Drexel Building, 319 S. Main St.
An encounter between Dick Rowland, a young black man, and Sarah Page, the young white elevator operator, caused her to scream and him to be arrested, setting in motion the final events leading to the massacre.

Tulsa County Courthouse, 6th & Boulder
A crowd began gathering here on the night of May 31, 1921, following reports an attempt would be made to take Rowland from the top-floor jail.

Police HQ, 15 W. 2nd St.
Rowland was first taken here after his arrest on the morning of May 31.

McGee Hardware
510 S. Main St.
One of the stores burglarized by whites seeking guns and ammunition.

Bardon Pawn Shop
21 S. Main St.
One of the stores burglarized by whites seeking guns and ammunition.

National Guard Armory
1109 E. 6th St.
Tulsa base of the Oklahoma National Guard, briefly used as a field hospital for injured black people.

Tulsa Star, 126 N. Greenwood
Influential African American newspaper urged black citizens to stand up for their rights.

Stradford Hotel, 301 N. Greenwood
Prominent African American business. Burned during the massacre.

Gurley Hotel, 112 1/2 N. Greenwood
Prominent African American business. Burned during the massacre.

Mount Zion Church, 421 N. Elgin St.
Burned to the ground, the church had recently been completed at a cost of $92,000. Witnesses claimed its tower was used as a vantage point for African American snipers as they were defending their neighborhood.

Booker T. Washington High School
NW corner of Exeter Place and Haskell
A two-story brick building, the school survived the fire and became a focal point for relief and rebuilding efforts after the massacre. The school moved from this location in the 1950s. The school was located in the block north of the point on this map.

Convention Hall, 105 W. Brady St.
Black Tulsans were held here on the morning of June 1, 1921. It was later named Brady Theater (on the former Brady Street) and now is called the Tulsa Theater.