Hosanna House, which offers a number of educational, social, workforce development and health services for more than 27,000 people per year.

7. Horning Historic District (1)

Bordered by Horning Road, Curry Road, Cedar Street, Oak Street, and McAnulty Road
Baldwin Township, PA 15236

Horning is a remarkably intact early-20th century coal mining community run by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, with houses, a coal tippie, a church, a general store and a school, most built between the 1890s and 1920s. In 1927, the company's Mine Number 4 employed 24 blacks out of a total workforce of 209 miners. The company closed the mine in the late 1930s after a mine fire in 1936. It is representative of many of the "coal patch" towns that still dot the landscape in southwestern Pennsylvania where African Americans contributed to the county's economic and industrial development.

8. Jerusalem Baptist Church (6)

14 South Fifth Street at Zeno Alley
Duquesne, PA 15110

Jerusalem Baptist Church has long provided blacks with spiritual, moral, and social leadership in this former steel-making community. Founded in 1897, this congregation represents early



organization-building skills and cohesiveness of blacks in Duquesne, and is a popular historic and religious landmark to blacks in the city. The current structure was constructed in 1919, with a 1972 addition.

9. Park Place AME Church (6)

215 East Tenth Avenue
Homestead, PA 15120

Built in 1920, Park Place is a long-standing spiritual and social center of Homestead and represents the early cohesiveness of the black community.

10. St. Mark's AME Zion Church (6)

1409 Montier Street at Glenn Avenue
Wilkinsburg, PA 15221

Organized in 1912 under the leadership of Rosa Washington and at the home of Betty Sterling, St. Marks is one of the oldest black churches in Wilkinsburg and the oldest remaining black congregation in the borough. This church, long a social center for blacks in Wilkinsburg, continues to play an influential role in black social and political life. It was built in 1923.

11. St. Matthew AME Zion Church (6)

Thorn Street at Walnut Street
Sewickley, PA 15143

Founded on Thorn and Walnut Streets as a frame church, St. Matthews congregation later erected a brick building on the site in the late 1880s; the current church was built in 1911. First established in 1885, it was ultimately chartered in 1903.

12. St. Paul's Baptist Church (6)

Second Street at Delaware Avenue
Oakmont, PA 15139

This is the oldest church in Oakmont. This frame board-and batten Gothic church building was built in 1874 by the St. Thomas Memorial Episcopal congregation. It was later bought in 1908 by the German Lutheran Church before being purchased by St. Paul's Baptist Church, an African American congregation. It signifies blacks' early presence in Oakmont and their attempt to solidify the community and provide an institution for moral and spiritual leadership.

13. U.S. Post Office, East Pittsburgh Branch (Nathan Velar Site) (4)

701 Linden Avenue
East Pittsburgh, PA 15112

This is the post office branch in which Nathan Velar served as the first black post-master in the U.S. He was appointed in 1897 for 10 years and later became an Allegheny County political leader and successful businessman. The current structure was built in 1916.

14. Wilkinsburg High School (8)

747 Wallace Street
Wilkinsburg, PA 15221

Built in the 1920s, black and white students attended this school from the 1930s through the 1950s. During the 1940s and 1950s, it was considered to be one of the best high schools in the country. Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas Judge Livingstone Johnson was a student here. His father, Oliver Livingstone M. Johnson, was the first black Assistant District Attorney in



Allegheny County, and served from 1942 to 1948. The Johnson family grew up at 1131 Ross Ave. in Wilkinsburg.



Armstrong County (1 site)



First Baptist Church of North Vandergrift (6)

226 Lincoln St.

North Vandergrift, PA 15690

The congregation of this church was founded in 1918 and the church has been in its current location since 1920. Today, there are members who are direct descendants of the founding members. This was one of the first primarily African American congregations in Armstrong County. The pastor is the charismatic Rev. June P. Jeffries.



Beaver County (6 sites)



Buttonwood

1. Buttonwood (7)

Bradford Road off Route 551 between Darlington and Enon Valley, 0.2 miles southwest of Watts Middle Road

Darlington Township, PA 16115

Buttonwood, the home of the Rev. Arthur B. Bradford Family (descendants of William Bradford of the Mayflower), was built in 1840 using bricks made from clay found on the property. Rev. Bradford became a powerful abolitionist, consul to China, prolific author, minister, and founder of the Free Presbyterian Church. Buttonwood became a station on the Underground Railroad, forming a link in the route north to Canada from New Brighton and Beaver Falls to Enon Valley and west through Salem, Ohio. Many famous abolitionists met here in the 1850s.

2. Geneva College (8)

3200 College Avenue
Beaver Falls, PA 15010

Founded in 1848, it was one of the first institutions of higher learning in the region to admit freed African Americans after the Civil War. Originally founded in Northwood, Ohio, it was active in the Abolitionist movement, and was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Geneva began to appoint African American faculty in the 1950s. Elizabeth "Betty" Asche Douglas became the first female African American appointed to the full-time faculty there in 1966.



3. St. John AME Church (6)

715 Mulberry Street
Bridgewater, PA 15009

The church was founded in 1830 by former slaves and was first black organization in Beaver County. The original structure on Mulberry Street was built in 1880, destroyed by fire in 1900, and rebuilt in 1902. It was damaged severely by the 1936 flood. The present church was built in 1990.

4. Second Baptist Church (of Beaver Falls) (6)

2322 10th Avenue
Beaver Falls, PA 15010

This church was founded in 1883 by a small group of people under the leadership of Rev. Jordan D. Brown. The church was chartered in 1919. Ground was broken for the present church in 1926 under Rev. G. E. Sallie.

5. Second Baptist Church (of Rochester) (6)

Clay Street and Irvin Avenue
Rochester, PA 15074

Black residents of Rochester, former Virginia slaves employed at Park Brick works, organized the church in 1894 on Jefferson Street. The present church foundation was built in 1904 with bricks prepared by church men, women and children.

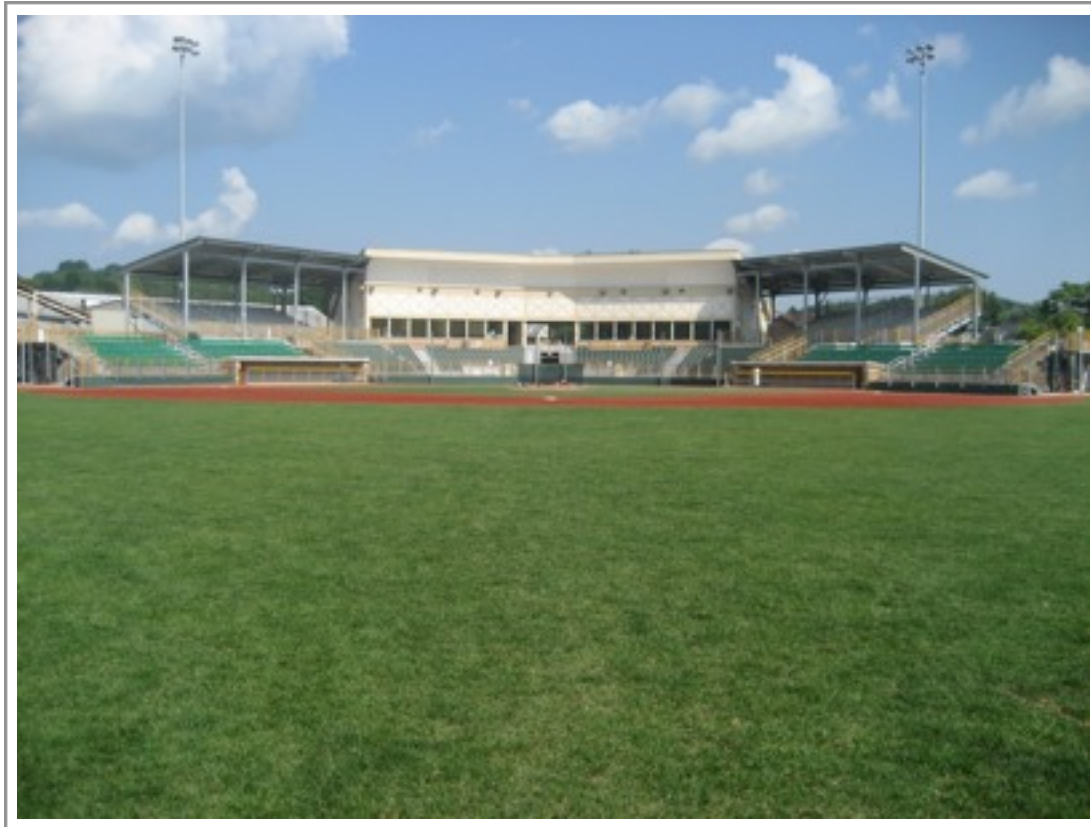
6. Wayman Chapel (6)

1120 6th Avenue
New Brighton, PA 15066

Founded in 1837 as an outgrowth of St. John A.M.E. in Bridgewater, the site was the gift of a prominent New Brighton Industrialist who was a Quaker and abolitionist who had assisted escaping slaves on the Underground Railroad. The original building stood on Third Avenue and was used until 1878. It was chartered in 1880. The current church building was erected in 1894.



Butler County (2 sites)



Pullman Park

1. As Thyme Goes By Bed and Breakfast (former) (7)

214 North Main Street

Harrisville, PA 16038

This former bed and breakfast is a large Victorian home built in 1846 during the antebellum era. The house was once a site on the Underground Railroad.

2. Pullman Park (2)

300 Pillow Street at Third Avenue

Butler, PA 16001

Built in 1934 and rebuilt in 2008, Pullman Park hosted minor league baseball and Negro League games from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. Notable players included Negro League Hall of Famer Josh Gibson and white players Lou Gehrig, Joe Dimaggio, and Whitey Ford. The ballpark was named after the Pullman-Standard Company's railroad car manufacturing plant, which was next to the park from 1902 to 2005. Pullman Park is now home to the Butler BlueSox of the Summer Collegiate Prospect League.



Fayette County (8 sites)



John Woodruff Oak Tree, Connellsville

1. Ernie Davis Birthplace (December 14, 1939 – May 18, 1963) (2, 5)
Main Street at Mill Street
New Salem, PA 15468
Football Player Ernie Davis became the first African American to win the Heisman Trophy in 1961. Born in New Salem, he spent part of his boyhood years in Uniontown, where he lived with his grandparents until relocating to Elmira, New York, to live with his mother and stepfather. Davis was the number one pick by the Cleveland Browns for the 1962 National Football League draft. He was diagnosed with acute monotypic leukemia on July 30, 1962. He died on May 18, 1963, and was mourned by the nation. Though Ernie never played a game for the Browns, they retired his number 45, which he wore only in practice. Both houses of U.S. Congress eulogized Davis. In Elmira, more than 10,000 citizens passed the house where he lay in state.

2. Charles Wilbur Florence House (1890-1974) (5, 8)

222 Thornton Avenue
Brownsville, PA 15417

Known as Pittsburgh's "Great Debater" while a student at the University of Pittsburgh in 1918, Charles Wilbur Florence was born in Brownsville, on May 5, 1890, and grew up in this house on Thornton Avenue. At age 24, he arrived at Pitt's Oakland campus, having already worked as a principal in a two-room all-black West Virginia school and having achieved one degree from Storer College. Charles Florence was Pitt's debate team captain and champion three years in a row, between 1916 and 1918. Florence earned a master's degree in education in 1923. In 1931, he was appointed as president at Lincoln University in Missouri before taking another position as dean of education at Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va., where he taught for 17 years. Charles Florence died of stomach cancer in 1974 in Richmond. He was 84.

3. First Baptist Church of Smock (6)

Batya Road
Smock, PA 15480

Founded by an African-American miner in 1923 and dedicated in 1962, this church in a one-story building serves African-American residents of Smock, Rows Run, and Grindstone.

4. John Wesley AME Zion Church & Baker Alley (6, 7)

349 East Main Street
Uniontown, PA 15401

With a membership of 15, Zion Chapel of the AME church was organized Sept. 19, 1849. At first, meetings were held in congregation members' homes. In 1857, the congregation moved to an old frame building on the north side of East Main Street. In 1869, a brick church was erected. In



1913, a buff brick building with stone trimmings was built to accommodate 560 people. In Baker Alley, a central point of the Underground Railroad in Uniontown, a group of sympathetic locals took in runaway slaves, hid them beneath floorboards, and caused enough of a diversion to throw those seeking the fugitives off the trail.

5. Mt. Zion AME Church (6)

214 Cadwallader Street
Brownsville, PA 15417

Mt. Zion AME Church represents the early cohesiveness of the black community and a long-standing spiritual and social center of Brownsville.

6. St. Paul AME Church (6)

187 Morgantown Street
Uniontown, PA 15401

In 1822, a class of African-American Methodists was formed in Uniontown under the charge of Rev. George Bollar, a regular minister sent out by the annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Meetings were held at the house of Mary Harmon on Morgantown Street for two years. Later, they were held at the house of Joseph Allen on the same street.

7. Whitsett Historic District (1)

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
Youghiogheny River, P&LE Railroad, & Elwell Run
Perry Township, PA 15473

This town was developed by coal-mining companies. By 1927, African Americans made up 39 percent of the Banning No. 2 Mine workforce. The regional industry average was 1 to 10 percent. The primary church in town is the Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church.

8. John Woodruff (July 5, 1915 - October 30, 2007) (2, 5)

The "John Woodruff" Oak Tree
Falcon Stadium (Campbell Field)
South Arch Street at Ohio Street
Connellsville, PA 15425

Known as "Long" John Woodruff, he was a freshman at the University of Pittsburgh in 1936 when he made the U.S. Olympic team and won the Olympic 800-meter race in 1:52.9 in Berlin. Every 1936 Olympics winner received an oak tree from the Black Forest of Germany. John presented his to the city of Connellsville, and it still stands at the south end of the city football stadium and is more than 60 feet tall. Woodruff graduated in 1939 with a major in sociology and earned a master's degree in the same field from New York University in 1941. He entered military service in 1941 as a Second Lieutenant and was discharged as a Captain in 1945. He reentered military service during the Korean War and left in 1957 as a Lieutenant Colonel. He then worked in a number of jobs in New York City. He is buried at Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis.



Greene County (1 site)



Thomas Hughes House (7)

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
107 Hatfield Street
Jefferson, PA 15344

The Hughes House was built in 1814 with the help of Hughes's slaves. He freed his slaves before the Civil War, and his home became a site of the Underground Railroad. Slaves were hidden in a coal mine behind the house in the summer and in the cellar in the winter. A tunnel connected these two locations. The site now houses the headquarters of the Greene County Library System and the Thomas Hughes House Reading Center.

Indiana County (11 sites)



Blairsville Passport to Freedom UGRR, Blairsville, Pennsylvania

Before the Civil War, Blairsville was a transportation terminus connecting east to west over the Appalachian Mountains via canal and railroads. Blairsville's anti-slavery leadership included wealthy merchant John Graff and black community leader Lewis Johnson. Collaborating with them in UGRR activities were men, women and children willing to challenge attempts by slave hunters to "kidnap" runaways. Black community members led two citizen "rescues" of freedom seekers, one in 1845 and the other in 1858. The Blairsville Passport to Freedom UGRR Experience interprets UGRR, anti-slavery, and African-American activities in the county.

1. Blairsville Underground Railroad Center (6, 7)
214 S. E. Lane
Blairsville, PA 15717

This Underground Railroad Center serves as Blairsville's Underground Railroad history museum. The UGRR Center houses two main

exhibits: "Freedom in the Air," which is the account of the Indiana County abolitionists and their involvement in the movement of fugitives from the south to safety in Canada. The other exhibit is "A Day in the Life of an Enslaved Child," which serves to educate the viewer on the daily rituals of enslaved children. This exhibit allows for some "hands-on" experiences to better explain this area of history. The Center also offers tours by appointment and serves as a meeting place for groups who have historic and informational programs along the same lines. The UGRR Center is located in the former Second Baptist Church, built in 1918. The Second Baptist Church was established by African Americans who came to Blairsville to work in nearby factories. The Second Baptist Church relocated to 241 E. Campbell Street, which once housed an AME Zion Church.

2. Fugitive Slave Rescue (7)

PHMC marker

W. Market Street at N. Liberty Street
Blairsville, PA 15717

In April, 1858, citizens of Blairsville rescued a fugitive slave, Newton, from arrest by a U.S. Marshall and Virginia slave hunters. Lewis Johnson, a local black abolitionist and conductor on the Underground Railroad, housed Newton. Indiana County was an important Underground Railroad stop.



3. John Graff House (7)
195 South Liberty St.
Blairsville, PA 15717
Underground Railroad station.

4. Alexander Graff House (7)
216 South Liberty St.
Blairsville, PA 15717
Underground Railroad station.

5. Lewis Johnson House site (7)
North Spring Street and West Campbell Street
Blairsville, PA 15717
Mr. Johnston was a free black Underground Railroad station master.

6. George Wilkinson Store Site (7)
Market Street, between Spring & Walnut streets
Blairsville, PA 15717
Constable George Wilkinson refused to honor the warrant for return of fugitive Robert Newman in 1858.

Indiana/Clymer

7. Houston House (7)
Philadelphia and Sixth streets
Indiana, PA 15701
Mrs. William Houston provided food to runaways without her husband's knowledge to protect him from the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law.

8. Jamison House (7)
Philadelphia Street and 4th Street
Indiana, PA 15701
Samuel Jamison operated this house as a hotel; his son was known to have assisted runaways. In 1848 he hid the runaways in the Caldwell barn on Gompers Hill. One night, bounty hunters showed up, locked Samuel in, and offered him money to tell them where the black community was. Sam refused and when the bounty hunters went to sleep, he escaped and found Sheriff Jimmy Taylor who was also a conductor. They were able to sneak the fugitives out. Sam, then aged 22, left that year for the Gold Rush and returned to Indiana in 1876.

9. Dr. Robert Mitchell (7)
Recommended for Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) marker
Adams St. (Rt. 286), Clymer, just over Cherry Hill Twp. border
Clymer, PA 15728
Robert Mitchell played a large role in the Underground Railroad in the region. He conducted fugitives from his house to the next station, which was George Atchison's farm in Burnside, Clearfield County. Mitchell used a route that went through Cherry Tree, Hustenville, and Pine Flats. Court documents show an example in which Mitchell hid a runaway slave referred to as Jared in his pine forest on the banks of Two Lick Creek, near the old state road and near where



the iron bridge now spans the creek. He was fined \$10,000 in the Pittsburgh U.S. Circuit Court in 1846. He died Sept. 7, 1873.

10. The Rescue of Anthony Hollingsworth (7)

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) marker

6th & Philadelphia Streets

Indiana, PA 15701

On June 26, 1845, this 12 year–old fugitive slave was captured by slave hunters. Armed residents surrounded the hotel where he was held and demanded his release, defying federal law. Judge Thomas White freed him in the old courthouse on this site.

11. St. James AME Zion Church (6)

Water and North Second streets

Indiana, PA 15701

Organized in 1925, this church is a strong center of the Indiana County African-American community.



Washington County (6 sites)



LeMoyne House

1. Alfred Crockett Home (7, 10)

136 East Walnut St.

Washington, PA 15301

This house was the home of Alfred Crockett, who was born into slavery in 1829 in Frederick, Maryland. Crockett secretly married a woman known as "Muddy" and had three children. When Crockett's plantation owner died, he fled, using the Underground Railroad, and bought his freedom in Washington, Pa. Crockett enlisted in the U.S. Colored Troops Company G, Regiment 32, in 1864. After receiving an honorable discharge, he worked until he earned enough money to send for his family and buy the home at this address. The Crockett's raised their family at this home and raised nine children.

2. LeMoyne House (7)

National Historic Landmark

49 East Maiden St.

Washington, PA 15301

Built in 1812, This site is Pennsylvania's first National Historic Landmark of the Underground Railroad. The Julius LeMoyne House is significant as a center of anti-slavery activity and a station on the Underground Railroad. The period of significance begins with Julius LeMoyne's entry into the Washington Anti-Slavery Society in 1834 and ends with the ratification of the 13th



Amendment in 1865. Through the 1830s and 1840s Julius threw himself into the anti-slavery cause. Using his position as a prominent community figure, he and his wife made their house a center of anti-slavery activity in southwestern Pennsylvania. Julius organized rallies and debated the concepts of states' rights, property rights, and human rights. He put himself at risk by offering his house as a safe station on the fugitive slave escape network. It is now used as the Washington County Historical Society.

3. Welcome Thurner Jones (5, 8)

Washington and Jefferson College

60 South Lincoln St.

Washington, PA 15301

Welcome Thurner Jones was the first African American to graduate from Washington and Jefferson College in 1889. He attended medical school after graduation and practiced in Virginia.

4. War Memorial on Washington and Jefferson College Campus (10)

60 S. Lincoln St.

Washington, PA 15301

This memorial, located on Washington and Jefferson's campus, honors a Union captain and Confederate general, along with the first black United States veteran Alfred Crockett. The memorial is near a flag on South Campus.

5. George Washington Webster Site (8)

Washington County Courthouse

1 South Main St.

Washington, PA 15301

George Washington Webster, who was born in Indiana in 1834, served in the armed forces before becoming Washington County's first black elected official. He also was an active Republican and cast the first official vote for President Buchanan in 1856.

6. Charles West (2)

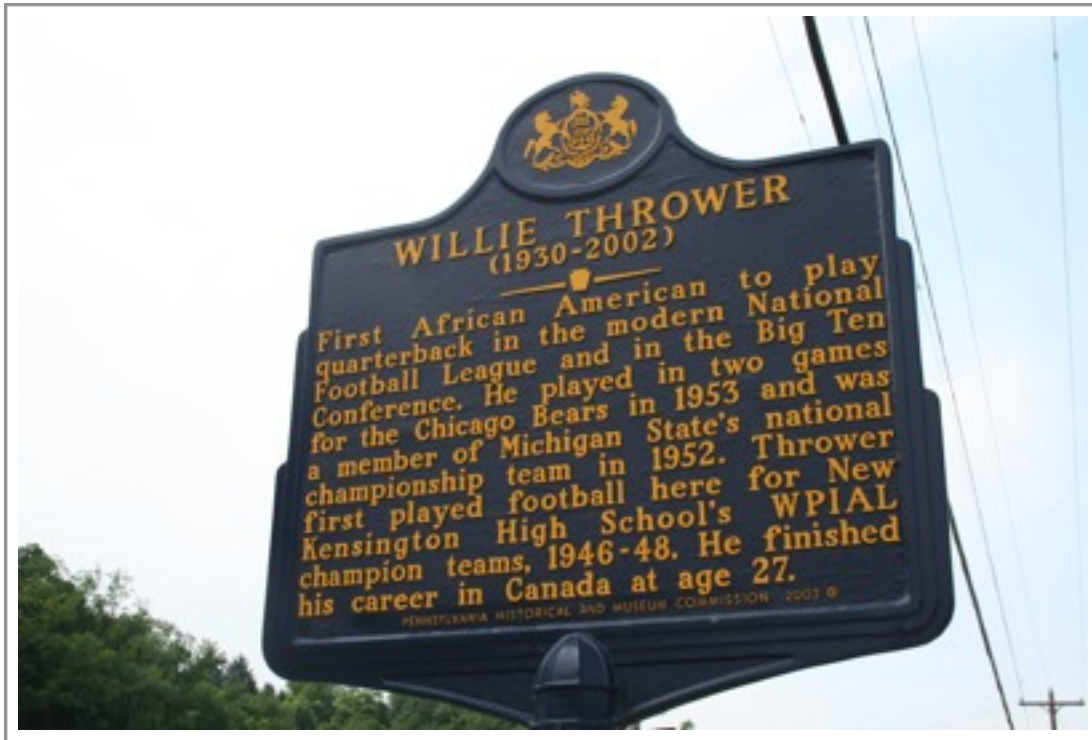
Washington and Jefferson College

60 South Lincoln St.

Washington, PA 15301

Charles West graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1924. He was named the "The New American Pentathlon Champion" when he participated in the Penn Relay Carnival in Philadelphia. A talented athlete, he was the first African American to play in the Rose Bowl Game, when he played quarterback in a game against the University of California on January 2, 1922. He attended medical school after graduation.

Westmoreland County (2 sites)



1. Fairview Park (2)

Between Rock Springs Road and Old William Penn Highway
Salem Township, PA 15626

Fairview Park was founded in the 1940s by regional African-American church groups as an alternative to the local amusement parks that excluded them. At one point, the park had a roller coaster, a merry-go-round, a skating rink, a swimming pool, softball fields, swings, see-saws, a sandbox, a petting zoo and hot-air balloon rides. As racial segregation became less prevalent, the park lost much of its appeal for the African-American community. Approximately 52 acres of the original park is still maintained by the Fairview Park Association.

2. Willie Thrower (2)

PHMC Marker

Valley High School, 703 Stevenson Blvd.
New Kensington Pa 15068

Willie Thrower was the first African American to play quarterback in the modern National Football League and in the Big Ten Conference. He played in two games for the Chicago Bears in 1953 and was a member of Michigan State's national championship team in 1952. Thrower first played football here, for New Kensington High School's WPIAL champion teams, from 1946 to 1948. He finished his career in Canada at age 27.



African American Historic Landmarks By the Numbers

Number of sites featured in the tourguide: 104

City Historic Landmarks: 5

PHMC Markers: 19

National Register Properties: 2 (Thomas Hughes House, Greene County & Whitsett Historic District, Fayette County)

National Historic Landmarks: 1 (LeMoyne House, Washington, Pa.)

By Theme:

1. **Patterns of Settlement and Housing** (8 sites)
2. **Sports and Recreation, including Social Clubs** (12 sites)
3. **Arts and Entertainment** (8 sites)
4. **Places of Work/Businesses** (5 sites)
5. **Famous People** (15 sites)
6. **Religious Properties** (37 sites)
7. **Underground Railroad** (20 sites)
8. **Education & Politics** (14 sites)
9. **Civil Rights** (3 sites)
10. **Military** (3 sites)

Listed By Theme:

1. **Patterns of Settlement and Housing** (8 sites)
 1. Bedford Dwellings, Pittsburgh
 2. Irene Kaufmann Settlement House, Pittsburgh
 3. Harris House, Pittsburgh
 4. Lemington Home, Pittsburgh
 5. Robert L. Vann Home, Pittsburgh
 6. Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh
 7. Horning Historic District, Baldwin, Allegheny County
 8. Whitsett Historic District



2. Sports and Recreation, including Social Clubs (12 sites)

1. Ammon Recreation Center, Pittsburgh
2. Centre Avenue YMCA, Pittsburgh
3. Josh Gibson, Pittsburgh
4. Greenlee Field, Pittsburgh
5. WEMCO Multi-Purpose Community Center, Pittsburgh
6. Homestead Grays Historical Marker, Homestead, Allegheny County
7. Pullman Park, Butler, Butler County
8. Ernie Davis Birthplace, New Salem, Fayette County
9. John Woodruff, Connellsville, Fayette County
10. Charles West, Washington, Washington County
11. Fairview Park, Salem Township, Westmoreland County
12. Willie Thrower, New Kensington, Westmoreland County

3. Arts and Entertainment (8 sites)

1. Billy Eckstine, Pittsburgh
2. August Wilson, Pittsburgh
3. Art Blakey, Pittsburgh
4. Crawford Grill, Pittsburgh
5. New Granada Theatre, Pittsburgh
6. Harris House, Pittsburgh
7. Mary Lou Williams, Pittsburgh
8. Billy Strayhorn, Pittsburgh

4. Places of Work/Businesses (5 sites)

1. Freedom House Ambulance Service, Pittsburgh
2. Pryor Furs/Ella-Reen Beauty School, Pittsburgh
3. West Funeral Home, Pittsburgh
4. All Black Fire Company, Crestas Terrace, Allegheny County
5. U.S. Post Office, East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County



5. Famous People (15 sites)

1. Martin R. Delany, Pittsburgh
2. Billy Eckstine, Pittsburgh
3. August Wilson Home, Pittsburgh
4. Art Blakey, Pittsburgh
5. Frank Bolden, Pittsburgh
6. K. Leroy Irvis, Pittsburgh
7. Josh Gibson, Pittsburgh
8. Robert Lee Vann, Pittsburgh
9. Billy Strayhorn, Pittsburgh
10. Mary Lou Williams, Pittsburgh
11. Ernie Davis Birthplace, New Salem, Fayette County
12. Charles Wilbur Florence House, Brownsville, Fayette County
13. John Woodruff, Connellsville, Fayette County
14. Welcome Thurner Jones, Washington, Washington County
15. Willie Thrower, New Kensington, Westmoreland County

6. Religious Properties (37 sites)

1. Beulah Baptist Church, Pittsburgh
2. Jerusalem Baptist Church, Pittsburgh
3. Bethel AME Church Historical Marker, Pittsburgh
4. Bethel AME Church, Pittsburgh
5. St. Mark's AME Zion Church, Pittsburgh
6. Central Baptist Church, Pittsburgh
7. Church of St. Benedict the Moor, Pittsburgh
8. Ebenezer Baptist Church, Pittsburgh
9. Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh
10. John Welsey AME Zion Church, Pittsburgh
11. Macedonia Baptist Church, Pittsburgh
12. Homewood AME Zion Church, Pittsburgh
13. Mount Ararat Baptist Church, Pittsburgh
14. St. James AME Church, Pittsburgh
15. Allen Chapel AME Church, Pittsburgh
16. Avery Memorial AME Zion Church, Pittsburgh



17. Brown Chapel AME Church, Pittsburgh
 18. Metropolitan Baptist Church, Pittsburgh
 19. Allen Chapel AME Church, Elizabeth, Allegheny County
 20. Clark Memorial Baptist Church, Homestead, Allegheny County
 21. First Baptist Church, Bridgeville, Allegheny County
 22. Jerusalem Baptist Church, Duquesne, Allegheny County
 23. Park Place AME Church, Homestead, Allegheny County
 24. St. Mark's AME Zion Church, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County
 25. St. Matthew AME Zion Church, Sewickley, Allegheny County
 26. St. Paul's Baptist Church, Oakmont, Allegheny County
 27. First Baptist Church of North Vandergrift, North Vandergrift, Armstrong County
 28. St. John AME Church, Bridgewater, Beaver County
 29. Second Baptist Church of Beaver Falls, Beaver County
 30. Second Baptist Church of Rochester, Beaver County
 31. Wayman Chapel, Beaver County
 32. First Baptist Church of Smock, Smock, Fayette County
 33. John Wesley AME Zion Church & Baker Alley, Uniontown, Fayette County
 34. Mt. Zion AME Church, Brownsville, Fayette County
 35. St. Paul AME Church, Uniontown, Fayette County
 36. Blairsville Underground Railroad Center, Blairsville, Indiana County
 37. St. James AME Zion Church, Indiana, Indiana County
- 7. Underground Railroad (20 sites)**
1. Bigham House, Pittsburgh
 2. Martin R. Delany, Pittsburgh
 3. Senator John Heinz History Center, Pittsburgh
 4. Avery College, Pittsburgh
 5. Buttonwood, Beaver County
 6. As Thyme Goes By Bed & Breakfast, Harrisville, Butler County
 7. John Wesley AME Church and Baker Alley, Uniontown, Fayette County
 8. Thomas Hughes House, Jefferson, Greene County
 9. Blairsville Underground Railroad Center, Blairsville, Indiana County
 10. Fugitive Slave Rescue, Blairsville, Indiana County
 11. John Graff House, Blairsville, Indiana County
 12. Alexander Graff House, Blairsville, Indiana County



13. Lewis Johnson House Site, Blairsville, Indiana County
14. George Wilkinson Store Site, Blairsville, Indiana County
15. Houston House, Indiana, Indiana County
16. Jamison House, Indiana, Indiana County
17. Dr. Robert Mitchell, Clymer, Indiana County
18. The Rescue of Anthony Hollingsworth, Indiana, Indiana County
19. Alfred Crockett Home, Washington, Washington County
20. LeMoyne House, Washington, Washington County

8. Education & Politics (14 sites)

1. Former Carnegie Library, Wylie Avenue Branch, Pittsburgh
2. Connelly Skill Center/Old Central High School Site, Pittsburgh
3. K. Leroy Irvis Historical Marker, Pittsburgh
4. Irene Kaufmann Settlement and Community House, Pittsburgh
5. Robert Lee Vann, Pittsburgh
6. Watt Street Middle School (Robert L. Vann School), Pittsburgh
7. Carnegie Library of Homewood, Pittsburgh
8. Westinghouse High School, Pittsburgh
9. Horner Middle School (Hosanna House), Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County
10. Wilkinsburg High School, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County
11. Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Beaver County
12. Charles Wilbur Florence House, Brownsville, Fayette County
13. Welcome Thurner Jones, Washington, Washington County
14. George Washington Webster Site, Washington, Washington County

9. Civil Rights (3 sites)

1. Freedom Corner, Pittsburgh
2. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh
3. Robert Lee Vann Marker, Pittsburgh

10. Military (3 sites)



1. Martin R. Delany, Pittsburgh
2. Alfred Crockett Home, Washington, Washington County
3. War Memorial, Washington, Washington County