Belva's Museum Artifacts

The news articles about Frederick & African American History

African American Ancestry
Shab Row Reunion
Shab Row News
Mike Rice Nomination
to Sports Hall of Fame

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.

May 2022

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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 fro 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.

You can now view this newsletter on Facebook. Search for Belva's Museum Artifacts and friend the site.

American Community Calendar Updated April 1, 2022

(Includes only activities in Frederick, MD and nearby areas that are open to the public) (This calendar is a community service project of the Negro Business & Professional Women's Frederick Club) (If you wish your group's public event/activity added to this African American Community Calendar, send to rodoch@aol.com. Also please email any corrections!

2022

| N/I | ٨ | V |
|------|---|---|
| TAT. | _ | |

- 7 "Def Comedy Jam " - Weinberg Center for the Arts. 7 pm. 5 of the Def Comedy Jam comedians do their legendary routines live & in person!
- 14 "Fest Of Spring Caribbean Wine Food & Music Festival" - Frederick Fairgrounds. 12-8 pm. Fest Of Spring is a celebration of various aspects of the Caribbean culture, including cuisine, music, and art. The event features live performances of locally and internationally renowned artists such as Richie Stephens, Bryan Art, Lukie D from LUST, and many others. Attendees have the chance to sample wine and flavorful food, as well as admire jewelry, clothing, and craft supplied by multiple vendors.

JUNE

- "Fashion and Sneaker Culture Meets Philanthropy" 1st Annual Sneaker Ball. Attire: Semi-Formal to Formal with Tennis (No jeans, No athletic apparel.) Don't miss this evening and experience like no other. Special "Buy Now" tickets on sale now at FrederickSneakerBall.eventbrite.com. For more information, see the attached flyer. For Sponsorship opportunities or questions, contact Shaynon Thompson and Kolbi Harrison at FrederickSneakerBall@gmail.com. GEORGE STREET Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non profit organization.

 "Juneteenth Author Showcase" – Meet and Greet African American authors in Washington
- 11 County, MD. 2 pm. The Meeting Room, 11353 Robinwood Drive, Hagerstown.
- 18 "Community Day 2022"- Theme for this event is "Community Empowered Through Unity--A Call to Action." . Hosted by Frederick County Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, 1-5 pm at Staley Park, 11 W. 10th St. Frederick. Free & open to the public. Info: socialactfcacmd@gmail.com

ONGOING

SUNDAYS

- "Bible Study" Jackson Chapel UM Church. 7 pm. www.jacksonchapelumc.org 4th SUNDAYS
 - "Building Bridges" Brook Hill UMC hosting discussions centered on race and reconciliation. These discussions will strive to raise self awareness, heal, mend and build authentic relationships between people of different races, beliefs and perspectives in a Godly, Brave and Safe space. Register at https://brookhill.ccbchurch.com/goto/forms/94/responses/new. Contact: Pastor Dawn Brooks-Tharps at dawntbrooks@gmail.com

MONDAYS

1ST & 3RD MONDAYS

• "CONVERSATION with US: Unscripted Sisters, Unfiltered Sharing, Unspoken Stories" - Whole Life Center, Using Zoom, join Dr. Denise Rollins, Charlotte Shakleford, Katrina Norfleet, Zohnette Sligh, & Simone Whyte as they focus on conversations and topics that are Unscripted, Unflitered, & Unspoken which will involve Sisters Sharing Stories. In exploring issues of interest to women today, they will focus on the whole woman (mind, body, and spirit). 7pm. . Register at www.schedulicity.com/scheduling/WHC3XZ/workshops.

TUESDAYS

"LEADERSHIP CONVERSATION" - Derek Shackleford. 8 pm. Facebook. (20+) Derek Shackelford | Facebook

WEDNESDAYS

- "Bible Study" Asbury UMC. 7:00 8:30 pm. Use Zoom link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85279265549?pwd = SzlWS3ZxcS9tdThiNVpsZmRhdFEzUT09, for phone the property of theZoom connection: Dial the phone number 1 646 558 8656, Meeting ID: 852 7926 5549, Password: 328578
- "Prayer Service" Jackson Chapel UM Church. 7 pm. www.jacksonchapelumc.org

THURSDAYS

- "Bible Study" Jackson Chapel UMC. 7:00 8:00 pm.. Video conferencing using Zoom. https://us04web.zoom.us/j/217120076; meeting ID 217 120 076; Type Participant ID or Password: 919360 and Your Name. For audio only dial 1-301-715-8592 US, Type Meeting ID: 217 120 076# Enter Participant ID or Password: 919360#
- "Love My Neighbor" Race Relations Coversation. Open to the community hosted by Asbury & All Saints Episcopal churches. 7:00 pm. Zoom link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84034042232?pwd=ZUFt-TUR0d2wyQ041VzFIdUFPRVhsQT09; Meeting ID: 840 3404 2232 Passcode: 217970

Researching African American Ancestors

Records for Researching African American Ancestors

Vital records

Vital records document our ancestors' births, marriages, and deaths. Research the location where your ancestor lived to learn which records may be available and where they are kept. Barriers to registration and denial of rights, as well as the tradition of midwifery, mean records may be scarce. Seek them out regardless and use the records below to supplement.

Military records

Black people have fought in every U.S. conflict. Before and during the Civil War, African Americans typically served in volunteer armies, with the first regular army opportunity, the Buffalo Soldiers, an all-Black regiment organized in 1866. The army remained segregated until 1952. The <u>FamilySearch Research Wiki's African American Military Records</u> page is a great place to learn more about available service records, pension files, and bounty land records.

Newspapers

In additional to obituaries and death notices, birth, marriage, or social announcements, local news, and probate or estate sale listings, enslaved ancestors may be documented in newspapers in runaway slave notices, registrations of free persons of color, or manumission announcements.

Church records

Church records often pre-date official vital records, providing valuable information from earlier periods. Even prior to the Civil war, many denominations accepted black people who were both free and enslaved, and many predominantly black churches kept their own records too. If the church no longer has their records, look online or check with local libraries, historical societies, or state archives.

Tombstones and cemetery records

The further back in time you go, the more difficult it can be to read or locate burials, especially for African Americans. Find a Grave and Billion Graves are good places to start looking, but check local cemeteries for additional information.

Court and legal records

Civil, criminal, and probate courts produced many records documenting African American ancestors, depending on local laws and rights. If your ancestor was enslaved, their prior slaveholder's probate records (wills, inventories, etc.) may be especially useful. Also look for land and property records, manumission records, and fugitive slave case files. When applicable, search for both your ancestor and prior slaveholders.

Immigration and naturalization records

Depending on whether an ancestor was enslaved or free, passenger lists and ship manifests may list African Americans as passengers or cargo. An 1808 act of Congress outlawed the international slave trade, but it did not forbid the buying and selling of enslaved people internally between slave states. Larger ships were required to document the name, sex, age, height, and skin color of enslaved persons, as well as name and residence of the slaveholder or shipper. Because many African Americans were born on U.S. soil and granted citizenship by the 14th Amendment in 1868, naturalization records are helpful primarily for those who were foreign-born and came to the U.S. after 1868.

Funeral programs

Unique to the African American community, funeral programs were especially popular in the 1930s and 1940s (many African Americans were denied the opportunity to publish obituaries in mainstream newspapers), but span from the late 1800s to present day. They may include photographs, birth/death dates, funeral/burial details, and even a full obituary.

Firsthand accounts

Autobiographies, oral histories, interviews, articles, letters, and court testimonies documenting African Americans from as early as the 1700s are available online, in published and unpublished books, and through libraries and archives. One notable collection is the Works Progress Administration (WPA) Slave Narratives which includes around 3,600 narratives of previously enslaved African Americans, available on the <u>Library of Congress website</u>.

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Creator: Cara Ramsey, PPLD Regional History & Genealogy

Last revised date: 3/21/2022



Researching African American Ancestors

Records for Researching African American Ancestors (continued)

Registrations of "free persons of color"

Before the Civil War, local laws may have required free persons of color to register with local courts. They typically did this by presenting their freedom papers (the papers given to them at the time of manumission) to the local county clerk, where their information would be recorded in registers. Not all have survived and they may be difficult to access.

Plantation records

Many enslaved people did not live on large plantations. However, plantation records (if you can find them and if they survived time and the Civil War) may provide rich genealogical details. They are typically considered private business records and may be kept by local, state, or college libraries and archives, historical societies, or they may still be held by descendent of plantation owners.

1867 Voter registration lists

As a result of an 1867 act of Congress requiring districts to register all male citizens over 21 who were qualified to vote, we have a number of voter registration lists that can be a useful resource for finding male ancestors during this period. Surviving records may be available online or be held by local archives.

Freedmen's Bureau records

Officially the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, this federal relief agency was founded in March of 1865. It sought to provide social and medical services to those formerly enslaved as they transitioned from slavery to citizenship, as well as refugees who lost or were forced to move from their homes during the Civil War. Accessible for free through <u>Ancestry</u> and <u>FamilySearch</u>. Freedmen's Bureau records help bridge the gap between 1865 and 1870 and were, for many formerly enslaved people, the first time their names were record in an official capacity.

The Freedmen's Bureau oversaw:

Apprenticeships

Marriages

Labor contracts

Transportation

Education

Abandoned lands

Rations

· Hospitals and medical care

· Complaints, crimes, and trials

Military claims

Banking

Correspondence

It is advised to exhaust all genealogical records from the present back to 1870 before proceeding to Freedman's Bureau records. Researchers with more confirmed information from present-1870 will have more success pushing past 1870.

Additional Records include school records, civic/social/ organization records, orphanage records, voting and tax rolls, city or county directories, family Bibles, secondary sources, and social media and community projects.

Additional Resources

A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your African-American Ancestors by Franklin Carter Smith

Black Roots by Tony Burroughs

Black Courage 1775-1783 by Robert Ewell Greene and Forgotten Patriots by Eric G. Grundset

Slave Testimony by John W. Blassingame

Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society and AfriGeneas

List of Black Servicemen, List of Free African Americans in the Revolution, and The Black Loyalist Directory

<u>Digital Library on American Slavery</u> and <u>Enslaved | People of the Historical Slave Trade</u>

International African American Museum | Center for Family History and Association of African American Museums

Find more records via FamilySearch, National Archives, WorldCat, and ArchiveGrid.

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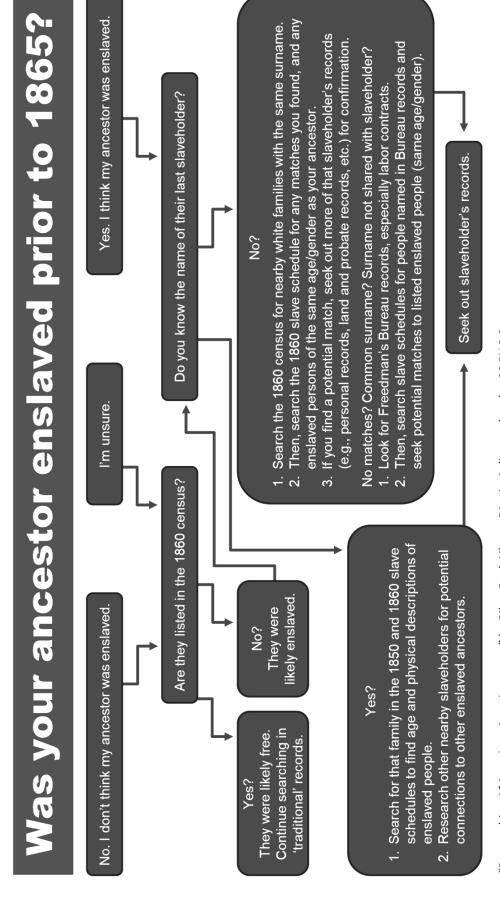
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Researching African American Ancestors



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Researching African merican Ancestors

Researching African American Ancestors

Researching your family history is an exciting and rewarding process. Tracing African American ancestors. however, is not without unique challenges. This research can be divided into three primary time periods:

Present – 1870

(1870 Census)

1870 – 1865

(Reconstruction Era)

Pre – 1865

(Civil War)

The 1870 U.S. Federal Census was the first to record all African American persons. Begin by tracing your family back to 1870 using typical genealogical sources and methods, but note there may be segregated records and records loss.

The depth and quality of your research for this period will inform your success during the following, more challenging, periods.

While slavery was officially ended by the 13th amendment in 1865, many southern states implemented Black codes, which limited African Americans' rights.

The Freedmen's Bureau, a federal relief agency founded to help freedmen transition from slavery to citizenship, is also founded in 1865. Bureau records are a valuable genealogical source for this period.

The big question for researching the period during and before the Civil War is: Was my ancestor enslaved prior to the 13th amendment? See flowchart on last page of handout.

While not impossible, vague and scarce records make this the most challenging period to research, since enslaved persons are typically recorded using categories of age, gender, and race, or first name only.

Census Records

Population Schedules (1790-1940)

The 1870 census, the earliest to list all people by name, serves as a jumping off point for pre-1870 research which, for many with African American ancestors, is a major brick wall. If this is the earliest instance you find your ancestor in a census, take special note of their birthplace (state, territory, or country).

If you can locate your ancestor in the 1860 census, that can help indicate whether they were a free person or enslaved prior to 1865.

1850 lists the name of each free member of the household, plus age, sex, and skin color (white, black, or mulatto).

1820-1840 censuses count "free white persons," "slaves," and "freed colored persons" in age/gender categories.

1790-1810 censuses count "slaves" and "all other [free nonwhite] persons", with no categories for age/gender.

Slave Schedules (1850-1860)

Enumerated as supplements to the population schedules in 1850 and 1860, these typically include name of the slaveholder, the age, sex, and color for each enslaved person, and a tally of both "manumitted slaves" and "fugitive slaves". Usually, no name for the enslaved person is listed, but there are exceptions.

Mortality Schedules (1850-1880)

Enumerated with each population schedule from 1850 to 1880, this schedule records the names of those who died during the year prior to enumeration of the census (1849, 1859, 1869, and 1879), often including enslaved people.

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Creator: Cara Ramsey, PPLD Regional History & Genealogy

Last revised date: 3/21/2022





5th East Street Shab Row Reunion June 18, 2022

Rain Date June 25



1 pm - ?
Food, Drinks, Music, History and Family



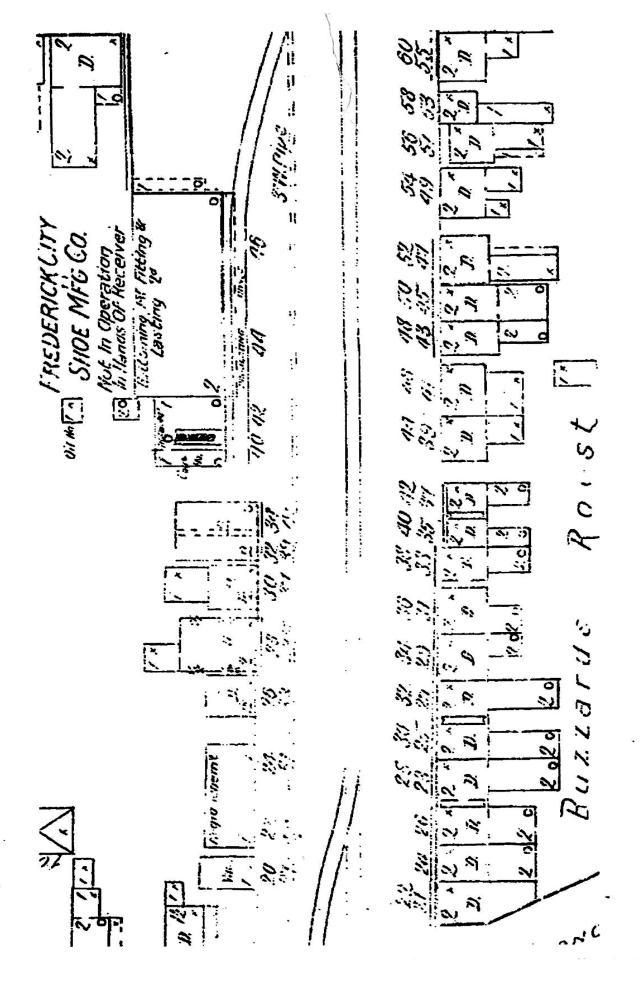
Reunion July 2002

Please RSVP to Belva King before June 11 beldking99@aol.com or 301-662-8250



Jeff Thompson and Other Singers and Speakers





Funerals

MRS. MILDRED ALLEN

Funeral services for Mildred Allen of 126 East Street who died Tuesday morning at Frederick Memorial Hospital were held Friday at 11 a.m. from Hicks Funeral Home 263 West Patrick Street.

The Rev. Luther Brown, Pastor of Sugar Loaf Community church in Comus, Maryland officiated, assisted by the Rev. Homer Bullett pastor of Buckeystown Methodist church.

Pallbearers were Daniel Williams, Charles Palmer, Walter Bowie, John Palmer, Leonard Diggs and James Brown.

Burial was held in Fairview cemetery.

Mrs. Rose Marino, who entered an objection at the time of the hearing on the grounds that the value of her property would be depreciated and traffic hazards caused, pointed out Thursday the property, owned by Dr. U. G. Bourne, in which it is proposed to open the funeral parlor, is the only house on the block which is inhabited by colored people.

Mr. Rohrback explained that the Board of Zoning Appeals will not again hear application for the second time. If the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision of the board, he should appeal to the Circuit Court, Mr. Rohrback said. The application for the funeral parfor had been made by Bernard P. Hemsley, colored.

At the first hearing, Mr. Rohrback explained, it was brought out that the notice had been improperly posted, but the Board of Zoning Appeals decided to hear the application anyway, inasmuch as all of the witnesses were present, and the application was denied.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on June10, 1938.



Students at Carroll Manor Elementary School celebrated Black microphone to tell classmates about the civil rights movement History Month Tuesday afternoon with a special assembly and other first-graders wait their turn. program. First-grader Michael Archer, right, speaks into a

The Community Foundation rederick County, Inc.

Children's fund established

ial gifts to the foundation have made by Donald C. Linton, nan of the Board of Associates, y the Pythian Castle Lodge. Mountain City Lodge Knights

The Community Foundation of Prederick County has amounced the Prederick County has a mounced the Prederick County has a mounced to dear the Prederick County has a mounty have the common that a final form of the Prederick County has a final form of the Prederick and to assist area families in meeting the county as a result of the following the prederick prederick

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on February 21, 1992.

1200 ATTEND ANNUAL **DECLAMATION CONTEST**

Pupils of Colored Schools Compete at Opera House Sunday Afternoon.

The annual declamation-recitationcontest of the elementary colored schools of this city and county, Prof. J W. Bruner, supervisor, took place Sunday afternoon at the City Opera House, before an audience of approximately 1,200 patrons and friends. There were twenty four contestants, 17 girls and 7 boys.

Among the girls, first place was awarded to Mildred Hammond, of this city, a pupil in the special seventh grade class at Lincoln High school; second place was awarded Janie Posie, of this city, also a pupil in the Lincoln 7th grade, and third place was awarded to Fisher, a 7th grade pupil in the Mt. Pleasant school.

Among the boys Wallace McKinney, a 7th grade pupil of Sunnyside school, won first place; George Hardy, a 7th grade pupil of Brunswick, won second place, and George Bowins, a 6th grade pupil of Point of Rocks, won third place.

Mildred Hammond and Wallace McKinney, the first place winners, will be carried to the Western Shore contest, to be held at Fairmount Heights, Prince George's county on Friday, April 29, where they will compete for the Western Shore championships and medals.

The judges for the contest were Rev. E. T. Addison, pastor of Qulnn church. Rev. J. E. Dotson, pastor of Asbury church, this city and Rev. Fields, pastor of the Buckeystown circuit.

The ushers from Asbury and Quian churches handled the crowd well and kept perfect order. Music was rendered by the local Dupbar orchestra.

The annual field meet of colored schools will be held Tuesday at the Fair Grounds. The Bowie State Normal School Band of 20 members and Dorsey's Drum Corps will furnish music. The winners will compete in the Western Shore meet, at Bowie Normal School on May 25.

WOMAN PREVENTS NEGRO PRISONER ESCAPING JAIL

Union City, Tenn. Apr. 11 (AP). -The daring of a woman prevented 15 negro prisoners in the Obion county jail here from breaking for liberty last night, after eight had al-

heady made their escape.

Mrs. J. R. McCain, wife of the jailer, alone in the living quarters of the fail, heard the noise of the convicts tearing bars from over a window. She grabbed her hus-band's pistol and rushed into the crowd. Three prisoners were corraled in their cells by the woman and 12 others near the window were herded into their quarters.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on April 11, 1927 1963

18 Week-End Arrests Made By Frederick Policemen

Of the eighteen arrests listed by city police over the week-end. nine were gathered in at one time—shortly before three o'clock Sunday morning.

When police descended upon the reported East street disturbance they returned with John Hughes. Mildred Tigney. Hattie Naylor. Vernon Hackey. Oliver Disney. James Weedon. Donald Ormes and William Jordon. colored. and Allen Tyeryar. Peace disturbance was the laconic docket entry and the collateral in each instance was \$5.

Listed on charges of imbibing too freely were Exra Ely. \$5: John W. Smith. \$5 George Crummitt. Route Two. \$10: Elmer Frank McDowell. Jefferson. \$2.50: Robert Jackson. colored. Comus. \$100. who is understood to have put up an argument.

Mountainview Park getting ready for the opening of their carnival when the 5-horsepower siren atop the fire half sounded.

Diners choked on their food and rushed for the nearest exits. They thought the tocsin had sounded. Firemen came riding, running and rolling down from the park.

The ambulance was called to an accident on Route 240 about a mile south of Hyattstown.

A full crew manned the ambulance as it rushed to the scene and brought Mary Louise Davis, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Davis. Hagerstown, to Frederick Memorial Hospital.

A physician examined the child. said she suffered a back sprain and permitted her to continue homeward.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on August 7, 1956.

The funeral of Augustus Hurd, colored, East street, who died at the Emergency Hospital last Monday afternoon, took place from the funeral home, 106 East Church street. Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Roy Bowie officiated. Pallbearers were: Robert Scott, Leonard Diggs, Walter Bowie, Thomas Cartnail, Joseph Boyce and Raymond Allen.

Interment was in Bartonsville cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son, funeral directors.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on August 28, 1947.

MRS. CLARENCE M. V. TEMPLE Mrs. Clarence Maude Virginia Temple. colored, widow of William H. Temple. 325 East Church street, died Monday evening at 555 o'clock after an illness of three weeks. She was a daughter of the late Charles Oscar and Louisa Williams Butcher and a member of Jackson's Methodist chapel, Bartonsville. Surviving her are a son. J. Albert Butcher, Clinton, Ia. She was the last of her immediate family.

The body rests at the funeral home 106 East Church street, where friends may call after four o'clock this afternoon. The body will remain at the funeral home until 12.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at which time it will be removed to Jackson's chapel. Bartonsville, where funeral services will be held at two o'clock. Interment in Bartonsville cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son, funeral directors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TODAY. For Sale. Christian Falk House For Rent Kolb Bres. Hay For Sale. Cramer & Stauffer Pigs For Sale...... Lewis Stup Notice Farmers....Guy K. Motter, Sec. Tobacco Premiums..... American Tobacco Co. New Pictures. New Nickle Theatre City Opera House."Love's Labour Lost" Summer Items.....J. D. Hendrickson Shoes..... B. Rosenour & Sons The Wonder Clock. C. Thos. Kemp Bank.....Frederick Co. National Bank Silks Neidig & Miller

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on June 3, 1900.

Mr. James Brown Sr.

Funeral services for Mr. James Brown Sr., 16 W. Fifth St., who died Wednesday, Sept. 7, were held at 11 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 10, at the Hicks Funeral Home, 263 W. Patrick St. The Rev. Joe Ogle, associate pastor of the Quinn AME Church, officiated. Bearers were Gilmore Dorsey, Edward Naylor, Joseph Boyce, John Schley, Charles Goins, Herbert Thompson, Augustus Palm and Charles Onley. Interment was in Fairview Cemetery.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on June 17, 1927.

FOUND ILL IN BED

Augustus Hurd, colored, about 82, of 120 East street, was removed to Emergency Hospital Wednesday evening in the United rescue truck after he was found lying on a cot in helpless condition on the second floor, according to a police report. His condition was reported critical this morning.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on May 16, 1952.

Daniel Denmark.

Daniel Denmark, colored, died at his home, 108 East street. Friday morning at 245 o'clock, aged 50 years. He is survived by his wife, Agnes Denmark, Reading, Pa., and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral from the Conrad funeral frome this afternoon at 2 o'clock with interment in the cemetery at Montevue Richard N. Conrad, funeral director.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on June 18, 1934.

Mr. Leonard Diggs Sr.

Mr. Leonard
Samuel Diggs Sr.,
69, of 1806
Lawnview Drive,
Frederick, died
Sunday, May 19, at
Frederick Memorial Hospital. He
was the husband of
EdnaBowie
Diggs.

Born May 26, 1921, in Frederick, he was a son of the late Harry Thomas and Blanch Barton Ross Diggs. He was the last of his immediate family.

Mr. Diggs was an Army veteran, having served during World War II. He was a member of St. James A.M.E. Church, where he had served as board trustee for several years. Previously, he was manager and coach for several years of the East Frederick Little League. Mr.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Diggs Sr., 315 East Church St., fifth child, second son, Matthew Lamont. Monday.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on April 22, 1972.

Obituaries

Mrs. Ruth Brown

Mrs. Ruth G. Brown, 78, of Frederick, died Friday, March 5 at her home.

She was the wife of the late Luther P Brown.



Born Nov. 26,

1925 in Frederick, she was a daughter of the late Harry and Fannie Jordon Orem.

Ruth was a devoted member of the West Side Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses. She was a graduate of Lincoln High School. She was a devoted mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and friend to many.

She enjoyed reading, cooking

and traveling.

She leaves to cherish her memory five children, Brian P. Brown, Bruce R. Brown and friend Maria, Ruthann Whiting and husband Charles, Patricia L. Brown, Wanda Harvey and husband Charles, all of Frederick; eight grandchildren of Frederick; four great-grandchildren of Frederick; one brother, Harry E. Orem of Frederick; and one sister, Anna Hurd of Frederick.

 She was preceded in death by a son, Luther L. Brown; three sisters, Frances Robinson, Edith Luckett, Dorothy Brown; and

brother, Clark Orem.

The family will receive friends from 7 to 9 p.m. and friends may call from 12 noon to 9 p.m. Tuesday, March 9 at Stauffer Funeral Home, 1621 Opossumtown Pike, Frederick.

Services will be held at noon Wednesday, March 10 at the funeral home with Mr. Tim Moser as presiding speaker. Interment will be in Fairview Cemetery, Freder-

neprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on March 8, 2004

FREDERICK V. BEANER The funeral of Frederick Vincent Beaner, colored, 136 East Street, who died at the Frederick City Hospital Monday morning took place from the funeral home 106 East Church street, Wednesday morning Rev. William F. at 10 o'clock. Sauer, pastor of St. John's Catholic church, officiated. Pallbearers were: John A. Johnson, Charles B. Duffin, Harrison Middleton, Arthur M. Luby. Interment in St. John's cemetery, M. R. Etchison and Son,

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on April 20, 1944.

MRS. MARY E. BROWN

funeral directors.

Mrs. Mary Etta Brown, colored. .106 East street, died at Frederick Memorial Hospital, Thursday afternoon, aged 60 years. 'Surviving is one son. George W. Gordon, Frederick. The body is at the funeral home, 106 East Church street from where the funeral will take place Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment Fairview cemetery. M. Etchison and Son, funeral R. directors.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on April 2, 1948.

THE WORK OF DEATH.

J. F. STANTON.

John Frederick, a nine-month-old son of Wm. and India Stanton, colored, East street, died vesterday morning. The funeral took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. L. J. Valentine officiated. Interment was made at the Institution graveyard. C. C. Carty, undertaker.

> Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on March 8, 1890.

JAMES W. BROWN

James William Brown, colored. 100 East street died at the Emergency Hospital Saturday evening at 6:45 o'clock, aged 81 years. For many years he had been employed Besant and Knott Grocery Store and later by the late Edward H. Sharpe. Surviving him are. one half brother. William Redman. Baltimore. The body is at the funeral home, 106 East Church street from where funeral will take place Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment in Fairview cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son. funeral directors.

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MATILDA BEANER

The funeral of Matilda Beaner. colored, 136 East street who died Monday evening took place with prayers at the funeral home, 106 East church street Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock thence to St. John's Catholic church where a low requiem mass was intoned at 10 o'clock by Rev. Robert A. Bozel, assistant pastor of the church. Pallbearers were: Carlos T. Chase, James Brown, Rudolph Lyles, Roger Naylor, Thomas Cartnail and Charles Palmer. Interment was in St. John's cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son, funeral directors.

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ALBERT N. DIGGS

Albert N. Diggs, colored, 111 East street, died at the Emergency Hospital Saturday at 12:30 a. m. after an illness of several months, aged 78 years. He was a son of the late Michael and Linda Goodman Diggs. He was a member of St. James A. M. E. church, Bartonsville, for many years. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. Charles Bowen, Reading, Pa.: Clarence, White Rock, Va.; Harvey, New York city. Two sisters, Mrs. Martha Stone, Butler, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Jackson, Pittsburgh; a number of nieces and nephews also survive.

The funeral will take place from 106 East Church street, Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Interment will be made in the Bartonsville cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son, funeral directors.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on March 1, 1943

THE WORK OF DEATH

.

Harriot Ann Smith. Harriet Ann Smith, aged about 80 years, a well known and respected colored woman, died on Saturday morning at Montevue Hospital, where she had been a patient for several weeks. She formerly lived on East Church St., extended. For many years she had been a faithful servant in a number of prominent families in this city. She was a member of All Saints Protestant Episcopal church. nearest relatives are nieces and grandnieces. The funeral took place this morning at 11 o'clock, with services held in All Saints' chapel, Rev. Douglass Hooff officiating. Later in the afternoon the remains will be taken via Pennsylvania Railroad train to Baltimore, where interment will be made on Tuesday. Thomas P. Rice, funeral director.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on July 9, 1923.

H. E. FREEMAN, 319 N. Market St.

Special Prices on all Christmas Candies,

All Nov Coods. J. L. HOUFF, 130 S. Market St.

Christmas Trees.

Fine Cedar trees for sale.

JOHN WISNER & CALVIN SHAW,

326 East Church St.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on December 20, 1924.

GEURGIA TRUMAN.

Miss Georgia Anna Truman, colored, of East street, died this morning at 5 o'clock, of heart disease, aged 27 years. The funeral will take place from her late residence at 3 o'clock p. m. today. Interment will be made at Greenmount cemetery.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published onOctober 25, 1892.

Colored Infant

Charles Richard Palmer, colored, infant son of Charles E., and Harriett Summers Palmer, 115 East Street, died at the Frederick City Hospital Thursday evening at 6:15 o'clock after an illness of twelve days, aged one year and one day. Surviving are his parents and these brothers and sisters, Jestina Palmer, New York City; Elizabeth, John, Earl, Jean, Harriett and Arlean Palmer, all at home. The body is at the funeral home, 106 East Private funeral Church street. services will be held Saturday at 12 noon. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery. M. R. Etchison and Son, funeral directors.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on October 9, 1942.

Honor black military history

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

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

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

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

A presentation will be given by Erwin Polk of Delaware, who is a descendant of Thomas Elzey Polk, a buffalo soldier. For details, call 301-662-9035.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on May 3, 2007.

Mr. Charles Bowie

Mr. Charles C.
"Buck" Bowie Sr.,
77, of 5801
Hildebrand Road,
Frederick, died
Thursday, Feb. 3,
at his residence,
after a lengthy
illness.



Born Jan. 9, 1917, in Bartonsville, he was a son of the late Walter S. and Cora Lee Diggs Bowie.

Mr. Bowie was employed at C&P Telephone Co. for 26 years as an equipment and supply operator.

He was a devoted member of St. James AME Church, serving as steward and trustee. He enjoyed gardening and music and was a former member of the Bartonsville Marching Band.

Surviving, in addition to his wife, are two daughters, Barbara B. Bowens and her husband Antonio A., and Jennifer L. Hall and her husband Willis B. Jr.; five sons, Charles C. Bowie Jr., Phillip E. Bowie and his wife Carleen, Donald L. Bowie and his wife Vivian M., Michael A. Bowie Sr. and his wife Audrey A. of Phoenix, Ariz., and Stanley B. Bowie; four brothers, Gilbert Bowie, Paul Bowie, Gerald Bowie and William Bowie; four sisters, Catherine Haynesworth, Edna Diggs, Celeste Dixon and Ellen Ray; two uncles, Lester W. Bowie and Austin Bowie; grandchildren; 26 greatgrandchildren; brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law; and many nieces,

priews and cousins.

Gaithersburg Interment will be in Parklawn Memorial Park, Rockville.

Memorial contributions may be made to Grace United Methodist Church Pastors Fund or to the V.A. Medical Center, Martinsburg, W.Va. 25401.

Mr. Robert Rasche



Mr. Robert
Daniel Rasche, 36,
of 1207 Hapes Mill
Road, near
Taneytown, died
Thurday, Feb. 3,
in Damascus, in a
work-related
accident on a construction site.
Born April 19,

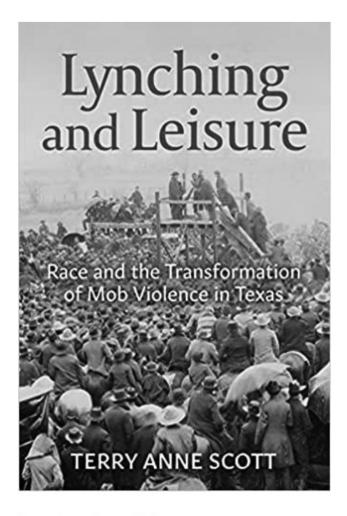
1957, in Baltimore, he was a son of William R. and Doris S. Rasche Sr.

Mr. Rasche was a 1975 graduate of Francis Scott Key High School. After graduation he was employed with M.R. Pfoutz and Sons Inc. of Union Bridge, then with Baugher's Enterprises of Westminster and Dream Contractors Inc. of Frederick. At the time of his death he was a partner in Rasche Brothers Construction Co., working in general contracting. He also worked on the family farm.

He was a former active member of the Limestone 4-H Club. An avid hunter, he was a lifetime member of the National Rifle Association and the North American Hunting Club. Hewas also a member of the Carroll County Farm Bureau.

Surviving, in addition to his parents, are two sisters, Teresa McAndrew of Westminster, and Susan Rinker of Hampton, Pa.; three brothers, William R. Rasche Jr., Thomas A. Rasche and John E. Rasche, all of Taneytown; three nieces; and three nephews.

A Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated at 10 a.m. Monday, Feb.



Terry Anne Scott, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of History Chair, Department of History Hood College

Frederick, MD 21701 Office: 301.696.3269

email: scottt@hood.edu (three t's)

twitter: @terryannescott



FREDERICK COUNTY **Alvin G. Quinn YMCA Memorial**



SPORTS HALL OF FAME **APPLICATION FOR NOMINATION CRITERIA**

- 1. The candidate, by his/her accomplishments and contributions in the field of athletics, has brought honor to self and to Frederick County. Each nominee will be considered based on his/her actions modeling the YMCA Core Values: Caring, Honesty, Respect and Responsibility.

 2. The candidate has been a resident of Frederick City/County for at least five years prior to his/her
- accomplishments and must be at least 21 years of age unless deceased before reaching the age of
- 3. The candidate must meet either of the following criteria:
 - Must be retired from active participation in his/her field of endeavor for three (3) years <u>- or</u> Must have been actively participating in his/her field of endeavor for ten (10) years.
- 4. All candidates shall be chosen on an individual basis; teams shall not be considered collectively
- 5. Candidates who meet all qualifications, but are deceased, are eligible for membership.
- 6. The community at large may complete the Application Nomination Form with attached resume including photos and supporting documentation. Candidates must be sponsored by a committee
- 7. All applications will be reviewed yearly. The application must be updated every five years if interest in induction is desired.
- 8. Complete applications can be submitted electronically to jhenson@frederickymca.org or mailed to: YMCA of Frederick County, 1000 N. Market Street, Frederick, MD 21701 Attention: Hall of Fame
- 9. Deadline for submission is **August 1st** for induction in January.

| Individual nominating the | Hall of Fame applicant: | Date: <u> </u> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Blaine R. Youn | G 102 West 1 | ym St. Frederick, MD 2170 |
| Name 301.524.186 | | BLAINE 1 a gmail, Com |
| Phone | Email (| |
| APP | LICANT BIOGRAPHICAL INFORM | IATION |
| Rice | Michael V. | 518157 |
| Candidate's Name: Last | CCasca 4/13/04 (56 |) * Date of Birth |
| Contact Address: | . City | State Zip Code |
| Phone Number: | Cell/Business Number | E-mail Address |
| Maiden Name (If applicable): | | University of Pittsburgh
University of SAN Francisco |
| BASKCTBALL | GOV. Thomas Johnson H.S | OregON TECH (NATA) |
| Sport(s) | High School | College |
| /A | ProfessionAL: FiNLAND, Ch | Ilet Puerto Rico (CBA) |
| Club | Other | 100 |

NOTE: Most outstanding accomplishments should be submitted as a written resume along with this application cover sheet. Photos and news clippings are encouraged.

Other

At Governor Thomas Johnson High School

- Mike still ranks #1 in career rebounds with 1,284. Phil Williams ranks #2 with 1,071 rebounds.
- Mike ranks #2 at GTJHS in career points at 1,972 and #1 is Jermaine Thomas at 1,973 points.
- Mike is still tied with Jermaine Thomas at GTJHS with most points scored in a game at 51 points.
- He averaged 27.7 points a game as a senior and helped the school and Coach Tom Dickman win his their first Maryland State Basketball Championship.
- He was rated the #1 power forward in the country by Howard Garfinkel rating service. Parade magazine named him one of the top 20 players in the country.

Mike Rice played for three different schools during his college career

- He played for University of Pittsburgh from 1976-1977 and averaged 10.6 points and 8 rebounds as a freshman.
- Mike then played for the University of San Francisco from 1979-1980 on a team that had four players to go on to play in the NBA. Those players were Quintin Dailey, Wallace Bryant, Billy Reid and Guy Williams. Mike averaged 6.8 points and 4.5 rebounds at University of San Francisco.
- He played for Oregon Tech (NAIA) for one year having a very productive year.

Mike Rice went on to play professional basketball for several years

- Finland
- Chile
- Puerto Rico in the CBA.

To: Alvin G. Quinn YMCA Hall of Fame Committee

From: Blaine R. Young 102 West 14th Street Frederick, MD 21701

I propose and hope you will consider Michael V. Rice for induction into the Alvin G. Quinn Hall of Fame based on the following information. At Governor Thomas Johnson High School, Mike still ranks #1 in career rebounds with 1,284. Phil Williams ranks #2 with 1,071 rebounds. Mike ranks #2 at GTJHS in career points at 1,972 and #1 is Jermaine Thomas at 1,973 points. Mike is still tied with Jermaine Thomas at GTJHS with most points scored in a game at 51 points. He averaged 27.7 points a game as a senior and helped the school and Coach Tom Dickman win his their first Maryland State Basketball Championship. He was rated the #1 power forward in the country by Howard Garfinkel rating service. Parade magazine named him one of the top 20 players in the

Mike played for three different schools during his college career. He played for University of Pittsburgh from 1976-1977 and averaged 10.6 points and 8 rebounds as a freshman. Mike then played for the University of San Francisco from 1979-1980 on a team that had four players to go on to play in the NBA. Those players were Quintin Dailey, Wallace Bryant, Billy Reid and Guy Williams. Mike averaged 6.8 points and 4.5 rebounds at University of San Francisco. He played for Oregon Tech (NAIA) for one year having a very productive year.

Mike went on to play professional basketball for several years in Finland, Chile and Puerto Rico in the CBA.

Mike worked for the City of Frederick Parks and Recreation Department, Frederick County School Board and for a period as an assistant coach for Coach Tom Dickman.

Those who were closed to Mike knew he struggled with substance addiction. After basketball, he struggled financially and in life with addiction issues and he also had a limited basic education which gave few life choices

Why do I think the YMCA HOF should finally accept Michael V. Rice into its ranks? Besides his records, Mike had a good heart and was very kind. Today society and our community now has a better understanding of addiction issues. Did Mike Rice fail us or did we fail him in not getting him the treatment he needed? All that knew Mike would say he was an extremely kind, compassionate individual with a smile that was contagious and would light up the room or gym. He was always willing to help others and enjoyed seeing others succeed. Please see the attached article that sums up Mike' life in the Frederick News Post when he passed away.

In honor of Mike, we have started a Mike Rice Scholarship at Phoenix Recovery Academy so that Mike's story is never forgotten and that he might still be able to help

someone else beat his or her addiction issues scoring and rebounding in life with another chance with a Mike Rice Scholarship.

I would yield to Hall of Fame member, Coach Tom Dickman to vouch for Mike in the areas of caring, honesty, respect and responsibility. Mike excelled at these the best he could while dealing with addiction issues. I have not found anyone who did not like Mike and I can not find anyone who would say he was mean, nasty or disrespectful, but only good hearted.

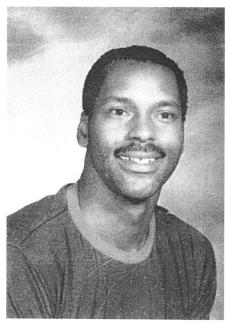
Blaine R. Young 102 West 14th Street Frederick, MD 21701 301-524-1867

https://www.fredericknewspost.com/places/local/frederick_county/rices-smile-talent-shined-brightly/article_6502d57e-c51c-11e3-bfcb-0017a43b2370.html

Rice's smile, talent shined brightly

Former TJ hoops star dead at 56

By Greg Swatek News-Post Staff gswatek@newspost.com Apr 16, 2014



Mike Rice is one of the best basketball players to ever play in Frederick County. He starred at Thomas Johnson High School before playing at the University of Pittsburgh. He died Sunday morning at age 56 after suffering from pneumonia. Courtesy photo

Though his skills on the basketball court eventually faded, the power of Mike Rice's smile never lost any wattage.

Rice, who died early Sunday morning at the age of 56 after a weeks-long bout with pneumonia, was one of the nicest and most physically gifted athletes to ever compete in Frederick County.

https://www.fredericknewspost.com/places/local/frederick_county/rices-smile-talent-shined-brightly/article_6502d57e-c51c-11e3-bfcb-0017a43b2370.h... 1/4

FYI

We have a good chance. He was denied in the past but the committee has changed 20 years later.

Please see the attached nomination for Michael V. Rice for possible selection into the YMCA Hall of Fame.

I can provide as much additional information as needed in terms of scrap books and internet links of his basketball career.

Coach Tom Dickman is included onthis email as well as Coach Terry Burdette who provided me with the application form. Coach Dickman has many newspaper clippings of his career at Governor Thomas Johnson High School as well.

Thank you Blaine R Young 301 524 1867

useum of Frederick County History opens textile exhibiti

Discover the heritage and legacy of this important industry

FOR THE FREDERICK NEWS-POST

From the fiber to the garment, fullers, weavers, fashion designers, and tailors have stories to tell about the history of through "From Fibers to Fashion: the Textile Industry in the textile industry in Frederick County. The heritage and Frederick County," a new temporary exhibition opening on June 8 at the Museum of Frederick County History, 24 East this important local industry will Church St., Frederick.

The exhibit will include a variety of textiles and styles as well as historical advertising items and photographs. The from the Historical Society of Frederick County's collection, exhibit will be open during regular museum hours through Dec. 13 and is included with regular museum admission.

All are invited to preview the exhibition at a reception from 6 to 8 p.m., on June 7 at the Museum of Frederick County History. Admission is free. The preview includes an opportunity to view the exhibit, chat with Historical Society curator Carrie Blough, and enjoy light refreshments.

cil of Frederick County's TRIPP program. For other things to www.fredericktourism.org or 1-800-999-3613. For more infor-The exhibit is funded, in part, through the Tourism Counsee or do in Frederick County, contact the Tourism Council at upcoming Historical Society of Frederick County programs. visit www.frederickhistory.org or call 301-663-1188.

promised a 40-hour, five-day workweek. The The Lincoln Talloring Association manufactured men's clothing from about 1944 to 1954 on West All Saints Street in history of the local textile industry is the subject of a new exhibition at the Museum of Frederick County History. A free Frederick. In 1945, it advertised its "Opportunity for Colored Women" and preview reception will be held June 7.



Courtesy photo from the Historical Society of Frederick County

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on December 18, 1945

Important Notice!!

Opportunity

for

COLORED WOMEN

Lincoln Tailoring **Association**

Expansion Program

Additional Girls and Women Needed At Once!

- ¥ Age 16 and up.
- ¥ 40 Hours Per Week.
- ¥ 5-Day Week.
- ¥ Steady Work.
- ¥ We Teach You.
- Full Pay While Learning.

If you want a good job in a clean, warm factory now ... and for years to come

Apply Tomorrow

LINCOLN **TAILORING ASSOCIATION**

All Saints Street

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on May 26, 2013₄₀

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

HRC Annual Human Rights Achievement Awards Celebration

Date & Time May 26, 2022 06:30 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Meeting ID 843 3157 0436

Passcode 868590

Please submit any questions to: mari.gr.lee@gmail.com.

Belva's Museum Artifacts

The news articles about Frederick & African American History

Saving a Piece of History
Black History Milestones
Clark Orem
Juneteenth
Leesburg People
1950 Census
Tuskege Syphillis Study

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.

June 2022

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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 fro 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.

Do you have family history or stories of Frederick County that you would like to share?

Contact Belva and we would by please to share your stories.

JUNE

- "Fashion and Sneaker Culture Meets Philanthropy" 1st Annual Sneaker Ball. Attire: Semi-Formal to Formal with Tennis (No jeans, No athletic apparel.) Don't miss this evening and experience like no other. Special "Buy Now" tickets on sale now at FrederickSneakerBall.eventbrite.com.

 For more information, see the attached flyer. For Sponsorship opportunities or questions, contact Shaynon Thompson and Kolbi Harrison at FrederickSneakerBall@gmail.com... GEORGE STREET Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non profit organization.
- 4 "Soul Street Market" Mountain City Elks Lodge Parking Lot.11am 3 pm
- **"Juneteenth Author Showcase"** Meet and Greet African American authors in Washington County, MD. 2 pm. The Meeting Room, 11353 Robinwood Drive, Hagerstown.
- "Community Day 2022"- Theme for this event is "Community Empowered Through Unity--A Call to Action." . Hosted by Frederick County Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, 1-5 pm at Staley Park, 11 W. 10th St. Frederick. Free & open to the public. Info: socialactfcacmd@gmail.com

JULY

- 2 "Soul Street Market" Sky Stage. 11am 3 pm
- **"Annual Black Party"** Asbury UMC. W. All Saints St. 11am 3pm. Food, Music, Games, Entertainment, Crafts. Free

AUGUST

6 "Soul Street Market" – Mountain City Elks Lodge Parking Lot.11am – 3 pm

SEPTEMBER

"HBCU College Fair" – Hosted by Moving Us Forward, Inc. 9:00am-3:00pm for Juniors and Seniors enrolled in Frederick County, Maryland public schools at the Clarion Inn Frederick Event Center. Parents are also invited to attend. HBCU Colleges, and Universities representatives will highlight the educational caliber of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. There will be informative workshops for students and parents to attend. All participants must register for this event. There is no fee for students. All adults attending with the student will be charged a \$5.00 registration fee. www. Movingusforward-inc.com

The struggle to save a piece of history no one knows about

By KAREN GARDNER Assistant Family Editor

When city Alderman Bill Lee was growing up in Frederick in the 1940s, the only library he could use was the one at Lincoln School, the local school for black children.

Twenty years earlier, Frederick's African American population did have a library. Called the Free Colored Men's Library, it was a tiny, one-room lending library that operated out of the living room of the Rev. Ignasius Snowden, and his mother, Grace Snowden.

But Mr. Lee didn't learn much about the library, at 113 Ice St. until his grandfather, Clifford E. Holland, one of the founding members of the

comords. Hondaid, one of the founding members of the library, died.

"I found a card up in my grandfather's attic on which he had written the library's campaign song, to raise \$100 to buy books," he said. The library began in 1916 and continued to lend books until 1932, when, for some reason that hasn't survived, the house was sold and the library faded out of

existence.

The campaign to raise \$100 for books pales in comparison with the campaign to save the two-story duplex from future demolition threats. This summer, Mr. Lee and a few others persuaded developer T. Wesley Poss not to continue with his plans to demolish the old home.

Mr. Poss, the building's owner, had planned to demolish and replace the house with a larger duplex.

house with a larger duplex.

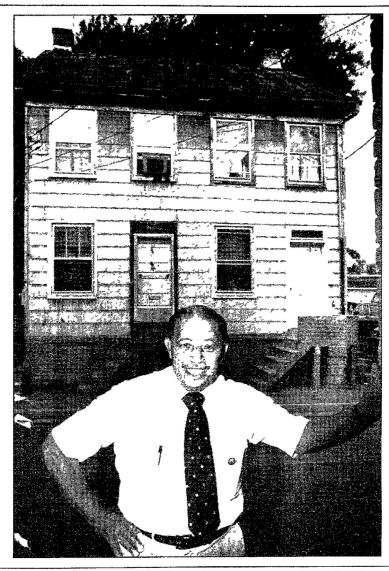
Mr. Lee got the Maryland
Historical Trust involved, and
the Trust agreed to provide
half of the \$1,500 to \$2,000
needed for a study of the
building. If the trust determines the building is worth
preserving, the organization
will help search for a grant to
buy the building. It's worth in
the area of \$75,000, Mr. Lee
said.

The trust is likely to find the duplex worth preserving, said Dana Keister, president of the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation.

"So many of our buildings have been lost," Ms. Keister said. "But Landmarks can help save this, and we know how to do it."

The first church to serve blacks in Frederick, a Methodist church, was destroyed years ago. The city's Greyhound bus station, on All Saints Street, stands in its place.

its place.
Carroll Creek served as the dividing line between blacks and whites in segregated Frederick, Ms. Keister said.



staff photo by Bill Green

Alderman Bill Lee stands across the street from the site of what once served as the home of the Free Colored Men's Library at 113 Ice Street. Mr. Lee and others are working to save the landmark from destruction.

Ice Street and adjacent All Saints Street made up the hub of activity for Frederick's black citizens

black cituzens
Mr. Lee recalled shopping
in the neighborhood shops,
and sampling the edible
goodies that people would sell
on the street on Saturdays,
market day. "There were
grocery stores, beauticians,
barbers, restaurants, a
department store," he said.

"But people ask, 'why aren't there any store fronts?" That's because most people operated out of the first room of their house." The library, he added, was a natural for the neighborhood.

Its roots were in the Young Mens Colored Reading Club of Frederick City, Inc This was an incorporated club that Mr. Lee's grandfather, Clifford Holland, and a handful of others started March 27, 1913.

The club's first 10 directors were Harry S. Johnson, E.M. Johnson, a Mr. Burke, Bruce Holland, Thomas Spencer, Ernest Brown, Edward Lyles, Charles Wiles, Benjamin Foreman and Howard Larkin. The incorporation papers, which Mr. Lee found in his grandfather's attıc, were signed by Glenn H.

Worthington, one of Maryland's circuit judges.

It was the reading club that sought \$100 to start the library. In a campaign song, sung to the tune of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Clifford Holland wrote that "Books by men like Washington, DuBoise and Dunbar; Kelly, Miller, Norris and Joseph, Gorden, Bryant./And many other writers too you are sure to find/At the Free Colored Library."

The song goes on to name local African American newspapers of the time that would be found at the library,

including the Afro American, Bee, Colored Man, Eagle and Defender

The library was for children, also, as the song says.
"Fairy tales for Children such as Old Mother Goose;/
Who Killed Cock Robin and Little Red Riding Hood,/Tales of a Winter Night and many more as good/At the Free Colored Library."
Henry J. Brown Jr, who now lives on Broadway in Frederick, lived at 110 Ice St. across the street from the

Henry J. Brown Jr, who now lives on Broadway in Frederick, lived at 110 Ice St., across the street from the library, in the 1920s. He remembered seeing a room crammed with books and bookshelves that went from floor to ceiling. But he never went inside.

"I was about 8 or 9, and we used to play in the street. That was in the horse and buggy days. When they opened the door, we could see the shelves stocked with books around the room.

"She (Mrs. Snowden)
never let us in there," he
said. "She wouldn't let us
children m."

But he recalled taking summer school classes from a woman who used books borrowed at the library. "I'm the last living one that knows anything about it," he said.

While a teacher in the late 1930s, Mr. Brown and a friend trued to order books through the C. Burr Artz Library, the "public" library. But, because of their skin color, their plan failed.

From 1932 when the library closed until the 1950s, when Frederick was desegregated, blacks had no access to a public library.

If Mr. Lee succeeds in getting the money to buy the building, he's hoping Frederick's African American community can work with the Landmarks Foundation in creating a museum of black history in Frederick. Blacks have been in Frederick as long as whites, he said.

"We don't have anything in Frederick to denote the progress blacks have made," he said "There's nothing blacks can relate to."

His own family has been here for more than 150 years, and maybe much longer Mr. Lee's great grandfather, who was a native of Frederick, died at the age of 105 when Mr. Lee was 4.

Ms Keister said the task at hand is to get the money to restore the building. "There's grant money out there," she said.

"This is important," she said. "It shows a section of that culture that nobody knew about."

Black History Milestones: Timeline from History.com Editors, Bettmann Archive/Getty Images, updated: February 10, 2021.

In August of 1619, a journal entry recorded that "20 and odd" Angolans, kidnapped by the Portuguese, arrived in the British colony of Virginia and were then bought by English colonists.

The date and the story of the enslaved Africans have become symbolic of <u>slavery's</u> <u>roots</u>, despite captive and free Africans likely being present in the Americas in the 1400s and as early as 1526 in the region that would become the United States.

The fate of enslaved people in the United States would divide the nation during the <u>Civil War</u>. And after the war, the racist legacy of slavery would persist, spurring movements of resistance, including the <u>Underground Railroad</u>, the <u>Montgomery Bus Boycott</u>, the <u>Selma to Montgomery March</u>, and the <u>Black Lives Matter movement</u>. Through it all, Black leaders, artists and writers have emerged to shape the character and identity of a nation.

Slavery Comes to North America, 1619

To satisfy the labor needs of the rapidly growing North American colonies, white European settlers turned in the early 17th century from indentured servants (mostly poorer Europeans) to a cheaper, more plentiful labor source: enslaved Africans. After 1619, when a <u>Dutch ship brought 20 Africans ashore</u> at the British colony of Jamestown, <u>Virginia</u>, slavery spread quickly through the American colonies. Though it is impossible to give accurate figures, some historians have estimated that 6 to 7 million enslaved people were imported to the New World during the 18th century alone, depriving the African continent of its most valuable resource—its healthiest and ablest men and women.

After the <u>American Revolution</u>, many colonists (particularly in the North, where slavery was relatively unimportant to the economy) began to link the oppression of enslaved Africans to their own oppression by the British. Though leaders such as <u>George Washington</u> and <u>Thomas Jefferson</u>—both slaveholders from Virginia—took <u>cautious steps</u> towards limiting slavery in the newly independent nation, the <u>Constitution</u> tacitly acknowledged the institution, guaranteeing the right to repossess any "person held to service or labor" (an obvious euphemism for slavery).

Many northern states had abolished slavery by the end of the 18th century, but the institution was absolutely vital to the South, where Black people constituted a large minority of the population and the economy relied on the production of crops like tobacco and cotton. Congress <u>outlawed</u> the import of new enslaved people in 1808, but the enslaved population in the U.S. nearly tripled over the next 50 years, and by 1860 it had reached nearly 4 million, with more than half living in the cotton-producing states of the South.

Rise of the Cotton Industry, 1793

In the years immediately following the <u>Revolutionary War</u>, the rural South—the region where slavery had taken the strongest hold in North America—faced an economic crisis. The soil used to grow tobacco, then the leading cash crop, was exhausted, while products such as rice and indigo failed to generate much profit. As a result, the price of enslaved people was dropping, and the continued growth of slavery seemed in doubt.

Around the same time, the mechanization of spinning and weaving had revolutionized the textile industry in England, and the demand for American cotton soon became insatiable. Production was limited, however, by the laborious process of removing the seeds from raw cotton fibers, which had to be completed by hand.

In 1793, a young Yankee schoolteacher named <u>Eli Whitney</u> came up with a solution to the problem: The cotton gin, a simple mechanized device that efficiently removed the seeds, could be hand-powered or, on a large scale, harnessed to a horse or powered by water. The cotton gin was widely copied, and within a few years the South would transition from a dependence on the cultivation of tobacco to that of cotton.

As the growth of the cotton industry led inexorably to an increased demand for enslaved Africans, the prospect of slave rebellion—such as the one that triumphed in Haiti in 1791—drove slaveholders to make increased efforts to prevent a similar event from happening in the South. Also in 1793, Congress passed the <u>Fugitive Slave Act</u>, which made it a federal crime to assist an enslaved person trying to escape. Though it was difficult to enforce from state to state, especially with the growth of abolitionist feeling in the North, the law helped enshrine and legitimize slavery as an enduring American institution.

Nat Turner's Revolt, August 1831

In August 1831, <u>Nat Turner</u> struck fear into the hearts of white Southerners by leading the only effective slave rebellion in U.S. history. Born on a small plantation in Southampton County, Virginia, Turner inherited a passionate hatred of slavery from his African-born mother and came to see himself as anointed by God to lead his people out of bondage.

In early 1831, Turner took a solar eclipse as a sign that the time for revolution was near, and on the night of August 21, he and a small band of followers killed his owners, the Travis family, and set off toward the town of <u>Jerusalem</u>, where they planned to capture an armory and gather more recruits. The group, which eventually numbered around 75 Black people, killed some 60 white people in two days before armed resistance from local white people and the arrival of state militia forces overwhelmed them just outside Jerusalem. Some 100 enslaved people, including innocent bystanders, lost their lives in the struggle. Turner escaped and spent six weeks on the run before he was captured, tried and hanged.

Oft-exaggerated reports of the insurrection—some said that hundreds of white people had been killed—sparked a wave of anxiety across the South. Several states called special emergency sessions of the legislature, and most strengthened their codes in order to limit the education, movement and assembly of enslaved people. While supporters of slavery pointed to the Turner rebellion as evidence that Black people were inherently inferior barbarians requiring an institution such as slavery to discipline them, the increased repression of southern Black people would strengthen anti-slavery feeling in the North through the 1860s and intensify the regional tensions building toward civil war.

Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad, 1831

The early abolition movement in North America was fueled both by enslaved people's efforts to liberate themselves and by groups of white settlers, such as the Quakers, who opposed slavery on religious or moral grounds. Though the lofty ideals of the Revolutionary era invigorated the movement, by the late 1780s it was in decline, as the growing southern cotton industry made slavery an ever more vital part of the national economy. In the early 19th century, however, a new brand of radical abolitionism emerged in the North, partly in reaction to Congress' passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 and the tightening of codes in most southern states. One of its most eloquent voices was William Lloyd Garrison, a crusading journalist from Massachusetts, who founded the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator* in 1831 and became known as the most radical of America's antislavery activists.

Antislavery northerners—many of them free Black people—had begun helping enslaved people escape from southern plantations to the North via a loose network of safe houses as early as the 1780s called the Underground Railroad.

READ MORE: Harriet Tubman: 8 Facts About the Daring Abolitionist

Dred Scott Case, March 6, 1857

On March 6, 1857, the U.S. <u>Supreme Court</u> handed down its decision in Scott v. Sanford, delivering a resounding victory to southern supporters of slavery and arousing the ire of northern abolitionists. During the 1830s, the owner of an enslaved man named Dred Scott had taken him from the slave state of <u>Missouri</u> to the <u>Wisconsin</u> territory and <u>Illinois</u>, where slavery was outlawed, according to the terms of the <u>Missouri Compromise</u> of 1820.

Upon his return to Missouri, Scott sued for his freedom on the basis that his temporary removal to free soil had made him legally free. The case went to the Supreme Court, where Chief Justice Roger B. Taney and the majority eventually ruled that Scott was an enslaved person and not a citizen, and thus had no legal rights to sue.

According to the Court, Congress had no constitutional power to deprive persons of their property rights when dealing with enslaved people in the territories. The verdict effectively declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, ruling that all territories were open to slavery and could exclude it only when they became states.

While much of the South rejoiced, seeing the verdict as a clear victory, antislavery northerners were furious. One of the most prominent abolitionists, Frederick
Douglass, was cautiously optimistic, however, wisely predicting that —"This very attempt to blot out forever the hopes of an enslaved people may be one necessary link in the chain of events preparatory to the complete overthrow of the whole slave system."

Tuskegee Syphilis Study

The Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male [1][2][3] (informally referred to as the Tuskegee Experiment or Tuskegee Syphilis Study) was a study conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the United States Public Health Service (PHS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on a group of nearly 400 African Americans with syphilis. [4][5] The purpose of the study was to observe the effects of the disease when untreated, though by the end of the study medical advancements meant it was entirely treatable. The men were not informed of the nature of the experiment, and more than 100 died as a result.

The Public Health Service started the study in 1932 in collaboration with Tuskegee University (then the Tuskegee Institute), a historically Black college in Alabama. In the study, investigators enrolled a total of 600 impoverished African-American sharecroppers from Macon County, Alabama. $^{[6]}$ Of these men, 399 had latent syphilis, with a control group of 201 men who were not infected. $^{[5]}$ As an incentive for participation in the study, the men were promised free medical care. While the men were provided with both medical and mental care that they otherwise would not have received, $^{[7]}$ they were deceived by the PHS, who never informed them of their syphilis diagnosis $^{[6][8][9][10][11]}$ and provided disguised placebos, ineffective methods, and diagnostic procedures as treatment for "bad blood". $^{[12]}$

The men were initially told that the experiment was only going to last six months, but it was extended to 40 years. $^{[5]}$ After funding for treatment was lost, the study was continued without informing the men that they would never be treated. None of the infected men were treated with penicillin despite the fact that, by 1947, the antibiotic was widely available and had become the standard treatment for syphilis. $^{[13]}$



The study continued, under numerous Public Health Service supervisors, until 1972, when a leak to the press resulted in its termination on November 16 of that year. [14] By then, 28 patients had died directly from syphilis, 100 died from complications related to syphilis, 40 of the patients' wives were infected with syphilis, and 19 children were born with congenital syphilis. [15]

The 40-year Tuskegee Study was a major violation of ethical standards, [13] and has been cited as "arguably the most infamous biomedical research study in U.S. history." [16] Its revelation led to the 1979 Belmont Report and to the establishment of the Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) [17] and federal laws and regulations requiring institutional review boards for the protection of human subjects in studies. The OHRP manages this responsibility within the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). [17] Its revelation has also been an important cause of distrust in medical science and the US government amongst African Americans. [16]

On May 16, 1997, President Bill Clinton formally apologized on behalf of the United States to victims of the study, calling it shameful and racist. [18] "What was done cannot be undone, but we can end the silence," he said. "We can stop turning our heads away. We can look at you in the eye, and finally say, on behalf of the American people, what the United States government did was shameful and I am sorry." [18] [19]

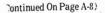
Clark Orem First Black To Run For Commissioner

Pledging to work for better housing and for all of the people, Clark A. Orem, 43, a native of Frederick, Friday became the first black to file for the office of County Commissioner.

He seeks the Democratic nomination for one of five seats.

Orem, an equipment operator for D&K Excavation, said that: "In seeking a seat as County Commissioner I have two specific desires in which I shall actively pursue if elected. They are: (1) To work for better housing in Frederick County and (2) to speak and work diligently for all county residents."

A graduate of the former 'Lincoln High School, Orem said, In the area of housing, I have itnessed personally scrimination based on the





Clark A. Orem

Clark A. Orem candidate for Frederick mayor post

Though some citizens had speculated Mayor Ronald N. Young might be unopposed in the city election, that possibility has ended as another city resident has thrown his hat into the ring for the mayoral post.

Clark A. Orem, a 43-year-old construction worker, filed Thursday for mayor on the Democratic ticket.

A resident of the Fouth Election Precinct (Route 10), Orem presented a statement to the News-Post citing his platform as "for a clean, honest government, a government in which the people can put their trust ... until this is done, our fair city will remain in a poor condi-

"If the city has a project, it should pay for it and not the people. We are in need of rent control ... and we should hold . taxes where they are until we have a greater economy."

Orem's statement also calls for the

(Continued On Page A-5)

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(Continued From Page A-1) number of children in the family. This inequity should not exist. Todays' children are tomorrows' citizens. Fair and adequate housing 'now' are prerequisites for a better and safer environment in the future.

"Frederick County should not exempt itself from this problem. The problem should be made visible, it should be understood, and it should be corrected," he added

"As for the county resident in general, I believe that all problems should be dealt with firmly and solved equitably. I will do everything possible, with what power that is vested in me, to be fair and honest in considering your desires, to uphold the public trust, and to be responsive to your needs," he

Orem lives on the Mercer Farm on Route 10 east of Frederick.

He is married to the former He is married to the former Beryl Hurd of Kingston, Jamaica and .is the father of four daughters, Mrs. Aleta Morris, 20, of Mt. Airy; Paula, 19 and Beverly, 18, of Johnsville, and Sukena, three, at home.

Orem was born in Frederick Sept. 20, 1930, a son of Mrs. Fannie Jordan Orem of Frederick, and the late Harry

He attended Lincoln High School and the National School of Heavy Equipment Engineers at Charlotte, N.C. His work career has included welding, operating heavy equipment, electrical work and general building trades.

Orem is a member of the Catholic Church, and lists baseball, fishing and welding as his sports, recreation and hobby.

He feels the taxpayers should

get more for their tax dollars, and that "the County Commissioners should get out and talk to the people — all of the people — about their problems involving county government.

"If elected I will do this, I will get out and I will see what can be done; I will listen to the people. I don't believe in making promises but I do believe in getting out and getting the work done that needs to be done."

Orem is seeking his first political office in the belief that "I can help improve this county, with the help of the people, if they

give me their support."

He is for public disclosure and is adamant that "the people have the right to know what's going on in their government.

in their government."
He said, "I am definitely FOR open meetings and believe that the county's business should be conducted in the open."

THE NEWS, Frederick, Md.,

Clark Orem

(Continued From Page A-1) establishment of a police pension plan, a pay raise for city employes and emphasizes the need for "decent and sanitary housing for all disadvantaged groups, with a plan for eventual ownership for all who are willing to work for

Orem calls for complete coverage of all city meetings by the local media and full disclosure of all business and political interests for all offices.

"I am against the creation of high salaried positions or costly studies at the taxpayers' expense ... and the making of any new laws which infringe on the rights and freedoms enjoyed by the people of Frederick ... if we accomplish this, then and only then, can we truly say this is an All-American City."

According to Mayor Young, Orem worked as an employe of the city until April 1977, under the federally - sponsored CETA program for jobs. Orem said, in his statement, he is against salary increases for elected officials. (The salary for mayor was increased recently to \$22,000 from \$16,500 by the Board of Aldermen, beginning with the next administration.)

Orem is a graduate of Lincoln High School and National School for H avy Equipment and Engineers in Charlotte, N.C., and is a member of the Catholic Church. He lists his hobbies as baseball, fishing and welding. He is a native of Frederick County, a son of Fannie and Harry Orem and is married with five children.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for County Commissioner in 1974.

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Frederick, Md.

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CAMPBELL'S TOMATOBEANS JUICE WITH PORK WITH PORK 41412-02230 4 16-02 250

Campbell's Tomato Soup 3 cans 25c Campbell's Soups (ex. 3) 3 cans 25c Delicious Bartiett Pears No 2 can 10c California Whole Apricots tall can 25c Cal. Fresh Prunes in rich syup 2 cans 25c Delicious Pear Compote 2 big cans 25c Delicious Pear Compote 2 big cans 25c Apricot Nectar 2 12-oz cans 15c

Pineapple Juice 2 No 2 1 0 C DOLE'S PINEAPPLE CRUSHED or GEMS

2 14-02 19c

DOLE'S

BEANS TOMATO KETCHUP 2 12-oz 15c 18-oz can 11e 2 11-02 350

New Pack Tender Pass 3 No 2 cam 19c
Heinz Asstd. Soups (cx. 4 1 2 cam 25c
Maine Style Corn 3 No 2 cam 19c
Tender Green Spinach 3 by cam 25c
Mixed Vegetables (for roups, etc.) No 5 cc
Eagle Brand Magic Milk
Guiden's Mustard 2 jars 22c

DEL MONTE Peaches igst 16c

LIGHT MEAT TUNA 2 mg 25c

Breast-o'-Chicken TUNA 2 1eg 29c

Butter Kernel CORN No 2 LEC

Home Style

SAUCE

No 2 56

GIBBS' BEANS 3 16-oz 10c

Holly Hill Orange Juice 3 No 2 H.H. Orange & Grapefruit 2

n.n. Urange & Grapefruit 2 Nea 25C
H.H. Orange & Gr'fruit Juice 3 Nea 25C
California Lemon Juice 8 oc can 10c
Gorton's Ready-to-Fry Codfish can 10c
Diamond Crystal Salt 2 pkss 13c
Sunsweet Prune Juice qu bot 15c Pilisbury's or Gold Medal FLOUR

Tomatoes NO 2 CAN CC

Kraft's Macaroni Dinners 2 pkgs 29c Spamt Hermel's New Meat 12-oz can 29c C&B Stews; (Beef, Lamb, Irish) can 19c Mueller's Mac. or Spaghetti pkg 8c Hershey's Bak. Chocolate 14-10 ck 10c Inzinatti Malt Syrup big can 43c Blue Ribbon Malt Syrup

Fancy Alaska RED Salmon tali 22c

Rice or Wheat

PUFFS

2 phgs IIc

12. ... 44c

Cooked Corned Beef No. 1 can 15t Kaffee Hag or Sanka Coffee b can 34c Ovaltine 14-oz can 59c; 6-oz can 32c dire's Root Beer; branch 6 12-oz bots 25c Hire's Root Beer; branch 23 26-oz bots 25c Puddine; assorted flavors Puddine; assorted flavors Junket Rennet Powder pkg **10c** pk**r 10c** Banner COFFEE 2 1-lb 25c Chase & COFFEE ь **23**2с

Maxwell COFFEE 1b 2416

PEP. WHEATIES, RICE KRISPIES or KELLOGG'S Shredded Wheat

Quaker or Mother's Oats 2 pkgs 15c Finest Quality Rolled Oats 2 pkgs 15c Huskies; 2c with 2 pkgs Post Toasties Old Fashioned Peaches 2 No 2 cans 29c Weston's Crackerettes pkg 10c Fancy Large Cal, Prunes 4 lbs 25c Cal, Dried Large Lima Beans 2 lbs 15c Granulated

Pickles

jar 10c

Red. Sour Pitted PURE LARD Cherries в 👸 С 2 No 2 250 Vegetable Shortening lb 10c

Your 100

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables at Savings

SUGAR 10 paper 450

LOCAL GROWN

Carrots

SPECIAL TUB **3** c CREAMERY ROLL BUTTER 1b 28c

TABLE QUALITY OLEO

Fancy Domestic Swiss Cheese
Kraft's, Borden's, or
Swift's Cheese
Philadelphia Cream Cheese
Eagle Brand Cream Cheese
Black Rind Sharp Cheese
Black Rind Sharp Cheese

CREAMY WISCONSIN CHEESE

Raisin Bread Full of Raisins 2 loaves 17c CHOCOLATE
MALTED MILK
LAYER CAKE
ea 29c ROLLS NUT STICKY CUPS doz **15**0 doz **18**0 WOODBURY

SUNBRITE | Acme Chloride | CLEANSER | Lime | Can 10c Facial SOAP 3 cks 20c DETHOL | Wytex Bleach or Ammonia qt bot 10e pkg 8e pkg 5e

O. K. SOAP Palmolive SOAP 3 cks 160 IVORY SOAP to bars 11c or Carmay SOAP 3 cks 160 med 5c 3 fc 25c

Cantaloupes 4 California Valencia Oranges Early Rose Peaches Golden Ripe Bananas ARGE, RED, RIPE

doz 20c

Watermelons 45° U. S. NO. 1 NEW

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Potatoes 10 lbs. 17c

FANCY SLICING Tomatoes

Save With These LOW Prices On Tender, Quality, First-Class MEATS

JUICY ROUND

Steak or Roast Ib. 21c SHOULDER

SHOULDER Lamb Roast

lb. 15c

Meaty Veal Chops Lean Top Ribs LARGE SKINNED . lb. 15c lb. 15c Smoked Hams
Center Slices of these Hams
Leg Veal Roast
Lean Fresh Shoulders
Lean Smoked Shoulders lb. 19c lb. 15c lb. 15c lb. 15c

Veal Roast Ib. 15c

Meaty Franks lb. 15c

Spiced Luncheon Meat Sliced Minced Ham Creamed Cottage Cheese ... Potato Salad or Cole Slaw SLICED 1/2 lb. 15c lb. 14c lb. 121,2c

Bacon . . 2 Parkages 23c

TENDER FRYING **CHICKENS** ıь. 25°

Crab Meat lb. **29**c Fancy Croakers lb. 5c Deep Sea Scallops Fancy Large Shrimp BONELESS

Steak Fish

FRESHLY PICKED

Bacon . . 2 Paikages 23c CUT-UP POULTRY
Prices Effective Until Closing Saturday, June 11. Right Reserved to Limit Countility and to Lower Prices When

Stone

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FREDERICK'S EMANCIPATION CELEBRATIONS

The Emancipation Celebration of the colored people of this city and county is going off very successfully in every way. There are several thousand persons participating with all the elements of a grand jubilee, and among them are organizations from Urbana, Wolfsville and other portions of the county, from Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. The parade was a highly successful feature, but was not participated in by the Washington contingent, who came with the National Rifles, a crack and well drilled military company from the National Capital, they not reaching here until after 12 o'clock. This afternoon the fair ground is the scene of the festivities and speeches are being made indicated in THE NEWS of yesterday.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 27, 1884

Emancipation Jubilee—Our colored brethren throughout the county and city are making extensive preparations for their annual emancipation jubilee. It will occur on August 12th and will be marked by a procession in the morning, with Julius Caesar as, Chief Marshall, and a picnic at Fair Grounds in the afternoon, Addresses will be delivered by prominent colored speakers. Among the visiting organizations which will participate in the parade will be the colored Cadet Corps, the Capital City Guards and the Butler Zouaves of Washington, D.C. and the Baltimore Rifles, the Grant Memorial Guards and three other companies from Baltimore.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on July 28, 1886

Correction - Mr. Julius Ceaser is President of the Emancipation celebration, which takes place in this city on August 12th, and not chief

Emancipation

A union emancipation will be held at Harper's Ferry tomorrow. The programe states that never perhaps since the days of Abraham Lincoln was there an event presenting so much race pride and patriotism as that which will take place on this occasion. The train will leave this city at 7.30 a.m. and the fare for the round trip will be only 50 cents.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 16, 1887

EMANCIPATION TOMORROW

A Very Large Colored Celebration Expected at Fair Grounds.

The forty-eighth annual Emancipation celebration of the colored citizens of Frederick county will be held at the fair grounds tomorrow. The affair promises to be a big one and delegations are expected from various sections of the county.

The crowds will assemble at headquarters on West All Saints street in the morning where a line of march will he formed for the parade to the fair grounds. The Hopeland, Bartonsville and New Market Bands and Dorseys Drum Corps are expected to be in line.

At the grounds Rev. James F. Lee, of Hopeland, will be master of ceremonies. Rev. M. Morsell will be the orator of the day. Other speakers will be R.H. Hill, of Wilmington, Del., Pres. Crippon, Rev. L. J. Valentine, aid Rev. J. W. Townes.

These will be a number of attractions on the grounds, including an exhibition drill, band contests, baseball, end other sports. At night the Iantha Orchestra will play at Nazarite Hall. At the conclusion of the exercises at the park there will be a parade to headquarters on West All Saints Street.

The officers are: J. H. Bruner, President; Charles H. Smith, secretary. and J. .L Murdock, general manager.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 16, 1911

THE ANNUAL EMANCIPATION celebration of the local colored people is being held today at the Fair Grounds. The big parade through the city will take place at five o'clock.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 14, 1923

MULLINIX PARK LEAGUE Speedball Game Feature Of Emancipation Day Program.

Bunching most of its hits for its runs In three innings Mullinix Park defeated Asbury in a Mullinix Park Speedball League game played at the Fair Grounds Thursday afternoon as the feature of the Emancipation Day program. The score was 13-8. H. Brown and Proctor led the batting attacks.

The lineups:

Mullinix Park—Davis. second base; Wagner. shortstop; H. Brown. first base; Tilghman, pitcher: Proctor, third base: Armstead, centerfield; Dixon, left field: Harmond and C Brown. Right field: Johnson. catcher; Frederick, catcher. Asbury—Thompson, centerfield; Carroll, third base; N. Tilghman, second base. Crampton., rlghtfteld; Mason. shortstop: Lee, first base; C Gray, leftfield: Keys, catcher; J. Hall, pitcher; R. Gray, pitcher

MULLINIX PARK SPEEDBALL LEAGUE Yesterday's Results. Mullinix Park. 13. Asbury. 8

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 5.1932

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT

3,000 persons were present at the Emancipation celebration yesterday. This is the only place in the State where the day is celebrated. There were several speeches at the Fair Grounds followed by amusements and a parade back to the city. Fakers were busy selling their ware, and the watermelon trade was brisk, selling at 5 cents a slice.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 11, 1943

THE GREAT FREDERICK COUNTY

"Band Day" at the Fair Grounds yesterday was one of the most unique affairs ever held in the county. Ten bands were in attendance and a tournament, four horse races and other attractions were held, About 7,000 people crowded in the bandstand and along the quarter stretch. This is Emancipation Day and excursions came from various points. The grand parade was held at 10:30 a.m. and there were a number of attractions at the Fair Grounds. A dance will be held tonight.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 9, 1950

EMANCIPATION DAY Annual Ceremonies Held at Frederick Fairgrounds

More than 500 persons from every section of Frederick and adjoining counties attended the annual Emancipation Day ceremonies at the Fair Ground Thursday. The program was featured by an address by Bernard Ades, Baltimore attorney who spoke tolerance. He referred to the Euel Lee and Scottsboro cases and commented on the fight between capital and labor.

In the athletic events, the speedball game was won by the F.I.C., which defeated the Owls, 14 – 13. The 100 yard dash was won by John Davis, with R.V. Bowins, second. Tony Wagner and Arthur Bryant tied for first place in the half-mile run and split the prize. R.V. Bowins was next. The games were under the direction of William Jones. Rev. W.I. Snowden was master of ceremonies.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 4, 1933

THE GREAT FREDERICK COUNTY "Band Day" at the Fair Grounds yesterday was one of the most unique affairs ever held in the county. Ten bands were in attendance and a tournament, four horse races and other attractions were held,

tendance and a tournament, four horse races and other attractions were held, About 7,000 people crowded in the bandstand and along the quarter stretch. This is Emancipation Day and excursions came from various points. The grand parade was held at 10:30 a.m. and there were a number of attractions at the Fair Grounds. A dance will be held tonight.

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on August 9, 1950

FOR SALE - THE EMANCIPATION building. 160-160-A w. All Saints St. Apply to C.E. Holland, 116 W. All Saint St. 2-6,8,11d3t

Reprinted with permission of The Frederick News Post and Randall Family, LCC as published on February 6, 1950



William McKinley Jackson

1900-1970

"A force to be reckoned with in his tireless efforts to improve race relations." "An advocate of the best education for all, believing that there is not equality in separation." "Insistent on the principles of equality for every man, woman and child, regardless of race, color, or creed." This is how those who knew William Jackson wrote of him.

From a beginning as a stonemason with a fourth-grade education, Jackson rose to become a successful building contractor and president of the Loudoun County branch of the NAACP.

Jackson was involved with the County-Wide League's early efforts to achieve

equal schooling for black children. One action involved his daughter. He and his wife, Mildred Grisby Jackson, had sent her to the Manassas Industrial School, a boarding facility, because she could not attend high school in Loudoun County. At the advice of the prominent black lawyer, Charles Houston, he presented a bill to the Loudoun County School Board for the costs that he incurred having to send his daughter to a boarding school. Action on his request was postponed; however, the point was made.



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.

In 1962, as president of the NAACP, he was involved in bringing suit against the school board to integrate the schools. Twelve black students had asked to be admitted to white high schools; only four were admitted. The NAACP went to court on behalf of the other eight. The Federal District Court in Alexandria ruled the following year that the Loudoun School Board must implement the "freedom of choice plan designed to phase out the all-Negro schools as well as to integrate the white schools." Five years later, 811 out of a total of 1,403 black students were still in all-black schools. Jackson worked with the Department of Justice to get the School Board to comply. In the summer of 1967, the NAACP was back in Court. This time the order of the Court was obeyed. In addition, the transportation of students was desegregated.

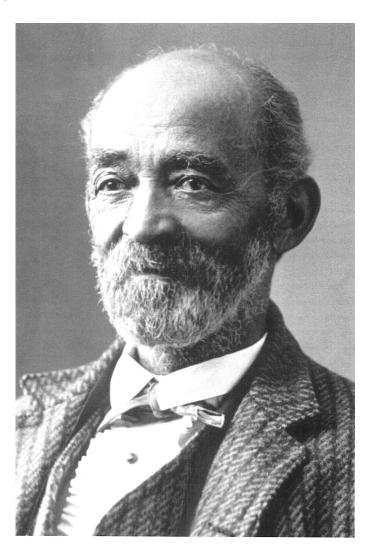
Jackson and the NAACP also worked for integration in other areas. In 1961, when approached by Howard University students who had been denied service in a Middleburg drugstore, Jackson arranged for a meeting with leaders of both civic and religious groups at which a settlement was negotiated. He also led efforts to integrate public places in Middleburg such as the swimming pool, the community center, and the library. Jackson was not always successful, however. The victory in a court action to desegregate the Firemen's swimming pool in Leesburg was



thwarted when the firemen closed the pool. A Middleburg citizen remembers, "Mr. Jackson took in stride the many setbacks which he faced in his fight for equality. He was not turned back by simple defeats, but kept his battle on-going to overcome these adversities."

"Mr. Willie," as he was known to his friends, would "speak his mind to any race but always with his words seasoned with sugar." He was serious. He was also very convincing; he desegregated the Middleburg Community Center on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Loudoun County NAACP by simply stating very directly the case for the NAACP's using the facility. Certainly his bearing was a factor. He was an imposing individual. "When he was dressed for his Sunday morning service, he would walk like a soldier." And woe be it to the individual who did not appreciate Jackson's insistence on punctuality. There is the story of the minister whom Jackson had engaged as a guest preacher at his church, Shiloh Baptist. The minister arrived late. Deacon Jackson greeted him and said, "You will have to come another time. The service is over!"

In addition to his long service with the NAACP, Jackson was active in his church. He served as Chairman of the Deacon Board, and on the Board of the Solon Cemetery, was a charter member of Head Start, and a member of the Odd Fellows. Jackson was born in Mountville. His parents were John and Mary Bell Jackson.



The 1950 Census has just been released and you can access it on line. Here are the columns of information you can research for your family.

1950 CENSUS Page 1 of 3

| a. State | b. County | c. Incorporated Place or Township | familytree
Magazine |
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acres?
(Y/N) | Agricultural
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names of all other persons who
live here
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to head of the
household | Race | Sex
(M/F) | How
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his last
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1950 CENSUS Page 2 of 3

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| a. State | b. County | c. Incorporated Place or Township | familytree
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| | FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER | | | | | | | | |
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| Line number | What
was this
person
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or Ot to #15) | Was this
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ing for
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Y/N) | Does he
have a
job or
busi-
ness? (if
No to #17;
Y/N) | How
many
hours
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week? | What kind of work was he doing?
(Occupation) | What kind of business or industry was he working in? (Industry) | Class of
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| Lin | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20a | 20b | 20c | |
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Census Abbreviations

- Q9: RACE • Chi: Chinese
- Fil: Filipino
- Ind: American Indian
- Jap: Japanese
- Neg: Black • W: White

Q10: SEX

- *F*: Female
- *M*: Male

Q12: MARITAL STATUS

- D: Divorced
- Mar: Married
- Nev: Never married
- not divorced)
- Wd: Widowed

Q14: NATURALIZA-TION STATUS

• AB: Child of American parents born abroad or at sea

Q15: WORK STATUS IN

- PAST WEEK • H: Keeping house (i.e., housework in one's own home)
- Ot: Other work, including school attendance, temporary illness, or job vacation
- U: Unable to work because of long-term ill-
- ness or disability • Wk: Work for which you
- are paid or that supports a family business

Q20C: CLASS OF WORKER • G: Works for any branch

- (and/or under age 14) of government, includ-• Sep: Separated (but ing civilian parts of the military
 - O: Works for own business, firm, shop, etc.
 - NP: Works for no pay on a farm or business operated by another family member
 - P: Works for private employer

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1950 CENSUS Page 3 of 3

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| | | | | FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER | | | | | |
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| Was he living in this same house a year ago? | on a
farm | Was he living in this same county? | (if No to #23; Y/N) What county and state year ago? | was he living in a | What country were his mother and father born in? | What is the highest grade of school he has attended? | Did he
finish
this
grade?
(Y/N) | Has he attended school at any time since Feb 1? | How long spent looking for work (if Yes to #17) How many weeks not working in 1949 1949 personal and household income, if any, from various sources: wages, own business/practice, non- |
| 21 | #21; Y/N) | #21; Y/N) | County
(or nearest place) | State | | | | over") | earnings income (interest, rents, etc.) Veteran status: WWII, WWI, other service |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24a | 24b | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29–33C |
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^{*}Every fifth respondent was also asked questions 21 through 33. One respondent on each sheet (selected at random) was asked to answer questions 34 through 38 (not shown here).

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'F.S. Key After the Song' delves into conscience, conflict of Francis Scott Key

Francis Scott Key is most known for writing the "Star-Spangled Banner," but he also had a crisis of conscience.

Maryland Public Television documentary "F.S. Key After the Song" delves into Key's conflict more than his music. The film, led by executive producer and director Philip Marshall, is a continuation of his past MPT film, "F.S.

Key and the Song That Built America." Marshall, using a theatrical approach to history, interviews the 'ghosts" of Key's family and acquaintances in "F.S. Key After the Song." Marshall also travels to historic sites that shaped Key's career. Key was an accomplished lawyer who was a member of President Andrew Jackson's informal cabinet.

On the nights of Sept. 12, 13 and 14, viewers can watch three one-hour parts of "F.S. Key After the Song" that reveal that there was much more to Key than the national anthem.

"It's really the story of slavery," Mar-

He explained that Key's wife, Mary Tayloe Lloyd, owned over 1,000 enslaved people in Eastern Maryland. Marshall added that Key himself also owned about 380 slaves on his farm outside of Frederick. Marshall cited that Key did not treat his slaves with the cruelty common to Southern plantation owners, which was likely due to the culture of urban slavery.

Key is often not maligned as much as Robert Taney, Key's brother-inlaw. Taney is most known for an 1857 Supreme Court decision where he claimed African-Americans have no citizenship rights in this country. This is the reason why some celebrated the removal of his statute from the Maryland State House in August.

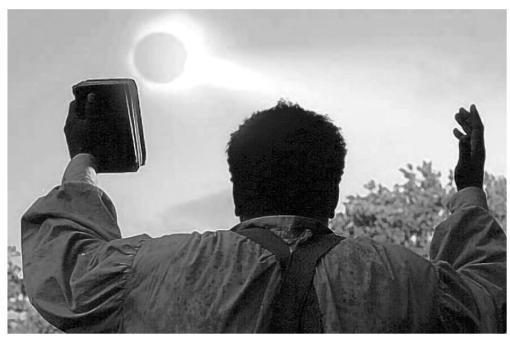
But Marshall knows a fact that complicates this issue even further. "Taney had freed all his slaves as a young man. Key didn't."

While being a slave owner, Key represented slaves and free African-Americans in the D.C. area, which was extremely rare at the time.

"He was the founder of the back to Africa movement, [which was] the American Colonization Society at the time," Marshall explained. "His thought was to free them and send them back to Africa. That was his moral answer to

Key, in many ways, played both sides. He believed that free black peo-ple could not live side-by-side with white Americans, so he advocated for sending freed slaves to Africa.

He did not, however, do this for Clem Johnson, a slave Key emanci-



J. Arthur Brooks as Nat Turner during his epiphany to begin a slave rebellion. Turner's 1832 rebellion shook the country, including Francis Scott Key.

"F.S. KEY AFTER THE SONG"

When: 10 p.m. Sept. 12, 13 and 14 on Maryland Public Television. The DVD is available for purchase on Sept. 11 at fskusa.org.

pated in the shadow of Nat Turner's 1832 rebellion that frightened many slaveholders. In the miniseries, Johnson, the enslaved foreman who was responsible for managing Key's slaves, reveals much of Key's contradictions. Among the numerous "ghosts" that Marshall interviews in "After the Song, Johnson emerges as a sage truthteller. Though it can be a bit cringe-worthy when Johnson's ghost says that "Master Frank" was good to him, the way Johnson was treated can be seen as an entry point into viewing Key's conscience. "He freed his slave in Gettysburg," Marshall said, "and didn't tell anyone about it because all his work in the colonization society would have

become suspect."

Jefferson Morley, a D.C. history expert Marshall interviewed in the film, has a theory on why Key's actions were not always aligned with the values he claimed. "To me, there's two different

Francis Scott Keys," Morley said. "To advance his political ambition, he had to be tough on slavery."

After serving African-Americans clients, Key blamed abolitionists for a pro-slavery 1835 D.C. riot where Irish mobs attacked black residents. Key, a D.C. district attorney at the time, tried to prosecute Reuben Crandall for his distribution of abolitionist papers. Key lost this trial. His own previous speeches critiquing the cruelty of slavery was used against him. Marshall considers this trial as essentially the end of his

Key died in 1843. He rarely spoke publicly about writing the "Star-Spangled Banner," but he did during a picnic on the Frederick City Hall lawn in 1834, according to Marshall. There is not much documentation about what he said, but his song lyrics has endured to become a part of social discourse today.



In the third verse of the "Star-Spangled Banner," Key claims that "no refuge could save the hireling and slave/ From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave." The slaves that Key mentions were the hundreds of people who fought for the British in the War of 1812 in exchange for their freedom.

Now, NFL free agent Colin Kaepernick has ignited a movement of professional football players refusing to stand for the national anthem to bring attention to racial inequality.

"People are thinking hard about their history," Morley said of how American symbols are being re-eval-

Morley hopes that this attention also focuses on the enigmatic Key. "[He's] the most famous unknown person in American history."

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BER TOMORROW!

FREDERICK'S CITY OPERA HOUSE



SHOWS CONTINUOUS FROM 11 A. M.

- STARTS TOMORROW -





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LLOYD C. CULLER, Gen. Contractor

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

Tuskegee-syphilis-study doctor-injecting-subject.



Belva's Museum Artifacts

The news articles about Frederick & African American History

Two Years After George Floyd's

Death

Janice Laster Donates

Chattel Records

Bishop William Quinn

Shab Row Pictures

Ms. Snowden Items

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.

July 2022

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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 fro 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.

Do you have family history or stories of Frederick County that you would like to share?

Contact Belva and we would by please to share your stories.

JULY

2 "Soul Street Market" – Sky Stage. 11am – 3 pm

"Annual Black Party" – Asbury UMC. W. All Saints St. 11am – 3pm. Food, Music, Games, Entertainment, Crafts. Free

AUGUST

6 "Soul Street Market" – Mountain City Elks Lodge Parking Lot.11am – 3 pm

SEPTEMBER

"HBCU College Fair" – Hosted by Moving Us Forward, Inc. 9:00am-3:00pm for Juniors and Seniors enrolled in Frederick County, Maryland public schools at the Clarion Inn Frederick Event Center. Parents are also invited to attend. HBCU Colleges, and Universities representatives will highlight the educational caliber of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. There will be informative workshops for students and parents to attend. All participants must register for this event. There is no fee for students. All adults attending with the student will be charged a \$5.00 registration fee. www. Movingusforward-inc.com

ONGOING

SUNDAYS

- "Bible Study" Jackson Chapel UM Church. 7 pm. <u>www.jacksonchapelumc.org</u> 4th SUNDAYS
 - "Building Bridges" Brook Hill UMC hosting discussions centered on race and reconciliation. These discussions will strive to raise self awareness, heal, mend and build authentic relationships between people of different races, beliefs and perspectives in a Godly, Brave and Safe space. Register at https://brookhill.ccbchurch.com/goto/forms/94/responses/new. Contact: Pastor Dawn Brooks-Tharps at dawntbrooks@gmail.com

MONDAYS

1ST & 3RD MONDAYS

• "CONVERSATION with US: Unscripted Sisters, Unfiltered Sharing, Unspoken Stories" — Whole Life Center. Using Zoom, join Dr. Denise Rollins, Charlotte Shakleford, Katrina Norfleet, Zohnette Sligh, & Simone Whyte as they focus on conversations and topics that are Unscripted, Unflitered, & Unspoken which will involve Sisters Sharing Stories. In exploring issues of interest to women today, they will focus on the whole woman (mind, body, and spirit). 7pm. . Register at www.schedulic-ity.com/scheduling/WHC3XZ/workshops.

TUESDAYS

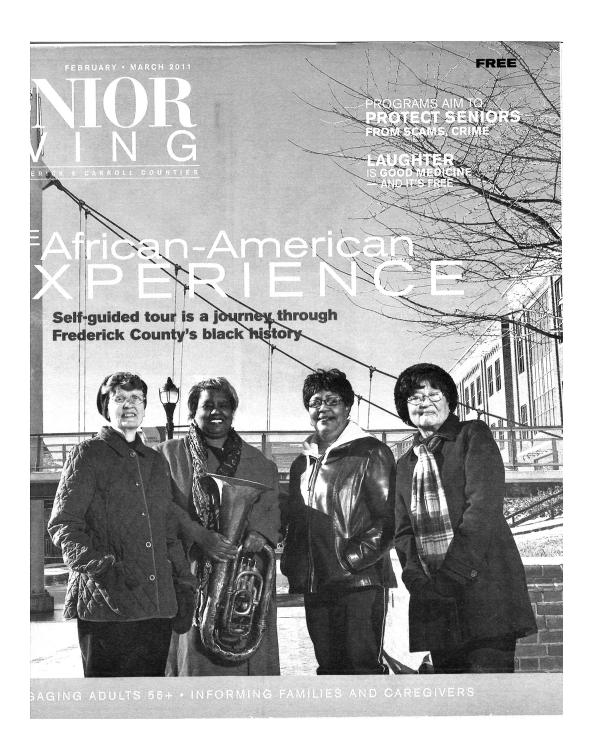
• "LEADERSHIP CONVERSATION" - Derek Shackleford. 8 pm. Facebook. (20+) Derek Shackelford | Facebook

WEDNESDAYS

- "Bible Study" Asbury UMC. 7:00 8:30 pm. Use Zoom link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85279265549?pwd=SzlWS3ZxcS9tdThiNVpsZmRhdFEzUT09, for phone Zoom connection: Dial the phone number 1 646 558 8656, Meeting ID: 852 7926 5549, Password: 328578
- "Prayer Service" Jackson Chapel UM Church. 7 pm. www.jacksonchapelumc.org

THURSDAYS

- "Bible Study" Jackson Chapel UMC. 7:00 8:00 pm.. Video conferencing using Zoom. https://us04web.zoom.us/j/217120076; meeting ID 217 120 076; Type Participant ID or Password: 919360 and Your Name. For audio only dial 1-301-715-8592 US, Type Meeting ID: 217 120 076# Enter Participant ID or Password: 919360#
- "Love My Neighbor" Race Relations Coversation. Open to the community hosted by Asbury & All Saints Episcopal churches. 7:00 pm. Zoom link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84034042232?pwd=ZUFt-TUR0d2wyQ041VzFIdUFPRVhsQT09; Meeting ID: 840 3404 2232 Passcode: 217970



Cover of the February - March 2011 Senior Living magazine published by FNP Printing and Publishing.

Inside is a two page article by Susan Guynn on the African-American Experience in Frederick.

That article will appear in the August newsletter.

Celebrating Black History

100 Dollar Reward

Frederick town Herald November 6, 1830

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 12th of September last, a bright Mulatto Woman, named SUSAN CROCKETT, about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age; she is of rather low stature, has a dark spot on her right or left cheek, nearly under the eye, and a pleasant expression of countenance whilst speaking. She had on, when she ran off, a black gown and straw bonnet, - but took with her a bundle of clothes, among

which is a striped cotton frock. She has been seen in the neighborhood of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and probably is making her way to Harrisburg.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver her to me in Frederick, provided she is taken up out of the State of Maryland; or, if apprehended within the State, I will give the one-half of the above reward

Fred A. Schley

Decoration Day

Frederick Town Herald May 29, 1884

Tomorrow is what is known throughout the country as "Memorial Day," a day set apart by the National Government, at which time tribute shall be given to those who so nobly laid down their lives that the Union might be preserved. In the majority of the States it is a universal holiday but in Maryland it is not observed by any business. The banks in this city will not close their doors and the post office will be closed only from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. An extensive program has been pre

pared by the committee of dead hero's graves. An address will be delivered at City Hall at 2 by Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, and a poem recited by Col. George W. F. Vernon, of this city. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the General Reynolds' and Kilpatrick Post. No. 43, G. A. R., escorted by the drum corps, will march to the cemetary where the grave of their dead comrades will be strewn with flowers. Kilpatrick Post, J.H. Turner, commanding, will be addressed by Chas, W. Miller Esq. At Quinn A.M.E Church , East Third Street, at 8 o'clock p.m., after which there will be an entertainment in the basement of the church for the benefit of the post.

LINCOLN SCHOOL IS BACK

Frederick News Post June 12, 2006

South Frederick has officially adopted its original name. Shortly before 4 p.m. Sunday, the black cloth fell to the ground revealing the name "Lincoln Elementary School" over the front entrance at 200 Madison Street and officially reinstating a sacred piece of Frederick history. The decision to reclaim the original name brought joy to many of the school's former students and teachers hopefully establishing a stronger connection with the past. "This is an important part of Frederick history that needs to be recognized," said David Key, president of the Lincoln Alumni Association. "To lose sight of where we've been would be a travesty."

Lincoln High school opened in 1923 as the only public high school for black students in the county. In 1939 it became Lincoln School for students in grades one through 12. After the last Lincoln senior class graduated in 1962, the school became South Frederick elementary. Classes were integrated at South Frederick in 1963.

The Lincoln Alumni Association approached the Frederick County Board of Education in 2005 for the name change. The decision was unanimously approved; states school board president Michael Schaden "Why not combine the pride of the past with the pride of the present."

County's Oldest Resident Dies; Funeral Nov. 26 Valley Register News

Age of Mrs. Ruth Bowie, Former Slave, Estimated Between 105 And 110 Years - Vividly Recalled Civil War Days.

Mrs. Ruth Bowie, colored, Frederick county's oldest resident, died Wednesday afternon, November 23, at 2 o'clock at Montevue, Frederick.

Funeral Services were held at the Creager Funeral Home, Thurmont, Saturday at 11 a.m., Rev. Charles H. Corbett officiating.

Two years after Floyd murder, racial trauma permeates US

By KAT STAFFORD Associated Press May 25, 2022

Black Men Heal co-founder Zakia Williams was deeply moved as she watched a young Black man become emotional while speaking about the mental health toll the past few years have taken on him.

"He said 'I just want to play basketball without fear of getting shot, I just want to live. I just want to be," Williams recalled the young man saying at a virtual group therapy session, Kings Corner, that her Philadelphia-based group holds weekly for Black men across the U.S. and internationally.

"A lot of our men report being overwhelmed, tired and feeling like they're being attacked. They see themselves in George Floyd. Each one of them says, 'That could have been me.'"

Wednesday marks the second anniversary of Floyd's killing by a Minneapolis police officer, which sparked a global protest movement and calls for a racial reckoning to address structural racism that has created long-standing inequities impacting generations of Black Americans.

Floyd's slaying, along with a series of killings of other Black Americans, has wrought a heavy toll on the emotional and mental health of Black communities burdened by centuries of oppressive systems and racist practices. Mental health experts say the racism that causes the trauma is embedded in the country's fabric and can be directly linked to the mental duress many experience today.

But the nation has been slow to reckon with the generational impact of racial trauma, a form of identity-related distress that people of color experience due to racism and discrimination.

"Black mental health has always been a topic of concern," said Dr. Christine Crawford, associate medical director at the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

"Continuously seeing these images of Black people being killed ... can elicit trauma-like symptoms in Black people and and others who feel somehow connected to what is going on," she said. This "impact of vicarious racism certainly has contributed to worsening mental health states, specifically within the Black community."

The past two years have been particularly traumatizing for Black Americans as the coronavirus pandemic cut a devastating swath through their communities, taking the lives of elders, community pillars and loved ones across the nation.

"The neighbors who never came back after that ambulance ride, we saw it up close and personal," Riana Elyse Anderson, a psychologist and assistant professor at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health, said of her hometown of Detroit, which was hit hard by the pandemic.

"And the greater Black community, when you're looking at how disproportionate the impact was to our mental health, our financial well-being and the loved ones who are no longer here, it's really hard for us to move forward."

A collective sense of trauma resurfaced again on May 14 when 10 Black people were killed by a white supremacist in body armor targeting shoppers and workers at the Tops Friendly Market in a predominantly Black neighborhood of Buffalo. For many, the grief feels endless.

"In Buffalo, we see people that look like our family and we're forced to grapple with that," said Rashad Robinson, president of Color of Change, a civil rights organization. "It is a set of circumstances that Black people and other communities that have been targeted, attacked and exploited, have to constantly face."

"It is the simultaneous work of having to take care of yourself, dealing with the trauma, and then thinking about how to engage in the path forward and that is work that we've had to do for generations," he said. "And it's work that is stressful and tiring."

While Black Americans experience similar rates of mental illness as other Americans in general, disparities persist, according to a 2021 American Psychological Association study. Black Americans often receive poorer quality of care and lack access to culturally appropriate care.

Just 1 in 3 Black Americans who need mental health help receives it and Black adults living below the poverty line are more than twice as likely to report serious psychological distress as U.S. adults who enjoy greater financial security, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Minority Health.

While the disparities exist across the board for Black Americans, the APA study noted that Black men in particular have not received the help they need. Just 26.4% of Black and Hispanic men between 18 and 44 years old who experienced daily feelings of anxiety or depression were likely to have used mental health services, compared with 45.4% of white men with the same feelings.

Black Men Heal was launched in 2018 as a solution to the nation's "broken, inequitable mental health care system" that has historically failed to center the needs of Black Americans and other people of color, group leaders say. Its main program matches therapists of color with men, who are given eight free individual therapy sessions. More than 1,100 therapy sessions have been provided since the group started and 50 therapists have been recruited. Nearly 80% of the men continue their mental health care beyond the free sessions.

"If one man can heal himself, he has the possibility of healing his household, which then has the possibility of healing our community," said Williams, the group's chief operating officer.

After the Buffalo shooting, some Black Americans have expressed outrage and fear, saying they should be able to go about their daily lives without feeling they could be threatened or killed. The grocery store where the attack happened was a gathering place, especially for older community residents.

Black organizations have been working to get resources to the Buffalo shooting victims' families, including access to mental health care. Phylicia Brown, executive director of Black Love Resists in the Rust, said the member-led, abolitionist organization has been collecting donations to provide a year of mental health service access to residents impacted by the shooting.

"Buffalo is one of the most segregated cities in the nation," Brown said. "It's important to talk about our history of white supremacist violence through acts like this. And I think that it has really taken a toll on everyday citizens and our Black mental health workers, who are grieving and who are angry and who are feeling all the things that we are feeling."

Two years after Floyd murder, racial trauma permeates US | Ap | fredericknewspost.com

Brown, whose group was formed after the 2014 police killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, to strategize ways to abolish racist systems and practices, said real change won't come until the nation truly dismantles the white supremacy and racism that has been allowed to traumatize and terrorize Black people throughout history.

"Unless white people are checking themselves and one another, unless white people are organizing at the rate at which Black folks are organizing," Brown said, "it will be very hard for us to experience freedom in this country."

Stafford, based in Detroit, is a national investigative race writer for the AP's Race and Ethnicity team. Follow her on Twitter: https://twitter.com/kat——stafford.

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African American Spirituals of the Civil War



On March 30, 2016, the Library of Congress hosted a daylong symposium "African American Spirituals of the Civil War" that featured three components:

<u>African American Spirituals of the Civil War: Performance</u> <u>Workshop</u>

"A spirituals performance workshop led by J. Weldon Norris, director of choruses at Howard University and a leading performer-scholar of spirituals. Part of a symposium on African-American Spirituals of the Civil War."

(46:29), Library of Congress, March 30, 2013

Panel Discussion: The Legacy of Civil War Spirituals

Panelists: Dr. James Weldon Norris, Howard University; Dr. Stephen Cornelius, University of Massachusetts; and Samuel Perryman, Library of Congress. (46:21), Library of Congress, March 30, 2013

African-American Spirituals of the Civil War: Concert

"A performance by the Howard University Chorale and Baltimore City College High School Choir, as part of a Library symposium on African-American spirituals of the Civil War." (1:03:20), Library of Congress, April 4, 2016

Woman donates family relics for history museum

Originally published September 25, 2008

By <u>Nicholas C. Stern</u> News-Post Staff

When Janice Laster moved to Frederick in 1993 with furniture and belongings of her great-grandparents, she closed a loop in her family history that began more than 120 years ago.

Laster, who for decades has been interested in genealogy and wanted to see a local biack history museum, will donate her collection of family relics to the African American Resources Cultural and Heritage committee.

When she discovered that AARCH had been working for several years to establish such a museum, she said, that gave her the perfect opportunity to keep her family's belongings in Frederick.

"It's as though the ancestors are guiding me," she said.

Laster's great-grandfather, Lewis Emory Hall, was born in Frederick in 1856, the son of Richard A. Hall, a prominent minister of the local African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lewis Hall attended Grammar School No. 2 in Frederick, among other schools, and graduated from Howard University at age 17 with a Master of Arts degree from the preparatory department.

A teacher and school principal, he went on to open schools for black children in Baltimore and later, Georgia.

Laster, a Georgia native, inherited the 100-year-old collection from her grandmother, who kept the pieces in excellent condition.

A large portion of Laster's basement is now taken up by the Halls' dining room furniture and china, a book collection including 107-year-old volumes by Alexandre Dumas and Victor Hugo, rocking chairs, mantle clocks, a Singer sewing machine and a Victrola phonograph complete with records by blues artists like Bessie Smith.



Photo by Bill Green

Janice Laster plans to donate furniture and belongings of her great-grandparents, some dating back 120 years, to help create a local black history museum being formed by the African American Resources Cultural and Heritage committee.

Laster said she is working with AARCH to catalog and organize her family's artifacts before they are put into storage. AARCH has yet to find a building to house the museum, but Laster has faith in the group's efforts.

"It's a dream come true, really," she said.

The AARCH museum is coming.



Photographs

Obituary O Service Details Mrs. Edna Florine Diggs, 86, of Frederick went Home to be with her LORD on Saturday, December 28, 2013 at the Frederick Memorial Hospital. She was the wife of the late Leonard Samuel Diggs, Sr. Edna was born on August 31, 1927 in Frederick, Md. She was the daughter of the late Walter Spencer and Cora Lee Bowie. Edna was a graduate of Lincoln High School in Frederick, Md. She was employed at Sagner's Sewing Co. as a seamstress for 29 years. After leaving Sagner's she worked as a lab technician for 30 years with Charles River Laboratories located at Fort Detrick. Edna loved the Lord and was a lifelong member of St. James A.M.E. Church in Frederick, Her church related service included 10 years with the Allawadrick Area Women's Missionary Society. Edna's other labors of love to St. James were being treasurer of the Edna B. Dykes W.M.S, president of the Class Leaders Association, and president of the Stewardess Board. Edna also dutifully served many years with the sanctuary housekeeping ministry and was a long time member of the St. James Gospel Choir. Edna loved to sew and for many years made outfits for her children and grandchildren as well as other family members, neighbors and friends. After raising her own children Edna lovingly played a significant role in watching and caring for all of her grandchildren and some of her great grandchildren. Edna had a pet cat named Walker who she loved dearly. Edna is survived by five siblings, all of Frederick: her sister Celestine Bowie, her brother Gilbert Bowie and wife Betty, her brother Paul Bowie and wife Dorothy, her sister Ellen Ray, her brother William Bowie and his wife Peggy. Edna has five children also all residing in Frederick: Belva King and her friend Michael North, Deborah Diggs, Leona Jackson and husband Dennis, Leonard Diggs and wife Elinore, Matthew Diggs and his wife Amy. Edna has ten grandchildren: Trieva Silver, Kendra Parker, Wakeena Jackson, Amber Shrewsberry, Dennis Jackson, Jr., Kerry King, Stephen Diggs and Leonard Diggs, III, Audrey Kacur, and Grace Kacur. Edna also has nine great grandchildren and numerous nieces, nephews and cousins. Edna is preceded in death by her siblings: brother Spencer Bowie, brother Charles Bowie, sister Louise Weedon, her sister Catherine Haynesworth, and her brother Walter Bowie. The family will receive friends at the Stauffer Funeral Home, 1621 Opossumtown Pike, Frederick on Thursday, January 2, 2014 from 2-4PM and 6-8PM. A funeral service will be held on Friday, January 3 at 11AM at the Maranatha International Community Church of God, 123

Byte Dr., Frederick, MD. Prior to the funeral service there will be a brief time of viewing

The family would like to thank all of the medical professionals at Frederick Memorial Hospital

The family suggests any monetary donations be made on behalf of their mother to St. James

starting at 10AM. The Rev. Michelle Langston will officiate.

and Citizen's Nursing Home for the care they showed for their mother.

My Mom, Mrs. Edna Florine Bowie Diggs.

She worked at the sewing factory on West All Saints Street.

Later, the factory moved to 4th Street in Frederick.

She worked for the sewing factory for 29 years.

For special occasions she would make our dresses for holidays

Easter and birthdays. She really enjoyed sewing for her three girls.

A.M.E. Church.

Belva King



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World War II draft registration card for Walter Spencer Bowie. Notice, that at the time of his registration, he worked at the McCory's store on North Market Street.

Slavery in Carroll County Chattel Records Take the time to read these records.

They will show you the reality of slavery with people treated as possessions.

Slavery in Carroll County Chattel Records

- [JS#1, p. 4] Manumission. 28 Jan 1842 James Smith freed a man named George, age 27, as of 1 Apr next.
- [pp. 5-6] Manumission. 28 Jan 1842 Jacob Mering, for \$1, freed a girl Leah, aged 28 on 22 Jan 1848 (her birthday), also any children born of her before that date whether male or female, when aged 28.
- [pp. 25-7] Mortgage. 21 Mar 1842 Ruth Shipley of Baltimore County, indebted by promissory note dated this date and due with interest in one year, plus \$5 "in paid hand" by David and Daniel Engel of Carroll County, pledges her "colored boy Lewis and my colored girl Maria both of which are now in my possession." Void when repaid with interest
- [pp. 29-30] Bill of Sale. Moses Barnes, for \$73, sold Noah Stocksdale, both of Carroll County, a "coloured girl of the age of seventeen years by the name of Mary Wilson for the term of four years commensing on the first day of Aprile" 1842.
- [p. 32] Manumission. 23 Apr 1842 Elizabeth Sherman freed a "girl named Sarah Brown being of the age of twelve years and six months, she being the daughter of Eliza Key," as of 10 Oct 1845.
- [pp. 36-7] Mortgage Bill of Sale. 6 May 1842 Peregrine Gosnell, for \$300, sold Rachel Brown, both of Carroll County, man named Tom unless repaid with interest on or before 12 Jan 1846.
- [pp. 37-8] Bill of Sale. 23 Apr 1842 Elizabeth Sherman of Carroll County, for \$1, sold Beal Beho a girl named Sarah Brown (age 12 years, 6 months), daughter of Eliza Key, until she turns age 16 on 10 Oct 1845, when she shall be free.
- [p. 49] Mortgage Bill of Sale. 30 May 1842 Micajah Rogers of Carroll County, for \$400, sold Elisha Dorsey of Baltimore County, a woman named Charlotte with her 2 children John & Fanny unless repaid with interest by 1 Jun 1843.
- [p. 51] Manumission. 30 May 1842 James O. Heddington of Carroll County, freed a boy Elias Morris, age 17 "in October next" when age 30, and a girl Mary Morris, aged 11 "in June next" when age 25.
- [pp. 55-6] Mortgage. 16 Jun 1842 Richard H. Bohnam, for \$1, pledges slaves named Greenbury and Maranda as collateral to his securities Joseph H. Gillis and Alexander Gillis, all of Carroll County, for 5 judgements lost that day (3 to Francis T. Davis and 2 to Adam C. Warner); void when judgements are paid.
- [p. 86, recorded 15 Aug 1842] Bill of Sale. 29 Aug 1842 Michael Barnitz, for \$80, sold Jacob Reese, both of Carroll County, a boy named Reuben Roberson until 24 Oct 1845 on which date he will become age 21.
- [pp. 102-3] Manumission. 15 Nov 1842 Catharine Biggs, Benjamin Poole, John Forney and Joseph J. Biggs and Mary Biggs administrators for Joseph Biggs late deceased, all of Carroll County, for\$5, freed Priscilla (under 45 years) at Catharine Biggs' death, her daughter Harriett as of 10 Sep 1858, and her son Alfred on 20 Jan 1859. Any other children born to Priscilla are to be free at the age of 25. Witness: F. S. Key. Justice of the Peace: John Dotterer.
- [pp. 103-4] Bill of Sale. Catharine Biggs, widow & executor of William Biggs, deceased, refers to a 30 Aug 1839 deed (found [WW#3, pp. 518-9], for \$1, pledged her securities John Forney and Joseph Biggs, among other property the Negroes bequeathed her by the Frederick County will of William: slaves Nelly; Cy or Cyrus; Prissy & her children Alfred & Harriet; Ruth & her children Rachel, Tom, Aaron & Coleman; "Also, Tom, Nathan & Frank which last three have been runaways for several years.")
- [pp. 106-7] Manumission. 19 Mar 1842 Elizabeth and Ruth Richards, both of Carroll County, freed a woman named Jane Brown, aged about 36, devised them by the Baltimore County will of their father Richard Richards.
- [pp. 123-4] Bill of Sale. 27 Dec 1842 Henry Kline of Carroll County, for \$115, sold Frederick Kline of Baltimore County a buggy wagon & harness, a "coloured boy for a term of six years from the date hereof" and 1 wagon body.
 - [p. 155-6] Manumission. 23 Feb 1843 David Englar freed a woman named Sally Gant, age 25. [pp. 187-9] Mortgage Bill of Sale. 25 Mar 1843 Solomon Zepp, for \$5, sold Laurence Zepp and

- [pp. 360-1] Bill of Sale. 22 Mar 1844 Richard H. Bonham of Carroll County, for \$316.50 of notes owed to Elizabeth Bonham of Frederick County, sold Joseph H. Gillis as her attorney, by instrument dated 20 Mar 1844, "my four negroes Bess, Green, Dela, and Maranda" provided he be allowed "to retain the possession of said negroes at the good will and pleasaure of her the said Elizabeth Bonham."
- [pp. 361-2] Power of Attorney. 29 Feb 1844 Henry L. Buchen appointed John Fisher, both of Carroll County, his attorney to sell publicly or privately the slaves Jesse (age about 15), Abraham (aged about 14), Peter (aged about 18), Thomas (aged about 24), Nancy (aged about 44), Fanny (aged about 26), and Sam (aged about 23) who are "not to be sold out of state", with proceeds to first used to pay debt due the Bank of Westminster, then any other judgements against him.
- [p. 367] Manumission. 6 Apr 1844 Nicholas Durbin of Carroll County, in right of his deceased wife Catharine, child and legatee by the 13 Oct 1820 will of Andrew Reese deceased of Frederick County which bequeathed her a man named Jack "also called John Brown" until he attained the age of 38, freed him immediately altho only 31.
- [pp. 380-1] Manumission. 8 Apr 1844 Susan Stevenson of Carroll County freed a woman named Mary Jane Butler, aged about 21.
- [p. 388] Bill of Sale. 10 Apr 1844 David Leister of Carroll County, for \$200, sold Lawrence Zepp a boy slave for life Joshua Paraway, aged 8 on 20 Jun 1844.
- [pp. 403-4] Manumission. 5 Apr 1844 David Gamble of Frederick County, for \$1, freed a woman named Agnes, age 38.
- [pp. 405-6] Bill of Sale. 8 Jun 1844 Edward Burns and wife Elizabeth, for \$1 and payment of the 27 Jun 1843 mortgage to Samuel Orndorff, sold Susan Miles a male slave for life named Benjamin.
- [p. 423] Manumission. 20 Jul 1844 Ann Malehorn and Elijah Woolery, both of Carroll County, for \$1, freed a woman named Ellen Smith, age 30.
- [JS#2, pp. 3-4] Manumission. 4 Sep 1844 John Mathias freed mulatto male named Dennis, "who if living on the said first day of April eighteen hundred and forty seven will be of the age of thirty three years".
- [pp. 12-3, 2 Dec 1844] Manumission. 31 Jul 1844 Robert Landers freed man named Ezra Boan, age 29.
- [pp. 14-5] Manumission. 19 Dec 1844 Ulrick L. & Henry L. Buchen freed a woman named Nancy, age 43.
- [pp. 35-6] Bill of Sale. 14 Sep 1844 Lewis Shipley, for \$5 and love due his wife Elizabeth (to provide for her support), sold Alanson F. Shipley and George L. Shipley, all of Carroll County, a woman named Caroline (age 18), a woman named Harriott (aged 15), livestock, furniture, and crops reserving their use to his wife during her life.
- [pp. 38-9] Bill of Sale. 8 Mar 1845 Joseph Orndorff, for \$100, sold Samuel Carr a woman named Jane, age 22, "to serve for the term of fourteen years from the 25th day of April 1843 at which time the said negro Jane will be about 35 years old she being the same negro woman sold to the said Joseph Orndorff by William P. Maulsby by Indenture bearing date the 11th day of December 1843."
- [pp. 40-1] Manumission. 26 Feb 1845 Samuel Swope, executor of Henry Swope, freed mulatto James Matthews, age 40, late property of Henry Swope, deceased.
- [pp. 47-8] Bill of Sale. 5 Apr 1845 Joshua Smith, for \$628, sold William P. Maulsby furniture, a "girl or woman named Merino Johnson," a "negro or mulatto woman named Charlotte Williams or Charlotte Bruce she having intermarried with a negro man named Bruce" and "one female child of said Charlotte about the age of two years called Tiney", all slaves for life residing with Francis S. Key.
- [pp. 49-51] Bill of Sale & Manumission. 3 Apr 1845 Nelly Haines, for \$360, sold Solomon Stocksdale of Edwd. miscellaneous personal property, "and my coloured girl named Amanda being a slave for life, she will be seven years old on the tenth day of June 1845. But it is hereby declared to be my determination that she shall be manumitted and set free from all manner of service from and after my death, provided she then be under forty five years of age and be of sound mind and body."
 - [p. 51] Manumission. 12 Dec 1844 Elizabeth Key Scott freed a "mulatto Girl Mary Reister when she



Black History in America

INTRODUCTION

People from other countries have always come to live in America. But unlike other people who came here because they wanted to, the first black Americans were brought here against their will, as slaves. Once they arrived here they were treated as property and had no legal rights. Since that time African-Americans have continued to struggle for freedom and equality.

This newspaper supplement will take a look inside the fight for freedom that began back then and is the backbone of African-American history. In honor of Black History Month, we have chosen to call this piece Black History in America.

As we travel back in time to learn about black history we will take a look inside each time period we visit. We will read a letter that we imagine could have been written by an elevenyear-old child of that time period. That child s name is A.J. and we II see what life may have been like in each time period by reading A.J.'s letters.

We II also look at the biographies of some inspiring African-Americans who have made history.

SLAVERY AND REVOLTS

The first Africans were brought to the colonies on ships in 1619.

The voyage, called The Middle Passage, was a nightmare that took more than two months. Slaves were wedged into ships cargo areas like logs and chained together with almost no room to sit. stand, or lie down. They were let out a few minutes a day for fresh air and exercise. The holds were dark, filthy, slimy and smelled bad. The food and water were disgusting. Sick slaves were thrown overboard.



The colonists wanted slaves so they could make money. With slaves doing the work and not getting paid, crops like cotton and tobacco could be grown for great profit. The economy of the British colonies, especially in the South where slaves were used, depended on slaves.

By the year 1760 about half a million slaves were working on plantations in the South. Among their owners were many respected Americans, including George Washington. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, owned slaves until he later changed his mind. He even said, "One day of American slavery is worse than a thousand years of what we rose in arms to oppose.

Because there was fear of slave revolts, they passed laws to stop black people from causing trouble. There were laws to stop them from gathering, traveling, drinking liquor and using a gun. Slave revolts still happened but slavery continued. Around that time, though, some people in the North began to work to free slaves. They worked for abolition, or the end of slavery. Some of these abolitionists worked on something called the Underground Railroad. This was a route for slaves to use to escape from the South. The trip was quite dangerous, though, because there were slavecatchers paid to find and bring back runaway slaves. Even so, about twenty thousand slaves escaped on the Underground Railroad. Some of the slaves who successfully made the trip were brave enough to come back and help others get to freedom. One of the most famous of these was Harriet Tubman. She made the trip 19 times despite the fact that there were people willing to pay the slavecatchers \$10,000 to capture her!

A slave named Nat Turner led an important slave revolt. When he was 31 years old he told other slaves that he had gotten a message from the heavens. He said he was chosen to lead others out of slavery. On August 21, 1831, he and a few

other slaves murdered their master and his family and ran from plantation to plantation getting other slaves to join their fight. The group grew and killed at least 57 whites until soldiers finally stopped them several days later. More than 100 slaves were killed in the fight, and 17 blacks were immediately hanged. Turner was captured in October and executed several days after that.

As a result of the Turner rebellion many Southern states made their laws against blacks even more severe. These Black Codes put increasing restrictions on what blacks could do, and barred them from even gathering together unless a white person was present. Punishments ranged from whipping to

But not all whites were in favor of slavery. In the South, a few masters freed their slaves, some allowed their slaves to purchase their freedom, and some others put provisions in their wills that gave their slaves freedom after the master died

One of the leading abolitionists (people who wanted to abolish, or end, slavery) was William Lloyd Garrison. He started publishing a newspaper. The Liberator, in 1831. He also formed a group called the New England Anti-Slavery Society to teach whites about the evils of slavery. His newspaper often looked at the issue of New Englanders who said they were

against slavery but, at the same time, bought ducts produced by slave states. He elt that this kind of hypocrisy, where people say they believe something to be bad but support it anyway,

was wrong.

While Garrison was trying to educate whites about slavery, a freed slave named Frederick Douglass was speaking to groups of freed blacks. He encouraged them to get involved in the political fight against slavery. He also published a ewspaper called The North Star.

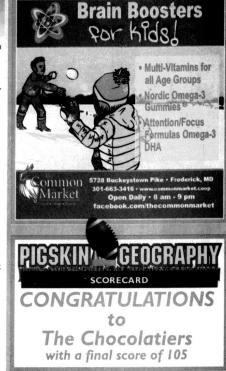
Douglass became one of the most important spokesmen for racial equality.

The issue of slavery continued to heat up during the 1800s. As new states were added to the United States, Congress debated where slavery would be permitted. Pro and anti-slavery forces battled for each new territory. Then the publication of the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin in 1852, which showed harshly cruel masters and terrible suffering of slaves, turned many people's minds against slavery.

THE CIVIL WAR

The year was 1860, the presidential election was coming up in the fall and slavery was a hot issue. Lincoln was elected president and on April 12, 1861, the Civil War began with the states in the North fighting those in the South. At first the Union army of the North refused to take blacks but eventually 156,000 black troops were involved in the fighting. About two thirds of them came from slave states. Many earned Congressional Medals of Honor. Meanwhile, more than four million slaves were owned by whites. Lincoln wanted to free the slaves but it was more important to him to save the country. He feared that if he freed the slaves many Northerners would be angry enough to join the Southern states. But, on January 1, 1863, he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in the Southern states area known as the Confederacy. Slaves in the border states or in areas not part of the Confederacy, were still slaves. It wasn't until December 18, 1865 that all slaves became free with the passing of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Not everyone was happy about the Emancipation Proclamation. There were anti-black riots in the North and the South. The Civil War ended, with the North winning, on April 9, 1865. Less than a week later President Lincoln was killed.



ACTIVITIES

Setting up a business to manufacture your invention will take money. Go through the ads in The Frederick News-Post and cut out those that are advertising banking or lending services. As a class, discuss which lending institution you would approach for a loan.

Thumb through several days of The Frederick News-Post looking for articles on new inventions. Where did the articles appear? In the business section? The features section? The news section? The front page? Why do you think each article appeared in its section? Discuss as a class.

FACTS

- Patent rules passed in 1793 and 1836 allowed slaves to legally patent their inventions. Despite these rules, however, an invention was often stolen by a slave's owner, who would patent it in his name
- In 1830, only 544 inventions were patented in the United States. By 1860, there were more than 4,000. Between 1870 and 1910, the patent office had registered I million patents.
- In 1895, the U.S. Patent Office advertised a special exhibit of the inventions of blacks. It was the organization's first such exhibit.

I HAD A DREAM...

I had a dream that Dr.Martin Luther King Jr., informed me that racism and hatred is only a trial and tribulation, and Malcolm X further stated that by any means necessary will humanity reach equality, but not in the way of violence through harming each other bodily.

I had a dream that the oppressed were no longer being oppressed, and they were not dying from oppression, and the transgressors were being pardained for their transgressions.

I had a dream that slaves were never slaves and blacks and whites were never segregated during the days of Cassius Clay.

I had a dream that impovershment was not a punishment to be endured, but only an obstacle formulated by God so when success is reached boastfullness will depart and humbleness and love will flow from the striver's heart.

As I woke from my dream of peace, tears trailed from my eyes that taste of saltit is very sad but it is real and it often hurts. Dreaming is the only way to escape the turmoil, maybe one day our deepest dreams will become a reality, Dr. Martin Luther Kings dream is now a reality.

*the above poem has been dedicated and composed for the Beloved Sister King.May God reward her in this life and the next.

Peace and blessings! RAKIM

BLACK HISTORY MONTH - BISHOP WILLIAM PAUL QUINN

The African American Resource and Cultural Heritage Society of Frederick County

&

The Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick City

Presents: AMBASSADOR RONALD D. PALMER

DATE: FEBRUARY 24, 2008 TIME: 4 P.M.

SUBJECT: BLACK HISTORY—THE BISHOP WILLIAM PAUL QUINN LEGACY

PLACE: QUINN CHAPEL AME CHURCH

106 EAST 3RD STREET

FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21701

THE PUBLIC IS CORIGIALLY INVITED FOR AN AFTERNOON OF HISTORY, FELLOWSHIP AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

AMBASADOR RONALD PALMER will be sharing some of the rich history of one of the greatest bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop William Paul Quinn. Bishop Quinn was a bishop of the AME Church from 1844-1872. The Quinn Chapel AME Church of this city was named in his honor. Quinn Chapel celebrates its 208th anniversary this year. Ambassador Palmer will be sharing some of the great moments in the history of Bishop Quinn and Quinn Chapel AME CHURCH.

Ambassador Ronald D. Palmer graduated from Howard University in 1954 majoring in French and Economics. He graduated magna cum laude and became a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Bordeaux, France in 1954-1955. In 1955 he began studies at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University where he obtained a M.A. in 1957. He began his diplomatic career that year. He had eight domestic assignments and seven foreign assignments during his 32 years career. He was an ambassador three times; Togo (1976-1978); Malaysia (1981-1983); and Mauritis (1986-1989).

After retiring in 1989, he began an academic career at George Washington University. He retired as Emeritus Professor of the Practice of International Affairs in 2001.

He has written widely on international affairs for amereicandiplomacy.org. His writings on African American history can be found in the "Journal of the Afro-American Studies."

He is a student of the life and times of Bishop William Paul Quinn. His essay on Quinn was published in the July 2004 issue of "The AME Church Review."

Ambassador Palmer is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi, the National Fulbright Board, Children's Hospice International and other organizations. He is President Emeritus of the Malaysia America Society. He is a member of the Friends of the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard University.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in Philadelphia in 1816. Units the Civil War, the only members of the church were free Negroes in the North but by 1880 the Church had some 400,000 members, mostly in the South.

It was on Oct. 24, 1882, that the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church at Bartonsville was founded. The charter read that the church was "founded for a place of worship for use of members of the African Methodist according to the rule and discipline of said church, which may from time to time be adopted and agreed upon by the ministers of said church at their General Conference."

The congregation met in private homes until 1883, when the man of the church erected a log structure. Land for the church was donated by Jacob and Lacey Ellen Smith. Trustees at this time were John Skinner, Jacob Smith, James Goings, and John Bowie.

Today, under the Rev. Noah D. Melvin, the Church is affiliated with Wayman AME Church in Mt. Pleasant.

There are four other AME churches in the county, bringing the total to seven. They include the Union Bethel AME Church on Rt. 180, Petersville (whose minister, the Rev. Louis Bowie travels from Baltimore each week); Quinn Chapel AME Church, 108 E. Third St., Frederick, the Rev. Mack B. Simpson Sr., pastor, the Mt. Zion AME Church, Rt. 478, Knoxville, The Rev. David J. Sprarrow minister; and Cears Bethel AME Church, Burkittsville, The Rev. Charles Whims, Pastor.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick New Post and Randall Family LLC as published on Dec. 12, 1973.

Some short stories of the St. James AME Family

Decision Reversed in two Emmitsburg Cases

Otte case Continues to examine witness John Skinner, colored, an employee, at the Otte restaurant, stated he was the waiter upstairs. Said it was his order not to serve beer to women and that beer was served to men. He stated he had often served beer to men and women, serving to the men, and whether the women drank, he could not say as he always left. Said a woman alone could not get beer at the place. He was asked whether he had ever seen women drink in the place, and gave an evasive answer. Mr. Mc-Bride insisted on a direct answer and after parleying with the witness for some minutes, Skinner said he could not say positively he had ever seen women drink. He stated that Mr. Otte drank very little. He admitted the place had no stables for horses, and that he had seen Mr. Otte yesterday morning and that now Mr. Otte is in bed quite sick, and that the doctor was called twice last nieht.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick New Post and Randall Family LLC as published on April 26, 1913

A Dancing and Picnic

A dancing picnic will be held on July 4th in Mr. John Bowie's grove, near Bartonsville. Dancing will commence at 1 o' clock in the afternoon, music to be furnished by Prof. Curtis' orchestra. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of John A. Esworthy and Wm. Miller. Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick New Post and Randall Family LLC as published on June 18, 1881

Accidental Shooting

Accidental Shooting, John Bowie, and elderly colored man was accidentally shot in the back this morning at the Jefferson Pike, near Frederick, by Kent Greenwald, age about 18 years, son of Mr. Lewis Scholl, of this city. Young Greenwald, who was out, bunting, had fired at a crow and was putting another shell in his gun when the hammer snapped, discharging the shell. Bowie was walking along, the pike ahead of Greenwald and the load of shot struck him in the back, many of the shot penetrating the skin. He was taken to the office of Dr. J.W. Long, and when his coat and shirt were removed shot rained upon the floor. His injuries are not serious. Young Greenwald took his gun home and went to jail to give himself up to Sheriff Myers.

Reprinted with permission of the Frederick New Post and Randall Family LLC as published on December 10, 1908

Labor and Sons Cemetery Officers

The board of trustees of the Laboring Sons Cemetery held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Smith, the meeting being called to order by the president, followed by prayer by the Chaplain. The following officers were elected:

James Goings, president; John Diggs, general manager; William Johnson, choir manager; John J. Murdock, John Corday, John Naylor, trustees; Dennis Woodward, secretary. This cemetery is situated at East and 6th street.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick New Post and the Randall Family LLC as published on June 22, 1893

Released on Bail

Charles Eldridge, colored, who has been in jail on the charge of the larceny of a shoulder belonging to Jacob Smith, colored, was brought before Judge John C. Motter on the writ of habeas corpus this morning and released in the sum of \$50 for his appearance in court. Reno S. Harp appeared for the traverser.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick New Post and Randall Family LLC as published on November 27, 1908

The Bartonsville Community Cemetery

The Bartonsville Community Cemetery was officially established August 26, 1867 and remains today open to the heirs of those original families. Records do not mention the burial site used prior to the deeding. However, the Thomas family, and possibly other families as well, is buried on their property in recorded unmarked graves.

The cemetery property has been under continuous management by the community over the years. The cemetery is the burial site of one documented Civil War Veteran, Pfc. Butcher, whose family were members of the community. There is folklore that a number of local citizens either served or assisted the Union Army during that war.

As one of the early local Black and former slave communities in the county, the community had an elementary school, a marching band, a tennis court, dance hall, ball team, and a picnic ground for annual celebrations and other activities.

The cemetery is now organized as Tax Exempt to increase financial support in maintenance and restoration. Unofficially and to be documented, the list of burials contains some eighty family names. The lives of many families in Frederick County and other locations began here in Bartonsville.

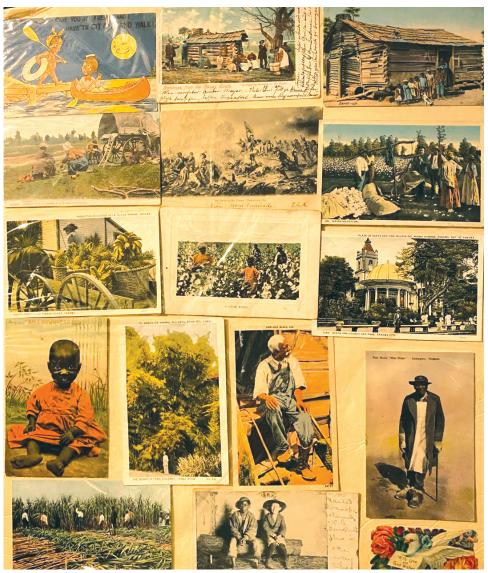
Reprinted with permission of W. Bertron Hill Jr. on January 07, 2011

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A group of Shab Row pictures from Belva's collection.





A collection of postcards and tinware owned by Ms. Snowden. Pictures by Genesis King, Belva King's granddaughter, age 12.

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



FREDERICK MARYLAND FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

2022 Genealogy Lecture Series

Virtual 7 pm

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



| DATE | TOPIC | PRESENTER |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| March 24 | Appreciating Conflicting Evidence: Analysis & Resolution Develops Broader Research | Rebecca Koford, CG, CGL |
| April 28 | Researching your Civil War Ancestor – A Librarian's Perspective | Mary Mannix |
| May 26 | The 1950 Census is Here: Now What? | Roslyn Torella |
| June 23 | Planning a Trip through City Directories | Stephen Capps |
| July 28 | I have my DNA results, Now What? | Wendy McLean, Genetic Genealogist |
| August 25 | Steve Morse's Genealogy Tools and Databases | Roslyn Torella |
| September 22 | Everything You Need to Know about Immigration and Naturalization Records | Mary Mannix |
| October 27 | Research Logs: Write or Regret it! | Rebecca Koford, CG, CGL |
| November | No Lecture | |
| December | No Lecture | |

All lectures will be on the fourth Thursday and begin at 7 PM.

Zoom Link: https://zoom.us/j/96791977878?pwd=RE96bWI2OTB0eXU4aEE1WHgrYjBiUT09

Belva's Museum Artifacts

News articles about Frederick & African American History

African American Experience
Thomas Jefferson
KKK
Dred Scott
Kathleen Snowden and New Market
News from Frederick

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.

August 2022

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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 fro 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.

Do you have family history or stories of Frederick County that you would like to share?

Contact Belva and we would by please to share your stories.



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.

oy 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. April 2.

"We think it sets off with the right

"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, including school administrator, mentor, historian and alderman of the City of Frederick," reads the brochure. The tour continues along Carroll Creek to All

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.

King says it's important for young people to know that "those who have gone to heaven now worked so hard" for their communities.

Saints Street, once the hub of the black

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.

SENIOR LIVING

14

county, which follows a national rend in tourism.

Two important additions to the brochure include the Dred Scort 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

ted near the bust of Reger Brooke Taney, the man who langue is located in Frederick's City Hall plaza.

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, barbershops and laundries that operated out of homes. "They took in laundry from some of the wealthy in Frederick," she said. "It really was amazing. One to I have been supportant, she said. "It really was amazing that was available on Market Street."

All 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 I through 12, until segregation ended and she was integrated into Frederick High School in 1958.

Many of the black communities,

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."

It was the whats nappening piace to the Below 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 coustin. He is buried in Bartonsville. Another cousin, Joe Bowie, is a jazz musician in the Netherlands.
"I remember my mom talking

Bowle, 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



The United Methodist church in the village of

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 Centre, 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.



This photo captures a view looking east on All Saints Street in Froderick, 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.

Why Thomas Jefferson's Anti-Slavery Passage Was Removed from the Declaration of Independence

YOHURU WILLIAMS

Bettmann Archive/Getty Images

With its soaring rhetoric about all men being "created equal," the Declaration of Independence gave powerful voice to the values behind the American Revolution. Critics, however, saw a glaring contradiction: Many of the colonists who sought freedom from British tyranny themselves bought and sold human beings. By underpinning America's nascent economy with the brutal institution of chattel slavery, they deprived roughly one-fifth of the population of their own "inalienable" right to liberty.

What isn't widely known, however, is that Founding Father <u>Thomas Jefferson</u>, in an early version of the Declaration, drafted a 168-word passage that condemned slavery as one of the many evils foisted upon the colonies by the British crown. The passage was cut from the final wording.

So while Jefferson is credited with infusing the Declaration with <u>Enlightenment</u>-derived ideals of freedom and equality, the nation's founding document—its moral mission statement—would remain forever silent on the issue of slavery. That omission would create a legacy of exclusion for people of African descent that engendered centuries of struggle over basic human and civil rights.

READ MORE: 9 Things You May Not Know About the Declaration of Independence

What the deleted passage said

In his initial draft, Jefferson blamed Britain's <u>King George</u> for his role in creating and perpetuating the transatlantic slave trade—which he describes, in so many words, as a crime against humanity.

He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither.

Jefferson went on to call the institution of slavery "piratical warfare," "execrable commerce" and an "assemblage of horrors." He then criticized the crown for

"exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the Liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

This passage refers to a 1775 proclamation by Britain's Lord Dunmore, which offered freedom to any enslaved person in the American colonies who volunteered to serve in the British army against the patriots' revolt. The proclamation inspired thousands of enslaved people to seek liberty behind British lines during the Revolutionary War.

READ MORE: The Ex-Slaves Who Fought with the British

Why was the Declaration's anti-slavery passage removed?

The exact circumstances of the passage's removal may never be known; the historical record doesn't include details of the debates undertaken by the Second Continental Congress. What is known is that the 33-year-old Jefferson, who composed the Declaration between June 11 and June 28, 1776, sent a rough draft to members of a pre-selected committee, including John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, for edits ahead of its presentation to Congress. Between July 1 and July 3, congressional delegates debated the document, during which time they excised Jefferson's anti-slavery clause.

The removal was mostly fueled by political and economic expediencies. While the 13 colonies were already deeply divided on the issue of slavery, both the South and the North had financial stakes in perpetuating it. Southern plantations, a key engine of the colonial economy, needed free labor to produce tobacco, cotton and other cash crops for export back to Europe. Northern shipping merchants, who also played a role in that economy, remained dependent on the triangle trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas that included the <u>traffic in enslaved Africans</u>.

READ MORE: How Slavery Became the Economic Engine of the South

Decades later, in his autobiography, Jefferson primarily blamed two Southern states for the clause's removal, while acknowledging the North's role as well.

"The clause...reprobating the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa, was struck out in compliance to South Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who on the contrary still wished to continue it. Our Northern brethren also I believe felt a little tender under these censures; for tho' their people have very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others."

Many in Congress had a vested interest

To call slavery a "cruel war against human nature itself" may have accurately reflected the values of many of the founders, but it also underscored the paradox between what they said and what they did. Jefferson, after all, had been tasked with writing a document to reflect the interests of an assemblage of slave-owning colonies with a profound commercial interest in preserving the trade in human beings. One third of the Declaration's signers were personally enslavers and even in the North, where abolition was more widely favored, states passed "gradual emancipation" laws designed to slowly phase out the practice.

Jefferson himself had a complicated relationship to the "peculiar institution." Despite his philosophical abhorrence of slavery and his ongoing legislative efforts to abolish the practice, Jefferson over his lifetime enslaved more than 600 people—including his own children with his enslaved concubine Sally Hemings. On his death in 1826, Jefferson, long plagued with debt, chose not to free any of the human beings he claimed as property.

READ MORE: <u>How Sally Hemings and Other Enslaved People Secured Precious</u> Pockets of Freedom

Such conflicts didn't go unnoticed. How was it possible, wrote British essayist Samuel Johnson at the start of the war, "that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of Negroes?" American loyalist and former governor of Massachusetts Thomas Hutchinson echoed these sentiments in his "Strictures Upon the Declaration of the Congress at Philadelphia":

"I could wish to ask the Delegates of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, how their constituents justify the depriving more than an hundred thousand Africans of their rights to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and in some degree to their lives, if these rights are so absolutely unalienable...."

The legacy of a foundational omission

The signers ultimately replaced the deleted clause with a passage highlighting King George's incitement of "domestic insurrections among us," for stirring up warfare between the colonists and Native tribes—leaving the original passage a footnote to what might have been.

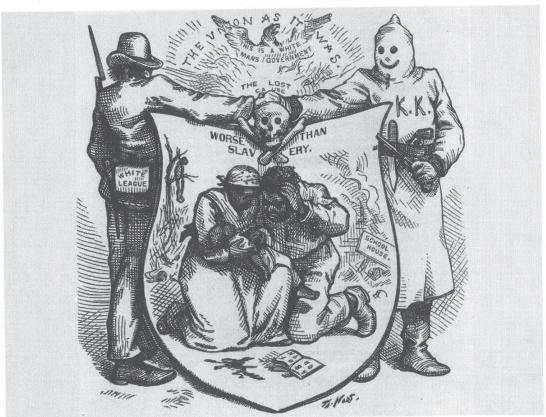
Indeed, removing Jefferson's condemnation of slavery would prove the most significant deletion from the Declaration of Independence. The founders' failure to directly address the question of slavery exposed the hollowness of the words "all men created equal." Nonetheless, the underlying ideals of freedom and equality expressed in the document have inspired generations of Americans to struggle to obtain their inalienable rights.

ACT CHECK: We strive for accuracy and fairness. But if you see something that doesn't look right, click ere to contact us! HISTORY reviews and updates its content regularly to ensure it is complete and ccurate.

This article was downloaded from The History Channel.

Created 150 Years Ago, the Justice Department's First Mission Was to Protect Black Rights

In the wake of the Civil War, the government's new force sought to enshrine equality under the law



A cartoon by illustrator Thomas Nast shows a member of the White League and a member of the Ku Klux Klan joining hands over a terrorized black family. (Library of Congress)

By Bryan Greene smithsonianmag.com July 1, 2020 9:30AM

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Amos T. Akerman was an unlikely figure to head the newly formed Department of Justice. In 1870, the United States was still working to bind up the nation's wounds torn open by the Civil War. During this period of Reconstruction, the federal government committed itself to guaranteeing full citizenship rights to all Americans, regardless of race. At the forefront of that effort was Akerman, a former Democrat and enslaver from Georgia, and a former officer in the Confederate Army.

Though the United States had had an Attorney General since the formation of the government in 1789, none had been empowered with the full force of a consolidated legal team quite like Akerman. And none had had the monumental task of enforcing the 14th and 15th Amendments and new legislation delivering long overdue rights to four million formerly enslaved black men and women. This department's work on behalf of the emancipated population was so central to its early mission that Akerman established the department's headquarters in the Freedman's Savings Bank Building.

In the immediate wake of the Civil War, Akerman, a New Hampshirite who had settled in Georgia in the 1840s, looked to the future, leaving the Democrats for the Republicans and prosecuting voter intimidation cases as a U.S. district attorney in his adopted state. Reflecting on his decision to switch his allegiance to the party of Lincoln, Akerman said, "Some of us who had adhered to the Confederacy felt it to be our duty when we were to participate in the politics of the Union, to let Confederate ideas rule us no longer....Regarding the subjugation of one race by the other as an appurtenance of slavery, we were content that it should go to the grave in which slavery had been buried."

Akerman's work caught the attention of President Ulysses S. Grant, who promoted the Georgian to Attorney General in June 1870. On July 1 of that year, the Department of Justice, created to handle the onslaught of post-war litigation, became an official government department with Akerman at its helm. The focus of his 18-month tenure as the nation's top law enforcement official was the protection of black voting rights from the systematic violence of the Ku Klux Klan. Akerman's Justice Department prosecuted and chased from Southern states hundreds of Klan members. Historian William McFeely, in his biography of Akerman, wrote, "Perhaps no attorney general since his tenure...has been more vigorous in the prosecution of cases designed to protect the lives and rights of black Americans."

McFeely is perhaps best known for his 1981 Pulitzer-Prize-winning biography, *Grant*, which he says he wrote in order to help him make sense of the modern civil rights movement. "To understand the 1960s, I studied the 1860s," McFeely said in a 2018 interview. In Akerman, McFeely saw the promise of what could have

been, had his work in the Justice Department been allowed to flourish.

Foremost, Akerman was a lawyer, who, according to McFeely, "welcomed the firm, unequivocal law he found in the Reconstruction amendments." Meanwhile, the Klan offended Akerman's principles; he wrote, "disguised night riders taking the law in their own hands meant no law at all." The government had a short window within which to act, he thought, before the nation would forget the consequences of disunion and inequality. "Unless the people become used to the exercise of these powers now, while the national spirit is still warm with the glow of the late war,...the 'state rights' spirit may grow troublesome again."

Indeed, white Democrats in South Carolina, the state that fired upon Fort Sumter to start the Civil War, would lead the postwar campaign to maintain their white supremacist empire. The Klan, founded in Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1865, had entrenched itself in upcountry South Carolina counties by 1868. Blacks, newly emancipated, now comprised a majority of voters in the state and most voted Republican, the party led by Grant, that was safeguarding their lives and rights.

Lou Falkner Williams, in her book, *The Great South Carolina Ku Klux Klan Trials*, 1871-1872 wrote that the Klan conducted a year-long reign of terror throughout the region starting with the November 1870 elections, whipping black and white Republican voters. An army general sent down to quell the riots, after local police and state troops failed to do so, estimated the Klan numbered more than 2,000 sworn members in York County alone. "The South Carolina Klan in its fury," Williams wrote, "committed some the most heinous crimes in the history of the United States." The 1910 novel *The Clansman*, on which the film *The Birth of a Nation* is based, reportedly draws on these events in York County.

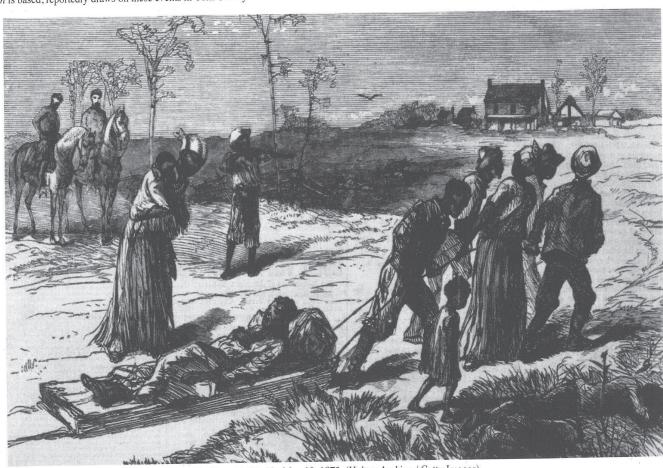


Illustration of the Colfax Massacre, published in Harper's Weekly, May 10, 1873. (Hulton Archive / Getty Images)

In reaction to the racial violence, Congress passed the Ku Klux Klan Act, which Grant signed into law on April 20, 1871, providing Akerman unprecedented tools to subdue the Klan. The KKK Act authorized the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, which allowed the Justice Department to detain suspected Klan members, keep them in custody, and not immediately bring them to trial. The department could also withhold disclosure of the identities of suspects and the evidence against them, which allowed Akerman to make mass arrests and gather evidence without the parties conspiring with each other. Using these tools, Akerman obtained hundreds of convictions in South Carolina and throughout the South. Author Ron Chernow, in his own *Grant*, reports that on one day in November 1871, 250 people in one South Carolina county confessed their affiliation with the Klan.

One would think that Akerman's record of success would have pleased Grant, but the President relieved Akerman of his duties in December of 1871. The common explanation for the dismissal is that Akerman, who Chernow describes as "honest and incorruptible," scrutinized the land deals struck between railroad barons and the government. McFeely put the blame on the nation's attachment to white supremacy. "Men from the North as well as the South came to recognize, uneasily, that if he was not halted, his concept of equality before the law was likely to lead to total equality," he wrote.

Employed at the time as Akerman's clerk in the Justice Department, the poet Walt Whitman shared the anxieties of his countrymen, giving voice to this sentiment in his "Memoranda During the War." He equates black citizenship rights in the former "Slave States" as "black domination, but little above the beasts" and hopes it not remain a permanent condition. He posits if slavery had presented problems for the nation, "how if the mass of the blacks in freedom in the U.S. all through the ensuing century, should present a yet more terrible and more deeply complicated problem?" Whitman scholar Kenneth M. Price writes in his forthcoming book, Whitman in Washington: Becoming the National Poet in the Federal City, "Like much of the late nineteenth-century American culture, [Whitman] grew fatigued with the case of African Americans during Reconstruction and beyond."

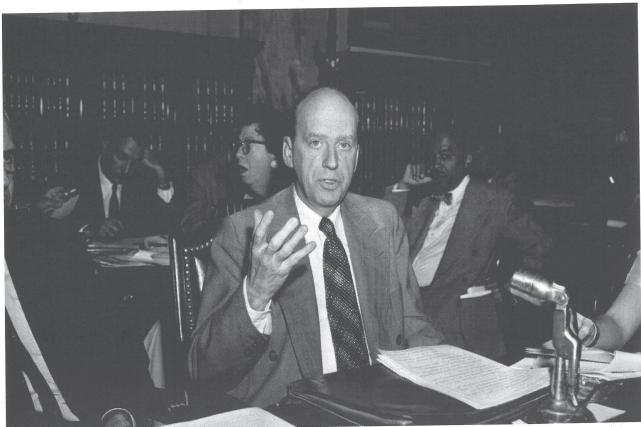


A poster of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates of the Republican Party in the U.S. "Centennial" election of 1876. (Library of Congress / Getty Images)

Reconstruction fell apart following the contested election of Rutherford B. Hayes. Democrats conceded the election to the Republican Hayes in exchange for the withdrawal of all federal troops from the former Confederacy. Yet, the five years between Akerman's departure from the Department of Justice and the 1876 compromise would be the most violent of the Reconstruction period. While Akerman and his immediate successor, George Henry Williams, had crushed the Klan, paramilitary organizations like the White League continued to terrorize the black citizenry throughout the South. In 1873, in Colfax, Louisiana, America witnessed what historian Eric Foner called "the bloodiest single act of carnage in all of Reconstruction," when an all-black militia in the Republican county seat tried to defend the courthouse from a white paramilitary attack.

If Akerman was the most consequential Attorney General for black civil rights in the Department of Justice's 150 years, Herbert Brownell, who served from 1953-1958 under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, contends for second place. It was on Brownell's advice that, in 1957, for the first time since Reconstruction, federalized national guard troops enforced the civil rights of black Americans. In this case, it was to enforce the integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Brownell was also instrumental in the appointment of five desegregationist Supreme Court justices, most notably Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the United States. Warren's court would hand down the unanimous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, overturning the 1896 decision *Plessy v. Ferguson* that provided the legal justification for six decades of Jim Crow. This court would sustain the *Brown* jurisprudence in later cases. Finally, Brownell was the principal architect of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first federal civil rights legislation since 1875. While the final legislation was not as strong as the "Brownell Bill," as it was known while pending, the Act did create the Department of Justice's venerated Civil Rights Division. Yet, Brownell, like Akerman nearly a century before him, stepped down because, as historian Stephen Ambrose put it, he was "more insistent on integration than Eisenhower wanted him to be."



Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., helped push for civil rights while leading the Department of Justice (Bettmann / Getty Images)

After witnessing nearly a century of inaction from the Department of Justice, black Americans began to look cautiously to the agency to defend their rights during the 1950s and '60s. The department proceeded haltingly, often reluctantly. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the investigative arm of the department, created in 1908, became a chief antagonist of the organized civil rights movement. When Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference formed in 1957 on the heels of the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott, the FBI began to monitor, investigate and harass the group as a possible subversive organization with Communist ties.

The department proved itself a better friend to civil rights activists during Robert Kennedy's tenure as Attorney General. With John Doar leading the department's Civil Rights Division, the government helped protect the Freedom Riders, forced the integration the University of Mississippi and prosecuted the murderers of civil rights workers. But Kennedy came to civil rights slowly and grudgingly. While he pressed segregationist governors to do right by their black citizens, he and his brother, John F. Kennedy, were careful not to scare unreconstructed Southern Democrats from the party.

Kennedy also authorized FBI surveillance of King. During the Kennedy and Johnson presidencies, civil rights workers risking their lives in the Jim Crow South saw J. Edgar Hoover's FBI as unwilling to intervene while blacks were brutalized, and at worse, engaged in an active effort to undermine civil rights leaders. Myrlie Evers-Williams, widow of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers said, "We saw the FBI only as an institution to keep people down... One that was not a friend, but one that was a foe."

The suspicion of the FBI in the black community only grew during the Nixon administration, and justifiably so. Nixon's counsel John Ehrlichman confessed in a 1994 interview, "The Nixon campaign in 1968, and the Nixon White House after that, had two enemies: the antiwar left and black people." The FBI's COINTELPRO operation, which began over a decade earlier, increasingly surveilled black leaders. Now, the government labeled advocates for civil rights the nation's troublemakers, defining "law and order" as protecting white America from the violent activists.

About Nixon's rhetoric, Marquette University professor Julia Azari told the Washington Post that "law and order" is "often a way to talk about race without talking about race. But its 1960s meaning also meant all people who were challenging the social order. As we've moved away from the era when politicians were making obvious racial appeals, the appeals have become more coded. The question becomes whose order, for whom does the law work."

In a June 2020 interview, civil rights lawyer Bryan Stevenson said that "blacks emancipated from slavery believed that their rights, their dignity, their humanity was now going to be embraced, that they were going to be welcomed as full citizens of the United States."

The Reconstruction amendments failed, he said, because, "We're still committed to this doctrine of white supremacy." Stevenson, who founded the Equal Justice Initiative, holds that the nation cannot overcome racial violence until it learns this history and recognizes it as an integral part of American history to the present day.

Langston Hughes, in his poem, "I, Too," responds to Walt Whitman's "I Hear America Singing," which celebrates the diversity of America, yet makes no explicit mention of African Americans. Hughes reminds Whitman, in a poem that graces the history galleries of the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture, "I am the darker brother/They send me to eat in the kitchen." He reminds us all, "I, too, sing America."

Or, in today's parlance, Black Lives Matter, too.

About Bryan Greene

Bryan Greene lives in Washington, D.C. and has written about music, history, and race and society for Poverty & Race.

Dred Scott Decision handed down by Chief Justice Taney in 1857

(February is Black History Month, and this is Black History Week. The following is the first of six articles prepared for the observance by Kathleen Snowden, historian, Frederick County Chapter, NAACP, and New Market antiques dealer).

By KATHLEEN SNOWDEN

In the year 1834, Dr. Emerson, an Army surgeon stationed in Missouri, transferred to Rock Island, Ill., taking with him his slave, Dred Scott.

Two years later, again with Scott, he moved to Fort Snelling, in what now is Minnesota — but what was then unorganized territory covered by Slavery Prohibition in the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Here, Emerson purchased, from a Major Taliaferrio, a slave woman named Harriet. With the consent of Emerson, Dred Scott and Harriet were married.

In 1838, Emerson returned with the family to Missouri. The Scott's became parents of two children: Eliza, born aboard a steamship on the Mississippi River north of Missouri, and Lizzie, who was born at the Jefferson Barracks in Missouri.

After being beaten by Emerson in 1848, Scott brought a suit of assault and battery. He further charged that he had purchased his wife and children from Emerson, but he had "laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzie, and imprisoned them" as if they were his slaves. The Circuit Court of St. Louis ruled in Scott's favor; however, Emerson appealed and the State's higher Court reversed the decision in 1852.

Emerson then sold the family to John Sanford of New York. Scott now sued Sanford for his freedom on grounds that through his residence in the territory, where slavery was prohibited, he was now a free man.

With the support of the abolitionists, the case finally reached the United States Supreme Court in its 1855-56 session, but the judges deferred their decision until after the presidential election. This was political maneuvering due to the unrest in the free state over the Nebraska and Kansas Struggle.

On March 7, 1857, the Supreme Court rendered the decision that Dred Scott was not a citizen of any state and not entitled to standing in any court. The slave was considered property and the master could take his property any place he chose within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In pronouncing the decision, Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney said:

"The question before us is, whether the class of persons described in the plea in abatement compose a portion of this people, and are constituent members of this sovereignty? We think they are not, and that they are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument

provides for and secures to citizens of the United States. On the contrary, they were at that time considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant race, and, whether emanicipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority, and had no rights and privileges but such as those who held the power and the Government might choose to grant."

The Chief Justice then turned his opinion to another important document and the status of the slave:

"In the opinion of the Court, the legislature and history of the times, and the language used in the Declaration of Independence, show, that neither the class of persons who had been imported as slaves, nor their descendants, whether they had become free or not, were then acknowledged as a part of the people, nor intended to be included in the general words used in that memorable instrument.

"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was formed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it, in a manner too plain to be mistaken. They had, for more than a century before, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they have no rights which the white man was bound to respect . . .

Seven of the judges (five slaveholders) ruled Dred Scott was a slave regardless of his residence, the two dissenting judges were Justice McLean of Ohio and Justice Curtis of Massachusetts.

The decision aroused excitement throughout the country. The people began taking sides, the South modified its laws to more oppressive actions against blacks, but the free states passed laws in favor of them. A classic example of these sentiments was published in the New York Tribune two days after the Supreme Court decision.

March 9, 1857 — "The people of the free states have been accustomed to regard Slavery as a 'local' matter for which we are in no wise responsible. As we have used to say, it belonged to the Slave States alone, and they must



ROGER BROOKE TANEY Authored Dred Scott Decision

answer for it before the world. We can say this no more.

"Now wherever the Stars and Stripes" wave they protest Slavery and represent-Slavery. The cursed stain is on our hands also. From Maine to the Pacific, over all future conquests and annexations, wherever in the island of western seas, or in the South American Continent, or in the Mexican Gulf, the Flag of the Union, by just means or unjust, shall be planted, there it plants the curse, tears, blood, and unpaid toil of this 'Institution.'

"The Star of Freedom and the Stripes of Bondage are henceforth one; American Republications and American Slavery are for the future synonymous? This, then, is the final fruit! In this all the labors of our statesmen, the blood of our heroes, the lifelong cares and toil of our forefathers, the aspirations of our scholars, the prayers of good men, have finally ended!"

The Dred Scott family was sold to a family in Massachusetts where they were set free.

Dred Scott was finally free, but the fallacies of Chief Justice Taney and his slaveholding associates caused the black race to suffer for years to come. To this day it is considered one of the most devastating blows against humanity ever set forth and a complete mockery of the principals this country was founded upon.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on February 13, 1979.

Black history display highlights local leaders and residents

By Nicholas C. Stern

News-Post Staff
nstern a fredericknewspost.com

Belva King started to collect memorabilia and artifacts from her family and the local African-American community in the early 1970s, when she made a video of her 10th Lincoln High School reunion.

King, 65, grew up on Shab Row in Frederick. Her aunt, a third-grade teacher, served as the family historian and became an inspiration to King.

Some of her collection is on display through February in what she calls a wall-less museum at Cafe 611 on North Market Street.

King's display consists predominantly of collected newspaper articles — many from the archives of *The Frederick News-Post* — and photographs of local African-Americans.

These include Lord Nickens, a former Frederick County NAACP president; Kathleen Snowden, the first African-American woman elected to the New Market Town Council and an avid collector of African-American memorabilia; and Ulysses Bourne, Frederick's first black physician.

Snowden died in 2008, and King bought some of her collection at an auction last summer. A Confederate flag, old cookware and several postcards are among those artifacts on display.

King has also made 10 videos of interviews with local African-Americans who talk about their personal and family histories.

Her own family tree, which can be traced to the Bowie-Thomas families, dates back in the county to the 1800s.

Other highlights of her collection include information about a local black cemetery, social and sports organizations, and choirs.

A display about Lincoln High School includes notes from a 1955 Frederick County Board of Education meeting in which the implica-



Staff photo by Skip Lawrence

Belva King has been collecting Frederick-area black history items for decades and currently has some of her collection on display at Café 611 on North Market Street. These are some of her favorite items, which once belonged to Kathleen Snowden.

tions of the 1954 Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education were discussed.

A collage of articles about the local Ku Klux Klan includes information about Nickens' call, in the mid-1980s, to the Frederick County Commissioners to revoke a marching license — a stark reminder of how far race relations in the county have progressed, King said.

"I've been here all my life and seen a lot of things, some not good," she said. "Frederick is a beautiful place, but it wasn't always easy."

King hopes to bring her wall-less museum to other area locations in the future, alone or in collaboration with others interested in black history, she said.

"I'd like the children to know what we went through."

ON THE WEB VIDEO: Belva King talks about her collection of memorabilia and artifacts. fredericknewspost.com

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on February 21, 2010.

chronicling town history Kathleen Snowden finds is 'lots of fun stuff'

For Kathleen Snowden, the information she has put together that chronicles the history of New Market can be summed up in one short phrase: "Lots of fun stuff."

Mrs. Snowden has spent most of 1993 rummaging through stacks of old court house records, sorting through facts and fiction about the town, and compiling all the informa-tion into a readable form for the town's bicentennial.

The weekend celebration is coming

"You read and read and read and

then - POW! you just see it before you," she said of her writing.
"I want people to see New Market as it was," said Mrs. Snowden, who has put together a 7-10 page pamphlet to be handed out to people who visit New Market.

their way to Annapolis and later to Mrs. Snowden's accounts depict New Market as a busy center of activity for individuals heading to Maryland ports. They first made Baltimore and the west.

The town founders, Nicholas Hall the town in 1793 on either side of the and William Plummer, established

National Pike, which is "one of the most famous roads in the nation, Mrs. Snowden said.

There was a large labor supply that icluded servants, convicts and slaves, and the town built up very included servants, quickly, she said.

house-raising efforts and have a home up in no time," she said. "People would help one another in

starting to see changes. . . These are small and subtle, but still everybody kind of knows everyone." She said she doesn't think the town Mrs. Snowden, who has lived in town since the 1950s, said, "I'm starting to see changes. . . . These

shown that it has always been a business community with hotels, will change much. Her research has taverns, restaurants and shops.

objective is to keep things the way they are," Mrs. Snowden said. "The present mayor (Frank Shaw) has taining the historic preservation of this town. All the time this is the utmost in his mind." "What has kept this town is, we've done a lot to take a stand on maingotten elected officials whose main

worked toward getting the town into the National Historic Register provided the greatest protection. "The town will maintain its identity," she She added that the people who

Although the town is still centered on a main road, "you can leave the



KATHLEEN SNOWDEN

neon signs and the hustle-bustle and come out here and can still hear the birds sing," Mrs. Snowden said.

structures in town amaze Mrs. Snowden, she said. "They made bricks by hand, took huge logs and The craftsmen who built the early

(Continued on Page A-4)

done free-hand. "You just can't get them like this," he said, adding that

Inside today's paper is a 24-page section marking New Market's bicentennial.

By SUSAN C. NICOL News-Post Staff

Mr. Zimmerman said another local resident, John Stevens, worked most stripers painted free-hand on umbrellas and bicycles.

late

"That's all he did, bikes and umbrellas," he recalled laughing. "He didn't do much either."

Mr. Zimmerman, 85, said a machine shop provided hours of entertainment for many folks.

The senior Mr. Zimmerman also

ney Randall, the shop used horses on Owned by Issac Russell and Roda treadmill to power the machinery

walk. It was interesting. They had a "We used to go watch those horses few horses, and they switched 'em throughout the day. When they stopped, the machines stopped," he said with a laugh

> "Holding a large brush he'd spin the wheel." He proudly displayed a large wooden checkerboard his father had

"He was the striper," Mr. Zimmerman said of his father.

Market garage.

(Continued on Page A-4)

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on May 7, 1993.

Kathleen Snowden

(Continued from Page A-1)

hewed them out, and built houses that lasted 200 years. To preserve this is just wonderful."
Her findings indicate that from 1814-1830, New Market was a bustling place with people coming and going constantly, she said.
She discovered that in one year there were seven or eight taverns within town limits.
She did not realize the importance.

within town limits.
She did not realize the importance
of taverns until she came across
repeated mentions in various writings. Taverns were where business
was conducted, newspapers could be
picked up, and coach schedules and
meetings could be found.

Permise would well to the taverns

meetings could be found.
People would walk to the tayerns and see what officials had posted and partake in lotteries, which also helped raise money for roads and other projects that would benefit the public, she said.

In tour there were the property of the projects that would be self the public of the projects that would be self the public of the projects that would be self the public of the projects that would be self the public of the projects that would be self the public of the projects of the projec

In town, there were also a number of liveries. "You'd come in, unhook your team, get something to eat, feed and rest your horses and leave," she

There were two or three community wells used by the public and people without enough money for the liveries.

liveries.

Up until the '50s there were two community wells still in use on Federal Street, she said.

As for her research, Mrs. Snowden said ''it's been fun, but a lot of work.'' Her most challenging task has been cutting down the information she has amassed.

Part of town's traditions rooted in well-known Mealey's Restaurant

By ERICA OHR News-Post Staff

It's a wonder anyone could trace the roots of Mealey's Restaurant, a seemingly permanant fixture at 8 Main St. in New Market that was established shortly after the town

established shortly after the town some 200 years ago.

The dimly lit dining area, which now provides a respite from antique shopping in town, used to serve as a resting place for early travelers.

Although the details of past owners have faded with time, the restaurant had more than 10 different owners before Jose Salaverri took over in June 1987. He bought the well-known eatery from the Mealey family, who ran the establishment for about 60 years he said. ars, he said.

years, ne said.

Early records indicate that on June
1, 1793, John Roberts bought land for
his hotel at the first sale of land in New Market, according to Kathleen Snowden, who is doing research about the town's history for the

This hotel, which became the town's first, was established some-time between 1793 and when it was sold about 1800.

Years later, on Jan. 1, 1899, the establishment became known as the Utz Hotel, owned and operated by Samuel Utz and his family for about

20 years. Mr. Salaverri guesses the building stopped being an inn in the late 1800s.
According to an article written by
Susie Utz Siffrin in The Frederick News-Post on Aug. 16, 1976, the hotel was directly involved in the transition from the old days of the horse-and-buggy culture to modern times."

She wrote that the first telephone exchange in New Market was on the second floor of the hotel. C&P Telephone operated a switchboard there in 1905.

The hotel also served as a temp-

orary host to high school students while a third floor was added to the school house, according to Ms. Siffrin.

Ms. Siffrin wrote that her father ran a general store in part of the building for a time. According to Mrs. Snowden, the inn and restaurant have been known as The New Market, The Shipley, The Hylton and The Griffin over the years.

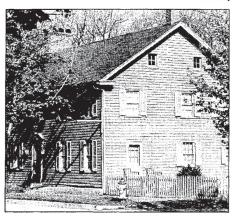
Not only the name, but the building has too has changed considerably over the years. The restaurant's main dining room, which was built in the '50s, was originally a patio with balconies overlooking it, Mr. Salaverri said. Any changes, however, are completed with one goal in mind.

"We tried to keep the look," he said. "It's been part of New Market for years, there was no reason to reinvent the wheel."



Shown is Mealey's Restaurant, 8 Main St., New Market.

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Staff photo by Tim Jacobser

William Plummer's daughter lived in the first house at 51 W. Main St. in 1790, before the town was even laid out.

New Market founders mapped town in 1788

In 1788, Nicholas Hall mapped out New Market, and around 1790, he and William Plummer formed a part nership to develop the town, according to Susan Wood Wilson, who is related to Hall and has been

related to Hall and has been researching town land records. Mr. Hall, who was living in Anne Arundel County, inherited his prop-erty from an uncle, she said. An advertisement placed in the newspaper offered front lots for three pounds of rent and back lots for 40 shillings.

shillings.
There were 170 recorded lots, and

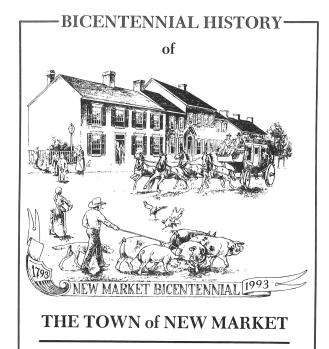
Mr. Plummer's daughter lived in the first house, now 51 W. Main St., in 1790, before the town was even laid

The antiquing business began July 1936, Mrs. Wilson said. By 1963,

there were six shops in town. She and her husband Howard and son Nate live at 42 Main St. which used to be the lamplighter's house,

An undertaker also occupied the premises at one time, either in the house or the attached building which

house or the attached building which now houses a bookshop.
Her grandfather built the house next to the elementary school which is where her father lived, Mrs. Wilson said. She remembers a story where her father and his cousin decided they would be fur trappers. The two boys set out and for their first catch were surprised to find a skunk. "My father was elected to be the one to let the skunk go." Needless to say he got sprayed. That was the end of that idea, she said.



FREDERICK COUNTY **MARYLAND**

Kathleen Snowden

©1993 BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE of NEW MARKET.

Friday, March 25

NEW MARKET - The cracks in Kathleen Snowden's centuryold house tell a story she hopes will help other homeowners.

Explosive blasts last winter on a construction site across the twolane road from her home in the historic district on East Main Street - Md. 144 - caused the cracks, damaged her fireplace and blew out Plexiglas from her front door.

Ms. Snowden is a town council member who voted to allow explosions on the housing site.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on March 26, 2005.

Documenting black history



Staff photo by Bill Green

The African American Resources — Cultural and Heritage Society held a public viewing Wednesday night of a display of historical items from the collection of the late Kathleen Snowden at the Delaplaine Visual Arts Education Center. Mary V. Harris, the group's recording secretary and researcher, is shown with some of the documents.

Exhibit features artifacts from the collection of late New Market leader

By Cara R. Anthony

News-Post Staff canthony a newspost com

While they wait for their dream of a Frederick County Black History Museum to be realized, members of a local historical society showed off their latest exhibit in borrowed space.

On Wednesday night, dozens of visitors came to the Delaplaine Visual Arts Education Center to see a slave sale document signed by Maryland's first governor, Thomas Johnson.

The fragile piece of paper is one of many black history artifacts that belonged to the late Kathleen Snowden, of New Market.

"She was such a collector of everything," said June Snowden, Snowden's sister-in-law. "We miss her so much, she was such an important person to the community and our family."

Snowden, who died in 2008 at age 75, was the first black woman elected to the New Market Town Council. She was working on several history books before she died, June Snowden said, but her legacy lives on through the artifacts her family loaned to the African American Resources — Cultural and Heritage Society.

Each year, the society chooses a new set of artifacts or invites a speaker to its annual membership meeting. At this year's gathering, members of the Snowden family came

"I have not see this since 2008," said Toni Dorsey, Snow-den's sister, as she looked at stereo cards and old photographs on display.

Snowden's collection also includes an 1864 pocket calendar, an Afro-American Almanac from the 1800s and a photograph of a group of students who were the first to attend Lincoln School in the early 1920s. Black students in Frederick County were taught at the school from 1920 to 1962

Many of the artifacts captured the attention of visitors, but an obituary for Uncle Mark Thrash, of Chickamauga Park, Ga., stopped Ann Parry Horvath in her tracks. Horvath traveled from Sykesville to see the exhibit.

"This is such an original photograph," Horvath said in admiration. "Look how tall and straight and strong he is."

(See HISTORY A-9)

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History

(Continued from A-5)

Another image on display showed Blanche Bourne-Tyree, who was the first woman in the county to obtain a medical license. Her father, Ulysses Bourne Sr., was Frederick's first black physician, and she loved to accompany him on his house calls. Bourne-Tyree went on to become a deputy director of the District of Columbia Department of Public Health.

"We have a lot of stuff." said Mary Harris, recording secretary and researcher for AARCH.

Harris said the group hopes to one day display similar items in a museum. Members have already scouted out location for the museum by a building near East All 2014.



We feel very fortunate that we are able to display (Snowden's) things.

> DAVID KEY AARCH member

Saints Street that they are interested in. AARCH member and former NAACP President Seaven Gordon challenged the society to secure a

Snowden wrote four books: "The Town of New Market Along the Old National Road," "History of the African American School," "History of the African American Church" and "Through the Years with Edward 'Jack' and Martha White."

She also owned and operated the African-American Specialty Shop in New Market in the early 1970s, according to her obituary. Items that were once for sale in Snowden's shop were also on display Wednesday.

"We feel very fortunate that we are able to display her things," AARCH member David Key said.

Follow Cara R. Anthony on Twitter: @CaraRAnthony.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on November 14, 2013.

News from Frederick

Frederick Post

SISTERS OF JOY will present a program of music 3 pm. March 21st at Asbury United Methodist Church, West All Saints and Ice streets. Guest choirs will include the Faith Gospel Singers, the Jackson Chapelettes, the Keys Chapel Senior choir, the Majestics and Powerful Praise.

March 20, 1999 Frederick Maryland.

Frederick News Post

Mr. George Richard Loper, 35, of Frederick, entered eternal rest on Wednesday, July 19, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Born Dec. 5,1953, in Gary Indiana. Mr. Loper was a son of James and Mattie Loper. Mr. Loper was a member of the Senior Choir, the Inspirational Choir, and was the director for the Youth Choir and Heaven's Best Choir. He was active in the anti-Drug Prayer Vigil at John Hanson housing complex. Mr. Loper devoted much of his time encouraging young people to stay off of drugs and to live for Jesus. He enjoyed singing and was a member of the adult Sunday school class. He served several years in the U.S. Army and was stationed at Fort Detrick. He was employed at Eastalco.

July 21, 1989 Frederick Maryland.



We tills freen that thorough Cod week of the C

LOOK OVER YOUR SHOULDER TO SEE WHERE YOU ARE GOING!

African-American displays that include family photos, documents and other artifacts collected over several generations.

Project Coordinator: Belva King, 301_662_9035, beldking99@aol.com

Designed by: We Seek The Best, www.MyCul.Biz, 301_524_0732, MichaelNorth@MyCul.Biz

Michael North's collection of African masks.







W. Bester Bowie, Sr. & Sons, Joe. Byron. & Bester, Jr.

Negro Musicians and Their Contributions to Twentieth Century Music

Purpose of the study. Negro-Americans represent about one-tenth of the total population of these United States and since there are about 150 million people in this Negro population the approximately 15 million. In this number, one will find Negroes engaged in all vocations and activities which are recognized as the American way in life. In spite of social handicaps and restrictions, and there are many, they have managed to forge onward and make outstanding contributions in the fields of science, education, politics, art, and music. It is in the latter field that the writer is immediately concerned. Therefore, the purpose of this study will be to present to the reader discussions and criticisms of Negroes who have made contributions in the music world. Their efforts will be judged by the general public as represented by eminent critics of today.

Submitted to the College of Education and the Graduate School of the University of Wyoming in Partial Fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Maters in Arts.

University of Wyoming Larame, Wyoming August, 1950 December 2008

DR. & MRS. Horace C. Laster 6305 Danville Court Frederick, Maryland 21701

Dear Family and Friends,

As many of you may already know, we recently decided to give the artifacts of Janice's Great-grandfather, Lewis Emory Hall (1856-1924), to the African American Resources Cultural and Heritage Committee (AARCH) located here in Frederick, Maryland, the birthplace of Lewis Emory Hall. It is our intention that these artifacts will become part of a larger collection to enable the preservation and presentation of cultural history of freeborn and emancipated Frederick County residents of African ancestry.

The AARCH was founded in 2001 in an effort to preserve and make accessible the African American history and culture of Frederick County, Maryland. This project was an initiative of the Frederick Historic Sites Consortium of Tourism Council of Frederick County with preliminary funding from Maryland's Historical and Cultural Museum Assistance Program and the Community Foundation of Frederick. The self-guided African American Heritage Walking Tour Guide of Frederick was produced from this initiative. Following this project, an independent AARCH organization was spearheaded by the late William O. Lee in an effort to establish a Frederick County African American Museum. Its mission to identify, collect, preserve, exhibit, and disseminate the history and culture of African Americans in Frederick County , thereby providing an understanding of how the past shapes and enriches the present and future for all citizens.

Today's tough economic conditions make it difficult for nonprofit organizations such as the AARCH to meet its mandate without help from people like us. We are asking you to join with us by giving a tax-deductible donation to support the work of the African American Resources Cultural and Heritage Committee. If you can help, please make your check payable to: Community Foundation of Frederick County, Maryland, Inc. and return it to us in the enclosed envelope.

Thanking you for your gracious generosity, we remain,

Yours with warmest regards,

Horace and Janice Laster

Enclosures (2)

Belva's Museum Artifacts c/o Sir Speedy Printing 316 East Church Street Frederick, MD 21701

Belva's Museum Artifacts

News articles about Frederick & African American History

East Street Shab Row Reunion
All Saints Street
Diggs Pool
Carl Butler
Taney Johnson Statues Removed
Dred Scott Travels

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 2022

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

* * * * * * * * * * 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 fro 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.

Do you have family stories and pictures you would like to share with Frederick African American community?

Reach out to Belva at beldking99@aol.com.

59th Bowie-Thomas Reunion is coming.

5th East Street Shab Row Reunion June 18, 2022 1 pm ~ 3 pm



Program

| Blessing of the Food | Leonard Diggs |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Pictures | Mathew Diggs |
| Singer | Jeffrey Thompson |
| Selections | Stacey Bowie Sistrunk |
| AARCH Remarks | Seaven Gordon |
| A Thought | Kavonte Duckett |

Thank you

Food provided by Bert Anderson and the Frederick Coffee Company. Program provided by Belva King and Sir Speedy Printing. Supporting help provided by Terri Palmer and Vickie Whisner.



A big thank you to family members, Bert Anderson and, The Frederick Coffee Company for making this reunion a reality. Thank you to Steve Gordon and Protean Gibril of AARCH for their remarks and attendance.

Thank you Frederick Transit Service for taking people to the doctors!

It is a wonderful service for the elders of Frederick County.

----Original Message----

From: ROSE CHANEY rodoch@aol.com
Sent: Mon, Aug 15, 2022 12:47 pm
Subject: Fwd: FCPS Racial Equity Committee.

FYI

The Board of Education of Frederick County (BOE) seeks representatives to serve on the Racial Equity Committee.

The BOE approved the creation of a Racial Equity Committee on June 12, 2019: Policy 101.3 (K) Organization of the Board. This committee will make recommendations to the BOE that will focus on identifying discrimination or harassment, raising awareness of implicit bias, and eliminating or mitigating racial inequity and the equity policy within all educational programs of FCPS. The Racial Equity Committee will be specifically attuned to:

- · Early Childhood Education;
- · Elementary, middle and high school data;
- · Suspension and discipline data;
- · Extracurricular activities:
- · Gifted and talented or highly-able programs;
- Culturally sensitive and inclusive curriculum and instruction;
- Special Education;
- · English learners;
- · Hiring, recruitment and retention; and
- · Professional development of staff.

Members of the committee shall be appointed by the BOE. Composition of the Committee may include a variety of social, service, and faith-based advocacy organization representatives, as well as regional representation from students and/or parents/guardians with an emphasis on diversity based on people of color. Other groups such as students who receive Special Education services, students eligible for free or reduced-price meals, and English learners may be considered for representation. Please see <u>FCPS Reg. No. 100-09</u> for further information.

Applications will be accepted by Google Form at <u>Racial Equity Committee Application</u> through September 4th. The BOE will approve and appoint members to the Racial Equity Committee at its September 14th Board meeting.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Kathryn Rich, Executive Assistant to the Board by email at Kathryn.Rich@fcps.org or by phone at 301-696-6917.

Maryland State Archives August Virtual Lunch and Learn



A Celebration of Alex Haley, his Legacy, and Roots with Chris Haley

Date and Time: August 11, 2022, 1:00pm. online only

Presenter: Chris Haley, Director, Study of the Legacy of Slavery in Maryland

Location: Online Event

Description:

Chris Haley, performer, author, historian and filmmaker, will share personal insights on the occasion of his celebrated uncle's 101st birthday. This virtual lecture concludes a series of events in Alex Haley's memory to commemorate the centennial of his birth. Alex Haley's book Roots and the subsequent televised miniseries was a landmark event inspiring a groundswell of interest in both genealogy and African American history. Son of the author's youngest brother, Julius, Chris Haley is the Director of the Study of the Legacy of Slavery in Maryland program at the Maryland State Archives is carrying forward the family's legacy in many ways. As a speaker, he has spoken primarily on Black History, Genealogy, and self-empowerment. Join Chris to learn about the impact of this incredible family on understanding our shared heritage.

pave the entrance to Mullinix Park, she said, that the city build a bathhouse, as many black homes had no indoor plumbing, that streetlights be installed on Broadway near Lincoln High School, and that blacks be allowed to enter the front door of the opera house center of black life in Fredericl Park, said Mr. Lee, Joseph Baker in 1994 donated the money for a separate park for blacks, and a swimming pool. The front part of the park was located on Bentz Street and the back part on All Saints. Mr. Baker's money created Mullinix Park, after a city alderman, but Mr. Lee said the money was given in memory of William Diggs, a black man who worked for the Baker family for 50 years. Cynthia Lee, Mr. Lee's wife, said in an interview Sunday that one of the first blows for civil rights in Frederick was struck in 1948, and involved the park. Mrs. Lee's father, Donald Bayton, and other black leaders demanded that the city Saints Street once

By JULIA ROBB News-Post Staff

commercial district and center for black life, former city alderman William Lee told a small group of people during a Saturday I.

The four was sponsored by the Delaplaine Visual Arts Center in conjunction with its current exhibit, a loan from the Smithsonian on the history of everyday life in America.
Interspersed in the exhibit are photographs and narratives on Frederick's history.
Before the civil rights movement made a separate commercial center for blacks.

unnecessary, said Mr. Lee, All Saints Street had numerous restaurants, doctors' offices,

dentists, pool halls, churches, grocery stores, dry cleaners and other businesses. Many of the businesses were located in the owner's living room, said Mr. Lee, citing Dr. Snowball's offices at 5 W. All Saints St. and 28 W. All Saints The dentist practiced on All Saints for 80 years, Mr. Lee said. The studio and home of portrait painter and photographer William Grinage was at 22 W. All Saints. Mr. Grinage painted a portrait of Francis Scott Key that is featured in the Delaplaine Visual Arts Center exhibit. Rollins Funeral Home, at 100 W. All Saints, was at various times a beer garden,

restaurant and market. st all-black church was founded

Ę.

1773 at 143 W. All Saints, and the original First Missionary Baptist building is still standing, said Mr Lee Another church for blacks, once near the Greyhound bus station on All Saints, was originally for whites. The Old Hill Church was founded in 1818, but blacks were allowed

church to attend. In 1864,

Backs at that time had to enter the opera house by way of the fire escape.
City adermen agreed with all of the demands except the last, said Mr. Lee.
Mr. Lee said he regrets that All Saints is no longer strictly a black street, and is no longer the center of black life in Frederick,

Continued on Page A-10)

entirely, said Mr. Lee, and in 1870 the name was changed to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. That church is now located at All Saints and Court streets.

All Saints_

(Continued from Page A-1)

because it represents a "loss of our

I miss the complexion of the street." he later said. "For 100 years it was a black community, but it's now mixed It erases history, the good times we had there.

Edward Leakins, a retired teacher who lives on All Saints, said Sunday he feels the changed street "some what a loss.

But some gains have also been made, he said, citing streetlights in black sections and better snow

Reprinted with the permission of the **Frederick News-Post** published on August 14, 1995.

> Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on February 27, 2014.

Home School Heritage Day

The Children's Museum of Rose Hill Manor Park is offering a program from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Friday that is designed especially for home school students. The program will focus on the history of slavery in Frederick County and Rose Hill Manor in particular.

This program commemorates the November 1864 new Maryland state constitution that at last outlawed the practice of slavery in the state. Maryland slaves were not freed by President Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, which declared all slaves in states in rebellion to the Union to be free.

Upon arriving, young visitors will receive a "passport" to help them assume the identity of one of the former slaves at Rose Hill Manor. Answers for the book's questions may be discovered while guests visit the various rooms of the manor.

Other activities will include making handkerchief dolls and conch bead necklaces, viewing portions of the film "Up from the Meadows," visiting with the cook at the hearth, meeting a historian in the cabin to learn about slavery as related to the resident Grahame and Thomas families, and perhaps getting involved in geo-caching around the property.

This family-oriented program is ongoing throughout the day. Registration is suggested but not required at 301-600-1646. Cost is \$5 admission for ages 5 through

The Children's Museum of Rose Hill Manor Park is at 1611 N. Market St., Frederick. For further information, call 301-600-1650 or visit www.rosehillmuseum.com.



CARL BUTLER OBITUARY

brilliant star has vanished and our world is dimmer for it. Carl R. Butler, 56, left us suddenly, struck down by a heart attack while on the Burkittsville Historic House and Garden Tour, on Saturday, May 19, 2018. Carl was born in Orleans, France to Randolph and Madeleine Butler. He was preceded in death by his grandparents and his father. He leaves to cherish his memory, his mother, Madeleine of Burkittsville, MD, his brother, Gary Scott (Dorothy) of Thurmont, MD, his sisters, Leslie Del Rosario (Hermel) of Lakeland, FL, Kathy Butler of Burkittsville, MD, Lorraine Slater (Robert) of Fort Worth, TX, Annette Butler of Leesburg, VA and a number of nieces, nephews and friends. Carl was a dedicated member of his second family, the Ceresville Mansion Team. He was a talented artist who participated in the Gifted and Talented Program while at Brunswick High School. After graduation, he attended the Maryland Institute College of Art in Baltimore. He also studied with gifted artist, Mary Pfister. In 1996, Carl depicted African American Men working on the railroad on a 5' X 7' canvas that was the focal point of an exhibit on the third floor of the Brunswick Heritage Museum. In 2004, he participated in a Contemporary African American artists Art Show at the Delaplaine Center. He was also guest artist on the Frederick Garden Tour for

several years. Carl was First Runner Up in the Frederick Magazine Contest for his rendition of the Ceresville Mansion Pergola and water lilies. In 2016, he was commissioned to paint the Hope Mural by the Frederick Asbury United Methodist Church with artist, Warren Davis, on W. All Saints and Ice Street. Carl's love for the outdoors shines through in his landscapes and skies. He often hid spiritual messages in his works and was known for his trademark signature, a Smiley Face with halo. His generous and caring nature endeared him to many, he enjoyed promoting people and events on the internet and had many Facebook friends. We will be celebrating his life at an event that will be announced at a later date. The family would like to thank the Burkittsville Community, especially Mayor Debbie Burgoyne, neighbors and friends for their unwavering support. Funeral arrangements entrusted to the John T. Williams Funeral Home, Brunswick, MD.

Published by The Frederick News-Post from May 24 to May 27, 2018.



Over the years: From opposing racism to helping the needy

Aug. 6, 1913 — Lord Nickens is born to Reuben and Mary Nickens White Post, Va., the seventh of 13

1919 - The family moves from Luck-1919 - The family moves from Luck-etts, Va., to Frederick to avoid exces-sive poil and school taxes on blacks in Virginia. Lord Nickens, age 6, is kicked out of a whites-only restroom by a train conductor at the Point of Rocks Station.

1929 - Nickens begins working at C. Thomas Kemp's department store on the Square Corner in Frederick. He is fired after a complaint from a customer concerning his race.

1936 - The Frederick Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opens. Nickens is a member.

1940 — As one of the first five Fred-erick residents drafted into the Army under the Selective Service Act, Nickens is promoted to the rank of sergeant major and serves in the Pacific.

1945 — He receives an honorable discharge from the Army and returns

1946 - Nickens goes to work as a laboratory technician at Fort Detrick 1963 - He attends Martin Luther



Staff file photo by Bill Green

Lord Nickens, at age 95 in his Adamstown home, watches the inauguration of President Barack Obama on television a his in 2009.

1968 — Nickens organizes a boycott
of Frederick County businesses that
support presidential candidate vides (God, Sehter, medical care, preGeorge Wallace, the Alabama gover-1968 – He co-founds the Frederick Community Action Agency, which provides food, shelter, medical care, prescription drug assistance, housing,

King Jr.'s famous "I Have a Dream" nor who ordered police to stop civil and other help to low-income and speech in Washington. and other help to low-income and homeless individuals and families.

is foiled when a girlfriend of one of the men tips off police.

1985 - Nickens files and wins a lawsuit against the Frederick Count government for issuing public-rally permits to groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, which bar black people from attending those public events.

1994 – He leaves his role as president of the NAACR.

2005 – The local Democratic Central Committee creates the Local D. Nijkees Award for community service and dedication, Nickens is the stret received.

2009 - He watches the inaugura - me watches the inaugura-tion of President Barack Obama, the nation's first black president, from his home in Adamstown

2009 - Nickens receives a lifetime achievement award from the NAACP.

2009 - Lord Nickens Street is opened in downtown Frederick. It is the first street in the city named for a black man.

2012 — Nickens is honored in Fred-erick at the 10th annual Peace-Crafters awards with a lifetime achievement award. Arun Gandhi, grandson of Mohandas Gandhi, speaks at the ceremony.

Jan. 4, 2013 — Nickens dies at age

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING

"He shared our anxiety He shared our deprivadenial of services."

advocate for black children in Frederick County Public Schools

"Lord Nickens was simply one of the great civic, community, political and social leaders in Freder ick city and county. Western Maryland, and all of Maryland."

- Matt Neufeld, Frederick native, longtime local journalist, and former reporter and features writer for The Frederick News-Post

"The death of Lord Nickens marks the end of an prevented access to opportunity and legalized injustice. He fought for the right of African Ameriican Dream and helped ensure equality for all of Frederick NAACP Lord tion for all who knew behalf of the Africanhelped to change our nation."

- U.S. Sen. Ben Cardin

"I owe him any credit I ever earned for my work in the community. His involvement with both local, State and National Civil Rights issues made him an asset for Frederick: earning him the first ever street named after an African American in the county. He will be

- Guy Djoken, president of the Frederick County NAACP







Lord Nickens in the 1940s. The civil rights leader married his wife, Thelma, in 1945 after being honorably discharged from the Army,

Nickens

Continued from A-1 that led her to go to the hospital Friday, and she was in the room when her uncle died.

"It just gave me peace because I knew Uncle Dumps was suffering and I knew it was time for him to go." Gaither said.

Nickens earned the nick-name Dumps from his mother, who affectionately called him dumpling, explained his wife. Thelma.

Lord Dummore Nickens, the seventh of 13 children, was born to Reuben and Mary Nickens on Aug. 6, 1913, in White Post. Va. His family moved to Frederick in December 1919 to avoid Virginia's poll and school taxes on blacks.

Nickens was a veteran of World War II, serving in the Pacific theater and attaining the rank of sergeant after being one of the first five Frederick County residents to be drafted.

After his discharge, he married Thelma in 1945. The couple raised three children. Charles, Ronald and Gregory, while Nickens worked as a laboratory technician at Fort Detrick.

Frederick Agree and attaining the rank of sergeant after being one of the first five Frederick County residents to be drafted.

After his discharge, he married Thein in 1985. The couple raised three children. Charles, Ronald and Gregory, while Nickens worked as a laboratory technician at Fort Detrick.

A force for change
Nickens was baffled by the overt racism and discrimination he encountered in Frederick County as a boy, something he did not experience in Virginia, said by Onley, a longtime friend and an expert and author on the history of African-Americans in the county

"He used to ask his mother all the time, why can't I do such 'What makes me different accounty of the first five for equality the first of the first for equality the first of the fight for equality the first of the first for each of the first for each of the first for each day of the dangerous task of battling the Ku Klux Klan. When the Trederick chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of the Advancement of the first for each the first of the first for each of the first for each the first form a customer about his from a customer and the form a customer and the form a customer about his from a customer about his from a customer about his from a customer and the form and discount from a damperation of the first from a customer about his from a customer about his from a customer about his from a customer and the form and the form a customer and the form and the form a customer about his from a customer about his from a customer and the form and

African-Americans on the county "He used to ask his mother all the time, "why can't I do such" What makes me different from white children" "Onley said. "He was constantly trying to get people to look past his color."

As a young man, he was "There weren't many like him"



Courtesy photo

when I was coming up, because you knew your place and you didn't buck the system."

Gaither, one of three first African American students to graduate from Frederick High School in 1960, said her uncle was the man to call when it came to getting something done about racial discrimination.

"He opened a lot of doors for us," she said. "The community is going to miss my Uncle Dumps."
Onley, who along with

cle Dumps." Onley, who along with Onley, who along with Gaither was among the first group of black students to attend Frederick High in 1968, said Nickens played a major role in integrating the

school.
"It was people like (Nick-ens) and others who were involved in education who met and got the ball rolling."

met and got the ball rolling."
Onley said.
Dorsey said Nickens and his wife were the first people to welcome him into their homes when they moved to Frederick in 1946, and that they had been friends—and brothers in the struggle for civil rights—ever since.

The did what he could in "t see the sun rise." his son

his own way to make things better." Dorsey said. "Lord has given a lot to this com-munity. He will be missed." said. "Everyone was waiting for them, and they didn't

A time to plant
While Nickens cultivated
change as a civil rights
leader, he also spent time cultivating plants on his farm in
Adamstown, where he built a
home in the 1950s.
Up until last year, Nickens
rode a tractor and tended to
land, where he grew tomatoes, beans and cabbage.
Each morning after breakfast

land, where he grew tomatoes, beans and cabbage.
Each morning after breakfast
Nickens would go outside
and check on his garden, and
he would do the same thing
before bed each night, his
son Gregory Nickens said.
"He lived off the land."
his niece Kathy Ford said. On
Saturday, Ford recalled
spending time with her uncle
and his pags. She said her
uncle knew how to slaughter
pigs and make sausage. The
funnity also owned rabbits,
chickens and ducks.
"He was a farming person," she said.
Nickens also had a passon for fishing, a pastime he
shared with his youngest
son, Gregory.

show up."

That day the family's farm was well-guarded.

A time to harvest

Planting seeds in his gar-den reaped a harvest, and so did the seeds Nickens

he saw Nickers he used the opportunity to say thank you. He said Nickers pawed the way for African-American business owners like him long before he moved to Frederick.

The is the Martin Luther King of Frederick County, Jones said. "Up until a day ago he was a legend, and now he is history,"

Jones was in attendance when the city named a street after Nickers. The dedication took place right outside his restaurant, where Jones

snared with his youngest son. Gregory.

"He and I used to go fish down at the river," Gregory shickens said during a telephone interview. He said his father lowed to grill and fry the homeone of the ho

African-American Walking Tour shows a city divided

BY COURTNEY MABEUS

News-Post Staff

The African-American History Walking Tour offers a step into a city once divided by race.

Covering about a mile on the southwest side of the City of Frederick, the tour leaves from the Roger Brooke Taney House on South Bentz Street and travels along West South, Ice and to All Saints streets before ending back at the home once owned by the former U.S. Supreme Court chief justice. The tour and Taney House are supported by the Historical Society of Frederick County.

Leaving from Taney's house makes for an appropriate starting point. The former chief justice's majority opinion in the Dred Scott case in 1857 added kindling to the smoldering issue of slavery that was already threatening to blow the country apart in the lead up to the Civil War. Taney's opinion in the case said that blacks could not be considered citizens and Congress could not outlaw slavery in the territories. It would also help give rise to Abraham Lincoln in his ascent to the presidency just a few years later.

"We had to amend the Constitution to make it clear that slaves were citizens," Jim Callear, a volunteer with the Historical Society who led an earlier tour in June, said of Taney's decision, which would eventually be followed by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment banning slavery.

At the start of the Civil War, about 4,900 free blacks and 3,200 slaves were living in the Frederick region, Callear said. Sympathies were divided regionally as Maryland was a border state.

The tour, about an hour, focuses largely on places that appeared post-Civil War in an area close to downtown that was largely separate and unequal. There was only an elementary school to educate black children located at Phoebus Avenue and Bentz Street. A high school wouldn't come along until decades later, in 1920, meaning



From left, Jim Argis and Anne Baldwin begin an African-American History Walking Tour in front of the Roger Brooke Taney House museum with guide Jim Callear.

Staff photo by Travis S. Pratt

Even as the area experienced segregation, it was evolving in its diversity. A black tenement home on South Street was not far from where a white photographer, Joseph Kreh, made his home. Kreh served a black and white clientele, Callear said. The South Street School, which still stands as an apartment building, was also built to serve white students.

"I think it suggests the mixed nature of the community here," Callear said.

detail

The next African-American History Walking Tour is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. July 6. The event leaves from the Roger Brooke Taney House, 121 S. Bentz St., Frederick. www.hsfcinfo.org/events/index.htm; 301-663-1188, ext. 104; jwinter@frederickhistory.org.

that blacks would have to travel as far away as Hagerstown if they wanted to continue their education. Callear said.

Dixon received his mortician's license in 1929 and operated funerals out of 22 S. Bentz St Callear said. Dixon was the fire

Blacks were not even allowed to share Baker Park, though Bentz Street runs right into it, Callear said. The Baker family would eventually provide the 2.3 acres to create the nearby Mullinix Park for black residents after it was founded by Alderman Lorenzo Mullinix, Callear said. The Diggs Pool would also grow out of segregation. It was named for a black employee who worked for the Baker family, Callear said.

Black shops also sprang up in the area to serve the community. Blacks couldn't try on clothes in white shops along Market Street, Callear said.

"The prejudices were even more extreme than that," Callear said

A black man named Albert

Dixon received his mortician's license in 1929 and operated funerals out of 22 S. Bentz St., Callear said. Dixon was the first black licensed mortician in the county, he said. "He was willing to offer polite services to all, but the white funeral homes would not service blacks," Callear said. Some white funeral homes, including one that would later become Keeney & Basford, would eventually allow Dixon to share their space as necessary, Callear said.

Around the corner on Ice Street, a reading club formed to raise money to open what would become the Free Colored Man's Library in 1919. At the same time, a group of whites were working to raise money to open what would eventually become the C. Burr Artz Public Library, Callear said. The Free Colored Man's Library no longer stands, but it operated until 1932, Callear said.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on July 4, 2013.



Staff photo by Sam Yu

Local residents enjoy the cool waters of the Mullinix pool as temperatures soar in downtown Frederick. This will be the last summer for the 40-year-old pool as the city has promised to build residents a new facility starting this fall.

Last summer for Mullinix Pool patrons

The City Of Frederick hopes to begin demolition of the bathhouse at the William R. Diggs Pool, otherwise known as the Mullinix Pool, in September, and plans to build a new one near the eastern end of the pool, behind the diving board.

The demolition plans for the existing facility were prompted when plans for

the Carroll Creek linear flood plain project showed a 36-inch sewer line would have to be placed in the path of the bathhouse.

The pool is located along Carroll Creek, between Court and Bentz Streets, and the bathhouse was built in 1947, according to plans in Frederick City Hall.

The new bathhouse will have over

2,300 square feet of floor space and its basement will house the pumping mechanisms and store chemicals for the pool.

The city solicited bids for the project this week and city engineer Richard D. Parks said the bids will be publically announced August 6.

-Michael Enright

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Staff photo by Bill Green

Cal Hobson, 7, gets a ride on his father Tory's shoulders in the water of the William R. Diggs Memorial Swimming Pool on West All Saints Street on Monday afternoon. They were enjoying the fun with friends in the city pool, which closed for the season later Monday. Reservations were required to visit the pool this season because of the pandemic.

Different strokes

Swimmers enjoy final day of unusual season at city pool

By GREG SWATEK

gswatek@newspost.con

2020.

At midday Monday, on a pristine Labor Day in terms of the weather, Sar-ah Meyer and her 9-year-old daughter, Josie, practically had the pool to them-selves at the William R. Diggs Memorial Sutmyring Pool in Mullists Park Swimming Pool in Mullinix Park. Ordinarily on Labor Day, the final day

of the pool season, the Diggs pool would be packed with swimmers and sunbathers, and Meyer and Josie would be swimming at one of their three community pools in the Whittier neighborhood of Frederick.

However, due to the novel coronavirus pandemic, they found themselves practically alone at the Diggs pool after reserving their places online.

The three pools in their communi-

never opened for the season, and the Diggs pool was the only one run by the city to do so.

Reprinted with the permission of the Freder-

ick News-Post published on September 8,

"We are just very, very thankful that a local pool opened," said Meyer, who said she and her daughter swam at the pool on most days of a typical summer.

In this coronavirus-plagued summer,

it was two to three times per week.
"She's a fish," Meyer said of her young daughter. "She loves the water."

Meyer and Josie reserved their place in the first two-hour window of the day.

Due to the pandemic, the Diggs pool opened in mid-July, almost two months

(See SWIMMERS A4)

Ava Vivari, 8, is all smiles as she was able to dive and find a coin on the bottom off the water of the William R. Diggs Memorial Swimming Pool on West All Saints Street on Monday

Swimmers enjoy final day

(SWIMMERS from A1)

later than its typically Memorial Day weekend open-ing at the end of May. It restricted access to city residents only.

The Diggs pool offered swimmers three two-hour sessions Monday through Saturday for a maximum of 13 people per session. On Sundays, there were two two-hour sessions avail-

All visitors who weren't from the same family had to remain six feet apart in the water and around the pool, and the lifeguards and an onsite Parks-and-Rec em-ployee enforced the social-distancing measures.

In between sessions, the pool area was cleaned and sanitized for the next set of swimmers.

"It's just weird to see a pool without a bunch of people around, especially on Labor Day," said Kasey Fleagle of Frederick County Parks and Recreation.

As the day went on, more people showed up, and the 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. session hit its capacity of 13. Lifeguard Colin Bow-

er of Middletown knew it wasn't going to be a typi-cal swimming season when he signed up for the job. But difficult to find, according



Jen Hobson holds her 4-month-old daughter Zoe over the

even he couldn't appreciate how different it would feel until he got in the high chair overlooking a mostly empty pool.
"It was really strange," he

However, opening the pool provided some sense of normalcy for people during a time that can be

to Run Ann Smith, the assistant supervisor of the Diggs Memorial Pool.

"I just hope everything gets back to normal in time for next [summer]," said Smith, who missed seeing a pool full of happy and smiling children on a daily basis.

Follow Greg Swatek on Twitter: @greg_swatek

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City planning Diggs **Pool Appreciation Day**

By IKE WILSON News-Post Staff

Diggs Pool Appreciation Day is being planned by the Department of Recreation and Frederick City Police. The event takes place June 22 at 3 p.m. near Mullinix Park.

The William R. Diggs Memorial Pool is one of only two public facilities named in honor of a black American in Frederick. Robert Smith, city assistant recreation coordinator, said the event is designed to educate area youngsters about the pool's historic significance.

William R. and Francis Diggs lived at 120 E. Fifth St. in Frederick. They had one son, Paul Diggs, who is now deceased. The Diggses were well-known in the community as foster parents, having taken in four children over the years: Emma Butler McMillian, and Marie, Ruth and David Knight.

For 50 years, Mr. Diggs worked for 'Mr Joseph R Baker and his family at their Waverley Estate as caretaker and handyman. Due to the prevailing racial division in 1948 and the lack of facilities for blacks in the city, Mr. Baker saw the need for a pool in the black community. In 1948 the built one and donated it to the city on land he had donated to the city in

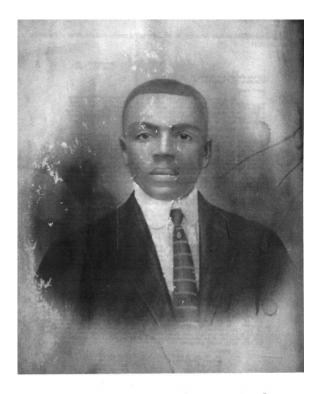
The pool was dedicated as the William R. Diggs Pool and Bath-

"We believe that the dedication was the Bakers' way of honoring Mr Diggs for his many years of loyal and faithful service to their family," said William O Lee Jr, former city alderman and historian.

Mr. Lee said today the Diggs pool is looked upon as "part of the rich heritage of black Americans in the Frederick area." The only other facility to so honor the achievement of an African-American is the William O. Lee Community Center, named after Mr. Lee

Dedication of the pool and bathhouse in 1948 "voiced a small but very significant message attesting to the contributions of African-Americans to the community and the recognition of those contributions,' Mr Lee said.

"It gives the black community something named after someone they can readily identify with and in which they can take great pride. Facilities and monuments serve as whispers from the past. For a people without a past surely has no future.' the former alderman said.



William R. Diggs Memorial Swimming Pool

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on June 10, 1997.

Diggs Pool's future to be discussed

By IKE WILSON News-Post Staff

The future of Frederick's William R. Diggs Memorial Pool will be discussed on Tuesday, Sept. 21 at 6 p.m. at the pool in Mullinix Park.

The city's Recreation Department has scheduled the meeting to discuss measures to improve atten-

Roelkey Myers, the city's recreation director, said the purpose of the meeting "is to get the members of that local community to tell us what they want to see happen at the

lem of low attendance and minor vandalism.'

The pool has always been a concern of Alderman William Hall, who swam there as a youngster growing up in Frederick. On Monday, Mr. Hall said he intends to be present at

pool and to help us solve the prob-

the meeting.

"The bottom line to me is — it is a viable pool that's not used to its maximum at this time. We should try to do as much as we can to get more use out of the pool. For us to do anything other than to have it as a park and pool" would be unwise. Mr. Hall said parks and pools in

the city are already in short supply.

Asked if plans are to close down the pool, Mr. Hall said he wouldn't support it. "We subsidize other programs in the city such as the Weinberg" Center for the Arts. "Why not this one?"

Mr. Myers said letters were recently sent to local residents and organizations requesting their presence at the meeting.

Rick Weldon, the city's chief operations officer, said, "Our goal is to work together with the community to provide a safe and inviting area we can be proud of for our children and community.

The city pool, between All Saints Street and Carroll Creek, has suffered several problems.

The issue of having black lifeguards at the pool predominantly frequented by blacks was discussed by the mayor and aldermen earlier this year as one way to encourage attendance.

And it was closed in August 1998 because fecal matter and debris were found in the water six times in five weeks. Other incidents at the pool included theft and attempted assault of staff by youngsters

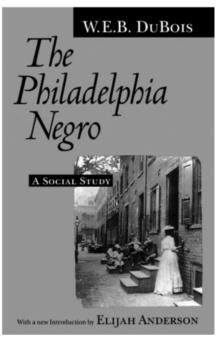
Alderman Blaine Young had said the pool is a jewel in the rough that needs to be cultivated, and he had called for adequate police protection for the area to curb vandalism.

Call 301-694-1492 for information about the meeting.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick **News-Post** published on September 14, 1999.

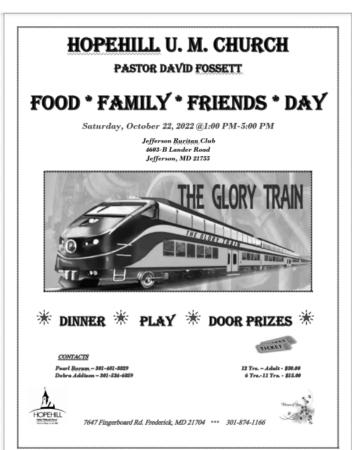
The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study





A digital

version of DuBois's 1899 study is available at GoogleBooks and InternetArchive. The links are below. The cover for the 1995 edition is pictured above.



City plans Diggs Pool Appreciation Day June 22

By IKE WILSON News-Post Staff

Diggs Pool Appreciation Day is being planned by the Department of Recreation and Frederick City Police. The event takes place June 22 at 3 p.m. near Mullinix Park.

The William R. Diggs Memorial Pool is one of only two public facilities named in honor of a black American in Frederick. Robert Smith, city assistant recreation coordinator, said the event is designed to educate area youngsters about the pool's historic significance.

William R. and Francis Diggs lived at 120 E. Fifth St. in Frederick. They had one son, Paul Diggs, who is now deceased. The Diggses were well-known in the community as foster parents, having taken in four children over the years: Emma Butler McMillian, and Marie, Ruth

and David Knight.

For 50 years, Mr. Diggs worked for the Baker family at Waverley Farm as caretaker and handyman. Due to the prevailing racial division in 1948 and the lack of facilities for blacks in the city, Holmes Baker and his sister Charlotte Baker King saw the need for a pool in the black community. In 1948 they built one and donated it to the city on land their father Joseph D. Baker had donated to the city in 1928.

The pool was dedicated as the William R. Diggs Pool and Bathhouse.

"We believe that the dedication was the Bakers' way of honoring Mr. Diggs for his many years of loyal and faithful service to their family," said William O. Lee Jr., former city alderman and historian.

Mr. Lee said today the Diggs pool is looked upon as "part of the rich heritage of black Americans in the Frederick area." The only other facility to so honor the achievement of an African-American is the William O. Lee Community Center, named after Mr. Lee.

Dedication of the pool and bathhouse in 1948 "voiced a small but very significant message attesting to the contributions of African-Americans to the community and the recognition of those contributions," Mr. Lee said.

"It gives the black community something named after someone they can readily identify with and in which they can take great pride. Facilities and monuments serve as whispers from the past. For a people without a past surely has no future," the former alderman said.

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on June 10, 1997.

Funds awarded to study African American history

The Maryland Historical Trust has awarded \$50,000 to the Catoctin Furnace historical Society, African American Resources Cultural and Heritage Society (AARCH) and the Frederick County Division of Planning and Permitting to fund studies of African American history in Northern Frederick County.

The project, "Recovering Identity: Northern Frederick County Cultural Resource Survey," will identify and record historic buildings with ties to African American history, according to a news release, which will help the county with future preservation and planning.

The study will primarily focus on the area north of Lewistown, east of the Washington County border, west of the Monocacy River and south of the Pennsylvania border, which has not been studied for African American resources in the past.

"AARCH is pleased to join in this effort to discover more about the African American experiences in the northern part of the county," said David Key, AARCH president. "This is an opportunity to better educate ourselves and to provide a more in-depth narrative to the many untold stories of the past."

Little is known about the African American presence in the northern part of the county outside of Catoctin Furnace, where at least 271 enslaved and freed African Americans lived and worked between 1776 and the 1840s.

"It is fundamentally important that we understand our history and how we got to where we are today to inform our actions to make real progress for the future," Frederick County Executive Jan Gardner said last month when she announced funding for AARCH in her proposed budget.

Frederick County will hold a related public forum at 7 p.m. May 24. The event will be live-streamed at frederickcountymd.gov and aired on channels 19 or 1085. Participants can also call in at 855-925-2801 and enter the code 8980.

"CFHS is thrilled to be a partner in recovering the rich but overlooked history of African Americans in northern Frederick County," said Chris Gardiner, president of the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society. "This is the first step in righting the centuries long wrong."

— Erika Riley

Reprinted with the permission of the Frederick News-Post published on May 18, 2021.



Map Showing the Travels of Dred Scott from 1831 to His Death in 1858





"Famous Trials" is a website developed by Professor Douglas O. Linder. It is an educational and non-commercial website maintained at the University of Missouri-Kansas City Law School. Click on the map to view additional resources related to *Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford*.

Dred Scott was born enslaved in Southampton County, Virginia about 1800. In 1846 he filed a freedom suit in Missouri claiming that having lived for several years in Illinois and Wisconsin Territory where slavery was inegal, he was entitled to his needom. The same wended its way to the U.S. Supreme Court which ruled against him in 1857. The court decision in *Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford* established that people of African descent could not claim citizenship and as non-citizens they could not bring suit in a federal court. A timeline of events is available on the website.

aney, Johnson busts removed

By KATE MASTERS

kmasters@newspost.com

Roger Brooke Taney and Gov. Thomas ers cheered as they watched a crew remove long-standing busts of former U.S. Chief Jus-Johnson away from Frederick City Hall, rema gloomy Saturday morning, observtice

nants of the city's slave-owning past.
"Praise God, Hallelujah:" Betty Bowie cried as workers pried up the first monument - a plaque interpreting the Dred Scott deci sion by the U.S. Supreme Court.

As a girl, Bowie said, she and other neighborhood children used to play in Taney's forlifelong Frederick resident has been waiting and pushing for city officials to remove his bust from the front of City Hall. mer home on Bentz Street. For the past 15 or 20 years, or as long as she can remember, the

News-Post video

Watch a video of the removal at https:// youtu.be/mFJ1Zy4LXFM.

was justice," Bowie said. "This is a joy. Maybe a lot of people don't like it, but the truth is the

that slaves could not be considered citizens

The former Frederick resident also owned did Johnson, the first elected governor of Maryland. Johnson relied on slaves, as

homas Johnson, was also he local connection to the next to a plaque explaining emoved from the front of Brooke Taney onto a truck 857 Dred Scott Supreme A crew from R.S. Kinnaird Maryland's first governor Memorials, of Thurmont Court decision. A bust of noisted a bust of former I.S. Chief Justice Roger on Saturday morning rederick City Hall

Staff photo by Sam Yu



Staff photos by Sam Yu

Employees of R.S. Kinnaird Memorials, of Thurmont, start to remove the bust of former U.S. Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney from the front of Frederick City Hall.

(Continued from A1)

slave labor at Rose Hill Manor, his former estate, and at an iron foundry he established

near Catoctin Mountain.

The bust was unweiled in front of City Hall in 1931 in a dedication ceremony. U.S. Chief Justice Charles Evan Hughes and Maryland Gov. Albert Ritchie attended and praised Taney's overall legacy as a justice. But 86 years later, the

But 86 years later, the Taney bust is gone. Thurmont Mayor John Kinnaird and employees of his stone-working business spent around two hours Sat-urday morning uprooting the busts and the plaque, usthe busts and the plaque, us-ing a truck-mounted crane to lift the heavy stones before strapping them to his truck. The crew loaded the Taney bust and the plaque first, then came back for the Johnson bust.
"I'm honored to help out

with it because I'm a history with it because I'm a history buff, and this is certainly part of American history," Kin-naird said. "I'm glad they'll still be somewhere people can see them. It's an important part of history — not one we're proud of, but a part of history nonetheless."

The Frederick Board of Al-dermen voted unanimously in 2015 to remove the Taney bust. That was later followed by a decision to move the Johnson bust and the interpretive plaque about the Dred Scott case. On Oct. 13, the deci-

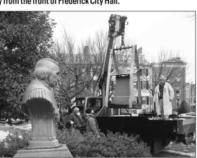
sion to move the busts and the plaque was affirmed by the city's Historic Preservation Committee, which vot-ed that the monuments "did not contribute significantly to the setting and this prop-erty," said Commissioner Stephen Parnes, who came out to watch the removal process. As Bowie cheered, her ad-

opted niece, Lorraine Hoff-man, stood beside her, tak-ing cellphone pictures of the removal process. A longtime county resident, Hoffman has also resented the bust's place of honor in Frederick.

"It's not that I hate it. I hate what it stands for," Hoffman said. "It irritates me and makes me angry. I don't think he deserves to be in front of

City Hall."

Later in the morning — before Taney's bust was pulled from the ground — Hoffman worked up the nerve to walk before the crowd and plant health leads on the side of the both hands on the side of the monument, pretending to knock it to the ground. "I wish I could push it over," she said, emphatically. "He was just he was a nasty man.'



Employees of R.S. Kinnaird Memorials, of Thurmont, place a plaque about the 1857 Dred Scott Supreme Court decision on a truck. The nearby bust of U.S. Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, shown, was also removed



John Kinnaird, left, of R.S. Kinnaird Memorials, of Thurmont, operates the controls of a crane as Edgar Portillo, center, and Commodore Smith Jr. place a bust of Maryland's first governor, Thomas Johnson, in a storage area at Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick on Saturday morning.

As the removal continued, Tom Nikirk—another lifelong Frederick resident— skirted the edges of the crowd, snap-ping photos of the stone slabs as they were loaded onto the truck. Unlike Bowie and Hoffman, Nikirk was not excited to

man, NISITIX WAS NOT EXCITED TO see the busts go.

A former attorney, he said he passed the monuments thousands of times when City Hall was still the Frederick County Courthouse, Despite the controversy of the Dred Scott decision, and Taney's legacy as a slave owner, Nikirk said the judge was a prom-inent city resident and de-

served a space of stature.

"History is history whether we like it or not," he said. "Roger Brooke Taney lived in a whole different era that had different values, and I think the Dred Scott decision was right at the time, based on what the laws were. He was obliged to follow the laws, and that's what he did." According to Alderwoman

Donna Kuzemchak, the busts and the plaque will be moved to Mount Olivet Cemetery and refurbished before they're put on display. Kuzemchak, who joyfully documented the removal process with photos and videos, said she has advo-cated for the Taney bust to be removed since 1997. "This is the first admin-

istration who finally had the guts to take it to a vote, and I am just so proud," Kuzemchak said. She attributed much of the success to longtime advocates in the community and Alderwoman Kelly Rus-sell, who helped draft the lan-

guage of the ordinance.

"We need to understand that equality does not exist today." Kuzemchak continued. "We think it does, but it doesn't. And when you have something that's hon-oring someone who made a decision that certain peo-ple aren't really people, that's something that should not be in front of City Hall, where all

community members come to do business."

Bowie put things in bold-er terms as she watched the truck carrying Taney's bust drive away from the building.

"May he die in hell," she said cheerfully. "Praise God! This is one day I will never for-

Follow Kate Masters on Twitter: @kamamasters

"I know the stuff that happened when he light of the world.

Taney is known for delivering the Dred out v. Sandford Supreme Court decision

of the United States. Scott v.



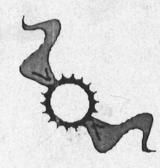
Homegoing Celebration For

James Robert Brooks





September 19, 1998 at 10 a.m. Allen Chapel Ame Church 4009 Locust Street Riverside, CA 92501



OFFICIATING

Rev. Shermella Garrett-Egson Rev. Verdel L. Brenson



OBITUARY

James Robert Brooks was born August 28, 1945 in Frederick, Maryland. After moving to Los Angeles in 1970, he became a member of Bryant Temple AME Church. He was a member of the choir, and was on the board of trustees.

In 1986, he moved to Riverside California, and joined Allen Chapel AME Church, where he became treasurer, served on the stewart board and became president of the local Lay organization. Shortly thereafter he became treasurer of the Southern California Lay organization.

Mr. Brooks graduated from Frederick High School in Maryland, and attended Hood College in Maryland and Santa Monica City College in California. James was a Pharmaceutical Manager for Flor Lavatories. After traveling abroad to Europe, and upon returning to the states he changed his career. In 1980 he was employed by the Northrop Grumman Corporation as a buyer. In 1986 he transferred to the Advanced systems Division in Pico Rivera, California, as a Senior Buyer. James was transferred to the Palmdale facility and retired after 18 years of service.

In 1986 he met and married Lillian Mosley the love of his life. James led a very full life and surrounded himself with good friends, and a loving family. But on September 14, 1998, the Lord called James home. He leaves to cherish his memory, a loving wife, Lillian Brooks; a son, Jamie Brooks of Los Angeles, California; one daughter, Asa Horton of Riverside, California; and four grandchildren. Mother, Ruth Catherine Haynesworth of Frederick, Maryland; three sisters, Sylvia Cleckley, and her husband Shelly; Wanda Naylor; Bonnie Sanders, and her husband Jimmy; Linda Thomas, and her husband John; one brother, Walter Brooks, and his wife Debbie.

He was proceeded in death by his father, Julius William's Brooks and uncles, Julius and Charles Brooks; grandmother, Mary Elizabeth Brooks of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Numerous aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews, and a host of cousins and friends.



Gilbert Bowie's wife, Betty Bowie and grandson Kyrie Scott



Gilbert and Betty Bowie's daughter Melissas Scott



Gilbert Bowie

Popa had a brand new horn and Belva did not know about it. Walter Bowie purchased a new horn for the Bartonsville Band that was founded in 1911. His son, Gilbert Bowie, age 91, inherited the horn and still has it.

Hopefully, it will be on display at the new AARCH Museum in the future. Carl Butler painted a new drum taking the design from the original band drum and Belva King still the drum.



Belva's Museum Artifacts c/o Sir Speedy Printing 316 East Church Street Frederick, MD 21701



Lester Bowie's New York Organ Ensemble