

Belva's Museum Artifacts

The news articles about
Frederick & African American History

Leesburg, VA

Little Know Black History

Rosa Parks of DC

Historic Newspaper Articles

June 2021

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The Essence of a People

Portraits of African Americans
Who Made a Difference
in Loudoun County, Virginia

Compiled and Published by The Black History Committee of
The Friends of the Thomas Balch Library
Leesburg, Virginia

May 2001

With the kind permission of Dr. Cooper and The Black History Committee of The Friends of the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Virginia, are going to include portraits of several Loudoun County, Virginia, African Americans over the coming months.

About This Book

When the Black History Committee of the Friends of the Thomas Balch Library solicited nominations of African Americans to be honored with the naming of a room at the library, the response was greater than expected. More than twenty strong nominations were received. After considerable deliberation, Howard W. Clark, Sr. of Hamilton was selected. The committee concluded, however, that the others who were nominated also deserved to be honored. That is the objective of this book.

In order to convey a bit of the character and personality of the nominees, additional material, including family stories and photographs, has been gathered. To provide perspective, a brief essay on the history of African Americans in Loudoun County has also been prepared. At the back of the book is an index and a list of the many individuals who helped collect materials, conduct research, and write and edit this book.

There are certainly others in the African American community whose contributions and stories deserve to be documented. The hope is that this initial effort will encourage individuals to come forth with such information for the benefit of future generations of Loudoun citizens.

The Publishing Committee
Betty Morefield
Elaine Thompson
Mary Randolph

The Essence Of A People

A Brief History

The customs and mores of a specific time as well as the background of the storyteller are as influential as factual data in determining how one perceives and interprets events.

By examining the issues facing those we honor in this book, we can get at the essential truth of the history of African Americans in Loudoun County from slavery to desegregation.

This essay examines the events that influenced the honorees; details of their specific contributions are included elsewhere. While not necessarily representative of all who made up Loudoun's African American community, the honorees are typical of those who led the county's struggle for human rights.

During the period of enslavement, Loudoun County had a sizable community of free blacks who continued to live here despite restrictive laws. Others, both enslaved and free, fled the county. Some risked their own lives and freedom by becoming agents on the Underground Railroad. Among our honorees, four are known to have served in some capacity in the Union Army.

When the Civil War ended, there was a short period of hope and relative prosperity under the watchful eye of the Freedmen's Bureau. After Reconstruction, however, African Americans in Loudoun County had to fend for themselves without government support. Most quietly went about the business of creating families, building homes, establishing mutual aid societies, and founding churches. Many remained in the isolated black communities in which they were born; others were scattered throughout the larger towns. While racism circumscribed their lives, their private worlds were more meaningful than the stereotyped images typically portrayed.

Loudoun County had few recorded lynchings and not much open Ku Klux Klan activity, but the institutional terrorism commonly known as Jim Crow was ever present. African Americans were not threatened as long as they stayed in "their place" and did not upset the status quo. They faced the challenge of surviving in a society where white supremacy ruled. The more oppressive life became, the more they saw the need to band together. Consequently, they formed several organizations that continue to affect our lives today. While each neighborhood was unique, the common threads that joined them were the lack of adequate educational opportunity and the denial of civil rights.

Perhaps the earliest organized protest occurred in 1883 at the Colored Mass Meeting held in Leesburg. Delegates representing all sections of Loudoun were authorized to present a petition to the Judge of the County Court requesting the right of African Americans to serve as jurors and as judges of elections. The latter was denied outright, and it was not until 1935 that an African American was added to the jury roll.

In 1890, a group of men met in Hamilton and founded the Loudoun County Emancipation Association. Their purpose was not only to celebrate the end of enslavement, but also to work for the betterment of the race—educationally, morally, and materially. For more than seventy years this organization promoted community and fostered racial pride and identity.

Increasingly, schools established by the Freedmen's Bureau became inadequate, and the school board found endless excuses not to improve them. Groups such as the Odd Fellows in Hamilton and the Willing Workers Club in Purcellville offered the use of their facilities. This tradition of the African American community providing actual school buildings and transporting students at its own expense lasted until the 1940s.

When Loudoun County finally hired an African American supervisor of elementary schools in 1938, she immediately recognized the injustice and unlawfulness of the situation. She suggested that all parent-teacher associations come together and work under the umbrella of the County-Wide League. This organization

became the educational voice for African Americans in Loudoun County. Their most pressing concerns were to get the county to provide school bus transportation and to build an accredited high school. These requests were brought before the Loudoun County School Board, which routinely listened to the complaints of the community and made idle promises or gave excuses, but rarely took any action.

The idea of African Americans providing land for schools had been discussed for several years. In 1939, the County-Wide League, on behalf of Loudoun's African American citizens, purchased eight acres of land in Leesburg for the sole purpose of having the county build a high school. League members engaged Charles H. Houston, Dean of the Howard University School of Law and legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to help them. Houston was opposed to the "separate but equal" doctrine, but he decided that was the best route for achieving immediate relief. He advised the community to organize a branch of the NAACP and urged all citizens to pay the poll tax and vote.

A flurry of activity ensued. Inquiries were made, records examined, petitions presented, and the local NAACP received its charter. The year was 1940. Though almost all of the same people were involved, the leadership shifted from the County-Wide League to the NAACP. Houston, whose services were free, made it clear to the Loudoun County School Board that it was violating the law by not providing educational opportunities for African Americans equal to those provided for whites. To avoid a possible lawsuit, the school board agreed to build a new high school that met standards of accreditation and provide school bus transportation throughout the county. In exchange, the County-Wide League sold them the eight acres of land for one dollar. Frederick Douglass High School opened in September 1941. Following this breakthrough, the salaries of white and African American teachers, while not equal, became closer in scale, and three modern, consolidated elementary schools were built before 1950. Never before had the African American community been so galvanized.

In 1954, the United States Supreme Court issued its unanimous ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* declaring state-sponsored segregation in schools unconstitutional. Loudoun County did not "act with all deliberate speed" to desegregate its schools.

Instead, county officials resisted in every way possible. When twelve black students applied to the Virginia Pupil Placement Board for assignment to the county's two white high schools, eight were rejected. They filed suit in the U.S. District Court, and the school system was ordered to implement a "Freedom of Choice" plan. This order essentially was ignored and only token desegregation occurred. Finally the Justice Department brought a lawsuit against Loudoun County. The school system was ordered to integrate fully at both the staff and student levels. Fourteen years after the Supreme Court ruling, Douglass High School graduated its last class and, in September 1968, Loudoun County's schools were integrated.

While education was the African American community's main concern, it was by no means the only area of life affected by segregationist policies. Other than teachers, few professionals settled here. Doctors were denied privileges at Loudoun Memorial Hospital. A Purcellville businessman had to sue before "public" libraries allowed him access. The Leesburg Volunteer Fire Department filled in and paved over its "public" swimming pool and closed its ball field rather than permit African Americans to use the facilities.

As frustrating as the situation was, African Americans were not consumed by these public issues. Quite the contrary. Their private lives were, for the most part, fulfilling. They had their own institutions; the joys of family life; the support of friends. Still, it took more than a little courage to live in Loudoun County during the time when these honorees were paving the way for those who followed. These remarkable people believed in themselves, never lost hope, and never gave up. They are owed a debt of gratitude.

Elaine E. Thompson

-----Original Message-----

From: BLM Frederick <blacklivesmuralfrederick@gmail.com>

To: beldking99@aol.com

Sent: Mon, Apr 26, 2021 6:04 am

Subject: newsletter

Hi Belva, Thanks for reaching out on Facebook. We don't have a brochure but attached you can find our description. Thanks for sharing in your newsletter! Not sure when it goes out but we are having our mural this Saturday May 1st at 4pm.

Event Info:

Join Black Lives Mural Frederick for the ribbon cutting of our first mobile mural, "Black Girl Magic" by Lusmerlin. Learn more about our growing Black artist collective on a mission to install Black Lives Mural Frederick. Meet the artist, hear from the AARCH Society about the history of the mural's location, William R Diggs Pool at Mullinix Park and enjoy live music from DJ Genius of Benefactor Events.

Project Description:

Black Lives Mural - Frederick is a community art initiative bringing Black artists to create and celebrate Black lives and culture. Our goal is to create and install artwork throughout Frederick, particularly in historically Black neighborhoods and in partnership with organizations serving the community. This project was started in a garage in downtown Frederick by two Black women who believe in the power of art to spread hope and healing during traumatic times.

"Black Girl Magic" by Lusmerlin is a mobile art installation that is traveling through Frederick from SkyStage to Diggs Memorial Pool at Mullinix Park (off of All Saints Avenue, the historical epicenter of Frederick's Black Community) to its final home that we need support in securing.

Find out how to support this project @blacklivesmuralfrederick



President Franklin Roosevelt signing the Social Security Bill August 14, 1935. Watching President Roosevelt, from left to right, are Representative Doughton, Senator Wagner, Secretary Perkins, Senator King, representative David J. Lewis and Representative Samuel B. Hill. Senator Harrison can be seen in the rear between secretary Perkins and Senator King.



I believe this picture was taken in 1985, on the occasion of the Bowie and Thomas reunion at Saint James A.M.E. Church, 6002 Bartonsville Road, Frederick, MD. Would anyone know the name of the singers, and if they are still singing? I remember their voices were beautiful. That day my uncle was the program leader. His name is William Bowie, known as Wickie. I proud to say he was a cab owner for over 30 years and still works every day. As a niece I am very proud of my uncle Wickie.

Belva King

Frederick 1/16/03

City remembers Laboring Sons

By ANDREW SYMONDS
News-Post Staff
asymonds@fredericknews-post.com

City officials dedicated a memorial at a forgotten black cemetery in historic Frederick on Wednesday, three years after they discovered that a playground had unceremoniously been built on the site.

Members of the black community and many city officials attended the dedication of the Laboring Sons Memorial Ground, which came on the birthday of civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr.

"It's been a long time coming," said Denise West, president of the Frederick NAACP. "And what better time than today, Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday. It's one step in our struggle and we have many more to go."

The dedication comes three years after it was discovered the city had built the playground over the cemetery in 1949. The plans to build the monument suffered through personnel changes and other bureaucratic obstacles since the discovery, said Roelkey Myers,

the project manager for the memorial and the city's director of parks and recreation.

He said the Grimes administration got the ball rolling with the organization of a committee to design the memorial, but said the present administration has made the memorial a priority.

Bill Lee, a former city alderman and member of the Laboring Sons Memorial Committee who gave the dedication speech, said

"It's been a long time coming."

Denise West
Frederick NAACP president

"But we're here. Both administrations made it their top priority. She (Ms. Dougherty) said it would be a priority and she lived up to it."

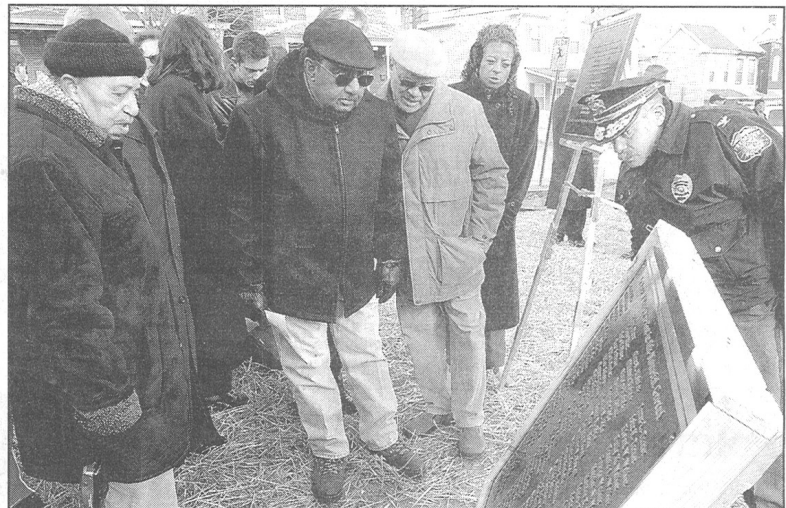
"This is a great day," he said. "It finally gives respect to the people who are interred there. They can finally rest in peace."

The memorial's completion was especially important for Frederick's black community to "keep the memories alive," Ms. West said.

Many people familiar with the plan to build the Laboring Sons

Wednesday's ceremony was proof that the city did not forget about those buried in the park.

"We encountered some obstacles that we didn't count on," he said.



Staff photo by Skip Lawrence

Visitors look over the plaque bearing the names of the known deceased buried at Laboring Sons Memorial Ground following a dedication ceremony Wednesday. From left are William O. Lee, Richard Diggs, Darlene Brunot and Frederick police Chief Kim Dine.

Memorial Ground point to Barbara Wyatt, the city's historic preservation planner, as the driving force behind its completion.

"It's her design that we went with," Mr. Myers said. "This is due to her really hard work and perseverance."

Ms. Wyatt said she started on the project trying to make sure the memorial would keep with the guidelines of the historic district, but said, "For me, it just snow-

balled. I got wrapped up in the project.

"It's a tribute to the black history of the community," she said.

Alderman Bill Hall spoke at the ceremony, saying although he has lived in the city all his life, he did not know the park previously called Chapel Park was in fact a black cemetery.

He said "it was right" to finally honor those buried on the grounds. Although the final design for

the memorial has been approved, poor weather has delayed construction, Mr. Myers said, and the memorial will not be completed for some time.

One of two archways leading into the memorial has been completed, with a granite monument, benches and a stone wall to be added later.

"It's going to be very passive, very tranquil," Mr. Myers said. "It's going to be beautiful."

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on January 16, 2003.

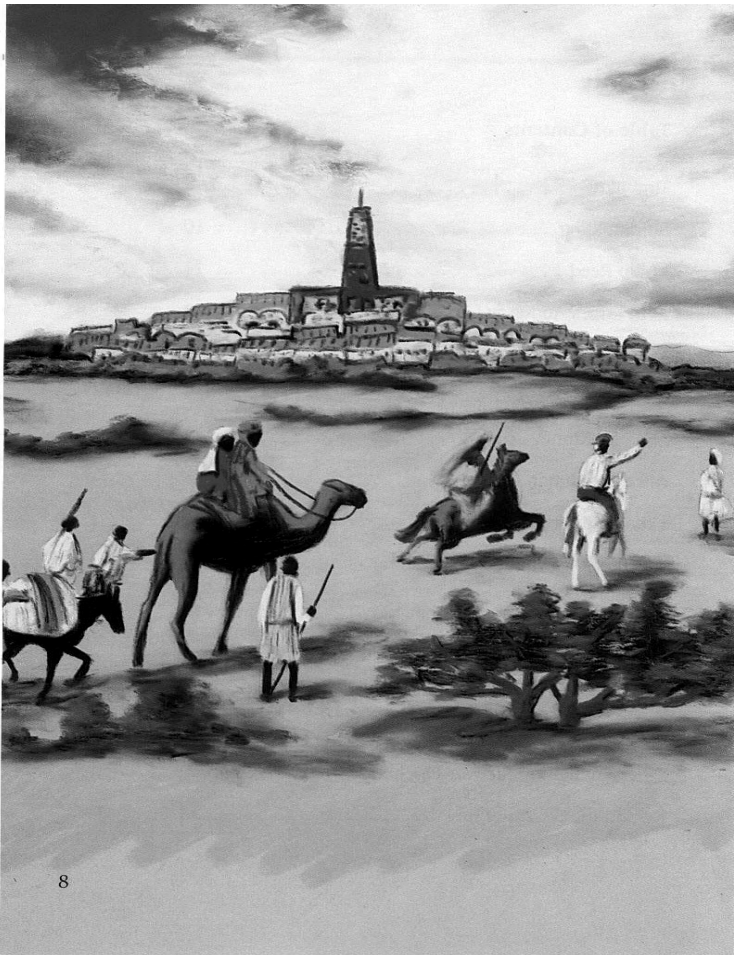
LITTLE KNOWN BLACK HISTORY FACTS

As Featured On The Tom Joyner Morning Show



VOLUME TWO

This book was originally published by McDonald's and The Tom Joyner Morning Show. Over the next few months, other pages of facts will appear in the newsletter.



8

Timbuktu

The First University Of The West Coast Of Africa

Numerous jokes or expressions using the word "Timbuktu" have been made without knowing what Timbuktu is. History has recorded Timbuktu as a great learning center and ideal market. The City of Timbuktu, located in Mali, Africa, in the year 1526 was a bustling city which grew out of an oasis. During that time it was a good location where camel caravans from North Africa and ships from the West would meet to trade. As an ideal market and trade center, items such as gold, metal working, pottery, cloth manufacture, silk, jewelry, books, firearms and food items such as smoked fish, rice, fruit, onions, honey, tobacco, spices, tea and coffee were bought and sold. Industries were developed, such as the manufacturing of boots, slippers, book bindings and crafted leather goods.

Timbuktu was not only a center of Islam and the location of the University of Sankore, but it was also a city where scholars from around the world came to study, and physicians performed surgeries such as the removal of cataracts from the eye. It also produced judges, scholars and priests. To this day, Timbuktu still functions as a market and trading city. Timbuktu was no joke and should be remembered as a learning center with universities, hospitals and the ideal trade market of West Africa.

9

Shipbuilding An African Tradition

Egypt's history records the ability of the African People of Kemet, Nubia and Ethiopia to explore new worlds, transport goods and ferry huge stones for temple construction due to their capacity to build and navigate a variety of seagoing vessels. Papyrus reed boats had been in use in the Nile Valley since the earliest dynasties, and the development of navigational skills allowed for the building of larger ships and travel. The first use of a sail on a ship has also been traced to the Nile Valley in Egypt.

In 1970 a Norwegian born ethnologist, Thor Heyerdahl, and a crew of seven sailed a papyrus reed boat named RA-II from the West Coast of Africa to the Caribbean, proving that African sailors in similar boats sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to the "New World." Heyerdahl based the design of the boat on paintings found in Nile Valley monuments and hired Africans to construct the ship.

The most impressive ancient ship ever discovered was the 4,600 year old barge found buried near the Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza in 1954. In the fall of 1991, Egyptologists discovered a fleet of 12 royal ships which were found at Abydos in an ancient burial ground 280 miles south of Cairo. These ships are 50 to 60 feet long, are estimated to be about 5,000 years old, and believed to be the earliest boats found on earth.

Shipbuilding — an African Tradition.

Philip Reed And The Capitol Building

Did you know that the most famous structures in Washington, D.C. – the White House and the Capitol Building – were built by slave labor? It was an enslaved highly-skilled mechanic who performed the difficult task of fitting the statue of freedom on the dome of the Capitol.

Philip Reed was owned as a slave and worked for a foundry owned by a Mr. Mills. During the time of construction of the Capitol Building, the foreman and superintendent of the construction crew working on the dome of the capitol, decided to strike for ten dollars instead of the eight dollars they were paid. Philip Reed took the place as superintendent and continued the work. Reed raised the statute, bolted the joints together and had the huge mass of construction lifted into place.

The Capitol library acknowledges Philip Reed as being responsible for this construction. Reed attained his freedom and went into business for himself. Philip Reed — expert and master construction worker in the history of the Nation's Capitol.



John James Audubon The Bird Man Of The Audubon Society

John James Audubon was born on April 25, 1785, in Haiti. He was the son of a French merchant sea captain and his African-Caribbean mistress. Taken to France following the death of his mother, Audubon was formally adopted by the Captain's legal wife. As a young boy, he developed a love of birds and began to collect them as subjects for his paintings.

After being sent to America in 1803 to escape enrollment in Napoleon's army, Audubon married and moved to Kentucky. There he opened a general store, gave art lessons, worked as a taxidermist and painted. Traveling down the Mississippi, he once again began to collect bird specimens to draw. For his drawings he insisted on plates of a specific size in order to capture the birds in lifelike size.

Audubon later left America for England where he found his work to be more appreciated. Audubon died on January 27, 1851, and some 35 years later, George Grinnell founded an organization for the protection of birds. He named it The Audubon Society in honor of John James Audubon.



(Courtesy of Ann Chinn)

The Rosa Parks of D.C.

Half a century before the civil rights movement, Barbara Pope boarded a train and challenged Virginia's Jim Crow law. Soon, her story was mostly forgotten.

By **David A. Taylor**

MARCH 31, 2021



Ann Chinn grew up hearing family stories that her grandmother's sister Barbara Pope had been a published writer. But recollections were short on

details; it was so long ago. Chinn, 74, only knew that her great-aunt wrote stories.

In fact, Barbara Pope, a D.C. native, ranks among the most stunning forgotten American lives. She was, in addition to being a high school teacher, an author of fiction about social change at the turn of the 20th century, and her literary voice was celebrated on the international stage by no less than W.E.B. Du Bois. Her stories probed relationships among men and women, Black and White, with a modern voice and a sharp eye for detail and character. In her story “The New Woman,” the main character is a smart, industrious and beautiful Black woman who asks her husband if she can clerk for him in his law office, as she did for her father. “The bargain was that you would practice

law and I take charge of the home,” she tells him, “but neither of us must be selfish, and each will call on the other for assistance when needed.”

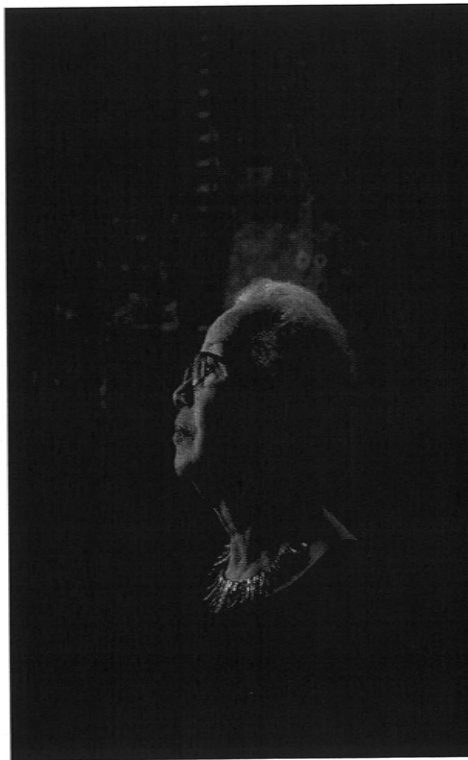
But perhaps her greatest accomplishment was the stand she took against racism in transportation nearly 50 years before Rosa Parks’s bus ride: In August 1906, Pope boarded a train at Union Station and traveled into Virginia, in the process challenging Virginia’s Jim Crow law requiring segregation on trains and streetcars. She soon gained the support of Du Bois and his Niagara Movement, a precursor to the NAACP. And her case became one of the first steps along the path to the end of legal segregation — leading the way toward the NAACP’s hallmark 1954 Supreme Court victory in *Brown v. Board of Education*

of Topeka.

Not long after her case, she left the public stage amid personal troubles and would become remembered mainly among scholars — more of a footnote in history than a history maker. Almost the only place you can find Pope’s work is in the Library of Congress on microfilm. In 2015, however, literary historian Jennifer Harris wrote a profile of Pope for *Legacy*, a journal of American women writers, that aimed to bring Pope back into the spotlight. Harris used her archivist investigator skills to unearth Pope’s fiction and seek out her story from surviving family members, including Chinn.

Chinn, who works as executive director of the nonprofit Middle Passage Ceremonies and Port Markers Project in

Jacksonville, Fla., now draws a connection between the widespread protests following George Floyd's death last year and the stand that Pope took more than a century ago. In both, Chinn says, "you're seeing a movement and tactics and strategy in its formative stages."



Ann Chinn, great-niece of Barbara Pope.
(Bob Self for The Washington Post)

Pope was born in 1854 and grew up in a progressive family in Georgetown's Black community. She began a teaching career in 1873 and taught for a year at Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute. She also advocated for reforms in the District's Colored School System.

In the 1890s, Pope, who never married, started publishing fiction. Du Bois included some of her stories in an exhibition he organized for the Paris Exposition of 1900 that presented Black Americans in their own words and images. (A beautifully illustrated volume based on that exhibition came out in 2019 as "Black Lives 1900: W.E.B. Du Bois at the Paris Exposition.") In those years, the Black community of D.C. was divided between Booker T.

Washington's supporters and younger backers of Du Bois. Against her father's wishes, Pope in 1906 joined the Niagara Movement. She was among its first female members.

Her pathbreaking train ride toward a Virginia hot springs resort that summer didn't start as a statement. When Pope went to buy her ticket, she simply wanted a peaceful ride, she told the ticket agent. She "had been annoyed before" by Virginia's Jim Crow rule and "didn't want to be annoyed that way" again, according to her testimony in court records.

She boarded at Union Station and saw the "colored" compartment was cramped and its seats faced backward. She took a seat in the main compartment instead. After they crossed the Potomac into

Virginia, a White conductor came and said she had to move. She refused. He threatened her with arrest. She refused again.

When the train stopped at Falls Church, Pope was escorted off by constables and detained for hours at the mayor's office. Even after posting bail, she was held for public humiliation in the train station, waiting for her hearing. The mayor set up a kangaroo court in the station. Pope was tried for "violating the separate car law of the State of Virginia" and fined \$10 plus court costs.

Two weeks later, at the Niagara Movement's annual meeting at Harpers Ferry, W.Va., Pope's case was on the agenda. The group of more than 50 considered whether an appeal to overturn her

conviction could be a test case. As an interstate traveler, was she subject to Virginia's Jim Crow statutes? Du Bois had doubts about using the judiciary for social change — just three years earlier, he had written in "The Souls of Black Folk" that to place Black Americans "in the hands of Southern courts was impossible" — but the group at Harpers Ferry voted to fund Pope's appeal in the Virginia circuit court anyway.

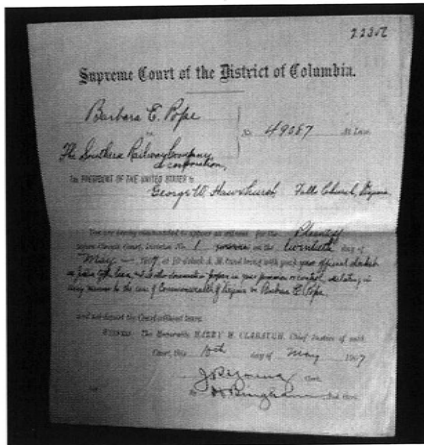
Few were surprised when Pope lost her appeal that October at an Alexandria circuit court, but with Niagara's legal support, she took the case to Virginia's Supreme Court of Appeals. In early 1907, that second appeal triumphed when the higher court annulled the initial judgment. "This means that the NIAGARA MOVEMENT has established that under the

present statute Virginia cannot fine an interstate passenger who refuses to be Jim-Crowed," Du Bois explained in an April 1907 fundraising letter.

Du Bois included the court's full statement with his letter, and the Niagara Movement followed up with a civil suit demanding \$50,000 in damages. In June 1907, the civil trial opened in D.C. The jury voted in Pope's favor but awarded her just one penny. Still, the decision by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia — which had both local and federal jurisdiction until Congress separated those powers in 1973 — showed that interstate travelers could successfully challenge Jim Crow in federal court.



A Pope family grave marker in National Harmony Memorial Park cemetery in Hyattsville, Md. (David A. Taylor)



A summons from the court records of Pope's civil trial in 1907. (David A. Taylor)

Pope's fortunes, however, took a turn for the worse. She lost her job and suffered from insomnia. One evening in September 1908, at age 54, she walked out onto Lovers' Lane, beside Montrose Park in Georgetown, pinned a note addressed to the coroner to her

dress, and hanged herself. The note said she felt her brain was "on fire."

Jennifer Harris writes that the stigma around suicide helped erase the public record of Pope's contributions: "[I]t was considered impolite to discuss suicides, so her story — and stories — faded into obscurity." Nevertheless, historian Deborah Lee, who has studied Pope and the Niagara Movement, says that Pope, along with Du Bois, created "a cornerstone of the 20th-century civil rights movement."

For her part, Ann Chinn is heartened that her great-aunt's story is coming to light. "I hope that it will encourage researchers and historians to look for others lesser known but just as impactful," she told me. "It's not just the Malcolm

Xs and the Martin Luther Kings. It's your mother, your father, your teacher — those people whose names will never go into recorded history."

David A. Taylor is a writer in Washington.

Design by Christian Font.

Photo editing by Dudley M. Brooks.

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline can be reached at 1-800-273-8255.

REUNION

A reunion of the colored churches of this city will be held at Quinn AME Church tomorrow. The Rev. C.H. Young will preach in the morning on "Christian Unity". At 3 pm the Rev. William Fields and the congregation of First Baptist Church will join in the services. At night, the Rev. R. P. Lawson and congregation will be present. A select program will be rendered by the choirs of the churches.

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TOMORROW

The various members of the Washington M.E. conference, now in session here, have been assigned to conduct services tomorrow as follow.

ASBURY M.E. CHURCH

Preaching in Asbury church will be as follow: 10:30 a.m. Rev. G. W. Jenkins; 2 p.m., J. T. Moten; 7:30, Rev. J. H. Jackson

QUINN AME

Service will be held in Quinn Church, East Third street as Following; 11 a.m. Rev. R. Hawkins; 3 p.m. M. W. Clair; 9 p.m. Rev. W. H. Draper

FIRST BAPTIST

Services in the Baptist church, West All Saints' street will be as Follows; 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Patterson; 3 p.m., Rev. S. A. Lewis; 8 p.m Rev. W. A. Brown.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on March 16, 1898

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES

Rev. Townes will be ordained and installed in the First Baptist church, colored, Tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Waller, Macs and Walters will be present.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on December 5, 1900

A.M.E. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Baltimore A.M.E. Conference have been made. Frederick , J. F. Wagones; Petersville circuit, L. M. Beckett, D.D.; Mt. Pleasant circuit, J. W. Wing.

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COLORED CHURCHES

Rev. W. I. Snowden, acting pastor of the colored Methodist circuit, will conduct services Sunday as follows: 11 a. m. Keys Methodist Church, Oldfield; 3 p. m., Mount Pleasant Methodist Church; 8 p. m. Liberty Methodist Church.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on January 16, 1943

SPECIAL SERVICE IN QUINN CHURCH SUNDAY

J. W. Bruner, former supervisor of colored schools for Frederick County, will be the main speaker as special services in Quinn A. M. E. church, Sunday night. His topic will be "Highlights from the Life of Frederick Douglass." The Program directed by C. E. Henson, principal of Lincoln school is in cooperation with a statewide project to erect a monument to Douglass, born a slave in Talbot County in 1817, and becoming later famous as an antislavery orator and lecturer.

Rev. Charles E. Walden, Jr., son of the pastor of the church, will be the guest preacher for the Sunday morning service. Rev. Walden, Jr., is on leave from an assistant pastorate at Cleveland, Ohio to accept a scholarship in Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J., leading to a Doctor of Divinity degree. He graduated from the Graduate school of Theology Oberlin College last year.

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BUCKEYSTOWN-SUNNYSIDE CIRCUIT

Rev. I. A. Moye, minister, Pleasant View - 11 a.m., worship, Sunnyside-9:30 a.m., church school. Buckeystown - 7:30 p.m., worship; 2:30 p.m., Children's Day.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on June 9, 1946

RUMMAGE SALE

Thursday, Sept. 25, 9 a.m. BAPTIST CHURCH, West Saints Street, Benefit Calvary Methodist Sunday school.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on September 24, 1947

The annual excursion and reunion of the Knights of St. Augustine, of Baltimore, Frederick and Washington, will take place at Island Park, on August 2, next. A train will leave this city at 7:30 a.m., on that day and the fare for adults will be 65 cents, that for children 35 cents. The committee on arrangements at this end of the line are: Julius Caesar, Samuel Stanton, Jesse B. Williams, Wm. Hill, Thos. Jones, Jos. Weeden and Geo. McCormick

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on July 26, 1887

TO ISLAND PARK

The knights of St. Augustine of this city left here in a body this morning over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Island Park, where they were joined by orders from Baltimore and Washington. The number of tickets sold from this city was 205. The following gentlemen composed the committee of arrangements: Geo. McCormick, Thos. Jones, Jesse B. Williams, Wm. Hill, Joseph Weedon, Samuel Stanton and Julius Caesar.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on August 2, 1887

GONE TO HAGERSTOWN

The Frederick City Guards, Captain Julius Caesar, with Jenkins Cornet Band left this morning over the B & O for Hagerstown, accompanied by about 75 excursionists. They went to help celebrate the first anniversary of the Lone Star Club. There will be a game of baseball between a Hagerstown and Frederick team.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on July 9, 1891

Belva, this article was found in the Frederick News-Post Archives dated 19 November 1881. Owen Diggs was my maternal great grandfather.

In the Republican parade on Friday evening last among the transparencies was one as follows: "Packet Boat for Salt River", David Caesar, Captain, John Taylor, 1st mate, Owen Diggs, 2nd mate, Lewis Weeks, cook, John James, bootblack, John Clark, scrub, Wm. Tonsell, dishwasher, and Wilson Neal, hostler. On Saturday evening last, David Caesar and John James waiting on Thomas Mills, who, it seems, was the instigator of the

The annual excursion and reunion of the Knights of St. Augustine, of Baltimore, Frederick and Washington, will take place at Island Park, on August 2, next. A train will leave this city at 7:30 a.m., on that day and the fare for adults will be 65 cents, that for children 35 cents. The committee on arrangements at this end of the line are: Julius Caesar, Samuel Stanton, Jesse B. Williams, Wm. Hill, Thos. Jones, Jos. Weeden and Geo. McCormick

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TO ISLAND PARK

The knights of St. Augustine of this city left here in a body this morning over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Island Park, where they were joined by orders from Baltimore and Washington. The number of tickets sold from this city was 205. The following gentlemen composed the committee of arrangements: Geo. McCormick, Thos. Jones, Jesse B. Williams, Wm. Hill, Joseph Weedon, Samuel Stanton and Julius Caesar.

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GONE TO HAGERSTOWN

The Frederick City Guards, Captain Julius Caesar, with Jenkins Cornet Band left this morning over the B & O for Hagerstown, accompanied by about 75 excursionists. They went to help celebrate the first anniversary of the Lone Star Club. There will be a game of baseball between a Hagerstown and Frederick team.

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In the Republican parade on Friday evening last among the transparencies was one as follows: "Packet Boat for Salt River", David Caesar, Captain, John Taylor, 1st mate, Owen Diggs, 2nd mate, Lewis Weeks, cook, John James, bootblack, John Clark, scrub, Wm. Tonsell, dishwasher, and Wilson Neal, hostler. On Saturday evening last, David Caesar and John James waiting on Thomas Mills, who, it seems, was the instigator of the

banner, and asked for an explanation as to why their names should be used on a banner of this kind, and Mills not giving the necessary whys and wherefores. Caesar and James proceeded to the front of the house where the banner was standing and cut the transparency to pieces.

THE FREDERICK ASSOCIATES HOLD ITS 31ST ANNUAL CELEBRATION

The Frederick County Emancipation Celebration Association held its thirtieth annual demonstration in this city today, the event being a success in every particular, with fine weather for it and every arrangement carried out without a flaw. Excursionists from Baltimore, Washington, Hagerstown, Martinsburg and other points arrived on early trains over the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, and many came in vehicles of every description from many points in this and adjoining counties.

At 10 o'clock a parade was formed on West All Saints street, where a handsome evergreen arch was erected, and moved from there to Market street, countermarching on West Patrick, to the Fair grounds. It was headed by Jenkins' Cornet Band, of Frederick, followed by Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., of this city, the Frederick City Guards, Capt. Julius Caesar; the Skids, a local social club; delegations from the county districts, including a large bus in which rode a number of young ladies dressed in red, white and blue, each representing a State of the Union, while in the center sat Miss Columbia, holding the sceptre and the flag of the Republic. The rear was brought up by the visiting delegations, viz.: Capital City Guards, Washington, D.C., the Banneker Club, Guy and Lincoln Posts, G. A. R., Silver Springs Social Club, Nazarite Cornet bands, Capt. Frank Johnson, leader' Silver Springs band, Chas. Hill, leader' National Guard Drum and piccolo band, Maj. Archie Washington, leader; Terra Cotta band, Gaithersburg band, David Stewart, leader' Winchester Cornet band, W. Harris, leader and a number of social clubs, baseball nines, beneficial orders, etc. At the fair grounds the parade disbanded and the excursionists enjoyed themselves in many ways. At 3 p.m. there were base ball contests between Cambridge, Washington, Baltimore and Frederick nines, at 4 p.m. a drum corps contest, and at 5:30 p.m. the parade reformed and marched to East street, to Second, to Market to Fourth, to Middle, to Fifth, to Market, to West Second to Record, to Church, to Court, to Patrick, to Bentz, to West All Saints, where it disbanded. This evening there will be a ball and festival in Nazarite Hall,

and at a late hour the excursionists will leave on special trains for home. In addition to the festivities at the fair grounds this afternoon there was mere solid entertainment for those who were inclined that way in the form of speeches of an appropriate and eloquent character by C. E. Nichols of Frederick, master of ceremonies; Geo. McLane, of the Baltimore bar, and others.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News Post and Randall Family LLC as published on August 9, 1894

Hello JassOdyssey fans. At the end of each year, newspapers such as the New York Times and Washington Post list what they consider to be the most popular books of the year. These distinguished tabloids only considered books that were published by large publishing companies and ignore self-published or independently published books. So, many books that were published during the year were never considered. Also, the most common classification used to distinguish the books were whether or not they were fiction or non-fiction. They don't consider historical fantasy books or books by musical classification. Well, their shortcomings are opportunities to highlight what I consider to be the best historical fantasy book on jazz published this year--**Book 4** of the **JassOdyssey** series. Even my editor Jill Ronsley admitted that it was the best book in the series.

This book follows Miles and Roland as they head back to Harlem after failing to find the diamond and Never Die. But on their way back, they encounter notable jazz pioneers, an early explorer of hip-hop music,...and also forces of evil that are just as dangerous, menacing and ominous as Marie the voodoo priestess, who they confronted in Book Two (to find out about their meeting, listen to the last two audio narrations of the blue book at our website). In the series, Roland said in order to understand jazz, you've got to go back to the beginning. I'm also duplicating Roland's message-in order to understand ii-V-I: A JassOdyssey, you've got to go back to the beginning with Book One. I've made that easy for you by providing narrations of the introduction as well as the first nine chapters of Book One, and excerpts from Chapter 13 of Book Two.

For those of you who have been following the audiobook narrations at www.jassodyssey.com, not only have you heard excerpts from Book One and Two, soon you'll hear excerpts from Books Three to Five. In 2021, we'll start writing the next book in the series. We hope that you have enjoyed the ride so far. Also, don't forget to listen to us at your favorite streaming site, just type in **J. A. Rollins** and hear the latest songs used in making the audiobook narrations. And finally let me say that we hope that 2021 is a safe and productive year for you.

www.jassodyssey.com

As always--Take the Journey!!!

J. A. Rollins

Belva's Museum Artifacts

Belva King

805 Stratford Way

Apartment D

Frederick, Md 21701

Belva's Museum Artifacts

The news articles about
Frederick & African American History

Leesburg, VA

Joe Bowie

Frederick News Articles

Tulsa Race Massacre

Medical Apartheid

July 2021

Frederick News-Post articles reprinted with permission of the publisher.

Dear friends and readers,

I have been researching and publishing this newsletter for over ten years. With this issue, I have gathered 2,014 page of history about our experiences as Blacks in Frederick County. This has been a work joy so that today's members of the Black community can be reminded of days past and compare those days to today. Let our youth not forget what the older generation has accomplished to bring more justice to our lives. Yes, there is much more to be accomplished, but we have advanced out of segregated lunch counters and movie theaters. We are now represented in all walks of life in Frederick County including elected officials.

The time has come that I need your help to continue. As I approach the age of 76, I need a new generation to continue telling the Frederick story and I need some help with the monthly expense of printing and mailing the newsletter. Rick Simons, Sir Speedy Printing contributes all the set up time for each newsletter for over ten years. I, like many of you, am on a retirement income and ask you for small donations for the printing and mailing cost. Any amount will help with the \$100 per month expenses.

I also seek a person or persons who would be interested in continuing the research into our experiences in Frederick. I have found that there are always more interesting stories about our people that others would enjoy knowing about.

If you are interested and can help, please call me at 301 662-8250. You can send contributions to Sir Speedy Printing, 316 East Church Street, Frederick, MD 21701. Rick will credit my account with whatever you donate.

Thank you for your support and interest in Belva's Museum Artifacts .

Sincerely,
Belva King

Martin VanBuren Buchanan

1844 - 1924

Martin Buchanan was born in Loudoun County in 1844. He was the son of Robert Buchanan, a slave owned by George and Elizabeth Carter of Oatlands Plantation, and Mahala Jackson, a free woman. Buchanan worked in the gardens at Oatlands until 1863 when he left Loudoun County to serve in Company G, 2nd Regiment, U.S. Colored Infantry. He served in the Union Army until the end of the Civil War in 1865.

After the war, Buchanan returned to Loudoun County where he worked, owned property, and, with members of the community, helped build Mt. Olive Methodist Church. They used stones from Buchanan's property as well as from the property of his brother-in-law, John Gleed (the man for whom Gleedsville is named).

In the 1890s, Buchanan married Amelia and began raising a family. Today the couple has more than 350 descendants. A member of the family has fought in every war involving the United States since Martin Buchanan joined the Union Army in 1863. His ancestors and descendants worked at Oatlands from 1809 to 1970. Once the family was composed of gardeners, maids, blacksmiths, laborers, and chauffeurs. Today they are teachers, nurses, engineers, computer specialists, and advisors to government officials.

To many, Martin VanBuren Buchanan is an American hero. The story of the Buchanan family is the story of Loudoun County, past and present.

Richard H. Bailey

1813-1900

Little is known about Bailey's biographical background as he never married and died in 1900, one of the years the state of Virginia did not keep death records. The only thing we know is that his parents were from Virginia, and he did have a niece, Virginia B. Lee, who was born in Loudoun County. She was the daughter of John and Jane Lee and married Lewis F. Harris in 1871. Her Uncle Richard testified to her age at the marriage.

When his name is first mentioned in the records, he is in Leesburg, he is literate, and he has money. In late 1867 Bailey bought for \$140.00 a parcel of land on South King Street, Leesburg, and granted part of it in January, 1868, for one dollar to the trustees of the Bailey School Society of Leesburg. He stipulated that a "good substantial building be erected" which is to be used for "school purposes and at the discretion of the trustees for divine worship." The trustees were Thomas W. Waters of Mountain Gap, John B. Harris of Fairfax, and Joseph Valentine. This was the first, as far as is known, of his contributions to the African American community of Loudoun County.

Whether or not the building was used for a school is unknown, but by 1873 it was called the Bailey Institute. It was used over the years for church meetings, and as late as the 1930s was used for a nursery school. It is possible that the Old School Ebenezer Baptist Church was started there. In 1875, Richard Bailey, according to court records, was one of the founding trustees, and the minister was Alfred Wright. Nine years later, however, the same minister and the same trustees were appointed to a church in Leesburg which was called Mount Olive Baptist Church. What happened to the Ebenezer Baptist Church is unknown.

Richard Bailey sold off parts of his lot to other African Americans. The Methodist Minister, William Sidney, built a house on King Street.

Did Bailey use part of the proceeds from the various real estate sales to found relief societies? There is no record of that. However, he was the agent of the Leesburg Colored Brothers and Sisters Relief Society when it loaned money to Jesse Moton. He was also the agent for the Mt. Gilead Lodge No. 8 of the Good Samaritans when the trustees of Mt. Zion M.E. Church needed a loan for a lot on North Street in Leesburg. The debt was repaid in 1896 and was signed by Richard H. Bailey.

In 1953 the old Bailey Institute became Bailey's Community Center. When the building and lot were sold in 1977, the funds, \$26,042.08, were put in the Bernice Sewell Carroll Scholarship Fund.

The 1880 Census did not record a profession for Bailey but indicated that he lived on his own property free of debt. When he died he left his house and personal property to his niece and her two children, Philip H. L. and Annie E. B. Harris. The latter was for years a teacher in the school at North Street.

Alice Jackson Carey

1900-1999

Alice Jackson Carey was an independent woman who had learned the art of juggling family life, work, and community activities. Her spirit survives in the Jackson family heritage. Aunt Alice was active at Grace Annex United Methodist Church in Purcellville. She was President of the United Methodist Women, and she started the food bank. She was involved in other areas of church work and sang in the choir. As a young woman she was a member of the Hamilton branch of the Household of Ruth.

She reached out to the community by joining the League of Women Voters in 1963 and was very active in voter registration. In 1978 she was honored by the League.

She was the daughter of David and Maggie Jackson. The Jackson Family reunion tradition was started the third Sunday of August in 1922 by Aunt Alice's grandmother, Maggie Washington Walker. Later Aunt Alice played a major role in the organization of this event, directing placement of food, and coordinating activities. She kept a watchful eye over children, grandchildren, great-nieces and nephews to make sure they stayed in line and away from the goldfish pond. For years, she kept the signature book that served as a record for all who attended the reunion. It was important to her that the family history was passed from one generation to the next, and to honor her wishes the reunion continues to be held every three years.

She was also recognized for her domestic skills and abilities as she was a meticulous housekeeper. Upon entering her house one felt a sense of order, dignity, and peace. Everything was in its place and the furnishings gleamed.



THE FIGHT FOR THE FREDERICK POST OFFICE.—The fight for the Frederick Post Office, is going on as lively as ever, with Mr. Miller, who has held it for many years on the one side, and Captain George W. Grove, a Union soldier who lost one of his legs in battle, during the late war, and about three-fourths of our citizens on the other side. Mr. Miller's commission, we understand, will expire on the 12th of next month, and therefore whatever is to be done by Capt. Grove and his friends, must be accomplished before said time. We learn that Mr. Miller is fighting for time—in other words—to get President Hayes not to make the appointment but leave it to Mr. Garfield, and he no doubt, expects Mr. Urner to aid him in this scheme, but knowing the opposition which exists in this community towards the longer continuance in office of Mr. Miller, and the almost universal preference for Capt. Grove, Mr. Urner will prove himself both reckless of himself and unmindful of public sentiment, if he will lend himself to any such purpose. The commission of Mr. Miller is about to expire, and his successor should be promptly appointed. He got the office by a trick between himself and Col. Black, without the knowledge of those Republicans here who should have known—he is not a success as a Postmaster—he has held the office too long already—the people here of both parties are tired of him and they wish to see him turned out without delay and Captain George W. Grove, the one legged Union soldier, put into his place.

38TH ANNUAL FAIR, FREDERICK, MD.

REDUCED RATES VIA B. & O. R. R.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Frederick, Md. and return, at the low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, plus Fifty Cents additional for admission, on account of 38th Annual Fair of Fair of Frederick County Agricultural Association. Tickets will be sold for regular trains of October 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14th good to return until October 15th inclusive.

For tickets and full information, call on Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

08-15

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Maryland Union, November 11, 1880



Joe Bowie, Lester Bowie's brother.



'Lead, Blood and Tears' Civil War conference focuses on women

By KAREN GARDNER
Assistant Family Editor

Women's participation in the Civil War was limited to nursing and sewing, according to some rather questionable sources. But women were soldiers, spies, factory workers and owners, and had a much greater role in the war than is recognized in many history books, according to Eileen Conklin and Betsy Estilow.

Ms. Conklin, of Smithsburg, and Ms. Estilow, of Frederick, are two Civil War researchers who organized the Conference on Women and the Civil War this Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 27, 28 and 29, at Hood College. Called "Lead, Blood and Tears," the conference will focus on the variety and importance of women's roles during the war.

Ms. Estilow is a biology professor who also teaches a class on the Civil War era at the college. Conklin has written several books and articles on women in the Civil War.

"I go to Civil War conferences often and there's little or nothing on women, and I just got tired of it," Ms. Conklin said.

"Women's roles have been neglected for the most part," said Ms. Estilow. "They were not taking part in the obvious battles and most of the women who did fight were doing it under disguise. For the most part, women were behind the scenes in the less 'glamorous' roles."

The conference focuses on many of these less "glamorous" but necessary activities women took part in, including their role in the telegraphs, their role in religion, press coverage of women's changing roles, women as nurses and their link between soldiers and families, and women in official records.

"When we did this, we decided one thing we wanted to do was have presentations based on primary research," Ms. Estilow said. Primary research depends on letters, diaries, official records and eyewitness accounts of activities during the

war, as opposed to historical accounts of them.

"It was time some of these stories got a chance to be heard," she said. "It's not easy getting those stories out."

Civil War history has been very popular since the PBS series "The Civil War" aired several years ago. But most of it centers on men's roles in the war, on the military and strategic history.

One of the sessions will concentrate on the media and its

'Women's roles have been neglected for the most part... They were not taking part in the obvious battles and most of the women who did fight were doing it under disguise.'

portrayal of women during the war. As did World War II in this century, the Civil War changed the image of women in the 19th century. "Women did go into the workforce in much larger numbers, in industrial, government and administrative positions," Ms. Estilow said.

Getting presenters for the sessions wasn't difficult, Ms. Conklin said. "Over the years I had met a number of women who were researching or writing about women in the Civil War," she said. She invited several to a retreat in Winchester, Va., in November 1995, and the idea for the conference was born. Each of these women spread the word, and 30 people applied to be presenters at the conference. The nine selected were chosen in a blind scrutiny of research papers.

Most stories of women in the Civil War focus on the famous, Ms. Estilow said. Clara Barton, known as a nurse but really more involved with collecting and distributing supplies, is one. Another is Belle Boyd, the famous Confederate spy, who got famous because she wrote her memoirs after the war.

"The best and most effective spies, you didn't know about them then and you don't know about them now," she said. Other topics cover women telegraphers during the war, women on the front lines in Civil War Virginia and the religious behavior and beliefs of Confederate women on the homefront.

Ms. Conklin is a writer and researcher who has written "Women at Gettysburg—1863," and who is working on a book about a Baltimore woman, Euphemia Goldsborough, and her spying activities for the Confederacy.

Ms. Estilow is a biology professor at Hood College who volunteers with the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick. She also alternates

with another professor in teaching a Civil War and Reconstruction class at Hood. She got interested in Civil War history through her grandfather's Lincoln collection.

"He collected everything about Lincoln he could get his hands on," she said. She has

some of that collection; the rest has been donated to Union College in Kentucky.

She also serves as the coordinator of the annual medical conference at Hood each August.

For information on the conference, call toll free 800-473-3943. Registrations are accepted up until the conference opens.



Staff photo by Bill Green

Eileen Conklin, right, and Betsy Estilow are organizing "Lead, Blood and Tears," to be at Hood College Friday through Sunday. The conference will focus on the variety and importance of women's roles during the Civil War.

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Civil War author featured at book signing

Civil War author William C. Davis will be attending the Author Fest sponsored by the Harpers Ferry Historical Association in conjunction with Harpers Ferry National Historical Park's Independence Day celebration "Forever Young: The American Experience" on June 28.

Davis will be signing his new book, "Civil War Journals: The Leaders," the first volume in a series of three that have been developed from A&E's History Channel "Civil War Journal." In this book, editors Davis, along with Brian Pihanka and Don Troiani, focus on 14 key leaders from both sides of the war. The first volume explores their motivations and philosophies and examines two additional personalities who paved the way for the conflict: John Brown and Frederick Douglass.

Besides the main text, the book includes personal letters, diaries and newspaper reports which convey the human side of the war. The book contains numerous portraits, photographs and reproductions of correspondence. The more than 500 illustrations accompanying the 450-page text provide glimpses of the men who shaped the Civil War.

Davis, who has been twice nominated for the Pulitzer Prize, will be available to sign this and many of his other books including "The Cause Lost: Myths and Realities of the Confederacy" and "A Government of Their Own: The Making of the Confederacy."

During the Author Fest, which will be held from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the festival tent across from the Park

Bookshop, some 25 authors representing over 65 titles will meet with the public and autograph books. In addition to the author appearances, a silent auction will be held throughout the day. Items included in the limited edition print of Mort Kunstler's "Stonewall Jackson at Harpers Ferry," antiques, travel videos, Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," dinner plates and other items that are arriving daily. No park entrance fee will be charged on June 28.

As part of the association's membership activities, a catered picnic followed by a Civil War music program by Jim Morgan and a grand finale of fireworks will be held.

For more information about these activities, or to reserve books or purchase picnic tickets, call the Association at 304-535-6881. The

Harpers Ferry Historical Association is a nonprofit cooperating association whose proceeds benefit the educational programs of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

In addition to Davis, participating authors include: Chester G. Hearn, John C. Bonnell Jr., R. Thomas Campbell, Gregg S. Clemmer, Benjamin P. Cooling, Thomas A. Desjardins, Kurt Dewler, Kevin Flynn, Elizabeth Wooster, William A. Frassanito, R. Lee Hadden, Tom Hahn, Mike High, Edith M. Hemmingsway, Jacqueline C. Shields, Bruce Hopkins, Perry D. Jamieson, James Lorton, Lon Horton, Thomas P. Lowry, M.D.

Also, Michael Musick, Joanna McDonald, David Phillips, Linda Ours Rago, Charles E. Ransom Jr., Sarah Siles Rodgers, John W.

Schmidt, Paul Shackel, Edmund B. Steward, Steven Stetson, Tom Taylor, Dean S. Thomas, Elizabeth Steger Trindal, Harold R. Woodward Jr. and Bernice-Marie Yates.

The silent auction will include a Mort Kunstler limited edition print of "Stonewall Jackson's Harpers Ferry," an original 1860 copy of James Redpath's "The Public Life of Captain John Brown," autographed books, travel videos, a family caricature, antiques including cast iron Civil War soldiers, linens and baby quilt; dinner certificates from area restaurants; volume set of Encyclopedia of the Confederacy; commemorative bicycles for one couple for one day; creation of a home page and more.

For more information, call 304-535-6298.

Gettysburg Civil War Heritage Days

The Gettysburg (Pa.) Convention and Visitors Bureau will present tenor Robert Trentham on July 4 as part of the 1997 Gettysburg Civil War Heritage Days. The program will begin at 8 p.m. at the Riegels Auditorium in Gettysburg and will also include best-selling author Jeff Shaara.

Mr. Trentham has sung with regional theater and opera companies throughout the country as well as having performed at American concert halls including The Kennedy Center and Carnegie Hall.

In the tradition of variety and concert artists of the 1860s, Mr. Trentham will present the songs that inspired and comforted a nation. Many of these songs can be heard on his CD entitled "Epitaph - A Collection of Civil War Songs."

The system is established at Gettysburg National Military Park, Antietam National Battlefield and Prairie Grove Battlefield in Arkansas.

For more information on Gettysburg Civil War Heritage Days, contact the Gettysburg Convention and Visitors Bureau, 35 Carlisle St., Gettysburg, Pa. 17329 or call 717-334-6274.

The art of death: Monuments and messages

Scripts Howard News Service

In a museum, the near-life-size sculpture of an angel might be put on display as a particularly romantic example of 19th-century art.

But her presence at the back of Santa Clara Cemetery in Oxnard, Calif., serves another purpose. There, her beatific expression and firm grip on a flower-bedecked cross are reminders of the dearly departed who once walked this world and are waiting to be reunited with their loved ones in the next. In the meantime, parting is such sweet sorrow.

This message is echoed again and again on the tombstones and monuments of some of the nation's oldest cemeteries, where the stone carver's skill is displayed in the crispness of a straight edge, the curve of an angel's wing and the flourish of several lines of cursive lettering.

"None but not forgotten," reads

the inscription on a stone at Bardsdale Cemetery near Fillmore, Calif. "Done Honorably," says the terse wording on the angular pillar that marks the grave of Hannah B. Russell. Buried in Old Russell Cemetery of Conejo Valley in 1890, Russell was later moved, pillar and all, to the Pierce Bros. Valley Oaks Cemetery in Westlake Village in 1969.

By today's standards — which often dictate the use of headstones that can be mounted flush with the ground for easier mowing — the most elaborate of these old monuments might be viewed as over-the-top displays of sentiment, money or both. But in keeping with the emotions that inspired the first Memorial Day as a holiday to honor the dead soldiers of the Civil War, these artful chunks of granite and marble were meant to act as a link of remembrance between the living and the dead.

That link is the focus of two new books, "Tombstones" (Ten Speed, 1997) by Gregg Felsen, who explores the creative final resting places of celebrities such as Al Jolson and Sigmond Freud, and "Beauty of the Cemetery" (Penguin Studio, 1996), in which photographer David Robinson documents the crowded, rococo cemeteries of Europe.

Robinson found poignant details carved in stone in Italy and glass-enclosed wreaths in Portugal. At the Pere-Lachaise in Paris, he photographed a young woman made of white marble, her lips heavily rouged by a mourner.

"Pere-Lachaise, I was told, represents the largest collection of 19th-century sculpture in the world," Robinson said. It is visited by 4 million people every year.

Local customs aside, styles of grave markers have changed through the years, just as art has

moved from realism to cubism and beyond. Skeletons and other stark reminders of human frailty were common motifs on the tombstones of the Puritans, perhaps even more so after they fled England for a harsh life as settlers in New England.

Attributed to an anonymous artisan known only as the Charlestown Stonemason, it depicts a mortal dance between skeletal death and Father Time.

A shift in funeral customs nearly two centuries later places less emphasis on the church, which had held the keys to many a cemetery gate, focusing instead on the desires and emotions of bereaved families.

In Ventura County, the ensuing vogue for personalized markers

resulted in the flowery wording, including footstones and mock fabric draped carvings seen at Northford Cemetery in Ojai.

Some graveyard reunions aren't waiting for the afterlife.

When the neglected Ventura Cemetery was turned into Memorial Park in 1960s, the bodies of more than 2,200 people were left in the ground, but their headstones were removed. After attempting to contact family members by mail, the city hauled unclaimed headstones to a storage yard. Those that weren't stolen or by pranksters remained for several years before they were ground up and used to fill a levee at Olivas Park Golf Course.

Since then, the occasional intact tombstone has reappeared in unexpected places such as the shore at Surfer's Point and, earlier this year, a backyard barbecue pit.

Historical Society lecture to explore the 'Journey to Juneteenth'

FOR THE FREDERICK NEWS-POST

Dean Herrin will present "Journey to Juneteenth: Slavery, the Civil War, and Emancipation in Mid-Maryland" as part of the Historical Society of Frederick County's 2009 Lecture Series 7 p.m. Tuesday, June 9, in the Community Room of the C. Burr Artz Public Library at 110 E. Patrick St. in Frederick. The event is free and the public is invited to attend.

"Juneteenth" originally referred to June 19, 1865, when the abolition of slavery in Texas was finally enforced by the arrival of Union troops there. Today, Juneteenth celebrates the ending of slavery throughout the U.S. and is a recognized holiday in some states. Herrin of the Catocin Center for Regional Studies will explore the history of slavery and the road to emancipation in mid-Maryland in his illustrated presentation. He also will discuss a few of the Catocin

Center's recent projects focused on regional African-American history.

Herrin is National Park Service historian and coordinator for the Catocin Center for Regional Studies at Frederick Community College and the editor of Catocin History magazine. He previously worked as a historian with the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Delaware.

The Historical Society of Frederick County's 2009 Lecture Series is presented in cooperation with the Frederick County Public Libraries. Some other topics to be covered this fall will include the history of Hood College and the 1918 influenza epidemic in Frederick County. For information about the Historical Society, its events, and programs, visit www.hsfcinfo.org or call 301-663-1188.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on June 6, 2009.

EMANCIPATION DAY AT FREDERICK, MD.

THE LONGEST IN THE HISTORY OF
CELEBRATIONS IN THAT TOWN.
EDITOR CHASE'S SPEECH.

Frederick, Md., August 12, 1897.
[Special to the BEE.]

The city has been turned over to the Afro-American citizens. Fully 10,000 people are in the town. The people are making to the Agricultural Grounds where the speaking and other exercises will be held.

The Washington Cadet Corps, the Capital City Base Ball Club, the National Bicycle Club, headed by the Capital City Band have arrived.

The street parade is one of the largest that has ever taken place in this city. The white press is fully represented here, and great interest is being manifested in the speech of Mr. Chase, editor of the BEE.

The Baltimore Sun is represented here by C. H. J. Taylor who has been sent specially to report the speech of Editor Chase.

Full particulars next week.

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BILL HALL NOT RUNNING FOR OFFICE

By JUSTIN M. PALK

News-Post Staff
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Former Frederick Alderman Bill Hall is not running for office this year.

Hall made the announcement at Saturday's Juneteenth celebration in Mullinix Park.

He had been scheduled to announce his candidacy, but instead said he'd changed his

mind, citing family concerns.

"I have three grandsons I need to keep an eye on, and I intend to."

His son-in-law had recently died, Hall said, and he needed to step in and help out.

Hall had previously served as alderman for two terms, starting in 1998.

Despite not running himself, Hall said he was supporting Democrat Jason Judd for mayor,

and Joe Cohen, a Republican who's running for alderman.

He also called on those in attendance Saturday to get involved in their communities, either by volunteering or running for office.

"Make a concerted effort to help your community," he said. "Do the things you need to do and get involved."

(See HALL A-6)



Staff photo by Graham Cullen

Former Frederick Alderman Bill Hall speaks to a crowd about community service on Saturday during the Juneteenth celebration. Hall announced during his speech that he will not run for alderman.

Hall

(Continued from A-5)

Mayor Jeff Holtzinger, who is not running for re-election, was also at the celebration and he made a similar call.

"We need people that grew up here (and) have common sense," he said. "Whatever your party."

July 7 is the deadline for candidates to file with the city.

The primary election is scheduled for Sept. 15, with the general election to be held Nov. 3.

There are currently four candidates for mayor, two from each party, and 13 aldermanic candidates, with six Republicans and seven Democrats.

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NAACP WILL HOST JOB FAIR

By NICHOLAS C. STERN

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As part of many events scheduled during the organization's 100th anniversary, the Frederick County branch of the NAACP will host a job fair next week.

"Many people are looking for jobs," said Yonnas Kefle, the Frederick NAACP's economic development chairman. "Many companies are not hiring."

"We want to bring people together, and hopefully, some will get a few jobs," he said.

Kefle, who is also an adjunct economics professor at Frederick Community College, said the NAACP has been planning the event for a couple of months.

So far, representatives of AT&T, BP Solar International, Frederick Community College, Hagerstown Community College, Giant Food, the FBI, the Frederick Police Department and Lonza will be on hand for the job fair, Yonnas said.

(See JOB A-6)

AT A GLANCE

■ **WHAT:** NAACP-sponsored job fair

■ **WHEN:** 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Thursday

■ **WHERE:** Frederick Church of the Brethren, 201 Fairview Ave., Frederick

■ **CONTACT:** Organizer Yonnas Kefle at yonnask@naacpfredco-md.org or call 301-682-3937

Job

(Continued from A-5)

He said he is in communication with more businesses, and hopes they will attend.

"We are prepared to accommodate as many job seekers as can come," he said.

Kefle said job seekers planning to attend should bring a resume and prepare for the job fair as if they were coming to a

job interview.

"Just be prepared to sell yourself," he said.

The NAACP-sponsored job fair will be held from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday at the Frederick Church of the Brethren, 201 Fairview Ave., Frederick.

Interested parties may contact Kefle at yonnask@naacpfredco-md.org or call 301-682-3937.

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Carver residents celebrate history, community at annual block party

By LAURA BLASEY

News-Post Staff
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At the Carver Apartments in downtown Frederick, it was a day of remembrance and celebration.

The community gathered for fun and food at their second annual community block party. But this year had an added element of celebration: the public housing community was also recognizing Juneteenth — a celebration commemorating the release of the last slaves in the Civil War.

In addition to the usual cookout, face painting and games, the block party also included a historical component, with displays and presentations on black history in Frederick County and Maryland.

For the black community, Juneteenth, also known as Emancipation Day, is an important holiday, said Mary Harris, a researcher and secretary for the African American Resources Cultural Heritage Society of Frederick County.

"Many people feel it's just as important a day as July Fourth," said Harris, who presented on the holiday at the celebration.

In the spring of 1865, the Civil War was all but won for the Union Army. On June 19, 1865, the Union soldiers marched into the far western town of Galveston, Texas, freeing the last of the slaves — two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

But it's also a holiday that's not widely celebrated. The celebration of Juneteenth has faded and resurged over the years, and organizers felt bringing the celebration and the history to the Carver community would be an important step in helping the community to thrive.

"Our focus is to teach



Staff photo by Bill Green

The Carver Apartments in Frederick held a block party Saturday afternoon for residents and friends in the area. The celebration also honored outstanding students, and African-American projects were on display. Food, music and games were enjoyed by the group. Shown entertaining the group with song was Star Clark, who is studying music at Frederick Community College. Also performing was a Rick James impersonator.

about the history to preserve it and tell it in a way where it is a source of pride," said Harris.

The block party is part of a two-year effort to strengthen the community, said Frederick County Delta Theta Sigma sorority alumnae chapter president Olivia White.

The group reached out to the City of Frederick housing authority two years ago and began working with the Carver residents to build the community. Since then, the residents have gone on to form a community council and plant a community garden, which provided some vegetables for the cookout and the block party.

"It really brings people together so that it does feel

like a community," White said. "Not only do they live together, but they can do things together, culturally, educationally, socially and economically."

Many features of the block party, including the cookout, DJ and face painting, were provided through partnerships and support from local grocers, businesses and advocacy groups.

Attendees could also get information about HIV prevention and testing from the Frederick County Health Department as well as safety

tips from the Frederick Police and fire departments. The party also recognized children who made their school's honor roll with gift certificates.

"To give back to the community, to allow people to come and gather, it's just a good thing," said Tiffany Green, who came with family members residing in the complex. "I don't just look at it as a community event, but it's an opportunity for people to come and learn about the different resources available to them."

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowie's floor model radio circa 1940. It brought the news of the world to our parents and grandparents.

Mrs. Margaret B. Butler

Mrs. Margaret B. Butler, 101, of Knoxville, went home peacefully to be with the Lord on Tuesday, July 28, 2009, at her home. She was the wife of the late James A. Butler.

Born Aug. 2, 1907, in Brookville, she was the daughter of the late Louis and Ada Morrison.

Margaret was the oldest member of the Mount Zion AME Church. She was a member for 83 years. She was very active in the church and served on the Stewardess Board, Missionary Society, as a choir member and she was on the trustee board.

She was a people person and loved everyone. She also enjoyed gardening.

She is survived by her sister, Edith Jackson; four grandchildren, Evelyn King, Margaret Holmes, Stanford King and Charles King; a devoted great-granddaughter, Greta Morehead; 11 great-grandchildren; 13 great-great-grandchildren; and one great-great-great-grandchild.

She was preceded in death



by her daughter, Arlene King; her husband, Charles King; 5 sisters; and one brother.

The family will receive friends from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 2, at Stauffer Funeral Home, 1100 N. Maple Ave., Brunswick. Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Monday, Aug. 3, at the funeral home with Pastor Jonathan Davis officiating.

Interment will be in Fairview Cemetery, Frederick.

Online condolences may be expressed to the family at StaufferFuneralHome.com.

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Belva has a DVD with Edith Jackson and her sister Margaret. If you would like to view it, contact Belva at beldking99@aol.com.



Thank you Yemi for this wonderful African country's stamps.

From: beldking99@aol.com,
To: saddlepals@aol.com,
Subject: Fwd: 100 Years: Remembering the Tulsa Race Massacre
Date: Thu, May 13, 2021 12:22 pm

-----Original Message-----

From: National Archives Catalog <catalog@nara.gov>
To: beldking99@aol.com
Sent: Thu, May 13, 2021 12:00 pm
Subject: 100 Years: Remembering the Tulsa Race Massacre

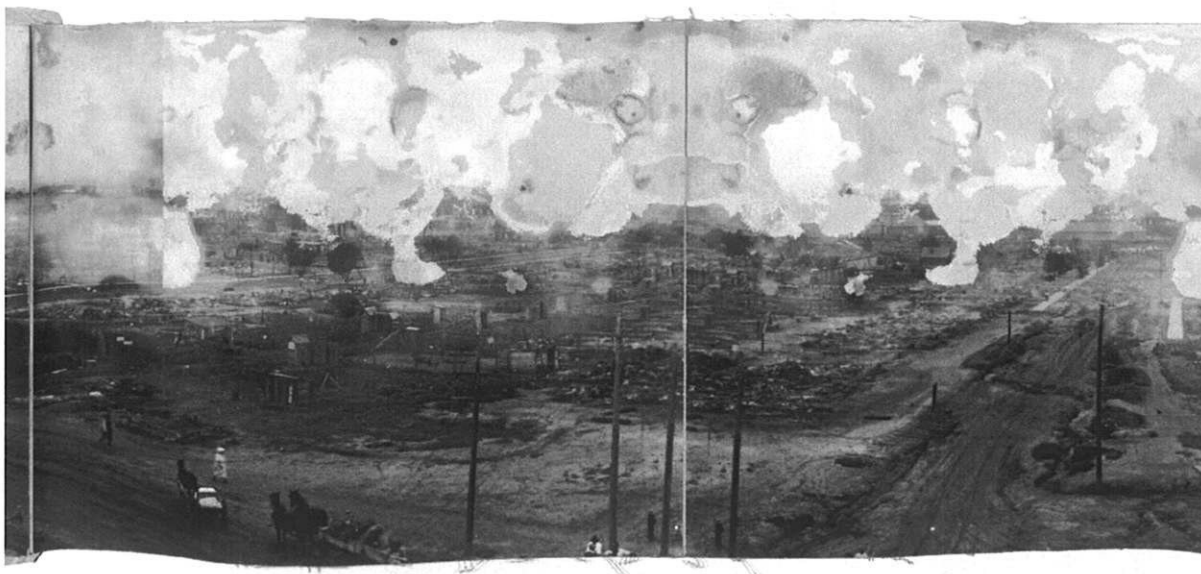


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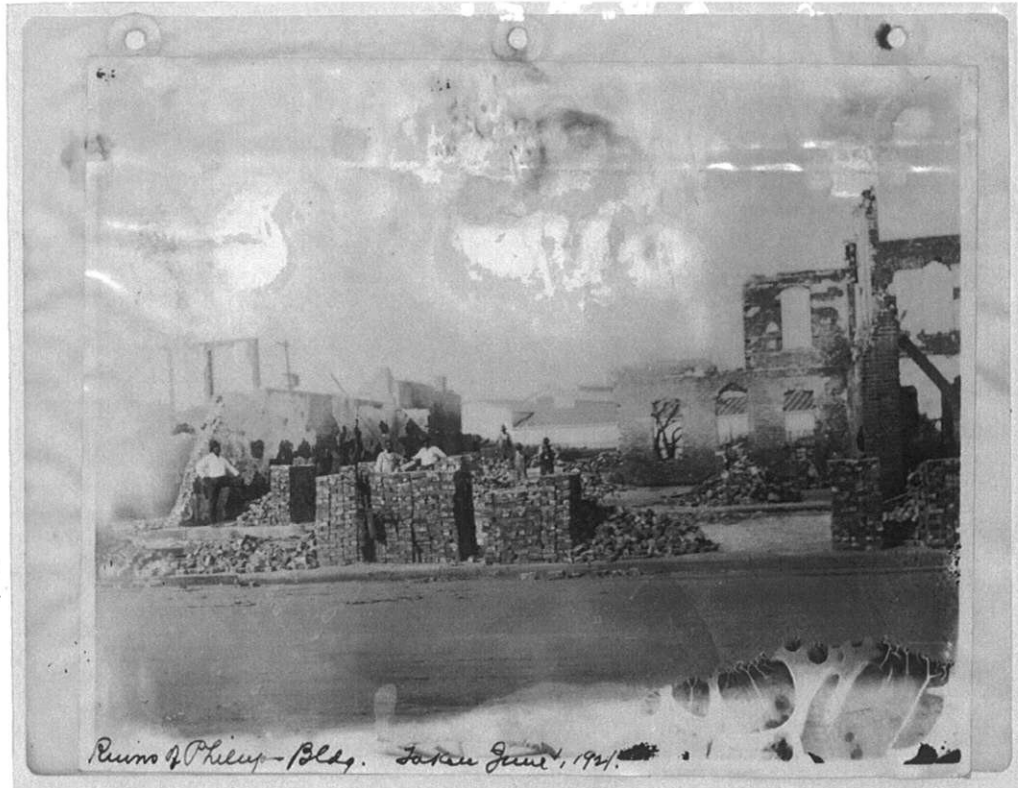
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100 Years: Remembering the Tulsa Race Massacre



Records of the American National Red Cross. Photo Album of the Tulsa Massacre and Aftermath, 12/1921. [National Archives Identifier 157688056](#), image 79.

The Tulsa Massacre of 1921 was one of the worst instances of mass racial violence in American history. The violence centered on Tulsa's Greenwood District (also known as "Black Wall Street"), a commercial area with many successful Black-owned businesses. In 24 hours, hundreds were killed, thousands displaced, and 35 city blocks were burned to ruins. The attack on Black Wall Street included the first aerial bombing of a U.S. city.

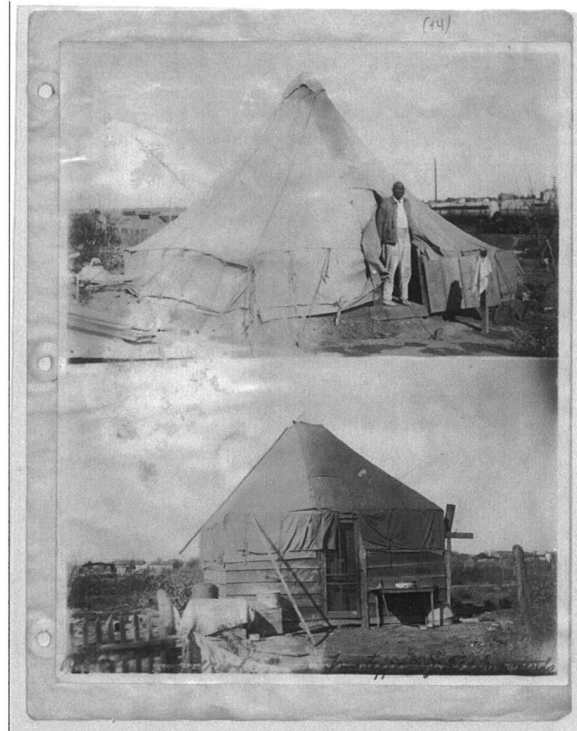


Records of the American National Red Cross. Photo Album of the Tulsa Massacre and Aftermath, 12/1921. [National Archives Identifier 157688056](#), image 60.

The American National Red Cross provided relief to many victims of this massacre. The Tulsa Chapter compiled reports and a photo album relating to their management of the disaster relief effort. The Red Cross photo album, available in the National Archives Catalog, shows riot scenes, devastated areas, National Guard troops, destroyed homes, dead victims, and massacre survivors in temporary housing.

Please note that some images in the Red Cross album are graphic and viewers

might find them disturbing for racial violence.

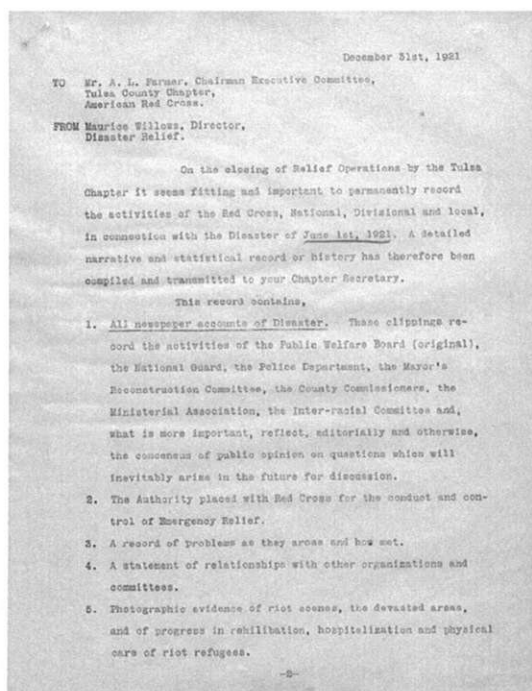


Records of the American National Red Cross. Photo Album of the Tulsa Massacre and Aftermath, 12/1921. [National Archives Identifier 157688056](#), image 35.



Records of the American National Red Cross. Photo Album of the Tulsa Massacre and Aftermath, 12/1921. [National Archives Identifier 157688056](#), image 12.

In remembrance of the 100th Anniversary of the Tulsa Race Massacre, Netisha Currie, an archives specialist at the National Archives, curated the current [Featured Document Display](#). The online exhibit will be up until June 17.



RELIEF STATISTICS	
Total No families registered	2480
Total No. persons in these families	8624
Total No. detached persons	410
Total No. families with no children	462
Total No. families with no father (missing or dead)	822
Total No. families with no mother (missing or dead)	87
Total houses burned	1224
Total Houses looted but not burned	815
Families definitely relieved with clothing, beds, bed clothing, tentage, laundry equipment, cooking utensils, dishes, material for clothing, etc.	1941
Churches housed in Red Cross tents	8
Medicines furnished (outside of hospital)	230
Medical service (in field) given to maternity cases, typhoid cases, and infant cases	269
Small property adjustments made	66
Transportation furnished (estimate)	475
Telegrams sent or received (relative to riot victims)	1350

RECONSTRUCTION	
shows As of this date, December 30th, 1921, the following list progress being made by the negroes in rebuilding in the burned area:	
120	One-room frame shacks
275	Two-room frame buildings
312	Three rooms or more, frame
1	Large brick church
2	Basement brick churches
4	Frame churches - one room
24	One story brick or cement buildings
24	Two story brick or cement buildings
3	Three story brick or cement buildings
1	Large Theater
1	Corrugated Iron Garage
2	Filling Stations

There are still 49 families residing in tent covered houses. All of these are unable to rebuild. The Red Cross has assisted, with the use of funds from the National Association for the Improvement of Colored People, in the erection of 15 homes.

The Red Cross on its own account has transformed 152 tent homes into more or less permanent wooden houses.

Oklahoma, Tulsa Co. Riot Reports and Statistics. This file unit contains reports, statistical reports, and a photographic album relating to the Red Cross' management of the disaster relief effort after the Tulsa massacre, or race riot, of May 31-June 1, 1921. National Archives Identifier 157670060

Learn more in [Rediscovering Black History](#) blog posts:

- [“Portal Spotlight: Civil Unrest and the Red Summer”](#) by Bob Nowatzki, Archives Technician, National Archives at College Park, MD.
- [“When the Government Can’t Help”](#) by Netisha Currie, Archives Specialist, National Archives at College Park, MD.

Additional online resources:

- National Archives Catalog records on [Civil Unrest and the Red Summer](#)
- National Archives News special topics page: [African-American History](#)
- [Resources for African American History Research](#)
- [Resources for educators on DocsTeach](#)
- [The Tulsa Massacre](#), on the Pieces of History blog



Medical Apartheid: Teaching the Tuskegee Syphilis Study - Rethinking Schools

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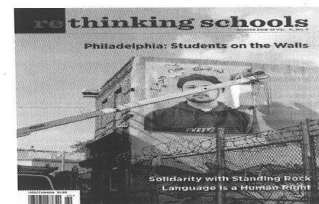
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Medical Apartheid: Teaching the Tuskegee Syphilis Study

By Gretchen Kraig-Turner

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Volume 31, No.2

Winter 2016/2017



When I think of Black Lives Matter, what comes to mind first is police brutality and the resulting lost lives of young men and women in recent times. But as a science teacher, I know that racism in the United States also has roots that extend deep into the history of medical research.

Medical apartheid, the systematic oppression and exclusion of African Americans in our healthcare

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systems, has existed since the time of slavery and continues today in medical offices and research universities. What care people receive, what diseases are studied, and who is included in research groups are still delineated by race.

The term medical apartheid is explained in Harriet Washington's 2007 work, *Medical Apartheid: The Dark History of Medical Experimentation on Black Americans from Colonial Times to the Present*. Washington documents how "diverse forms of racial discrimination have shaped both the relationship between white physicians and black patients and the attitude of the latter towards modern medicine in general."

Medical apartheid is a reality that many of my students and their families face. I teach in the only predominantly African American high school in Oregon. Being talked down to by doctors is a common experience, as is leaving the doctor's office without receiving adequate care. One of my students told us that her uncle's treatment for a heart condition was so substandard, her family sued the hospital for discrimination. Critically examining the history of medical research is a way to bring the experiences of my students and their families into the classroom, and a way to connect our study of bioethics to the often hidden history of African American men and women who fought for their dignity and rights

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against a medical system that treated them like lab rats.

So I begin my Research and Medicine course, a senior-level course in our Health Sciences and Biotechnology Program, with an exploration of bioethics, a theme that continues throughout all of the units. We focus on the Tuskegee Syphilis Study (TSS), a chapter of scientific and medical history rarely discussed in high school. Particularly as a white educator, I am conscious that leading the school year with a unit on a deeply painful example of Black oppression needs to be done with care. This is the capstone course of the program, and I already know the students when the class starts. Without a level of trust and mutual respect already established, this unit would not be as successful. If I did not know my students well, I would wait until later in the year, after a safe space had been created. Another reason to wait is that the TSS leads to discussions about cell types (particularly types of bacteria) and epidemiology, which are typically covered later in the year.

Day one of the unit starts with me asking a simple question: "In what ways are you in control of your health and in what ways are you not in control?" I list a couple examples: "I'm in control of how often I exercise but I'm not in control of air pollution in my neighborhood." The students do a think-pair-share with the question, scribbling down answers and then sharing with their lab

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bench partner.

As we start to answer the question as a whole class, I write their answers on the whiteboard under the headers "In Control" and "Not in Control." Pretty quickly, someone disagrees about the appropriate header.

"One way I'm in control of my health is what food I eat," Robert says. I write "foods" under In Control.

Charene asks, "What if good food isn't available?"

Kia yells out, "Our school lunch is terrible but it's free. Is that a choice? I don't eat that junk!"

After more examples are generated, I ask: "Who does have a choice about what food they eat? Why do some people have different levels of access to doctors? How come some neighborhoods have better air quality? Why can't some people go running safely at night?"

Soon nothing in the In Control column is safe from my kids' scrutiny. We talk about each item through a social justice lens. For example, going to the doctor regularly is tied to insurance—which is tied to job and education level—and access to transportation. Exercising is linked to living in a safe neighborhood, child-care, money for

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gyms, air quality, and concern about what police see when a middle-aged white woman is running vs. a Black or Brown youth. The class inevitably concludes that health and healthcare are a complex mix of choice and circumstance, and that those with more social and economic power have a different level of choice.

Sade sums it up: “None of this is a choice for poor people, just for people who can buy whatever they choose, and who has that kind of money isn’t always fair.”

The Tuskegee Mixer

My students’ insights on these intersections in our healthcare system lead into a mixer on the TSS. The TSS exemplifies how race, class, and healthcare have intersected in this country, all themes the students raised during our warm-up.

The “Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male” (now formally known as the “U.S. Public Health Service Syphilis Study at Tuskegee”), which began in 1932 in rural Alabama, spanned most of the 20th century. African American men with syphilis (the sexually transmitted disease or a different strain of the bacteria known as yaws) were observed, yet received no

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treatment. They were denied standard treatment—heavy metal treatments at first, and later penicillin—and forbidden to seek medical treatment elsewhere. The architects of the study went as far as barring the men from the World War II draft, where they would have been treated with penicillin. The study continued into the early 1970s, when a whistle-blower, fed up with trying to get the attention of his superiors, took the story to a journalist. After the article appeared, Congress held hearings that suspended the study and led to passage of the National Research Act, which includes a mandated code of ethics for research on human subjects.

“We’re going to look at a time in medical history when informed consent didn’t exist,” I tell the students as I introduce the mixer. I give each student the role of a study subject, a doctor, a public health official, a widow, or a journalist. There are roles that show the damage inflicted, and also roles that show the resistance and whistleblowing that ultimately exposed and ended the study. For example:

Charles Pollard was a participant who later became an activist:

I am a Macon County farmer, and I started in the Tuskegee Study in the early 1930s. I recall the day in

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1932 when some men came by and told me I would receive a free physical examination if I came by the one-room school near my house. So I went on over and they told me I had bad blood. . . . And that's what they've been telling me ever since.

I was at a stockyard in Montgomery, and a newspaper woman started talking to me about the study in Tuskegee. She asked me if I knew Nurse Rivers. That's how I discovered I was one of the men in the study. Once I found out how those doctors at Tuskegee used the African American men of Macon County in their study, I went to see Fred Gray. He was Rosa Parks' and Martin Luther King Jr.'s attorney. He took our case and sued the federal government for using us as guinea pigs without our consent.

Being in this study violated my rights. After I found out about the real purpose of the study, I told reporters, "All I knew was that [the doctors and nurses] just kept saying I had the bad blood—they never mentioned syphilis to me, not even once."

Other roles include Nurse Eunice Rivers and Dr. Eugene Dibble, both African Americans who worked as researchers in the study, supporting the study perhaps as a way to bring both money and prestige to Tuskegee. Roles of the white doctors who designed and

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orchestrated the study include upsetting quotes. For example, Dr. Thomas Murrell, an advisor to the study's leaders, said:

So the scourge sweeps among them. Those that are treated are only half cured, and the effort to assimilate into a complex civilization drives their diseased minds until the results are criminal records. Perhaps here, in conjunction with tuberculosis, will be the end of the Negro problem. Disease will accomplish what man cannot.

Once the students read, understand, and are prepared to play the person in their role sheet, I ask everyone to walk around the room, telling people who they are and learning about other participants in the drama.

Their initial curiosity quickly changes to disbelief for some and hardening anger for others. They fill out a question sheet as they meet the other characters, and then spend a few minutes reflecting on questions raised by the mixer, and what surprised, angered, or left them hopeful. "Why did they do this? What did they learn?"

"Why didn't they give the men penicillin?"

"How long did this last?"

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Students start to make the connections between the study and the pre-World War II eugenics movement they studied previously. As David points out, "This is a lot like what the Nazi doctors did in Auschwitz."

Whistle-blowers

Then we transition into reading the article that brought national attention to the study. In 1966, Peter Buxtun, a U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) venereal disease investigator, tried to alert his superiors about the immorality and lack of scientific ethics of the study, but they would not listen. In 1968, William Carter Jenkins, an African American statistician at PHS, called for an end to the study in a small anti-racist newsletter he founded. Nothing changed. Finally, Buxtun went to the mainstream press, and Associated Press journalist Jean Heller broke the story in the *Washington Evening Star*. She begins:

Washington, July 25 [1972]—For 40 years the United States Public Health Service has conducted a study in which human beings with syphilis, who were induced to serve as guinea pigs, have gone without medical treatment for the disease and a few have died of its late effects, even though an effective therapy was eventually discovered.

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Officials of the health service who initiated the experiment have long since retired. Current officials, who say they have serious doubts about the morality of the study, also say that it is too late to treat the syphilis in any surviving participants.

The students also read the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's description of syphilis, including the progression of the disease and recommended treatment, and a summary I created of other relevant information.

Then I assign some writing: Using these resources and what you learned from meeting everyone in the mixer, write a first-person testimony that could have been used at the congressional hearings that followed Heller's story. You can be the same person you portrayed in the mixer, or someone else. Explain why you think the study happened, your understanding of the disease itself, and if reparations are appropriate or not. Explain your reasons.

These are quick-writes, not final pieces, but aimed at getting students to understand the human lives behind the medical facts. Lejay writes from the perspective of a widow of one of the men in the study:

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I am Ruth Fields and I became a widow during the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. My husband passed away from the effects of syphilis. . . . In the early 1920s, syphilis was a major health issue and concern. In 1932, a study was conducted of 399 men with syphilis and 201 without, the men were given occasional assessments, and were told they were being treated. In 1936, local physicians were asked to help with the study, but not treat the men, and to follow the men until death. Penicillin became a treatment option for syphilis but the men in the study couldn't receive it. . . .

I endured so much hurt, pain, and loss because of this study, and I just want everyone who was involved to be punished for their actions, because they hurt and killed and destroyed so many lives.

Shirene writes from the point of view of one of the men in the study:

I am Roy Douglas. Poor, uneducated African American men like myself experienced an outbreak of syphilis. We were sent to hospitals for having "bad blood." Doctors didn't know how the STD worked, the side effects, or the symptoms. To get the information that they needed, they used us as test dummies. Over 400 of us were denied help, medicine, and the proper treatment for

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years. Some men suffered from mild symptoms like rashes, then spots appeared on the surface of their skin. With time, their nerves, brains, and more shut down. . . . In 1945, penicillin was finally accepted as a treatment for syphilis.

After more than 30 years of researching, the study finally ended in 1972. I personally feel like the study was a small version of a genocide. . . . It was unnecessary and wrong to use poor, Black men as guinea pigs for experiments. Out of the whole dehumanizing study, the only positive outcome was the cure. There should have been more rules or procedures set up to maintain the health of the sick men. No one deserves to die when there is some type of medicine to cure them. I believe that every person that lent a hand in the study should have gone to prison.

Where Do We Go from Here?

There is so much of the TSS that is hard to swallow. The sheer length—more than 40 years—is astounding for any longitudinal study, let alone one that watched men die from a brutal infection that attacks the nervous system. The fact that researchers went to great lengths to keep the men from finding out that there was a simple cure shows the purpose was not to find treatment. That the study continued throughout and after the Civil Rights

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Movement is perplexing and contrary to a narrative of racial equity so often spun in history books. But my students' anger is often more personal.

The students are not paranoid. The United States has a history of funding unethical studies on vulnerable populations. We read articles about similar cases in which U.S. doctors and scientists took advantage of vulnerable populations—from sterilizing female prisoners in California to infecting prisoners in Guatemala with syphilis.

It's at this point that I ask students to write up their own code for bioethical human research: If you were in charge of how and what research could be conducted, what limitations would you place? How would you define informed consent? How would you guarantee informed consent? Is anyone off limits? If not, how do you guarantee that they are not being taken advantage of by unscrupulous researchers?

After writing their own codes, I distribute copies of the Nuremberg Code and the Belmont Report. The students then write a reflection on how their codes differ and what might be missing from each of the lists: How is your code similar to the Nuremberg Code and the Belmont Report? How is it different? What did you mention that should be added to those codes?

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With their bioethical codes hung in the hallway leading to my classroom and armed with the knowledge that science isn't always ethical, I give students their first major assignment of the year: a research paper on a bioethics topic of their choice.

Before we began this course with a study of the TSS, I read papers about artificially extending life or genetically modified creatures that sounded more like science fiction than real issues affecting my students and their families. But now that we begin with an exploration of bioethics rooted in the history of the TSS, the papers have become more interesting and personal. I still give the students a list of bioethics topics from the CDC website, but through conversations in class and students opening up about their own experiences, the topics have increased in relevance and student engagement. Now students write about why mortality rates of cancers are different for people of different races. They explore how U.S. scientists have engineered studies taking place in Latin America. One young woman wrote a history of gynecology in the United States, from unanesthetized surgeries of women who were enslaved through much more recent forced sterilizations of women of color. Another student wrote about medical experiments by Japanese doctors in Chinese prisoner of war camps during World War II. They now write about subjects that tomorrow's doctors and researchers need to understand

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Belva's Museum Artifacts
805 Stratford Way
Apartment D
Frederick, MD 21701

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in order to combat the idea that the health and healthcare of some do not matter as much as that of others.

RESOURCES

Tuskegee Syphilis Study Mixer Materials [PDF]

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Belva's Museum Artifacts

The news articles about
Frederick & African American History

David Key

**157th Anniversary of the Battle
of the Monocacy**

William H. Daley

Tammy Davis Thompson

Lester Bowie

Scott Ambush

August 2021

Frederick News-Post articles reprinted with permission of the publisher.



8/2/1942 - 6/13/2021



COMMUNITY CANDLELIGHT WALK & VIGIL *in Memory of David V. Key*

August 2, 2021

8:30 pm

Park & gather at Lincoln Elementary School (Bldg. B)

The silent walk will begin at 8:45 pm and end at 125 E. All Saints Street (future site of the AARCH Society Heritage Center)

Those not walking may gather at the Heritage Center site.

You are welcome to bring a chair for sitting.

Bring a flameless candle or use cell phone flashlight

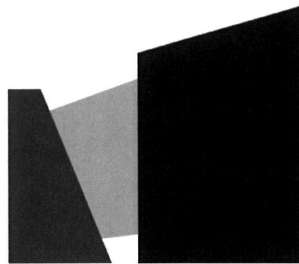


157th Anniversary Events at Monocacy National Battlefield

FREDERICK, Md. – What were the most popular songs during the Civil War? How loud is a cannon? And did Civil War soldiers really eat hardtack? Find out the answers to these questions and more on July 9 and 10 at Monocacy National Battlefield. **To commemorate the 157th anniversary of the Battle of Monocacy, the National Park Service will host a variety of special events and programs.**

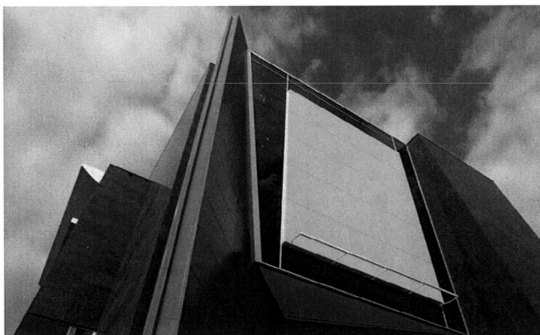
On Friday, July 9, rangers will conduct two caravan-style battlefield tours at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Participants should meet at the Visitor Center and plan to follow the ranger in their own vehicles to visit other sites on the battlefield. Participants should bring water and wear comfortable clothing and shoes. Sunscreen and hats are recommended. Call 301-662-3515 or email mono_mail@nps.gov to request ASL interpretation on the tours, please allow 48-hours advanced notice.

On Saturday, July 10, experience Civil War music, artillery demonstrations and ranger programs at the Visitor Center between 10:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Living history interpreters will bring the experiences and lives of Civil War soldiers to life at the Best Farm and other stops on the driving tour. ASL interpreters will be present at the Visitor Center for programs. Additional ASL interpretation provided with 48-hours advanced notice.



REGINALD F. LEWIS MUSEUM OF
**MARYLAND AFRICAN
AMERICAN HISTORY
& CULTURE**

Summer Museum Hours



Museum Regular Hours:

Monday, Thursday-Saturday:

10am-5pm

Sunday: 12pm-5pm

Tuesday-Wednesday: Closed

Tickets can be purchase [Here](#).

Text Lin

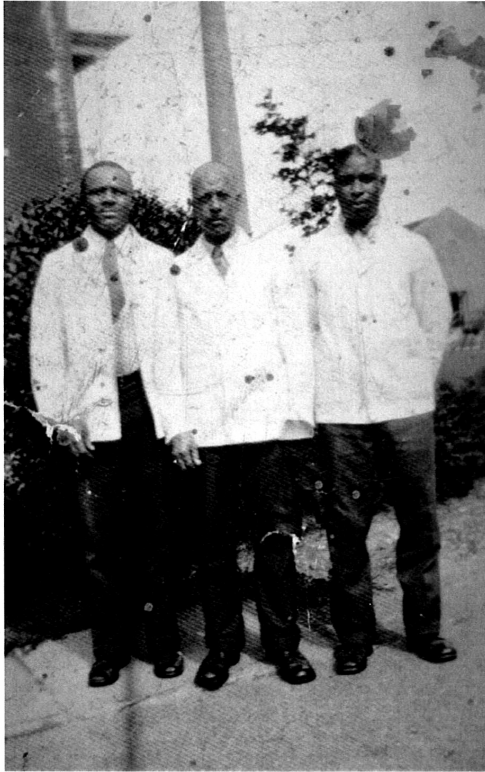
-----Original Message-----

From: Pat/LaVerne Blackwell <ualemp8054@aol.com>

To: beldking99@aol.com

Sent: Mon, Jun 28, 2021 9:18 pm

Subject: Article



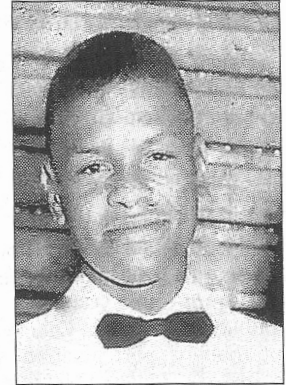
William H. Daley, center, not sure who the other two gentlemen are.

William H. Daley was employed by Frederick Memorial Hospital for 43 years. The hospital was organized in 1898, Mr. Daley started working there in 1909. He started out as a "Jack of all trades" eventually becoming an orderly. He rode his bike or walked from 187 W. All Saints St. to Frederick Memorial. He retired after 43 years to take care of his wife who became disabled from a stroke. He was 80 when he retired.

He said he saw the hospital grow, from the nurses home to the Shank and Baker annexes added on.

Douglas Bowie

Douglas M. Bowie, 78 of Frederick, passed peacefully on July 8, 2021. The son of the late Walter W. Bowie and Etta Palmer Bowie and predeceased by his sisters; Beverly Bowie and Constance Palmer. Douglas later moved to Harrisburg, PA and worked for Harrisburg Hospital. He loved traveling, playing his saxophone and bingo. Douglas leaves to celebrate his memory his children; Douglas Mitchell, Richard Mitchell, Kateasha Anderson, Ivy Bowie and Jerry Covington, his sister Martha (Maurice) Boyd, several grands, great grands, and a host of relatives and friends. Services will be held at Hooper Memorial Home, Inc., Saturday, July 17, 2021, at 11 a.m., visitation at 10 a.m., mask



are still required. www.hooperfuneral.com.



Hooper Memorial Home, Inc.

**Reprinted with the permission
of the Frederick News-Post
published on July 16, 2021.**

Hello friends, this is J. A. Rollins with another song. I'm currently working on Book 6 in the series, and I have completed a few chapters. This song pertains to one of them. In Book 4 Miles and Roland have completed their journey along the Chitlin Circuit, and while doing so, Miles interviewed at a number of colleges. On the list were Howard University (my alma mater), Bowie State University, Morehouse College, Dillard University, and many more. As he counted down the list, he waited for an acceptance letter, Unfortunately, he got disappointing news from each one. Miles was getting desperate. When the last letter arrived, as he opened the envelope, he was distracted from reading it after hearing bad news about his uncle. When he finally got a chance to finish reading the letter, it was gone. He couldn't find it, the letter was lost. That's why this song is called "Lost Letter, Lost Dreams?"

Hope you enjoy it!

Don't forget to go to www.jassodyssey.com to hear excerpts from Books 1 through 5.

As always, Take the Journey!

J. A. Rollins

Look Over Your Shoulder To See Where You Are Going

An African-American Cultural Project

Belva D. King

Project Manager
805 Stratford Way
Apartment D
Frederick, MD 21701

301 662 9035
www.MyCul.Biz/Belva
beldking99@aol.com



Belva's Look Over Your Shoulder To See Where You Are Going Project uses historical data, such as, but not limited to, photos, documents and artifacts, to educate the general public as to how the African-American experience has not only effected the African-American communities but also the general local, state and national communities.

Mrs. Margaret B. Butler

Mrs. Margaret B. Butler, 101, of Knoxville, went home peacefully to be with the Lord on Tuesday, July 28, 2009, at her home. She was the wife of the late James A. Butler.

Born Aug. 2, 1907, in Brookville, she was the daughter of the late Louis and Ada Morrison.

Margaret was the oldest member of the Mount Zion AME Church. She was a member for 83 years. She was very active in the church and served on the Stewardess Board, Missionary Society, as a choir member and she was on the trustee board.

She was a people person and loved everyone. She also enjoyed gardening.

She is survived by her sister, Edith Jackson; four grandchildren, Evelyn King, Margaret Holmes, Stanford King and Charles King; a devoted great-granddaughter, Greta Morehead; 11 great-grandchildren; 13 great-great-grandchildren; and one great-great-grandchild.

She was preceded in death



by her daughter, Arlene King; her husband, Charles King; 5 sisters; and one brother.

The family will receive friends from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 2, at Stauffer Funeral Home, 1100 N. Maple Ave., Brunswick. Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Monday, Aug. 3, at the funeral home with Pastor Jonathan Davis officiating.

Interment will be in Fairview Cemetery, Frederick.

Online condolences may be expressed to the family at StaufferFuneralHome.com.

Belva has a DVD with Edith Jackson and her sister Margaret. If you would like to view it, contact Belva at beldking99@aol.com.

No Hurdles For Tammy Davis At Tennessee

By Arthur D. Postal

THERE ARE NO HURDLES for Tammy Davis, either figuratively or literally, at Tennessee A&I State University. Tammy, probably the best of Jack Griffin's charges at the Frederick Track and Field Club, arrived this week from Nashville, Tenn., where she is attending school at Tennessee A&I, for the Christmas vacation.

Tammy said she has been at Tennessee A&I since September, but has as yet not touched a hurdle, where she earned the Olympic team in 1964, and also helped the American team to its first foreign victories in history.

As a freshman at Tennessee A&I, Tammy is majoring in physical therapy. She is taking 17 hours of courses, and says she is doing satisfactorily in all of them.

Tammy says she trains two hours a day. "Sometimes longer, but never less." The facilities offered at Tennessee A&I are "just great," with an asphalt track and an indoor field-house among them.

She finds her coursework more demanding than high school, and says she "has to keep on her toes all the time."

She rooms with two other track stars, Eleanor Montgomery, of Cleveland, Ohio, a freshman and the number one high jumper in the United States, and Estelle Baskerville, a sophomore and also a high jumper.

BUT THE MAIN REASON for going to school so far away from home was for track, and also hurdling. At the moment, however, the only time she has seen a hurdle is when she visited Jack Griffin at Frederick Track and Field Club practice two days ago.

All she does, she says, is run wind sprints and do cross-country buildups. She is also practicing with the relay team, but that's still not hurdles.

Her coach at Tennessee is the famed Ed Temple, whom, she says, "really pushes you, but is nice to work with."

Tammy says Temple has told her that if she "has the step down, it won't take too long to pick up the hurdles."

She says she has been getting some help from Ralph Boston, the famed broad jumper who is a graduate student at Tennessee A&I.

Boston has told her that she is not bringing her back foot down fast enough and thinks this may have a lot to do with improving her times.

TENNESSEE COACH TEMPLE has also had her working on her strength by doing isometrics.

Tammy says the people she works with and is around are very nice. She said she seemed surprised at the racial attitude of the people in Nashville. She finds she can go anywhere she wants and do anything she likes without regards to her race.

She also said the police forces, school systems and public places in Nashville are all integrated.

In fact, she says, the only people she has trouble with are the non-track girls in her dorm.

"They're jealous," she thinks. "They like the idea of men athletes, but can't get used to girls being athletes."

SHE ADMITS SHE DOESN'T like their attitude and can't understand it, but says she does laughs it off, as do the other track girls.

She also says that boy athletes, the football, basketball, baseball, basketball and track stars, have trouble passing courses when their instructors learn they are athletes.

"We have problems, too, with instructors," she says. "But

we try not to let them know we're athletes," she giggles. Tammy also finds Mrs. Temple, the wife of the track coach, very helpful to her. She says Mrs. Temple gives the girls rides downtown, lets them use her laundry facilities and also gives them pointers on training.

Tammy seems to have a more mature attitude, and carries herself better. When asked about it, she merely blushed, but then in the course of the conversation it came out that she is taking a class in charm in Nashville. She says the classes are held twice a week at night.

"Most of the track girls take it," she says. Mr. Temple recommends it to us. "In the training, she is taught how to wear makeup, how to walk and also how to match clothes. Like Temple, she recommends it."

SHE THINKS IMPROVED GRADES in college are due to environment. In the dorm all you can do is study, she says. "There aren't a lot of distracting things going on at the same time."

Tammy says she got homesick only once, on her birthday. "But then," she adds, "Both Mrs. Temple and my grandmother baked cakes for me, and the feeling passed quickly."

Before she left, Temple weighed all the girls. He told them they would have to do extra exercise when they got back if they were not in shape.

Tammy says the first opportunity she will have after this week to come back to Frederick is for the national championships, which will be held here July 1 and 2.

Her first competition in college, she thinks, will be in Detroit's Cobo Hall, January 14. And she sounds as if she's itching to get at those hurdles.



Tammy Davis
Photo by Richard A. Twigg

Letters

to the Editor

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on December 29, 1999.

Famous musician deserved better

On Nov. 8, a world-famous musician with a flair for the theatrical died. All over the country, radio stations featuring jazz paid tribute by playing his music.

Obituaries appeared in many papers, including *The Chicago Tribune*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The News*, here in Frederick County. The January issue of *Down Beat* magazine displays a two-page photo spread of the trumpeter in his last public performance in Chicago, Oct. 9, 1999. And this prestigious publication promises a full feature on the "fearless musical chemist" — his trade-mark apparel was a white lab coat — in March of 2000.

Lester Bowie co-founded, with Roscoe Mitchell, the creative and idiosyncratic group known as the Art Ensemble of Chicago. At the time of his death, Lester was leading another aggregation, the innovative and whimsical Brass Fantasy. This musical genius was accustomed to appearing in concert halls all over the globe.

I first met him at the Weinberg Center on Aug. 26, 1983, when he performed for the Bowie-Thomas family reunion. That same year, his two-record set called "All the Magic!" came out. The cover photo of the Bartonville Cornet Band about 1915, along with inside-album pictures of his parents and grandparents, gave fans from Stockholm to Tokyo a closer look at this man's roots.

In 1998, Lester began to spend more time in Frederick County, continuing to work on his new house in Bartonville, where his dad, now in his nineties, and other relatives still live.

During those visits, he would find time to drop in at the Bentz Street Raw Bar, and it was a pleasure for me not only to be able to chat with Lester, but also to hear him sit in with local musicians on jazz jam nights. Never would this great trumpeter monopolize the stage or criticize anyone's technique. He simply got up, took his turn on solos, and blew everyone's socks off, for the sheer joy of playing.

In the August 1983 *Down Beat* cover story on him and saxophonist Greg Osby Lester observed, "Dues 'in the music world' is just life, love, tragedy, happiness. It's not how long you've lived, it's about the emotional attachment." Following his demise at 58, Frederick-born Lester Bowie remains a part of Frederick County, for he rests in the small cemetery by the family church in Bartonville.

No mention of his passing was made in *The*

Frederick Post, to which I subscribe. Although placed on page one, the impersonal, off-the-wire item in *The News* included no picture and was shorter than the average piece about someone who happens to be turning 100 or who has just robbed a bank.

Lester Bowie deserves better from the community he loved and to which he planned to return.

MARIE ANNE ERICKSON
Braddock Heights



LESTER BOWIE

photo: David Gahr



Lester Bowie Is Dead at 58; Innovative Jazz Trumpeter

Mr. Bowie was born in Frederick, Md. His father was a trumpeter who turned to high-school teaching after striving for a performance career in classical music. At age 5 Mr. Bowie was playing trumpet in daily practice with his father, and he played in dance bands as a teenager.

He joined the Army at the age of 17 and was stationed in Texas, where he served as a military policeman. Mr. Bowie credited his career longevity to the four years he spent in the service. After his discharge he played in bands led by blues and rhythm-and-blues performers including Albert King, Jackie Wilson, Rufus Thomas and Joe Tex, and was privately rehearsing more experimental music with St. Louis musicians like Julius Hemphill and Oliver Lake.

He married a rhythm-and-blues singer, Fontella Bass, and moved to Chicago in 1965 to become her musical director; during that period Ms. Bass recorded "Rescue Me," which became a major hit on radio. The marriage ended in divorce.

In Chicago Mr. Bowie worked with a big band led by George Hunter and played in rhythm-and-blues studio sessions, including many for Chess Records. Tiring of the grind, he followed the advice of a saxophonist colleague named Delbert Hill and attended a composers' workshop led by the pianist Muhal Richard Abrams.

Many of those in the workshop, including Roscoe Mitchell, Henry Threadgill, Joseph Jarman, Anthony Braxton and Jack DeJohnette, would in the next decade become major figures in the new jazz. Mr. Abrams's workshop bands formed the nucleus of the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians, the nonprofit cooperative first organized in 1965.

Mr. Mitchell created a band with three other A.A.C.M. members: Mr. Bowie, the bassist Malachi Favors and the drummer Phillip Wilson. When Mr. Wilson left, the band had trouble finding a replacement. Out of desperation its members incorporated small percussion instruments — gongs, bells, shakers — into their group improvisations. This sound would be one of the staple gestures of the music played by the Art Ensemble of Chicago, which the Mitchell group became in 1969.

By Mr. Bowie's reckoning, the Art Ensemble of Chicago rehearsed about 300 times a year in Chicago and gave only a handful of performances because there was almost nowhere to present their music. So they traveled to France, where there was curiosity about American experimental jazz. They made six albums in two months and performed hundreds of times in their two years there. The band played blues and Bach fugues and percussion interludes and hooting free-improvisation pieces and wore tribal face-paint.

The Art Ensemble's notoriety followed it back to the United States, and the group was soon recording for Atlantic Records. By the mid-70's the Art Ensemble had an easier time reaching large audiences. The band soon came to define an esthetic involving ethnic music, humor, eclecticism and physical intensity that had a considerable impact.

In addition to his brother Byron, of Frederick, Mr. Bowie is survived by his current wife, Deborah; his father, W. Lester Bowie Sr., and another brother, Joseph, both of Frederick; six children, Larry Steven, of Sardinia, Italy; Ju'lene Coney and Nucka Mitchell of St. Louis; Sukari Ivester of Chicago; Bahnamous Bowie of Queens, and Zola Bowie of Brooklyn, and 10 grandchildren.



Jack Vartogian

Lester Bowie, performing last year with the Art Ensemble of Chicago

During the 1970's Mr. Bowie spent two years in Jamaica playing and teaching trumpet and took a brief trip to Nigeria, where he became a sideman on three records with the popular bandleader Fela Anikulapo Kuti.

Mr. Bowie started one new band after another, always surrounding himself with work and often undertaking his own business affairs with-

out a manager. He led a quintet and a gospel group, From the Root to the Source. In the early 80's, he formed the New York Hot Trumpet Quintet, which briefly included Wynton Marsalis. Later Mr. Bowie and Mr. Marsalis would often be cited in contrast in debates on the issue of futurism versus traditionalism in jazz.

He assembled a 59-piece band called the Sho Nuff Orchestra for a concert at Symphony Space in Manhattan. His octet Brass Fantasy, formed in the mid-80's, performed versions of pop and funk tunes by artists like the Platters, Michael Jackson and James Brown, and recorded for the ECM, DIW and Atlantic record labels. The group's last album was the 1998 "Odyssey of Funk and Popular Music, Vol. 1."

In recent years Mr. Bowie set up the Hip-Hop Feel-Harmonic, an unrecorded project with rappers and musicians in his Brooklyn neighborhood of Fort Greene.

His sly sensibility won an appreciative following. An enduring example was his track "Jazz Death?" from a 1968 album by Roscoe Mitchell's band, "Congluptious." It begins with Mr. Bowie's dramatically clearing his throat and asking, "Is jazz, as we know it, dead yet?"

The reply is a long trumpet solo punctuated with silences, muted wah-wah passages, Mr. Bowie's own off-horn shrieks and murmured comments, and finally, six minutes later, a sentence: "Well, I guess that all depends on, ah, what you know."

The 58th Annual Bowie and Thomas Family Reunion

August 28, 2021
Utica District Park
10200-B Old Frederick Road
Frederick, MD 21701
2:00 pm - ?



Art Ensemble of Chicago



Lester Bowie's New York Organ Ensemble



Brass Fantasy

Lester Bowie

Lester Bowie (October 11, 1941 – November 8, 1999) was an American jazz trumpet player and composer. He was a member of the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians and co-founded the Art Ensemble of Chicago.^[1]

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Biography

Born in the historic village of Bartonsville in Frederick County, Maryland, Bowie grew up in St Louis, Missouri. At the age of five he started studying the trumpet with his father, a professional musician. He played with blues musicians such as Little Milton and Albert King, and rhythm and blues stars such as Solomon Burke, Joe Tex, and Rufus Thomas. In 1965, he became Fontella Bass's musical director and husband.^[2] He was a co-founder of Black Artists Group (BAG) in St Louis.

In 1966, he moved to Chicago, where he worked as a studio musician, and met Muhai Richard Abrams and Roscoe Mitchell and became a member of the AACM. In 1968, he founded the Art Ensemble of Chicago^[1] with Mitchell, Joseph Jarman, and Malachi Favors. He remained a member of this group for the rest of his life, and was also a member of Jack DeJohnette's New Directions quartet. He lived and worked in Jamaica and Africa,

Lester Bowie



Bowie performing in the mid-1990s

Background information

Born	October 11, 1941 <div><u>Frederick</u>, <u>Maryland</u>, <u>U.S.</u></div>
Origin	<u>Chicago</u> , <u>Illinois</u>
Died	November 8, 1999 (aged 58) <div><u>Brooklyn</u>, <u>New York</u></div>
Occupation(s)	Musician • composer
Instruments	Trumpet • flugelhorn • percussion
Years active	1965–1999
Labels	<u>Nessa</u> • <u>Freedom</u> • <u>Actuel</u> • <u>Black Saint</u> • <u>Atlantic</u> • <u>Horo</u> • <u>ECM</u> •

and played and recorded with Fela Kuti.^[3] Bowie's onstage appearance, in a white lab coat, with his goatee waxed into two points, was an important part of the Art Ensemble's stage show.

In 1984, he formed Lester Bowie's Brass Fantasy, a brass nonet in which Bowie demonstrated jazz's links to other forms of popular music, a decidedly more populist approach than that of the Art Ensemble. With this group he recorded songs previously associated with Whitney Houston, Michael Jackson, and Marilyn Manson, along with other material. His New York Organ Ensemble featured James Carter and Amina Claudine Myers. In the mid 1980s he was also part of the jazz supergroup The Leaders. Featuring tenor saxophonist Chico Freeman, alto saxophonist Arthur Blythe, drummer Famoudou Don Moye, pianist Kirk Lightsey, and bassist Cecil McBee. At this time, he was also playing the opening theme music for The Cosby Show.

	<u>DIW</u> · <u>Birdology</u>
Associated acts	<u>AACM</u> · <u>Art Ensemble of Chicago</u> · <u>Archie Shepp</u> · <u>David Murray</u> · <u>Jack DeJohnette</u> · <u>Fela Kuti</u> · <u>Kahil El'Zabar</u> · <u>Defunkt</u> · <u>David Bowie</u>

Although seen as part of the avant-garde, Bowie embraced techniques from the whole history of jazz trumpet, filling his music with humorous smears, blats, growls, half-valve effects, and so on. His affinity for reggae and ska is exemplified by his composition "Ska Reggae Hi-Bop", which he performed with the Skatalites on their 1994 *Hi-Bop Ska*, and also with James Carter on *Conversin' with the Elders*. He also appeared on the 1994 Red Hot Organization's compilation album, *Stolen Moments: Red Hot + Cool*. The album to raise awareness and funds in support of the AIDS epidemic in relation to the African-American community, was heralded as "Album of the Year" by Time.

In 1993, he played on the David Bowie album *Black Tie White Noise*, including the song "Looking for Lester", which was named after him. (Lester and David Bowie were not related - David Bowie's birth name was David Jones.)

Bowie took an adventurous and humorous approach to music and criticized Wynton Marsalis for his conservative approach to jazz tradition.

Lester Bowie died of liver cancer in 1999 at his Fort Greene, Brooklyn, New York house he shared with second wife Deborah for 20 years.^[3] The following year he was inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame.^[4] In 2001, the Art Ensemble of Chicago recorded *Tribute to Lester*.

Discography

As leader

Title	Year	Label
<i>Numbers 1 & 2</i>	1967	<u>Nessa</u>
<i>Gittin' to Know Y'All</i> (features Bowie conducting the Baden-Baden Free Jazz Orchestra)	1970	<u>MPS</u>
<i>Fast Last!</i>	1974	<u>Muse</u>
<i>Rope-A-Dope</i>	1976	<u>Muse</u>
<i>African Children</i>	1978	<u>Horo</u>

Duet (with Phillip Wilson)

The 5th Power

The Great Pretender

All the Magic

Bugle Boy Bop (with Charles "Bobo" Shaw)

Duet (with Nobuyoshi Ino)

1978 Improvising Artists

1978 Black Saint

1981 ECM

1983 ECM

1983 Muse

1985 Paddle Wheel

Lester Bowie, New Jazz Festival
Moers (Moers Festival), 1978

Lester Bowie's Brass Fantasy

Title	Year	Label
<u>I Only Have Eyes for You</u>	1985	ECM
<u>Avant Pop</u>	1986	ECM
<u>Twilight Dreams</u>	1987	Venture
<u>Serious Fun</u>	1989	DIW
<u>My Way</u>	1990	DIW
<u>Live at the 6th Tokyo Music Joy (with the Art Ensemble Of Chicago)</u>	1990	DIW
<u>The Fire This Time</u>	1992	In & Out
<u>The Odyssey Of Funk & Popular Music</u>	1999	Atlantic
<u>When the Spirit Returns</u>	2003 (recorded Oct. 1997)	Dreyfus Jazz

Lester Bowie's New York Organ Ensemble

Title	Year	Label
<u>The Organizer</u>	1991	DIW
<u>Funky T. Cool T.</u>	1992	DIW

Lester Bowie, with the Art Ensemble of Chicago, Jazz Festival Zeltweg (Spielberg), 1983

With the Art Ensemble of Chicago

Title	Year	Label
<u>Old/Quartet - Roscoe Mitchell</u>	1967	Nessa
<u>Numbers 1 & 2 - Lester Bowie</u>	1967	Nessa
<u>Early Combinations - Art Ensemble</u>	1967	Nessa
<u>Congliptious - Roscoe Mitchell</u>	1967	Nessa
<u>A Jackson in Your House</u>	1969	Actual
<u>Tutankhamun</u>	1969	Freedom
<u>the Spiritual</u>	1969	Freedom

<u>People in Sorrow</u>	1969	Pathe Marconi
<u>Message to Our Folks</u>	1969	Actuel
<u>Reese and the Smooth Ones</u>	1969	Actuel
<u>Eda Wobu</u>	1969	JMY
<u>Certain Blacks</u>	1970	America
<u>Go Home</u>	1970	Galloway
<u>Chi-Congo</u>	1970	Paula
<u>Les Stances a Sophie</u>	1970	America
<u>Live in Paris</u>	1970	Freedom
<u>Art Ensemble of Chicago with Fontella Bass</u>	1970	America
<u>Phase One</u>	1971	America
<u>Live at Mandell Hall</u>	1972	Delmark
<u>Bap-Tizum</u>	1972	Atlantic
<u>Fanfare for the Warriors</u>	1973	Atlantic
<u>Kabalaba</u>	1974	AECO
<u>Nice Guys</u>	1978	ECM
<u>Live in Berlin</u>	1979	West Wind
<u>Full Force</u>	1980	ECM
<u>Urban Bushmen</u>	1980	ECM
<u>Among the People</u>	1980	Praxis
<u>The Complete Live in Japan</u>	1984	DIW
<u>The Third Decade</u>	1984	ECM
<u>Naked</u>	1986	DIW
<u>Ancient to the Future</u>	1987	DIW
<u>The Alternate Express</u>	1989	DIW
<u>Art Ensemble of Soweto</u>	1990	DIW
<u>America - South Africa</u>	1990	DIW
<u>Thelonious Sphere Monk with Cecil Taylor</u>	1990	DIW
<u>Dreaming of the Masters Suite</u>	1990	DIW
<u>Live at the 6th Tokyo Music Joy with Lester Bowie's Brass Fantasy</u>	1991	DIW
<u>Fundamental Destiny with Don Pullen</u>	1991	AECO
<u>Salutes the Chicago Blues Tradition</u>	1993	AECO
<u>Coming Home Jamaica</u>	1996	Atlantic
<u>Urban Magic</u>	1997	Musica Jazz

With the Leaders

- Mudfoot (Black Hawk), 1986
- Out Here Like This (Black Saint), 1986
- Unforeseen Blessings (Black Saint), 1988

Retired music educator visits

Mishap almost nipped career of Lester Bowie 45 years ago

One of the biggest days in the early career of W. Lester Bowie Sr., a native of Frederick and retired music educator, almost ended in tragedy instead of success.



It happened in 1934 shortly after Bowie had returned to Frederick from teaching in North Carolina. He was instructing vocal classes at schools in Frederick, Liberty, Bartonsville and Mount Pleasant, and had organized, under a federal grant, a 100-voice youth chorus.

The young singers were to perform for the community at Asbury Church, and

this was to be the final recital of an exciting year for the young educator and his students.

But a "not so funny thing" happened to him on the way to the church: as Bowie drove south on North Court Street, another vehicle struck his car broadside on West Patrick and in his own words, "it was a miracle" that he escaped without serious injuries.

The show went on, and the 100 young voices gave a stirring concert — and they and the audience still remember the experience.

Lester Bowie is back in Frederick for a few days to take part in the annual Bowie family reunion. Among those attending will be six of his brothers and sisters — Mrs. Naomi Davis (oldest at 89), Walter Bowie, Mrs. Edna Dykes,

(Continued on Page A-15)

Bowie

(Continued from Page A-1)

Mrs. Thelma Allen, Austin Bowie and Beatrice Jackson (the "baby" at 66) — all children of Columbus and Mary Ellen Bowie.

Also coming in for the gathering will be Lester Bowie's three sons — Lester Jr., Byron and Joseph — all professional musicians and all still performing. Byron, who arranges, produces and directs, distinguished himself recently when he was commissioned to handle all the music for the official celebration of Bahama's independence in Nassau.

The *News-Post* recently featured an old photograph of the Bartonsville Band, noting that only one member who was pictured survived. That was Walter Bowie, Lester's oldest brother at 86. The band was started by their father, Columbus Bowie, who made sure all the children learned music.

Walter Bowie played an important part in Lester's choice of music as a career. The older brother was an outstanding musician. He, in turn, not only taught Lester to play the trumpet, but taught many of Frederick's then young blacks to handle just about any musical instrument.

Lester recalls that after band practice or performances, "we all sat on Walter's porch and played music." Walter lived near Jug Bridge on U.S. 40. "We'd sit and play every night. We just kept tootin' till we got tired . . ."

Graduating from Lincoln High School, Lester went to Hampton (Va.) Institute, "where I was fortunate to study music under Dr. R. Nathaniel Dent" and also with a German music professor, William O. Tessman, "who was very good."

Lester played in the school band and did so well he earned the position of

assistant director of the band. But those were depression years, and he had to drop out temporarily in 1931 and take a job in North Carolina, teaching music and English at the state training school. He spent three years there, returning to Frederick in 1934 with the federal grant which led to the youth chorus. He also taught band at schools in the county that school year.

After finishing school, he went to Little Rock, Ark., where he taught from 1936-43, and where he met and married Earlie Willingham, a graduate of West Virginia State at Institute, W. Va.

From 1943-59, Lester Bowie taught music in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., directing the marching bands for football and parades and the school concert bands. "The pace got to be too much," he said, "so I dropped band music and limited my teaching to English" until his retirement in 1973 — over 40 years as an educator.

He confesses that he had to switch from the trumpet to the piano, which he still plays "for my own enjoyment," when it became necessary to have dentures. The sons got the horn.

Still a spry, handsome man at 74, and quite articulate, Lester Bowie, and his wife, recently returned from a tour of Europe. An avid bridge player, he and a son just this week were winners at bridge at Fort Detrick.

And his hobbies? Golf and hunting — and, of course music.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on August 25, 1979.

Scott Ambush

Scott Ambush is an American musician, best known as the bass player of jazz fusion band Spyro Gyra.^{[1][2][3]}

Contents

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Biography

He was born April 28, 1960 in Frederick, Maryland to Webster and Jeanette Lofton Ambush. He attended Urbana Elementary School in Urbana, Maryland, West Frederick Middle, and Frederick High School. After high school, he attended the University of Maryland at College Park.^[4] While studying psychology during the day, he was introduced to the Washington, D.C. music scene at night. Through word of mouth, he was recommended for the bass job with Spyro Gyra and filled the bass space after audition. He made his studio debut with Spyro Gyra in 1992 on the album "Three Wishes".^[5]

Discography

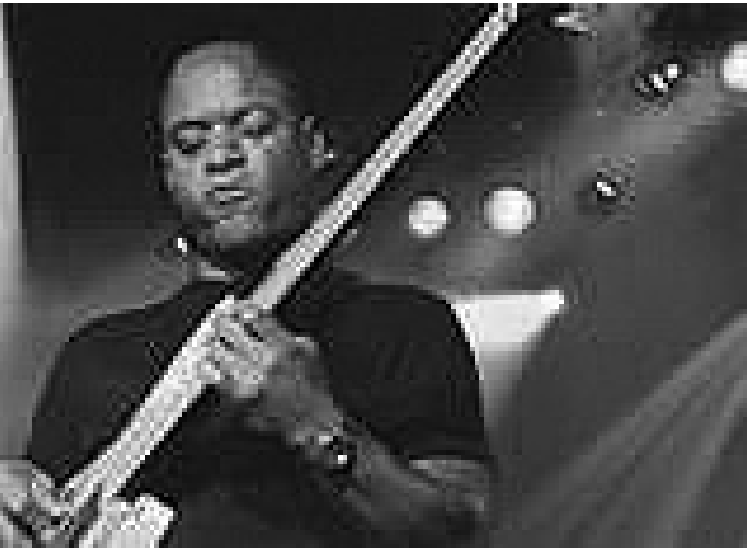
Albums (with Spyro Gyra)

Title	Year of Release	Label
<u>Three Wishes</u> ^[6]	1992	GRP
<u>Dreams Beyond Control</u>	1993	GRP
<u>Love and Other Obsessions</u>	1995	GRP
<u>Heart Of The Night</u>	1996	GRP
<u>20/20</u>	1997	GRP
Road Scholars (live)	1998	GRP
Got The Magic	1999	Windham Hill Jazz
In Modern Times	2001	Heads Up
Original Cinema	2003	Heads Up

<u>The Deep End</u>	2004	Heads Up
<u>Wrapped in a Dream</u>	2006	Heads Up
<u>Good to Go-Go</u>	2007	Heads Up
<u>A Night Before Christmas</u>	2008	Heads Up
<u>Down the Wire</u>	2009	Heads Up
<u>A Foreign Affair</u>	2011	Amherst Records
<u>The Rhinebeck Sessions</u>	2013	Crosseyed Bear

Albums (with Mindset)

Title	Year of Release	Label
<u>Mindset</u>	1991	na



Scott Ambush

Scott (right) at his performance

Background information

Born

April 28, 1960

Frederick, Maryland

Genres

Jazz fusion

Instruments

Bass

Associated acts

Spyro Gyra



Bartonsville Cornet Band instruments. A part of Belva's local history collection. The horn belonged to Walter Bowie, Belva's grandfather.

Black origins in community recounted

(Continued from Page A-1)

But no matter where blacks came from to live in Bartonville, "music came to play a central part in their lives."

"Most everybody around here knew music. They all could read music," said Edna B. Dykes, 82, a lifelong resident of Bartonville and a former teacher at Lincoln High School, a school in Frederick that was open to blacks from 1928 until 1982.

Brooks and Mrs. Dykes explained that blacks in Bartonville at one time conducted regular worship services in their homes and that many families in the village had their own organs.

Churches became the hub of musical and spiritual activity when Jackson Chapel, now Jackson United Methodist Church, was built in 1879 and St. James A.M.E. Church was founded in 1883.

In 1911, the Bartonville Cornet Band was established. The brass band played at picnics, parades and dances throughout Frederick County, said Bartonville resident Lester Bowie Sr., himself a former music teacher.

Brooks said the Bartonville band often competed with a black band from new market. "They'd all try to outdo each other."

And on Labor Day, 1930, three Bartonville residents — Bertram Hill, John Tyler and Bowie — began a tradition that provided both fun and a rudimentary form of public finance for the Bartonville community. At one minute after midnight in a dance hall on the west side of Bartonville Road, the three men staged the county's first midnight dance.

The event proved so popular, said Bowie, that the sponsors were able to use the proceeds from the dance to build a tennis court in the ever-present clay on the ridge three miles from Frederick. Rural blacks in Frederick County had little or no access to tennis courts at the



Staff photo by Sam Ya

Edna Dykes and Charles Brooks discuss Bartonville's past.

time, he noted.

Bartonville was also home to the Working Man's Society, a fraternal organization that Brooks said functioned as an "insurance company," arranging for the burial of the town's residents. Blacks could not obtain life insurance from white insurance firms, he said.

The Working Man's Society provided the land on which St. James Church now stands. And "our grandparents built the church," said Mrs. Dykes, whose grandparents and great-grandparents are buried in a plot behind her home.

The Working Man's Society evolved into a group known as the Gallien Fishermen and erected the dance hall along Bartonville Road that remained standing until last year.

Through its history, Bartonville also

served as home to several grocery stores, including the renowned Pearl Bargain House. "You could get anything there," said Mrs. Dykes.

But now the stores are gone and the dance hall is a pile of rubble. A one-room school where local blacks progressed through seven grades closed in the early 1940s and was torn down. The two churches are the only active black organizations in Bartonville.

No official population estimates are available for the village, but St. James A.M.E. Church has 60 members on its rolls and Jackson United Methodist has 57. Residents estimate that there are at least as many white residents as black.

Charles Brooks, who left Bartonville in the early 1930s but returned in 1967, said the old Gum Spring just south of the

village along Hines Road holds a mystical property for Bartonville's residents. "If you drink the water out of Gum Spring, you'll always come home," he said, pointing to his own case as an example and noting that the spring still supplies drinking water for some residents.

And perhaps because of the spring, Brooks believes Bartonville will remain a cohesive black community. "It'll be here — I don't know what could pull it apart," he said.

Others, though, freely admit that Bartonville has less than its share of younger black residents. But it's not for lack of desire.

"Those children who grew up here want to come back, but there's no room — no land," said Mrs. Dykes.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post
published on May 2, 1979.



Earxie L. Bowie



W. Lester Bowie, Sr.

Joseph Bowie's parents

Leaving rural life behind, Jones continued work in the big city

By ADAM BEHSUDI

News-Post Staff
abehsudi@fredericknewspost.com

Picking cotton in the Mississippi Delta was not the life for Carrie Jones.

At age 18, Jones saved enough to buy a train ticket to Chicago, leaving behind her hometown of Rolling Fork, Miss.

What she saw in the Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog was enough to convince her that the Windy City would be a better place to live.

"You had to work in that field, in that hot sun," said Jones, 93. "That sun was too hot."

But leaving the South didn't mean leaving hard work behind as Jones worked for decades on the factory line of a company that made ice cream cones.

The \$40 she started earning per week in Chicago beat the 50 cents she earned for every 100 pounds of cotton she picked as a teenager in Mississippi.

She eventually persuaded her sharecropper mother and brother to leave Mississippi. One of her sisters also moved to Chicago.

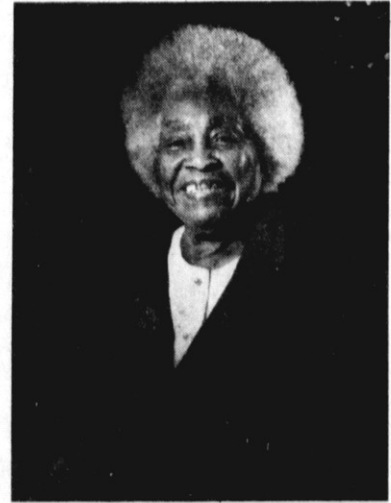
"My mother died when she was 105," she said. "I said I was going to beat her and make it to 106."

Jones, who still actively walks her neighborhood and climbs stairs daily, now lives comfortably with her grandson in Frederick.

"She raised me where my mother and father kind of fell short," said Randy Jones, owner of downtown's Café 611.

So it was only fair for her to come live

(See SLICE A-6)



Staff photo by Travis S. Pratt

Carrie Jones left her hometown of Rolling Fork, Miss., at age 18.

Slice OF Life

Slice

(Continued from A-5)

with him when her own son, Randy Jones' father, died in 1993.

Once again, Jones was leaving one place behind for a better life somewhere else.

Her grandson made Frederick his home after retiring from a career in the Army. He had been stationed at Fort Detrick and was a longtime track coach at Frederick and Gov. Thomas Johnson high schools.

The quiet house in the Frederick's Old Farm community is a change from the constant buzz of the Englewood neighborhood in Chicago's South Side.

"Chicago was rough," Jones said. "You'd get shot standing on the street."

But Jones said she remained active in her community with near daily visits to the community center. At one time she owned and maintained 16 apartments she rented out.

With only a third-grade education, Jones successfully represented the labor union employees of her company.

Randy Jones said he is try-

ing to persuade his grandmother to go back to Mississippi to visit dozens of cousins, nieces and nephews. With only her Southern drawl as a reminder of her childhood, Jones never returned after leaving as a teenager.

She seemed content with staying in Frederick.

"I had a hard time down there," she said. "I don't want to go back."

EDITOR'S NOTE

To mark Black History Month, our Slice of Life stories in February will focus on African-American Frederick County residents age 90 and older. The African American Resources, Cultural and Heritage Society honored these residents last month as "Living Treasures." Their life stories highlight the evolution of the county's black population during a tumultuous century.

ON THE WEB

For a look at the life stories of other "Living Treasures" in the county, go to fredericknewspost.com/living_treasures

Carrie Jones passed away September 10, 2020 at the age of 104.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on February 19, 2010.

Halloween incident created opportunity for dialogue, healing

At 1:30 in the morning on Nov. 23, 1887, John H. Bigus was forcibly taken from the Frederick jail by a mob and lynched in a tree a quarter mile away. On Nov. 17, 1895, James Goines suffered the same fate, lynched on the Frederick Turnpike after the mob broke down the jail door in Frederick to retrieve him. James Carroll was

lynched in Point of Rocks by citizens of Frederick County in April 1879.

Sheriff Zimmerman of Frederick averted another lynching in 1895, and a few Frederick citizens were accused of participating in lynching in other jurisdictions at least up to 1930. The articles about these lynchings can be found in *The Washington Post's* historical database.

The men lynched here in Frederick and Frederick County were African-American, and their race in representative of the majority of the lynching victims in America.

I write about these lynchings not to cause anguish, but to contribute to this important public discussion. I understand that it was not the intent of the hanging dummies in Baker Park to repre-

sent victims of lynching, but instead were intended to be decorations for Halloween. However, many people saw representations of a dark chapter of our history hanging from those trees. Even though the lynchings in Fred-

Lauren Schiszik

erick occurred over a hundred years ago, individuals were lynched in America until 1968, and hate crimes still occur today. This legacy is still with us.

The historian Frank Shay notes that "lynching is as American as apple pie" because it played such a central role in the social fabric of this country until just 50 years ago.

This institutionalized violence claimed the lives of nearly 5,000 individuals between 1885 and 1960, according to Sherrilyn Ifill's 2007 book "On the Courthouse Lawn: Confronting the Legacy of Lynching in the Twenty-first Century." I strongly recommend this text for anyone interested in learning more about this topic.

The burden of lynching's legacy rests here in Frederick, but this shameful and silenced

history coexists with more recent exhibits of racial sensitivity in the city that Mayor Jeff Holtzinger calls friendly and welcoming. Examples include the opposition of Frederick residents to a 1980 Ku Klux Klan rally in the county, and the creation of a memorial park on the site of a rediscovered African-American cemetery in 2000. But we can always strive to do better, and we also can make mistakes along the way.

We cannot change the history of a place, but we can change the legacy. Incidents like the one in Baker Park serve as a lightning rod for conflict, but they can also serve as an opportunity for community dialogue, reconciliation and healing.

Our history stays with us and affects our actions today, and our heritage is shaped by how we deal with events such as this one. I hope that this situation can be transformed into an opportunity for the citizens of Frederick to engage in community dialogue on this difficult and important issue.

Lauren Schiszik is a former resident of Frederick. She writes from Upper Marlboro.

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Belva's Museum Artifacts
805 Stratford Way
Apartment D
Frederick, MD 21701



YMCA OF FREDERICK COUNTY'S
ALVIN G. QUINN
SPORTS HALL OF FAME

(<https://frederick-hof.org/>)

Tammy Thompson

Tammy Davis Thompson was a world record holder for the indoor 50-, 60-, and 70-yard hurdle events established in Toronto, Berlin, and Louisville, respectively. She was five times a National Champion and five times an All American as a member of the Frederick Track Club. A Tennessee State University Tigerbelle and a world traveler, Davis-Thompson was a credit to this nation and an inspiration to its youth.



Belva's Museum Artifacts

The news articles about
Frederick & African American History

Self Guided Tour

James Brown, Jr.

Joseph Bowie

Rev Luther Brown

1889 Lynching in Frederick

Major Floyd Brown

3 Black Ministers

Opal Lee

Federated Charities (FEIN 52-0608003, www.federatedcharities.org) is the 501(c)(3) fiscal sponsor for the Belva's Museum Artifacts newsletter. Any donation you make to support this project is tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the law. Contributions can be made to Federated Charities with Belva's Museum Artifacts in the memo line.

September 2021

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***** ANNOUNCEMENT *****

Belva's Museum Artifacts is a labor of love and commitment to the Black community of Frederick. Belva believes strongly in the idea that education about our past and our present is key to the development of our young people. She gives her time and energy to researching these stories about the history of the African American community in Frederick. Belva has been doing this for at least 20 years and has been recognized from Montgomery County and the State of Maryland for her contributions. To date, the newsletter has over 2,000 published pages.

Publishing and distributing the newsletter requires financial resources. The typesetting and editing are contributed free by Sir Speedy Printing, but the cost of printing and mailing is a burden of about \$100 per month.

Please consider a donation of any amount to help Belva continue this effort. By being fiscally sponsored by Federated Charities (FEIN 52-0608003, www.federatedcharities.org), a 501(c)(3), any donation you make to support Belva's newsletter is tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the law. The Federated Charities Corporation has a Platinum Level Guidestar rating for financial and program transparency. All donations will be used exclusively for printing and mailing cost.

Donations can be sent to Federated Charities, 22 South Market Street, Suite 1, Frederick, MD 21701. Please write Belva's Museum Artifacts on the memo line.

Thank you for considering this request.



Rev. and Mrs. Luther O. Brown

Golden anniversary

The children and grandchildren of Luther and Ida Brown, Frederick, helped them celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary recently. About 100 persons were present as the Rev. and Mrs. Brown renewed their marriage vows at the South End Civic Center.

The Rev. Alonzo Graham performed the ceremony. Witnesses were Richard Diggs Jr., Carlene Carr, Franklin

Brown and Faith Carr (flower girl).

The Rev. and Mrs. Brown were married Jan. 24, 1934. They have nine children — Luther Brown (deceased), Mary Gordon, Franklin Brown, Floyd Brown (deceased), Velma Weedon, Charles Brown, Ward Brown, Kevin Brown and Carlene Carr. The couple also have 27 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on April 30, 1984.

Family celebrates 27th reunion

The Bowie-Thomas family recently celebrated its 27th reunion.

A banquet was held Aug. 24 at Dandee Restaurant honoring the immediate descendants of the late Emory Columbus and Mary Ellen Thomas Bowie.

Those honored were Edna B. Dykes, W. Lester Bowie and Austin T. Bowie. Each descendant gave a brief reminiscence of the family's history. It was disclosed by a cousin, Grace Ambush, that the Bowie family is one of the oldest African-American families in Frederick County.

A church service was held Aug. 25 at St. James A.M.E. Church with Stacey Harris serving as mistress of ceremonies. The Rev. Luther Brown, pastor of Sugarloaf Mountain Community Church of Comus, was the guest speaker assisted by Elder Roger Rollins of Thomas Tabernacle.

Mrs. Edna Dykes, who is the oldest of the living descendants, was made the Honorary Mother of the Bowie-Thomas Family by Rev. Luther Brown, who is also a member of the family.

Edna Diggs conducted a memorial service for Deaconess Edna Goines Davis, Betty Davis Brooks and George Davis.

Following church service, the family gathered at Pinecliff Park for its annual picnic. There were approximately 250 family members in attendance.

On Sunday, Aug. 26, the family ended a weekend-long celebration with a musical concert by family member Joseph Bowie and his band "Defunkt" at the Weinberg Center.

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Free Collection

Tulsa Oklahoma African American Newspaper Tulsa Star 1913-1921

Tulsa Oklahoma African American Newspaper Tulsa Star
1913-1921



Tulsa Oklahoma African
American Newspaper Tulsa
Star 1913-1921

**Tulsa's Greenwood Ave,
"Black Wall Street" before
the 1921 Riot/Massacre**

1,476 pages in 209 weekly issues of the African American Newspaper Tulsa Star, dating from 1913 to 1921. The last issue of the Star ever published is the issue before the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot & Massacre. The Star had its building and equipment destroyed during the massacre. Unfortunately, the last known issue of the Star in which there is a copy still in existence is the January 30, 1921, issue. This collection has 209 issues dating from April 11, 1913, to January 30, 1921.

For the complete description, sample pages, or to download this collection for free go to:

<https://downloads.paperlessarchives.com/p/tulsa-oklahoma-african-american-newspaper-tulsa-star-1913-1921/>



Staff photo by Travis S. Pratt
From left: Marie Erickson, Belva King,
Joy Hall Onley and Rose Chaney. King is holding
the cornet her grandfather played with the
Bartonsville cornet band in the early 1900s.

African-American EXPERIENCE

Self-guided tour is a journey through Frederick County's black history

By Susan Guynn
News-Post Staff,
sguynn@fredericknewspost.com



Courtesy photo
The Tourism Council of Frederick County, in partnership
with the Frederick Historic Sites Consortium, released an
updated African-American Heritage brochure that
includes five additional points of interest in the county.

Joy Hall Onley remembers when the South Bentz Street area was "like a hub for blacks. I have fine memories of that area. I grew up at 22 S. Bentz where my grandfather had lived all of his life," said Onley. Her grandfather, Albert Dixon, was the first black undertaker in Frederick.

The building still stands but other sites noting the history of blacks in the county are gone, such as the first high school for colored students, although a monument marks the site.

Onley is one of several people who collaborated on the second edition of the African-American Heritage sites tour brochure from the Tourism Council of Frederick County. The updated brochure was released last summer. The first edition was published in 2001.

"It includes five additional points of interest, more illustrations and properties designated on the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom like Monocacy National Battlefield and

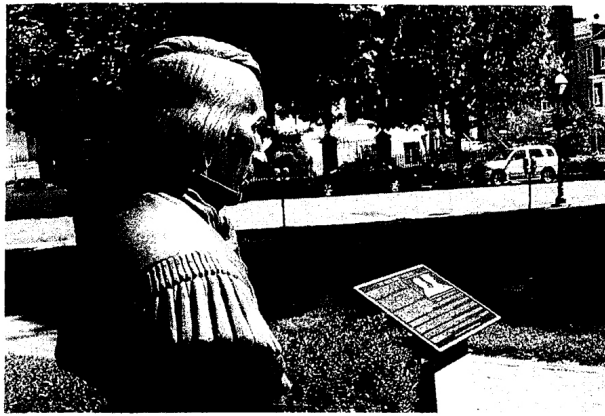
Catoctin Furnace," said Liz Shatto, coordinator of the Frederick Historic Sites Consortium, the organization that planned the project. The brochure was redesigned and provides a self-guided walking itinerary in downtown Frederick that will begin at the new Frederick Visitor Center, slated to open April 2.

"We think it sets off with the right tone because the first stop is the Community Bridge mural," which features symbols representing the "spirit of community," with several, such as the drinking gourd and Big Dipper constellation, derived from African-American sources. The second stop is the William O. Lee Unity Bridge on Carroll Creek. It symbolically represents the end of Frederick's segregated past. The bridge's namesake is William O. Lee Jr., "who held many roles during his 75 years, including school administrator, mentor, historian and alderman of the City of Frederick," reads the brochure. The tour continues along Carroll Creek to All

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

Frederick News Post, February 01, 2011, Pg. 42, Frederick, Maryland, US

<https://newspaperarchive.com/frederick-news-post-feb-01-2011-p-42/>



Courtesy photo

A bronze plaque explaining the Dred Scott decision is located near the bust of Roger Brooke Taney, the man who wrote and delivered the 1857 Supreme Court ruling. The plaque is located in Frederick's City Hall plaza.

Saints Street, once the hub of the black community.

The 10-member advisory committee helped define the sites that should be included, giving consideration to accessibility for visitors. Shatto said there is a growing interest in tourists seeking to learn more about the African-American experience in the county, which follows a national trend in tourism.

Two important additions to the brochure include the Dred Scott plaque at City Hall and the Laboring Sons Cemetery, said Chris Haugh, with the Tourism Council. He wrote the text for the updated brochure. Local historian Marie Erickson, 78, wrote the text for the first edition. She became interested in Frederick's rich black history after moving here in 1967.

The Scott plaque explains the infamous Supreme Court ruling in 1857 declaring slaves and those descended from slaves were not citizens. It was installed about 8 feet from a bust of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, the man who wrote and delivered the decision. Taney's South Bentz Street home is also on the tour. The Laboring Sons Cemetery had been largely neglected when the city acquired it in 1950 and

placed a park on the site. Protests began in 1999 and the park was changed to a memorial. Six Civil War veterans who served in colored regiments are buried there.

"West All Saints Street was the hub of the black community when I was growing up," said Onley, 67. "Everything you would need could be found there," including dentists, doctors, a hospital, retailers, restaurants, barber-shops and laundries that operated out of homes. "They took in laundry from some of the wealthy in Frederick," she said. "It really was amazing. In those two blocks, you could find everything that was available on Market Street."

All of the sites on the brochure are important, she said. "A lot of the sites on Saints Street were individual homes and the homes don't look like they did back then," said Onley, who has authored two books — "Memories of Frederick: Over on the Other Side" in 1995, and "Dear Old Faithful Lincoln" in 1999. Onley attended Lincoln, for grades 1 through 12, until segregation ended and she was integrated into Frederick High School in 1958.

Many of the black communities,

including Bartonsville, Pleasant Walk and Della, were settled after the end of slavery. "Most of them settled near the families they worked for," said Onley, but the residents would travel to West All Saints Street on weekends because "it was the 'what's happening' place to be."

Belva King grew up in Bartonsville and her grandfather, Walter Bowie, founded the Bartonsville Cornet Band in 1911. "I was a little girl and I was so excited to see them playing in parades," said King, who lives in Frederick. Out of that band came the late Lester Bowie, trumpeter and jazz legend, and King's cousin. He is buried in Bartonsville. Another cousin, Joe Bowie, is a jazz musician in the Netherlands.

"I remember my mom talking about the dance hall in Bartonsville, where everyone came to dance," said King, 65. "I remember my grandmother taking me there for fundraiser dinners."

King says it's important for young people to know that "those who have gone to heaven now worked so hard" for their communities. Some of the instruments used by the Bartonsville band will be displayed at Café 611, on North Market Street in Frederick, during the month of February, Black History Month.

Advisory committee member Rose Chaney, 65, said African-American history is more than actual sites. "Blacks didn't own property and that they did own would not last this long, except for the African-American churches and cemeteries."

"(The brochure) emphasizes the need for an African-American history



Courtesy photo

The United Methodist church in the village of Pleasant View, near Adamstown.



Courtesy photo

The Bartonville Cornet Band played and toured in the early 1900s.

museum in the county because our history is told in other ways," said Chaney. "Our sites would only be seen in photographs of what they used to be rather than what is existing."

The African-American Heritage sites brochure is available at the Frederick Visitor Center, 19 E. Church St. (relocating to South East and Commerce streets in April), Frederick. It can also be downloaded at www.fredericktourism.org. For more information, call 301-600-2888.



Courtesy photo

This photo captures a view looking east on All Saints Street in Frederick, c. 1903. By the early 1900s the street had become a center of commerce and entertainment for the "colored" population in Frederick city and county.



SP/4 James W. Brown, Jr.
Served in Vietnam with the
Company B, 92nd Engineer Battalion.

JAMES W. BROWN JR.

Alice Coachman **Olympic Gold Medalist**

Alice Coachman was born on November 9, 1923, in Albany, Virginia. Growing up she was considered a tom-boy; good at running, jumping and fighting. As an outstanding high school athlete she was invited to compete for Tuskegee Institute in the Women's Track and Field National Championship at the age of 16.

After a remarkable college career of 25 AAU National titles at both Tuskegee and Albany State, and 12 consecutive years as national high-jump champion, Coachman anchored herself in history when she captured the 1948 Olympic high-jump Gold Medal in London, England. She set a new Olympic record of 5'6-1/8", and gave the American Women's team the only Gold Medal in the Olympic Games.

In 1975 Alice Coachman was inducted in the National Track and Field Hall of Fame.

Lillian "Lil" Harding Armstrong

Lillian "Lil" Harding Armstrong was born on February 3, 1898 in Memphis, Tennessee. Receiving formal music training at Fisk University, the Chicago College of Music and the New York College of Music, she began her professional career as a song-plugger at Jones Music Store in Chicago. It was there her roots in Jazz were formed, especially following her meeting with the legendary Jazz pianist, Jelly Roll Morton. While performing with her first band, the original New Orleans Creole Jazz Band, Harding was so impressive, she was asked by King Oliver to join the King Oliver Creole Band as the pianist. Marrying Louis Armstrong, it was Lil that sharpened Louis' music reading skills and launched his career, billing him as the "World's Greatest Trumpet Player." Divorced after 14 years, she went on to play with several groups and tour both nationally as well as in Europe.

Joseph Bowie

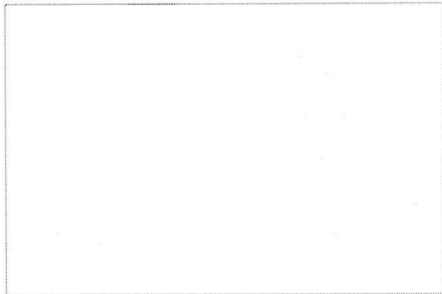
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Joseph Bowie



Joseph Bowie, Moers Festival, 2012

Background information

Born 17 October 1953 (age 67)
St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.

Genres [Jazz fusion](#), [R&B](#), [jazz](#), [funk](#)

Occupation(s) Musician

Instruments Trombone

Labels [Black Saint](#), [DIW](#)

Associated acts [Defunkt](#), [Black Artists Group](#), [Kosen-Rufu](#)

Website [josephbowie.com](#)

Joseph Bowie



Joseph Bowie, Moers Festival, 2012

Joseph Bowie (born October 17, 1953) is an American jazz trombonist and vocalist. The brother of trumpeter [Lester Bowie](#), Joseph is known for leading the jazz-punk group [Defunkt](#) and for membership in the [Ethnic Heritage Ensemble](#).

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Career[\[edit\]](#)

Bowie was greatly influenced by his older brothers, saxophonist Byron Bowie and trumpeter Lester Bowie. His first international tour was with Oliver Lake of the Black Artists Group in 1971. During this time in Paris, he worked with Alan Silva, Frank Wright, and Bobby Few. He also worked with Dr. John in Montreaux in 1973. He moved to New York City, and with the help of Off Broadway Theater impresario Ellen Stewart he established La Mama children's theater. He performed with Cecil Taylor, Human Arts Ensemble, Nona Hendryx, Leroy Jenkins, Vernon Reid, Stanley Cowell, Sam Rivers, Philippe Gaillot, Dominique Gaumont and Ornette Coleman. In 1976 he moved to Chicago, where he led bands for Tyrone Davis and other R&B artists.

Returning to New York City in 1978 he began singing with punk and funk musician James Chance and the Contortions. Defunkt was born during that time. During the next 25 years, Defunkt recorded 15 albums. Bowie has collaborated with Jean-Paul Bourelly and Jamaaladeen Tacuma. He has performed "big band funk" arrangements with Ed Partyka at Music School Lucerne, Barbary Coast Ensemble at Dartmouth College, JazzArt Orchestra, and the HR Frankfurt Radio Big Band. The first Defunkt Big Band debuted in 1999 in New York City at the Texaco Jazz Festival sponsored by the Knitting Factory.

In 2003, he moved to the Netherlands where he met Hans Dulfer and was introduced to the Dutch music scene. He has performed performs with Hans and Candy Dulfer and also performs as guest with the Saskia Laroo Band, Naked Ears, Monsieur Dubois, Emergency Room, Funkateer, Seven Eleven, and Almost Three.

In 2014 he produced *Sax Pistols Allergy for the U.S* (ZIP Records) with lyricist Hilarius Hofstede and musicians Yuri Honing, Luc Houtcamp, Chazzy Green, Bart Wirtz, Koen Schouten, James White and Defunkt rhythm section of Kim Clarke, Tobias Ralph, and Rocco Zifarelli. In 2009 he created Defunkt Mastervolt with Paris-based musicians Linley Marthe, Rocco Zifarelli, Emma Lamadji, Michael Lecoq, and Jon Grandcamp. The album *Defunkt Mastervolt* was released in 2015 on ZIP Records.

Robin van Erven Dorens directed the documentary *In Groove We Trust* about Bowie's life.

Discography[edit]

As leader[edit]

- *Heroes* (DIW, 1990)^[1]

As sideman[edit]

With Lester Bowie

- 1974 *Fast Last*
- 1999 *American Gumbo*

With James Chance

- 1981 *Live in New York*
- 2000 *White Cannibal*
- 2003 *Irresistible Impulse*

With Defunkt

- 1980 *Defunkt*

- 1982 *Thermonuclear Sweat*
- 1988 *In America*
- 1992 *Crisis*
- 1994 *Cum Funky*
- 1994 *Live & Reunified*
- 1994 *Live at the Knitting Factory NYC*
- 1995 *A Blues Tribute: Jimi Hendrix & Muddy Waters*
- 2016 *Live at Channel Zero*

With Ethnic Heritage Ensemble

- *Ancestral Song* (Silkheart, 1988)
- *Hang Tuff* (Open Minds, 1991)
- *Dance with the Ancestors* (Chameleon, 1993)
- *21st Century Union March* (Silkheart, 1997)
- *The Continuum* (Delmark, 1997)
- *Papa's Bounce* (CIMP, 1998)
- *Freedom Jazz Dance* (Delmark, 1999)

With Oliver Lake

- 1975 *Heavy Spirits*
- 2003 *Cloth*
- 2017 *Live at A-Space 1976*

With others

- 1975 *For Players Only*, Leroy Jenkins
- 1975 *Fresh*, Frank Lowe
- 1975 *The Flam*, Frank Lowe
- 1977 *Streets of St. Louis*, Charles Bobo Shaw
- 1992 *Under the Wire*, Michael Marcus
- 1993 *Highlights: Live in Vienna*, Vienna Art Orchestra
- 1994 *Sacred Common Ground*, Don Pullen
- 1997 *Junk Trap*, Charles Bobo Shaw
- 1998 *Papa's Bounce*, Kahil El'Zabar
- 1999 *Inspiration*, Sam Rivers
- 2000 *Beyond the Sky*, Yusef Lateef
- 2000 *Culmination*, Sam Rivers
- 2001 *Funky Donkey, Vols. 1 & 2*, Luther Thomas
- 2002 *Just Add Water*, Bobby Previte
- 2002 *Trance Atlantic (Boom Bop II)*, Jean-Paul Bourelly
- 2003 *HR57 Treasure Box*, Alan Silva
- 2003 *HR57, Vol. 1*, Alan Silva
- 2007 *Transmigration*, Kahil El'Zabar
- 2009 *Funked Up!*, Candy Dulfer^[2]

Rev. Luther Brown — caring for lawns and people

By NANCY LUISE
News-Post Staff

On Sunday's, the Rev. Luther Brown mowers to a congregation, but the other days of the week, lawns and gardens receive his tender mercies.

A slim man with an ear-to-ear kind of smile, Mr. Brown, 77, continues to clamber up ladders — pruning shears in hand — working for about a dozen Frederick families.

"It keeps me going," said the Madison Street resident who has been pulling other people's weeds, clipping and mowing for the past 35 years. "I like this kind of work. I couldn't just sit."

He gave a soft chuckle, calling himself "a handyman, a jack of all trades and master of none."

Working one recent morning at a house in Monocacy Village off East Street, Mr. Brown had his red pickup truck parked out front, the back end opened to rakes, hoes and a lawn mower. He uses all his own equipment when he's on a job.

Like a surgeon's tools laid out for a delicate operation, three sets of hedge trimmers — electric as well as a model powered by hand and wrist motion — were lined up beside the bush he was working on. Orange extension cords coiled at his feet and a ladder was standing ready for reaching overhead branches.

Mr. Brown was dressed in the gray drab usually worn by mechanics and others who work with their hands, the trousers held up by blue suspenders. As a double shield against the sun, he wore both a cap and a visor. Gloves protected his hands.

For this particular job, 25 bushes demanded his attention for their once-a-year trim into neat-looking globes. The ones waiting to be dealt with had the appearance of giant green heads, the new growth

sticking out like tendrils of hair. "You've got to be exact, or they tell you about it. People are very particular," Mr. Brown said, his clippers making a whirling sound as he got rid of the stragglers.

During the years, he has modernized the operation — like using electric clippers. "These are real time savers," he said. If he had to depend only on the non-motorized kind, "I don't know when I'd get done."

Sometimes, though, new technology isn't always the best. A second-hand riding lawn mower that he bought this summer, dummied him. He laughed sheepishly, reluctant to reveal the tale, except to say that he wasn't hurt.

Mr. Brown's lawn service is a one-man operation, although sometimes a grandson lends a hand. "He's a pretty good lit to me."

Most of the work is trimming, raking and mowing. At some houses he also cares for flowers.

"Roses would be about the hardest," he said, when asked which flower was the most difficult to grow. "Ferns, too, are hard." They need shade and water, "but you can't put water right on top of them in hot weather, it burns them up. A lot of people don't know about that."

Despite caring for other people's yards, Mr. Brown still has time to putter around in his "small piece" of a vegetable garden.

He said, "There's no special time I start, no special time I quit," but most days he's on the road before the sun gets too hot, sometimes going back out when the evenings turn cooler. On rainy days, there are tools to clean and oil.

"There's always something to do," is his theory.

Mr. Brown's love of the outdoors and plants often gives him fodder for his Sunday sermons at Sugar-



Staff photo by Sam Yu

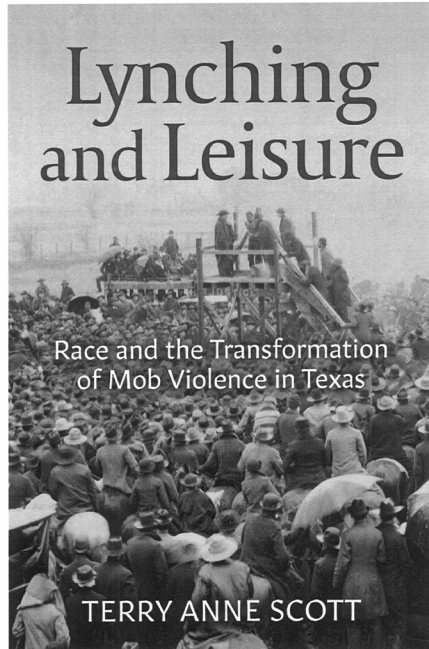
The Reverend Luther Brown keeps busy with yard work all over Frederick.

"God created all these things," he said with a sweep of his arm.

"Sometimes I put that into my message. Or how it's amazing how you plant a little seed and it grows up."

Hello!

I am so pleased to announce that my latest book, *Lynching and Leisure: Race and the Transformation of Mob Violence in Texas*, is available for pre-order!
Pre-Order by clicking on the link below:
[Lynching and Leisure | University of Arkansas Press \(uapress.com\)](https://www.uapress.com/lynching-and-leisure)



A BAD RECORD.

Ten Lynchings in Maryland in the Last Ten Years.

The lynching of Joe Vermillion makes the tenth in this state within the past ten years. The majority were negroes lynched for assaults upon women, though other causes have led determined men to take the law into their own hands. The list within these years is as follows:

Sept. 1, 1878, in Upper Marlboro Michael Green, a negro, was lynched for an outrage on Miss Alice Sweeney of Queen Anne district. The mob numbered about forty, and they hung the negro to a tall cherry tree on the Queen Anne road.

April 17th, 1879, James Carroll, a negro, was taken from a Baltimore and Ohio train by a band of masked men and lynched at Pt. of Rocks, at the junction of the main stem with the Metropolitan branch. His crime was an outrage on the person of Mrs. Richard Thomas, at Licksville, Frederick county, a couple of days before Carroll was captured at Georgetown, and before the lynching confessed the crime.

In Rockville, July 27, 1880, John Diggs, colored, was taken from the jail and lynched by a mob for an outrage on Mrs. James T. Schiffeley, the wife of a prosperous farmer, near Darnestown. He was captured about one mile from Mechanicsville. Diggs denied the crime.

November 26, 1881, George Briscoe colored, was hanged by a party of lynchers at the Magothy river bridge on the road from Baltimore to Annapolis. He had become notorious as a house-breaker, and for a long time had kept up a defiant attitude toward the people of the district.

June 2, 1885, at Westminster, Carroll county, Townshend Cook, colored was taken from the jail and lynched a short distance from the town. His crime was the outrage of Mrs. Joan Knott, the wife of a farmer who lived near Mt. Airy. The lynchers came from the scene of the crime. After he was hung his body was riddled with bullets.

July 12, 1885, at Towson, Howard Cooper, a young colored man, was taken from the jail shortly after midnight and hanged to a tree about 25 yards from the jail. His crime was a most brutal outrage on the person of Miss Katie Gray, who lived near Arlington, Baltimore county.

In Ellicott City, September 18th, 1885, Nicholas Snowden, colored, was lynched for an outrage on a colored child named Alverta Fisher, 8 years old. He was taken from the jail by a mob of 40 or 50 armed men, and was hung to a tree on a lofty hill on the outskirts of the town.

In Leonardstown, St. Mary's county, June 17, 1887, Benjamin Hance, colored, was taken from the jail and lynched. He was charged with an attempt to rape Miss Alice Bailey, a respected white girl, aged 18 years, a daughter of Mr. Shercliff Bailey, who lived near St. Clement's Bay. Both white and colored men took part in the lynching. Hance had been in jail since May 27. This was the first case of lynching in St. Mary's county.

John Bigus, a colored man, was lynched about two o'clock in the morning, Nov. 23, 1887, at Frederick, Md., for criminally assaulting Mrs. Mary L. Yeakle. Bigus was taken from jail, and was hung near the city opposite the birthplace of the woman he assaulted. — "Baltimore American."

Mountain City Elks of Frederick, presenting the Elk of the Year award to one brother and its Civic Award to another, were called upon by the principal speaker Sunday to encourage greater use of Frederick Community College to further education in the community.

The Merryman of Mountain City Lodge No. 382, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, held their 12th annual awards banquet Sunday at the lodge, 173 All Saints Street, with over 100 Elks and their guests in attendance.

The 1981 Civic Award was presented to Maynard W. Hurd Jr., chairman of the Board of Trustees of Frederick Community College and an active civic leader in Frederick County.

The Elk of the Year Award for 1981 was presented to Richard Ferguson, active many years in the cause of Elksdom. Guest speaker Dr. Jack Kussmaul, president of FCC, recognized the contributions made to the community and the Elks by the two recipients, and particularly commended the leadership provided the college by Maynard Hurd.

He outlined the various programs of FCC, and called upon the Elks and their fellow leaders in the community to become "ambassadors" for the college. Kussmaul noted the increase in enrollment at FCC, up this year 17 percent in the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) students and up 23 percent in total student enrollment.

The ratio of black students, he said, has increased from 4.4 percent in 1974 to 4.9 percent in 1979. However, from 1979 to 1980, the black student enrollment jumped to 8.2 percent.

In addition, 71 percent of all black students are receiving in-college financial scholarship aid. Also, merit scholarship aid is offered to all students maintaining 3.5 grade point averages from the local Loats Foundation and from state aid.

Kussmaul encouraged those assembled to use FCC either on a full-time or part-time basis — and to encourage the youth of the community to further their education and training at FCC.

He supports the position that "Whatever you can do, you can do better with education."

The invocation was offered by the Rev. John Ford, Asbury United



Toastmaster Floyd Brown

Methodist Church, who also pronounced the benediction. Musical selections were provided by pianist John Onley, and the assembled join to sing the spirited "Lift Every Voice" — popularly called the "Black National Anthem."

The welcome was by the John Jackson, banquet chairman, and presiding was Floyd Brown. The guest speaker was introduced by Exalted Ruler Bernard W. Brown.

Elk George Onley presented the Civic Award to Maynard Hurd, and Elk Ray Brightful presented the Elk of the Year Award to Richard Ferguson.

Hosts for the banquet were the following Merryman: Melvin Boyce Sr., Melvin Boyce Jr., Ray Brightful, William Brooks, Bernard Brown, Floyd Brown, Willie Cook, Boyce Davis, Elmer Dixon, Roscoe Duckett, Berry Emmons, Richard Ferguson, Palmer Ford, Charles Foreman, John Gaither, George Gones.

Also, Giles Hall, Garfield Hoy Jr., John Jackson, Thomas Jackson, Charles Onley, George Onley, Earl Palmer, Preston Patterson Jr., Eugene Peeks, David Sappington, Gerald Sherr, George Spriggs, Kenny Thompson, Kenny Wars, Daniel Wilhams and Essex Wilson.

Also, Alma Hall, "Giri Friday."



Elk of the Year

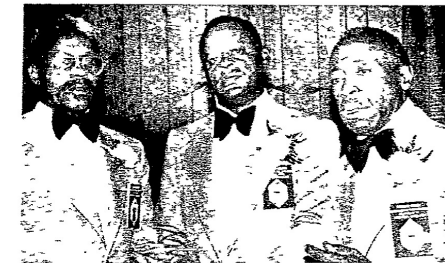
Ray Brightful, left, presents the 1981 Elk of the Year award to Brother Elk Richard Ferguson at the 12th annual awards banquet held Sunday at the IB-POEW Lodge, Frederick. (News-Post Photo)



Token of appreciation

Exalted Ruler Bernard W. Brown, left, presents a token of appreciation to Dr. Jack B. Kussmaul, president of Frederick Community College, guest speaker Sunday for the annual awards banquet of Mountain City Lodge No. 382, IBPO Elks of the World. (News-Post Photo)

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Elks merryman leaders

Principals in the 1981 awards banquet of the Merryman of Mountain City Lodge No. 382, IBPO Elks of the World, Frederick, included, from left, John Jackson, chairman; Bernard W. Brown, exalted ruler, and George P. Onley, assistant chairman. (News-Post Photo)



Civic award recipient

George P. Onley, left, presents to Maynard M. Hurd Jr., chairman of the Board of Trustees of Frederick Community College, the 1981 Civic Award of Mountain City Lodge IBPO Elks of the World, Frederick. (News-Post Photos)



New manager

John Jankowski has been named as the new manager of the Sambo's Restaurant on U.S. 40 West. A graduate of Sambo's manager training school, Jankowski worked in the aerospace industry prior to joining the Frederick Sambo's. Jankowski and his wife Maria reside in the Frederick area. Beginning with one small pancake house in 1957, Sambo's Restaurants, Inc. has grown into a nationwide chain of family restaurants with menu selections for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on May 2, 1977.

Elks Marching Unit to honor memory of Major Floyd Brown

The Marching Unit of Madam C. J. Walker Temple No. 508, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, will hold a testimonial banquet in honor of the late Floyd (Major) Brown, at 2 p.m. this Sunday, May 16, in Mountain City Lodge No. 382 at 173 W. All Saints St., Frederick.

Major Brown was commander of the Madam C. J. Walker Marching Unit for five years. While serving, the unit participated in Elks parades in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, as well as the national Elks parade in New York City and Washington, D.C.

He also led the unit in the Hagerstown mummies' parade, Apple Blossom Festival parade in Winchester, Va., the Fall Festival parade in Brunswick, as well as firemen's parades in Frederick, New Market, Mount Airy, Libertytown, Walkersville, Urbana and Hyattstown.

The marching unit received many trophies, plaques and monetary awards.

Major Brown was known to his legion of friends as "Pickles."

Tickets for the banquet are on sale at the Elks Lodge or from any member of the marching unit at \$10 each, with a limited amount to sell. No tickets will be sold at the door, according to Capt. Imogene Brown, chairman.

The speaker for the banquet will be Past Grand Exalted Ruler Clinton Blackwell of Baltimore, a member of East Baltimore Lodge No. 1043, IB-POEofW, and the Past Exalted Rulers Council No. 27.

Blackwell is a colonel in the Tri-State Antler Guard Department, under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward C. Wooden. He is a member of the Tri-State Elks Association of Maryland-Delaware and District of Columbia, serving as a souvenir program book chairman, secretary for the parade coordinators' committee, co-chairman of the Dr. Bernard Harris Awards Banquet, member of Tri-State Athletic Committee, Health Program, Past Grand Exalted Rulers Club, Past State Presidents Club, and the Cavaliers Club, serving on many committees of each group.

Blackwell is employed by the U. S. Postal Service in Baltimore.

Floyd Eugene "Pickles" Brown Sr. was 44 at the time of his death Jan. 27, 1982, at Frederick Memorial Hospital. Born Dec. 18, 1937, in Frederick, he was a son of the Rev. Luther Brown and Mrs. Ida Snowden Brown of Frederick, and the husband of Theresa E. Wallace Brown.

Major Brown was employed at Frederick Community College, and was a member and trustee of Sugarloaf Mountain Community Church, which his father serves as pastor.



MAJOR FLOYD BROWN
To be memorialized



COL. CLINTON BLACKWELL
Guest speaker

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on May 14, 1982.

Negro BPW Club will honor three area ministers Sunday

The Frederick Negro Business and Professional Women will honor three local ministers at their Founder's Day Observance this Sunday, May 21 at the Holiday Inn.

Honored will be Rev. Floyd N. Lyles, Rev. Thomas J. Andrews and Rev. Luther Brown.

Rev. Lyles, native Frederick countian and pastor of the New Market charge United Methodist Church, began his ministerial training in 1961 while still employed at Fort Detrick.

Since his retirement from civil service, he has become well known in the area for his many services to communi-

ty groups, the ill and bereaved, and individuals in need of counseling. He and his wife, the former Edna Lee, are the parents of two daughters and two sons.

Rev. Andrews, a native of Waco, Texas, and presently a resident of Washington, D.C., is further claimed by the parishioners of the First Missionary Baptist Church on West All Saints Street in Frederick.

When Rev. Andrews came to this area in 1964 — on a temporary basis — he brought with him an impressive background of involvement in social concerns as well as many and varied experiences as a minister.

Rev. Luther Brown is well known in the Frederick area, having grown up in Bartonsville, attending local schools, and settling here to work and raise a family.

Prior to becoming a minister eighteen years ago, Rev. Brown was an ardent lay-worker and Sunday school superintendent at the Jackson Chapel United Methodist Church. He is currently pastor of the Sugarloaf Community Church, Comus.

Married to the former Ida Snowden, Rev. Brown divides his time between his family of five sons and three daughters — and grandchildren — and volunteer service in the community.



Rev. Floyd N. Lyles



Rev. Thomas J. Andrews



Rev. Luther Brown

Local hairdresser places in international competition

Cheryl H. Stall, beautician and owner of Cheryl's Prostylist in the Frederick County Square Shopping Center and La Cheryl's Hairstyles on East Patrick Street entered the 1978 International Beauty Show Competition held at the New York Coliseum recently. Out of the four contests, Mrs. Stall entered two, achieving placements in both.

In Today's Beautiful People competition, the stylists were asked to create a "total fashion look for the woman of the 70's." Kris Wynn, a senior at Gov. Thomas Johnson High School and employee of La Cheryl's Hairstyles, was Mrs. Stall's model. Making use of the natural curl in Kris' hair, Mrs. Stall

gave her an Egyptian style cut. The hair was rinsed with violet crazy color to produce a smokey mauve tone which enhanced the total look of her layered pajama pants fashion in eggplant and mauve. Mrs. Stall placed 15th out of 85 in Today's Beautiful People competition.

The second competition Mrs. Stall took part in was the International Hair Shaping competition. Beth Weller from Linganore High modeled Mrs. Stall's version of the permecut update of the 30's achieved by diametric perming and metric cutting. Beth has also completed a course in modeling at Barbizon. In the Hair Shaping competition, Mrs. Stall placed 27th out of 47.

The International Beauty Show is designed to present a total professional educational experience. Five professional educational groups held continuous seminars in large capacity classrooms designed to accommodate the 70,000 expected attendance. Educational programs featured internationally acclaimed, full service, success oriented groups including Shearpower, Pivot Point International, Fashion Media, Peter, John and Mary Lou Augustine, and Styling Team.

Mrs. Stall feels it was a very educational and rewarding experience and will be competing again next year.

Lynch Law in Maryland.

We yesterday gave the particulars of an infamously brutal outrage upon the person of a most respectable lady at Licksville, near Point of Rocks, Frederick county, Md., by a negro called James Carroll. To-day we have to chronicle the fact that the pursuit of the ruffian was finally successful and that he was subsequently taken from the police and hung in hot blood by his captors. The lady who was the victim of this most cruel and irreparable wrong was feeble and delicate, and her life is greatly imperiled by her injuries. She is the mother of five children, was temporarily left alone at her homestead by her husband, in a situation and circumstances which would have awakened compunctions in the heart of any human being. It would seem, but proved to be no more than an invitation to the negro canal-boat man who did the atrocious deed. The man, after breaking into and robbing premises near by, forced an entrance into the house of Mr. Thomas at eleven o'clock at night, and then and there, by the menace of a brandished knife, accomplished his purpose with the terrified woman all alone in her terror and her despair. Then he fled. A more horrible situation for an unprotected lady to be in it is impossible to conceive. Had her husband been home, had she been armed, either would have been justified in taking the man's life. The neighbors who pursued and captured the ruffian have done this instead. But lynch law, the violent presumption of excited men in taking the law into their own hands, can never be justified—if for no other reason, for this, at least, that no judgment can be clear, or be a safe one when men's minds are darkened by passion, and must ever be deprecated because of the frightful abuses to which it may lead; and because, without the observance due to the enacted law, society itself is in jeopardy. The West Baltimore street homicide was the inevitable sequence of a like attempt, and had Carroll's pursuers hung the wrong man, as they might have done, their crime would have been the direct result of the lawlessness in which they were engaged. As regards Carroll, as possible punishment could be too extreme for the deserts of such a criminal, but he should have been punished by the law in all its severity, with all its majesty, and he should not have been disposed of as he was, by excited men. It is true such terrible outrages as that of Carroll, as well as circumstances which led to the homicide on Wednesday in this city, naturally stir men's blood, and it would be discreditable if they did not; but the execution of the judgments of the law, it must never be forgotten, have a double purpose to serve. They are meant to deter others from the perpetration of crimes quite as much, and perhaps even more, than they are intended to remove from earth the lives of such culprits of it as this black fiend, James Carroll. The citizens who lynched Carroll have indeed made the earth lighter by his weight, but they have utterly defeated the law's graver purpose by their intemperate precipitancy.

—Baltimore Sun, April 18.

The Baltimore Gazette on the Hanging of Carroll.

It is unfortunate that the State of Maryland should have been disgraced by mob law last week, and that a man in the custody of officers should have been seized and lynched, but so long as there is no certain punishment for the terrible crime of rape, so long will communities be found taking summary vengeance upon such brutes as Carroll. We may deplore all this as we may but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the citizens who took the life of the negro at Point of Rocks last week taught a lesson to lawless and unbridled crime more telling than any solemn and tedious court could have impressed. So long as there are creatures found to despoil virtue and destroy homes there will be men found ready to proclaim the unwritten law of vengeance and there is no way of helping it.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1879.

The opposition of Mr. R. Stockett Mathews, or rather his nomination to the U. S. District Judgeship for Maryland, hangs fire nervously in the Senate, where it was sent for confirmation. The chances are it will not be definitely acted upon in that body for some days to come. Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte who is Mr. Mathews's special friend and chief engineer, owing to the sudden death yesterday, of Mrs. Mary Whyte, wife of Mr. Wm. Hollingworth Whyte, son of the Senator, will of course, be absent for some days from the Senate attending the funeral, etc., of his son's wife. In the absence, therefore, of Senator Whyte it is probable the nomination will not be acted upon. Never before has there been made so strong an opposition to any nominee for office by his own political partisans as in this case. They seem indeed more numerous and earnest than those on the other side. An impression prevails here and elsewhere at present that the nomination will not be confirmed particularly on account of so many influential republicans and members of the Bar opposing it. Mr. Mathews, however, has some very strong friends who are working faithfully for him. They are quite hopeful still of success.

The two young Hinds are now in jail awaiting trial for the recent murder of Mr. James by shooting and beating him. It is quite likely they will remove their trials to an adjoining county, as much prejudice exists against them here because of the painful circumstances attending the whole melancholy affair. It was beyond question, a dastardly outrage, considering the causes leading thereto. All sympathy leans towards the afflicted James family who are in deep grief. Our daily papers have given full details of this tragedy, hence I need not repeat them.

The recent lynching of that negro fiend Carroll in your vicinity, near the Point of Rocks, for his outrage upon Mrs. Thomas, does honor and credit to those who put the fellow out of existence. The pity is he could not have been punished longer and more severely. A slow fire of about a week's duration, superintended by the injured husband of the insulted lady, approaching the black beast by degrees until he was extinguished, would not have been too much. It is unsafe, I admit, to countenance lynch-law, because under such excitement innocent victims may fall a pray thereto, but in cases like the one referred to, no mistakes are likely to be made. Public sentiment cannot if it would, venture upon condemnation. There is a latent feeling in the inmost heart of hearts that rejoices at seeing such monsters summarily brought to justice. Let us hope all men who may entertain a disposition such as characterized the vile creature Carroll, may keep such punishment and treatment before their eyes feeling confident of its being inflicted upon them if they do as he did. In these degenerate days of tramps, ruffians and ruffianism, it would be well for persons residing in the country, or unprotected rural districts, never to leave their homes, with ladies in them, without the presence of a male defendant. Every brute who contemplates perpetrating such an offense should know positively that his life must pay the forfeit beyond peradventure, or with an absolute certainty, the moment he is overtaken. Had I been near at the time I think it would have given me pleasure to've united with the honorable category of lynchers. Permit me to hope, therefore, at the example referred to will not be at night of, but have its salutary effect, if necessary, even, under similar circumstances, by being repeated upon all such violators of law.

LOCAL NEWS.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—The following note from Mr. Richard Thomas to J. C. Motter, the State's Attorney for Frederick county, dated at Licksville, April 15th, was received on Wednesday morning, (the 16th) in this city, showing that a most shocking outrage had been perpetrated:

"I write to say that a negro, named Jas. Carroll, committed an outrage on the person of my wife last night, during my absence from home, and I am advised to write to you as the proper person to prosecute the case. Carroll had on when he left here an old slouch hat without a band, new pair of pants, and a run-down pair of shoes. He is of medium size, and has a rather repulsive looking countenance. Use every effort in your power to have him arrested, for, besides the outrage, he has left my wife in a very precarious condition from severe choking and fright."

This information obtained rapid circulation throughout the city and county and produced much excitement. The following additional particulars have been gathered: On Monday night the greater portion of the male population of Licksville were attending a ball given in the village in celebration of the Easter holidays. Mr. Thomas was on a visit to Point of Rocks. Taking advantage of these circumstances the negro Carroll committed a robbery in the house of Mr. P. N. Leamy, and then at about 11 o'clock proceeded to the residence of Mr. Thomas. After forcing an entrance through a window he broke open the door leading to the chamber of Mrs. Thomas, and, brandishing a huge knife, threatened the lady's life if she made the least outcry or resistance. In this manner the diabolical purpose of the fiend was accomplished.

Mrs. Thomas is a small, delicate woman, aged about 32 years, and the mother of five or six children. She is the daughter of Thomas Trandle, a prominent and highly respected farmer living near Licksville. The husband is a son of the late Captain Richard Thomas, who was a well-known citizen of this county. As soon as the outrage became known in the village the greatest excitement and indignation was aroused, and almost immediately more than fifty armed men began scouring the country in search of the villain. Up to this time, however, he has eluded arrest. If caught it is thought he will certainly be lynched. Carroll was formerly employed on the canal as a boatman, and is about 22 years of age.

On Wednesday the following telegram from Washington City, D. C., was received in this place:

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The colored man, James Carroll, who outraged Mrs. Richard Thomas at Licksville, on Monday, was arrested about noon to-day in Georgetown by officer Volkman. His arrest was brought about in this way: Mr. Thomas arrived in this city this morning, and at 10 o'clock started up the Chesapeake and Ohio canal towpath in the hope of being able to catch the brutal assailant of his wife. He had not proceeded far when he met Carroll coming along. As he passed he tipped his hat to Mr. Thomas, who followed him leisurely along. His first inclination was to shoot Carroll down in his tracks, but he finally decided that it would be better to let the law take its regular course. Consequently he followed Carroll into Georgetown, when Carroll started off on a run. The assistance of officer Volkman was called, and, he being mounted, soon succeeded in running Carroll down and effecting his arrest. Carroll was taken to the police station, where he fully confessed his crime, telling the officers that he did not expect to reach Frederick jail alive, and that a moment after he had committed the outrage he was convinced that he would speedily die for it. He said he felt thankful that Mr. Thomas did not shoot him on sight, and that he felt that he "would just as lief die as not." There was a considerable crowd about the depot, and much bitter feeling was manifested, but no outbreak occurred. Carroll consented to go with officers Volkman and Harper to Frederick county without a requisition from the Governor of Maryland. Accompanied by Mr. Thomas the party left here on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad about 4.30 p. m., taking every precaution to prevent any information of the arrest of Carroll reaching any of the stations along the road in advance of them. It appears, however, that they were unsuccessful in this, for on nearing the station at the Point of Rocks, about 6.15 o'clock, they saw a considerable number of determined-looking men gathered there. As soon as the train reached the station a rush was made for it, the police officers overpowered, and the negro taken from the train and into a field near by, where he was hung without any ceremony. By the time he was dragged from the train the rope with which he was hung was tied around his neck. The lynching took place in full view of the passengers of the train. At seven o'clock to-night the body was still hanging to a limb of a tree.

The particulars as given of this terrible affair, as near as we could learn them are about as follows:

The train upon which the prisoner was placed in custody of policemen H. C. Volkman and B. T. Harper, of Georgetown, to be brought to this city, left Washington at 4.45 P. M., in charge of Conductor Michael. Telegrams conveying intelligence of the arrest had been sent to Point of Rocks and this place during the afternoon, and long before the arrival of the train at that station a large number of enraged and determined men had assembled from various sections of the counties of Frederick and Montgomery, Md., and Loudoun county, Va., and it needed no prophetic soul to foretell their stern purpose. At Tuscarora, four miles from Point of Rocks, nearly thirty desperate men, unmasked and armed to the teeth, boarded the train, but made no demonstration. On arriving at the Washington Junction the train was immediately besieged by nearly three hundred persons, about one hundred of whom were on horseback. Twenty or thirty men, with pistols and knives drawn, quickly entered the car in which Carroll was seated, and after overcoming the desperate resistance made by the officers and conductor, took up the prisoner bodily and carried him to the platform, where a slip noose was thrown over his head. He was then hurriedly dragged across a plowed field about 100 yards to the nearest tree. Here the rope was immediately thrown over a limb and instantly grasped by a dozen hands, and almost in the twinkling of an eye the fiend in human form was dangling in the air. Not a word was spoken by him, and he died without a struggle, a victim to his British passions and to the terrible vengeance of an enraged and outraged community. The whole affair was proceeded with in a cool and deliberate manner, and was over in less than thirty minutes. After he was pronounced dead the daring horsemen at once mounted their horses and rode quietly away. Several times the policemen from Georgetown attempted to cross the field to where the prisoner had been taken, but pistols placed in close proximity to their heads effectually warned them that they were treading upon dangerous ground, and accordingly they could do no more than come on to this city, minus the charge that had been committed to them. Threats from the lynchers were frequently heard to the effect that if the authorities had succeeded in getting the prisoner to the Frederick jail their sworn determination to lynch him could not have been thwarted, for they would certainly have attacked the building. Great excitement prevailed in this city at night, and the almost unanimous verdict expressed was that the outrage had received his just de-

Continued next page.

series, though there can be no doubt that the law would have accomplished the work just as certainly. It is understood that Carroll confessed to the perpetration of the crime before leaving Washington.

Additional details of the horrible outrage perpetrated by Carroll are even more harrowing than those previously reported. After effecting an entrance into the house through a window, Carroll proceeded immediately to the chamber where Mrs. Thomas and several children were sleeping. Reaching the bedside he grasped her by the throat, and by threatening to kill her with a large knife that he held in his hand, compelled her to desist from her struggles; one of the children began to cry, when he savagely caught it by the hair and threw it roughly aside. The imprint of his fingers could be seen on Mrs. Thomas' neck the next day. She is reported to be in a prostrate and puerile condition, while her husband is terribly distressed. The people in the vicinity were enraged to such an extent that they were opposed to granting the outrage a trial. Carroll was 22 years of age, dark brown in color, nearly black, rather raised nose, thick lips, weight about 150 pounds, about 5 feet 8 inches high.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. John Wallace, Coroner for this county, provided a coffin and proceeded to the spot where the body of Carroll was hanging, and had it taken down, placed in the coffin and brought to Frederick, when the following Jury of Inquest was summoned: Wm. F. Johnson, foreman, Charles W. Miller, Lewis Rice, Joseph M. Euberts, John McPherson, B. G. Harris, Edward Sinn, Lewis H. Dill, David M. Zeiler, Horatio Bentz, G. Joseph Doll and Wm. P. Rice, and after viewing the body the jury adjourned to meet again on Monday morning, after which Carroll's remains were taken to Montevue Hospital for burial. The following Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the jury met in the Grand Jury room at the Court House and, after a full investigation, the verdict was that "he, the said James Carroll, was forcibly taken from Capt. Jacob Michael's train at or near Washington Junction, on the B. & O. R. R., in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 17th day of April, 1879, by a body of men unknown to the jury, and by said body of men unlawfully hanged."

With the kind permission of Dr. Cooper and The Black History Committee of The Friends of the Thomas Balch Library in Leesburg, Virginia, are going to include portraits of several Loudoun County, Virginia, African Americans over the coming months.

Richard H. Bailey

1813 - 1900

Little is known about Bailey's biographical background as he never married and died in 1900, one of the years the state of Virginia did not keep death records. The only thing we know is that his parents were from Virginia, and he did have a niece, Virginia B. Lee, who was born in Loudoun County. She was the daughter of John and Jane Lee and married Lewis F. Harris in 1871. Her Uncle Richard testified to her age at the marriage.

When his name is first mentioned in the records, he is in Leesburg, he is literate, and he has money. In late 1867 Bailey bought for \$140.00 a parcel of land on South King Street, Leesburg, and granted part of it in January, 1868, for one dollar to the trustees of the Bailey School Society of Leesburg. He stipulated that a "good substantial building be erected" which is to be used for "school purposes and at the discretion of the trustees for divine worship." The trustees were Thomas W. Waters of Mountain Gap, John B. Harris of Fairfax, and Joseph Valentine. This was the first, as far as is known, of his contributions to the African American community of Loudoun County.

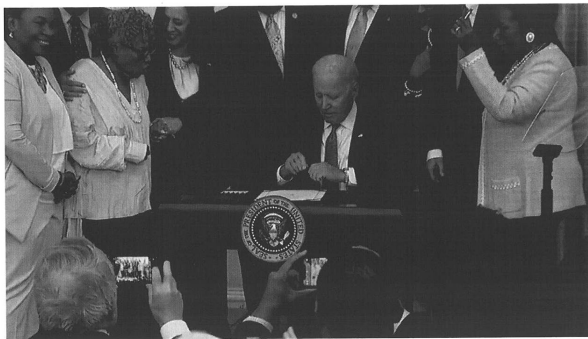
Whether or not the building was used for a school is unknown, but by 1873 it was called the Bailey Institute. It was used over the years for church meetings, and as late as the 1930s was used for a nursery school. It is possible that the Old School Ebenezer Baptist Church was started there. In 1875, Richard Bailey, according to court records, was one of the founding trustees, and the minister was Alfred Wright. Nine years later, however, the same minister and the same trustees were appointed to a church in Leesburg which was called Mount Olive Baptist Church. What happened to the Ebenezer Baptist Church is unknown.

Richard Bailey sold off parts of his lot to other African Americans. The Methodist Minister, William Sidney, built a house on King Street.

Did Bailey use part of the proceeds from the various real estate sales to found relief societies? There is no record of that. However, he was the agent of the Leesburg Colored Brothers and Sisters Relief Society when it loaned money to Jesse Moton. He was also the agent for the Mt. Gilead Lodge No. 8 of the Good Samaritans when the trustees of Mt. Zion M.E. Church needed a loan for a lot on North Street in Leesburg. The debt was repaid in 1896 and was signed by Richard H. Bailey.

In 1953 the old Bailey Institute became Bailey's Community Center. When the building and lot were sold in 1977, the funds, \$26,042.08, were put in the Bernice Sewell Carroll Scholarship Fund.

The 1880 Census did not record a profession for Bailey but indicated that he lived on his own property free of debt. When he died he left his house and personal property to his niece and her two children, Philip H. L. and Annie E. B. Harris. The latter was for years a teacher in the school at North Street.



On June 17, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden of the United States signed Senate Resolution 475 into Public Law 117-17 authorizing the celebration of "Juneteenth National Independence Day" as a national federal holiday. The first Juneteenth celebration was held at Reedy Chapel AME Church in Galveston, Texas on June 19, 1866. One of the driving forces behind the Juneteenth commemoration is Mrs. Opal Lee who was publicly recognized in the White House signing standing alongside the President, Vice President, and several members of the Congressional Black Caucus—including the members from Texas.

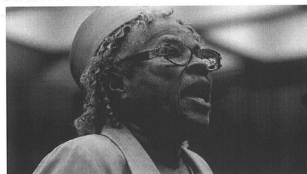
Mrs. Lee was born October 7, 1926, in Marshall, Texas. Her mother moved to Fort Worth when she was ten years old. She attended Cooper Street Elementary School and graduated from Historic I.M. Terrell High School in 1943 at the age of 16. She didn't go straight to college after graduation which was a grave disappointment to her mother but did eventually get there after getting married, having four children, and getting divorced. She earned her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1953 from Wiley College (now Wiley University) and returned to Fort Worth to teach at Amanda McCoy Elementary School for 15 years where she was regarded as one of the best educators in her field. At night she worked at Convair (now Lockheed Martin) to support her children. She later obtained her Master's degree in Counseling and Guidance from North Texas State

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Fwd: Breaking News: AME Deaconess Opal Lee Honored for Role in Creating Federal Juneteenth Holiday

6/18/21, 3:22 PM

University and served as Home/School Counselor for Fort Worth Independent School District until her retirement in 1977.



Retiring gave Mrs. Lee the time and opportunity to become even more involved in the community. She was one of the founding members of Citizens Concerned with Human Dignity (CCHD) which was formed to assist the economically disadvantaged in finding housing in Fort Worth. She volunteered at Habitat for Humanity and served as a member of the board. She now serves on Habitat's Land Acquisition Board. With Lenora Rolla as its inspiration, Mrs. Lee helped establish the Tarrant County Black Historical & Genealogical Society dedicated to the preservation of the history of the Fort Worth Black populace. She served on the Historic & Cultural Landmarks Commission, AIDS Outreach committee, Evans Avenue Business Association, Good Samaritans, and Riverside Neighborhood Advisory Council. She has served as Precinct Chair for District 8 for over 30 years, a member of Grandmother's Club, and Ethel Ransom Humanitarian & Cultural Club. She is an active member in her church, Baker Chapel AME in Fort Worth where she serves as a Missionary, church school teacher, assistant teacher, and Deaconess.

At 94 years of age, Mrs. Opal Lee still finds time to be a part of the above organizations while still leading two very large projects – the Annual Fort Worth Juneteenth Celebration and the urban farming project.

Under the direction of Mrs. Lee, The Community Food Bank, formerly the Metroplex Food Bank established in 1982, has literally risen from the ashes of an arson fire of its former facility. Mrs. Opal still personally delivers boxes of food to the elderly and shut-in as she did when the former food bank was unable to operate.

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The Community Food Bank now services more than 500 families a week at the generously donated 43,000 square foot facility located at 3000 Galvez Street in Fort Worth. Her continued efforts to better the lives of the unemployed or recently incarcerated have led her to develop a 5-acre farming project, Opal's Farm, to train citizens in the area of husbandry providing education, jobs, volunteer opportunities, and fresh vegetables for the community.

Tarrant Regional Water District granted a lease of 13 acres of land to be used as an urban farm. Opal's Farm will address the issues of food scarcity and access while providing jobs, job training, entrepreneurial opportunity, and education for local neighborhoods. Since its ribbon cutting on February 15, 2019, we have produced over 10,000 pounds of fresh produce and have been able to give to the community food banks and participate in farmers markets.

Ms. Opal Lee has been devoted to preserving the history and timeline of the emancipation of Texas slaves and the unifying effect of understanding that "None of us are free until we are all free."



Finally, her single greatest passion exemplifies her sense of community spirit. For over 40 years, Mrs. Lee, along with the help of many others, strives every year to keep and expand the celebration of our "Day of Freedom" on June 19, 1865, when slaves in Texas found out they were free. Her vision for Juneteenth has grown from a single day community picnic at Sycamore Park to a multi-day celebration in downtown Fort Worth that includes a parade, breakfast of prayer,

honors banquet, Miss Juneteenth Pageant, Health & Job Fair, 5K Run, Art Exhibit, Golf Tournament, Gospel Festival, food vendors, children's play area and much, much more. She is part of the NJOF a national movement started by the late Dr. Ronald Myers to have Juneteenth declared a National Holiday much like Flag Day or Presidents Day. There are 47 states that recognize Juneteenth as a state holiday. In 2016 at age 90, she started a walking campaign all across the nation to bring attention and awareness to the need for a National Day of Observance for Juneteenth.

Credit to Rev. Dr. Mark Tyler for providing the information and <https://www.juneteenthftw.com/> for Mrs. Lee's biography.

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The Christian Recorder is the official newspaper of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the oldest continuously produced publication by persons of African descent.

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The news articles about
Frederick & African American History

**Catoctin Furnace
Tubman Birthplace
Black Astronauts
Madam J.C. Walker**

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October 2021

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***** ANNOUNCEMENT *****

Belva's Museum Artifacts is a labor of love and commitment to the Black community of Frederick. Belva believes strongly in the idea that education about our past and our present is key to the development of our young people. She gives her time and energy to researching these stories about the history of the African American community in Frederick. Belva has been doing this for at least 20 years and has been recognized from Montgomery County and the State of Maryland for her contributions. To date, the newsletter has over 2,000 published pages.

Publishing and distributing the newsletter requires financial resources. The typesetting and editing are contributed free by Sir Speedy Printing, but the cost of printing and mailing is a burden of about \$100 per month.

Please consider a donation of any amount to help Belva continue this effort. By being fiscally sponsored by Federated Charities (FEIN 52-0608003, www.federatedcharities.org), a 501(c)(3), any donation you make to support Belva's newsletter is tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the law. The Federated Charities Corporation has a Platinum Level Guidestar rating for financial and program transparency. All donations will be used exclusively for printing and mailing cost.

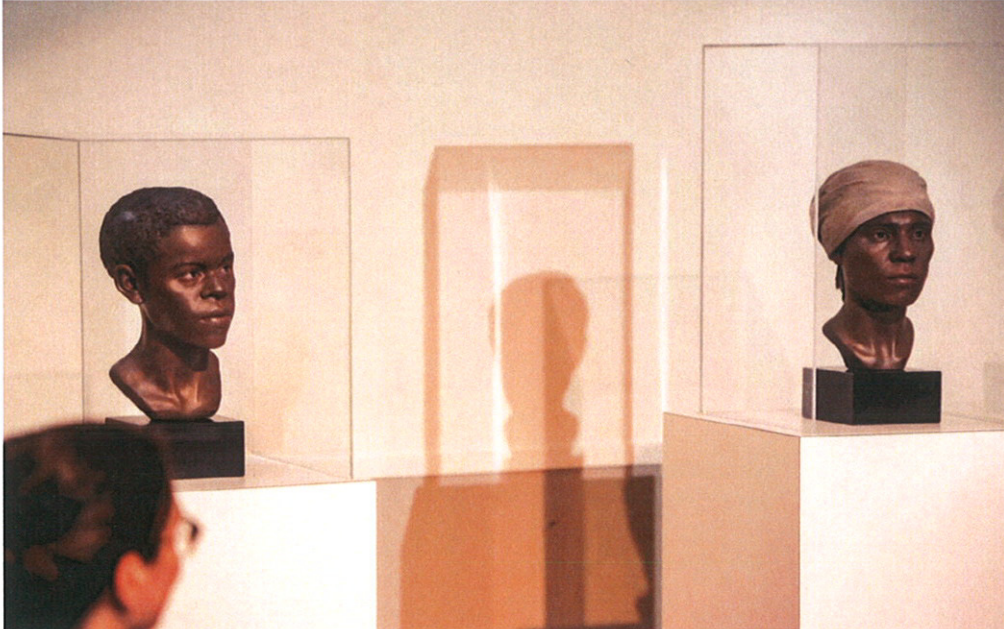
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Thank you for considering this request.

FEATURED

Historical Society unveils facial reconstructions of African-Americans once enslaved in Thurmont

By Angela Roberts aroberts@newspost.com
Jun 25, 2021



The reconstructed faces are unveiled during "Forged in Iron and Bone — Unveiling Faces of the Enslaved" at the Delaplaine Arts Center on Thursday evening. The facial reconstruction shows two enslaved African-Americans at the Catoclin Furnace who have been dead for more than 100 years.

Staff photo by Katina Zentz

More Information

The two busts, constructed by artists from StudioEIS in Brooklyn, New York, will be displayed at the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society's Museum of the Ironworker once it opens. Funds raised during Thursday's event will be used to help finance renovations underway at the museum. For details, go to catoclinfurnace.org.

MORE INFORMATION



Catoclin Furnace Historical Society to unveil facial reconstructions of two slaves

We don't know their names. It's likely we never will.

We know other things about them, though. We know that he endured heavy labor for much of his young life and that he was buried with care. We know that she was the mother of at least one little boy and suffered a severe pain in her leg that likely worsened as she got older.

Now, more than 100 years after their deaths, we also know what they looked like.

The Catoclin Furnace Historical Society unveiled facial reconstructions of two people who were once enslaved at the Catoclin Furnace in Thurmont Thursday evening at the Delaplaine Arts Center: a woman who experts estimate was about 35 years old when she died and a boy believed to have been about 15.

The event, "Forged in Iron and Bone: Unveiling Faces of the Enslaved," was a long time coming. It was originally scheduled to take place last March, but the pandemic prompted the historical society to push the unveiling back by more than a year.

Elizabeth Comer, secretary of the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, is used to being patient, though — it took her several tries to convince Dr. Doug Owsley, lead anthropologist at the Smithsonian, to consider a re-analysis of the African-American remains found near the old furnace site in the late 1970s.

"These things take time, and they're worth waiting for," she said, smiling. "Here we are tonight, and it has been a wonderful, wonderful journey. And it's not over."

It was an emotional evening. It began with a moment of silence for David Key, the longtime president of Frederick's African American Resources, Cultural and Heritage Society who died suddenly last week. His presence emanated throughout the night, with many speakers paying homage to his passion for recording the history of African-Americans in the county.

Later, ancestral master drummer Joseph Ngwa beat a djembe drum as he weaved his way through the packed room. He asked everybody to place a hand over their heart — did they feel it beating? The drum, he told them, was an external vibration of their heartbeat. He kept beating as Elayne Bond Hyman read a poem from her collection, "Catoctin SlaveSpeak." Some in the audience cried as Hyman told the story of an enslaved child coping with the death of her mother. As she spoke from the child's perspective, Hyman's face contorted in expressions of grief, pain and sadness.

"This is a very painful, excruciatingly painful history," she said. "Those of you who have white skin and straight hair or come from Europe, you're ashamed and embarrassed by this story. And those of us who have dark skin and curly hair, wide noses and big lips, we're in denial. We don't want to know because it hurts so bad."

Comer, an archeologist, recalled her own history with the Catoctin Furnace community. She grew up on a farm near the village where the furnace is located and remembers her childhood in the 1960s as one that was filled with village festivals and frequent interactions with the people who lived there — all of whom were white. For much of her early years, she said, everyone believed the village had an "unchanged European heritage" from the time of the revolution.

But that perception was shattered in 1979, when the construction of U.S. 15 unearthed a cemetery just outside the Catoctin Furnace, which had previously been lost to history, Comer said. Although the site was initially thought by residents to be an "Indian burial ground," the skeletal remains were soon identified to be from African-Americans who had worked at the furnace.

Today, the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society is continuing to work toward expanding understanding of the role that Africans played in the area's iron industry with the goal of "providing an avenue for reparative heritage to facilitate social justice, economic opportunity and vindication," Comer said.

"The effects of enslavement on the African-American population in the United States have been intergenerational, and reversing them will be as well," she said. "A growing literature makes the moral, historical, legal and economic arguments for Black reparations."

After discovering the remains, the Maryland State Highway Administration hired a team of professional archaeologists, who ultimately excavated 35 bodies. Over the past four decades, these bodies have been carefully stored in the Smithsonian, where they've been studied off-and-on by a series of scientists. But thanks to advances in the field of forensic anthropology and genetics, Owsley said he and his colleagues were able to learn more from the remains than their predecessors were able to.

As Kari Bruwelheide, another Smithsonian anthropologist, later explained, they were able to use DNA analysis to determine the sex of the infant buried above the enslaved woman and confirm that she was his mother.

By examining the bones of the teenage boy's back — which indicated they'd endured incredible stress — Bruwelheide said researchers were also able to determine that he was frequently forced to perform heavy labor for much of his young life.

As for the enslaved woman, researchers believe she suffered a condition known as Legg-Calve-Perthes disease, which occurs when blood supply to the ball part of the hip joint is temporarily interrupted and the bone begins to die. The symptoms of this disease include pain, limping, stiffness and limited motion of the leg.

"The symptoms increase with activity, and I can't imagine that she had one day of her life where she was allowed to stay in bed," Bruwelheide said.

Public historian and historical interpreter Cheyney McKnight also spoke at Thursday night's event. As a specialist on the headwraps of African women in 18th- and 19th-century North America, McKnight said Comer asked her to tie the wrap around the bust of the enslaved woman — a task, McKnight admitted, she was first confused by. It's just a headwrap, she remembers thinking.

However, she reluctantly agreed. Although she can never know for sure what the woman wore on her head, McKnight made an educated guess based off of drawings and paintings, as well as her own experience and lived history. She knows it is authentic — because she wrapped it from muscle memory.

"Tying this wrap was the closest I've ever gotten to being face-to-face with the ancestors," she said.

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List of African-American inventors and scientists

This **list of African Americans inventors and scientists** documents many of the African-Americans who have invented a multitude of items or made discoveries in the course of their lives. These have ranged from practical everyday devices to applications and scientific discoveries in diverse fields, including physics, biology, math, plus the medical space science.

African-Americans have been the victims of oppression, discrimination and persecution throughout American history, with an impact on African-American innovation. A 2014 study by economist Lisa D. Cook linked violence towards African-Americans and lack of legal protections over the period 1870-1940 to lower innovation.^[1]

Among the earliest was George Washington Carver, whose reputation was based on his research into and promotion of alternative crops to cotton, which aided in nutrition for farm families. He wanted poor farmers to grow alternative crops both as a source of their own food and as a source of other products to improve their way of life. The most popular of his 44 practical bulletins for farmers contained 105 food recipes using peanuts.^[2] He also developed and promoted about 100 products made from peanuts that were useful for the house and farm. He received numerous honors for his work, including the Spingarn Medal of the NAACP.

A later renowned scientist was Percy Lavon Julian, a research chemist and a pioneer in the chemical synthesis of medicinal drugs from plants. He was the first to synthesize the natural product physostigmine, and a pioneer in the industrial large-scale chemical synthesis of the human hormones, steroids, progesterone, and testosterone, from plant sterols such as stigmasterol and sitosterol. His work would lay the foundation for the steroid drug industry's production of cortisone, other corticosteroids, and birth control pills.^[3]

A contemporary example of a modern-day inventor is Lonnie George Johnson, an engineer. Johnson invented the Super Soaker water gun, which was the top-selling toy in the United States from 1991 to 1992. In 1980 Johnson formed his own law firm and licensed the Super Soaker water gun to Larami Corporation. Two years later, the Super Soaker generated over \$200 million in retail sales and became the best selling toy in America. Larami Corporation was eventually purchased by Hasbro, the second largest toy manufacturer in the world. Over the years, Super Soaker sales have totaled close to one billion dollars. Johnson reinvested a majority of his earnings from the Super Soaker into research and development for his energy technology companies – "It's who I am, it's what I do."^[4] As of 2019, Johnson holds over 120 patents, with more pending, and is the author of several publications on spacecraft power systems.^{[5][6][7]}

||| | ***In a Spectacular Find, Tubman Birthplace Is Discovered***

With several biographies, plans to put her image on the \$20 bill, two national monuments named for her, and her Underground Railroad exploits exceeding anyone else's, Harriet Tubman has become rightfully emblazoned in her nation's history. Probably no other Underground Railroad life has been as thoroughly revealed as hers, from her childhood and young adulthood in the tidewater flats of Maryland's Eastern Shore to her last days in the home for the elderly that she built in Auburn, New York.

While the general area near Bucktown, Maryland, had been well researched as being where she came from, what remained a mystery was the location of her parents' home where she was born in 1822 and grew up. In March, archaeologist Julie Schablitsky of the Maryland State Highway Administration found the spot, which created a storm of major press coverage nationwide.

Some of the following account is extracted from Michael Ruane's article on the discovery in *The Washington Post*.

What Schablitsky and others had been looking for in a years-long search was the home of Ben Ross, Tubman's father, a free Black who had been manumitted and then purchased the freedom of his wife, Rit, though their children, because of the laws at the time, remained enslaved. Mr. Ross

worked in the area as a lumberjack timber and foreman. Writes Ruane, "Her father was a devout patriarch who taught Tubman the ways of the marshy woodlands where they lived and struggled to keep his family together within the machinery of slavery," One of nine children, Araminta, nicknamed Minty, slept in a cradle made of a hollowed-out sweetgum log, and was hired out to work by the time she was six. Taught by her father, she checked muskrat traps, broke flax, hauled logs with a team of oxen that she was later permitted to purchase, and learned intimately the ways of people of the backwoods.

For years, Schablitsky and others looked for the site of the Ross home, exploring various possibilities as to its location, all to no avail. The breakthrough came in 2020 when the United States Fish and Wildlife Service began surveying a 2,600-acre tract that it had purchased to replace land flooded by rising sea levels adjacent to the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, the area known to be where Tubman grew up. As reporter Michael Ruane described, "Refuge manager Marcia Pradines said she had heard that the Ben Ross cabin might have existed in the tract, and contacted Maryland experts to see if an archaeologist wanted to investigate. Schablitsky said she was interested and recognized the challenge of how to narrow down where to look and how to tell if a site might be that of the Ross home.

"Old records provided a rough starting point. Last fall Schablitsky and her team went to the area and dug over 1,000 test pits. She had been afraid that numerous unrelated artifacts would turn up. But as they dug, nothing turned up. The area was often waterlogged, sometimes inaccessible, and most of what was being found was dripping wet mud Schablitsky said. In desperation, she started walking an old road with a metal detector. A knife sheath turned up, and a shotgun shell, and then something else."



Courtesy Julie Schablitsky

"I dug it out of the ground thinking I was going to get a shotgun shell. When I looked at the date, I couldn't believe it, It was totally a eureka moment," she said of the 1808 Liberty gold coin she had uncovered. The coin was found about a quarter-mile from where the cabin would eventually be located, she said, but it "told us that we were on the right path, that we were getting closer." The coin led to nearby findings of bricks, datable pieces of 19th-century pottery, a button, a drawer pull, and a pipe stem, all in one spot from one household. In March, chunks of brick, rusty nails, and ceramics with design patterns dating to the 1820s-1840s period turned up at what by then had become a full-fledged archeological dig. The Ross home site had been found.



Courtesy Julie Schablitsky

Says Schablitsky, "A lot of us think we know everything about Harriet Tubman. This discovery tells us that we don't, and that we have the opportunity to understand her not just as an older woman who brought people to freedom, but what her younger years were like."

When Minty Ross married John Tubman in 1844, she began calling herself Harriet, her mother's name, and became Harriet Tubman. When she married Union war veteran Nelson Davis in 1869, she took his surname which appears on her tombstone, though the public continued to know her as Harriet Tubman.

The Ross home site will most likely eventually be put under the management of the nearby Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor Center in Church Creek, and perhaps become available to visitors.

-----Original Message-----

From: Montgomery History <info@montgomeryhistory.org>

To: Itmfrmc1863y@verizon.net

Sent: Fri, Sep 10, 2021 11:55 am

Subject: "UNWRITTEN LAW": A Symposium on the Lynchings in Rockville

"Unwritten Law": A Symposium on the Lynchings in Rockville

Saturday, September 25

9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Virtual on Zoom



[View as Webpage](#)

REGISTER NOW

Join Montgomery History **Saturday, September 25** for a symposium that will provide accounts of the racial terror lynchings of Mr. John Diggs-Dorsey and Mr. Sidney Randolph in 1880 and 1896, respectively.

Hear background on the economic, social, and political context of Montgomery County in the final decades of the 19th century and understand how elements of these murders were replicated in other parts of Maryland and the United States.

Part 1: Retrospective on Race in Post-Civil War Montgomery County

Presented by Ralph Buglass

Part 2: Two Rockville Lynchings: The Truth Uncovered

Presented by Sarah Hedlund

Part 3: Anatomy of a Lynching

Presented by Anthony Cohen

-----Original Message-----

From: National Museum of African American History and Culture <NMAAHC@smithsonianonline.org>

To: Belva King <beldking99@aol.com>

Sent: Thu, May 27, 2021 8:31 am

Subject: Making history in space: the legacy of Black astronauts



Guion Bluford
First African-American
astronaut in space



Ronald McNair
Died in Challenger
disaster



Frederick D. Gregory
First African American
to command shuttle
mission



Charles Bolden
Administrator of
NASA

The National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) is proud to present the next page from *Our American Story*, a regular online series for Museum supporters. Despite the uncertain news in the world today, one story continues to speak of powerful strength and uplift: the history of the African American experience. This legacy reflects everyday heroism, profound resiliency, and the binding power of community. We offer these stories to honor and celebrate an immensely rich history and culture —and to inspire and sustain our community as we move together toward the future.

Earlier this month, during a year that marks the 60th anniversary of human spaceflight, people across the country celebrated National Space Day and recognized the extraordinary achievements made in space exploration and research. At NMAAHC, we are proud to honor the many African American astronauts, engineers, technicians, and scientists who have contributed to sending humankind to the stars, including astronaut and Cmdr. Victor Glover, USN. Commander Glover recently piloted the first

operational flight of the SpaceX Crew Dragon to the International Space Station (ISS), a trip that broke the record for the longest human spaceflight by an American crew.



Mae Jemison
First African-American
woman in space



Bernard A. Harris, Jr.
First African-American
to walk in space



Winston E. Scott
Veteran of 3
spacewalks



Robert Curbeam
Veteran of 7
spacewalks

Whereas over 350 NASA astronauts have traveled into space, Commander Glover currently stands as one of only 15 African Americans who have made the historic trip. Prior to joining NASA, he flew more than 3,000 flight hours in more than 40 different aircraft, including combat missions during Operation Iraqi Freedom, and contributed to the indelible legacy of African American astronauts when he became part of the 21st NASA astronaut class in 2013.

Commander Glover made history as the first-ever Black astronaut to live on the ISS as part of a long-duration mission. NMAAHC, in partnership with the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum, documented Glover's historic journey. We also helped him connect with those on the ground who were curious about his scientific experiments, space walks, weather studies, and other research that contributes to our understanding of our planet and universe—from a vantage point that very few will ever reach.

Commander Glover's success stands on the shoulders of such African American aerospace pioneers as Capt. Ed Dwight Jr. (Ret.), USAF, a renowned sculptor and the first African American to be selected as an astronaut trainee; Col. Guion S. Bluford Jr. (Ret.), USAF, the first African American to travel into space; the late mathematician Katherine Johnson, whose calculations were fundamental to the safety and success of multiple space missions, including the first lunar landing; and astronaut, doctor, and engineer Mae Jemison, the first Black woman to travel into space.

Captain Dwight's 1961 nomination followed President John F. Kennedy's recommendation that NASA select qualified African American candidates to become astronaut trainees, a decision that garnered national attention and became a symbol of progress amid the growing intensity of the Civil Rights Movement. Real progress, however, would be slow in coming: at that time, African American pilots, engineers, scientists, and maintenance workers still were not allowed to use the same bathrooms as their white peers in NASA's Huntsville, Alabama facilities. Ultimately, Captain Dwight was not selected to become an astronaut. And it would be more than 20 years before a Black astronaut would go to space.

In 1978, Colonel Bluford, Col. Fred Gregory (Ret.), USAF, and the late Ronald McNair were selected to become part of NASA astronaut group 8, the first class of astronauts to include women and minorities. It took Russia's launch of Afro-Cuban astronaut Arnaldo Tamayo Méndez in 1980, as well as increasing demand from the American public that NASA represent our nation's diversity on the world stage, for an African



Michael P. Anderson
Died in Columbia
disaster



Stephanie Wilson
3 flights



Joan Higginbotham
One spaceflight

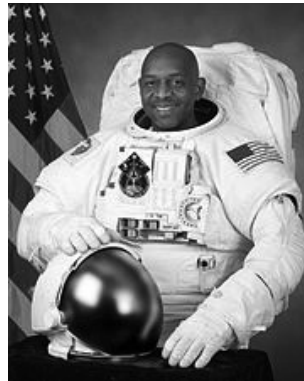


Alvin Drew
Two spacewalks

American to travel in space. Colonel Bluford captured that role in history with the August 30, 1983 launch of the orbiter Challenger. McNair became the second African American in space in 1984, followed by Colonel Gregory in 1985. Maj. Gen. Charles F. Bolden Jr. (Ret.), USMC, the fourth African American astronaut in space, was later appointed by President Barack Obama in 2009 to be the first African American to lead NASA—another achievement in Black history.



Leland D. Melvin
Two spaceflights



Robert Satcher
One spacewalk



Victor J. Glover
First African-American
on International Space Station

There are another 7 African-American astronauts who have not flown in space but are in NASA management or are in future astronaut groups.

Just as these astronauts benefited from the powerful legacies of the African Americans who came before them, their work continues to inspire current and future generations. Astronaut and aerospace engineer Jeanette Epps is slated to become the 16th African American astronaut in space—and the fourth Black woman—when her mission to the ISS launches in late 2021. Astronauts Jessica Watkins and Stephanie Wilson, members of NASA's Artemis Team, are paving the way for human explorers to return to the moon by 2024; either could become the first woman to walk on the lunar surface. And other African American space pioneers are poised to follow.

As Victor Glover said in an interview before his 2020 flight, "To work and live in space is just a humbling and amazing blessing in and of itself. This

is a test pilot's dream." With the support of friends like you, the Museum is honored to share the dreams and achievements of Glover and other African American heroes—both the known and the unrecognized. Together we are shining a light on the centrality of the African American experience to the history of this nation and the world.

*Please help the Museum continue this important work and consider **making a donation** today.*

To learn more about African American contributions to space exploration, please visit the Museum's online learning lab **[A Celebration of African Americans at NASA](#)**.

Share this American Story



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Header left image: Pilot flight suit and gear owned by Charles F. Bolden. Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture. Gift of Maj. Gen. Charles F.

Bolden Jr., USMC (Ret).

Header right image: NASA STS-47 Space Shuttle Mission patch via NASA.

Images of astronauts Victor Glover and Jessica Watkins provided by NASA.

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Photographs of astronauts are from Wikipedia

Madam C. J. Walker

Madam C.J. Walker (born **Sarah Breedlove**; December 23, 1867 – May 25, 1919) was an African American entrepreneur, philanthropist, and political and social activist. She is recorded as the first female self-made millionaire in America in the *Guinness Book of World Records*.^[1] Multiple sources mention that although other women might have been the first, their wealth is not as well-documented.^{[1][2][3]}

Walker made her fortune by developing and marketing a line of cosmetics and hair care products for black women through the business she founded, Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company. She became known also for her philanthropy and activism. She made financial donations to numerous organizations and became a patron of the arts. Villa Lewaro, Walker's lavish estate in Irvington, New York, served as a social gathering place for the African-American community. At the time of her death, she was considered the wealthiest African-American businesswoman and wealthiest self-made black woman in America.^[4] Her name was a version of "Mrs. Charles Joseph Walker," after her third husband.

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Juvenile nonfiction

Adult fiction

External links

Madam C.J. Walker



Walker c. 1914

Born	<div> <div></div> <div>Sarah Breedlove</div> <div>December 23, 1867</div> <div></div> <div>Delta, Fifth Military District (Louisiana), U.S.</div> </div>
Died	<div> <div>May 25, 1919</div> <div>(aged 51)</div> <div></div> <div>Irvington, New York, U.S.</div> </div>
Resting place	<div> <div></div> <div>Woodlawn Cemetery (Bronx, New York)</div> </div>
Occupation	<div> <div>Businesswoman • hair care entrepreneur • philanthropist • activist</div> </div>
Known for	<div> <div>Founder of <u>Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company</u></div> </div>

Early life

Sarah Breedlove was born on December 23, 1867, close to Delta, Louisiana. Her parents were Owen and Minerva (Anderson) Breedlove.^{[5][6]} She had five siblings, who included an older sister, Louvenia, and four brothers: Alexander, James, Solomon, and Owen Jr. Her older siblings were enslaved by Robert W. Burney on his Madison Parish plantation. Sarah was the first child in her family born into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation was signed. Her mother died in 1872, likely from cholera (an epidemic traveled with river passengers up the Mississippi, reaching Tennessee and related areas in 1873). Her father remarried but died a year later.^[7]

She was orphaned at the age of seven. Sarah moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the age of 10, where she lived with Louvenia and her brother-in-law, Jesse Powell. She started working as a child as a domestic servant.^{[5][8]} “I had little or no opportunity when I started out in life, having been left an orphan and being without mother or father since I was seven years of age,” she often recounted. She also recounted that she had only three months of formal education, which she learned during Sunday school literacy lessons at the church she attended during her earlier years.^[9]

Marriage and family

In 1882, at the age of 14, Sarah married Moses McWilliams to escape abuse from her brother-in-law, Jesse Powell.^[5] Sarah and Moses had one daughter, Lelia McWilliams, who was born on June 6, 1885. When Moses died in 1887, Sarah was twenty and Lelia was two.^{[8][10]} Sarah remarried in 1894, but left her second husband, John Davis, around 1903.^{[11][12]}

In January 1906, Sarah married Charles Joseph Walker, a newspaper advertising salesman she had known in St. Louis, Missouri. Through this marriage, she became known as Madam C. J. Walker. The couple divorced in 1912; Charles died in 1926. Lelia McWilliams adopted her stepfather's surname and became known as A'Lelia Walker.^{[8][13][14]}

Career

In 1888, Madam C. J. Walker and her daughter moved to St. Louis, where three of her brothers lived. Sarah found work as a laundress, earning barely more than a dollar a day. She was determined to make enough money to provide her daughter with formal education.^{[15][7]} During the 1880s, she lived in a community where Ragtime music was developed; she sang at St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church and started to yearn for an educated life as she watched the community of women at her church.^[16]

Spouse(s)	Moses McWilliams (m. 1882; died 1887) John Davis (m. 1894; div. 1903) Charles Walker (m. 1906; div. 1913)
Children	A'Lelia Walker
Relatives	A'Lelia Bundles (great–great granddaughter)
Website	madamcjwalker.com (http://madamcjwalker.com)

As was common among black women of her era, Sarah suffered severe dandruff and other scalp ailments, including baldness, due to skin disorders and the application of harsh products to cleanse hair and wash clothes. Other contributing factors to her hair loss included poor diet, illnesses, and infrequent bathing and hair washing during a time when most Americans lacked indoor plumbing, central heating, and electricity.^{[14][9][17]}

Initially, Sarah learned about hair care from her brothers, who were barbers in St. Louis.^[9] Around the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904), she became a commission agent selling products for Annie Malone, an African-American hair-care entrepreneur, millionaire, and owner of the Poro Company.^[5] Sales at the exposition were a disappointment since the African-American community was largely ignored.^[19]

While working for Malone, who would later become Walker's largest rival in the hair-care industry,^[16] Sarah began to take her new knowledge and develop her own product line.^[13] In July 1905, when she was 37 years old, Sarah and her daughter moved to Denver, Colorado, where she continued to sell products for Malone and develop her own hair-care business. A controversy developed between Annie Malone and Sarah because Malone accused Sarah of stealing her formula, a mixture of petroleum jelly and sulfur that had been in use for a hundred years.^[19]

C. J. Walker Manufacturing
Company, Indianapolis, Indiana,
1911.

Following her marriage to Charles Walker in 1906, Sarah became known as Madam C. J. Walker. She marketed herself as an independent hairdresser and retailer of cosmetic creams. ("Madam" was adopted from women pioneers of the French beauty industry.^[20]) Her husband, who was also her business partner, provided advice on advertising and promotion; Sarah sold her products door to door, teaching other black women how to groom and style their hair.^{[8][13]}

In 1906, Walker put her daughter in charge of the mail-order operation in Denver while she and her husband traveled throughout the southern and eastern United States to expand the business.^{[15][9][17][21]} In 1908, Walker and her husband relocated to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they opened a beauty parlor and established Lelia College to train "hair culturists." As an advocate of black women's economic independence, she opened training programs in the "Walker System" for her national network of licensed sales agents who earned healthy commissions (Michaels, PhD. 2015).

Madam C. J. Walker's Wonderful
Hair Grower in the permanent
collection of The Children's
Museum of Indianapolis.^[18]

After Walker closed the business in Denver in 1907, A'lelia ran the day-to-day operations from Pittsburgh. In 1910, Walker established a new base in Indianapolis.^[22] A'lelia also persuaded her mother to establish an office and beauty salon in New York City's growing Harlem neighborhood in 1913; it became a center of African-American culture.^[20]

In 1910, Walker relocated her businesses to Indianapolis, where she established the headquarters for the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company. She initially purchased a house and factory at 640 North West Street.^[23] Walker later built a factory, hair salon, and beauty school to train her sales agents, and added a laboratory to help with research.^[17] She also assembled a staff that included Freeman Ransom, Robert Lee Brokenburr, Alice Kelly, and Marjorie Joyner, among others, to assist in managing the growing company.^[13] Many of her company's employees, including those in key management and staff positions, were women.^[20]

Walker's method of grooming was designed to promote hair growth and to condition the scalp through the use of her products.^[13] The system included a shampoo, a pomade stated to help hair grow, strenuous brushing, and applying iron combs to hair; the method claimed to make lackluster and brittle hair become soft and luxuriant.^{[15][9]} Walker's product line had several competitors. Similar products were produced in Europe and manufactured by other companies in the United States, which included her major rivals, Annie Turnbo Malone's Poro System from which she derived her original formula and later, Sarah Spencer Washington's Apex System.^[25]

Madam Walker and several friends in her automobile, 1911.^[24]

Between 1911 and 1919, during the height of her career, Walker and her company employed several thousand women as sales agents for its products.^[8] By 1917, the company claimed to have trained nearly 20,000 women.^[23] Dressed in a characteristic uniform of white shirts and black skirts and carrying black satchels, they visited houses around the United States and in the Caribbean offering Walker's hair pomade and other products packaged in tin containers carrying her image. Walker understood the power of advertising and brand awareness. Heavy advertising, primarily in African-American newspapers and magazines, in addition to Walker's frequent travels to promote her products, helped make Walker and her products well known in the United States.

In addition to training in sales and grooming, Walker showed other black women how to budget, build their own businesses, and encouraged them to become financially independent. In 1917, inspired by the model of the National Association of Colored Women, Walker began organizing her sales agents into state and local clubs. The result was the establishment of the National Beauty Culturists and Benevolent Association of Madam C. J. Walker Agents (predecessor to the Madam C. J. Walker Beauty Culturists Union of America).^[8]

Its first annual conference convened in Philadelphia during the summer of 1917 with 200 attendees. The conference is believed to have been among the first national gatherings of women entrepreneurs to discuss business and commerce.^{[14][15]} During the convention Walker gave prizes to women who had sold the most products and brought in the most new sales agents. She also rewarded those who made the largest contributions to charities in their communities.^[15]

Walker's name became even more widely known by the 1920s, after her death, as her company's business market expanded beyond the United States to Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Panama, and Costa Rica.^{[15][9][20][25]}

Activism and philanthropy

As Walker's wealth and notoriety increased, she became more vocal about her views. In 1912, Walker addressed an annual gathering of the National Negro Business League (NNBL) from the convention floor, where she declared: "I am a woman who came from the cotton fields of the South. From there, I was promoted to the washtub. From there, I was promoted to the cook kitchen. And from there, I promoted myself into the business of manufacturing hair goods and preparations. I have built my own factory on my own ground."^[23] The following year she addressed convention-goers from the podium as a keynote speaker.^{[15][9]}

A photograph of Walker's home at 67 Broadway in Irvington, New York.

She helped raise funds to establish a branch of YMCA in Indianapolis's black community, pledging \$1,000 to the building fund for Senate Avenue YMCA. Walker also contributed scholarship funds to the Tuskegee Institute. Other beneficiaries included Indianapolis's Flanner House and Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church; Mary McLeod Bethune's Daytona Education and Industrial School for Negro Girls (which later became Bethune-Cookman University) in Daytona Beach, Florida; the Palmer Memorial Institute in North Carolina; and the Haines Normal and Industrial Institute in Georgia. Walker was also a patron of the arts.^{[8][15]}

About 1913, Walker's daughter, A'Lelia, moved to a new townhouse in Harlem, and in 1916, Walker joined her in New York, leaving the day-to-day operation of her company to her management team in Indianapolis.^{[6][23]} In 1917, Walker commissioned Vertner Tandy, the first licensed black architect in New York City and a founding member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, to design her house in Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Walker intended for Villa Lewaro, which cost \$250,000 to build, to become a gathering place for community leaders and to inspire other African Americans to pursue their dreams.^{[25][26][27]} She moved into the house in May 1918 and hosted an opening event to honor Emmett Jay Scott, at that time the Assistant Secretary for Negro Affairs of the U.S. Department of War.^[9]

Walker became more involved in political matters after her move to New York. She delivered lectures on political, economic, and social issues at conventions sponsored by powerful black institutions. Her friends and associates included Booker T. Washington, Mary McLeod Bethune, and W. E. B. Du Bois.^[8] During World War I, Walker was a leader in the Circle For Negro War Relief and advocated for the establishment of a training camp for black army officers.^[23] In 1917, she joined the executive committee of New York chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which organized the Silent Protest Parade on New York City's Fifth Avenue. The public demonstration drew more than 8,000 African Americans to protest a riot in East Saint Louis that killed 39 African-Americans.^[15]

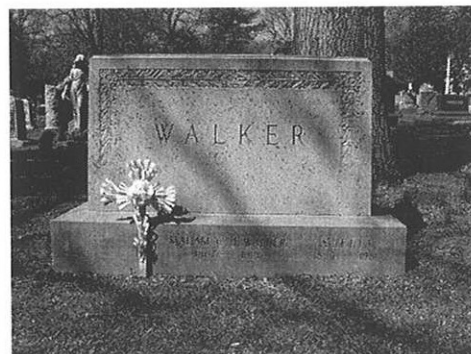
Profits from her business significantly impacted Walker's contributions to her political and philanthropic interests. In 1918, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC) honored Walker for making the largest individual contribution to help preserve Frederick Douglass's Anacostia house.^[28] Before her death in 1919, Walker pledged \$5,000 (the equivalent of about \$77,700 in 2019) to the NAACP's anti-lynching fund. At the time, it was the largest gift

from an individual that the NAACP had ever received.^[15] Walker bequeathed nearly \$100,000 to orphanages, institutions, and individuals; her will directed two-thirds of future net profits of her estate to charity.^{[16][15][20]}

Death and legacy

Walker died on May 25, 1919, from kidney failure and complications of hypertension at the age of 51.^{[8][23][27]} Walker's remains are interred in Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York City.^[29]

At the time of her death, Walker was considered to be worth between a half million and a million dollars.^[30] She was the wealthiest African-American woman in America. According to Walker's obituary in *The New York Times*, "she said herself two years ago [in 1917] that she was not yet a millionaire, but hoped to be some time, not that she wanted the money for herself, but for the good she could do with it."^[27] The obituary also noted that same year, her \$250,000 mansion was completed at the banks of the Hudson at Irvington.^[31] Her daughter, A'Lelia Walker, later became the president of the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company.^[9]



The grave of Madam C. J. Walker

Walker's personal papers are preserved at the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis.^[14] Her legacy also continues through two properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Villa Lewaro in Irvington, New York, and the Madame Walker Theatre Center in Indianapolis. Villa Lewaro was sold following A'Lelia Walker's death to a fraternal organization called the Companions of the Forest in America in 1932. The house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has designated the privately owned property a National Treasure.^{[32][33]}

Indianapolis's Walker Manufacturing Company headquarters building, renamed the Madame Walker Theatre Center, opened in December 1927. It included the company's offices and factory as well as a theater, beauty school, hair salon and barbershop, restaurant, drugstore, and a ballroom for the community. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.^{[20][34]}

A museum in Atlanta is devoted to Walker, as well as historic radio station WERD. Established in 2004, the museum is located at the site of a former Madam C. J. Walker Beauty Shoppe.^{[35][36]}

In 2006, playwright and director Regina Taylor wrote *The Dreams of Sarah Breedlove*, recounting the history of Walker's struggles and success.^[37] The play premiered at the Goodman Theatre in Chicago.^[38] Actress L. Scott Caldwell played the role of Walker.^[37]

On March 4, 2016, Sundial Brands, a skincare and haircare company, launched a collaboration with Sephora in honor of Walker's legacy. The line, titled "Madam C. J. Walker Beauty Culture," comprised four collections and focused on the use of natural ingredients to care for different types

Belva's Museum Artifacts
805 Stratford Way
Apartment D
Frederick, MD 21701



Thank You

To my family, friends, supporters, and campaign team,

Thank you for supporting me throughout my campaign for mayor of the City of Frederick. Although we were not successful, I am extremely proud of the campaign we put together. In the last year, I have learned a lot about vulnerability, adversity, and the value of friendship and what is truly important in life. I have grown from this process and learned one of life's most valuable lessons: never give up. During my four years as an Alderman, you have given me the awesome opportunity of serving the Frederick community that I have called home for 24 years. And for that, I thank you sincerely.

Moving forward,
Roger