South Side Ride, featuring some of Chicago's African-American cultural landmarks
Presented by The Pioneers Bike Club & Red Bike and Green

These descriptions correspond to the numbers on the map on the back of the Derailleur.

1. Chess Records / Blues Heaven Foundation (2120 S. Michigan Ave.)
Headquartered at the former home of the record label that launched the careers of many Chicago blues artists, the Blues Heaven Foundation was established by legendary bassist and songwriter Willie Dixon. The foundation helps document and promote the blues, providing support to artists and Blues in the Schools workshops to local youth.

2. Monument to the Great Northern Migration (26th Pl. & King Dr.)
This bronze figure by Alison Saar is a testament to the thousands of African Americans who migrated to Chicago in the early 20th century in search of greater freedom and opportunity. The traveler's clothing is made up of worn-out shoe soles, representing the difficulty of the journey. His hand is raised in salutation to his new home. His other hand carries a worn suitcase symbolic of his journey, dreams and talents. The bollards surrounding the monument are also suitcases that are textured with a pattern derived from the tin ceilings of the era. The figure is oriented to the north symbolizing the traveler's destination.

3. Bronzeville Victory Monument (35th Street & King Dr.)
Located in Chicago's "Black Metropolis," now known as the Bronzeville Historic District, the Victory Monument was built to honor the Eighth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, an African-American unit that served in France during World War I. Dedicated on Armistice Day, November 11th, 1928, the monument features four bronze panels topped by a sculpture of a soldier. Every year a Memorial Day ceremony at the monument honors African-American veterans.

4. **Former Residence of Ida B. Wells-Barnett** (3624 S. King Dr.)
Journalist and social reformer Ida B. Wells-Barnett (1862-1931) advocated for civil rights, women's suffrage and economic justice. Her anti-lynching campaign stirred the nation and the world. In 1893, she came to Chicago to report on the Columbian Exposition. In 1895, she married Ferdinand Lee Barnett, founder of Chicago's first black newspaper, the Conservator. She was instrumental in the founding of such civil rights groups as the NAACP. She and her family lived at 3624 Grand Boulevard, now King Drive, from 1919-1930.

5. **Chicago Bee Library** (3647 South State St.)
African-American entrepreneur Anthony Overton founded *The Chicago Bee* newspaper in 1926. This building, the newspaper's headquarters, was an affirmation of Overton's confidence in the viability of the State Street Commercial district. The three-story building, designed in the Art Deco style of the 1920s, was one of the most picturesque in the district. All of Overton's enterprises shared this building until the early 1940s when the newspaper went out of business. His cosmetics company continued to occupy the building until the early 1980s. The City of Chicago eventually purchased the building and

it is now home to the Chicago Bee Branch of the Chicago Public Library. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places on April 30, 1986.

6. **Wabash YMCA** (3763 South Wabash Ave.)
The Wabash Avenue YMCA, opened in 1914, is a Chicago Landmark located within the Bronzeville Historic District. This facility served as an important social center within the "Black Metropolis area," and it also provided housing and job training for African Americans migrating from the South to Chicago in the early 20th century. In 1915, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, one of the first groups specializing in African-American studies, was founded at the YMCA.

7. **South Side Community Art Center** (3831 S. Michigan Ave.)
The South Side Community Art Center opened in 1940 with support from the Works Progress Administration's Federal Art Project in Illinois. It was the first black art museum in the United States and has been an important center for the development Chicago's African-American artists. The center was awarded Chicago Landmark status in 1994.

8. 47th Street Chicago Blues District (47th St. from State St. to King Dr.)
The 47th Street Chicago Blues District is a living, breathing monument to the rich history of Blues music in Chicago and Bronzeville in particular. In its heyday, the area was home to legendary African-American musicians including Scott Joplin, Louis Armstrong, Jelly Roll Morton and Fats Walker, as well as legendary bluesmen Willie Dixon, Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf and many others.

9. Harold Washington Cultural Center (4701 S. Martin Luther King Dr.)
Harold Washington Cultural Center is a performance facility located in the Grand Boulevard community. It was named after Chicago's first African-American mayor and opened on August 17, 2004. In addition to the beautiful physical amenities, the center is also home to a number of educational, cultural and entertainment programs for children, adults and seniors. The Center features a 1,000-seat performing arts theater, a digital media & fine arts information resource center, a radio & television broadcast center and the Music & Performing Arts Institute.

10. Bronzeville Community Garden (southeast corner of 51st St. and Calumet Ave.)
The Bronzeville Community Garden is an urban oasis that provides a fun, safe, accessible gathering place. The mission of the garden is to beautify the Bronzeville community, celebrate the area's rich cultural heritage, and promote healthy eating and a healthy environment. The vision of the garden is to educate and engage Bronzeville residents on sustainability, conservation, health and nutrition.

11. DuSable Museum of African American History (740 E. 56th Pl.)
Named for Chicago founder Jean Baptiste Point DuSable, and located in Washington Park, the DuSable Museum unites art, history and culture. Founded in 1961 by teacher and art historian Dr. Margaret Burroughs and other leading Chicagoans, the DuSable Museum is one of the few independent institutions of its kind in the United States. Developed to preserve and interpret the experiences and achievements of people of

African descent, it is dedicated to the collection, documentation, preservation and study of the history and culture of Africans and African Americans.

12. Barack and Michelle Obama's House (51st St. and Greenwood Ave.)
The Chicago home of President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama is located in the Kenwood community, just across the street from the Hyde Park neighborhood.

13. Little Black Pearl Art & Design Center (1060 E. 47th St.)
What began as an artist's dream in the basement of her graystone is now the Little Black Pearl Art and Design Center located in the Kenwood/Oakland neighborhood. Little Black Pearl is a thriving nonprofit serving youth in several neighborhoods on Chicago's South Side. While it's firmly rooted in the black community, as the population has changed, Little Black Pearl is working with an increasingly diverse youth population and adding curriculum and services for adults and families. Today Little Black Pearl is a 40,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art facility. In 2011 the center expanded its vision of marrying art and education by establishing Options Laboratory School.