

26

JACKIE TOWNSELL BEAR CREEK HERITAGE CENTER

3925 Jackson Street, Irving, TX 75061
(972) 721-3700
irvingarchivesandmuseum.com

The Bear Creek community dates back to the 1850s and is one of the oldest African American neighborhoods in Dallas County. There are three museums in the Jackie Townsell Bear Creek Heritage Center that tell the history of the community and of the African American experience from the Emancipation Proclamation through the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Visitors are welcome to explore the grounds while the interiors are undergoing renovations. Tours are by appointment only; call for information.

27

TENTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Texas State Historical Marker
1216 E. 8th Street, Dallas, TX 75203

After the Civil War, the African American population in the Tenth Street District, located within the historically white community of Oak Cliff, began to grow and thrive. By 1900, it was almost one-sixth of the town's population. Segregation forced the development of a separate commercial district, which produced famous entertainers like T-Bone Walker and 1960 Olympic gold medal decathlete Rafer Johnson. Today, its collection of modest folk dwellings, commercial and institutional structures and a 19th-century cemetery makes the Tenth Street Historic District one of the most well-preserved African American communities in Dallas.

28

ANDERSON BONNER PARK

12000 Park Central Drive, Dallas, TX 75251
dallasparcs.org

Anderson Bonner was a Texas landowner and investor who amassed a fortune in real estate throughout his lifetime. Born into slavery, he was freed after the Emancipation Proclamation then married and had 10 children. By the late 1870s, Bonner and his family moved to Dallas and worked on a farm near the White Rock Creek area. He eventually amassed over 2,000 acres of land in that area. The Medical City Dallas Hospital now sits on what was once the Bonner farm. The city of Dallas officially named this park in Bonner's honor, which consists of 44.1 acres of his original land.

29

JOPPA

North of I-45 and Highway 12, Dallas, TX 75216

Joppa is one of the few preserved Freedman's Towns in Dallas that is still standing today. Rich with history, this neighborhood was named after the Hebrew word for "the beginning" or "beautiful" and was settled by freed slaves in the 1860s. Joppa also hosted the first Juneteenth festivities in Dallas by celebrating the day the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on June 19, 1865.

30

WHITE ROCK CHAPEL OF ADDISON/WHITE ROCK GARDEN OF MEMORIES CEMETERY

Chapel - 5555 Celestial Road, Dallas, TX 75254
Cemetery - 5700 Celestial Road, Dallas, TX 75240
(972) 980-0164
whiterockchapelofaddison.org

White Rock Chapel of Addison, a private cultural and spiritual gathering place, stands at the historic site where formerly enslaved people founded a church on land donated by a white plantation owner. The two-acre cemetery, renamed White Rock Garden of Memories Cemetery in 1978, is the oldest African American burial ground in the area.



31

REMEMBERING BLACK DALLAS, INC.

1408 North Washington Avenue, Ste. 220, Dallas, TX 75204
(469) 399-6242
rememberingblackdallas.org

Remembering Black Dallas, Inc. is a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and promoting the African American story and culture of Dallas. They offer heritage tours, genealogical research and educational presentations and will house a museum with information about all of the landmarks throughout Dallas County. Visitors can stop by their office Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., or Tuesday and Thursday by appointment.

EXPERIENCE ALL THE CITY HAS TO OFFER!

Dallas is a richly diverse American city. Over the years, it has become a melting pot of cultures, religions and lifestyles. This important convergence of uniqueness and differences is reflected throughout the sights and sounds of the city.

Dallas' authentic arts, music, food, places of worship, historic landmarks and urban lifestyle all contribute to the city's makeup.



For more information go to
VisitDallas.com



AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE

Self-Guided Tour of
Civil Rights Historical Landmarks

VISITDALLAS

OUR HISTORY

Africans first came to the territory known as Texas as early as 1792 with the Spaniards. Nearly 50 years later, the city of Dallas was founded in 1841 with a predominantly white population, but as it grew in size and importance, the population diversified. Today, African Americans make up 25 percent of the population and hold a distinctive place in the history of Dallas.

This brochure lists a variety of landmarks you can visit that will allow you to experience how African Americans here in Dallas moved from slavery to the modern world. You can connect with the past when you visit the Miller Log House, slave quarters and the old Millermore Plantation. You can also visit Deep Ellum, which was once considered the most historic of the many Black districts, the first commercial district for African Americans and European immigrants and the mecca for Black entertainment. Check out Fair Park, also a must-see site and home to the African American Museum, the Emancipation Proclamation, the State Fair of Texas and the Cotton Bowl.

1

MILLER LOG HOUSE

1515 Harwood Street,
Dallas, TX 75215
dallasheritagevillage.org

Arch and Charlotte Miller, ancestors of Dallas resident Donald Payton, came to Dallas in 1847 as slaves and moved into a log house on the Millermore Plantation. The log house remained a place for slaves until the Emancipation Proclamation. Today, both the Miller Log House and Millermore Plantation have been restored and visitors can see where Payton's family lived and worked.



2

FAIR PARK

1300 Robert B. Cullum
Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75215
fairparkdallas.com

Fair Park was originally established as an 80-acre fairground in 1886. Today, the park covers 277 acres and is home to some of Dallas' biggest attractions including the Grambling/Prairie View State Fair Classic and Red River Rivalry football games that are played in the Cotton Bowl, the African American Museum and Dallas Broadway.



3

DALLAS BLACK DANCE THEATRE

2700 Ann Williams Way, Dallas, TX 75201
(214) 871-2376, dbdt.com

Founded in 1976 by former dancer Ann Williams, the Dallas Black Dance Theatre is the fifth-largest black dance company in the nation and is housed in the historic Moorland YMCA building. For over 40 years, the historic building, located in Dallas' Arts District, housed famous visitors including Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Justice Thurgood Marshall, Ernie Banks, Ray Charles and Ella Fitzgerald.

4

DALLAS HOLOCAUST AND HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUM

300 N Houston Street, Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 741-7500, dhhm.org

The core exhibit in the Dallas Holocaust and Human Rights Museum, One Day in the Holocaust, gives visitors a view of the Holocaust and explores events from 1943, including the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The museum is dedicated to advancing human rights to combat prejudice, hatred and indifference and features rotating exhibits including African American achievements and struggles.



5

THE BLACK ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

650 S. Griffin Street, Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 743-2440, tbaal.org

More than a half million people visit The Black Academy of Arts and Letters (TBAAL) to participate in and enjoy a variety of arts programs including jazz, blues and gospel performances, classes and lectures. They also feature summer children's programs where they enjoy hands-on experiences and participate in musical productions.

6

JUNETEENTH DOCUMENT

Hall of State - Fair Park
3939 Grand Avenue, Dallas, TX 75210
(214) 421-4500
dallashistory.org/juneteenth

On June 19, 1865, "Juneteenth," two years after the abolishment of slavery, Union General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston and issued General Order #3 Emancipation Proclamation, which freed approximately 250,000 slaves in Texas and other parts of the South. The document is on display every June 19th in the Hall of State in Fair Park.



7

FREEDMAN'S MEMORIAL CEMETERY

2525 N Central Expressway, Dallas, TX 75204
dallascityhall.com

At the entrance to the Freedman's Cemetery, visitors are greeted by magnificent sculptures by artist David Newton that guard the remains of over 7,000 African Americans, some dating back to the Civil War. For decades, the cemetery suffered from neglect and was further disturbed when first the railroad and then an expressway were built through the grounds. Today, the memorial is a thoughtful and fitting tribute to all who are resting there.



8

DEEP ELLUM

Neighborhood East of Downtown, Dallas, TX 75226

Deep Ellum, the live music capital of North Texas, was the heart and soul of the African American community as early as 1873, when it was settled by freed slaves after the Civil War. It was a thriving nightlife neighborhood that boasted historic architecture such as the Knights of Pythias Temple. Designed by African American architect William Sidney Pittman in 1916, this building was the social, professional and cultural center for the Black community. It was later reopened as the Kimpton Pittman Hotel in 2020.



9

DALLAS BLACK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

2922 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75215
(214) 421-5200
dallasblackchamber.org

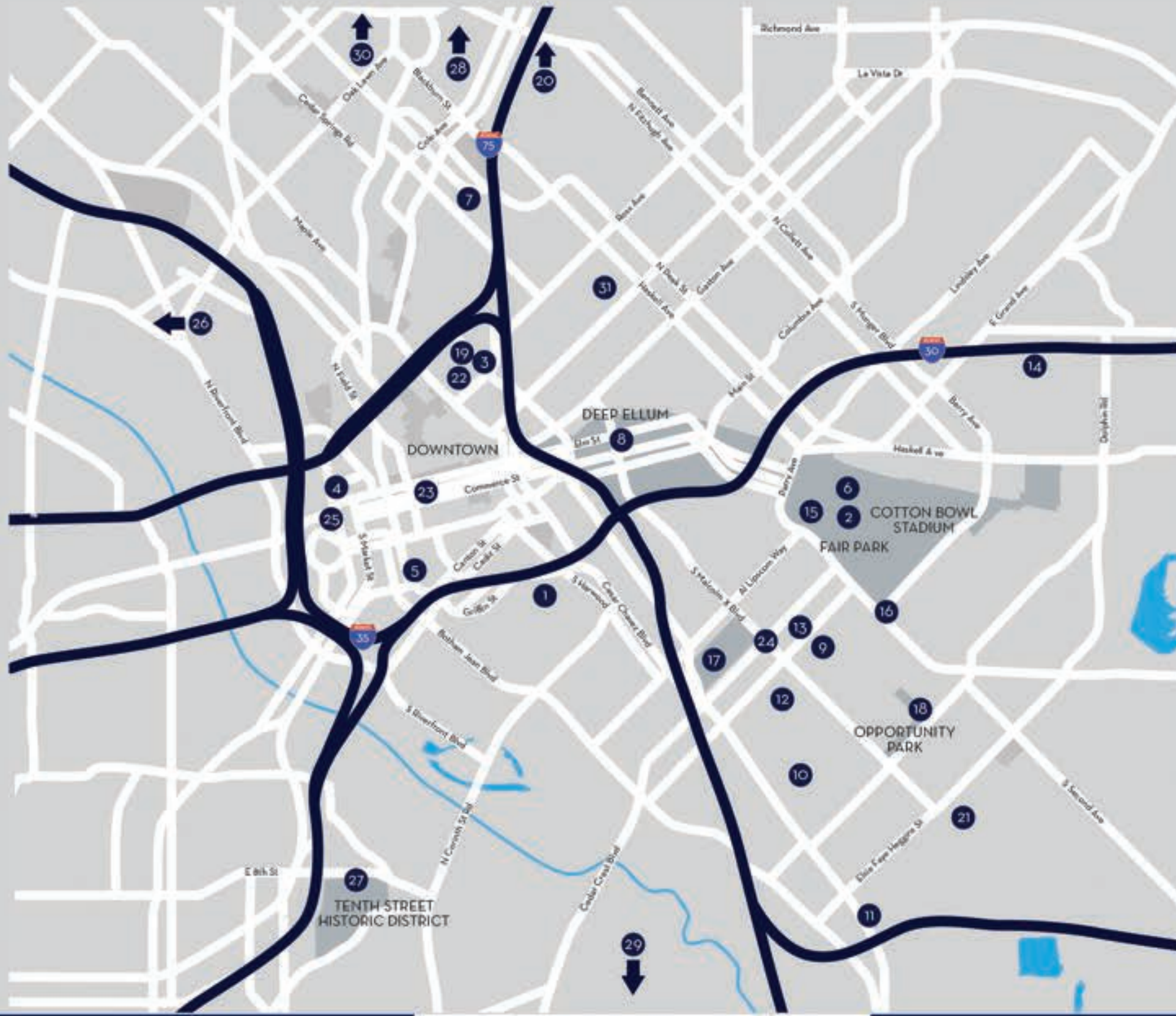
As the city of Dallas prospered in the 1920s, the African American business community also thrived, even amid violence and segregation. In 1926, the Dallas Black chamber of commerce was organized to advocate for the creation and growth of Black businesses. Today, it is the oldest Black chamber of commerce in the United States and remains a voice for minority businesses throughout the city.

10

ROMINE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

In South Dallas at Romine Avenue
between Octavia and Latimer Streets
preservationdallas.org

This community was designed and built specifically for African American families in the early 20th century in response to a need for finer and more expensive housing for upper-middle-class African Americans in Dallas. Today, Black families still live in the same brick and stone houses where prominent educators, a hotel proprietor, a life-insurance agent, and Pullman porters once lived.



AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSEUM



HALL OF STATE AT FAIR PARK



OPPORTUNITY PARK



DALLAS BLACK DANCE THEATRE

11 NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

5002 S. Central Expressway, Dallas, TX 75215
(214) 421-5296
thenewhopedallas.org

Founded in 1873, this is the first church in Dallas organized and owned by African Americans. It was the center for all cultural, political and educational gatherings under Dr. Alexander Stephens Jackson and organized the first patron's league, which brought in renowned Black speakers such as W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington. His son Rev. Maynard Jackson Sr. organized the first Progressive Voters League in Dallas and his grandson, Maynard Jackson Jr. became the first African American Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia. The church continues to thrive today under the leadership of Dr. Damien N. Williams.

12 JUANITA J. CRAFT CIVIL RIGHTS HOUSE

2618 Warren Avenue, Dallas, TX 75215
(214) 670-8637
juanitacrafthouse.org

This 1,300 square-foot single-story house was the home of Juanita J. Craft, one of Dallas' most significant civil rights figures. Her legacy spans decades and includes being the first Black woman to vote in Dallas County and her election to the Dallas City Council at age 73. Craft's home, which is one of only three house museums that honor major female figures of the civil rights movement, is currently under

13 THE DALLAS CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM AT THE MLK, JR. CENTER

2922 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75215
(214) 670-8418
dallasmlkcenter.com/dcrm

This museum houses a large collection of speeches, books, art and artifacts relevant to the life and times of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., with national focal points including the Underground Railroad, the civil rights movement, Black Wall Street and the Trail of Tears. The goal is for visitors to be inspired to discover and reconnect with the power of the American civil rights movement.

14 ST. LUKE COMMUNITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

5710 East R.L. Thornton Freeway, Dallas, TX 75223
(214) 821-2970
slcmmc.org

This church, built in 1933, is home to the majestic 53 stained-glass windows created by artist Laura Jean Lacey, a descendant of slaves. The windows showcase glimpses into the rich faith and culture of African Americans while celebrating biblical heritage. Visitors are welcome to come and view the art by appointment only.

15 AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSEUM



3536 Grand Avenue, Dallas, TX 75210
(214) 565-9026, aamdallas.org

Founded in 1974 in historic Fair Park, the African American Museum remains the only museum in the southwestern United States dedicated to the preservation and display of African American cultural, artistic and historical materials. The museum has a rich collection of African art, African American fine art and one of the largest collections of African American folk art in the United States. Admission is free except for tour groups over 10 people, and the museum is open Tuesday through Saturday.

16 THE SOUTH DALLAS CULTURAL CENTER



3400 S. Fitzhugh Avenue, Dallas, TX 75210
(214) 671-0727, sdcc.dallasculture.org

This arts and cultural institution, located near Fair Park, features a 110-seat black box theater, dance studio and digital recording studio. Their two visual art galleries feature innovative and thought-provoking exhibitions that address a range of social and cultural themes. South Dallas Cultural Center is currently free to the public.

17 SOUTH BOULEVARD/PARK ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT



South Boulevard/Park Row, Dallas, TX 75215
dallascityhall.com

This historic district consists of over 100 houses on two streets built primarily by the city's Jewish community. During the 1950's, this neighborhood became the home of many prominent Black leaders, and today it symbolizes the growth, prosperity and vitality of Dallas. The structures feature popular architectural influences including Midwestern Prairie, Mission Revival, Classical Revival and Georgian styles.

18 LEO V. CHANEY JR. OPPORTUNITY PARK

3105 Pine Street, Dallas, TX 75215
dallasparcs.org

This 20-acre park in the heart of South Dallas opened in 1969 and was recently renamed after former Dallas City Council Member Leo V. Chaney Jr., who passed away in 2013. Visitors can enjoy the park's hiking trails, sports courts, playground and many open fields, as well as several art installations including four "Our History" panels that describe the early African American community of Dallas.

19 ST. PAUL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1816 Routh Street, Dallas, TX 75201
(214) 922-0000, stpaulumcdallas.org

Established in 1873 by recently freed slaves, St. Paul United Methodist Church is the sole survivor of what was once a neighborhood of monumental African American churches for over a century. On Fifth Sundays, the congregation celebrates their role as "the soul of the Arts District" by presenting special music, dramas, visual arts and sacred dances.

20 HAMILTON PARK

12225 Willowdell Drive, Dallas, TX 75243
dallasparcs.org

Named for civil rights leader Dr. Richard Theodore Hamilton, this north Dallas neighborhood was developed in 1956. It was a place where African Americans settled after a Dallas bond election approved the demolition of housing in Black neighborhoods so Dallas Love Field Airport could expand. Today, visitors and residents enjoy an 18-acre park that offers sports courts and a full-service recreation center. This historical marker highlights a community that has thrived for over 60 years and is located on the grounds of the Hamilton Park School.

21 LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL

2826 Elsie Faye Heggins Street, Dallas, TX 75215
(972) 925-7600
dallasisd.org/lincoln

One of the oldest Dallas schools for African Americans, Lincoln High School opened in 1939 with one of the largest campuses in the city. It is now a magnet school that focuses on radio, television, film, print journalism and humanities, and it boasts distinguished alumni such as Charlie "Choo Choo" Brackins, one of the first Black quarterbacks in the NFL; Chris Bosh, former NBA basketball player; and Duane Thomas, former NFL football player.

22 BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE PERFORMING AND VISUAL ARTS

2501 Flora Street, Dallas, TX 75201
(972) 925-1200
dallasisd.org/bookert

Education has always played a key role in the African American story and still stands as a centerpiece for success. In 1892, the first public high school for Black students opened and was later named after Booker T. Washington, an educator, author and leader in the African American community. This school, which now thrives in the heart of the Dallas Arts District, consistently earns national recognition in the arts including being named one of the top five schools in the nation by the National Foundation for Advancement in the Arts. Outstanding alumni include Norah Jones, Erykah Badu, Roy Hargrove and Ernie Banks.

23 ALLEN BROOKS MEMORIAL

Corner of Akard and Main streets, Dallas, TX 75201

A historical marker sits at Main and Akard streets in Downtown Dallas in memory of Allen Brooks, a Black man who was lynched at that intersection by a white mob in 1910. Brooks was accused, without evidence, of assaulting his white employer's daughter. At his pretrial hearing, a white mob grabbed Brooks from law enforcement officers, tied a rope around his neck and threw him from the second-floor window of the courthouse. He was then dragged to the intersection as 5,000 people looked on.

24 ALL BLACK LIVES MATTER CROSSWALKS

Intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Malcolm X Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75215

The All Black Lives Matters crosswalk at Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. and Malcolm X Blvd. is one of six intersections that represent the lives that have been lost because someone did not think their lives mattered. These crosswalks are sponsored and maintained by Abounding Prosperity, an organization whose purpose is to provide services that address health, social and economic disparities among Black Americans with a particular emphasis on the LGBTQ+ community.

25 MARTYRS PARK

265 Commerce Street, Dallas, TX 75207
(214) 670-4100
dallasparcs.org

Martyrs Park, a half-acre park in Downtown Dallas, was established in 1963. Formerly known as Dealey Annex, it was renamed to Martyrs Park in 1991 in commemoration of Patrick Jenkins, Cato Miller and Samuel Smith, who were lynched in 1860.