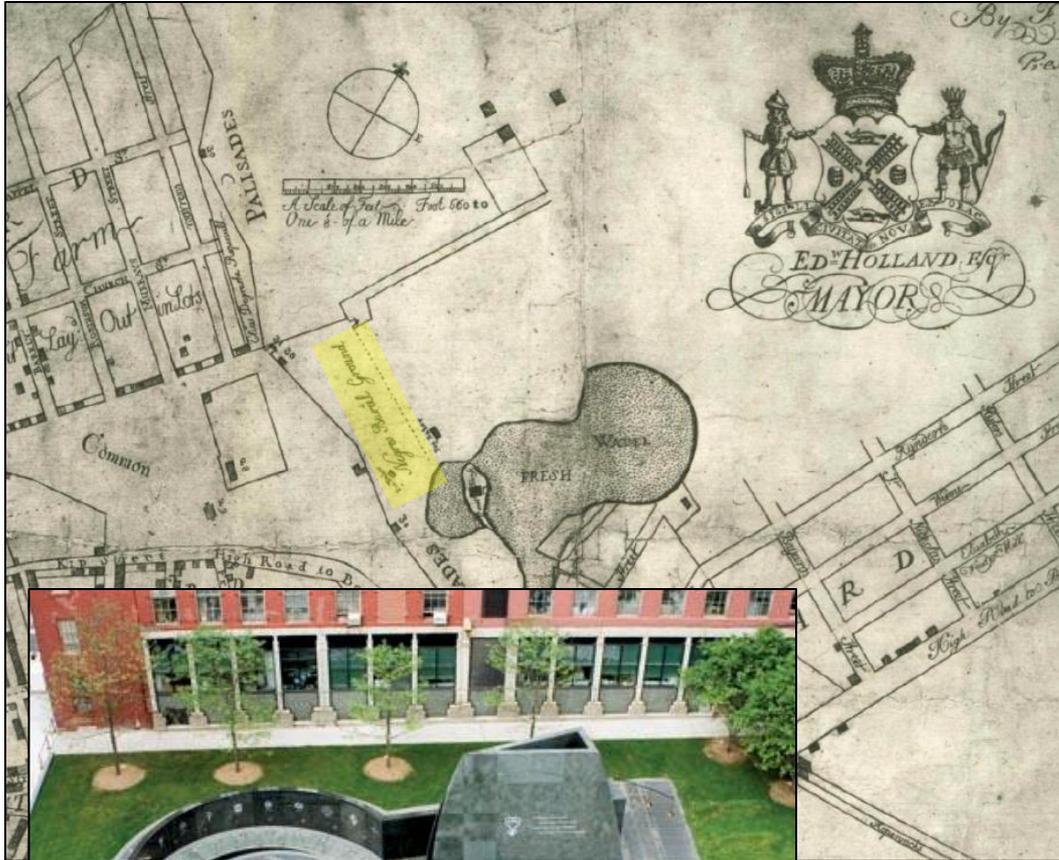


African Burial Ground Manhattan



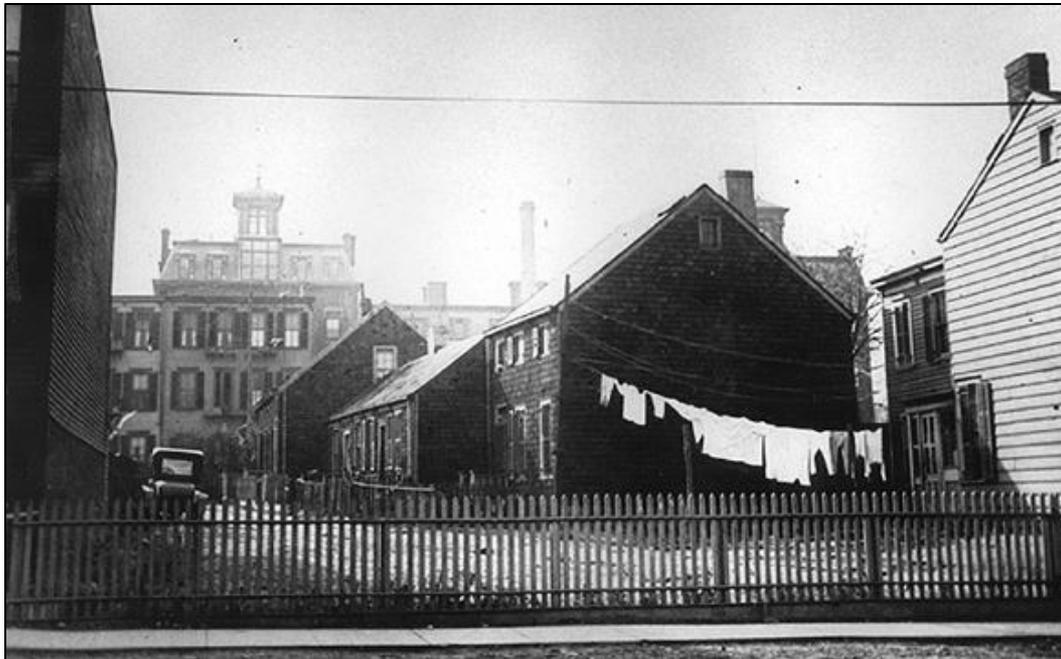
National Park Service

From approximately Chambers to Duane Streets and Broadway to Foley Square, the **African Burial Ground** is part of the larger archaeological African Burial Ground and the Commons Historic District. In 1626 the Dutch West India Company imported 11 enslaved African men to build public works. During the colonial period New York City's African community grew substantially. Denied the privilege of church burial, people of African descent used this area for internment and undoubtedly as a center of spiritual and community life. During the early 19th century the burial ground was subsumed into the city. Construction of 290 Broadway in the early 1990s resulted in the rediscovery of the burial grounds. People wishing to learn more about this important history can look up www.nps.gov/afbg/index.htm and visit the commemorative memorial at the African Burial Ground National Monument.

Weeksville Heritage Center 1698-1708 Bergen Street, Brooklyn



Weeksville Heritage Center, 1698-1708 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Initially settled by free African Americans during the 1830s, Weeksville, by the 1870s, was a prosperous African American community of several hundred people with its own public school, church and other institutions. Four small frame houses remain to document the community and now serve as a museum of African American history and culture.



Weeksville Heritage Center

Sandy Ground Staten Island



565 and 569 Bloomingdale Road Houses



Coleman House, 1482 Woodrow Road



Rossville A.M.E. Zion Church and Cemetery
584 Bloomingdale Road/Crabtree Avenue



The prosperous African American community of Sandy Ground, Staten Island is represented by four designated properties: **the 565 and 569 Bloomingdale Road Houses, the Rev. Isaac Coleman and Rebecca Gray Coleman House at 1482 Woodrow Road, the Rossville A.M.E. Zion Church at 584 Bloomingdale Road and the Rossville A.M.E. Zion Church Cemetery at Crabtree Avenue.** This community flourished from the 1840s through the early 20th century. The Coleman House is one of the oldest buildings, dating to as early as 1859; 565 and 569 Bloomingdale Road were constructed between 1887 and 1898 as rental properties. The social center of the community was the Rossville A.M.E. Zion Church, whose current building dates from 1897 and still serves families dispersed throughout the wider New York-New Jersey region. Members of over 34 families that lived in Sandy Ground are interred in the Rossville A.M.E. Zion Church cemetery.

**First Free Congregational Church, later the Bridge
Street African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church**
311 Bridge Street, Brooklyn



Museum of the City of New York

First Free Congregational Church, later the Bridge Street African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, 311 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. Built as a congregational church in 1846-47, the building was sold to Brooklyn's oldest African American congregation, The African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1854. Many escaped slaves were sheltered in the basement on their journey north to freedom. The congregation remained here until 1948 when it moved to 277 Stuyvesant Avenue in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Saint Philip's Episcopal Church 214 West 134th Street, Manhattan



Saint Philip's Episcopal Church, 214 West 134th Street, Manhattan. Established in 1818, St. Philip's was originally located in Lower Manhattan and the church followed the city's black population north to Mulberry Street, West 25th Street and finally to Harlem. This structure was constructed in 1910-11 to the designs of Tandy & Foster, two of America's first architects of African descent. Saint Philip's actively supported the establishment of African Americans in Harlem through the purchase of Harlem apartment buildings rented to African American tenants.

Saint Nicholas Historic District Manhattan



West 138th Street



Eighth Avenue



West 139th Street



Saint Nicholas Historic District, West 138th through West 139th Streets, Adam Clayton Powell Jr. to Frederick Douglass Boulevards, Manhattan.

Conceived in 1891 as model row houses by developer David H. King, Jr. to provide up-to-date amenities to middle-class families, these buildings were designed by three of New York's most prominent architectural firms, James Brown Lord, McKim, Mead & White and Bruce Price. Completed during the economic panic of 1893, the buildings were foreclosed in 1895 and sold in 1919-20. While some of the buildings became rooming houses others were occupied by prominent members of Harlem's African American community including musician Eubie Blake, 236 W. 138th Street, architect Vertner Tandy, 221 W. 139th Street, musician W. C. Handy, 232 W. 139th Street, and bandleader Fletcher Henderson, 228 W. 139th Street. By the 1930s the district was nicknamed "Striver's Row" a reference to residents' aspirations for a middle-class life style.

Abyssinian Baptist Church

132 East 138th Street, Manhattan



Museum of the City of New York

Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, Manhattan. Organized in 1808, the Abyssinian Baptist Church is the second oldest African American church in New York City. This structure was built in 1922-23 to the designs of Philadelphia firm Charles W. Bolton & Son. The church is famous for its ministers, particularly Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., and his son Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who became the first African American congressman from New York City.

Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

140 West 137th Street, Manhattan



Museum of the City of New York

Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 140 West 137th Street, Manhattan. New York's oldest African American congregation was established in 1796 and is the founding church of this denomination. The church relocated to Harlem in 1914, and moved into this building, designed by George W. Foster, Jr., in 1925. Foster was one of the first African American architects in the United States. The church has a long history of social activism and, during the tenure of Dr. Benjamin C. Robeson, congregants included his brother, Paul Robeson, Langston Hughes and W. E. B. DuBois.

NYPL, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture

103 West 135th Street, Manhattan



Museum of the City of New York

New York Public Library, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 103 West 135th Street, Manhattan. This branch of the New York Public Library was one of several completed with money from industrialist Andrew Carnegie. It was designed by McKim, Mead & White and constructed in 1903-05. In the early 1920s branch librarian Ernestine Rose started collecting materials on African American literature and history in response to the changing demographics of the neighborhood. In 1926 Arthur A. Schomburg's famed collection was purchased, creating a major research center for African American history.

YMCA Building, 135th Street Branch
180 West 135th Street, Manhattan



Young Men's Christian Association Building, 135th Street Branch, 180 West 135th Street, Manhattan.

Excluded from white YMCAs until 1946, African Americans were encouraged to form independent branches, which became community centers for their neighborhoods. This Y was constructed in 1931-32 to plans prepared by the Architectural Bureau of the National Council of the YMCA and architect James C. Mackenzie, Jr. Upon completion, it was called one of the largest and best-equipped branches in the nation. The building offered recreational and cultural programs, as well as safe and affordable accommodations to people in Harlem and the wider African American community.

Apollo Theater

253 West 125th Street, Manhattan



Apollo Theater, 253 West 125th Street, Manhattan.

The Apollo Theater was constructed as a burlesque theater in 1913-14 to the designs of George Keister. It may have featured African American performers as early as 1930, but in 1932, when Sidney Cohen purchased the building, it became a black vaudeville house. With Cohen's death in 1935, Brecher and Schiffmann, the new owners, instituted a permanent variety show format featuring African American entertainers. The Apollo is world renowned as a stage for African American performing artists.

Hotel Theresa

2090 Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Boulevard, Manhattan



Museum of the City of New York

Hotel Theresa, 2090 Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Boulevard, Manhattan. Dominating the Harlem skyline at 125th Street, the Hotel Theresa was constructed in 1912-13 to the designs of George & Edward Blum. It was built to be Harlem's most prestigious hotel and remained segregated until 1940. It subsequently housed prominent African American figures and social events. The hotel also contained the offices of A. Philip Randolph's March on Washington Movement and Malcolm X's Organization of Afro-American Unity.

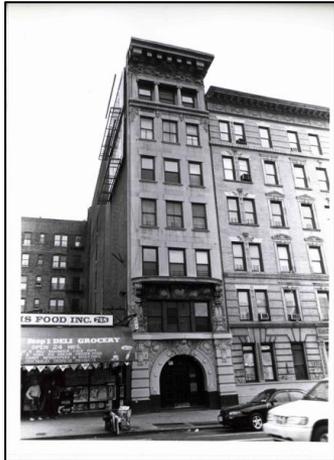
Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Historic District Manhattan



435 Convent Ave



749 St. Nicholas Ave



746 St. Nicholas Ave



763 St. Nicholas Ave



773 St. Nicholas Ave

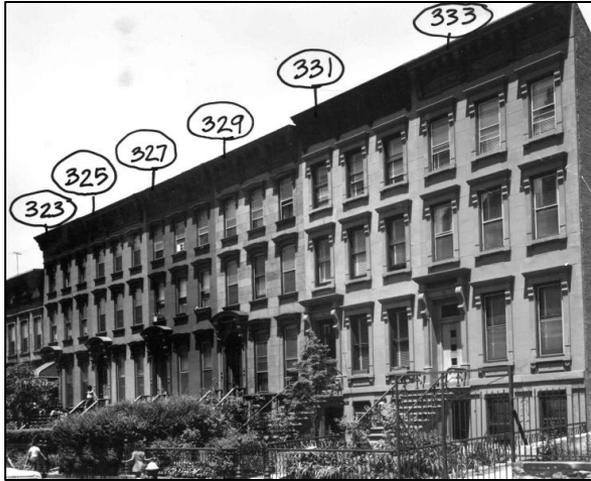
Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Historic District, West 145th to West 150th Streets, Edgecombe to Convent Avenues. Built primarily between 1880 and World War I, the historic district includes block-long compositions of rowhouses in which materials and architectural features were arranged to create a distinct sense of place. By the 1920s the area began to attract African American professionals and became known as “Sugar Hill”, a place where life was perceived sweet and residents enjoyed comfortable lives. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr. and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. both lived at 435 Convent Avenue, Ralph Ellison wrote *Invisible Man* while residing at 749 St. Nicholas Avenue (1945-1953), and author Arna Bontemps and arranger/ composer Leonard de Paur lived at 746 St. Nicholas Avenue. Jimmy’s Chicken Shack, a restaurant popular with jazz musicians was in the basement of 763 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Luckey’s Rendezvous, a “piano joint” owned by stride pianist Charles Luckeyth “Luckey” Roberts was at 773 St. Nicholas Avenue.

409 Edgecombe Avenue Apartments Manhattan



409 Edgecombe Avenue. Designed by architects Schwartz & Gross and built in 1916-17, this 12-story apartment building became a prestigious address for African Americans from 1930 through the 1950s. It was home to painter Aaron Douglas, sociologist W. E. B. DuBois, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, and civil rights leaders Walter White and Roy Wilkins.

Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Brooklyn



MacDonough Street



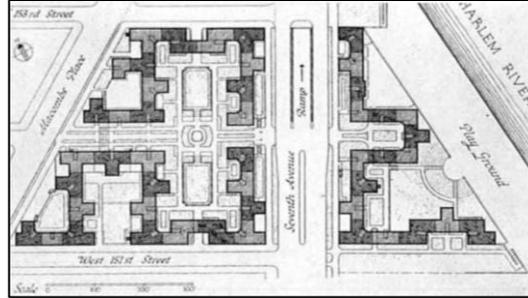
Decatur Street



Lewis Avenue

Stuyvesant Heights Historic District, Chauncey to Macon Streets, Tompkins to Stuyvesant Avenues, Brooklyn. Early development in the area took place in the 1860s with the construction of free-standing houses. The majority of the area, however, was built between 1880 and the early 20th century and consists of row houses, mansions and early apartment buildings. Late 19th century residents included families of New England origins, immigrants from Germany and Ireland, and prosperous African Americans. By World War I, the demographics shifted with greater numbers of African Americans and members of ethnic groups who were discriminated against elsewhere in the city. By the 1920s and 1930s, with its unparalleled opportunities for home ownership, Bedford-Stuyvesant became the community of choice for many of New York City's African American residents.

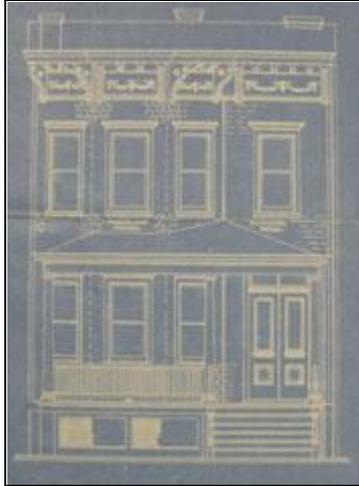
Harlem River Houses Manhattan



Library of Congress

Harlem River Houses, West 151st to West 153rd Streets, Macombs Place to Harlem River Drive, Manhattan. One of the first federally-funded housing projects in New York City, the Harlem River Houses was built in 1936-37 to the designs of a team led by architect Archibald Manning Brown. The project aimed to provide quality housing for working-class African Americans. The 4-5 story buildings are set on a landscaped nine-acre site. The human scale, generous open space, and handsome detailing set a standard for public housing that has rarely been matched. Among the architects was John Louis Wilson, Jr., one of the early African American architects registered in New York State.

Louis Armstrong House 34-55 107th Street, Queens



Li Saltzman Architects

Louis Armstrong House, 34-55 107th Street, Queens. The great jazz musician Louis Armstrong and his wife Lucille purchased this modest Corona house in 1943 (built 1910, designed by Robert W. Johnson) and lived here until his death in 1971 and hers in 1983. Armstrong became famous for his trumpet playing and vocals. While living at the house, Armstrong acted in the 1946 movie *New Orleans*, continued his world-wide concert tours, achieved success with his recordings of “Hello Dolly,” and “What a Wonderful World,” and appeared in the 1969 movie *Hello Dolly*.

Langston Hughes House 20 East 127th Street, Manhattan



Langston Hughes House, 20 East 127th Street, Manhattan. One of the leading figures of the Harlem Renaissance, author Langston Hughes lived on the top floor of this Italianate brownstone from 1947 until his death in 1967. Hughes wrote many pieces while in residence including the Jess B. Semple series and several books on African American culture.

Crown Heights North Historic Districts Brooklyn



New York Ave



Lincoln Place



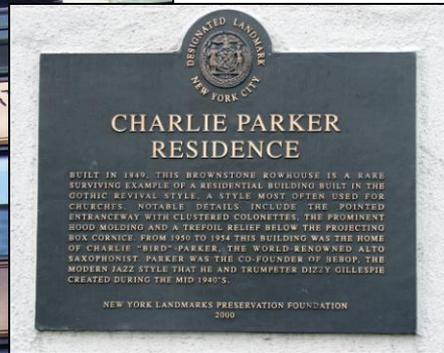
190 New York Ave



751 St. Mark's Ave

Crown Heights North Historic District, Pacific Street to Prospect Place, Bedford to Kingston Avenues and Crown Heights North II Historic District, Bergen Street to Eastern Parkway, Nostrand to Brooklyn Avenues, Brooklyn. This residential neighborhood was built largely between the mid-19th century and the 1930s and consists of some of the finest and most exquisitely detailed row houses, freestanding residences, churches, and apartment buildings. It is a showcase for architects who played an important role in Brooklyn's development. Among the outstanding examples are the extraordinary row of Queen Anne-style rowhouses at 1164-1182 Dean Street by George Chappell, the Romanesque Revival style Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church Home at 920 Park Place by Mercein Thomas, the French Renaissance Revival style Imperial Apartments at 1327-1339 Bedford Avenue by Montrose Morris, the Early Christian Revival style St. Gregory the Great Roman Catholic Church at 999 St. John's Place by Frank J. Helmle. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries the area was inhabited largely by white Protestants. Since the 1940s the district has become home to a substantial Caribbean and African American community including blues singer and actress Ethel Waters, 190 New York Avenue, and Shirley Chisholm, the first African American woman member of Congress, 751 St. Mark's Avenue.

Charlie Parker Residence 151 Avenue B, Manhattan



Charlie Parker Residence, 151 Avenue B, Manhattan. The world-famous saxophonist Charlie Parker occupied the ground story of this rowhouse (built c. 1849) from 1950-54. At the height of his career, having achieved acclaim as the co-founder of bebop with trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, Parker leased the apartment with his partner Chan Richardson. While living here, Parker recorded with small and large ensembles, Latin big bands and string sections.

Addisleigh Park Historic District Queens



175th Street



Count Basie Residence



Ella Fitzgerald Residence



Jackie Robinson Residence

Addisleigh Park Historic District, 112th to 115th Avenues, Merrick Boulevard to 180th Street, Queens. Largely built during the 1910s and 1920s Addisleigh Park is primarily composed of free-standing houses on large landscaped lots. Addisleigh Park was initially developed for a white community and in the 1930s and 1940s racially restrictive covenants were introduced that prohibited the sale of property to African Americans. The covenants were challenged during the 1940s, with cases that became significant milestones in the struggle of African Americans to own their own homes. In 1948, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that racially restrictive covenants violated the 14th Amendment and by July Addisleigh Park was fully opened to African American residents. By 1952, it was celebrated as an enclave of “the richest and most gifted” African Americans including Count Basie, 174-27 Adelaide Road (1940-1982); Roy Campanella, 114-10 179th Street (1948-56); Mercer Ellington, 113-02 175th Street (1949-1965); Ella Fitzgerald, 179-07 Murdock Avenue (1949-1967); Milt Hinton, 173-05 113th Street (1950-2000); Lena Horne, 112-45 178th Street (1946-1962); Illinois Jacquet, 112-44 179th Street (1950-2004); Joe Louis, 175-12 Murdock Avenue (1955-58); Jackie Robinson, 112-40 177th Street (1949-56) and Thomas “Fats” Waller, 173-19 Sayers Avenue (1940-43).