Black Historic Sites

Baltimore

Bronze statue of Frederick Douglass, Morgan State University campus.

Basilica-Cathedral of the Assumption, Cathedral St., where country's first black priest, Charles Randolph Uncles, was ordained.

St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, 1007 N. Caroline St., nation's oldest Catholic church established for black people.

Boston

Crispus Attucks Monument, Boston Common, a memorial to the Boston Massacre victims, and named in honor of the first casualty — a black man.

Shaw Monument, Beacon St., group statue of Col. Robert Gould Shaw and the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, a black regiment of the Union Army.

Park Street Church, Park and Tremont Sts., where William Lloyd Garrison delivered his first anti-slavery speech.

Chicago

Du Sable Marker, Pioneer Court at Michigan Ave., site of city's first building built by its first non-Indian settler — a black man.

Underground Railroad Marker, 9955 S. Beverly Ave.

Victory Monument, 35th St. and S. Park Way, commemorating the black soldiers from Illinois who served in World War I.

Du Sable Museum of African-American History, 3806 S. Michigan Ave.

Chicago Historical Society, Lincoln Park, housing extensive Civil War and Abraham Lincoln materials.

Milton L. Olive Park, lakefront at Ontario St., named in honor of a black recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded posthumously.

Provident Hospital, 51st St. and Vincennes Ave., first training school for black nurses.

Johnson Publishing Co. Building, Michigan Ave., first building ever constructed in city's Loop for a black-owned corporation.

Cincinnati

Harriet Beecher Stowe House, 2950 Gilbert Ave.

Dayton

Paul Laurence Dunbar Home, 219 N. Summit St.

District of Columbia

Emancipation Statue, Lincoln Park, erected and paid for by former slaves.

Frederick Douglass Home, 1411 W St., SE

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1401 14th St., NW, housing extensive collections related to black history.

TOUCHING THE PAST. Flight attendants Vivian Jones, (left) and Sheila Wilkins study a bust of Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable, a black man who was Chicago's first non-Indian settler.

Memphis

Fort Pickering Marker, Crump Blvd., site of Civil War fortification manned by the 3rd Regiment of Colored Heavy Artillery.

W. C. Handy Park and bronze statue, overlooking Beale St.

Tom Lee Memorial, foot of Beale St. on the riverbank, commemorating a black man who saved 32 lives after a boating mishap.

Lorraine Hotel Plaque, marking site where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated.

New York

Martin Luther King Memorial, 66th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Cooper Union, Cooper Square, where several noted abolitionists spoke and where Lincoln made one of his most important statements on slavery.

Countee Cullen Branch, New York Public Library, 104 W. 136th St., named in honor of a distinguished black poet and housing extensive black materials.

Schomburg Collection of black art, literature and history, New York Public Library, 103 West 135th St.

Bust and plaque honoring Booker T. Washington, Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, University Ave. and 181st St., Bronx.

Philadelphia

Negro Soldiers Monument, Lansdowne Dr., W. Fairmont Park, memorial to black soldiers from Pennsylvania who served in the nation's wars.

Rochester

Frederick Douglass Monument, Central Ave. and St. Paul St.

Salt Lake City

Mount Olivet Cemetery, 1342 E. Fifth St., burial site of many black veterans of the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American wars.

Historical Calendar

(Continued from Page 5)

In addition, each date of the year is accompanied by a fact associated with black history. For example, Friday, April 2 — "In 1895 black inventor J. Lee received a patent for a bread crumbing machine" of Saturday, August 6 — "Birth of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, former U.S. Ambassador to the UN. He was born in Detroit in 1904."

Numerous unusual requests for the calendar have been received by Seagram which, incidentally, only charges $1.00 for postage and handling, far below the actual cost.

This year, for instance, a teacher in Greenland, reading a 1969 copy of a magazine, saw an offer for the 1969 Black Historical calendar in which Matthew Henson was featured. He sent for it because two of his pupils are Matt Henson's grandchildren.

Henson, who was on the Admiral Perry expedition, was the first person to set foot on the North Pole in 1909. Seagram, of course, sent the teacher a number of calendars which, it was learned, he used with great success in his classroom. Seagram issues 100,000 calendars annually, of which half are given to schools at no cost.

As with the Bicentennial issue, a special theme dominated the 1975 calendar — the role of blacks in the development of the American frontier. The calendar, through the paintings of Pinkney, illustrated the accomplishments of blacks who were settlers, cowboys, pioneer women, rodeo performers, fur traders, lawmen, newspapermen, explorers and pony express riders.

Each calendar is carefully researched in various libraries, but the bulk of the work is done at the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library in Harlem, of which Jean Blackwell Hutson is the curator.

Glenderlyn Johnson researched the historical notes attached to each date of the 1976 calendar. The themes of the 1975 and 1976 calendars were suggested by illustrator Pinkney who has been associated with the project since 1974.

A 35-year-old native of Philadelphia who now lives in Croton-on-Hudson, New York, Pinkney has had his work exhibited at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the National Center of Afro-American Artists, Brooklyn Museum, the Society of Illustrators, Brandeis University and the Studio Museum in Harlem.

His work as an illustrator of children's books, magazine articles, book jackets, record albums and advertising has been recognized by awards from the Society of Illustrators Show, the Art Directors Shows in New York, Providence, Hartford and Boston, the Printing Industry of New York and the New England Book Show.

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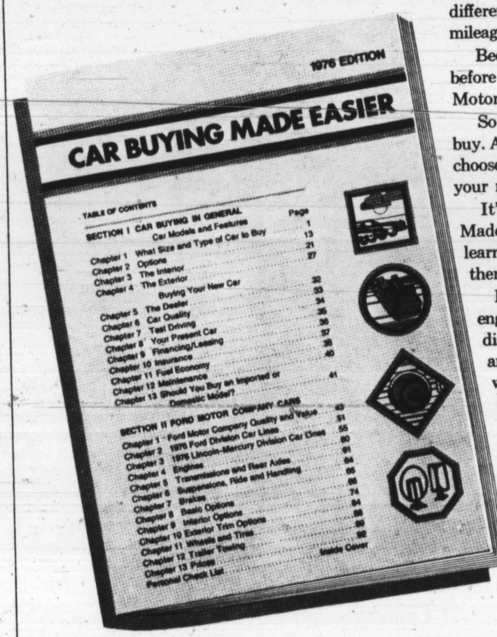

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