



AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE OF DOWNTOWN ANNAPOLIS

Self-Guided Walking Adventure

Welcome to the Annapolis City Dock, where history breathes and echoes through the cobblestone streets. As an extension of the annual Kunta Kinte Heritage Festival experience, we invite you to explore this self-guided tour and embark on an immersive journey through the rich tapestry of African American heritage sites in Downtown Annapolis.

Unveil the captivating tales of resilience, courage, and triumph that have shaped the cultural landscape of this cherished city. Learn the stories of trailblazers and unsung heroes, including the legendary Kunta Kinte of Alex Haley's *Roots*, whose profound legacy and powerful narrative of perseverance continue to resonate throughout the annals of history.

Prepare to be moved and enlightened!



Special thanks to our sponsors of this endeavor: Maryland Heritage Areas Authority and Chesapeake Crossroad Heritage Area.

For more information on the Kunta Kinte Heritage Festival, visit kuntakinte.org!





map of the world, oriented to true North, with Annapolis at its center.

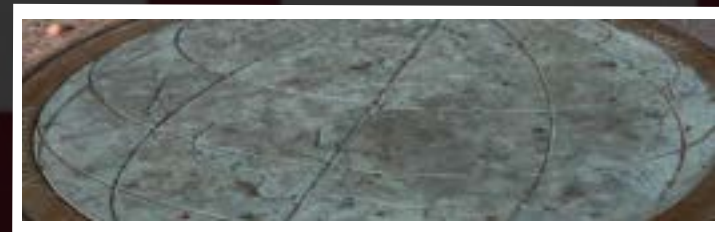
People who stand on the center point of the map can turn and face the direction of the homeland of their ancestors.

(Source: <https://kintehaley.org/thememorial/compass-rose/>)

1. KUNTA KINTE-ALEX HALEY MEMORIAL 1 DOCK STREET

The Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial, located at the City Dock in historic Annapolis, portrays in word and symbol the triumph of the human spirit. It conveys Alex Haley's vision for national racial reconciliation and healing. It stresses the importance of maintaining strong family connections, and of preserving and honoring one's family history and cultural heritage.

Haley's ancestor, Kunta Kinte, arrived at the Harbour aboard the Lord Ligonier and was sold into slavery in 1767. The Memorial is dedicated especially to all of our African ancestors whose names, unlike Kunta Kinte's, are lost forever in the oceans of time. It also is for all people —African, Asian and European—who arrived in the New World in bondage, whose unpaid labor forged the backbone of this nation's rise to greatness and their descendants. (Majority of copy courtesy of <https://www.annapolis.gov/584/Kunta-Kinte-Alex-Haley-Memorial>)



2. COMPASS ROSE 25 MARKET STREET

A 14-foot diameter Compass Rose, inlaid in multi-colored granite with a bronze center piece, is located next to the Annapolis, Maryland Market House, across from the City Dock. The bronze center piece contains a



3. HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS MUSEUM ANNAPOLIS: AN AMERICAN STORY EXHIBIT

Immerse yourself in the stories of the people of Annapolis – revolutionaries, visionaries, and champions in our nation's continuing quest for liberty and justice – who helped to shape our American story across more than 400 years.

Between the 1920s and 1970s, a portion of the Annapolis waterfront became an entertainment haven for the Black community. Today, little remains of Carr's, Sparrow's, and Elktonia Beaches. In 2022, a collaborative effort by federal, state, county, city, and private organizations saved the last remaining parcel of undeveloped land. Celebrate and explore the history and preservation of these cultural treasures in our newest Community Gallery exhibit .Summer's Legacy: Preserving the Beaches.

(Source: <https://museum.annapolis.org/>)



4. BANNEKER-DOUGLASS MUSEUM 84 FRANKLIN STREET

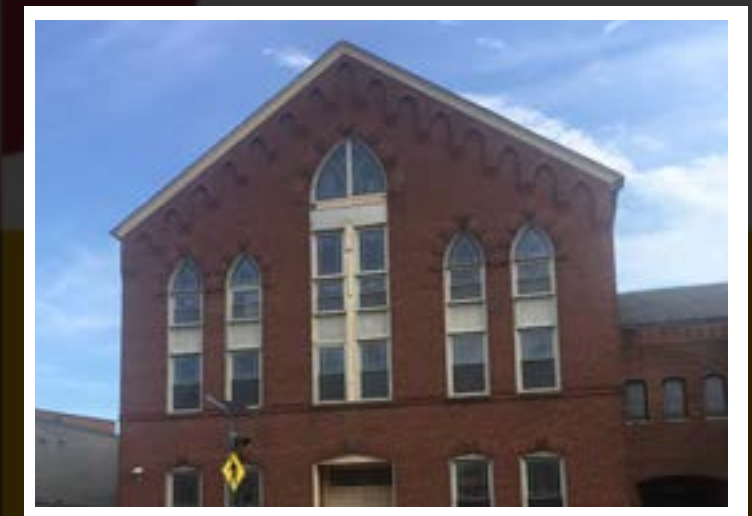
This museum is the official state repository for African-American cultural materials, and named for two famous Marylanders: Benjamin Banneker and Frederick Douglass. Inside, you'll find permanent exhibits highlighting the lives of slaves in Maryland, important Maryland turning points in the Civil Rights Movement, and highlights of important African-American Marylanders like Matthew Henson, credited with discovering the North Pole with Admiral Robert Perry in 1909. (Copy courtesy of <https://chesapeakecrossroads.org/6-african-american-heritage-sites-in-and-around-annapolis/>)



5. MAYNARD-BURGESS HOUSE 163 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

With a generous grant from the Maryland Historical Trust's African American Heritage Preservation Grant Program, the City is renovating the Maynard-Burgess House for adaptive office and exhibit use.

The Maynard-Burgess House, home of two successive African-American families from 1847 to 1990, is a tribute to the aspirations of the free black population of Annapolis. John Maynard was born a free black in Maryland about 1810. Between 1834 and 1845, Maynard purchased and freed his wife Maria, her daughter Phebe Ann, and his mother-in-law Phoebe Spencer. Through subsequent years, the makeup of the household at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street changed to include several more relatives and three boarders. David Maynard, another relative, and also a free black, lived with his family in the house connected to the Market Street side of John Maynard's home. During the 19th century the atmosphere was designed to suppress diversity. Yet the Maynard family achieved middle-class financial prosperity and flourished culturally, like many other African-Americans in Annapolis.(who made up one-third of the population). (Source: <https://www.annapolis.gov/579/Maynard-Burgess-House>)



6. ASBURY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH 87 WEST STREET

One of the oldest African-American churches in Annapolis, this historic structure sits on land purchased in 1803 from Smith Price, a free black. A meeting house was built here in 1804 by the First African Methodist Episcopal Church members, who changed their name and allegiance to Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in 1838, when a new building was erected. The congregation then numbered several hundred, many of them slaves. Henry Price, pastor from 1838 to 1863, was the first African American to attend a regional Methodist/Episcopal Conference. (Source: <https://annearundelmd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=082f288dc8974622980f76f7c993cb7e>)