

(1) **54 Commercial Street.** Legend — but only that — calls this a safe house on the Underground Railroad.

(2) **Wharf Theater (Demolished), 83 Commercial Street.** The concert artist Paul Robeson (1898-1976) performed a program of spirituals here in 1925. Fourteen years later, the Broadway actor Frank H. Wilson (1886-1956) starred in Eugene O'Neill's play *The Emperor Jones*.

(3) **Former Paul Kessler Gallery, 108 Commercial Street.** The painter Benny Andrews (1930-2006) had his first one-man show at this gallery, in 1960.

(4) **Former Zabriskie Gallery, 16 Mechanic Street.** The figurative painter Bob Thompson (1937-1966) exhibited here in the early 1960s.

(5) **4 Race Road.** Home of Capt. Colin Stevenson, a native of the Lesser Antilles who came to town in the 1850s or 1860s. He commanded the whaling ship *Carrie D. Knowles*, which vanished in 1904. [See Entry 17.]

(6) **Former Barnstormers Theater, 27A Bradford Street.** The stage actor Charles Sidney Gilpin (1878-1930) appeared here in *The Emperor Jones*. From Bradford Street, you can spot the fly loft of the old theater: it's that oddly tall and nearly windowless structure.

(7) **157 Commercial Street.** Legend — but only that — calls this a safe house on the Underground Railroad. The best vantage of the original facade of the house is from the narrow town landing path next to the Boatslip.

(8) **Irie Eats, 70 Shank Painter Road,** opened by Natessa Flowers, who came from Jamaica on an H-2B, in 2014.

(9) **Near end of Captain Bertie's Way.** The Ku Klux Klan burned a 14-foot cross in 1925, within view of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter the Apostle. The local Klan united in its antagonism against the Portuguese.

(10) **Gifford House, 9-11 Carver Street.** Charles Gordone (1925-1995), the actor and playwright, starred in Amiri Baraka's *Dutchman*, presented in a small experimental theater called Act IV. Gordone went on to win a Pulitzer Prize for drama for his play *No Place to be Somebody*.

(11) **Atlantic House (A-House), 4-6 Masonic Place.** Within one electrifying month in the summer of 1955, Ella Fitzgerald (1917-1996), Billie Holiday (1915-1959), and Eartha Kitt (1927-2008) all headlined here. Josh White (1914-1969), Nina Simone (1933-2003), and Odetta (1930-2008) also starred here.

(12) **Methodist Church (Demolished), Roughly on the site of Town Green.** Beginning in 1837, the Anti-Slavery Society of Provincetown met here. Julia Perry, the current chair of the town's Historical Commission, has transcribed their meeting records, including the constitution. "The Most high God hath made of one blood all nations of men," the preamble read. "We owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow citizens who hold slaves, to our whole country, to posterity, and to God, to do all that is lawfully in our powers to bring about the extinction of slavery."

(13) **Town Hall.** Darlene Van Alstyne became the Town Clerk in 2017.

(14) **Former Church of the Pilgrims (Now Saki), 256 Commercial Street,** was the site of the 1938 funeral of Douglass Roach, who had fought with the anti-Fascist Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. [See Entry 23.]

What is Juneteenth?

Even though the Emancipation Proclamation was made effective in 1863, it could not be implemented in places still under Confederate control. As a result, in the westernmost Confederate state of Texas, enslaved people would not be free until much later. Freedom finally came on June 19, 1865, when some 2,000 Union troops arrived in Galveston Bay, Texas. The Army announced that the more than 250,000 enslaved black people in the state were free by executive decree. This day came to be known as "Juneteenth" by the newly freed people in Texas.

Juneteenth marks our country's second independence day. Though it has long been celebrated among the African-American community, it is a history that has been marginalized and still remains largely unknown to the wider public. The legacy of Juneteenth shows the value of deep hope and urgent organizing in uncertain times. — *The National Museum of African American History and Culture*

On the front: Capt. Colin Stevenson, commander of the whaling ship *Carrie D. Knowles*. Collection of George W. Ferguson, through the Provincetown History Preservation Project website, Page 5091.

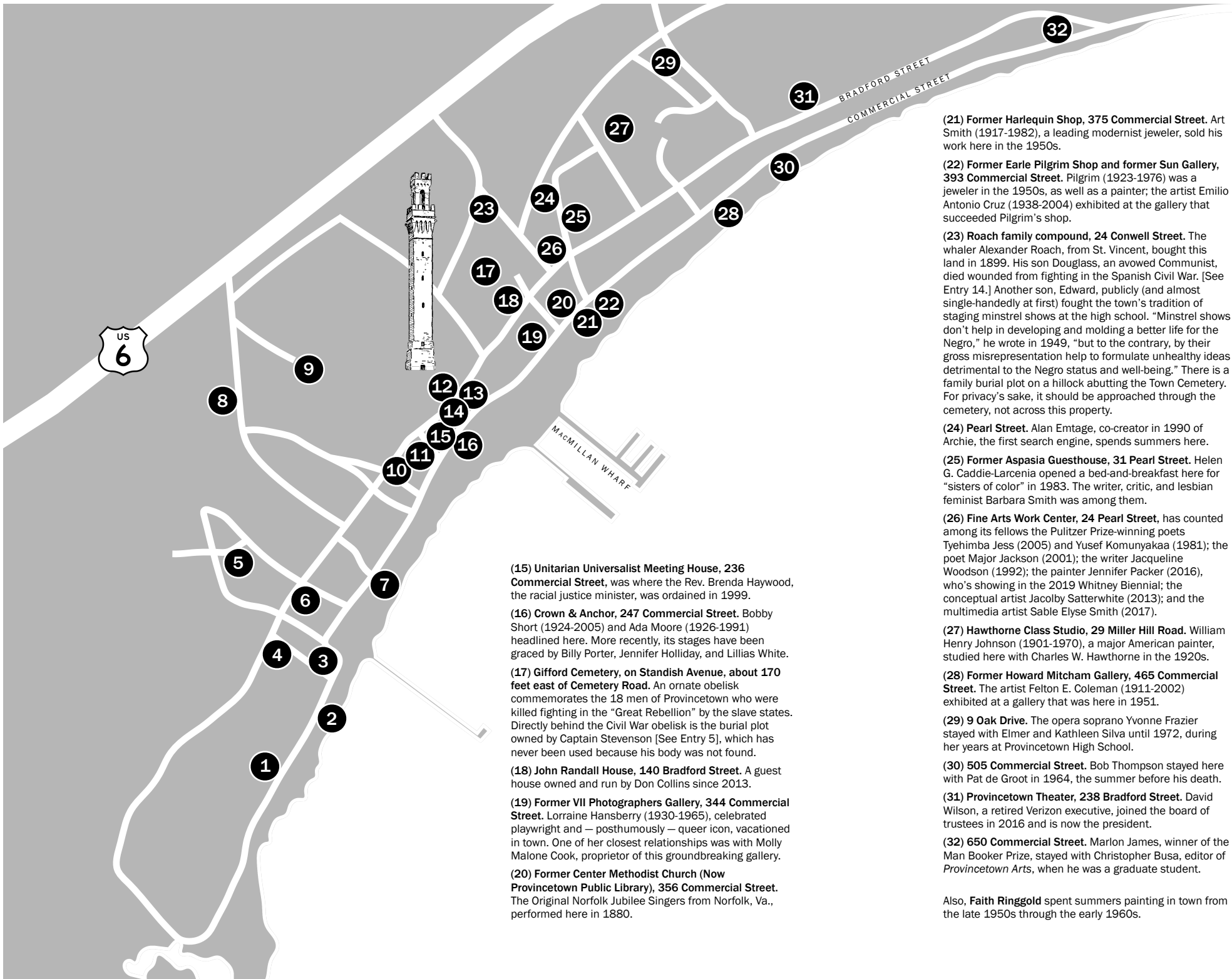
Additions and corrections. So far as I know, this is the first attempt at such a map. Undoubtedly, there are omissions and mistakes, for which I apologize in advance. Please let me know of any, to help improve future editions of the map. You can reach me at david.w.dunlap@gmail.com.

People of color in Provincetown

A map of places where African-American, Afro-Caribbean, and other people of color lived, loved, worked, studied, performed, and exhibited their art, and of sites where battles of emancipation and civil rights were fought.

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(21) **Former Harlequin Shop, 375 Commercial Street.** Art Smith (1917-1982), a leading modernist jeweler, sold his work here in the 1950s.

(22) **Former Earle Pilgrim Shop and former Sun Gallery, 393 Commercial Street.** Pilgrim (1923-1976) was a jeweler in the 1950s, as well as a painter; the artist Emilio Antonio Cruz (1938-2004) exhibited at the gallery that succeeded Pilgrim's shop.

(23) **Roach family compound, 24 Conwell Street.** The whaler Alexander Roach, from St. Vincent, bought this land in 1899. His son Douglass, an avowed Communist, died wounded from fighting in the Spanish Civil War. [See Entry 14.] Another son, Edward, publicly (and almost single-handedly at first) fought the town's tradition of staging minstrel shows at the high school. "Minstrel shows don't help in developing and molding a better life for the Negro," he wrote in 1949, "but to the contrary, by their gross misrepresentation help to formulate unhealthy ideas detrimental to the Negro status and well-being." There is a family burial plot on a hillock abutting the Town Cemetery. For privacy's sake, it should be approached through the cemetery, not across this property.

(24) **Pearl Street.** Alan Emtage, co-creator in 1990 of Archie, the first search engine, spends summers here.

(25) **Former Aspasia Guesthouse, 31 Pearl Street.** Helen G. Caddie-Larcenia opened a bed-and-breakfast here for "sisters of color" in 1983. The writer, critic, and lesbian feminist Barbara Smith was among them.

(26) **Fine Arts Work Center, 24 Pearl Street,** has counted among its fellows the Pulitzer Prize-winning poets Tyehimba Jess (2005) and Yusef Komunyakaa (1981); the poet Major Jackson (2001); the writer Jacqueline Woodson (1992); the painter Jennifer Packer (2016), who's showing in the 2019 Whitney Biennial; the conceptual artist Jacoby Satterwhite (2013); and the multimedia artist Sable Elyse Smith (2017).

(27) **Hawthorne Class Studio, 29 Miller Hill Road.** William Henry Johnson (1901-1970), a major American painter, studied here with Charles W. Hawthorne in the 1920s.

(28) **Former Howard Mitcham Gallery, 465 Commercial Street.** The artist Felton E. Coleman (1911-2002) exhibited at a gallery that was here in 1951.

(29) **9 Oak Drive.** The opera soprano Yvonne Frazier stayed with Elmer and Kathleen Silva until 1972, during her years at Provincetown High School.

(30) **505 Commercial Street.** Bob Thompson stayed here with Pat de Groot in 1964, the summer before his death.

(31) **Provincetown Theater, 238 Bradford Street.** David Wilson, a retired Verizon executive, joined the board of trustees in 2016 and is now the president.

(32) **650 Commercial Street.** Marlon James, winner of the Man Booker Prize, stayed with Christopher Busa, editor of *Provincetown Arts*, when he was a graduate student.

Also, **Faith Ringgold** spent summers painting in town from the late 1950s through the early 1960s.

(15) **Unitarian Universalist Meeting House, 236 Commercial Street,** was where the Rev. Brenda Haywood, the racial justice minister, was ordained in 1999.

(16) **Crown & Anchor, 247 Commercial Street.** Bobby Short (1924-2005) and Ada Moore (1926-1991) headlined here. More recently, its stages have been graced by Billy Porter, Jennifer Holliday, and Lillias White.

(17) **Gifford Cemetery, on Standish Avenue, about 170 feet east of Cemetery Road.** An ornate obelisk commemorates the 18 men of Provincetown who were killed fighting in the "Great Rebellion" by the slave states. Directly behind the Civil War obelisk is the burial plot owned by Captain Stevenson [See Entry 5], which has never been used because his body was not found.

(18) **John Randall House, 140 Bradford Street.** A guest house owned and run by Don Collins since 2013.

(19) **Former VII Photographers Gallery, 344 Commercial Street.** Lorraine Hansberry (1930-1965), celebrated playwright and — posthumously — queer icon, vacationed in town. One of her closest relationships was with Molly Malone Cook, proprietor of this groundbreaking gallery.

(20) **Former Center Methodist Church (Now Provincetown Public Library), 356 Commercial Street.** The Original Norfolk Jubilee Singers from Norfolk, Va., performed here in 1880.