

# **Belva's Museum Artifacts**

The news articles are about  
Frederick History

**Buffalo Soldiers**

**Laboring Sons**

**Mrs. Catherine Sappington**

**Mrs. Bernice Green**

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Family LLC. Typeset by Sir Speedy Printing, 316 East Church Street, Frederick, MD 21701

### **America's Heritage Focus of '94 Stamps**

America's heritage in courage and creativity, music and movies, wartime valor and labor leadership will be featured on the nation's 1994 postage stamps.

And the approximately 50 new stamps planned for next year will include 15 honoring black Americans or including blacks in their designs.

A 29 cent Buffalo Soldiers stamp, recalling the black cavalry that served on the western frontier, is scheduled for release in April.

That stamp was the feature of Tuesday's announcement at the National Postal Museum, with two surviving members of that unit attending.

William Harrington of Saline, Kan., Mark Mathews of Washington drew standing ovation as they helped unveil the new stamp.

Navy Cmdr. Carlton Philpot, chairman of the Buffalo Soldier Education and Historical Committee at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., said the significance of the Buffalo Soldier stamp is that "courage, valor, patriotism and loyalty has no ethnic bearing."

"May the spirit of the Buffalo Soldier guide and ride with you always," Philpot told Postmaster General Marvin Runyon.

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### **Exhibition "Buffalo Soldiers: One Man's Story"**

Open through labor Day weekend, at the Maryland Historical Society. The exhibition tells the story of Norman Gilyard, a Baltimore native who served as a Buffalo Soldier during World War II, and will explore the role of African Americans during World War II. It will include Gilyard's Buffalo Soldier uniform shirt, pictures of Gilyard and his regiment, his original discharge papers, and an oral history interview conducted by Leon Bean, Gilyard's grandson. After "Buffalo Soldiers: One Man's Story" closes on Sept. 3, the next exhibition in the Tell Us Your Stories series, "Garrett County, Quilt," will open Sept. 13. The Museum is open Wednesday through Sunday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. MHS is located at 201 W. Monument Street in the Mount Veron Cultural District.

**Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post and Randall Family LLC as published on July 29, 2008**

### **National Children's Theater Group to Perform at Weinberg**

Theatre IV has announced that "Buffalo Soldier" will be a new addition to its season of live theater for children and families called The Learning Stage.

This second largest children's theater in the nation performs more than 1,800 original performances for more than one million children, teachers and parents each year. Their season at the Weinberg Center in Frederick opened with "Arthur and Merlin" in November continues with "Freedom's Song" and "Buffalo Soldier" both in February, and concludes with "Tom Thumb" in April.

Asked to describe the new series, Theatre IV co-founder and managing director Phil Whiteway says "Our goal has always been to produce affordable, quality children's theater and stimulate an early interest in the performing arts. We provide a unique resource for parents and educators. The Learning Stage is our most flexible tool toward those ends in our 20 year history."

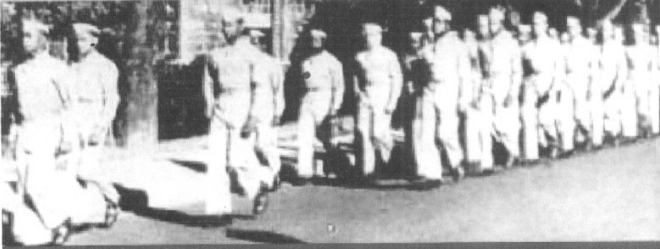
The script of "Buffalo Soldier," playing Feb. 12, was created with funding from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund's New Works for Young Audiences. It is the story of African American soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry divisions from the Civil War who, at the Western territories and later to Cuba to fight alongside Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Playwright and Theater IV artistic director Bruce Miller crafts a tale of one such soldier who at the age of 110 in 1993 claimed the distinction of being the oldest living Buffalo Soldier. Doubtful and questioned, Jones Morgan stayed true to his story, and this musical holds true to his legend.

"Freedom's Song," playing Feb. 15, is a musical revue which chronicles both African American musical development through history, and the people who created the music and shaped our common heritage.


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**NAACP FREDERICK BRANCH  
HONORS THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN**



**Tuskegee  
Airmen  
Marching**

**The NAACP Frederick Branch invites you  
to a Fun-Filled Educational Look Back at  
the Contributions of the Tuskegee  
Airmen and the Buffalo Soldiers.**



**Buffalo  
Soldiers  
Honor  
Guard**

**Where: Cafe 611 Restaurant  
When: Saturday March 6, 2010  
12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.**

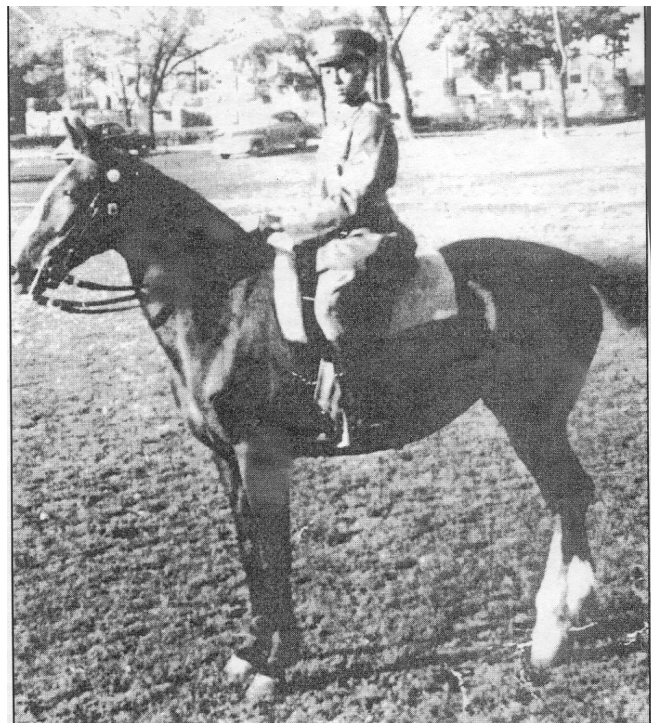
### **Presentation on Buffalo Soldiers Given**

Frederick Wilson Ambush, right photo, sits astride his horse, Jolly Girl, in 1943. Ambush, a member of a calvary regiment in World War II, was among the men known as Buffalo Soldiers. Buffalo Soldiers is a nickname - legend has it American Indians coined the term - for several U.S. Army units created in 1866 that were comprised entirely of black soldiers, according to a website of the National Park Service. The nickname was applied to all-black military units through the early 1950's. Ambush, above right, now 85, of Washington, attended a recent presentation on Buffalo Soldiers at Rose Hill Manor Park in Frederick, that was given by Erwin Polk, above left, descendant of Thomas Elzey Polk a Buffalo Soldier. The free event was sponsored by The African American Resources and Cultural Heritage Society of Frederick County to generate interest in building a black history museum in Frederick County.

**Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post and Randall Family LLC as published on May 27, 2002**



Erwin Polk and Wilson Ambush



Jolly Girl and Wilson Ambush

Belva King has several videos about African American history that she would be please to show you. Please call her at 301 662-9035 for information and an appointment to see the videos.



## **Biography of Erwin Polk A Buffalo Soldier Descendant**

Erwin Polk was born on April 13, 1952, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He attended Eleanor Cope Emlen Elementary, Morris E. Leeds Junior High and Germantown High Schools. He earned a B.S. degree in Business Administration from Morgan State University, in Baltimore, Maryland in 1974.

History has always been a favorite subject for Erwin, and his genealogy research made it possible for him to be interviewed live by Bryant Gumble on the Friday July 3, 1993, "Today Show." Since then he has been featured in the Wilmington News Journal in 1976, regarding the history of his family and a memorial service for his great grandfather Thomas Elzey Polk, Sr. a 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment soldier (a Buffalo Soldier).

As a volunteer and former board member of Neighborhood House Incorporated, Erwin was recruited to be the historian for the Delaware Juneteenth Association. On Friday February 18, 2000, he attended the governors signing of sate bill number 282, Making Juneteenth National Freedom Day, a Delaware holiday. Erwin has completed a fourteen page booklet explaining Juneteenth and why it should be celebrated by Americans for the Delaware Juneteenth Association.

Erwin is constantly working on genealogy projects and in 1997 made a break through in discovering the ancestors of a childhood friend and neighbor also named Polk. His findings which started from the name of a Northwestern Pennsylvania town and the name of one person has taken the research back to 1825 Delaware and numerous stories about the Underground Railroad and escapes from slavery. Most important he found that this other Polk family was not related to his family.

Erwin has volunteered with Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Easter Easter and other non-profit organizations. He regularly speaks at schools and to youth groups on Buffalo Soldiers, genealogy, as well as rock and mineral collecting. Erwin is also a member of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society Baltimore Chapter and will become a board member of the Delaware Genealogical Society this fall. Erwin is a member of the Thomas Elzey Polk Sr. Chapter of the Ninth and tenth (Horse Cavalry Association of Buffalo Soldiers. Since April 1971, he has been a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Incorporated.

His employment positions have range form insurance investigator, bill collector and automobile loan lending officer.

## **Honor Black Military History**

The African American Resources and Cultural Heritage Society of Frederick County will host a presentation on “buffalo soldiers” at 3 p.m. Saturday at the Rose Hill Manor Park, 1611 North Market Street, Frederick.

Buffalo soldiers is a nickname - legend has it American Indians coined the term - for several U.S. Army units created in 1866 that were composed entirely of black soldiers, according to a website of the National Park Service.

During that time, the U.S. Army consisted of 10 cavalry and 25 infantry regiments, meaning one in five cavalry soldiers and one in with infantry soldiers were black men, NPS said.

The society is sponsoring Saturday’s free event to raise awareness about the contribution of black soldiers and generate interest in building a black history museum in Frederick County, said Richard Menconeri, the society’s treasurer.

A presentation will be given by Erwin Polk of Delaware, who is a descendant of Thomas Elzey Polk, a buffalo soldier.

For details, call 301-662-9035.

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## **Laboring Sons Memorial Ground dedication**

**Wednesday, January 15, 2003**

**12 p.m.**

Welcome Message	Mayor Jennifer P. Dougherty City of Frederick
Invocation	Reverend Burton L. Mack Asbury United Methodist Church
Comments	Alderman Bill Hall City of Frederick
Negro National Anthem	Austin Timpson
Laboring Sons Memorial Ground Dedication Speech	Mr. William O. Lee Former City of Frederick Alderman and Treasurer of Fairview Cemetery
Musical Selection	Young Adults Making A Move (YAMAM) Margo Foreman, Director
Reflection on Laboring Sons Memorial Ground	Jacqueline Berry Laboring Sons Memorial Ground Committee Member

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Reading

Nikedia Bowie  
Frederick High School Student

Musical Selection

Young Adults Making A Move (YAMAM)  
Margo Foreman, Director

Benediction

Reverend Burton Mack  
Asbury United Methodist Church

### From the program for this event

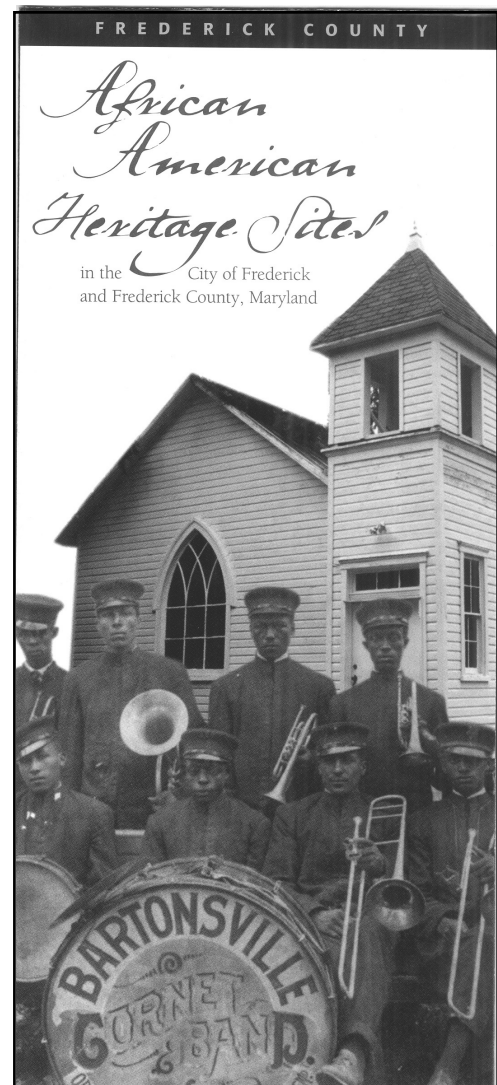
Mr. William O. Lee, Jr. (1928-2004), a historian, educator and City Alderman, chaired the committee that developed the first African American Heritage Sites brochure for Frederick County and the City of Frederick in 2001. This popular publication was update in 2010 and now includes as one of the points of interest the William O. Lee Unity Bridge over Carroll Creek. The bridge symbolically represents the end of Frederick's segregation past.

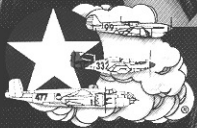
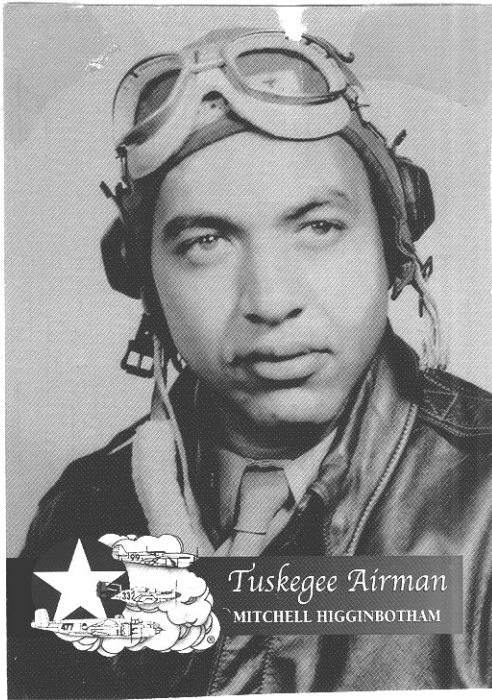
Elizabeth Scott Shatto  
Tourism Council of Frederick County  
Director, Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area  
Coordinator, Frederick Historic Sites Consortium

#### **William O. Lee Unity Bridge (Carroll Creek Park)**

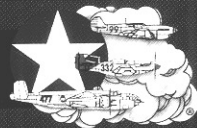
This suspension bridge symbolically represent the end of Frederick's segregated past. Many hard working individuals helped eradicate the color barrier here - such as the bridge's namesake, William O. Lee, Jr. who held many roles during his 75 years, including school administrator, mentor, historian and alderman for the City of Frederick.

**From African American Heritage Sites, published by the Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc., 2010**





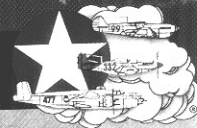
*Tuskegee Airman*  
MITCHELL HIGGINBOTHAM



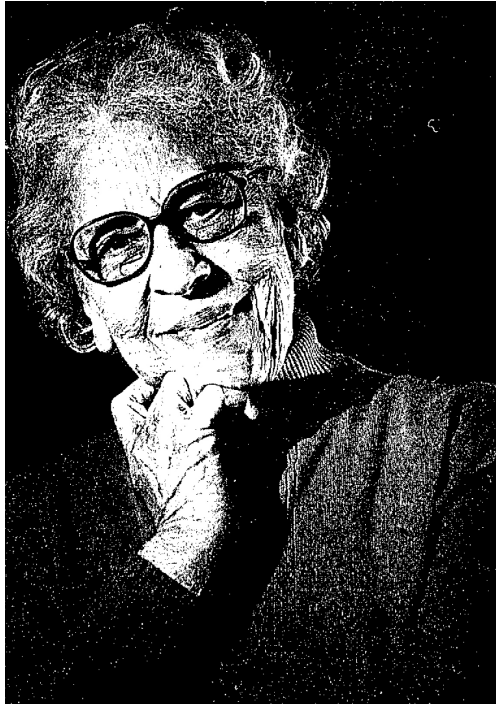
*Tuskegee Airman*  
IRA O'NEAL, JR.



*Tuskegee Airman*  
EDWARD E. TILLMON



*Tuskegee Airman*  
HOWARD L. BAUGH



## **A Life of Service**

### **Catherine Sappington finds joy in caring for others**

Catherine Sappington has led a blessed life filled with friends and family members.

In her 92 years, she has witnessed much change in the world that barely had automobiles when she was born.

While that world - and her hometown of Frederick - has changed in ways barely imaginable at the beginning of the 20th century, her personal philosophy has remained steadfast.

"I just love people, and I like helping them," she said. "That's just how I have always been."

Sappington stills lives in the Bartonsville home she and her husband, Charles, loved to build nearly 60 years ago. She has spent her life taking care of people, whether they were blood relatives of family members by choice.

As a young black woman without much education, doing domestic work for others was her only option, she said.

Domestic work was about the only thing you could do unless you went to college, and I didn't," she said.

The former Catherine Weedon attended school through about seventh grade and then went to work. "I've worked since I was 13," she said. "I went to work on a farm when I was 13."

Throughout her life, she worked for doctors and homeowners, and established lifelong friendships through those jobs.

During a recent interview, she pulled on the purple sweater she wore and said it was a gift from a former employer.

Both Sappington and her husband were known for caring for others. Charles Sappington worked for more than 30 years as a waiter and bartender at Fort Detrick. The plaque thanking him for his 33 years of service still hangs in a prominent spot in the living room of her house.

The Sappingtons lived at Lincoln Apartments after they got married and saved diligently to buy a house.

"We saved money until we had enough to buy all the bricks," she said. Little by little, the house was built with supplies paid for in cash. "That's the way we did it," she said. "Our house was paid for."

There was no heavy construction equipment at the time, and the couple found a man who lived in Bartonsville who knew how to use dynamite to blast through the rock so a foundation could be dug. "This man dug that foundation out by hand," she said.

She laughed as she told the story of how her husband, in the early days of their

marriage, took her to work on a bicycle, with her perched on the back as he pedaled. There was a lot of family pride the day he was finally able to buy a car.

Catherine had one child, William Weedon, who died when he was 64. Her husband died nearly three years ago. Her extended family now includes grandchildren and great-grandchildren, in addition to her cherished friends.

"Most of my friends are all gone," she said. But she relishes the memories of those who are gone. She is happy that she was able to care for her mother after she had a stroke, even if that care giving meant considerable personal sacrifice. "I like taking care of people, and I'm good at it," she said.

While she did not have much of a formal education, Sappington said she learned during her lifetime. "All my learning, I learned on my job and in my life," she said. "I even taught myself to drive a car."

In the long run, Catherine Sappington believes it is a gift from God that she knows how to take care of people, and believes her mother had the same gift.

In Sappington's house, with the foundations dug by hand, she talked of computers - "I don't have nothing to do with them" - and other technological wonders that surround children today. "It's important to tell how it was when we were kids," she said. "It's important to not forget what it was like. My life has been so wonderful, and I like to share it with other people."

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Catherine Sappington is has now reached the age of 102 and has received a birthday card from President Obama.



## Benjamin Banneker

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[www.BenjaminBanneker.wordpress.com](http://www.BenjaminBanneker.wordpress.com)

### PRESS RELEASE

*The staff at Benjamin Banneker Historical Park and Museum would appreciate it if you would include our programs in your calendar of events. If you have any questions or would like accompanying graphics for any of the programs please contact Kathy Kadow at 410-887-1081 (Tuesday - Friday; 8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.) or via email at [KKadow@BaltimoreCountyMD.gov](mailto:KKadow@BaltimoreCountyMD.gov).*

The Benjamin Banneker Historical Park and Museum presents a commemorative exhibit: *From Banneker to Douglass: The Quests for Freedom and Equality*. The exhibit will feature some twenty-eight works of art, reprinted narratives and reproduced historical documents. The exhibit runs from November 1, 2014 through February 28, 2015.

The aim of this exhibit is to recall the early efforts of Maryland's African Americans and their allies in their pursuit of freedom and equality for all. Although too numerous to show, the exhibit reveals some of the key and lesser-known movements from the colonial era to the decade before the American Civil War. These efforts took on many forms that are revealed through drawings, paintings and a sculpture. As visitors view these works, they will be challenged to imagine and ponder their roles as citizens, particularly, when they are engaged with a feedback tool. Adults and children alike will have access to this activity.

This dialogue will continue throughout the exhibit's run. There will be four related programs: *Meet the Artists* in December, *The Role of the Citizen in Preserving American Freedom* in January, and two programs in February *Using Literature as a Force for Change*: Frances Harper; and *Using Literature as a Force for Change*: Poems, Letters, Narratives.

These events and the exhibit were made possible by a partnership with the University of Maryland Baltimore County's Visual Arts Department (Art History & Museum Studies and Graphic Design Concentrations) and local artists who produced original art for this exhibit.

Reservations are required for all programs, and exhibit viewing for group of 15 or more. Call the museum for more information and to make reservations.

#### **Program Registration Information**

*Advance registration is required for all programs. Payment must be made within 5 business days of your registration, or your spot will be yielded to the waiting list. All payments are donations and non-refundable unless Banneker cancels the program. All programs and events are rain or shine unless a rain date is specified. Program leaders will call registered participants ONLY in the event of cancellation no less than 1 hour before the program start.*

*Programs are designed for individuals and families, not group. If you would like to arrange a visit for a group or an organization, please contact the Park Office Tuesday thru Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Children under 13 years of age must be accompanied by an adult. Should you require special accommodations (i.e. language interpreter, large print, etc.) please give as much notice as possible by calling the Park Office, or the Therapeutic Office at 410-887-5370.*

## Friend: Mrs Bernice Green

The intersection of Carroll Parkway and College Avenue is a cheery place to be any weekday morning. And the main reason is school crossing guard Mrs. Bernice Green.

Her early morning hours at the intersection, where she's been stationed for the past six years, are filled with an endless array of friendly greetings.

If it isn't the children walking by on their way to one of the nearby schools, it's people in cars.

One car pulls up to the stop sign at the intersection and the rear window rolls down. A little girl in pigtails pops her head out and says: "Hiya Mrs Green. My mommy is taking me to school today.

Mrs. Green adds a personal touch to each of her greetings because she takes the time to learn every name and to find out something about each child.

Her secret: "I believe that you must show some respect for the kids. They're smart, they know what's going on. If you show some respect for them they'll show some respect for you."

Some of her favorite things

CITY - Frederick

BOOK - Travel book series Harlequin

PERFUME - Estee Lauder

COLOR - Blue

ACTOR - James Earl Jones

ACTRESS - Katherine Hepburn

MAN - My husband, Charles A. Green, Jr.

WOMAN - My mother-in-law - "She's great.  
I don't think anyone can beat her."

POSSESSION - "I don't believe in material things  
too much because they come and go."

FOOD - Italian spaghetti

SONG - "Precious Lord"

VACATION SPOT - "I have never been on a vacation  
but if I get a chance I'd like to go to Canada,  
just to get away from the cities."

MAGAZINE - Reader's Digest

WORD - Think and always believe in God

SECRET DESIRE - "I always wanted to go on a tour  
of remote places you don't hear much of, like Australia,  
Greece or Scotland. Places where it's not too crowded  
or polluted, I'd also like to taste different types of food."

SPORT - Walking, "I don't like sports but I like to walk."

HOBBY - Reading

FLOWER - Red rose

HOLIDAY - Christmas, "I must admit I like looking at the  
toys myself."

TIME OF DAY - Early morning when it's fresh outside.

COCKTAIL - Yago Sangria

PERIOD OF HISTORY- Pioneer days when the West was  
being opened.

TV SHOW - Soap operas, Love of Life

PARTY GAME - Talking games and debating

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on October, 1972**





Mrs. Bernice Green

Happy Thanksgiving and Merry Christmas



Christmas items from  
Belva King's Collection



Merry Christmas from the  
newsletter gang.



## Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.

Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. volunteered for the armed forces upon graduating from high school in 1898. Little did he suspect that he would earn his place in history as America's first African American general.

While serving in the Philippines, Davis earned a commission as a second lieutenant in the cavalry. War Department policy at the time prohibited giving an African American officer command over white enlisted men and the new lieutenant received "safe" assignments such as professor of military science at Tuskegee Institute, and military attaché to Liberia.

Yet, his outstanding performance gained him regular promotions and by 1938 he had achieved the rank of colonel and command of the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Davis as the first African American brigadier general in 1940. As WWII raged, Davis was instrumental in leading the successful battle for racial integration within the military.



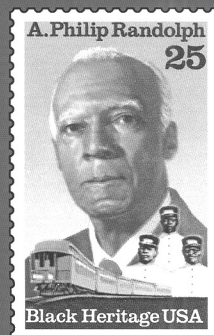
## Ernest E. Just

Because of a lack of educational opportunities for African Americans in the South, Ernest Just's schoolteacher mother worked to send him north. It turned out to be a wise decision. He earned a scholarship to Dartmouth College, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was the sole student to graduate magna cum laude in 1907.

After graduation, Just joined the faculty of Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he rose to head the Departments of Zoology and Physiology, and served on the faculty of the University's Medical School as a professor.

During summers, Just conducted research at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. His study of the embryology of marine organisms earned him a Ph.D., magna cum laude, from the University of Chicago in 1916.

Respected worldwide as an eminent scientist, Just was the first recipient of the Spingarn Medal, awarded by the NAACP to African Americans of extraordinary achievement.



## A. Philip Randolph

One of America's greatest civil rights advocates, Philip Randolph was an instrumental figure in the long running battle for desegregation and a major leader in the labor movement.

Randolph took his place on the national stage when, despite incredible obstacles, he organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and led their intensive 12-year battle with the Pullman Company to become the country's first African American-led union to gain recognition from a major company in 1935.

The victory gave Randolph the stature necessary to organize the March on Washington movement in 1941 that pressured President Roosevelt to ban discrimination in defense industries. After the war, Randolph led another movement that resulted in President Truman's Executive Order to desegregate the military.

In 1963, Randolph again organized a march on Washington, this time with Martin Luther King, Jr. The success of this peaceful demonstration led directly to the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Randolph died in 1979, the elder statesman of the civil rights movement.



## Bessie Coleman

The twelfth child of thirteen, Bessie Coleman grew up in poverty, picking cotton in Texas. She later moved to Chicago to live with an older brother.

It was in Chicago where she became enthralled with aviation and decided to become a pilot. However, in the early 1920's, African American women had no chance of being accepted by an aviation school. When Bessie discovered that she might possibly gain admittance in France, she studied the language, applied, and was accepted by a school south of Paris.

Coleman returned to the U. S. in 1921 as the first African American woman pilot, licensed by the prestigious Federation Aéronautique Internationale. She quickly earned the title "Brave Bessie," touring the country as a barnstorming pilot and wowing the crowds with daring feats and showmanship.

Her dream of establishing a flying school for African Americans tragically ended when Coleman was killed in an aviation accident in 1926, but her pioneering achievements opened the door for the many women and African Americans who followed.

These post cards were donated  
by Renard Lumpkins who  
worked at the Frederick Post  
Office as a manager.  
They are part of a set of 12  
postcards issued by the  
United States Postal Service to  
honor Black Heritage.

# **Belva's Museum Artifacts**

The news articles are about  
Frederick History

**Jemima Coats**

**Rev. Jonathan Davis**

**Civil Rights Postage Stamps**

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### **Mrs. Jemima Coats**

Mrs. Jemima Coats, colored, widow of Francis Coats, died at her home, 110 Ice Street Tuesday night at 11:50 o'clock after an illness of over a year. She was aged 84 years and the daughter of the late James and Mary Ann Countee Bowens. She was a member of the Asbury M. E. Church and the last of her immediate family. One niece, one nephew, and a number of great and great-great nieces and nephews survive.

Funeral services will be held at Asbury church Friday afternoon at two o'clock. Interment in Fairview cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son, funeral directors.

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### **Mrs. Jemima Coats**

The funeral of Mrs. Jemima Coats, colored, took place from Asbury M. E. Church Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. E. Williams officiated, assisted by Rev. J. W. Townes and W. I. Snowden. Pallbearers were Edmond Davis, Walter Bowie, Roy Bowie, Austin Bowie, Eugene Brown and John F. Davis. Internment in Fairview Cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son, funeral directors.

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## Slavery in Carroll County Chattel Records

[JS#1, p. 4] Manumission. 28 Jan 1842 James Smith freed a man named George, age 27, as of 1 Apr next.

[pp. 5-6] Manumission. 28 Jan 1842 Jacob Mering, for \$1, freed a girl Leah, aged 28 on 22 Jan 1848 (her birthday), also any children born of her before that date whether male or female, when aged 28.

[pp. 25-7] Mortgage. 21 Mar 1842 Ruth Shipley of Baltimore County, indebted by promissory note dated this date and due with interest in one year, plus \$5 "in paid hand" by David and Daniel Engel of Carroll County, pledges her "colored boy Lewis and my colored girl Maria both of which are now in my possession." Void when repaid with interest

[pp. 29-30] Bill of Sale. Moses Barnes, for \$73, sold Noah Stocksedale, both of Carroll County, a "coloured girl of the age of seventeen years by the name of Mary Wilson for the term of four years commencing on the first day of Aprile" 1842.

[p. 32] Manumission. 23 Apr 1842 Elizabeth Sherman freed a "girl named Sarah Brown being of the age of twelve years and six months, she being the daughter of Eliza Key," as of 10 Oct 1845.

[pp. 36-7] Mortgage Bill of Sale. 6 May 1842 Peregrine Gosnell, for \$300, sold Rachel Brown, both of Carroll County, man named Tom unless repaid with interest on or before 12 Jan 1846.

[pp. 37-8] Bill of Sale. 23 Apr 1842 Elizabeth Sherman of Carroll County, for \$1, sold Beal Beho a girl named Sarah Brown (age 12 years, 6 months), daughter of Eliza Key, until she turns age 16 on 10 Oct 1845, when she shall be free.

[p. 49] Mortgage Bill of Sale. 30 May 1842 Micajah Rogers of Carroll County, for \$400, sold Elisha Dorsey of Baltimore County, a woman named Charlotte with her 2 children John & Fanny unless repaid with interest by 1 Jun 1843.

[p. 51] Manumission. 30 May 1842 James O. Heddington of Carroll County, freed a boy Elias Morris, age 17 "in October next" when age 30, and a girl Mary Morris, aged 11 "in June next" when age 25.

[pp. 55-6] Mortgage. 16 Jun 1842 Richard H. Bohnam, for \$1, pledges slaves named Greenbury and Maranda as collateral to his securities Joseph H. Gillis and Alexander Gillis, all of Carroll County, for 5 judgements lost that day (3 to Francis T. Davis and 2 to Adam C. Warner); void when judgements are paid.

[p. 86, recorded 15 Aug 1842] Bill of Sale. 29 Aug 1842 Michael Barnitz, for \$80, sold Jacob Reese, both of Carroll County, a boy named Reuben Roberson until 24 Oct 1845 on which date he will become age 21.

[pp. 102-3] Manumission. 15 Nov 1842 Catharine Biggs, Benjamin Poole, John Forney and Joseph J. Biggs and Mary Biggs administrators for Joseph Biggs late deceased, all of Carroll County, for \$5, freed Priscilla (under 45 years) at Catharine Biggs' death, her daughter Harriett as of 10 Sep 1858, and her son Alfred on 20 Jan 1859. Any other children born to Priscilla are to be free at the age of 25. Witness: F. S. Key. Justice of the Peace: John Dotterer.

[pp. 103-4] Bill of Sale. Catharine Biggs, widow & executor of William Biggs, deceased, refers to a 30 Aug 1839 deed (found [WW#3, pp. 518-9], for \$1, pledged her securities John Forney and Joseph Biggs, among other property the Negroes bequeathed her by the Frederick County will of William: slaves Nelly; Cy or Cyrus; Prissy & her children Alfred & Harriet; Ruth & her children Rachel, Tom, Aaron & Coleman; "Also, Tom, Nathan & Frank which last three have been runaways for several years.")

[pp. 106-7] Manumission. 19 Mar 1842 Elizabeth and Ruth Richards, both of Carroll County, freed a woman named Jane Brown, aged about 36, devised them by the Baltimore County will of their father Richard Richards.

[pp. 123-4] Bill of Sale. 27 Dec 1842 Henry Kline of Carroll County, for \$115, sold Frederick Kline of Baltimore County a buggy wagon & harness, a "coloured boy for a term of six years from the date hereof" and 1 wagon body.

[p. 155-6] Manumission. 23 Feb 1843 David Englar freed a woman named Sally Gant, age 25.

[pp. 187-9] Mortgage Bill of Sale. 25 Mar 1843 Solomon Zepp, for \$5, sold Laurence Zepp



### **Rev. Jonathan Davis**

Rev. Jonathan Davis was born in Barlow Bend, Alabama to Josephine Davis and the late Isaac Davis, Jr. There he graduated from Jackson High School and went on to serve 7 years in the United States Air Force. He received an honorable discharge and left as a Sergeant in 1989. From there he spent 14 years with State Farm in various job assignments. Rev. Davis resigned in 2003 to pursue ministry full-time.

Rev. Davis accepted Christ at an early age; he was called to ministry in 1996 while at Quinn Chapel AME Church. He was licensed to preach there in January 1999. Then he was accepted into the Washington Annual Conference in April of 2000. He was ordained an Itinerate Deacon at the April 26, 2003 Annual Conference. Rev. Davis received his final ordination as an Itinerate Elder on April 15, 2005 at the Washington Annual Conference held at Ebenezer AME Church in Ft. Washington, MD. He served for 10 years on the Ministerial Staff at Quinn Chapel AME Church in Frederick, MD under the leadership of his mentor, and father in ministry Pastor Luke J. Robinson. He served in various ministries at Quinn such as Youth Minister, Prison Ministry Coordinator. On November 4, 2006 Rev. Davis was appointed the Pastor of Mt. Zion AME Church in Knoxville, MD.

Rev. Davis also is a May 2005 Graduate of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg with a Master of Divinity Degree where he received honors in Ministerial Practice. He served as a Admission Association at Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg from 2005 until October 2009. He is currently employed by Frederick County Public School System.

Rev. Davis is a strong advocate for prison ministry here in Maryland, as he teaches bible study and conducts services at Roxbury & Maryland Correctional Institutions in Hagerstown, MD. He is also a strong pro-life supporter attending conferences in such places as Atlanta, GA, Nashville, TN, and attending press conferences in Annapolis, MD, and even meeting with the President's Advisors in Washington, DC. He is not a politician but an advocate for the Gospel of Jesus Christ and injustice everywhere.

He is a devoted husband to his wife Ida, and a dedicated father to his three daughters, Sabrina, Brianna and Josephine, and his son Jonathan. He hopes that you see him just as a man of God striving to do what the Lord would have him to do. He believes that we all should "Press Towards the Mark" as stated on Philippians 3<sup>14</sup>, because God gives us so much; the least we can do is Press toward His Love, His Peace, and His Grace.

### **From church Order of Worship**



### **Faith, family fortify 100-year-old**

"I feel fine", said Edith Jackson, seated at the head table on the occasion of her 100th birthday, and joined by an adoring crowd of family, county elected officials, neighbors and fellow members of her church.

"The joy of the Lord is my strength," said the title of the programs handed out at her birthday celebration.

Granddaughter Jonnieta Hall of Frederick, with her own grown son - both of them raised by Jackson - validated the program's statement.

"My grandmother taught me hard work...keep my head up, do what's right...walk with God, go with God," said Jonnieta Hall.

Active in Wayman AME Church, Jackson has found the church irreplaceable.

"They're my heavenly father," she said.

Wayman Pastor Ronald P. Simmons said, "It's easy to love her."

Glenard Hall said his great-grandmother taught him to "stand up for what is right." Although he acknowledged that he has occasionally strayed off the right path, thanks to his great-grandmother he always knew where it was.

"She was always: her way, or the highway!" said grandson Kirk Hall.

Like her 60 or more party guest at the Mount Pleasant Ruritan Club, Edith enjoyed a big meal: a plate full of ham, chicken, potatoes, a roll and a side salad. "Good food," she said between bites.

"Elegant" is a work she likes to use for food, Jonnieta Hall said. "These days, she doesn't cook for herself much, but she lives in Frederick, in one of her two houses, and enjoys Meals on Wheels delivered to her on Madison Street, Jonnieta Hall said.

Today, neighbors on Madison Street, some of whom are family, planned to close the street for a block party in Jackson's honor.

Niece Nettie Louise Morris of Petersville said the family has always been close. Morris' grandmother was Edith's mother, one of seven girls. Edith also had a brother, but she is now the oldest surviving family member. About a month ago her sister Margaret Butler died, four days shy of the 102nd birthday.

Hard work and a lot of bicycling everywhere, until Jackson learned to drive at age 50, kept Jackson in good health, Jonnieta Hall said. For Jackson, work started at age 13, when she left Brunswick for Frederick to work for the Potts family, raising children and keeping house.

After a lifetime of her own with her grandmother, Jonnieta Hall it difficult to summarize what she has meant to her.

"My gosh, she's my heart and soul," Hall said. "She's been my mon and my dad. I grew up with her. I wouldn't be here if it weren't for her."



Edith Jackson's son

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### **Working for a living, railroad families, hard times, and good times**

Who were some of the families Mrs. Butler helped? "Dr. Kinley, Nat Winters, the Wengers, Herb Vogel, the Arnold family, and the Donner and Hemp families (in Jefferson) were several of the families I worked for," she says.

How did she get back and forth to Brunswick or Jefferson or even Frederick to work? "I walked, or was sometimes driven. But finally, when I was 35, I got my license. My husband did not believe I could do it," she laughs. "I bought myself an old Oldsmobile, so now in addition to working at other people's homes, I could come back to my home in time to milk the cows and take care of our farm."

"At this time, my husband was working on the railroad long hours. I use to get up at four in the morning to make my husband a hot mean - sometimes even earlier if the weather was bad."

Sissy Butler insisted on fixing her railroad working husband a breakfast of hot cakes, hog puddin' (made with pork bits) and hominy, and then she packed his lunch, too. She can't help but smile as she recalls women friends telling her recently how they can't seem to get up to get their husband's breakfast, "because 7 a.m. is just too early!"

Mrs. Butler is concerned about what she sees around her these days. "Things have changed terrible," she says. "When I came along, people could talk to you and explain things, but now young people don't want to listen."



"It might take too long, but where would I be now if I hadn't done things the old way and saved money? They want to throw out things that should be saved. Clothes are thrown out, for instance, instead of mending them."

Sissy Butler had one daughter, Arlene, who was killed in an auto accident five years ago. Arlene's daughter and her family now live with Sissy in the house that she and her husband James bought about fifty years ago. "We put \$1,000 down and paid the house off completely in three years," she said. "We saved for many years, then sold off everything but the one cow, which we sold later."

James Butler was a B&O railroad employee who loaded trucks and transferred freight cars on the line from Brunswick to Washington. Sissy also worked on the railroad for a year herself (1947 - 1948) with a women's gang of nine that repaired the tracks.

"My boss man's name was Roger Proctor," she recalls.

Mrs. Butler now helps to care for her own two great-grandchildren: Tony, 7, and Angelo, 5. "The children are company," she says, speaking of them proudly. "My younger grandson acts so much like an older person already."

The years of working outside the home have come to an end, but it's clear Sissy Butler is still at work. She is very active, attending the A.M.E. Methodist Church in Knoxville, and helping to keep a home for herself, her grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

She has been an inspiration, raising her family and helping other families for many years past. Her husband James has been gone eleven years, but she continues her life's path of giving and providing for her family. She is a shining example of what hard work and caring can do.

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Mrs. Catherine House Brooks  
Edith Jackson and  
Margaret Butler's  
grandmother  
lived to age 100



Lawrence Butler  
Margaret Butler



Mrs. Fannie Morrison  
Lewis Edward  
Morrison's  
father and mother

## **A letter to Belva King about John Thomas and Jemima Bowen-Coats dated October 23, 2007**

Your first question was in relationship to finding John Thomas in Frederick County between 1840 and 1860. Using Ancestry.com, the only entry I was able to find was in the 1850 census where John Thomas, and 45, was living in Frederick City with his wife Ellen, aged 43, and their 6 children (ages 21 to 7). Jemima was listed with the household as being 13 years old. The 1860 and 1870 census list John Thomas and his wife Ellen in Frederick County, but none of these list Jemima living with them.

I then looked to see if there were any listings for a Jemima Bowens, and in 1870, there was a black Jemima Bowens living in Frederick City, age 18, who worked as a servant at the home of a lawyer in the area, last name Ross.

I was able to find a death certificate (No. 02925, Frederick County Death Records) for Jemima Coats, wife of Francis Coats, dated March 30, 1937. It gave her birthday as September 13, 1852 (close enough to the 1870 census entry listing her as being 18 years old). The death certificate listed her as the daughter of James Bowens and Mary Ann Countee (neither of which have any census information available).

There is a marriage license for Jemima Bowens and Frank Coats, dated April 24, 1877 (Frederick County Marriage License 1871-1884, Vol 5, page 87), but it just lists that they got married, no certificate is available at the Hall of Records in Annapolis.

Now for the not-so-good news. It does not seem that we have any materials that could provide information as to why John Bowie would travel to Boston, MA so frequently. Only personal papers could provide a reason as to why he went to Boston in the first place, or private records from the railroad or carriage company he used to travel to place him there.

I would also suggest going into the Bowie family papers located at the University of Maryland Hornbake Library in College Park, MD to find information of the Bowies of Prince George's County and if there is any connection to the Thomas family in Frederick County.

At this point, unless you have any substantial evidence or clues to this mystery, I would have to say that there is little more the Legacy of Slavery staff can do for you here at the Archives. These are difficult questions to answer and we simply do not have the resources or researchers available to assist you.

## **Information request**

Belva King is seeking information about Hillery Denmark born in 1847. He was married to Mary and appears in the 1870 census.



More Black Churches in Montgomery and Frederick Counties, Maryland



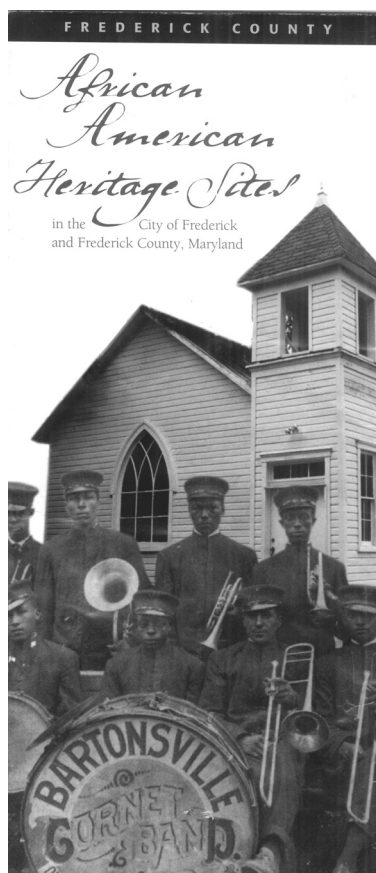
**From the Sunday, December 14, 2014 Service at St. James A.M.E. Church,  
Bartonsville, MD, Rev. Michele Langston**

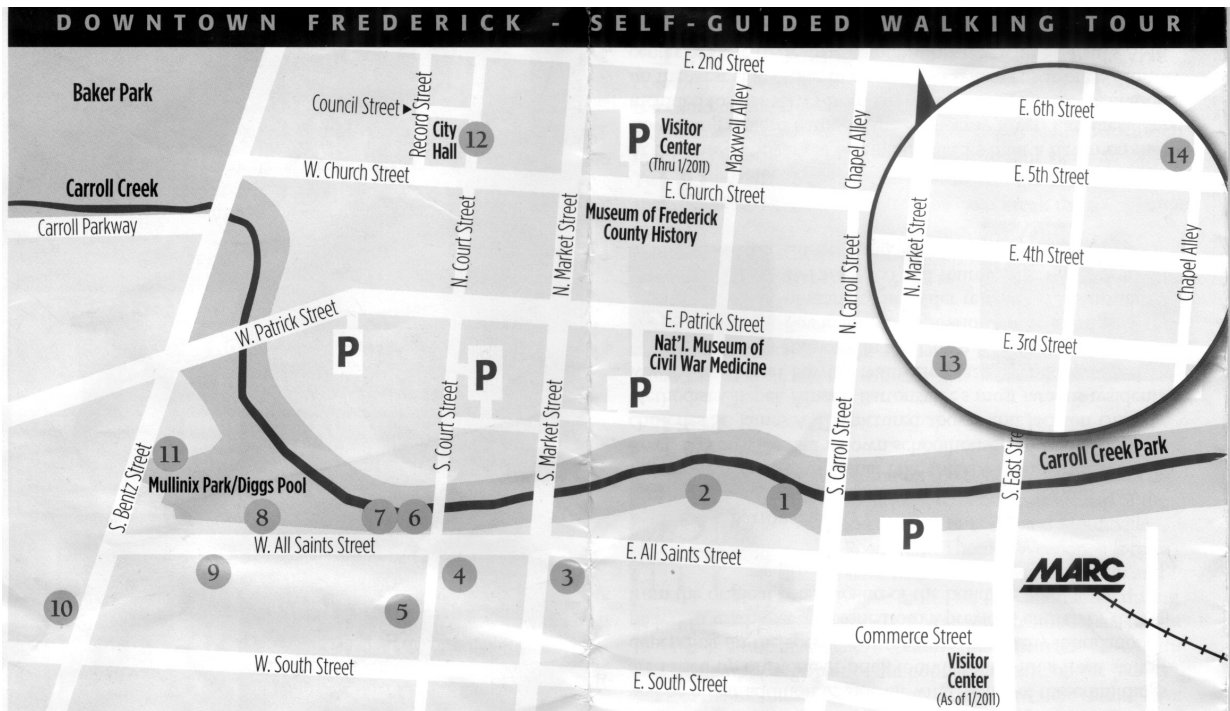
**Leader:** At this Advent Season, it is the Gospel writer Matthew who remembered the words of the prophet Jeremiah, saying; “A voice was heard in Ramah, Lamentation, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, Refusing to be comforted, Because they are no more.”

Today, Rachel is joined by Sisters Sybrina Fulton (mother of Trayvon Martin, 17, Sanford, FL); Lucia McBath (mother of Jordan Davis, 17, Jacksonville, FL); Lesley McSpadden (mother of Michael Brown, 18, Ferguson, MO); Smaria Rice (mother of 12 year old Tamir Rice, Cleveland, OH); Tressa Sharrod (mother of John Crawford, III, 22, Beavercreek, OH); Syreeta Myers (mother of VonDerritt Myers, 18, St. Louis, MD); Gwen Carr (mother of Eric Garner, 43, Staten Island, NY); Tritobia Ford (mother of Ezell Ford, 25, Los Angeles, CA); Sylvia Palmer (mother of Akai Gurley, 26, New York); Maria Hamilton (mother of Dontre Hamilton, 31, Milwaukee, WI); and the mothers of Rekia Boyd, 22, Chicago, IL; Dante Parker, 36, Victorville, CA; Romain Brisbon, 34, Phoenix, AZ; and Timothy Stansburry, Sean Bell, Oscar Grant, Aaron Campbell, Alonzo Ashley, Wendell Allen, and Jonathan Ferrell. A young man carries a sign in protest, asking an important question, “Am I Next?”

**People:** At this defining moment in our history, we join with families and foot soldiers to lift our voices - with other sacred communities - to shout in the direction of every police department, every office of judicial authority that *Black lives matter!*

*Excerpt from Litany by Bishop Adam J. Richardson*





### 1 Community Bridge Mural (Carroll Creek Park) Carroll Street, between East Patrick/All Saints Streets

This enormous trompe l'oeil mural features symbols representing the "spirit of community," with several (such as the drinking gourd and Big Dipper constellation) derived from African American sources. Trompe l'oeil is French for "fool the eye" and perfectly describes this masterpiece of optical illusion.

### 2 William O. Lee Unity Bridge (Carroll Creek Park)

This suspension bridge symbolically represents the end of Frederick's segregated past. Many hardworking individuals helped eradicate the color barrier here—such as the bridge's namesake, William O. Lee, Jr. who held many roles during his 75 years, including school administrator, mentor, historian and alderman for the City of Frederick.



### 3 Old Baltimore & Ohio Train Station Corner of All Saints Street and South Market Street

The "Great Emancipator" himself, Abraham Lincoln was on All Saints Street on October 4, 1862, following an inspection of nearby battlefields at both Antietam and South Mountain.

As he readied to depart for Washington, Lincoln addressed a crowd comprised of soldiers and citizens, both black and white, and gave brief thanks for those supporting the cause of preserving the Union. (See nearby Civil War Trails marker on Market Street.)

### 4 Residence and Office of Frederick's First Black Doctor 30 West All Saints Street

Ulysses Grant Bourne (1873-1956) grew up in Calvert County, Maryland. He came to Frederick in 1903 and would practice medicine here until 1953. In addition to being the founder of the Maryland Negro Medical Society and the first Black doctor on the staff of Frederick Memorial Hospital, he was a co-founder of the Frederick branch of the NAACP in 1931.



### 5 Site of the Free Colored Men's Library 113 Ice Street

Opened in the home of Rev. Ignatius Snowden, the library loaned books until 1932, when the property was sold. The facility was an outgrowth of the Young Men's Colored Reading Club of Frederick City, Inc., founded in 1913 by Clifford Holland and several other men in response to Frederick's public library being segregated at the time.

#### Acknowledgements

This self-guided tour brochure was produced by a dedicated committee of volunteers including: Rose Chaney, Janet Davis, Marie Anne Erickson, Joy Onley, Belva King, Kevin Lollar, Randy Jones, Heidi Campbell Shoaf, Dean Herrin and Tourism staff members Chris Haugh and Elizabeth Scott Shatto.

The brochure text was authored by Marie Anne Erickson, Chris Haugh and Marlene England. Assorted photographs are courtesy of Historical Society of Frederick County, Blanche Bourne-Tyree, Tom Gorsline, Thomas A. Vitanza and the Shaw family. The cover illustration is a montage depicting the Bartonsville Cornet Band and Pleasant View United Methodist Church.

Funding for this brochure was provided by the Community Foundation of Frederick County, Inc., the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority and the Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc.

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www.fredericktourism.org

**6** | Asbury United Methodist Church  
101 West All Saints Street • 301-663-9380

Its predecessor was Old Hill Church, East All Saints Street, turned over to the black congregants in 1864. In 1868, the church officially became Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick City, Maryland. In 1921, the present church was dedicated. The structure boasts a historic Moller pipe organ and a sizeable gymnasium in the basement.



**7** | Pythian Castle  
111-113 West All Saints Street

Originally Nazarene Hall in 1891, the building became known in 1921 as the Pythian Castle. Entertainment of all kinds—banquets, dances, movies, live music—took place here. The building also provided the location in 1937 for the first black kindergarten, eventually named for community leader Esther Grinage.

**8** | Former First Missionary Baptist Church and Parsonage  
141 West All Saints Street



A mix of architectural styles and details is combined in this eclectic house of worship that has stood since 1773. For years the property of a white congregation, it was given in 1863 to the "colored" people of the community.

**9** | The Mountain City Elks Lodge  
173 West All Saints Street

From 1919 to 1928 the building was a 15-bed hospital for Blacks. Established by Dr. Ulysses Bourne and Dr. Charles S. Brooks, the facility admitted patients denied care because of race at the Frederick City Hospital until the opening of the Baker wing in 1928.

**10** | Roger Brooke Taney House/Slave Quarters  
121 South Bentz Street • 301-663-7880

Aspects of slavery in early 19th-century Frederick County are interpreted at this property once owned by Roger Brooke Taney, former Frederick attorney (1801-1823) and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1836-1864). Taney administered the oath of office to seven U.S. presidents including Abraham Lincoln. The site, including the family's living space, features documented slaves' quarters located to the rear of the main house. Hours: Apr-Dec Sat 10am-4pm, Sun 1-4pm.



**11** | Mullinix Park/Diggs Pool  
South Bentz Street (Near Carroll Creek Park)

In 1928, Frederick businessman and former city alderman Lorenzo Mullinix proposed a separate park for black residents. The land was donated by the entrepreneurial Baker family with the stipulation that a swimming pool one day be built and named "Diggs Pool" after the Baker's trusted chauffeur and assistant, William R. Diggs, an African American.

**12** | Dred Scott Plaque  
Frederick City Hall Plaza

A bronze plaque explains the infamous Dred Scott decision and is located roughly eight feet from a bust of Roger Brooke Taney, the man who wrote and delivered the 1857 Supreme



Court majority ruling that declared slaves and those descended from slaves were not citizens. This controversial decision has been held by historians as a catalyst of the American Civil War. This plaque was dedicated in Fall 2009 and came about as a tool to educate visitors about Dred Scott, the opinion and Taney, the man who wrote it.

**13** | Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church  
106 East 3rd Street • 301-663-1550

This congregation, originally called Bethel, dates back to the late 1700s. In 1819, a brick building at the present site was acquired. In 1835, the church was named after highly respected



Bishop William Paul Quinn.

It is said to be the location of Frederick's first Sabbath school for Black children, where Benjamin

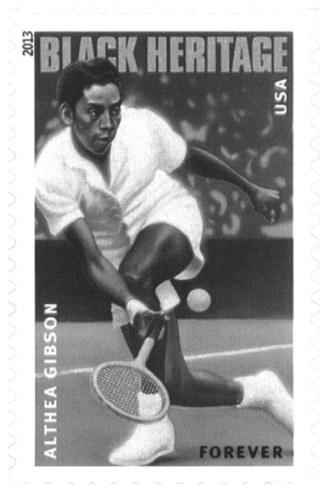
Tucker Tanner was principal in 1867 and 1868. Twenty years later, Tanner, a well-known clergyman, scholar, and social activist, was named Bishop. His fame may be surpassed by that of his celebrated son, expatriate artist Henry O. Tanner, who was a young boy when his father served in Frederick.

**14** | Laboring Sons Memorial Ground  
Chapel Alley and 5th Street

Established in 1851 by the Beneficial Society of the Laboring Sons of Frederick City, this burial ground had been largely neglected when the city acquired it and in 1950 placed a park on the site. Among those buried here are six Civil War veterans who served in colored regiments. Protests, beginning in 1999, focused on the playground use of this land and were responsible for the successful change from park to memorial.



From the African American Heritage Sites brochure published by The Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc. Printed here with its permission. Obtain the complete brochure at The Tourism Council Office on South East Street, Frederick, MD



*I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free....*

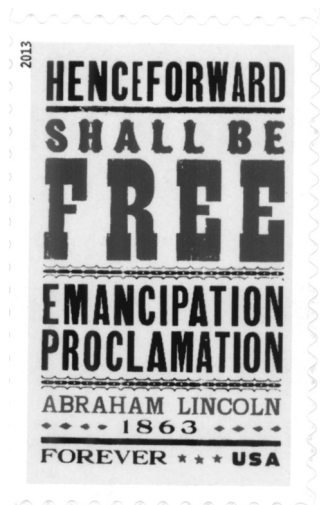
With these words in the Emancipation Proclamation, issued on January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln declared more than three million African-American slaves to be free.

According to many historians, only the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States have had as great an impact on human life and liberty for so many. Lincoln himself believed the proclamation was the "central act of my administration, and the great event of the nineteenth century."

The Emancipation Proclamation wasn't a perfect solution. Written two years into the Civil War, the document left slavery intact in the four slave states still loyal to the Union, and actual freedom for slaves in the rebellious states depended entirely on future Union victories. Still, in the words of abolitionist and ex-slave Frederick Douglass, the proclamation was "the first step on the part of the nation in its departure from the thralldom of the ages."

With the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln made freedom for slaves an explicit goal of the Civil War. In addition, the document authorized the recruitment of black soldiers into the Union army. Their courage in battle and contributions to the Union's ultimate victory greatly influenced the nation to adopt the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865, outlawing slavery forever.

"In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free," Lincoln wrote in a message to Congress one month before signing the Emancipation Proclamation. A nation "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" at last began the journey toward true liberty and justice for all.



The first black tennis player to win one of the four major singles tournaments, Althea Gibson (1927–2003) helped integrate her sport at the height of the civil rights movement. She twice won Wimbledon and the U.S. Championships (now known as the U.S. Open) and became the top-ranked player in the world. Tall and lean, Gibson attacked relentlessly on the court. She was fast, had a long reach, and relied on a booming serve and precise volleys.

Gibson won the French Championships (now known as the French Open) in 1956, becoming the first black player to capture a major singles crown. She earned another landmark victory in July 1957, prevailing in the Wimbledon final in straight sets. Afterward, Gibson shouted, "At last! At last!" and was greeted by Queen Elizabeth II.

That September, she cruised to victory in the final of the U.S. Championships to win the tournament for the first time. In 1958, Gibson successfully defended her titles at Wimbledon and at the U.S. Championships. She retired from amateur tennis soon after, ending her career with five major singles titles and six major doubles titles.

"I know I've managed to be somebody," she wrote in her autobiography. "That's what I always wanted. I'm Althea Gibson, the tennis champion."

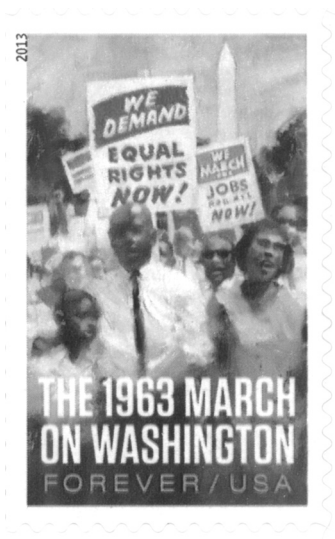


Rosa Parks (1913-2005) became an inspiring, iconic figure of the civil rights movement with one quiet act of courage. On the evening of Thursday, December 1, 1955, after working all day, she was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her seat on a municipal bus to a white man. Discriminatory laws in effect at that time required black passengers to sit in the rear section of the bus and to surrender their seats to white passengers on demand.

The response to her arrest was a successful boycott of Montgomery's bus system that lasted for 381 days and became an international cause célèbre. On November 13, 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed in a related case that segregating Montgomery buses was unconstitutional.

After the boycott, Parks moved north to Detroit, Michigan, where she continued her activism; she joined the 1963 march on Washington and returned to Alabama for the march from Selma to Montgomery in 1965.

She received many honors in her lifetime, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, awarded by President Clinton in 1996, and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999. In 1987 she founded, with her friend Elaine Steele, the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development to carry on her life's work in civil rights, education, and advocacy. Upon her death, Parks became the first woman and second African American to lie in honor in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda in Washington.



Early in the morning of August 28, 1963, hours before the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was to begin, Courtland Cox, a top official from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, walked to the still-deserted National Mall with the chief organizer of the march, Bayard Rustin. In the quiet, as mist rose from the Reflecting Pool, Cox turned to Rustin.

"Do you think anybody's coming?"

They came. They arrived by bus, train, and car. They bicycled from Ohio, hitchhiked from Alabama, and walked from Brooklyn. One young man rollerskated from Chicago. That day, some 250,000 people joined one another in the hope and belief that change was possible.

Wearing their Sunday best, carrying placards, linking arms and joining voices, they filled the National Mall from the Washington Monument to the long shadows of the Lincoln Memorial. In a peaceful gathering filled with music and hope, they gathered to listen to popular artists of the day sing songs of yearning and courage. Speakers from religious groups, labor unions, and major civil rights organizations talked of their belief that the time for change had come, was indeed, overdue.

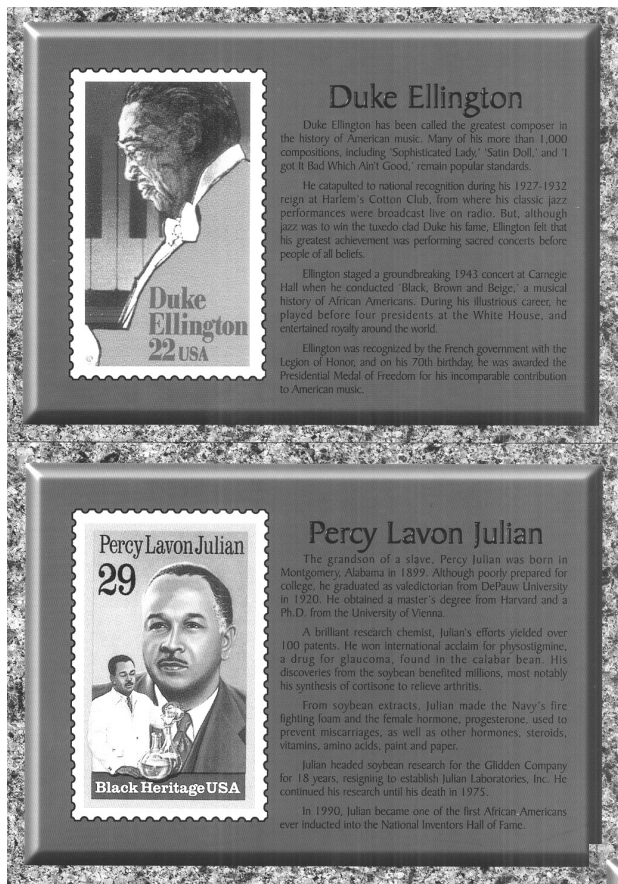
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., galvanized the watching nation with his dream of a day when "this nation would rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'" He envisioned a time when "all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning: 'My country 'tis of thee; sweet land of liberty....'"

The brainchild of labor leader A. Philip Randolph, a seventy-four-year-old veteran of battles against racial discrimination, the March on Washington was intended to be a call for strong civil rights legislation and policies such as a national living wage and a large-scale jobs program for the unemployed. More broadly, in King's words, the march aimed "to arouse the conscience of the nation."

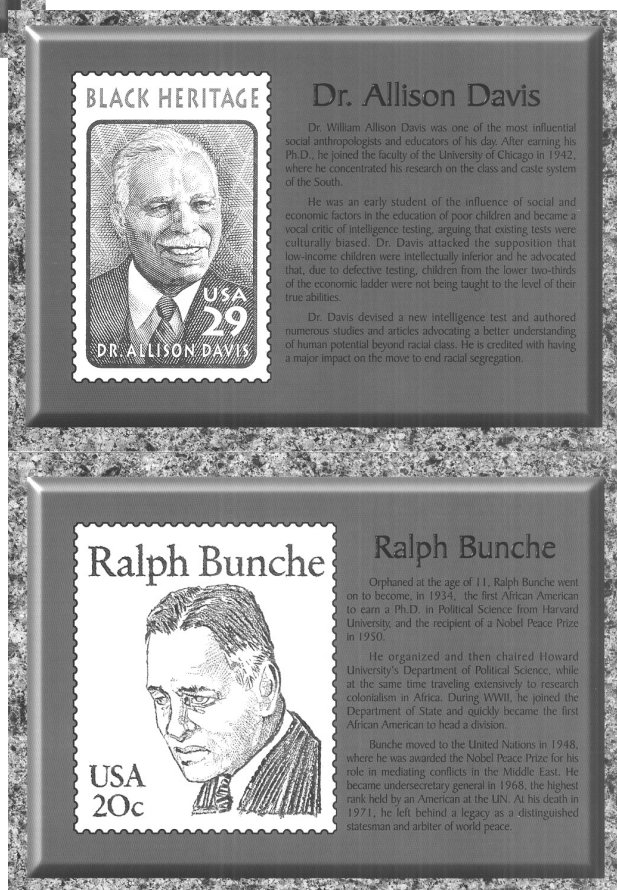
It proved to be a milestone in the civil rights movement. Less than a year later, Congress passed and President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1964, followed by the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Whether black or white, Jewish, Protestant, or Catholic, young or old, rich or poor, for that one day in American history, they were one, united and equal in the dream they shared. Yes, they came.





These post cards were donated by Renard Lumpkins who worked at the Frederick Post Office as a manager. They are part of a set of 12 postcards issued by the United States Postal Service to honor Black Heritage.





# **Belva's Museum Artifacts**

The news articles are about  
Frederick History

**South African Trip**

**Lord Nickens**

**Arthur Thomas**

**Free African Americans  
in Frederick in 1832**

February 2015

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## **A Trip to South Africa**

Cousin Belva, my South African trip was more than amazing. I was able to visit the cities Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, and Cape Town. We were doing community development and community organizing work.

The people there were so humble about their life, they cherished everything. One thing they wanted me to bring back to America is to tell everybody regardless of circumstances they are a “happy people”. Song and dance is incorporated into everything. The songs and dances tell stories and they truly do sing because they are happy. People sing and dance to greet you and as a farewell. I loved how everything was about “your community” in the country.

We visited a village and one person would grow the lettuce, the next the tomatoes, the next the onions and they would trade and share. Everything was done not just for themselves but for the community. I hope as African Americans that is one theme we can get back to that “I am not just doing this for me but for us.”

As everyone knows, South Africa is in a post apartheid era. Apartheid being the legal racial segregation of South Africa. But they have made great progress since the end of segregation. But we still caught a couple stares in the mall being a mixed group of black and white people together.

I was amazed to know that South Africa has 11 different official languages, you would be surprised what a melting pot the country is. One thing we had to quickly adjust to was the language and meaning of words. “Coloured” is the term they used for mixed race in the country (Indian, black & white). So their black, white and coloured. We visited a school of over 800 children and 75% of them no longer had biological parents due to HIV/AIDS. It was very humbling but again they are humble and had so much joy despite their circumstances.

The opportunity to visit the prison Nelson Mandela was held at was very overwhelming. It was a 45 minute miserable bumpy boat ride which had everyone seasick but we made it to the Robben Island and it was worth it.

One thing I would like to spread to everyone is to not just do things for yourself but for your community, our community. We are all one and I hope to get back to that notion one day.

Taylor C. Hoy  
January 4, 2015

## **Nickens' Dream and the KKK**

### **by Roy Meachum**

Lord Nickens has a dream: that one day he will sit among the marble, the dignity and the living history of the U.S. Supreme Court and hear the Ku Klux Klan outlawed, never to form again.

The basis for his vision lies in the absolute belief that the Klan's preachments of hate effectively nullify the equal protection under law guaranteed black in the U.S.. Constitution. In other words, his 14th amendment rights will take precedence over those assured the Kluxers under the first amendment's free speech provisions.

As with most dreamers, the Frederick County NAACP chairperson has little patience with pragmatic details; their personal visions tend to create a blindness to other people and their hopes.

No constitutional authority, or attorney, with whom I spoke believes anything in the Constitution provides substance for Nickens' dream. "Not in this lifetime," said one expert.

It could be added, "Not with this court." This days are past when the justices appeared to vie with the U.S. Congress in redressing history and compensation today's blacks for injustices committed in the past.

In pursuit of his hopeless dream, Nickens has alienated and angered much of the community, including some blacks.

While all decent men and women support the NAACP head's objective, few share his fear that the Klan poses any viable threat to Frederick County blacks: the numbers say otherwise.

According to the highest estimates, in all Western Maryland, the Klan can count no more that a dozen members; most law enforcement officers think less.

At a KKK rally held in Frederick last year, reporters tabulated fewer than 25 robed members, including women and small children, dressed up in bed sheets. Furthermore, because of the presence of the Kluxer's national chief, the affair attracted Klan delegations from as far away as Connecticut. The low attendance must have been disappointing.

Why was the gathering staged in Frederick County?

It's not completely unfair to say because Lord Nickens heads the local NAACP. The KKK knows it can count on the personal and public demonstrations which help generate publicity.

Above all – as the figures show – today's Invisible Empire, as the kluxers call themselves, lives chiefly in the media. KKK members are treated as pariahs, unencouraged and unsupported even in the organization's former bastions; in the deep South, their numbers are shrivelling away.

Only the media keep alive their hope that "the Klan will rise again." In this sense, Lord Nickens is the Kluxer's best friend in Frederick County. I will explain.

Almost five years ago the local NAACP participation in a coalition effort to defuse the impact of the Klan on the county. A compromise ordinance resulted. It limited the

group's public meetings to non-residential areas; other provisions sought to safeguard public safety and health.

Because the compromise failed to ban the Klan entirely, it fell short in Nickens' eyes; he wanted Frederick County to effect what experts agree the Supreme Court cannot: deprive the KKK of its constitutionally protected rights to free speech and to assemble peaceable.

Last summer's sparsely attended rally was the first time the Klan applied for a permit under the compromise ordinance. Naturally, the media showed up. But the stories and the TV pictures of the rally told the public the Kluxers' "imperial" image was a hoax. Much of the newspaper space and telecast time was devoted to the protest and outrage of decent citizens.

Still, the day passed; the publicity died down. Because its weakness was exposed, it was possible to hope Frederick had heard the last of the klan, at least for a while. On balance, the Kluxers lost more that they gained.

However, the view can be taken that in pursuit of his dream, Lord Nickens handed the Klan a victory, by the only measure that counts to the group. He created further publicity for the Kluxers with the decision to take the county to court over the rally.

The grounds NAACP attorney Willie Mahone found offer no hope of outlawing the Klan. The suit was drawn on the basis of "exclusion" – the KKK policy of barring from its gatherings anyone not a white gentile.

Of course, all forms of public discrimination are illegal, and exclusion is simply discrimination by another name. However, the rally was held on private, not public property; this sets up a slew of legal complexities.

Federal District Court Chief Judge Frank A. Kaufman heard arguments last week in Baltimore; at the end, he sought any additional thoughts from the opposing attorneys. Kaufman expressed frankly the intricacies he must untangle in striving for a just decision. In a remarkable aside, he suggested both sides consider an appeal, in the case.

But if the matter reaches the Supreme Court, the justices will not be able to grant Nickens' dream. American's common law system turns on the petit point of specific issues not the panorama of idealism. The rights of private property are the only issue.

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## Five Generations

Sitting down left to right:  
Linda Duckett, Dorothy Bowie, and  
Baby-Elijah Palmer

Standing  
Nickie Duckett and Nakea Thomas



### Our Family Tell Stories

Saturday, February 7, 2015, 2 pm - 3:00 pm

In the Orangery at Hampton National Historic Site



Mama Deborah, the Afropella Griot and her "drummer boy" David Olawuyi will share in the African Oral Tradition with stories, songs and Djembe rhythms.

Mama Deborah is a Master Storyteller, member of the Griots' Circle of Maryland and the National Black Storytellers. Olawuyi is an accomplished African drummer that will move the hearts and souls of everyone that has the pleasure of listening to the powerful rhythms of the Djembe.

Bring to the entire family and enjoy traditional West African storytelling!

Seating in the orangery is limited and on a first come, first serve basis.

Free Admission, no reservations will be taken.

Handicap accessible. For more information call 410 823-1309 x251 or visit [www.nps.gov/hamp](http://www.nps.gov/hamp). Hampton NHS, 535 Hampton Lane, Towson, MD 21286



### Harriet Tubman Visits Hampton

Sunday, February 8, 2015 at 2:00 p.m.



A native to Maryland, Harriet Tubman is best known for her daring leadership of enslaved African Americans to freedom via the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. In the Orangery at Hampton NHS, Janice Curtis Greene brings Harriet Tubman to life. This living history portrayal will have Harriet recounting her early years at the Brodas Plantation, the horrors of slavery, how she eventually escaped, and her involvement on the Underground Railroad. Mrs. Greene is the former president of the Griots' Circle of Maryland. This portrayal will also include songs like "Steal Away" and "Go Down Moses."

Please remember that all events and programs at Hampton are FREE and open to the public. We do not accept reservations and seating is available on a first come first seated basis. Leave plenty of time to travel to the site, park your car, and walk to the appropriate location.

For more information call 410 823-1309 x251 or visit [www.nps.gov/hamp](http://www.nps.gov/hamp)  
Located at 535 Hampton Lane, Towson, MD 21286

Hampton

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Hampton National Historic Site



**January 31, & February 28 2015, 2:00-3:30 pm**  
**On The Hampton Plantation:**  
**The Overseer's House, Slave Quarters**  
**and Farm Tour**



Dressed in period attire, Park Ranger Anokwale will guide visitors through the authentic slave quarters, dairy and overseer's home and give voice to the enslaved African Americans who made the Ridgelys' lavish lifestyle possible. Participants will have the opportunity to experience first hand, replicas of items used during the 1800s on the plantation. Bring the entire family.

Handicap accessible.

Admission and parking are free.

Reservations are not needed.

For more information visit [www.nps.gov/hamp](http://www.nps.gov/hamp) or call 410 823-1309 x208. Tour dates are subject to change.

Please call to confirm or consult website.

Hampton

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Hampton National Historic Site



**Servitude at Hampton:**  
**In Black and White**

January 11 & February 21, 2015  
2:00 pm-3:30 pm



Experience the "peculiar institution" that fueled the United States' economic engine and made vast plantations such as Hampton possible, through an enslaved woman's eyes. Dressed in period attire, Park Ranger, Anokwale will take you on a 90 minute journey through the Hampton mansion, ice house, and octagon house foundation. She will share the history of those who toiled to make the Ridgelys' lavish lifestyle possible.

Admission is free, space is limited.

For more info call: 410.823.1309 x251 or visit [www.nps.gov/hamp](http://www.nps.gov/hamp). Located at 535 Hampton Lane, Towson, MD

**A Letter from Coleen Phinn**

Wonderful good morning,

My name is Coleen, born and raise in Jamaica. Live in Frederick for 4 years, work at Denny's for 4 years. I find Frederick a wonderful place to live because of the quietness and some of the most wonderful people I have ever come across. My only little problem is the bus system. They need more supervision on the road than people sitting in office. I love America – I love Frederick.





# 1963

*one of the most tumultuous years  
for civil rights*



**Compiled by:**  
Dr. Marvin L. Cheatham, Sr.  
Civil Rights & Election Law Consultant

**Created by:**  
Adam Jackson  
CEO, Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle



# 1963

*'ONE OF THE MOST TUMULTUOUS YEARS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS'*

**OUTSTANDING POWER-POINT DOCUMENTARY**

Compiled and Orated by Dr. Marvin L. 'Doc' Cheatham, Sr. – Civil Rights & Election Law Consultant  
Created by Adam Jackson – CEO, Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle - Music Developed by – Larry Jeter – CEO, Dimensions in Music – Organized by Dr. Marvin Cheatham, Jr.

Reserve this tremendous historically educational  
1 1/2 hour (90 minute) presentation, inclusive of 15 minute Q & A period,  
on **certain impactful occurrences** that happened over 50 years ago – 1963.  
**COST - FREE** (*honorariums and contributions, are, of course, welcomed.*)

Great all year long!

February Black History, June Emancipation, and August the 'March on Washington.'

\*

**'1963'**

An educationally exciting and historic power point presentation on events that happened in 1963

– Over 50 years ago.

Yes, we remember the assassination of President Kennedy; the murder of Medgar Evers; and also the bombing of the church in Alabama that killed 4 little girls, all in 1963.

But, do we know about the killing of Hattie Carroll, a waitress at the Emerson hotel in Baltimore; or the shooting death of William Moore a white Baltimore member of the Congress of Racial Equality, killed by the KKK; the racist actions of Bull Connor or the racial inaugural address by Alabama Governor George Wallace?

How about the Miranda case or the loss of praying in school?

We won't tell you anymore - you have to see and hear the presentation.

**'1963'**

"...one of the most tumultuous years in civil rights."

**- See it, hear it, discuss it, enjoy it and become educated from it.**

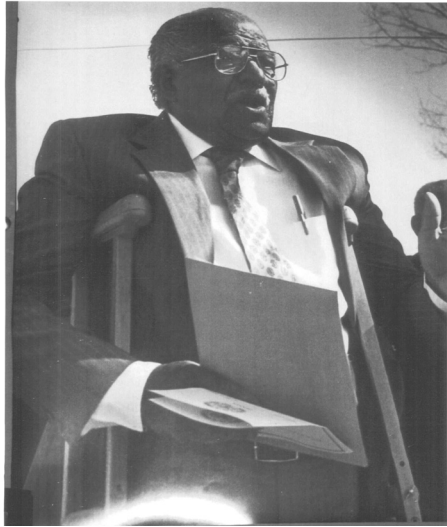
[Civilrights@verizon.net](mailto:Civilrights@verizon.net) or 410/669-VOTE(8683).

**Reserve your presentation early.**

Dr. Marvin L. 'Doc' Cheatham, Sr. –

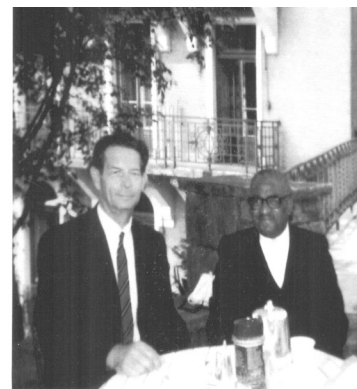
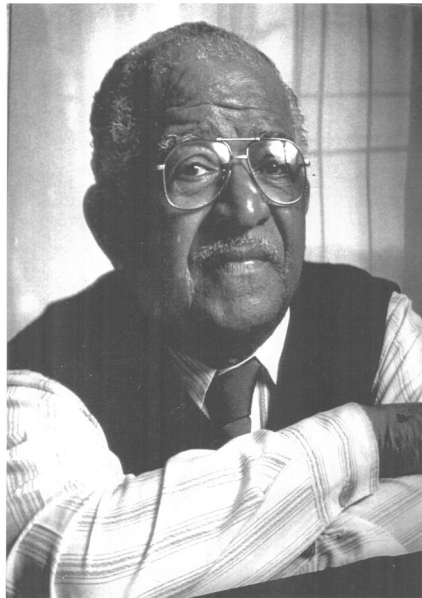
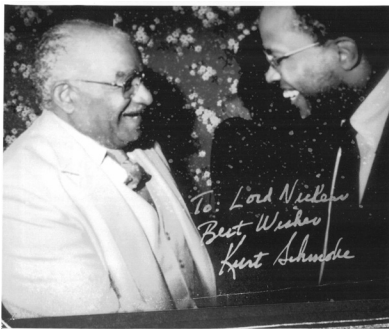
Past Baltimore City Local Civil Rights President of:

Southern Christian Leadership Conference; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; & National Action Network



## at Gandhi dinner

Rajmohan Gandhi (second from left in top photo), grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, and Richard Ruffin (right) of Richmond, Va., talk with Sara Ensor (left) and her sister, Dorothy Ensor, well-known retired teachers and Frederick County leaders in Moral Re-Armament, worldwide movement for peace. Below, Gandhi is shown with (from left) County Commission President Mary G. Williams; Conrad Hunte, Barbados, West Indies, world renowned cricket star and Moral Re-Armament spokesman; Frederick County NAACP President Lord D. Nickens; Gandhi; State Senator Edward P. Thomas and Frederick Mayor Ronald N. Young. (News-Post Photo)



### **Nickens re-elected NAACP president; list major goals**

Lord Nickens was re-elected president of the Frederick County branch of the NAACP during the monthly meeting held Thursday in the social hall of Asbury United Methodist Church.

Nickens, who has held this position for several years, says his first plan will be, "to get on the agenda of the county commissioners and ask for an affirmative action plan."

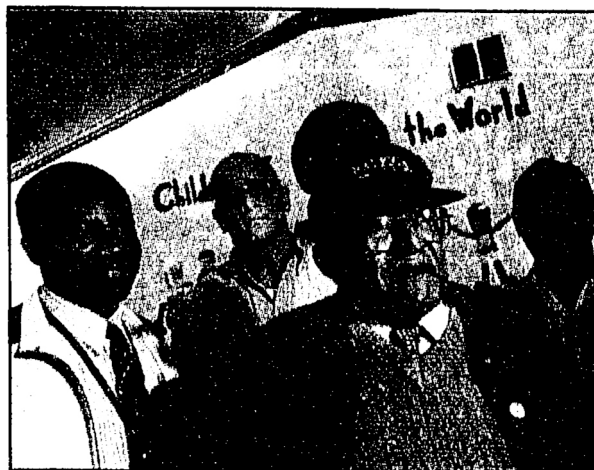
He also stated, "I will ask the county commissioners to reconsider the use of the Sagner site for the new jail."

"I promise to work with all elected officials, to work with the people and their efforts to establish identity for themselves," Nickens said. "I will work with the churches to help reaffirm our goal of brotherly love. I will continue to take complaints helping to remove ambiguous obstacles among the race and reaffirm ourselves to the cause of the NAACP which was founded in 1912."

It was requested by the nominating committee and was unanimously agreed by the 13 members attending that the same officers be re-elected.

Officers are as follows: Seaven Gordon, vice president; George Woods, corresponding secretary; Everett Johns, treasurer; Mrs. Rosalee Johnson, secretary; Mrs. Ruth B. Brown assistant secretary; Mabel Johnson chairman of the membership drive; Mrs. Sally Ensor, chaplain.

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*Staff photo by Bill Green*

Lord Nickens, center, will soon have a street named after him. With Nickens, from left, are Guy Djoken, president of the NAACP Frederick branch, Kevin Lollar, director of development for Frederick's Housing Authority; and Bernard Brown, chairman of the board of commissioners for Frederick's Housing Authority.

### **A Living Tribute**

Nearly a year ago, Lord Nickens stood in front of the William O. Lee Jr. Memorial Bridge and called on Frederick to recognize the contributions of black residents.

"I want to see many, many black residents honored on something other than a

bridge,” he said.”

At the time, he didn’t know he would become the first black resident to have a street named after him.

On Tuesday, Bernard Brown, chairman of the City of Frederick’s Housing Authority’s Board of Commissioners, said the city has renamed alleys through the years, but Lord Nickens Street will be the first road to bear a black resident’s name from its inception.

“Of all the people to have the first street named after him, he would be my choice,” Brown said.

Preparations to build Lord Nickens Street are expected to begin this month, said Kevin Lollar, development director for the Housing Authority. The street will connect Bentz and Market streets where the Roger Brooke Taney and John Hanson apartments complexes one stood.

A new housing development, HOPE VI, will take the place of those homes. The site is one of several HOPE VI projects. It will include 55 houses, 12 affordable rental units and 27 public housing units.

Lee’s name will also grace a community center at the site, as it did in the Taney-Hanson complex. Lee was an unofficial historian for the black community in Frederick.

Four of five other roads to be built in the neighborhood will bear the names of deceased black residents: Walker Lane, Brunner Place, Dixon Way and Daley Lane. A fifth street will be named for Emma Smith, a white woman who founded Frederick Memorial Hospital.

Nickens, who served as president of the Frederick branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for more than 20 years, said he tried many times to get Frederick to name a street after a black resident.



## City of Frederick



*A view looking east on All Saints Street (c. 1903).*

### ALL SAINTS STREET NEIGHBORHOOD

A thoroughfare at the edge of town in late 18th-century Frederick, All Saints Street took on a different flavor over the next 100 years. By the early 1900s, its modest length had become a center of commerce and entertainment not only for Frederick City's "colored" population, but also for those in the county. Far into the evenings on Fridays and Saturdays in particular, the street assumed a vibrant and festive appearance. Those who could not easily be accommodated elsewhere found virtually all that they needed right here. Services from banking and medical care to grocery stores and beauty parlors operated out of people's homes, and restaurants featuring home cooking fanned out onto the sidewalks. Many of the old buildings remain, such as the studio of noted portraitist/photographer William Grinage (22 W. All Saints Street) and the site of Albert V. Dixon's undertaking business (22 S. Bentz Street). Many other structures have received new life through renovation efforts of another generation of owners.

Others, such as the first high school for colored students are gone, although a monument marks that site. The school's creation can be credited to John W. Bruner, the first superintendent of Frederick County's colored school system. The first enrollment was 35 students and by 1923, a new, larger space was needed, leading to Lincoln High School being opened on Madison Street.



*Pictured left, the first high school for colored students. Pictured right, students and faculty of Lincoln High School with superintendent John W. Bruner front and center.*

From the Tourism Council of Frederick County's brochure  
"African American Heritage Sites".

This brochure is available at the Tourism Council Office  
on South Church Street and is free.  
Printed with Tourism's permission.

# Free African Americans of Maryland - 1832

## by Jerry Hynson

This is page 79 and lists the free African Americans residing in Frederick County.

### FREDERICK COUNTY

John Matthews, 23  
 Lynard Towns, 90  
 William Jones, 60  
 Jesse Stout, 60  
 Abraham Stout, 11  
 John Bell, 9  
 William Brown, 12  
 George Brown, 4  
 Marcus Brown, 3  
 Augas Fieds, 5  
 months  
 Charles Smith, 39  
 Absolum Barton, 48  
 James Barton, 48  
 James Warren, 45  
 Henry Thomas 7  
 Daniel Thomas, 2  
 Edward Thomas, 4  
 James Jones, 12  
 Alexander Jones, 25  
 Joseph Warren, 10  
 Joseph Garner, 44  
 Hiram Hill, 8  
 Francis Davis, 47  
 William Tilghman, 16  
 George J. Thompson, 6  
 Mary Stout, 43  
 Nelly Fields, 43  
 Tamor Bell, 17  
 Ellen Bell, 11  
 Fanny Fields, 34  
 Charlotte Prout, 22  
 Linny Barton, 38  
 Caroline Boman, 11  
 Angeline Levus, 19  
 Sarah Thomas, 32  
 Peggy Goings, 43  
 Easter Brooks, 75  
 Catherine Ferguson, 45  
 Mary Warren, 25  
 Rebecca Hill, 28  
 Marie Warren, 8  
 Christina Davis, 35  
 Kitty Krane, 76  
 Betsy Tilghman, 58  
 Peggy Ford, 50  
 Lucy Ford, 6  
 Rosetta Ford, 3  
 Rebecca Walker, 30  
 Lucy Ann Walker,  
 Catherine Prout, 4

George Goodman, 4  
 Robert Ford, 7  
 Adam Watkins, 3  
 Robert Prout, 12  
 James Prout, 14  
 John Prout, 9  
 Joseph Armstrong, 4  
 James Armstrong, 1  
 Jacob Armstrong, 55  
 Charles Armstrong, 9  
 William Armstrong, 6  
 Absolum Goings, 24  
 George Briscoe, 27  
 Charles Booth, 26  
 Alexander Harper, 21  
 Frederick Hill, 2  
 Horace Thorn, 8  
 James W. Thorn, 6  
 Limon Thorn, 28  
 Nathan Williams, 30  
 Tom Gordon, 32  
 John Watson, 13  
 William H. Gordon, 2  
 John Boon, 10  
 Tom Boon, 8  
 Jacob Boon, 1  
 David Boon, 5  
 months  
 Henry Bladen, 9  
 William Turbutt, 40  
 Upton Lee, 4  
 Sally Prout, 5  
 Elizabeth Prout, 4  
 Mackey Smith, 55  
 Susan Armstrong, 28  
 Nacky Combs, 35  
 Mary L. Combs, 7  
 Ruth Booth, 28  
 Matilda Thorn, 30  
 Mary Hill, 16  
 Matilda Thorn, 16  
 Catherine Butler, 21  
 Levina Butler, 60  
 Mary Gross, 35  
 Liddy Gross, 17  
 Lucy Gordon, 38  
 Catherine Toogood, 27  
 Rebecca Watson, 15  
 Isabella Toogood, 4  
 Hannah Boon, 25  
 Nancy Boon, 17  
 Mary Bladen, 33

Sarah E. Bladen, 33  
 Mary Tarbutton, 25  
 Sarah A. Barton, 7  
 Nelly Lee, 34  
 Harlet Lee, 7  
 Miscilla Brown, 29  
 Mary A. Brown, 8  
 Henny Brown, 12  
 Milla Brown, 50  
 Harlet Brown, 2  
 Frances Lee, 2  
 John Brown, 4  
 Frederick Brown, 2  
 months  
 Nace Jones, 70  
 William Brown, 10  
 Marshy Dorsey, 2  
 Tobert Proby, 12  
 Ned Galaway, 53  
 Samuel Tomson, 61  
 William Prout, 51  
 William Prout, 3  
 William Little, 39  
 Isaac Brown, 22  
 George Brown, 25  
 John Gant, 22  
 Guy Robinson, 75  
 William Robinson, 23  
 Robert Cromwell, 12  
 Thomas Hines, 45  
 John Riggs, 35  
 Joseph Murdock, 4  
 Robert Murdock, 3  
 Samuel Hammond, 40  
 Otho Hammond, 5  
 Eli Hammond, 3  
 Phillip Galaway, 14  
 Samuel Neil, 35  
 Jospeh Neil, 12  
 Samuel Neil, 3  
 John H. Williams, 3  
 Joseph Williams, 30  
 Harriet Dorsey, 40  
 Sally Dorsey, 16  
 Margaret Boon, 7  
 Mary Boon, 4  
 Angeline Proby, 16  
 Sally Wright, 45  
 Rebecca Galaway, 48  
 Harriet Galaway, 18  
 Sally Prout, 47

## A Poem from Mrs. Bernice Green

### Heaven's Grocery Store

I was walking down life's highway, a long time ago,  
One day I saw a sign that read "Heaven's Grocery Store",  
As I got a little closer the door came open wide,  
And when I came to myself, I was standing just inside.

I saw a host of Angels, they were standing everywhere,  
One handed me a basket, and said, "My child, please shop with care,"  
Everything a Christian needed was in that Grocery Store,  
And all you couldn't carry, you could sure come back for more.

Fist I got some PATIENCE, LOVE was in the very same row,  
Further down was UNDERSTANDING, you need it wherever you may go,  
I got a box or two of WISDOM, a bag or two of FAITH,  
I just couldn't miss the HOLY GHOST, for it was all over the place.

I stopped to get some STRENGTH and COURAGE, to help me run this race,  
By then my basket was getting full, but I remembered I needed some GRACE.  
I didn't forget SALVATION, for SALVATION that was free,  
So I tried to get enough of that to save both YOU and ME.

Then I started up to the counter to pay my grocery bill,  
For I thought that I had everything to do my MASTER's will,  
But as I went up the aisle, I saw PRAYER, and I just had to put that in,  
For I knew that when I stepped outside, I's run right into SIN,  
PEACE and JOY were plentiful, they were on the last shelf,  
SON and PRAISES were hanging near, so I just helped myself.

Then I said unto the Angel, "How much do I owe?"  
He smiled and said, "Just take your basket wherever you may go"  
Again I looked at him and said "How much do I really owe?"  
He smiled again and said "My child, JESUS paid your bill a long time ago."





**Arthur Thomas (1874 - 1899 age 47)**

Arthur Thomas, of Bartonville, died at Montevue Nursing Home Thursday morning at 10:20 o'clock after an illness of eight weeks. He had been employed in Pittsburgh for over 33 years and came back to Frederick County seven years ago. He was a son of the late Jonas and E. Bowen Thomas, Sr. He was the treasurer and trustee of Brown's Chapel AME, a member of Boaz Lodge Number 65 AF & AM and past Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star Chapter of Pittsburgh. He was the last of his immediate family.

The body is in the funeral home at 105 East Church Street, where it will remain until 9:30 Monday morning when it will be removed to St. James AME Church, Bartonville. They will send the body to Pittsburgh for the final service. Friends may call after 3 o'clock at Mr. Etchson and Sons Funeral Home.

**From a Micro Film, Church of Christ**

**Information from Maryland Genealogical Society, Inc.**

Genealogical Index 0 to Frederick County, Maryland

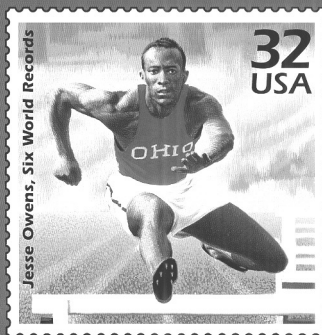
Page 289 John Thomas married Ellen Cromwell, Dec 31, 1827 – in Myers Marriages

Marriage Licenses of Frederick, Maryland 1811 - 1840 by Myers

John Thomas to Ellen Cromwell December 31, 1827

In Maryland General Social files:

John, son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Norris) Thomas born or baptized 1804



## Jesse Owens

Although he was frail and sickly as a boy, this tenth child of Alabama sharecroppers became an American sports legend by capturing an unprecedented four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

One year earlier, at the Big Ten College Track and Field Championships, Owens had performed spectacularly and was credited with setting 5 world records and tying another. This achievement, and his stunning rebuke of Aryan superiority in Berlin, made him the pride of his country.

Yet, Owens remained modest and sincere, which even further endeared him to his legion of fans. He toured the world, promoting youth programs and athletic competition as a vehicle to improve race relations. He was appointed "Ambassador of Sports" in 1955 by President Eisenhower, and later was awarded the Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian honor.



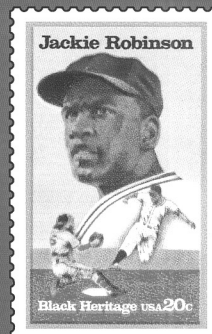
## Dr. Charles R. Drew

An eminent surgeon, teacher and scientist, Charles Drew was an early athletic standout who used his physical talents to finance a medical education.

A graduate of Amherst College and McGill Medical School in Canada, he taught pathology at Howard University. Later he worked at New York's Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital and received a Doctor of Medical Science degree from Columbia University.

Drew's research focused on blood storage. He discovered that plasma — blood with red cells removed — could be preserved and stored longer than whole blood, a critical life saver as the nation entered World War II.

He was appointed director of the blood bank for the American Red Cross in 1941 but resigned in anger at a military directive to segregate blood supplies by race. Drew returned to Howard and developed a program to train African American surgeons.



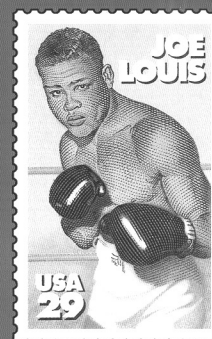
## Jackie Robinson

A gifted and driven athlete, Jackie Robinson proved his remarkable talents as the first student at UCLA to win letters in four sports — basketball, football, track and field, and baseball. When he concentrated his abilities on baseball, he became one of the most accomplished players in the history of the sport.

Robinson excelled in every aspect of the game. His hitting, bunting and fielding, and amazing ability to steal bases and home, helped lead the Brooklyn Dodgers to six pennants and a World Series Championship in his ten seasons as a major leaguer.

For all of his domination of competitive baseball, Robinson will always be remembered as the man who broke the color barrier in 1947 when he began play in the Major Leagues. His pioneering achievement was met with death threats, hate mail, and racial taunts, which he answered with courageous dignity and phenomenal performance.

It didn't take long for Robinson's hard work and determination to win the hearts of millions of Americans of all races. As a pioneer of integration in sports, Jackie Robinson proved that ability and character, not race, are the ultimate measure of a human being.



## Joe Louis

Born in 1914, the fifth child of an Alabama sharecropper, Joe Louis Barrow fought his way to the top of his sport during a time when white titleholders often snubbed African American challengers.

In 1935, Joe went up against Primo Carnera, the 'Man Mountain,' at Yankee Stadium. Joe's devastating left hook and powerful punches won him the bout and the nickname 'The Brown Bomber.'

One year later, Joe was defeated by Max Schmeling, which led Adolph Hitler to gloat that Germans were racially superior. Although Louis won the heavyweight title in 1937 and successive bouts, he was haunted by his loss to the German. In a 1938 rematch, Joe dispatched Schmeling with an incredible first-round knockout.

Louis held the heavyweight title for 12 years and defended it 25 times. Yet, as successful as he was in the ring, his generosity and lack of business sense left him penniless when he died in 1981 at the age of sixty-seven.



# **Belva's Museum Artifacts**

The news articles are about  
Frederick History

**Dr. Ulysses Bourne  
African American Medicine  
in Frederick**

**Census Information for Bowie,  
Thomas and Ceasar Families**

March 2015

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### **Dr. Ulysses Bourne, Jr., local physician, dies**

Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne, Jr., 77, well known physician, of 226 W. South St., Frederick, died Saturday, May 14 at Frederick Memorial Hospital. He was the husband of Yvonne Duckett Brown.

Born in Frederick on August 23, 1905, he was the son of the late Dr. Ulysses G. and Grace Lane Bourne, Sr.

Dr. Bourne received his high school education at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W.Va.; earned his A.B. Degree at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa. in 1928; and earned his Medical Degree at Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn. in 1932. He served his internship at Provident Hospital, Baltimore.

Dr. Bourne practiced medicine in Frederick for 46 years before retiring in 1980. He was a member of the Frederick County Medical Society, elected to active membership in the American Academy of Family Physicians.

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### **Presented With Loving Cup**

Miss T. Bowers, In Charge Colored Montevue Patients, Recipient of Award

A silver loving cup was presented today to Miss Thelma Bowers, nurse in charge of colored patients at Montveue hospital on behalf of the colored citizens of Frederick county who thus expressed their value of the services she has given.

The cup, nine inches in height and five inches at base, accompanied by a bouquet of American Beauty roses, was presented by the following committee of colored residents Rev. J. E. Dotson, pastor of Asbury M. E. Church, colored; Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne and Dr. Charles S. Brooks. Those present at the event were Superintendent James A. Jones, Mrs. Jones, matron; Mrs. Elizabeth Heck, assistant, Dr. Frank D. Worthington and Dr. B.O. Thomas.

The cup was inscribed as being presented "to Miss Thelma Bowers from the colored citizens of Frederick county, Maryland, in appreciation of her kindness to them. February 24, 1931."

Its presentation came as a complete surprise to Miss Bowers, who for the past five years has attended several hundred colored patients at the county home. She is now in charge of the colored infirmary. It was as a result of her care and attention to patients that the colored residents of Frederick County saw fit thus to express their appreciation.

**Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post and Randall Family LLC as published on February 25, 1931.**

## **A Family of Doctors Breaks Color Barriers**

Getting through medical school and then treating patients in the complex world of medicine is hard enough without fighting discrimination and prejudice as well.

But for one Frederick family, the health of the inhabitants of the community came first.

When Dr. Ulysses Bourne, Sr. opened his practice at 30 W. All Saints St. in 1903, he was one of only 18 black physicians in Maryland.

He was an inspiration to many, including his son, Dr. Ulysses Bourne, Jr. and daughter, Dr. Blanche Bourne Tyree, who followed in his footsteps of providing health care.

Dr. Bourne, Sr. grew up on a farm in Calvert County and, in 1902, graduated from Leonard Medical College in North Carolina. Opening up his office, Dr. Bourne found both blacks and whites waiting for medical attention. He made house calls, often to remote areas of the county, by horse and buggy or sled, and was often paid in vegetables, meats, butter or eggs by thankful patients who had no money.

Black residents at that time were not admitted to the Frederick Memorial Hospital, so Dr. Bourne and Dr. Charles Brooks opened their own hospital at a building on West All Saints Street that now houses the Elks Club. Two years later, black patients were admitted to Frederick Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Bourne and other black residents also faced discrimination and prejudice from businesses, theaters and other residents.

Dr. Bourne was a leader not only in the medical field, but was a founder of the Frederick Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1931 and, in 1940, helped found and became the first president of the Maryland Negro Medical Association.

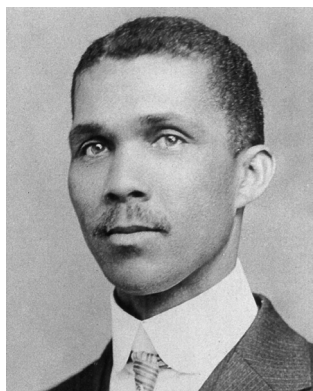
A Republican, Dr. Bourne was the first black to run for the Maryland House of Delegates from Western Maryland. He died in 1953.

In 1936, he was joined by his son in the medical practice and they were the first blacks admitted to the Frederick Medical Society.

In 1996, the Community Foundation of Frederick County launched an endowment fund in memory of Dr. Ulysses Bourne, Sr.

Dr. Ulysses Bourne, Jr. was a graduate of Stonier College in Harpers Ferry, WV; Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa., and Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn.

He was an active member of his church, the community and was a member at large of the Frederick City Hygiene Commission and on the advisory committee of the Frederick



Dr. Ulysses Bourne, Sr.



County Board of Education. He practiced medicine for 46 years before retiring in 1980. He died in 1983.

Dr. Blanch Bourne Tyree, a graduate of Howard University College of Medicine, chose pediatrics as her specialty field.

After private practice, she was appointed deputy director of public health for the District of Columbia; was a professor at Howard University, and worked at the former Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

After retirement, she chose to move back to Frederick and has remained active in the community. She is the host of a program on Channel 10 geared to senior citizens, is on the board of associates at Hood College and serves on many other charitable and community organizations. She and her husband, Chris Tyree reside in Crestwood Village.

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### **Fund established to honor service of Frederick doctor**

The Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne Endowment Fund at the Community Foundation of Frederick County has been created by Dr. Blanche Bourne-Tyree in memory of her father's many years of dedicated service to the Frederick community.

"I wanted my father's name to be remembered in the town he loved so dearly," Dr. Bourne-Tyree said in announcing the fund. "This endowment fund will keep my father's memory alive and will benefit the community now as well as in years to come." Future grants made from income earned on the donor-advised fund will focus on the special needs of Frederick County children.

A graduate of Leonard Medical College in North Carolina, Dr. Bourne settled in Frederick County and began his medical practice on West All Saints Street in 1903. He maintained an active practice until his retirement in 1953.

According to his daughter, Dr. Bourne was drawn to the area because he saw unlimited opportunities for a general practitioner. His medical practice quickly grew. "About 80 percent of his patients were white, which was very unusual in a small southern town in those years," Dr. Bourne-Tyree points out.

Dr. Bourne's primary concern was for the welfare of his patients, she said. "When father got a disturbing case, he would pull out his medical books and journals and then he would read. He was a physician in the true sense of the word, totally dedicated to healing his patients. Often he expected and received no fee." However, many times payments took the form of eggs, butter, hams, fruits or vegetables, she said.

Because of the sincere interest he had for his patients, Dr. Bourne and Dr. Charles Brooks opened a 15-bed hospital on West All Saints Street in 1919 to bring better medical care to the black community. The hospital remained open for two years until blacks were allowed admittance in Frederick Memorial Hospital. He also was instrumental in bringing a public health nurse into the area.

In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Bourne became a renowned civic leader. Lord Nickens, president of the Frederick Chapter of the NAACP for 20 years, describes Dr. Bourne as "a man of humanity with the concerns of the black people in his heart. Dr. Bourne was a man you could not help but admire."



According to Dr. Bourne-Tyree, when Dr. Bourne was unable to enter the front door of the Opera House, the only theater in Frederick at that time, Dr. Bourne and some of his friends opened a theater of their own. "Father was a man of principle," she said, "unafraid to stand up for what he believed in." In another undertaking, he successfully fought to obtain equal pay for black teachers working in Frederick County's segregated school system.

His community endeavors involved many firsts for Frederick. Dr. Bourne was instrumental in founding the Maryland Negro Medical Association and served as the group's first president. He was also involved in organizing the local chapter of the NAACP.

Dr. Bourne was a devoted member of Asbury United Methodist Church, serving as a trustee for 50 years. He was involved in Pythian Elks and the Fredericktonian Masonic Lodge No. 12 and served on the board of directors of Henry State Hospital for several years.

Active in local politics, Dr. Bourne made an unsuccessful bid for the Maryland House of Delegates, the first black man from Western Maryland to make such an attempt. A Republican, he also served as the regional vice president of the 6th Republican District for many years.

His hard work and strong leadership made him a well known voice in the Frederick community. "I did not know anyone more respected in Frederick than Dr. Bourne," said Charles V. Main, who served as Frederick City's chief of police for 24 years. "Dr. Bourne was the most honest and beloved person in the community. He was truly a gentleman."

Two of Dr. Bourne's three children followed in his footsteps and became doctors. Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne, Jr. graduated from Meharry College of Medicine. He practiced medicine in Hagerstown for two years before returning to Frederick in 1936 to join his father's practice. Dr. Bourne's youngest daughter, Dr. Blanche Bourne-Tyree, graduated from Howard University Medical School. She entered private practice specializing in pediatrics. "I always knew that I would become a doctor because I admired him so much," she said proudly. "I admired my father's excellent medical ability and his humanitarian attitude toward his patients."

"Dr. Ulysses Bourne was an outstanding physician and civic leader in this community for more than 50 years," Community Foundation chairman Herbert L. D. Doggett noted in announcing the establishment of this fund. "We are honored to assist Dr. Blanche Bourne-Tyree, who serves on the foundation's Board of Trustees, in keeping the memory of such a wonderful man alive for generations to come. We can all learn from his example for citizenship."

For more information about establishing an endowment fund or making a contribution to one of the more than 100 funds now held at the Community Foundation of Frederick County, contact the executive director at (301) 695-7660.

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## Dr. Ulysses Grant Bourne, Jr.



August 23, 1905 - May 14, 1983

### Eulogy

Tuesday, May 17, 1983

Family Hour: 11:00 a.m. Funeral: 12 noon

Asbury United Methodist Church  
Frederick, Maryland

John L. Ford, *Pastor*

### Order of Service

Organ Prelude

Processional

Choir Selection.....My Face Looks Up To Thee

Prayer.....Pastor

Solo.....Mr. Henry Brown

Scripture.....Pastor

Choir Selection.....Be Still My Soul

Obituary.....Mrs. Margaret Brown

Solo.....Mrs. Amelia Duhart

Eulogy.....Rev. John L. Ford

Solo.....Mr. Warren Dorsey

Closing Prayer and Benediction.....Pastor

Recessional.....Thanatopsis.....Pastor

Interment

Fairview Cemetery

. . .

The family gratefully acknowledges the many expressions of kindness from friends.

### OBITUARY

Ulysses Grant Bourne, Jr., beloved husband of Yvonne Duckett Bourne, was born on August 23, 1905 in Frederick, Md. to Dr. U. G. Bourne Sr. and Grace Lane Bourne.

"Uly," as he is affectionately known by his many friends, received his early education in Frederick and at Storer College at Harpers Ferry. After earning his A.B. degree at Lincoln University, Pa., he emulated his father's profession and graduated from Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn.

Young Uly opened his first office in Hagerstown, but soon joined Dr. Bourne, Sr. in Frederick, profiting by his father's medical and philosophical guidance.

Dr. Bourne's professional affiliations and services to the community have been many and varied. He was a member of the Negro Medical Association of Md., county jail physician for ten years, served with the Heart Association, the United Givers Fund, the Frederick City Epilepsy Board, the Advisory Board of Trustees of Thurmont Bank, the Board of Education, the Board of the Barret School for Girls, the "Well-Baby" Clinic, the Board of Trustees of the Citizens Nursing Home, and was a member of the American Academy of Family Physicians.

He has held membership in the 32nd Degree Masons, the H.M. Club, the Swags, and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He enjoyed his flowers, golf, pinocle, travel, music and his close affiliation with his church. As a life-time member of Asbury United Methodist Church, he served as a trustee, as president of the Methodist Men of Asbury, and as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The community, the church, his professional affiliates, his many friends, his patients, and his family will sorely miss the presence of Dr. Ulysses Grant Bourne, Jr., who passed away on Saturday, May 14, 1983 at the Frederick Memorial Hospital where he had been a respected staff member for many years.

He will be mourned by his devoted wife, Yvonne; his daughters Lisa and Blanche; his stepson, Michael Hansborough; his sisters, Mrs. Gladys B. Thornton and Dr. Blanche B. Tyree; his stepmother, Laura Bourne; nephew, Ulysses Bourne Thornton; god-child, Sonya Thompson; and many other relatives and friends.

### Active Pallbearers

Elliot Deloch

Edward Davies

Edward Davis

Allan Dunlap

Frederick Greene

Charles Jackson

Arthur Lancaster, Sr.

Theodore Stephens

### Honorary Pallbearers

Frederick Adams

Hiram Butler

Casper Chappell

Charles Chisley

Vernon Greene

LeCount Mack

Henry Newport

The H.M.'s

Edward Ramos

Earl Robbins

Reardon Sullivan

Van Thompson

Marvin Thorpe

Chris Tyree

Donald Wyatt

The Swags



Linda Barnes and Sharel T. Bowens

Sharel T. Bowens, daughter of Heather Barnes and Darrick Bowens, also grand daughter of Linda A. Barnes, graduated from Governor Thomas Johnson High School in 2007 and went on to pursue a college career at the University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES). There she served as the President of the Student Rehabilitation Association in her Senior year and went on to attend and represent the University at the National Association of Multicultural Rehabilitation Concerns in Atlanta, Georgia the same year. She graduated Cum Laude from the University of Maryland Eastern Shore in 2011 with her Bachelors of Science (BS) in Rehabilitation Services. Wanting to pursue a career in the field of Physical Therapy. She

applied to several Doctorate of Physical Therapy programs on the east coast and was accepted in to Howard University's Department of Physical Therapy program in the spring of 2012. After two and a half years of Physical Therapy school, Sharel graduated on December 6, 2014 with her Doctorate Degree. Dr. Sharel Bowens is now preparing to take the National Physical Therapy Exam on January 28, 2015, in order to receive her Physical Therapy license and authorization to practice as a Physical Therapist in the State of Maryland.

### **Southeast Anchor Library Speaker Event**

Angela Walton-Raji is a nationally known author and African American and Native American genealogist. She hosts a weekly African Roots Podcast devoted to African American genealogy news, methods, and events. She is one of the founders of AfriGeneas.com, the oldest online website for African American genealogy. She is the only genealogist in the nation to present regular genealogy lectures at the Smithsonian Museum of the American Indian in both the Washington, DC and New York facilities. Her book, *Black Indian Genealogy Research*, is the first and only book to address the documentation of African Americans with ties to Native Americans within the family structure.

Ms. Walton-Raji will present the following lectures: "Native American Genealogy Research - The Basics", "Researching Blended Families in 19th and 20th Century Records", Exploring the Rolls for Black-Indian History: From the Dawes Rolls to the Guion Miller Rolls", Avoiding Pitfalls in African-Native American Genealogy".

Call by March 14th to register: 410-396-5468

Southeast Anchor Library, 3601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21224

**Ceasar and Thomas family genealogy** from the Museum and Library of Maryland History, Baltimore, Maryland as reported to Belva King in a letter dated February 2, 1983.

Soundex to 1880 census of Maryland:

Microfilm reel T-9-510-723

Volume 13, E.D. 81, Sheet 38

Frederick County, Bartonsville, Election District 9, New Market District,  
enumerate 16 June 1880

291/292 Ceasar, Lloyd, black male, age 41, laborer, three months unemployed due to typhoid fever; can't read or write; born Maryland, parents born Maryland

Ceasar, Martha, black female, age 23, wife, keeping house; can't read or write; born Maryland, parents born Maryland

Ceasar, John W., black male, age 5, son, born Maryland, parents born Maryland

292/293 Thomas, Jonas, black male, age 50, laborer, can't read or write, born Maryland, parents born Maryland

Thomas, Elizabeth, black female, 40, wife, born Maryland, parents born Maryland

Thomas, Mary E., black female, age 6, daughter, born Maryland, parents born Maryland

Thomas, Arthur, mulatto male, age 4, son, born Maryland, parents born Maryland

Dean, Catherine, mulatto female, age 60, widowed "vistor"; can't read or write; born Maryland, parents born Maryland

**Bowie family genealogy** from the Museum and Library of Maryland History, Baltimore, Maryland as reported to Belva King in a letter dated March 2, 1983.

1900 Census of Frederick County, Maryland, microfilm reel # T-623-622.

S.D. 4, E.D. 5, Sheet 3 (Frederick City), 2 June 1900, Vol. 30, 48 Fifth Street:

49/50 Bowie, William, black, born May, 1861, age 39, married 2 years, born Md., parents born Md., coachman, rented home.

Hannah, wife, black, born October 1861, age 38, married 2 years, no children, born Md., parents born Md.

S.D. 4, E.D. 5, Sheet 6, line 29, 5 June 1900, Vol. 30, 26 West Fifth Street,  
Frederick City:

120/132 Bowie, Silas, born May 1863, age 37, married 3 years, born Md., parents born Md., day laborer, rented home.

Bowie, Margaret, wife, born Feb. 1860, age 40, married 3 years, bore 4 children, 1 living, born Md., parents born Md.

Ross, Mary, adopted daughter, born Nov. 1891, age 8, single, born Md., parents born Md., at school.

S.D. 4, E.D. 19, Sheet 4, line 81, 5 June 1900, Vol 31 New Market District

74/77 Bowie, Emery C., born Aug 1869, age 30, married 8 years, born Md., parents born Md., day laborer, owned home, mortgaged

Bowie, Mary E., wife, Jan 1873, age 27, married 8 years, bore 4 children, four children living, born Md., parents born Md.

Bowie, Mamie L., daughter, born Jan. 1891, age 10, father born Md., mother born Md., born Md., at school 7 mos.

Bowie, Walter S., son, born Nov. 1892, age 7, father born Md., mother born Md., born Md., at school 7 mos.

Bowie, Mary E., daughter, born Sept. 1896, age 3, father born Md., mother born Md., born Md.

Bowie Roy E., son, born June 1899, 11 mo. old, father born Md., mother born Md., born Md.

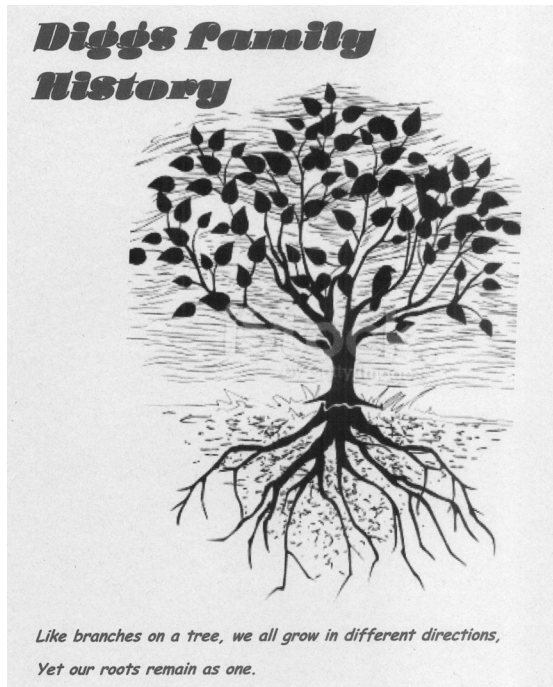
S.D. 4, E.D. 19, Sheet 8, line 1, 8 June 1900, Vol 31 New Market District

135/138 Bowie, John H., born Aug. 1833, age 66, married 45 years, born Md., parents born Md., farmer, cannot read or write, owned farm, mortgaged, farm schedule #33.

Bowie, Lettie G., wife, born Dec. 1826, age 73, married 45 years, bore 16 children, 8 living, born Md., parents born Md., cannot read or write.

1880 Census:

Did not find this BOWIE family in all of New Market District, Frederick County, nor in the soundex to the 1880 census. Perhaps they were living in D.C. at the time, for which we do not have the census films, or perhaps Emery was the youngest child (born 1869), in which case the family would not be listed in the soundex (1880 soundex includes only families with children ages 10 and under).



A new 156 page Diggs Family History  
compiled by Carolyn Ambush Davis

In 2009, I began to research our ancestry. No one could have told me that I'd still be working on it 5 years later. Each new discovery opened another door to explore. I've hit the wall of slavery, but I'm not defeated yet. There are so many more options that I haven't been searched. Researching ancestry is like opening Pandora's Box – You never know what's going to jump out at you! Some of my findings have been heartbreakiing, but it's the good things that motivate me to carry on. The most rewarding events have been meeting relatives I had never known before. The documents and articles I've read have given me a personal insight to the personalities of the characters who created this family.

Carolyn Ambush Davis – Daughter of  
Julia Virginia Diggs Ambush

### **“The Ultimate Best Friend”**

Debra Plummer is a faithful member of St. James AME Church in Frederick, MD. She is also the author of a book entitled, “The Ultimate Best Friend”.

God inspired her to write this book since so many people were hurting because of the loss of love ones. She could identify with their pain because she had similar feelings when her Mom passed. God wanted her to share with others how The Ultimate Best Friend helped her to endure and overcome the pain. He is always here to lead us every step of the way.

This book describes the characteristics of the Ultimate Best Friend, why we need one, and how we should receive Him. The Ultimate best Friend's unlimited power, protection, and provisions are illustrated by scripture, pictures, and examples. He is able to do more than what is asked, hoped for, or imagined.

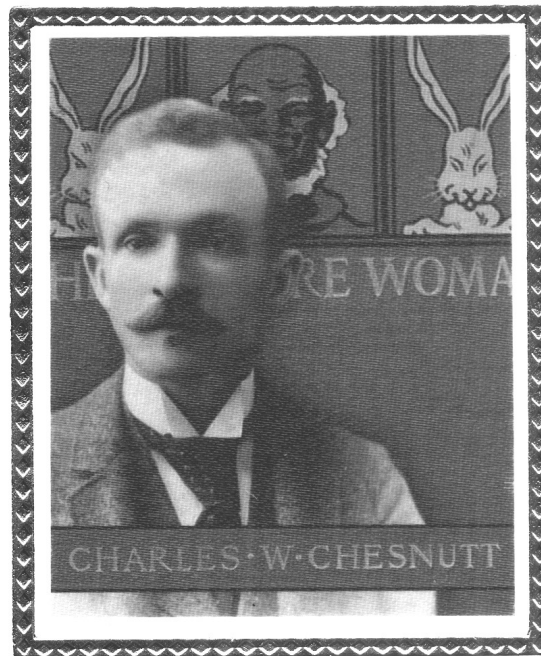
The Ultimate Best Friend is available at [Authorhouse.com](http://Authorhouse.com), [Amazon.com](http://Amazon.com), [Barnesandnoble.com](http://Barnesandnoble.com) or requested from the author at [debriana8@gmail.com](mailto:debriana8@gmail.com).

Debra Plummer encourages you to have faith, trust God, believe in His supernatural power, and watch Him change things in your life. Never ever give up no matter how grim things seem. Please develop a sincere personal relationship with your Ultimate Best Friend to experience overwhelming everlasting joy. He is truly the best blessing one could have!

Peace and Blessings,  
Debra Plummer

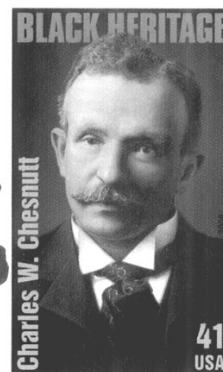
# CHARLES W. CHESNUTT

*Black Heritage Series*



The African-American author and political activist, Charles Waddell Chesnutt, was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1858. His parents were both “free persons of color” and his paternal grandfather was a white slaveholder. While he could easily have passed as white, Chesnutt was considered “legally” black and the issues of miscegenation, “passing,” and racial identity would heavily influence his writing. His first book, *The Conjure Woman*, was a collection of short stories published in 1899. Along with short stories, he would go on to write a biography of

Frederick Douglass and several full-length novels. Although critically acclaimed at the time, Chesnutt’s writings sold poorly, due partly to their dealing with uncomfortable topics. He began to devote more time to his stenography business, and to social and political activism. Serving on the General Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and working side-by-side with W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington, he became one of the era’s most visible activists and commentators. In 1928, the NAACP honored Chesnutt with its *Spingarn Medal* for his life’s work. He died in Cleveland in 1932.





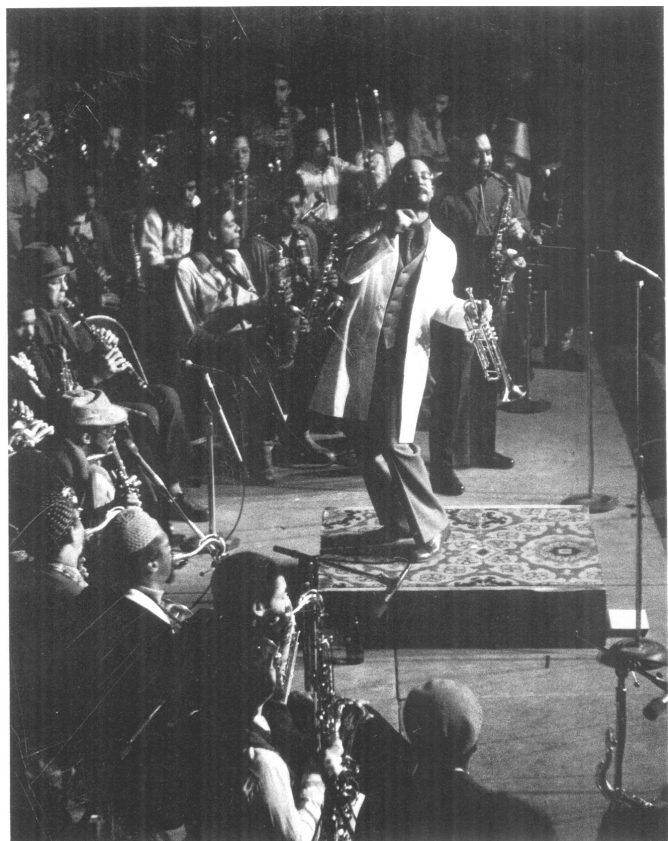


Lester Bowie's two record album produced in 1983 by ECM Records. Front cover shows the Bartonsville Cornet Band.

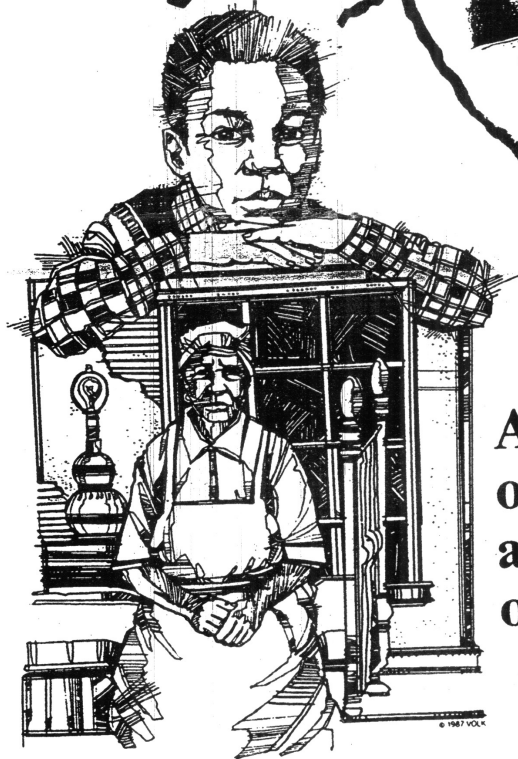
Top row from left to right:  
Samuel Ross, John Ross, Edmond Davis, Roy Bowie, Walter Ross, and Walter Bowie

Bottom row left to right:  
Willie Brooks, Willie Davis, Jim Diggs, Earl Davis, and Wilson Hall

The back cover shows Lester Bowie and The Sho Nuff Orchestra in 1979.



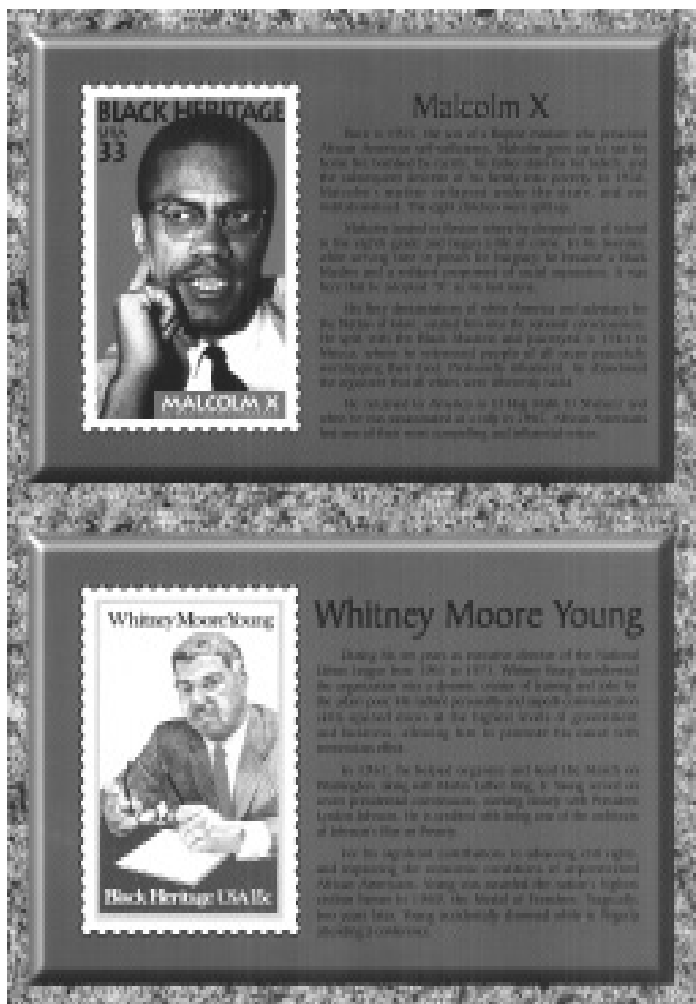
**February -**



**A time to reflect  
on the past  
and dream  
of the future.**

**Black History Month**

Pete Sewell places this flyer in  
his window every February for  
black history month.



These post cards were donated by Renard Lumpkins who worked at the Frederick Post Office as a manager. They are part of a set of 12 postcards issued by the United States Postal Service to honor Black Heritage.

