

THE MARYLAND NEGRO

501 Facts, Figures and Fancies about

The Maryland Negro



BY

A. BRISCOE KOGER

- A**—is **Alexander**, a smart business man;
 Founded a newspaper, tell which, if you can.
 Rev. William M. Alexander was founder and first editor of The Afro-American newspaper. Also co-founder of the Southern Life Insurance Co. and the Lott Carey Foreign Mission Convention.
- B**—is **Banneker**, a scientist of pow'r;
 Invented a clock that struck off the hour.
 Benjamin Banneker constructed the first clock in America that struck the hour; was editor of an Almanac and one of the surveyors to lay out the District of Columbia.
- C**—is **Coker**, a scholar and teacher;
 Elected a bishop, but remained a preacher.
 Rev. Daniel Coker, first pastor at Bethel A.M.E. Church, was elected the first bishop but resigned the next morning when Rev. Richard Allen was elected and consecrated.
- D**—is **Douglass**, greatest leader, all say;
 Who first carried the torch up Freedom's Way.
 Frederick Douglass, abolitionist, writer, scholar, orator and diplomat, is easily Maryland's greatest Negro. He served as Marshall of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds and Minister to Haiti.
- E**—**Eubie** was the first; **Blake** his second name;
 As entertainer-composer, he brought us great fame.
 Eubie Blake not only composed a number of songs, but was co-author and star-composer of a number of Musical Comedies and Reviews.
- F**—Edward **Frazier**, a scholar and sage,
 Author and teacher, though very young of age.
 Dr. Edward Frazier, a Marylander by birth, is a professor at Howard University, where he has written a number of books in the field of Social Sciences.
- G**—is **Joe Gans**, master fighter in his day;
 As Lightweight Boxer, "None Better," they say.
- H**—is **Henson**, explorer in body and soul;
 With Peary he went to find the North Pole.
 Matthew Henson of Maryland, in 1909 was with Admiral Peary when the North Pole was discovered. Henson has written a book on this great experience.
- I**—is **Institute**, Morgan State's first name;
 Long before she had either prestige or fame.
 Morgan College was chartered as The Centenary Biblical Institute (1867). In 1890 the name was changed to Morgan College and in 1939, the name was again changed to Morgan State College.
- J**—is **Johnson**, great champion of right;
 Who spent his whole life in humanity's fight.
 Rev. Harvey Johnson, great pastor of Union Baptist Church, as a Writer and Humanitarian, led most of the crusades for Freedoms, fairplay and reforms. Easily, he ranks as Maryland's second greatest of all Negroes.
- K**—is **Kerr**, young violinist quite modest;
 Recognized composer, and truly an artist.
 Mr. Thomas Kerr, teacher of music at Howard University has been acclaimed as a concert violinist. He has also composed extensively.
- L**—is **Lyon**, well-known fellow, at that;
 A preacher and editor and then diplomat.
 Rev. Ernest Lyon, a Methodist preacher, was also editor for a number of years of a weekly newspaper. He was appointed a Minister to Liberia.

- M**—is **Myers**, a clever business man true;
Headed a Railroad and Ship Company, too.
Isaac Myers organized in 1865, a company that bought a Ship Repair Dry Dock and therewith a Marine Railway. The firm employed more than three hundred men at one time.
- N**—**P. Carter Neal** did a fine job, I say;
When he spearheaded the start of the YMCA.
Rev. P. Carter Neal, a pastor of the First Baptist Church is credited with having started the Negro branch of the YMCA in 1888.
- O**—is **Oblate Sisters of Providence**, we see;
Which in turn founded St. Frances Academy.
The Oblate Sisters (Catholic Order of Sisters) was the first such Order within the United States. It, and the St. Frances Academy, were founded in 1829.
- P**—is **Prout**, a very fair daughter;
Credited in having started The St. Luke Order.
The Order of St. Luke was founded by Mary Ann Prout, a Maryland-born woman. The headquarters are in Richmond, Virginia, where the Society operates successfully, a Bank.
- Q**—is the **Quest** all Negroes are in,
They still search for Freedom, expecting to win.
By far the one great search of all Negroes is for full citizenship. Methods may differ, but the goal is always the same—full United States Citizenship.
- R**—is **Revels**: Hiram Revels, the full name;
Migrated to the Southland and there achieved fame.
Rev. Hiram Revels, one-time pastor of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, during the Civil War helped organize a Maryland Regiment, followed it to Mississippi as Chaplain. After the war, he settled there and later became a U. S. Senator.
- S**—is **Sousa**, in search of freedom, My Love!
Came over to Maryland on the famed ship, "The Dove".
Matthias Sousa and one John Price, two Negroes, were two of the first settlers who migrated to Maryland in ships, "The Ark" and "The Dove". (1633)
- T**—is **Thomas**, a musician and teacher, we see;
Has composed several marches and a symphony.
Mr. A. Jack Thomas, well-known music teacher and noted band leader, not only composed a symphony that has been widely played and acclaimed, but has been guest conductor of several Symphony Orchestras when his compositions have been used.
- U**—is **Uncles**, Catholic priest in a school,
Where he taught white students the Golden Rule.
Father Uncles was for many years a teacher in white Catholic Schools. For a number of years, prior to his death, he taught here in Maryland.
- V**—is **Veterans**, indeed they are legion;
They are organized in "Posts" throughout the region.
Negro Veterans in Maryland have separate organizations of Posts in both the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.
- W**—is **Waring**, lawyer, banker and sage;
Pioneer champion for the folks of his age.
Everett J. Waring, first Negro lawyer at the Maryland Bar, was also first of our group to champion within the Courts, the Cause of Right for his fellow citizens. He organized a Bank that operated for several years successfully.
- X**—is **Xavier**, a Catholic Church of renown;
Once had a Colored Priest, the talk of the town.
St. Francis Xavier is a church within Baltimore. A Negro priest, Father Joseph J. Plantuigne, was one of the priests here from 1909 until his death in 1913.

- Y**—is Miss Young, fair and lovely of face;
 First woman physician in all of her race.
 Dr. Louise Young is the first lady of her race to qualify as a
 Medical Doctor within Maryland.
- Z**—is Zeta Phi Beta, a Sorority that's thrifty;
 Sedate, progressive, generous and nifty.
 Zeta Phi Beta, a national organization of college women, is one
 of a number of Greek Letter Sororities and Fraternities within
 Maryland. A thriving chapter is located in Baltimore.

AMERICAN LEGION POSTS

Two Maryland Negroes were with the founders at St. Louis in 1919 when the Legion was formed. They were J. Stewart Davis and Howard Young.

Immediately following World War I, several groups of veterans formed organizations. When the Legion was organized several of these secured temporary charters. Among these was the Walter Green Post. An effort was made to merge these several groups into one great organization: thus, on August 19, 1919, and in response to an invitation, two representatives from two or three of these groups met and reorganized and merged themselves into a Post. It took the name of the Walter Green Post and became number 14 in the Maryland department. Mr. John Berry was elected the first Commander, with Q. Milton Dorsey, adjutant.

Since this meeting several other Posts have been formed over the State. Today there are more than twenty such groups. Along with other Legionnaires, they work for the interest of veterans and have a program of rehabilitation and child welfare work. Drum Corps, Boy Scout troops and other worthwhile programs are sponsored.

Numbers of the leaders within these posts have advanced to places within the State organization and have served upon the Executive Committee and as delegates to National Conclaves. In 1934, Mr. Linwood G. Koger was elected to the office of a Vice Commander-at-Large. He served for four terms and since this year, a member of our group has been so elected. Besides the above Mr. Koger, the following have held this office: Messrs. J. Guy Bowley, Maurice Henson, Andrew Hodsdon, Percy Smith, Alexander Malone, A. B. Koger, Charles E. Cornish, Walter T. Webb, James McDaniels, Griffin Davis, William Kelley, Robert A. Dennison and William Jones.

The wives, sisters and mothers are also organized into an Auxiliary to the American Legion posts.

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESSES

At least one effort has been seriously made to operate a Bank within Maryland. The undertaking hinged about the late Everett J. Waring who was president and, incidently, was the first Negro lawyer to gain admission to the Maryland Bar.

The Bank was titled, The Lexington Savings Bank and in its report of 1892, showed deposits of \$57,000. In later years the bank had to close its doors.

Two or three others, as individuals, have undertaken private banking businesses. The most prominent of these was Harry O. Wilson, Sr. who ran for a number of years and until his death. Singularly, when the end of the bank holiday came in 1929, these various Institutions reopened, Mr. Wilson was ready and willing to pay immediately, 100 per cent, a feat that many bigger institutions could not do.

Two other firms doing Banking business here within the last three decades were Taylor and Jenkins, and Wingate and Thomas.

BURIAL SOCIETIES

As far back as 1820 Burial Societies are known to have been among our group.

During and after Reconstruction, Burial Societies proved very popular and helpful in the problem of meeting the expenses incident to burial. Many of the churches and other organizations fostered such. Weekly, or monthly dues met the requirements. With the extension of Insurance to our group and the rise of Insurance Companies within the race, these burial societies have gradually become extinct.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Dozens of Negroes have made contributions in Book and Pamphlet form. Below we have a list of some such writers:

William M. Alexander: "A Day In Court", "History of Sharon Baptist Church"

William B. Bannister: "The Aims of Education", "Excellency of a Christian"

George F. Bragg, Jr.: (Books) — "Men of Maryland", "Afro-American Churchmen". (Pamphlets)—"Richard Allen and Absalon Jones", "A Race With A History", "A Bond Slave", "Tribute of My Wife, Mrs. Nellie Bragg", "Beginning of the Negro Church", "The Church's Early Work", "History of the Afro-American Group of the Episcopal Church", "Colored Harvest in Old Virginia", "The Whittington Cannon", "The First Negro Organization" "The Story of Old St. Stephens", "The Episcopal Church and the Black Man", "The Hero of Jerusalem" and several others

Bishop Levi Coppin: "Relation of Baptized Children to the Church"

Carrington L. Davis: "Transformation in Educational Ideals", "The Negro in American Literature", "An Interpretation of Faust for Everyday Life", "The Negro and the European War"

Miles Conner: (Book)—"Leadership Training", (Pam.) "Building Bridges"

Frederick Douglass: (Books) — "My Life and Times", "My Bondage and Freedom", also several pamphlets

Rev. William Douglass: "Annals of St. Thomas' Church"

W. Sampson Brooks: "Footprints of A Black Man" (3 Pamphlets) sermons

Rev. Junius Gray: Several pamphlets

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper: (Books)—"Moses: A Story of the Nile", "Atlanta Offering", "Death of the Old Sea King", "Bury Me In A Free Land", "Iola Leroy", Miscellaneous Poems, Sketches of Southern Life, Two other on poems

Ashbie Hawkins: "Harvey Johnson's Contribution"

Mason Hawkins: (Book)—"History of Douglass High School"

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes: (Book)—"Evolution of Negro Colleges"

Dr. Edward Frazier: (Books)—"The Free Negro Family", "The Negro Family of Chicago"; several others on Social subjects.

Rev. Richard Hill: (Pamphlet)—"History of First Church of Charleston, W. Va."

John T. Jennifer: Several pamphlets

Dr. Harvey Johnson: (Books)—"The Nation from A New Point of View", (Pamphlets)—"The Hamite", "Question of Race", "White Man's Failure in Government", "Race, Pride and Prejudice", "The Texas Movement", "Answer to Senator W. C. Bruce"

A. B. Koger: "History of the Maryland Negro Baptist", "History of Union Baptist Church", "The Negro Lawyer"

Dr. Charles W. Fowler: "Romance of the Negro"

Noah Davis: Story of his life

Mrs. Harvey Johnson: Three books

Bishop Handy: "Scraps of Methodist History"

Bishop Alexander Waters: "Recollections of A.M.E. Ministers"

Amanda Smith: A story of her own life

Others who wrote books or/and pamphlets include:

Rev. Daniel Coker, William Watkins, Samuel R. Ward, C. W. Mossell, John Ballou, Mittie Jones, J. F. Duvall, Rev. J. W. Luck, Rev. E. W. White, Walter Turpin, Rev. J. W. Winston, Matthew Henson, Isaac Myers.

Poetry

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, a Maryland-born woman, has excelled as a poet. Several books of verse, as well as other writings, have come from her pen.

Novelist

Two novels have been written by Mr. Waters E. Turpin, a teacher at Morgan College.

Autobiographies

The following are autobiographies of Maryland Negroes:

"Narrative of a Colored Man"—Noah Davis

"My Life's Work"—Amanda Smith

"My Life and Times"—Frederick Douglass

BIBLE TO LINCOLN

On July 4, 1864 the Negroes of Maryland, out of love and appreciation for Lincoln in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, presented the President with a costly copy of the Holy Bible. It was beautifully gotten up and handsomely engraved and was presented at the White House.

The Lincoln Bible is now in possession of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

DOUGLASS INSTITUTE

In 1864, about thirty-five colored men in Baltimore City, realizing the need of higher education, pooled their money and bought a building, renovated it and on September 29, 1865 opened it as "The Douglass Institute". The project cost more than \$16,000. The school was operated for several years and until the State and City assumed their responsibility in providing adequate schools.

CELEBRATED PORTRAIT OF KEY

In the lobby of the Francis Scott Key Hotel in Frederck is the life-size portrait of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner". This portrait was the last and best known work of the late William T. Grinnage, a Maryland Negro, who died in February, 1925.

BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The businessmen among us have had some sort of a Business Men's Association since back in 1888 when Isaac Meyers organized the first one.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Building and Loan Associations of some sort have been in operation among us since 1867. At first they were very largely fostered among some of the larger churches and were little more than a mutual group, organized to help each other buy a home. Some met the legal requirements by becoming incorporated. There are few if any, among our group catering especially to Negroes.

COLONIZATION

Almost from the first inception of slavery there were friends who strove to do what they could for their liberation. One of the plans that gained headway was the effort to colonize the free Negroes. In this it was thought that many sympathetic slave owners would be encouraged to liberate their slaves and let them go to colonies outside of the country. By the early part of the 19th century many forces were at work to that end.

Within several parts of the country pressure was brought to bear and land in Africa was being purchased for a colony there. President Monroe lent his assistance to that effort and Liberia was the result. Maryland, following this pattern, started an independent effort to plant a colony there. The plan was projected very largely through the late Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe Benj. C. Howard and a fine array of prominent Marylanders.

Not only did they purchase a huge tract of land, but drafted a constitution, laid out a city and proceeded to collect funds for the transportation of former slaves who desired to return to their native land. In time the Legislature was induced to make appropriations for the work thus started. In all, \$285,000 was spent in this direction.

The first group to sail for the province of Maryland in Liberia, set sail on November 28, 1833 and arrived at their destination, Cape Palmas, on February 11, 1834. There were seventeen in the party and they were as follows: Joshua, Louisa, Joseph and James Stewart; Pamela Delinotte; William, Frances and Charles Cassel; Jacob, Rosanna, Carissa, Margaretta, Nancy and Caroline Cross; Nicholas Thompson, Eden Nelson and Jonathan Jones.

At intervals to 1857 persons were transported and in all a total of 1,451 were carried back. The province was free and independent thus for 24 years, when it annexed itself with Liberia and became one of the provinces of Liberia. Many of the streets and sub-divisions still bear names of Maryland persons and places, given in honor and in memory of the many fine characters who were so intimately identified with this early colonization movement.

Incidentally, much of the trafficking between Maryland and her Liberian namesake was done by the sailing vessels, "Galconda" and "The Mary Caroline Stevens", boats sailing under the command of a colored Captain, Alexander Haley, mentioned in other articles within this booklet.

"The Mary Caroline Stevens" has a very interesting story: Mr. John Stevens, a resident of Trappe, Maryland, was interested in the back-to-Africa Movement. He offered the Colonization Society to build a ship for its use and upon acceptance made the necessary arrangements for the same. The ship cost a total of \$39,476.65 and was built new. The Society wanted to name it for Mr. Stevens, but he suggested that his preference was that it be named for his daughter, Mary Caroline, thus the name. The vessel was 142 feet in length, with a width of 32 feet, ten inches. Its hold depth was 19 feet. There were state rooms with a total of 100 berths four feet in width.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

The following Negroes of Maryland have earned the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor:

Decatur Dorsey, 1864; William H. Barnes, 1864; Christian Fleetwood, 1864; James H. Harris, 1864; Alfred B. Hilton, 1864; Clinton Greaves, 1877; Augustus Walley, 1881; Thomas Boyne, 1879.

Distinguished Service Medal: Thomas H. Herbert, George W. Pumphrey, Jacob W. Stevens.

Croix de Guerre: Benjamin Butler, John H. Evans, Rufus Pinckney, Robert Terry; **Silver Star:** William Butler, William M. Hawkins, Alfred Lacey, Nicholas T. Rodgers, Clarence Tydings, William Criegler; **U. S. Citation:** William Criegler, Mack Watson.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS

At least four Negro Catholic priests have served in Baltimore City. They are Fathers J. N. Dorsey, C. R. Uncles, J. Burgess and J. Plantevigue.

SONG WRITERS

Eubie Blake, entertainer and producer, has given us a number of compositions. Two of the songs which made unusual hits were, "I'm Just Wild About Harry" and "Memories of You".

Clarence Muse is composer of the popular number, "Sleepy Time Down South".

EDUCATION

Maryland had no laws forbidding the teaching of Free Negroes; however, there was no public school system and whatever teaching they got had to be by private effort.

With such a large percentage of Free Negroes within the State, it may be assured that efforts were made to acquire some knowledge of reading. That there were several small schools where Negroes could read is known, but since most efforts were just the taking in of a few anxious persons into the homes of others who could read, the extent of these "schools" can never be known.

Mention is made here and there of such classes and school: As early as 1750 one Rev. Thomas Bacon established in Talbott County a school for poor whites and colored.

In 1761 another by this same person was established in Frederick County.

Prior to 1800 Rev. Daniel Coker established a school.

In 1824 Rev. William Livingstone established a school in connection with St. James Episcopal Church.

Others mentioned here and there are—one in connection with Sharp Street Church; one in a building in the rear of the home of Mrs. Alexander, 191 S. Dallas St.; one at Thompsen and Stirling Sts.; one under the Rev. D. A. Payne; another under a Rev. John Fortie. While most of these were just classes, we will say, for elementary work, some assumed the name academies, thus indicating that work of a high school level was being undertaken. Thus, Daniel Coker's school carried this claim while the Rev. William Watkins' Academy at one time, used a building (incidentally, located where Camden B. & O. Station now stands). The Baptist School of 1854 with three teachers and 100 pupils.

The Maryland Statistical Gazetteer (1853) by Fisher, says there were 1616 Free Negro children—886 males and 930 females attending schools; that there were 21,062 free Negroes unable to read within Maryland. When one learns that the Free population of Maryland at this time was upwards to 75,000, he sees that the Free population was more than 70 per cent literate.

The year that the Civil War ended (1865), the State began to assume its responsibility of establishing public schools for Negroes but, in fact, it was three or more years before the actual work was begun in this direction.

The Baltimore Association and The Freedman's Bureau

In the meantime, other agencies were busy trying to do something for the newly freed Negroes. Among the several agencies that sought to help, the Baltimore Association, an organization of public-spirited friends, began the operation of schools throughout the State. The work of this organization deserves a warm place within the memory of our race and it is hoped that some student will in time, give a study and report on this great work.

In the first report of the State Department of Education (1868) the State admits having done nothing for the Negro, but praises the work of the Baltimore Association. It shows that there were 73 schools being operated, 22 of which were in Baltimore City, the others distributed through the counties, with more than 7,300 pupils in attendance. The cost was given at \$52,515.14, and of this amount, Negroes had contributed, \$9,821.19.

In the meantime, the Freedmen's Bureau had also opened work within the State. This organization worked closely with the above mentioned Association and its report of 1866 shows 51 schools being operated in 13 counties under 27 white and 42 Negro teachers. By 1867 the schools had increased to 81 schools and 81 Negro teachers.

In the meantime the Bureau had busied itself in the building of schools, a work that should have been the State's duty. It bought many of the Civil War Army barracks and hospitals, tore them down and from this lumber constructed small schools throughout the counties. Much of this construction was done by the Negroes themselves.

Along with this gigantic effort, the Bureau and Association initiated an effort to establish a Teachers' Training School. A building at St. Paul and Saratoga Sts. was purchased at more than \$10,000 and equip-

ped. It was called the Howard Normal School for Colored Teachers and was opened in 1870. Later it received some aid from the State and the main supply for teachers for the schools of the counties. Eventually (1911), the school was removed to Bowie.

In 1868 the State began in earnest to assume its obligations, and then, even as ever since, the facilities were far from being equal and adequate, the start was made.

Baltimore having been given specific authority to provide means, proceeded to set aside ten of the building then in use, for Negro students. The white teachers within the system were retained in these newly provided schools.

With this beginning our great school system has grown and developed. The way has not always been so cheerful and bright, but a constant improvement has been made.

For a long, long time, Negro teachers were not employed and some of the most bitter fights have been to accomplish this end. At other times, building, facilities and courses have been below standards and the fight thus, has been relentless and continuous. Foremost among the early leaders for these reforms and improvements were the late Rev. Dr. Harvey Johnson, William Alexander, Attorney Ashbie Hawkins and others. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took up where these left off and the efforts are still being pushed.

Over this long process, however, there has developed in Maryland one of the best educational set-ups to be found South of the Mason and Dixon Line.

All counties have excellent elementary schools, most of these have accredited high schools, or facilities for getting to such. Four Colleges are available for Negro students while a number of the white colleges and universities are also opening facilities to a number of students, at least.

In Baltimore, in particular, are to be found great strides being made to assure the Negro equal facilities for acquiring an education. Building and standards are being raised and an effort at meeting the needs for scientific courses are being met.

In Baltimore are to be found two senior high schools and a half dozen junior high schools, vocational schools, a teachers training college and Morgan State College. Of course, all of these are not equal, in every sense of the word, to the white schools, but they symbolize the gigantic strides made since the early days of our State when educational opportunities first came to the Free Negro.

The brief sketches on some of the schools and colleges will have to suffice to indicate the trend, as a work of this sort cannot permit more.

Douglass High School

The Douglass High School is the evolution of the Baltimore School system. For several years after the elementary level had been reached the system gradually added additional work approaching high school levels. In 1883 this work was officially termed a High School and was located in a building on Holliday St. In 1887 it was moved to Saratoga St. in a more modern and better equipped building. It was first named the Colored High School in 1901, when a teachers' training or normal course was added.

In 1892 a Manual Training School was authorized with the view of developing a school of the pattern of Polytechnic. This department was combined with the two departments already established, in 1903, and the following year a vocational course was added.

In 1921 the school was moved to the new site at the corner of Pennsylvania Ave. and Dolphin St. Prior to this (1909) a Teachers' Training Course had been revamped and divorced from the high school work.

In 1923 the name was changed to The Frederick Douglass High School in honor of Maryland's greatest abolitionist. Two years later it moved to its present site at Calhoun and Baker Streets in what was

then regarded the latest word in school buildings among our group. The course of study and attendance, popularity and even fame, have grown apace with its buildings and equipment.

Coppin Teachers College

Coppin Teachers College of Baltimore City is the evolutionary outgrowth of the City's responsibility of having a trained teachers' personnel for her schools.

Early in the schools' growth, teachers for the elementary schools were taken from graduates from its high school and such other teachers as passed the required examinations.

With expansion and higher standards, trained teachers became necessary. In 1901 a special course of study was introduced within the high school for those who desired to follow this profession. The following year, this special course was designated as a Normal Department.

In 1909 this department was divorced entirely from the high school and a separate Normal School established. The school was located at Mount and Saratoga Streets and Mr. Joseph Lockerman was principal. Upon Mr. Lockerman's death Dr. Miles W. Connor became head, and the school steadily advanced in teacher qualification, curricula and facilities. A new building in the 1100 block of Mount St. housed the school until last year (1952) when the State took over the training of its teachers and a more desirable site was sought out.

Coppin at last has arrived at the college level and is fittingly located in a suitable plant. Plans are being rushed to bring this new college in line and on par with other teachers' colleges within the State.

Our State Teachers College honors the memory of Mrs. Fannie J. Coppin, pioneer educator. She was a wife of the late Bishop Levi J. Coppin.

Maryland State College

(Princess Anne, Maryland)

Maryland State College began as a preparatory branch of Morgan College, then called The Centary Biblical Institute. It began its work in September 1886 and was called the Delaware Conference Academy. It acquired the popular name of Princess Anne Academy, very largely from its location at Princess Anne, Maryland.

Through an arrangement with Morgan College, the University of Maryland acquired a sought of control over the school, so that the schools could qualify for funds from the Federal Government that are available to Land Grant Colleges. In 1919 Morgan agreed to transfer control to the University of Maryland, but actually, this was not completely done until 1936.

It was at this time (1936) that the College introduced a four-year curriculum in agriculture, mechanical arts and home economics. The program has expanded constantly since and now the school rightfully takes its place along besides Morgan State College, and other colleges of this same level within the section. In 1947-1948 the school acquired its present name. Several new buildings and courses, and a stronger faculty are constantly being added.

Maryland State Teachers College

(Bowie, Maryland)

The Maryland State Teachers' College at Bowie, Md. began as a Normal School under the direction of the old Freedmen's Bureau in 1870. A building located at Courtland (St. Paul) and Saratoga Sts. in Baltimore and owned by the Society of Friends was purchased.

It was called the Howard Normal School, having been named in honor of Gen. O. O. Howard, head of the Freedmen's Bureau. It supplied, principally, the teachers for the county schools within the State. Eventually it attracted to it State aid and by act of the State Legislature in 1908, the State took over the school. In 1911 the school was closed and removed to Bowie, where new buildings and a new beginning was had. It took the name of the Maryland Normal and Industrial

School for Colored Youth and later was widely known as **The Bowie Normal School**.

Later, the work at the school was raised to college level, the name changed again to **The State Teachers College**.

Morgan State College

Like many of the State's great institutions, Morgan State College had a very humble beginning. In 1867, under the directional inspiration of the Methodist Church, the school was chartered under the name of **The Centary Biblical Institute**. Using lecture rooms of some of the churches, the school work began on October 9, 1869 at 44 E. Saratoga St. The Rev. J. Emory Round was first principal. When this effort became too great for the building, a lot was given at the corner of Fulton and Edmondson Aves. by the late Dr. and Mrs. John F. Goucher and a stone building erected. This enabled the work to expended.

In 1890 Dr. L. F. Morgan gave a substantial sum to aid the work and the name was changed to **Morgan College**. Four years prior to this, however, a branch was established at Princess Anne, Md. that emphasized secondary and industrial training.

In due course of time the Fulton Avenue building was overgrown and the search begun to find a suitable permanent site with ample room for development and expansion. The present site at Hillen Road and Arlington Avenue is the result. Here the school has undergone many changes, developed almost beyond the early workers' fondest dreams, become a State College and there are prospects that the future will see greater heights. With modern buildings, a fine library, a spacious and beautiful campus, with stadium, able teachers and sound administration, Morgan State College becomes too great and too interesting to treat in a sketch of this length.

In 1940 after considerable tactful meetings and understandings, the school came under the State's system of government and the name changed to the present **Morgan State College**.

Since its beginning more than five thousand students have attended her various classes and courses and more than 2,500 have received certificates and degrees.

The list of presidents follows:

1869-1882.....	J. Emory Rounds
1882-1888.....	W. Maslin Frysinger
1888-1901.....	John F. Wagner
1902-1937.....	John O. Spencer
1937-1948.....	Dwight O. W. Holmes
1948-.....	Martin D. Jenkins

Frederick Douglass High

Our largest and oldest high school is named after and for **Frederick Douglass**, greatest of all Maryland Negroes. "Self-made and well-made". Abolitionist, humanitarian, politician, businessman, Douglass received world-wide recognition and honors. He was named Marshall of the District of Columbia; Recorder of Deeds of Washington, and was once Minister to Haiti. Born February 14, 1817; died February 20, 1895.

Dunbar High

Named in honor of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, celebrated poet and writer.

Harvey Johnson Junior High

Reverend Harvey Johnson was a distinguished minister, writer, humanitarian and Race champion. For 50 years pastor of the Union Baptist Church. He wrote twenty or more pamphlets on a variety of subjects; fought relentlessly for reforms in education and for civic improvements; for colored teachers in the public school system and for Negro lawyers at the Bar. Organized the Brotherhood for Liberty, the forerunner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Born in Virginia in 1843; died in 1923.

Booker T. Washington Junior High School

Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee University and pioneer in Mechanical and Industrial Education; author, orator and humanitarian.

George Washington Carver Vocational

Celebrated scientist, botanist and discoverer, Dr. George W. Carver easily ranks among the great American scientists. Many honors came to him and favorable acclaim when his contributions in various fields were disclosed. Among the marvels from his laboratory came more than 100 products made from the lowly peanut alone.

Joseph C. Briscoe Vocational High

Named in honor of Joseph C. Briscoe, long a principal and pioneer in vocational school work and guidance. A product of Hampton Institute, Mr. Briscoe worked up to the principalship at George W. Carver Vocational School.

School No. 100—Joseph Lockerman School

Named for Joseph Lockerman, for a long time a teacher within the school system of Baltimore. Mr. Lockerman was one of the teachers and through hard work and study gradually advance to position as principal. Later, he was head of the Teachers Training School. After his death, School 100, where Mr. Lockerman served as principal for a long while, was named in his memory.

School No. 102—Thomas Hayes

School No. 102 was named for a former mayor of Baltimore City. Mayor Thomas Hayes exhibited a great deal of interest in the Negro boys and girls and set out to improve the condition of their schools. He was not able to do so much, but for his liberal spirit and effort in trying, the colored parents petitioned the School Board to name one of the schools in memory of this mayor who remembered the boys and girls.

School No. 103 — Henry Highland Garnett

Among the Maryland men who have achieved fame and earned the honor of having a school named for him, was the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett. He had been born a slave but his father escaped carrying young Henry with him. He received a good education and devoted it to the cause of abolition of slavery. He distinguished himself as an orator, preacher and diplomat. He had the singular honor of having prayed to the joint assembly of Congress — both houses having been assembled for that purpose. Though a cripple, he travelled widely. He was appointed Minister to Liberia and died in that country.

School No. 110—Phyllis Wheatley

Born in Africa and one of the first women in the country to attain literary distinction, Phyllis Wheatley was educated in Boston. She published a book of poems in 1773, attracting unusual attention.

School No. 111 — Frances Ellen Harper

Frances Ellen Harper was born in Baltimore in 1825 and educated among the pay schools. Taught school in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Joined the Anti-Slavery Cause and devoted herself to lectures and writing as an abolitionist. Author of several books and after the war was active in uplift movements among her race.

School No. 112—William M. Alexander

School No. 112 was named for one of Maryland's most noted minister, businessman, writer, and humanitarian. Founder and first editor of the Afro-American Newspaper; co-founder of the Southern Life Insurance Company; co-founder and for thirty years secretary of the Lott Carey Foreign Missionary Convention.

School No. 113—Benjamin Banneker

Benjamin Banneker, noted scientist, inventor, surveyor and astronomer. Published for several years an almanac. Marylander by birth.

School No. 114—Harriett Tubman School

Underground Railroad worker. Helped spirit away to freedom more than one hundred slaves. After the war established a home for homeless aged people. Born 1823, died 1913.

School No. 117—Wendell Phillips

Named for the celebrated orator and abolitionist who did so much to create sentiment against slavery. Born 1811; died 1884.

School No. 118—Harriett Beecher Stone

Named for the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", the novel that helped so much to create sentiment against slavery.

School No. 119—John H. Murphy School

Named for John H. Murphy, Sr. who was second editor of the Afro-American Newspaper, which he purchased and saw grow into one of the great newspapers of his day.

School No. 120—John Hurst

Named in honor of the late John Hurst who was Bishop of the A.M.E. Church with residence in Baltimore.

School No. 121—Daniel A. Payne

Named for one of the pioneers in efforts to raise the standard of education within the State. Daniel A. Payne was Bishop, Educator, Writer and Scholar.

School No. 122—Samuel Coleridge Taylor

Honoring a celebrated Negro English Composer. He was born in Africa.

School No. 124—Daniel Murray

Historian and scholar; Assistant Librarian at the Library of Congress for many years. Born in Maryland.

School No. 125—Henry Winter Davis

Great humanitarian. Largely instrumental in bringing emancipation to the slaves in Maryland where he was a champion in the Cause of Freedom.

School No. 176—Francis M. Wood

Dr. Francis M. Wood was for many years Supervisor of the Colored Schools of Baltimore, Educator, Churchman.

* * * * *

Besides the above, several high schools within the counties have sought to honor members of the race in school names. Several of the above favorites are among these:

Cumberland, Towson and Elkton selected George W. Carver; Catonsville and Loveville, used Benpamin Banneker; Westminster and Easton named their schools for Robert Russa Moton, second president at Tuskegee and also an author; Frederick and Rockville honored Abraham Lincoln, great war president and emancipator; Chestertown remembered Henry Highland Garnett; Upper Marlboro selected Frederick Douglass; Denton paid its tribute to Joseph Lockerman; and Annapolis named her school for her favorite son, Wiley H. Bates, for many years a City Councilman and an ardent worker in race relations within the county. An elementary school at Sparrows Point has been named for George F. Bragg, noted historian.

SOME PROMINENT EDUCATORS

The following are some of Maryland's successful educators:

Rev. Daniel Coker—founder of a private school about the beginning of the 19th century.

Rev. William Livingston—founder of a school in connection with the St. James Episcopal Church.

Edward Draper—the first Maryland Negro to graduate from a college.

Rev. J. E. L. Diggs—first Marylander to earn the Ph.D. degree.
Mr. Joseph Lockerman—first principal of the Teachers' College.
Dr. Mason Hawkins—Ph.D., long a principal of Douglass High School.
Drs. T. I. Brown and Pezavia O'Connell—professors at Morgan State.
Miss Lucy D. Slowe—former teacher in Douglass High School and Dean of Women at Howard University.
Dr. Francis M. Wood—popular supervisor of Negro schools in Baltimore.
Dr. Miles W. Conner—Ph.D., president of Coppin Teachers College.
Dr. Russell W. Lane—Ph.D., LL.B., principal of Attucks High School, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. Carl Murphy—former professor of German at Howard University.
Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, former Dean and head of the Graduate School at Howard University and first president of Morgan State College.

ENTERTAINERS, Etc.

Clarence Muse has established himself as a motion picture artist. Some of his early pictures included, "Tales of Manhattan", "Flesh and Fantasy", "The Black Swan", and "Sherlock Holmes in Washington".

Cab Calloway has appeared in pictures, on the stage and in "Porgy and Bess". He organized an orchestra and distinguished himself as an orchestra leader and emcee. He is popularly called "King of Hi De Ho", having popularized his own composition using some such expression.

Blanche Calloway, sister of "The King" was popular also in her own right as an orchestra leader.

Eubie Blake as co-author with Noble Sissle of the lyrics and music of "Shuffle Along" and "Chocolate Dandies" in which these were co-stars, was internationally acclaimed. Mr. Blake has made many recordings, has composed extensively and appeared widely in vaudeville.

"**Chick**" **Webb** established himself as a drummer and annexed the title, "King of Drums". His services were widely in demand.

Johnny Hudgin made international fame in patomine sketches.

Other Marylanders who have made "big time appearances" include, **Cora Green**, co-star in "Black Birds"; **George Bias**, as recording artist; "**Chuck Richards**, emcee and disc jockey; "**Bubby**" **Johnson**, orchestra; **Princess Wee Wee**, a midget, who for many years travelled with **Ringling Brothers Circus**, and "**Bill**" **Kenny**, of the famed **Inkspots**.

EXPLORER

Matthew Henson accompanied Admiral Perry on his famous trip to the North Pole. Mr. Henson later wrote a book on these trips to the Arctic Region.

FINE ARTS

In Fine Arts, some Maryland Negroes have attracted unusual attention. Below are some of these:

Ira Aldridge excelled in drama and as a tragedian distinguished himself in numerous Shakespearean plays. He was honored by kings and queens and finally made a Knight, the only Negro to be so honored.

Joshua Johnston was a portrait painter and many of Maryland's first families sat before him. Several of his works are to be found in the older families, and some of his works are owned by the Maryland Historical Society.

Edwin Hill, a Marylander, was a composer of renown. More than thirty anthems and other selections came from his great mind. He was the first Negro to be admitted membership in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts.

Miss Anne Wiggins Brown made history in her portrayal of Bess in "Porgy and Bess". She gave many concerts and was widely acclaimed in American and abroad.

Elton Fax, a graduate of the School of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, also made a reputation as a portrait painter. Murals at Douglass High School are mainly from his brush. Lately, he has turned to commercial work.

A. Jack Thomas, celebrated Band Master and teacher of music, is also a composer and conductor. He composed a symphony which was well received and has been played by some of the great orchestras. Mr. Thomas has had the honor of being guest conductor of some of these orchestras.

Miss Florence Purviance, a teacher of Art in the Baltimore School system has had several of her painting on exhibits in the local galleries and some has travelled with the Harmon Traveling Exhibit.

Charles Harris made an enviable reputation as a band director.

W. Llewellyn Wilson was widely known as a pipe organist. He also gave us a number of compositions.

Ernest Hayes, teacher and concert artist, has excelled at the pipe organ. He was a teacher at Hampton Institute for many years.

Thomas Kerr, professor of Music at Howard University and composer, has also received acclaim as a concert violinist.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS STATUE

The citizens of Rochester, New York dedicated a monument to Frederick Douglass. The ceremony took place on June 9, 1899. Among the speakers were the late Rt. Rev. Alexander Waters, prelate of the A.M.E. Church; the mayor of the city of Rochester and Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York.

The statue is seven feet high, with a gray granite base nine feet high with a bronze likeness of Douglass thereon.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION (Cheltenham) BOYS' VILLAGE

The House of Reformation was begun as a philanthropic endeavor by a group of interested citizens in the early 70's. Prior to this young offenders were sent to the common jail.

Among those taking an active part were the late Benjamin Deford, Enoch Pratt and J. H. B. Latrobe. More than \$90,000 was secured by subscriptions and appropriations. Enoch Pratt donated a beautiful tract of 752 acres and a charter was secured in 1870 and the work started. The institution was opened for operation in 1873.

While undoubtedly, the effort represented a great humane step forward at the time, the institution has not always kept abreast of the times in management, equipment and methods, and accordingly, has come in from time to time for severe criticism and even ridicule.

Recently, the work has been assumed by the State and many needed reforms and changes have been made. Indications are that we are headed upwards and under proper supervision, this agency will be a representative one.

Through the life of the institution the name has been House of Reformation and then Cheltenham. Currently, it is known as Boys Village.

INVENTIONS

The very first invention recorded as the work of a Negro was patented in 1834 and 1836, when corn harvesters were patented by one Henry Blair of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Benjamin Banneker before this time however had constructed a clock which struck the hour and kept accurate time, though there was no patent issued.

In comparatively late years Mr. Arthur MacBeth, a local photographer, received a patent for a Day-light Motion Machine.

Marcellus M. Cook holds patents pertaining to inventions for compressed air for autos, areoplanes, boats, etc.

INSURRECTIONS

Attempts at throwing off the yoke of slavery were made in Mary-

land as in other States. At least five efforts in that regard were as follows:
1739—In Prince George County—Leaders tried and executed
1845—Charles County
1853—Dorchester County
1857—Prince George County
1859—Lower Eastern Shore

DEFINITION OF NEGRO

In Maryland, a Negro is a person who has descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive though one ancestor in each generation may have been white.

MISCEGENATION

In Maryland, marriages between whites and Negroes are voided if performed within the State.

Penalty for a minister performing a marriage ceremony of a "mixed couple" may range up to ten years imprisonment, besides fines.

Marriages of such persons without the State, however, are regarded as binding and such persons may live within Maryland.

FIRSTS

The first Maryland Negro to graduate from a college, was **Edward G. Draper**, who graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of 1855.

The first and only Negro ever to be Knighted, was a Maryland Negro, **Ira Aldridge**. He was born in Bel Air and distinguished himself as an actor. He finally made his home in London and died there in 1867.

The late **Rev. William Douglass** of Maryland was the first Negro to be ordained a priest within the Episcopal Church.

Rev. P. C. Neal was the first president of the Druid Branch of the YMCA.

Rev. William M. Alexander was the first editor (and founder) of The Afro-American Newspaper.

Rev. Moses Clayton was the first Negro to organize and become pastor of a Negro Baptist Church within the State.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, was the first Negro to pray before Congress, both houses having been assembled for this special purpose.

Messrs. John Price and **Matthias Sousa** were the first known Negroes to come to Maryland as emigrants, having come over on the celebrated "Ark and Dove".

Mr. John Berry was the first commander of an American Legion Post, having been elected by The Walter Green Post at its organization in August, 1919.

Mr. John Berry was also the first Negro Magistrate ever to be appointed to a Baltimore Court.

Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte is the first woman to be appointed a policeman within Baltimore.

Rev. Daniel Coker was the first Negro to be elected a bishop. He resigned the next day and Richard Allen was then elected and consecrated as the first Bishop of the A.M.E. Church.

Bethel Church was the first Negro church society ever to be organized in Maryland. When the A.M.E. denomination was formed, Bethel helped form this and joined.

Dr. George Allen was the first coroner to be appointed.

Attorney Arthur E. Briscoe was the first attorney to be appointed an assistant City Solicitor.

Benjamin Banneker was the first Negro ever to hold an office under the Federal government, having been appointed one of the surveyors to lay out the District of Columbia and Washington.

Frederick Douglass was the first Negro to be appointed a minister to a foreign country, when he was appointed minister to Haiti.

Rev. J. R. L. Diggs was the first Maryland Negro to earn the coveted Ph.D. degree.

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes was the first president (Negro) elected to Morgan State College.

Charles S. Taylor was the first Negro lawyer to be admitted to a Federal Court through the Federal Courts within this State.

Everett J. Waring was the first Negro lawyer to be admitted to the Maryland Bar.

Earl Koger is the first Negro Insurance Broker to be licensed within the State.

Harry S. Cummings was the first Negro elected to the City Council. He was also the first Negro lawyer to graduate from the University of Maryland Law School.

The **Rev. Dr. Garnett R. Waller** was the first president of the Baltimore Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One **Rev. D. P. Seaton** is the first minister from Maryland to visit the Holy Land.

Josiah Johnston, early nineteenth century artist, was the first to distinguish himself as a portrait painter.

Capt. Thomas H. Lewis, was the first commander of the old Maryland First Separate Company.

The first Negro to become a member of the famous Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts was **Edwin Hill**, a Marylander. He was composer of more than thirty anthems and other selections.

Rev. William M. Alexander was co-founder of the great Lott Carey Foreign Missionary Convention. He was its first secretary.

The first Negro to receive a patent was **Henry Blair**, who was born on the Eastern Shore. In 1834 and 1836, Blair secured patent rights on corn harvester machines.

A. Jack Thomas, noted band leader and music teacher, was the first Maryland Negro to compose a symphony.

Alexander Haley was the first Negro to command an ocean-going sailing boat as captain.

Clarence Muse was the first Maryland Negro to land actor parts in the moving picture industry.

Deatur Dorsey was the first Maryland Negro soldier to be decorated for valor, when on July 30, 1864, he received the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor.

The first Movement among Free Negroes was attempted by a Maryland Negro when in 1829 **Hezekiah Grice** called upon all Free Negroes to assemble and discuss their problems. It was in 1830 in Philadelphia that the first such meeting was held.

Hiram Butler, **Milton Gardner** and **Harry Scott** were the first Negro policemen to be appointed in Baltimore.

Dr. Whitfield Winsey, a graduate of Harvard University, was the first college trained physician to come to Baltimore. He was admitted in 1872.

Aaron Cummings was the first Negro to be appointed supervisor within the Baltimore Post Office.

Joe Ganns was the first and only Maryland Negro to become a boxing champion. Ganns was Lightweight Champion of the World from 1902 to 1908.

The first woman of our group to be admitted to practice medicine within the State is **Mrs. Louise Young**.

The first two women lawyers are **Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell** and **Mrs. Elaine Davis**.

The first graduating exercises within the public school system took place Friday, June 28, 1889. The eight who finished were: **Nellie Anderson**, **Gertrude Deaver**, **Fannie McCabe**, **Mamie Neal**, **Mollie Taylor**, **Violet Thompson**, **William Murry** and **Walter Scott**.

The first president of the Maryland Teachers' Association was **Garrison D. Trusty**. The association was organized July 5-6, 1886.

The first executive secretary of the YMCA was **W. T. Greenwood**. That was back in 1888.

Elijah B. Tunnell was the first person to spill blood in the Spanish-American War. He was killed in Cardenas Bay, May 11, 1898.

The first blood spilled in the Civil War was in Baltimore when **Nicholas Biddle**, a soldier from Pottsville, Pa. was stoned by a mob while answering Lincoln's first call for troops.

The first Sisterhood among Negroes was founded in Baltimore on July 2, 1829 and is the **Oblate Sisters of Providence**. This same year it founded the St. Frances Academy.

LAUNDRY

Druid Laundry must be regarded as one of the successful pioneering business ventures also. The laundry was started at 926 Druid Hill Avenue in 1896 as a hand laundry. In 1913 a partnership was formed between the late Messrs. Harry T. Pratt and Wallis Lansey and with its success and growth, moved to larger quarters at Druid Hill Ave. and Wilson St. where it services more than two thousand families each week.

The organization is a member of the United States and Canada and the Baltimore Laundry Associations.

LAWYERS

As early as 1870 a Negro from Boston came to Baltimore to practice, but because of the limitation of that field to whites only, he could not be admitted to State Courts.

After a strenuous fight, spearheaded very largely by the late Rev. Dr. Harvey Johnson, the restrictions were removed. The first Negro to be admitted to the Maryland Bar was Everett J. Waring, who was admitted in October, 1885. Since this, about eighty others have gained admission.

These have handled every type of case and several have distinguished themselves in law and other fields of endeavor.

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William L. Fitzgerald, who is still at the Bar, claims to be the first Negro to be admitted after rigid examinations were required.

Mrs. Juanita Mitchell and **Mrs. Elaine Davis** are the first women to be admitted.

Harry S. Cummings, **Warner T. McGuinn** and **William L. Fitzgerald** have served in the City Councils.

Arthur Briscoe, **Linwood G. Koger, Sr.** and **Calvin Douglass** have served as Assistant City Solicitors.

Ashbie W. Hawkins, noted champion of rights, ran for U. S. Senate. **Everett E. Lane** is a Magistrate.

Warner T. McGuinn was appointed to serve on the Liquor Board.

Malichi Gibson was appointed secretary of the Judiciary Committee.

Thurgood Marshall, internationally known defender of human rights, is one of the staff attorneys for the NAACP.

LYNCHINGS

Thirty persons, twenty-seven Negroes and three whites, have been lynched in Maryland since 1884. The list by years follows:

1884.....1	1889.....1	1894.....1	1898.....2	1907.....2
1885.....2	1890.....1	1895.....3	1899.....3	1911.....1
1886.....1	1891.....1	1896.....2	1900.....1	1931.....1
1887.....2	1892.....1	1897.....1	1906.....2	1933.....1

LYCEUMS

Shortly after the Civil War and during Reconstruction a number of Lyceums sprang up within Baltimore City, became very popular and wielded a considerable influence in the education, growth and development of our people.

Some of these, such as the Gailbraith Lyceum, were financed by loyal white friends, who knowing the need for information, chose this means of aiding the newly freed people. Some employed agents and sent them throughout the State, organizing schools, addressing the people on ques-

tions which were intended to improve their morals, and encouraged them to buy homes, become good citizens and stay out of trouble.

Patented very largely along the lines of City-Wide Forums, or Town Meetings, the striving students and leaders both learned from others and received experience in trying.

Perhaps the most noted, besides the Gailbraith, was the Baltimore Lyceum.

TEN MARYLAND'S GREATEST

19th Century

FREDERICK DOUGLASS	Abolitionist, Statesman
BENJAMIN BANNEKER	Scientist, Astronomer
JOSHUA JOHNSTON	Portrait Painter
HARRIET TUBMAN	Underground Railroad Operator
DANIEL COKER	Churchman
DANIEL PAYNE	Churchman, Humanitarian
HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT	Churchman, Diplomat
IRA ALDRIDGE	Dramatist
EDWARD G. DRAPER	Pioneer, Educator
ALEXANDER HALEY	Boat Captain

20th Century

(Deceased)

WILLIAM M. ALEXANDER	Editor (Businessman, Churchman)
GEORGE F. BRAGG, JR.	Churchman, Historian, Pamphleteer
HARVEY JOHNSON	Race Leader, Churchman
ISAAC MYERS	Organizer, Businessman
HARRY O. WILSON	Founder, Banker
GARNETT R. WALLER	Churchman, Humanitarian
J. R. L. DIGGS	Churchman, Educator
ASHBIE W. HAWKINS	Lawyer, Champion of Rights
JOE GANS	World Pugilist Champion
MATTHEW HENSON	Explorer and Traveller

(Living)

DR. D. O. W. HOLMES	Educator, College President
THURGOOD MARSHALL	Lawyer, Humanitarian
EDWARD FRAZIER	Educator, Author
CARL MURPHY	Editor, Businessman
LILLIE M. JACKSON	Champion of Rights
VIOLET HILL WHYTE	Humanitarian, Pioneer
DR. MILES W. CONNOR	Educator, Church Layman
DR. RALPH YOUNG	Physician, Civic Leader
BISHOP EDGAR LOVE	Bishop, Educator

MOVEMENTS

In the great Movements of the Country, Marylanders have played an important part.

The very first Movement of a National character was the outgrowth and vision of a Maryland Free Negro.

1830

In the spring of 1829, one Hezekiah Grice issued a circular letter to a number of free Negroes over the country suggesting the assembling together to see just what they could do towards the various questions of that day. Little or no response was given until in August, Grice was called to Philadelphia for a conference with Richard Allen, first Bishop of the A.M.E. Church. As a result of this conference, on September 15, 1830, 40 representatives from seven states were represented in a conference at New York to discuss the needs and solutions of the various Negro problems. The Maryland representatives were Hezekiah Grice, James Deaver, Aaron Wilson and Robert Crowley. Three "honorary members" are mentioned also, viz., James P. Walker, Rev. Samuel Todd, and John

Arnoldl. It took the name of the "National Colored Convention" in course of time.

The burning question among free Negroes was where should they colonize. Many advocated the Colonization Movement to Africa; some to Mexico and Central America and others Canada. This group advocated the colony be placed in Canada. Although over 800 acres of land was purchased and some few settlers placed there, the important feature of the convention is not this, but the fact that such a National gathering could be held and problems so discussed. For over fifty years in some form or other this, and kindred organizations as an outgrowth, met and reviewed their needs and desires. Some of the most noted men of the age, white and colored, addressed these gatherings, including Henry H. Garnett, Frederick Douglass and whites of the calibre of Charles Sumner.

Convention of Free Negroes

1852

In the summer of 1852 the Free Negroes of Maryland held their first convention for Free Negroes of the State, here in Baltimore City.

James A. Handy, later a Bishop in the A.M.E. Church, was the most prominent figure in the convention.

National Convention of Colored Men of America

1868

August 4-5, 1868 a number of delegates from "Border States" met in Baltimore and discussed the advisability of forming a convention to foster the interests of the newly freed colored people.

One William Nesbit of Altoona, Pa. was elected temporary chairman and the organization set for the following year in Washington, D. C.

In January (13-16), 1869 the delegates met in Washington and organized the National Convention of Colored Men of America.

Dr. Henry H. Garnett was offered as president but declined in favor of Frederick Douglass, who was unanimously elected. Baltimore had a large delegation, several on committees; one Robert Sorrell was elected its State Vice President. Among those from Maryland present were:

James H. Hild, A. L. Stanford, Dr. H. J. Brown, George A. Hackett, J. D. Oliver, Daniel Young, M. Sorrell, E. T. Orne, Walter Sorrell, James Jackson, L. C. Griffin, C. O. Gullurison, D. R. Hudson, Joseph Thomas, J. W. France, I. Myers, Jno. C. Foster, J. H. C. Pinder, W. E. Matthews, A. J. Kelly, Jno. H. Brown, A. W. Wayman, A. W. Handy, H. Bradlocks, J. M. Douglass, John Johnson, R. E. Probee, Wm. H. Black, J. J. Herbert.

The Brotherhood of Liberty

1885

During Reconstruction Dr. Harvey Johnson was aware of the the many problems confronting the Negroes of the State and the injustices suffered at law and determined to do something about it. He conceived the idea that under the existing law of the land that many reforms could be made. The results were that he called to his study a few friends—the Revs. William Alexander, Ananias Brown—and organized the Brotherhood for Liberty. He wrote its constitution and was its first president. The Steamer Sue Case; the Navasser Island investigation; the admission of Negro lawyers to the Maryland Bar and an equalization of laws touching unmarried Negro mothers were a few of the many problems tackled by this movement. An Open Forum was conducted thereunder and sentiment crystallized for colored teachers in city schools; for Negro policemen and firemen. So successful in fact did this movement become that national speakers were invited and appeared, among them being Frederick Douglass. Many admit that the Niagra Movement was inspired by this venture.

The Niagra Movement

1905

Though national in scope and called by others than Marylanders, the Niagra Movement was inspired by the successful work of the

above mentioned efforts. Among the founders at Niagra were the following Marylanders: Dr. Harvey Johnson, W. M. Alexander, G. R., Waller, J. R. L. Diggs and Ashbie W. Hawkins. Only when the fight developed against the Booker T. Washington idea and school of thought, did the Marylanders cool off to the plan. The fight, according to Dr. Johnson was not one of Negroes against Negroes, but Negroes against unfair dealings.

Negro Advisory Committee 1871

Shortly after the Civil War and prior to our people's ability to think out the problems for themselves, many of the leaders of that day, saw how our people, particularly in politics, were the tools of clever politicians and organized a non-partisan league of the more sensible citizens. They gave it the name of the Negro Advisory Committee. Among the more influential members were Dr. Harvey Johnson, Ananias Brown, W. M. Alexander, Isaac Myers, Bishop Wayman and several others. Mr. Joseph Briscoe was president.

The Texas Movement

Just what and where may the Negro come into his own has been the problem and concern of all Negro leaders since emancipation. Dr. Harvey Johnson, racial to the hilt, was loud and outspoken in his discussion of affairs. The church in his opinion was the only saving power for Negro citizenship. In time however, his opinions as to this factor doing its rightful part in that direction, made him give thought to just where the Negro could hope for equality of citizenship. The old plan of colonization again arose and it was this leader who originated and advocated the colonizing of Negroes within one State of the Union. "Place them all in Texas with their own representatives and officers; have them work out their salvation and learn and grow together" was the burden of his thoughts in advancing the Texas Movement. Of course the program was too fantastic to gain more than a wide discussion.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Beginning as a small fraternal benefit society in 1903 with the late Harry O. Wilson and Dr. Charles H. Fowler as co-founders, The Mutual Benefit Society has steadily grown and now occupies one of the foremost places in Negro Business within Maryland.

Its beginning was indeed a modest one and growth was slowly at first. In 1912 it purchased its own building at Fayette and Pearl Sts. and in 1918 moved to its present site in the 400 block of West Franklin Street.

Mr. Harry O. Wilson, Sr. guided the venture until his death in 1939 and his two sons, Harry O., Jr. and Owen have handled the active management since.

With more than two hundred agents, the business has expanded to the million dollar class and is a source of pride to all.

THE SOUTHERN LIFE

Organized in 1906 as the People's Benefit and Fraternal Society to engage in Life Insurance, the moving spirit of this organization was the late Rev. Dr. William Alexander. Associated with him were Delaware Williams, Cornelius H. Jones, L. H. Davenport and Alfred Nixon. Its present name was adopted in 1916 when it met the State's requirement for a regular Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Willard W. Allen was elected president in 1926 and under his guidance the company has greatly expanded and its sphere of usefulness increased. Its modernly equipped office building is located at Pennsylvania Avenue and Robert Street.

MEDALISTS

Editor of the Afro-American, Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Carl Murphy

was awarded a special Gold Medal for his achievements in advancing the interests of the Negro in the field of journalism. The award was made in the nineteen thirties and the medal was struck by the Baltimore Chapter of The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Miss Anne Wiggins Brown, vocalist, was one of thirteen colored women who received awards at a ceremony at the opening of the World Fair (New York, 1939).

THE N.A.A.C.P.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has had a branch within Maryland almost from the beginning of that National Group. Dr. Russell Waller, who was so interested in all advancement of the Race was one of the member of the Niagra Movement and also of the founding of the N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. Waller is credited with being founder of the Baltimore Branch which claims to be the second oldest branch within the country.

Knowing that the quest for freedom, equality and liberty is indeed a hard, expensive and constant journey, our forefathers soon learned to succeed in this effort, there must be an organized effort. The branch was the result.

The following list of accomplishments, do not begin to tell the story. The caucuses, the advice, the threats of suits, the conferences with parties involved and the program of education and propaganda, have, in all probability, done far more good than these cases and suits won in the Courts, and accomplishments that are given wide publicity. The list, however, is indicative of the work attempted and the reasons that we cannot stop in the work that has begun.

True are the slogans—"We cannot win by ourselves"; and "Eternal vigilance, is the price of liberty."

NEWSPAPERS

Baltimore has been the birthplace (and burial place) of many newspapers. More than sixty have started here. Only one or two remain. A comment on two or three and the naming of others will suffice:

The Messenger, a religious paper edited by the late Rev. Ananias Brown, was organized in 1882 and published regularly for 28 years.

The Herald (later The Herald Commonwealth) was first organized as a daily and later a weekly. The whole time editor was the late W. T. Andrews.

The Afro-American, elsewhere treated herein, has reached all time high among the papers attempted here. Rev. W. M. Alexander was founder and while the paper was edited with credit by the late John H. Murphy, Sr., it came into its own as a great business concern under Mr. Murphy's son, Carl. See a more elaborate account below.

Some few of the other papers started here are:

The Home Protector	The Lancet	The Tribune
The Messenger	The Intra-Voice	The Nite Life
The Ledger	The Advocate	The Eagle
The Guide	The Informer	The Observer
The Civic-Union	The Advisor	The Director
The Signal	The Baptist Voice	The Crusader
The Commonwealth	The Times	The Colored Citizen
Morgan College Bulletin	The City Director	The Colored Harvest
(Several others)		

EDITORS

The experience of operating these papers has produced a number of editors, journalists and feature writers. Among the editors of note were and are: Dr. William Alexander, John Murphy, Sr., Rev. George F. Bragg, Jr., Carl Murphy, W. T. Andrews, William N. Jones, and Robert W. Coleman..

Three who have excelled as journalists are, the late William N. Jones, Ralph Matthews and Lula Jones Patterson.

NEGROES IN THE NAVY

Civil War

Six hundred and sixty-seven men served in the Navy during the Civil War. These are rated as "Landsmen", the term used for sailors of the first rank, or venture. Some few of these were advanced to the rating of Able Bodied Seamen before the conflict had ended.

World War I

In World War I there were five hundred sixty-four men serving in the Navy proper and forty-six others in the Coast Guard.

Casualties: Killed in Action—One; died from other causes—13.

POSTAL OFFICIALS

For many years a number of Negroes have been working in the Post Office at Baltimore as clerks, carriers, mail handlers and custodians. In 1922, after a long struggle for advancement, the department advanced one of its special clerks to the supervisory capacity with the rank of foreman. This honor first came to the late Mr. Aaron Cummings. Several others have been similarly advanced since this date.

William B. Hamer is credited with being the first clerk to enter the service by competitive examination. This was back in 1892. Mr. Hamer served for more than forty years.

Isaac Myers on March 7, 1870 was appointed a supervisor of mail service in the Southern States with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He served to 1879.

William E. Matthews, a Maryland man, was also the first clerk ever to be appointed in Washington Post Office. He was appointed in 1870 and served for eleven years when he resigned. In the meantime, he had studied law at Howard University. He, upon resignation, went into the Real Estate and Money Lending Business where he acquired a fortune. Frederick Douglass was one of his depositors.

ODDITIES

Henry Highland Garnett was handicapped by lameness. He used crutches.

The dates of organization as recorded on both the First Baptist Church and the Union Baptist Church are incorrect.

Rev. Hiram Revells, who was pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church at the outbreak of the Civil War and who helped organize a Negro Volunteer Regiment, was not a Presbyterian minister, but an A.M.E. preacher.

Rev. Harvey Johnson often chased smokers off of the pavement in front of his beloved Union Baptist Church, as he charged that this ground was dedicated to God and smoking profaned it.

At one time the Law allowed the cropping of the ears and tongue as punishment of slaves for certain crimes.

There were some Negro (more than 600) slave-owners within the State.

There is a law against the performing of marriage between whites and Negroes, but once married legally, such "mixed" couples may live within the State.

PIONEER BENEFACTOR

Nelson Wells, Free Baltimorean, accumulated considerable property during slavery and by will in 1845, left a legacy of more than seven thousand dollars in trust for the founding of a school for Negroes. Shortly after the Civil War the fund was used to maintain two schools for the newly freed children. The fund was exhausted in 1868. One of the schools was located at Hanover Street and Cypress Alley.

PHYSICIANS

Back in the days of slavery, "doctors" were allowed to practice among the slaves and free Negroes. Of course, this was a crude nature,

"bleeding", the application of leeches and the administration of various concoctions of roots and herbs. In some of the older directories may be found names of Negroes with the standard "Dr." preceding their names.

Examples of these are the following who are listed:

Dr. J. W. Creek, apothecary, who carried on several years after the Civil War.

Dr. Alfred Eddy is listed in 1865;

Drs. Nicholas Penn, J. W. Roane, Thomas H. Wesley, John F. Brown and Henry F. Brown are listed in the directory of 1868 and several years following.

The amount of training and how they received this, is not known, but some of these were listed in the directories only a year or so before in other fields, such as lecturer, a batonic leech artist, surgeon, Chiropodist, herb doctor, etc. In time a Dr. Levin Dyer came and in short order, many others.

In 1872, Dr. Whitfield Winsey, a graduate of Howard University set up practice and the following year, Drs. Reverdy M. Hall and William H. Thompson, Howard University graduates joined him. Since this time the doctors have been regular trained and qualified physicians.

The three physicians mentioned above received unusual honors and receptions by the medical profession of Baltimore. Dr. Winsey was accepted as a member in the celebrated Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and on several occasions read scientific papers before it, represented the society in their National meetings and even in an International gathering.

A few of the other early physicians include Drs. John M. Cargill, William T. Carr, Charles H. Fowler, William E. Harris, Harry M. McCard and many others.

A number of these physicians have achieved distinction and notice within the community, among these I list the following:

Dr. Charles H. Fowler, co-founder of the Mutual Benefit Society;

Dr. W. C. Carr, prominent in many ways and in work at Provident Hospital;

Drs. George Allen and R. L. Jackson, appointed coroners;

Dr. Ralph Young, humanitarian and a member of the staff at Johns Hopkins Hospital;

Dr. Bernard Harris, member of the School Board.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Our group has made some definite headway in politics. The following suggest some of the places of trust members of the group have served:

Frederick Douglass, greatest of all Maryland Negroes, besides having been appointed Marshall of the District of Columbia and Recorder of Deeds, was appointed as Minister to the Republic of Haiti.

Henry Highland Garnett served as Minister to Liberia.

Ernest Lyon, also was named as Minister to Liberia. Later, Dr. Lyon served as Consul General to the United States for the Republic of Liberia.

Six men have been elected to the City Council, as follows: Harry S. Cummings, Dr. J. M. Cargill, Hiram Watty, Warner T. McGuinn, W. L. Fitzgerald and Walter S. Emerson.

Three men have served as Assistant City Solicitor, viz.: Arthur Briscoe, Linwood G. Koger, Sr., and Calvin Douglass.

Dr. Howard Young was appointed a member of the Jail Board.

Willard W. Allen was named to the Zoning Board.

George W. McMechen, Dallas Nicholas and Dr. Bernard Harris served terms on the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City.

Dr. George Allen was named City-at-Large Coroner.

Warner T. McGuinn and Marse Calloway served terms on the Liquor Boards.

Carl Murphy, Carrington L. Davis, Josiah F. Henry, Jr., and Willard W. Allen are members of the Morgan State College Board of Trustees.

Besides these many have been appointed to various Boards of the City and State. A partial list and some of the positions are represented in the following lists:

Benjamin Bannaker was appointed as one of the surveyors to help lay out the District of Columbia and Washington.

An attorney, Malachi Gibson was appointed secretary of the Judiciary Committee.

The Rev. Drs W. W. Allen and Ernest Lyon were appointed to the Unemployment Stabilization Commission.

Dr. Mason W. Hawkins was a member of the Committee on Relief and Aid to the Needy.

Harry O. Wilson, Sr. served on a committee "to examine and investigate the People's Court and report thereon".

Linwood G. Koger was appointed on the Governor's Non-Partisan Committee to study the question of the veterans of all wars. He has also been named a Justice of the Peace and to the Interracial Commission.

Dr. Harry S. McCard was on the Advisory Committee to the Department of Public Welfare.

Some of the men who have served on the Visiting Board to Henry-ton are Dr. Ralph Young, H. M. Sinclair, Rev. E. W. White, and Dr. U. G. Bourne.

Dr. Ernest Lyon served on the War Memorial Commission.

There are many others who have served by appointment to Boards, Committees and Commissions. Some of these are as follows:

The Maryland Training School for Girls: Dr. A. K. Harden, Howard Murphy, Adelaide Green, Helen B. Cardozo, K. Bertha Hurst, James F. Stewart, Margaret Hawkins, Mabel Whiting, Lillian Lottier, Charles Oliver, Rev. Baxter L. Matthews, and Sayde D. George.

Cheltenham Board: Rev. George F. Bragg, Joseph P. Evans, Willard W. Allen, William L. Fitzgerald, Thomas Kelson, Dr. A. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Bertha Proctor, John Berry, Ida Cummings, Edward N. Wilson, Fearless Williams, J. Logan Jenkins, Sr., and Rev. Junius Gray.

Two men have served as Magistrates in Police Courts, as follows: John Berry and E. Everett Lane.

Among the number appointed as Justices of the Peace are the following: George F. McMechen, W. I. Gosnelli, Linwood G. Koger, Arthur Briscoe, Fearless Williams, E. Everett Lane, Robert H. Palmer, Herbert S. Wilson, and Josiah F. Henry, Jr.

Some members of Commission on Higher Education: Edward N. Wilson, W. A. C. Hughes, Robert P. McGuinn, Carl Murphy, Dr. B. M. Rhetta, F. M. Wood, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, Charles E. Hodges, Mrs. Violet H. Whyte, and Dr. Jno. W. Haywood.

Some who have served on the Interracial Commission: George F. Bragg, Jr., Thomas J. Calloway, W. L. Fitzgerald, Marse Calloway, Mrs. Anna McMechen, Albert J. Mitchell, Carl Murphy, Bertha Winston, Linwood G. Koger, H. M. Sinclair, Jesse Nichols, and Augustus D. Knox.

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes has been appointed of the State Department of Education.

Howard H. Murphy is serving as a member of the State Board of Public Welfare.

Dr. Ralph Young has been appointed to the State Board of Health.

PUGILIST

Baltimore has given to the world one champion boxer. JOE GANS, regarded as one of the finest and cleanest boxers of all time was Lightweight Champion (133 pounds) from 1902 to 1908.

QUIZ No. 1

1. Three Maryland men have served in the diplomatic service of our country. Can you name them?
2. Give the name of the first American to be appointed to a Government position.

3. Three lawyers have served as assistant City Solicitors. Name them.
4. Who was the founder of the First Baptist Church within Maryland?
5. Who was the first lawyer to be admitted to the Maryland Bar?
6. Edward Draper was the first Negro to be graduated from a college in America. Can you tell what college he finished from?
7. A minister was the first Marylander to earn the coveted Ph.D. degree. Who is he?
8. Who was the first Negro president of Morgan State College?
9. Who was founder of the Afro-American Newspaper?
10. A number of Negroes came over in the famous "Ark and Dove" in 1633 and settled along with others in Maryland. Can you tell how many there were?
11. How many Negroes have been elected to the City Council?
12. Three secret fraternities were in existence in Maryland prior to the emancipation. Can you name at least two of these?
13. A Maryland Negro is composer of a symphony. Who is he?
14. Harry O. Wilson, Sr. made a very definite contribution in the field of business. Can you tell what business he organized and managed?
15. A Negro, for many many years, was a professor within one of the white colleges within Maryland. Can you tell his name?
16. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sought reforms and redresses in many matters for the race's advancement. Prior to this organization there was another organization that functioned within Maryland doing a similar work. Can you recall the name of this great movement?
17. Ira Aldridge became a celebrated Dramatist. Can you tell in what dramas in particular, that he achieved this fame?
18. Name the popular artist that played the title role "Bess" in the famous play, "Porgy and Bess".
19. Can you name three editors of The Afro-American?
20. The first invention patented by a Negro was patented by Henry Blair who lived on the Eastern Shore. Can you give the use of this invention?

Answers — Quiz No. 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. F. Douglass, H. H. Garnett, E. Lyon | 11. Six |
| 2. Benjamin Banneker | 12. Masons, Odd Fellows |
| 3. A. Briscoe, Linwood G. Koger, Sr. and Calvin Douglass | 13. A. Jack Thomas |
| 4. Rev. Mose Clayton | 14. The Mutual Benefit Society |
| 5. Everett J. Waring | 15. Father Chas. Randolph Uncles |
| 6. Dartmouth (1855) | 16. The Mutual Brotherhood for Liberty |
| 7. Rev. J. R. L. Diggs | 17. Shakespearean |
| 8. Dr. D. O. W. Holmes | 18. Anne Wiggins Brown |
| 9. Rev. W. M. Alexander | 19. W. M. Alexander, John Murphy, Sr., Carl Murphy |
| 10. Two | 20. Corn harvesters |

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

The A. M. E.'s

When Methodism was planted in Maryland, about 1784, the doctrine had an immediate appeal for the Negro. However, the church then established, as were all of the white congregations of the State, showed a disposition to segregate the colored worshippers attracted. This was offensive to the free Negroes who had joined and they soon (within two years) began meeting about in the homes of other free Negroes and worshipping as they deemed best. About 1797 they formed in a boot-black parlor, a little society of their own and three years later invited one Rev. Daniel Coker, as their first pastor. Coker was very intelligent and inaugurated a pretty progressive program. In the meantime the Negro Methodists in Philadelphia and some other places were having similar experiences. In 1816 several of these independent Negro groups met in Philadelphia and organized themselves into a separate and in-

dependent denomination with the name of African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Daniel Coker is credited with having been the "brains" back of the movement. At this session, Coker was elected as the first bishop, but the next morning resigned and Richard Allen was chosen and consecrated as the First Bishop.

The Bethel Church, Mother Church of Maryland, has always played an important part in the denominational affairs and several of the men elevated to the House of Bishops, have been pastors or in some way intimately associated with Bethel. Besides Bethel, there are several congregations of A.M.E.'s now functioning within the State.

The Baptists

Because of the peculiar nature of management of the Baptists where each church is independent from its sister church, the planting of that denomination within Maryland was rather hard, for the law required a white man to be present in the early meetings. The Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists could very easily assign one of their white priests or ministers to these early churches.

With the Baptists this could not be. In spite of this, in 1835 the Rev. Moses Clayton came to Baltimore to work among his people and in 1836 established a small church. Two others followed, but these merely carried on until after emancipation.

With the coming to Baltimore in 1872 of the late Rev. Harvey Johnson, the growth and development of this sect really began. Church after church sprang up and today, the Baptists far outnumber the others in membership. In Maryland there are more than one hundred and fifty churches; their property in buildings are worth more than two millions of dollars. They maintain a Headquarters, conduct an Aged Folks Home and publish a small paper as an organ.

Numbers of her ministers have become prominent because of their work within the community. Among there are:

Dr. Harvey Johnson—prominent writer, champion of human rights, missionary and church builder. He advocated the Negro Baptists doing their work apart from the whites and as a result helped establish the great Negro Baptist Conventions within the country today.

Dr. William Alexander, co-founder of the Southern Life Insurance Co., co-founder of the great Lott Carey Foreign Missionary Convention, founder and first editor of the Afro-American newspaper and pastor.

Dr. Garnet Russell Waller, founder of twelve missions, who help establish many of the movements for racial betterment; founder of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP.

Rev. P. Carter Neal, who was instrumental in establishing the YMCA.

Dr. J. R. L. Diggs, prominent educator and minister.

The Methodists

Several Methodist Churches are striving in Maryland among the Negroes. Soon after the planting of Methodism in Maryland, missions were started for the benefit and convenience of the colored people. Sharp Street and others began in this way. These were serviced by white ministers for many years.

Several of these missions have long since grown into healthy churches, and of course, now have ministers from their own people. Recently, one of the Negro Bishops elected, has had a residence in Baltimore. Three men so far have been assigned to this area. They are the Rt. Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, Sr., A. P. Shaw, and the present active bishop, the Rt. Rev. Edgar Love.

Besides these, Dr. Ernest Lyon was known widely in America and Liberia. He was pastor of several of the leading Methodist Churches of the City of Baltimore.

Other Denominations Represented

In a similar fashion of missionary effort several of the other denominations have been introduced among our people.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. James Episcopal and no doubt others, started through the efforts of our white friends in their missionary zeal. Today there are hundreds of churches of all faiths and creeds.

* * * * *

Several churches within the city are over a hundred years old. Brief sketches of some of these are in order:

Bethel (A. M. E.)

Bethel A.M.E. Church is the oldest congregation within the State among our group. Bethel was organized in 1797, however prior to this the small congregation had been meeting about in the homes of members and particularly in a boot black parlor operated by one of the members. The church is the outgrowth of dissatisfaction caused by discrimination within the Methodist churches that were organized some few years earlier.

One Rev. Daniel Coker was the first pastor. The congregation soon bought a building on Saratoga St. and gradually forged to the forefront. When the A.M.E. denomination was formed, Bethel was active therein and became the Mother Church in Maryland of the A.M.E. Church. Many of the denomination's most illustrious preachers have served Bethel, and several men who have become bishops later, have become prominent at this charge.

(In connection herewith read the sketch herein pertaining to the A.M.E.'s.)

Sharp Street Memorial (Methodist)

Sharp Street was inaugurated at a mission project by the Methodist Church in Maryland to take care of the needs of her many Negro communicants and to also very largely stave off the growing inclination towards the separated Negro Methodists that were heading toward the A.M.E. organization. Sharp Street was organized in 1802 and was served for many years by white ministers.

Growing in power and influence, Sharp Street is regarded as the strongest of the Methodist congregations among us. Not only has it built the elegant building at Dolphin and Etting Streets, but the Community House next door and also operates a cemetery as well. Many of the able preachers within the Methodist Church have served this church.

St. James Episcopal

St. James Episcopal was established in 1826 in a second story room in a building on Park and Marion Sts. This same year year it began the erection of a small church at Saratoga and Guilford Ave. (North St.), moved there the following year and was incorporated in 1828.

The late Rev. Dr. George F. Bragg served here for nearly fifty years and under his administration the congregation moved to its present very beautiful and fashionable plant at Arlington and Lafayette Ave.

Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion

Under similar modest circumstances as did the others, the A.M.E. Zion Church now styled Pennsylvania Avenue Church, made its beginning in 1848. For most of its early years it struggled, did pioneer work for its denomination, but always managed to hold its banner aloft.

Under the Rev. G. E. Edwards the congregation has made remarkable headway, and not only owns its beautiful edifice, but the modernly equipped parish house next door.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian

The Madison Avenue congregation was also organized as a mission of white Presbyterians on May 13, 1848. For a hundred years, almost it kept this status, but under the Rev. W. W. Walker became an independent church and moved to its present site on upper Madison Avenue.

First Baptist

The First Baptist Church (Caroline and McElderry Sts.) was organized in 1836 by one Rev. Moses Clayton. Clayton had been induced to

come from Richmond to Baltimore to work among his people. His salary was underwritten by the white Baptists of Maryland. It was poor and growth was accordingly slow. The present building, third that the congregation has built, was erected.

Union Baptist

Union Baptist Church was the first Baptist congregation to be organized by Negroes, though it is the third church of that denomination among Negroes of the State. One Rev. John Carey was founder. Several noted men have served as pastor and these have brought a fame and program of usefulness unequalled by any other within the city. A fountain-head for missions, numbers of ministers and churches have been sent out of the church. Rev. Harvey Johnson, Maryland's most noted minister and that late Dr. David E. Over were among the noted pastors this church has had.

The church was set aside in 1852. Dr. Baxter L. Matthews is pastor.

Catholic Churches

The Catholic Church has always had colored communicants. At first they were permitted to worship in special services arranged for them in the regular churches, or seats were provided for them at regular mass.

In 1836 a small chapel was build for the Oblate Sisters in Richmond Street and some of the colored worshipped here. In 1857 a mission was established and called St. Peter Claver.

In 1864 St. Francis Xavier was established as a regular Catholic Church for colored communicants. Since then, others have been formed. Today there are eight churches within the State. Two or three Negro priests have in course of time, been assigned to some of these charges.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Maryland has produced a number of outstanding Religious Leaders. Among them are:

Baptists

- REV. MOSES CLAYTON, founder of the first Baptist Church within Maryland.
- REV. HARVEY JOHNSON, who built up the Negro Baptists as a separate denomination within Maryland and was, perhaps the greatest civic leader and champion of rights, the State has witnessed.
- REV. WILLIAM M. ALEXANDER, noted churchman, founder of the Afro-American; co-founder of the great Lott Carey Foreign Mission Convention, co-founder of the Southern Life Insurance Company.
- REV. J. R. L. DIGGS—churchman and educational leader.
- REV. GARNETT R. WALLER—churchman, founder of several churches, member of the Niagra Movement and NAACP and founder of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP.

Methodists

- DR. ERNEST LYON—churchman, diplomat, newspaperman and political leader.
- BISHOP W. A. C. HUGHES—churchman.
- BISHOP EDGAR Love—churchman, educator, co-founder of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and Chaplain of the 368th Infantry.

A. M. E.

- DANIEL COKER—co-founder of the A.M.E. denomination.
- BISHOPS E. WATERS, A. W. WAYMAN, DANIEL PAYNE, W. SAMPSON BROOKS, JOHN HURST, and A. GAINES.

Presbyterians

- REV. HIRAM REVELS, organized a regiment in Civil War; later a senator.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT—diplomat, noted churchman.

Episcopalians

REV. WILLIAM DOUGLASS—
REV. GEORGE F. BRAGG, JR.

Catholics

REV. J. HARRY DORSEY—
REV. C. R. UNCLES—

SHIPYARD AND MARINE RAILWAY

Did you know that at one time Negroes in Maryland owned a Dry Dock and Marine Railway? Well, that is what some of our early fathers actually did. Let us see how this came about:

Back in 1865 a strike was launched against colored mechanics and longshoremen. More than a thousand were thrown out of employment. It was then that Isaac Myers, a talented political figure and businessman, got busy and organized a group of citizens. They negotiated the purchase of a huge plant at the foot of Philpot Street that included a fully equipped Shipyard and Marine Railway connected therewith. The purchase price was \$40,000. The Stock Company that followed paid for the plant within three years, and employed several hundred mechanics and longshoremen and did a thriving business for several years. He secured contracts from many of the leading businessmen of the city and bidding against others from over the country, landed much of the government's business. Some of the employees were white.

Besides Mr. Myers, the following men were in the vanguard of this undertaking. Messrs. John H. Smith, Henry W. Hutchins, George Myers, William L. James and Jacob Bowser. The firm name of the enterprise was, The Chesapeake Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company.

SHIP NAMES

During World War II it was popular to name ships for distinguished citizens. Three of these "Liberty Ships" were named for the following Maryland Negroes:

FREDERICK DOUGLASS
HARRIETT TUBMAN
JOHN H. MURPHY, SR.

FRATERNAL OR SECRET SOCIETIES

Practically all of the Secret Societies are represented in Maryland. Several of these were established before the Civil War, as follows:

THE MASONS, THE ODD FELLOWS and THE NAZARITES, THE FISHERMEN OF GALILEE.

Mrs. Mary Anne Prout is credited as being the founder of the St. Lukes Fraternal Society. Mrs. Prout was a Marylander.

Several Maryland Negroes have achieved National importance in many of these secret Societies.

Attorney Ashbie Hawkins was official head of one branch of the Pythians.

Attorney Roy Bond has been an Esteem Leading Knight in the Elks.

Attorney George F. McMechen has held the office of Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

Attorney Linwood G. Koger has been National Grand Attorney for a branch of the Masons.

Mr. Willard W. Allen has for many years been head of a branch of the Masons with the title of Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander.

SLAVERY

The exact date of the introduction of slavery into Maryland is unknown, "but it was probably nearly contemporaneous with the foundation of the colony, and it is even thought that Claiborne had Negro servants with him on his first settlement on Kent Island (1631). Negro slaves are first mentioned in the colonial laws of 1663, however there are laws relative to slaves previous to this. Of course it is common knowledge that white slaves, at least for a number of years, were already then in Maryland.

Along with slavery and also most from its beginning, agitation against it begun. The high spots in that conflict are suggested in the following:

Slavery

- 1642—Lord Calvert bargained with a captain of a ship for thirteen Negro slaves.
- 1664—An act of the Assembly passed that recognized slavery as a legally established institution.
An act passed attempting to settle the status of offsprings of mixed marriages—slaves and free people, white and colored.
- 1671—An act passed encouraging the importation of Negro slaves.
The act declared that Baptism of slaves, did not give freedom to such slaves.
- 1681—An act attempting to settle the status of children born of a white mother and slave father so that the child would be free.
- 1692—An act changed the above so that the child would be free for a number of years instead.
- 1695—A Tax was placed on the importation of slaves.
- 1752—An act forbidding manumission of slaves during last illness.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

- 1785—Citizens of Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne, Tolbert and Worcester Counties presented petitions to the Legislature, asking that slavery be abolished in Maryland. Petition rejected 32-22.
- 1787—Luther Martin appealed to Constitutional Convention to stop slave traffic.
- 1787—Baltimore Quakers (Friends) petitioned for the abolition of slavery. Rejected 30 to 17.
- 1789—The First Baptist Church of Baltimore espoused the cause of abolition.
- 1789—Bill introduced advocating the gradual abolition of slavery and to prevent further importation.
The Maryland Society for the Abolition of Slavery and the Improving of Conditions Among Slaves, organized in Maryland.
- 1791—A Doctor George Buchannon delivered a series of addresses against the system of slavery.
- 1797—Another Bill introduced for the abolition of slavery. Rejected 39-15.
- 1804—The Assembly instructed Maryland's representatives in Congress to work for the abolition of slavery Nationally.
- 1826—The National Abolition Society met in Baltimore.
- 1827—Harford County citizens petitioned for a law to free the children of Negro slaves.
- 1828—The American Convention of Abolition Societies met in Baltimore.
- 1829—Other laws for abolition introduced.
- 1829-30—William Lloyd Garrison published his famous papers against slavery.
- 1831—Maryland joined the colonization plan for sending Negroes who were free and desired back to Liberia.

1831-1861—

Sentiment fluctuated and found expression in many acts for and against. For instance in 1850, 51 and again in 1860, 61 Bills were introduced in the Legislature which, if they had passed would have virtually put the free Negroes of the State again in slavery and would have prevented Free Negroes from owning property, but these could not become law because of sentiment

1862—Lincoln preliminary emancipation proclamation issued. This did not, however, apply to Maryland.

1863—Emancipation by Lincoln's Proclamation did not effect Maryland as Maryland was not in rebellion and this proclamation only referred to those in open rebellion.

1864—Slavery abolished by the State through the heroic efforts of Henry Winter Davis and others.

NEGRO SLAVEOWNERS

A number of Negroes owned slaves themselves. The following list suggests the extent (see Vol. IX, Journal of Negro History, page 59).

By subdivisions first figure, number owners; second, the number of slaves owned by them:

Alleghany, 2—6; Anne Arundel, 52—192; Annapolis, 4—4; Baltimore City, 136—240; Calvert, 7—24; Caroline, 30—126; Cecil, 18—26; Charles, 24—92; Dorchester, 137—335; Frederick, 51—80; Harford, 11—51; Kent, 58—135; Talbot, 61—151; Washington, 7—15; Worcester, 55—140.

STATISTICS

Maryland Negro Population				
Year	Slaves	Free	Total	%
1790	103,036	8,043	111,079	34.7
1800	105,036	19,587	125,222	36.7
1810	111,502	33,927	145,429	38.2
1820	107,398	39,730	147,127	36.2
1830	102,994	52,938	155,932	34.9
1840	99,737	62,078	151,815	32.3
1850	90,368	74,723	165,091	28.3
1860	87,189	83,942	171,131	24.9

Homes (State)			
Year	Total	Owned	Rented
1900	45,310	10,401	34,909
1910	47,177	12,068	35,109
1920	54,786	13,401	41,385
1930	61,160	16,056	45,104
1940	67,631	14,560	53,071
1950

Farms (State)			
Year	Total	Owned	Tenant
1900	5,843	3,262	2,476
1910	6,371	3,949	2,334
1920	6,208	3,548	2,509
1930	5,264	2,938	2,206
1940	4,051	2,271	1,768
1950	3,593	1,811	1,415

Year	Males	Females	Total	%
1870	84,098	91,299	175,391	22.5
1880	102,505	107,725	210,230	22.5
1890	105,684	109,973	215,657	20.7
1900	115,617	119,447	235,064	19.8
1910	114,749	117,501	232,250	17.9
1920	123,453	121,026	244,479	16.9
1930	140,506	135,873	276,379	16.9
1940	151,617	150,314	301,931	16.6
1950	192,537	193,435	385,972	16.5

Marital Status			
Males	Single	Married	Wid.
1920	36.2	56.7	6.4
1930	37.3	55.2	6.4
1940	38.3	55.3	5.8
1950	31.4	61.4	7.2

Baltimore City				
Year	Males	Females	Total	%
1890	28,979	38,125	67,104	15.3
1900	35,063	44,195	79,258	15.7
1910	39,054	45,695	85,749	15.2
1920	53,844	55,433	109,277	14.8
1930	70,043	72,063	142,106	17.7
1940	80,683	85,160	165,843	19.3
1950	109,660	115,439	225,099	23.6

Females	Single	Married	Wid.
1920	26.1	58.5	14.6
1930	25.8	58.4	14.4
1940	27.7	57.4	14.0
1950	23.9	61.3	14.8

THE 1950 CENSUS SHOWS

Farms are distributed by Counties as follows:

Allegany 1, Anne Arundel 280, Baltimore 36, Calvert 540, Caroline 186, Carroll 23, Cecil 10, Charles 519, Dorchester 181, Frederick 39, Harford 53, Howard 31, Kent 30, Montgomery 111, Prince George 541, Queen Anne 58, St. Mary's 256, Somerset 217, Talbot 68, Wincomico 220, and Worcester 203.

Of these farms, 537 have telephones, 1272 have electricity, 76 have electric water heater, 272 have electric water pumps, 60 have home freezers, 676 have electric washing machines, 105 have electric chicken brooders, 31 have silos, 897 have motor trucks, 772 have tractors, 1747 have automobiles.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Maryland, at first, as did other colonies, made no effort to use Negroes in the Revolutionary War. As time went on however and the stress and strain of that struggle began telling upon the manpower, not only did Maryland suffer Negro troopers, but actually made bids for them.

The fact that there may be little to say as to the numbers engaged, may be accounted for in that there were no separate units for colored. The whites and colored were assigned without regard to color.

A system of "substitution" was used wherein a person drafted might have another answer the call for him. With a promise of freedom for service and with the assurance of having sufficient food and clothing, one needs no stretch of the imagination to know that among the hundreds of substitutes on the Maryland roster, that a large number of these were former slaves and free blacks, paid well to perform this service.

In George Washington's immediate command were 60 Maryland Negroes.

That the Negro was used for the heavy work as labor for the Army and Navy may be assured.

Not only did the Americans use and appeal for Negroes, the British made overtures to him. In the correspondence of the times are numerous accounts of Negroes being among the landing parties from the vessels that constantly raided, harrassed and plundered the farm houses along the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries. At places Negroes were captured and carried away. At times they ran away and joined up with the ships.

THE WAR OF 1812

Most of the War of 1812 was fought by our Navy. And over one-sixth of the Navy of that day was comprised of Negro sailors. It may be certain that the skill and experience of the Maryland Negro, acquired along the Chesapeake Bay, was used in that conflict. And as with all wars of our country, it may be assured that Negro labor was employed in the handling of supplies and transportation.

It will be recalled that when Baltimore was being threatened by invasion the City Council issued a call upon its citizens to erect works of defense and her citizen soldiers to man them in that conflict. Negroes in great abundance answered that call. It has been variously estimated that at least three hundred Negroes served along with others in the defense of the City.

THE CIVIL WAR

With the Civil War the records of the Maryland troops are clearer and more convincing.

From the Records within the archives of Maryland may be found not only the complete account of the engagements, number of troops, etc., but a complete roster of the members thereof.

There were six regiments with a total strength of 8,718 in the Army, and within the Navy also, were 657 enlisted men.

When one compares this record of volunteers with that of the World War (11,584) Selective Service system, he will see that out of the small population of that age, our forebears were ready, willing and anxious to fight for their freedom and liberties.

These served in some of the most trying engagements and in every case acquitted themselves with valor and glory. Numerous citations and comments were made by the writers of the day.

The entire casualties were more than fifteen hundred. One Regiment, the 7th U. S. Colored Volunteers, was at Appomattox, Va. when Lee surrendered to General Grant.

Under General U. S. Grant in his campaigns in Virginia, the siege of Petersburg, his siege and capture of Richmond and triumphant entry there; with General B. F. Butler's expedition in North Carolina and the glorious victories of that campaign; an excursion into South Carolina, Florida, New Orleans and Texas and garrison duty in some of these States after the War, the Maryland Volunteers gave good account of themselves and made glorious history. They left a challenge for all Maryland troops to come.

Nearly six hundred men joined the Navy also. Most of them served as Landsmen (sailors on their first venture), but they were willing, fearless and anxious to serve the Union in its day and hour of need.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

It will be recalled that mostly regular Army soldiers engaged in combat in the Spanish American War.

Numbers of volunteers, however, answered the call of the president and held themselves in readiness to that call.

The First Separate Company, Maryland National Guard, was the first Maryland outfit to pitch tents at Pimlico, where they remained 31 days before entering Federal service.

Singular enough is the fact that of those who went to the front, a Baltimorean, Elijah B. Tunnell, was the first American Negro to die in that conflict.

Tunnell volunteered for the Navy and was assigned duty on the Torpedo-boat Winslow. In an engagement with Spanish war vessels in Cardenas Bay, May 11, 1898, Tunnell was killed, the first of our group to spill blood.

WORLD WAR I

The records of World War No. I are much clearer and more familiar.

Of the sixty odd thousand persons who entered the service from the State, 11,584 were Negroes. Of this number 10,992 were in the Army and include 150 from the National Guard. Twenty-eight of this number were commissioned officers. Besides these, 518 were within the Navy and 46 in the Costal Guard service.

Most of these were trained at Camp Meade, Maryland, and while practically all of the branches of the service are included among the service records of Maryland men, most of these soldiers were in the Infantry, or pioneer regiments. Many others got no further than the Depot Brigades. The great majority were enrolled in the 808 and 811 Pioneer Infantry units, the 351st Field Artillery, the 368th Infantry and the 154th Depot Brigade.

Deaths: 209; Wounded: 95.

Maryland's List of Dead—World War I

BALTIMORE CITY

William J. Adams, Harry Armstrong, William H. Baker, Spicer Ball, George A. Ball, Julius J. Blackwell, Thomas Blanchard, Samuel C. Boots, Robert Briscoe, Walter J. Brown, Hamilton Brown, William Bundic, Robert F. Bundy, Clinton T. Burrs, Arthur Bush,

Clarence R. Cassine, Howard Chase, George Covington, John Covington, Charles H. Creek, Otis Curry,

Clayton Dandridge, Isaac Davenport, Elwood Doran, George Dougherty, William H. Downs, George T. Dukett,

Randolph Fauntleroy, William Fauntleroy, Fred D. Fowler,

David L. Gibson, Charles Gillin, Joseph H. Grayson, Cyrus Greene, Robert H. Gross, Jeremirah Harrison, Edward Harris, Howard A. Harris, Wilbert Hawkins, Charles F. Hebron, Joseph H. Henderson, John D. Hill, Frank Holmes, George W. Holmes, Clarence G. Howard, Richard D. Howard,

Alexander Jackson, James L. Jackson, Mathias James, Richard Jenifer, James E. Johnson, Maurice E. Johnson, Wesley Johnson, Edward Jones, Samuel Jones, Benjamin F. Kempt,

Columbus Lee, Doctor C. Lee, James E. Lewis, Samuel A. Lineberger, Henry C. Manning,

George Mason, William E. Mason, William S. Matthews, Allen B. Mitchell, Edward W. Nelson, Lloyd T. Nelson, Randolph O'Melia,

Leroy Owens, Charles Parker, Frank Pierce, Martin Powell, Samuel Purdy, Stanley Reid, W. C. W. Reid, Albert Robinson, John W. Robinson,

Albert Scott, Marshall Simms, Gordon L. Smith, John S. Smith, Nicholas Smith, Samuel J. Smith, Ulysses Taylor, William Thomas, John Trimbles, Charles Vaughn, Theodore R. White, Herbert C. Wilson, Bradley Wright, Brymore Wright.

ALLEGANY COUNTRY, Fulton J. Myers

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Maurice H. Anderson, William Brice, William Buray, Lloyd Carter, Abraham A. Cook, Joseph H. Cook, Roland Edwards, Charles Henron, Theodore Hollins, Theodore D. Jackson, William W. Johnson.

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Amos Baylor, William W. Campbell, Jacob Harris, Gilbert H. Hall, Thomas P. Myers, Percy N. Pitts, James E. Taylor, Luther L. Williams.

CALVERT COUNTY

Alonzo Brown, James Butler, Thornton Gorman, John Gross, Joseph S. Jones, Benjamin.

CAROLINE COUNTY

Norman Dyer, John W. Harden, Waldon Holland

CARROLL COUNTY

Henry L. Hill, Murton B. Sanders

CECIL COUNTY

George Mercer, Louis E. Peters

CHARLES COUNTY

John F. Calvert, Charles L. Dotson, Arthur Jackson, Harris Sewell, William Vincent.

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Lewis W. Allen, George W. Coleman, Walter Coleman, John Creighton, Joshua Jackson, Bennie Robinson, Wallace Matthews, Louis A. Stanley, Luther Stanley.

FREDERICK COUNTY

George Johnson, Ralph D. Lyles, George Williams

GARRETT COUNTY—None

HARFORD COUNTRY

George E. Smith, William H. Williams

HOWARD COUNTY, Philip Johnson

KENT COUNTY

Dennis Bailey, James A. Carroll, John G. Carroll, James A. Duckett, Samuel J. Gleaves, Wayman Parker, John Scott.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Abraham L. Foster, Adolphus M. Graham, Basil R. Graham, Charles H. Hood, George B. Johnson, Clifford H. Poole.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

Isaac Boyd, Clarence Butler, Charles E. Clark, John Cole, James H. Cooper, Wallis Curtis, Ernest O. Garner, Thomas E. Hawkins, William Lee, James M. Nicholson, Isaac Parker, John A. Spriggs, Benjamin E. Thompson.

QUEEN ANNE COUNTY, Wayman Cook.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY

Raymond G. Briscoe, Thomas Briscoe, Joseph H. Branson, James E. Cole, William B. Curtis, James T. Dorsey, John A. Eggston, William J. Grant, Benjamin H. Goddard, Elmer W. Thomas.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Jehn L. Fields, Willie Maddox, Walter Polk, S. M. Whittington.

TALBOT COUNTY

William H. Adams, Nelson Blake, William H. Carroll, Herman Potter.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Joseph F. Brown, James C. Harding, James Reshard, Clifford Robinson.

WICOMICO COUNTY

Herman Ballard, John W. Church, Samuel Grissom, John W. H. Hayman.

WORCHESTER COUNTY

Edward B. Bonnerville, John Colbourne, Andrew H. Collins, Levin S. Fooks, Charles L. Hicks, Sewell W. Marshall, Wash J. Mumford, George H. Purnell, Edward Redden, Louis Spencer, Harry C. Sturgis, Charles E. Waters.

List of Officers

The following persons, well known in Maryland life, were Commissioned Officers during World War No. I:

CAPTAIN William R. Spencer

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

J. Guy Bowley, William Boykins, Lucius Butler, Albert I. Cassell, Thornton H. Gray, James T. Harris, William Harris, Robert Jefferson, J. Alvin Jones, A. Briscoe Koger, Linwood G. Koger, Edgar A. Love,

John W. Love, Gough D. McDaniels, John H. Purnell, Henry Ryan, Charles Y. Trigg, Walter T. Webb, James G. Williams, Herndron White, A. Jack Thomas.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Samuel Banks, Curtis Carpenter, Robert W. Cheers, Stewart J. Davis, Lawrence Hawkins, Daniel Johnson, Cyrus W. Marshall, Gobert McBeth, Louis R. Russell, Burrell Tillman, Samuel J. Ware.

A PRE-WAR EDUCATIONAL VENTURE

(A Success Story)

The largest effort in education, prior to emancipation, was the undertaking about 1854, by the Negro Second Baptist Church, the Rev. Noah Davis, pastor, ably encouraged by the white Baptists of the State.

The congregation, under its pastor, started a gigantic project in this year. It entered into a contract with one William Crane, a leather merchant, for the erection of a building to house its congregation and at the same time project an educational program. The merchant was to buy a lot and furnish one-third of the funds for the erection of the building. He was to have use of the first floor for his business and the upper portion was for the use of the congregation.

A lot costing \$5,000 was purchased at Saratoga, Calvert and Davis Streets and a building costing \$18,000 was erected. Store facilities were on the first floor, the second equipped for religious worship and the third story built to house the school. A department for males was built at one end, an auditorium in the middle and the department for females at the other end. The assembly hall was at times rented out to obtain revenue.

Three teachers were at one time employed and there were more than a hundred pupils. Three of her "grads" sailed to Africa as missionaries, one later became a pastor of Union Baptist Church; another who had studies here, was pastor of old Alfred Street Baptist Church in Alexandria, Virginia—the church where the late Rev. Harvey Johnson held membership before qualifying as Union's pastor.

The school was operated for more than seven years and failed largely because of financial difficulties that followed in the wake of outbreak of the Civil War. The building was foreclosed upon and the church without a home and the school project abandoned. I may add, that about the outbreak of the War, the Rev. Noah Davis became quite ill and lingered until his death in 1866. A perusal of the short sketch herein, together with these few facts, and one will readily conclude that the undertaking by this man of such limited education mark him as being one of the greatest of the State's early leaders.

SAIL BOAT CAPTAIN

(A Success Story)

Perhaps one of the most interesting stories pertaining to the Maryland Negroes is that of one Captain Alexander Haley.

Haley was born in 1799 and died in October, 1885. He took to sea at the early age of fourteen. He worked on a boat under a Captain Richard Bennett. Haley's unusual intelligence attracted the captain and a bond of affection arose between them and so Capt. Bennett taught Haley the fundamentals of navigation.

Once while on a voyage, all officers, including Captain Bennett, became very ill. Haley immediately took over the command and brought the sailing vessel safely back to Baltimore. He received the personal thanks of the boat's owner and was made a mate to one Capt. John Goddison. Later, Capt. Haley was given command of a schooner, "The George R. McGill," trading with Liberia and the West Coast of Africa.

When Haley was assigned his new command, the Insurance companies at first refused coverage, but when Haley took out officials of the Insurance companies, and demonstrated his ability, coverage was then given.

Haley sailed in various capacities and on different crafts, including the MARY CAROLINE STEVENS, and THE GALCONDA for the Colonization's back-to-Africa movement.

At the time of his death, October 9, 1885, his residence was 191 S. Dallas Street, Baltimore, where his wife for many years had conducted a small pay school for Free Negroes. Two daughters were teachers also.

REVEREND NOAH DAVIS

(A Success Story)

Sometimes, when you are down-hearted and think that you are having it hard, you may want to read a success story to bolster your spirits. I recommend the short short story as written by Noah Davis about himself. You may find it in the library.

Noah Davis was born, a slave, on a farm in Virginia of poor but very pious parents. He was taught the shoe-making trade and in due

course of time, married and followed the patent of a slave of that age and time. Seven children were born to this union.

In time, he became converted to Christianity and feeling the call to preach, began exhorting upon the farm and about the vicinity. He impressed his owner very much by his sincerity and was trusted absolutely. Davis set about trying to buy his freedom, but of course could make very little headway. His master, having the utmost confidence in him, agreed to allow Davis to go on a travelling expedition with a view towards raising the money to purchase himself. Davis made the trip all the way to Boston, preaching as he went, but try as he may, he could not raise sufficient funds. He, because of the faith his master had in him, very readily then returned into slavery.

In the meantime, his reputation as a Christian preacher had got abroad and since the white Baptists of Baltimore were desiring a man to come and work among his people, they thought of Davis. They had to give a bond to his master and agreed to let him come and work in Baltimore and with the salary, \$200 per year, that they agreed to pay him, allow him in this manner to purchase his freedom.

He came and what he did here is an example of what a man of great faith and hard work may accomplish. He not only bought his freedom, but that of his wife and starting with the youngest, he steadily bought five of the remaining seven children.

He organized a church, attracted 174 members, some of the most intelligent free men of his time, and built a building with a school attached. Elsewhere herein is the account of the Baptist School that his organization fostered. It must be also read with this story to fully appreciate the extent of this good man and his wonderful work.

Reverend Noah Davis took sick about the close of the Civil War and lingered. Surely, the work that he started suffered during this lingering illness. Shortly before his death in 1866 he called about him his officers and leading members of his church and advised them to disband and join the Union Baptist Church which was then a very small struggling congregation. This they did and from this small group of able, intelligent and well-schooled leaders, Union forged to the forefront to become one of the great institutions of the State.

There have been many persons who have had to fight and struggle to make their mark in life, few deserve more credit than this lowly Negro preacher who regarded his word as the most sacred thing that he possessed.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association was projected among Negroes in 1888 through the efforts of the Reverends P. Carter Neal and Russell G. Waller.

The first "Y" was located at Calvert and Centre Streets but very soon thereafter moved to the 400 block of West Biddle Street. Later it moved again to Druid Hill Avenue and Hoffman Street, and finally to its present site in the 1600 block of Druid Hill Avenue. Its first Executive Secretary was the late Mr. W. T. Greenwood.

Some of the others who have served as secretary are, Messrs. S. S. Booker, Marvin Eckford, William C. Anderson, Arthur N. Grant and William Kindle.

Under the present administration many improvements have been made and an extensive program projected. The plant has been overhauled and an addition built, the improvement costing upward to a half-million dollars.

THE Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association was established in 1897, Mrs. Martha Murphy being credited with its early growth and development. It was established at 1200 Druid Hill Avenue and the property there acquired within the first fifteen years of its existent.

Under Mrs. Alice B. Arrington, the present very capable and efficient Executive Secretary, the work came into its own and a worthwhile forward program initiated. Mrs. Arrington, as head of a financial drive, was successful in the buying and equipping of the present commodious plant in the 1900 block of Madison Avenue.

QUOTES

"A brighter day is dawning—success is now certain, for God is with us."

—HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT

"The Christian Church, through the ages, has stood as the hope of the world."

—MILES W. CONNOR

"No man has a right to live unless he lives honestly, and no man lives honestly, who lives upon another."

—FRED DOUGLASS

"We should earnestly and seriously study our white friends and neighbors, from their best side, and more and more cultivate the spirit of friendliness."

—GEORGE F. BRAGG, JR.

"No oppressed people have ever secured their liberty without resistance."

—GARNETT

"Religion benefits those who possess it, by regulating their appetite for temporal things, as well as giving them a relish for spiritual ones."

—NOAH DAVIS

"We should cultivate our brains more and our lungs less."

—FRED DOUGLASS

"Every good act will add to the treasury of universal benevolence and love. What cannot be done in any other way may be done by example, which is the most salutary of all teachings."

—GARNETT

"There is no conflict between education and religion and where conflict seems to exist, some one has given wrong guidance."

—MILES W. CONNOR

"Colored men, now that they have commence thinking and acting for themselves, must be found in all the different branches of mechanism and labor, in agriculture and commerce."

—GEORGE F. BRAGG

"The Lord is good and kind but is of most use to those who do most for themselves."

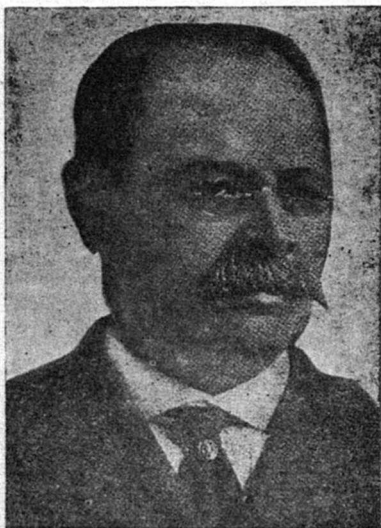
—FRED DOUGLASS



DR. HARVEY JOHNSON, foremost in Maryland's crusade for justice and freedom.



DR. GARNETT R. WALLER, Worker in reform movements for more than fifty years.



DR. WILLIAM M. ALEXANDER, Distinguished churchman and business organizer.



DR. FRANCIS M. WOOD,
Educator, Late Supervisor of Negro Schools in Baltimore.

+ ÷ ÷ +



DR. MILES W. CONNOR,
Educator, president of Coppin Teachers College.

+ ÷ ÷ +

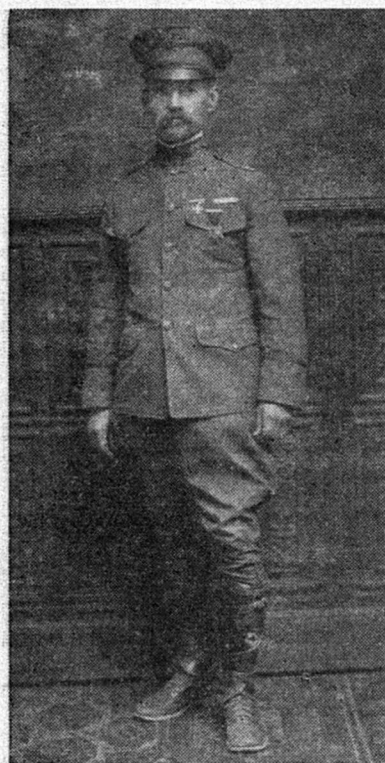
SOLDIER HEROES



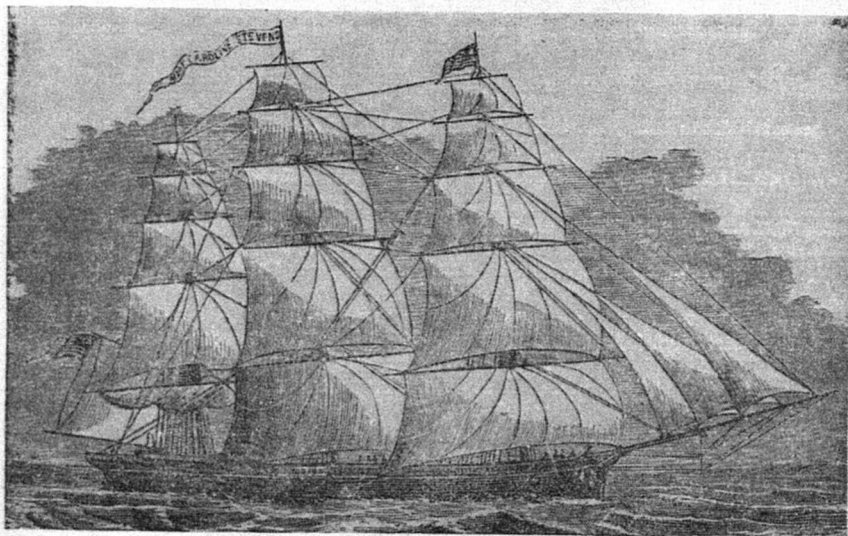
SGT. WILLIAM BUTLER

CPL. CLARENCE TYDINGS

SGT. RUFUS PINCKNEY



CAPT. WILLIAM R. SPENCER,
Late Captain, for forty years of
the celebrated First Separate
Company Infantry.



"THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS" sailed under a Negro captain out of Baltimore, prior to emancipation.

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