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AFRAM

EXPO 76

Saturday and Sunday, August 7 - 8, 1976

Charles Center and Hopkins Plaza

Edson Taylor

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Mayor of the City of Baltimore

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Executive Director
Urban Services Agency
City of Baltimore

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Project Director
Cultural Arts Program
Urban Services Agency

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Mayor's Coordinating Council
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Coordinating Committee

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Commission
Baltimore, Maryland

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Charles Center
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Consciousness Raising
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Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Twilah Scarborough
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Urban Services Agency
Baltimore, Maryland

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Executive Director
Afro-American Study Center
Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Travis Vauls
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Baltimore, Maryland

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**AFRO AMERICAN
EXPOSITION, 1976**

Booklet:

A

Celebration

of

Things

Past.

DEDICATION

In this year of celebration and commemoration, the Black citizens of Maryland have many achievements for which they are proud. Contrary to some opinions, the list of contributions far outweigh the negative influences in the lives of Black people. As the cover depicts, the roots of the Black man are an integral part in the life and history of this state and country. The faith and fortitude of the many thousands of our people who have passed on to each generation the torch of truth and the command to study the deeds of the past, regardless of distortions, myths, and half-truths, shine even today as beacon lights to future generations yet unborn.

To Mathias DeSousa who came here first as a freeman, pioneer and trader; to the Reverend Daniel Coker and Stephen Hill, men of letters, who were among the founders of the first independent organization among Black people – the African Methodist Episcopal Church; to Miss Mary A. Prout who established the first recorded benevolent society among Black people in Baltimore – The Order of St. Luke; to Anna Murray Douglass, a free woman, who worked as a maid by day and a shoe repairer by night to send Frederick Douglass, a slave, North to freedom; to the Reverend Harvey Johnson, clergyman and civil rights pioneer who led the fight in the 1880's against injustice and inequality in Baltimore; to Harriet Tubman who taught us to value our brother's freedom above our own lives; to the Reverend William Alexander, clergyman and businessman whose belief that the combination of education and business thrift make for a wiser and happier people; to the Reverend George F. Bragg and Attorney Azzie B. Koger who taught us the merits of writing and preserving our history no matter how obscure; to the *Afro-American* Newspaper which has served as the voice of the people for 84 years; and to all Black people whose deeds and acts are not recorded in the local journals, but whose lives daily touched us in some important way, we dedicate this work.

Phyllis S. Hathaway

Editor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Mayor William Donald Schaefer's Letter	1
Urban Services Agency Letter	2
Afram-American Exposition 1976 Letter	3
The Afram Expo '76 Committee Letter	4
The Logo	5
Statement of Purpose	6
Chronology of Early Significant Dates	7
The Black Marylander: An Overview	8
Early Black Schools	9
Black Churches	9
Black Institutions	9
Black Elected Officials	10
Black Judges	10
Early Black Lawyers	11
Early Black Physicians	12
Early Black Dentists	13
Early Registered Pharmacists	13
Secret Societies	14
Black Organizations	14
Maryland Blacks in the Military	15
Blacks in the Revolutionary War	15
Blacks in the Civil War	16
Blacks winning Decorations and Medals	16-17
Baltimore Black Administrators in the Public School	18
Blacks on Postage Stamps	19
"Sayings by the Folk"	20-21
Recipes	22
Photographs of a Few Outstanding Black Marylanders and Organizations	23-32
Afram Expo '76 Program	33
Tours	34
Patrons	35
Advertisements	36

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER, Mayor
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR • CITY OF BALTIMORE
230 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland 21202, (301) 396-3100



August, 1976

Dear Fellow Baltimorean:

Throughout our nation's history there have been countless contributions by black people to the rich tapestry of American life. I am pleased that during August of our Bicentennial year, Baltimore will be the site of AFRAM '76, an important and comprehensive effort to collect and exhibit the extensive gifts we have received from Black Americans.

This effort is of great importance to me because it focuses on the many accomplishments of blacks in Baltimore and Maryland, highlighting facets as diverse and significant as religion and cooking, music and dress.

Black achievements in business, industry and education will complement those in the arts for a true panoramic view of the influences of black people on American society.

Baltimore is proud of the many contributions of each of her ethnic groups in creating a diverse and healthy city. It is my most sincere wish that every city resident will be able to visit and experience this important cultural event.

Sincerely,


Mayor

CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER, Mayor



URBAN SERVICES AGENCY

LENWOOD M. IVEY, Director
11 East Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

As a result of the united efforts of all the AFRAM/EXPO '76 committee members, AFRAM/EXPO '76 has grasped the rough clay that forms the history of Black participation in America's development and molded it into a hard, beautiful sculpture for all to see. The committee's efforts, combined with the support of the Baltimore community, have made Black participation in America's Bicentennial a reality. My gratitude and pride can only equal the obvious devotion that has gone into this most worthy of projects.

Lenwood M. Ivey



AFRO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1976

July 16, 1976

TO: All Friends of AFRAM Expo'76
FROM: Fred Bailey and Fletcher Jackson

Honorable William Donald Schaefer
Mayor of Baltimore
Lenwood Ivey—General Chairman
Norman Ross—Project Director
Marie Henderson—Program Chairman
Fred Bailey—Festival Coordinator
Fletcher Jackson—Assistant Festival
Coordinator
Donna Bolyard—Committee Secretary
Alma Bell
Gwendolyn Brooks
Marguerite Campbell
Lou Cavallaro
Dr. John Crew
Dennis Ferrell
John Ferron
Claire Green
Phyllis Hathaway
Rev. Edna Isaacs
Lenora Johnson
Louise Johnson
Enolia MacMillan
Richard Micherdzinski
James Miller
Ruth Pratt
Twilah Scarborough
Franklin Showell
Travis Vauls

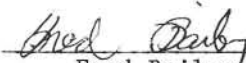
AFRAM Expo'76! It is with great pride and pleasure that we welcome all of Baltimore to this unique and auspicious occasion. Much careful and time consuming ingredients from a group of professional, competent, and dedicated volunteers has gone into the preparation of AFRAM Expo'76 Festival.

A view of the contributions of Blacks in terms of entertainment ranging from symphonic music to a steel band, to blues, and gospel will be featured. Historical displays depicting the history of Blacks in Baltimore, and throughout Maryland will be highlighted.

If your interest is food, we have everything from the unique and authentic corn on the cob and crab cakes, to the fabulous and delicious ribs on a pit. We feel certain that there is something for everyone at AFRAM Expo'76.

An event such as AFRAM Expo'76 would not be a success without the cooperation of many people; organizations, industries, companies, governmental and private agencies, religious groups, trade exhibits, entertainers, artisans, and community input. To all go our heartmost thanks.

We really believe that those who attend AFRAM Expo'76 will not only enjoy it, but will appreciate, be educated and witness, a rememberable experience that has never before been put together in the history of our city.


Fred Bailey
FESTIVAL COORDINATOR


Fletcher Jackson
Assistant Festival Coordinator



Dunbar High School, Room 105, % Cultural Arts 1400 Orleans Street Baltimore, Maryland 21231



The AFRAM Expo '76 Incorporation
Committee
Thanks

Downtown Coordinating Office of the City of Baltimore.
Your donations of the Plaza Areas have made the First AFRAM Expo '76
Festival possible. Our warmest thanks for your contributions and best wishes
for your success in this bicentennial year and years to come.

Our special thanks to:

Mrs. Julia Woodland, Principal
Dunbar Community High School

Mr. Oscar Jobe, Assistant Vice Principal
Dunbar Community High School

Mrs. Hattie N. Harrison, President of the Board
Neighborhood Parents Club, Inc.

for office space for AFRAM, Volunteer Services and moral support to make
this expedition a success.



THE LOGO: Designed by Mrs. Twilah Scarborough

The African mask is perhaps most representative of the essence of African art, which is a functional part of the culture of the people. Art forms are reflected in the daily life of the people, the cooking utensils, weapons, clothing, ritual ceremonies, and in the living structures. The art is bold, vibrant and dramatic symbolizing the close awareness of the African to his place in the universe. The art defines the culture.

The American Black, while not born on African soil, is identified by his color and; therefore, recognized as being of African descent. The mask on the Logo is a symbol of the recognition of basic African roots. The colors — Red for the blood of the Black man; Black for the acceptance of the existence of the Black man; and Green for the soil of the earth — represent unity of spirit. The stars and stripes represent the hope of the Black man in America.

AFRO—AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1976

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Norman E. Ross

The story of early Black life in America is now history. It unfolds as a vast and endless canvas depicting an everflowing panoramic view of the contributions of black people to the American heritage. In spite of their physical bondage, the free minds of Black Americans enabled them to contribute greatly to the development and growth of America. Unfortunately, until recently, historians have ignored these contributions; therefore, very few people knew of the Black gifts to America. However, the facts show that from our country's outset, Blacks have actively participated in its development.

The Black medical contribution to America has been substantial. Dr. Charles Drew, a Black Howard University Surgeon educated at Montreal's McGill University and New York's Columbia Medical Center, founded and directed the world's first two major blood banks. (Ironically, Dr. Drew bled to death on the steps of a hospital which refused him admission and blood because of his race.) Another physician, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, performed the first successful open heart surgery in 1893. The patient was James Cornish.

In the field of science, Dr. George Washington Carver discovered over 300 uses of the peanut and the pecan; and Benjamin Banneker published annual almanacs, now housed at the Maryland Historical Society, dating from 1791 to 1802.

Blacks have distinguished themselves as pioneers and explorers. Pedro Alonso Nino accompanied Columbus to the New World in 1492. Mathias Desousa, Francis Peres, and Robert Price were among the first settlers of the Province of Maryland in 1634. Matthew Henson, a former slave born in Charles County, Maryland, was the first man to reach the North Pole in 1909. And only recently, Jean Baptiste DuSable, founder of Chicago, Illinois, has been recognized as a Black man.

In the field of music, Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, William Dawson, Nathaniel Dett, A. Jack Thomas, Llewellyn Wilson, Eubie Blake, and Scott Joplin composed superlative music still played today. Dean Dixon, James DePriest, Henry Lewis, Paul Freeman, and Darrold Hunt are all conductors of major American symphony Orchestras. Musicians have always lead the vanguard in interpreting the Black American Experience to the world. Black music is accepted as the only true original American music. Among the giants in jazz are Duke Ellington, Miles Davis, Quincy Jones, W. C. Handy, Jelly Roll Morton, Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holiday, Bessie Smith, Charlie Parker, Ray Charles, and John Coltrane and many more.

Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Dr. John Hope Franklin, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (the first Black to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard), Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Allain Locke (the first Black Rhodes Scholar), Richard Wright, Charles Chestnutt, Dr. Merze Tate, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Dr. Ulysses E. Lee, Dr. Nick A. Ford, James Baldwin, and Dr. E. Waters Turpin lead a long list of writers who speak for and about Black existence in America. Additionally, Blacks have played important roles in the military, education, religion, the visual arts, fashion design, sports, and business of this country.

AFRAM/EXPO '76 is Baltimore's Bicentennial salute to the Black contribution to America. On Saturday and Sunday, August 7 and 8, the citizens of Baltimore City and surrounding areas will share in a rare educational experience focusing on the past as well as the present contributions of Blacks. The primary goal of the exposition is to inform the public of the history and achievements of Black people, with special emphasis on Maryland.

CHRONOLOGY OF EARLY DATES SIGNIFICANT TO MARYLAND BLACKS

Compiled by Phyllis S. Hathaway of the Afro-American Study Center

- 1634 (March 25)
Mathias DeSousa, Robert Price and Francis Peres, Black pioneers, arrived in the Province of Maryland aboard the *Ark* and the *Dove*.
- 1642
Governor Calvert bargained with a shipmaster at St. Mary's City for thirteen black slaves. The beginning of the slave trade in Maryland.
- 1661
Anthony and Mary Johnson, free Negroes from Northampton, Virginia, moved in the Manokin Section of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. They were among the first settlers of the area.
- 1663
Statutory recognition of slavery in Maryland.
- 1664
Maryland passed a law preventing marriage between English women and Negroes; several of the colonies later followed this practice.
- 1671
Maryland passed an Act declaring that conversion of slaves to Christianity did not change their condition of servitude.
- 1712
A Census taken in this year accounted for a population of 46,000 persons in Maryland; 8,000 were Black.
- 1729
The town of Baltimore was founded on the banks of the Patapsco River.
- 1731 (November 9)
Benjamin Banneker, astronomer, inventor, engineer, and City planner, was born free in Ellicott City, Maryland.
- 1739
Slave conspiracy in Prince George's County, Maryland. The leader was tried and executed.
- 1761
The Reverend Thomas Bacon, a clergyman of the Church of England, inaugurated a free school for Black children in Frederick at the All Saints Parish.
Benjamin constructed his clock with wooden movable parts.
- 1766
John Woolman, Famous Quaker abolitionist made his famous "Walking Journey" through the Eastern Shore of Maryland attacking slavery and persuading fellow Quakers to free their slaves.
- 1776
Maryland Constitution guaranteed freemen of age who held property the right to vote.
- 1778
The yearly meeting of Maryland Quakers called for the expulsion of slaveholders and the prohibiting of Quakers from hiring slaves.
- 1780
The first recorded public protest against the institution of slavery in Maryland was made at the Eighth Methodist Conference meeting in Baltimore. This Conference condemned slavery as "contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, and hurtful to society."
- 1785 (December)
The Citizens of Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, Dorchester, Worchester, Talbot and other counties in Maryland, presented petitions to the State Legislature relative to the abolition of slavery. Petition was rejected.
- 1785
What was later to become the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church began as a prayer band in the home of several free Blacks. This congregation became the first independent church for Blacks in the country.
- 1787
Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves, to the Legislature; Petition rejected.
- 1788 (September)
The first Antislavery society formed in Maryland and was called the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes and others Held in Bondage. The Society was established in Baltimore.
- 1789 (June 15)
Josiah Henson, abolitionist, minister and founder of the Dawn Institute in Ontario, Canada, was born a slave in Charles County, Maryland. It is believed that the character, Uncle Tom, was created by Harriet Beecher Stowe after many conversations with the Reverend Henson.
- 1790
Quakers in three Eastern Shore Counties — Caroline, Dorchester and Talbot — had liberated over 300 blacks.
The first United States Census of 1790 showed 8,043 free Negroes in the State.
- 1791
Benjamin Banneker, first Black man to receive a Presidential commission. He was appointed to assist Andrew Elliott, III, the first Surveyor-General.
- 1792
Benjamin Bannker published the first Maryland Almanac.
- 1793
Maryland Legislature excluded Blacks from the right of Suffrage.

The Maryland Black Man: An Overview

Mrs. Phyllis S. Hathaway

Baltimore Coordinator

Maryland Commission on Afro-American History

The Black man has played an active role in the history of Maryland from its very beginning. When the first settlers arrived aboard the *Ark* and the *Dove*, three Black men were there. An article published by Drs. Isaiah Woodward and Rebecca Carroll ("Mathias DeSousa — Maryland's First Mulatto"), shows evidence that Mathias DeSousa, a free person, migrated to England from Portugal, and later sailed to Maryland in the English vessel, the *Ark*. Other evidence reveals that in 1641, he led a party to trade with the Indians of the area. In 1642, he was given a land grant in Fells Point, and also served as a member of Provincial Assembly. Francis Peres and Robert Price were the other Black indentured servants traveling with DeSousa.

In 1666, a free Black family moved into the area from Northampton, Virginia. Anthony Johnson and his wife Mary leased 300 acres of land located on the south side of the Wicomico Creek, about five miles northwest of Princess Anne, Maryland.

About the time that Mathias DeSousa received his patent for land, Governor Calvert bargained with a shipmaster at St. Mary's city for thirteen black slaves. This date, 1642, is the earliest record of the slave trade in Maryland. By 1664, the Maryland Assembly officially recognized the slave trade by an act of the Legislature, and passed several laws defining the status of the slave. These Acts encouraged the importation of slaves; placed a tax upon the importation of slaves; discouraged mixed marriages; defined the status of children born of slaves; excluded free Blacks from joining the Militia; included and then excluded the Free Black from military services; and in 1810 took away his right to vote. The privilege was not restored until 1870.

In the early years of the colony, Free Blacks; offered no problem to the community and, from every indication, were regarded and treated as free citizens of the colony. They could own property, vote and, in some instances, hold office. Free Blacks were scattered over the State, and were small factors within the normal life about them.

One free Negro of note was Benjamin Banneker, who was born in Ellicott City in 1731. Among his many accomplishments were the building of a wooden clock, the assisting of Major Ellicott in surveying the Federal territory which became Washington, D.C.; and the computation, compilation and publication of several almanacs for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania from 1792 to 1802.

As the number of slaves increased in the State, the owners of slaves began to realize the difficulty and dangers that could arise from the presence of a large population of Free Blacks within their society. (There were several unofficial censuses taken beginning in 1712 showing 8,000 Blacks; in 1748, 36,000 slaves and 200 free Blacks were counted; and in 1770

the slave population was at 59,717.) A slave insurrection did occur in Prince George's County in 1739. The leader was tried and executed. Other insurrections occurred in Charles County in 1845; Dorchester County in 1853; Prince George's County in 1857 and the Lower Eastern Shore in 1859.

The first United States Census of 1790 revealed that there were 8,043 free Blacks and 103,036 slaves in the State. The increase in the free Black population was attributed to the following: Children born of free colored parents; mulatto children born of free colored mothers; mulatto children born of white servants or free women; children of free Black and Indian parentage; and slaves that were set free. Names listed in the U.S. Census as free included: Aldridge, Bryson, Butcher, Callaman, Campbell, Crawley, Draper, Everett, Elly, Flamer, Friend, Gillis, Graves, Galloway, Grinnage, Harman, Hawkins, Haycock, Hughes, Isaac, Jeffers, Kerr, Limus, Lunch, Mayhall, Murray, Murphey, Peck, Pennington, Proctor, Rains, Prout, Stubs, Shiles, Trusty, Upon, Whittington, Wiseman and Woodard.

The gradual increase noted within the 1800 Census population indicated the change in Maryland from agricultural toward an industrial and commercial outlook. Slavery at this point, was not the thriving business that it was predicted to be. Owners suddenly found themselves unable to afford large numbers of slaves. Their problems were compounded by the inability to hire slaves out, for the free Black and the immigrants were competing for jobs.

One plan to reduce the Black population was the idea of the colonization of free Blacks in Africa. The plan failed. Many Blacks refused to accept colonization as the answer to current problems. From 1800 until the Civil War the free Black class always consisted from 10 to 13 percent of the total Black population in the State. Some of these individuals came into considerable wealth through wise business advice. Free Blacks purchased property, and became artisans and mechanics. While still others made up the laboring class working in the many industrial enterprises of the City which was ranked as the third largest urban center in America. City directories listed free Blacks as draymen, liverymen, blacksmiths, carpenters, butlers, ministers, schoolmasters, blood letters, laundresses, ship caulkers and carpenters, and a wide variety of other occupations.

Two free individuals became well-known for their talents. Joshua Johnston was listed in the first Baltimore City directory of 1796 as a portrait painter on German Street between Hanover and Howard Streets. Johnson is credited with having painted portraits of several wealthy Baltimore families. His studios were located on St. Paul Lane, High Street, North Gay Street and Spring Street. Another Baltimorean, Jacob Gilliard was listed as a blacksmith in Old Town on Bridge Street. Mr. Gilliard played a significant role in the founding of the first Independent Black church and the organization of the Bethel African Methodist Church.

EARLY BLACK SCHOOLS

The Black Church was the focal point in the life of its members. The churches provided schools for its free Black population, since the City did not provide free education at the time. The Abolitionist Society founded in 1788 acquired some property and began a school for free Blacks called the African Academy. Notices concerning the opening of the school were found in local newspapers in 1797 and 1798.

The Reverend Daniel Coker conducted a school which was called Coker's Academy, indicating that it rated at the high school level. Reverend Coker was also Pastor of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. Another school, The Union Academy, advertised for students in 1828, William Levely was the principal. The subjects available were reading, writing, arithmetic, English, geography, ancient and modern history, geometry, Latin, French and Greek.

The Reverend William Watkins opened an academy near the Belair market. Reverend Watkins, a pastor and scholar, was considered one of the most brilliant men in his time. He was born free in Baltimore about 1800. He was also trained as a physician.

St. Frances Academy for Girls was founded in 1828 for Black girls by the first order of Black nuns, the Oblate Sisters of Providence. The classes were first held in St. Mary's Chapel basement. The Academy moved to Richmond Street, then to Tyson Street and finally to its present location at 501 East Chase Street.

THE BLACK CHURCH

The Black church in Maryland prior to and following the Civil War served as the mainstream of influence in the life of the Free Negro and the newly freed Black person. The church provided a meeting place for planning and organizing; it provided homes for the homeless; it served as a link in the Underground Railroad; it offered leadership for its members; it served as a forum for protests and petitioning; it provided burial insurance and cemetery space for its members (Sharp Street Cemetery – Mount Auburn; Evergreen Cemetery of Asbury M. E. Church and Laurel Cemetery of the Africal Methodist Episcopal Church); it provided benevolent societies for insurance against sickness and disability; and it lead the vanguard in the various efforts towards civil rights. One of the hundred or more churches established before the Civil War, some twenty-five survive. Among these are Bethel A.M.E. Church (1785); Sharp Street M.E. Church (1802); Ames M.E. Church (1858); St. James P.E. Church (1824); Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church (1848); Centennial M.E. Church (1816); Waters A.M.E. Church (1843); Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion (1859); First Baptist (1834); Second Baptist (1848); Leadenhall Street Baptist (1870); John Wesley M.E. (1833); St. Francis Xavier (1836-1864); Orchard Street (Metropolitan M.E.) (1825); Snow Hill A.M.E. (1816); and Mount Moriah A.M.E. Church, Annapolis (1810).

MARYLAND MAJOR BLACK INSTITUTIONS

Many institutions for Maryland's Black citizens were established to fill the vacuum created by racial segregation and exclusion. Most of these institutions were church related, but several were not. Provident Hospital was established in 1894 in a small dwelling on Orchard Street to provide a place where Black physicians could administer to their patients. The founders, Dr. Marcus Cargill (Howard University, 1891, elected member of the Baltimore City Council), organizer and professor of Gynecology; Dr. William E. Harris (University of Pennsylvania, 1891) Dean and Surgeon-in-Chief; Dr. Charles Fowler (University of Michigan, 1889) professor of Obstetrics; Dr. Richard Johnson (Howard University 1894); Dr. William T. Carr (Long Island University, 1889); and Dr. J. O. Credit (Howard, 1892) were among the early physicians to make Baltimore their home. Others were Dr. Whitfield Winsey (Harvard University, 1891) and Dr. Reverdy Hall (Howard, 1872).

Henryton Sanitorium was established and located in Baltimore County in 1923 for Colored patients with tuberculosis.

The Madison Avenue Young Women's Christian Association which was founded by a group of Black women in 1896 with a view toward improving and educating the "colored" women of the City of Baltimore, was the first organization of women outside the church. The founders were Sarah Charity, Mary E. Bright, Frances L. Murphy, Novella A. Rayne, Martha E. Murphy, M. Edyth Cooper and Maggie Bias Ridley.

Morgan State University was established in 1867 by the Methodist Episcopal Church as the Centenary Biblical Institute. It became Morgan College in 1890, Morgan State College in 1939, and Morgan State University in 1975.

Bowie State College began as the Baltimore Normal School in 1867. In 1918 it became the Maryland State Normal and Industrial School, and Bowie State Teachers College in 1938.

Coppin State College began as the Normal Department of the Colored High School in 1900. From 1909-1950, it was called the Coppin Normal School. (Fannie Jackson Coppin was a former slave born in Washington, D.C., who graduated from Oberlin College, and served as principal of the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia, later became Cheney State College.)

In 1950 Coppin Normal School became Coppin State Teachers College. The "Teachers" was dropped in 1963, creating Coppin State College.

The University of Maryland Eastern Shore opened in 1886 as the Delaware Conference Academy. It changed its location and became the Princess Anne Academy in 1890; the Maryland State College from 1929-1971; and finally the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore in 1971.

BALTIMORE'S BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Parren J. Mitchell
United States House of Representatives

BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL

Attorney Harry S. Cummings, 1890-92 (1907-1915)
J. Marcus Cargill, M.D.
Attorney William Fitzgerald
Attorney Warner T. McGuinn
Mrs. Mary B. Adams
Mrs. Victorine Adams
Miss Hildegardes Boswell
Mr. Clarence (Du) Burns
Mr. Robert Douglass
Emerson Julian, M.D.
Mr. Robert Marshall
Attorney Michael Mitchell

MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Dr. Aris Allen, Annapolis
Mr. Arthur Briscoe
Mr. Troy Brailey
Mr. Joseph Chester
Mr. Emory Cole
Floyd Adams

Mr. Walter Dean
Mrs. Irma Dixon
Mr. Isaiah Dixon, Jr.
Mr. John Douglass
Nathaniel Exum, Seat Pleasant
Mrs. Hattie Harrison
Mr. James "Turk" Scott
Mr. Pickney Howell
Attorney Lena K. Lee
Mr. Robert Marshall
Attorney Arthur G. Murphy
Mr. Loyal Randolph
Mr. Decatur Wayne Trotter, Glenarden
Mr. Kenneth Webster
Mr. Larry Young

STATE SENATE

Mr. Clarence W. Blount
Judge Harry A. Cole
Mr. Robert L. Douglass
Mr. J. Alvin Jones
Mr. Clarence M. Mitchell, III
Mr. Tommie Broadwater, Glenarden
Mrs. Verda F. Welcome

MARYLAND'S APPOINTED JUDGES

Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall
United States Supreme Court
Judge Milton Allen
Judge John L. Berry
Judge Robert Bell
Judge Harry A. Cole
Judge Calvin Douglass
Judge Benjamin Brown
Judge John Hargrove
Judge Linwood Koger
Judge Everett Lane
Judge George McMechen
Judge George Russell, City Solicitor
Judge Robert Watts
Josiah Henry
Solomon Baylor
William Murphy

NEGRO LAWYERS at THE MARYLAND BAR

Compiled very largely from City Directories and Coleman's Directories,
the following constitute lawyers who have engaged in the practice
of Law in Maryland. One or two have been stationed at Annapolis
and in Prince George's County.

Allen, Milton
Anderson, James H.

Bailey, Robert
Ball, Otis
Ballou, John H.
Baylor, Solomon
Baynham, Daniel L.
Bishop, W. Norman
Bond, Roy S.
Bourne, Franklin
Briscoe, Arthur E.
Briscoe, Leonard
Brown, W. Emerson, Jr.
Brown, Robert G. I.
Buckner, William T.
Bundy, James L.
Burkett, Hugh M.

Carroll, Leroy
Carruth, William
Carter, W. Justin
Cockrell, Paul
Cole, Emory R.
Cole, Harry A.
Compton, James B.
Cooper, Leroy A.
Cummings, Harry S.

Daniels, Henry M.
Daniels, William H.
Davis, Elaine (Mrs.)
Davis, Joseph H.
Davis, J. Selden
Davis, J. Stewart
Dearing, Tucker R.
DeCosta, Frank A. J.
Dickerson, David D.
Dorsey, Charles H.
Douglas, Calvin A.
Dozier, John L.

Evans, George W.

Flagg, Louis F.
Fitzgerald, C. C.
Fitzgerald, Wm. L.
Foreman, Benjamin
Frazier, Clarke S.

Gibson, Larry S.
Gibson, Malachi
Gosnell, William I.
Greene, Vernon F.

Hall, George
Hammond, John H.
Hampton, John H.
Hargrove, John R.
Hawkins, Gregory
Hawkins, W. Ashbie
Hayes, O. Theodore
Henry, Josiah F., Jr.
Hicks, Thomas E.
Howard, Charles F.
Howard, William H.
Hughes, W. A. C., Jr.

Jackson, Ephrim
Johnson, Charles W.
Johnson, Henry P.
Josey, Charles J.

King, Richard E.
Knox, Thomas
Koger, A. Briscoe
Koger, Linwood G., Sr.
Koger, Linwood G., Jr.
Koger, O'Neal W.

Lane, E. Everette
Lane, George W.
Lee, Mrs. Lena K.
Leeds, Jacques E.
Lester, Benjamin

McAllister, James W.
McBeth, Goberth E.

McCard, William C.
McGuinn, Robert P.
McGuinn, Warner T.
McRae, Jay G.
Mason, David T.
Mitchell, Clarence, Jr.
Mitchell, Mrs. Juanita
Murphy, Arthur G.
Murphy, William H.
Murray, Donald G.

Nelson, William H., Jr.
Nicholas, Dallas

Parker, John W.
Parrish, George L.
Payne, Howard W.
Pendleton, George L.
Perkins, Ernest L.
Phillips, Karl P.
Pinkette, Robsol G.
Pitts, W. Coffin

Reddick, Solomon
Rosedom, George H.
Russel, George L.

Sexton, James
Sloan, David
Smith, Clarke L.
Smith, DeHaven L.
Smith, Gerald A.

Taylor, C. H. T.
Taylor, William D.
Thomas, Joseph H., Jr.
Thomas, William E.
Thompkins, Richard
Toadvine, William
Tyler, U. Grant

Walker, Joseph
Waring, Everette J.
Watts, Robert B.
White, Rufus H.
Williams, Archie
Woodbury, Peter L.
Woodson, Cornelius F.

Young, Ernest D.

EARLY BLACK MARYLAND PHYSICIANS

Frederick Adams, M.D.
Maurice Adams, M.D.
George S. Allen, M.D.

McDonald Bando, M.D.
M. L. Barksdale, M.D.
William L. Berry, M.D.
James R. Blake, M.D.
Ulysess Bourne
J. G. Bowley, M.D.
William Boykin, M.D.
Milton Brown, M.D.
Harry F. Brown, M.D.
Rayner Browne, M.D.
Albert Burwell, M.D.
W. B. Butler, M.D.

J. Marcus Cargill, M.D.
James Carr, M.D.
William Carr, M.D.
Charles Campbell, M.D.
D. Newton Campbell, M.D.
J. T. Camper, M.D.
Francis Cardoza, M.D.
D. H. Carroll, M.D.
J. C. Camper, M.D.
John Coasey, M.D.
William T. Coleman, M.D.
R. Garland Chissell, M.D.
William Creditt, M.D.

Harold Herry, M.D.
Milton Dwyer, M.D.

George G. Finney, M.D.
John E. Fisher, M.D.
Charles Fowler, M.D.
Drs. Fitzgerald
David Franklin, M.D.

John Gaines, M.D.
Evan Gilkes, M.D.
John T. Gunn, M.D.

Reverdy Hall, M.D.
K. Albert Harden, M.D.
Louis Harmon, M.D.
Bernard Harris, M.D.
William Harris, M.D.
B. T. Hatcher, M.D.
James Hawkins, M.D.
Thomas Hawkins, M.D.
I. Bradshaw Higgins, M.D.
H. Price Hughes, M.D.
S. B. Hughes, M.D.

R. L. Jackson, M.D.
Louis A. Johnson, M.D.
Carson Johnson, M.D.
Arthur Johnson, M.D.
Richard Johnson, M.D.
W. Atwell Jones, M.D.
James S. Julian, M.D.

Thomas Killion, M.D.

Albert LaForest, M.D.
C. M. Lawrence, M.D.
C. B. Lecompte, M.D.
Dudley Lee, M.D.

Arnold Maloney, M.D.
Charles Maloney, M.D.
Harry S. McCard, M.D.
George McDonald, M.D.
John McRae, M.D.
William Montague, M.D.
Herbert Moseley, M.D.
Glenford Mussenden, M.D.

W. F. Novill, M.D.

George Page, M.D.
Thaddeus Peck, M.D.
James Pair, M.D.
George Pendleton, M.D.
Theodore Phifer, M.D.
C. N. Pigott, M.D.
J. Powell, M.D.
John Prather, M.D.

Ralph Reckling, M.D.
McKinley Reesby, M.D.
Barnett Rhetta, M.D.
Albert O. Reid, M.D.
Saunders Russell, M.D.

Frank Saunders, M.D.
D. Grant Scott, M.D.
J. Douglass Sheppard, M.D.
Walter Shervington, M.D.
J. C. Stewart, M.D.

Walter Taylor, M.D.
Richard Telinde, M.D.
J. E. Thomas, M.D.
J. H. Thomas, M.D.
William H. Thompson, M.D.

Charles Watts, M.D.
William H. Watts, M.D.
Henry C. Welcome, M.D.
Edward Wheatley, M.D.
H. M. Williams, M.D.
Maceo Williams, M.D.
Herndon White, M.D.
M. E. Wilson, M.D.
Thomas J. Woolridge, Jr., M.D.
Thomas J. Woolridge, Sr., M.D.
Whitfield Winsey, M.D.
William Wright, M.D.

EARLY DENTISTS

Bruce Alleyne	R. G. Evelyn	Milton E. Peck
William Avery		
	C. F. Gloster	A. O. Reid
W. H. Beaman		
D. C. Brown	R. Hackett	A. A. Smith
B. F. Browne	C. Hairston	A. D. Stone
L. A. Butler		
	O. D. Jones	C. Watts
B. Christmas	Thomas Jones	J. B. Weaver
		J. A. White
E. W. Dickerson	W. Mason	N. M. Williams
Maurice D. Doles	O. W. H. McNeill	Norman H. Williamson
		I. H. Young

EARLY REGISTERED PHARMACISTS

J. Erroll Anderson	Henderson Kerr
Enoch W. Dickerson	Luther McNeil
	G. T. Mosby
Esther Fowler	
	Ruth Shipley
William F. Green	
Benjamin A. Greene	Theresa Waters
	Maybel Butler Weaver
James H. Hilburn	Eriah Woodyard
William S. Harris	
John T. Hayes	Howard E. Young

SECRET SOCIETIES IN BALTIMORE

<p>The Good Hope Lodge Grand Order of St. Luke Great Southern Temple of Elks Frances E. Harper Temple of Elks Myra Grand Chapter - The Eastern Star Naomi Grand Chapter - The Eastern Star Knights of Pythias Knights of Pythias, E.W.H. Seven Wise Men Order of Clanthe Odd Fellows Ivanhoe Commandery Knights Templar</p>	<p>G.U.O. Jobs G.U.O. Nazarites Hiram Grand Lodge of Masons Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons Knights of St. John (Men and Women's Division) Moses Lodge (Brothers and Sisters and Sons and Daughters) Monumental Lodge No. 3 Elks Pride of Baltimore Lodge No. 713 Good Samaritans Sons and Daughters of Esdras Sons and Daughters of Jacob Nazarites</p>
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BLACK SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Sororities	Social Clubs	Professional Organizations
<p>Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Phi Delta Kappa Iota Phi Lambda Lambda Kappa Mu Gamma Sigma Sigma</p>	<p>Links Girl Friends Gay Northeasterners Cornelias (1936) Jack and Jill Tots and Teens Pierians Epicureans Arch Social Club Martinques Charmetts Adelpian Club Golden Brown Club Ouettes Shiloquettes The Carribean Schoolmasters Club</p>	<p>Monumental Bar Association Me-De-Sos Lawyers Wives National Negro Business League National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs National Association of Negro Nurses Colored Master Beauticians Maryland Colored State Teachers Assn. (1916) College Alumnae Club (1919) Maryland Colored State Teachers Assn. (1886) College Alumnae Club (1919) Colored Dental Association Colored Pharmaceutical Association Colored Medical Association Colored Barber's Association Colored Porters Colored Mechanics Colored Coachmen's Association (1906) Colored Caulkers Association Hod Carriers Brick Makers Progressive Engineers (1938)</p>
<p>Fraternities</p> <p>Alpha Phi Alpha Sigma Pi Phi Boule Omega Psi Phi Kappa Alpha Psi Phi Beta Sigma Beta Sigma Tau</p>	<p>Civic Clubs</p> <p>Cooperative Civic League Maryland League of Women's Clubs Frontiers (Frontiers Auxiliary) Young Women's Christian Association Young Men's Christian Association Colored Men's Suffrage League East Side Community Organization (1944) Women Power Colored Women's Democratic Campaign Committee of Md. (1946) Equal Rights League Brotherhood of Liberty Federation of Colored Women's Clubs Helping Hand Society (1875) City Wide Young Peoples Forum Baltimore Urban League National Association for the Advancement of Colored people Negro Advancement League Whitelock Club 1100 Block Carrollton Avenue Pi Beta Sigma, Inc. National Council of Negro Women Defense League Clean Block (1934) Afro-American Council</p>	<p>Cultural Organizations</p> <p>Baltimore Musicians Association Boys Choir, Inc. Baltimore Colored Symphony Orchestra Baltimore Colored Choir Baltimore City Band</p>
<p>Literary Clubs</p> <p>DuBois Circle (1906) Philomatheans (1922) Book-a-Month Club (1923) Galbraith Lyceum</p>	<p>Military Organizations</p> <p>Walter Green Post A. L. Federal Post A. L.</p>	<p>Religious Orders</p> <p>Baltimore Conference (Methodist Church (1847) Baptist Ministers Conference Baptist Ministers Union Federation of Colored Churches</p>
		<p>Association for the Colored Blind & Handicapped</p>

BLACK IN THE MILITARY

Black Marylanders and the Revolution of 1776

Michael Ragland
Researcher

During the year of our nation's bicentennial, it is appropriate to note the role of Black Marylanders in the Revolutionary War. The account of Black Marylanders in the War is worthy of our attention as an indicator of the Black presence on the Maryland scene before and after this historic period. As Benjamin Quarles points out in his study of the *Negro in the American Revolution*,

"The role of the Negro in the Revolutionary War can best be understood by realizing that his major loyalty was not to a place nor to a people, but to a principle. Insofar as he had freedom of choice, he was likely to join the side that made him the quickest and best offer in terms of those 'unalienable rights' of which Mr. Jefferson had spoken. Whoever invoked the image of liberty, be he American or British, could count on a ready response from the Negro."

Early participation of Black Marylanders in the American Revolutionary War saw only limited military action until the War dragged on into its fifth year. The major objection toward enlisting Black men into the armed services was the reluctance to deprive the master of his apprenticed servant and chattel slave, and the reluctance to arm the Blacks.

Meanwhile, the need for manpower became most acute. There was a radical change of policy with regard to the utilization of the services of Black men as soldiers. The Maryland State Assembly authorized able-bodied slaves between 16 and 40 years to voluntarily enlist with their master's consent in October 1780. Free Blacks and mulattos who were not considered as vagrants, were subjected to the draft by legislative enactment on May 1781. In June 1781, the Assembly attempted to pass a bill to raise a regiment of 750 slaves to be incorporated with other troops. The bill was defeated because of the possibility of economic derangement which the planters anticipated.

At the outbreak of the War, slaves and Free Blacks were barred from military duty; furthermore, Blacks often found themselves performing such duties as waiters, cooks, orderlies and military laborers. Unable to yield men in sufficient numbers to close up the ranks, slaves were permitted to enlist and free Blacks were subjected to the draft.

Maryland slaves and free Blacks served with both the American and British military forces. The British like the American forces, were faced with manpower shortages, which resulted in the recruitment of Blacks. The recruiting process took many forms. For example, the British were known to have aided slaves in escaping from counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Blacks were placed in positions as military laborers, carpenters, blacksmiths, some others served as guides. They

were used on British ships performing routine ship duties and, in some instances, took part in actual raids up and down the coast of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The Maryland recruitment process was rather slow. However, there were many Blacks who did enlist from many counties of the State. One individual, Richard Barnes of St. Mary's County, wrote to Governor Lee stating that the greater part of those who had enlisted were free blacks and mulattoes, which totaled no more than fifteen. Also, Blacks were used as substitutes. On April 30, 1778, Negro Anthony of Anne Arundel County was used as a substitute for Thomas Johnson, Jr.. In that same county, a free Black named Abram Brissington was used as a substitute. There are several accounts of Black Marylanders taking part in numerous battles and campaigns. One such slave from Caroline County saw service through the middle states campaigns from 1776-1779, and took part in the battles of Camden, Guilford Court House and Hobkirk's Hill. Not only did Blacks serve in the Militia, but served in the Maryland Navy as well, acting as pilots on the Chesapeake Bay and in its tributary rivers.

At the end of the War, some Blacks received further gain. In most instances, slaves who served in both the British and American military forces were promised their freedom. James Robinson of Maryland was promised his freedom for his services; however, he was sold back into slavery. Other gains received were land grants and State and Federal pensions.

MARYLAND BLACKS IN THE CIVIL WAR

from A. B. Koger

The Maryland Negro in Our Wars (1942)

1. Major A. T. Augusta, Senior Surgeon of the 7th U.S. Troops in Civil War, Camp Staunton, Maryland.
2. Negro Regiments from Maryland
 - a. 4th Regiment, Infantry, U.S.C.T.
 - organized Baltimore, July and September 1863
 - Engagements-
 - Petersburg, Dutch Gap captured Fort Garrison which General Grant regarded as the greatest import and for which it received the highest commendation from the general-in-chief.
 - General Butler took them in his expedition to North Carolina where were present at the surrender of the Confederates at Greensboro, North Carolina, mustered out May 1866.
 - Casualties: 289 killed and wounded.
 - b. 7th Regiment, Infantry, U.S.C.T.
 - organized September 1863 with men from Baltimore and Eastern Shore
 - Engagements:
 - Florida, South Carolina, Appomattox Court House, Va.
 - Casualties: 391
 - Special orders and articles of the time praised their work and worth their commander extended thanks to them for good conduct and soldierly bearing.
 - c. 9th Regiment, Infantry, U.S.C.T. (Nov. 1863)
 - organized from men over the entire State
 - Casualties: 312
 - Engagements:
 - John's Island Deep Bottom, Seize of Petersburg, Capture of Richmond, Garrison duty in Texas and New Orleans took part in the triumphant entry into Richmond, April 3, 1865.
 - d. 13th Regiment, Infantry, U.S.C.T. (Feb. & March 1864)
 - principal from the Eastern Shore
 - Engagements:
 - In wilderness with Grant-Petersburg - Sugar Loaf with General Butler in North Carolina.
 - Casualties: 225
 - e. 19th Regiment, Infantry, U.S.C.T. (Dec. 1863)
 - organized - Benedict, Maryland, Men from South, Maryland and Eastern Shore
 - Engagements:
 - Garrison duty in Baltimore, Harpers Ferry, Winchester Virginia, joined General Grant's command April 1864 in battle of the Wilderness/Seize of Petersburg and capture of Richmond. Among the 1st to enter that city
 - f. 30th Regiment, Infantry, U.S.C.T.
 - organized - Benedict, Maryland, 1864, recruited almost entirely in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore
 - Engagements:
 - It shared in the Wilderness Campaign and in the siege of Petersburg, after participation in the two expeditions against Fort Fisher in December 1864, and Jan. 1865, it saw service in North Carolina.

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Over the years, men have shown their willingness to do the unusual and noble for their fellowmen. Bravery and courage are not limited to sections, races or times. In all of our wars there have been black and white men, ready and willing to give their lives for their country. Maryland's colored soldiers have not lacked in these qualities.

I have listed here some of the brave deeds that our men have done. These are but a few that have been discovered in the act, and some person present, with foresight, reported the facts. Others, obscure and forgotten, have given of their all upon the altar of their country that liberty and freedom may not pass from the face of the earth.

Among those of the World War deserving of mention, is William Crigler, then First Sergeant of Co. I, 372 Infantry (The old First Sep. Co.). During heavy fighting in one of the engagements, all of the officers of the company were killed, or severely wounded, when First Sergeant Crigler took command of the company and kept going. He was awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star and cited by the A.E.F. Command. The order regarding the award, reads, in part: William Crigler, First Sergeant: "An extremely valiant and courageous soldier. His company officers having been mortally wounded, he took command of his company and continued to lead them in the attack, giving proofs of courage and leadership." The French citation in awarding the French Croix de Guerre (Silver Star) reads: "A very valiant and very courageous soldier. His company having suffered heavy losses, he joined the neighboring company and continued fighting displaying new proofs of courage and soldierly worth."

William Butler's experience was another daring exploit that provoked more favorable comment at the time than any other Maryland soldier. Butler, serving with the 369th Infantry, was on guard duty when an American raiding party of a lieutenant and four men was surprised and

captured by a party of Germans. Alone, Butler attached the German party, rescued the Americans and killed, or captured the would be raiders. Butler was decorated by the French Government with its coveted Croix de Guerre and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by our own government. Butler was formerly of Salisbury, Maryland. His A.E.F. Citation reads: American Distinguish Service Cross, William Butler, Sergeant. For extraordinary heroism in action near Maison de Cahmpagne, France, August 18, 1918. "Sergeant Butler broke up a German raiding party which had succeeded in entering our trenches and capturing some of our men. With an automatic rifle he killed four of the raiding party and captured or put to flight the remainder of the invaders."

William Mason Hawkins, Private, French Croix de Guerre (Silver Star). "Very devoted and very courageous. His captain being gravely wounded he aided in carrying him, under a violent barrage, to a first-aid station, and returned to the combat at Bussy Farm, September 28, 1918."

Alfred Lacey, Sergeant, French Croix de Guerre (Silver Star). "A valiant and courageous soldier. His company having suffered heavy losses, he joined the men of the neighboring company and continued fighting, displaying new proofs of courage and soldierly worth."

Nicholas Thomas Rodgers, Private, French Croix de Guerre (Silver Star). Citation reads about the same as Hawkins above.

Clarence Tydings, Corporal, French Croix de Guerre (Silver Star). Reads about same as Lacey's above.

Mack Watson, Corporal, AEF citation for gallantry in action. "For gallantry in action near Sechault, France, September 28-29, 1918, in voluntarily joining the assaulting wave and advancing with them."

French Croix de Guerre (Silver Star). "Being no longer needed as a telephone operator, he asked his Battalion Commander to permit him to take part in the attack in the first wave and displayed the greatest intrepidity during the assault of the trenches to the South of Bussy Farm, September 29, 1918."

Benjamin Butler, Corporal, French Croix de Guerre (Bronze Star). "A very brave liaison agent who distinguished himself carrying orders under a violent bombardment during the attack of Sechualt, September 29, 1918.

John Henry Evans, Musician 3rd Class, French Croix de Guerre (Bronze Star). "A brave and courageous soldier. On September 29, 1918, under violent bombardment, displayed profound contempt for danger, carrying one of his French comrades, who had been wounded, to the dressing station."

Rufus Pinckney, Mechanic 1st Class, French Croix de Guerre (Bronze Star). "A brave and courageous soldier. On August 16, 1918, under a violent bombardment he displayed a profound contempt for danger in carrying one of his wounded comrades to a first-aid station."

Robert Terry, Sergeant, French Croix de Guerre, (Bronze Star). "He displayed coolness and energy in the service of his piece during the operation of August 5, 1918, and he contributed by this fact to the destruction of an enemy wire entanglement through which an attacking element was able to advance."

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Maryland Men in other ways have been honored in other conflicts:

William H. Barnes, at Chapins Farm, near Richmond, Virginia, September 29, 1864. St. Mary's County, Maryland. Private, Company C, 38th U.S. Colored Troops. Among the first to enter the enemy's works although wounded.

Christian A. Fleetwood, at Chapins Farm, near Richmond, Virginia, September 29, 1864. Baltimore, Maryland. Sergeant major, 4th U.S. Colored Troops. Seized the colors, after two color bearers had been shot down, and bore them nobly through the fight.

James H. Harris, at New Market Heights, Virginia, September 29, 1864. Harford County, Maryland. Sergeant, Company H, 4th U.S. Colored Troops, Gallantry in the assault.

Alfred B. Hilton, at Chapin's Farm, near Richmond, Virginia, September 29, 1864. Harford County, Maryland. Sergeant, Company H, 4th U.S. Colored Troops. When the regimental color bearer fell, this soldier seized the color and carried it forward, together with the national standard, until disabled at the enemy's inner line.

Clinton Greaves, At Florida Mountains, New Mexico, January 24, 1877. Prince George's County, Maryland, Madison County, Virginia. Corporal Company C, 9th U.S. Cavalry Gallantry in a hand-to-hand fight.

Augustus Walley, at Cuchillo Negro Mountains, New Mexico, August 16, 1881. Reisterstown, Maryland. Private, Company 1, 9th U.S. Cavalry. Bravery in action with hostile Apaches.

Decatur Dorsey, at Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864. Howard County, Maryland. Sergeant, Company B, 39th U.S. Colored Troops. Planted his colors on the Confederate works in advance of his regiment, and when the regiment was driven back to the Union works he carried the colors there and bravely rallied the men.

Thomas Boyne, at Mimbres Mountains, New Mexico, May 29, 1879. At Cuchillo Negro, New Mexico, September 27, 1879. Prince George's County, Maryland. Sergeant, Company C, 9th U.S. Cavalry. Bravery in action.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Thomas J. Herbert, Montgomery County, Maryland. Corporal, Troop E, 10th Cavalry, U.S. Army. For distinguished service in battle at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

George W. Pumphrey, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Corporal, Troop H, 9th Cavalry, U.S. Army. For distinguished service in battle at

Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

Jacob W. Stevens, Baltimore, Maryland. First Sergeant, Company K, 24th Infantry, U.S. Army. For distinguished service in engagement near Santa Ana, P.I., October 6, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BALTIMORE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Black School Commissioners:

Mr. Howard E. Marshall
 Mr. Grover L. McCrea, Jr.
 Dr. W. Eugene Scott
 Mr. David E. Sloan
 Dr. Beryl W. Williams
 Miss Yvette Fike, Douglass High School

Black Central Office Administrators

<p>Dr. John L. Crew Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction</p> <p>Dr. Paul L. Vance, Deputy Superintendent of Executive Matters</p> <p>Dr. Rebecca Carroll, Deputy Superintendent of Bureau of Education</p> <p>Mr. Preston H. Roney, Regional Superintendent, Region I</p> <p>Mrs. Thelma B. Cox, Regional Superintendent, Region II</p> <p>Dr. Joel A. Carrington, Regional Superintendent, Region IV</p> <p>Mr. William J. Murray, Regional Superintendent, Region V</p> <p>Mr. Lewis H. Richardson, Jr., Regional Superintendent, Region VI</p> <p>Mr. Vondalee H. Clark, Regional Superintendent, Region VII</p>	<p>Mrs. Ruth J. Pratt, Senior Educational Officer to the Superintendent</p> <p>Mr. Earl R. Jones, Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent</p> <p>Mrs. Alice Pinderhughes, Executive Director, Early Childhood Education</p> <p>Dr. Benjamin C. Whitten, Executive Director, Vocational Education</p> <p>Mr. Charles E. Brown, Executive Director, Adult and Community Education</p> <p>Mrs. Pearl C. Brackett, Assistant Superintendent, Division of Educational Services</p> <p>Mr. E. Robert Umphery, Assistant Superintendent, Division of Personnel</p> <p>Mr. Howard C. Hartsfield, Assistant Superintendent, Division of Business Management</p> <p>Mr. Quentin Lawson, Educational Liaison, Mayor's Office</p>
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Black Percentages - Department of Education

Student Enrollment in Baltimore City Public Schools

Elementary	74%
Middle and Junior High.....	75%
Senior High.....	73%
Total Black Enrollment	74%

Black Educational Personnel

Central Office	54%
Regional Office.....	58%
Elementary Total.....	71%
Junior High Total.....	61%
Senior High Total.....	52%

School Administrators

Elementary Total	63%
Junior High Total.....	56%
Senior High Total.....	56%

BLACK AMERICANS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Mr. Harry A. Stokes

Collector

Forty-three (43) Black Americans have been honored on Postage stamps in the United States and in various other countries. The subjects cover the many fields in which these Americans have excelled.

To commemorate the death of Crispus Attucks, the Black man killed by the British at the beginning of the Revolutionary War on March 5, 1770, a postage stamp was issued by the country of Grenada. Other gallant Black men of the era honored on U.S. Postage stamps are Salem Poor and Peter Salem.

Others who have been honored are Dr. Booker T. Washington, (honored twice on U.S. stamps), Dr. George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass on a 25 cent stamp 1961-1976, William C. Handy, Henry O. Tanner, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Jesse Owens, Milton Campbell, Rafer Johnson, Wilmer Rudolph, Muhammed Ali, Joe Frazier, Floyd Patterson, Sugar Ray Robinson, George Foreman, Tommie Smith, Bob Beaman, William Davenport, Willie Mays, Roy Campanella, Homer Thomas, W. E. B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Jimmy Smith, "Duke" Ellington, Sidney Bechet, Edith McGuire, Dr. Aline Locke, Miles Davis, Ella Fitzgerald, Johns Coltrane, Count Basie, Earl Garner, Louis Armstrong, and Nat "King" Cole. Miss Mahalia Jackson was honored during the International Women's Year, 1975, by Liberia.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Nobel Peace Prize Winner, has

been honored by more countries than any other Black American on Postage Stamps. He has been honored by the following countries: Ajman, the Cameroons, Zaire, Dahomy, Equador, Fukiera, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, India, Khar-Fakkan, Liberia, Panama, Mauritania, Mexico, Montserrat, Niger, Paraguay, Ras Al Khaima, Ruwanda, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sharjah, Venezuela, Yemen Kingdom and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Four Black Marylanders have served as presidents in the country of Liberia. Each has been honored on postage stamps. Stephen Allen Benson was born in Cambridge, Maryland and served from 1856-1864; Daniel B. Warner was born in Hookstown, Maryland and served from 1864-1868; James S. Payne of Baltimore, Maryland served from 1868-1870 and 1876-1880; and William G. Gibson of Baltimore, Maryland served from 1900-1904.

Four Black men have served as the Register of the United States Treasury, and their signature has appeared on U.S. Silver Certificates. They are Judson, Lyons, William T. Vernon of Missouri, Senator Blanche Kelso Bruce of Mississippi, and James C. Napier.

Drs. George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington have been represented on U.S. half dollars.

SOME EARLY BUSINESS VENTURES OF BLACK MARYLANDERS

American Bottling Company		Druid Brook Works
Pythian Loan and Savings Association	Charles Wells Printing	The Dunbar Theatre
Lexington Savings	Smith's Hotel	Ideal Savings and Loan Association
The Druid Laundry	Hall Brothers Marble and Granite Works	Chesapeake Dry Dock and Railroad Company
The Citizen's Storage Warehouse	James F. Fessenton Boots and Shoes made to order	Colin Redner Nutter Watchmaker and Jeweler
Mutual Benefit Society	Fernandis Accessory Shop	Locks Mortuary
Flying Dragon Motor Coaches (Taxi Service)	Homemakers' Building Association	Holland Mortuary
Metropolitan Finance Corporation	James W. Hughes Caterer	Elliott Mortuary
The Cortez W. Peters Business School	Bailey Conaway Caterer	Hensley Mortuary
Samuel L. Burton Clothing Store	Charles Shipley Caterer	Williams Mortuary
Thomas H. Waters Catering	William H. Dozier Model Farm Dairy	Sullivan Mortuary
J. Logan Jenkins Catering	The Columbia Home Sick Benefit Society	Isiah Brown & Sons Mortuary
Southern Life Insurance Company	Clark and Johnson Printers	Hayes Mortuary
G. B. Maddox and Sons Printing		A large number of florists

"SAYINGS BY THE FOLK"

Compiled by Mrs. Phyllis S. Hathaway

Be there, Lord Willing and the creek don't rise.
He'll steal the pennies off a dead man's eyes.
A cow needs his tail more than once to swat a fly.
Your eyes may shine, your teeth may grit, but none of this shall you git.
Mama may have, papa may have, but God bless the children that's got his own.
Birds of a feather flock together, and so do pigs and swine.
You can't put an old head on a young body.
Living on flowery beds of ease.
Rubbing Peter to pay Paul.
Up the creed without a paddle.
Don't worry about the mule going blind, just as long as you're holding the line.
Fair and about middling.
Going to git on up the hill.
You're got to bring some to get some.
Strutting like a peacock.
Still water runs deep.
Halos for meddlers.
A still tongue makes a wise head.
Knocking at the big gate
Like finding a needle in a haystack.
Can't see the forest for the trees.
Counting the pennies and letting the dollars go by.
Tree Boxing
Recklessly eyeballing
Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
Lawd today.
You can lead a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink.
You can take a boy out of the country, but you can't take the country out of the boy.
Siditty and high falutting.
Curiosity killed the cat, satisfaction brought him back.
Give credit where credit is due, and the same will happen to you.
Ain't nothing happening but taxes and rent.
Meeting the man.
The eagle flies.
Settling up time.
Hit the road.
When you dig a grave for someone, dig two.
Shake you till your teeth rattle.
Head as wooly as a sheep's behind.
Don't have chicken or child.
Between a rock and a hard place.
All living and ain't dead.
Be sure your sins will find you out.
Acting like Aunt Haggard's children.
Living high on the hog.
Dead as a door nail.
He that stack the hay, don't live to carry it away.
Your "muva".
Roll your eyes.
Around Robin Hood's barn.
'Rappin at the door.
As serious as a heart attack.
How y'all bees today, I bees fine.
I wouldn't tell a mule to get up if he sat in my lap.
Ain't nobody got shoes but the horse and the boss.
Don't judge a book by it's cover.
You don't miss your water 'til the well runs dry.
Every shut eye ain't sleep, and every goodbye ain't gone.
Little pitchers have big ears.
Between the devil and the deep blue sea.
Foot loose and fancy free.
Free, Black and 21.
Dumb like a fox.
Smelling your upper lip.
As slow as molasses going up hill in January.
God by my judge.
As cold as a widow's bed.
I don't cotton to that.
Hard row to hoe.
Signifying monkey.
What's done in the dark will come to light.
Don't know nothing from nothing.
All sugar ain't got to be sweet.
That's water under the bridge.
Eating crow.
Looking like a meat axe.
As fast as greased lightning.
A jealous man can't work, and a scared man can't gamble.
A chicken never flies so high that he doesn't come down to roost.
I've been down so long, getting up don't cross my mind.
As hard as times in '29.
Got out of the frying pan, and into the fire.

Don't give me no headaches.
I wouldn't touch it with a ten foot pole.
It'll all come out in the wash.
He'll cut you four ways — long, wide, deep and repeadedly.
Turn you every way but loose.
Nothing will beat you to the graveyard, but the headlights on a hearse.
I'll stomp a mudhole in you as big as me.
You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
I'm going and y'all coming.
T'ain't while to fatten frogs for snakes.
They'll be around to watch the goose pluck the grass off your grave.
Hope the Lord will strike me dead if I'm lying.
As poor as Job's turkey.
An idle mind is the devil's workshop.
I don't take no tea for the fever.
As slick as goose grease.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Monkey see, monkey do.
As ugly as a mudfish.
A setting hen never gets fat.
It's a poor rat that don't have but one hole.
Getting over.
Grass don't grow on a busy street.
Nigger die, hire another — mule die, buy another.
Work a good horse to death and drive a good man to drink.
Two sheets to the wind.
Knock kneed wild.
As dumb as a wedge.
It's a fine line if you don't weaken.
Can't see for looking.
It it had been a snake, it would a bit you.

Getting down to the nitty gritty.
As skinny as a rail.
You're dipping.
He's stopped preaching, and gone to meddling.
The pot calling the kettle black.
She'll talk the legs off of an iron kettle.
Just shooting the breeze.
Enjoying the sea breeze off the gutter.
As black as a cue ball.
Lord 'a mercy.
Hope God to kill me.
That's your little red wagon. You either push it, pull it or ride in it.
Sho' nuff.
As sure's you're born to die.
He tied a knot with his tongue that he can't untie with his teeth.
If you make your bed hard, you have to lay in it.
The dog that'll bring a bone will carry one.
Root little pig, or die poor hog.
Just as sure as rain.
Going down the road a little piece.
Kicking the bucket.
Crossing the Jordan River.
One foot in the grave, and the other on a banana peel.
Cut a rug.
He sold them down the river.
Hard times will make a monkey eat red pepper.
A hard head will make a soft behind.
If you can't pay, you can't stay.
If you dance to the music, you will have to pay the fiddler.
One hand washes the other.

CRAB SOUP

- 2 Large onions, diced
- 1½ lbs. beef cubes
- 1 large turnip, diced
- 1 small size head of cabbage, shredded
- 1½ pints of any other mixed vegetables, fresh or frozen, such as peas, corn, carrots, string beans, lima beans
- 6 stalks of celery
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 large can of tomatoes
- 1 tablespoon of sugar
- 2 tablespoons of salt
- 1½ tablespoons of Bay Island Seasoning
- 1 Garlic clove or 1 teaspoon garlic salt
- 2 lbs. of claw crabmeat or 12 steamed crabs which have been picked.
Reserve claws and some bodies for soup.

1. Make a regular beef-vegetable soup.
2. Add Bay Island seasoning and crabmeat/crabs the last 20 minutes.
3. Serve in large bowls.

PEACH COBBLER

- 2 (9 inch) uncooked pie crusts
- 6 fresh peaches, peeled and sliced
Sugar to taste
- 2 tablespoons of margarine
- ¼ cup of water
- 1 tablespoon of margarine, melted

1. Placed one pie crust in pie plate.
2. Layer one half of the peaches on crust and sprinkle with sugar. Dot with 1 teaspoon margarine.
3. Place another layer of remaining peaches, sugar to taste and dot with margarine.
4. Pour water over filling and top with second pie crust.
5. Brush outer crust with melted margarine, sprinkle with sugar.
6. Make slits in crust for steam to escape.
7. Bake in hot oven for 45 minutes or until well browned.

TRIBE IN BATTER

- Fresh Tripe
- 1 cup flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup cold water
- 1 egg, well beaten
- ½ tablespoon vinegar, optional
- 1 teaspoon fat

1. Cook tripe in salted water until tender.
2. Combine flour and salt.
3. Add cold water gradually, beating until smooth.
4. Stir in egg, vinegar and fat.
5. Cut tripe in serving pieces.
6. Dip in batter and cook in small quantity of fat.

STUFFED HAM

(A special dish for a festive occasion)

- 20 lb. Corned Ham
- 1 bushel Kale
- 4 Small sized heads of cabbage
- 20 small onions or 10 large onions
- ½ box of red pepper
- 10 tablespoons of salt
- 1½ bunches of celery.

1. Cut up all vegetables.
2. Bone or have boned the ham.
3. Make incisions all over ham and pack in vegetable mixture.
4. Pack any leftover ingredients around the ham.
5. Wrap in cheese cloth.
6. Place in large roasting pan half full of water.
7. Cook for 4 hours on top of stove; add water as needed.
8. Store in refrigerator until thoroughly chilled.
9. Serve cold.

CRACKLING BREAD

- 1½ cups of self-rising corn meal
- 1 egg
- 1 cup of milk
- ¾ cup of water
- 1 cup of crackling

1. Set oven at 400 degrees.
2. Grease one pie pan and set in oven to heat.
3. Mix corn meal, egg, milk and water thoroughly.
4. Stir in cracklings.
5. Pour into heated pie pan.
6. Bake for 15-20 minutes.

Sororities



**ALPHA CHAPTER, 1913
DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY**



VIVIAN J. COOK



ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY, 1934



**BALTIMORE ALUMNI CHAPTER
DELTA SIGMA THETA, INC., 1975**



PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

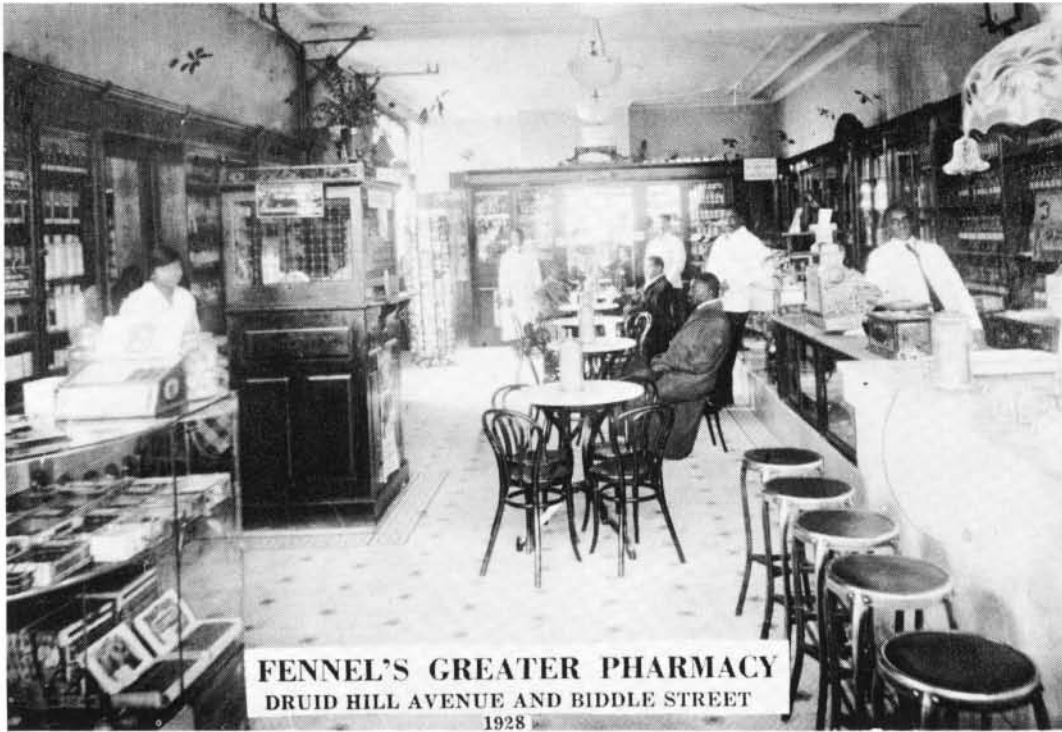


DUBOIS CIRCLE, 1906



OBLATE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE

Businesses



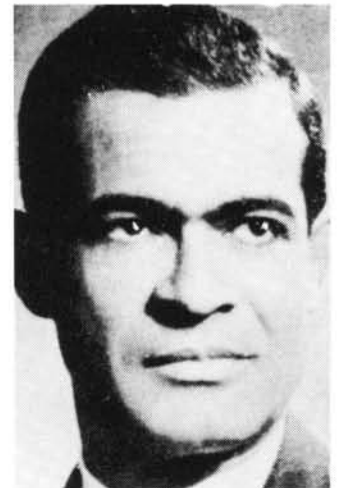
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Founder, Mutual Benefit Society



ISAAC MYERS
Shipyard Owner
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Southern Life Insurance Co.



HENRY G. PARKS
Park Sausage Co.

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Congressman



HARRY CUMMINGS
First Black elected
to City Council, 1891



VERDA F. WELCOME
State Senator

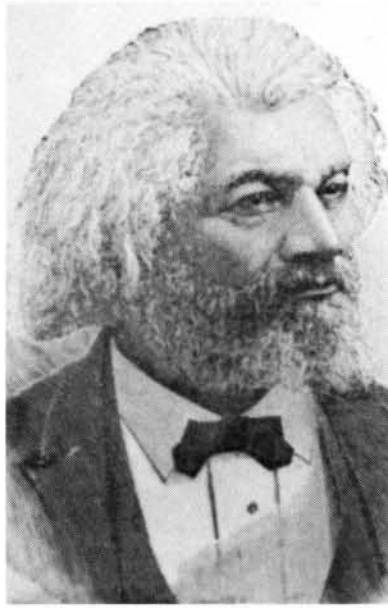


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Concert Conductor



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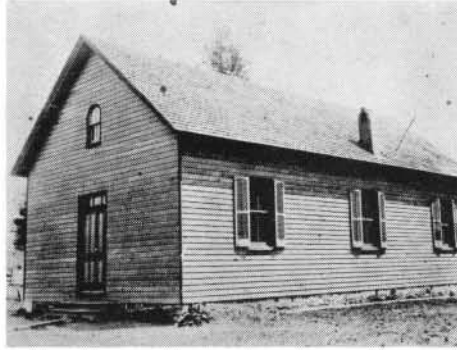


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REV. DANIEL COKER



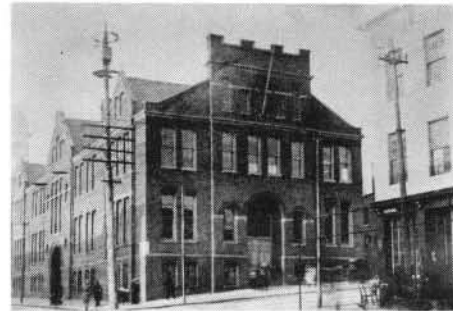
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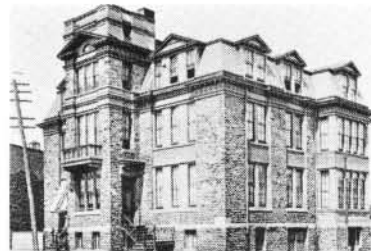
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**COLORED HIGH and TRAINING SCHOOL
Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street**

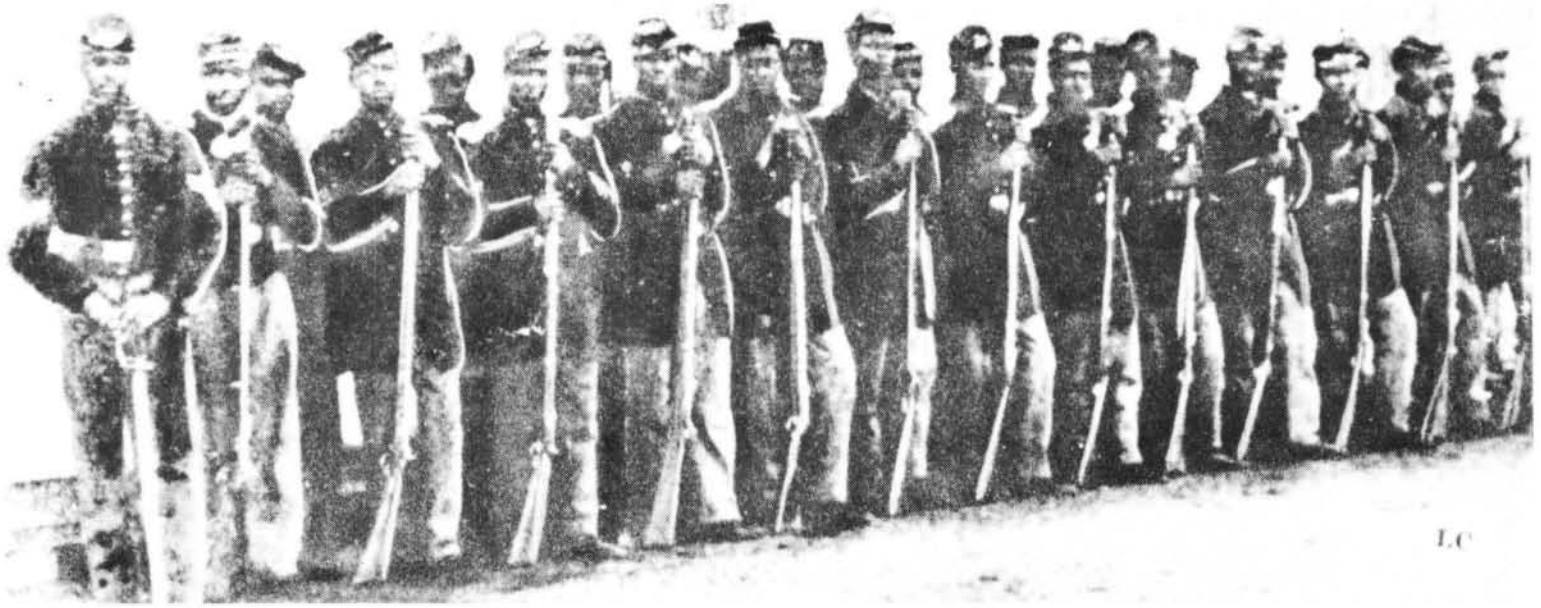


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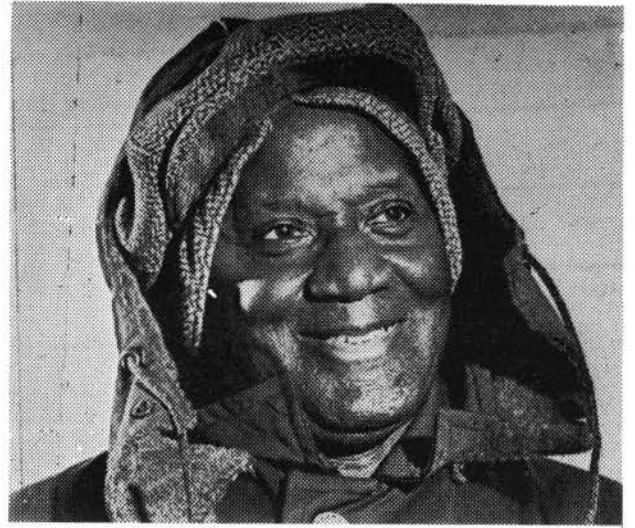


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Abolitionist

Exploration



HERBERT M. FRISBY



HERBERT M. FRISBY



MATTHEW HENSON

AFRAM EXPO '76
- PROGRAM -

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1976

Press Luncheon
Holiday Inn
100 West Lombard Street

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1976

HOPKINS PLAZA

Official Opening of Afram Expo '76

Urban Philharmonic Orchestra
Darrold Hunt, Conducting

Pamoja Experience

Frankie and the Spindles

Bicentennial Observance of Fashion Review by Travis Winky Models
Studio

Olu African Dancers

Mother and Child
(Courtesy Smithsonian Institute)

Julian Bond

Billy Taylor and the Jazzmobile

CHARLES PLAZA

CANOPY (Religious Services)

Black Moslems

Reverend Naomi Durant

Gospel Youth Review

Southern Baptist Choir

Jimmy Smith Singers

Dynamics

Gospel Leaders

The Praises

St. Bernadine's Choir

AME Methodist Church

Earl Omara

Majestic Choral Ensemble

Alice McGill

Big Gospel Jubilee

SMALL STAGE

Herb Scott and Eddie

Clefs of Joy

Exoteric Male Ensemble

Bert and Ray

Goldfinger and International Magic Dove

Arena Players

B. W. Specials

Vanessa Taylor

The Thorne Trio

School No. 91 Band

John Taylor Dancers

Baltimore Dance Theatre

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1976

HOPKINS PLAZA

Opening Ceremony

Frankie and the Spindles

Liberian Black Dancers

Liani Mataka

Trinidad Steel Band

Afro-American Fashion Show

Fashions

Gil Scott- Heron

Billy Taylor and Jazzmobile

Lou Rawls

CHARLES PLAZA

CANOPY

Ecumenical Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

Pentecostal Apostolic Church

United Missionary Baptist Conference of Baltimore

SMALL STAGE

Coppin State Jazz Ensemble

New World

Imperial Funk

Mansfield

Gaye Street One

Outer Limits

Total Reaction

Rain

Mary Carter Smith

Mary Brown

Historical and Educational Exhibits

Arts and Crafts Exhibits

A F R A M E X P O T O U R S

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1976

STARTING POINT: Hopkins Plaza

TIMES: 11 a.m., 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

COST: \$1.00

The Tours will include the following sites:

1. Advance Federal Savings & Loan Association
2. Afro-American Building
3. Anna Mae Hunter Home for the Blind
4. Arena Playhouse
5. Ashburton Community
6. Bethel A. M. E. Church
7. Coppin State College
8. Frederick Douglass Senior High School
9. Paul Laurence Dunbar Senior High School
10. Faith Baptist Church
11. Lake Clifton Senior High School
12. Ideal Building & Loan Association
13. Madison Avenue YWCA
14. Morgan State University
15. Mt. Moriah Baptist Church
16. Old Town Mall
17. Orchard Street Church, Baltimore's only Registered Black
Historic Landmark
18. Prince Hall Masonic Temple
19. Provident Hospital
20. Sharp Street United Methodist Church
21. St. James P. E. Church

Mrs. Gwendolyn Brooks, Chairperson
Mrs. Annette Hall

Student Tour Guides

Keith Barlow
Monica Rogers

Jennifer Ayers
Cheryl Ransome

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MUCH SUCCESS--- JOE, FRANK, & BOB

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

James Weldon Johnson

*Lift every voice and sing, 'till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise, high as the listening skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.*

*Stony the road we trod, bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat, have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come, over a way that with tears have been watered
We have come treading our path thro' the blood of the slaughtered
Out from the gloomy past, till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.*

*God of our weary years, God of our silent tears
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might, led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path we pray
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee
Lest our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever stand,
True to our God, true to our native land.*

— O — O — O — O —

